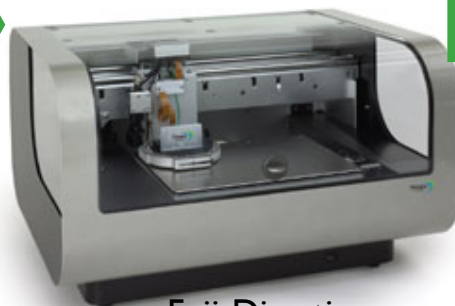


Structural Order and Transport in Bulk Heterojunction Solar Cells

Michael L. Chabinyo
Materials Department
University of California, Santa Barbara

Organic Semiconductors

Organic semiconductors enable direct fabrication of electronics

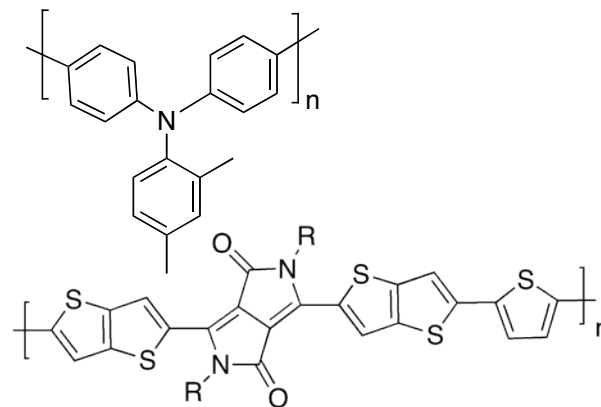
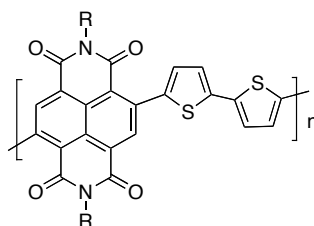
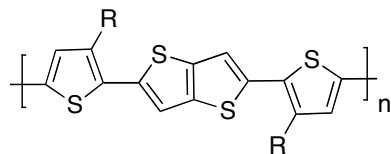
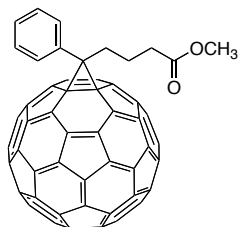
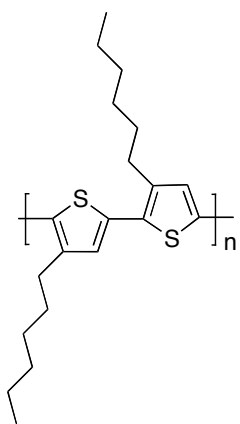


All-printed Sensor Tag

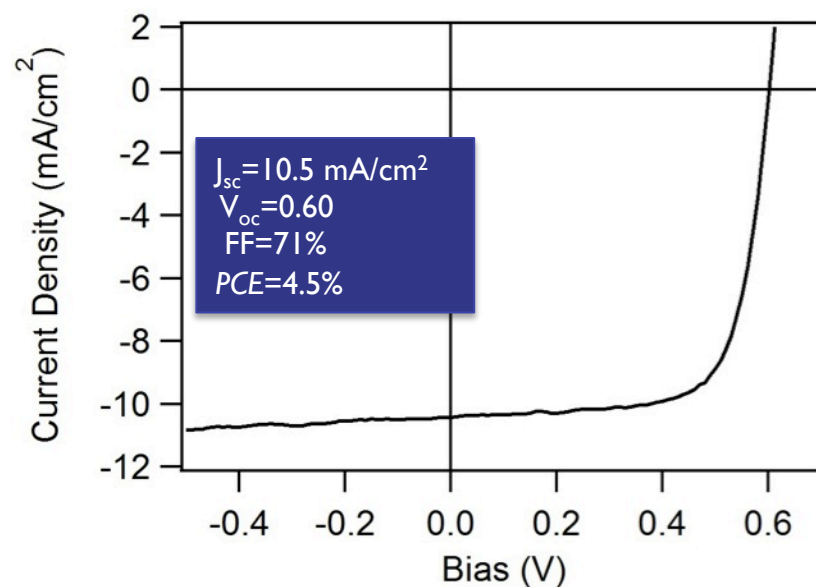
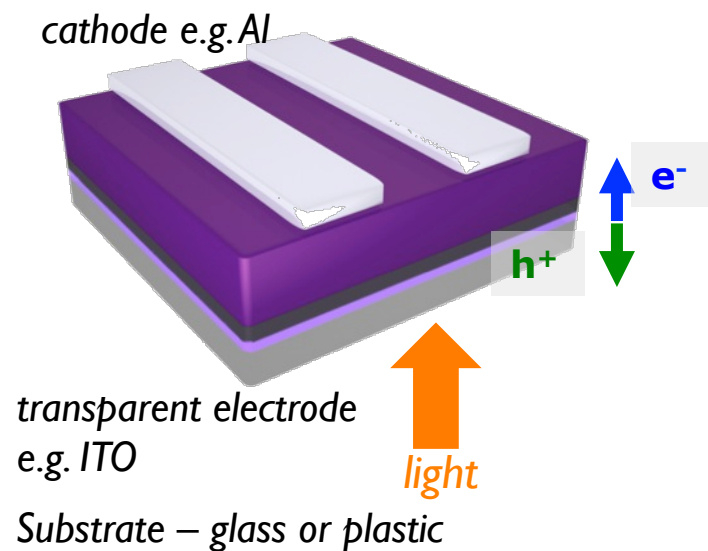
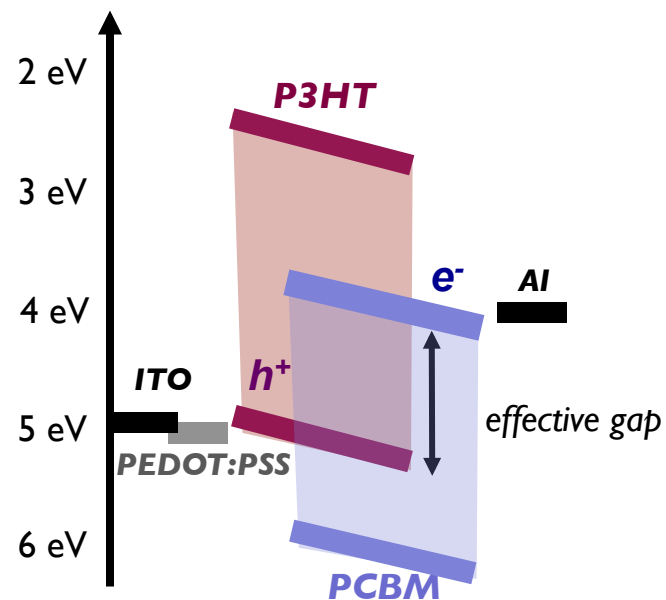
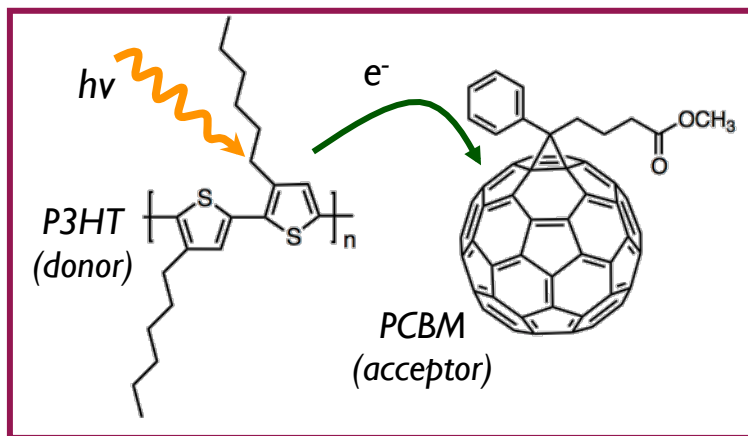


PARC/ThinFilm

Fuji-Dimatix



Bulk Heterojunction Organic Photovoltaics

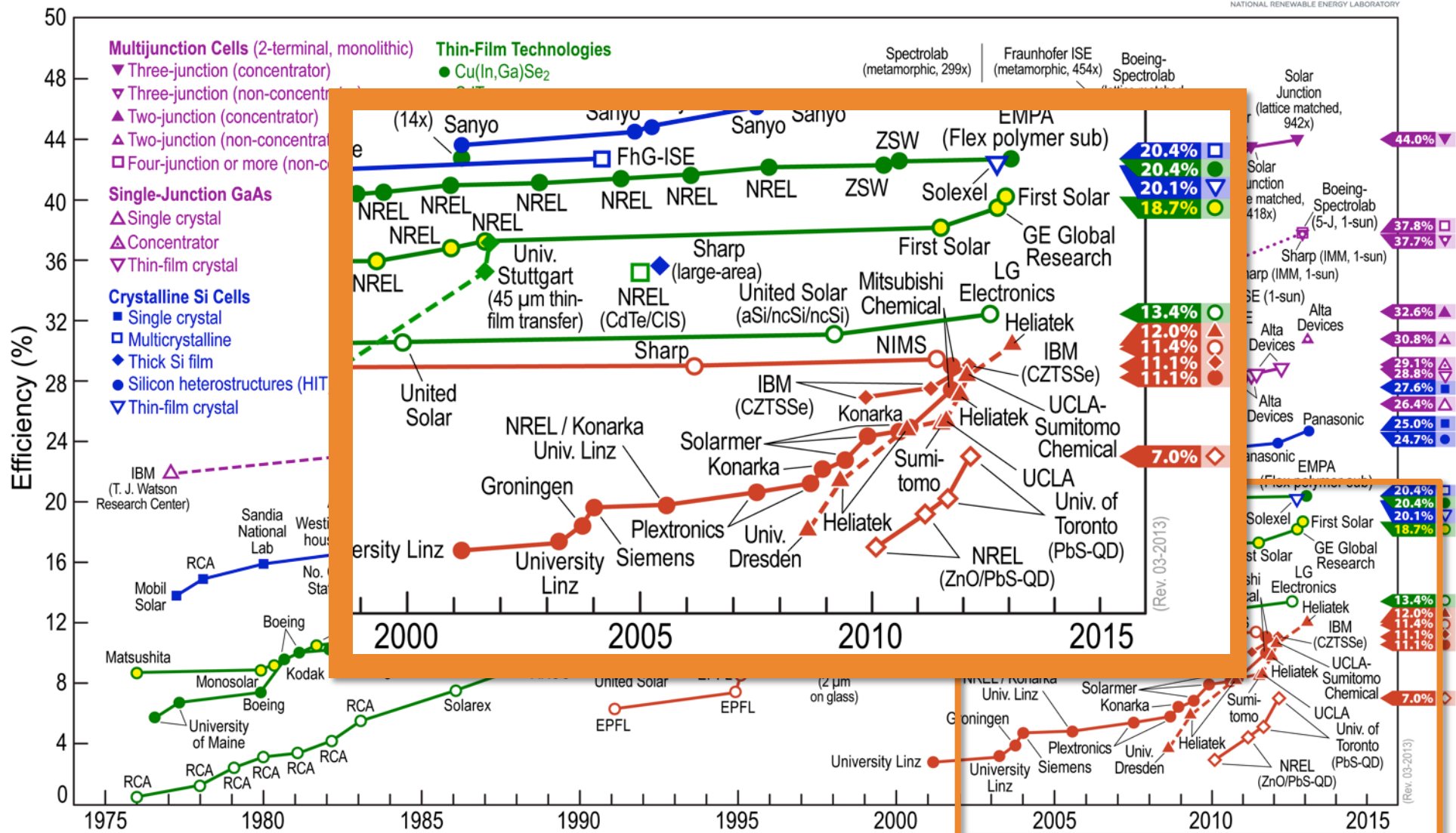


ITO/PEDOT:PSS/P3HT:PCBM/Ca/Al

State of the Art Solar Cells

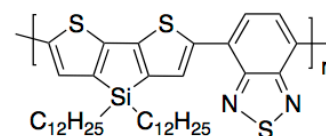
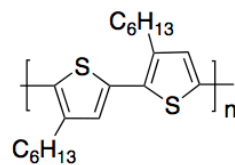


Best Research-Cell Efficiencies

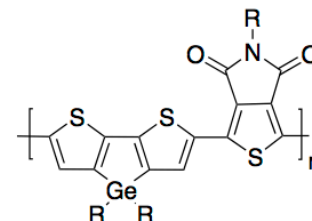
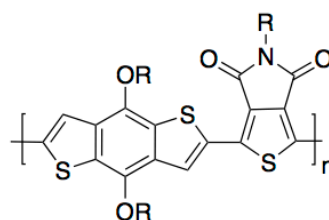
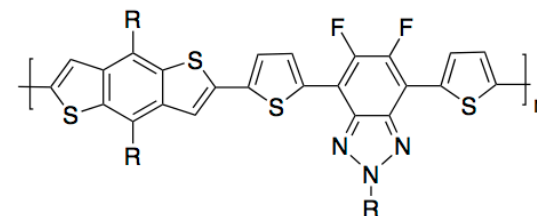
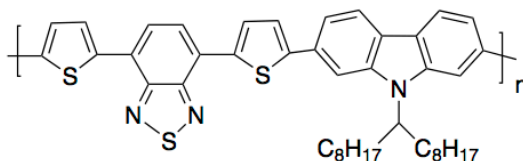
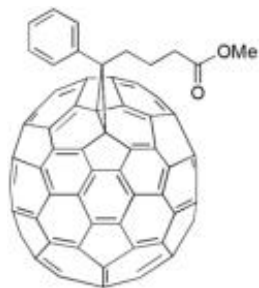
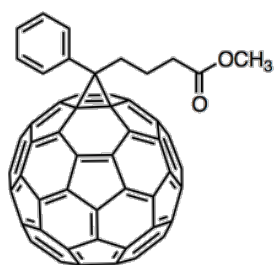


Structural Diversity in Efficient BHJs

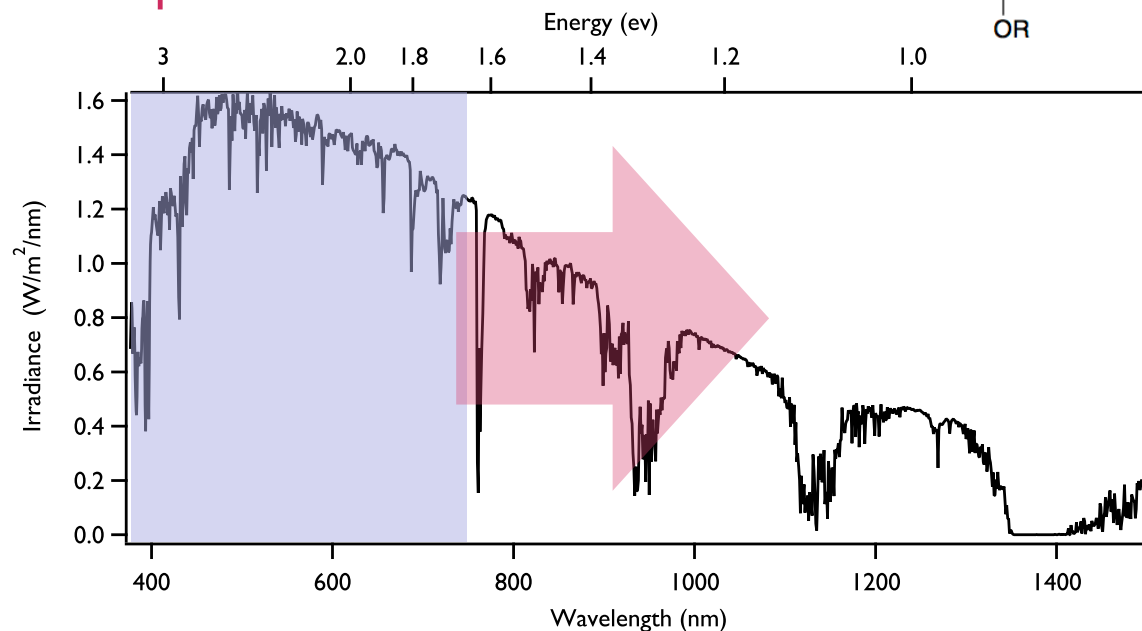
Donor: Many donor-acceptor co-polymers with PCE > ~5%



Acceptor:



