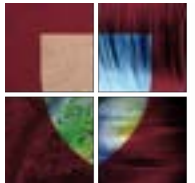


# Defect Structure Searching & Automation

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Seán R. Kavanagh, Environmental Fellow @ Harvard



**HARVARD UNIVERSITY**  
**CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT**  
A Center of the Salata Institute



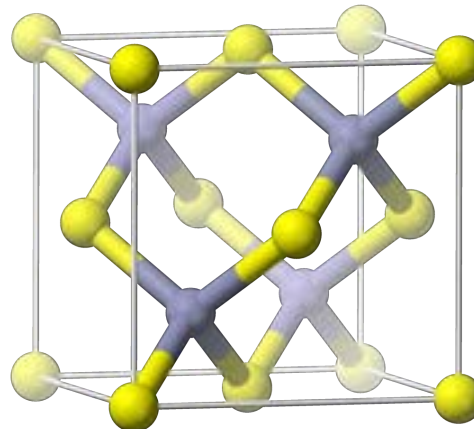
**Harvard** John A. Paulson  
**School of Engineering**  
and Applied Sciences

# CdTe: Motivation



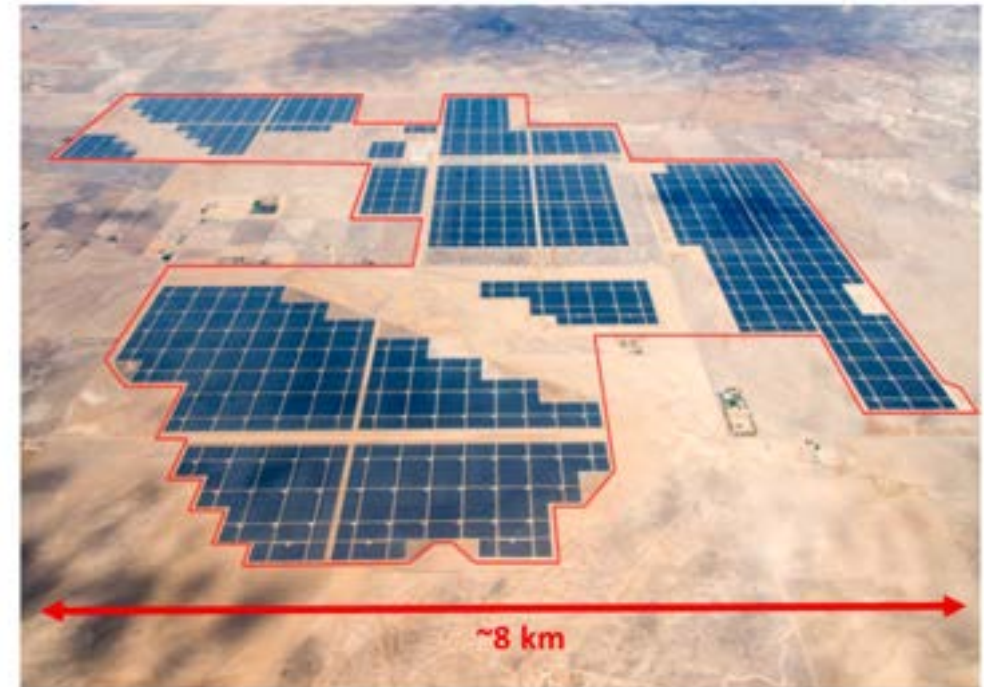
Most commercially-successful thin-film PV solar cell technology

- Ideal band gap of  $\sim 1.5$  eV
- Low carrier masses
- Strong absorption
- Relatively simple crystal structure (zinc blende)
- Well-studied, relatively well-optimized manufacturing
- Stable
- Low energy payback time (2x better than Si)
- Low degradation rate
- Good temperature coefficient
- ...



Efficiency record holders, \$20 bn market cap

CdTe Solar Farm in California (550 MW)



Scarpulla et al. *Sol. Energy Mater Sol. Cells* 2023

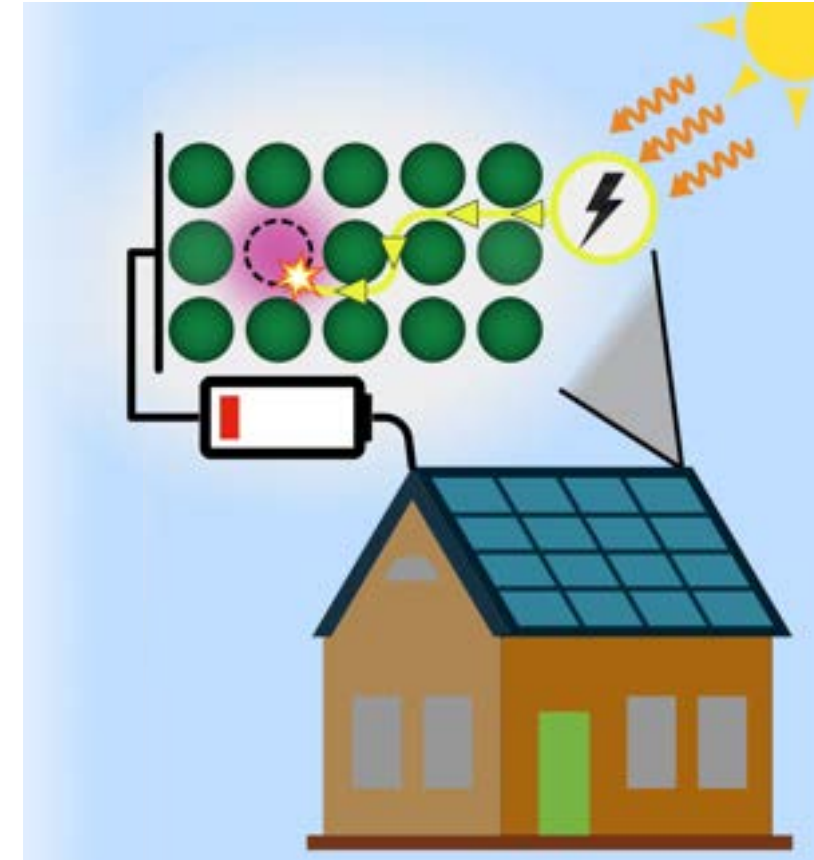
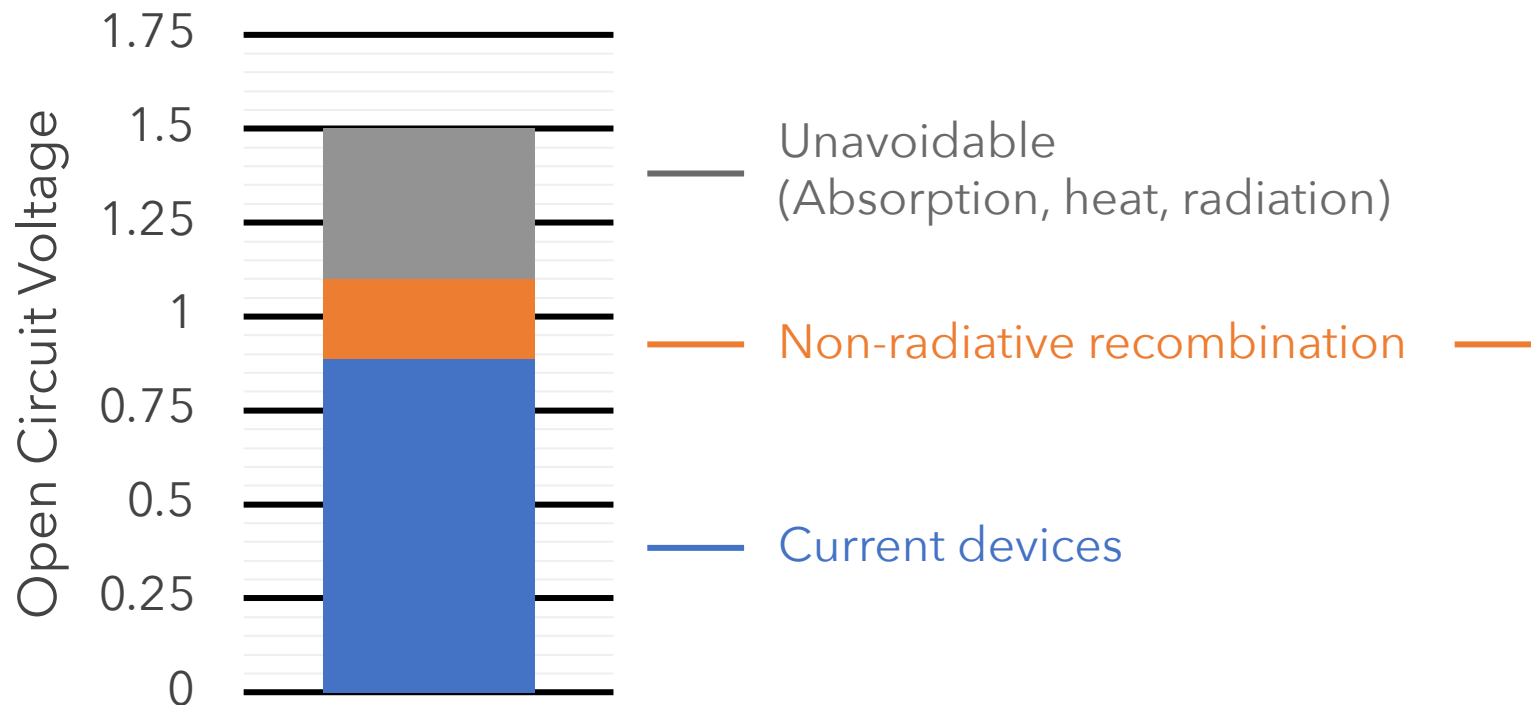
# CdTe: Motivation



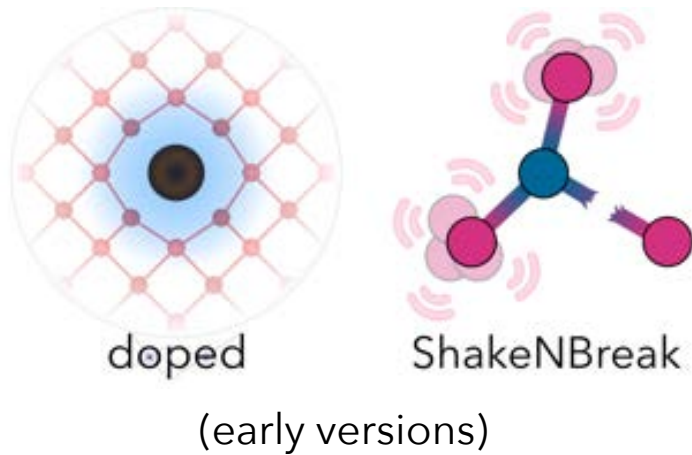
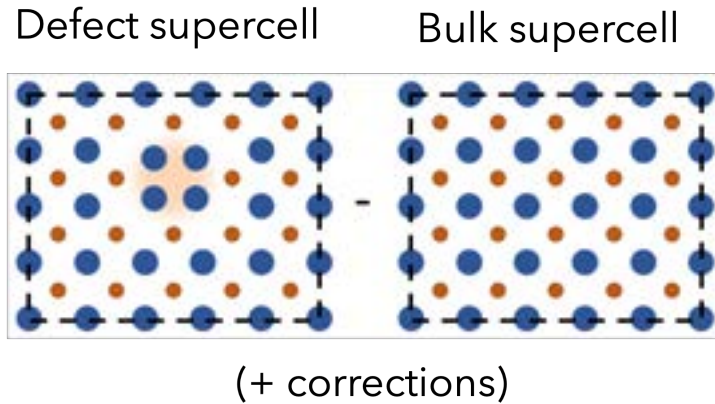
Most commercially-successful thin-film PV solar cell technology

**But** PV efficiency has stagnated at 22.1% (out of a potential ~32%), **limited by defects**

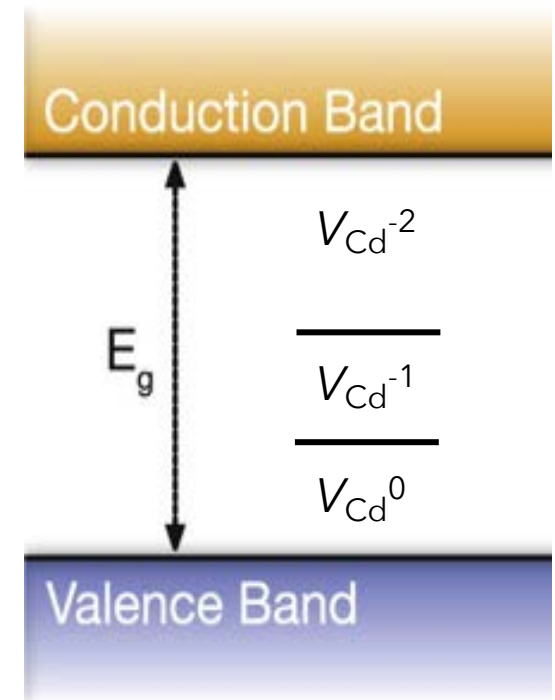
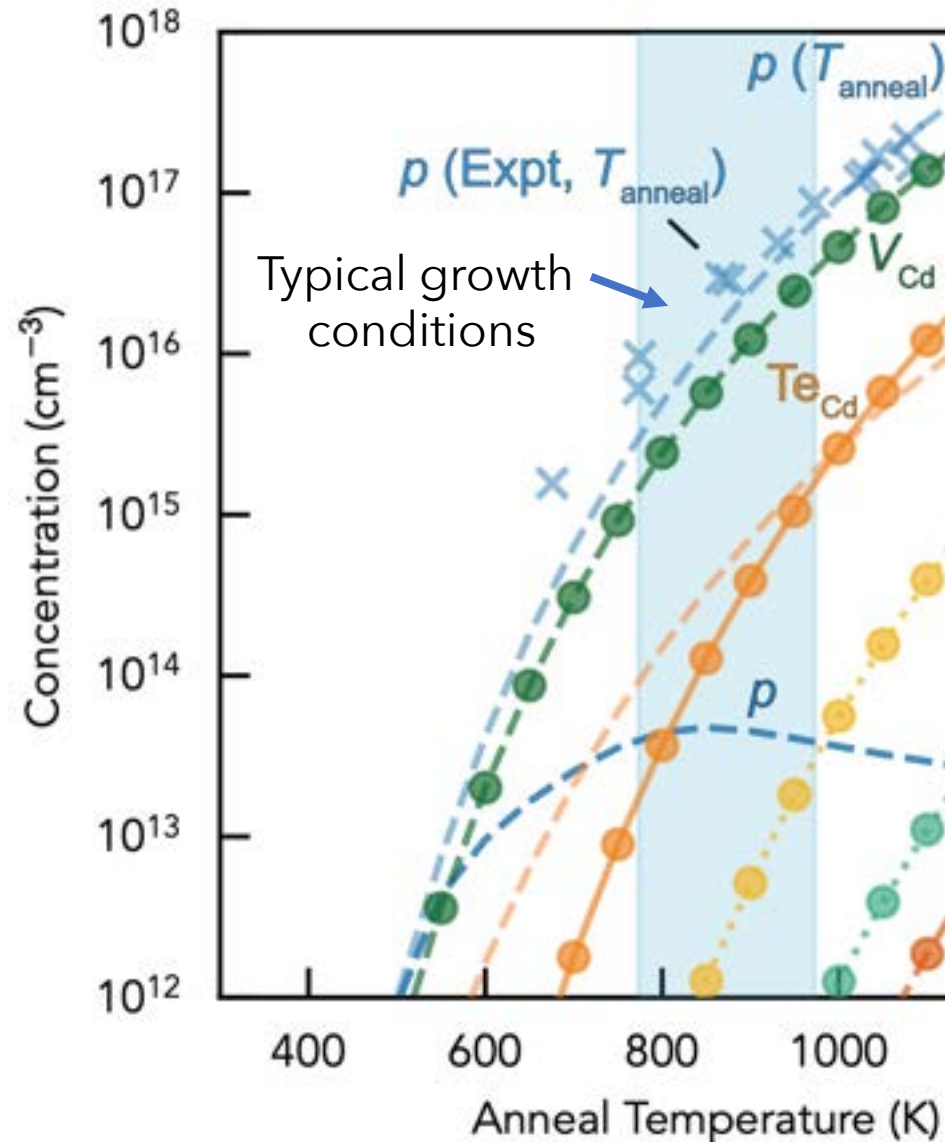
- Limited  $p$ -type doping concentrations
- Defect-mediated electron-hole recombination



# CdTe: Defects

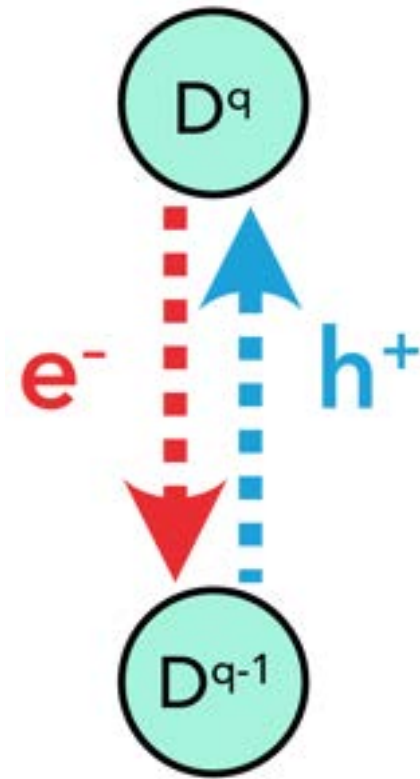
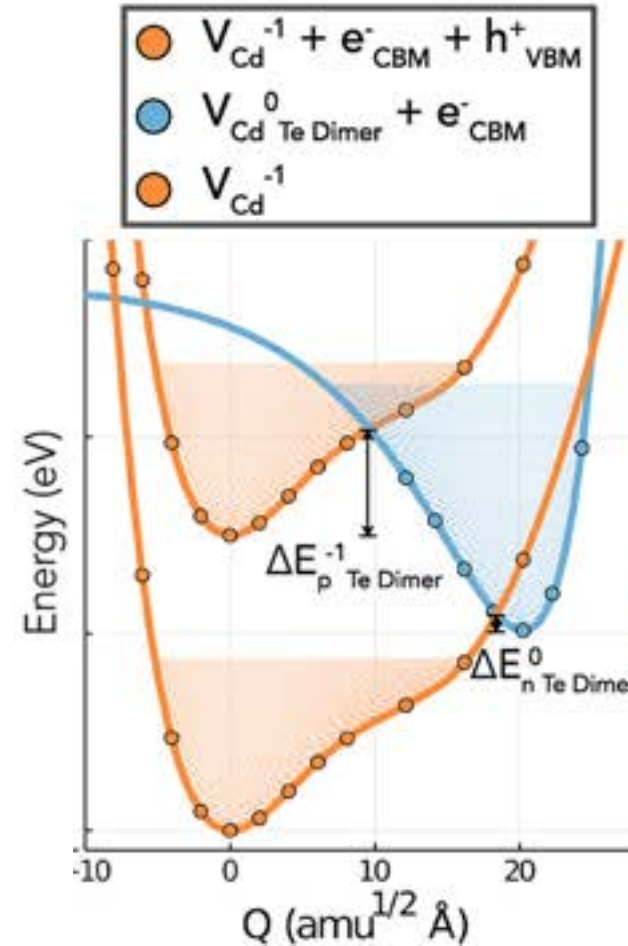
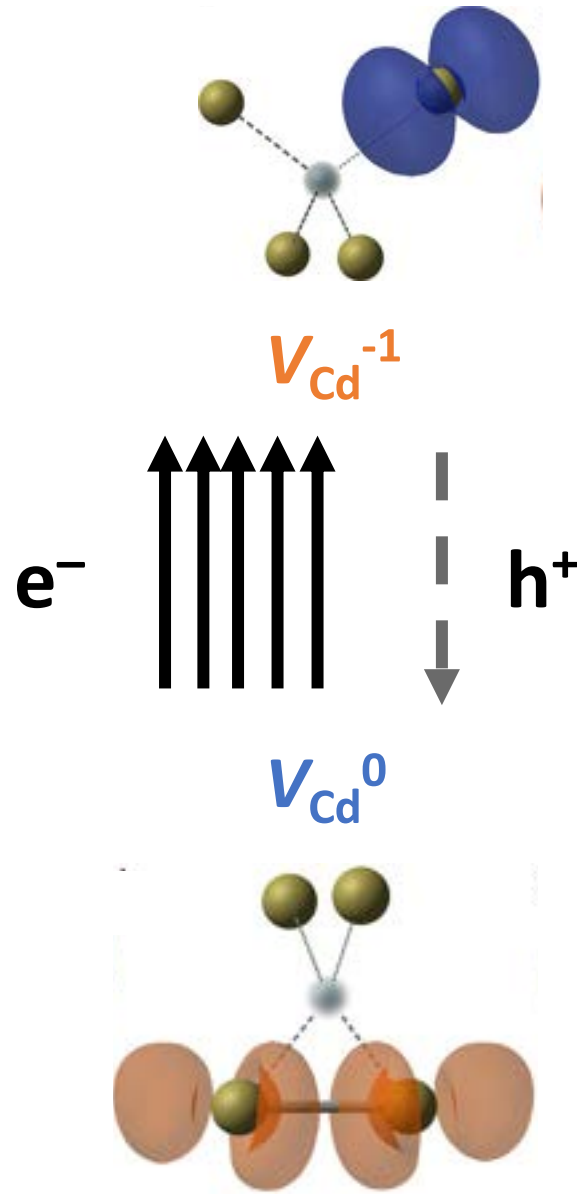


