Moving Towards a Sustainable Future with Scalable Organic Solar Cells

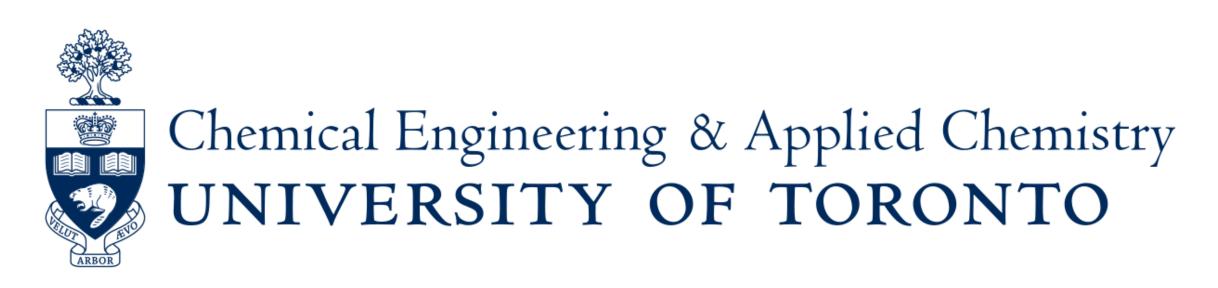
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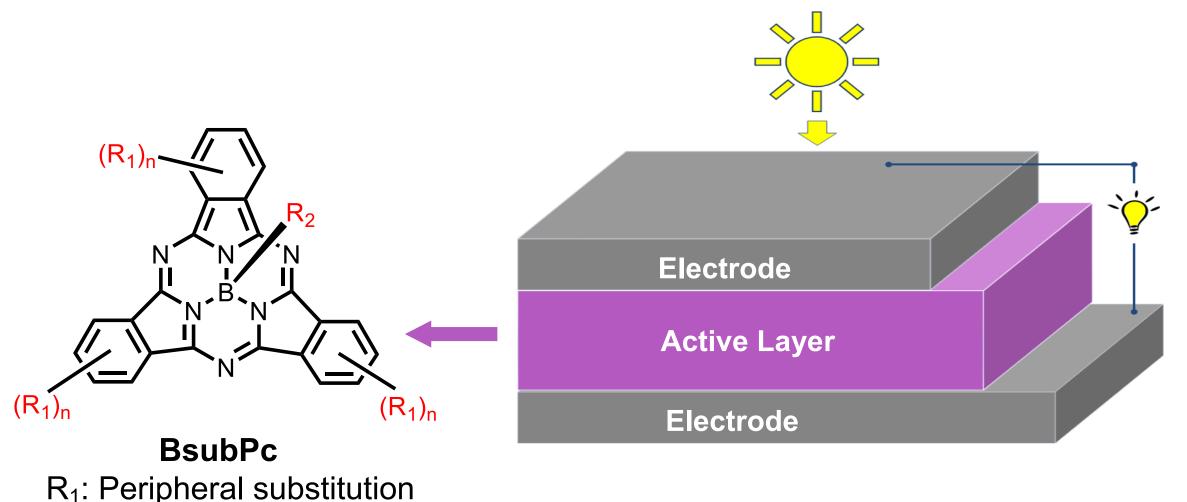
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Introduction

Organic solar cells (OSCs) convert sunlight into electricity using organic molecules.



Advantages^[1]:

- Lightweight
- Flexible
- Inexpensive
- Ease of manufacture

How do slight changes in BsubPc structure affect device performance?

Can we move towards increasingly scalable OSC fabrication techniques?

Methods

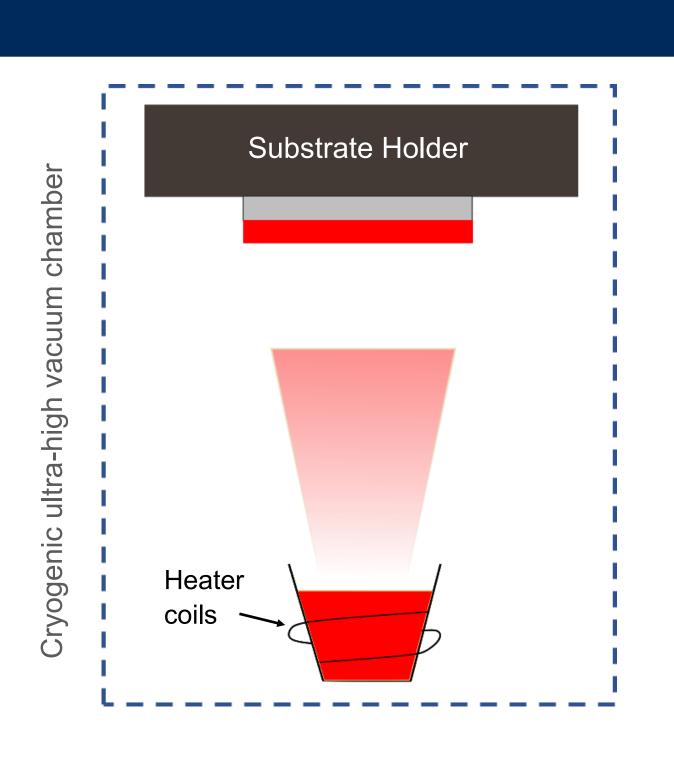
Two OSC fabrication methods are explored.