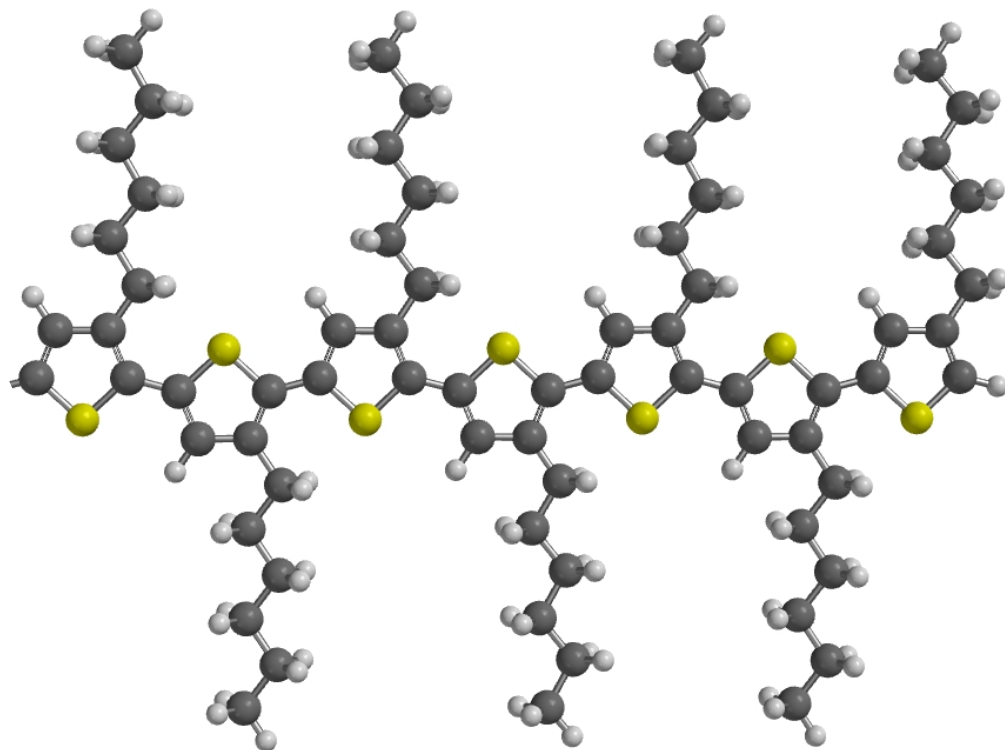
Solar Spectrum



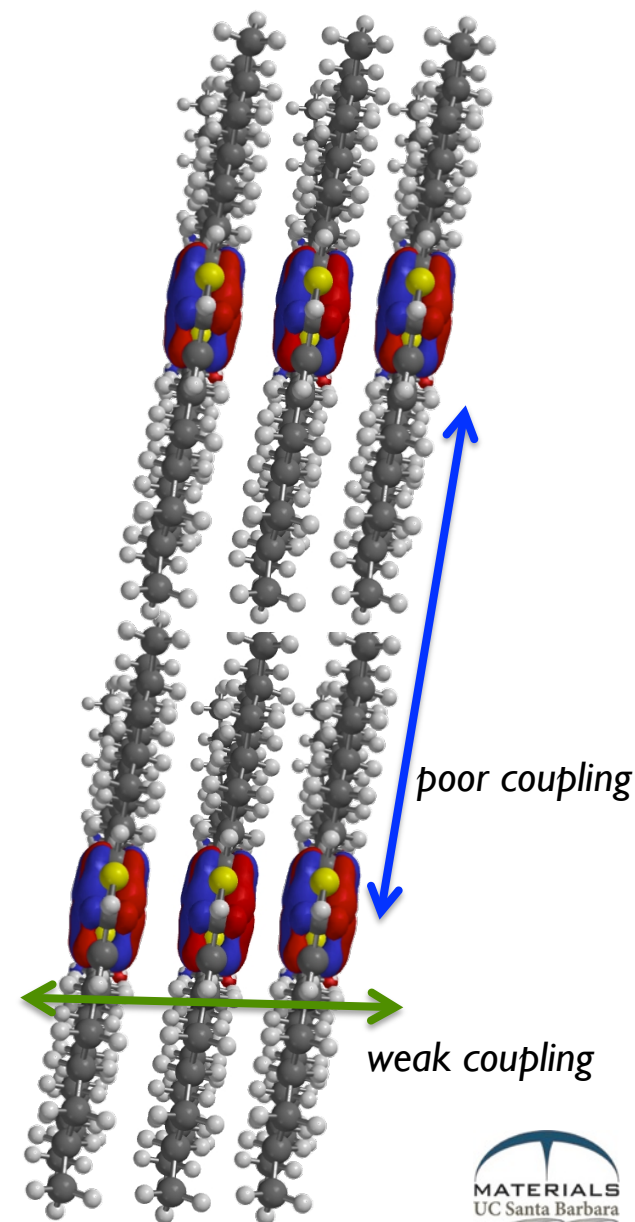
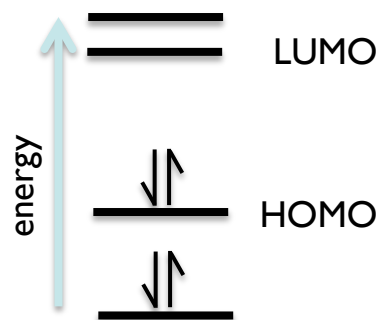
Few materials with absorption >800nm

Electronic Structure of Semiconducting Polymers

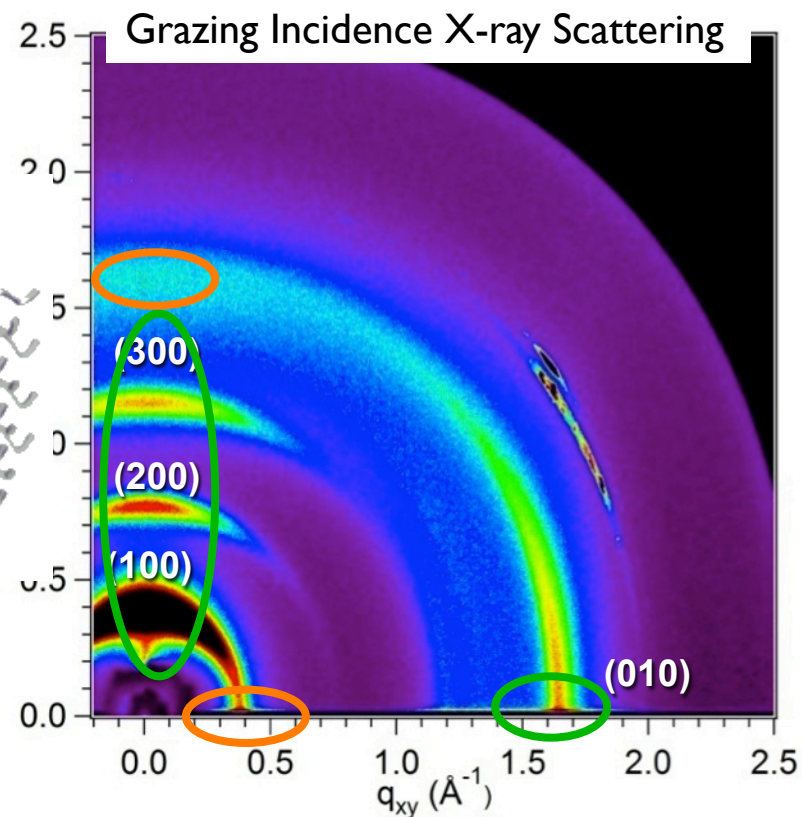
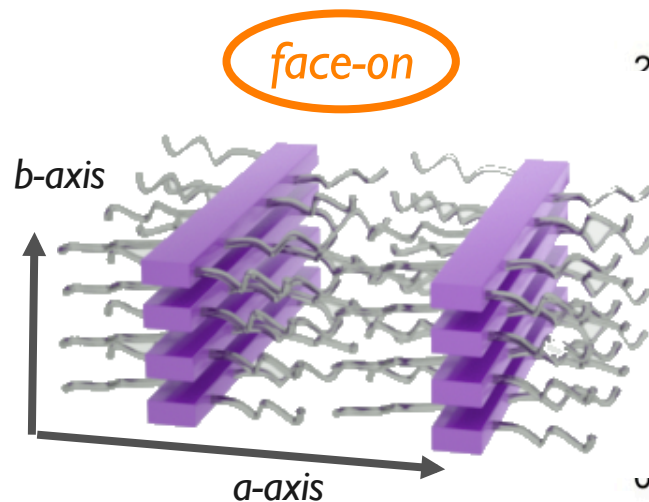
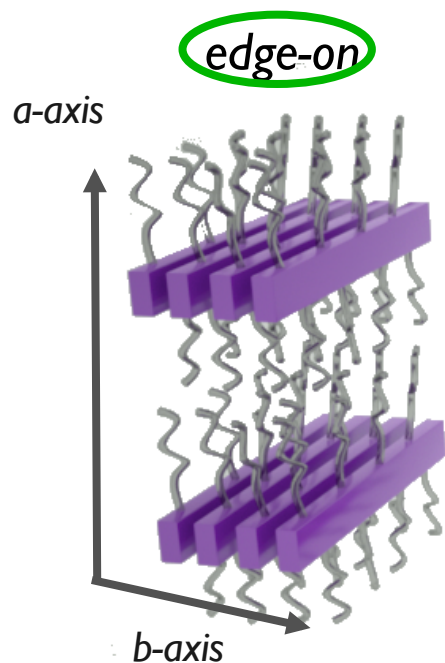
poly(3-hexylthiophene)



Conjugated core controls
electronic structure
relevant for transport



Crystallites in P3HT Have Two Main Orientations

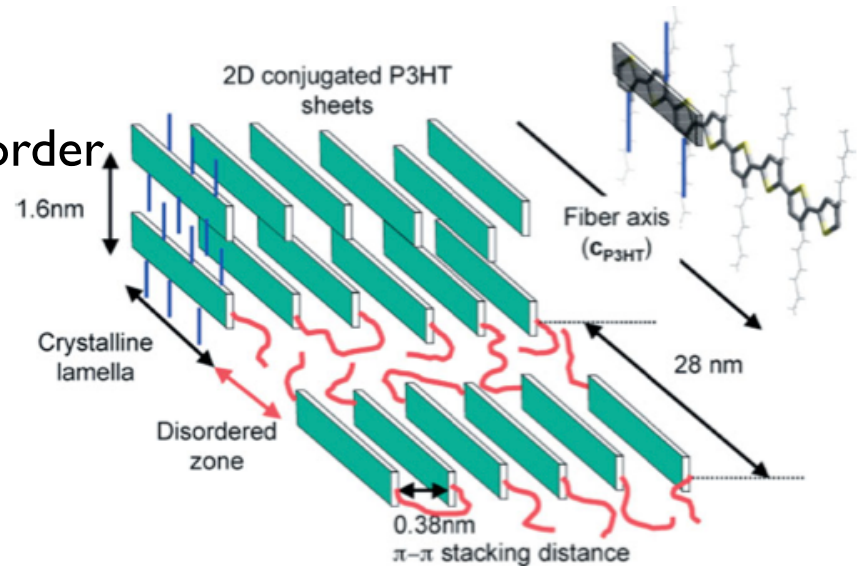


P3HT thin films have dominant edge-on texture
out-of-plane – alkyl chains
in-plane – π -stacking

Disorder and Electronic Structure in Polymers

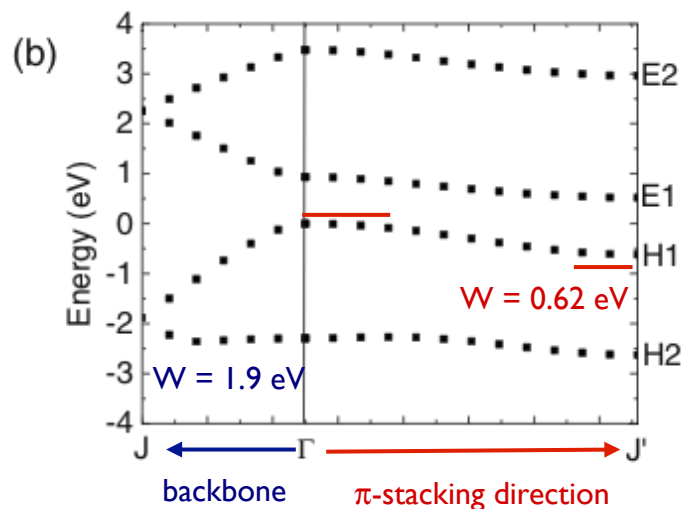
Polymer films have regions of order and disorder

- polydispersity
- packing defects
- domain boundaries



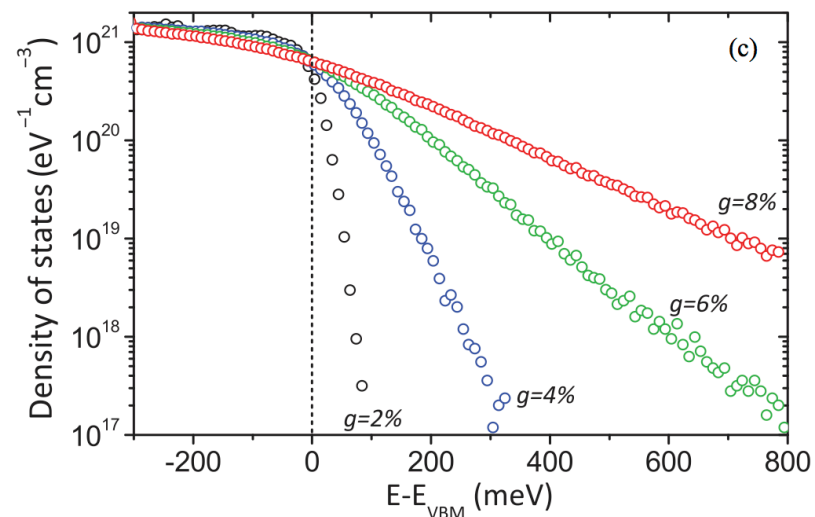
Brinkmann & Wittmann Adv. Mater. 18 860 (2006)

Band Structure of Perfect P3HT Crystal



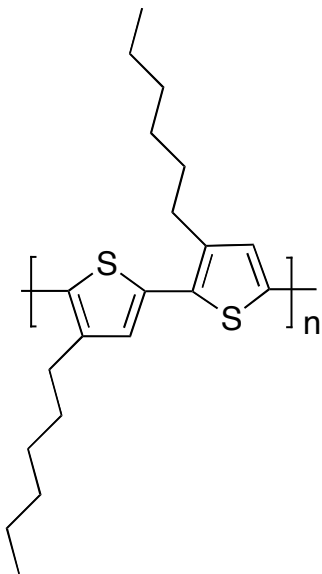
J. Northrup Phys. Rev. B. 76, 245202 (2008)

Disorder Broadens DOS



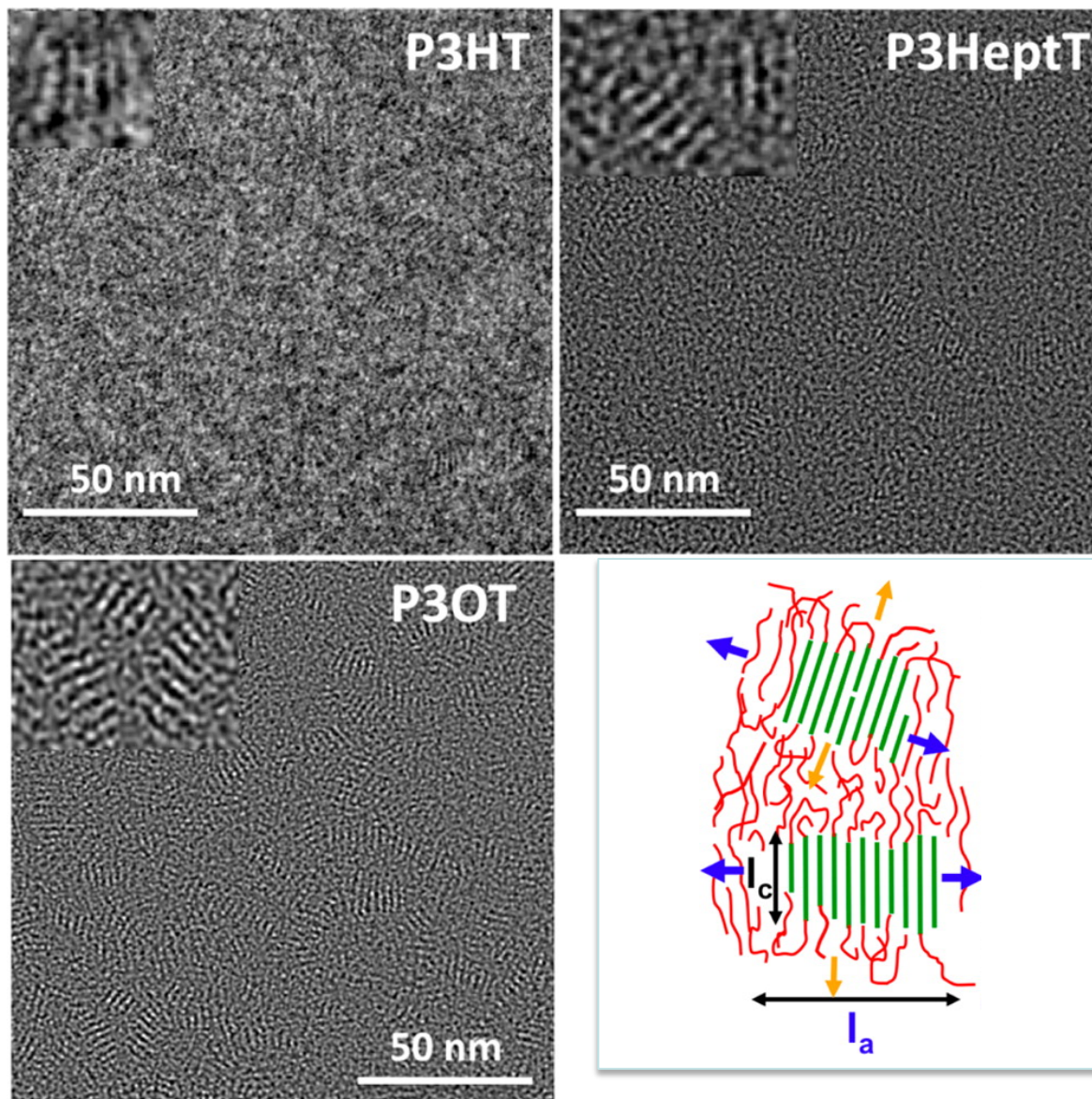
J. Rivnay, et. al. Phys. Rev. B. 83 121306(R) (2011)

