

Open Science Hardware Setup for investigating the Stability of Organic Solar Cells - Interim Report

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1 Introduction

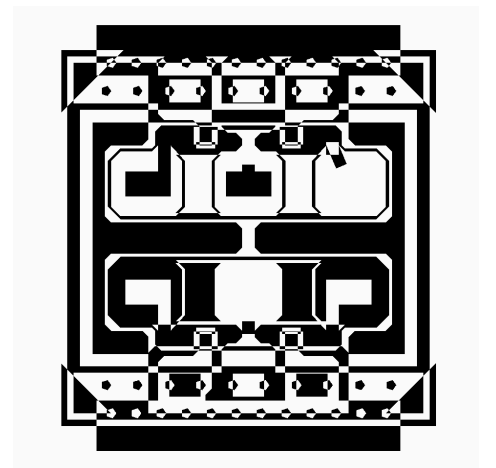
Solar cells are becoming increasingly prevalent in the fight against climate change[1, p. XV], leading demand to increase worldwide. This project looks at helping design the next generation of solar cells to be manufactured out of organic material - rather than the current industry standard of Silicon. Currently, controlled lifetime testing of organic solar cells is difficult due to the multitude of failure mechanisms which arise due to chemical degradation via Oxygen and water[2, p. 689]. To help solve this problem, this project will design, manufacture and test a programmable lifetime solar testing container. A key aspect of this project is to be open hardware, this is to ensure that research groups around the world can use it if need be, which could potentially accelerate the development of organic solar cells.

2 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the container is to simulate a lifetime (20 years) of real world degradation in a *reasonable* timeframe. The ambiguity of reasonable is used as an ideal testing container should be able to test the solar cell in a short cycle test (15 minutes) or a long multiple cycle test (a period of days). To ensure accurate testing of the cells, the container needs to be airtight. This is to prevent any atmospheric Oxygen and water vapour getting into the container and causing unwanted degradation of the cell. Furthermore, the container is going to have gas inlets and outlets so that the conditions that the solar cell is tested under can be varied. This will be in conjunction with a temperature controller capable of varying the temperature of the solar cell up to 120°C. These objectives were guided by the paper *Consensus stability testing protocols for organic photovoltaic materials and devices* [3, p. 1255-1261] which cites multiple different testing criteria for an organic solar cell. Further criteria which would enhance the scope of the project is a graphical user interface (GUI) developed to control the conditions within the testing container. These are all achievable aims within the timeframe allowed, which can be clearly seen on the Gantt chart attached.

3 Progress

At this stage in the year, the testing container is past the design stage and is onto manufacturing, with the outer shell being cast from AL-xxxx. A full design was completed using the open source software OpenSCAD. Using inspiration from X an AMFD researcher (who had developed a similar type of device, without the functionality) a CAD model of the testing container was built and is shown in Figure 2.



The design needed to fit the substrate (coloured black in Figure 2), any electronic devices and gas inlet ports. The substrate used carries 8 solar cells with dimensions of 30 mm x 30 mm and a

Figure 1: Model of Substrate provided by Dr. Grey Christophoro

thickness of 1 mm, this can be seen in Figure 1 which is a model of the substrate used provided by

