

(Ab initio) Theoretical approaches for photovoltaics

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Space Photovoltaics for Energy Conversion in extra-terrestrial environment Workshop



Material Properties

electrical (conductivity, piezo, resistivity, ...)

magnetic (permeability, remanence, ...)

mechanical (tensile, elasticity, fatigue, toughness, ...)

thermal (expansion, specific heat, melting, stability,...)

optical (refraction, absorption, skin depth, ...)

chemical (corrosion, reaction, ph, ...)

hygroscopy, flammability, porosity

Experiments



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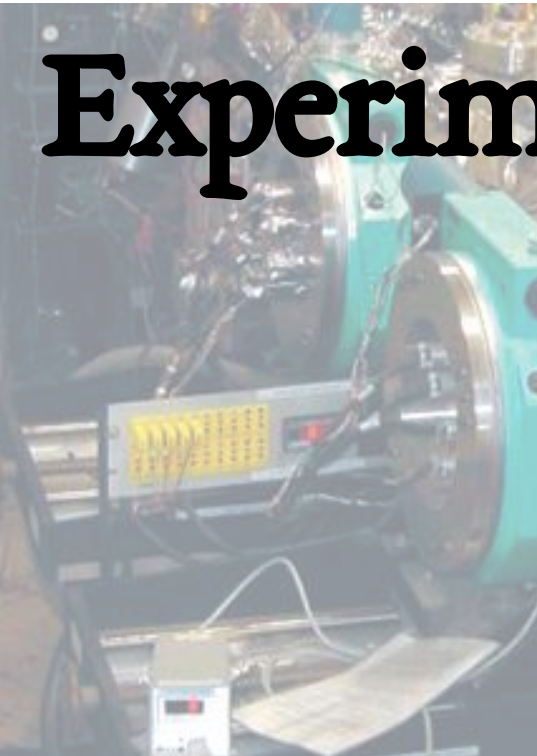
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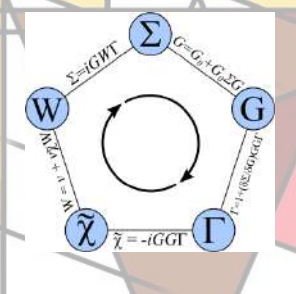
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hygroscopy, flammability, porosity

Theory

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega_2 d\omega_e} \propto \text{Im} \sum_{\substack{vv' \\ cc'c''c''' \\ \mu\mu'\mu''\mu'''}} \left[\tilde{\rho}_{\mu\nu}^* \cdot \chi_{c\mu}^{c'\mu'}(\omega_i) \cdot \tilde{\rho}_{c'\mu'} \right]^* \chi_{cv}^{c''v'}(\omega) \left[\tilde{\rho}_{\mu\nu}^{c''\mu''} \cdot \chi_{c''\mu''}^{c'''\mu'''}(\omega_i) \cdot \tilde{\rho}_{c'''\mu'''} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hbar\Sigma^*(1, 2) &= i \int d^3x W(1, 3) \frac{\delta G(1, 4)}{\delta V(3)} G^{-1}(4, 2) \\ &= -i \int d^3x W(1, 3) G(1, 4) \frac{\delta G^{-1}(4, 2)}{\delta V(3)} \end{aligned}$$



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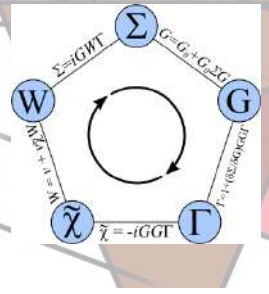
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Computer Simulations

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega_2 d\omega_e} \propto \text{Im} \sum_{\substack{vv' \\ cc' \\ \mu\mu'}} [\tilde{\rho}_{\mu\nu}^* \cdot \chi_{cp}^{c'\mu'}(\omega_i) \cdot \tilde{\rho}_{c'\mu'}] \cdot \chi_{cv}^{c''v'}(\omega) [\tilde{\rho}_{\mu\nu}^{c''\mu''} \cdot \chi_{c''\mu''}^{c''\mu''}(\omega_i) \cdot \tilde{\rho}_{c''\mu''}^*]$$

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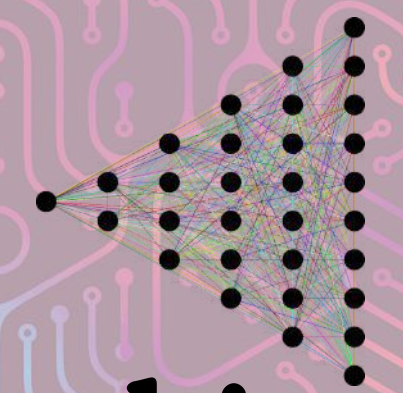
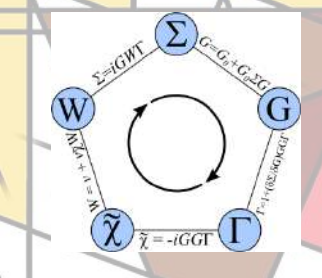
hygroscopy, flammability, porosity

Computer Simulations

Machine Learning

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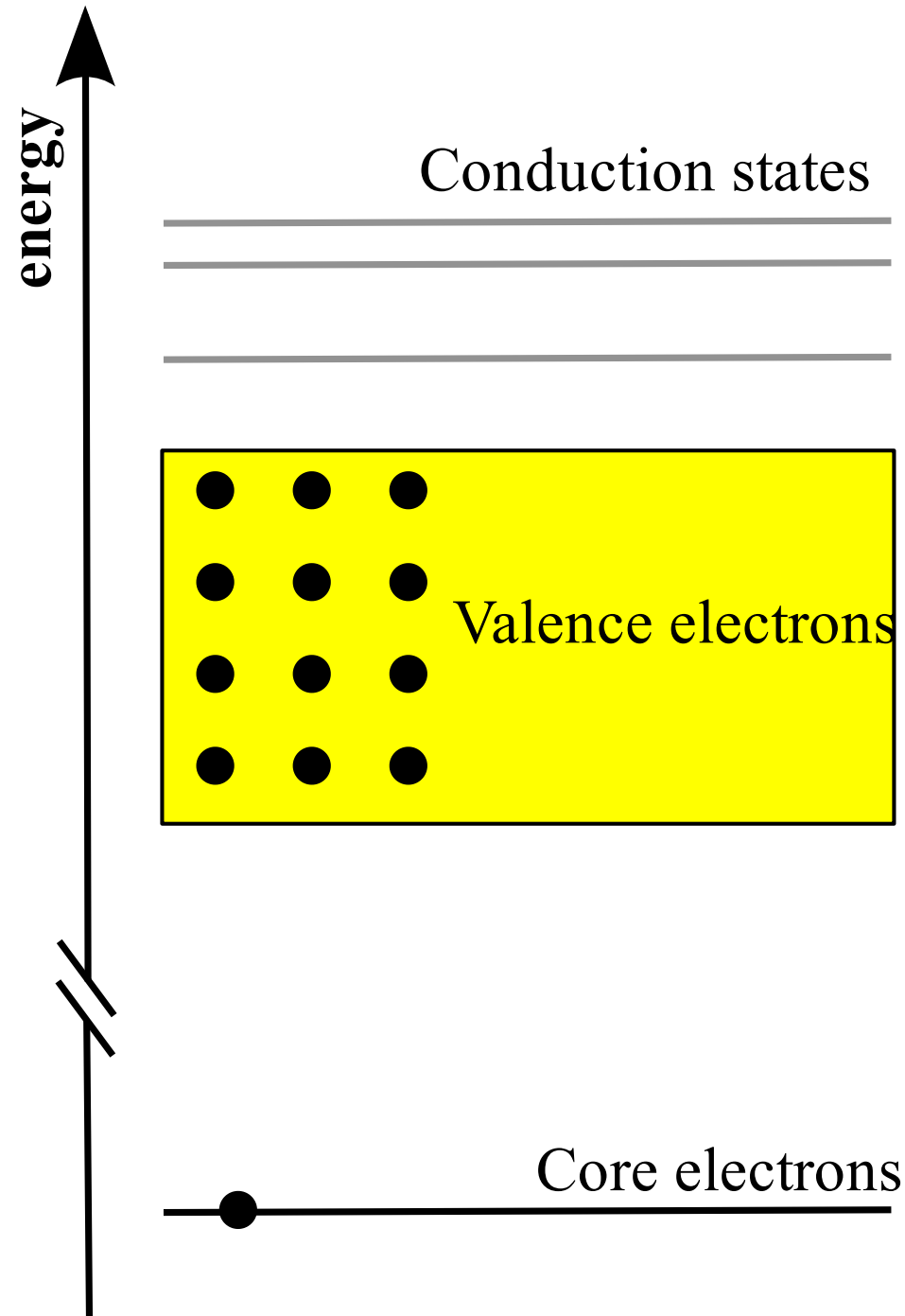
Theoretical Spectroscopy Group