Chain Ordering in Poly(alkylthiophenes)



Small ~10 nm crystallites

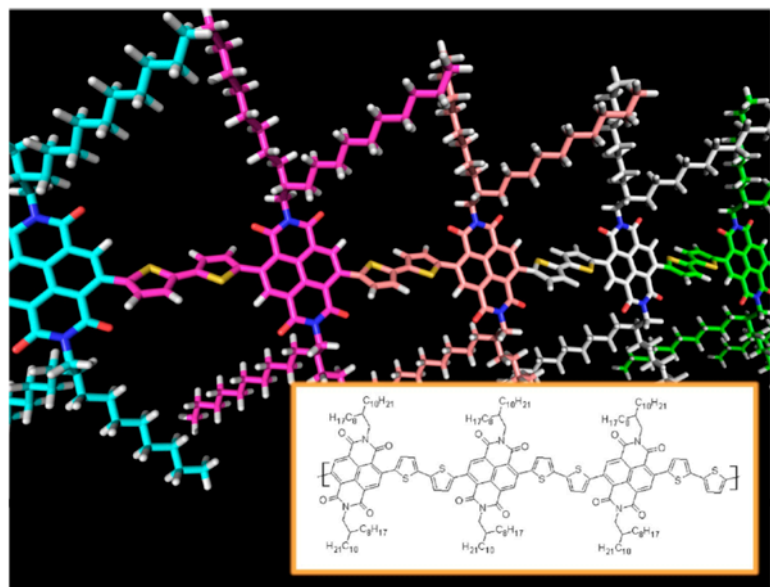
No obvious long range order



M. Brinkmann P. Rannou *Macromolecules* (2011)

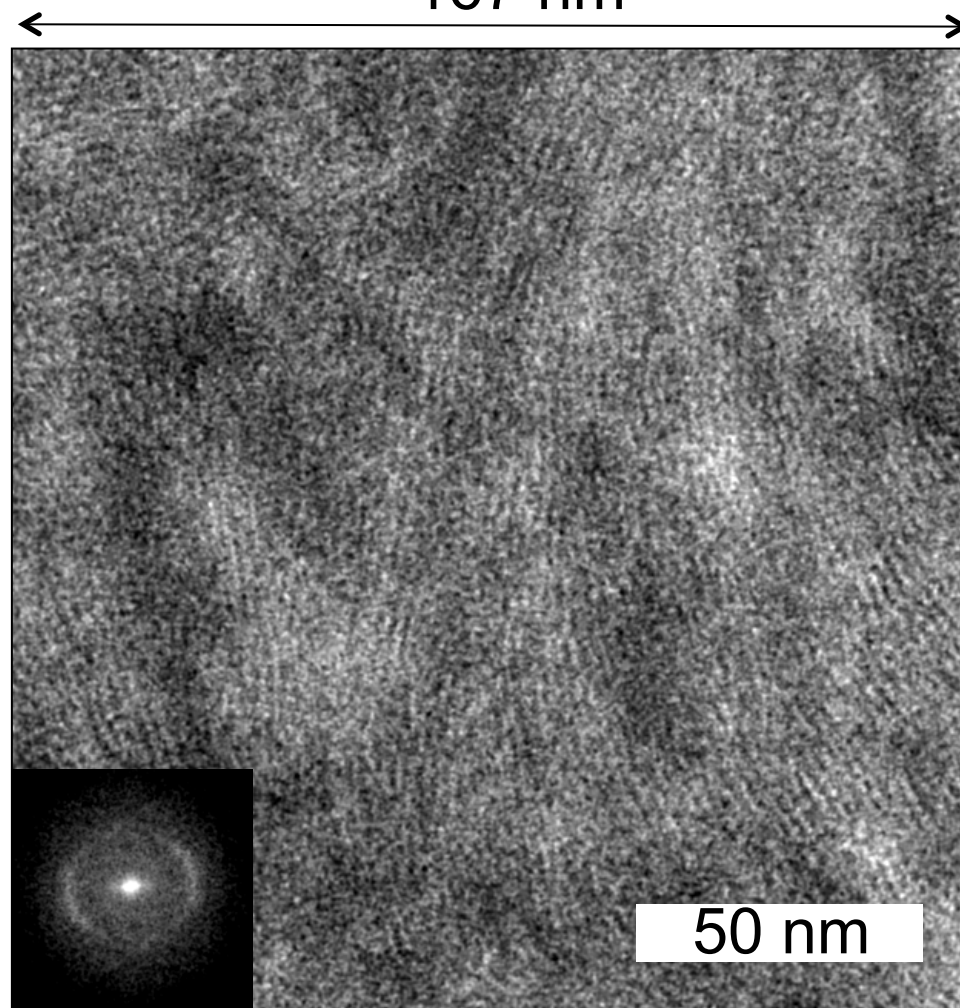
Imaging Chains with Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy

167 nm



C. Takacs, et. al. *Nano Lett.* 2013

FT shows peaks at alkyl stacking spacing



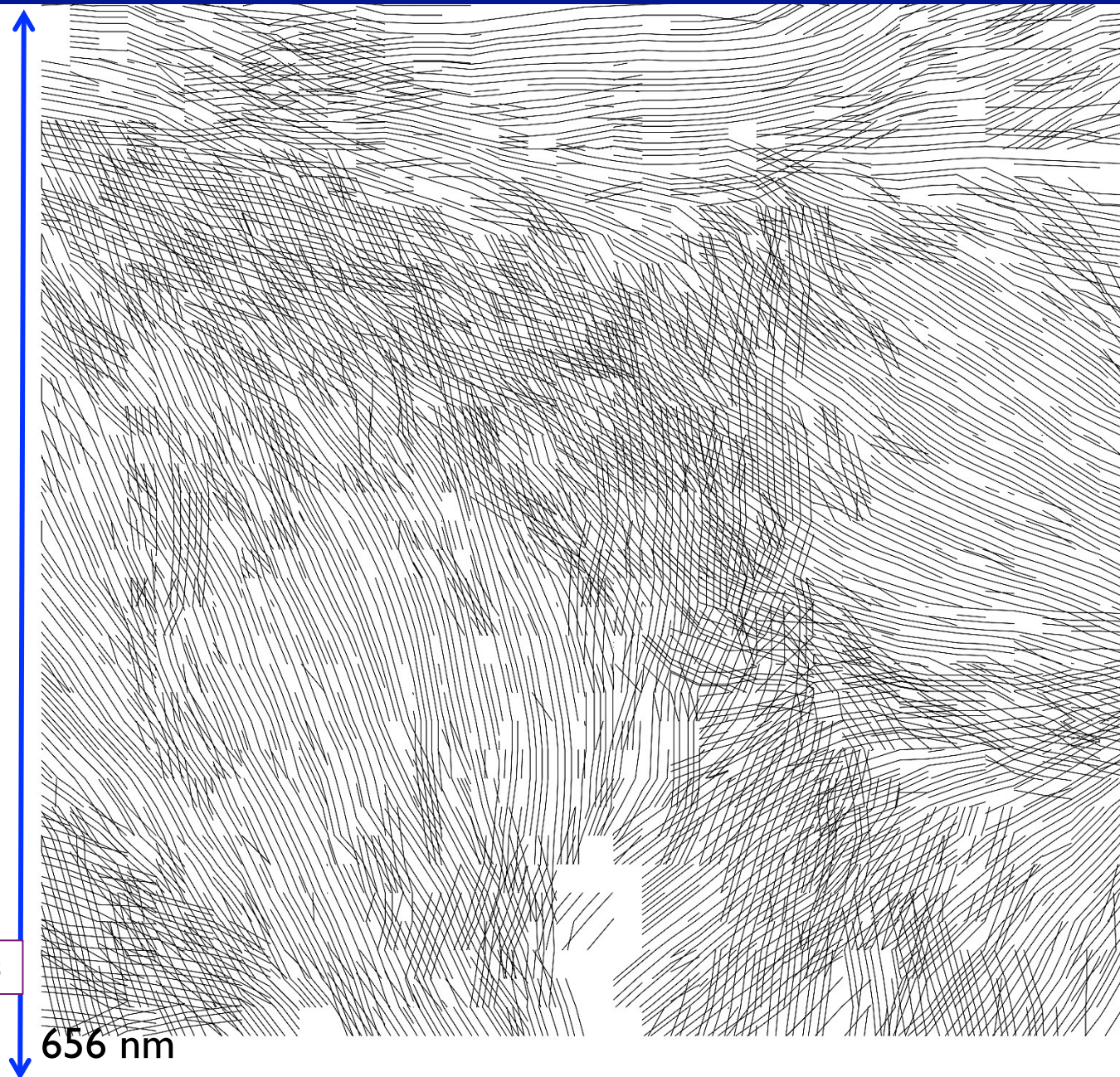
FEI Titan 300kV microscope

P(NDI2OD-T2) Chains in Have Long Range Correlation

Overlapping chains
are resolved with
long range alignment

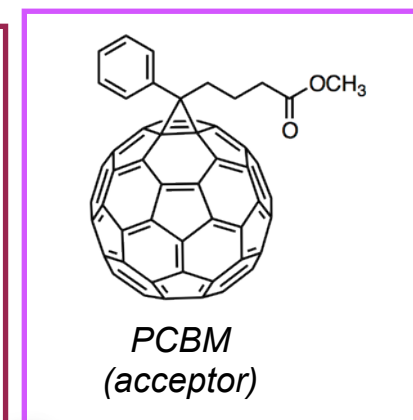
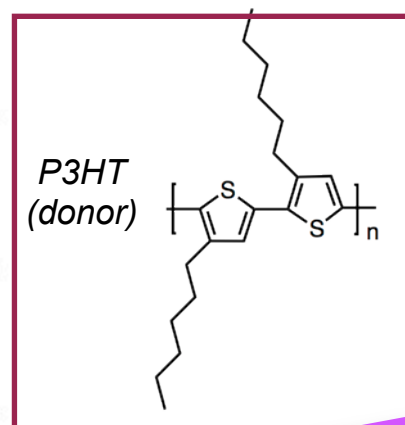
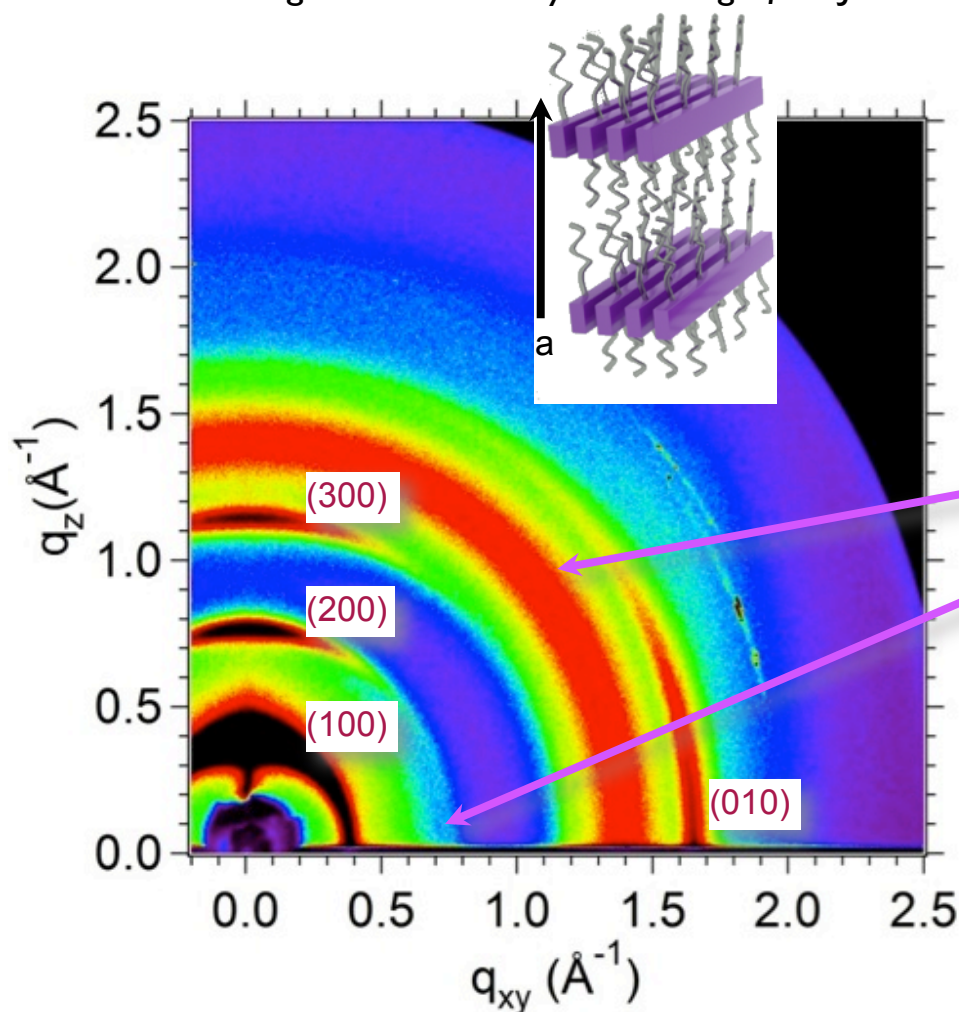
Chain correlation
length should be
considered for
transport simulations

