



**Carnegie  
Mellon  
University**

# It's all about that Bayes:

Data-driven insights into energy devices without the black box

---

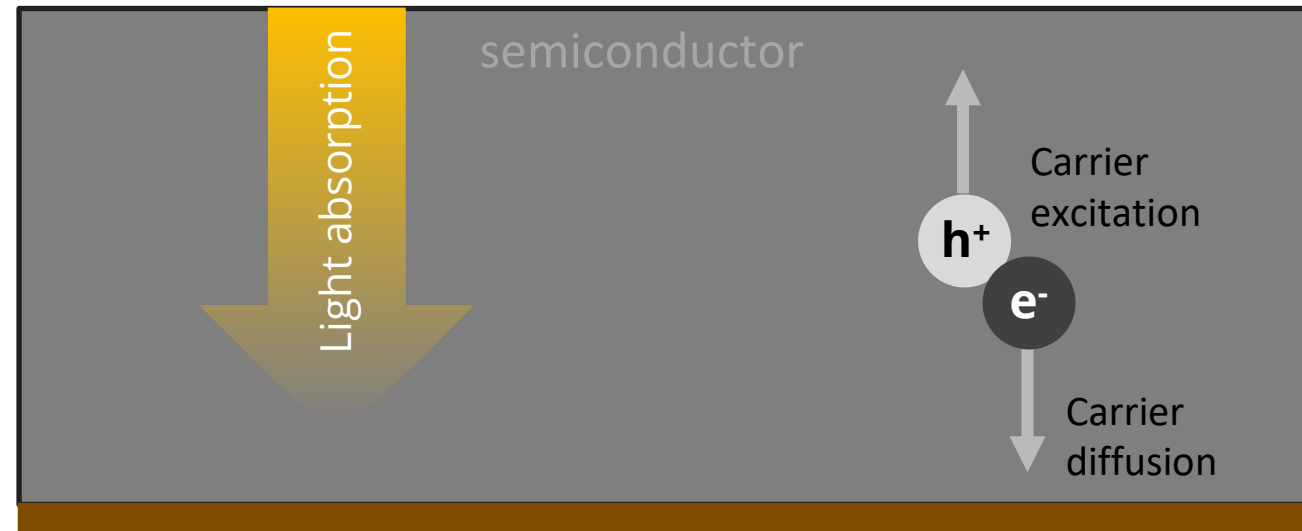
PASC MINISYMPOSIUM ON INTERDISCIPLINARY  
CHALLENGES IN MULTISCALE MATERIALS MODELING

JUNE 27, 2023

Rachel Kurchin  
Assistant Research Professor  
Carnegie Mellon Materials Science and Engineering

# Multiscale processes in photovoltaic devices

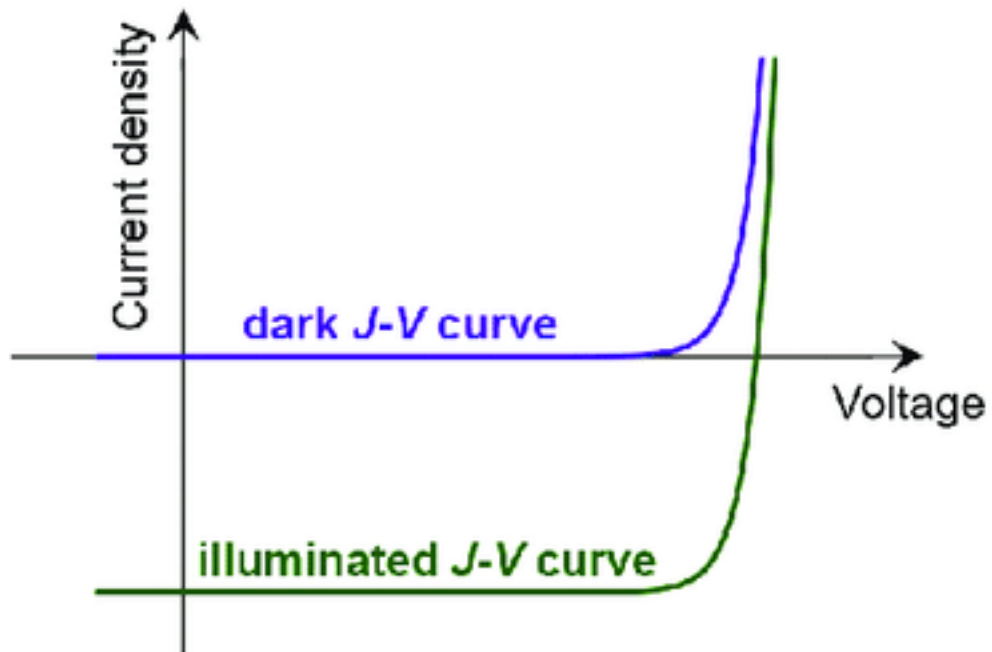
---



...including across interfaces and  
in the presence of defects  
(scattering!)  
...and in nonequilibrium  
conditions!

# Electrical Characterization of Solar Cells

---



We can measure current as a function of voltage, light intensity, temperature, ...

...each of these “knobs” probes different processes in the device, and hence depends differently on its materials properties.

# Bayes' Theorem

---

$$\mathbb{P}(H|E) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(H)\mathbb{P}(E|H)}{\mathbb{P}(E)}$$

Diagram illustrating Bayes' Theorem with labels:

- posterior** (blue arrow) points to  $\mathbb{P}(H|E)$ .
- prior** (orange arrow) points to  $\mathbb{P}(H)$ .
- evidence** (dark red arrow) points to  $\mathbb{P}(E)$ .
- likelihood** (green arrow) points to  $\mathbb{P}(E|H)$ .



