

# Resolving Energy Materials with Transmission Electron Microscopy

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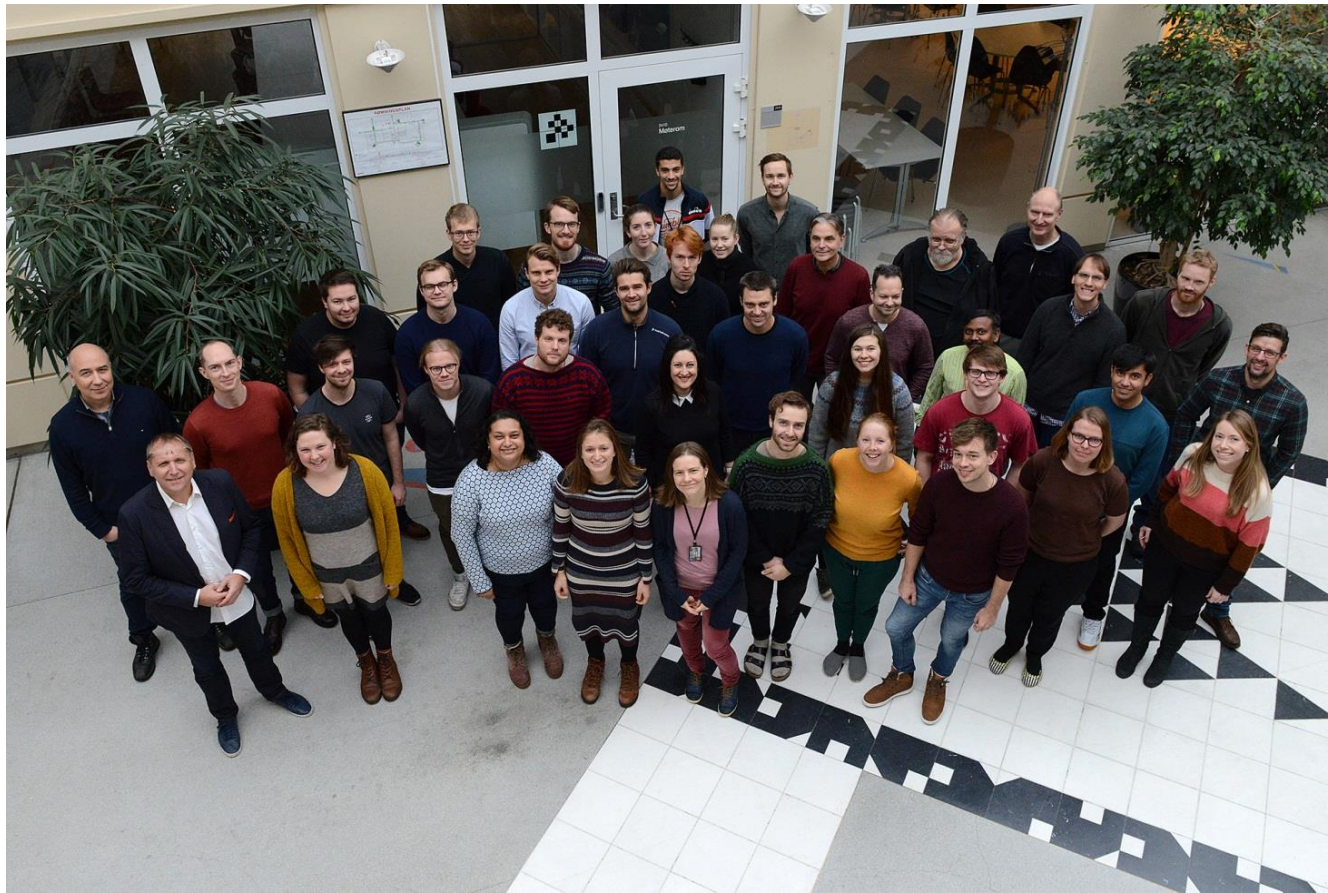
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UiO : **University of Oslo**

**SMN** ●●●●  
SENTER FOR MATERIALVITENSKAP OG NANOTEKNOLOGI

# Structure Physics group

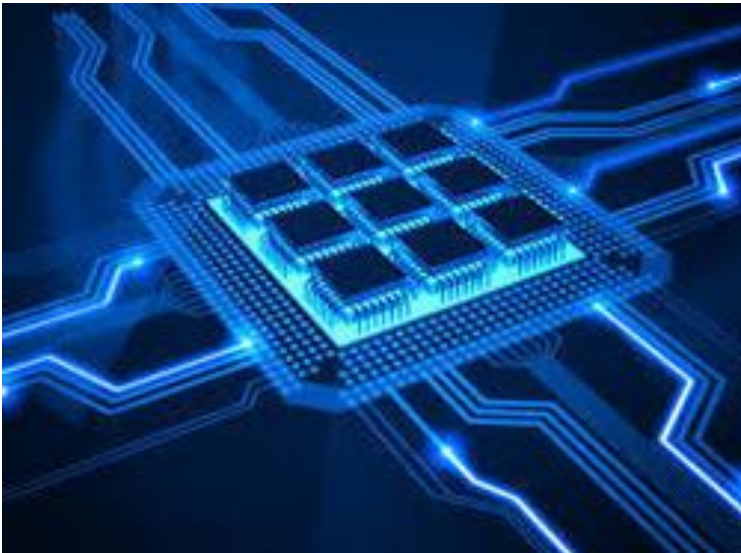
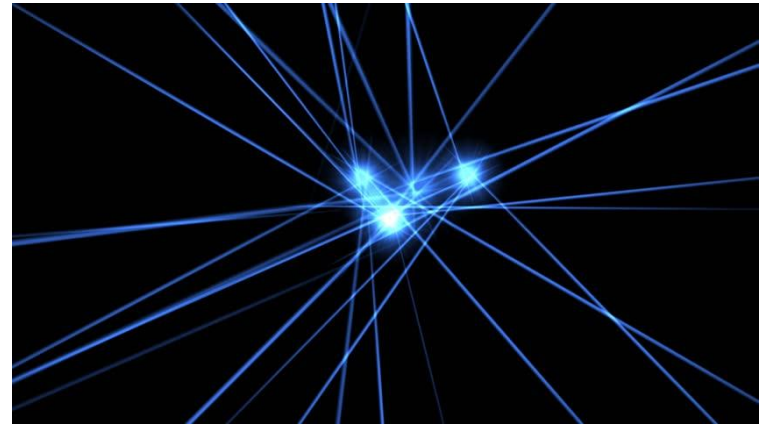


