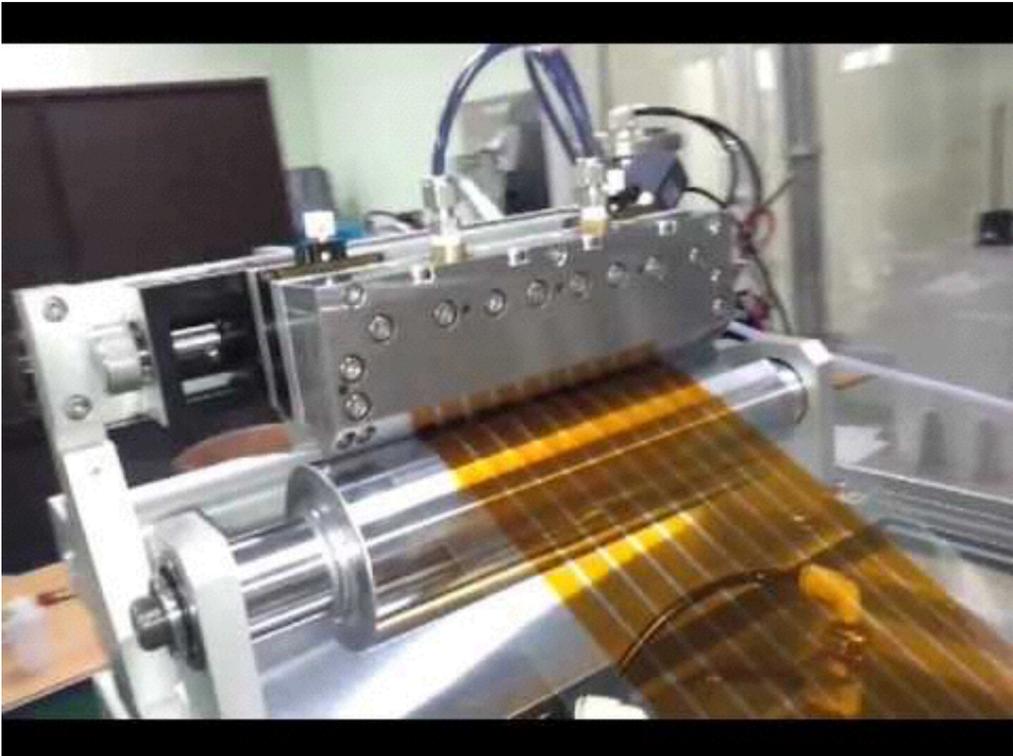
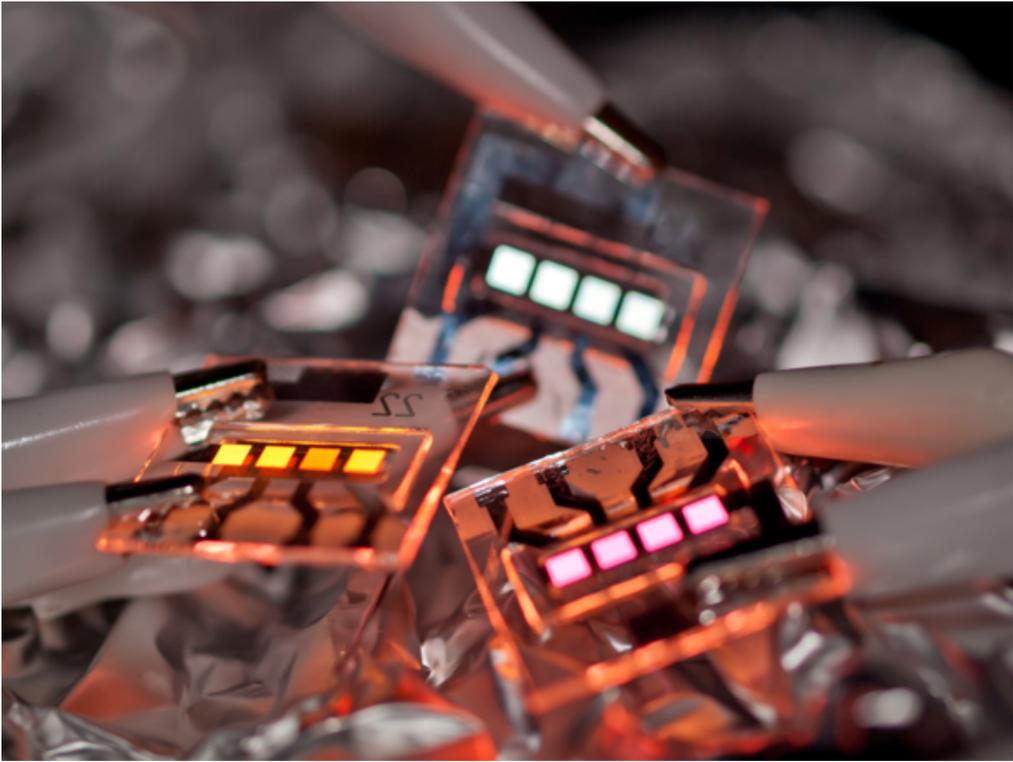
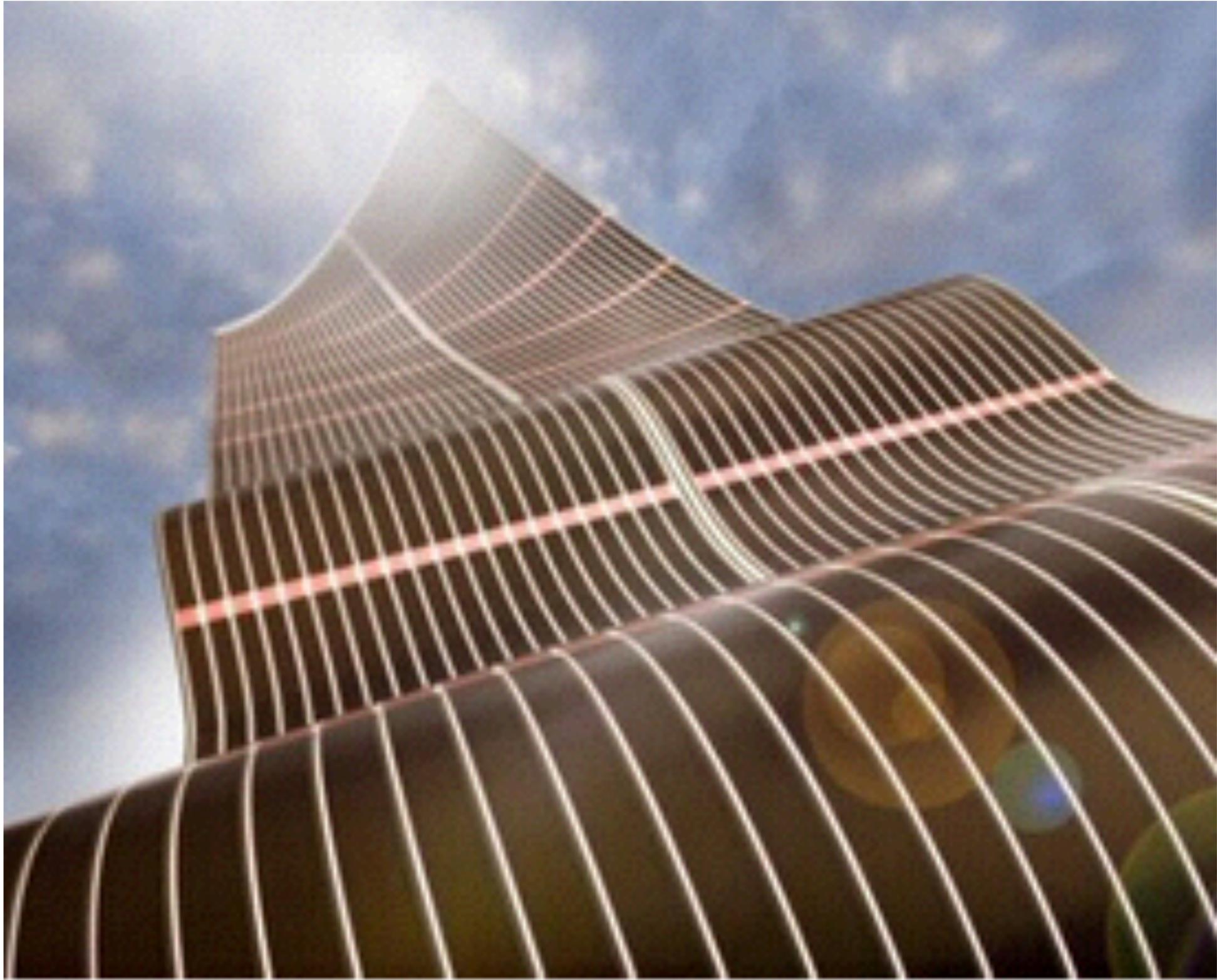


Organic Photovoltaics: Current State of the Art and the Role of Delocalization

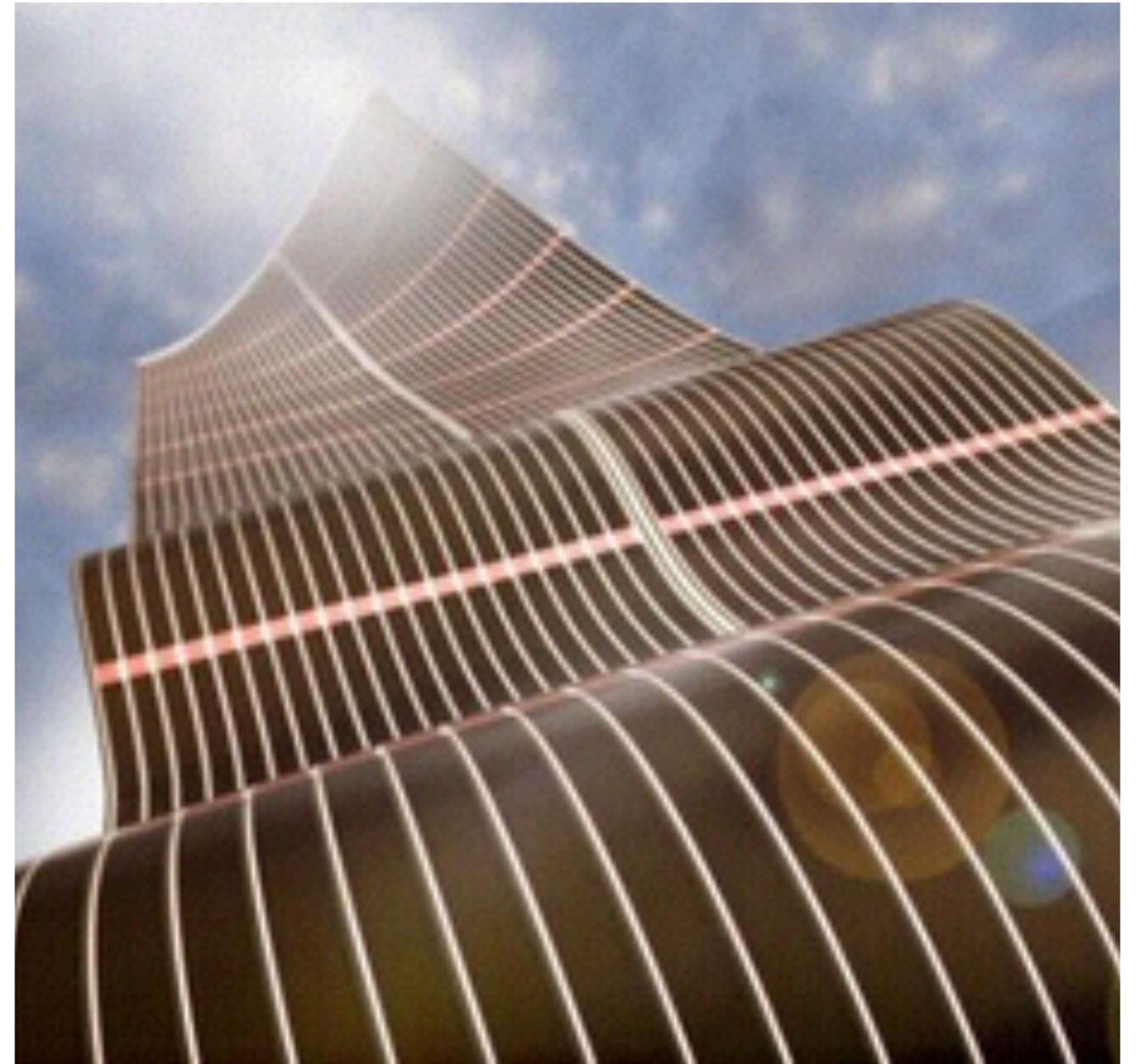
David A. Vanden Bout
Department of Chemistry
University of Texas at Austin



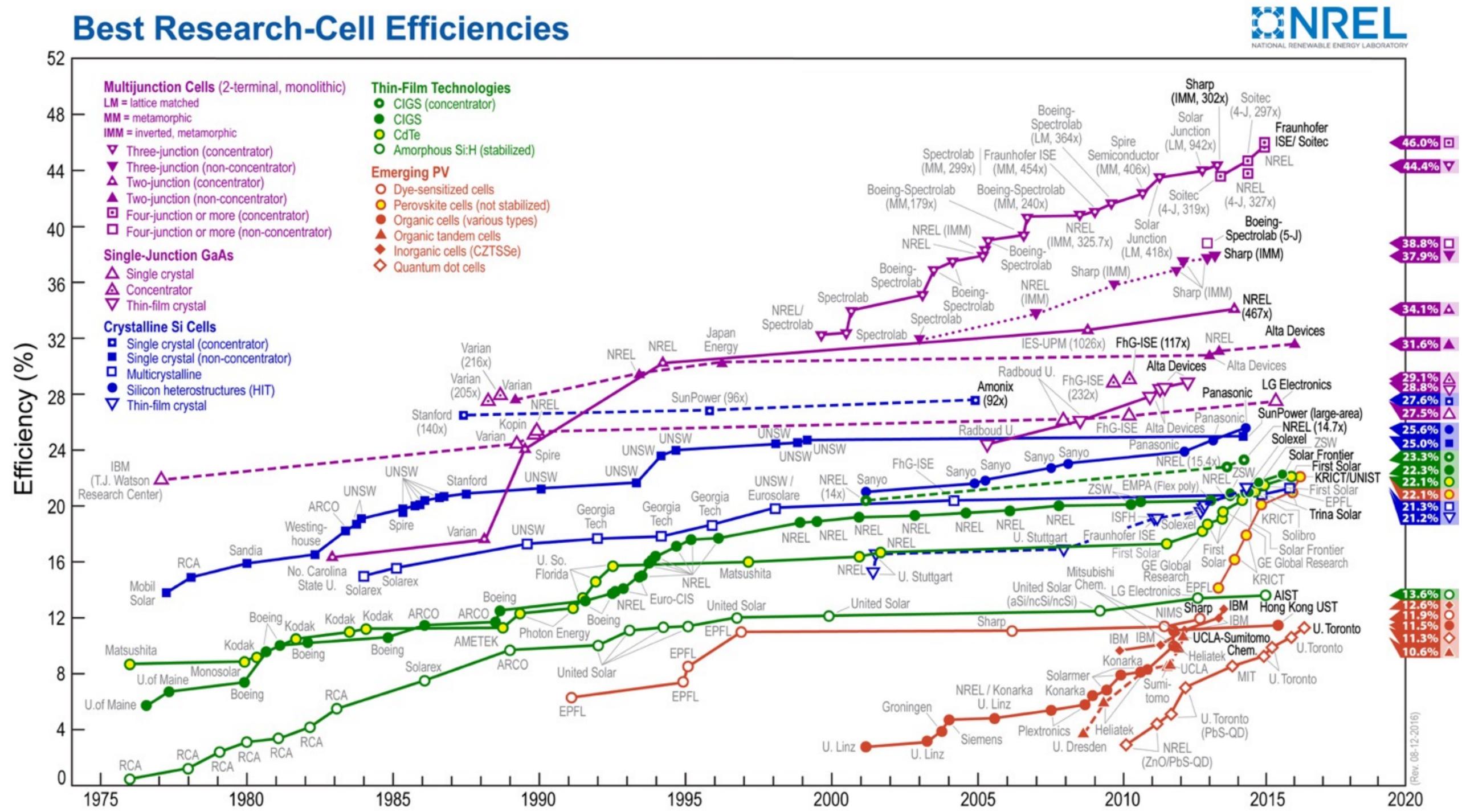


Potential Advantages of OPVs

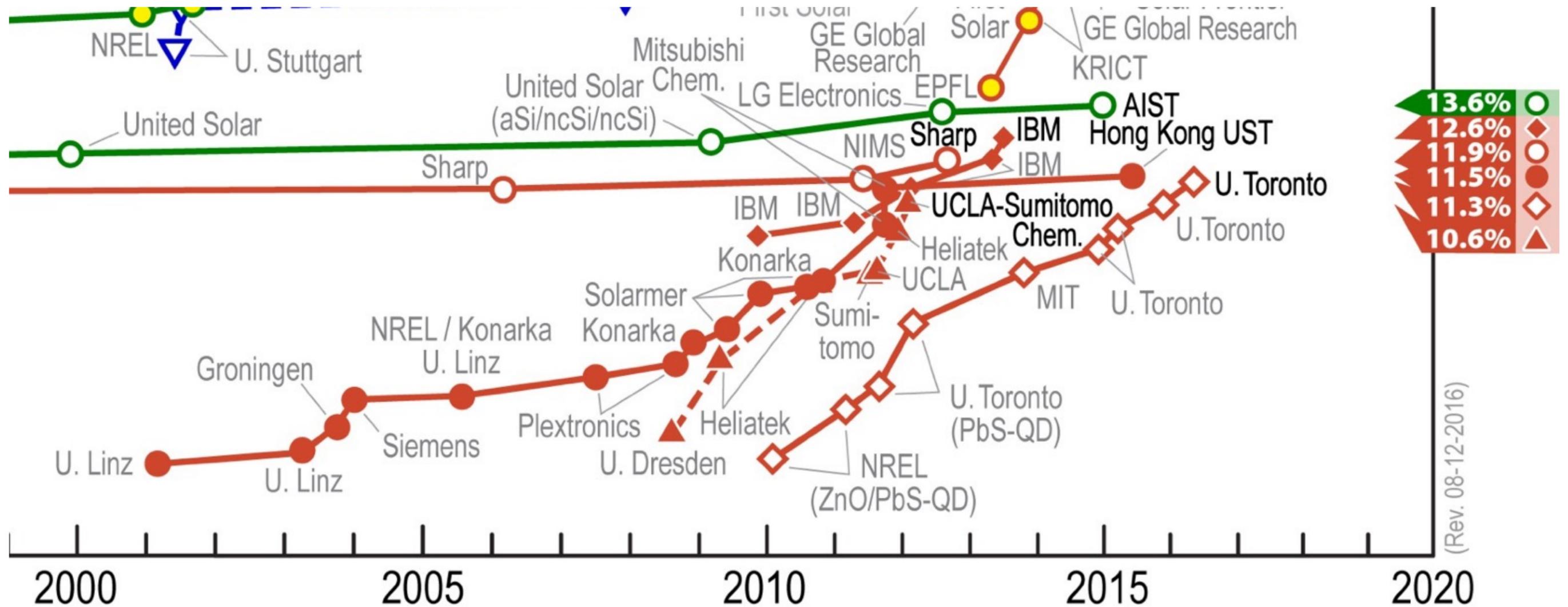
- **Cheaper**
- Sustainable
- Easy Processing (\$)
- Flexible