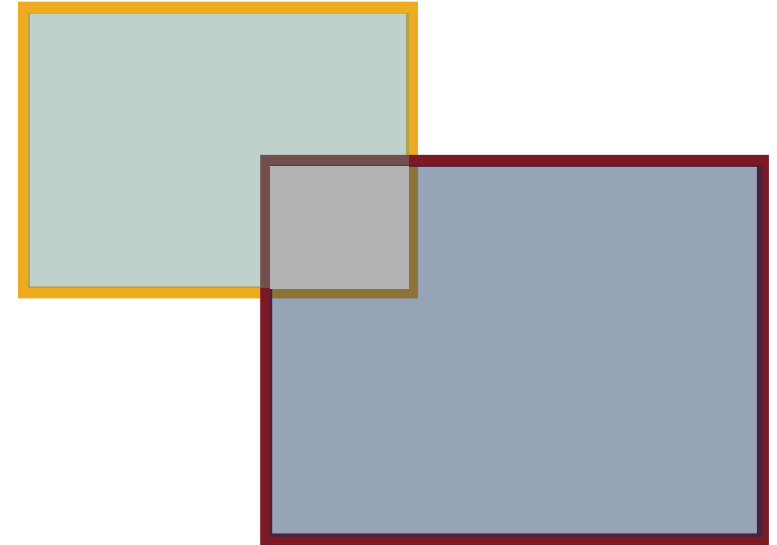
# Bayes' Theorem

---

$$\mathbb{P}(H|E) = \frac{\mathbb{P}(H)\mathbb{P}(E|H)}{\mathbb{P}(E)}$$

Diagram illustrating Bayes' Theorem with labels:

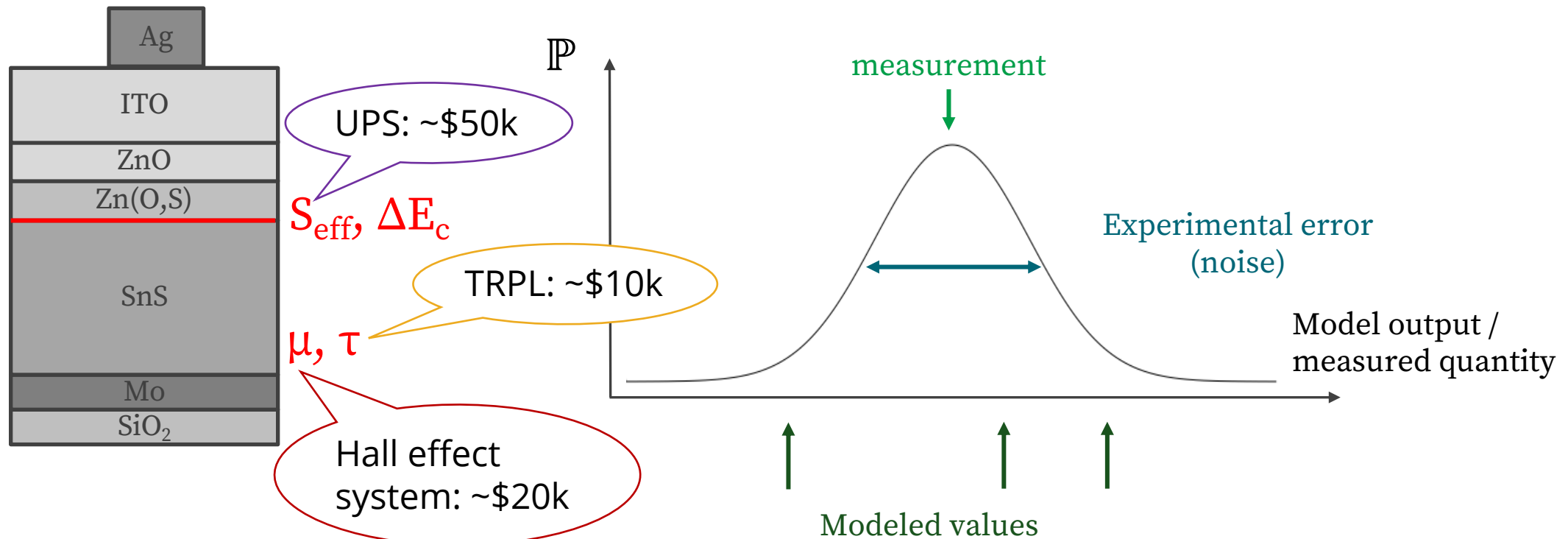
- posterior** (blue arrow) points to  $\mathbb{P}(H|E)$ .
- prior** (orange arrow) points to  $\mathbb{P}(H)$ .
- evidence** (dark red arrow) points to  $\mathbb{P}(E)$ .
- likelihood** (green arrow) points to  $\mathbb{P}(E|H)$ .



