

Ising_OPV v4.0: Experimental Tomography Data Import, Interpretation, and Analysis

Michael C. Heiber¹

¹ Center for Hierarchical Materials Design (CHiMaD), Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA

DOI: [10.21105/joss.01072](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01072)

Software

- [Review ↗](#)
- [Repository ↗](#)
- [Archive ↗](#)

Submitted: 09 October 2018

Published: 30 November 2018

License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC-BY](#)).

Summary

Understanding the impact of the complex meso-scale morphology is critical for the development of organic semiconductor materials and devices. This is particularly important in organic photovoltaics (OPVs), where a blend of two or more components phase separates to form a bulk heterojunction (BHJ) structure. To build better structure-property models for organic BHJ photovoltaics, the simple Ising-based morphology model has proven to be a highly useful tool when coupled with kinetic Monte Carlo (KMC) simulations.(Heiber, Wagenpfahl, & Deibel, 2019) Ising_OPV was originally designed as an efficient, open-source C++ tool that would enable researchers in the community to have easy access to this morphology model and allow them to create well-controlled morphologies on an HPC cluster for KMC simulations.(Heiber & Dhinojwala, 2014) Demonstrating the utility of this tool, the ability to systematically control the domain size allowed a detailed investigation of the charge carrier recombination kinetics in OPVs.(Heiber, Baumbach, Dyakonov, & Deibel, 2015, Heiber, Nguyen, & Deibel (2016)) The tool can also create controlled interfacial mixing, which can be important for simulating the exciton dissociation dynamics and charge separation yield in OPVs.(Lyons, Clarke, & Groves, 2012, Heiber & Dhinojwala (2013)) In addition, the tool was later updated to add new features that allow further structural control and quantification of important morphological features, most importantly the domain tortuosity.(Heiber et al., 2017) The tool has also been used as a testbed for developing more advanced 3D image analysis methods.(Aboulhassan, Sicat, Baum, Wodo, & Hadwiger, 2017)

Building on this foundation, v4.0 adds an exciting new feature that allows users to import three-dimensional morphology data sets from experimental techniques such as electron tomography (Bavel, Sourty, With, & Loos, 2009, Pfannmöller, Kowalsky, & Schröder (2013)) or atom probe tomography (Proudian, Jaskot, Diercks, Gorman, & Zimmerman, 2018) and prepare experimentally-derived morphology sets for KMC simulations using `Excimontec`.(Heiber, 2018a) A pictorial representation of the workflow when importing experimental morphology data is shown below. In addition, this update includes a major code overhaul to create a well-organized and well-documented object-oriented software package that is more reliable, testable, and extensible. The code has been updated to use many C++11 features and now includes rigorous unit testing with `googletest`, integration testing with `TravisCI`, and API documentation generated using `Doxygen`. The source code for Ising_OPV v4.0 is archived with Zenodo.(Heiber, 2018b)

Acknowledgments

This work was developed under the financial assistance award 70NANB14H012 from U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology as part of