C.Takacs, et. al. *Nano Lett.* 2013

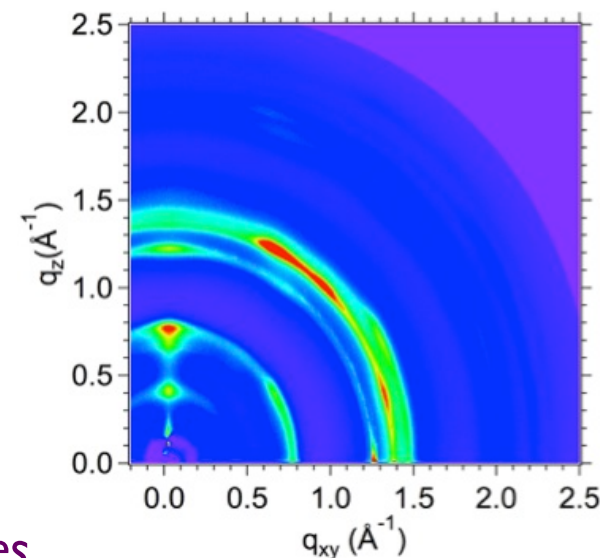


Molecular Order in Polymer:Fullerene BHJs

Grazing Incidence X-ray Scattering of BHJ



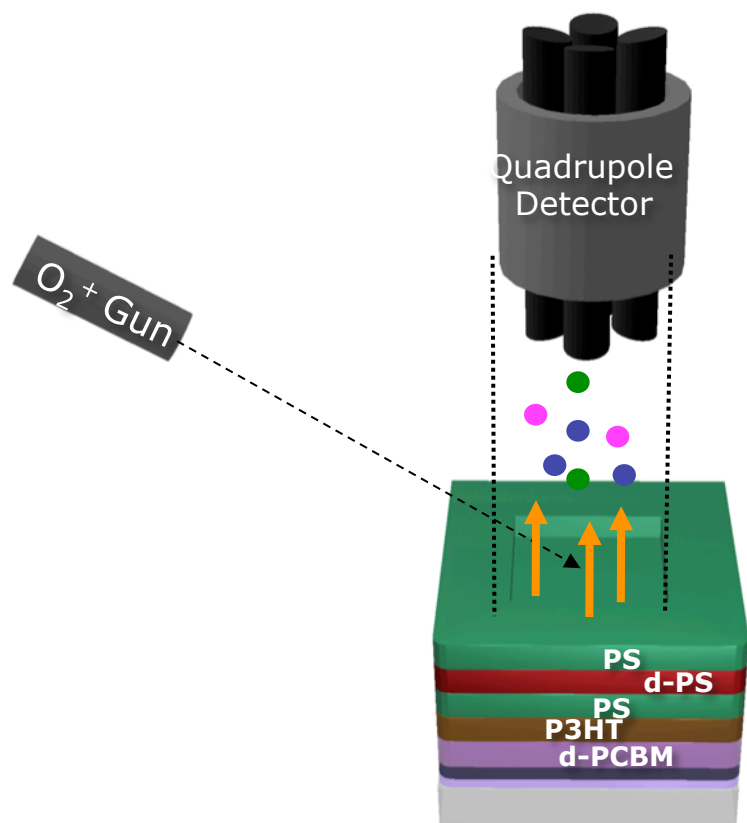
GIWAXS of crystalline PCBM



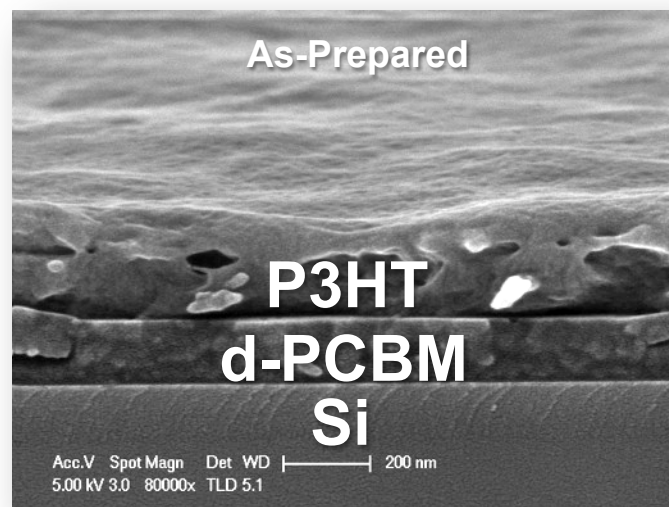
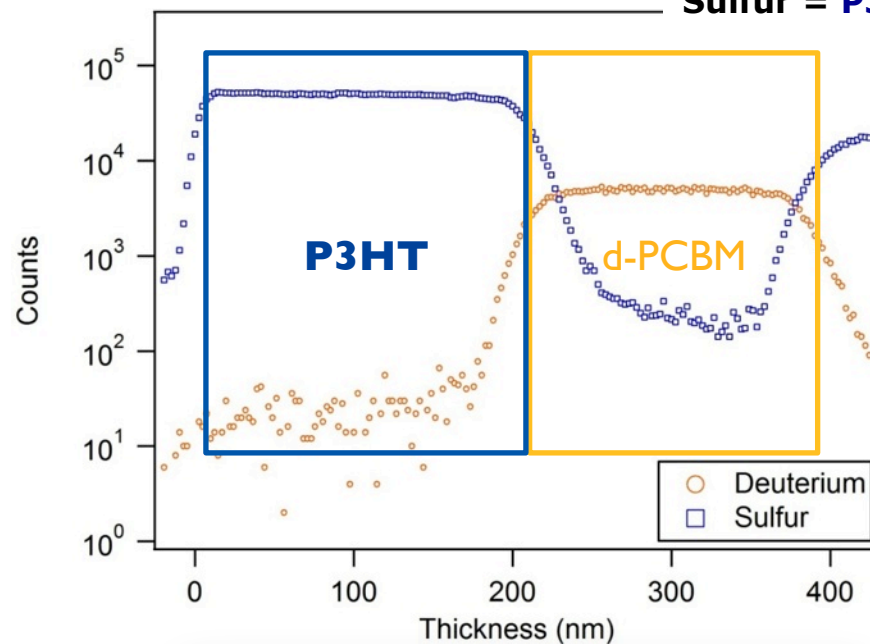
Domain sizes small and significant disorder in both phases

Depth Profile of a Bilayer Film

Dynamic Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry

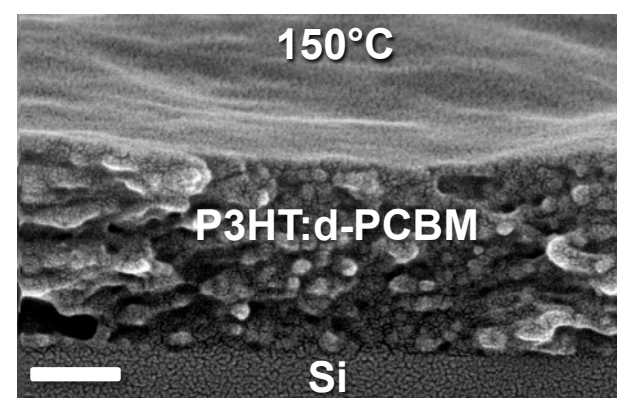
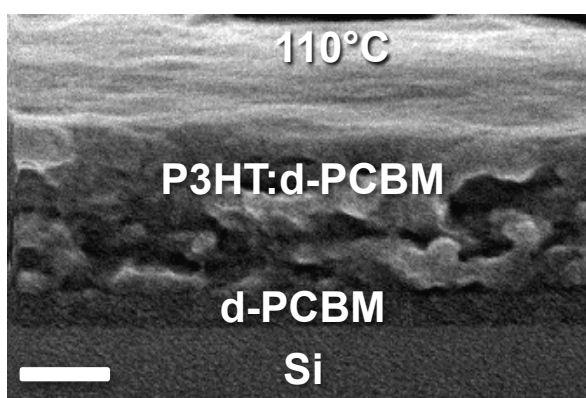
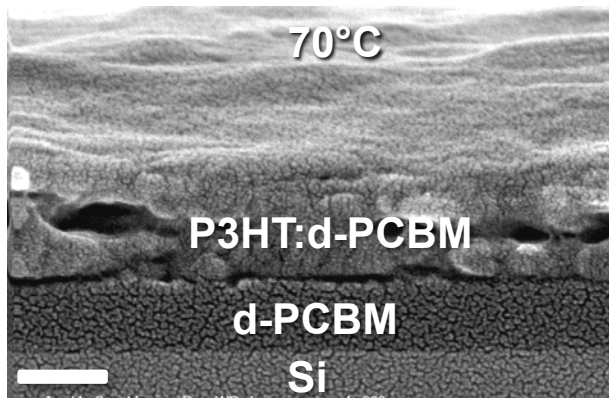
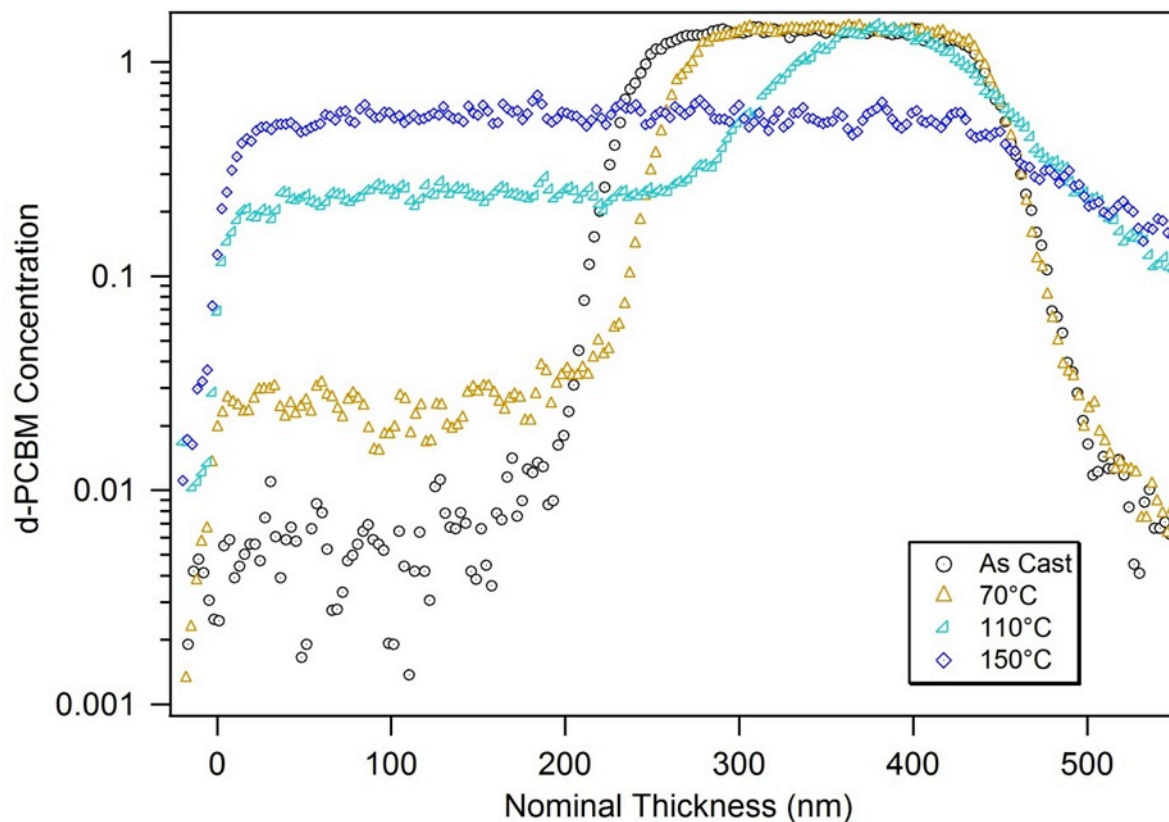
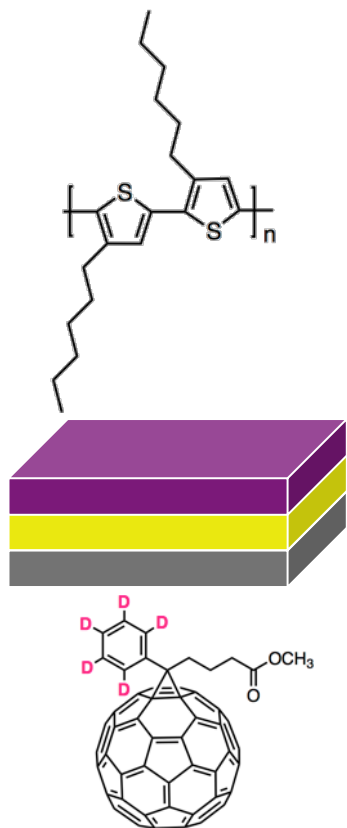


Deuterium = **d-PCBM**
Sulfur = **P3HT**

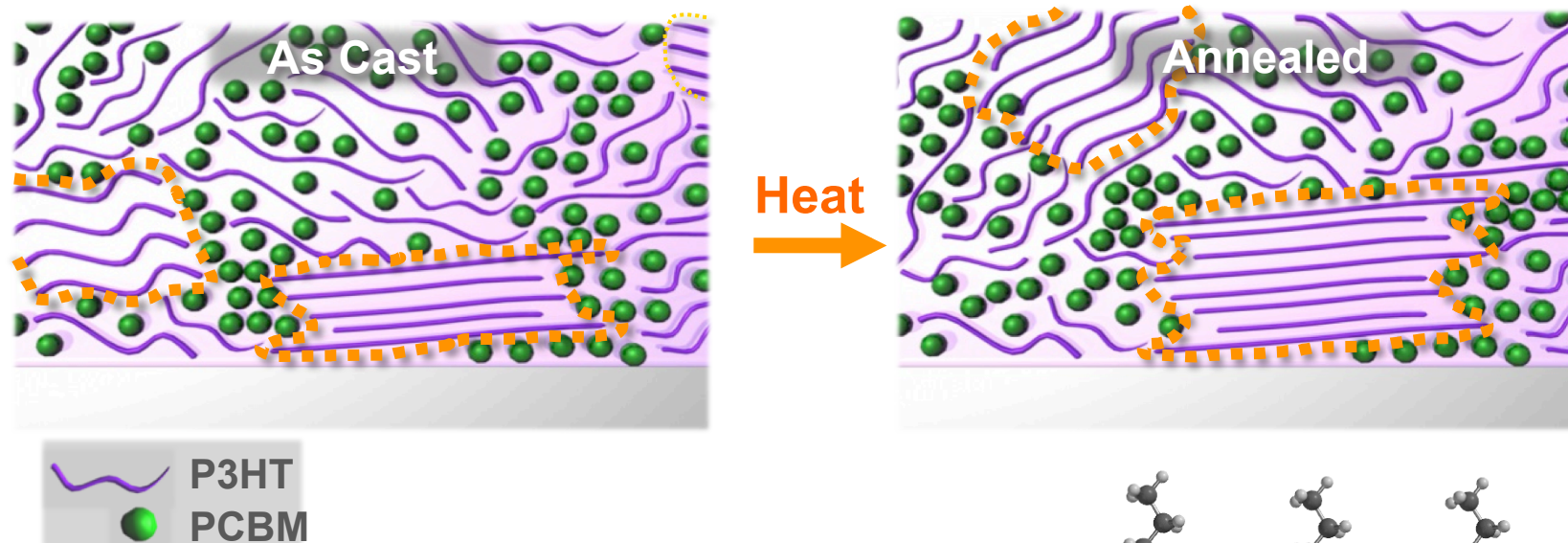


N. Treat, M. Brady, G. Smith, M. Toney, E. Kramer, C. Hawker, M. Chabiny *Adv. Ener. Mater.* | (2011)

Layers Begin to Mix Upon Heating



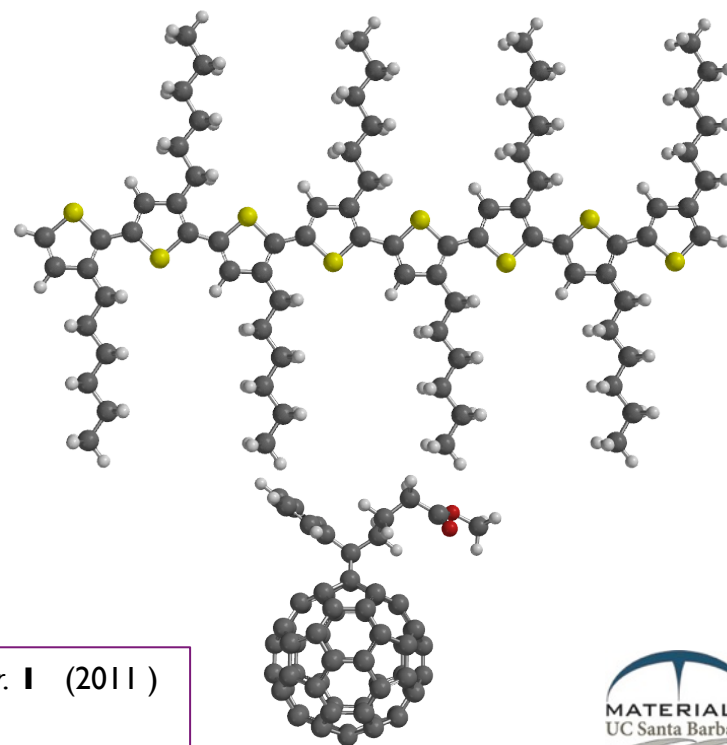
Thermal Annealing Process in P3HT:PCBM



- PCBM is highly mobile in P3HT
- At 1:1 ratio – PCBM has little effect on P3HT crystallinity

Efficient devices comprise a three phase blend

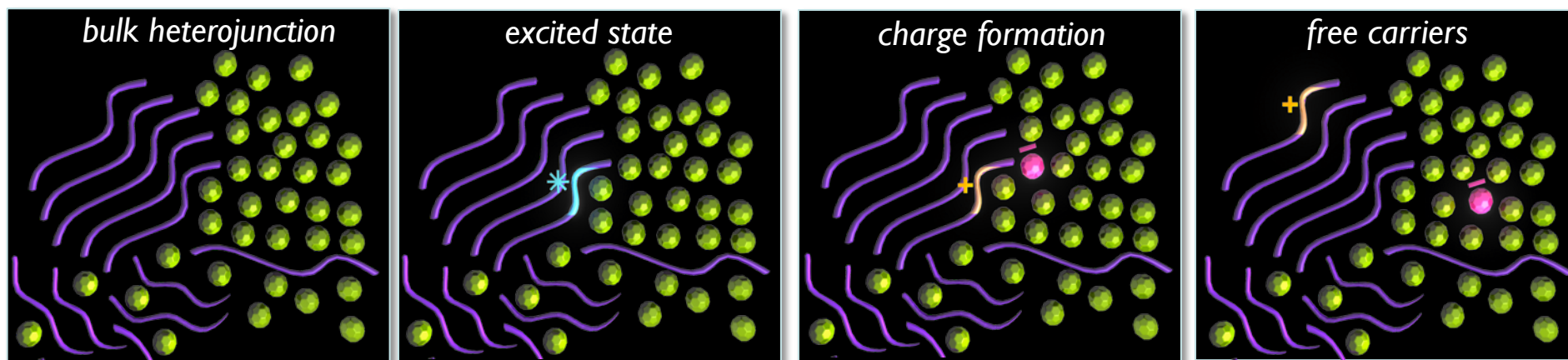
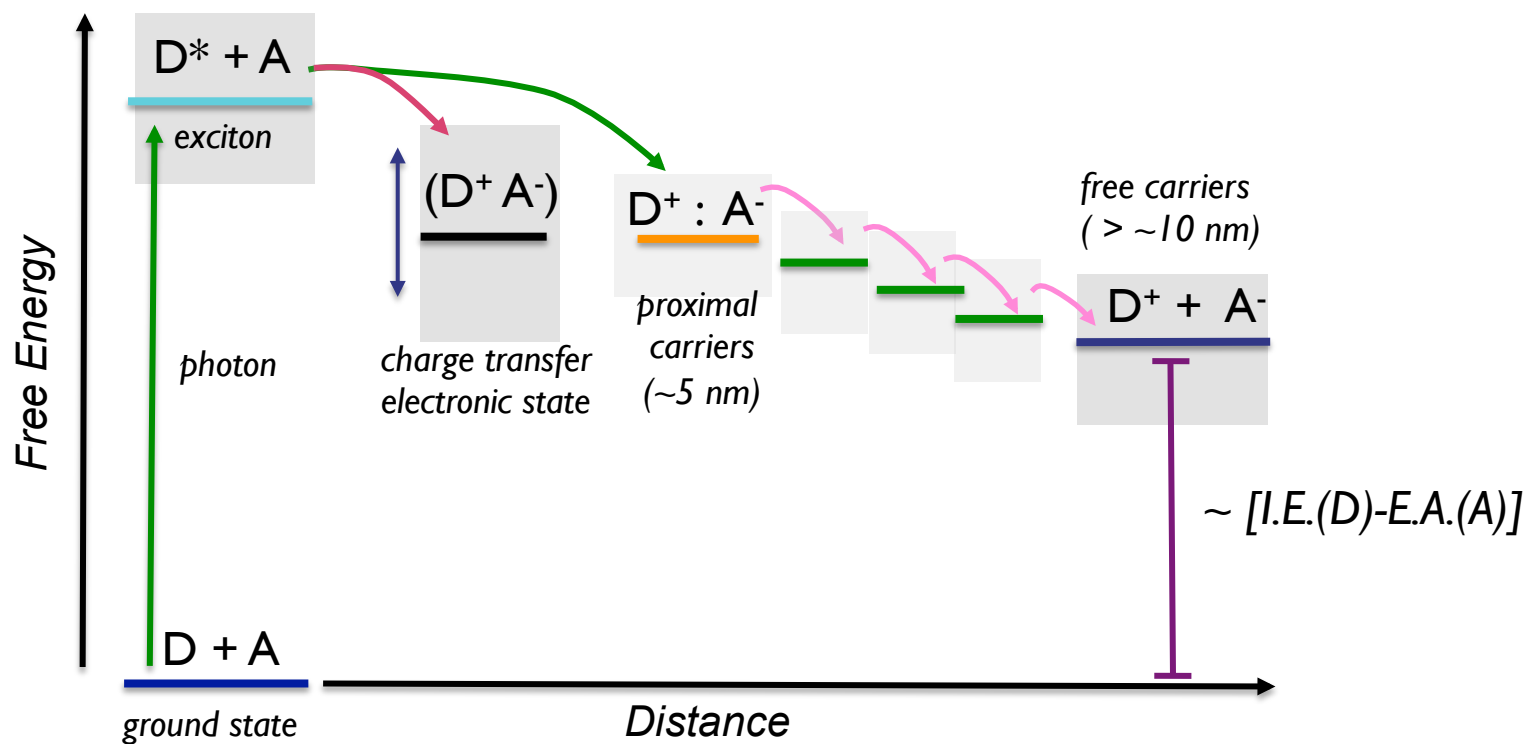
i) pure P3HT; ii) pure PCBM & iii)
molecularly mixed P3HT:PCBM