# Bayesian parameter estimation

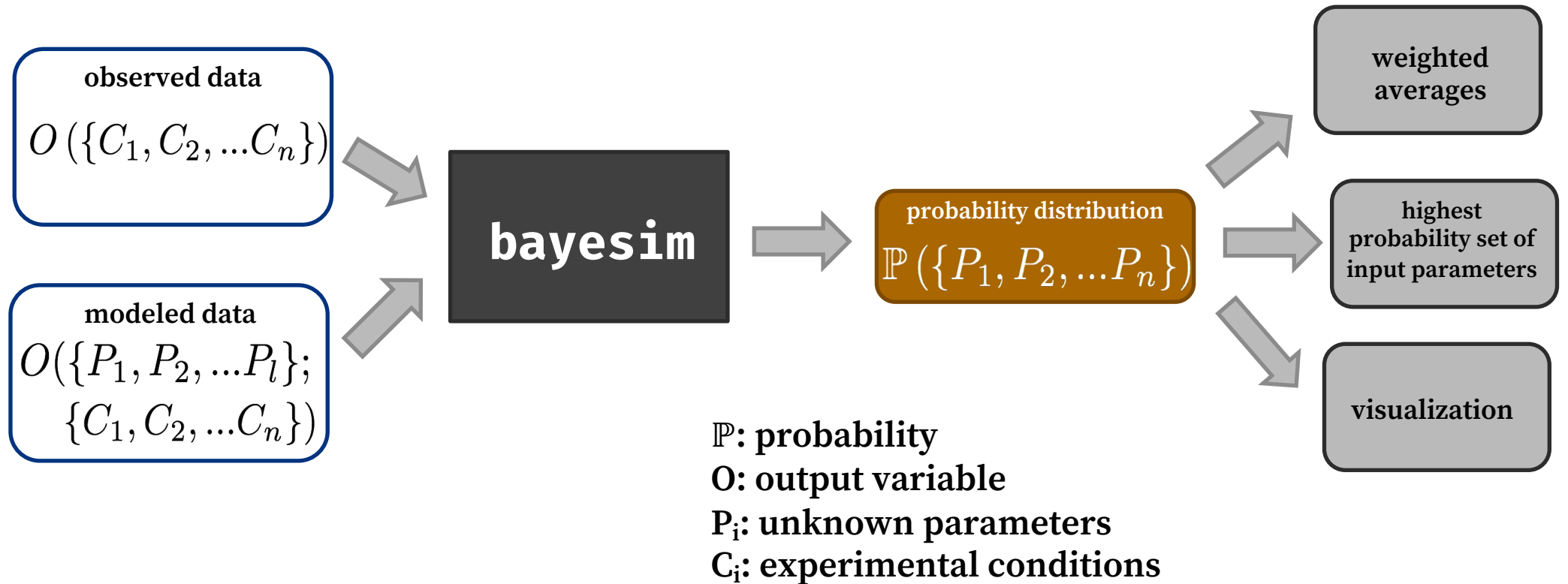
## SnS solar cell:

*(with some unknown materials/interface properties)*

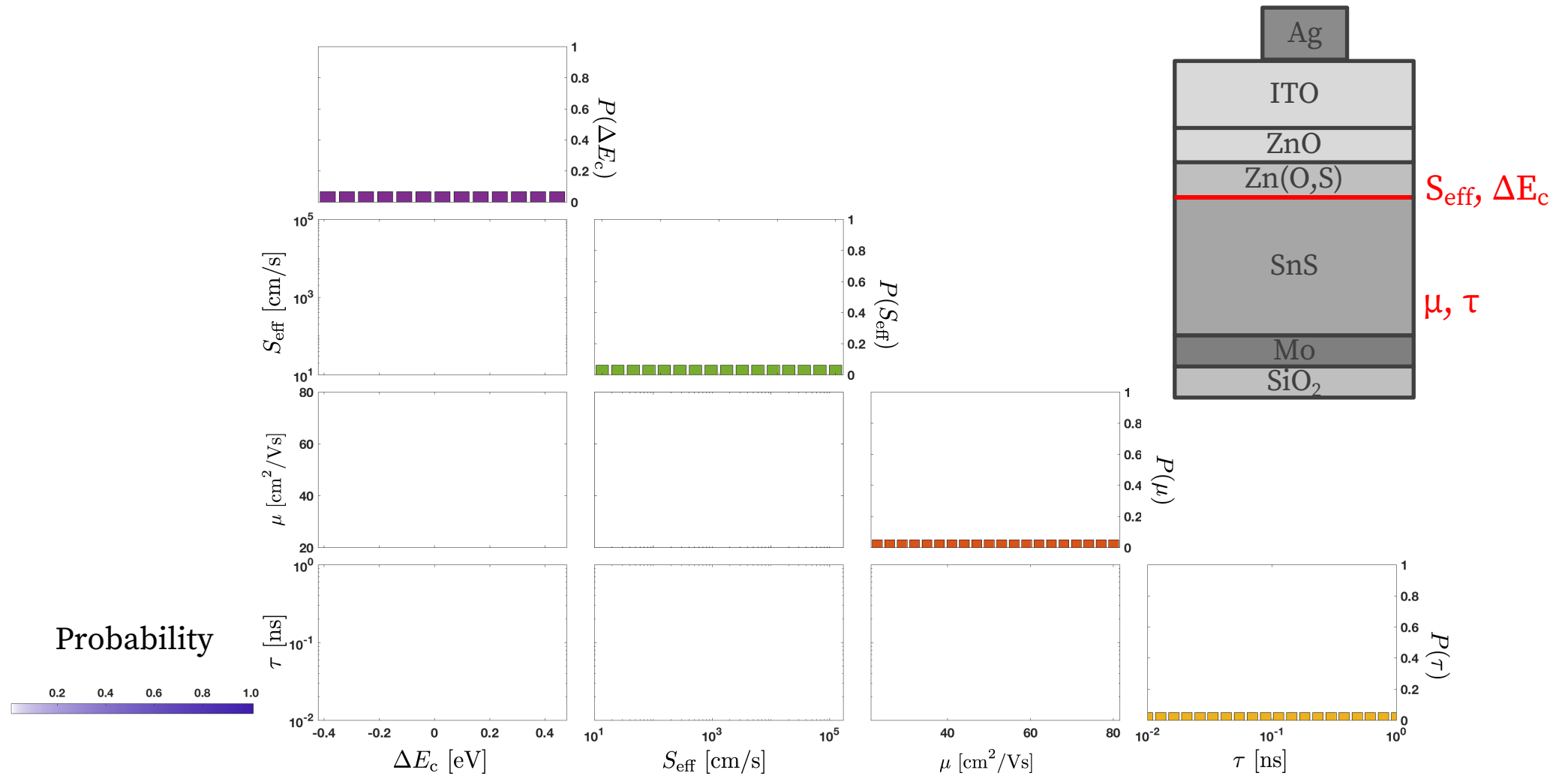


Likelihood function comes from a forward model that tells us what we would measure *if* parameters took particular values...