1. Thermal Evaporation

R₂: Axial substitution

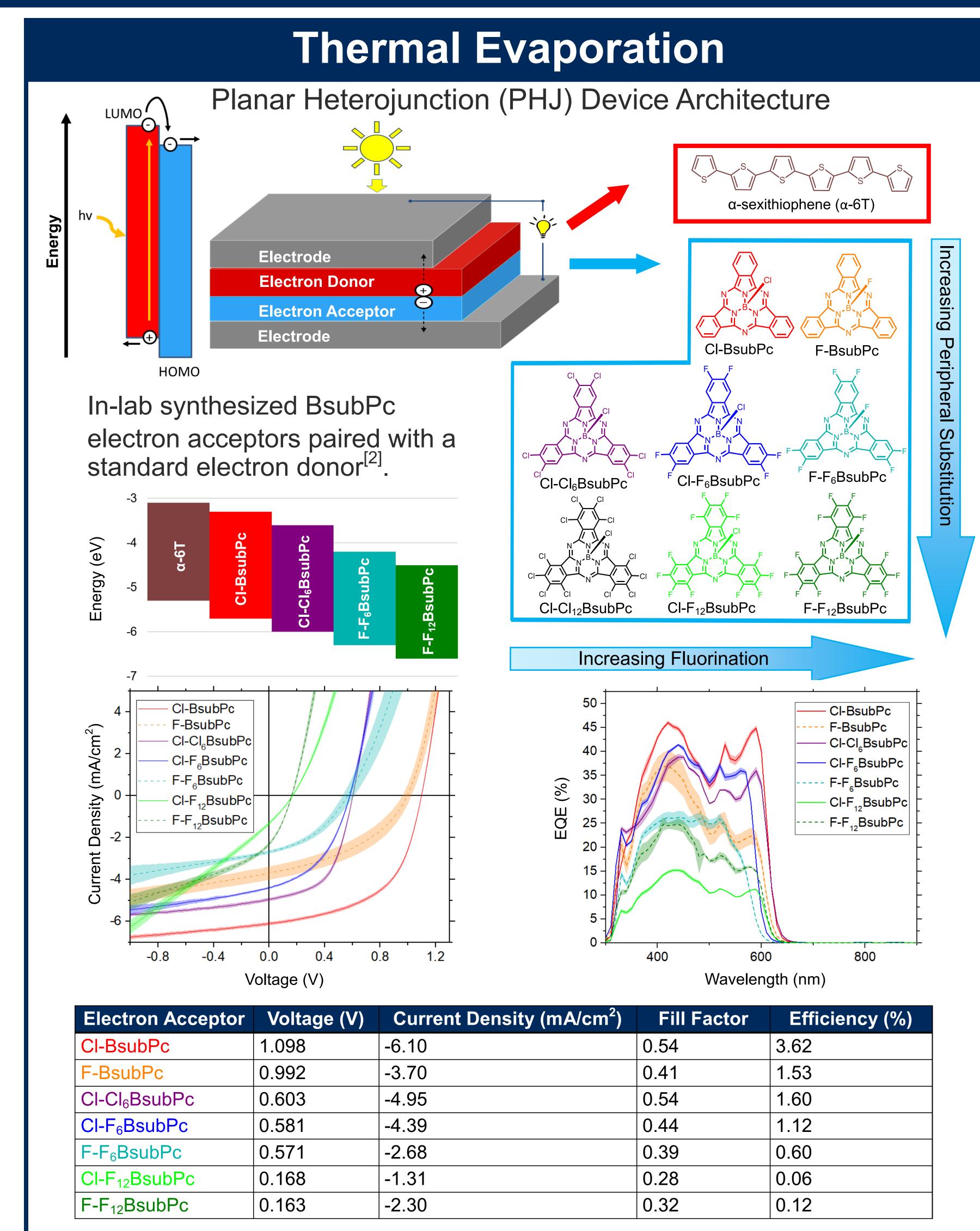
- Even and reproducible films with minimal impurities and defects
- Linear planar deposition of electron donor and acceptor films