DFT: HSE(34.5% exchange),  
with spin-orbit coupling

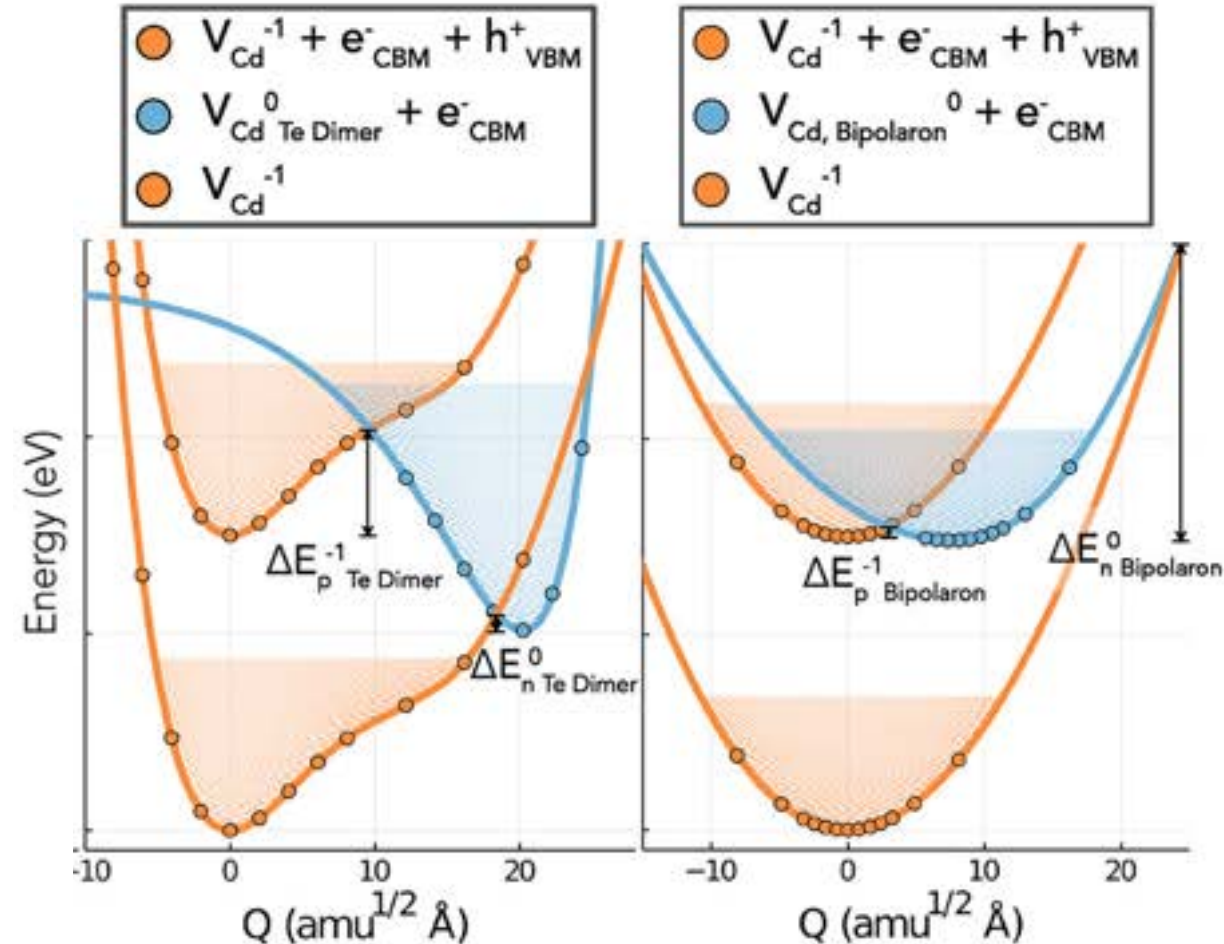
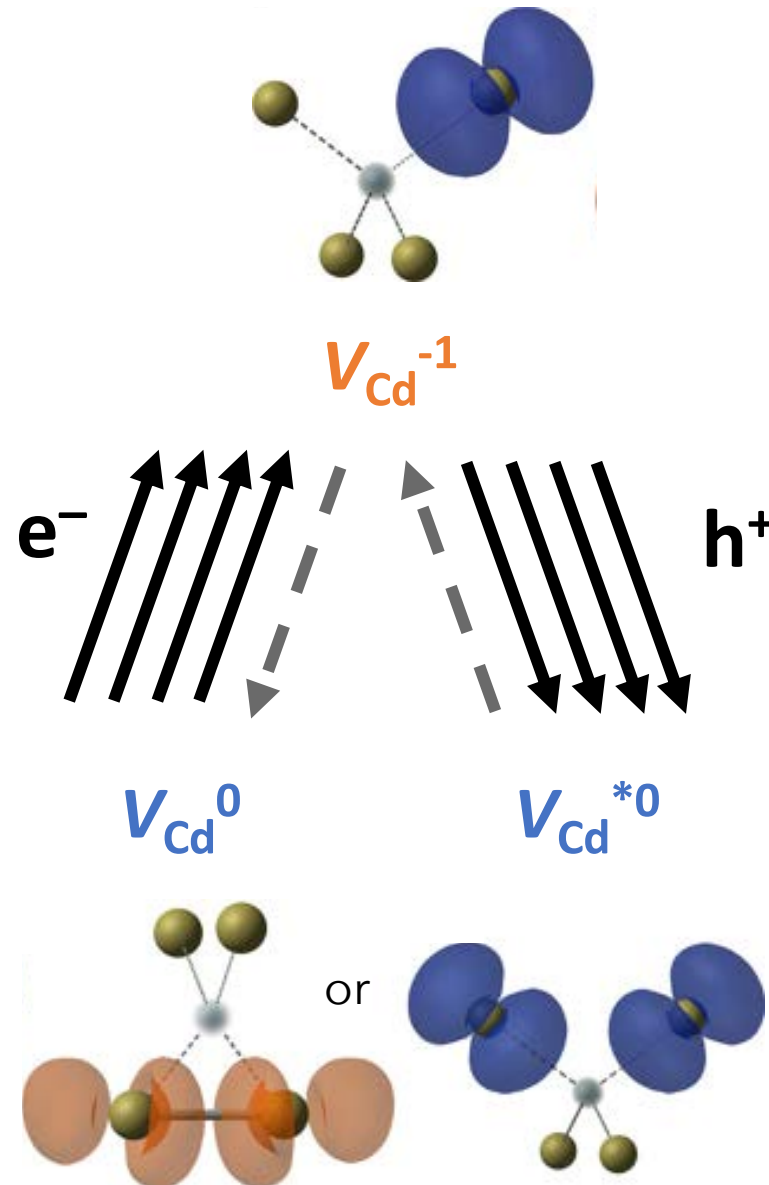
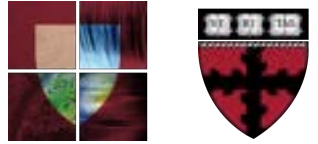




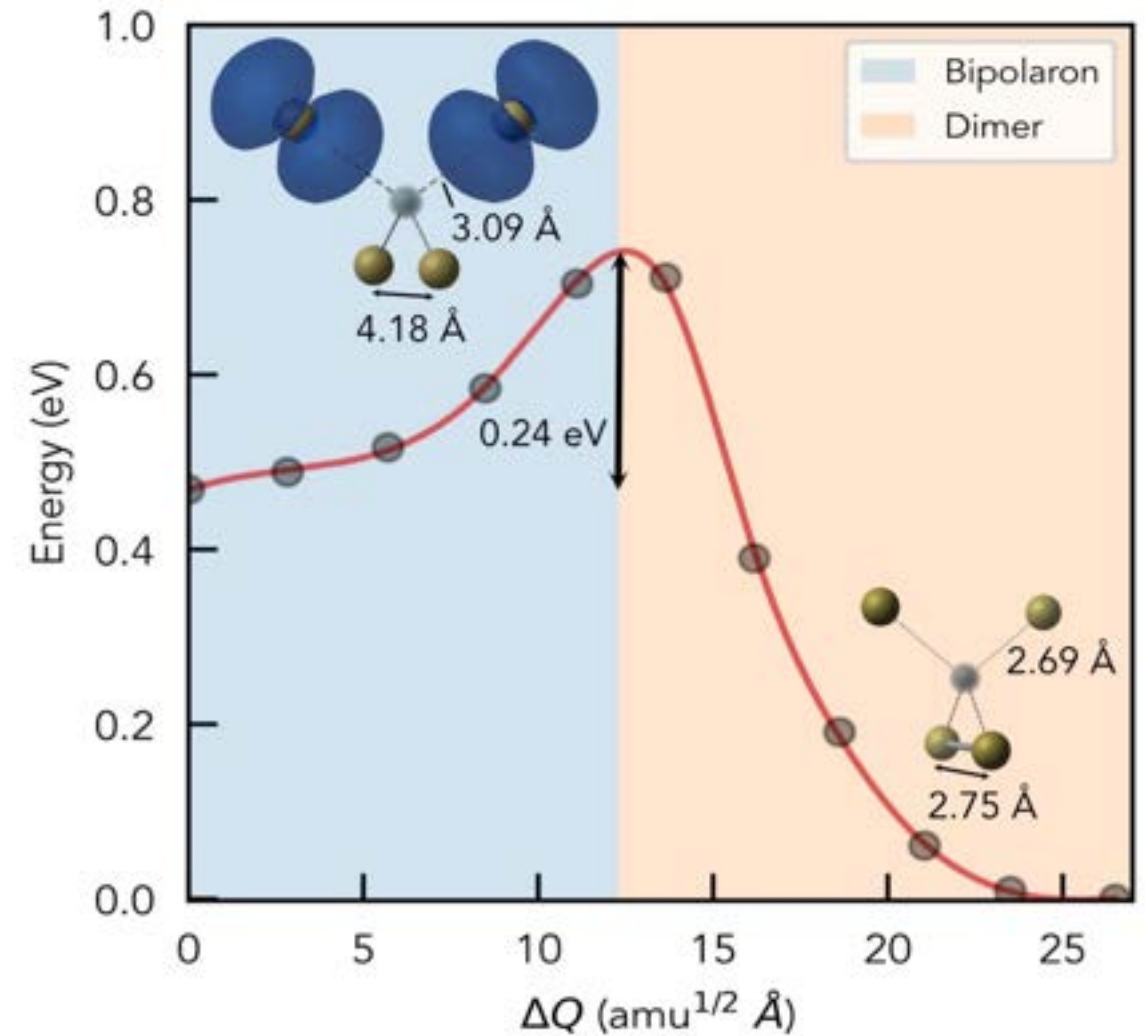
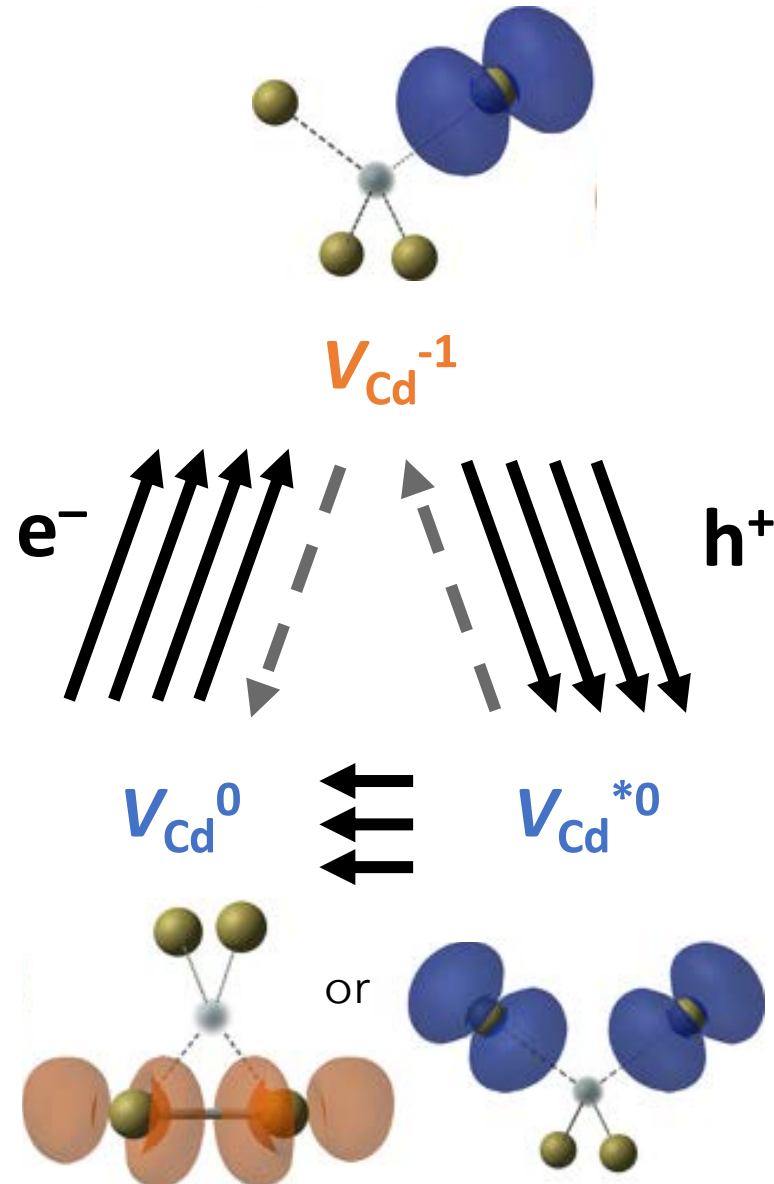
# Modelling Electron-Hole Recombination



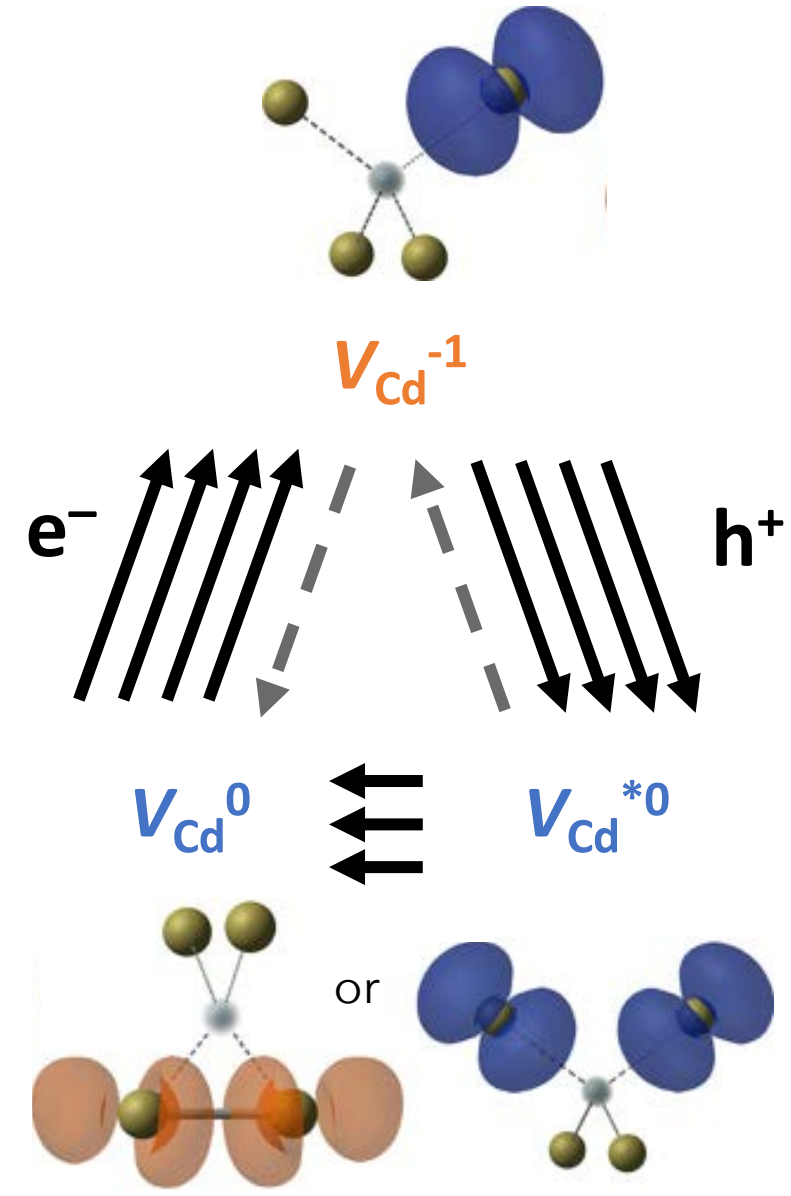
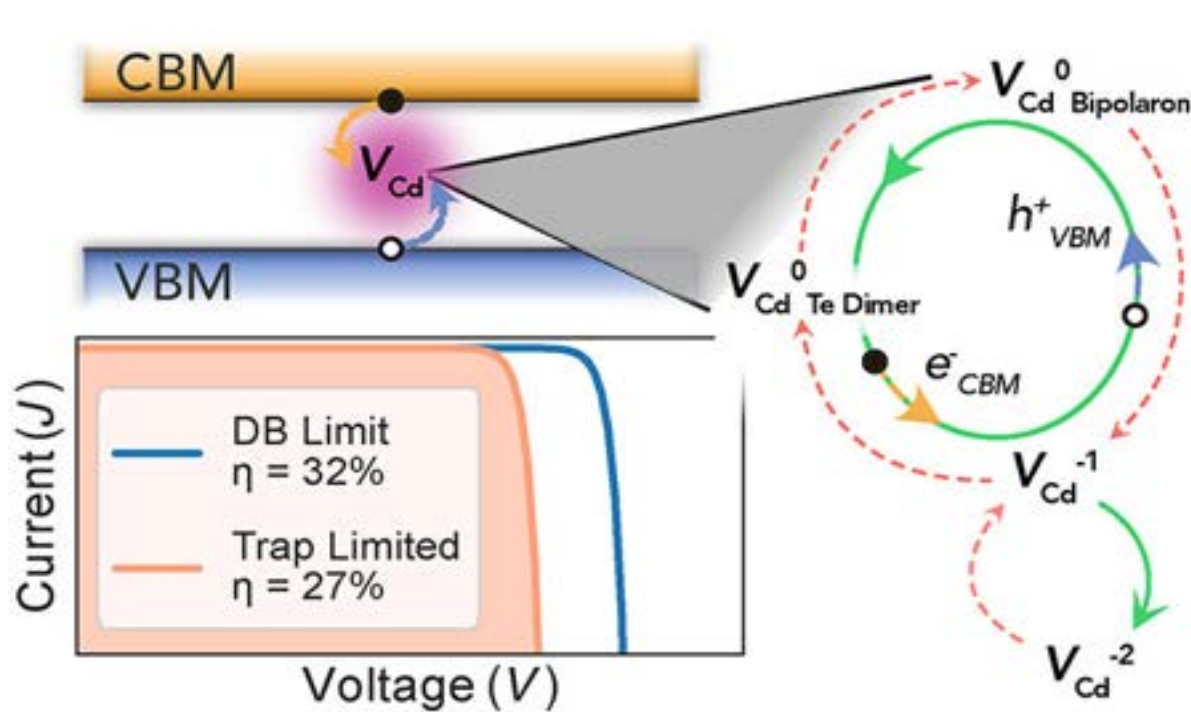
# Modelling Electron-Hole Recombination