# Bayesim: open-source BPE for expensive models

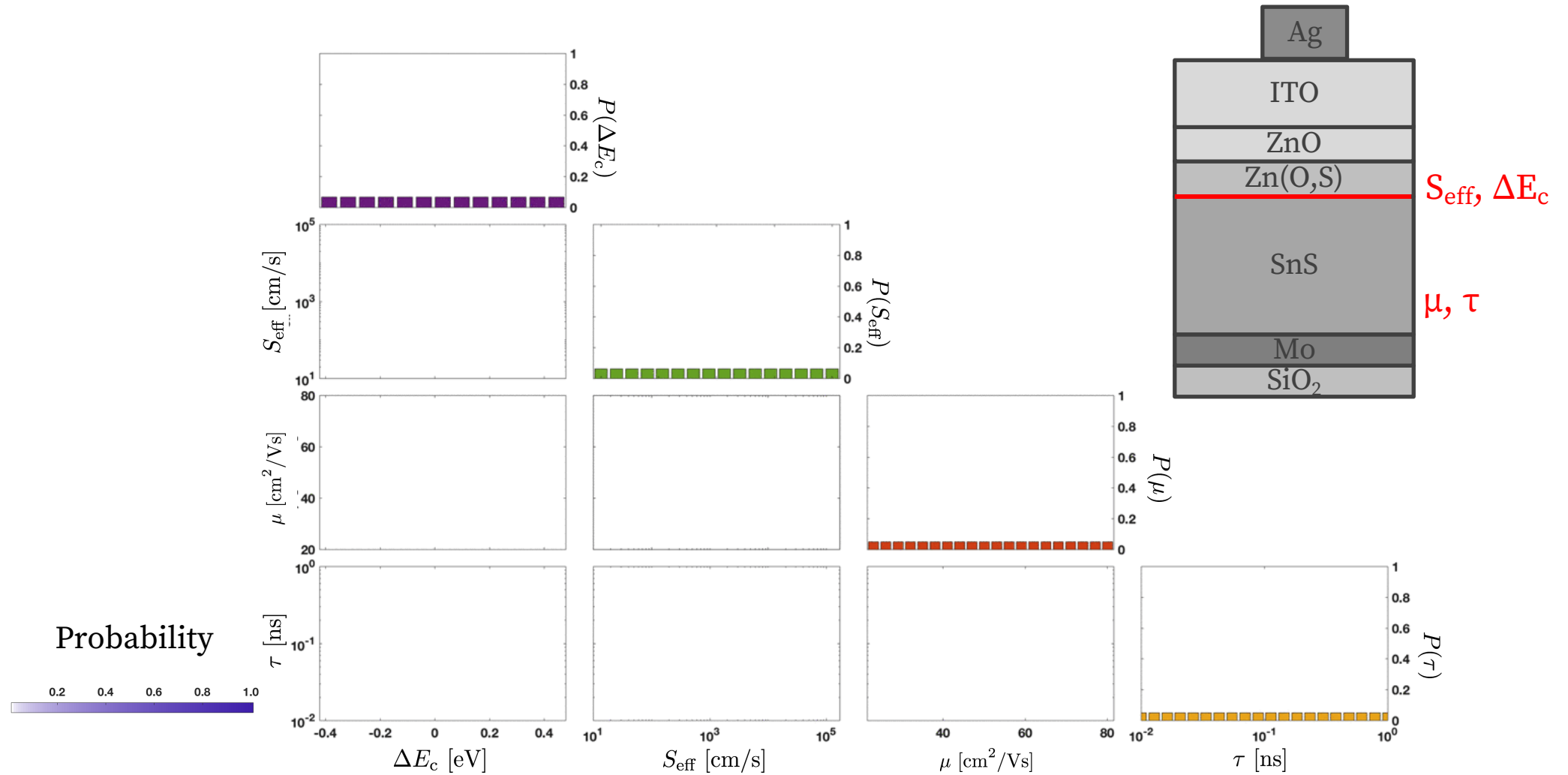


# Tin Sulfide (SnS) Photovoltaics



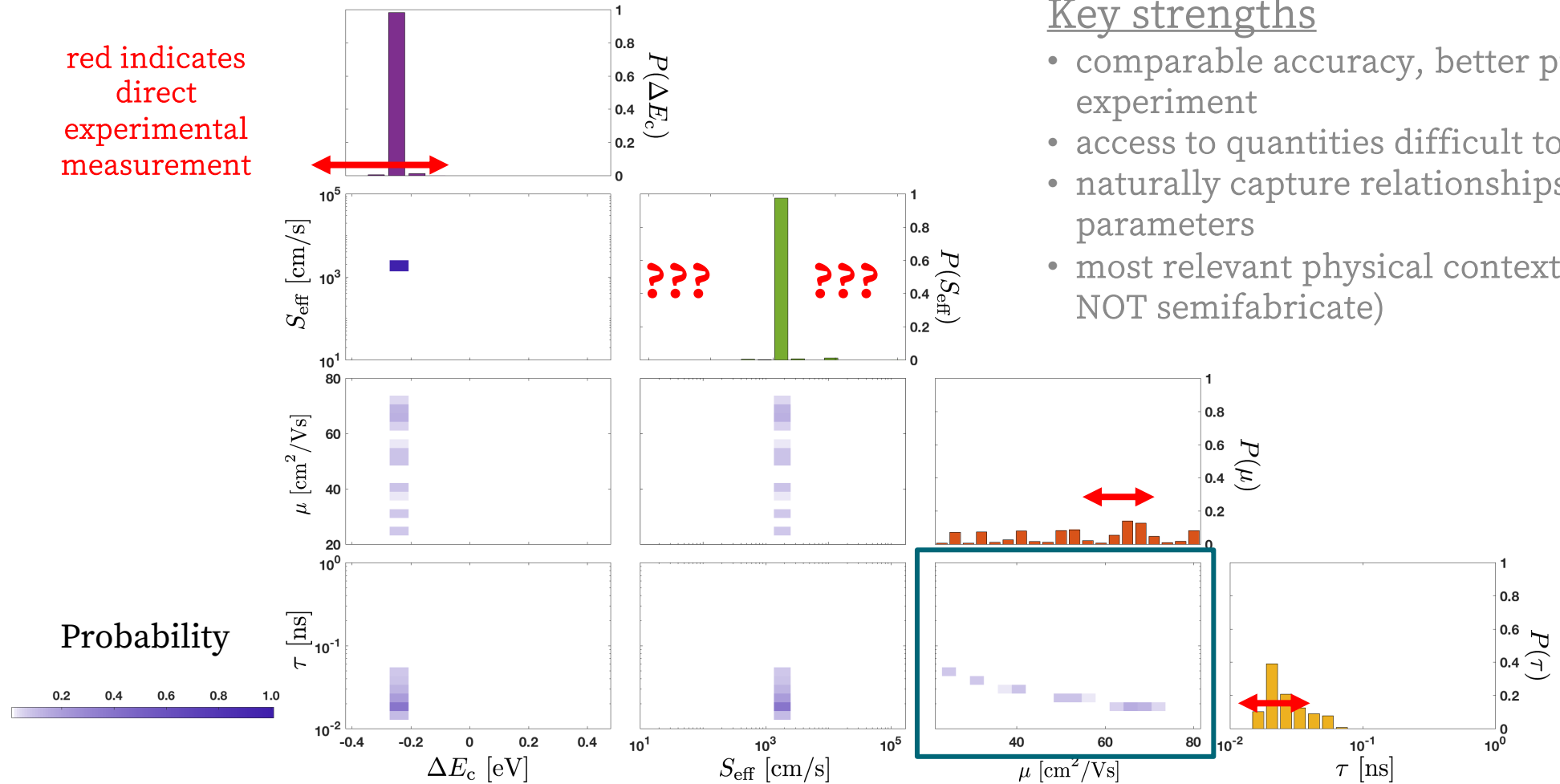


# Tin Sulfide (SnS) Photovoltaics



# Tin Sulfide (SnS) Photovoltaics

red indicates  
direct  
experimental  
measurement



## Key strengths

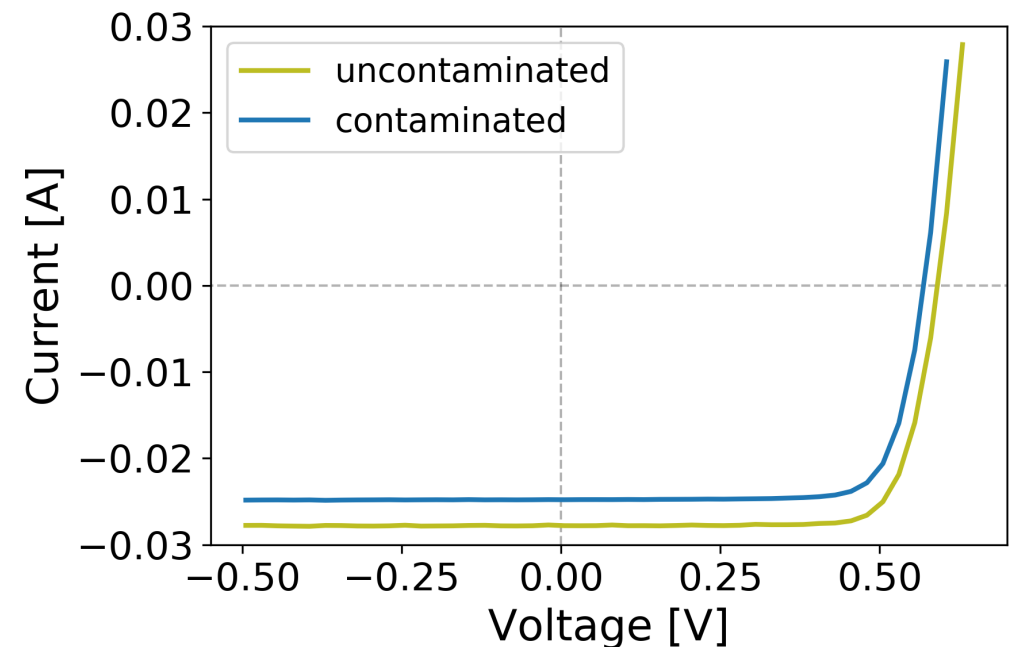
- comparable accuracy, better precision vs. experiment
- access to quantities difficult to probe directly
- naturally capture relationships between parameters
- most relevant physical context (in device, NOT semifabricate)

constant product  $\rightarrow$  diffusion length!