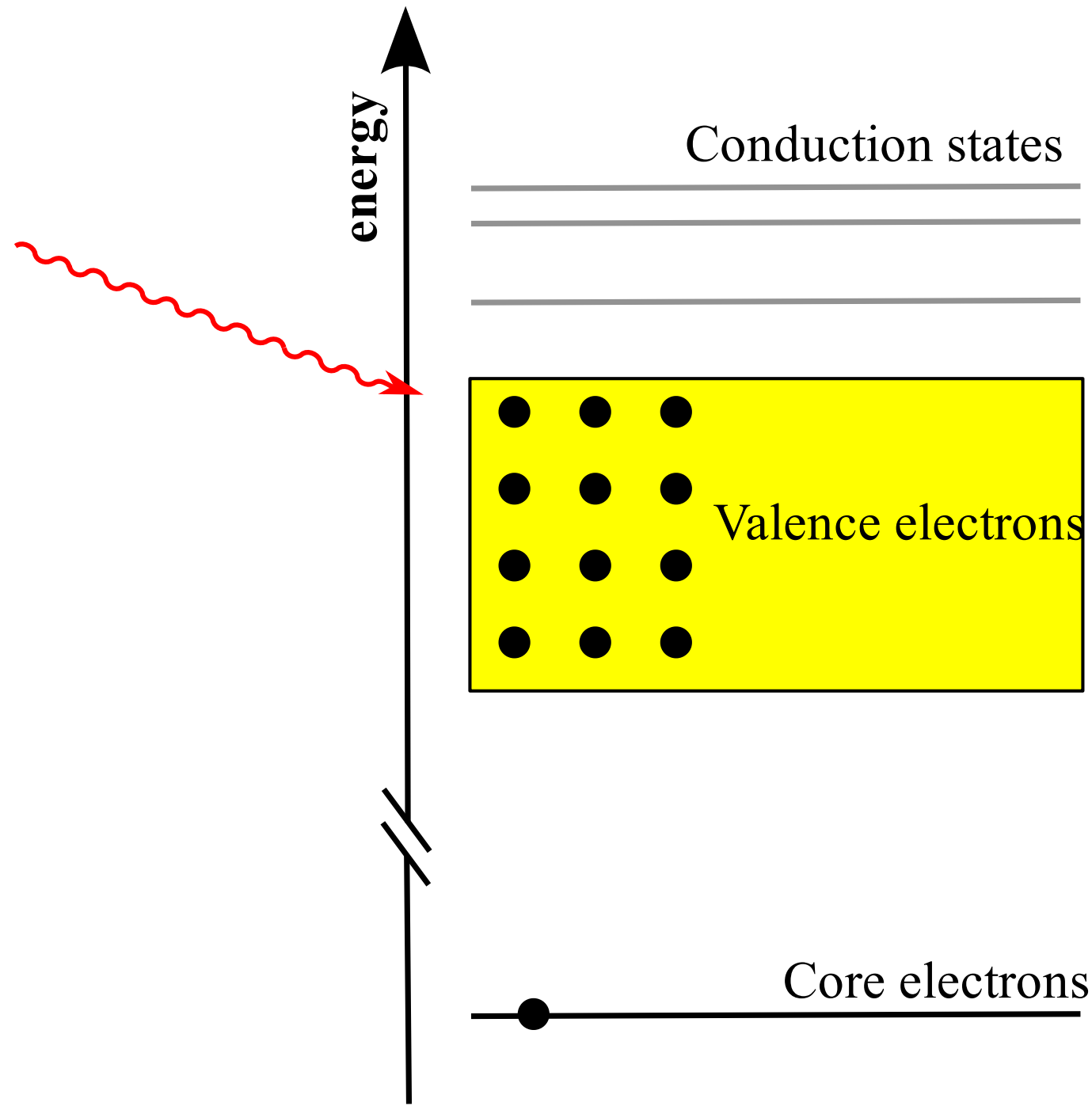


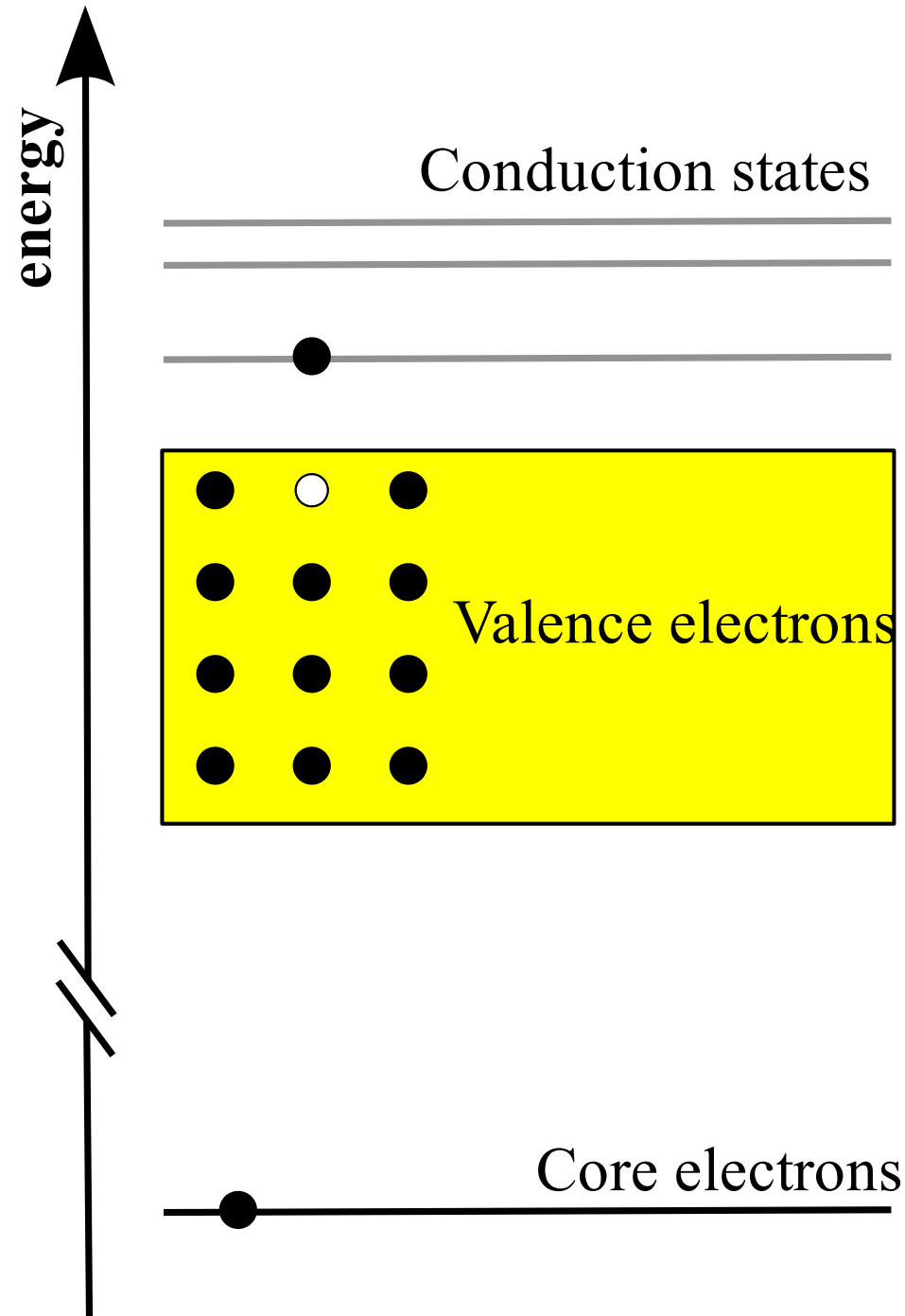
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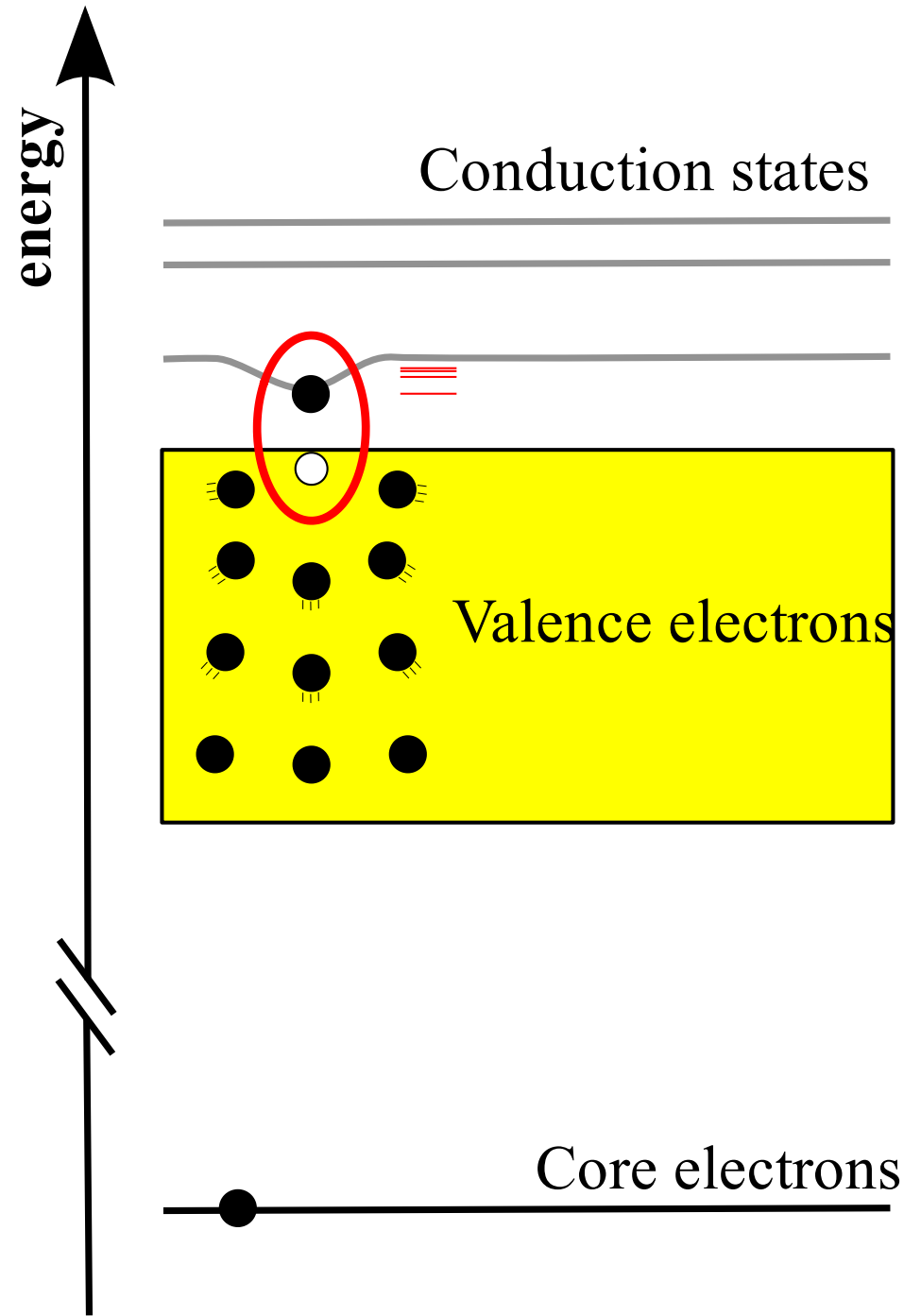
theoretical developments for electronic properties

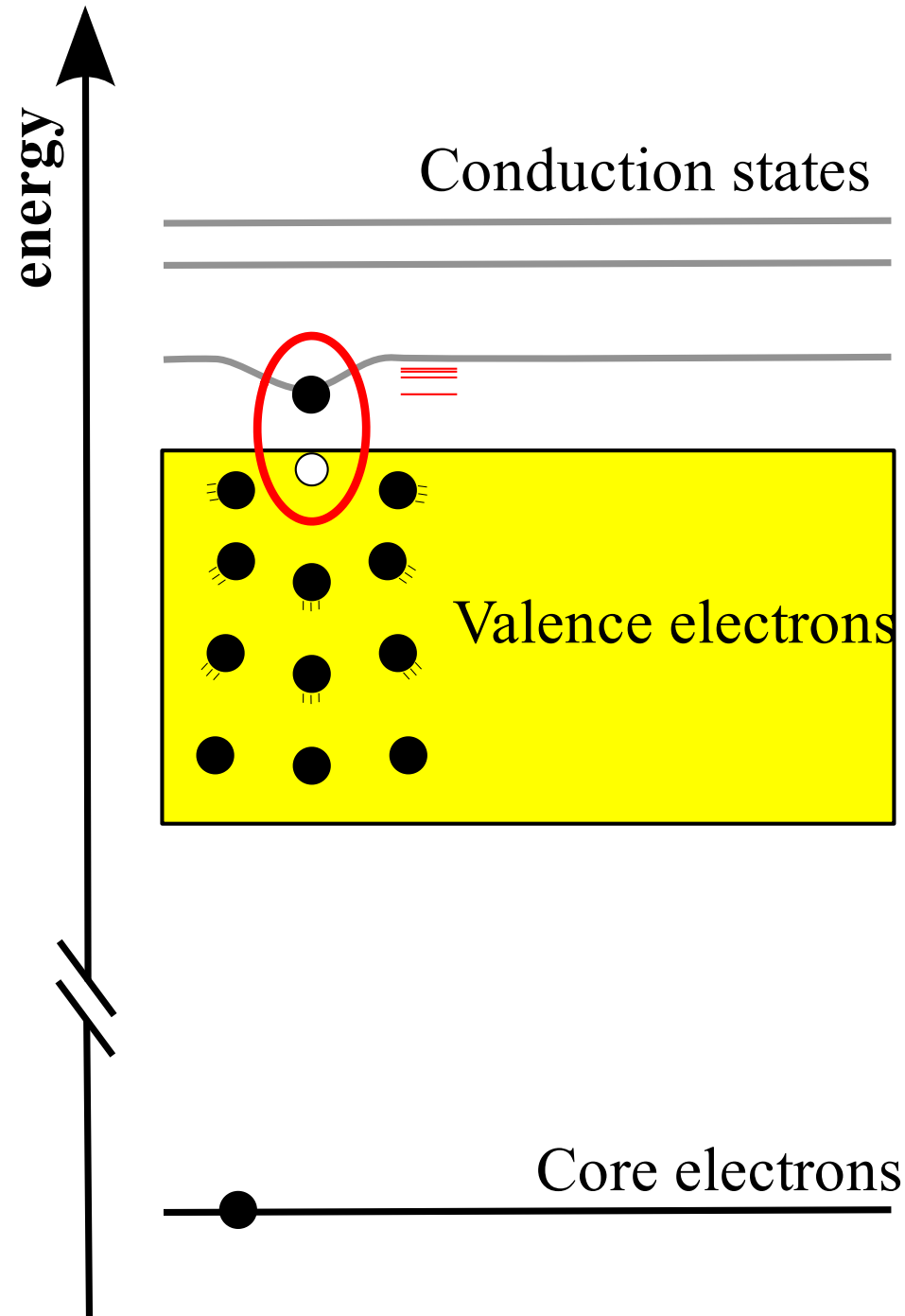
- develop theory and formula
- devise new approximations
- propose new algorithm
- implement in computer codes











excitons (electron-hole pairs)