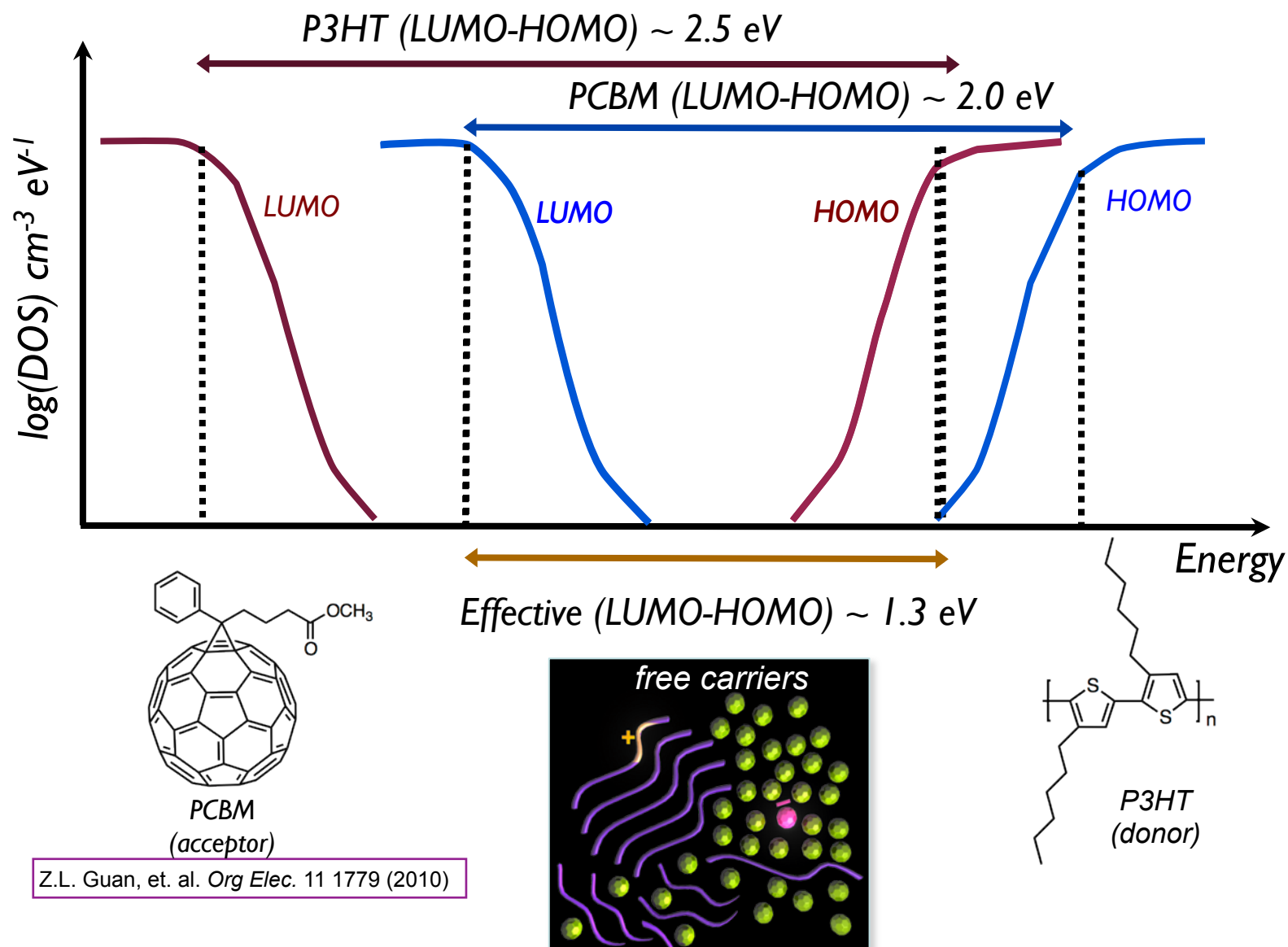
N. Treat, M. Brady, G. Smith, M. Toney, E. Kramer, C. Hawker, M. Chabinyc *Adv. Ener. Mater.* ■ (2011)

Similar observations by Ade, Russell, Dadmun, many others!

Charge Formation in Bulk Heterojunctions

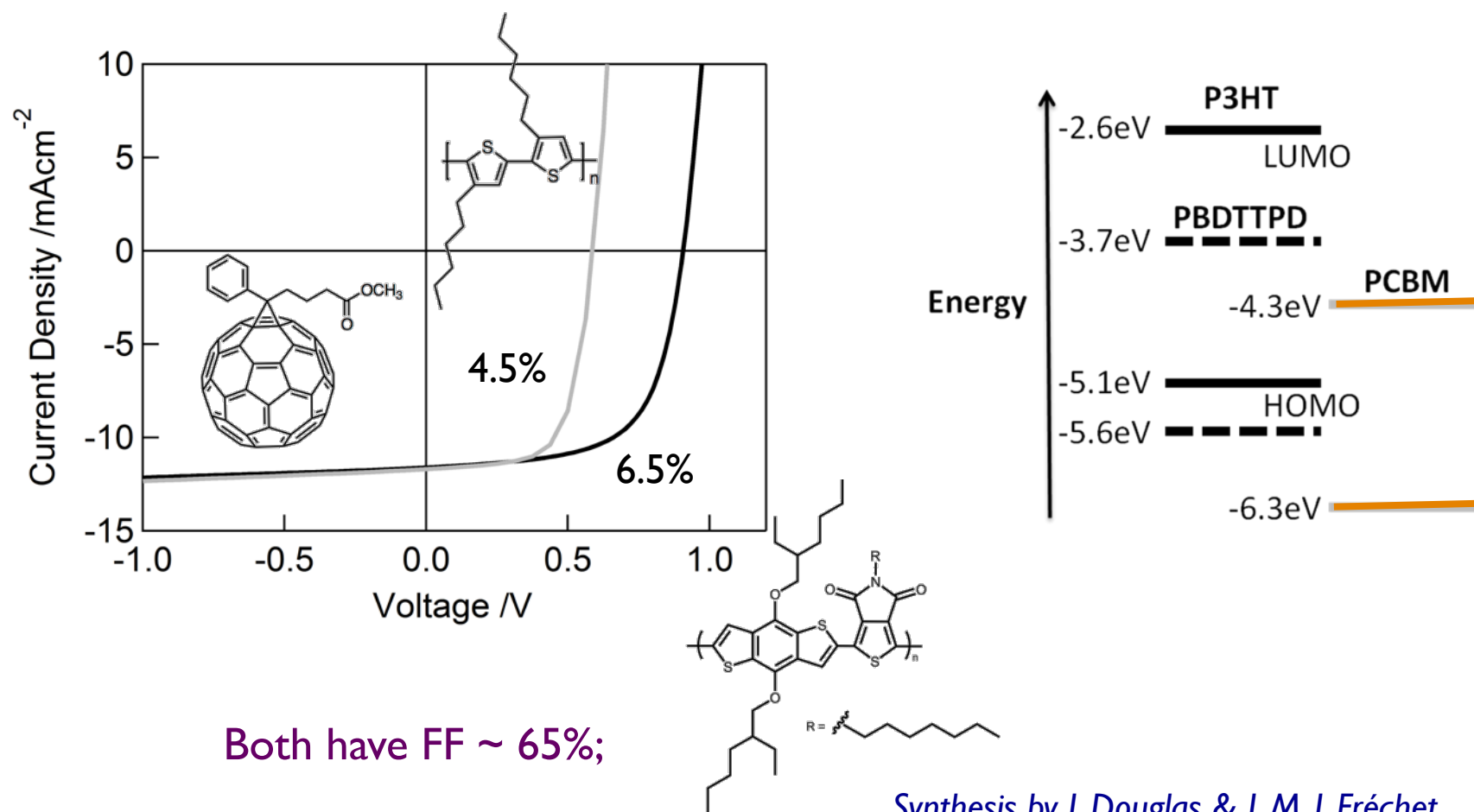


BHJ as an Effective Semiconductor



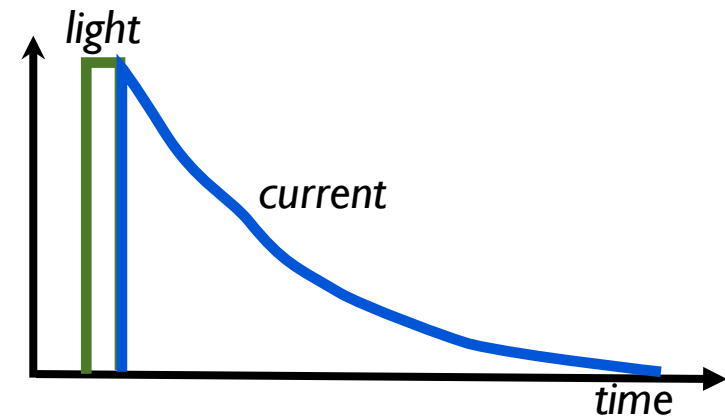
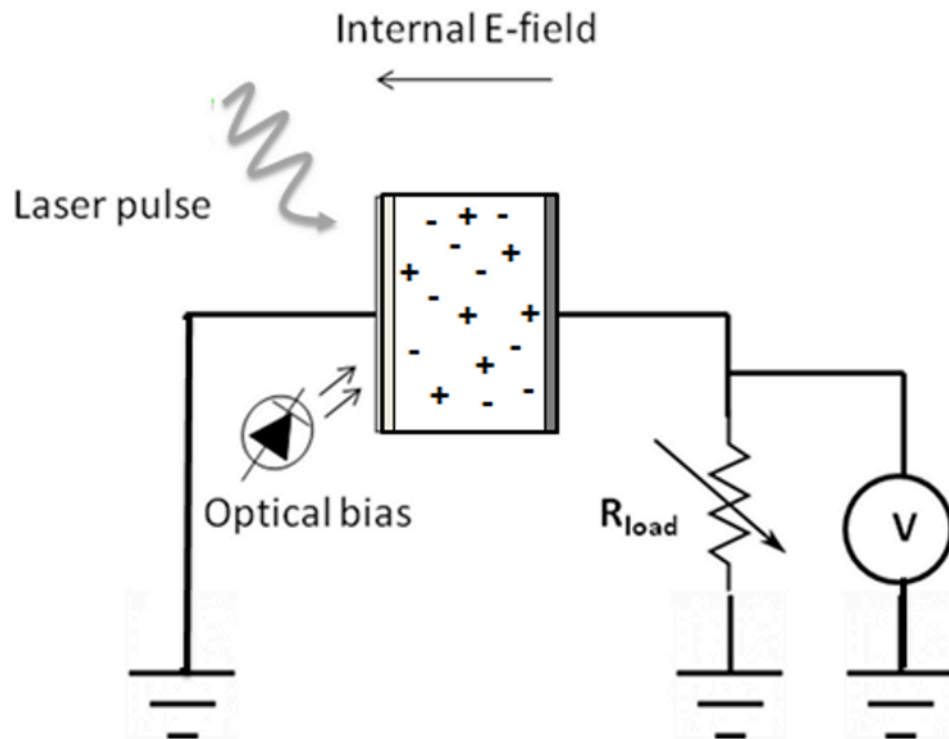
Transport in Efficient BHJs

Compare two polymers with nearly same optical gap



C. Shuttle, et. al *Adv. Ener Mater.* (2012)

Charge Extraction from BHJ Photovoltaics

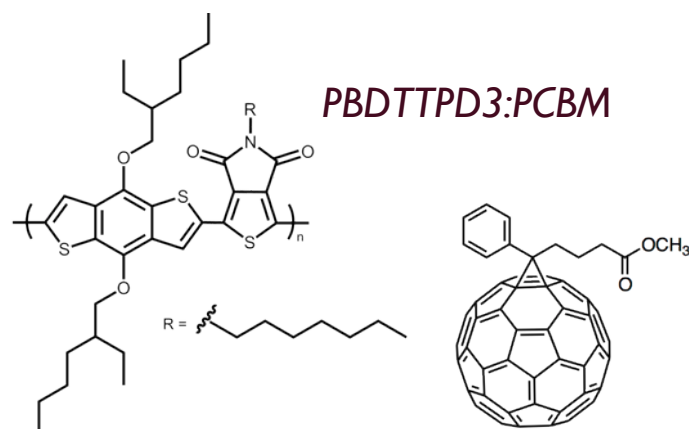


Charges travel to the electrode
in dark and have the chance to
recombine

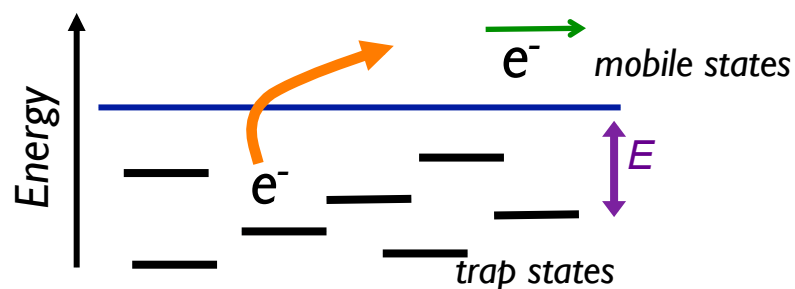
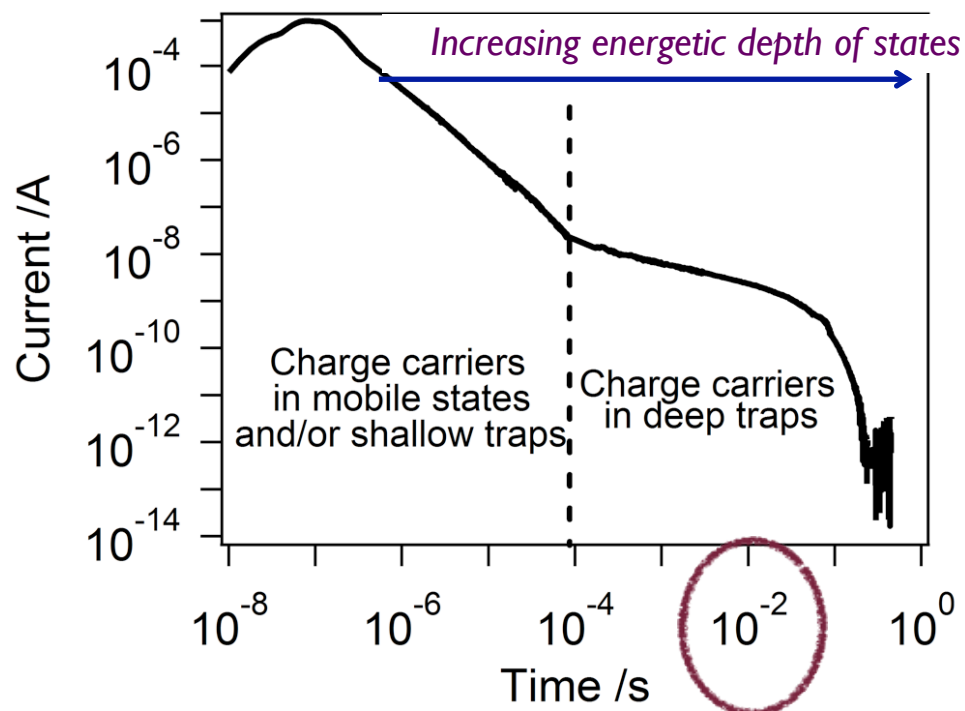
R. Street, et. al. *Phys. Rev. B.* 84 075208 (2011)
C. Shuttle, et. al. *Adv. Ener. Mater.* **2** 111-119 (2012)