# Let's make this a little harder...

- Core intuition: anything that affects experimental measurement must have a *signal* in that measurement...so how much can we get?
- Properties of point defects are notoriously difficult to characterize...yet they can have dramatic effects on PV performance!

Contamination by  
**1 part in 250 billion**  
of interstitial iron!




# Defect-Assisted Recombination

---

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{\text{SRH}}} \sim \frac{np - n_i^2}{\tau_p \left( n + n_i \exp\left(\frac{E_t - E_i}{k_B T}\right) \right) + \tau_n \left( p + n_i \exp\left(\frac{E_i - E_t}{k_B T}\right) \right)}$$

fitting parameters

functions of experimental conditions (ill., T)



$$\tau_p = \frac{1}{N_t \sigma_p v_{\text{th}}}$$

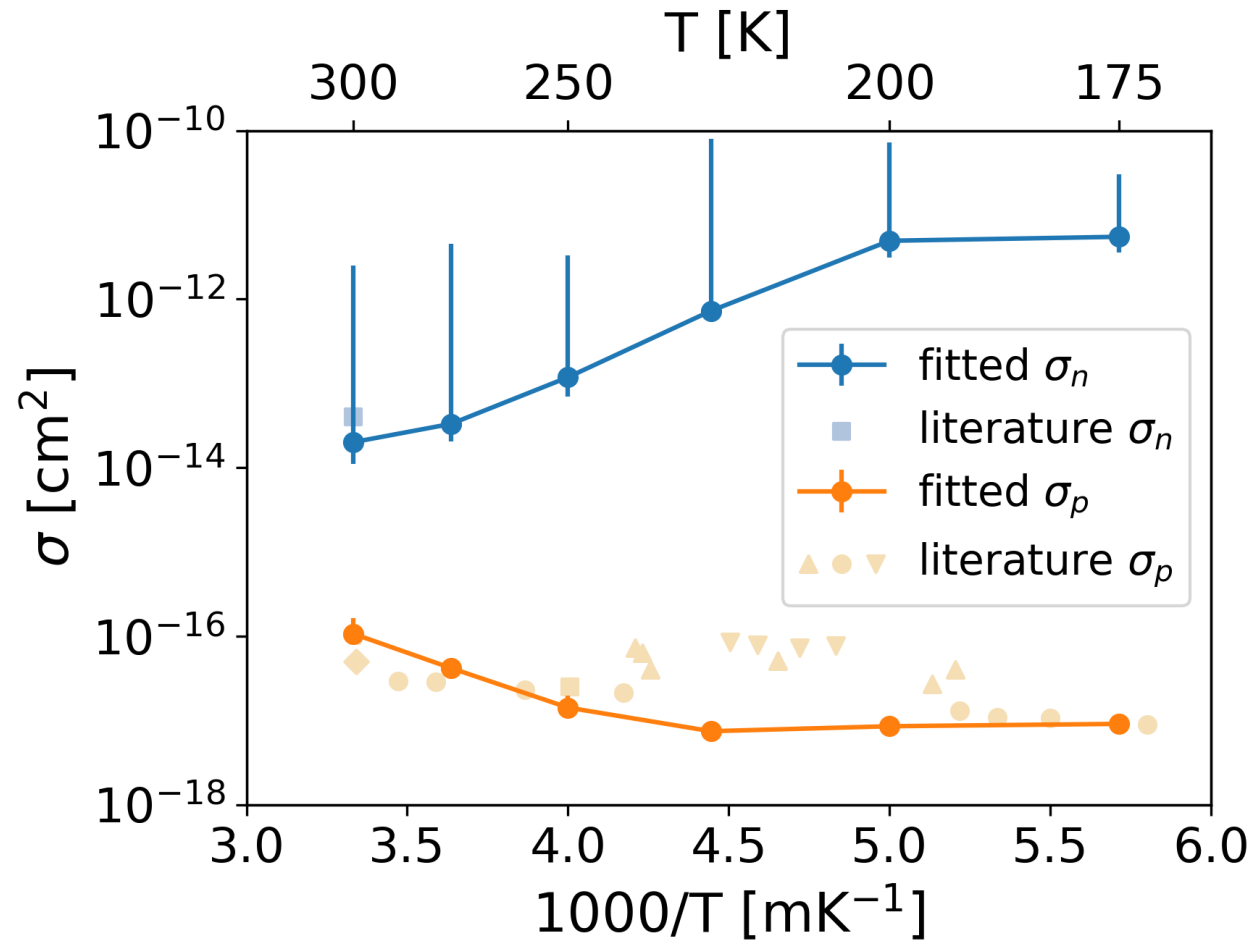
W. Shockley and W. Read. *Phys. Rev.* 1952, 87(46), 835. [10.1103/PhysRev.87.835](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRev.87.835)