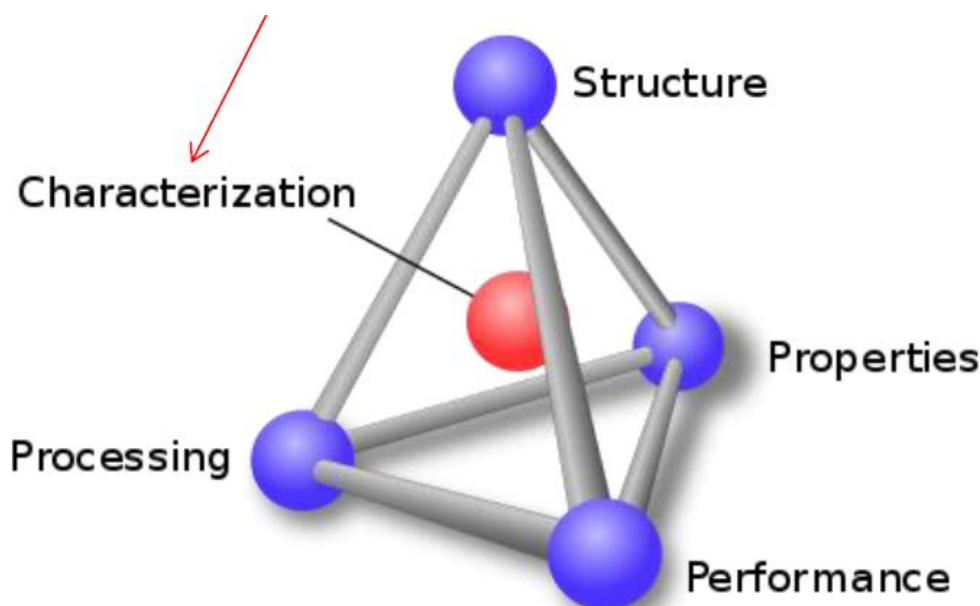
## LENS group



UiO : University of Oslo

# Materials for applications in solar cells and power electronics





Materials Science Paradigm

local structure and inhomogeneities

Defects

Interfaces

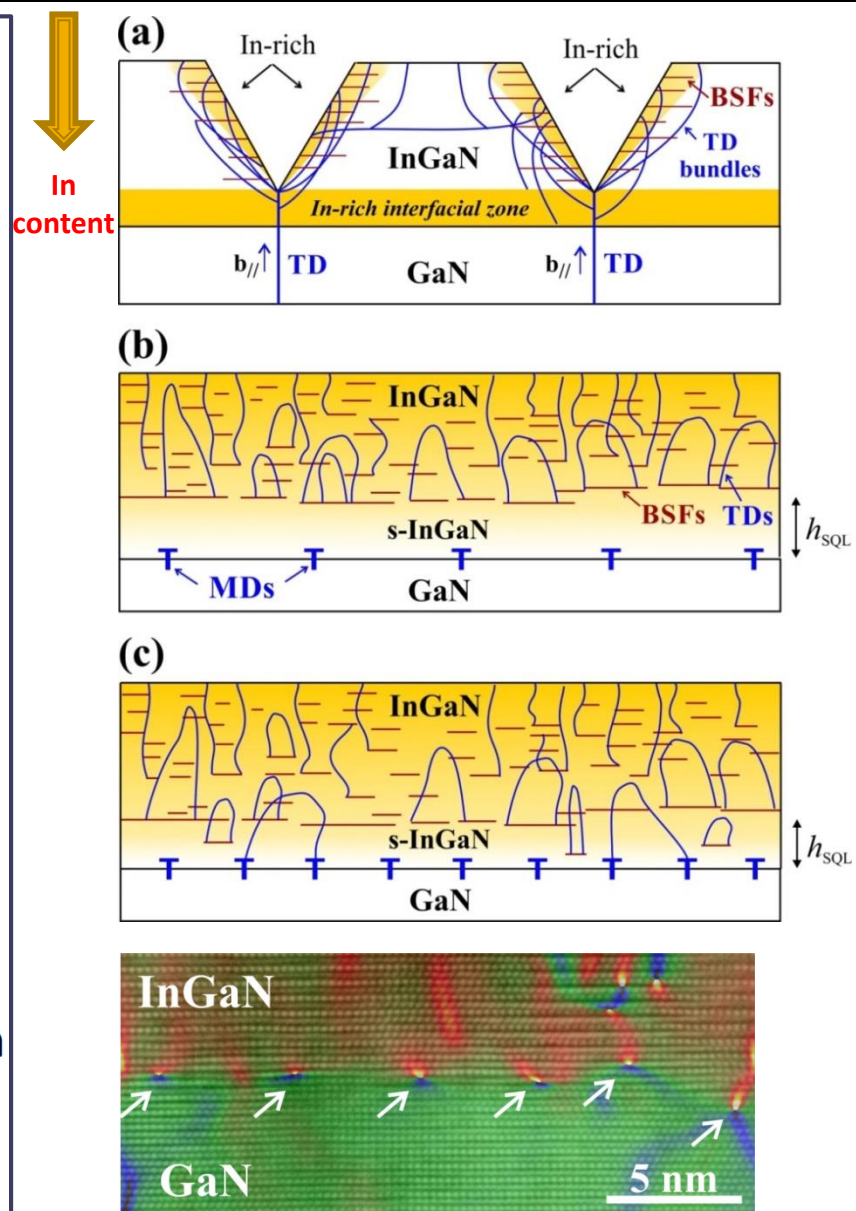
Precipitates

Chemical composition

Atomic Structure

Chemical bonding

Electronic Structure



Bazioti C. et al.

JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS 118,

# Point and extended defects + interaction with dopants



Direct influence on semiconductor properties

Need for **precise identification of defect-types**  
understanding their **formation and evolution** is crucial for mastering semiconductors.

- **ZnO**, a wide direct band-gap semiconductor (3.4 eV at RT) interesting for applications in solar cells.
- **doping with desirable impurities** is a key process in **device fabrication**
- **induced defects**, are detrimental for the **device performance**
- **post-annealing** is typically used to minimize/remove them.

- **Interstitials** ( $Zn_i, O_i$ )
- **Vacancies** ( $V_{Zn}, V_O$ )
- **complexes with dopants**