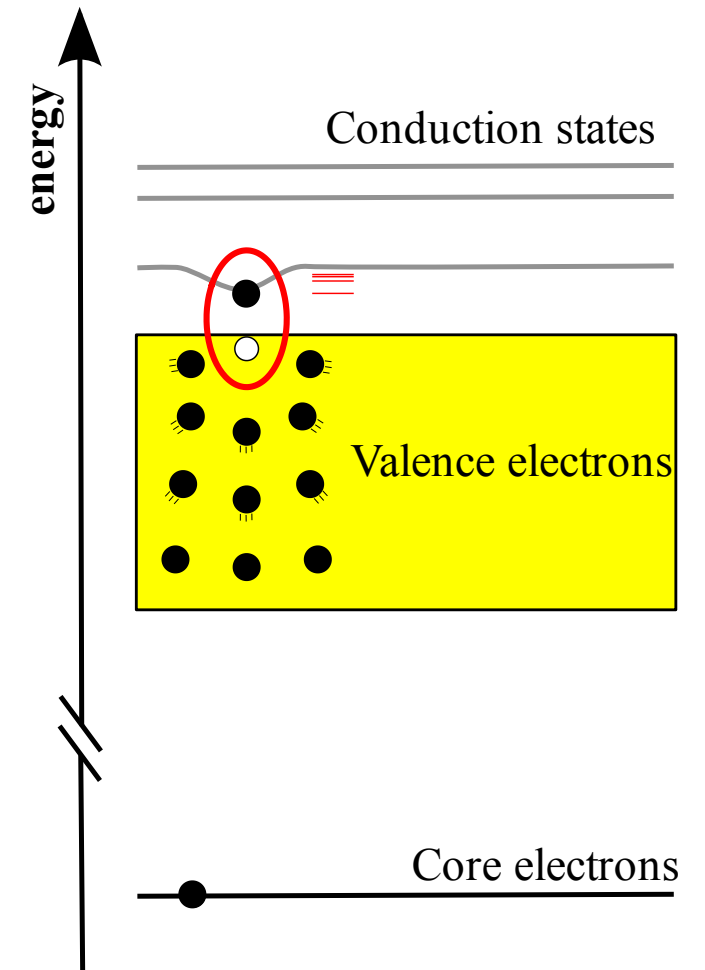
collective modes

beyond one-particle

beyond mean-field

Outline

- (our) Approach to electronic excitations
- Results for absorption spectroscopy
- Advantages, limitations, opportunities



(our) Approach to electronic excitations :: *ab initio*

~~model the system/Hamiltonian~~

~~model the interaction~~

~~model the space topology~~

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$$H\Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N, t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}$$

$$V_{e-e} = \sum_{i < j} \frac{e^2}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|}$$

$$V_{e-Z} = \sum_{i,j} \frac{Ze^2}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_j|}$$

exponentially hard !!

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via functionals

Density functional theory (DFT) $\rho(\mathbf{r})$

Green's functions functional theory $G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega)$

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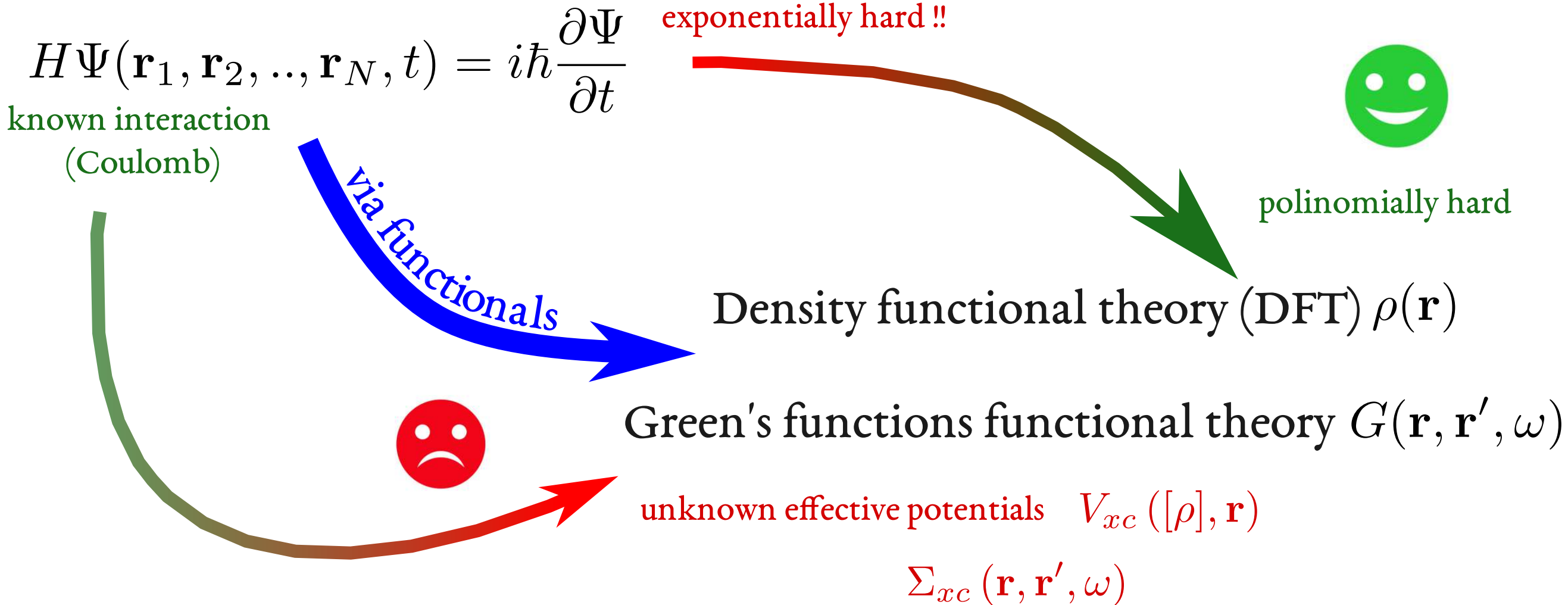
polinomially hard

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(our) Approach to electronic excitations :: *ab initio*



ab initio functional approach (DFT, GFT)



approximated potentials



polynomially scaling

$$A(\omega)$$

$$\varepsilon(\omega)$$

$$\chi^{(n)}(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n)$$

ab initio functional approach (DFT, GFT)



approximated potentials

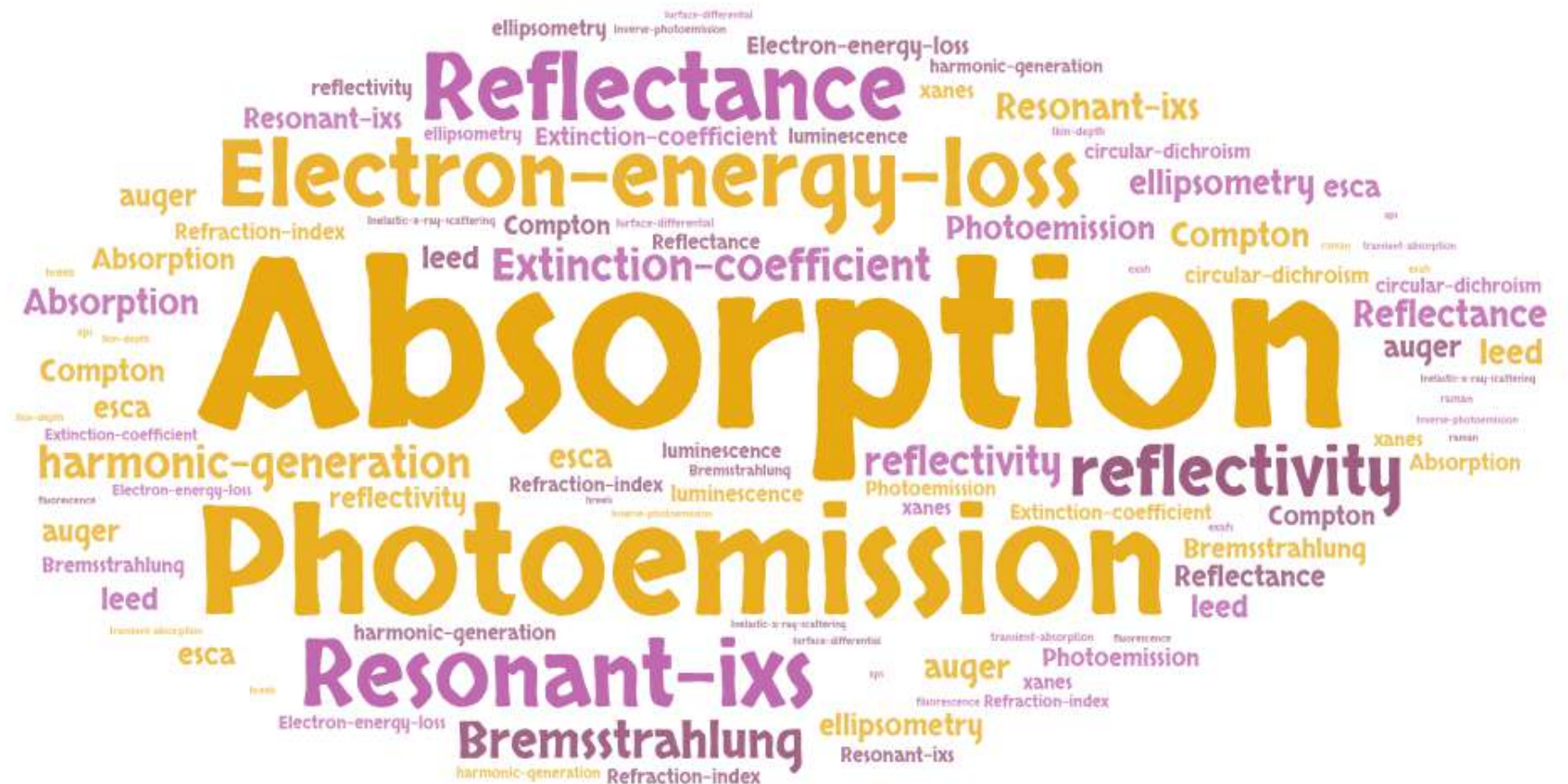


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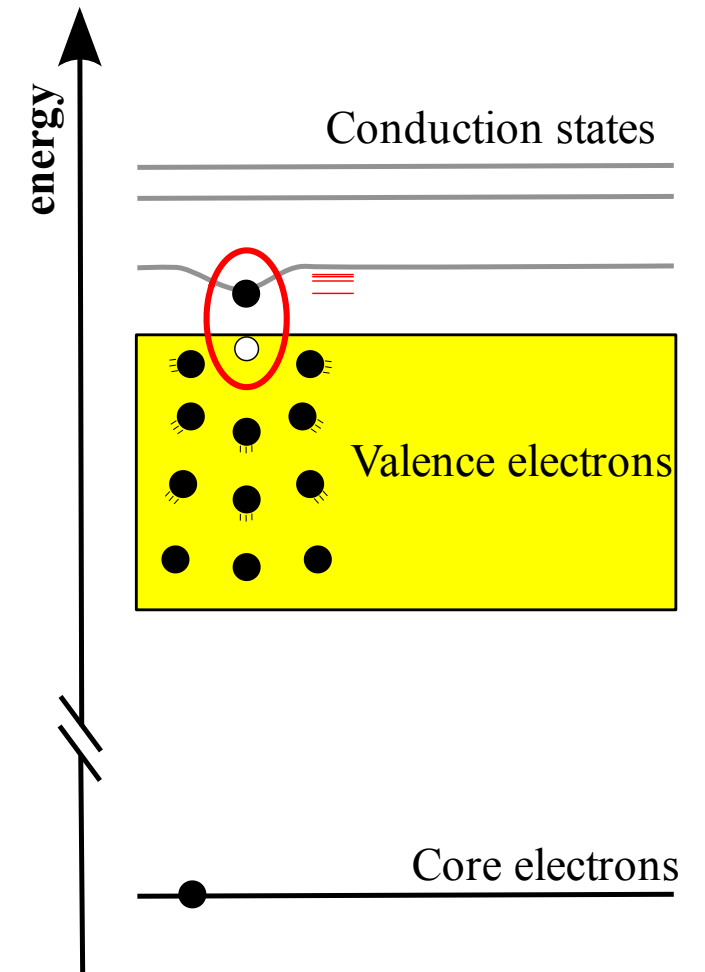
$\varepsilon(\omega)$