R. N. Hall. *Phys. Rev.* 1952, 87(2), 387. [10.1103/PhysRev.87.387](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRev.87.387)

R. C. Kurchin et al. *IEEE Journal of Photovoltaics* 2020, 10(6) 1532. [10.1109/JPHOTOV.2020.3010105](https://doi.org/10.1109/JPHOTOV.2020.3010105)

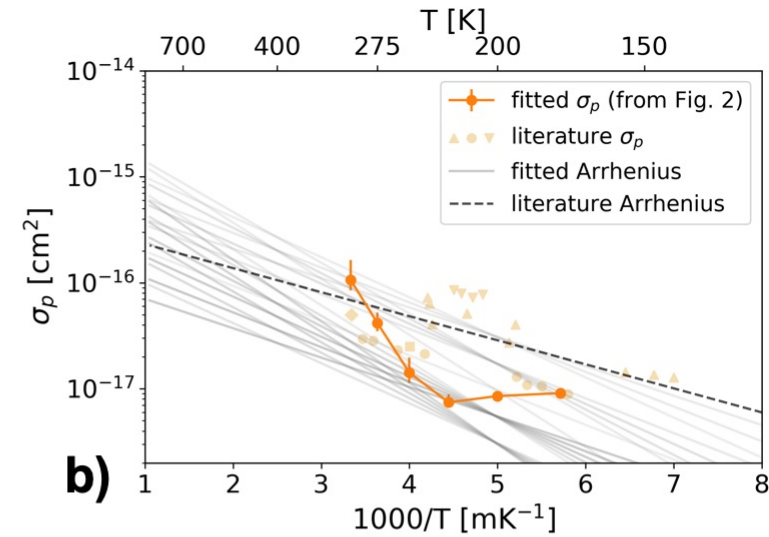
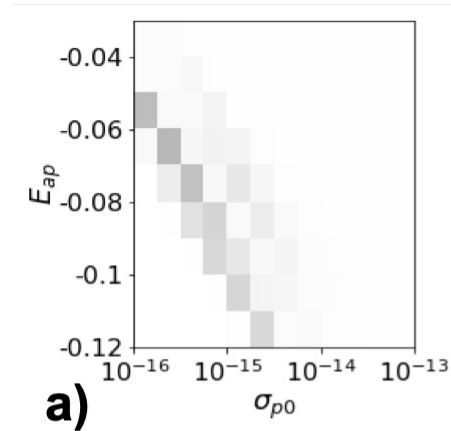


# Capture Cross-Sections vs. literature



# Temperature Dependence of $\sigma$

$$\sigma_p = \sigma_{p0} \exp\left(\frac{E_{ap}}{k_B T}\right)$$



condition on known  
activation energy...

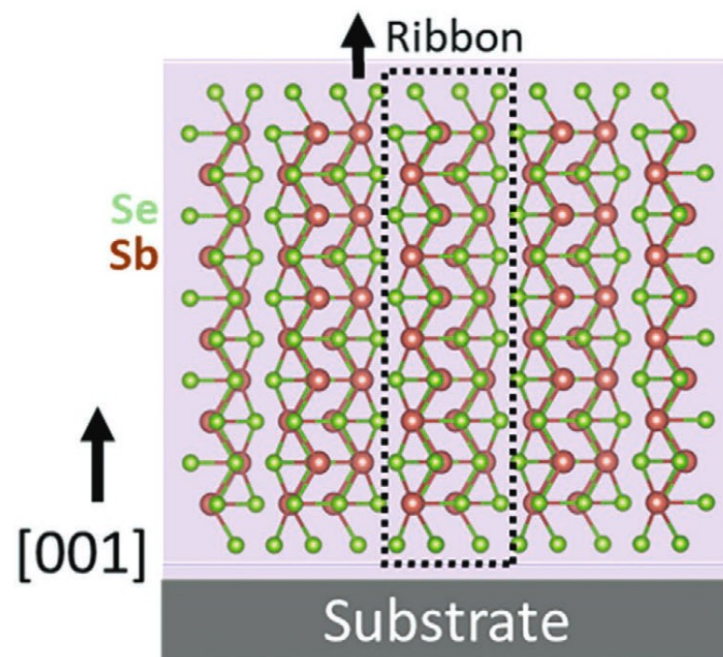
# Summary so far...

---

- Validated a novel BPE-based approach to measuring materials properties from simple, automatable electrical measurements of solar cells
- Allows us to “trade off” expensive experimental effort for cheap(er) computations
- Redundantly good fits emerge naturally
- We can measure the most relevant “versions” of properties in most relevant context

# Ongoing Work

$\text{Sb}_2(\text{S,Se})_3$ :  
 a promising class of novel Earth-  
 abundant thin-film PV absorbers



S. Rijal et al. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* **32** 10, 2022.

Experimental collaborators:  
 Prof. Yanfa Yan, Alisha Adhikari



**Goal: use BPE to accelerate not  
 only the *characterization* of these  
 materials/devices, but also their  
*engineering!***



