
NEUE ENTWICKLUNGEN IN DER ORGANISCHEN PHOTOVOLTAIK

03/03/2009 DPG Hamburg

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Company Overview

- **Founded in 2001, underlying technology subject of Nobel Prize, Chemistry 2000**
- **Leading IP position with over 350 patents and global filings**
- **Strong 80+ person team with technical and industrial expertise**
- **Global presence with staff in US, EU & Asia**



Headquarters:
Lowell, MA



Manufacturing:
New Bedford, MA



Nurnberg, Germany



Linz, Austria



Renewable energy supply

Solar

1 x 10⁵ TW at Earth surface
10,000 TW (technical value)

Wind
14 TW

**Tide/Ocean
Currents**
0.7 TW

Geothermal
1.9 TW



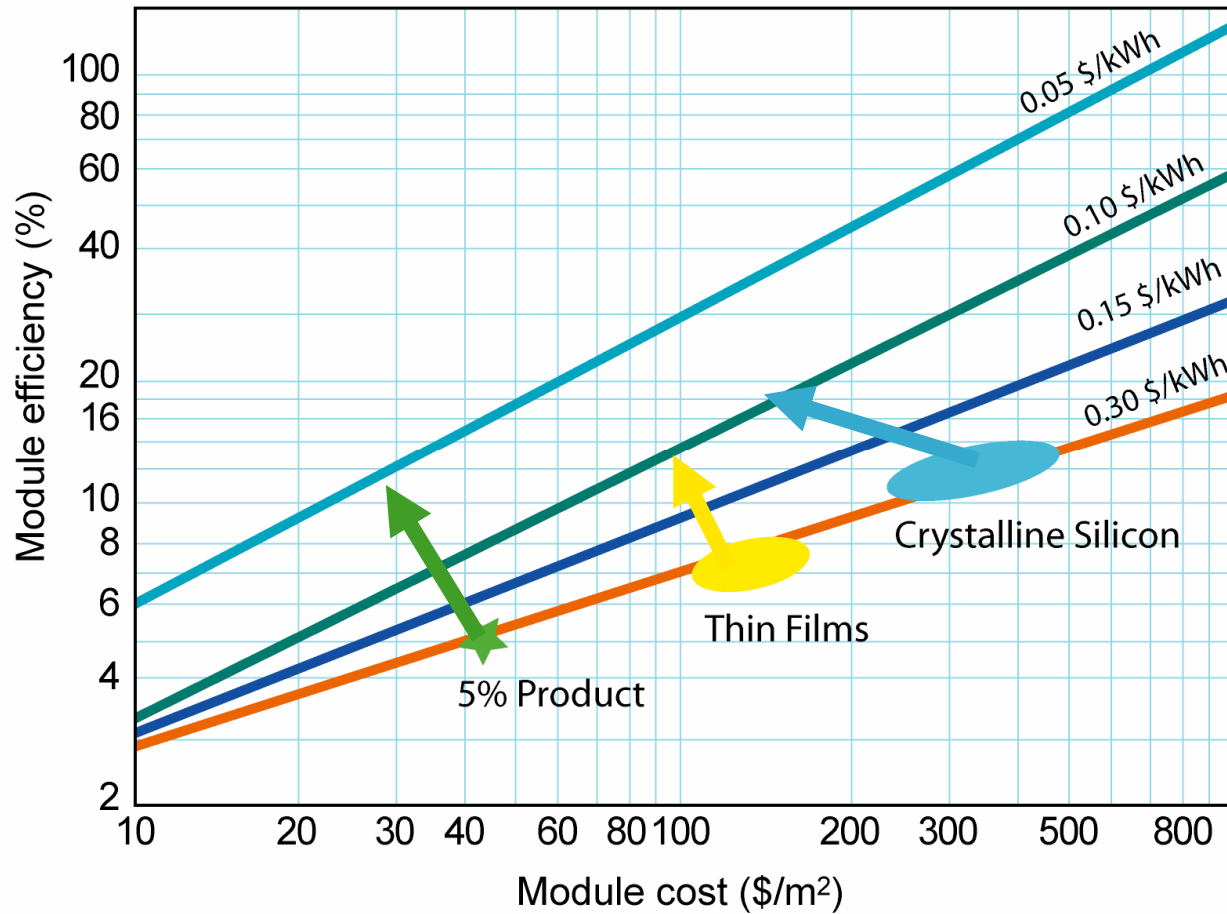
Energy gap
~ 14 TW by 2050
~ 33 TW by 2100