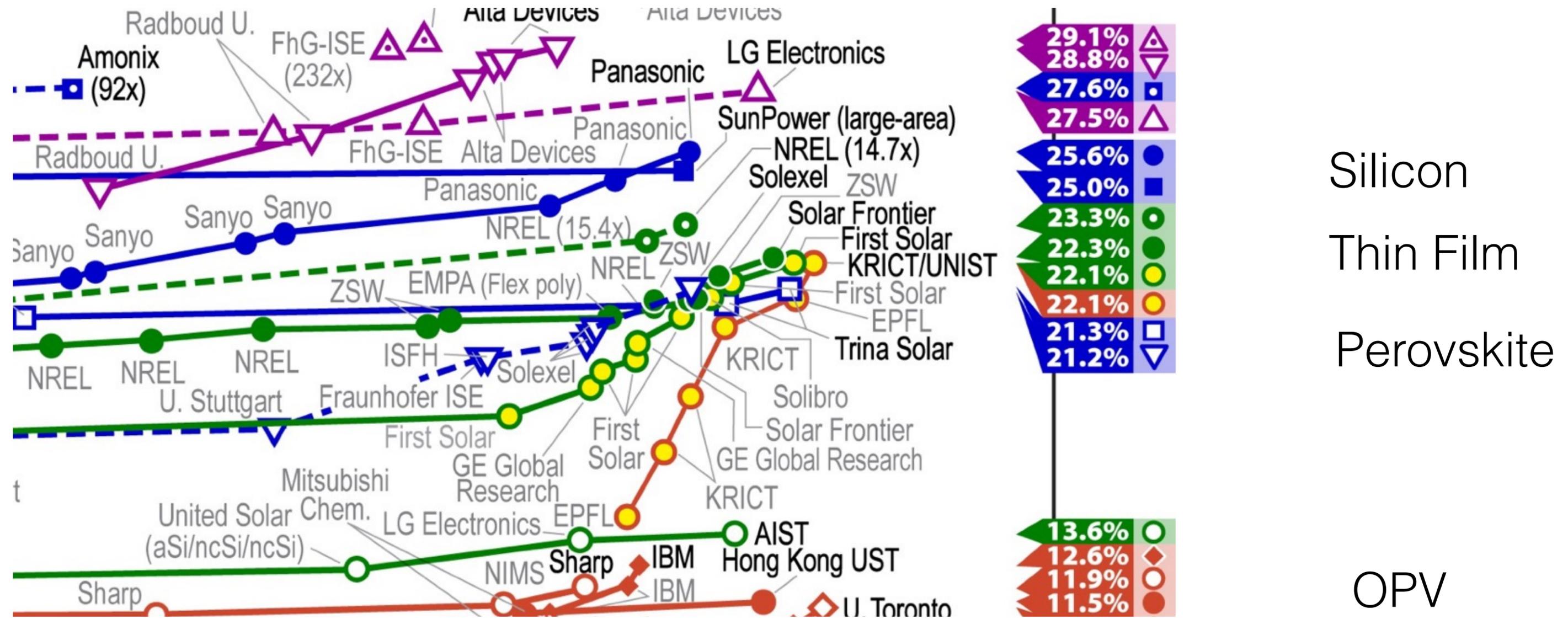
Efficiency Trends



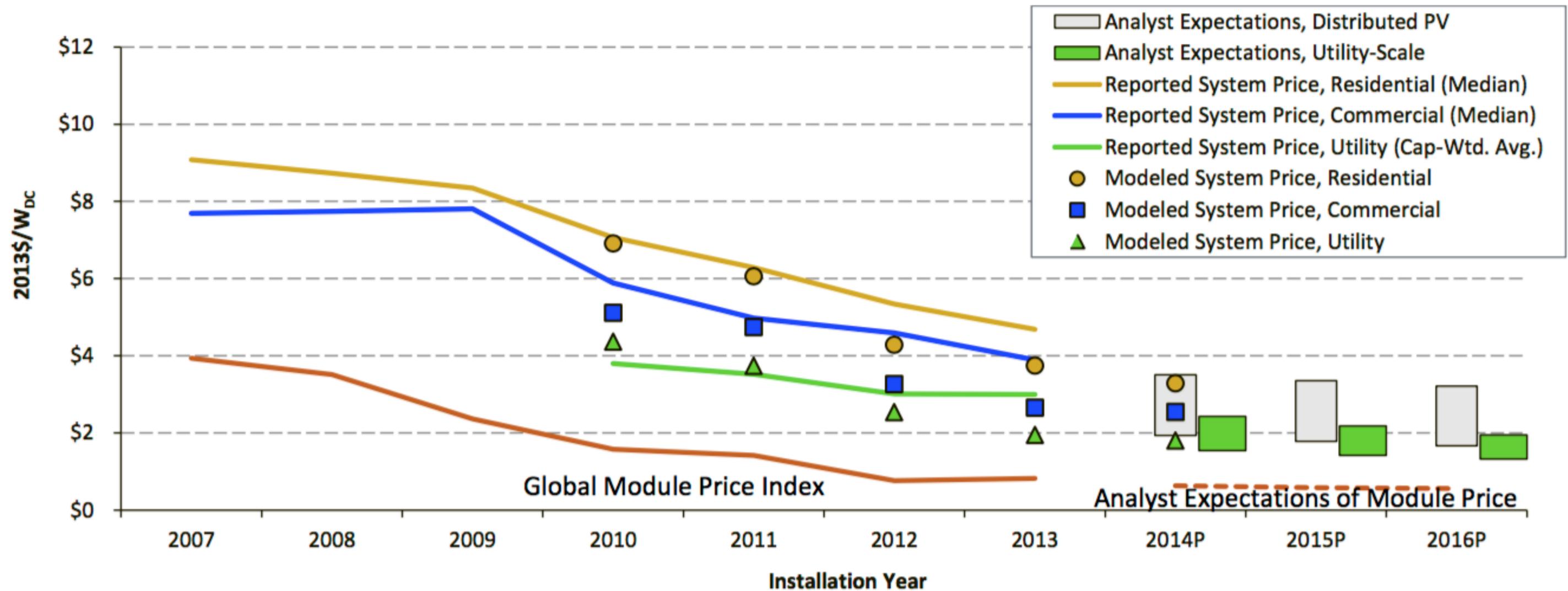
Efficiency Trends



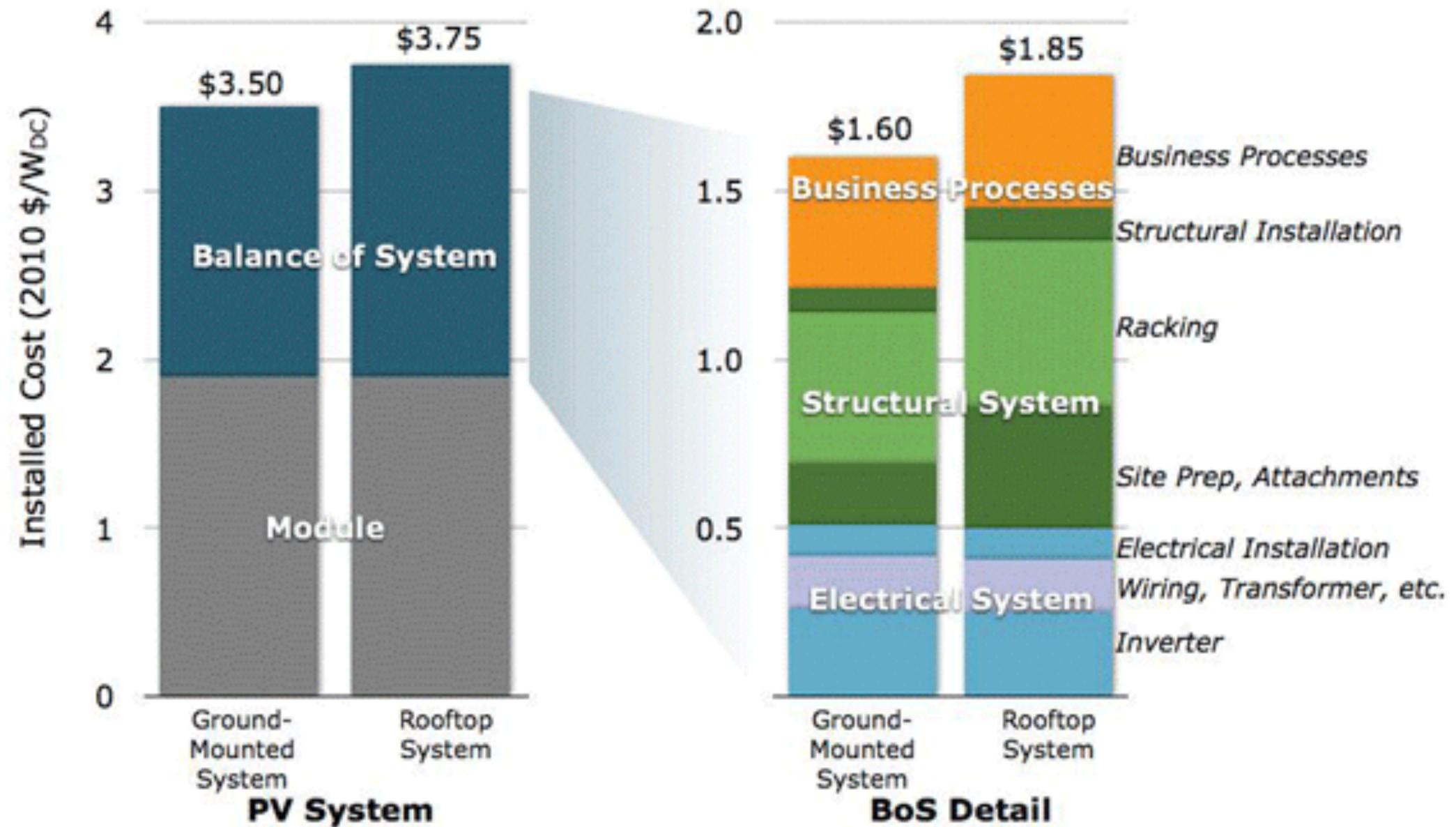
Efficiency Trends



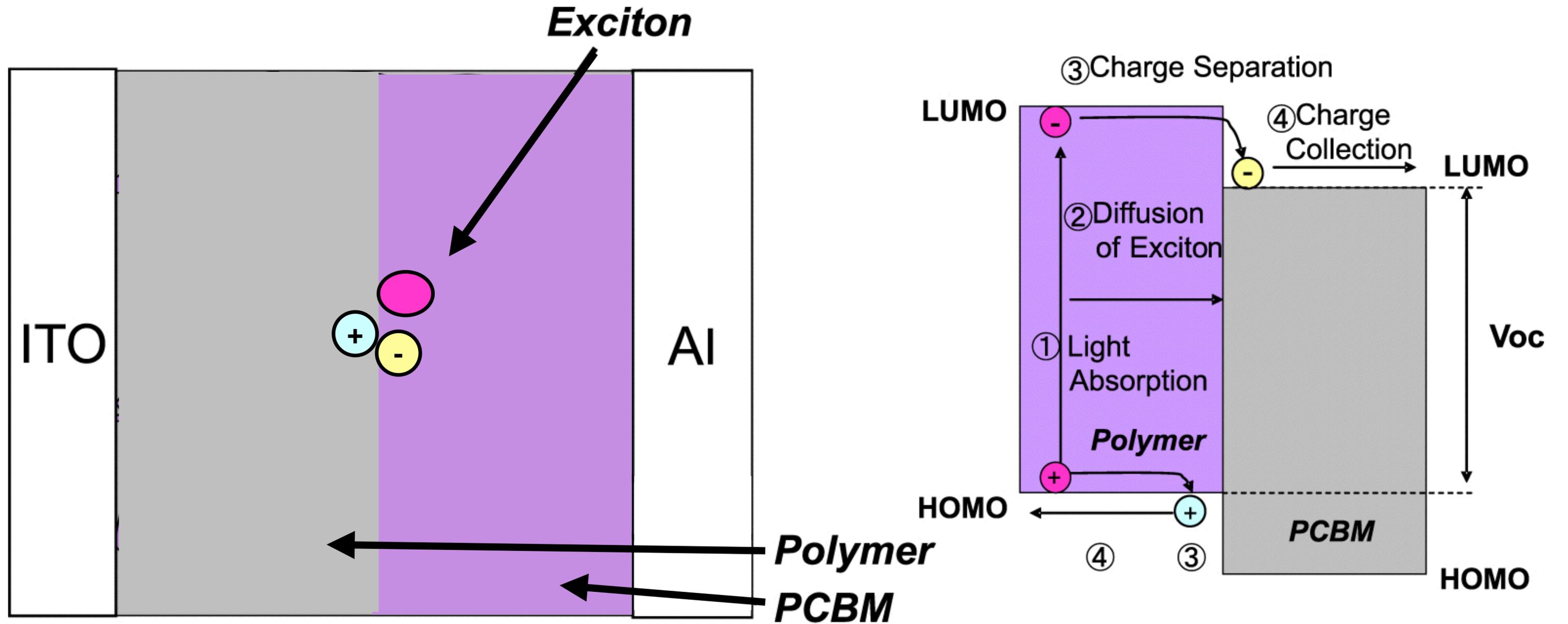
Ever dropping cost of Si-PV



Balance of Systems

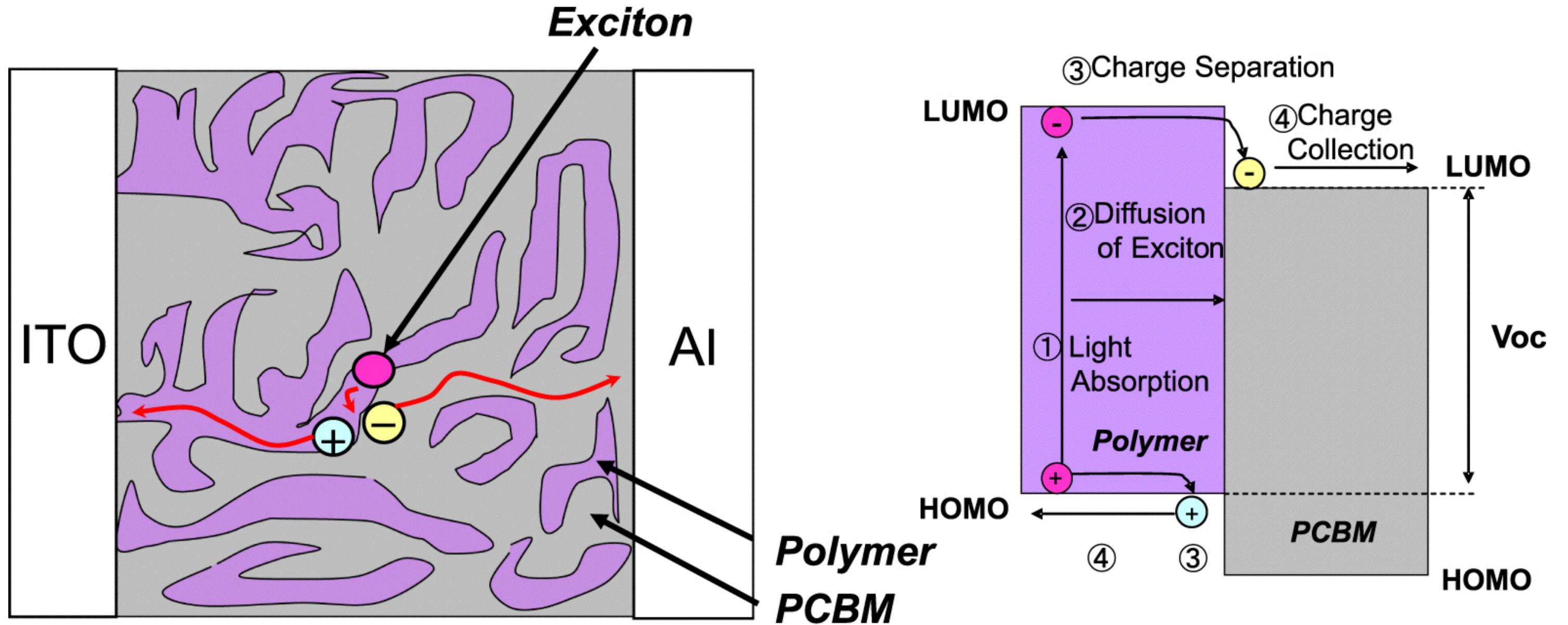


Bilayer Device



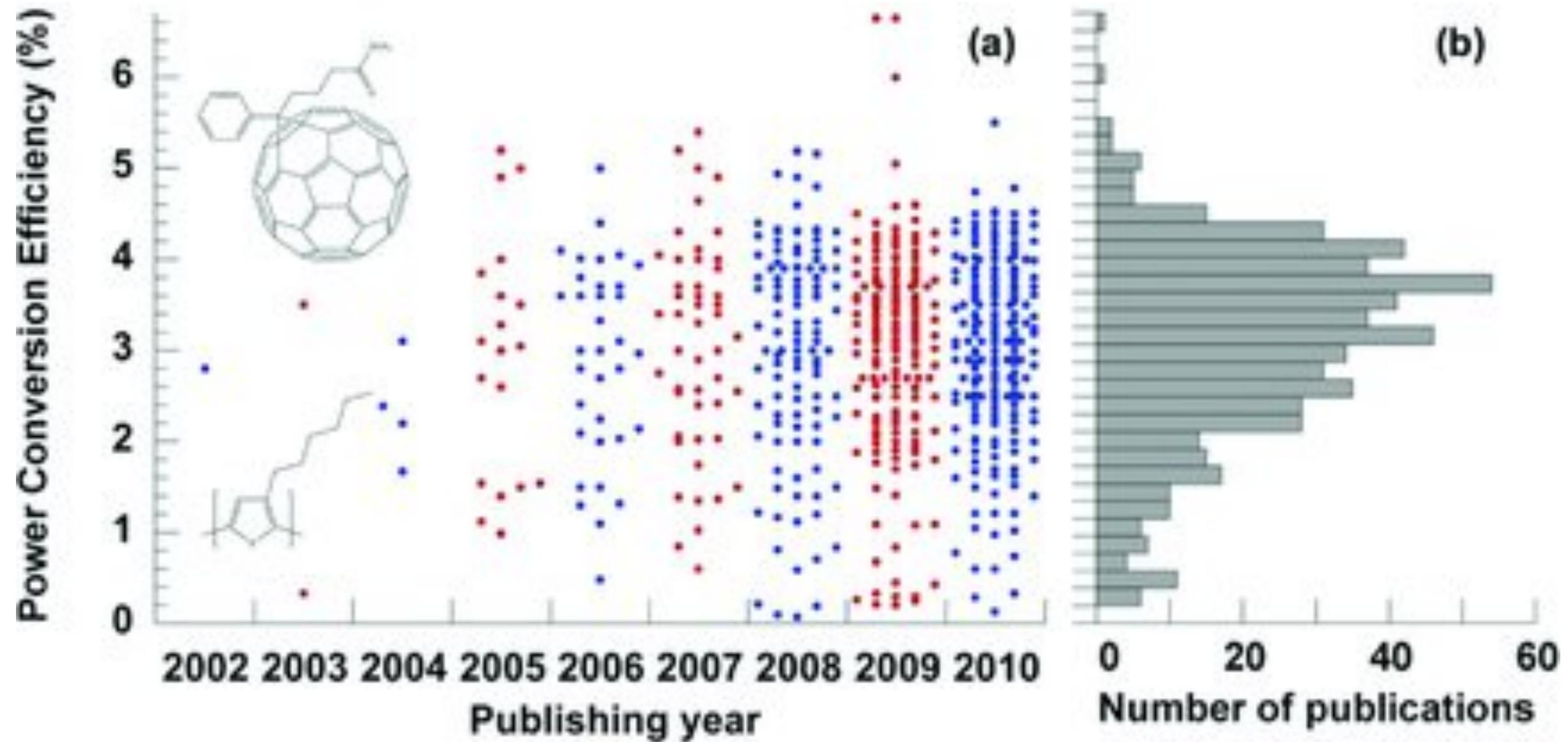
Charge separation mechanism in bulk hetero

Bulk Heterojunction Device

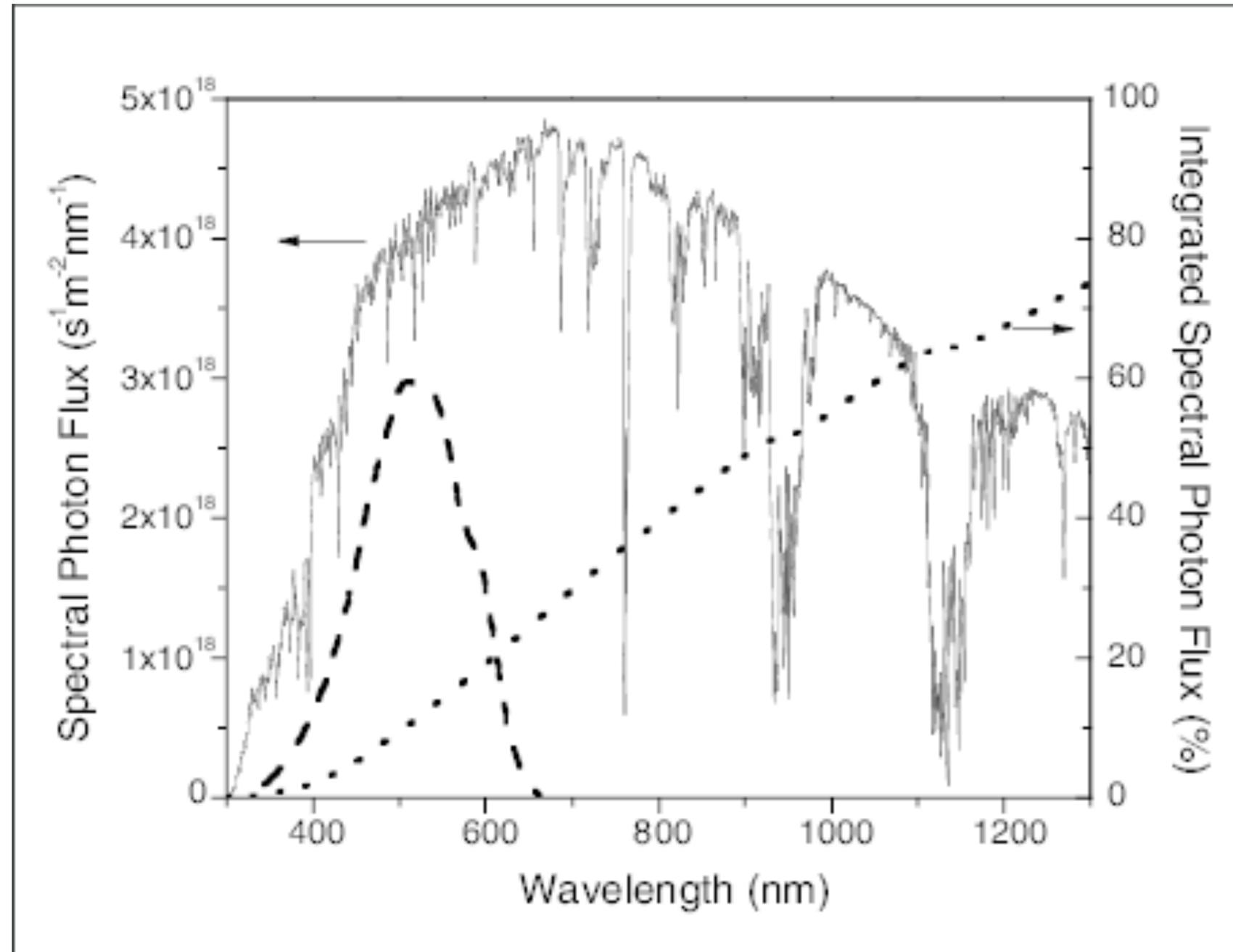


Charge separation mechanism in bulk hetero

P3HT/PCBM

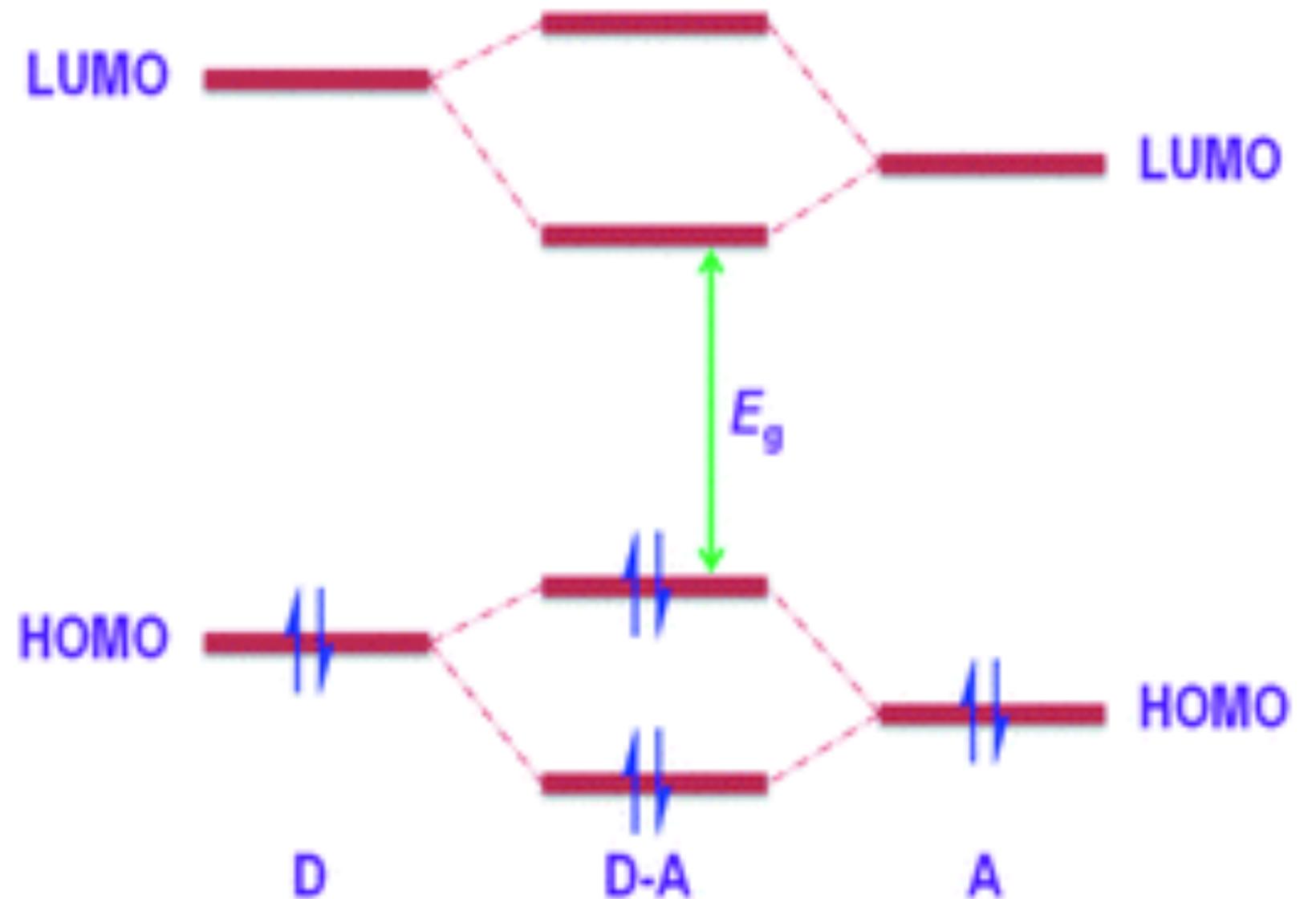


Better Capturing the Solar Spectrum



Push Pull Polymers

Donor-Acceptor energy levels lower the “band gap” and push the absorption spectrum into the red



Wide-array of push-pull polymers

**CHEMICAL
REVIEWS**

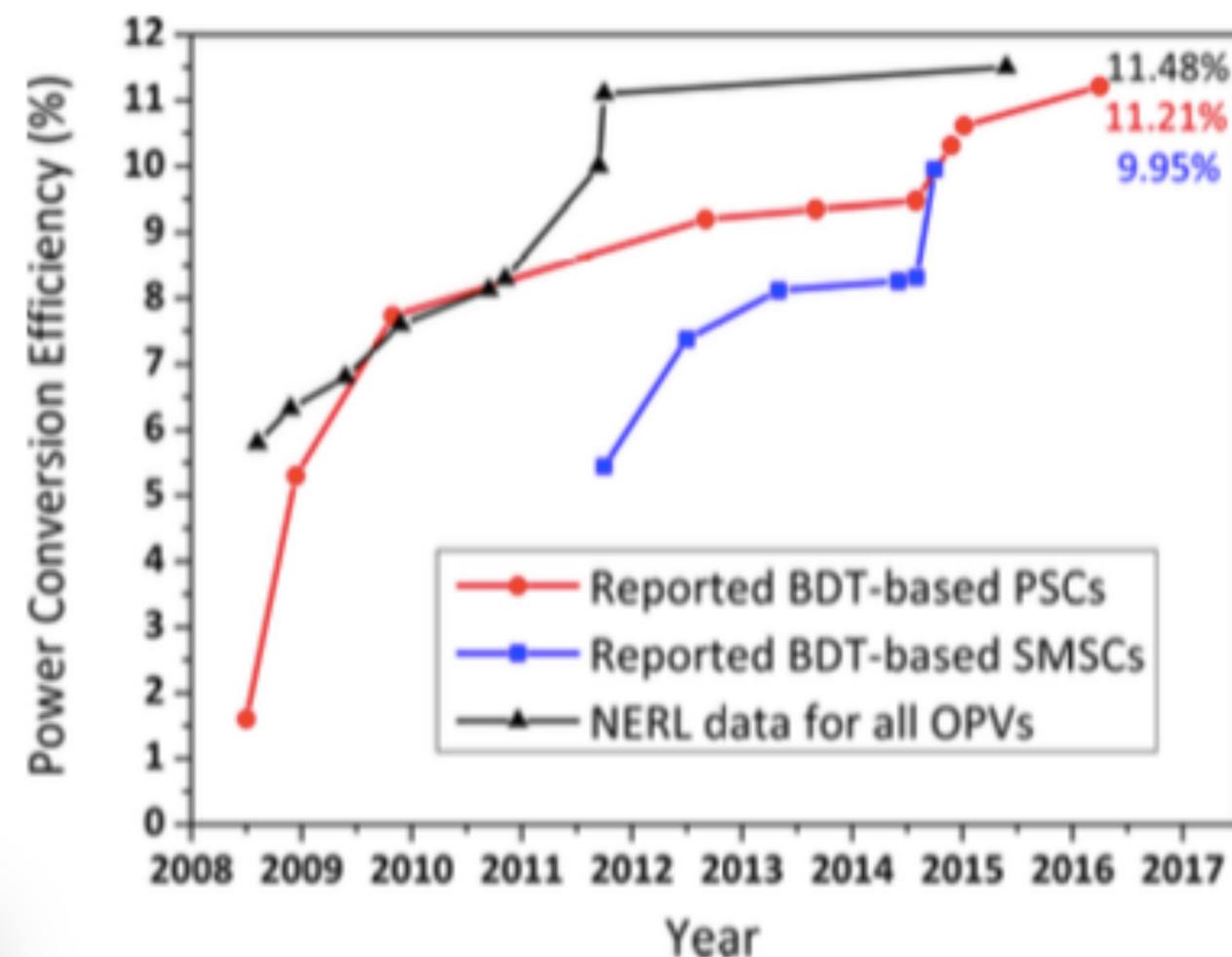
Review

pubs.acs.org/CR

Molecular Design of Benzodithiophene-Based Organic Photovoltaic Materials

Huifeng Yao,^{†,‡} Long Ye,^{†,‡} Hao Zhang,^{†,‡} Sunsun Li,^{†,‡} Shaoqing Zhang,[†] and Jianhui Hou^{*,†,‡}