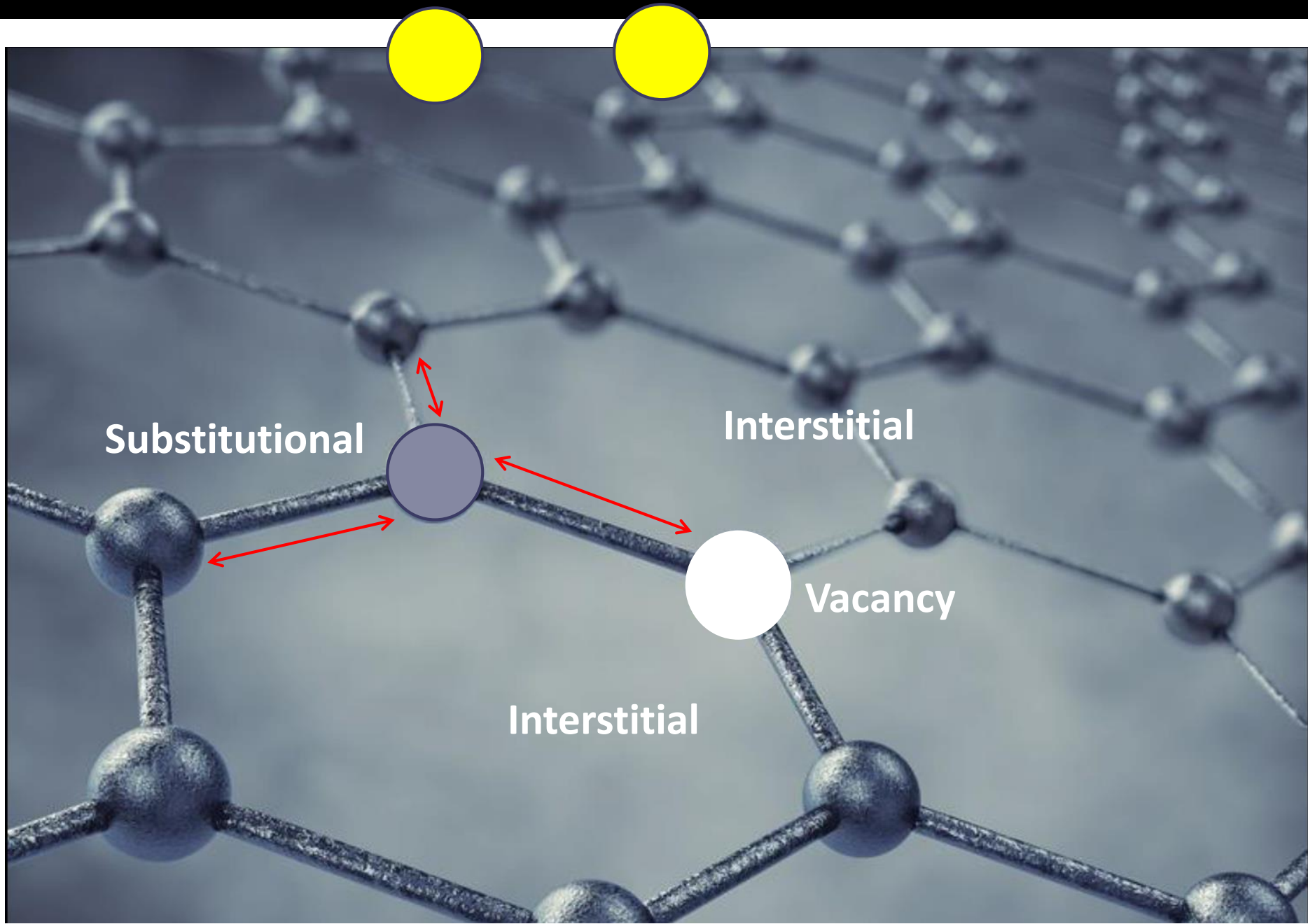
**N-implanted ZnO**

**p-type doping**

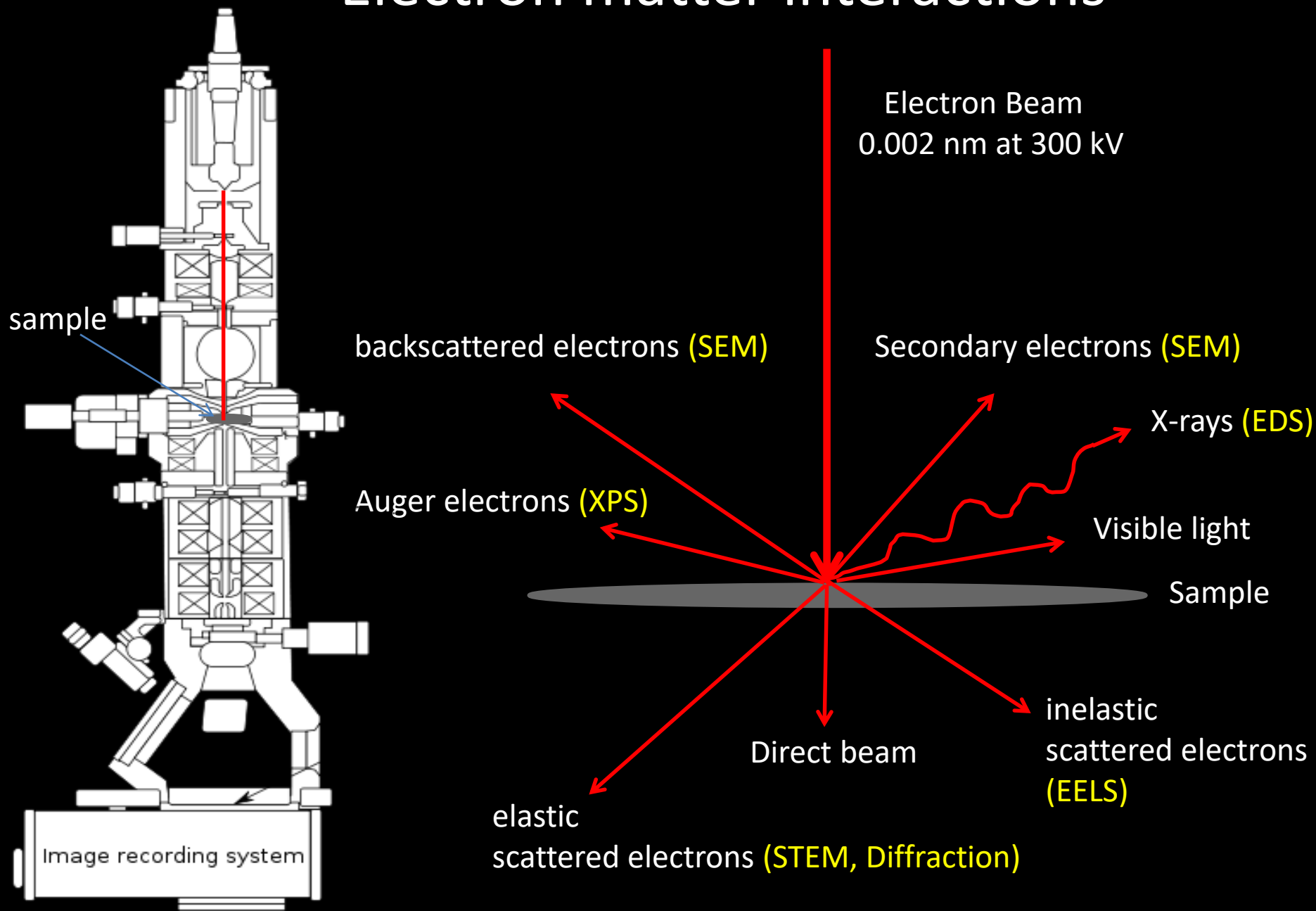
**$(ZnO)_{1-x}(GaN)_x$**

**Bandgap engineering**

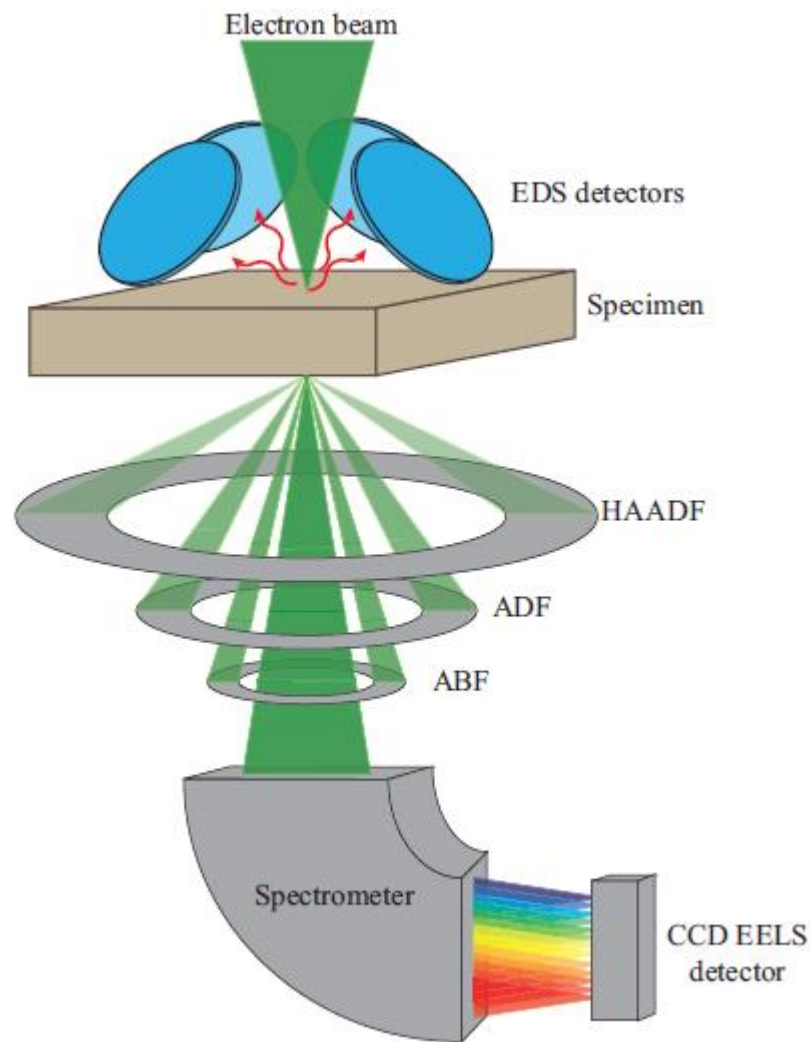




# Electron matter interactions



**Multiple detectors:  
Simultaneous information through different mechanisms of electron-specimen interactions**

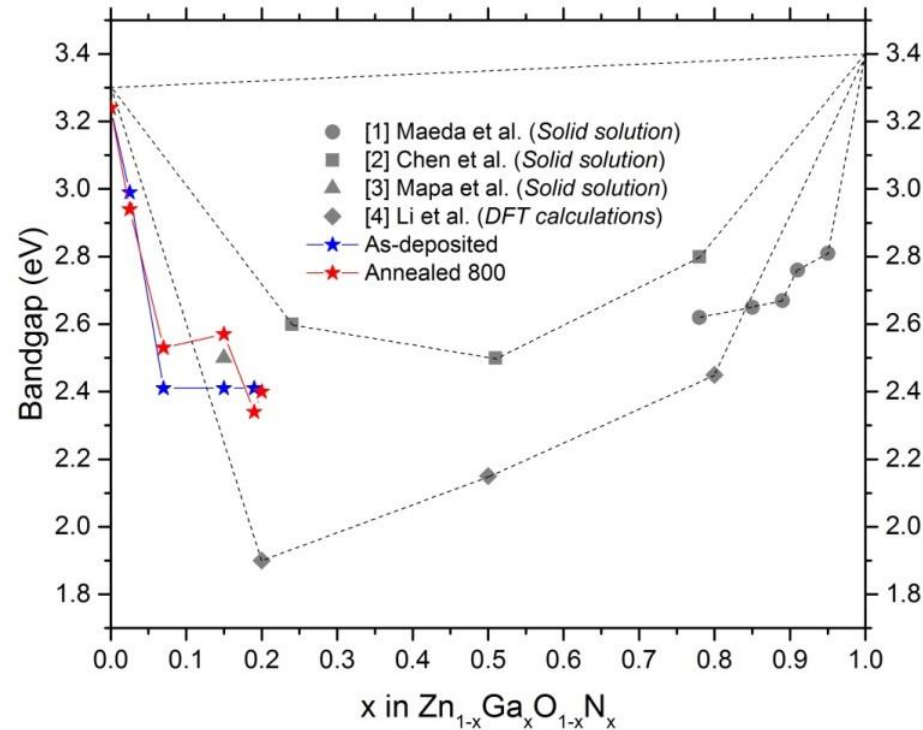