# Modelling Electron-Hole Recombination



# Modelling Electron-Hole Recombination



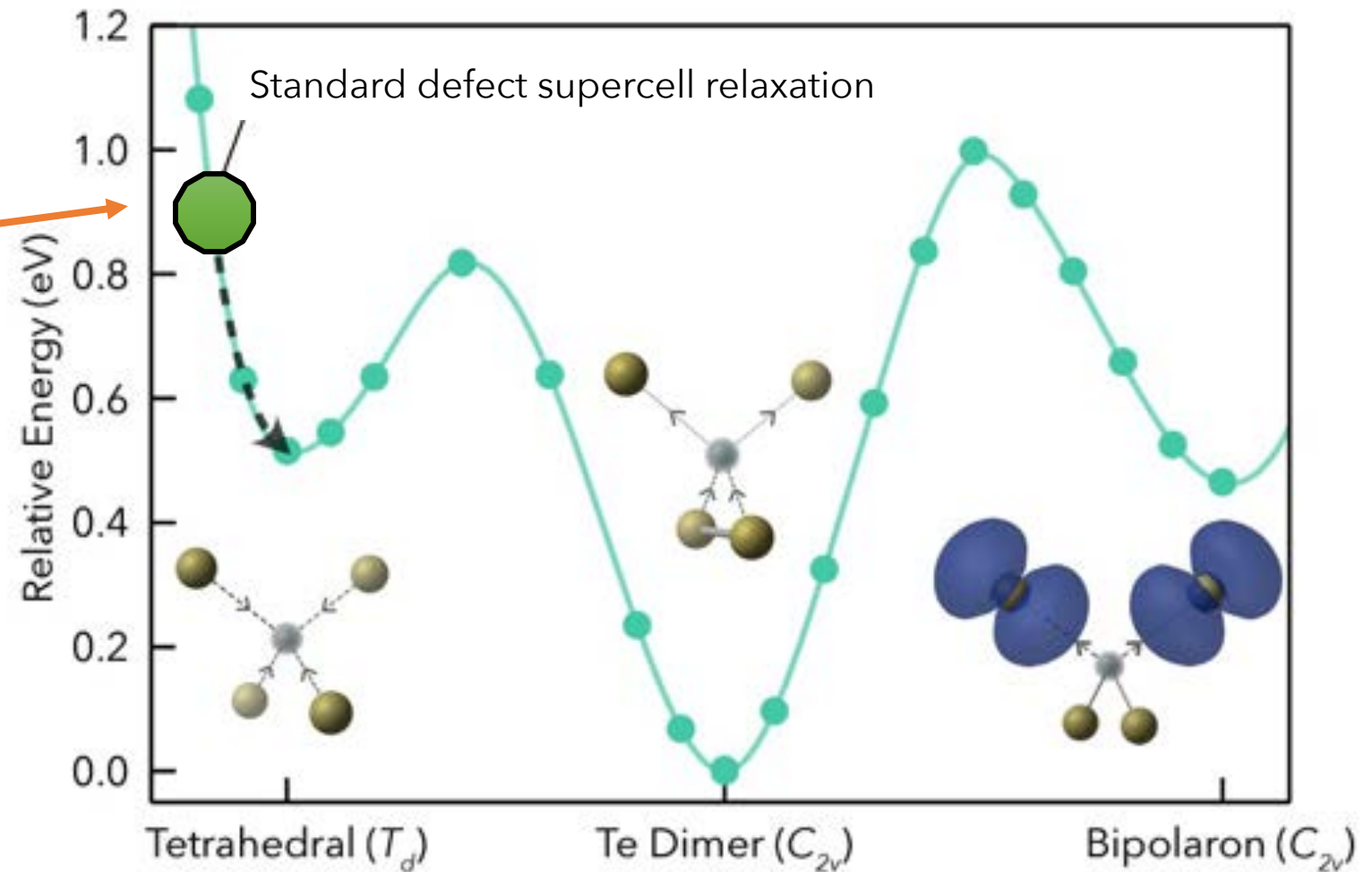
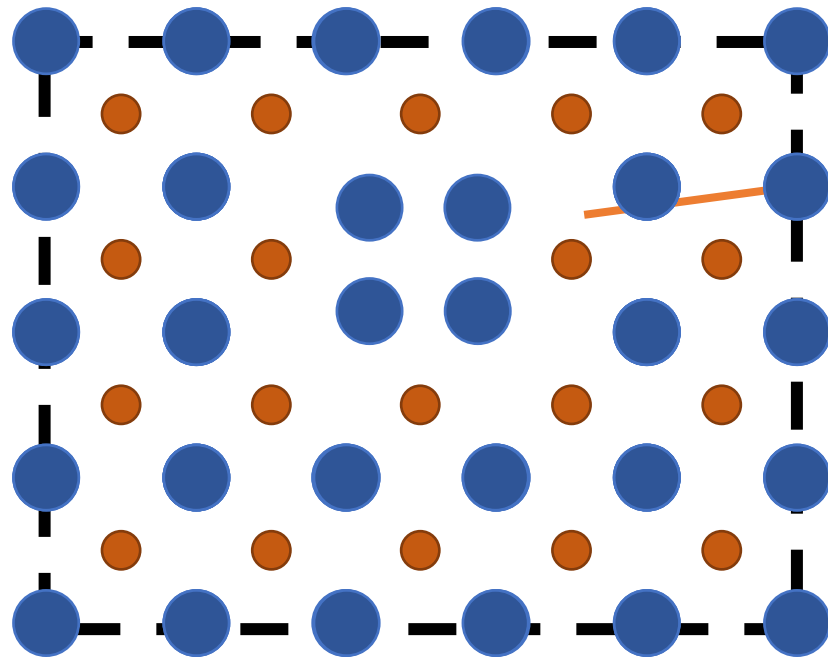
$V_{Cd}$  is a crucial defect to avoid in CdTe!

Explains importance of Cl treatment (partially passivates  $V_{Cd}$ )

Suggests Cd-rich growth conditions are optimal -> Matching current record devices<sup>1</sup>



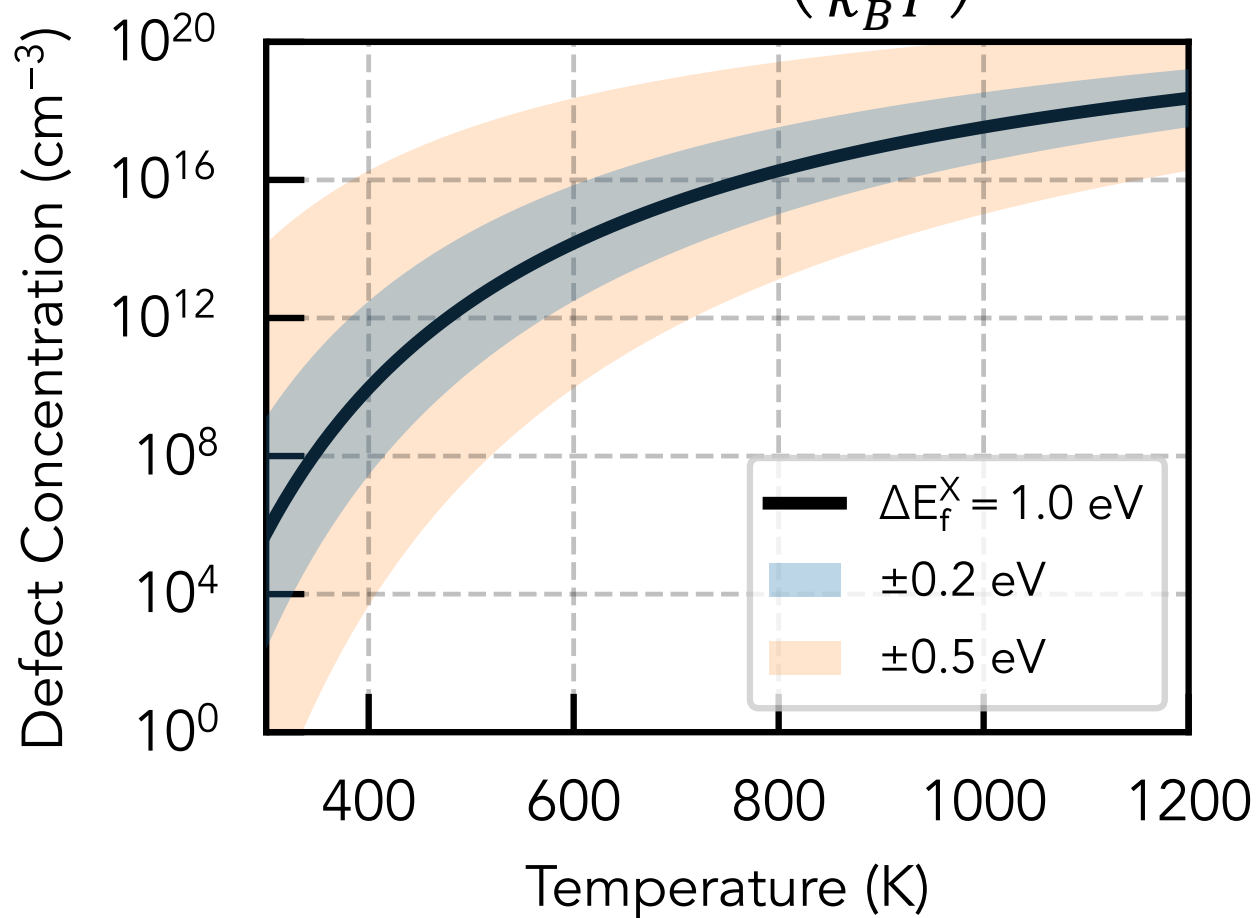
# Exploring the Energy Landscape



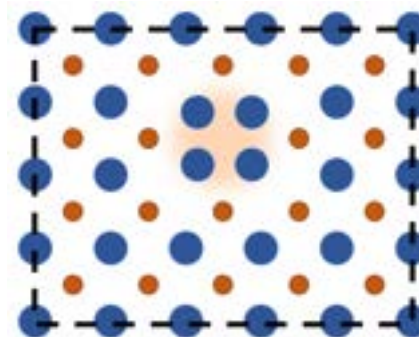
# Defect Structure Searching



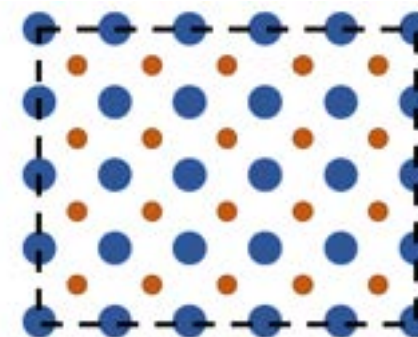
$$c_X = g \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta H}{k_B T}\right)$$



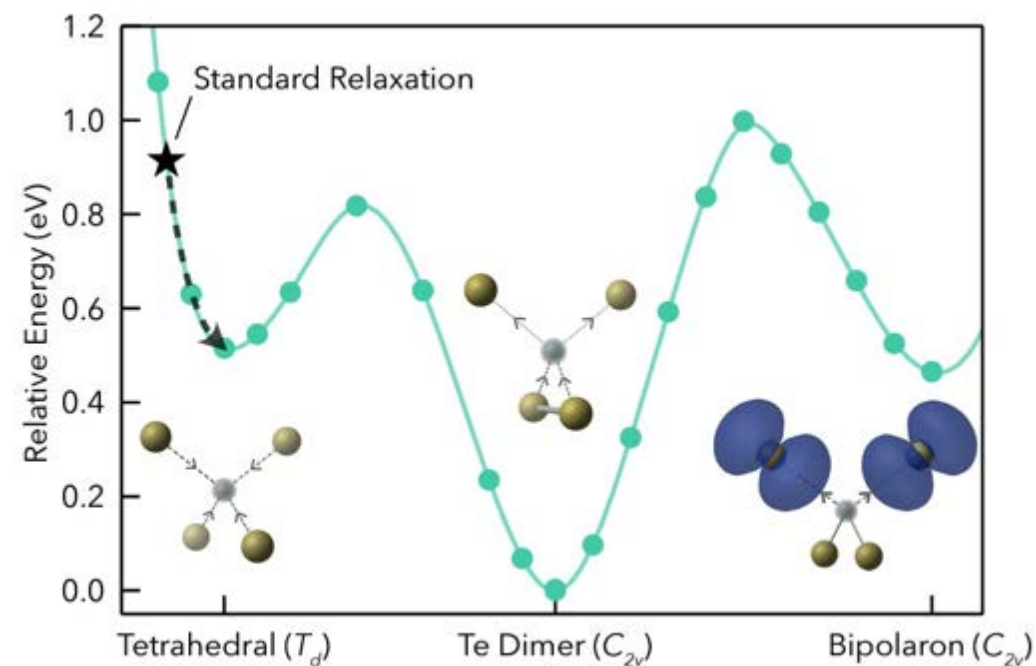
Defect supercell



Bulk supercell



$$= \Delta H_d$$



# Defect Structure Searching



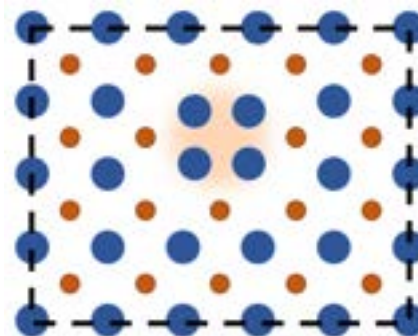
Structure determines:

- Formation energies
  - Concentrations
  - Doping
  - Thermodynamics...
- Localisation (deep vs shallow)
- Recombination activity
- Migration
- Catalytic activity
- ...

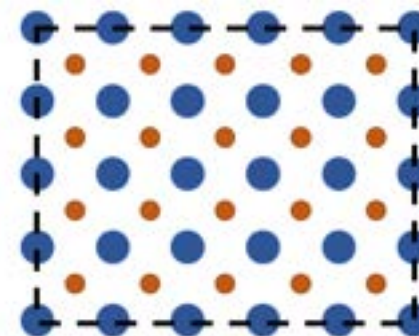
Chadi & Chang *Phys Rev B* 1989  
Lany & Zunger *Phys Rev Lett* 2004  
Du & Zhang *Phys Rev B* 2005  
Morris, Pickard, Needs *Phys Rev B* 2008  
Varley et al *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* 2011  
Kehoe, Scanlon, Watson, *Chem Mater* 2011  
Krajewska, Kavanagh et al. *Chem Sci* 2021  
Osterbacka, Wiktor *J Phys Chem C* 2022  
Kononov et al. *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* 2023

...

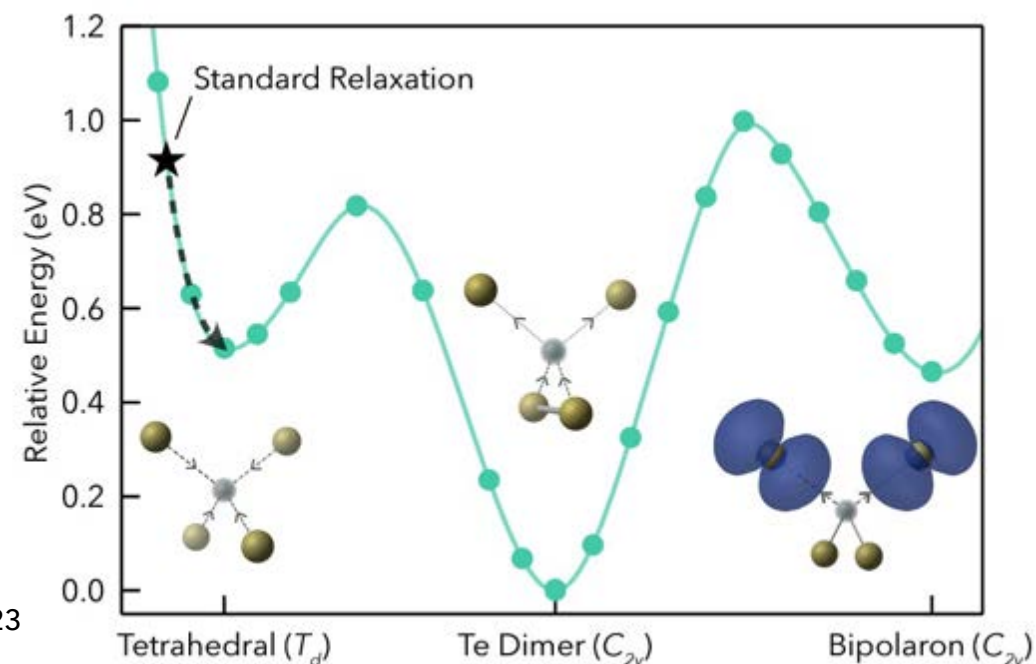
Defect supercell



Bulk supercell



$$= \Delta H_d$$



# Does it matter?

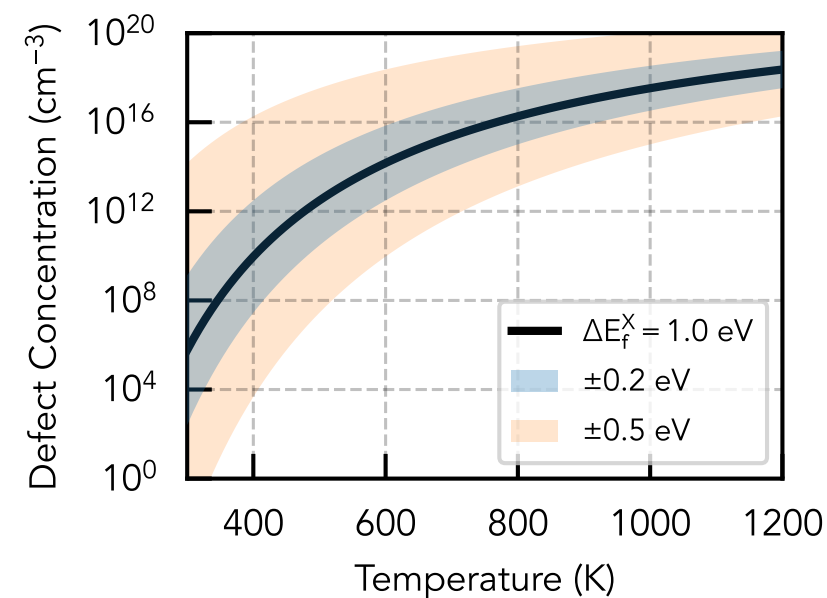
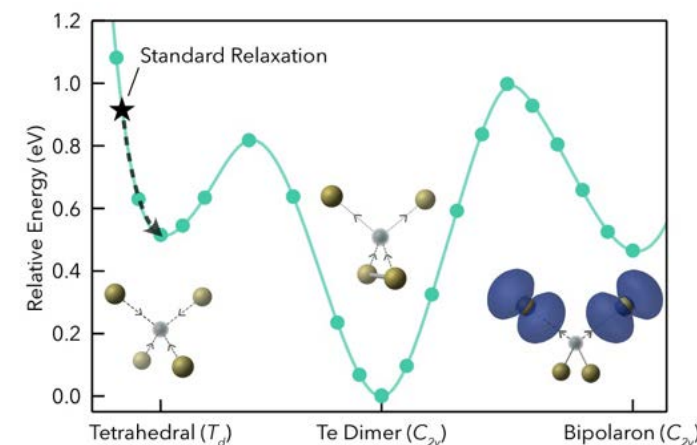


Structure → Energy → Properties (recombination, catalytic activity, diffusion, conductivity...)

## Further Examples:

- Gallium vacancies, migration and compensation in  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ <sup>1</sup>
- Catalytic activity (divalent metal dopants in  $\text{CeO}_2$ )<sup>2</sup>
- Persistent Photoconductivity in Si, GaAs DX centres<sup>3,4</sup>
- Hydrogen Complexes in Silicon<sup>5</sup>
- Defect absorption / bandgap lowering (Sn-doped  $\text{Cs}_3\text{Bi}_2\text{Br}_9$ )<sup>6</sup>
- Oxide polarons (in  $\text{BiVO}_4$ )<sup>7</sup>
- Colour centres and deep anion vacancies in II-VI compounds<sup>8</sup>
- ...