Review of more than 300 different donor polymers with OPV performance



All hydrocarbon processed OPV

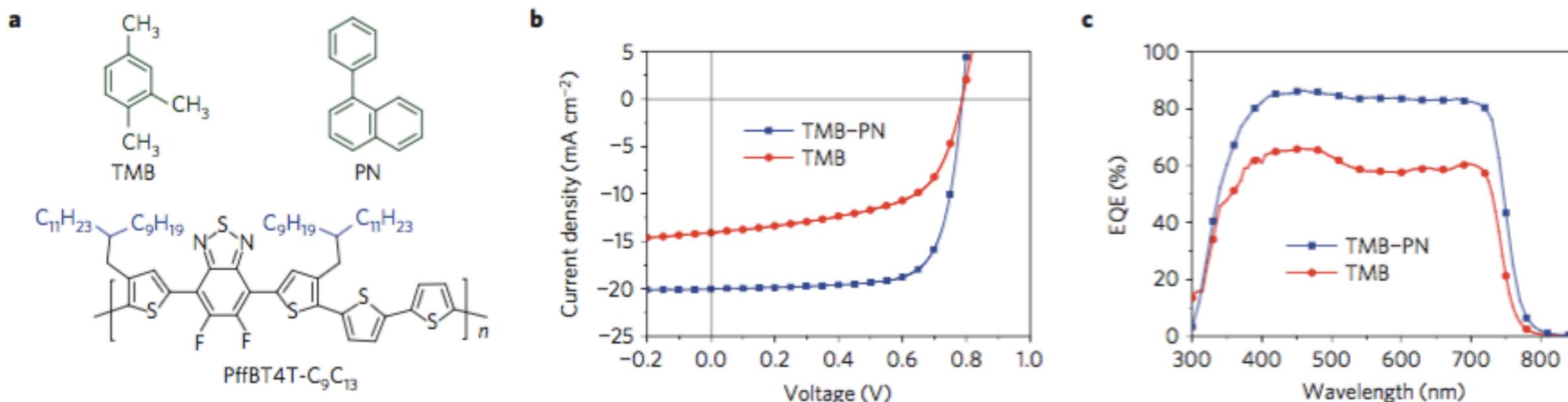
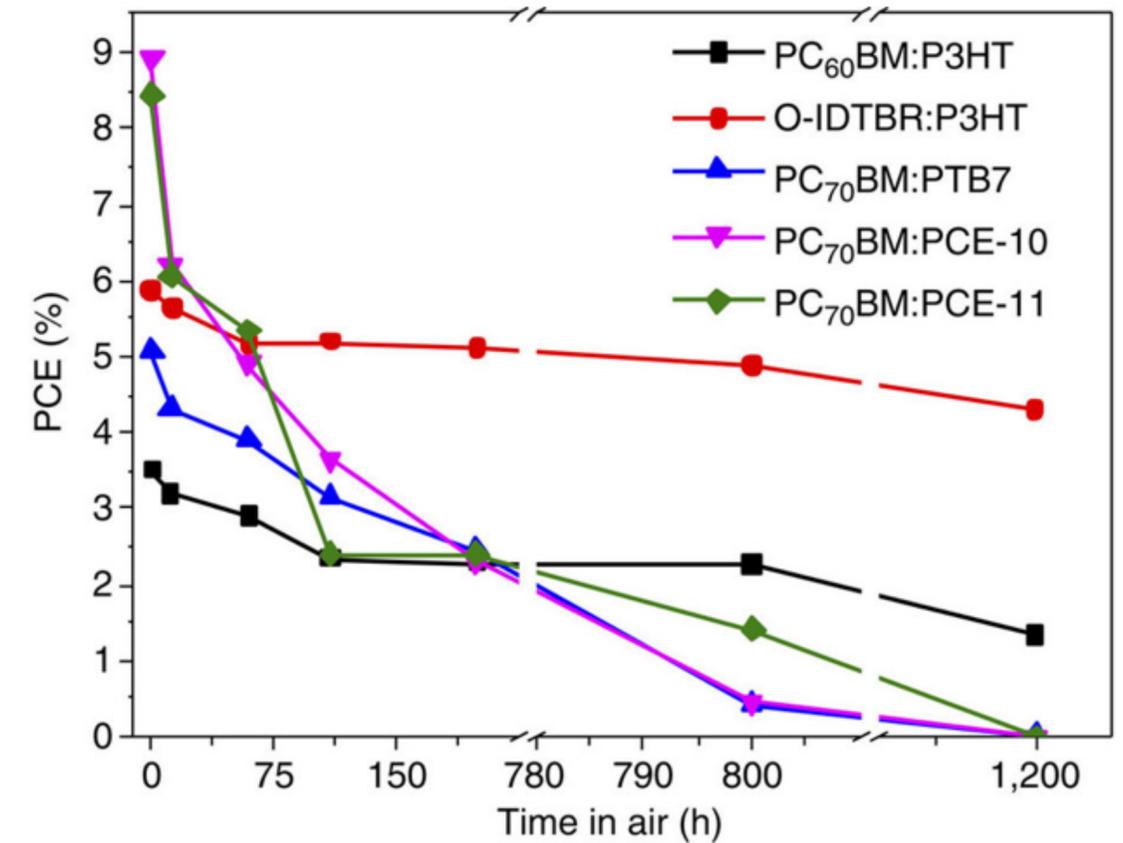
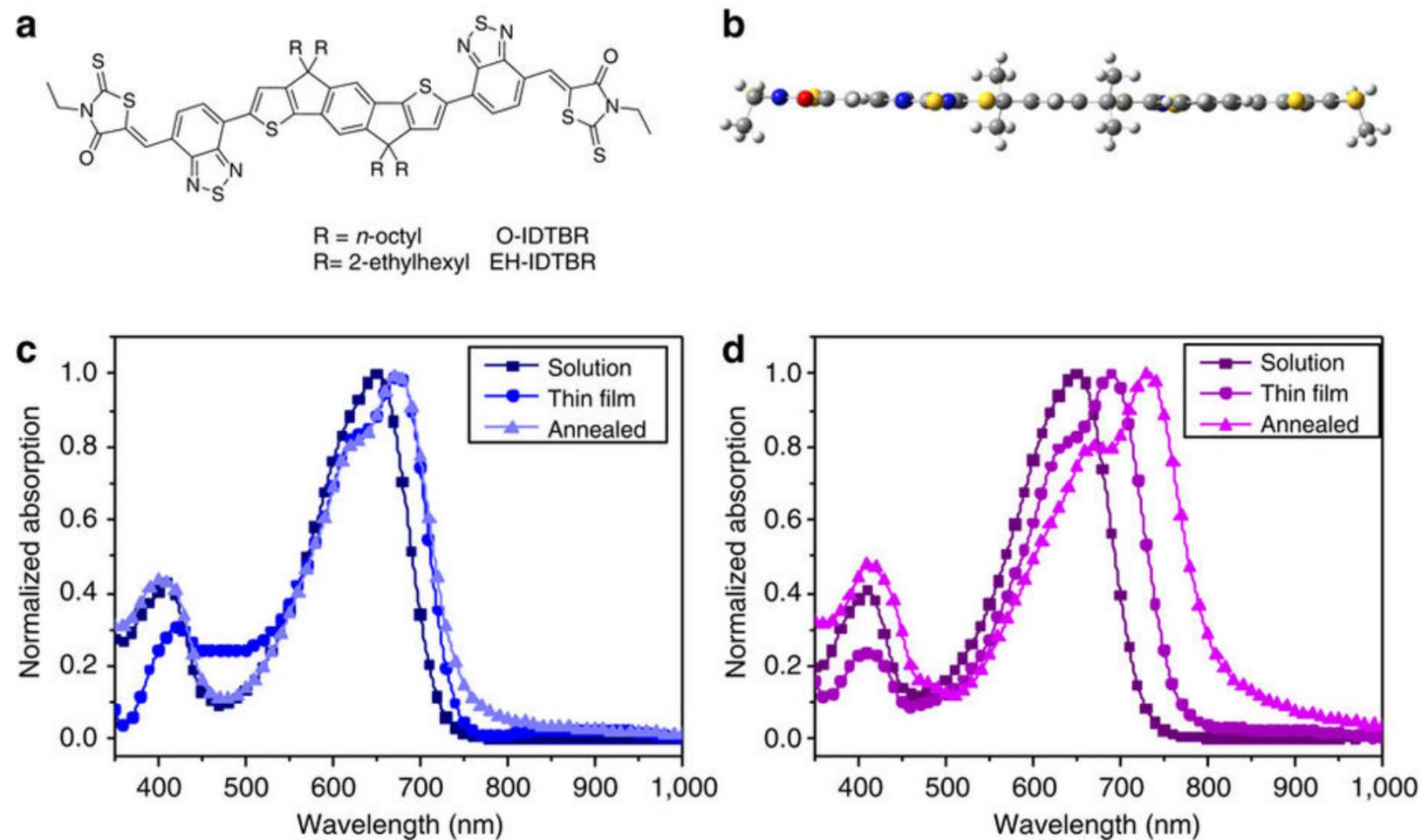


Table 1 | Solar cell and RSoXS characteristics of PffBT4T-C₉C₁₃:PC₇₁BM processed from different solvents.

	V_{OC} (mV)	J_{sc} (mA cm ⁻²)	FF (%)	PCE (%)	Domain spacing (nm)	Domain purity	Anisotropy parameter
TMB-PN	784 ± 4	19.8 ± 0.4	73 ± 1	11.3 ± 0.1 (11.7)	38	1.00	0.26
TMB	773 ± 14	13.2 ± 1.4	55 ± 4	5.6 ± 0.5 (6.4)	56	0.74	0.29
CB-DIO	767 ± 6	18.3 ± 0.5	66 ± 2	9.3 ± 0.1 (9.6)	40	0.90	0.14

The values in the parentheses are from the best devices. The statistics are from 50 devices.

A comeback for P3HT?

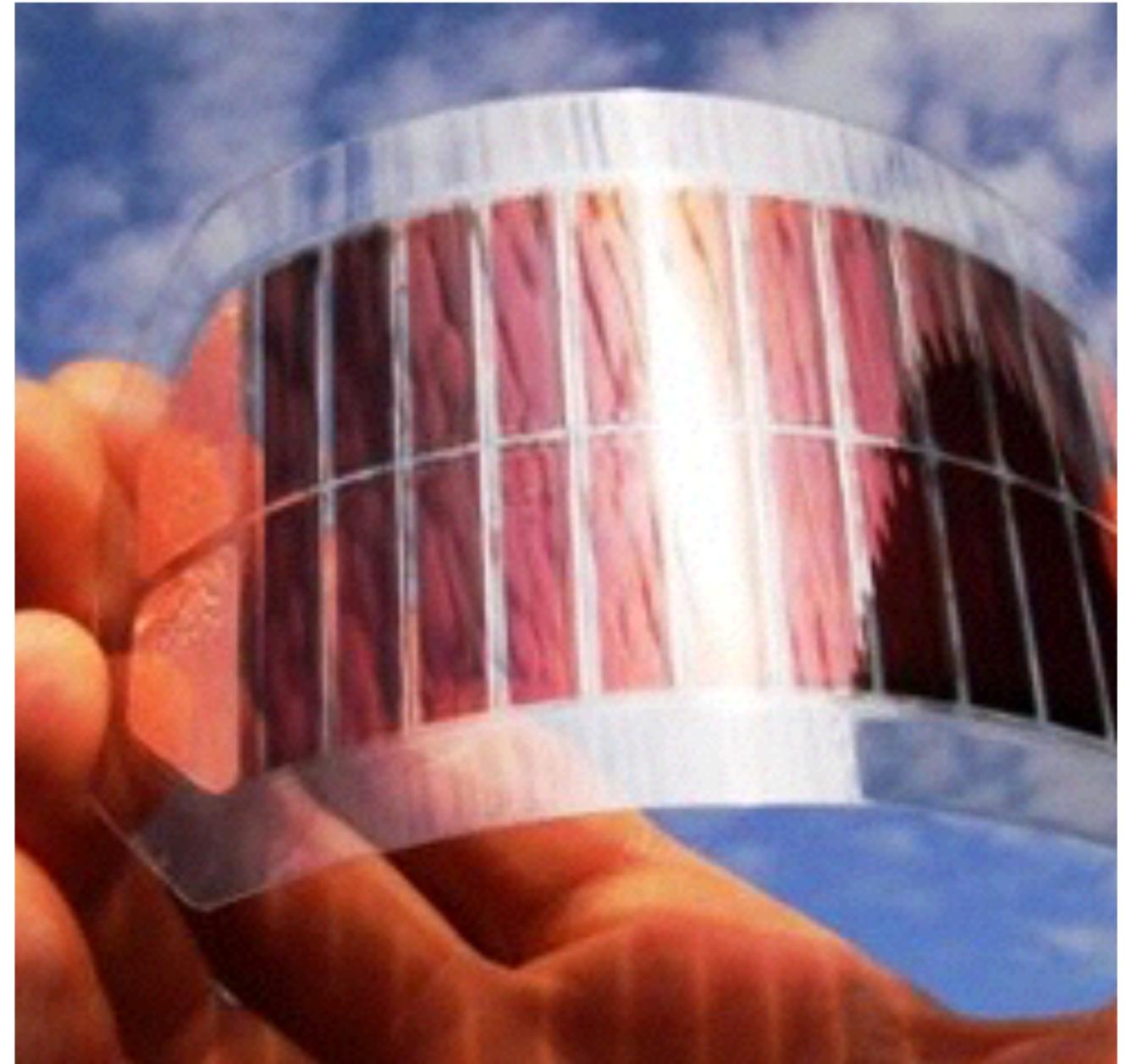


Replace fullerenes with
small molecule acceptors

Nature Communications 7, Article number: 11585 (2016)
doi:10.1038/ncomms11585

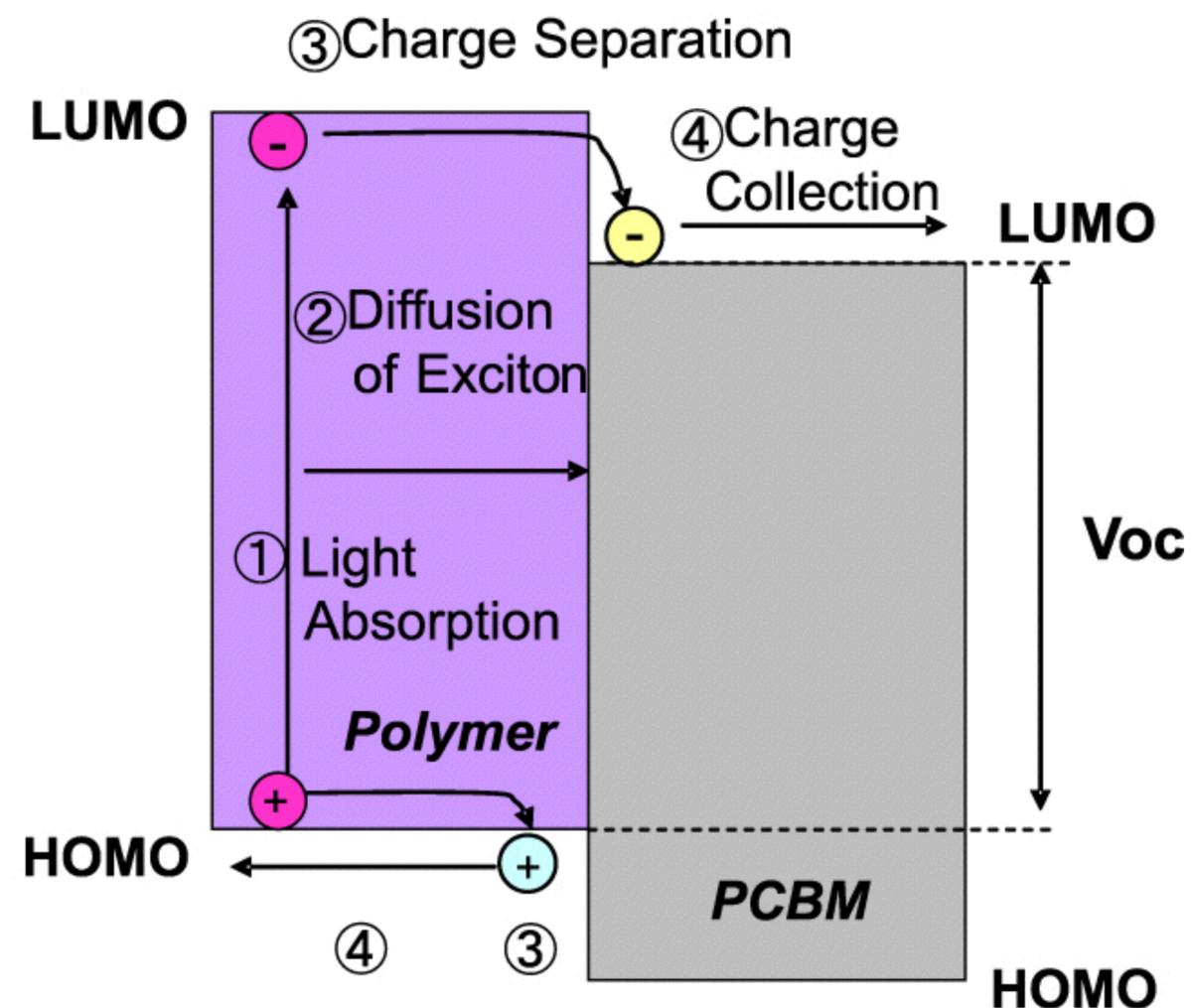
Problems that remain

- Efficiencies still too low
- Stability needs to be improved
- Morphology poorly controlled
- **Fundamental understanding**

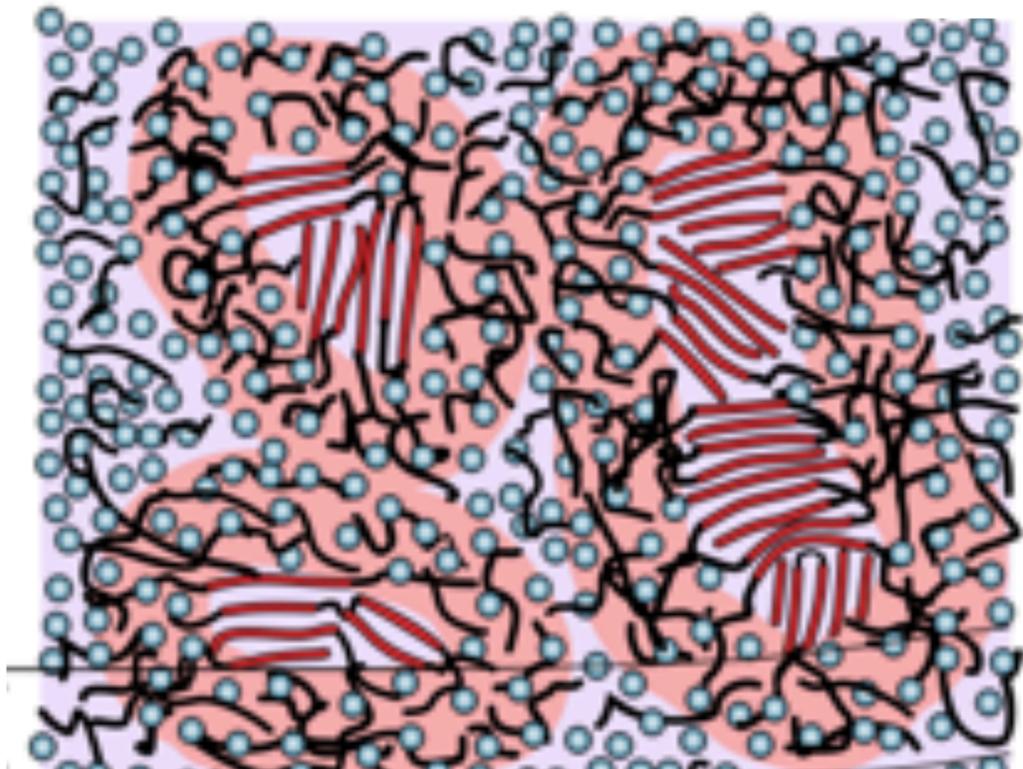
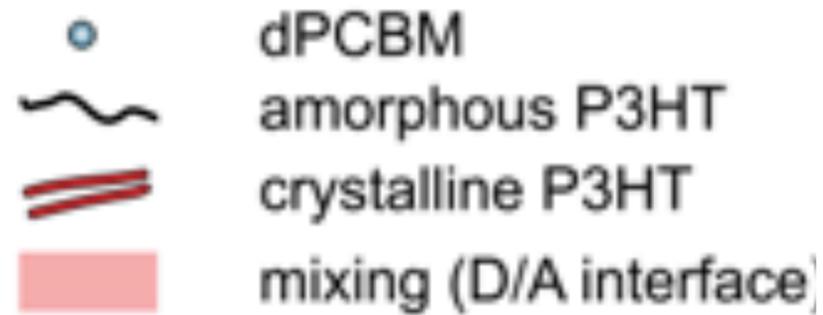


Is this picture correct?

- 1. Light Absorption
- 2. Exciton Diffusion
- 3. Charge Separation
- 4. Charge Collection



Complex Morphology



Amorphous Polymer
Crystalline Polymer
Intermixed polymer/fullerene
Amorphous fullerene
Crystalline fullerene

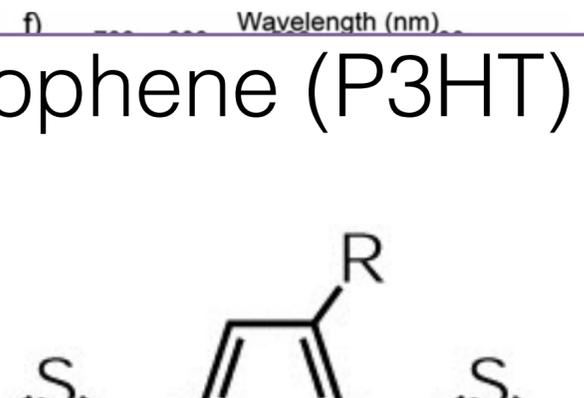
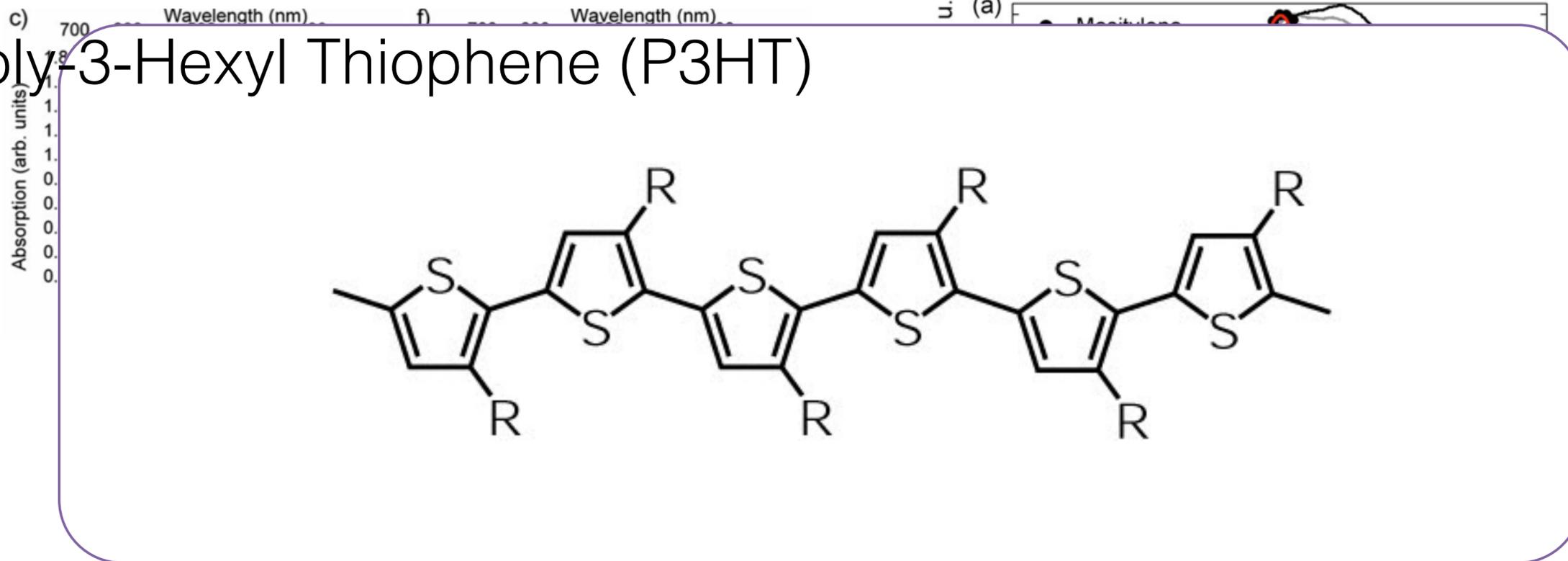
.....

Complex Electronic Structure

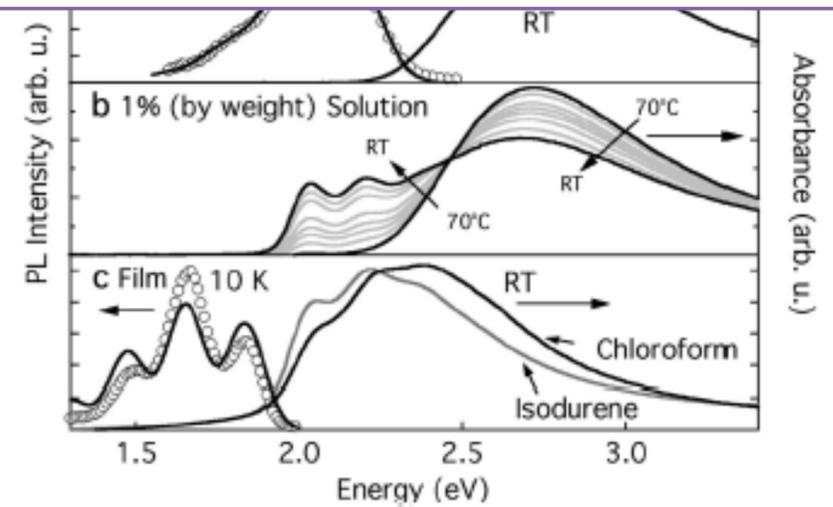
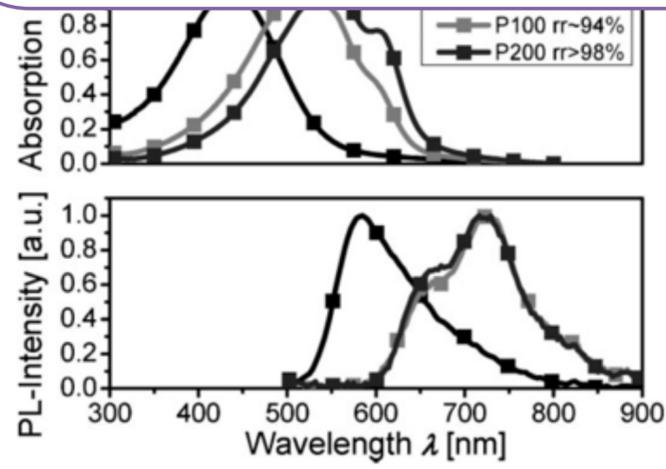
Solvent quality solution

Solvent spin-casting

Poly-3-Hexyl Thiophene (P3HT)



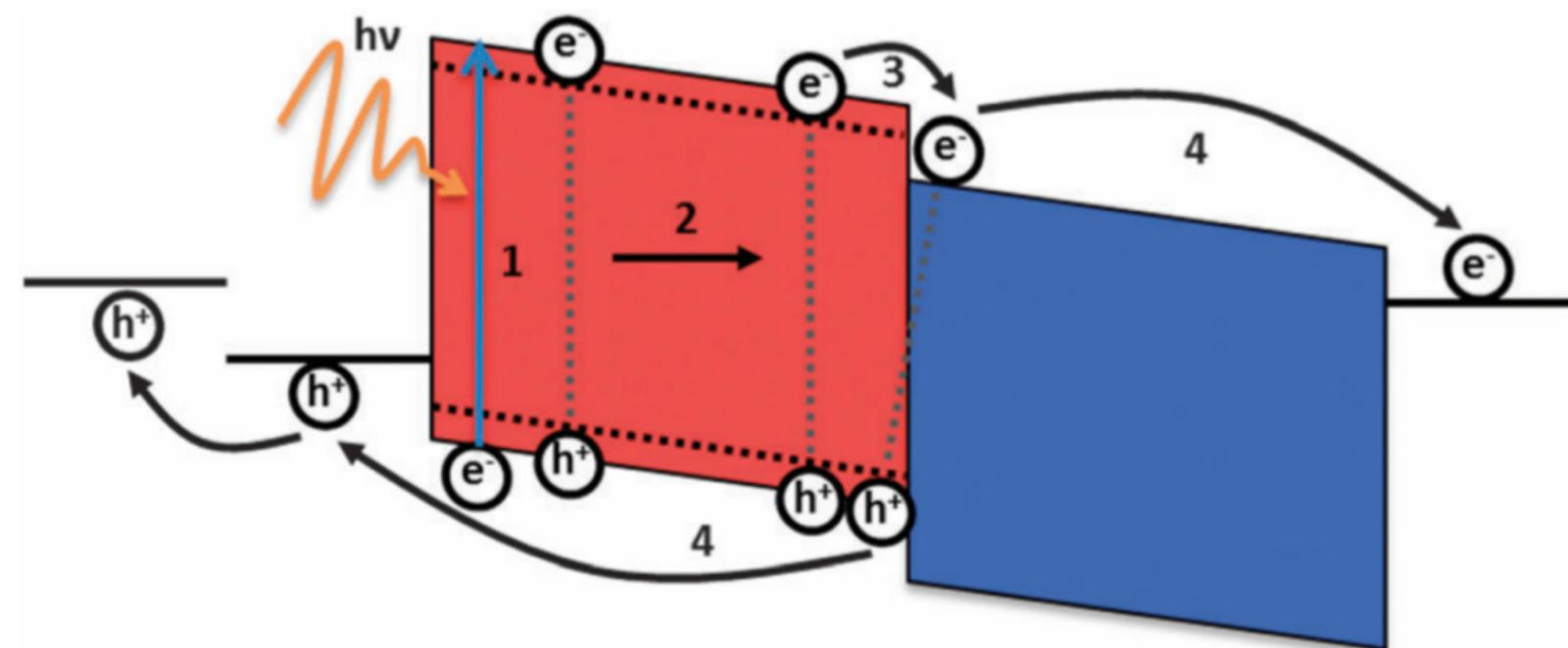
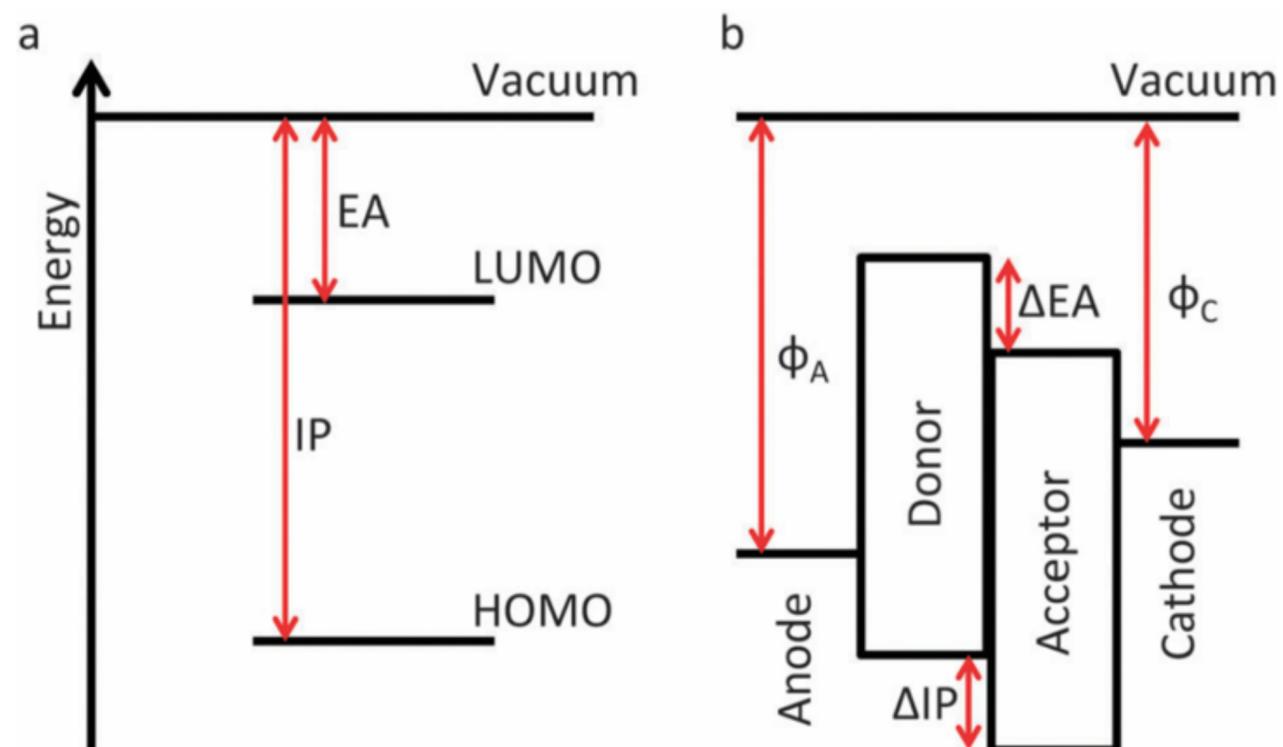
sting...