Biomass
5-7 TW

Hydroelectric
1.2 TW technically feasible
0.6 TW installed capacity

It's about TWs

Impact of Costs

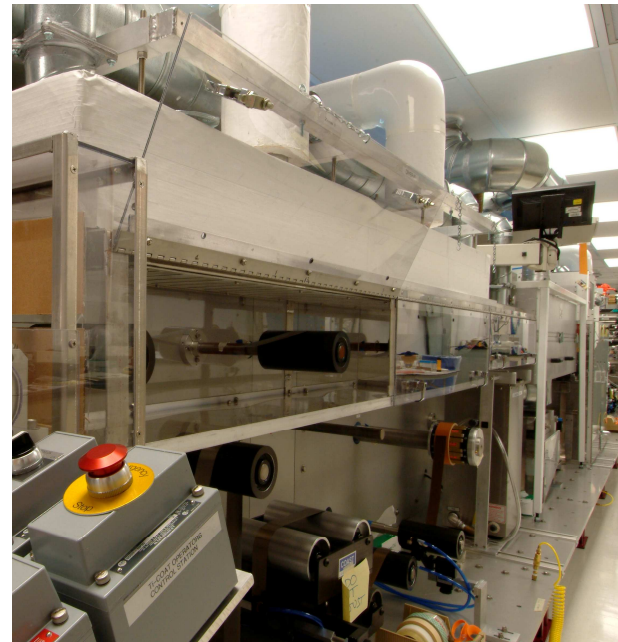


Based on Kazmerski et al, Journal of Electron Spectroscopy, 150 (2006), 105 - 131

Access to low cost PV

A low cost PV technology MUST

- Utilize low cost, high volume & scalable production processes
- Prevent huge factory investments
- use abundant raw materials



Roll to roll manufacturing of OPV

2006 - Lab Scale



2007 - Pilot



Pilot Prototypes Q4, 2007
Commercial Prototypes First Half, 2008
First Customer Shipments Second Half, 2008