1. Varley et al *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* 2011
2. Kehoe, Scanlon, Watson, *Chem Mater* 2011
3. Du & Zhang *Phys Rev B* 2005
4. Chadi & Chang *Phys Rev B* 1989
5. Morris, Pickard, Needs *Phys Rev B* 2008
6. Krajewska, Kavanagh et al. *Chem Sci* 2021
7. Osterbacka, Ambrosio, Wiktor *J Phys Chem C* 2022
8. Lany & Zunger *Phys Rev Lett* 2004



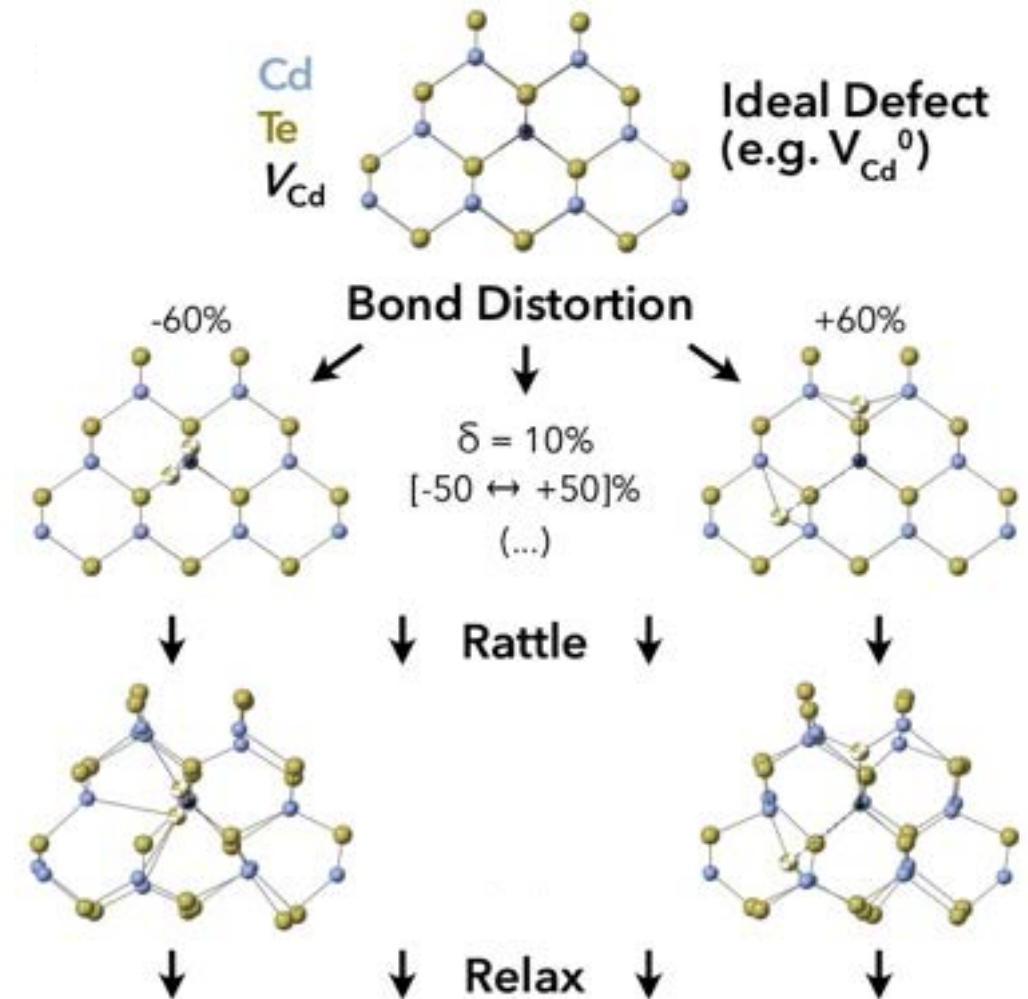


# ShakeNBreak

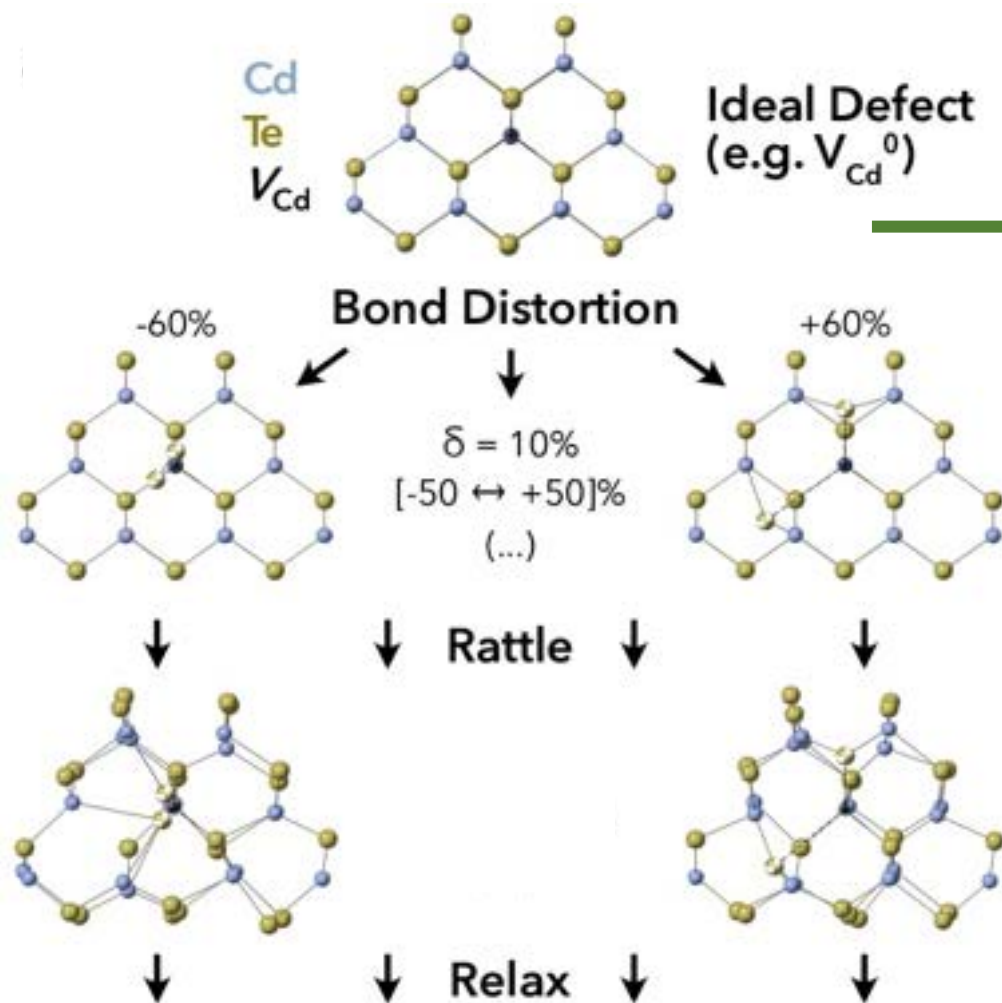


Idea: Leverage the localised “molecule-in-a-solid” behaviour of point defects:

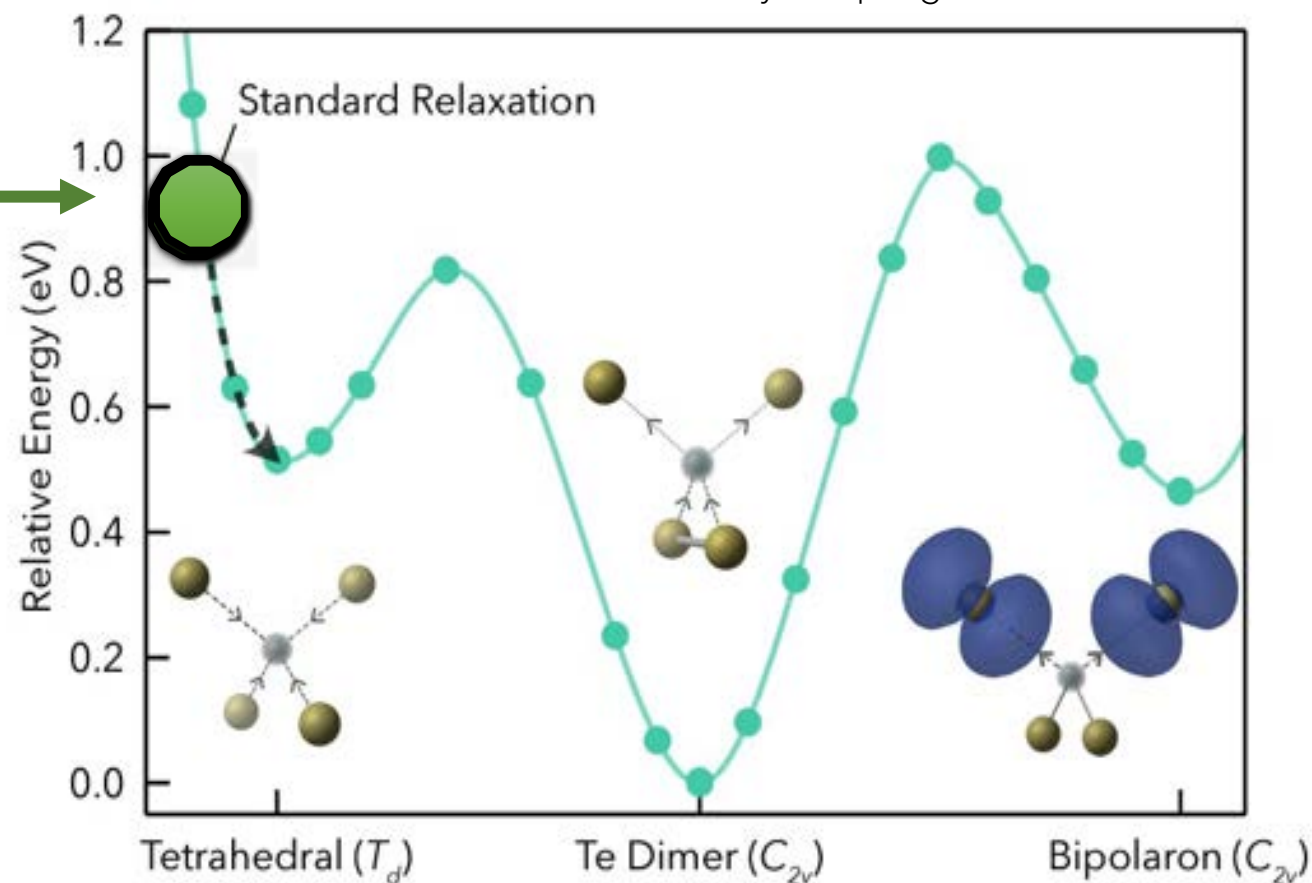
- Chemically-guided neighbour bond distortions:  
No. distorted bonds =  $\Delta\{\text{Valence Electrons}\}$
- Stretch/compress neighbour bonds ( $\pm 50\%$  range)  
➡ Distortion mesh of trial structures
- ‘Rattle’: Add small random displacements to break symmetry and aid location of global minimum
- > Relax



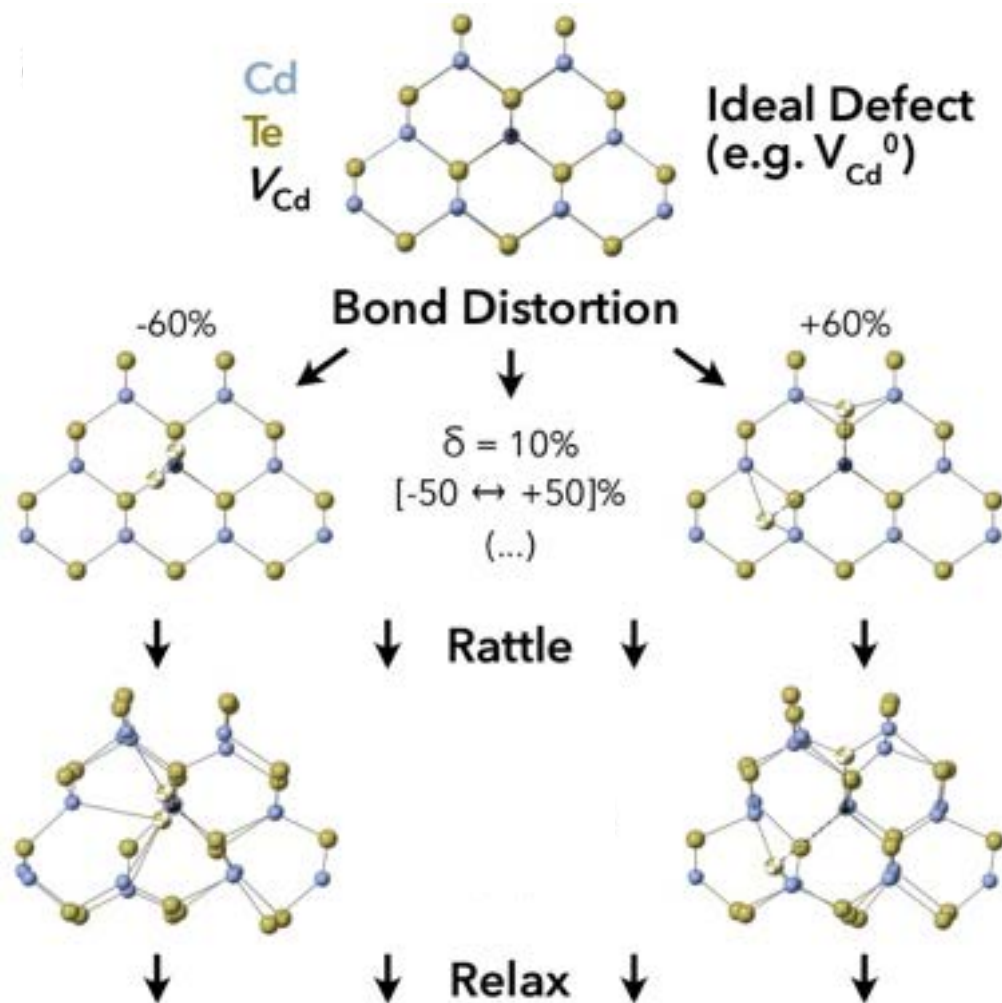
# ShakeNBreak



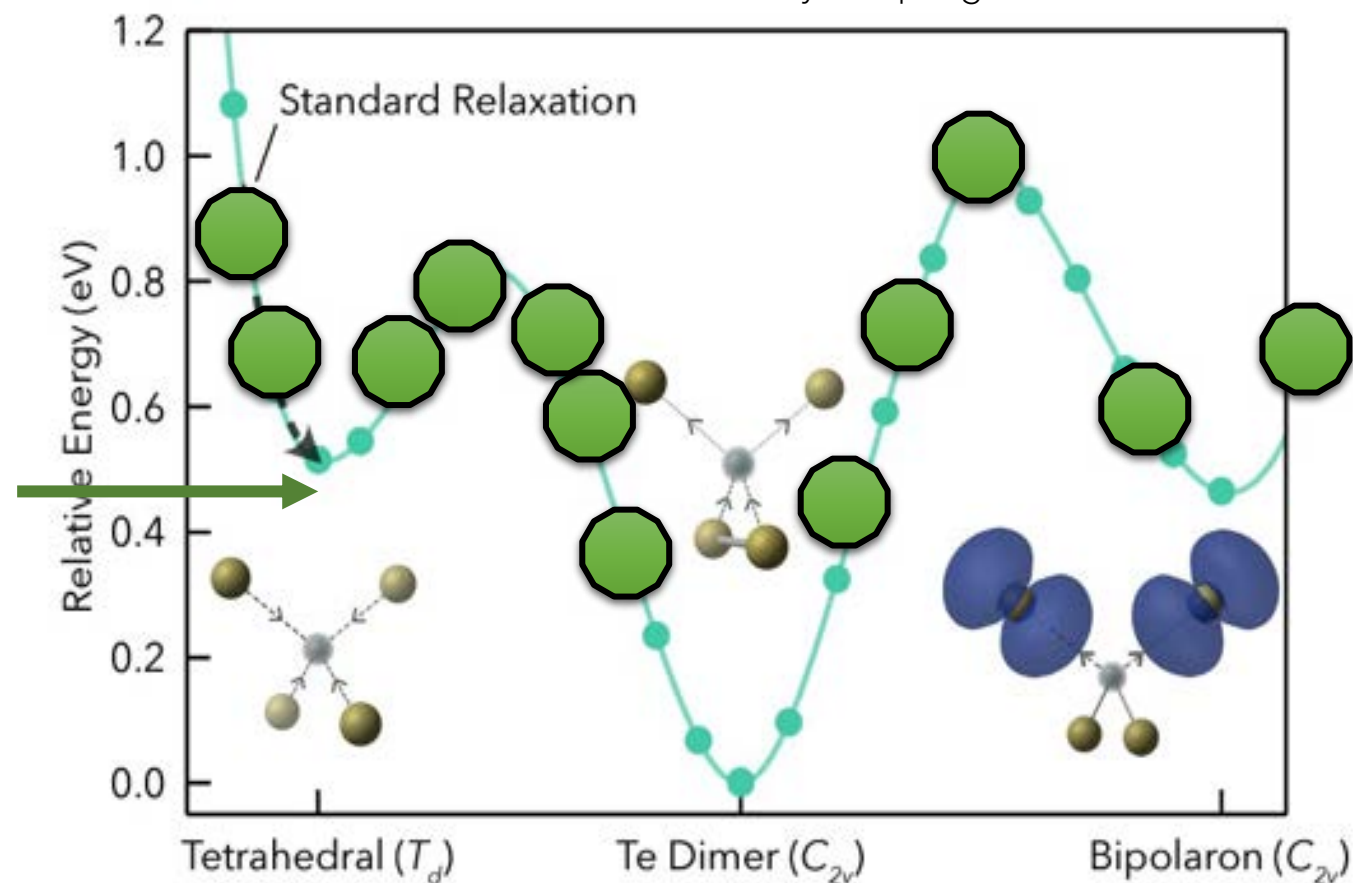
11 relaxations with  $\Gamma$ -only sampling