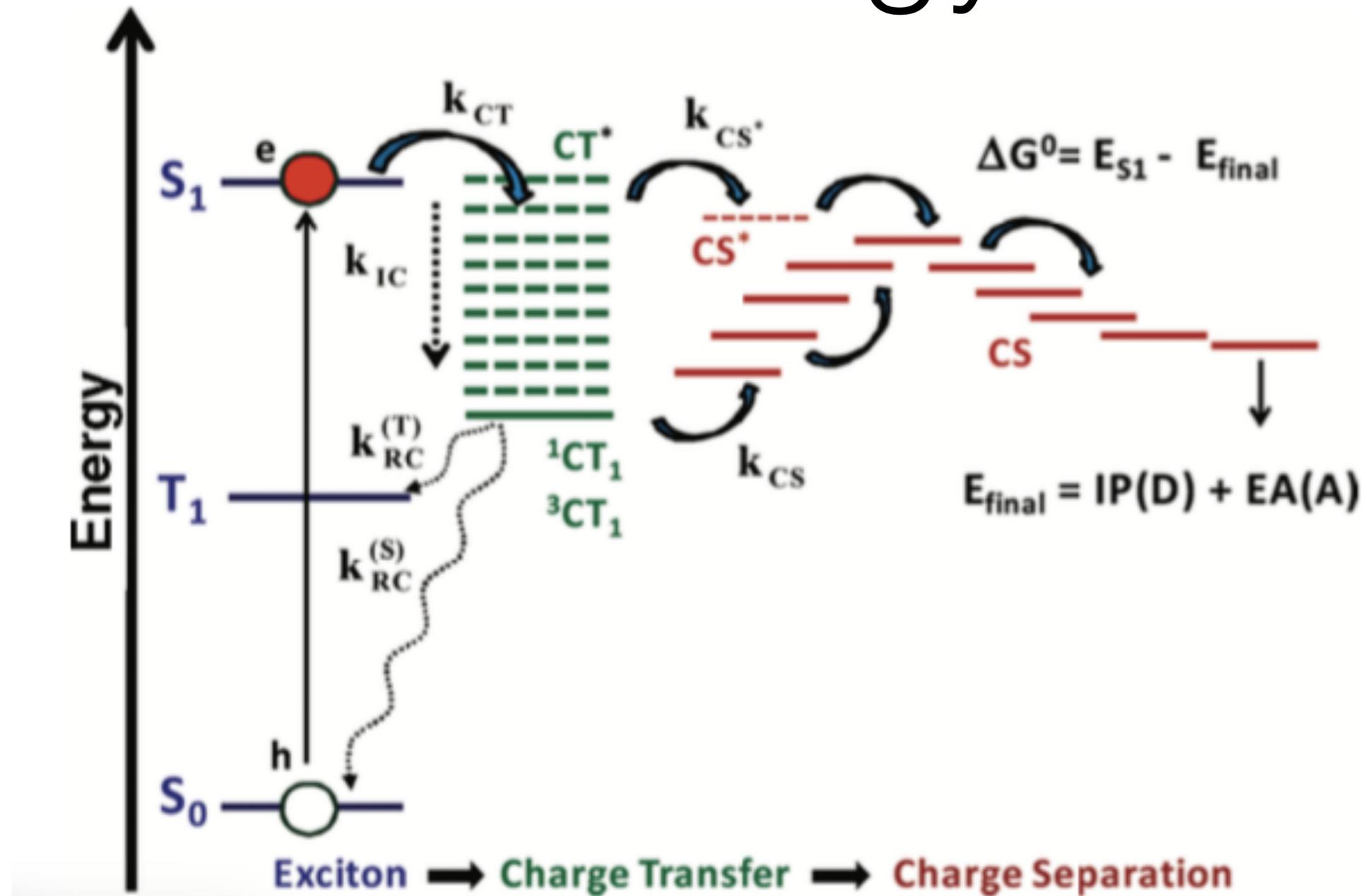
Mauer et.al. Adv. Funct. Mater. 2010, 20, 2085

Jenny Clark et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 206406 (2007)

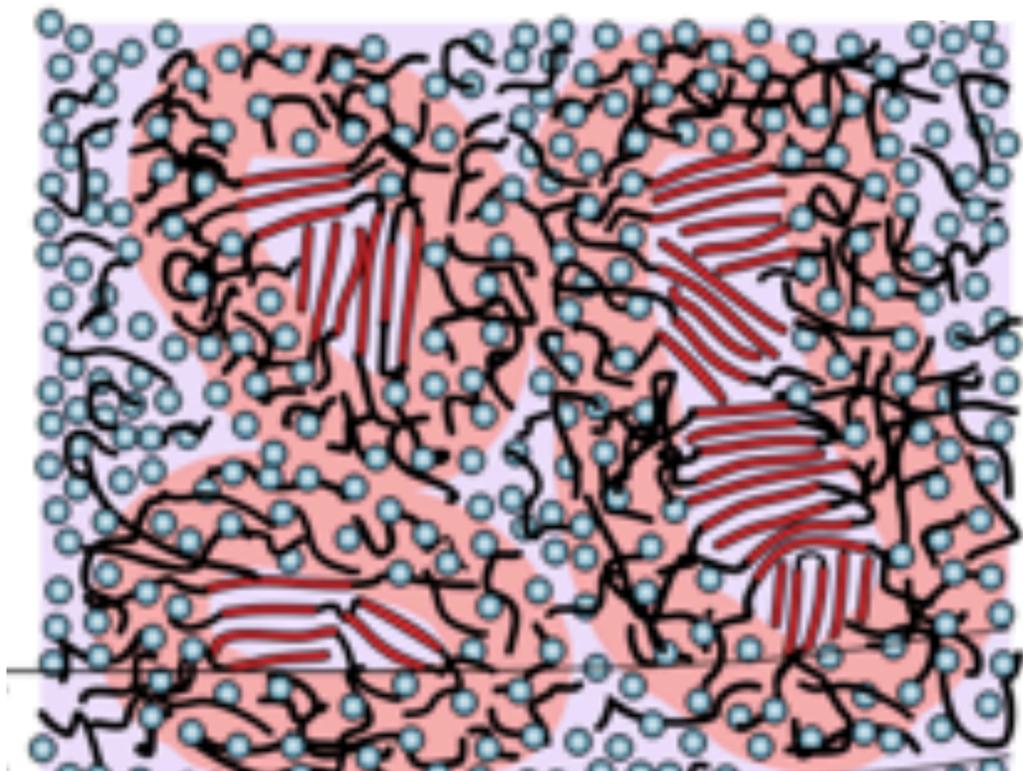
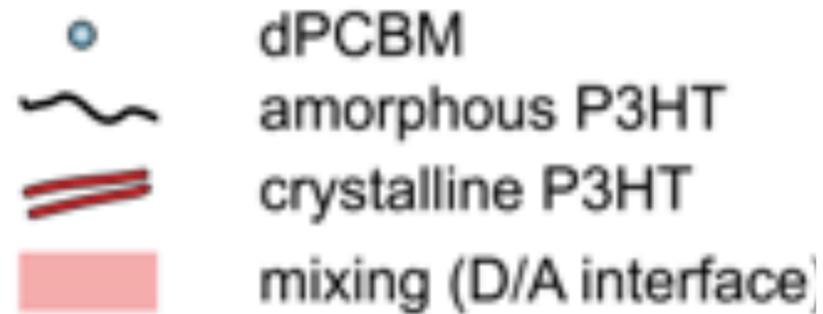
States vs Energy Levels



States vs Energy Levels



Complex Morphology

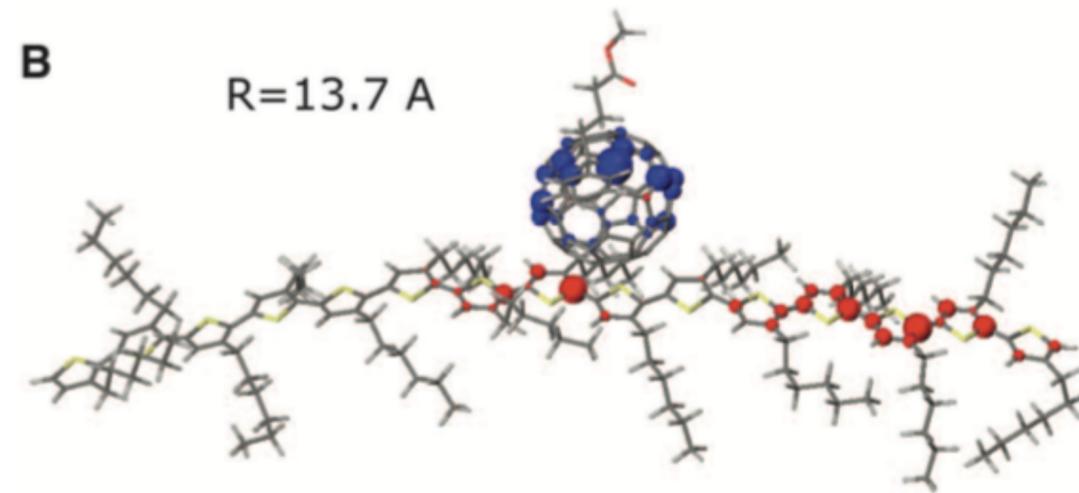
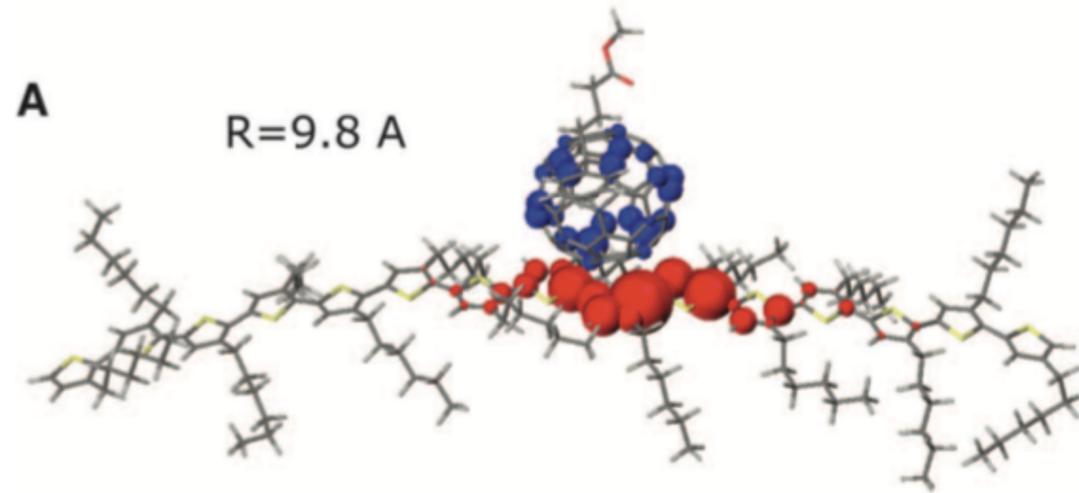


Need to think about potential for delocalization of electronic states in aggregated domains

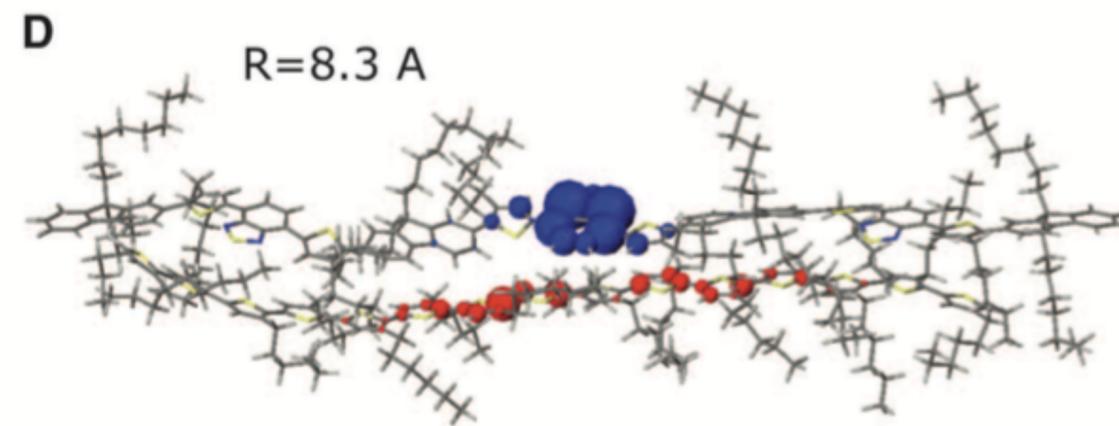
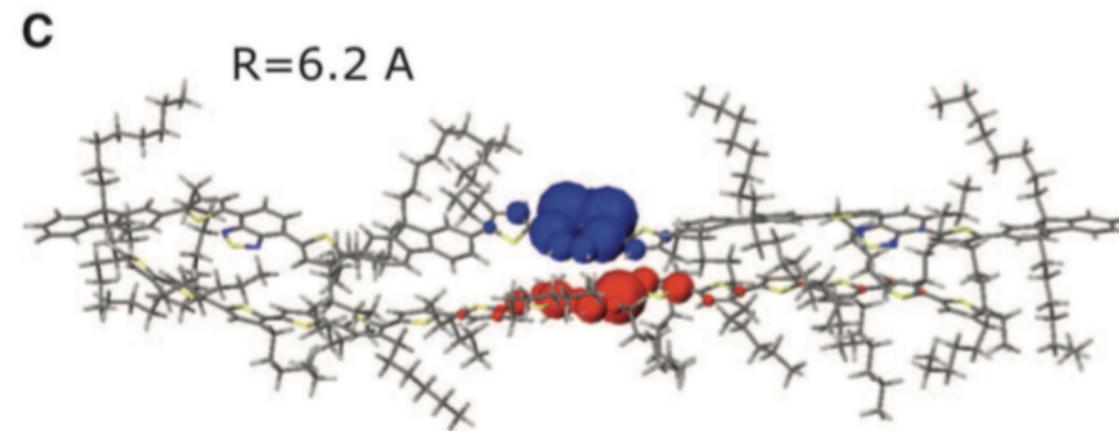
Can we control the microstructure?

What structure do we even want?

Delocalized States



P3HT/PCBM



P3HT/F8BT

Lowest CT State

delocalized
CT State

Delocalized States

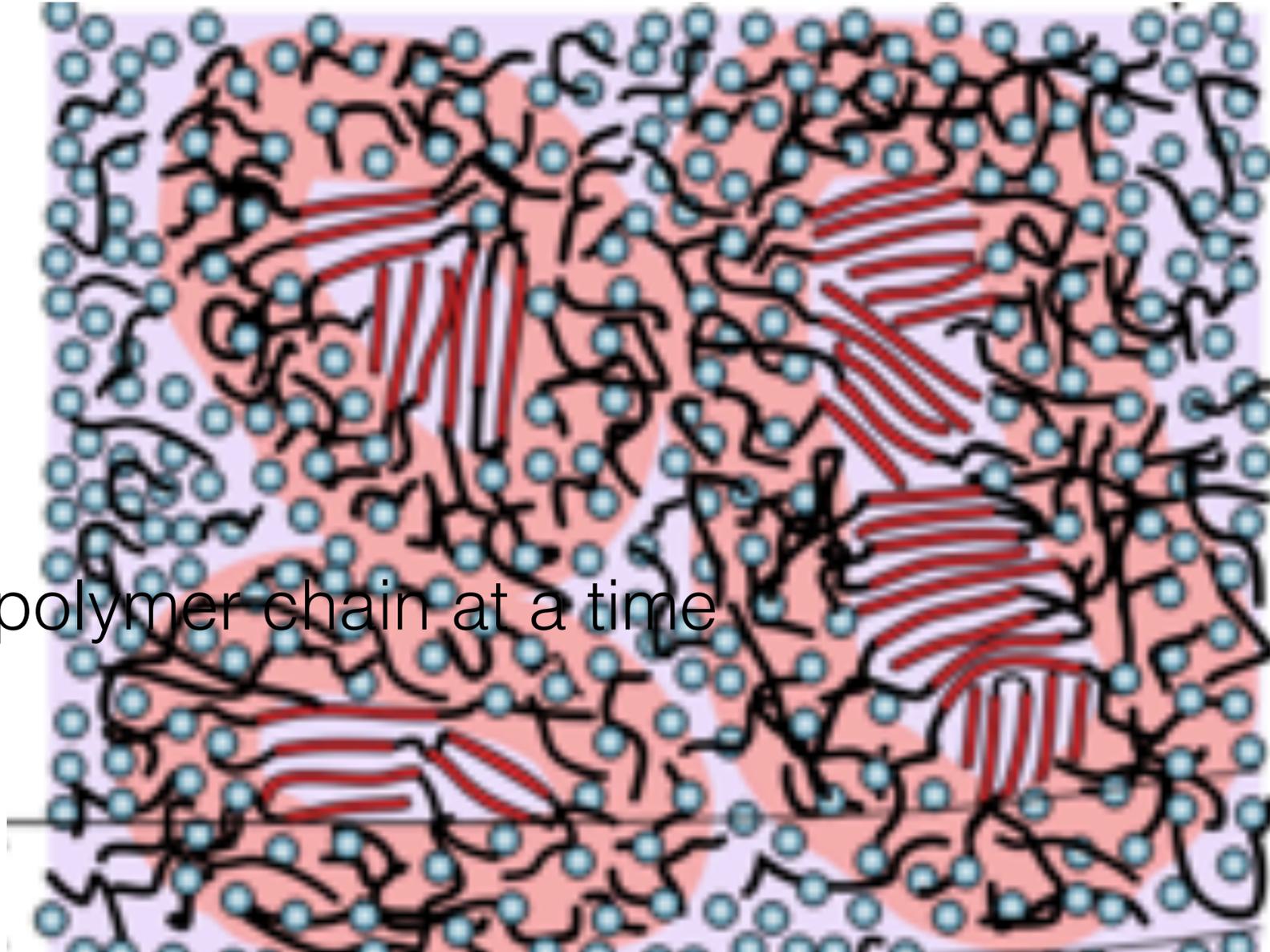
Delocalized states can greatly affect performance

May be critical for charge separation
allow for physical separation of charges
greatly increases DOS

Enhance Exciton Diffusion

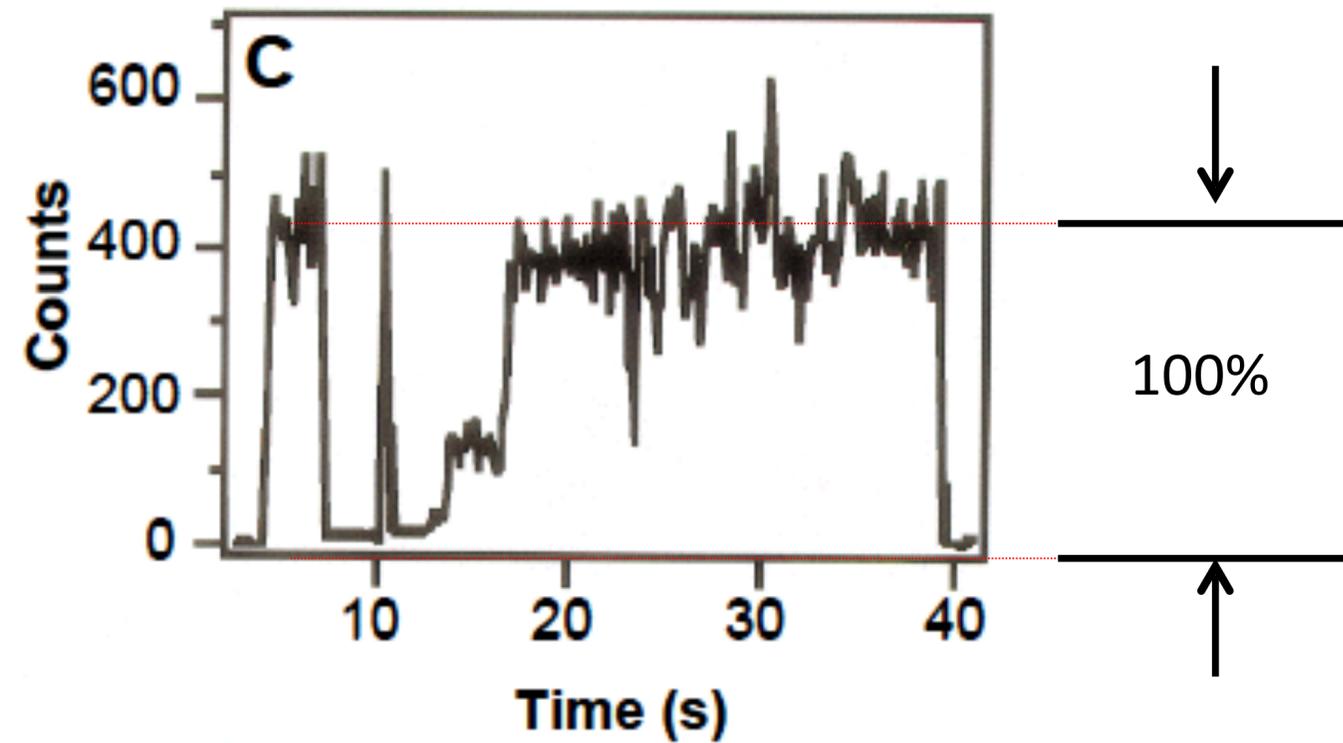
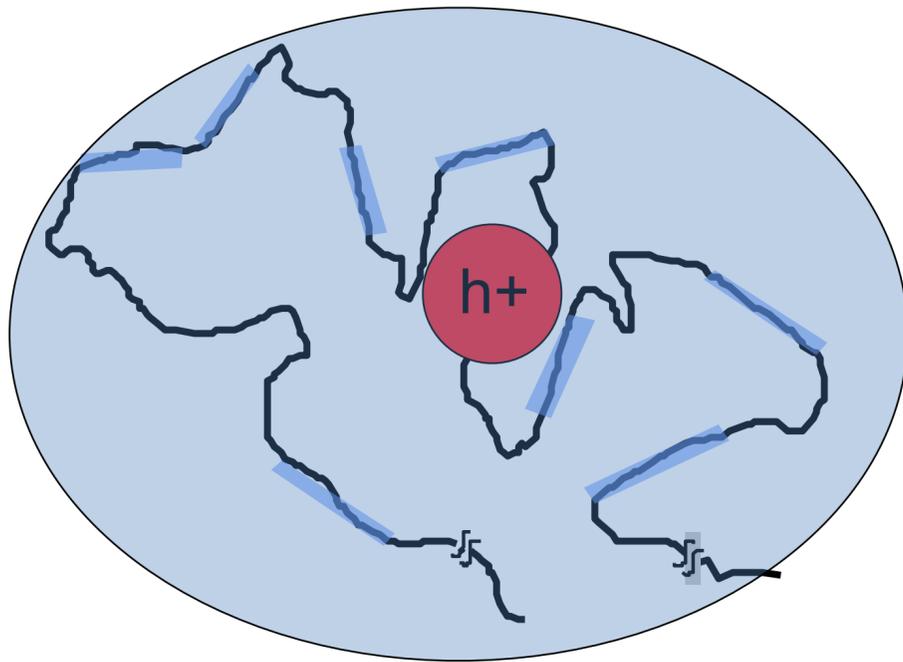
Enhance Charge Transport

