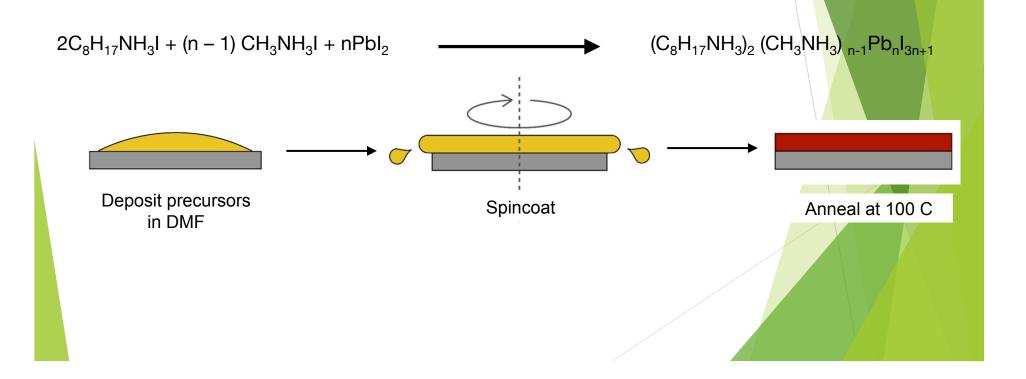


(6 weeks of fun)

Mark Larsen

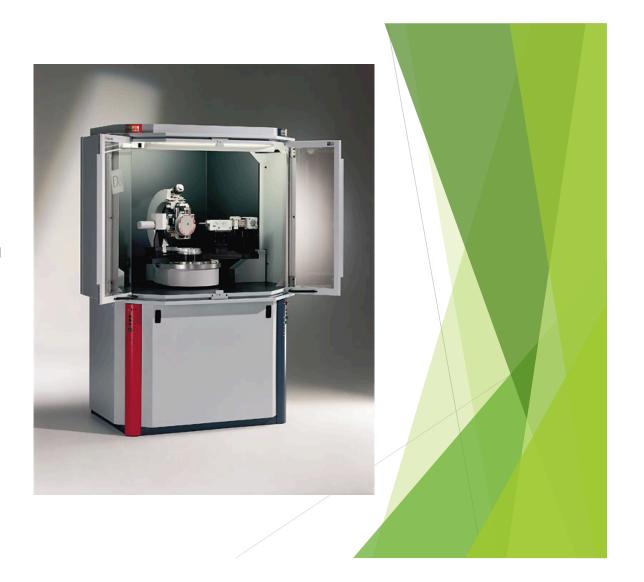
Malibu High School

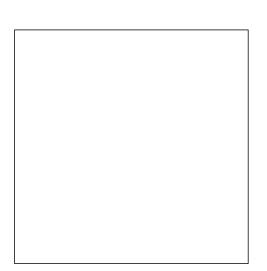
Film growth from solution forms large grains

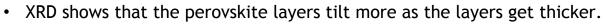


XRD

Determines atomic structure of materials and orientation of material with respect to substrate. Important in both confirming the structure of a material and determining if orientation is conducive to charge transfer in a device.





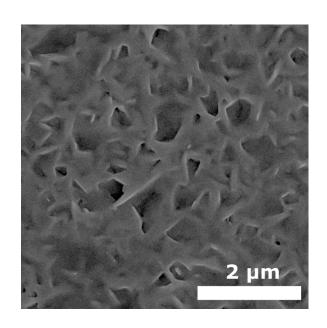


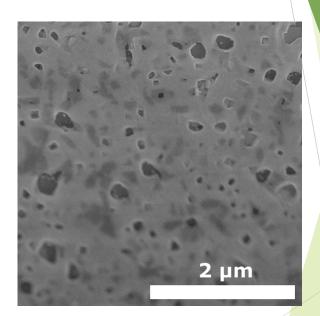
• Comparing n = 3 to n = 4 shows that they are different and confirms the differing structures

Microscopy-Electron Microscope Atomic Force Microscope

Find physical structure of the film (grain sizes). Important since useful devices required films that are continuous and free of pinholes.







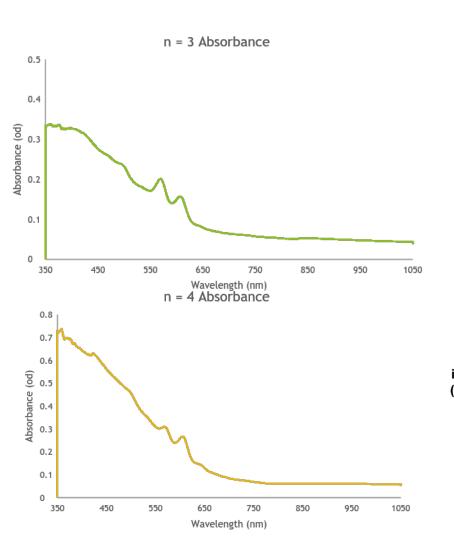
N = 3 N = 4

• Our process doesn't provide an even coating, but this doesn't affect our measurements.