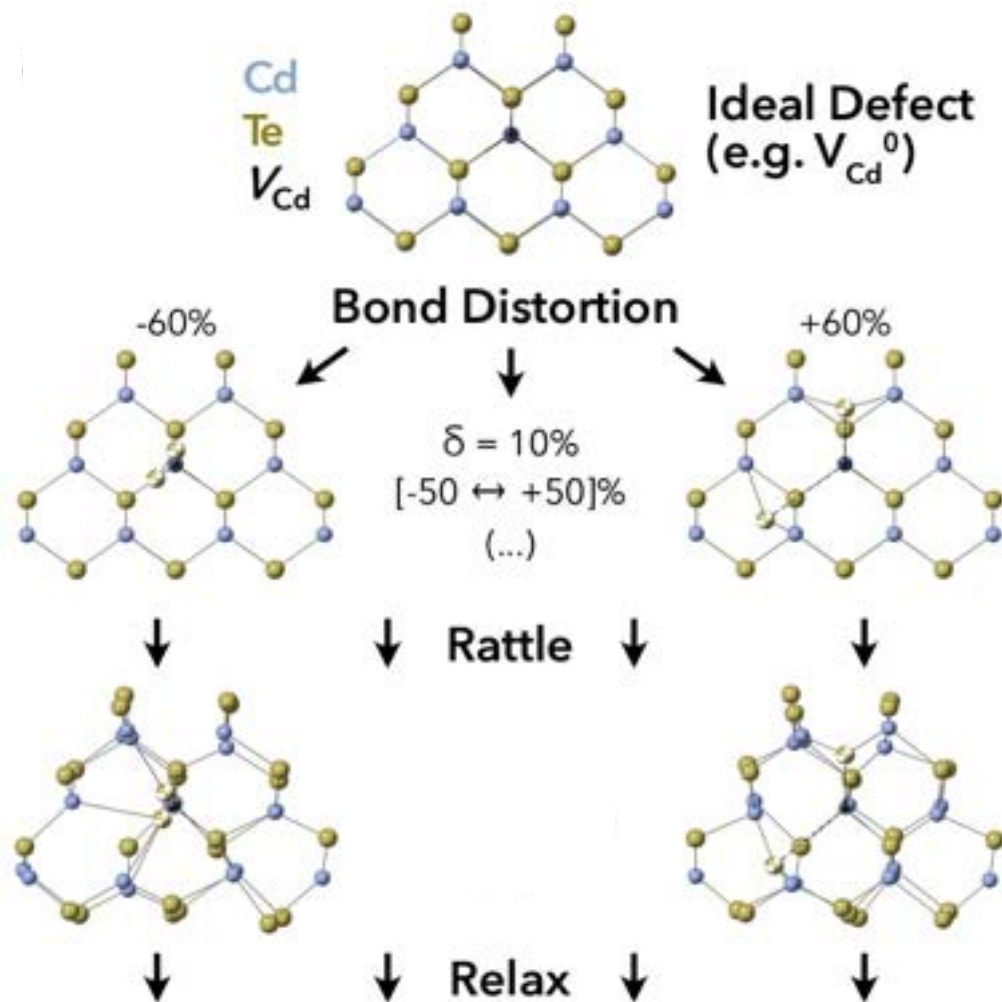
# ShakeNBreak



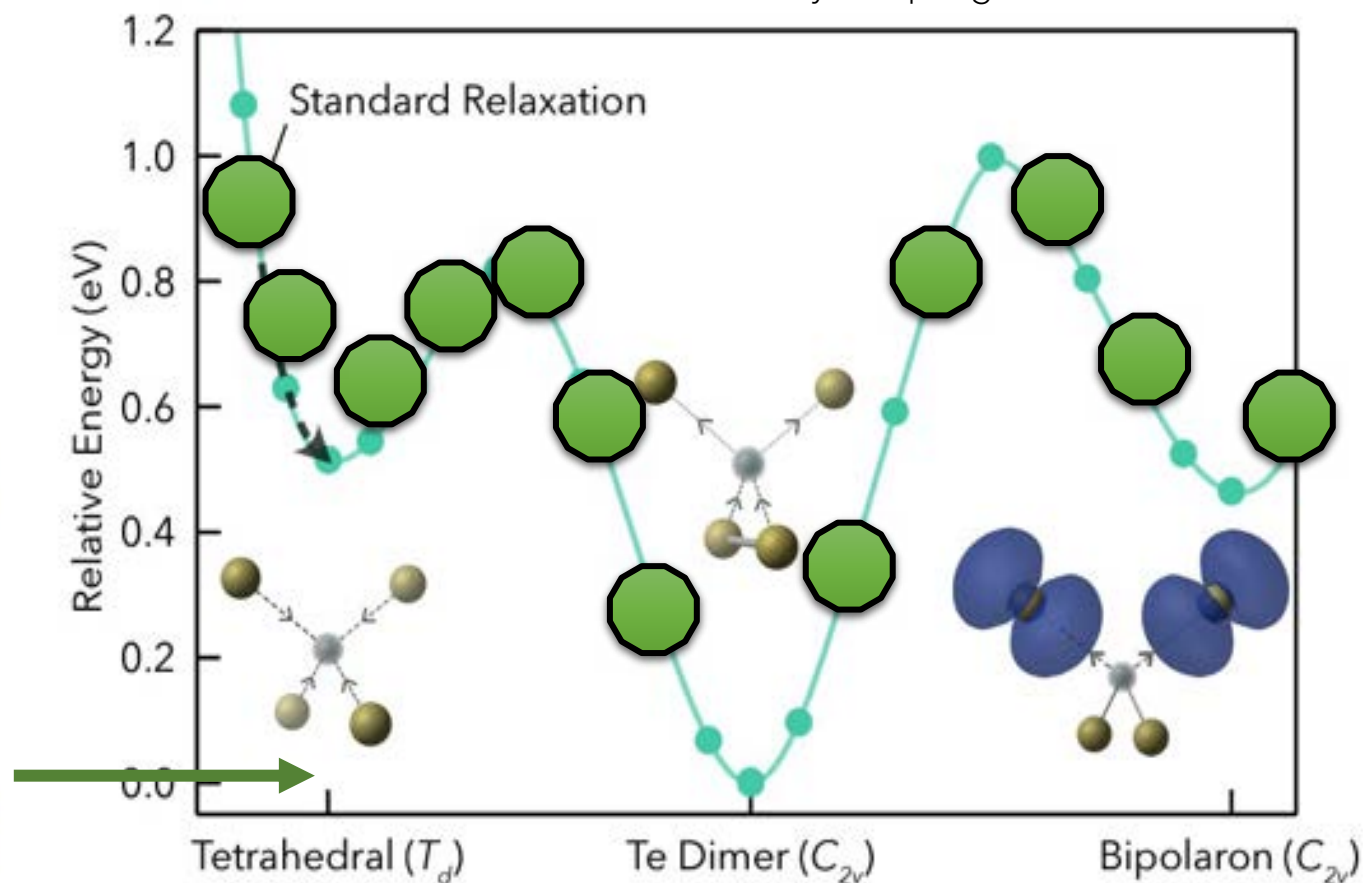
11 relaxations with  $\Gamma$ -only sampling



# ShakeNBreak

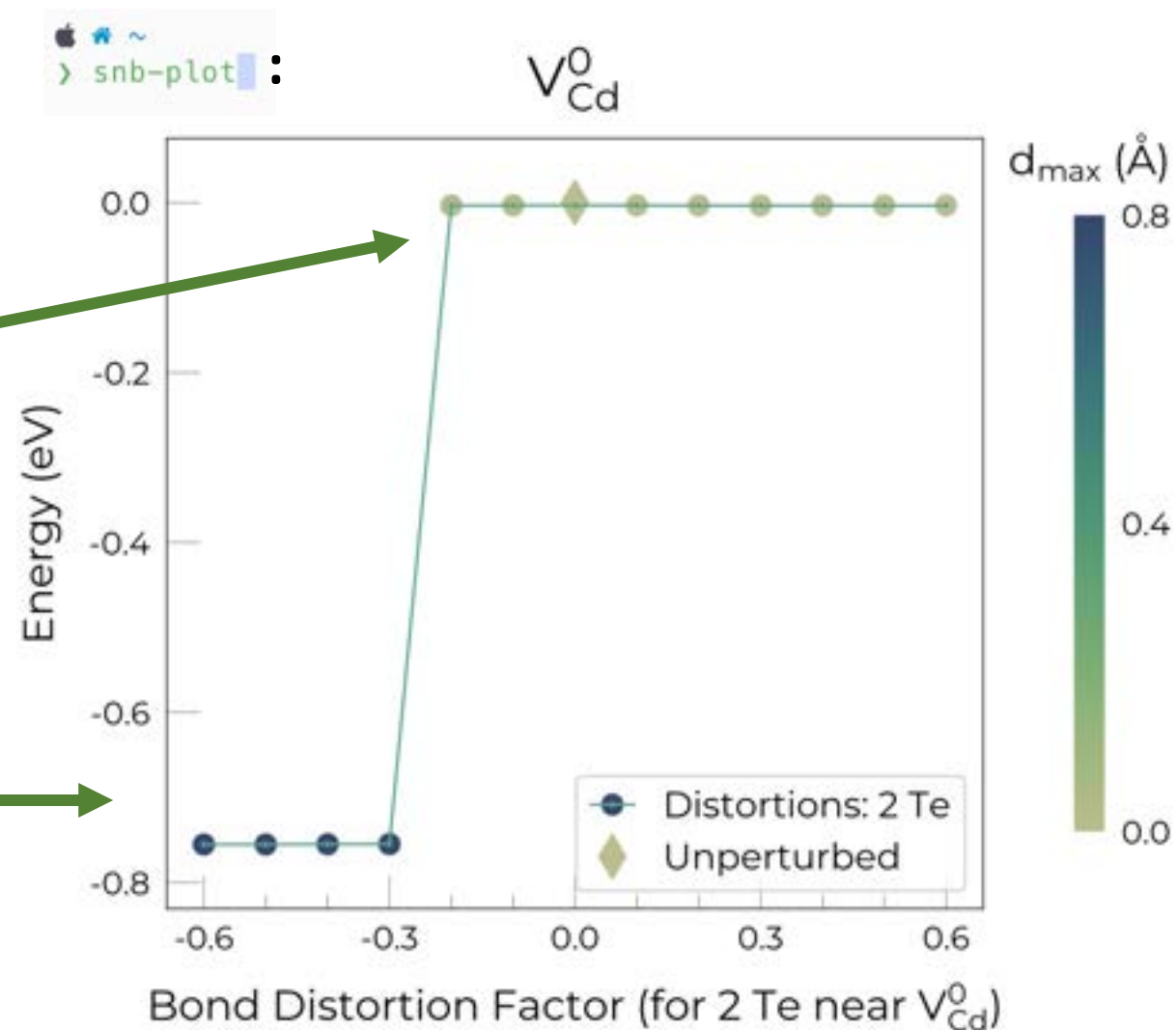
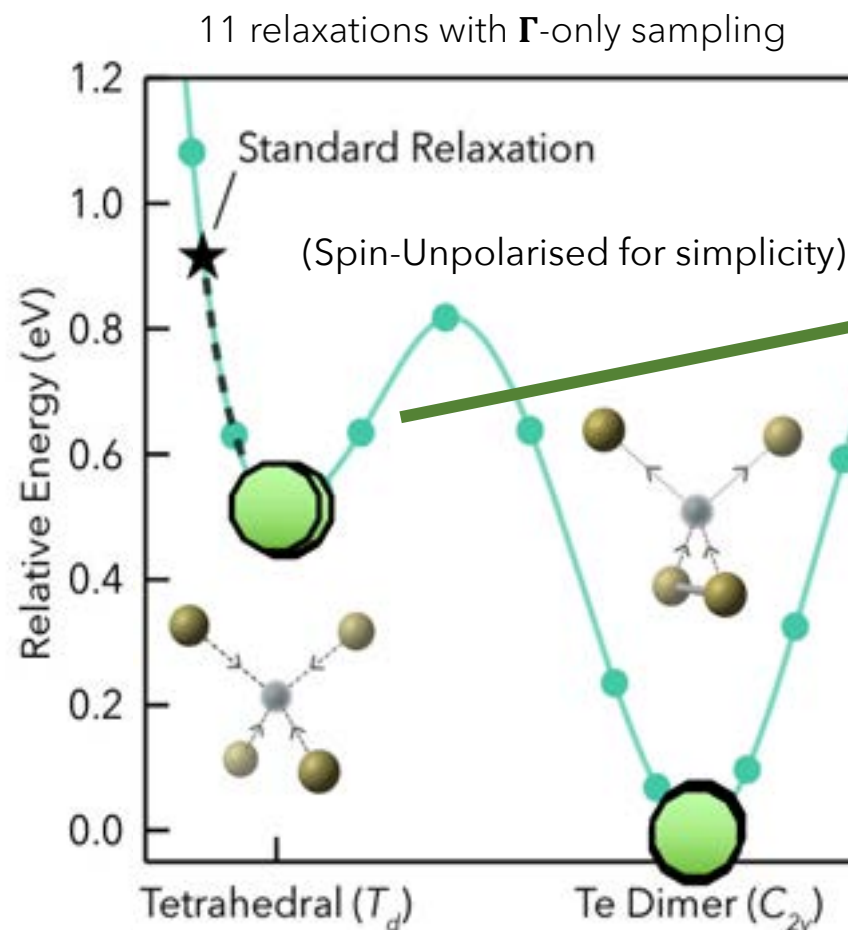


11 relaxations with  $\Gamma$ -only sampling





# ShakeNBreak



# ShakeNBreak



Successfully reproduces all previously-reported cases  
(Benchmarks: Si, CdTe, GaAs, CeO<sub>2</sub>, ZnO...)

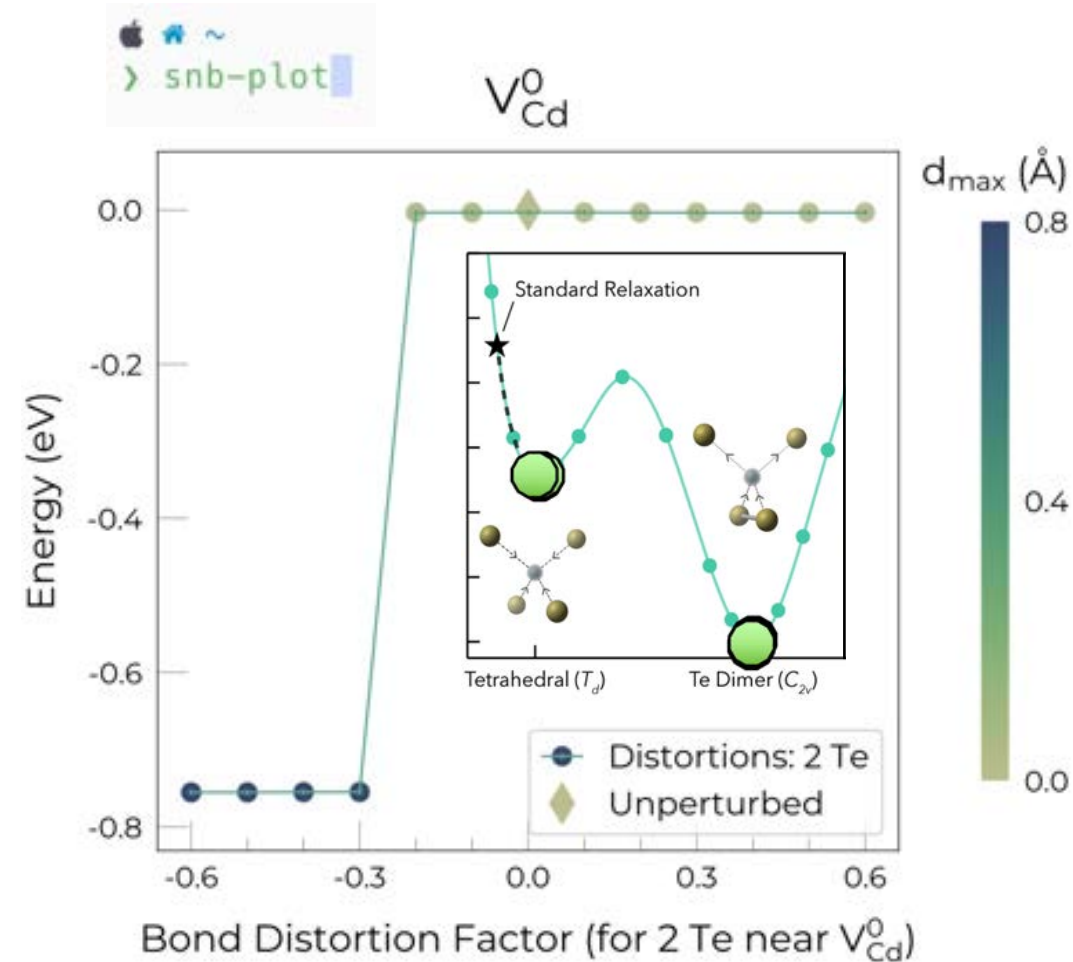
Energy-lowering reconstructions identified in a diverse range of materials & defects – found for defects in every material studied (Sb<sub>2</sub>(S/Se)<sub>3</sub>, In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Se, SrTiO<sub>3</sub> ...)

Can locate low-energy metastable structures

➡ Important for diffusion (transition states) and carrier recombination

*Efficient* (<10% computational cost of full defect study)

Automated *user-friendly* (Python API or CLI), trivially parallel...



# ShakeNBreak: Key Examples



Battery degradation processes in Ni-rich cathodes

[Murdock et al. *Adv Mater* 2024, Squires et al. *ACS Energy Lett* 2024, Cen et al. *JMCA* 2023...]

Oxygen vacancy reconstructions in  $\text{SrTiO}_3$ , key to photocatalyst performance

[Ogawa et al. *In Submission*]

Un-stable *polarons* in  $\text{CuSbSe}_2$

[Lohan et al. *Nature Comms* 2025]

Charge compensation in transparent conducting oxides

[Li et al. *Chem Mater* 2024, Cai et al. *APL* 2025...]

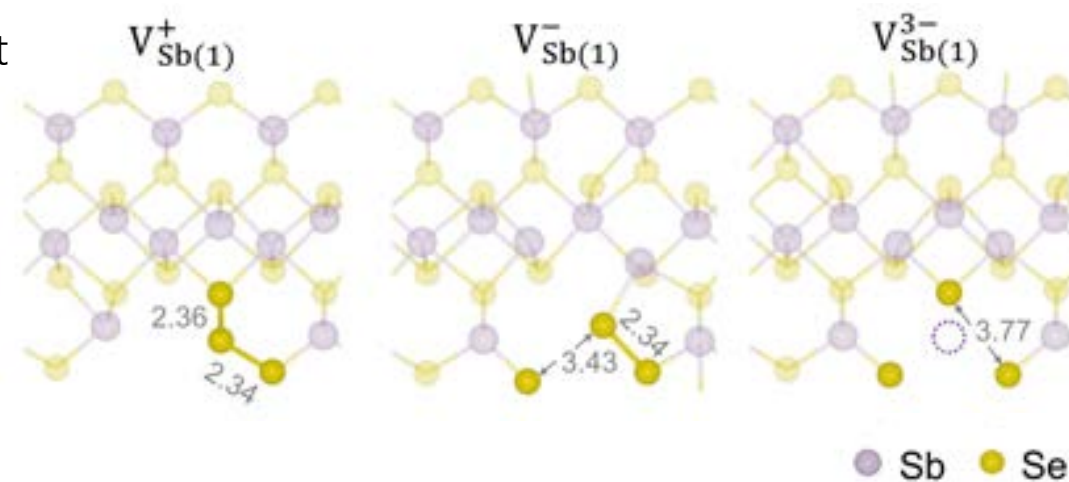
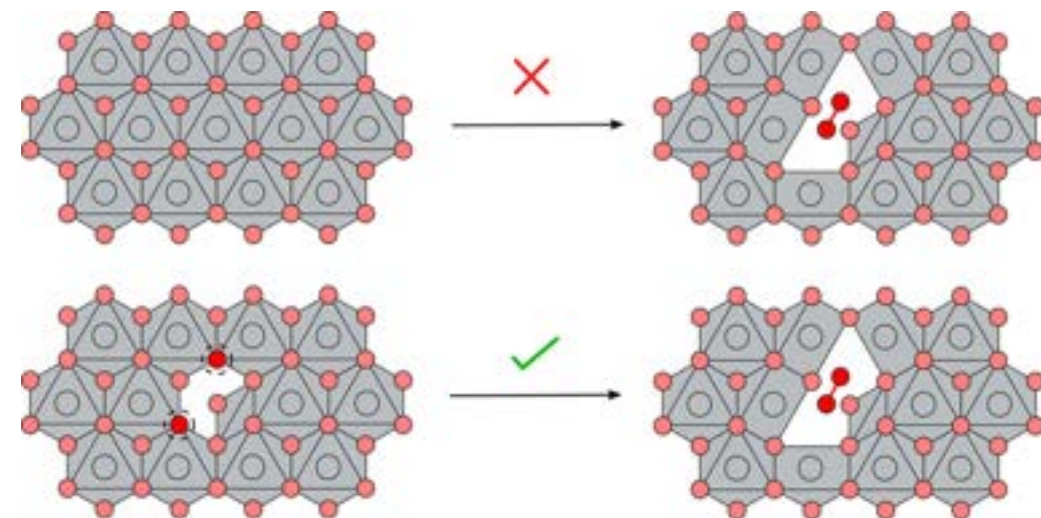
Extreme charge compensation, defect metastability & impact on electron-hole recombination in antimony chalcogenide solar cells ( $\text{Sb}_2(\text{S/Se})_3$ )

[Wang et al. *PCCP* 2022, *ACS Energy Lett* 2022, *Phys Rev B* 2023, *Joule* 2024, *ACS Energy Lett* 2024...]

Quantum defects in  $\text{CaO}$

[Yuan & Hautier *APL* 2024]

...