Strip Everything Away



Look at one polymer chain at a time

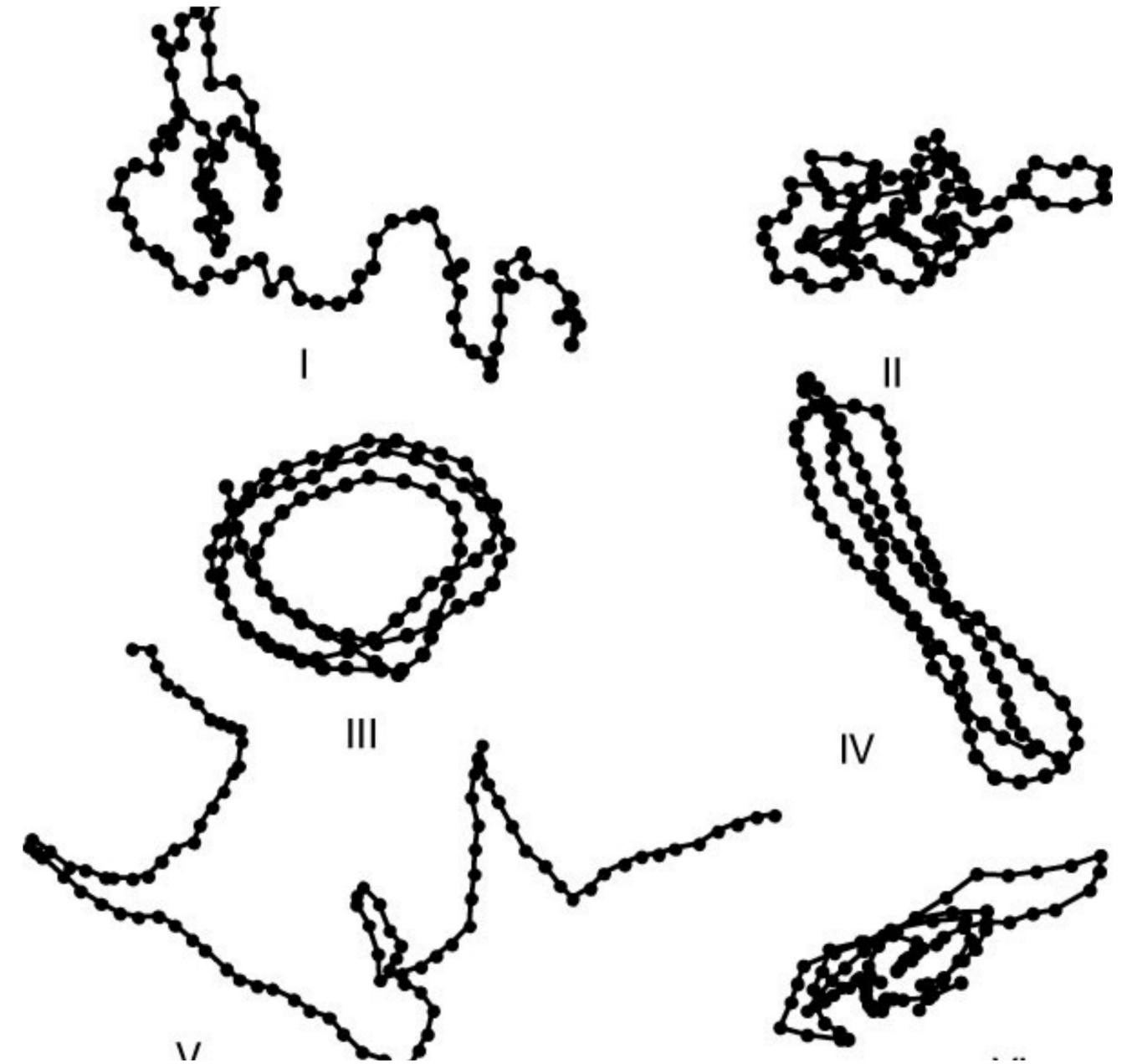
Blinking in Single Chains



Science **277**, 1074 (1997)

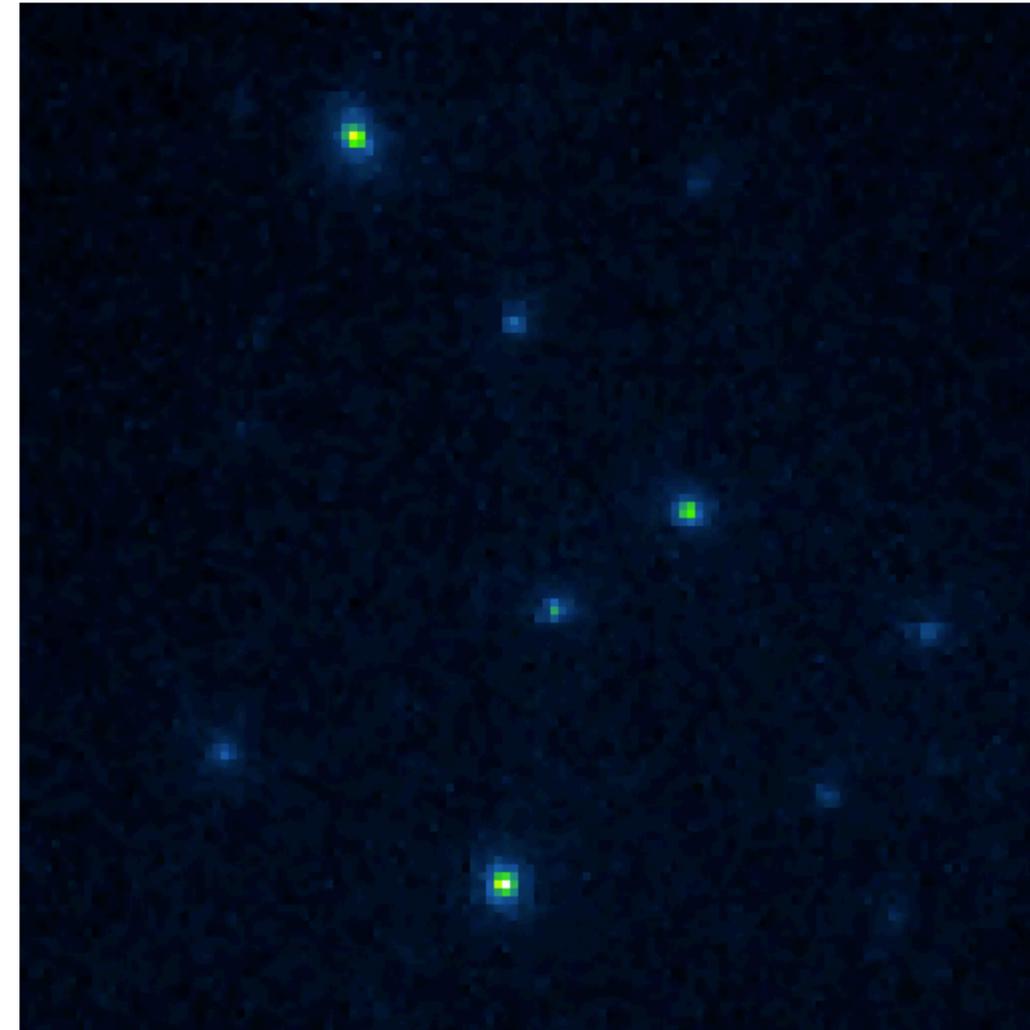
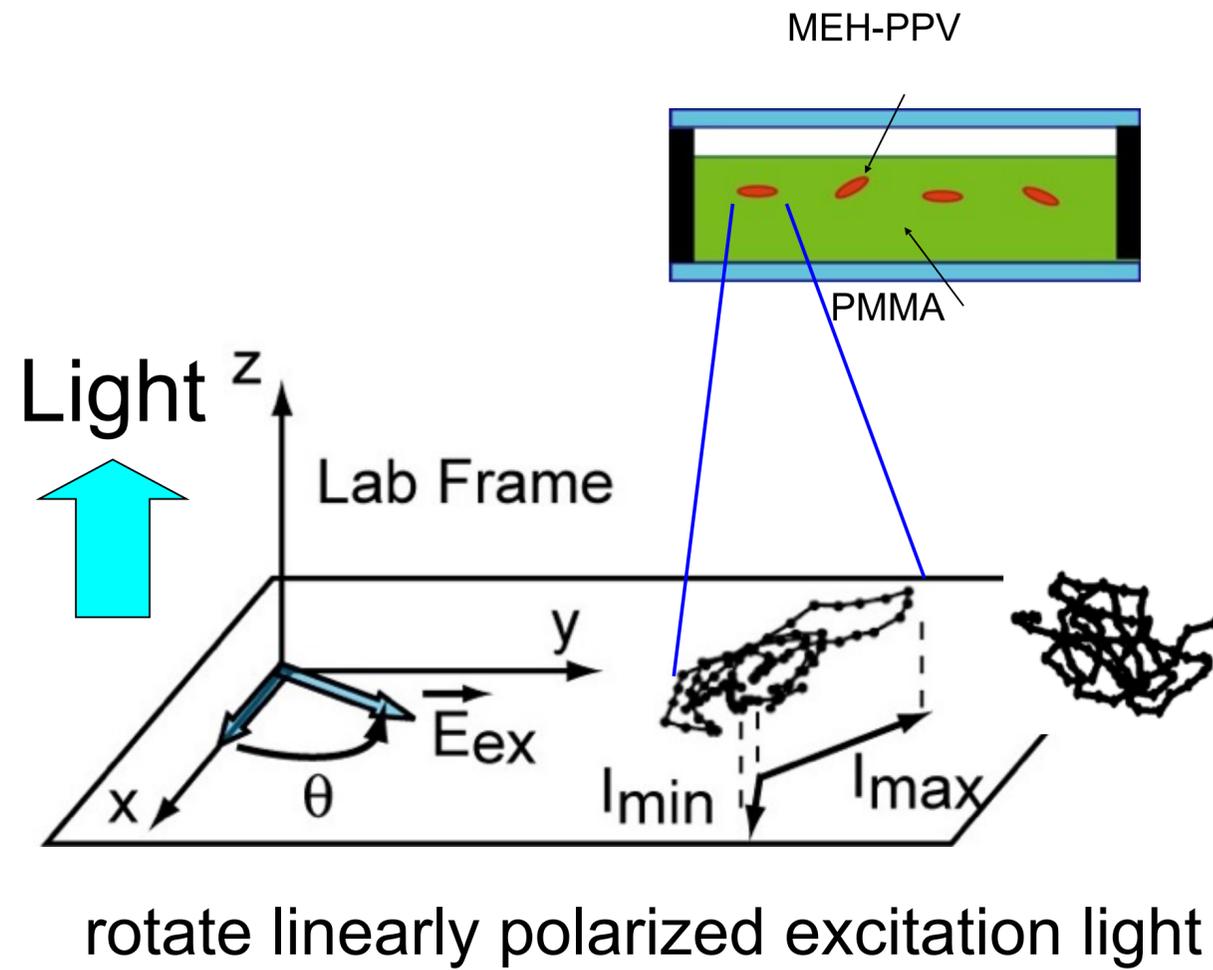
Chain Conformation

What is the conformation of the individual chains?



Rosky and Barbara
Nature 405, 1030-1033 (2000)

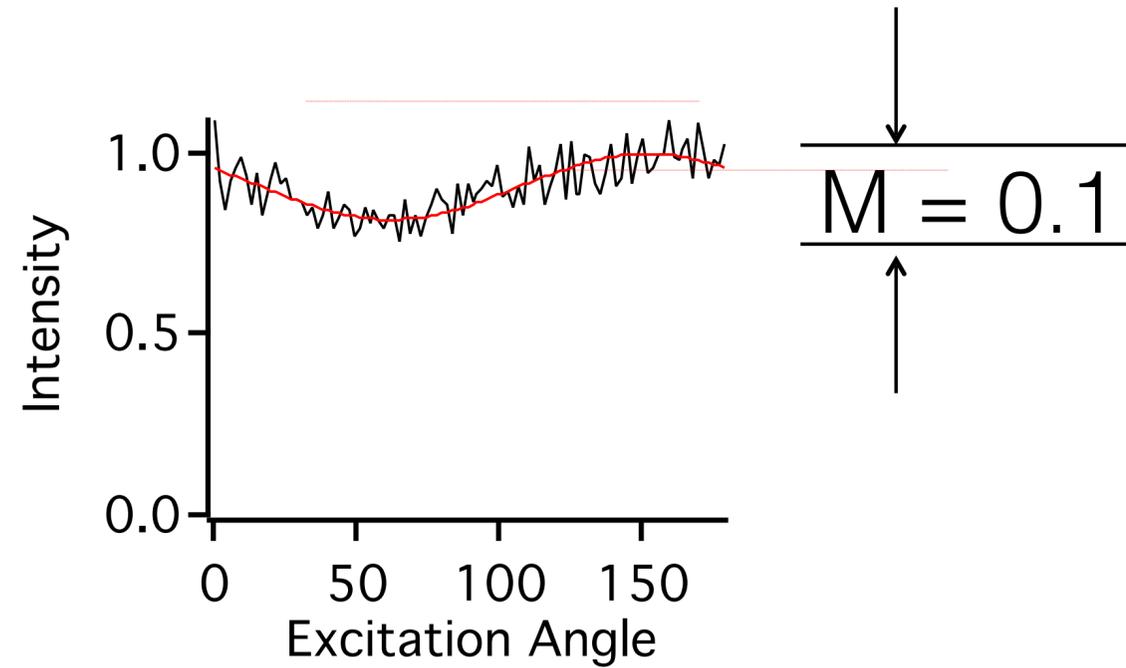
Probing single chain conformation



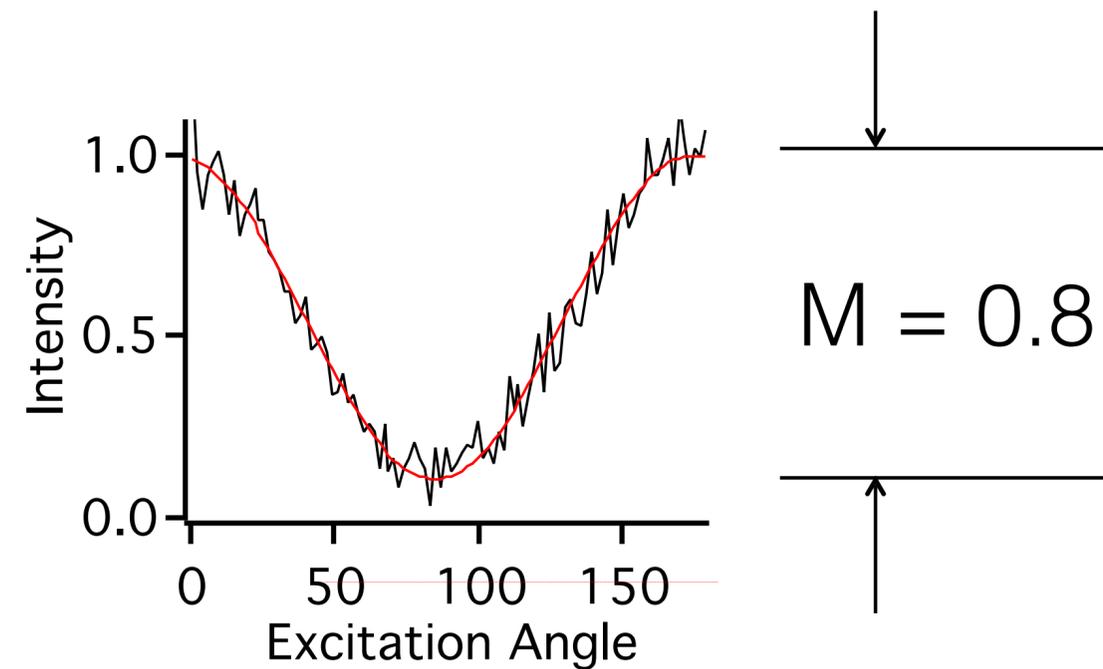
Modulation depth (M) represents the morphological order

Chain Conformations

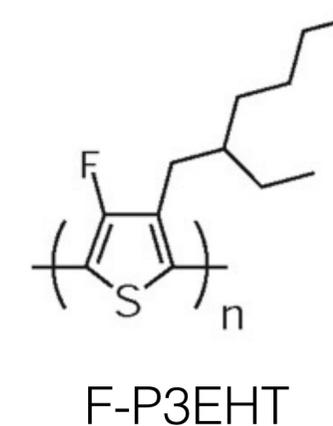
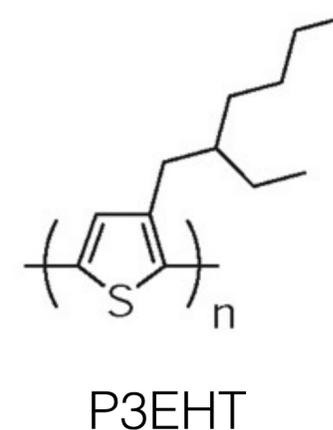
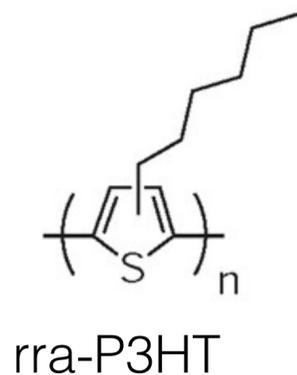
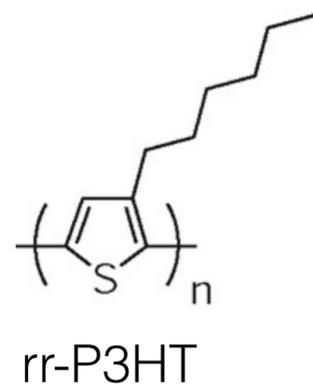
Isotropic



Anisotropic

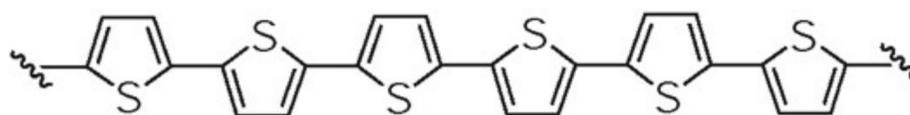


Look at single chains for a variety of thiophenes

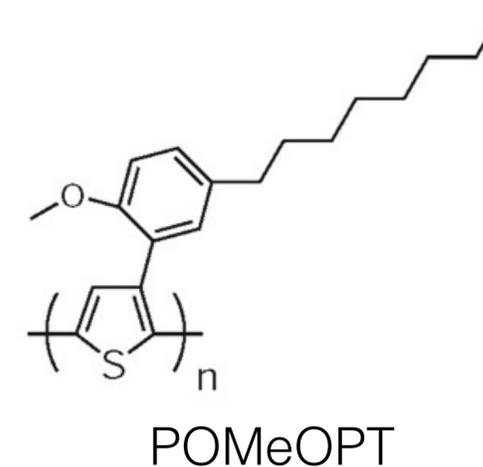
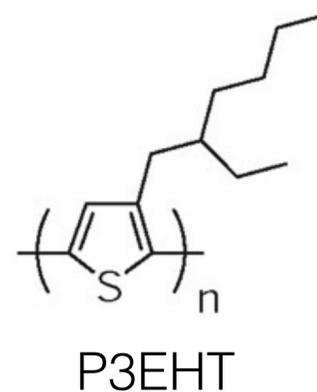
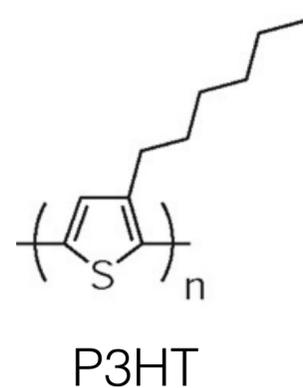


Arrangement of side-chain

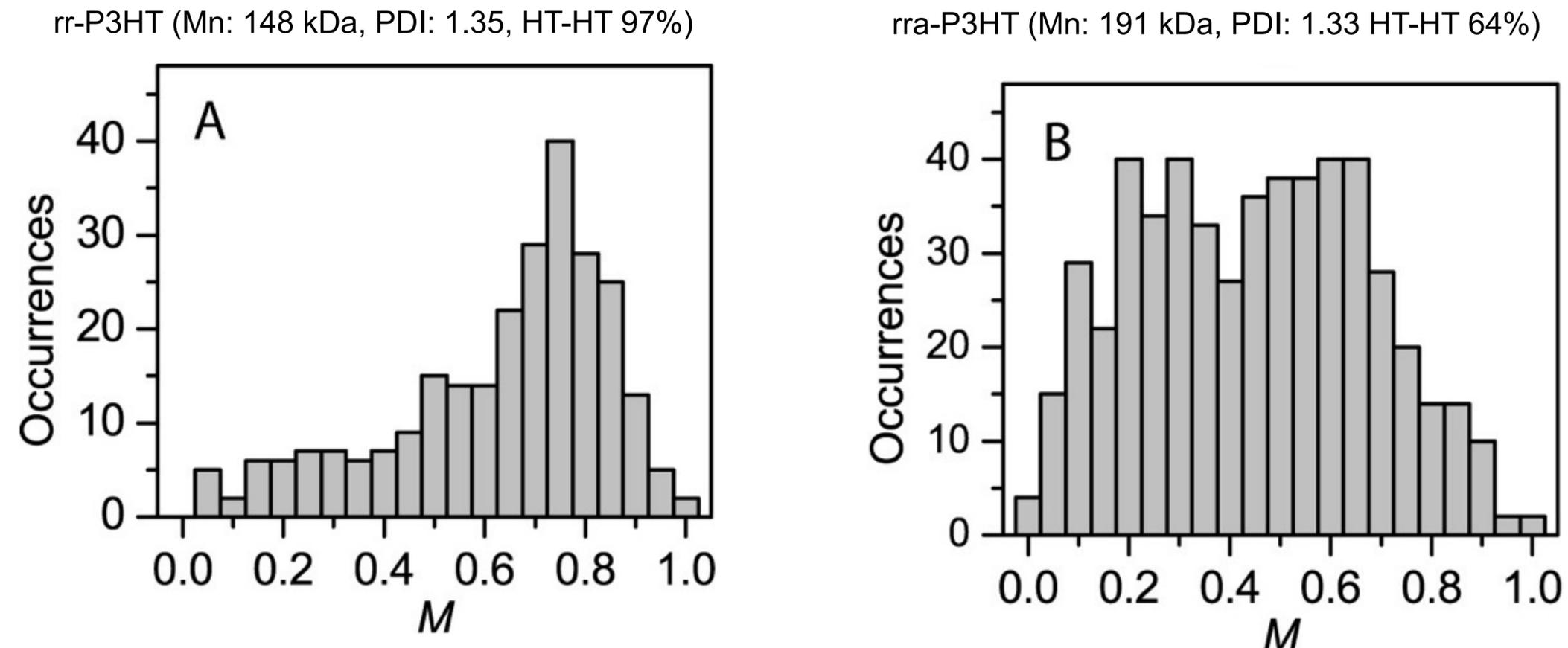
Backbone



Size of side-chain



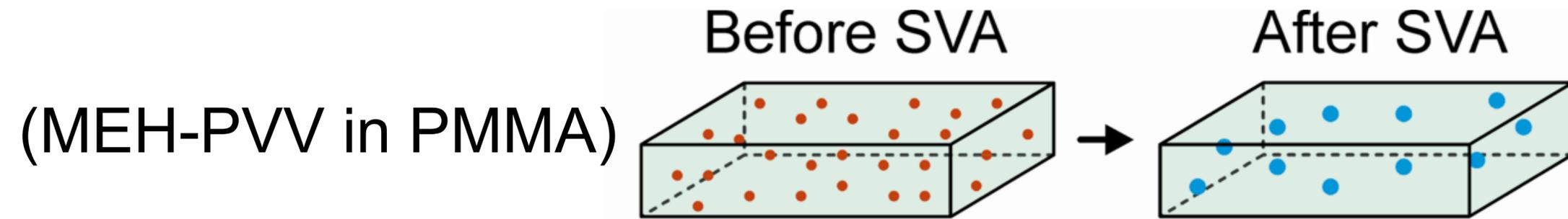
Effect of regioregularity on P3HT



Most of rr-P3HT chains fold into highly ordered conformation while rra-P3HT assumes a wide variety of conformations from isotropic to even anisotropic.