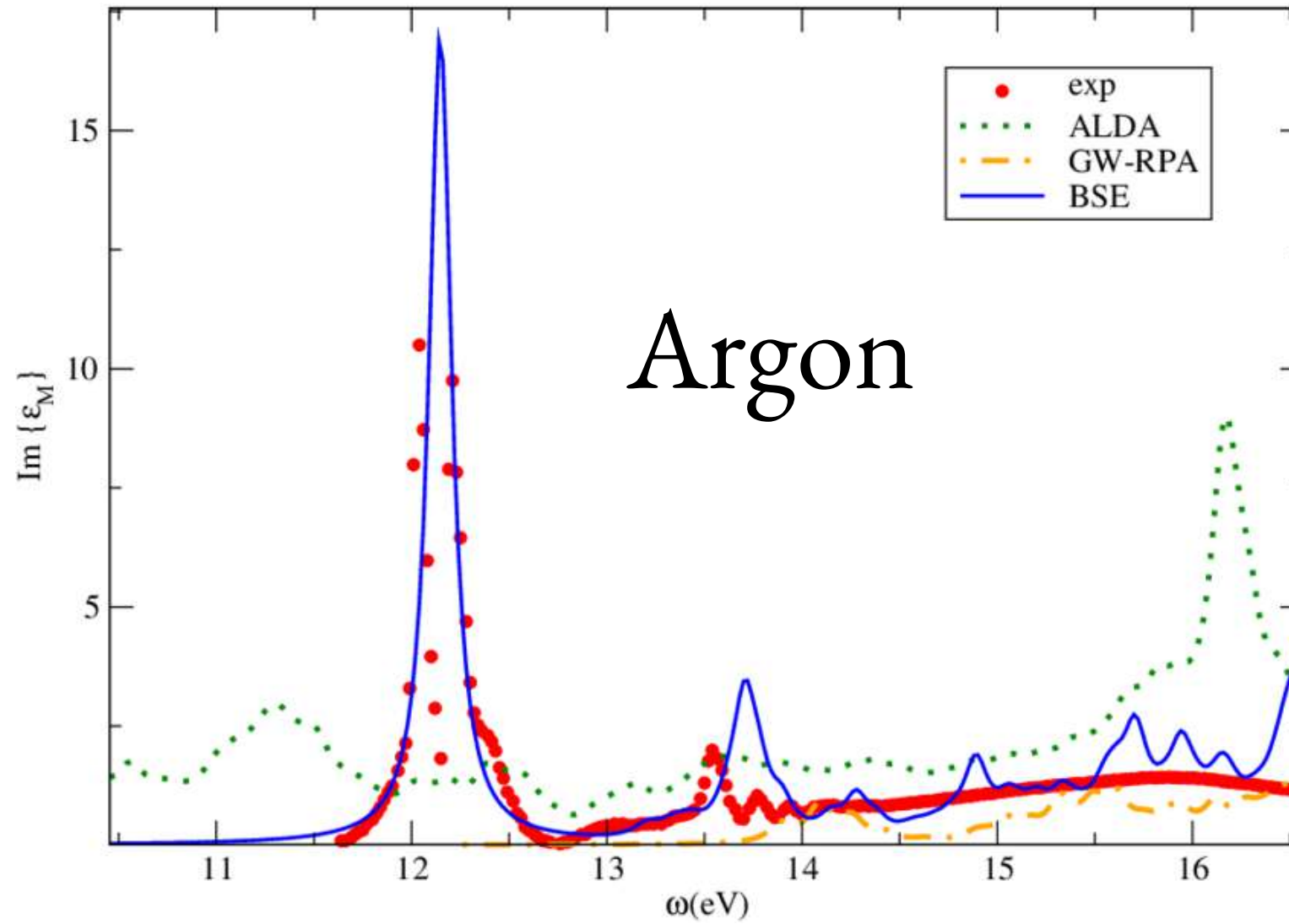
$\chi^{(n)}(\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n)$



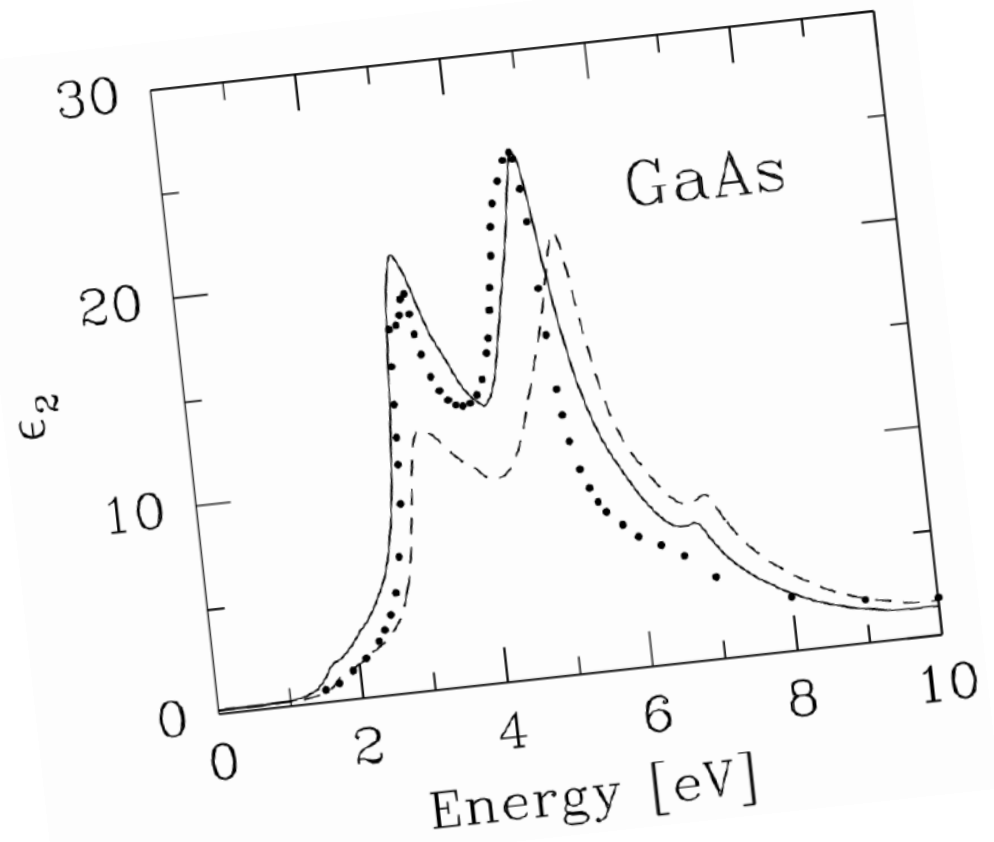
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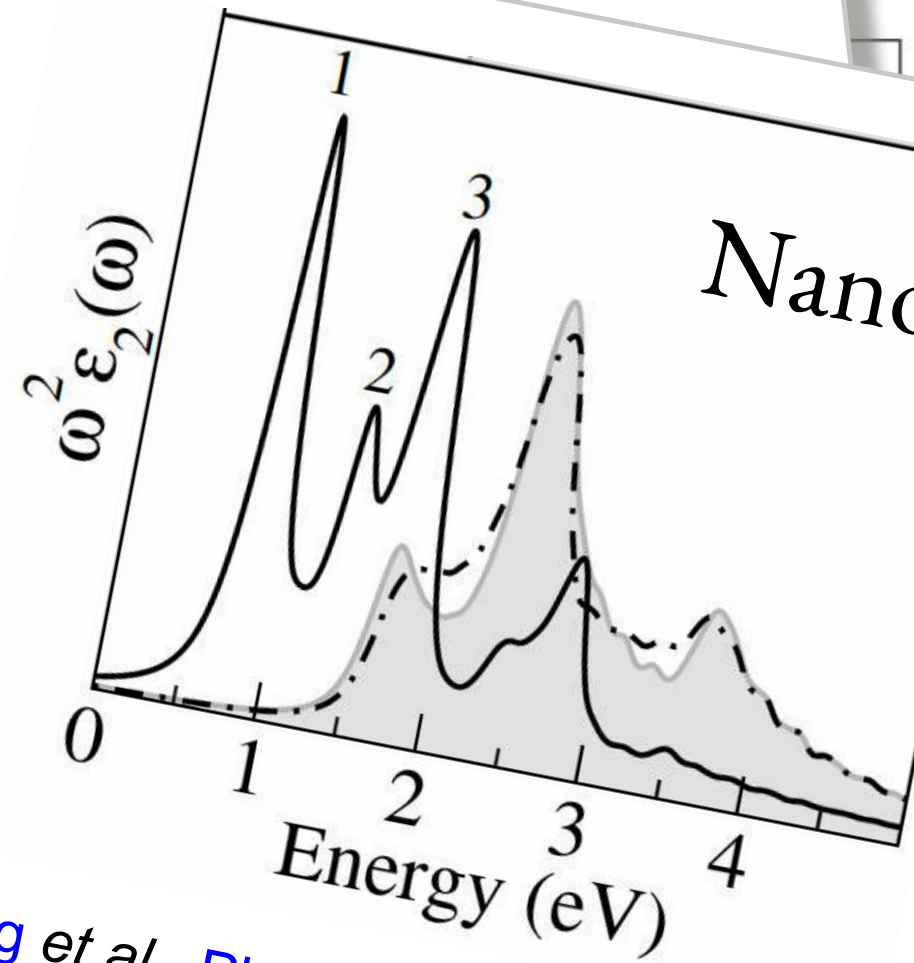
Phys. Rev. B **76** 161103 (2007)



 Rohlfing and Louie Phys. Rev. Lett. **81**, 2312 (1998)

 Phys. Rev. B **76** 161103 (2007)

Nanotubes

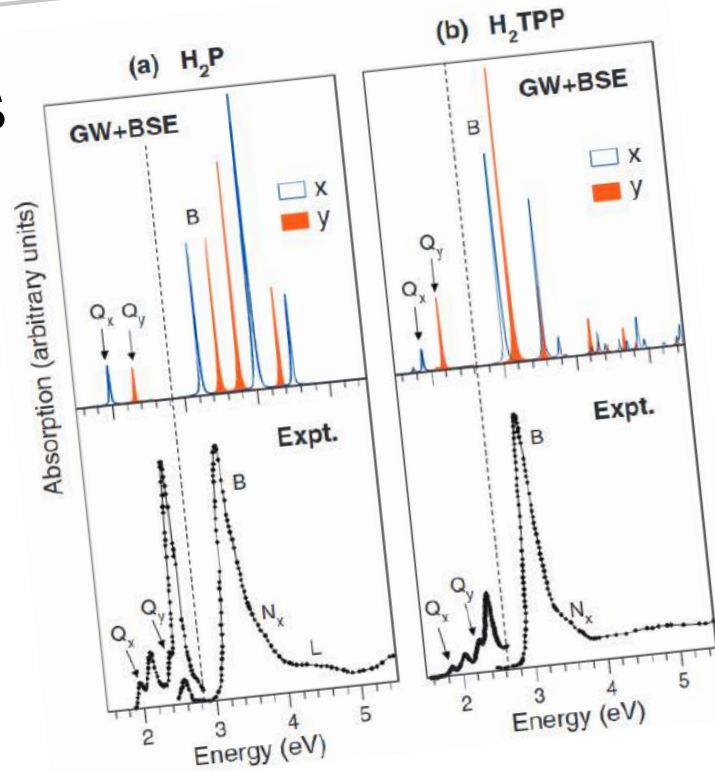



Chang et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **92** 196401 (2004)

Rohlfing and Louie

Phys. Rev. B **76** 161103 (2007)