*Transient photoconductivity provides timescale of transport and
thereby energetics of electronic states*

Charge Extraction Transient Shows Deep Lying States



C. Shuttle, et. al *Adv. Ener. Mater.* **2** 111-119 (2012)



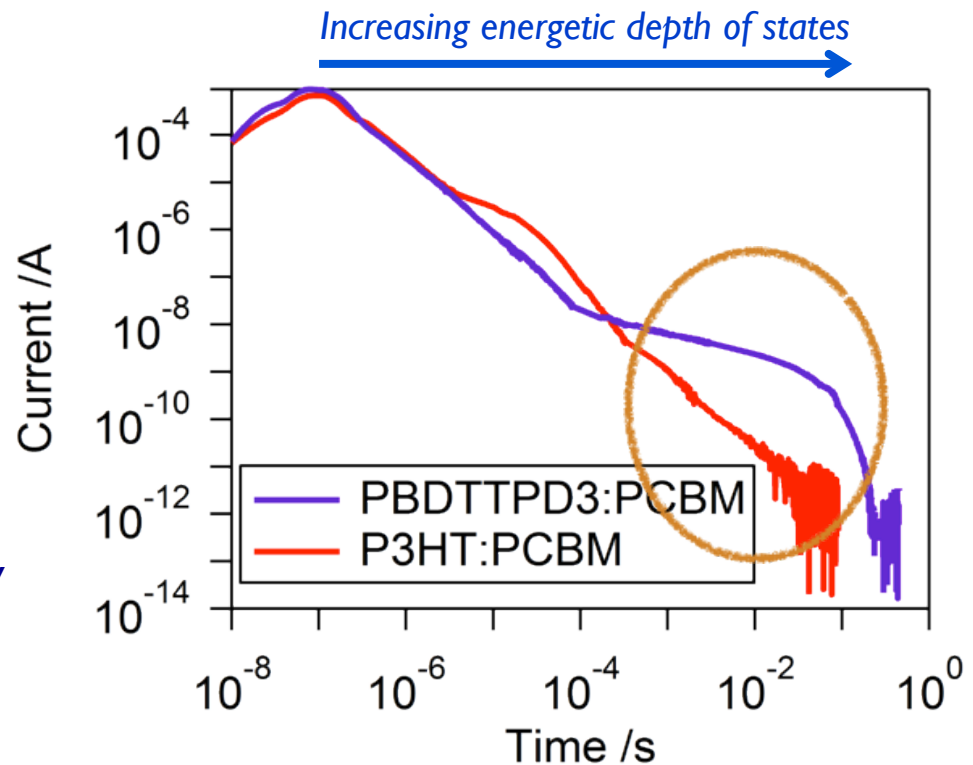
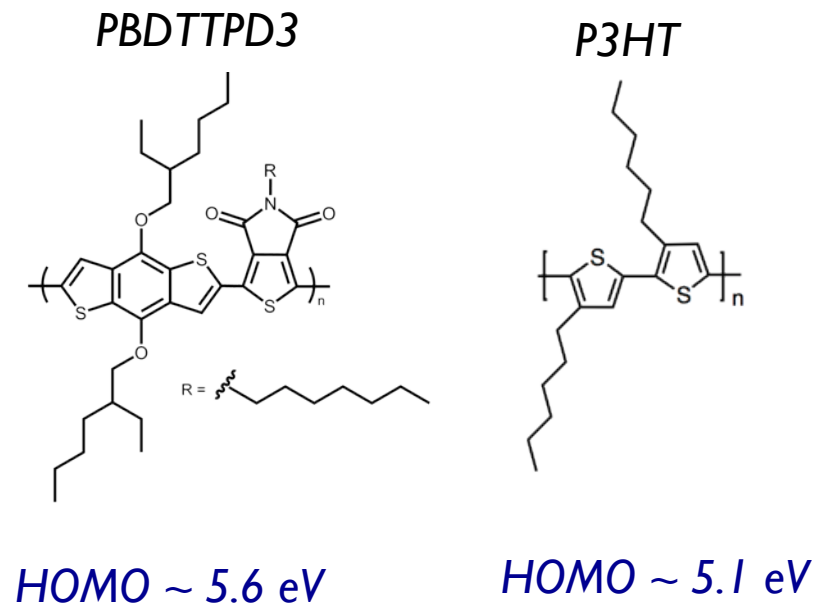
$$v e^{-\frac{E}{k_b T}}$$

attempt frequency

trap depth

Charge extraction shows PBDTTPD3:PCBM has deep lying traps ($\sim > 0.45$ eV away from transport level)

Charge Extraction from BHJ Photovoltaics



C. Shuttle, et. al *Adv. Ener. Mater.* 2 111-119 (2012)

No deep states observed for P3HT!

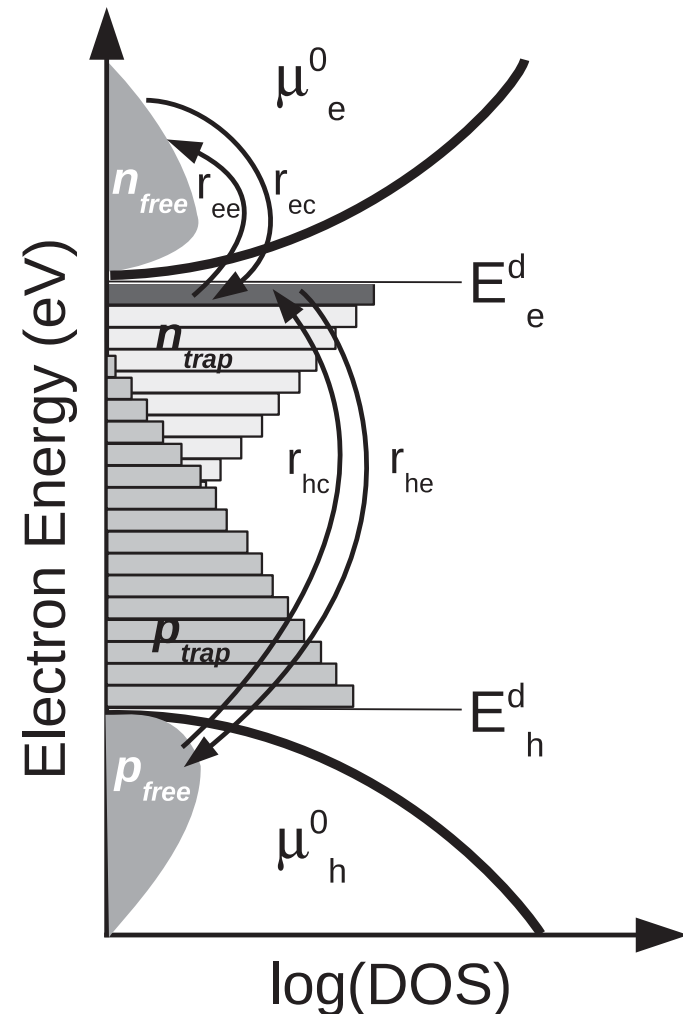
- possible that there are no deep states (unlikely)
- most likely cause: doping of P3HT
requires carrier concentration $\sim 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (confirmed by ESR)

Can We Learn More from Transients?

Use 1-D model to examine transport, i.e.
reduce BHJ to an effective semiconductor

- 1) Solve Poisson Equation
- 2) Recombination by Shockley-Reed-Hall mechanism

Fit to combination of transient photocurrent
measurements and steady state data



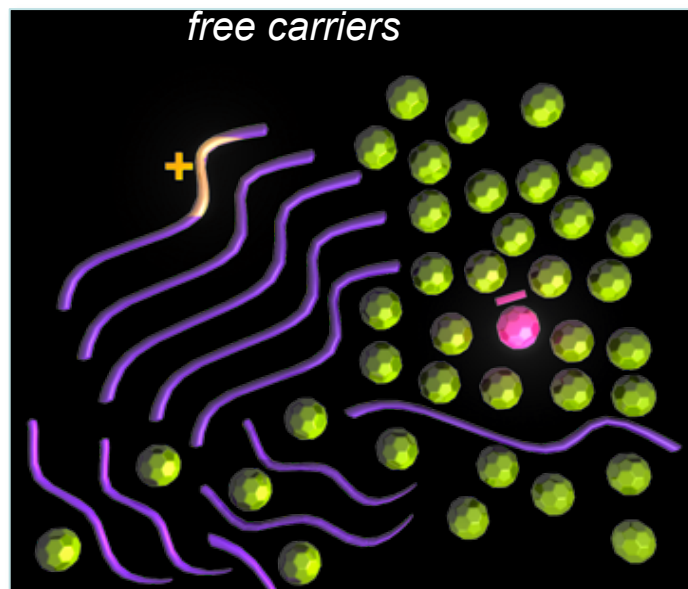
R. MacKenzie, et. al. Adv. Ener. Mater. (2012)

Downside: numerical simulation with many parameters

must be very careful to vary measurements and fit all data self-consistently

Simulation Reveals Complex Density of States

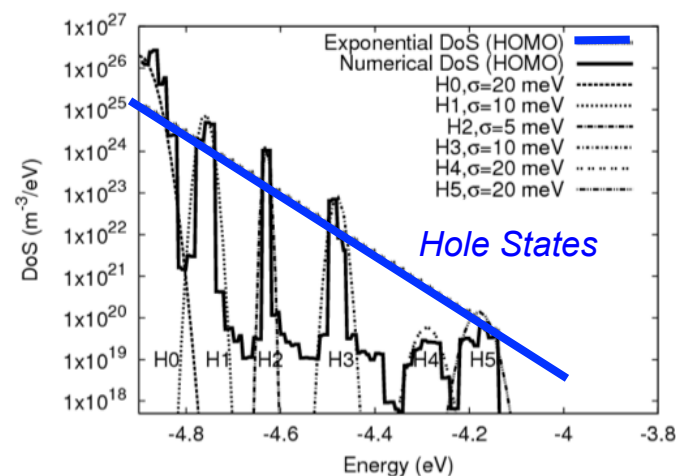
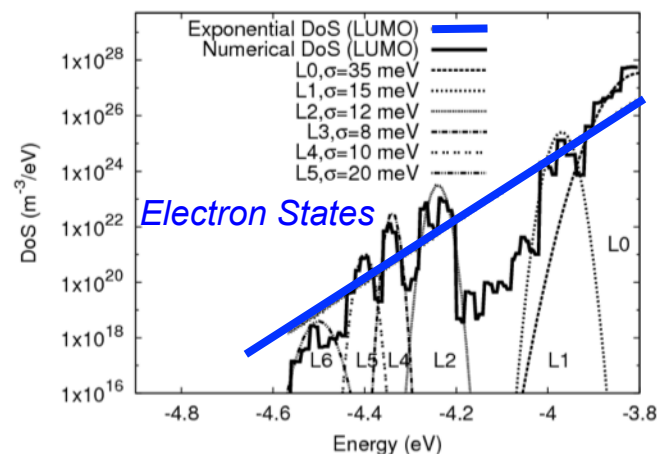
Disorder in BHJ blends leads to distribution of electronic states



No reason to believe simple exponential or Gaussian is adequate to describe electronic landscape

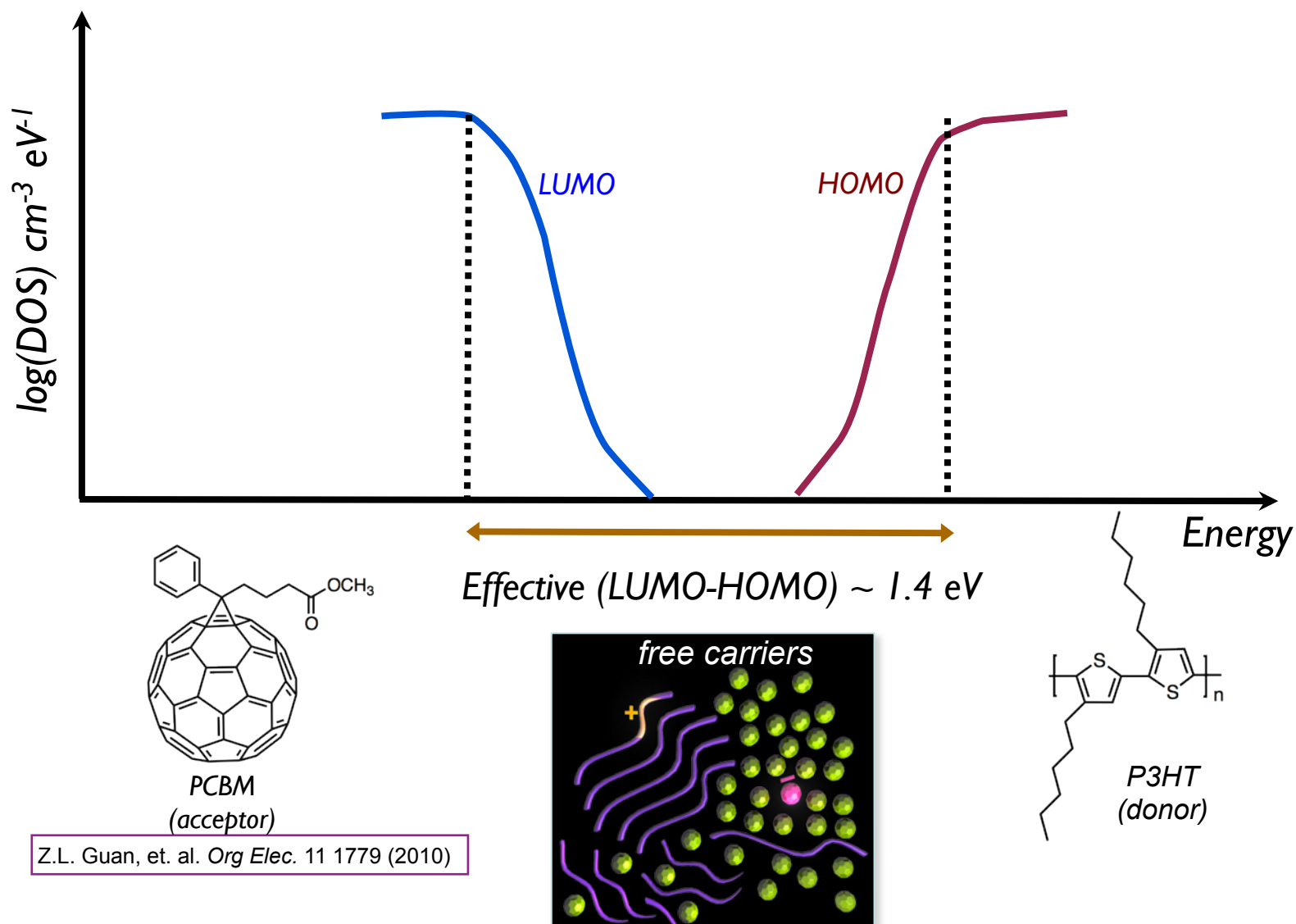
P3HT:PCBM

Drift-Diffusion Model w/ SRH trapping



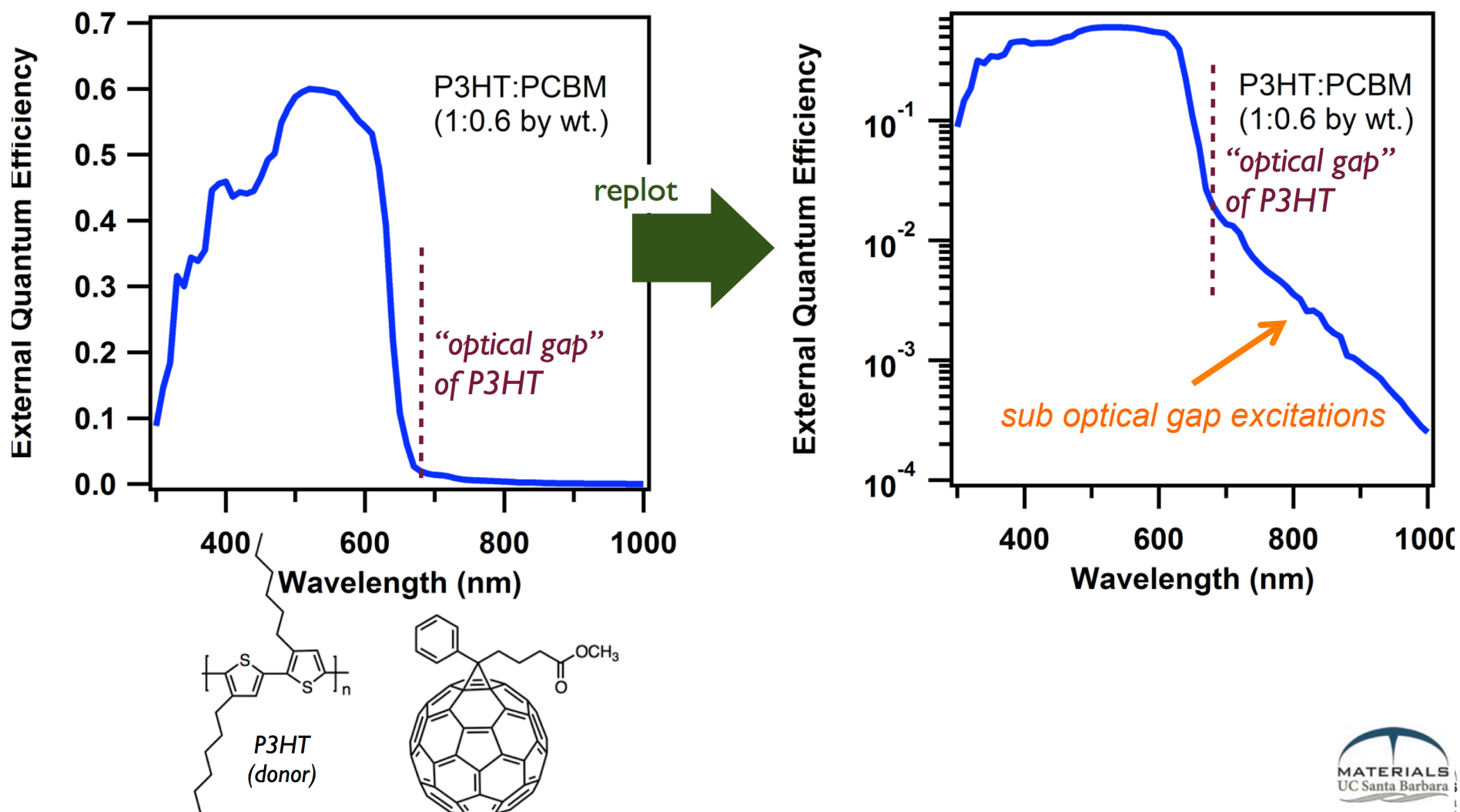
R. MacKenzie, et. al Adv. Ener. Mater. (2012)