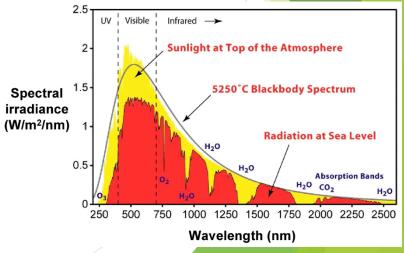
Absorbance

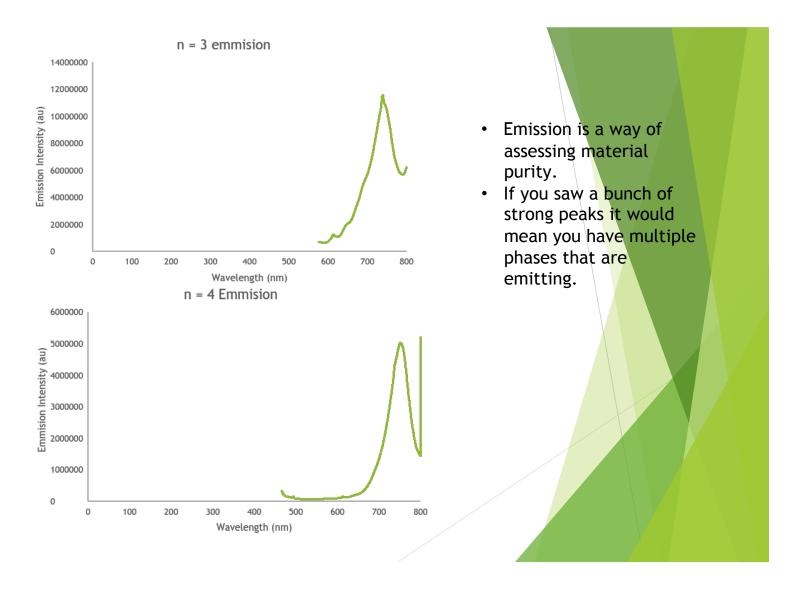
Since these materials are ultimately of interest for solar applications, the absorbance is very important since it determines how well we match up with the solar spectrum.





This shows how well this absorbs as a function of wavelength.



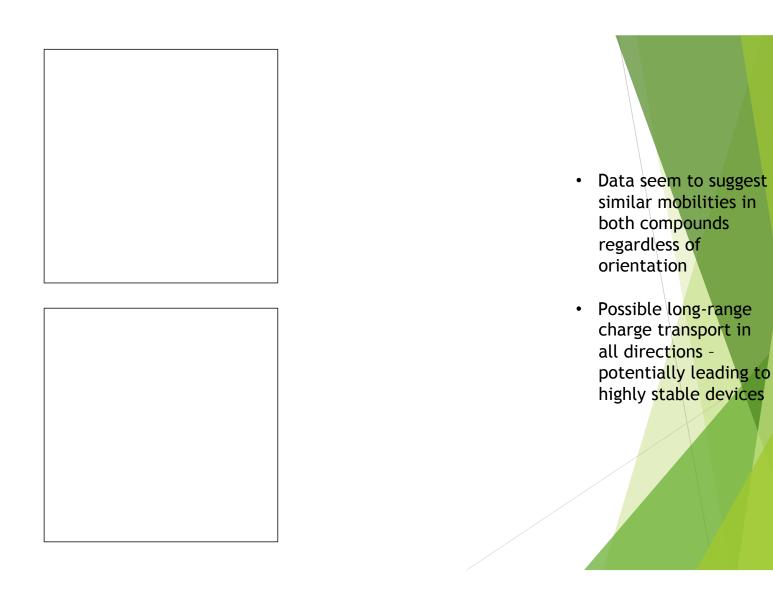


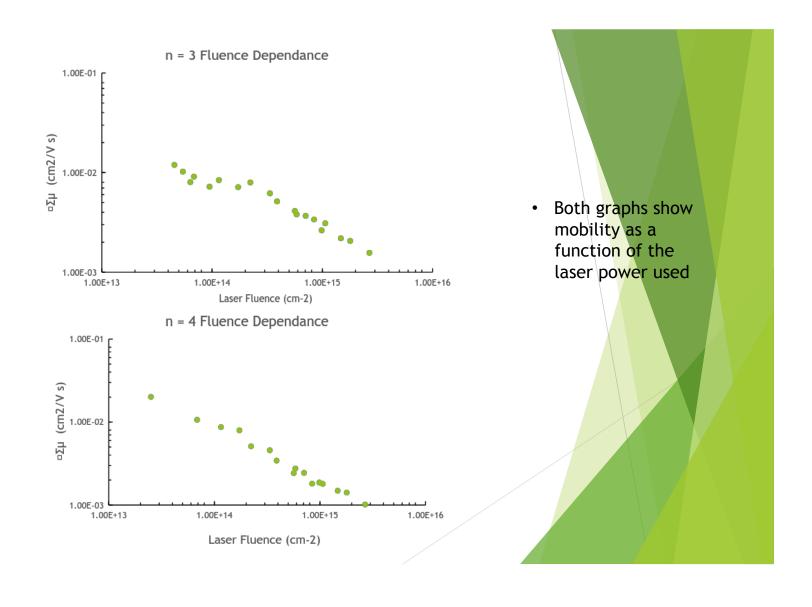
Time Resolved Microwave Conductivity

Is a way of directly measuring how well charges move in a material (mobility) which is an important figure of merit for a solar cell material. There is always a trade-off between film thickness and charge extraction since a thicker film often leads to better absorption but if charges do not move easily, they will recombine and be lost before they can be extracted.









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Chabinyc Group

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