Porphyrins



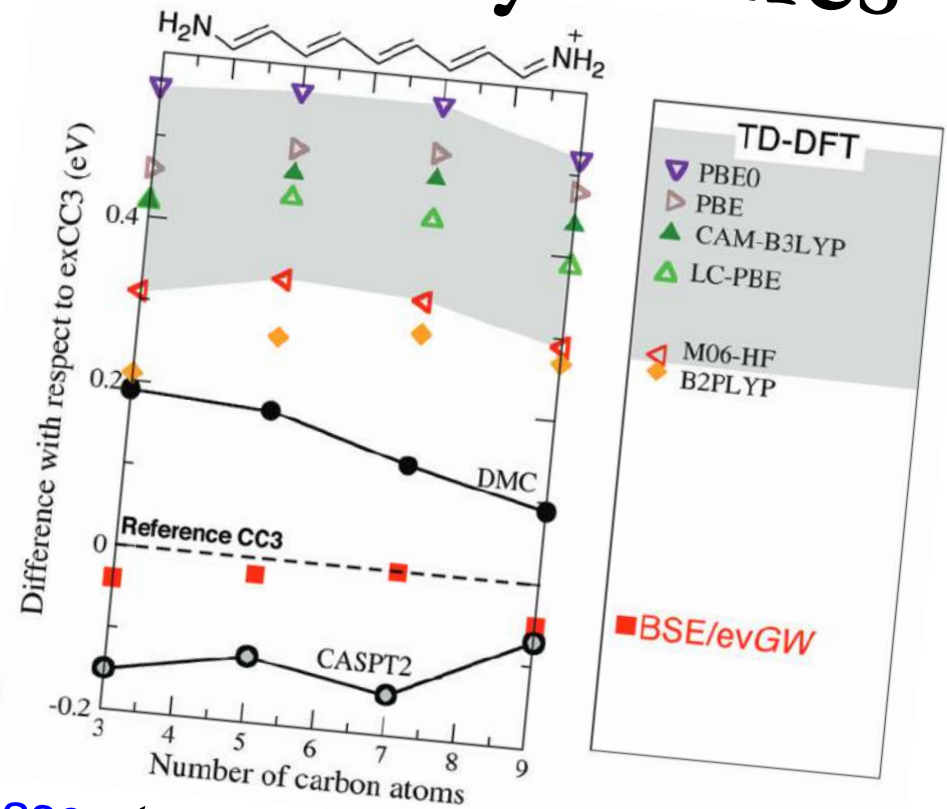
 Palumbo *et al.*, *J. Chem. Phys.* **131** 084102 (2009)


 Chang *et al.*

 Rohlfing and Louie

Phys. Rev. B **76** 161103 (2007)

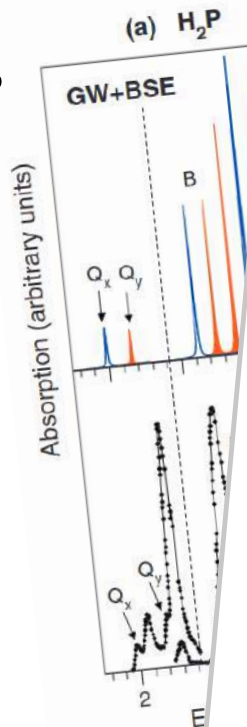
streptocyanines



 Blase *et al.* *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **47**, 1022 (2018)

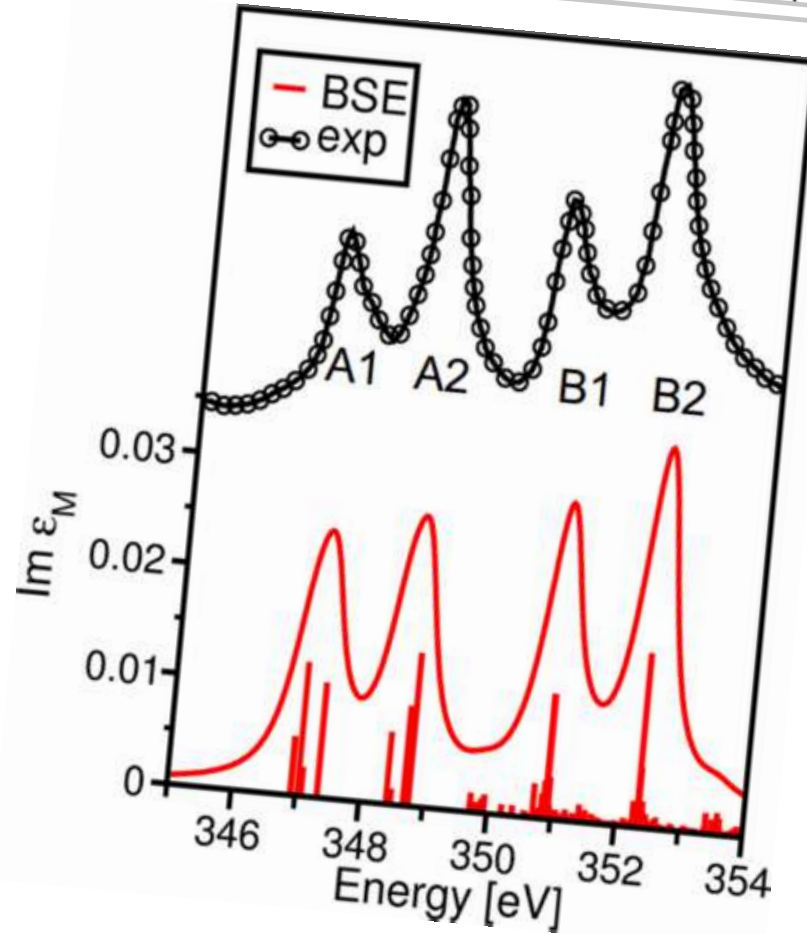
Phys. Rev. B **70** 115101 (2004)

Porphyryns



 Palumbo et al., J.

CaO
Ca L-edge



 Vorwerk et al., Phys. Rev. B **95**, 155121 (2017)

 Rohlfing and L

Phys. Rev. B **76** 161103 (2007)

7, 1022 (2018)

4)

es

D-DFT

M-B3LYP

PBE

-HF

LYP

/evGW

DFT/GFT approach to electronic excitations :: successful

- it captures the physics of the electron-hole interaction

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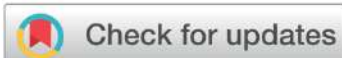
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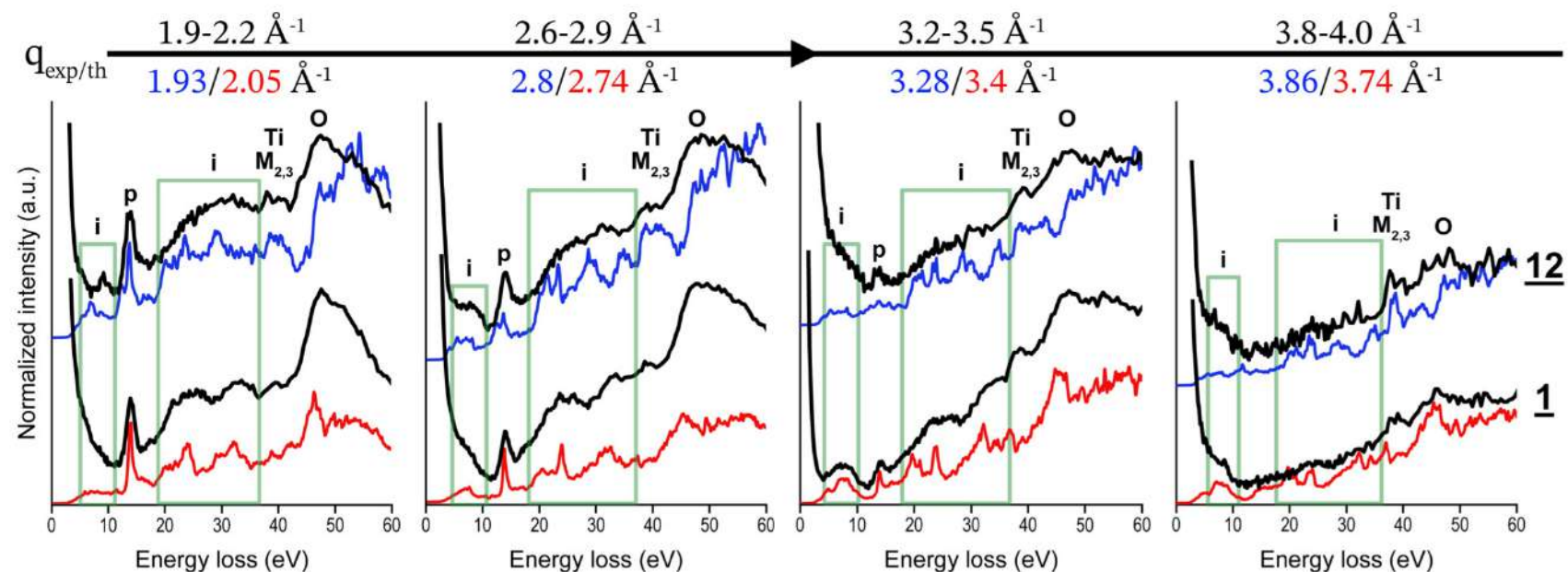
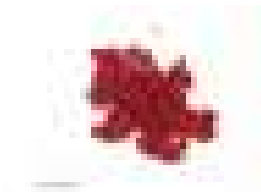
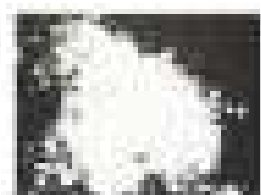




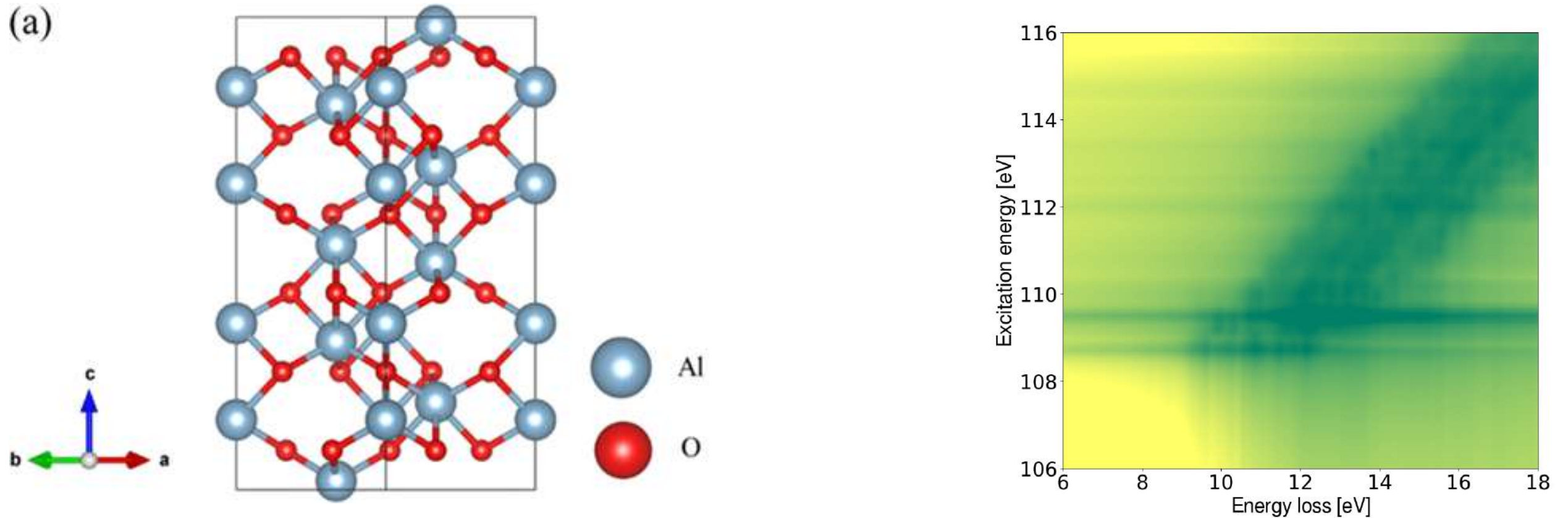
Cite this: *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*,
2024, 26, 4363

Non-resonant inelastic X-ray scattering for discrimination of pigments†

Lauren Dalecky,^a Francesco Sottile,^b Linda Hung,^c Laure Cazals,^a
Agnès Desolneux,^d Aurélia Chevalier,^e Jean-Pascal Rueff^{f,g} and
Loïc Bertrand^{id}*^a



Preliminary RIXS of Al_2O_3 at $L_{2,3}$ edge of Al



 M.L.Urquiza, M.Gatti, F.Sottile Phys. Rev. B **109**, 115157 (2024)