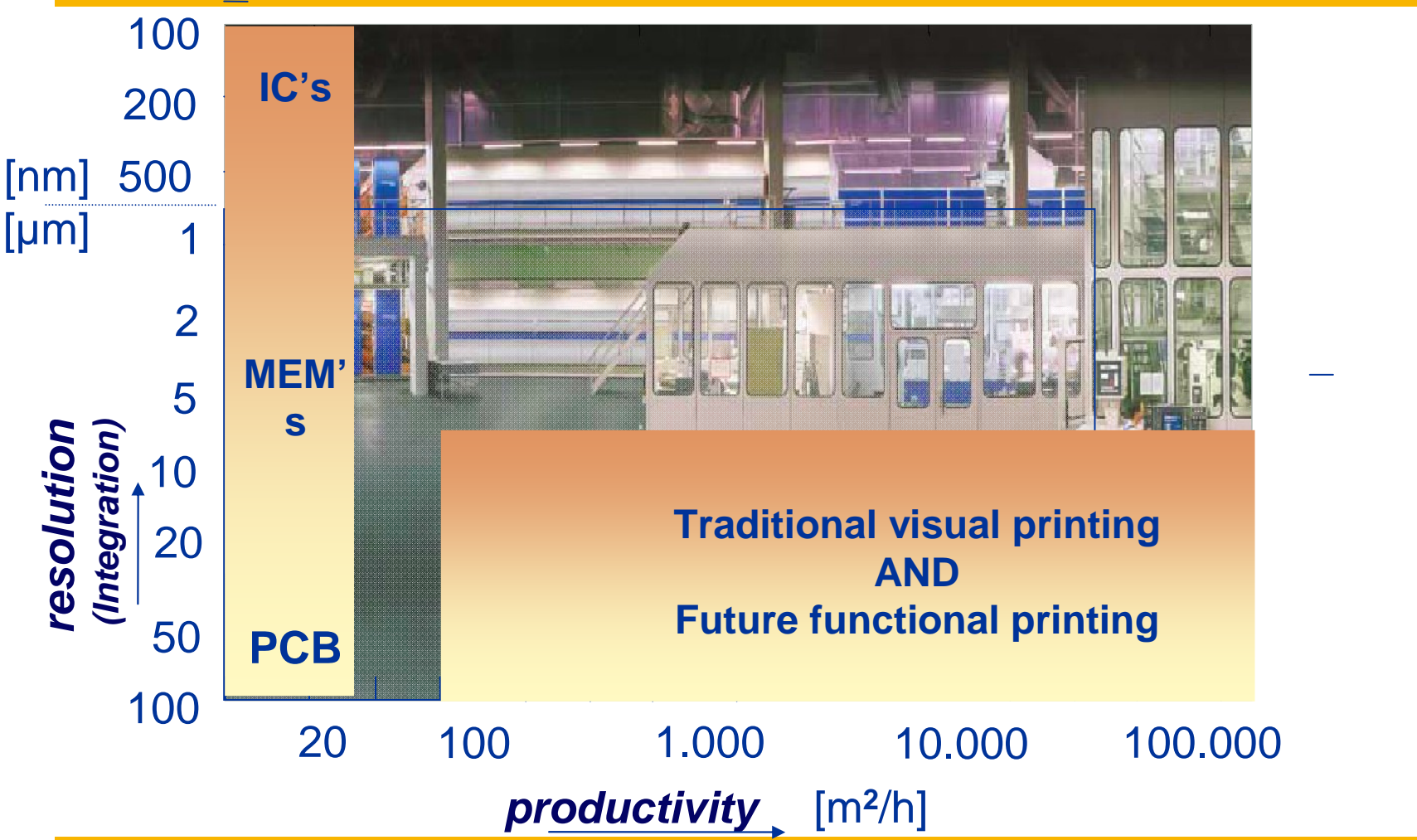
2008 - Production



Konarka – production of OPV



why pure mass printing?



Source: Kinnban, Handbook of Printmedia & A. Huebler, Print u Medientechnik, Univ. Chemnitz