Schematic by V.S. Olsen

**FEI Titan G2 60-300 kV, NorTEM facility- UiO  
equipped with a CEOS DCOR probe-corrector and monochromator.**



- **ZOGN system.** Importance of *bandgap engineering* in designing novel functional semiconductor materials
- **ZnO(II-VI) and GaN(III-V)** are wide-bandgap semiconductors

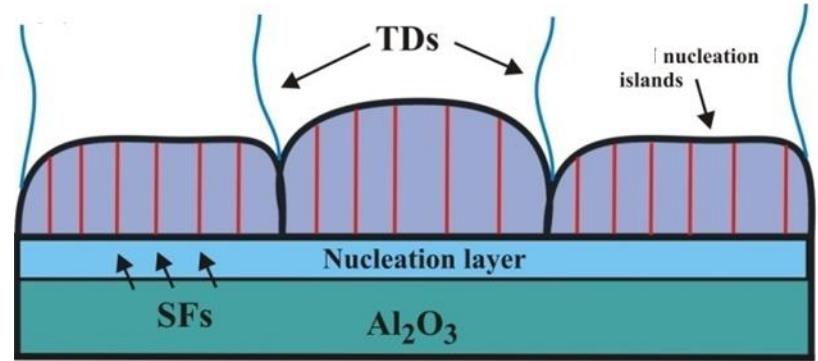
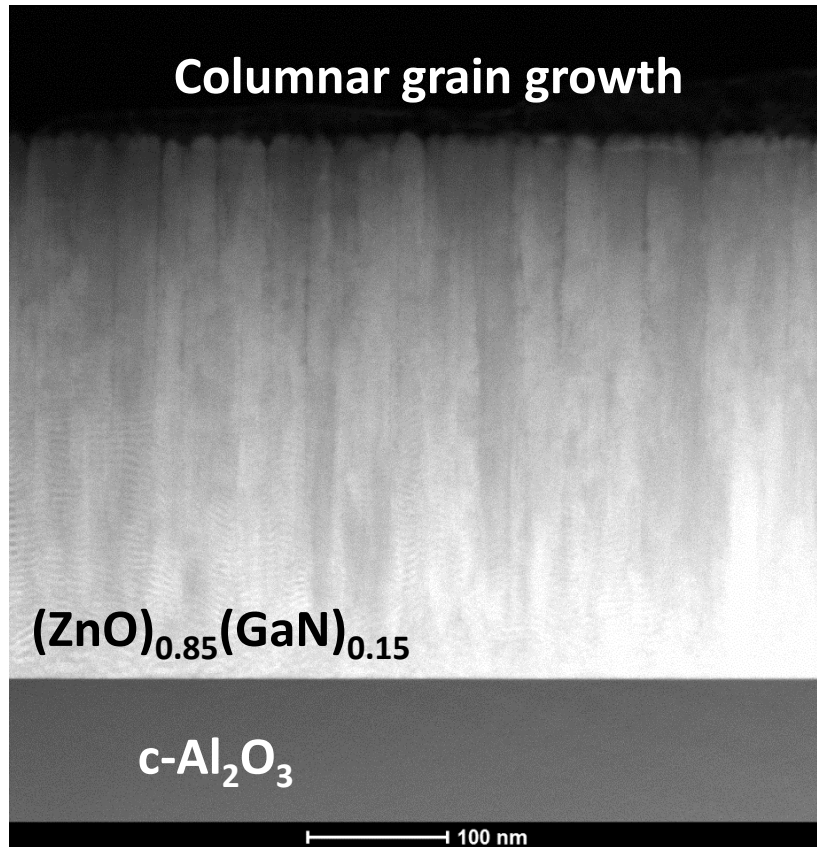