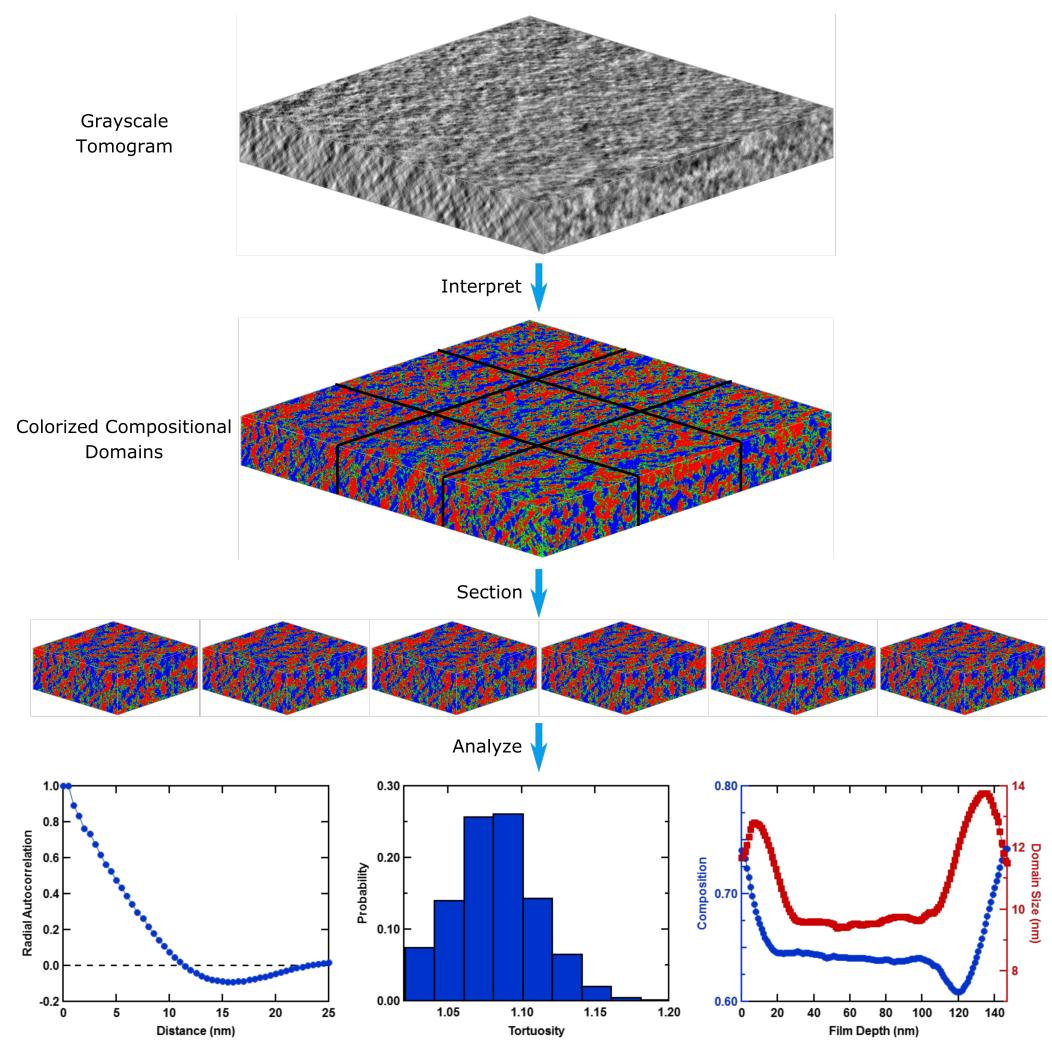


Figure 1: Experimental tomography data import and analysis workflow.

the Center for Hierarchical Materials Design (CHiMaD). Thank you to Dr. Dean M. DeLongchamp for providing access to NIST's Raritan computing cluster and Dr. Andrew A. Herzing for providing TEM tomography data, which was helpful with software development and testing.

References

- Aboulhassan, A., Sicat, R., Baum, D., Wodo, O., & Hadwiger, M. (2017). Comparative visual analysis of structure-performance relations in complex bulk-heterojunction morphologies. *Comput. Graph. Forum*, *36*(3), 329–339. doi:[10.1111/cgf.13191](https://doi.org/10.1111/cgf.13191)
- Bavel, S. S. van, Sourty, E., With, G. de, & Loos, J. (2009). Three-dimensional nanoscale organization of bulk heterojunction polymer solar cells. *Nano Lett.*, *9*, 507–513. doi:[10.1021/nl8014022](https://doi.org/10.1021/nl8014022)
- Heiber, M. C. (2018a). Excimontec. <https://github.com/MikeHeiber/Excimontec>. Retrieved from <https://github.com/MikeHeiber/Excimontec>
- Heiber, M. C. (2018b). Ising_OPV v4.0.0 release candidate 2. doi:[10.5281/zenodo.1452005](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1452005)
- Heiber, M. C., & Dhinojwala, A. (2013). Estimating the magnitude of exciton delocalization in regioregular P3HT. *J. Phys. Chem. C*, *117*, 21627–21634. doi:[10.1021/jp403396v](https://doi.org/10.1021/jp403396v)
- Heiber, M. C., & Dhinojwala, A. (2014). Efficient generation of model bulk heterojunction morphologies for organic photovoltaic device modeling. *Phys. Rev. Appl.*, *2*, 014008. doi:[10.1103/PhysRevApplied.2.014008](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevApplied.2.014008)
- Heiber, M. C., Baumbach, C., Dyakonov, V., & Deibel, C. (2015). Encounter-limited charge-carrier recombination in phase-separated organic semiconductor blends. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, *114*, 136602. doi:[10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.136602](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.136602)
- Heiber, M. C., Kister, K., Baumann, A., Dyakonov, V., Deibel, C., & Nguyen, T.-Q. (2017). Impact of tortuosity on charge-carrier transport in organic bulk heterojunction blends. *Phys. Rev. Appl.*, *8*, 054043. doi:[10.1103/PhysRevApplied.8.054043](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevApplied.8.054043)
- Heiber, M. C., Nguyen, T.-Q., & Deibel, C. (2016). Charge carrier concentration dependence of encounter-limited bimolecular recombination in phase-separated organic semiconductor blends. *Phys. Rev. B*, *93*, 205204. doi:[10.1103/PhysRevB.93.205204](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.93.205204)
- Heiber, M. C., Wagenpfahl, A., & Deibel, C. (2019). Advances in modeling the physics of disordered organic electronic devices. In O. Ostroverkhova (Ed.), *Handbook of organic materials for electronic and photonic devices*, Woodhead publishing series in electronic and optical materials (2nd ed.). Woodhead Publishing.
- Lyons, B. P., Clarke, N., & Groves, C. (2012). The relative importance of domain size, domain purity and domain interfaces to the performance of bulk-heterojunction organic photovoltaics. *Energy Environ. Sci.*, *5*, 7657–7663. doi:[10.1039/C2EE21327C](https://doi.org/10.1039/C2EE21327C)
- Pfannmöller, M., Kowalsky, W., & Schröder, R. R. (2013). Visualizing physical, electronic, and optical properties of organic photovoltaic cells. *Energy Environ. Sci.*, *6*, 2871–2891. doi:[10.1039/c3ee41773e](https://doi.org/10.1039/c3ee41773e)
- Proudian, A. P., Jaskot, M. B., Diercks, D. R., Gorman, B. P., & Zimmerman, J. D. (2018). Atom probe tomography of organic molecular materials: Sub-dalton nanometer-scale quantification. *ArXiv e-prints*.