BHJ as an Effective Semiconductor



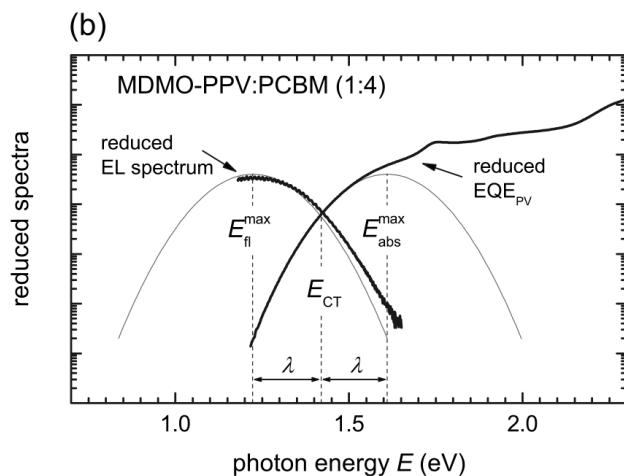
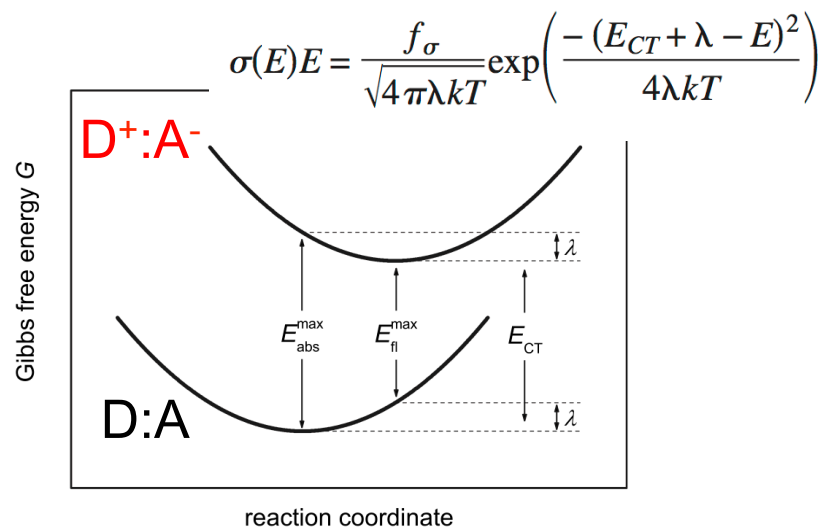
Interface or “Charge Transfer” States

$$\text{EQE} = \frac{\text{electrons collected}}{\text{photons incident}}$$



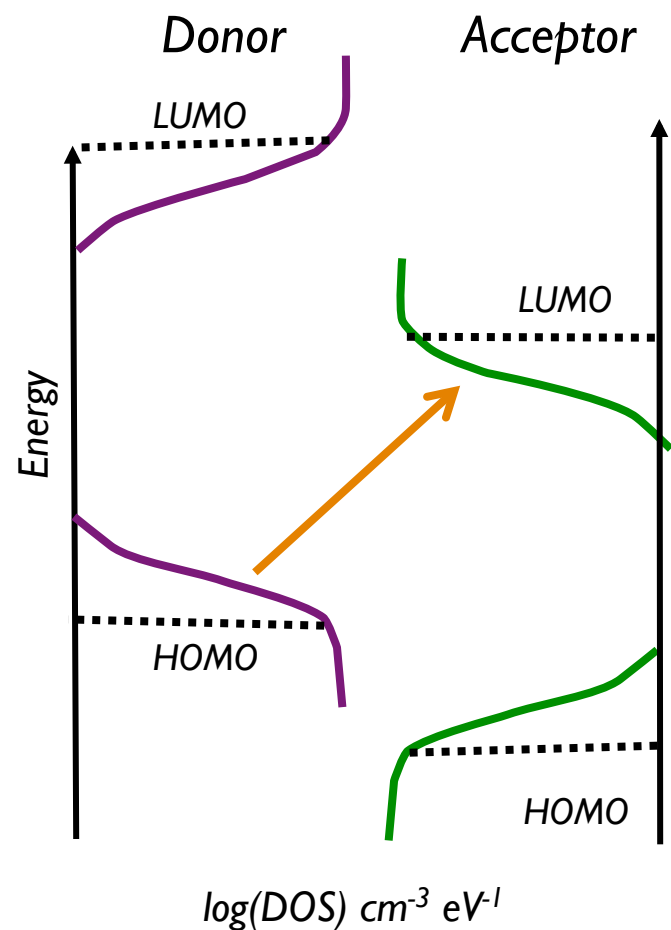
Models of Interface States

“Marcus” CT States of Donor:Acceptor



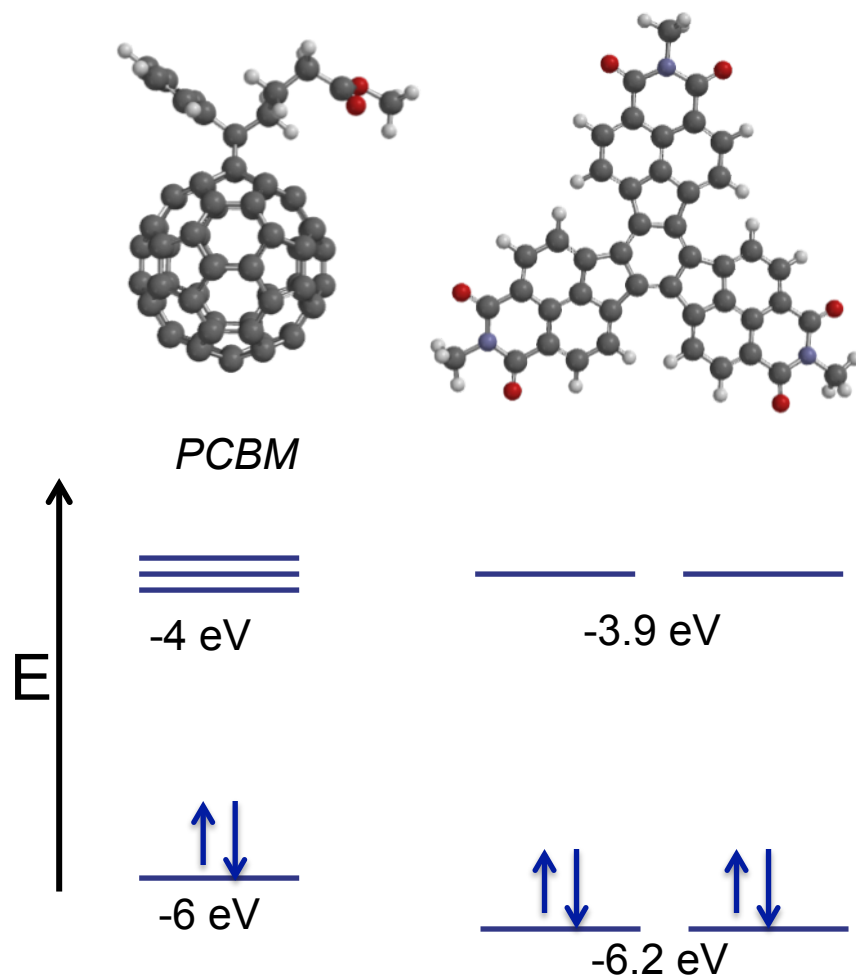
K. Vandewal, et. al. *Phys. Rev. B* 81 125204 (2010)

Disorder – band tails

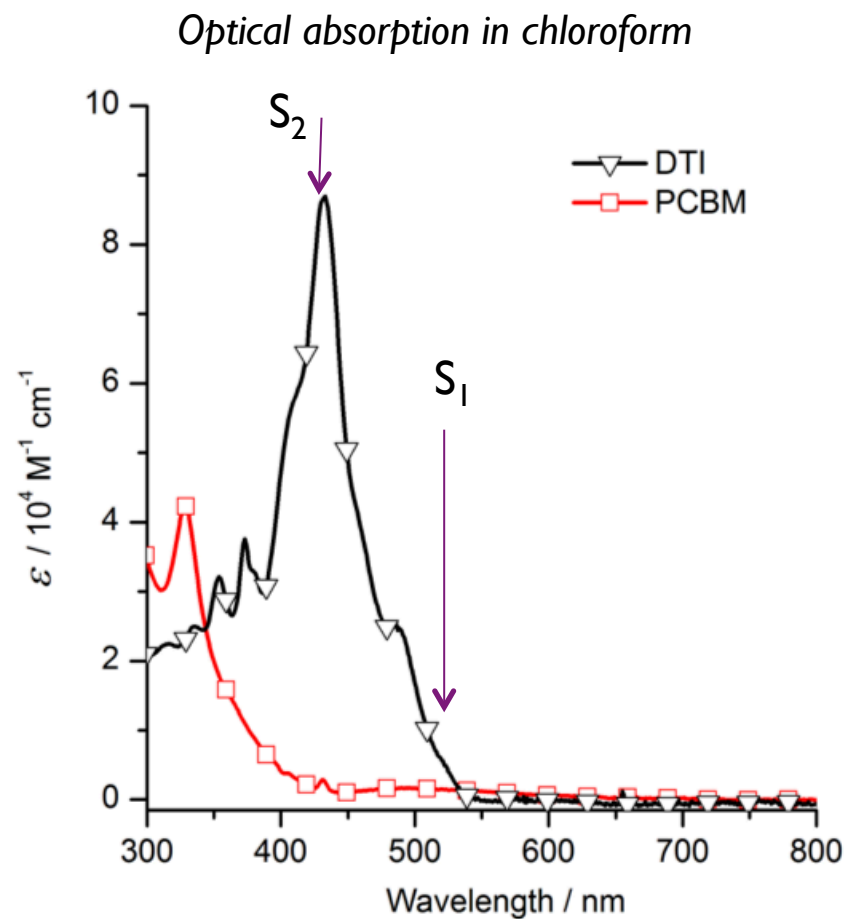


R. Street *Phys. Rev. B* 83 165207 (2011)

Decacyclene-based Acceptors



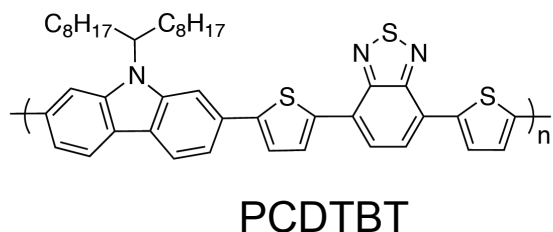
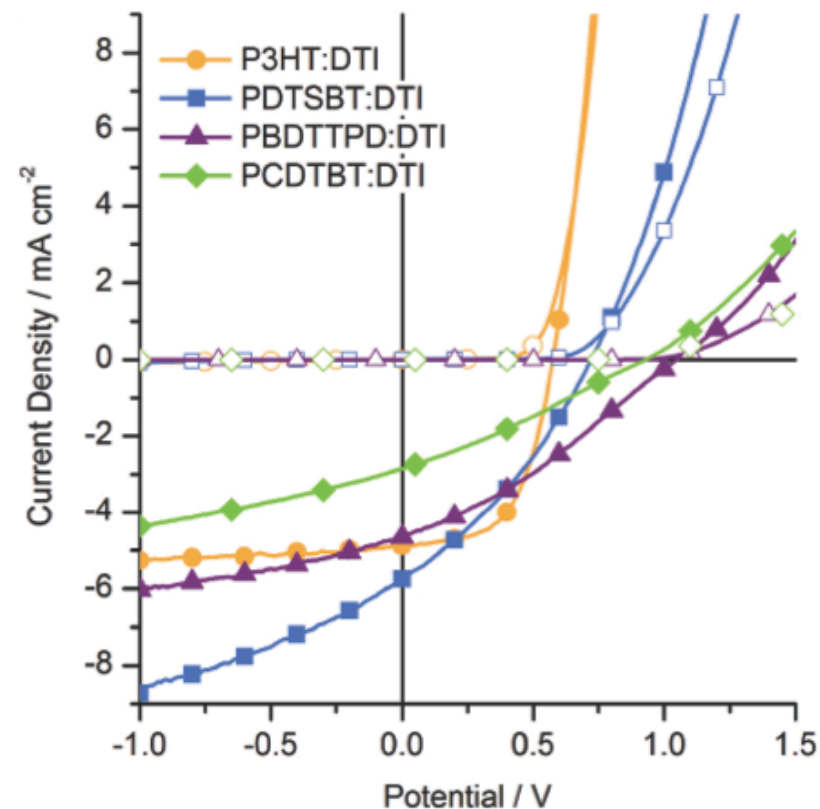
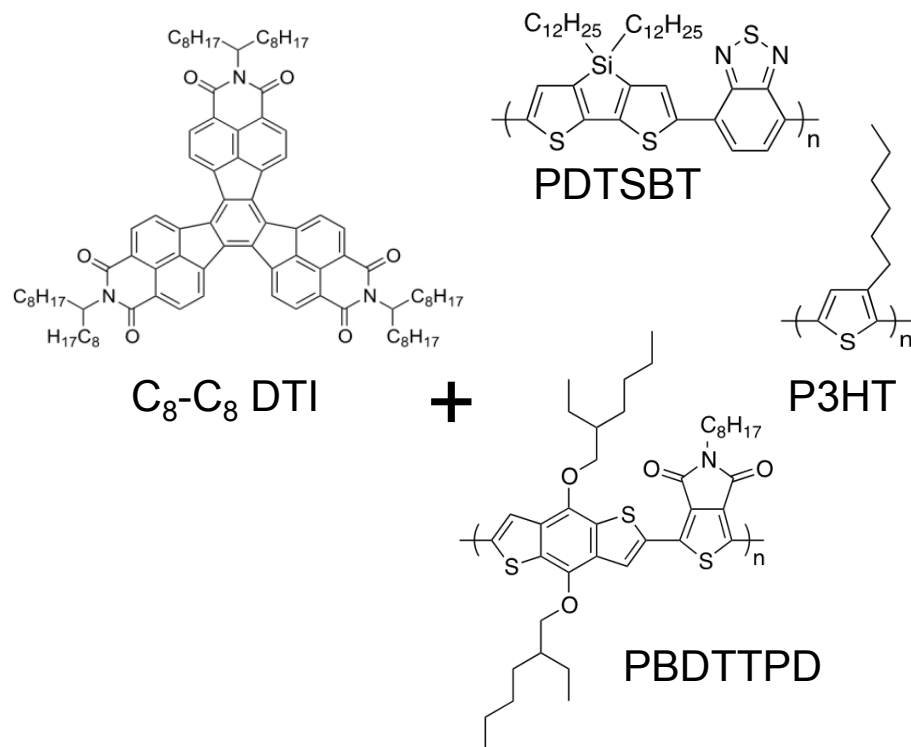
Synthesis by T. Pho, F. Toma & F. Wudl