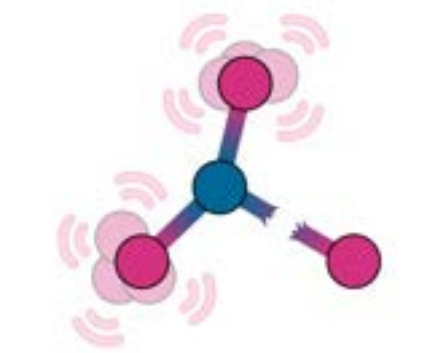
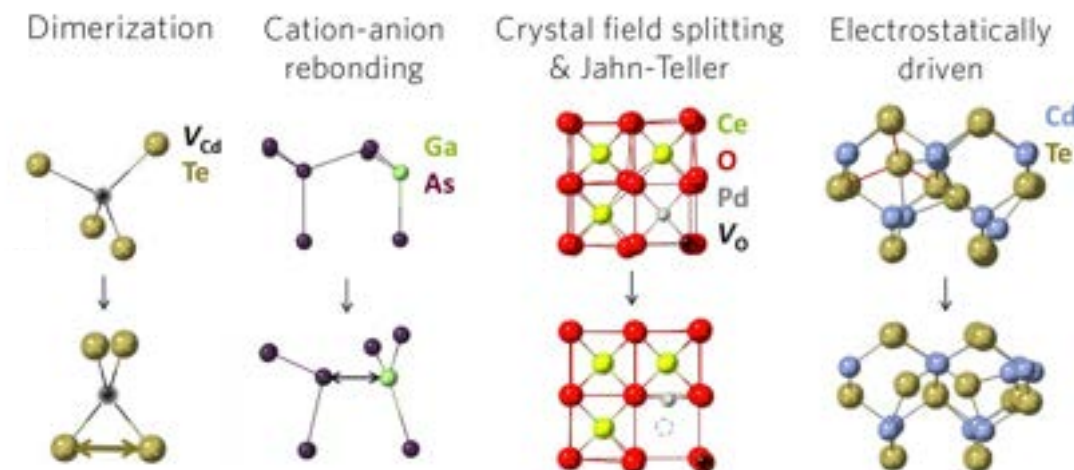
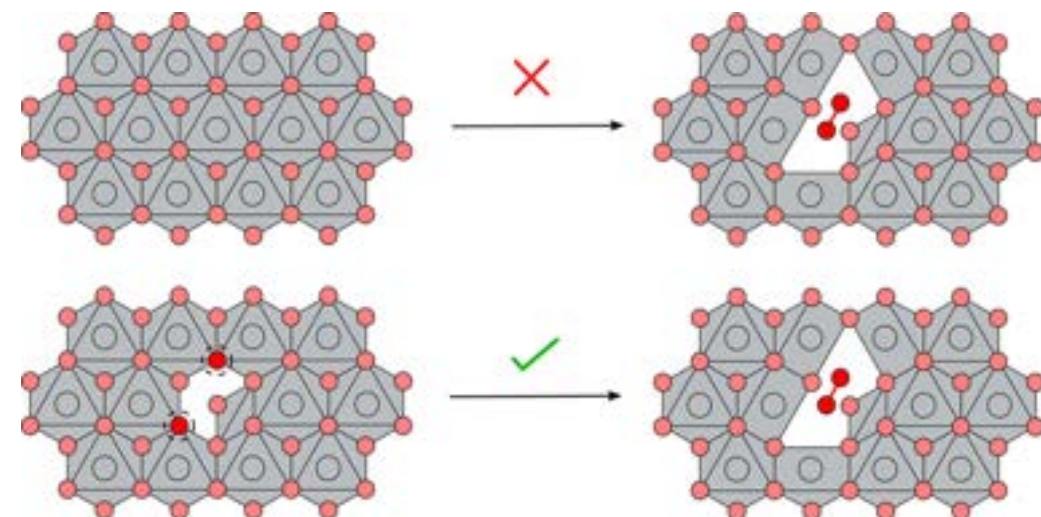


# Structural Reconstructions at Defects



## Studies using ShakeNBreak

- Y. Fu & H. Lohan et al. Factors Enabling Delocalized Charge-Carriers in Prictogen-Based Solar Absorbers: In-depth Investigation into CuSbSe, [Nature Communications](#) 2025
- S. R. Kavanagh Identifying Split Vacancies with Foundation Models and Electrostatics [arXiv](#) 2025
- S. R. Kavanagh et al. Intrinsic point defect tolerance in selenium for indoor and tandem photovoltaics [ChemRxiv](#) 2025
- J. Hu et al. Enabling ionic transport in  $\text{Li}_2\text{AlP}_2$ , the roles of defects and disorder [Journal of Materials Chemistry A](#) 2025
- Z. Cai & C. Ma Origin of oxygen partial pressure-dependent conductivity in  $\text{SrTiO}_3$  [Applied Physics Letters](#) 2025
- W. D. Neilson et al. Oxygen Potential, Uranium Diffusion, and Defect Chemistry in  $\text{UO}_{2+x}$ : A Density Functional Theory Study [Journal of Physical Chemistry C](#) 2024
- X. Wang et al. Sulfur vacancies limit the open-circuit voltage of  $\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$  solar cells [ACS Energy Letters](#) 2024
- Z. Yuan & G. Hautier First-principles study of defects and doping limits in  $\text{CaO}$  [Applied Physics Letters](#) 2024
- B. E. Murock et al. Li-Site Defects Induce Formation of Li-Rich Impurity Phases: Implications for Charge Distribution and Performance of  $\text{LiNi}_{0.5-x}\text{M}_x\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$  Cathodes ( $\text{M} = \text{Fe}$  and  $\text{Mg}$ ;  $x = 0.05\text{--}0.2$ ) [Advanced Materials](#) 2024
- A. G. Squires et al. Oxygen dimerization as a defect-driven process in bulk  $\text{LiNiO}_2$  [ACS Energy Letters](#) 2024
- X. Wang et al. Upper efficiency limit of  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Se}_3$  solar cells [Joule](#) 2024
- I. Mosquera-Lois et al. Machine-learning structural reconstructions for accelerated point defect calculations [npj Computational Materials](#) 2024
- S. R. Kavanagh et al. doped: Python toolkit for robust and repeatable charged defect supercell calculations [Journal of Open Source Software](#) 2024
- K. Li et al. Computational Prediction of an Antimony-based n-type Transparent Conducting Oxide: F-doped  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$  [Chemistry of Materials](#) 2024
- S. Hachmioune et al. Exploring the Thermoelectric Potential of  $\text{MgB}_2$ : Electronic Band Structure, Transport Properties, and Defect Chemistry [Chemistry of Materials](#) 2024
- X. Wang et al. Four-electron negative-U vacancy defects in antimony selenide [Physical Review B](#) 2023
- Y. Kumagai et al. Alkali Mono-Prictides: A New Class of Photovoltaic Materials by Element Mutation [PRX Energy](#) 2023



Q Search

Welcome to ShakeNBreak!

### Usage

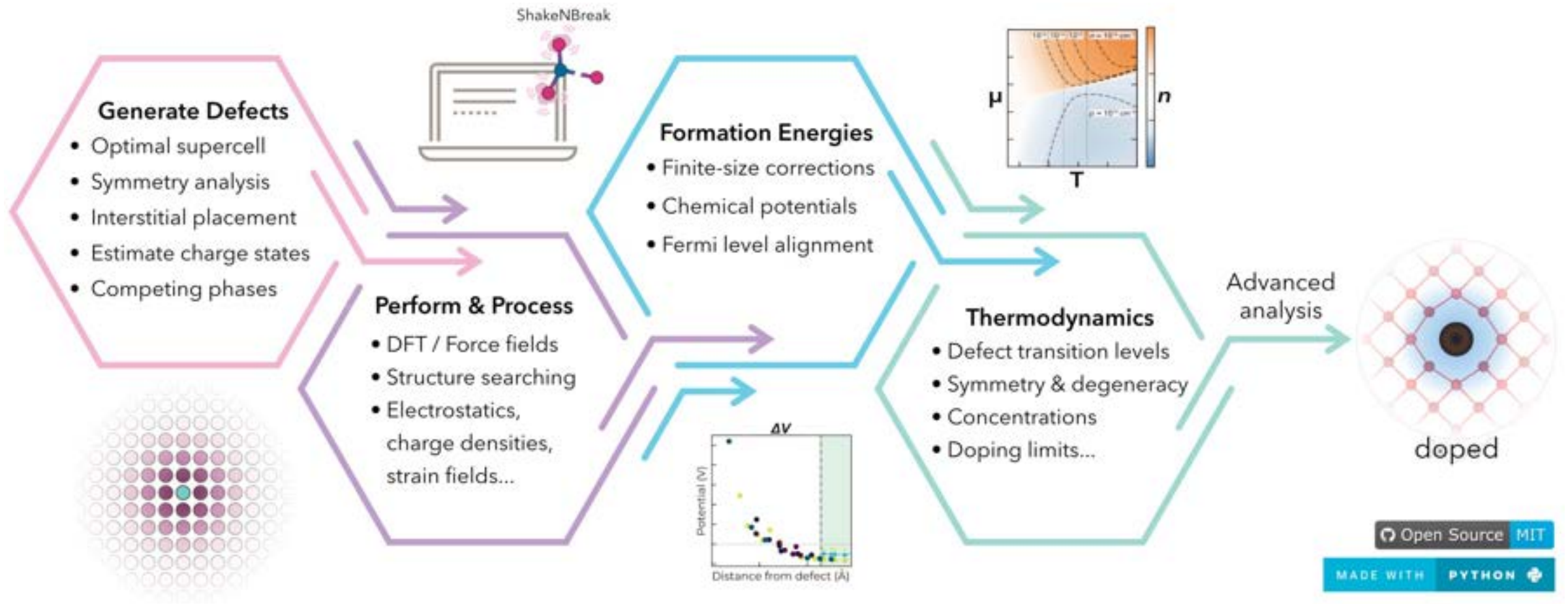
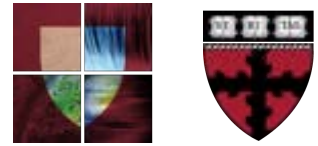
Installation  
Python API  
Tutorials  
Miscellaneous Tips & Tricks

### Information

Code Compatibility  
Contributing  
Change Log  
ShakeNBreak on GitHub



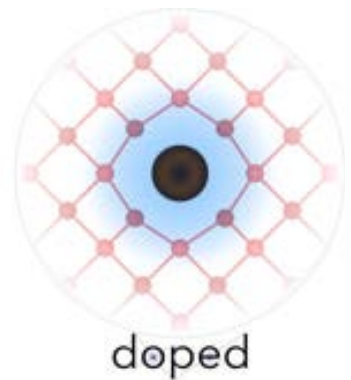
# *doped*: Calculating Defects in Solids



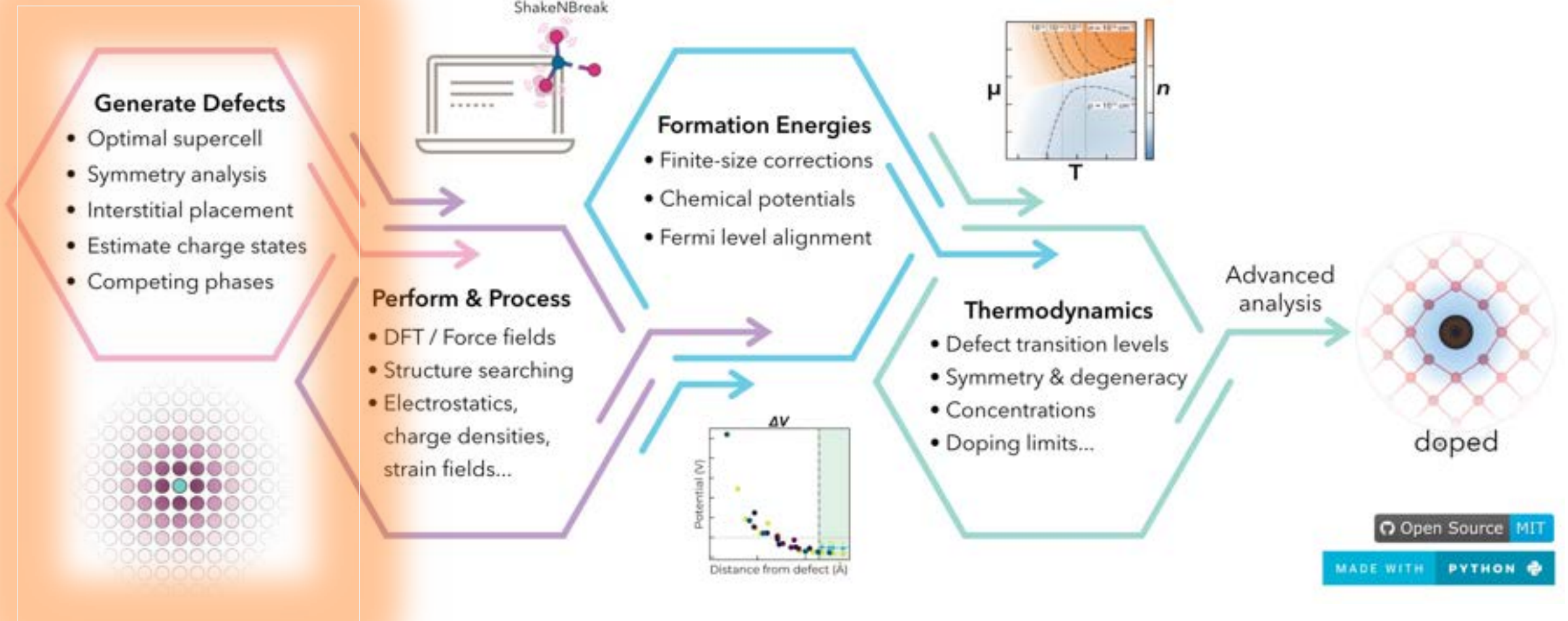
# doped: Design Philosophy



- Wide-spanning functionality
- Reasonable defaults, but with full control/flexibility for the user
- User-friendly, extensive tutorials/documentation, automated compatibility/sanity checks
- Aid and encourage reproducibility
- Computational efficiency through intelligent algorithms
- Publication-ready outputs



# *doped*: Calculating Defects in Solids



# doped: Defect Generation



```
from pymatgen.core.structure import Structure
from doped.generation import DefectsGenerator
```

```
# Load our relaxed bulk (host) structure:
relaxed_primitive_CdTe = Structure.from_file("CdTe/relaxed_primitive_POSCAR")

# generate defects:
defect_gen = DefectsGenerator(relaxed_primitive_CdTe)
```

```
Generating DefectEntry objects: 100.0%|██████████| [00:05, 19.58it/s]
```

Vacancies	Guessed Charges	Conv. Cell Coords	Wyckoff
v_Cd	[-2,-1,0,+1]	[0.000,0.000,0.000]	4a
v_Te	[-1,0,+1,+2]	[0.250,0.250,0.250]	4c
Substitutions	Guessed Charges	Conv. Cell Coords	Wyckoff
Cd_Te	[0,+1,+2,+3,+4]	[0.250,0.250,0.250]	4c
Te_Cd	[-4,-3,-2,-1,0,+1,+2]	[0.000,0.000,0.000]	4a
Interstitials	Guessed Charges	Conv. Cell Coords	Wyckoff
Cd_i_C3v	[0,+1,+2]	[0.625,0.625,0.625]	16e
Cd_i_Td_Cd2.83	[0,+1,+2]	[0.750,0.750,0.750]	4d
Cd_i_Td_Te2.83	[0,+1,+2]	[0.500,0.500,0.500]	4b
Te_i_C3v	[-2,-1,0,+1,+2,+3,+4]	[0.625,0.625,0.625]	16e
Te_i_Td_Cd2.83	[-2,-1,0,+1,+2,+3,+4]	[0.750,0.750,0.750]	4d
Te_i_Td_Te2.83	[-2,-1,0,+1,+2,+3,+4]	[0.500,0.500,0.500]	4b

- Candidate interstitial sites generated with Voronoi tessellation (most reliable approach)<sup>1</sup> – or user-specified.
- Auto-generated optimal supercell, or user-provided.
- Generates all intrinsic (and extrinsic if specified) point defects.
- Fully flexible

<sup>1</sup>. Kononov et al 2023 *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* **35** 334002



# doped: Defect Generation



- **Target Supercell:** You may want to use a specific supercell for your calculations, perhaps to reproduce or build on calculations from a previous study with a specific supercell.

```
# run this to see the function documentation:  
DefectsGenerator?
```

## Init signature:

```
DefectsGenerator(  
    structure: pymatgen.core.structure.Structure,  
    extrinsic: Union[str, List, Dict, NoneType] = None,  
    interstitial_coords: Optional[List] = None,  
    generate_supercell: bool = True,  
    charge_state_gen_kwargs: Optional[Dict] = None,  
    supercell_gen_kwargs: Optional[Dict] = None,  
    interstitial_gen_kwargs: Optional[Dict] = None,  
    target_frac_coords: Optional[List] = None,  
    processes: Optional[int] = None,  
)
```

**Docstring:** Class for generating doped DefectEntry objects.

## Init docstring:

Generates doped DefectEntry objects for defects in the input host structure. By default, generates all intrinsic defects, but extrinsic defects (impurities) can also be created using the 'extrinsic' argument.

Interstitial sites are generated using Voronoi tessellation by default (found to be the most reliable), which can be controlled using the 'interstitial\_gen\_kwargs' argument (passed as keyword arguments to the 'VoronoiInterstitialGenerator' class). Alternatively, a list of interstitial sites can be manually specified using the 'interstitial\_coords' argument.

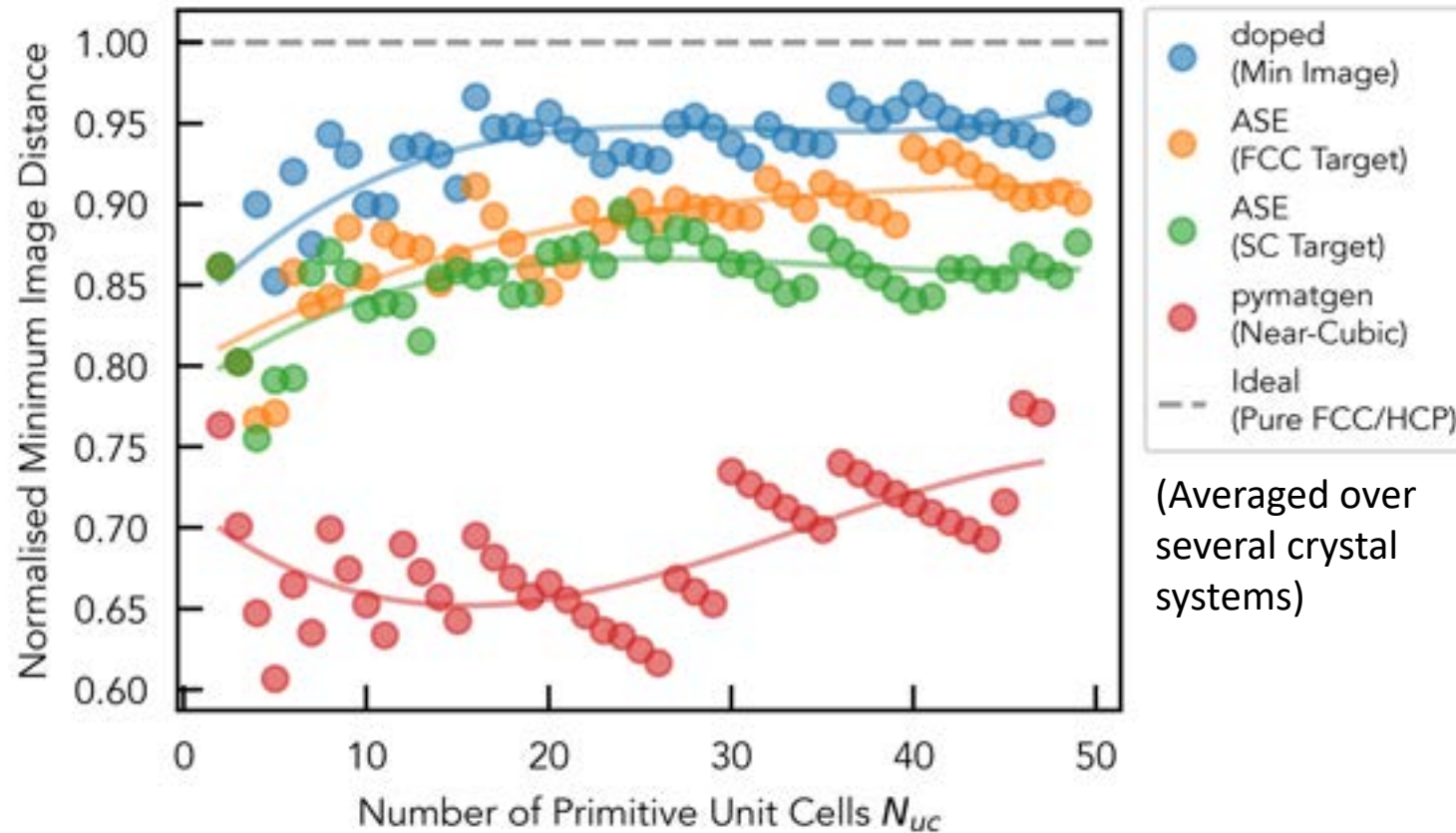
- Candidate interstitial sites generated with Voronoi tessellation (most reliable approach)<sup>1</sup> – or user-specified.
- Auto-generated optimal supercell, or user-provided.
- Generates all intrinsic (and extrinsic if specified) point defects.
- Fully flexible

<sup>1</sup>. Kononov et al 2023 *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* **35** 334002

# doped: Supercell Generation

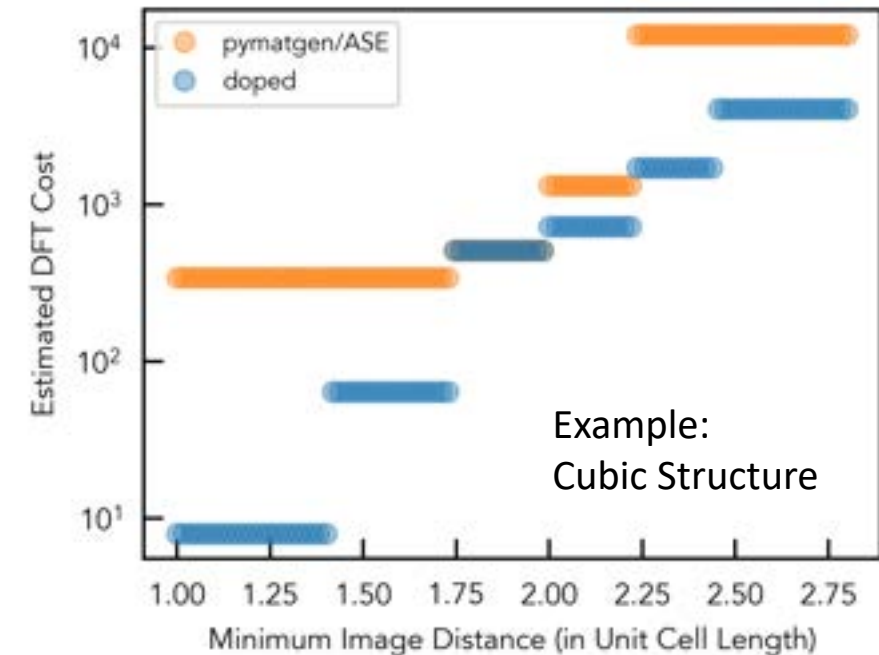


Efficient, direct optimization of image distance over all possible supercell transformations, and accounting for rotational invariances