- Strong band-bowing effect  significant bandgap reduction of the alloy

✓ *Tailoring optical properties by only changing the composition*

# RF magnetron sputtered $(\text{ZnO})_{1-x}(\text{GaN})_x$ thin films deposited on c- $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ substrates

primary aim : significant bandgap reduction + good crystal quality



Schematic by: Journal of Applied Physics **115**, 213506 (2014)

electrical and optical performance degraded by the formation of grain boundaries, pores and dislocations, due to charge-carriers and photons scattering.

Olsen V.S., Baziotti C. et al.  
Phys. Status Solidi B **1800529**, 2019

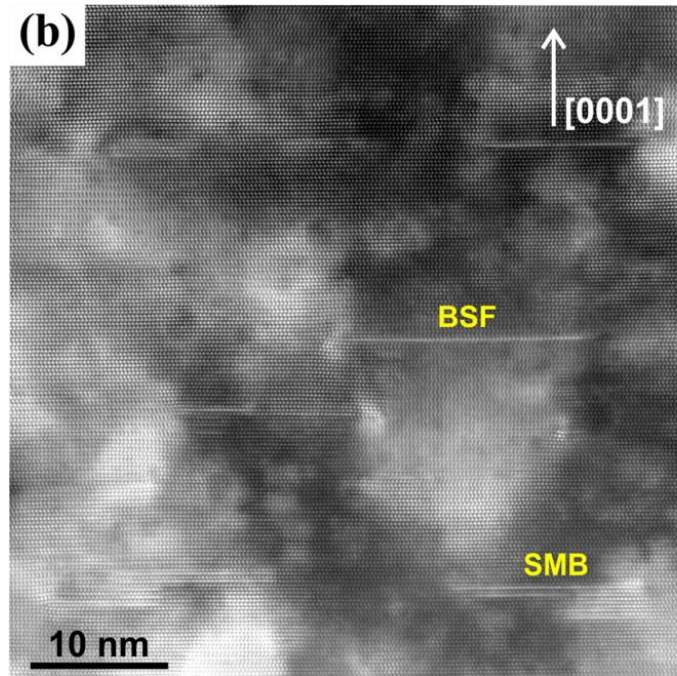
Olsen V.S., Baziotti C et al.  
Semicond. Sci. Technol. **10**, 1, 2019

Olsen V. S. , Baldissera G. et al.  
Phys. Rev. B **100**, 165201, 2019

Different STEM detectors help us to have complementary views of the same area

recorded simultaneously

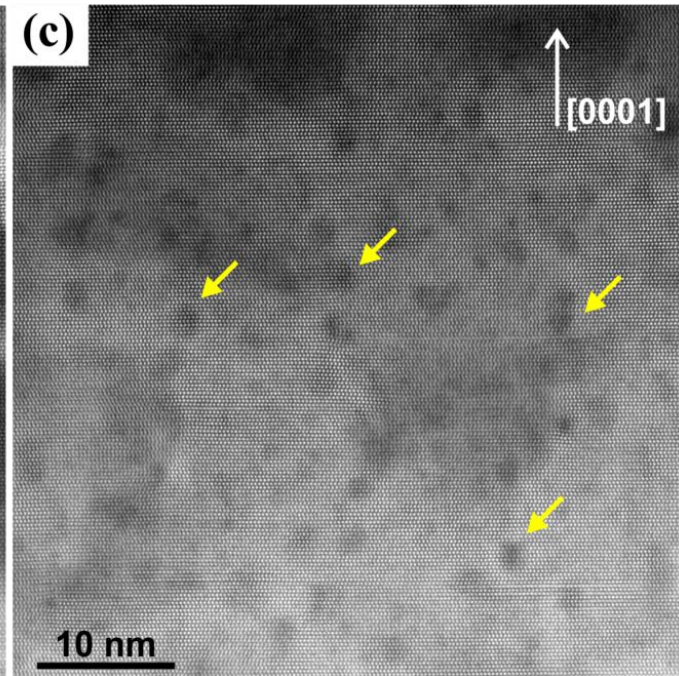
ADF-STEM



Z-Contrast + Diffraction Contrast

We can easily detect the localization of extended defects

HAADF-STEM



Pure Z-Contrast

We can easily detect clusters of lower atomic density (zinc-vacancy clusters)

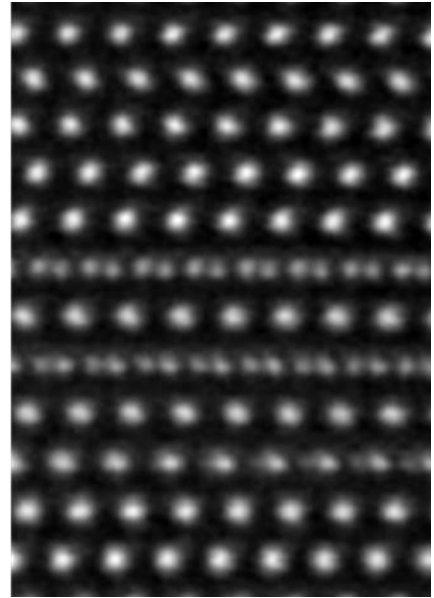
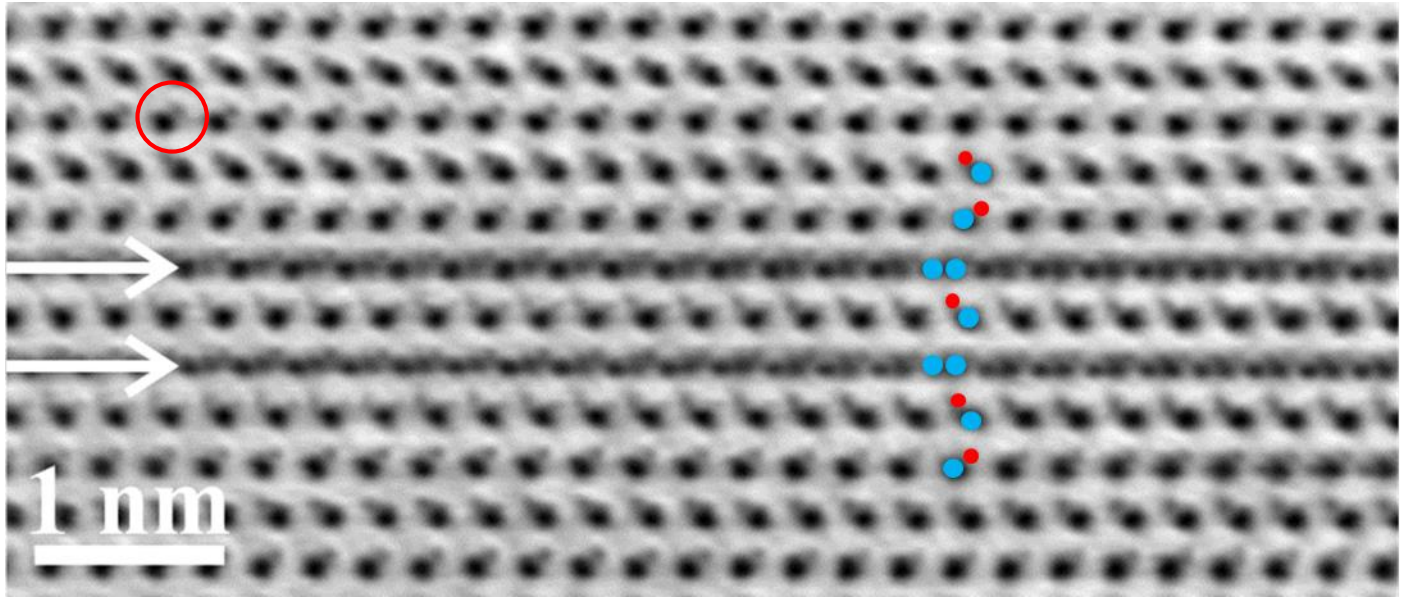
Different STEM detectors help us to have complementary views of the same area