- Beamtime for Abs and RIXS in L_1 and $L_{2,3}$ edge of Al at SOLEIL (A.Nicolau)
- Beamtime for time-dependent RIXS in hBN at FERMI (M.Malvestuto)

DFT/GFT approach to electronic excitations :: successful

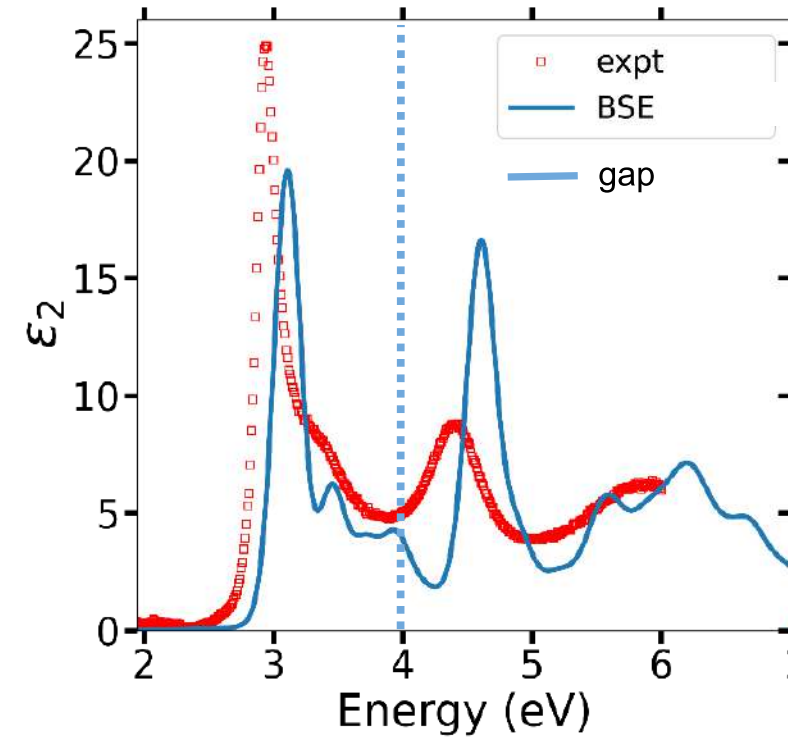
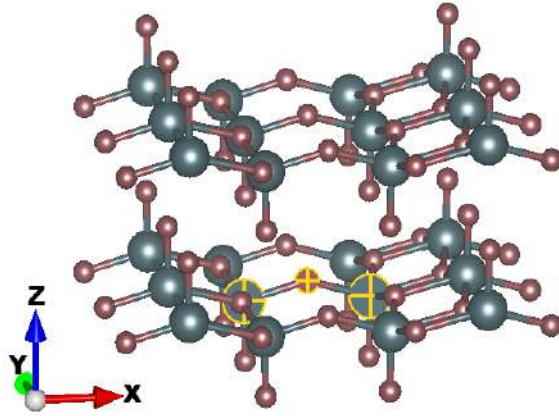
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- *ab initio* → predictions
- analysis tools (why? how? who is responsible?)



Excitons in V_2O_5

Why V_2O_5 ?

- ★ layered, complex material
- ★ applications in photovoltaics
- ★ optical properties not understood

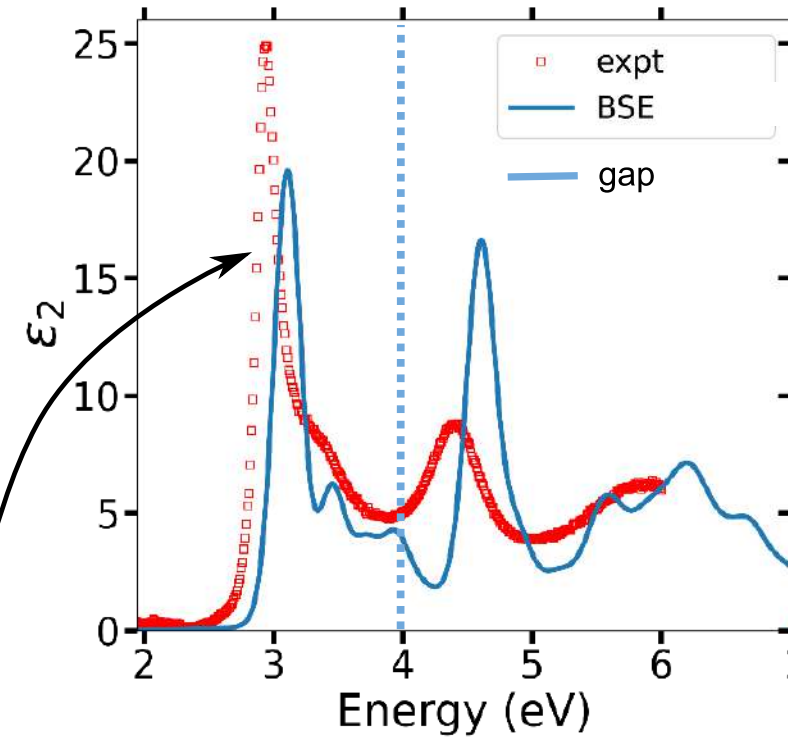
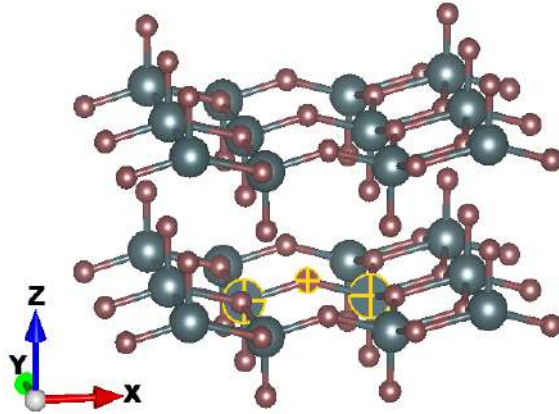


Gorelov *et al.* npj Comput. Mat. **8**, 94 (2022)

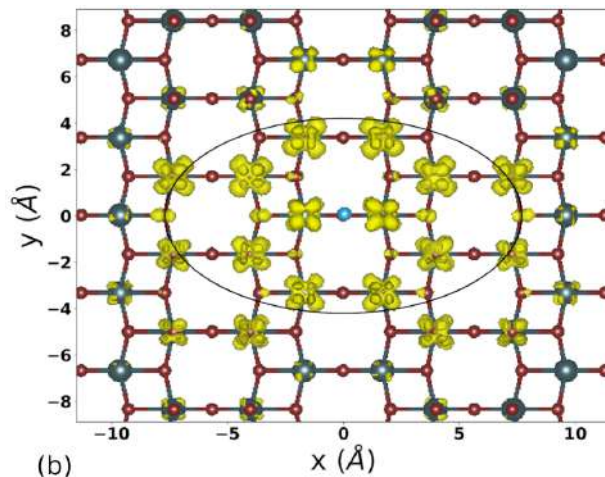
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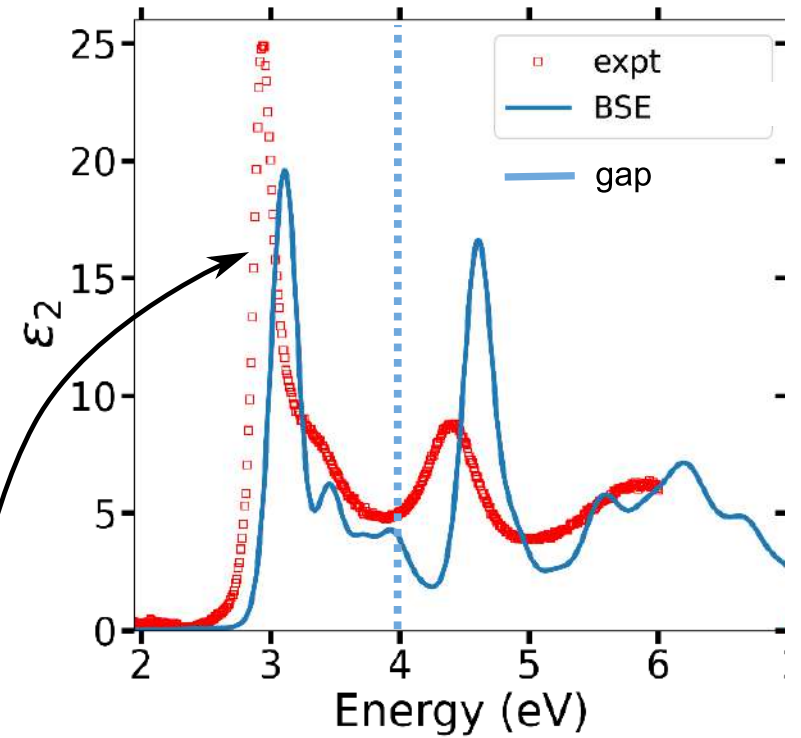
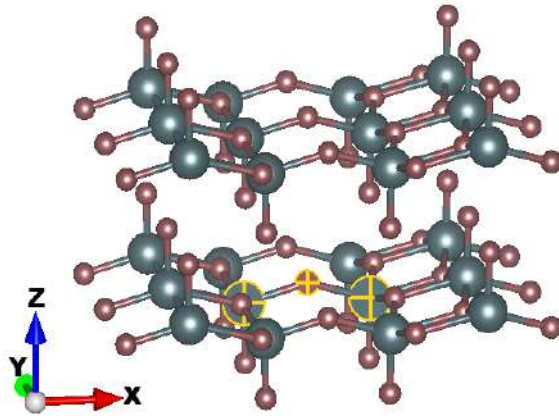
Exciton wave function



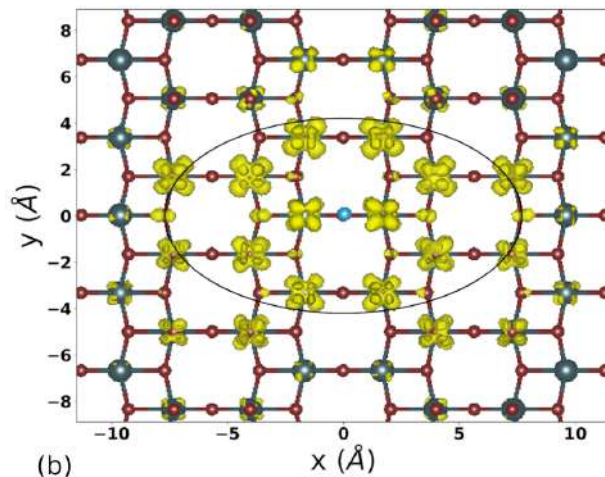
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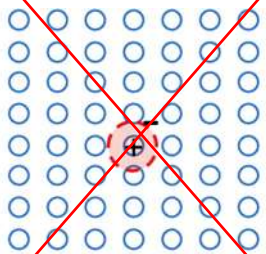


Exciton wave function



(b)

