Outlook for the Transient Grating lab

new experiments planned:

 measure carrier mobilities in perovskites (solar cell material)

 excite spin-valley grating in TMDCs (<u>Transition Metal DiChalcogenides</u>)

Hybrid perovskites

- simple and cheap production (spin coating, printing)
- 3.8% efficiency in 2009 [1]
- 19.7% efficiency in 2017 [2]
- Recent record in efficiency 21.1% 2018 [3]
- 19 % efficiency with estimated 3.7 years stability 2017 (multiple cations)[4]

- [2] Yang et al, Science,2017
- [3] Sinkh et al, Adv. Funct. Mat., 2018
- [4] Jodlowski et al, Nature energy, 2017

^[1] Kojima et al, J.Am.Chem. Soc.,2009

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What makes a good solar cell material?

- high absorption
- long carrier lifetime
- high carrier mobility

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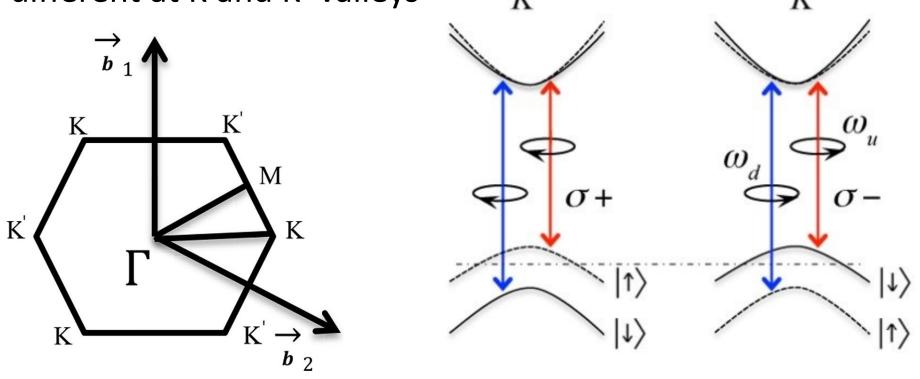
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Transient Grating Spectroscopy

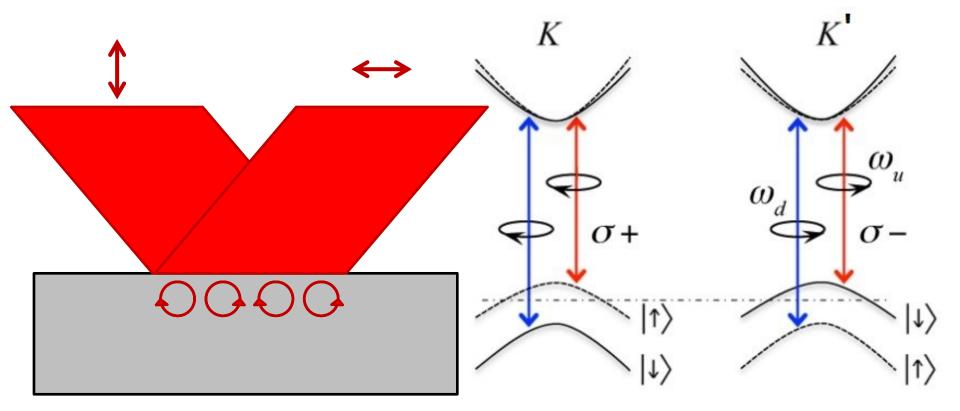
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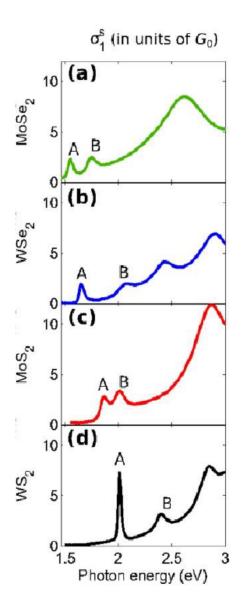
Challenge: Bandgap = 1.65 eV ------> tune laser wavelength

Monolayer: broken inversion symmetry splitting of valence band different at K and K' valleys K



Idea: excite with cross-polarized pump pulses create stripes of alternating hole populations





Bandgap

800nm

Choice of materials depends on bandgap

766nm

Challenges:

- Bandgap tune laser wavelength
- sample size: tiny flakes \longrightarrow aim well
- interpretation of data: e/h/exciton diffusion, e/h intervalley scattering, recombination, substrate?

Thank you