➡ minimal DFT/computational cost

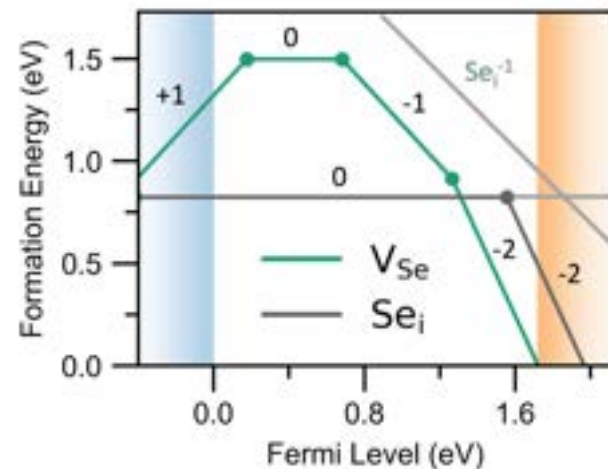
Mean improvements of ~10% compared to custom ASE scans  
→ ~35% DFT cost reduction



# doped: Charge State Estimation



- Defects can adopt various charge states in materials – but which ones will *actually be stable*?
- False positives = Charge states included, but not stable (*bad, but inevitable*)
- False negatives = Not included, but actually stable (*very bad*)



```
from pymatgen.core.structure import Structure
from doped.generation import DefectsGenerator
```

```
# Load our relaxed bulk (host) structure:
relaxed_primitive_CdTe = Structure.from_file("CdTe/relaxed_primitive_POSCAR")

# generate defects:
defect_gen = DefectsGenerator(relaxed_primitive_CdTe)
```

Generating DefectEntry objects: 100.0% [██████████] [00:05, 19.58it/s]

Vacancies	Gussed Charges	Conv. Cell Coords	Wyckoff
v_Cd	[-2,-1,0,+1]	[0.000,0.000,0.000]	4a
v_Te	[-1,0,+1,+2]	[0.250,0.250,0.250]	4c

Substitutions	Gussed Charges	Conv. Cell Coords	Wyckoff
Cd_Te	[0,+1,+2,+3,+4]	[0.250,0.250,0.250]	4c
Te_Cd	[-4,-3,-2,-1,0,+1,+2]	[0.000,0.000,0.000]	4a

Interstitials	Gussed Charges	Conv. Cell Coords	Wyckoff
Cd_i_C3v	[0,+1,+2]	[0.625,0.625,0.625]	16e
Cd_i_Td_Cd2.83	[0,+1,+2]	[0.750,0.750,0.750]	4d
Cd_i_Td_Te2.83	[0,+1,+2]	[0.500,0.500,0.500]	4b
Te_i_C3v	[-2,-1,0,+1,+2,+3,+4]	[0.625,0.625,0.625]	16e
Te_i_Td_Cd2.83	[-2,-1,0,+1,+2,+3,+4]	[0.750,0.750,0.750]	4d
Te_i_Td_Te2.83	[-2,-1,0,+1,+2,+3,+4]	[0.500,0.500,0.500]	4b

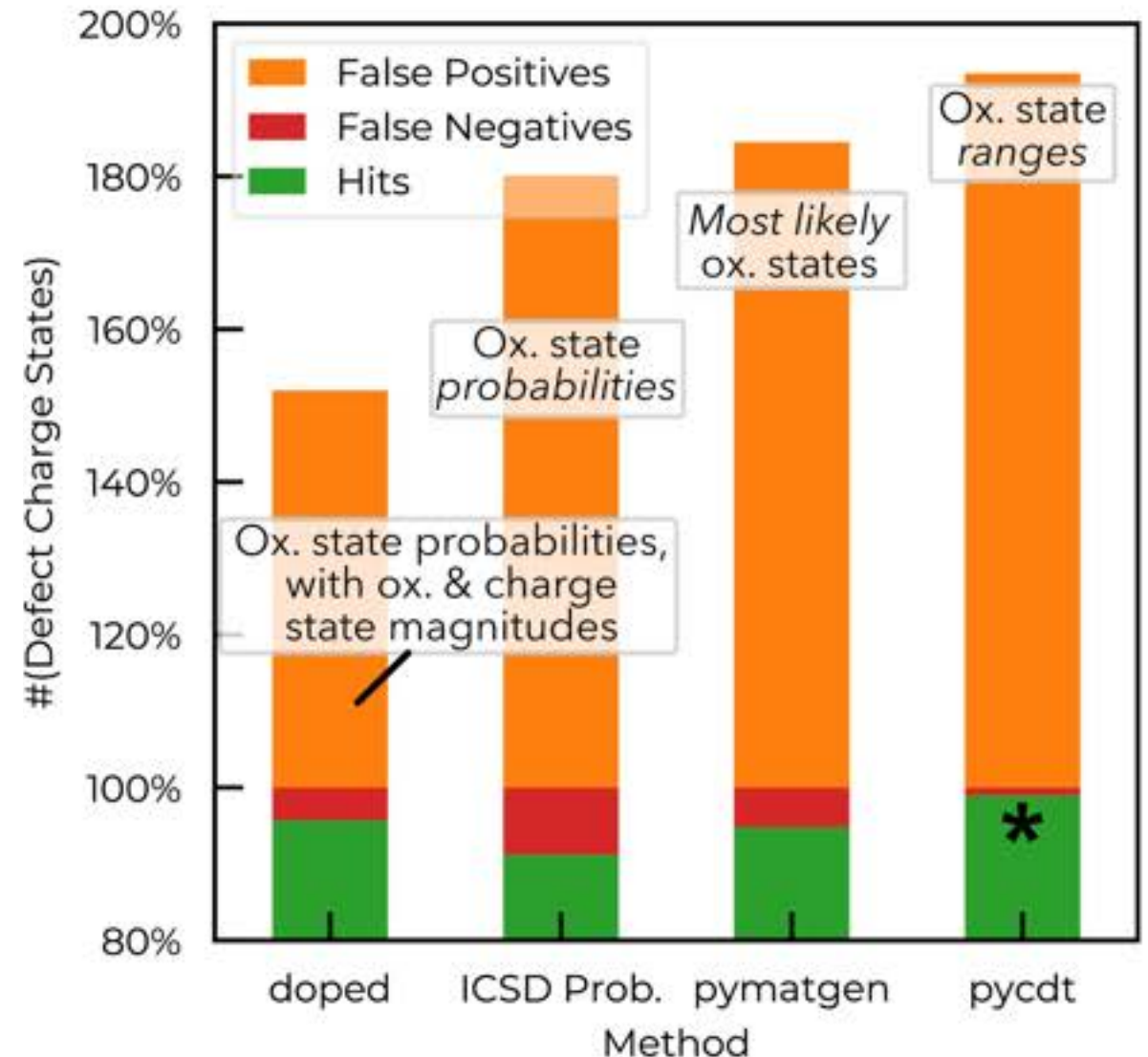
# doped: Charge State Estimation



- Defects can adopt various charge states in materials – but which ones will *actually be stable*?
- False positives = Charge states included, but not stable (*bad, but inevitable*)
- False negatives = Not included, but actually stable (*very bad*)
- As always, fully tunable (probability threshold to control lean/completeness) & flexible

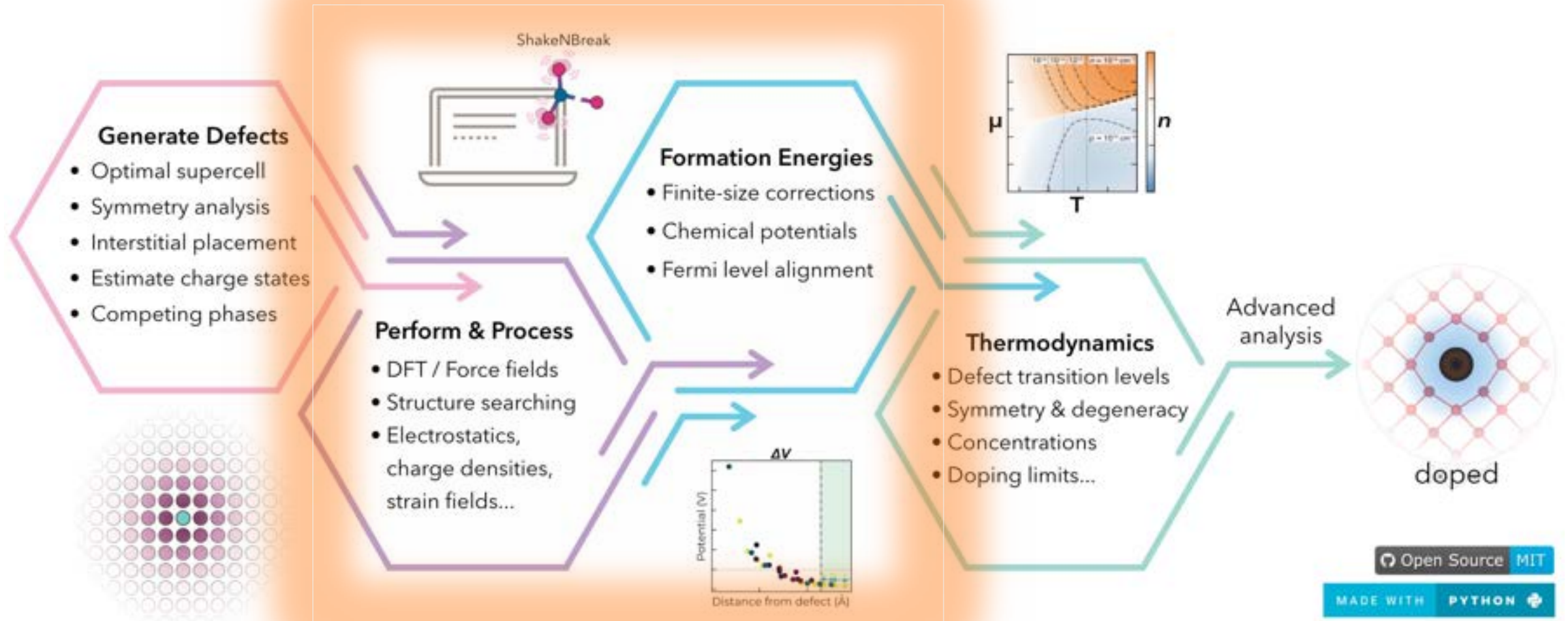
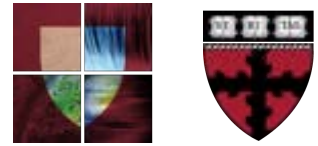
(Intermediate charge states which are metastable should still be calculated and are not considered false positives)

\* False negatives underestimated for PyCDT due to bias in dataset





# *doped*: Calculating Defects in Solids



# doped: Finite-Size Corrections



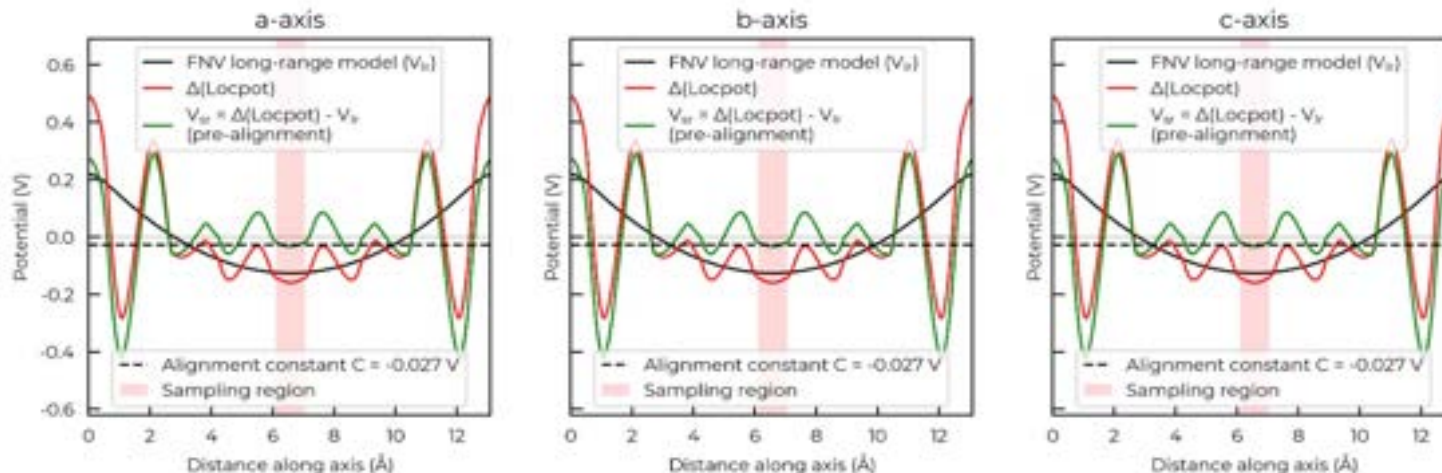
As always, automated but fully flexible/controllable (sampling region, excluded atoms - useful for low-dimensional systems...)

Automated estimation of error in charge correction energy, based on variance of site/electrostatic potential in sampling region

## Freysoldt (FNV); isotropic

```
correction, plot = CdTe_defect_dict["v_Cd_-2"].get_freysoldt_correction(plot=True)
```

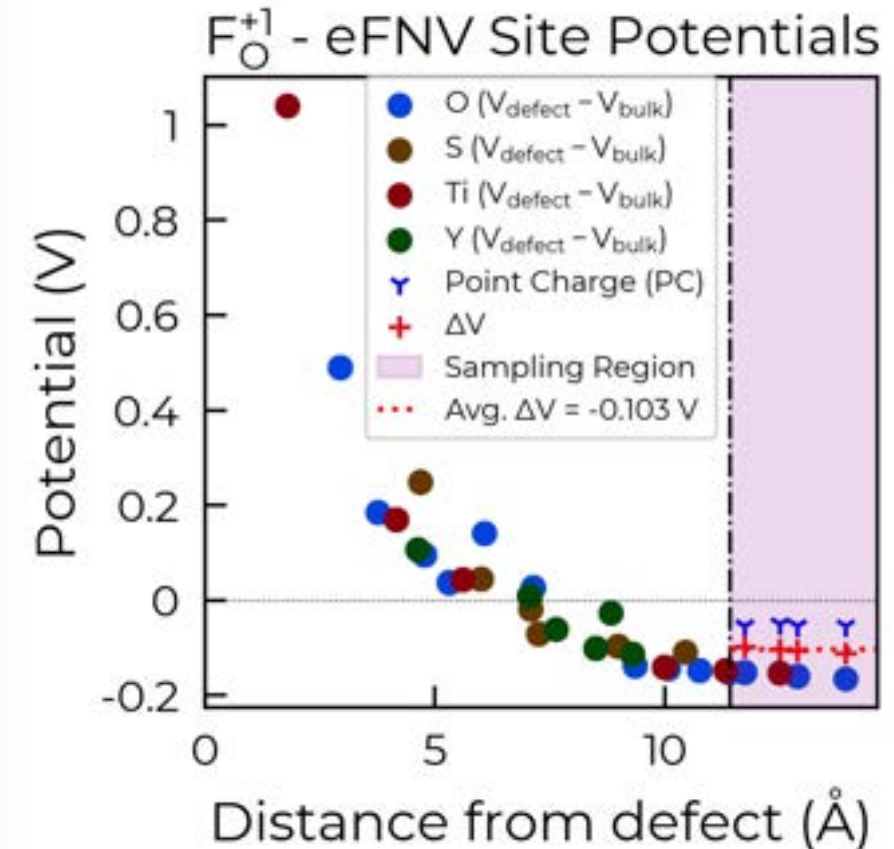
Calculated Freysoldt (FNV) correction is 0.738 eV



## Kumagai-Oba (eFNV); anisotropic

```
correction, plot = F_0_1_entry.get_kumagai_correction(plot=True)
```

Calculated Kumagai (eFNV) correction is 0.127 eV





# doped Case Studies: Split Vacancies



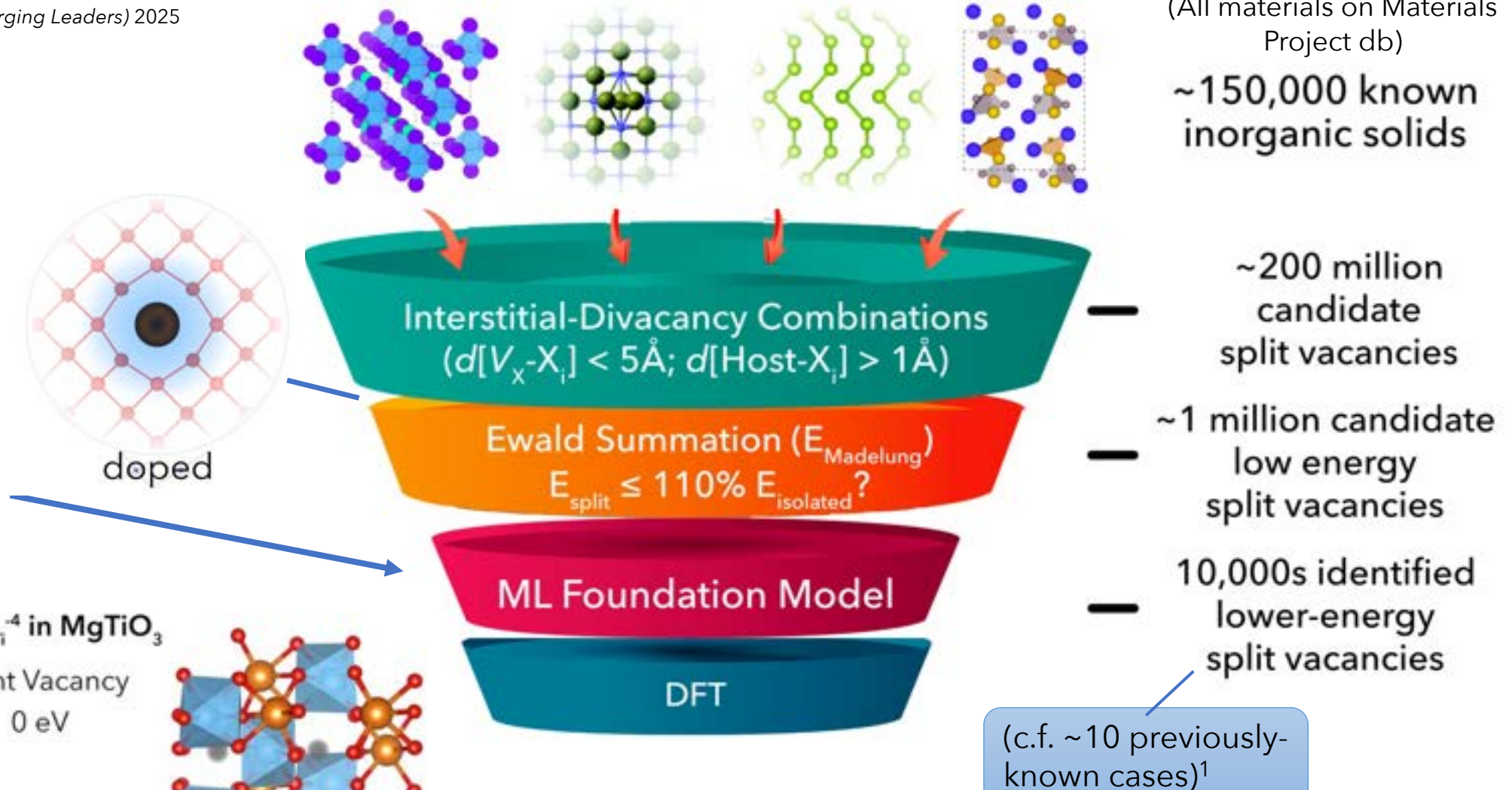
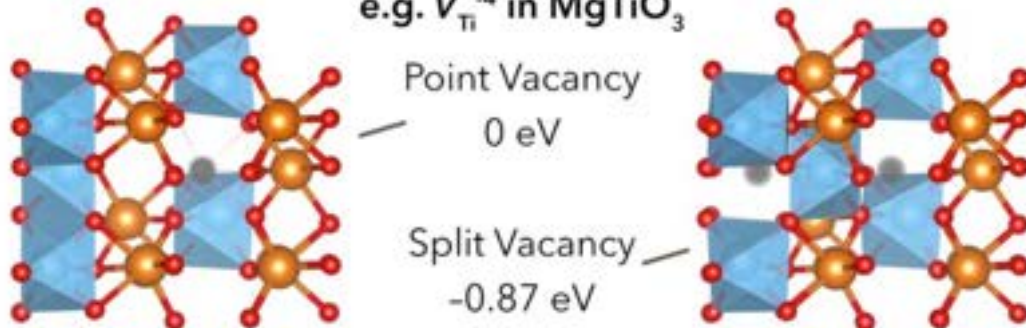
Kavanagh arXiv (JPhys Energy Emerging Leaders) 2025