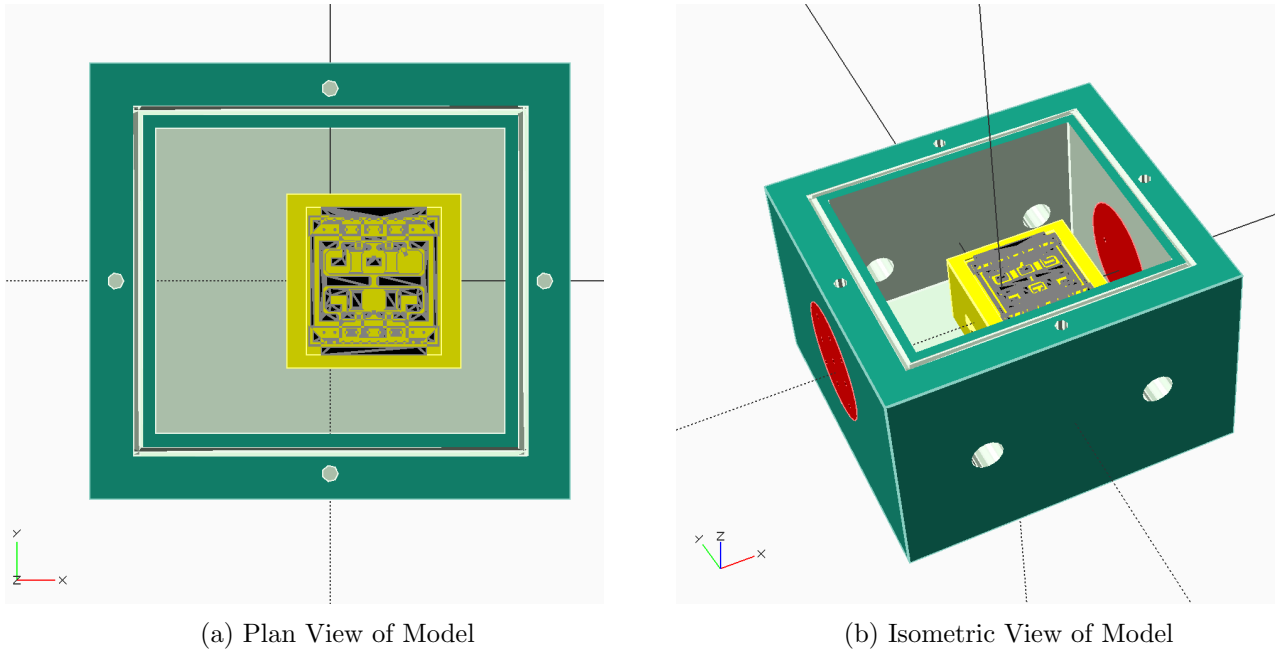


Figure 2: Showing plan and isometric view of the full OpenSCAD model

Dr. Grey Christophoro. To carry the substrate in the testing container a substrate holder (coloured yellow in Figure 2) was designed to fit within the outer shell of the box allowing a more modular design for the container. This modular design is desirable as it allows the ability to modify which cells and substrate layouts that being tested without the redesign of the entire container, just the substrate holder and associated electronics, thereby saving those who may need to use it in the future valuable time and money.

4 Future Work

Once the outer shell has been manufactured, the next step is to pressure test the vessel. Once confirmed that the vessel is air tight, it will be possible to start working on the control electronics for the systems. This involves calibrating the heating element and temperature sensors as well as creating a controller to modify the environmental conditions. These tasks will require lots of time in the lab to ensure reliability of the container, which is why I have identified it as a potential bottleneck and have planned accordingly. As can be seen from the Gantt chart shown as appendix 1, this section is forecast to take many weeks which as there may be problems when using these components due to a lack of experience. Once the calibration is complete the container will undergo many tests to see if the solar cell reacts as predicted (failing under certain conditions, surviving under inert environments). If this proceeds as predicted in the Gantt chart the project should be finished by the end of Hillary term, giving 6 weeks contingency if any unforeseen problems crop up.

References

- [1] G. P. Smestad, *Optoelectronics of solar cells*, vol. 115. SPIE press, 2002.
- [2] M. Jørgensen, K. Norrman, and F. C. Krebs, “Stability/degradation of polymer solar cells,” *Solar energy materials and solar cells*, vol. 92, no. 7, pp. 686–714, 2008.
- [3] M. O. Reese, S. A. Gevorgyan, M. Jørgensen, E. Bundgaard, S. R. Kurtz, D. S. Ginley, D. C. Olson, M. T. Lloyd, P. Morvillo, and E. A. Katz, “Consensus stability testing protocols for organic photovoltaic materials and devices,” *Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells*, vol. 95, no. 5, pp. 1253–1267, 2011.