and high property



2. Doctor Blade Coating

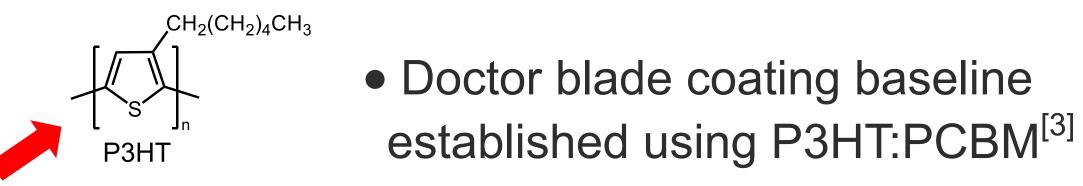
- Reduced material and energy consumption
- Mixed deposition of donor and acceptor film
- Will OSC efficiency or reproducibility suffer?



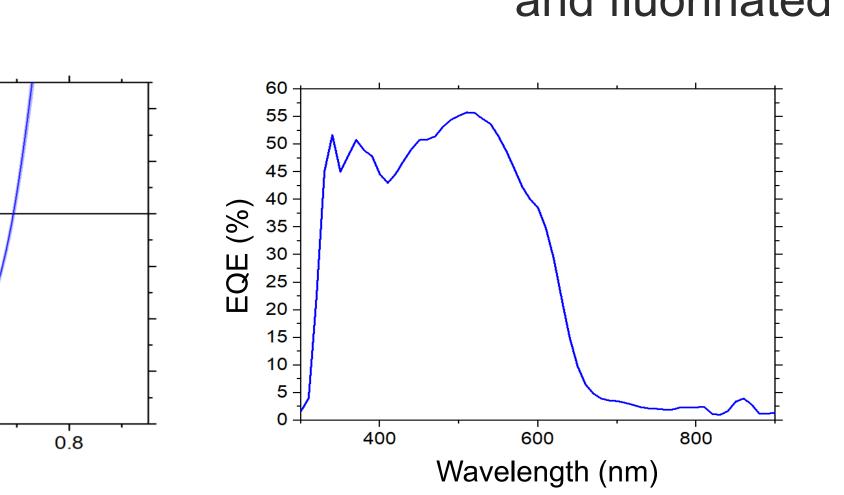
- Proportional change in voltage with peripheral substitution
- Higher currents for chlorinated BsubPcs than fluorinated BsubPcs

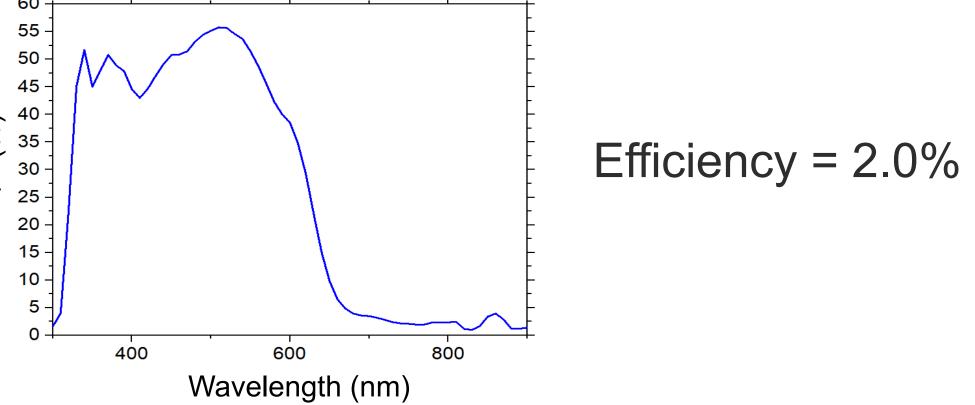
Doctor Blade Coating

Bulk Heterojunction (BHJ) Device Architecture



- Six Sigma analysis for process optimization
- Research in progress: chlorinated and fluorinated BsubPc acceptors





Conclusion and Future Work

- Small changes in BsubPc structure = large changes in OSC performance
- Proportional trends in voltage and current due to BsubPc axial and peripheral substitution
 - → We can customize BsubPcs to tune OSC performance

What's next?

Electron Donor Electron Acceptor

Doctor blade coated BHJ devices using chlorinated and fluorinated BsubPcs

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References

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