Example of Stacking faults in ZnO

recorded simultaneously

ABF-STEM

HAADF-STEM



Diffraction Contrast

Pure Z-Contrast

At low collection angles both heavy and light elements can be visualized. We see both Zn and O atomic columns.

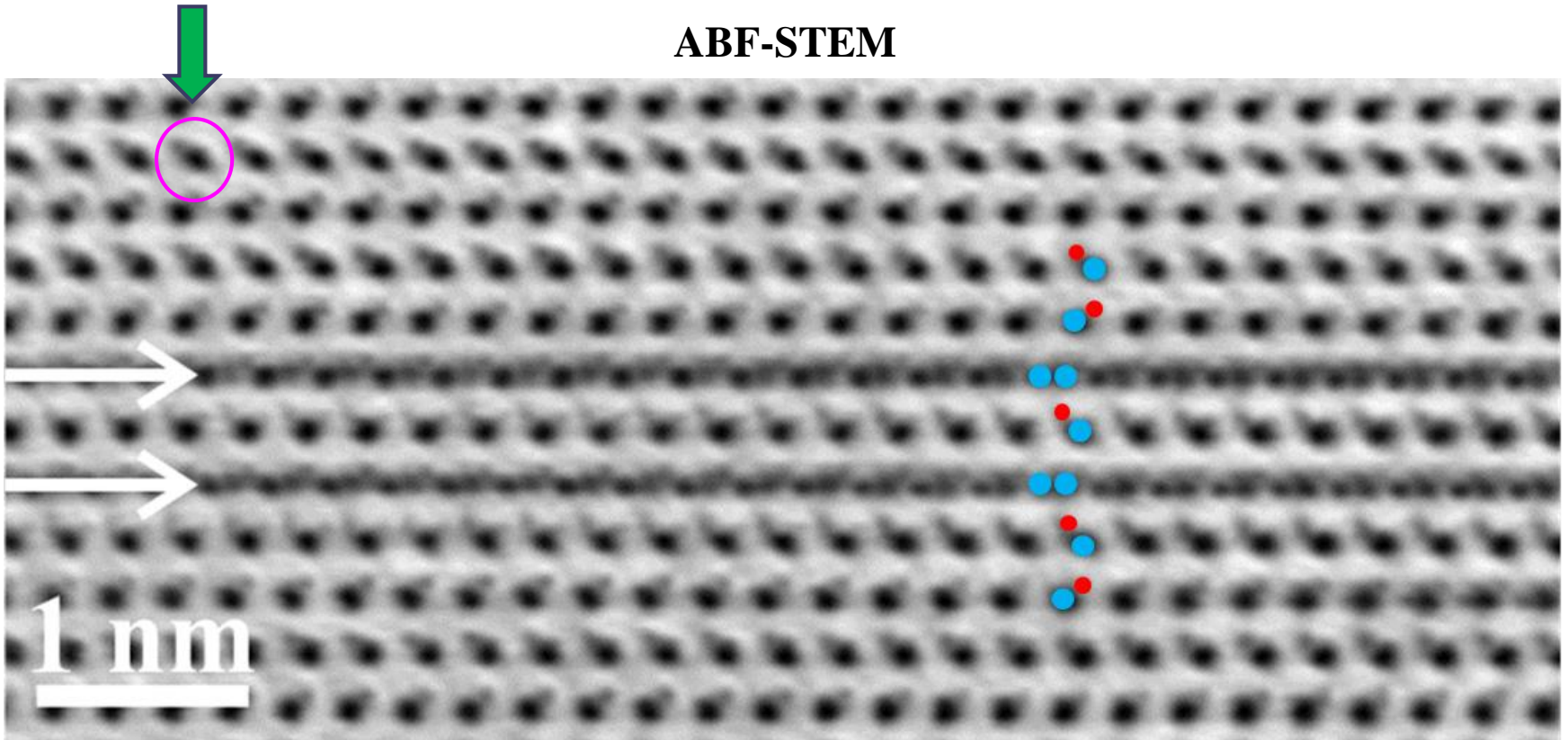
Only heavy elements scatter at high angles. We see only Zn atomic columns.

We can also identify polarity : )

High Spatial resolution (0.08 nm)

We could not resolve Zn-O dumbbells some years ago, before aberration correctors!

**ABF-STEM**



Bazioti C.