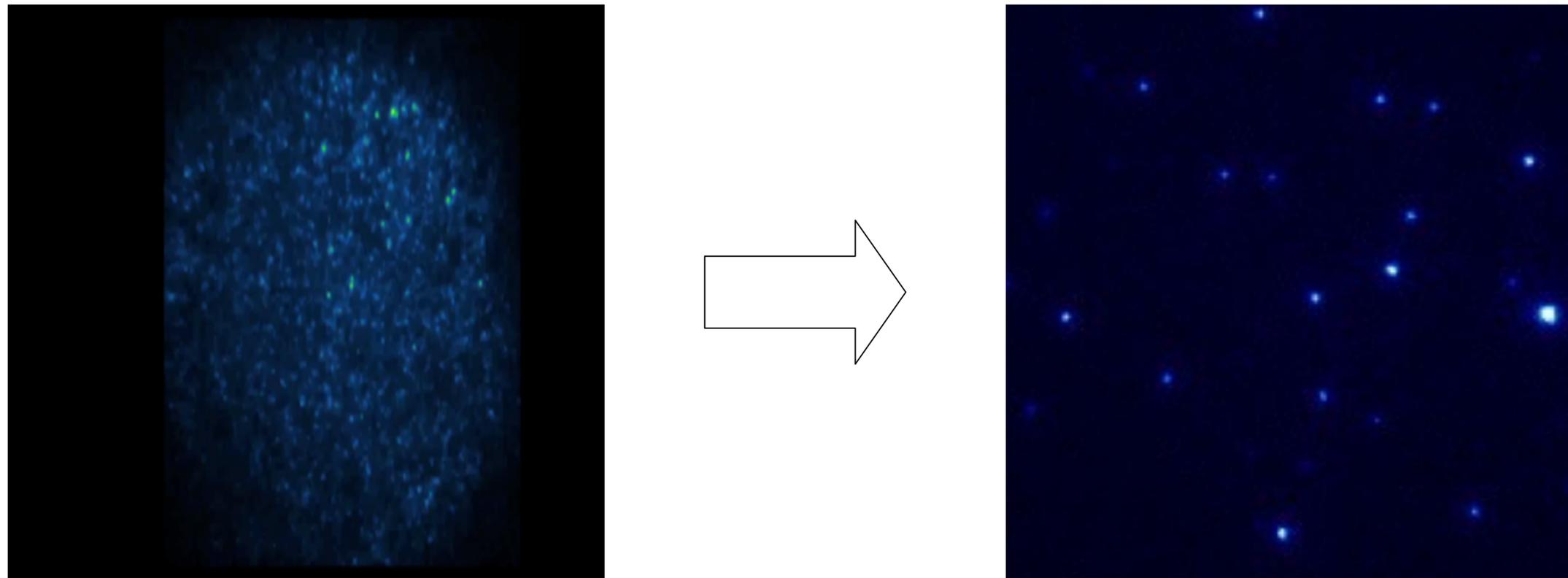
Side-chains do affect P3HT conformation even at single chain level

Forming aggregates with solvent vapor annealing



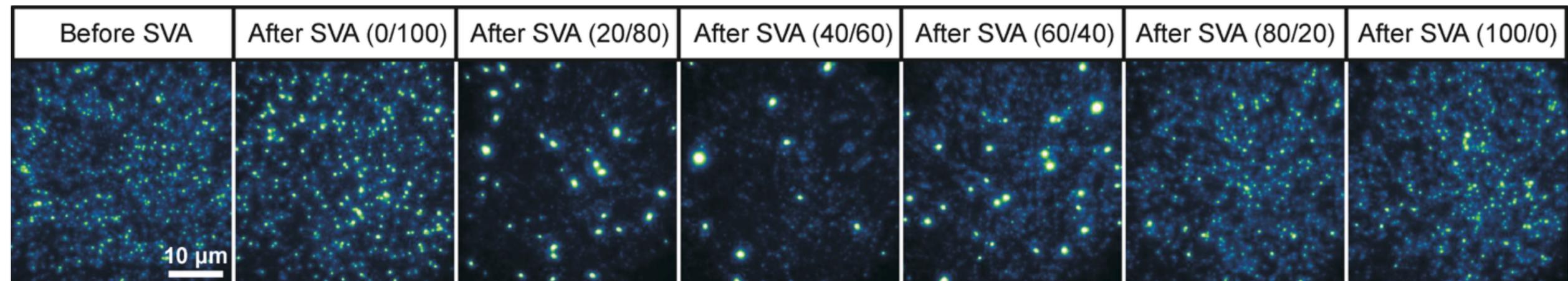
Careful choice of solvent makes molecules aggregate slowly

Solvent has to be good solvent for host matrix (PMMA) and bad solvent for MEH-PPV



Solvent Vapor Annealing to Control Size

Anneal with a mixture of good/bad solvent to change the saturation solubility



Increasing Size



Full soluble

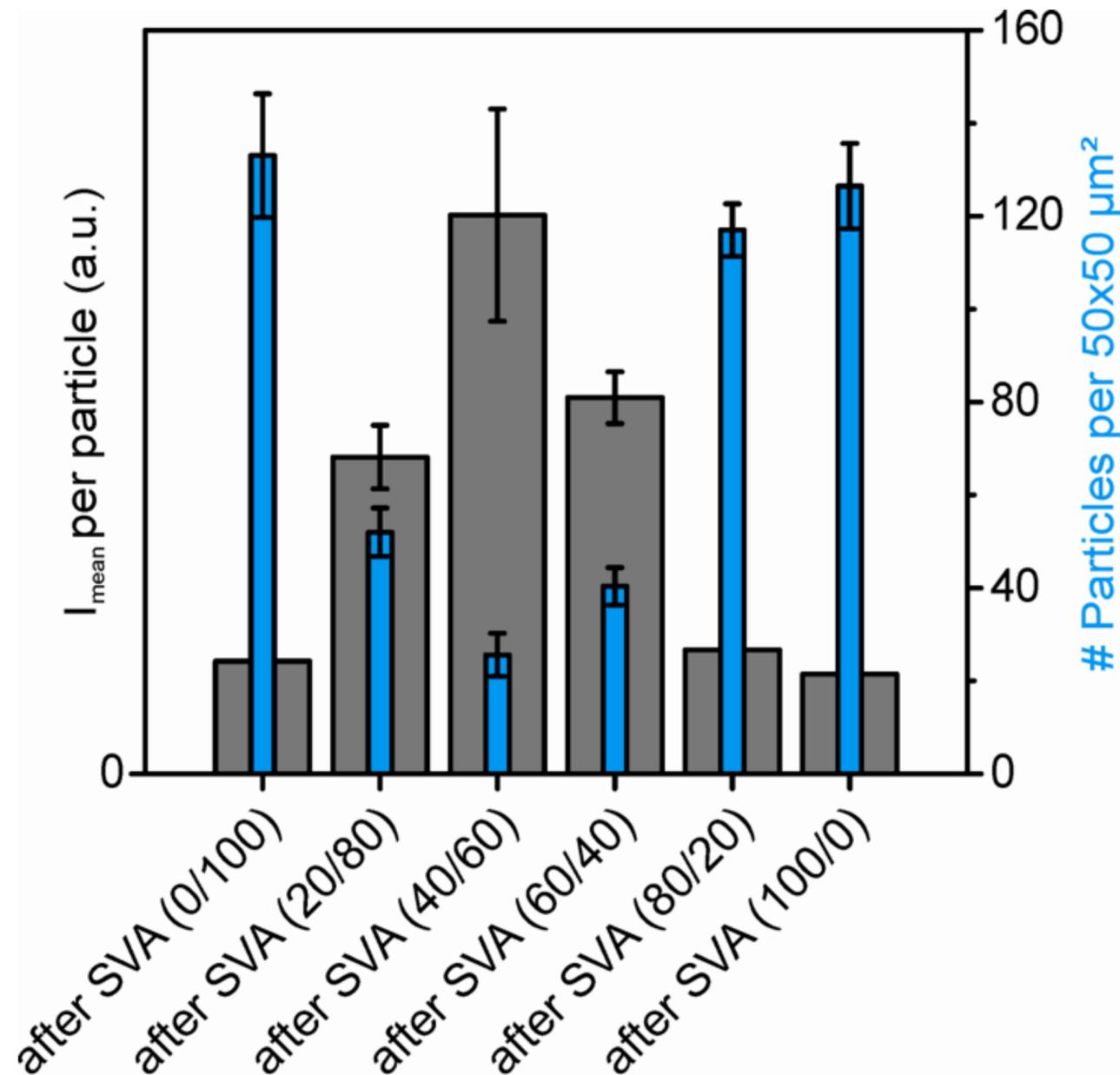
$$R_C = \left(\frac{2\sigma}{kT} \right) v \frac{C_\infty}{C - C_\infty} \quad \text{for } C > C_\infty$$

Nature Materials, 10, 942–946 (2011).

Self-assembly of aggregates via SVA

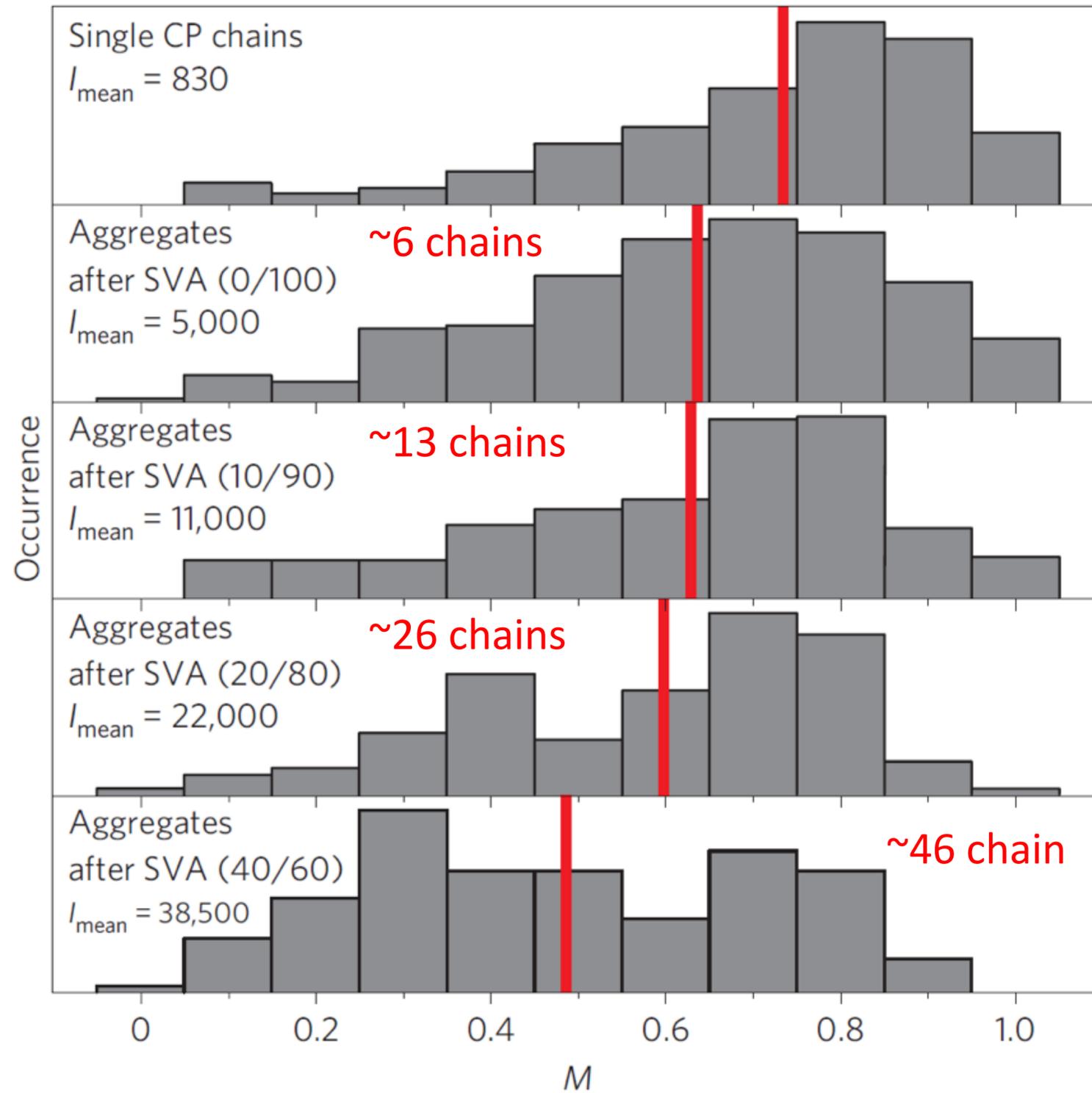
Aggregates are still diffraction limited!

⇒ Particle analysis with an intensity threshold above single CP chains



- stable aggregates up to 40/60 chloroform/acetone
- anti-correlation between # particles and brightness

Modulation depth histogram of aggregates



Bad -> Good Solvent
After 30 min SVA

26x brighter compared to single chain (830 kDa)
⇒ 22 MDa
⇒ 45,000 nm³ ordered domains

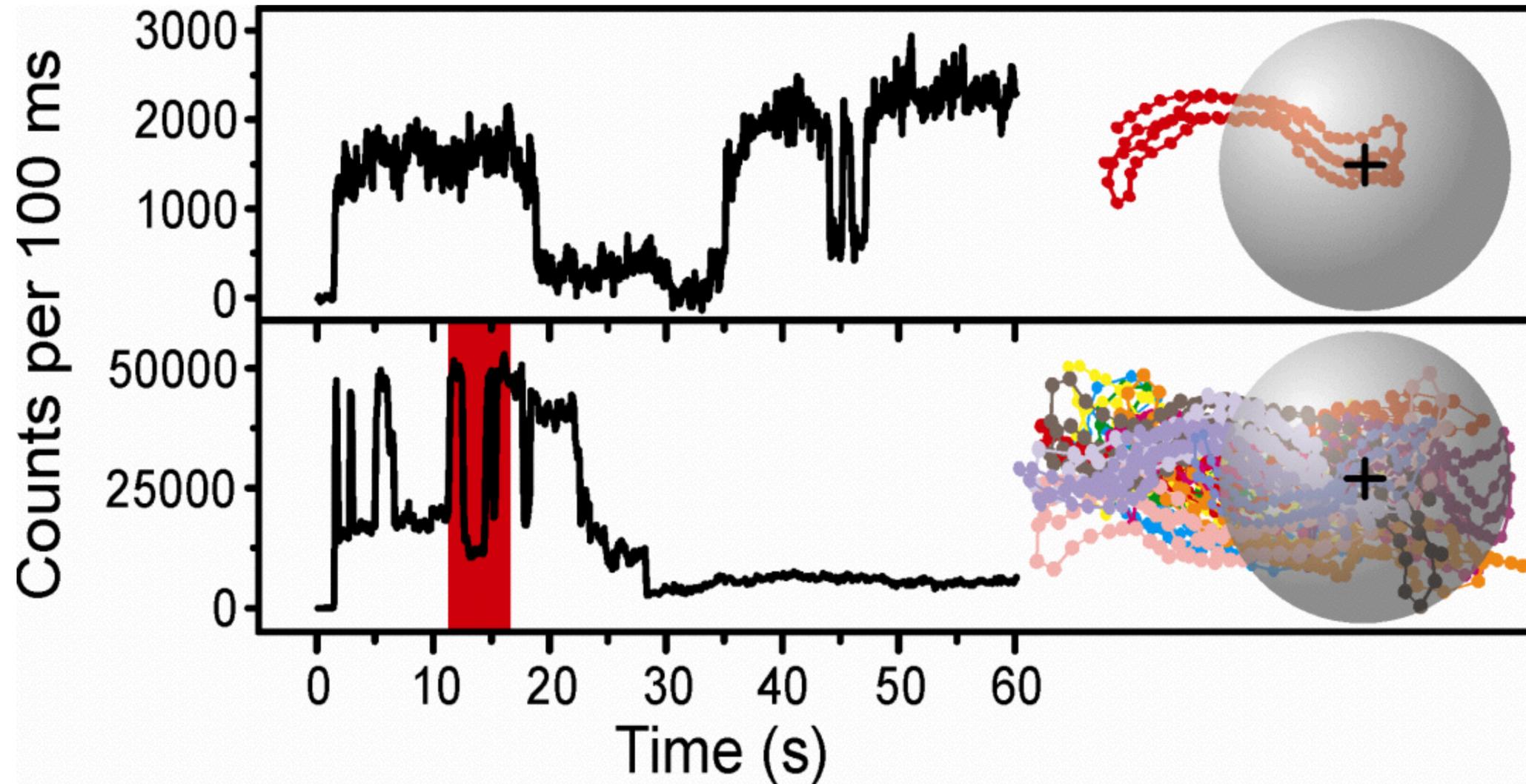
Observation of fluorescence blinking from Aggregates



After SVA (40/60)

~46 chains

Observation of fluorescence blinking from Aggregates

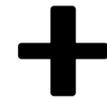


Intensity jumps up to 33,000 counts (830 kDa single chain = 1,500 – 2,000 counts)
⇒ One quencher can quench up to many chains simultaneously (here ~ 20 MDa)

Long-range energy transfer in aggregates

Excitation anisotropy

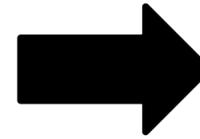
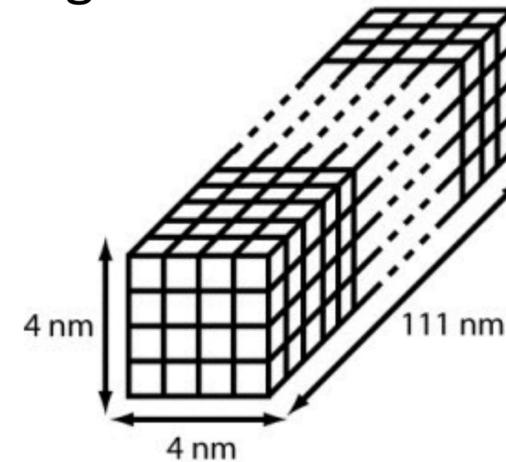
Adachi, T. et al. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **114**, 20896-20902 (2010)



Centroid displacement

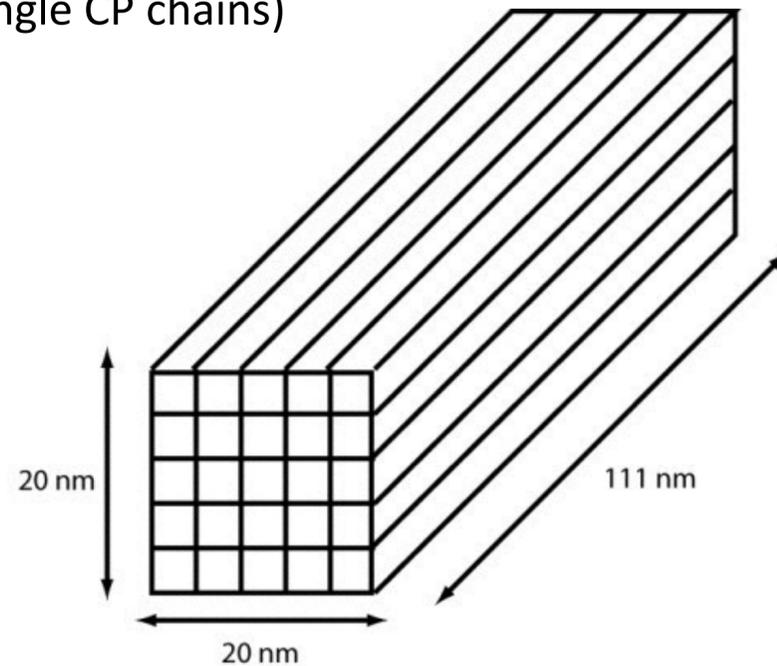
Bolinger, J.C. et al. *Science* **331**, 565-567 (2011)

Single chain is Rod-like shape



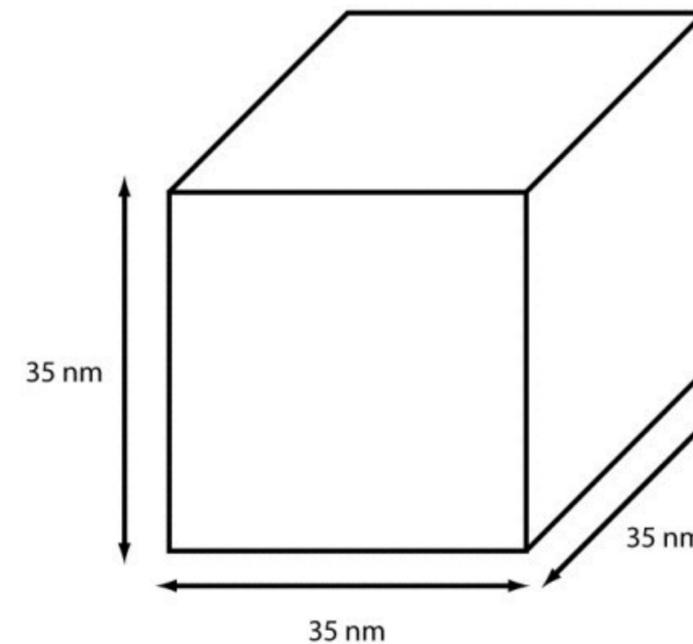
Case 1: Anisotropic aggregates

(smallest surface area without refolding of single CP chains)

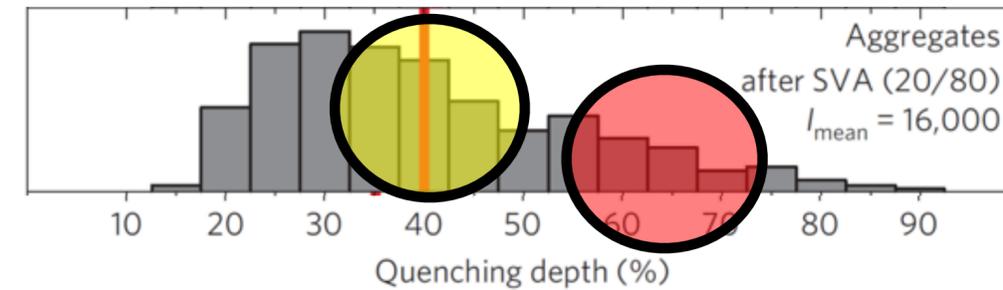


Case 2: Isotropic aggregates

(smallest surface area with refolding of single CP chains)

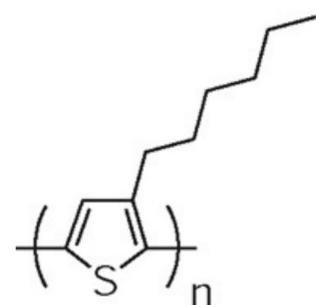


Long-range energy transfer in aggregates

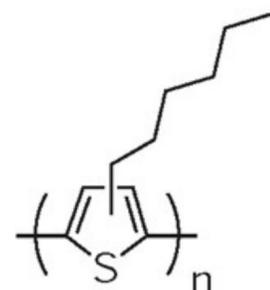


R_0 (nm)	<Quenching depth> (%) Single chain	<Quenching depth> (%) Anisotropic Aggregate	<Quenching depth> (%) Isotropic Aggregate
10	17	7	9
15	26	17	23
20	34	27	41
25	41	36	58
30	48	44	73
35	54	51	83
40	60	58	90
45	65	63	94
50	70	68	97
55	74	73	98
60	78	77	99

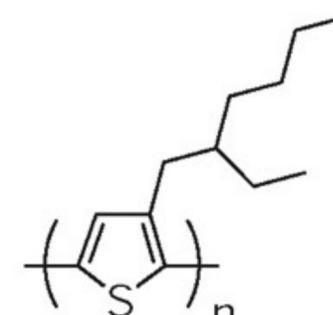
Look at single chains for a variety of thiophenes



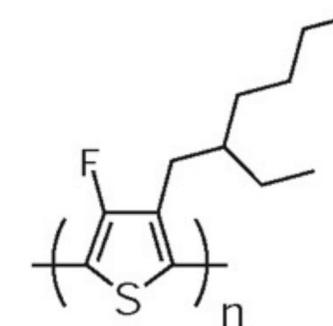
rr-P3HT



rra-P3HT



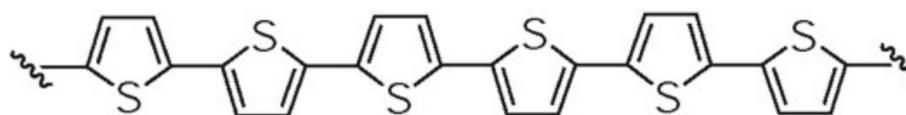
P3EHT



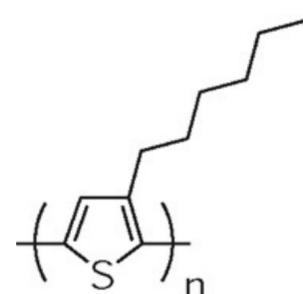
F-P3EHT

Arrangement of side-chain

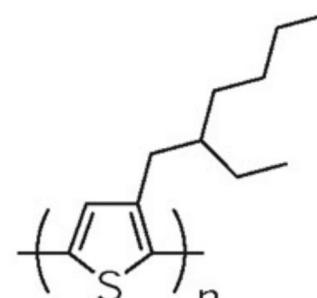
Backbone



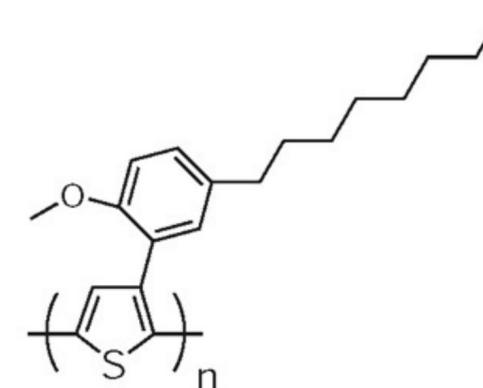
Size of side-chain



P3HT

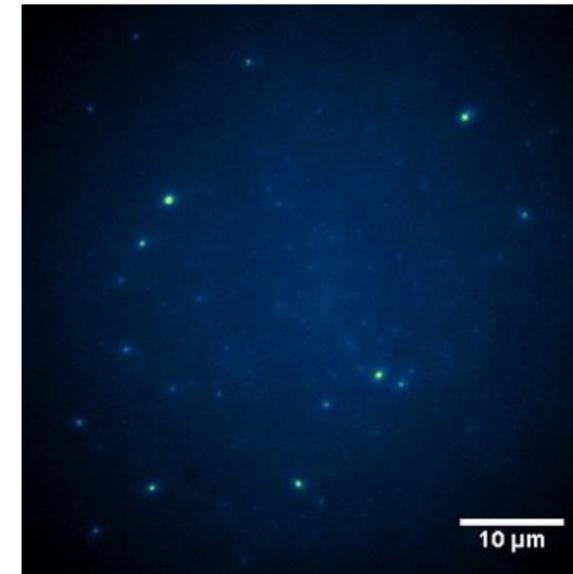
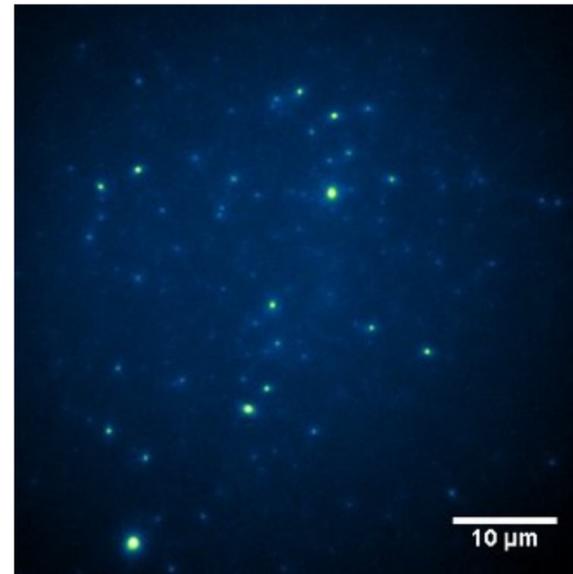
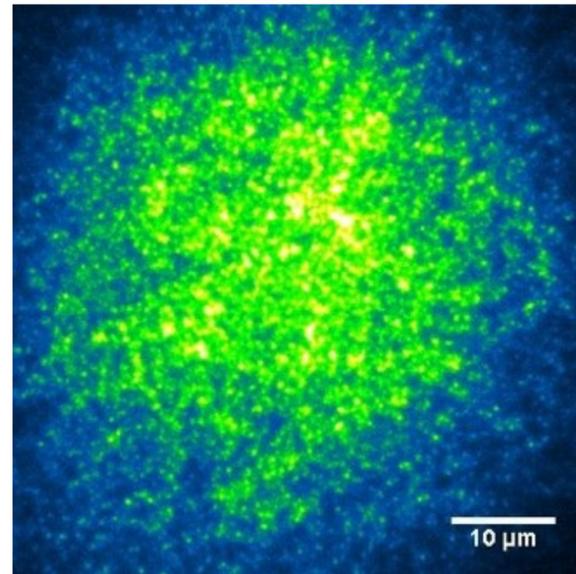