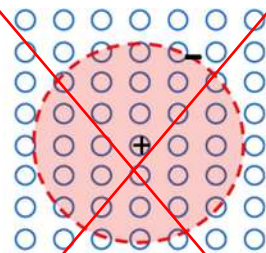
~~Textbook~~



~~Frenkel exciton~~

~~Binding energy ~1 eV~~

~~Textbook~~



~~Wannier-Mott exciton~~

~~Binding energy ~10 meV~~

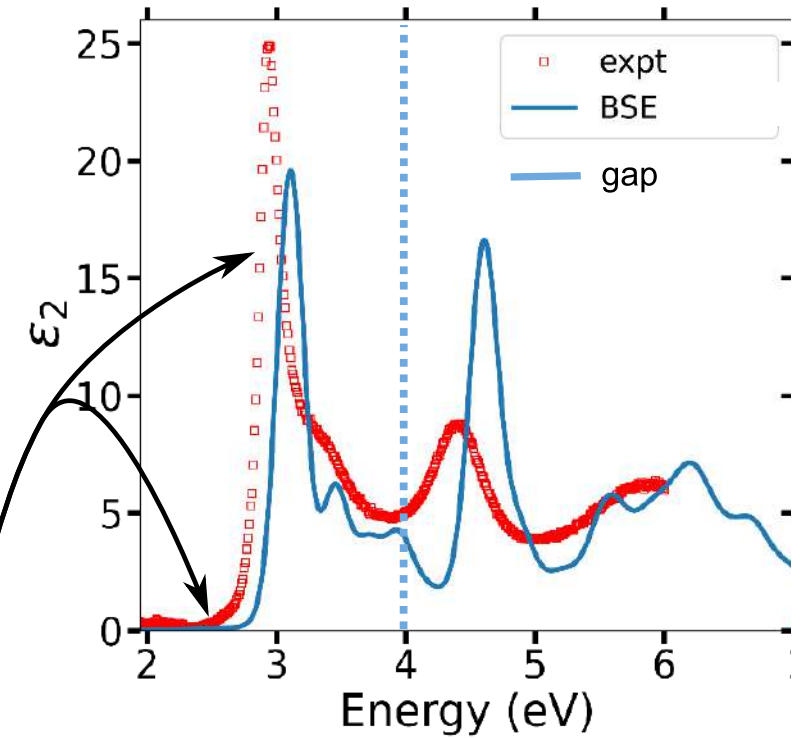
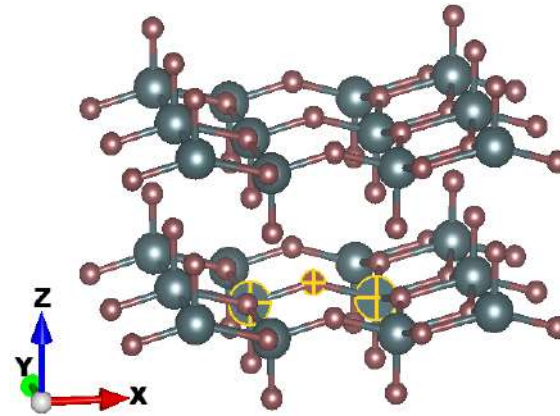
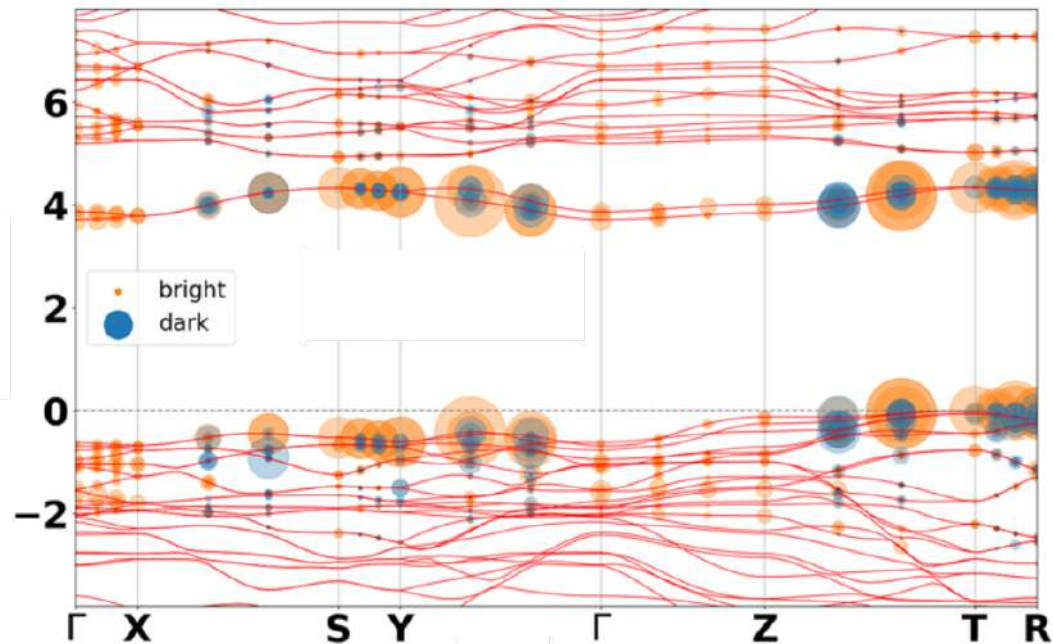


Gorelov *et al.* npj Comput. Mat. 8, 94 (2022)

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origin of the excitons
(bright and dark)
from band-structure analysis



Gorelov *et al.* npj Comput. Mat. 8, 94 (2022)

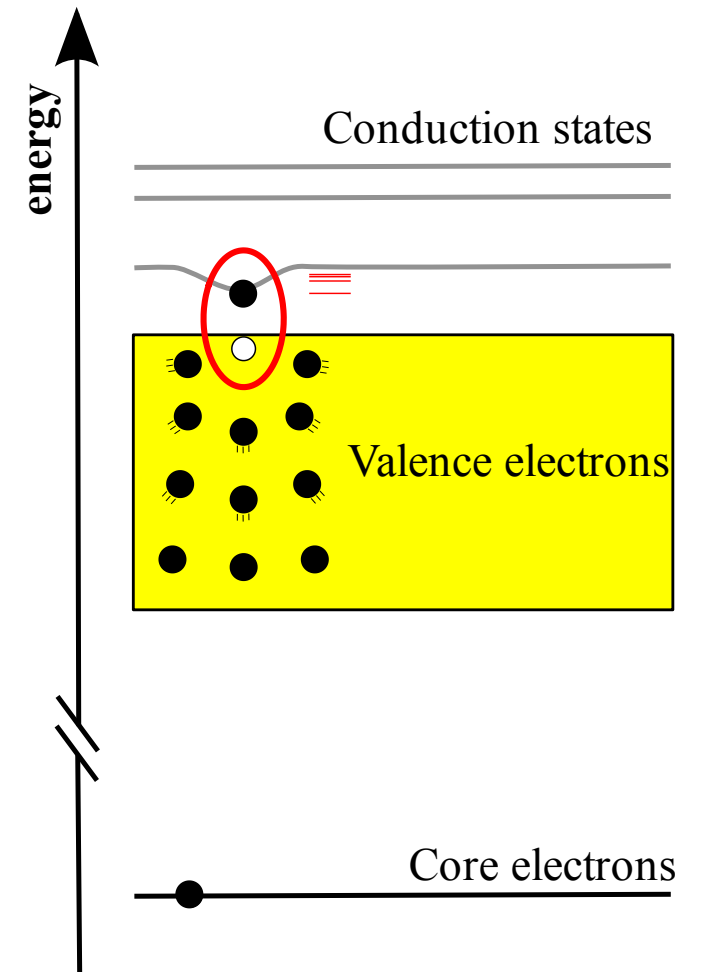
DFT/GFT approach to electronic excitations :: successful

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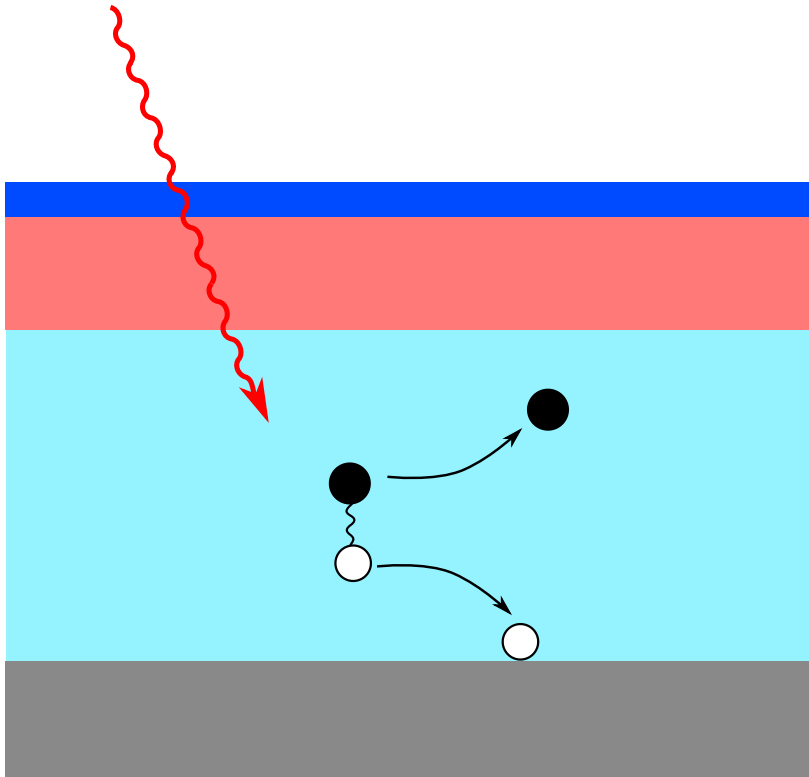


Outline

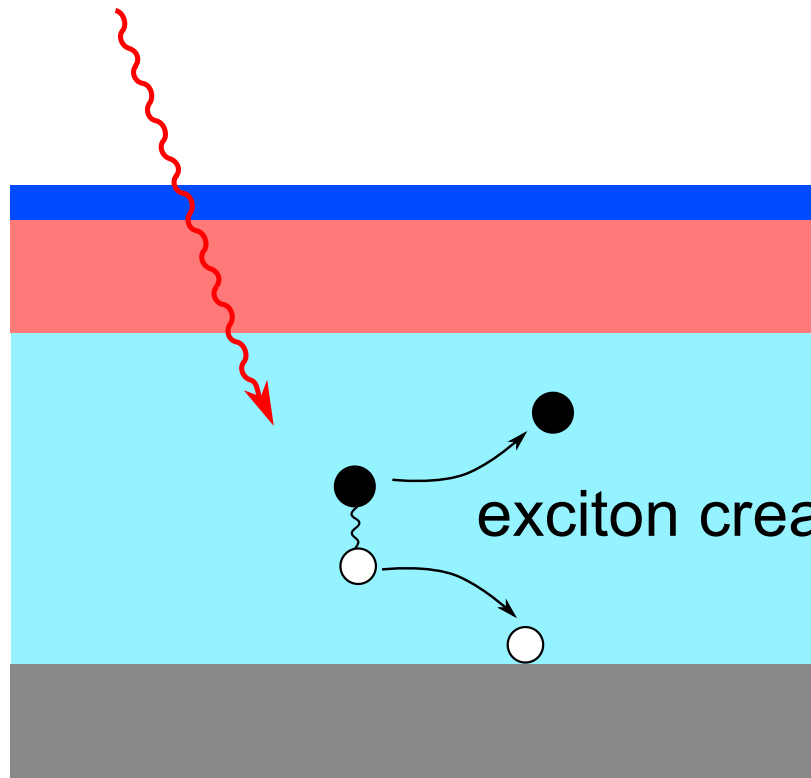
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DFT/GFT approach to electronic excitations :: very far from ...