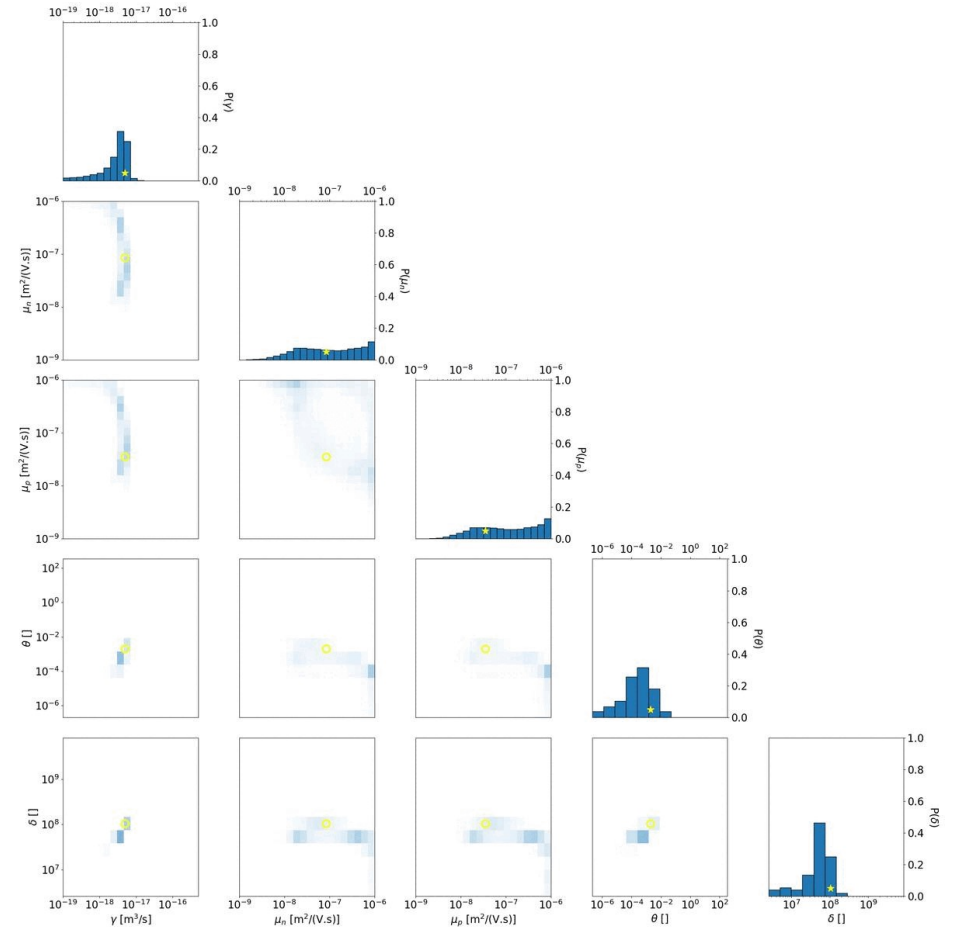
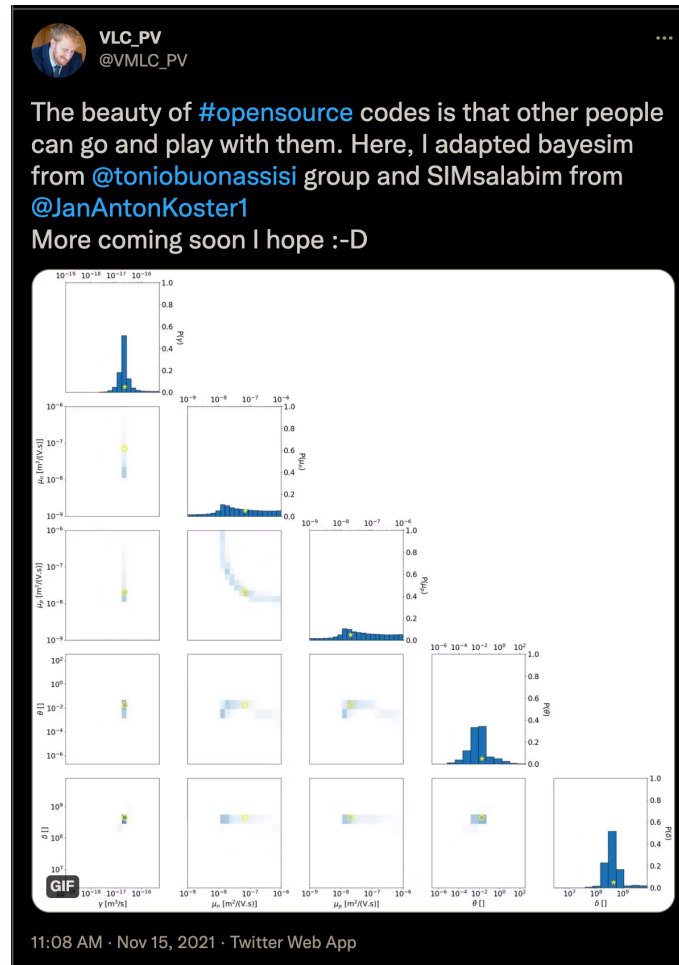
# What's next?

---

- Incorporate better sampling approaches to expand number of parameters we can afford to fit (e.g. VBMC)
- Extend beyond photovoltaics – interested in using this approach in your system of interest? Please come and chat!



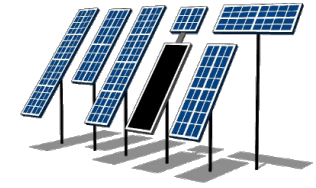
# The beauty of open-source software!



Thanks to Dr. Vincent Le Corre, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg!

# Acknowledgements!

---



Google



sighpc

and of course to  
Michael Herbst  
and PASC organizers!

group website: <https://https://acme-group-cmu.github.io/>