# Brief History: The state-of-art TEM

## Resolution limit

Year	Resolution
1940s	<b>~10nm</b>
1950s	~0.5-2nm
1960s	0.3nm (transmission) ~15-20nm (scanning)
1970s	0.2nm (transmission) 7nm (standard scanning)
1980s	0.15nm (transmission) 5nm (scanning at 1kV)
1990s	0.1nm (transmission) 3nm (scanning at 1kV)
2000s	<b>&lt;0.1 nm</b> (Cs correctors)

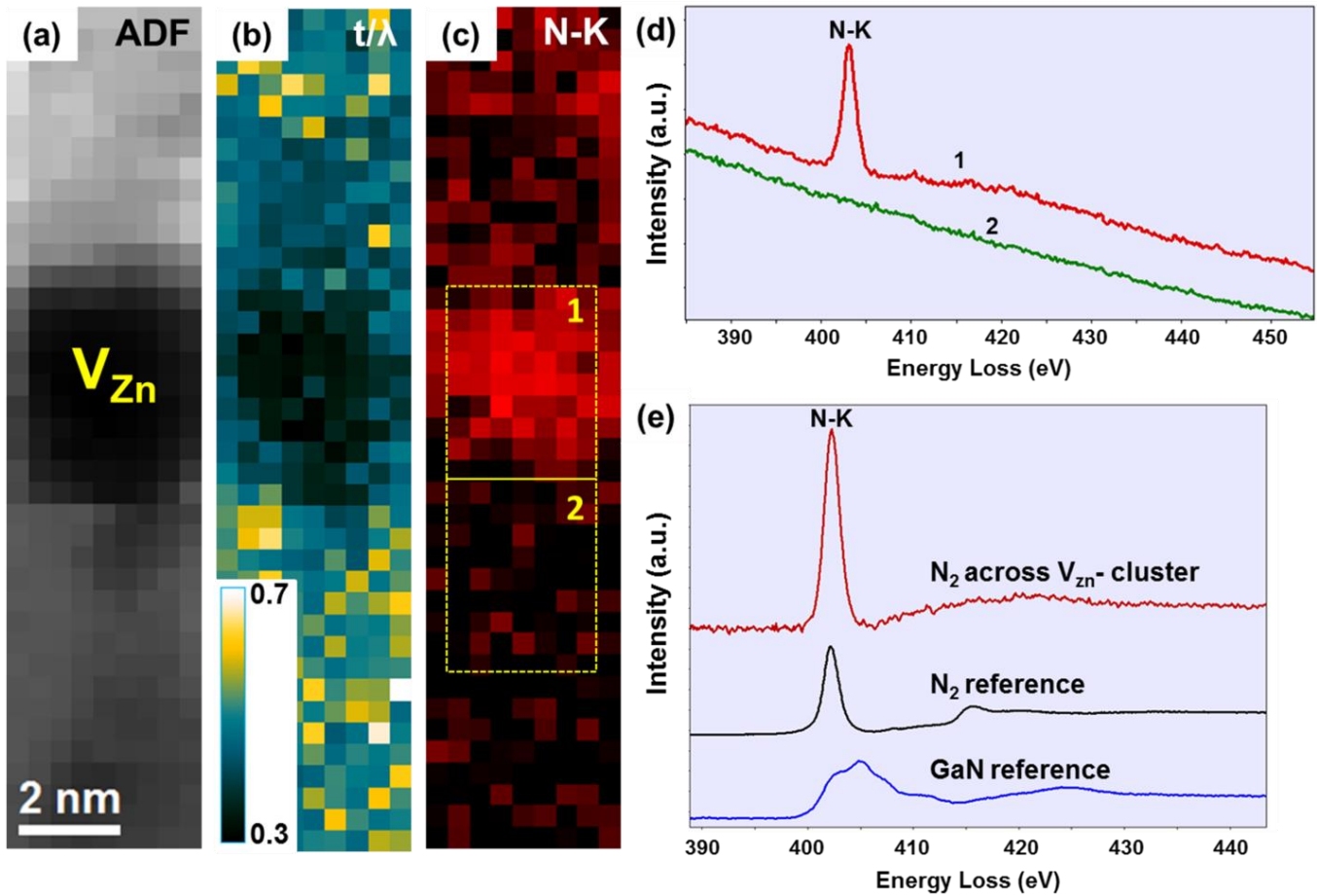


Core of the M100 galaxy seen through Hubble (source: NASA)

Different STEM detectors help us to have complementary views of the same area

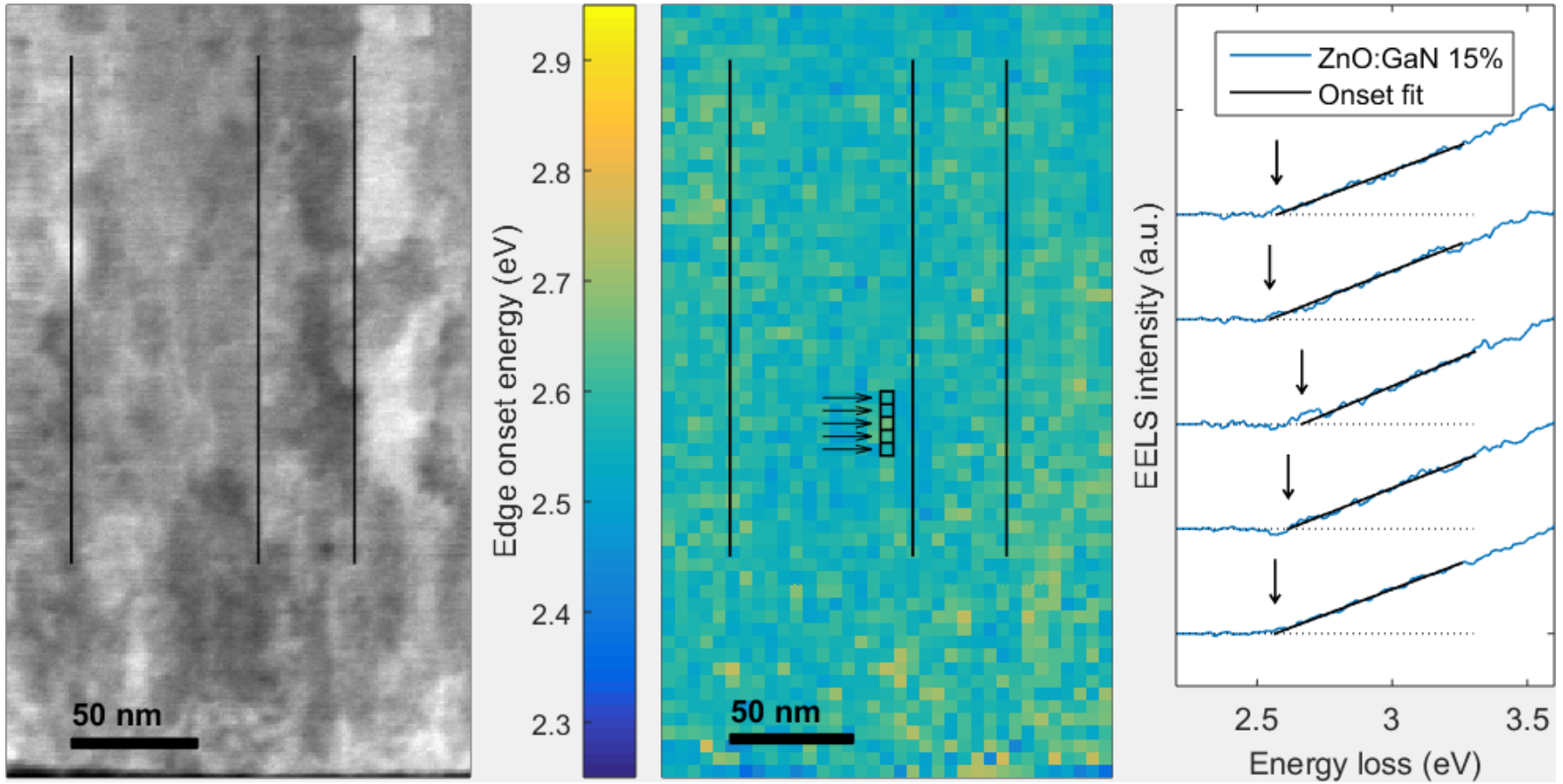
### STEM + EELS at a zinc vacancy cluster