(All materials on Materials Project db)

~150,000 known inorganic solids

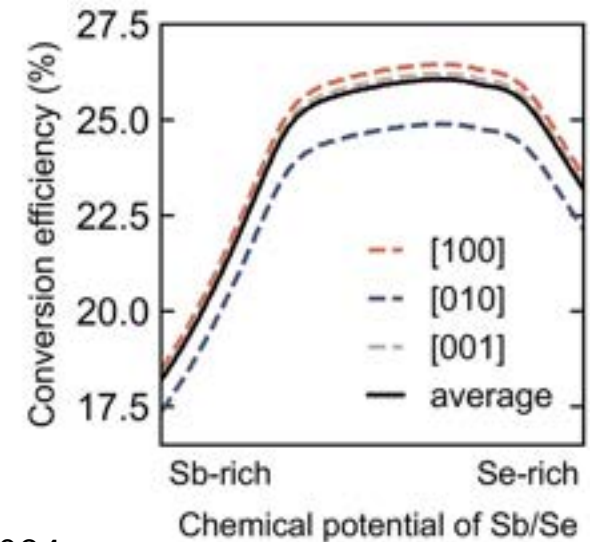
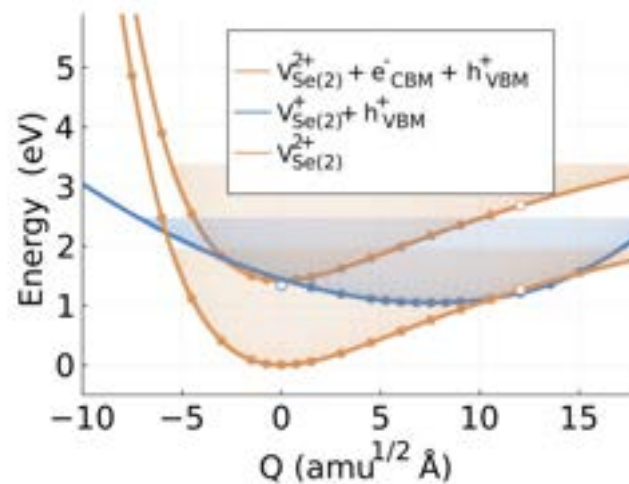
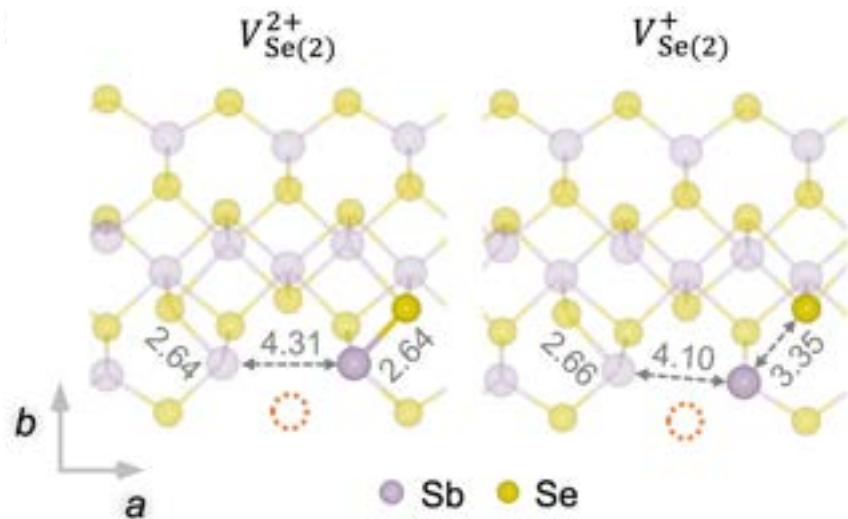
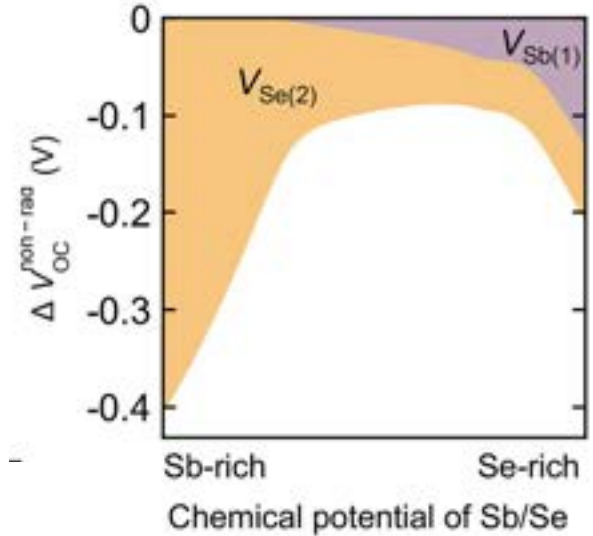
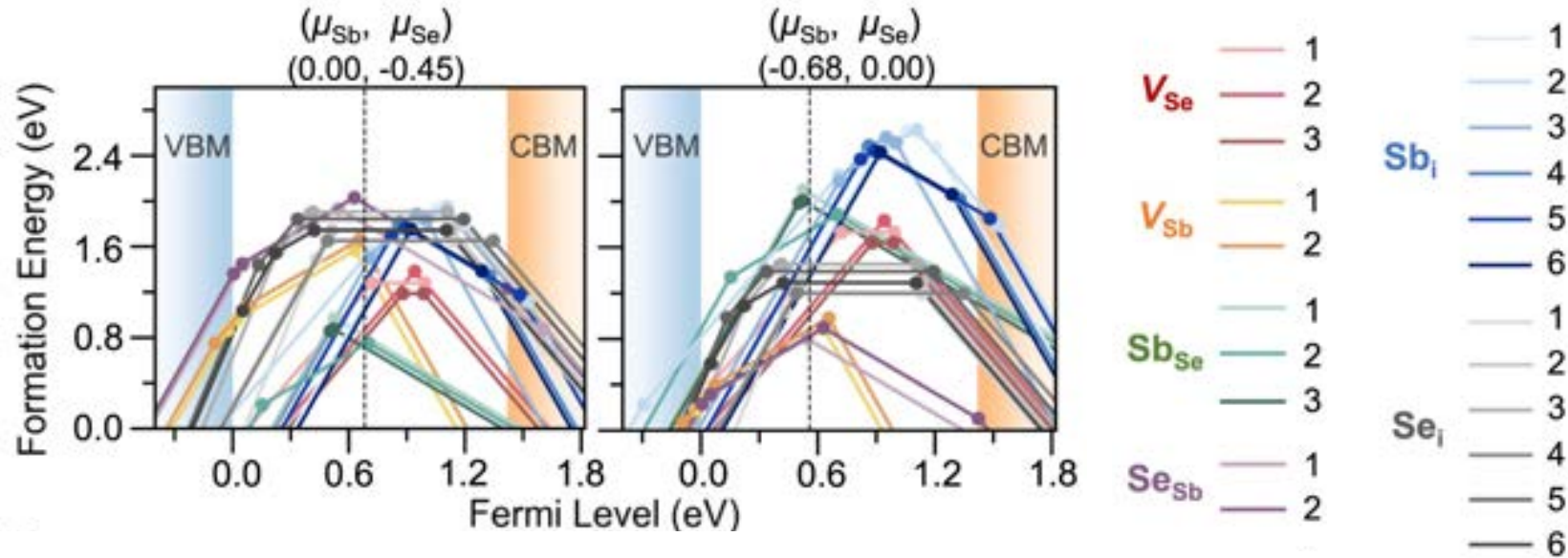
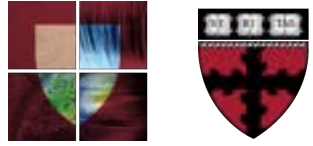
ACEsuit/mace

NequIP



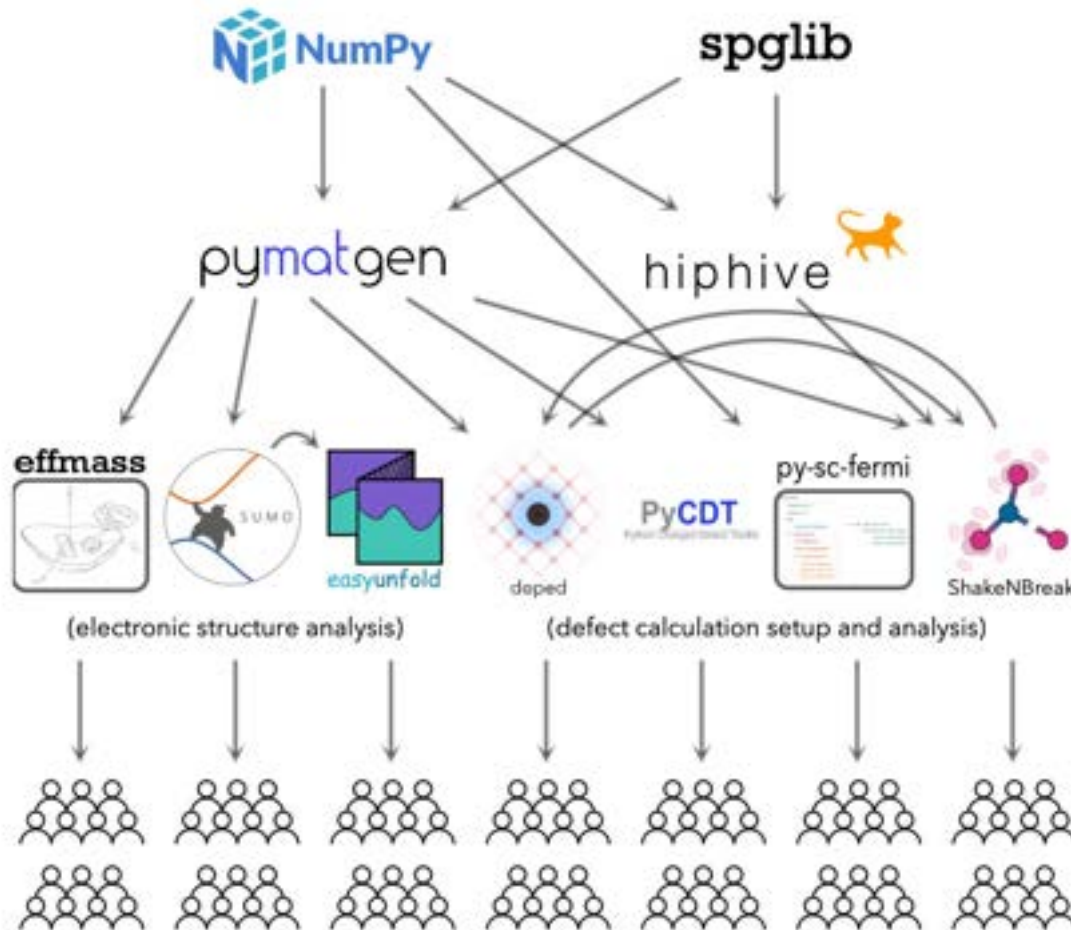
<sup>1</sup> Fowler et al. *J Appl Phys* 2024

# doped Case Studies: Defects in $\text{Sb}_2\text{Se}_3$





# Importance of (Good) Research Software



Good research software ➡ exponential boosts  
in community research productivity

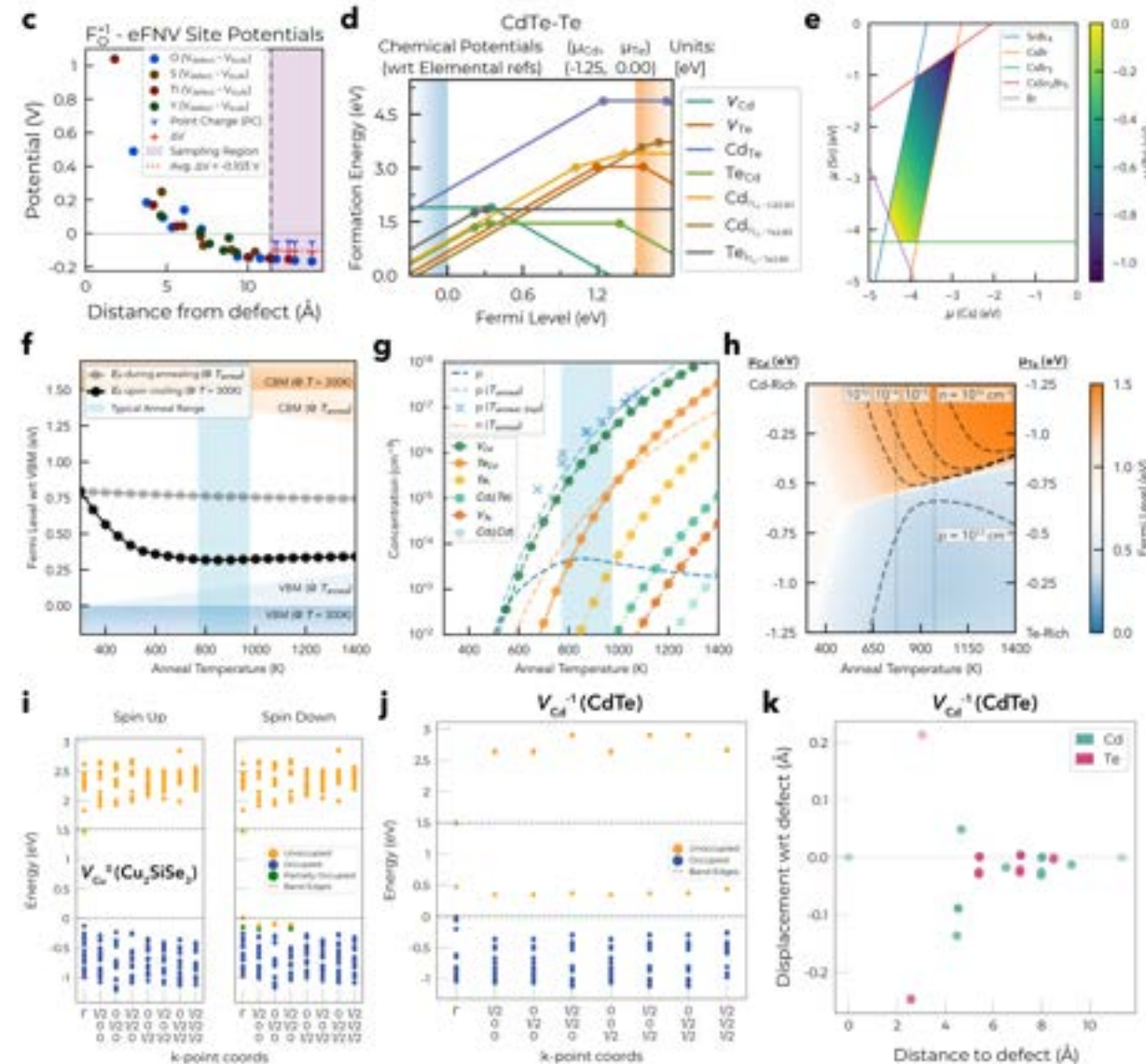
But mostly *indirect* impacts, with a major lack of  
funding for research software management  
positions  
(especially when competing with Google etc.)

# doped Case Studies: ...



- Y. Fu & H. Lohan et al. Factors Enabling Delocalized Charge-Carriers in Pnictogen-Based Solar Absorbers: In-depth Investigation into  $\text{CuSbSe}$ , *Nature Communications* 2025
- S. R. Kavanagh Identifying Split Vacancies with Foundation Models and Electrostatics *arXiv* 2025
- S. R. Kavanagh et al. Intrinsic point defect tolerance in selenium for indoor and tandem photovoltaics *ChemRxiv* 2025
- J. Hu et al. Enabling ionic transport in  $\text{Li}_2\text{AlP}$ , the roles of defects and disorder *Journal of Materials Chemistry A* 2025
- X. Jiang et al. Carrier lifetime killer in 4H-SiC: carrier capture path via carbon vacancies *Journal of Materials Chemistry C* 2025
- C. Kaewmeechai, J. Strand & A. Shluger Structure and Migration Mechanisms of Oxygen Interstitial Defects in  $\beta\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ , *Physica Status Solidi B* 2025
- X. Wang et al. Sulfur vacancies limit the open-circuit voltage of  $\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$  solar cells *ACS Energy Letters* 2024
- A. Zhang et al. Optimizing the n-type carrier concentration of an  $\text{InVO}_3$  photocatalyst by codoping with donors and intrinsic defects *Physical Review Applied* 2024
- M.-L. Wang et al. Impact of sulfur doping on copper-substituted lead apatite *Physical Review B* 2024
- S. Quadir et al. Low-Temperature Synthesis of Stable  $\text{CaZn}_2\text{P}_2$  Zintl Phosphide Thin Films as Candidate Top Absorbers *Advanced Energy Materials* 2024
- M. Elgami et al. Controlling the Superconductivity of  $\text{Nb}_x\text{Pd}_{1-x}\text{S}_2$  via Reversible Li Intercalation *Inorganic Chemistry* 2024
- Z. Yuan & G. Hautier First-principles study of defects and doping limits in  $\text{CaO}$  *Applied Physics Letters* 2024
- B. E. Murdock et al. Li-Site Defects Induce Formation of Li-Rich Impurity Phases: Implications for Charge Distribution and Performance of  $\text{LiNi}_{0.5-x}\text{M}_x\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$  Cathodes ( $\text{M} = \text{Fe}$  and  $\text{Mg}$ ;  $x = 0.05\text{--}0.2$ ) *Advanced Materials* 2024
- A. G. Squires et al. Oxygen dimerization as a defect-driven process in bulk  $\text{LiNiO}_2$ , *ACS Energy Letters* 2024
- X. Wang et al. Upper efficiency limit of  $\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$  solar cells *Joule* 2024
- I. Mosquera-Lois et al. Machine-learning structural reconstructions for accelerated point defect calculations *npj Computational Materials* 2024
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- K. Li et al. Computational Prediction of an Antimony-based n-type Transparent Conducting Oxide: F-doped  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ , *Chemistry of Materials* 2024
- S. Hachmichou et al. Exploring the Thermoelectric Potential of  $\text{MgB}_2$ : Electronic Band Structure, Transport Properties, and Defect Chemistry *Chemistry of Materials* 2024
- Y. Zeng et al. Role of carbon in  $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{:C}$  crystals investigated with first-principles calculations and experiment *Ceramics International* 2024
- X. Wang et al. Four-electron negative-U vacancy defects in antimony selenide *Physical Review B* 2023

Studies using doped



# Acknowledgements



PhD (UCL & Imperial):

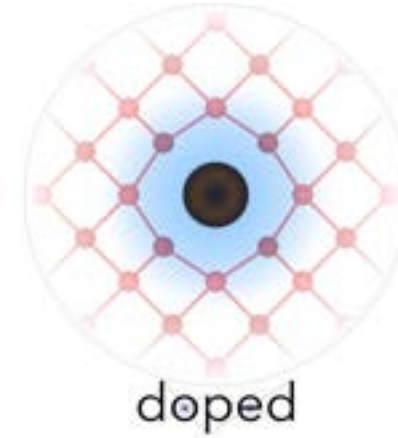


Profs David Scanlon & Aron Walsh

Fellowship (Harvard):

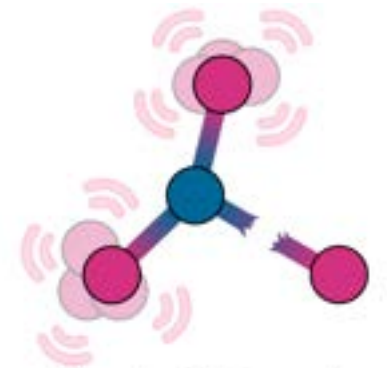


Prof. Boris Kozinsky



doped

[doped.readthedocs.io](http://doped.readthedocs.io)



ShakeNBreak

[shakenbreak.readthedocs.io](http://shakenbreak.readthedocs.io)

## Thank you for listening!