P3EHT



POMeOPT

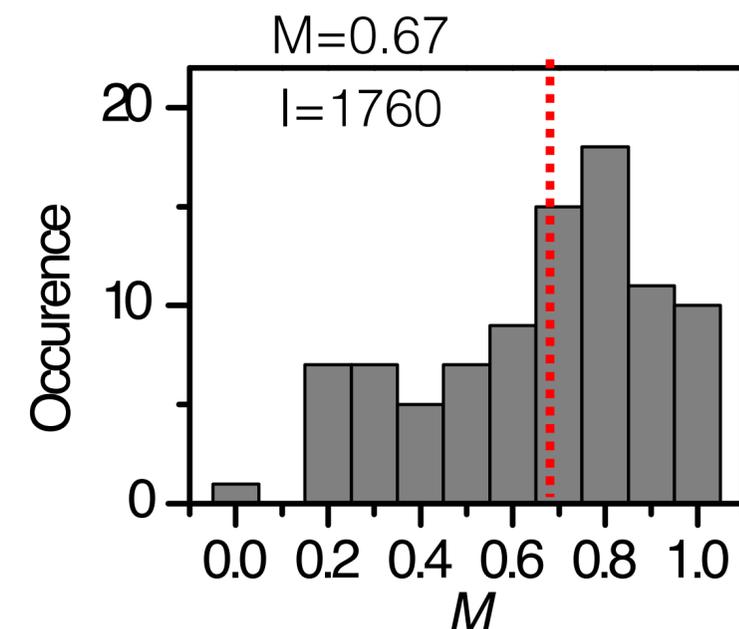
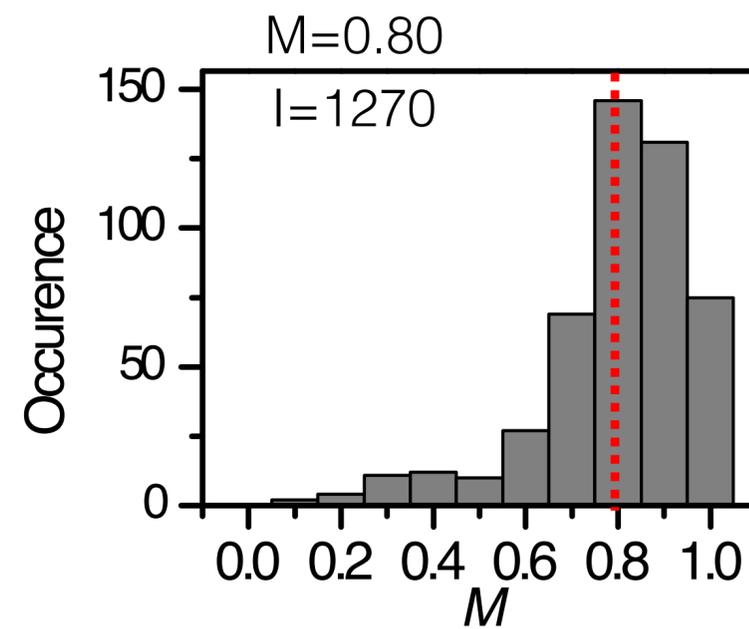
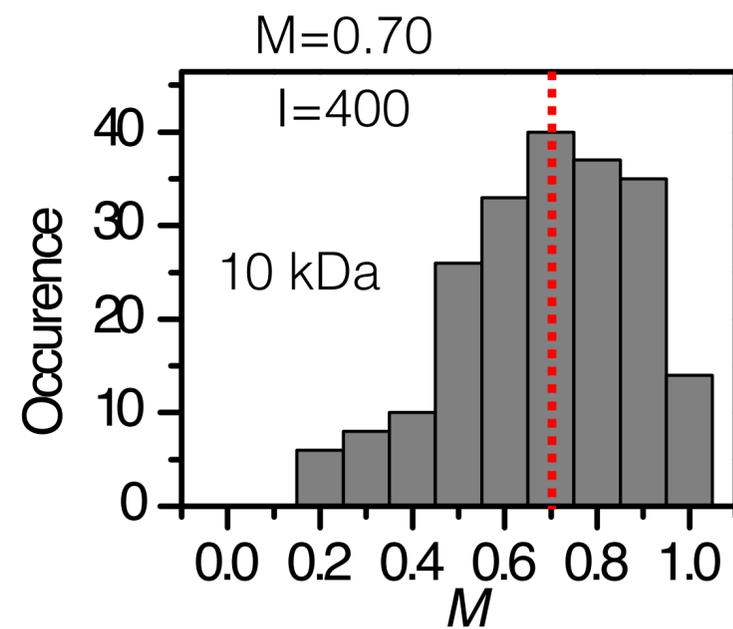
rr-P3HT aggregates



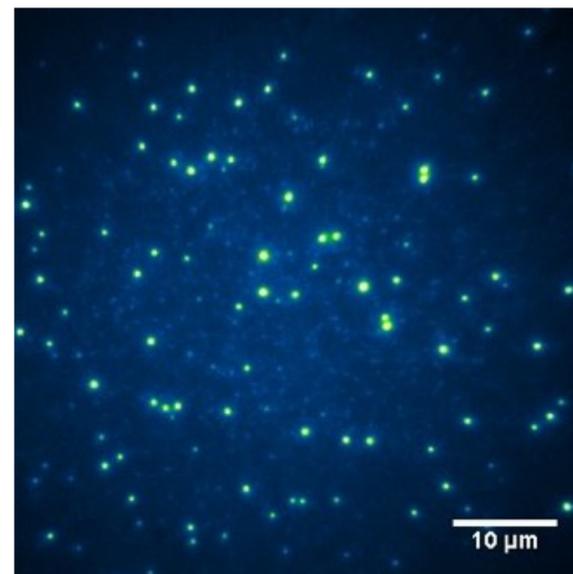
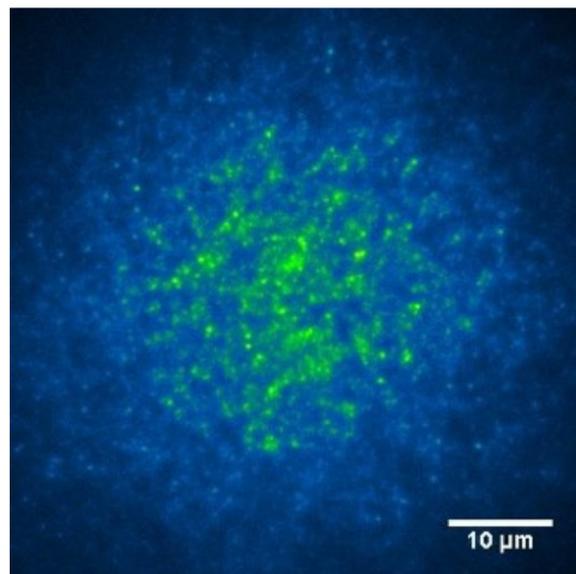
Before SVA (single chains)

100-chain

330-chain

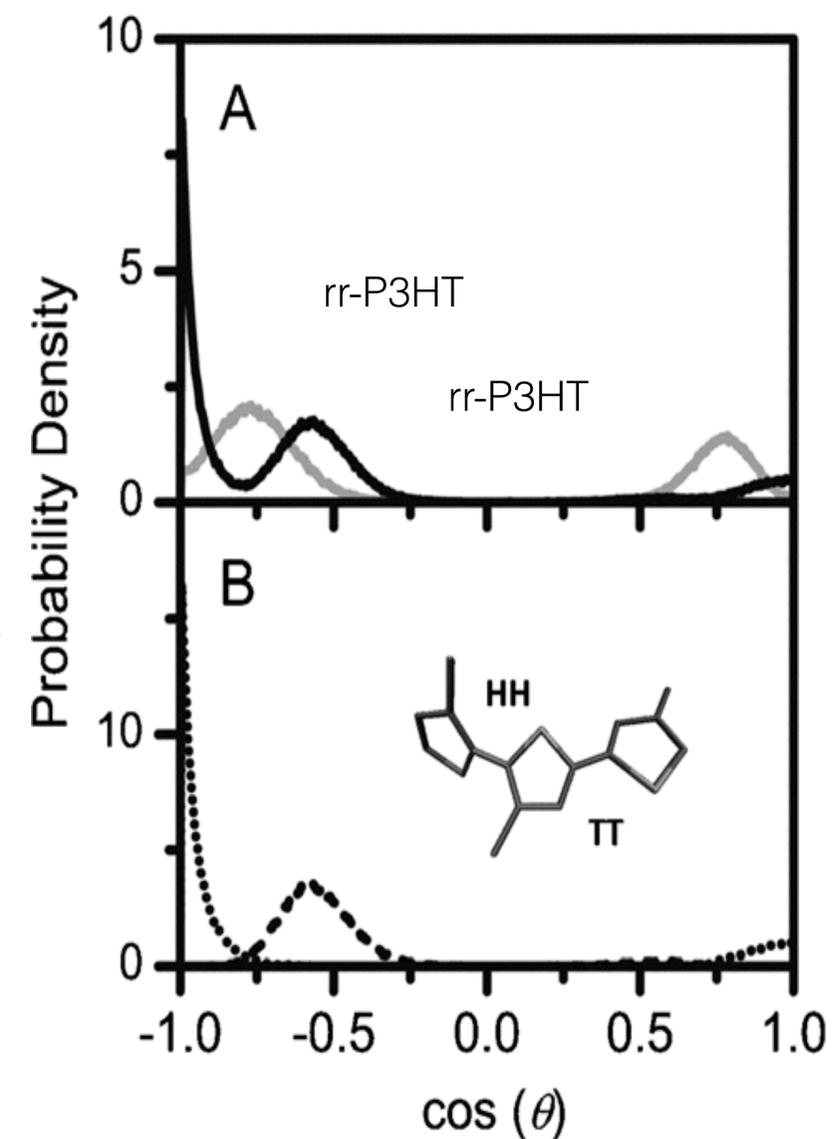
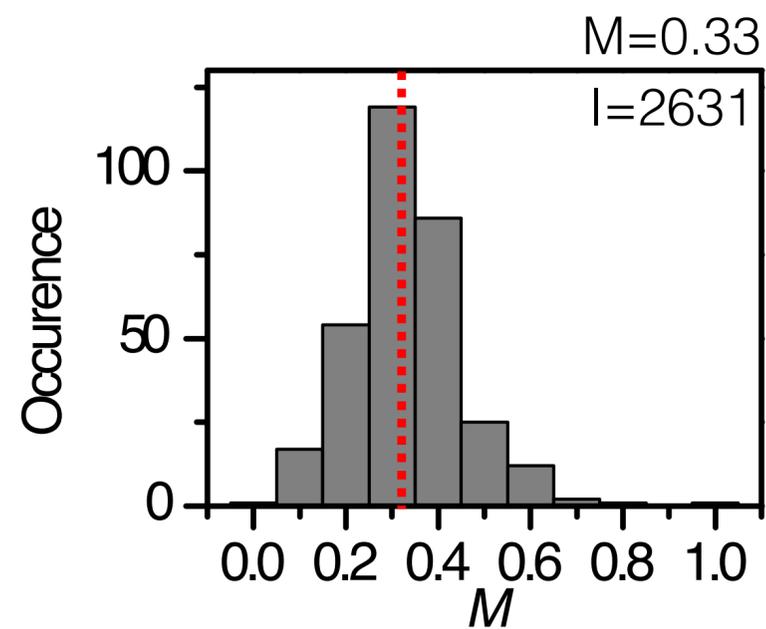
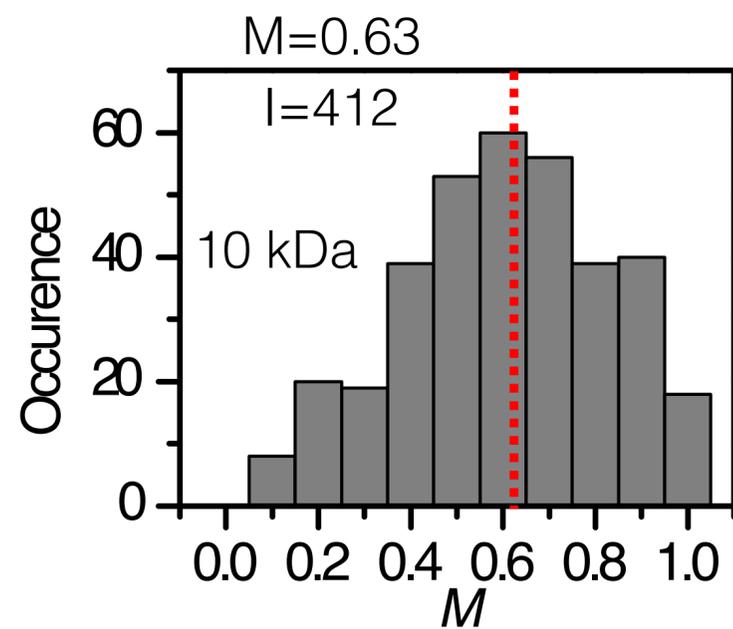


rra-P3HT aggregates



Before SVA (single chains)

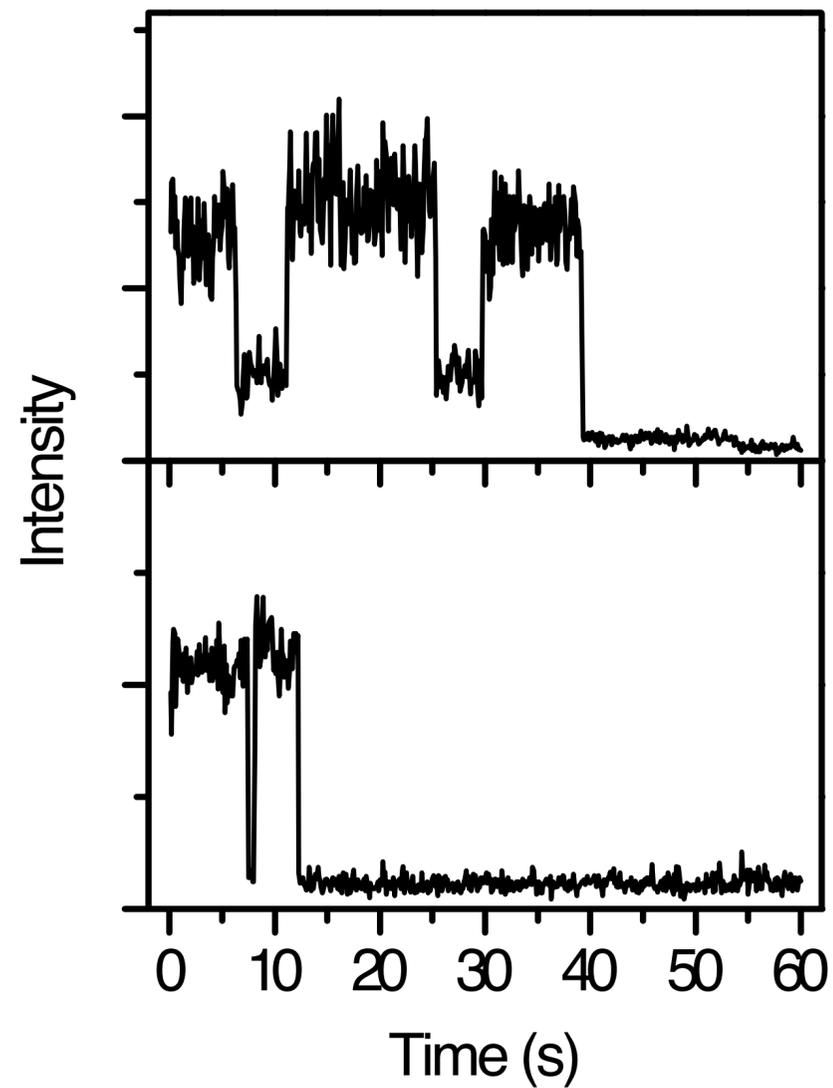
6-chain



Z. Hu, et al, ChemPhysChem, 2013

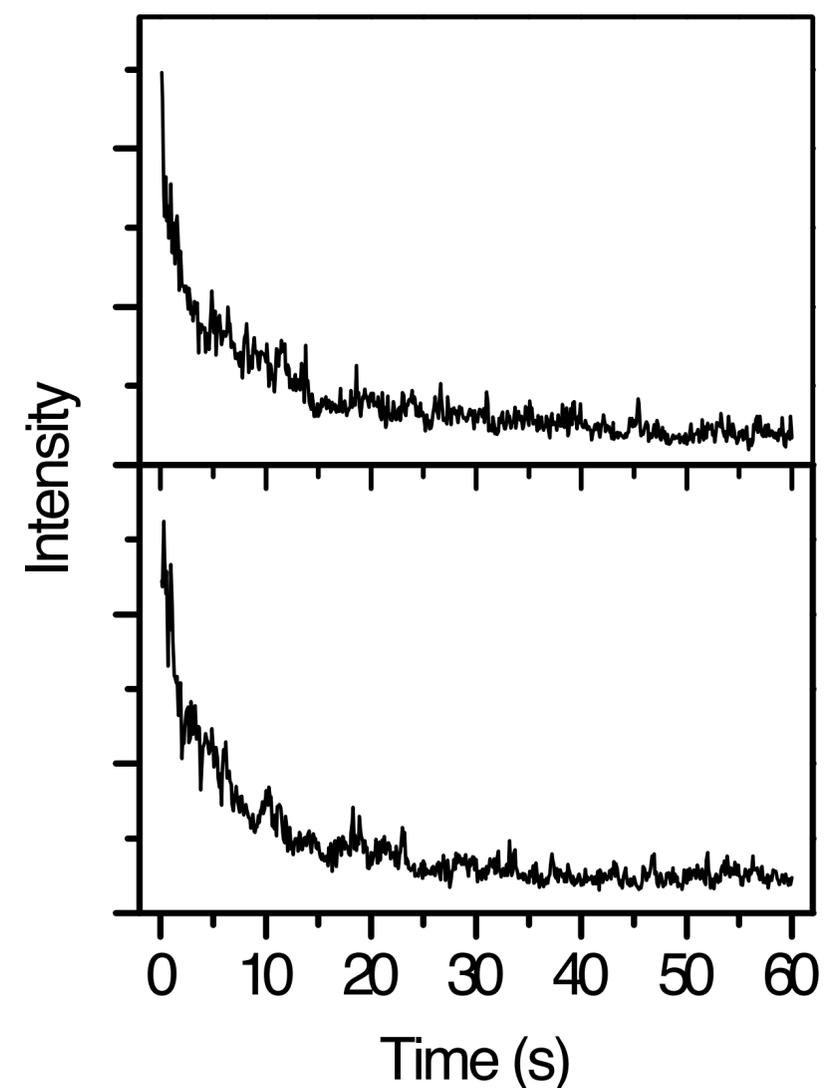
Interchain order affects blinking (energy transfer)

100-chain rr-P3HT
aggregates



Stochastic jumps
Large fraction of intensity

6-chain rra-P3HT
aggregates

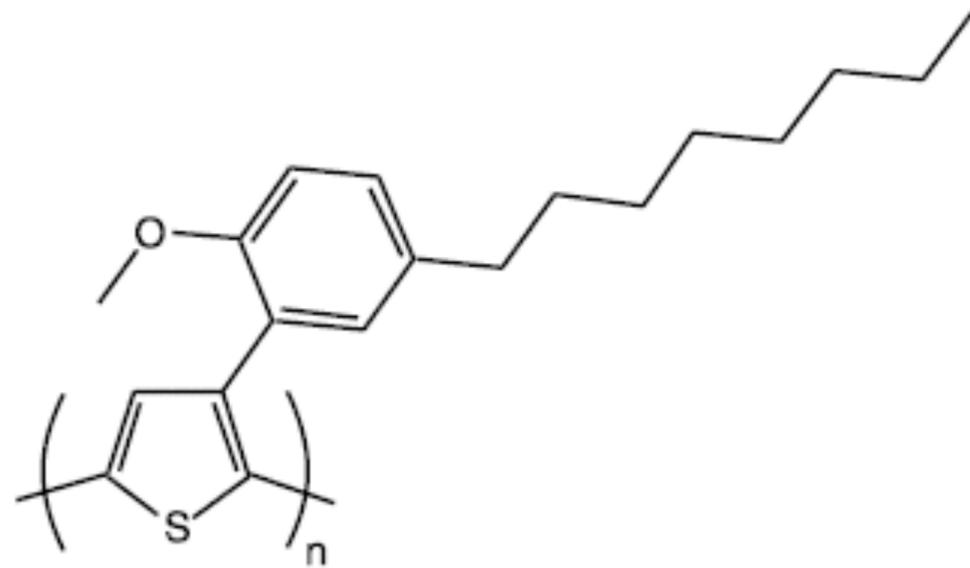


No stochastic behavior

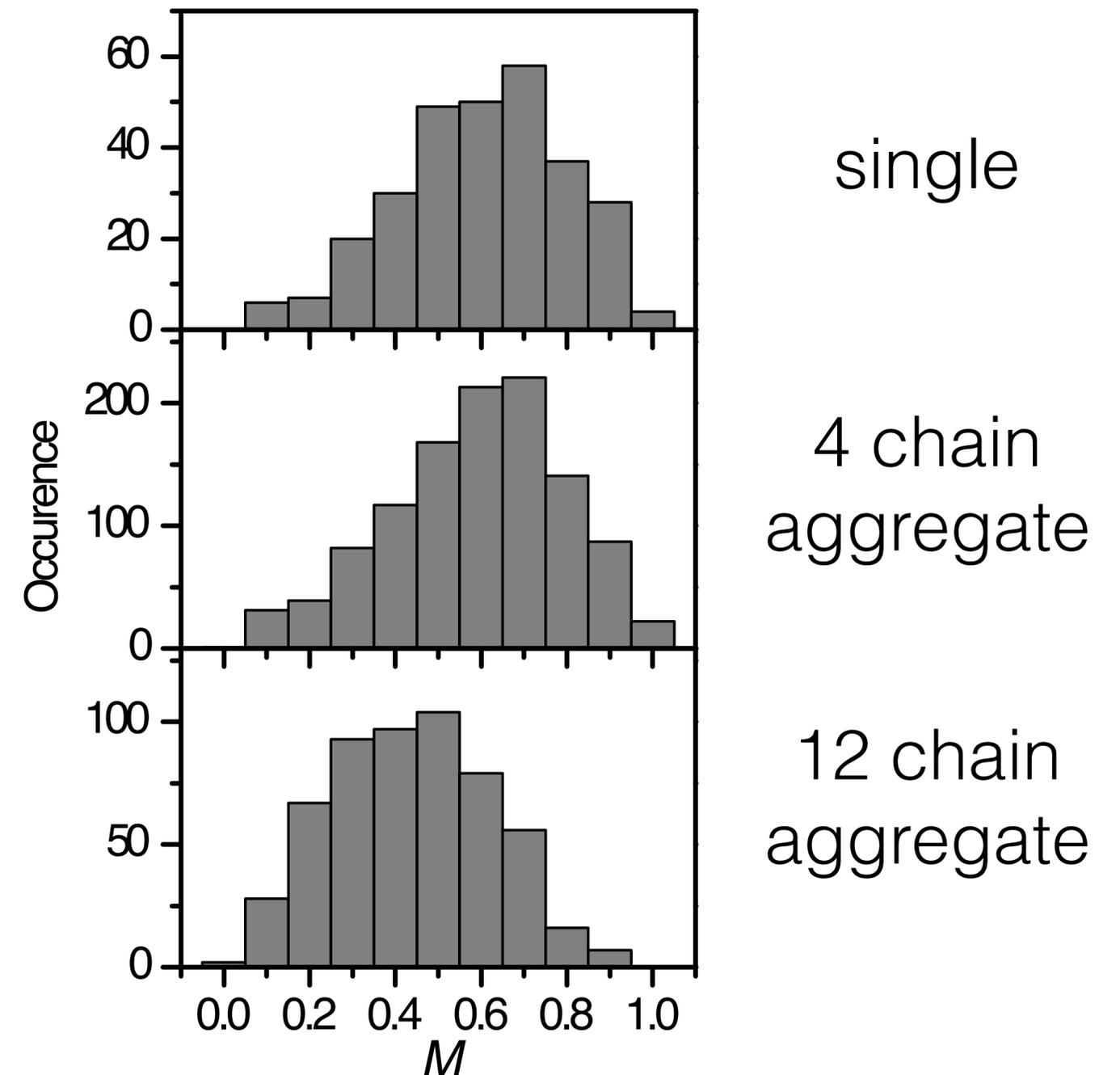
Can we maintain order but minimize energy transfer?

POMeOPT ($D_{\pi-\pi} = 7.0 \text{ \AA}$)

Bulky side-chain thiophene

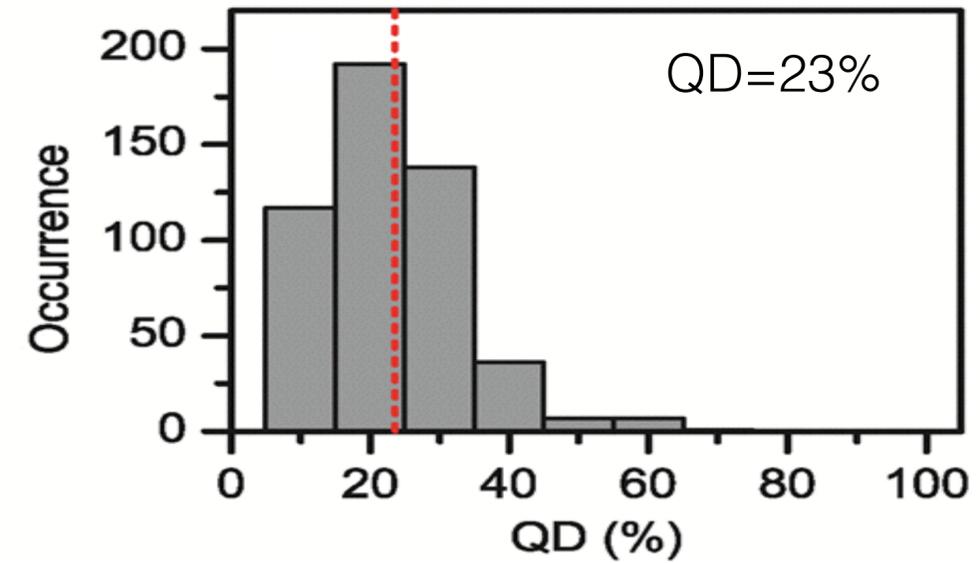
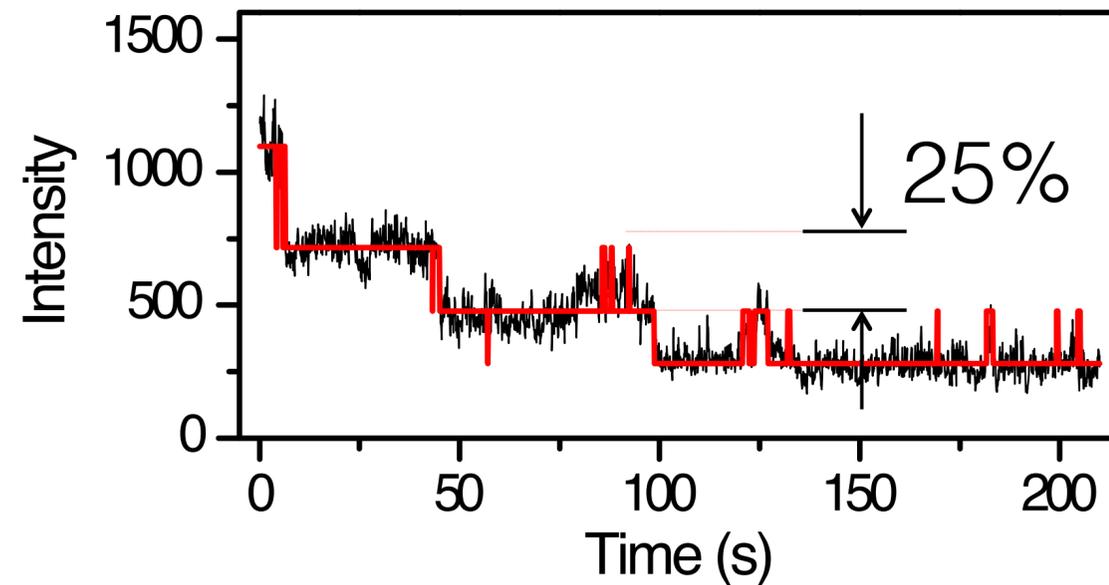


A longer packing distance is expected to confine the excitons within individual chains.