#### Monochromated spectra, Dual-EELS



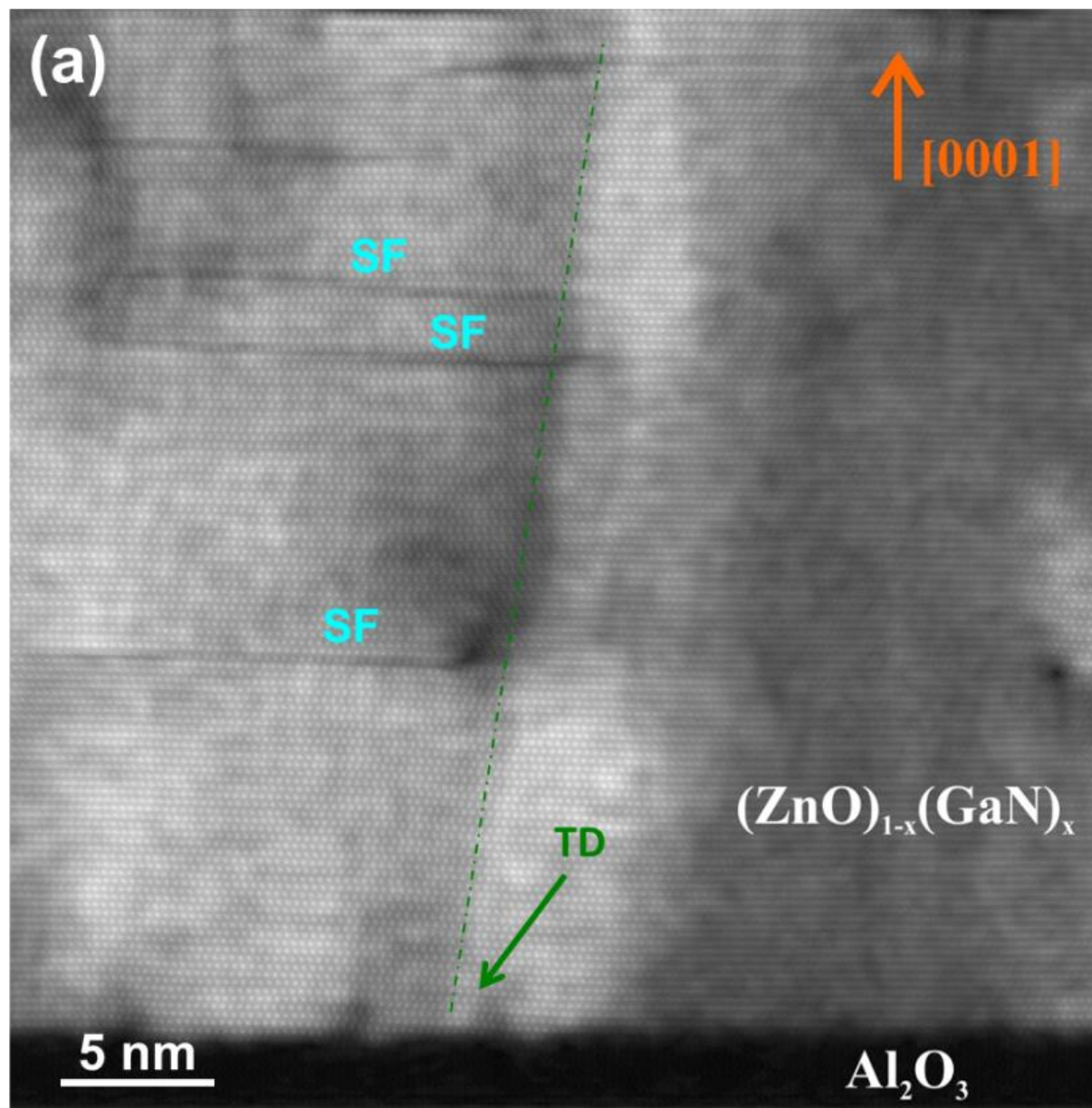
Simultaneous information of: structure + chemical info + bonding

# Bandgap measurements on the nanoscale using STEM-EELS

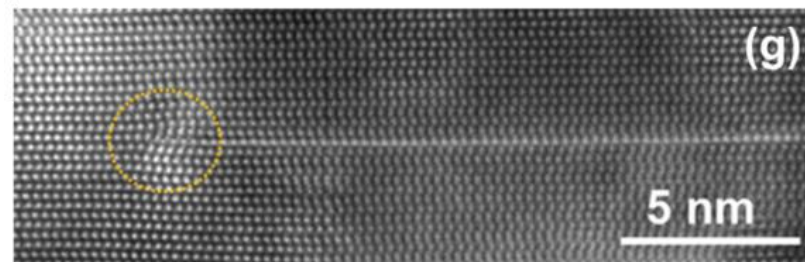
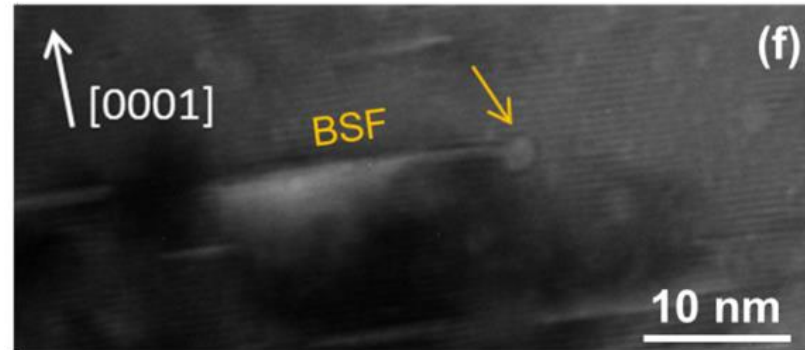




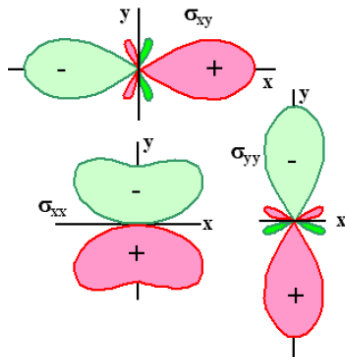
# Analysis of defect networks



# HR(S)TEM images and Geometrical Phase Analysis (GPA) Strain fields at nanoscale



Dislocations bounding a stacking fault  
Visualization of local strain fields



# Thank you for your attention!

*We would like to acknowledge support from the Research council of Norway and University of Oslo through the :*

- *FriPRO Toppforsk frontier research project FUNDAMeNT  
(no. 251131)*
- *Norwegian Center for Transmission Electron Microscopy, NORTEM  
(197405/F50)*
- *Norwegian Micro- and Nano-Fabrication Facility, NorFab  
(245963/F50)*
- *SALIENT project  
(239895)*