T. Pho, et. al *Angew. Chemie*
doi: 10.1002/anie.201207608 (2012)

- Similar electronic levels to PCBM; stronger optical absorption

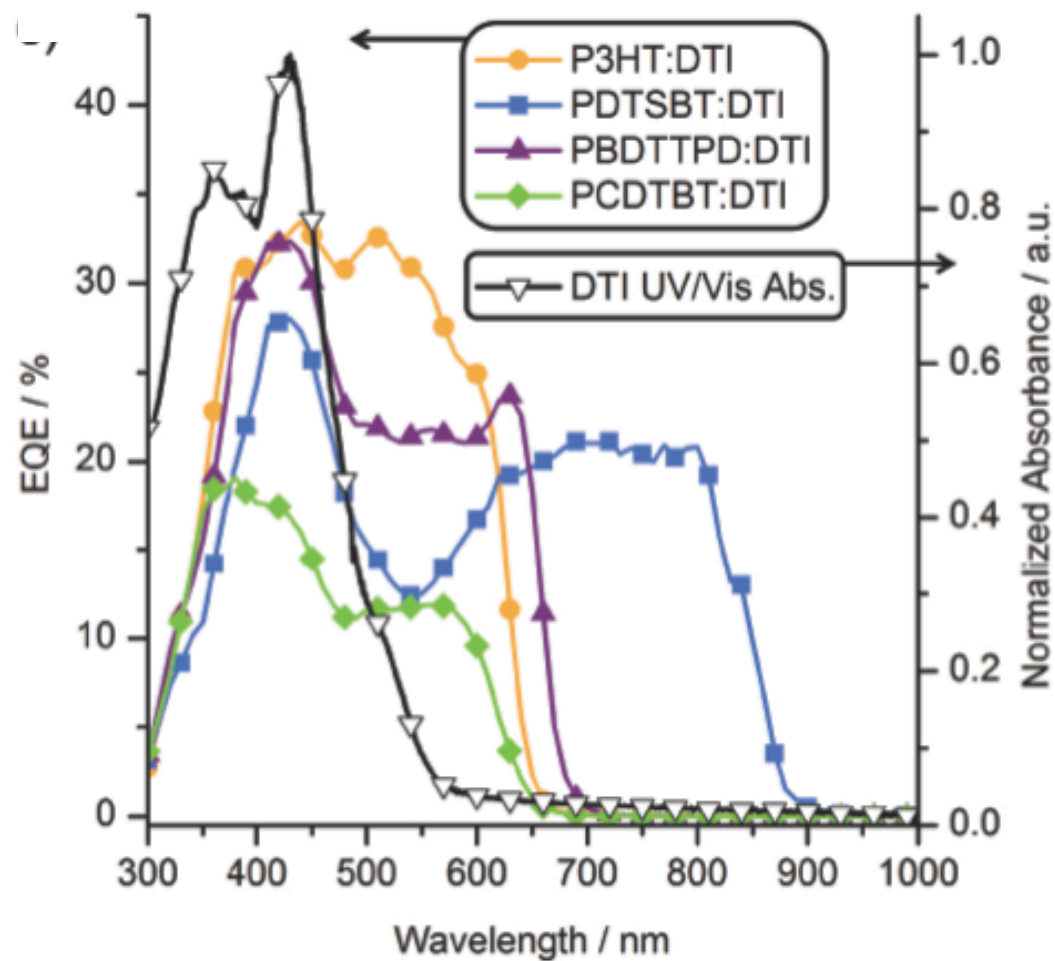
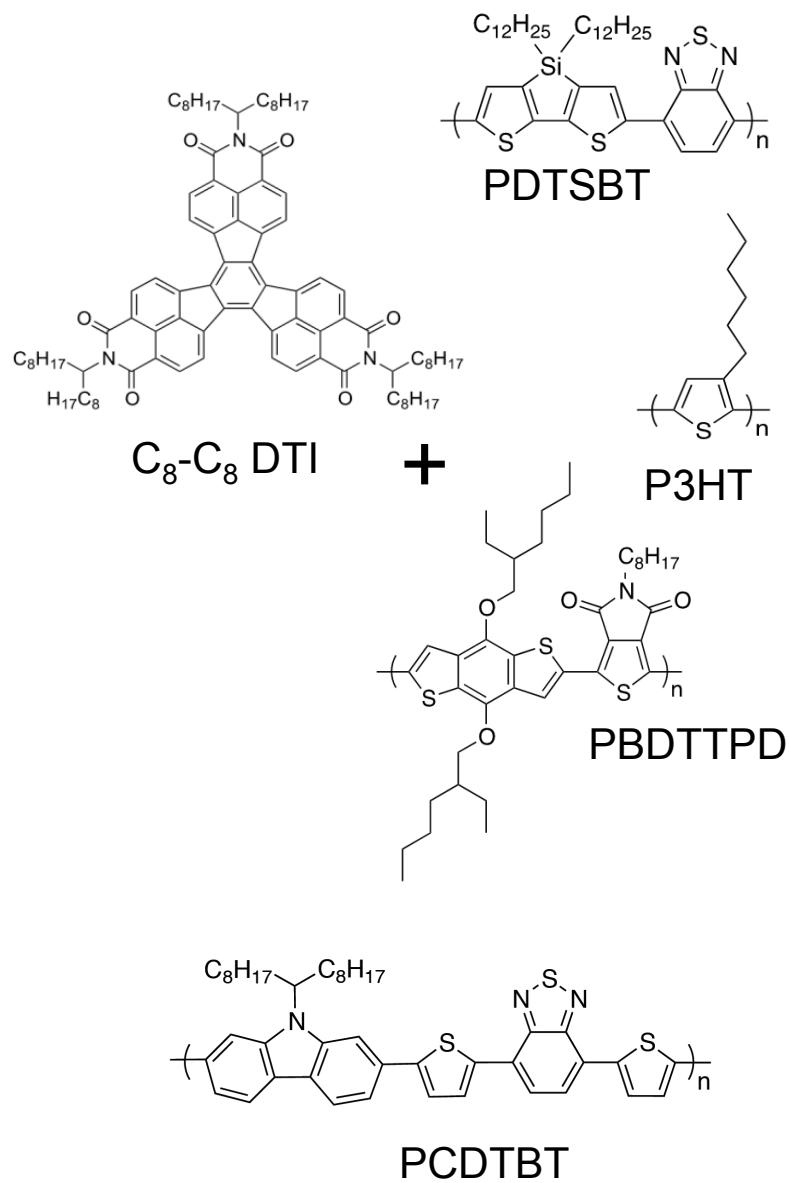
DTI is a well-performing non-fullerene acceptor



All devices as-cast

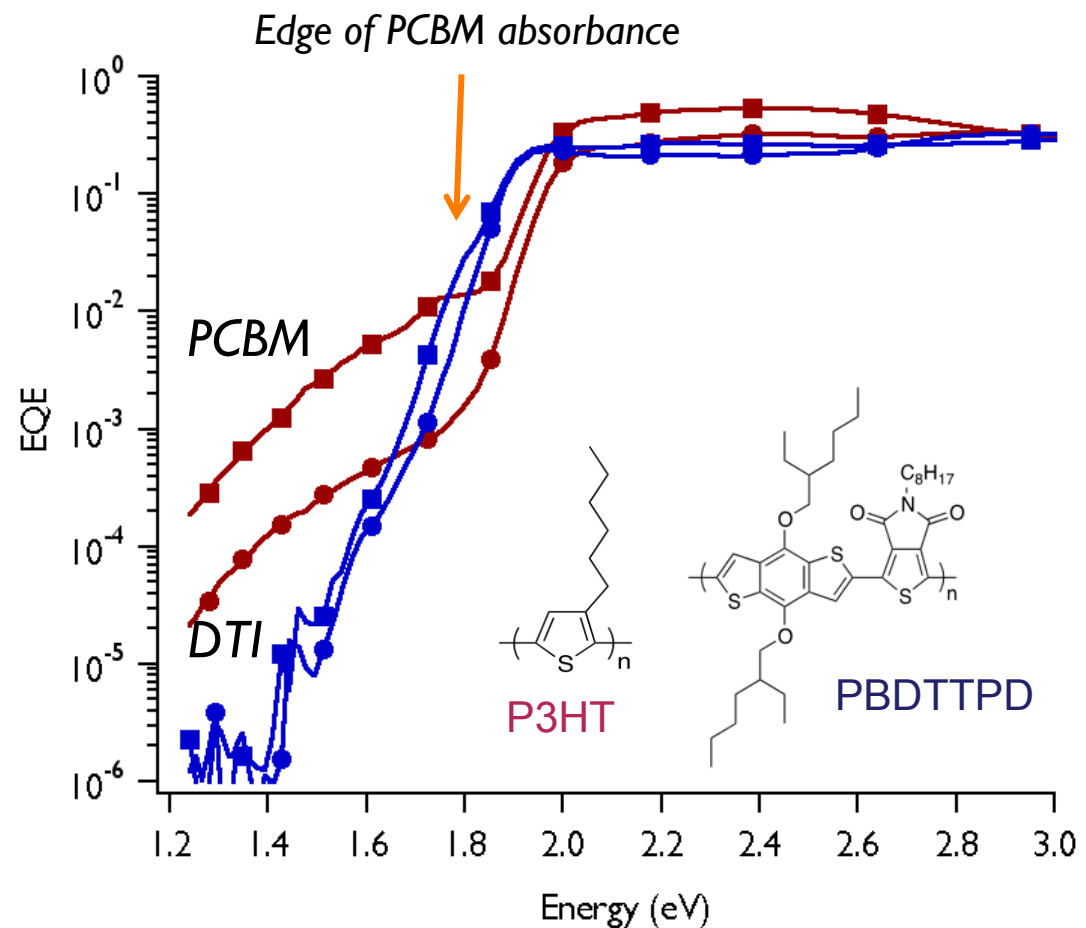
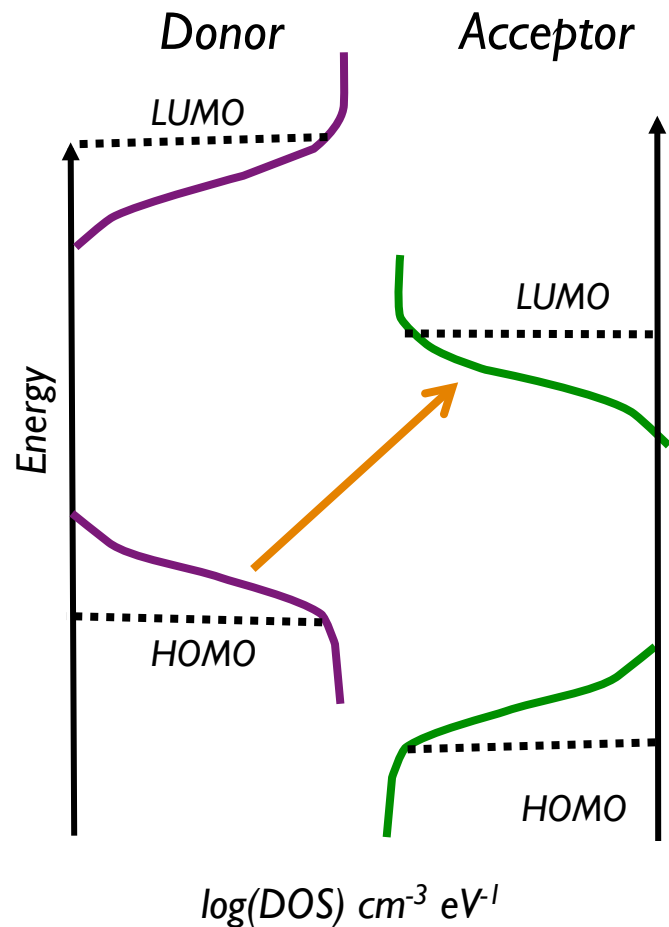
Donor	J _{sc} (mA/cm ²)	V _{oc} (V)	FF	PCE (%)
P3HT	4.56	0.61	0.53	1.48
PDTSBT	5.75	0.72	0.33	1.36
PBDTTPD	4.65	1.05	0.31	1.5
PCDTBT	2.86	0.93	0.28	0.75

Excitation of DTI or Donor Leads to Charge Generation



All devices as-cast

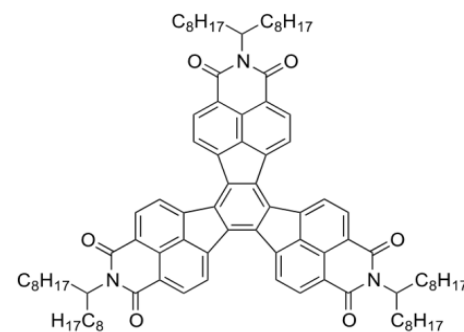
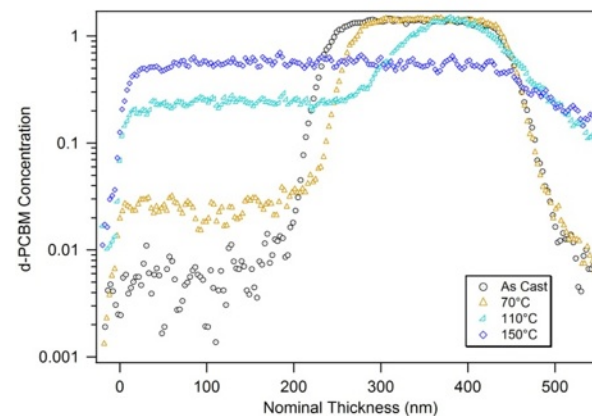
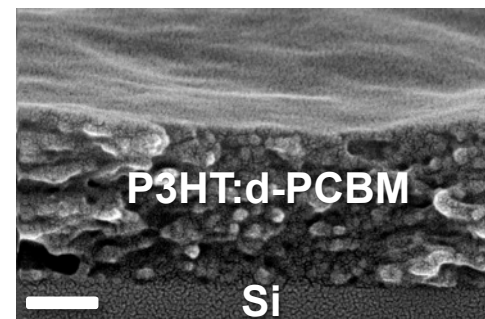
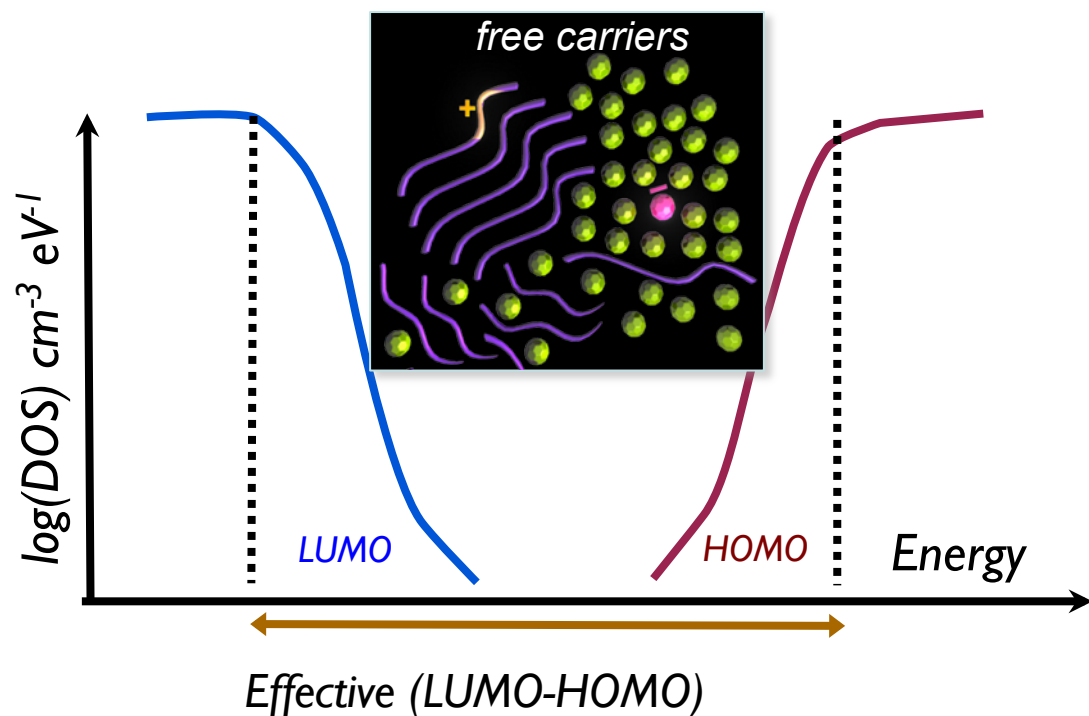
Charge Transfer State Observed in Tail of EQE



Reorganization energies unlikely the same
 - suggests interfaces states due to disorder

Summary

- Fullerenes have substantial molecular mobility in semiconducting polymers
- Mixing observed in BHJ occurs due to PCBM diffusion within amorphous P3HT
- Non-fullerene acceptors helpful to understand interfacial states



C₈-C₈ DTI

Acknowledgments



Graduate Students

Justin Cochran

Neil Treat (co-w/ Hawker)

JJ Cowart (co-w/ Hawker)

Nancy Eisenmenger

Chris Liman

Mike Brady (co-w/ Kramer)

Anne Glaudell

Greg Su (co-w/ Kramer)

Srinivasan Venkatesh (co-w/ Hawker)

Post-Docs

Dr. Ruth Schlitz

Dr. Bertrand Tremolet de Villers

Dr. Simon Bubel

Dr. Ioan Pho

Undergraduates

Sarah Wang



UCSB

Fred Wudl
Craig Hawker

Imperial College

Dr. Martin Heeney

Funding



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Michael Toney



Dan Fisher

MC-CAM

Mitsubishi Chemical - Center for Advanced Materials