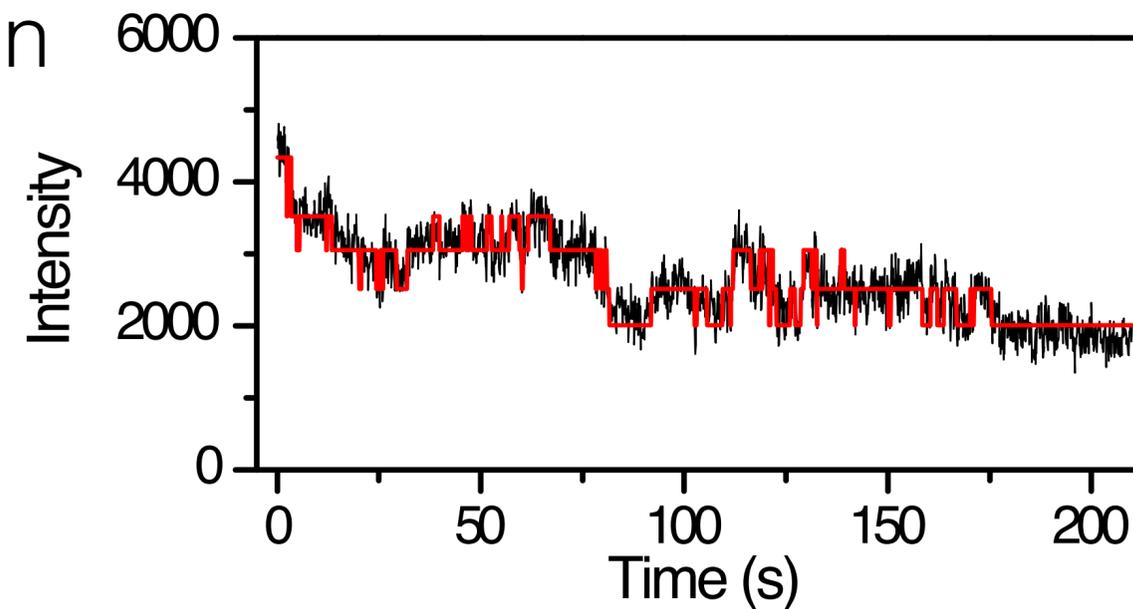


POMeOPT aggregates fluorescence transients

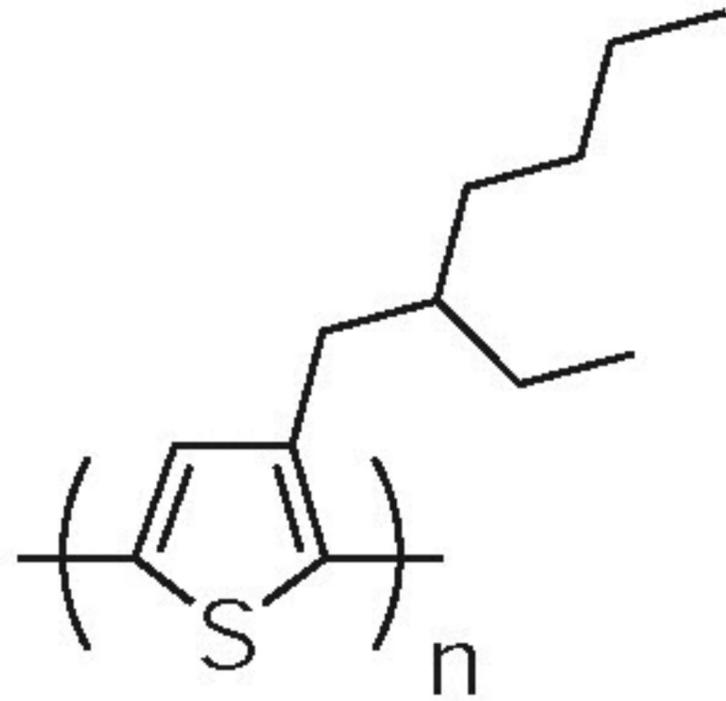
4-chain



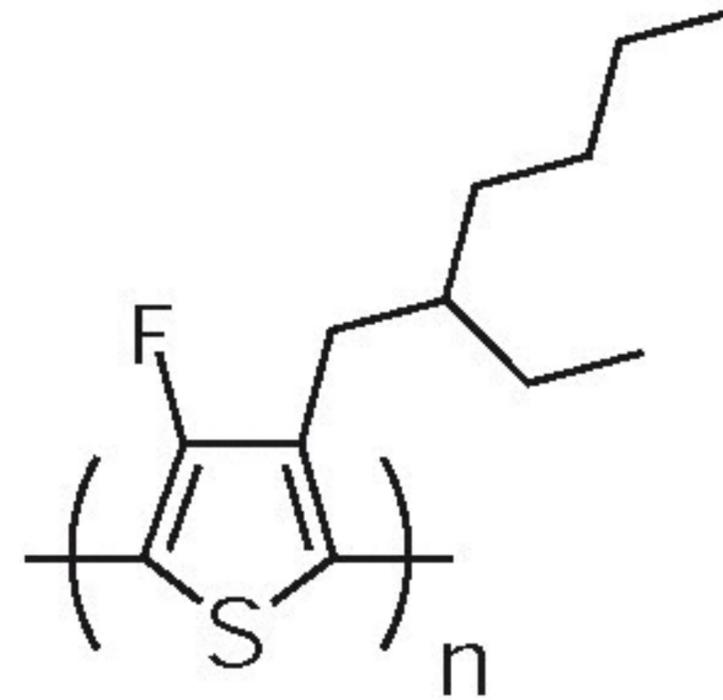
12-chain



Effect of backbone on interchain morphology and energy migration

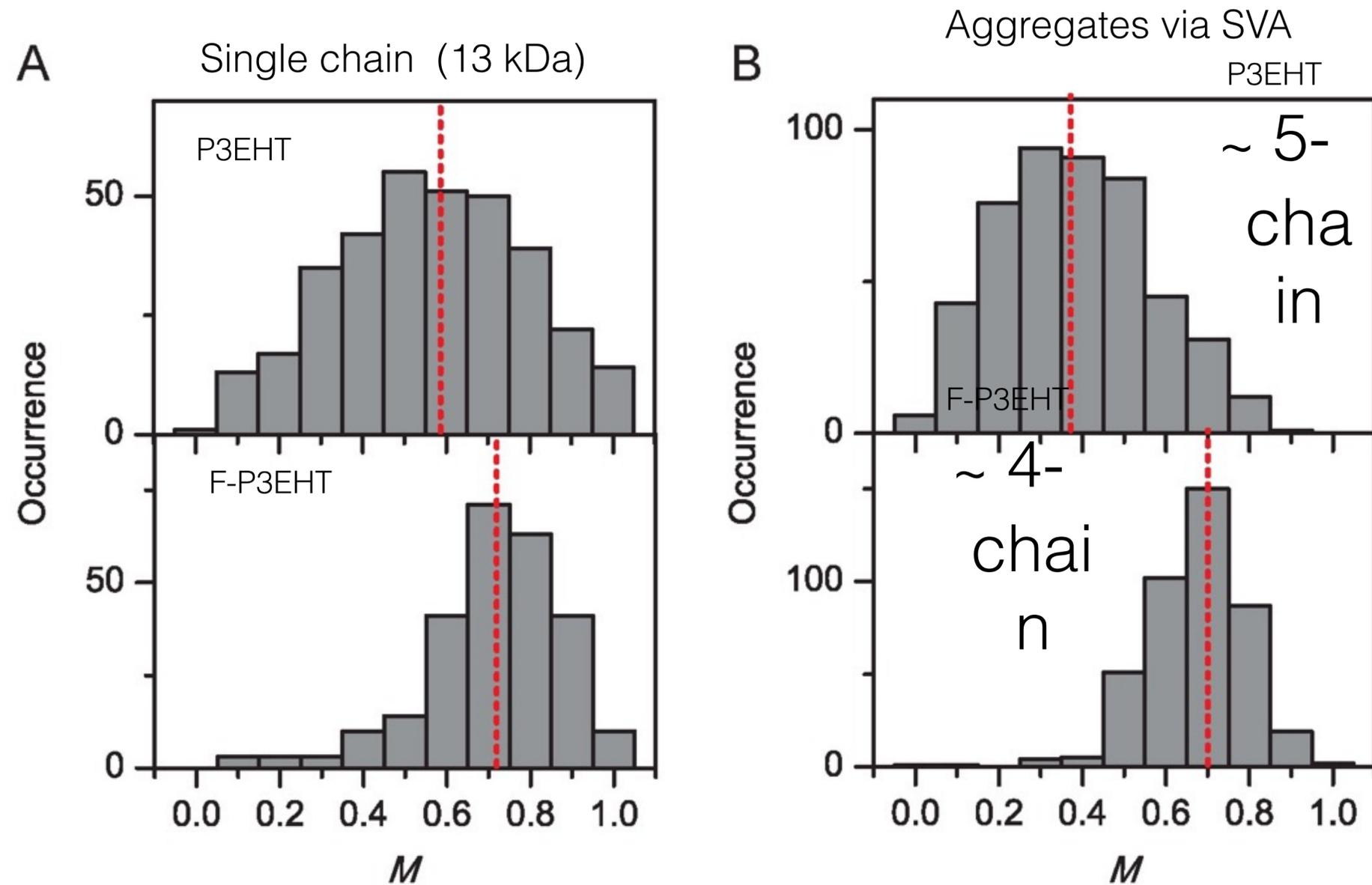


P3EHT



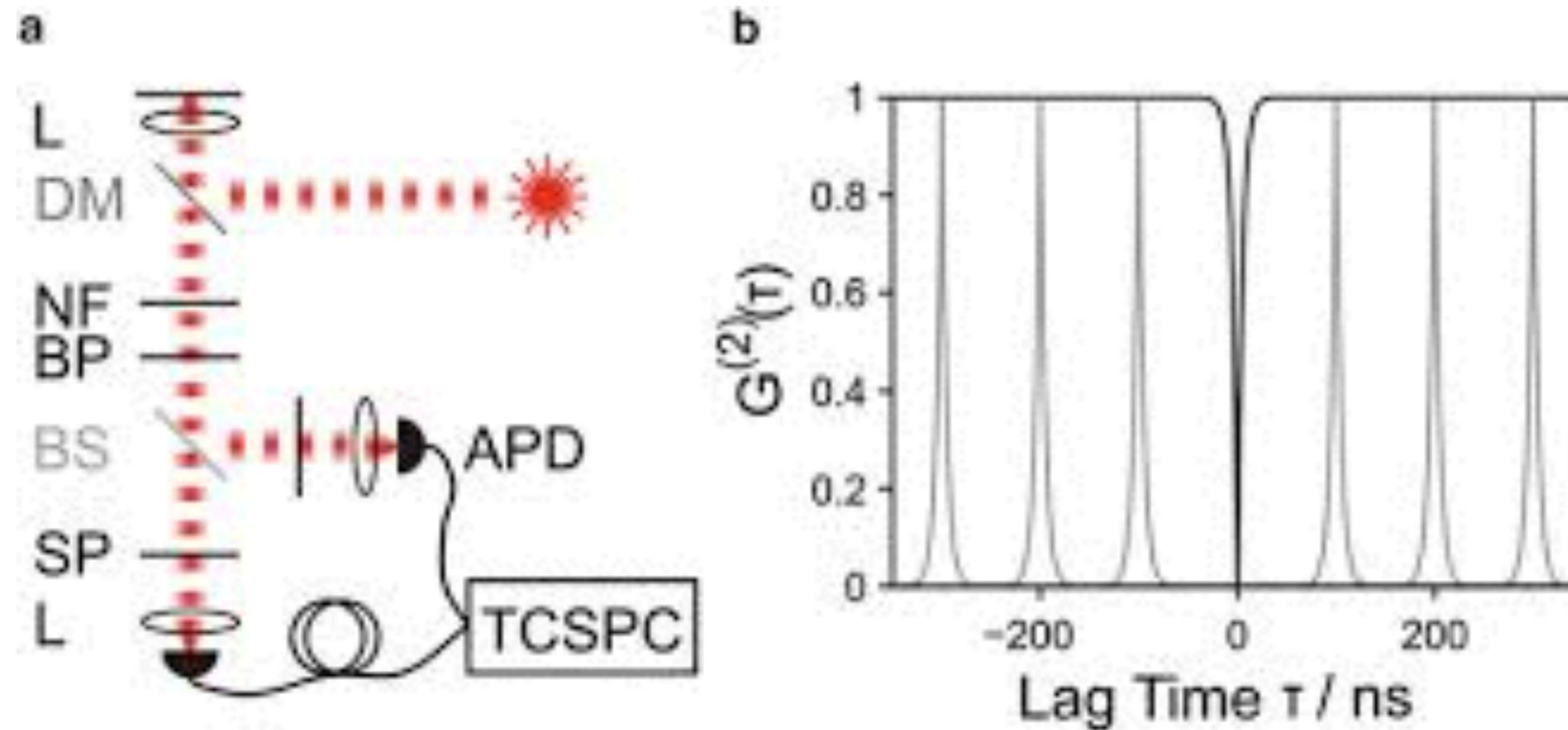
F-P3EHT

Morphology of single chains and aggregates



- F-P3EHT more anisotropic as single chain and aggregate

Photon Anti-Bunching



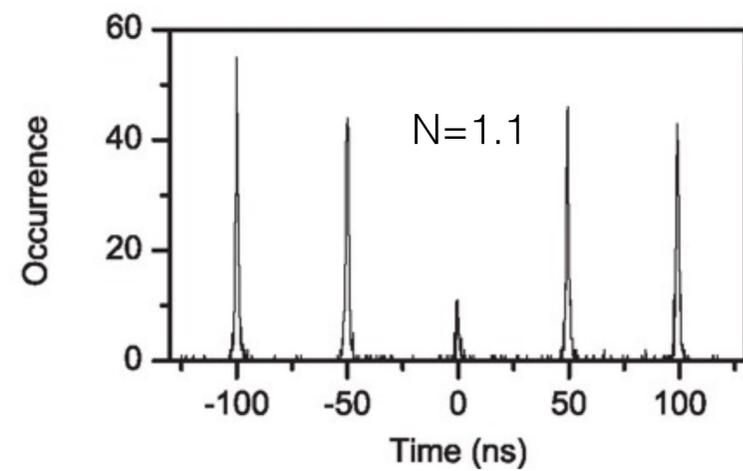
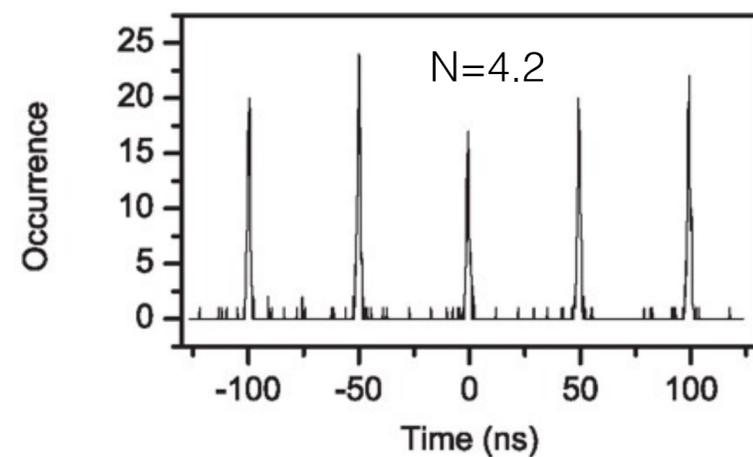
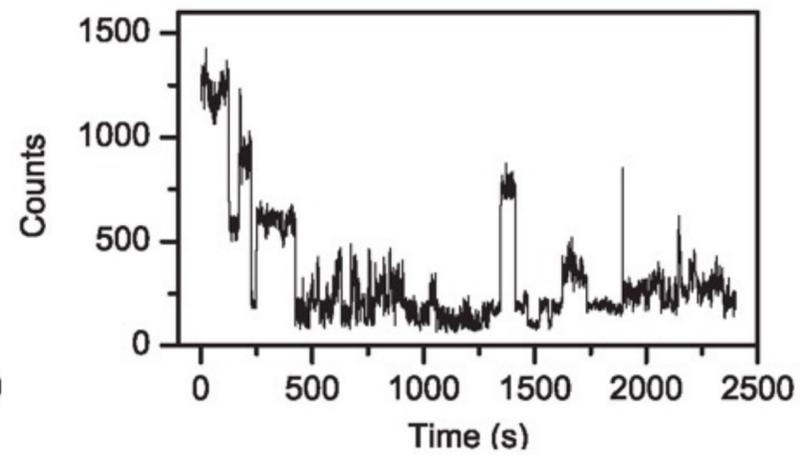
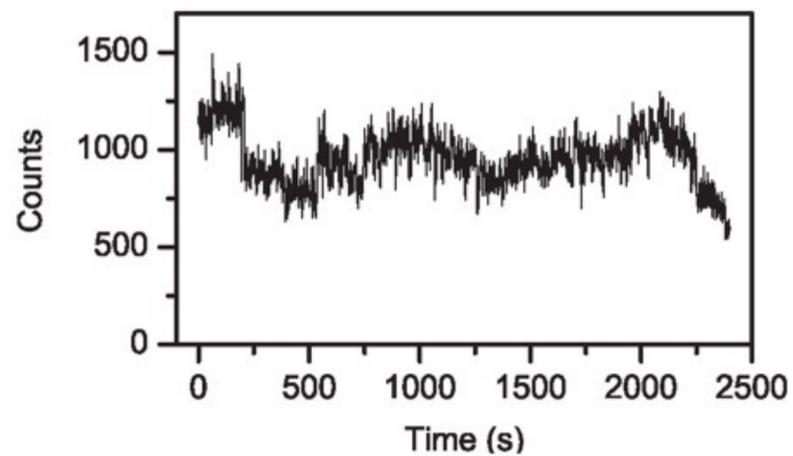
Dirk-Peter Herten,
Advances in Photon Counting: Applications Methods, Instrumentation
Springer Series in Fluorescence 15: 159-190 (2015)

Blinking in P3EHT aggregates

P3EHT (~ 5-chain aggregates)

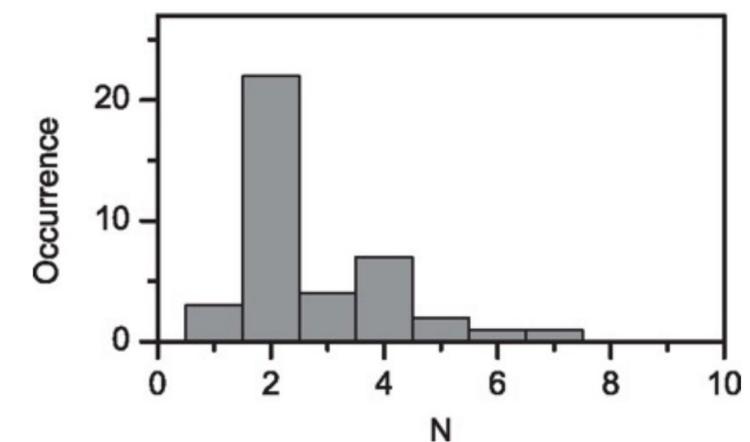
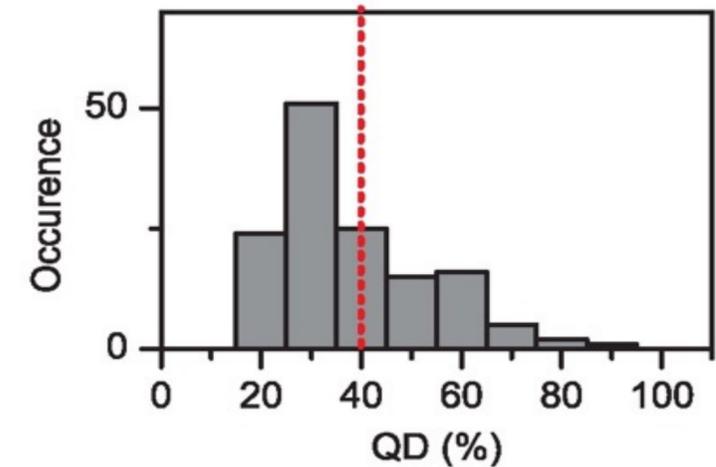
gradual or small step-wise (~65%)

large transition (~35%)



Ensemble data

Distribution of quenching-depth

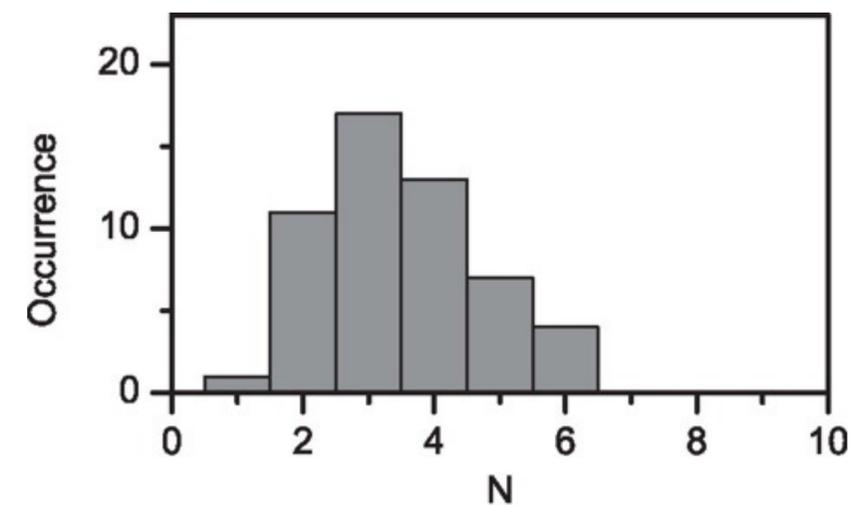
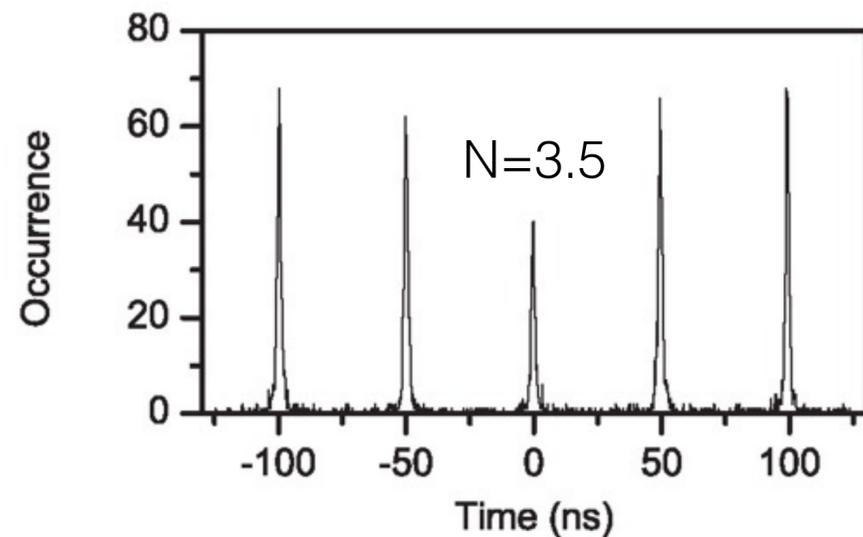
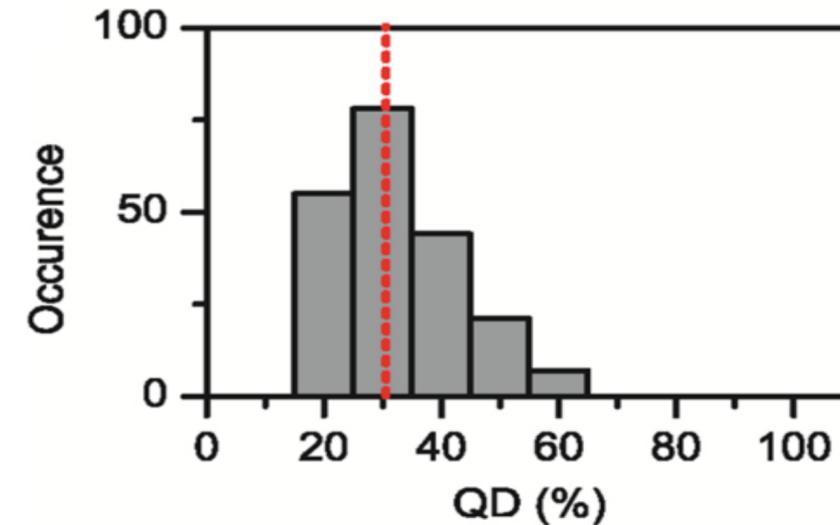
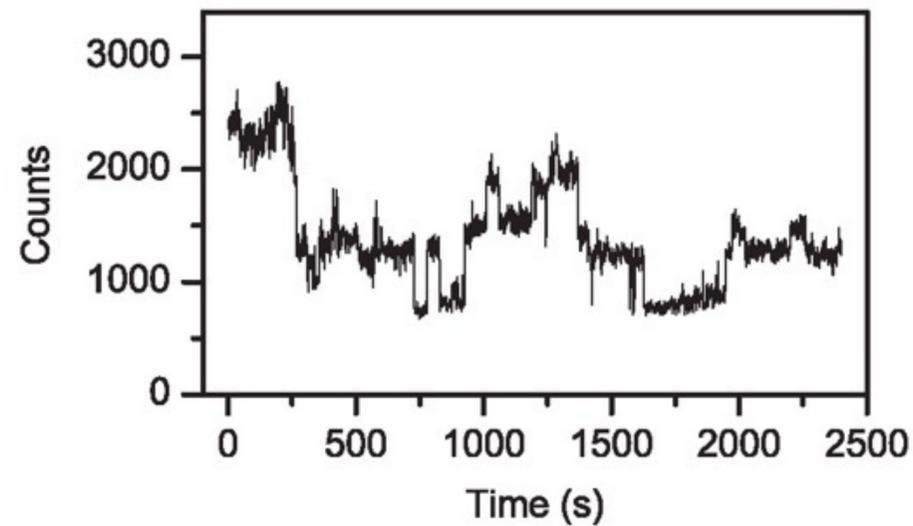


Distribution of # of emitters

Broad distribution in EM behavior for P3EHT agg. due to variations interchain ordering.

Energy migration in F-P3EHT aggregates

F-P3EHT (~ 4-chain aggregates)



- In spite of highly ordered packing, there is no efficient EM in F-P3EHT aggregates, very similar to POMeOPT

Conclusions / Questions

- Individual conjugated polymers display a wide array of spectra
- Regio-regular P3HT is highly ordered and forms ordered aggregates that behave collectively up to size of 100 chains
- Larger side-chains prevent strong interchain coupling but excitations delocalized along the chains

Acknowledgements

Single Molecule

Zhongjian Hu

Beiyue Shao

Geoff Gerberth

Jan Vogelsang

Takuji Adachi

Johanna Brazard

Synthesis

Chris Bielawski

Robert Ono

Martin Heeney

Zhuping Fei

Theory

Peter Rossky

Ryan Haws

Adam Willard

Venkat Ganessian

Ben Hanson

Christy Landes

David Cooper

Bo Shuaung

National Science Foundation

US Department of Energy