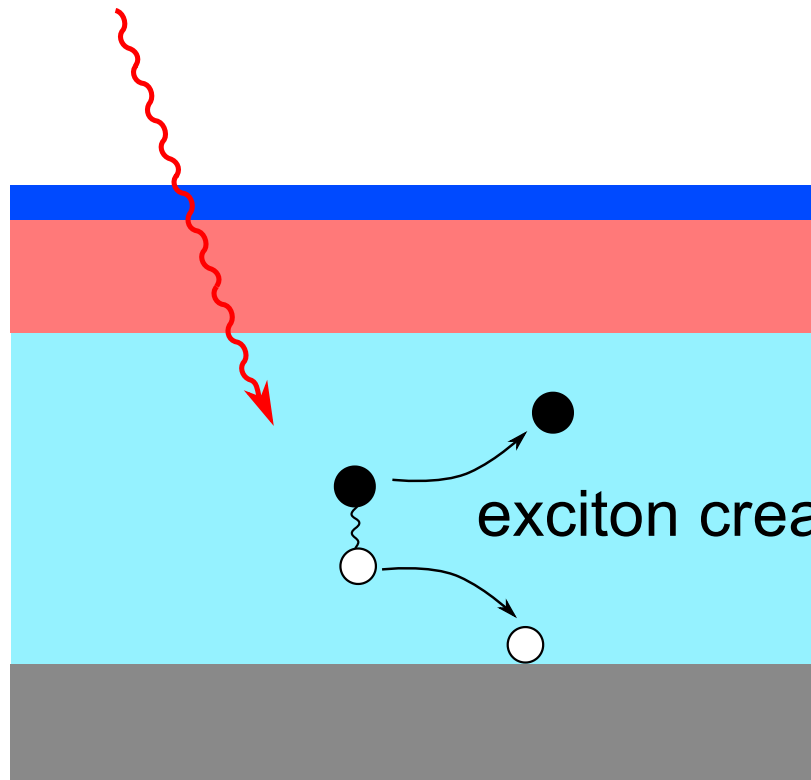


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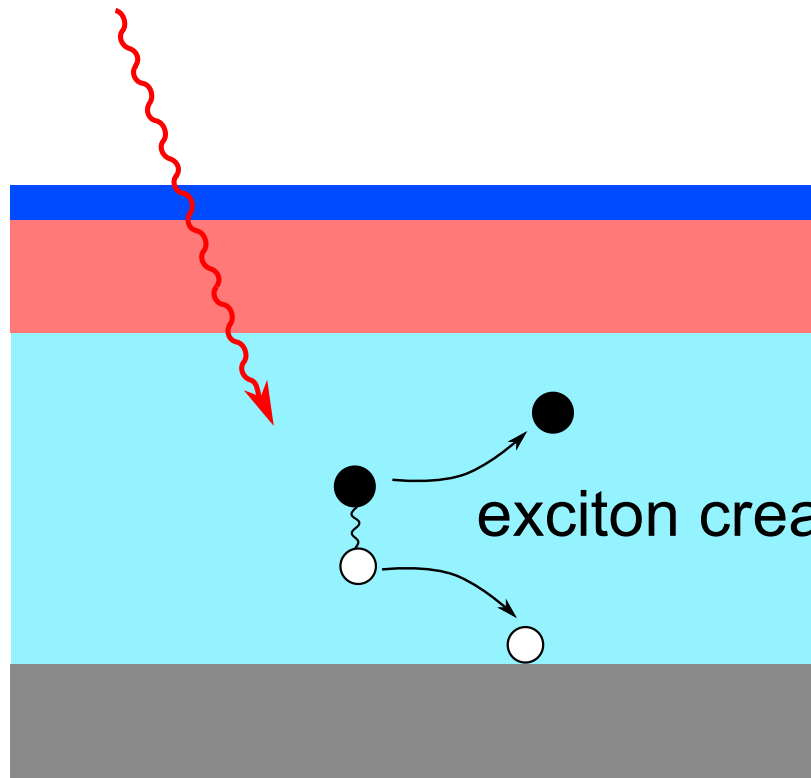
exciton creation and separation (and migration) of charges

DFT/GFT approach to electronic excitations :: very far from ...



exciton creation and separation (and migration) of charges
avoid recombination

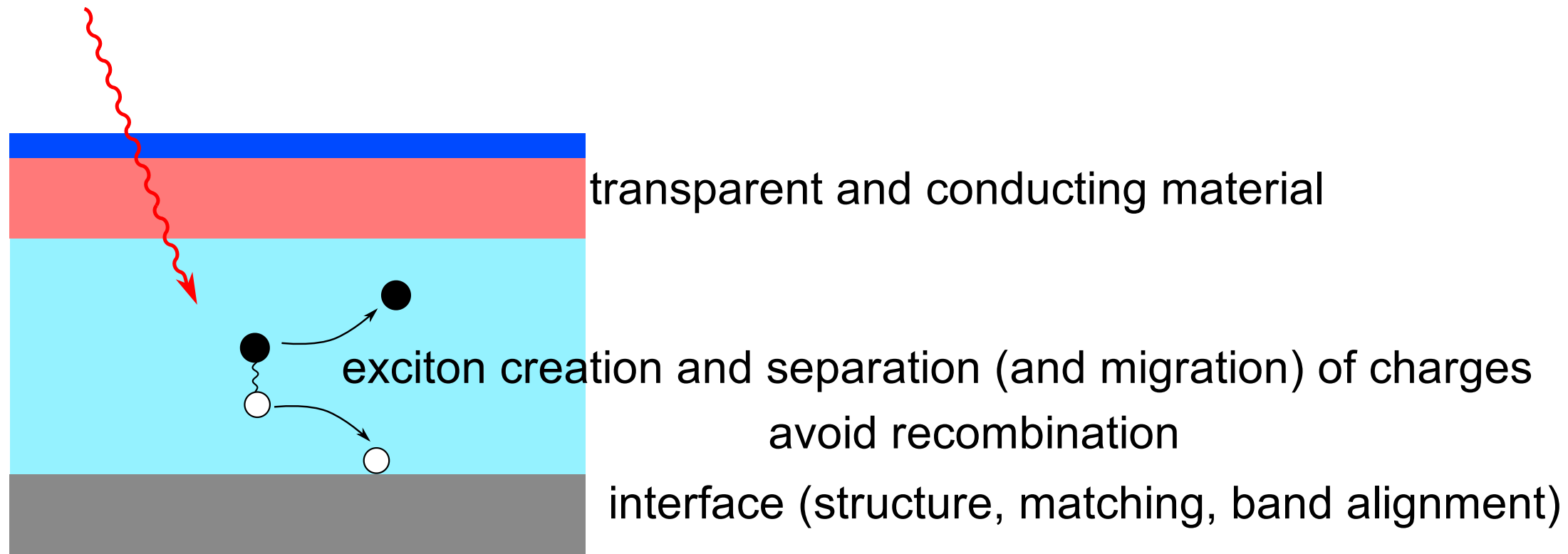
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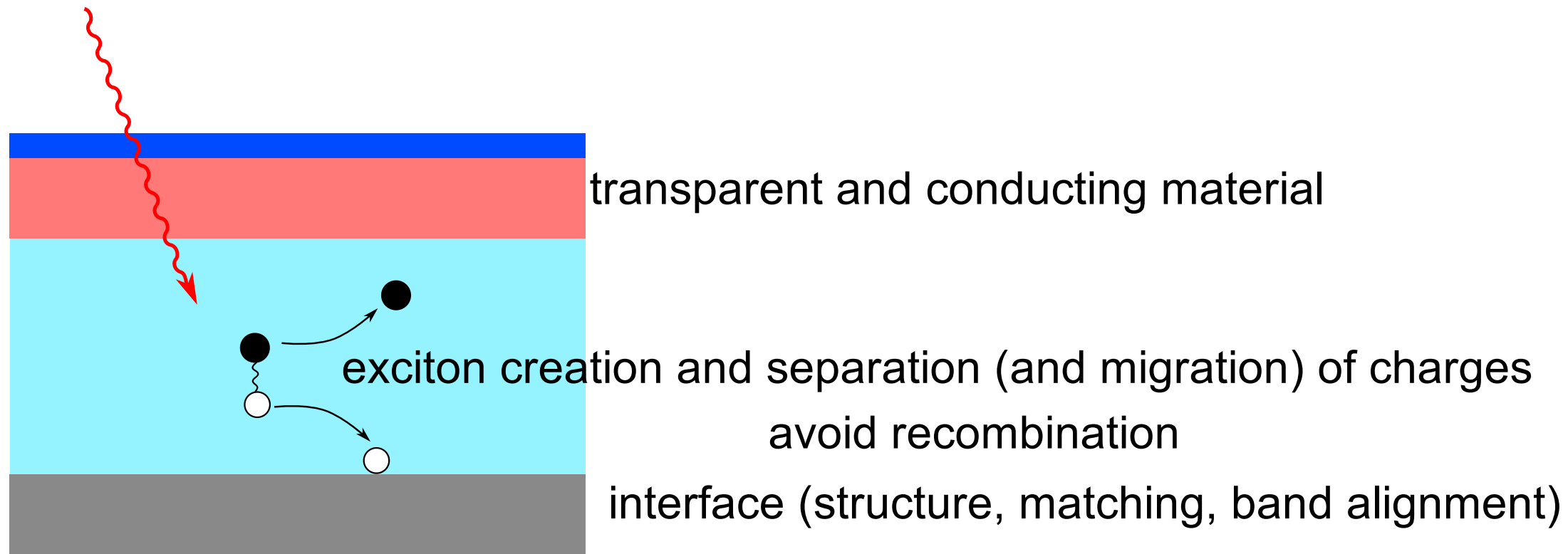
exciton creation and separation (and migration) of charges
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interface (structure, matching, band alignment)

DFT/GFT approach to electronic excitations :: very far from ...

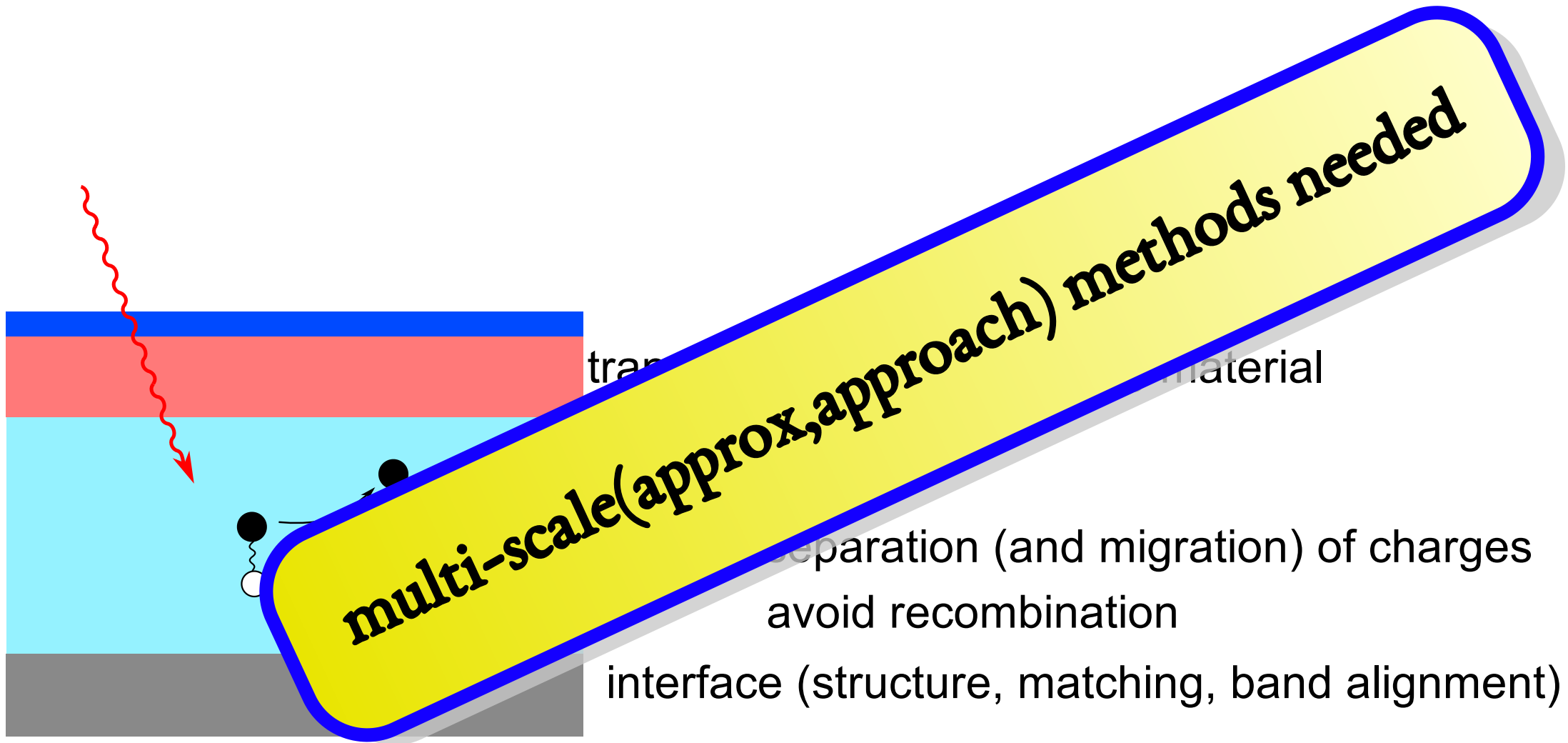


DFT/GFT approach to electronic excitations :: very far from ...



temperature, strain, hygrometry

DFT/GFT approach to electronic excitations :: very far from ...



temperature, strain, hygrometry

Opportunities and challenges

- Stronger synergy between theory and experiment
benchmarking and devise better approximations
- Reinforce connection with math and computer scientists
better algorithms
- Exploit next generation tools
new architectures (GPU, TPU, vector engines)
high throughput procedures
machine learning