Our vision – from mid day to all day

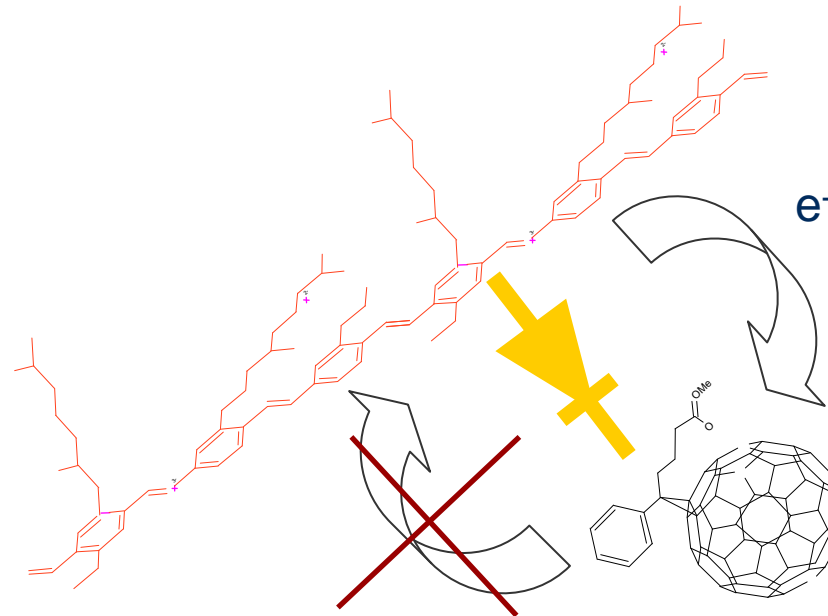


Efficiency

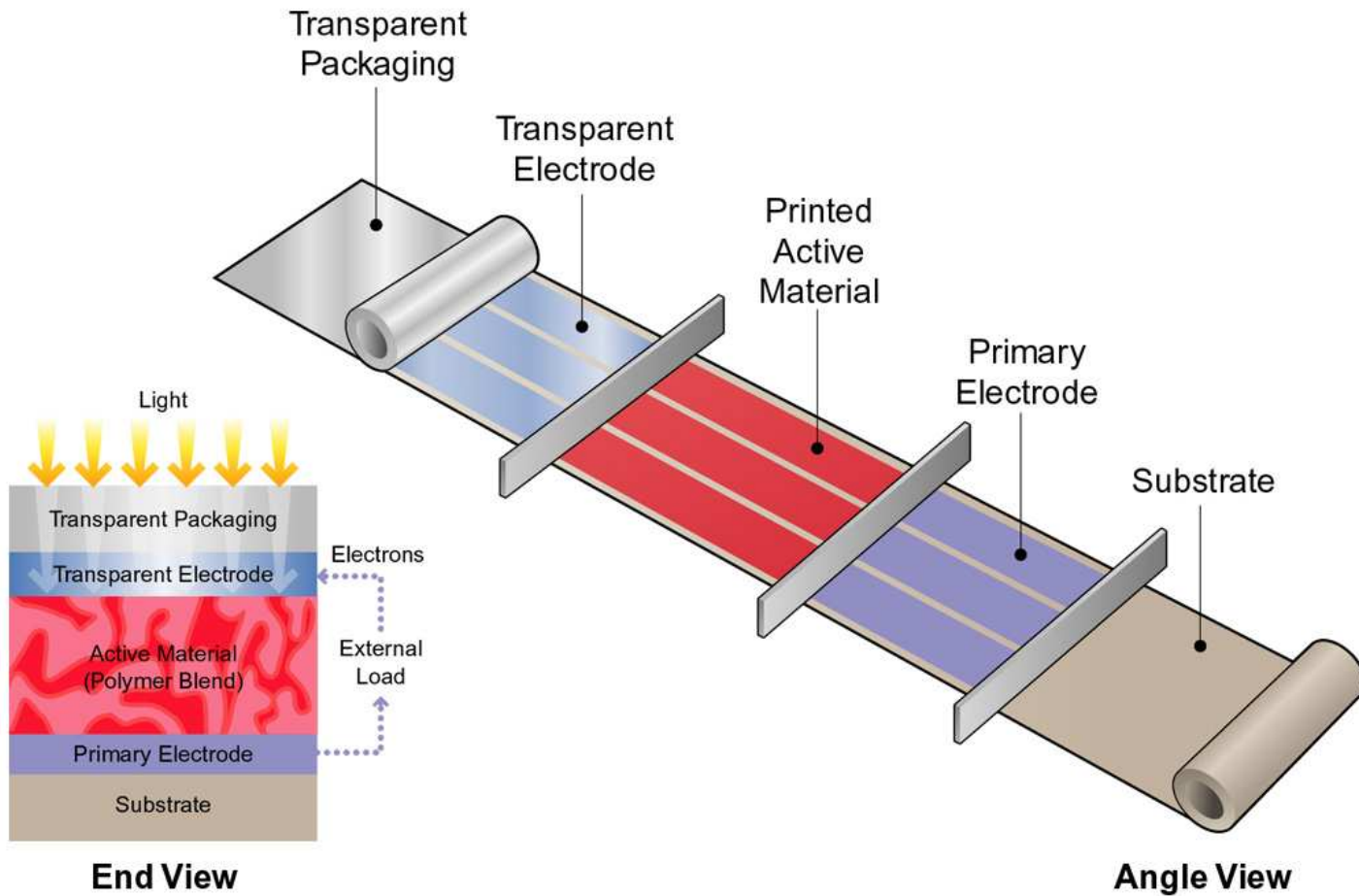


Bulk-heterojunction Composites

- A PV junction is qualified by its characteristics to act as a “diode” for charge carriers.
- Majority carriers can not overcome this barrier without recombination.



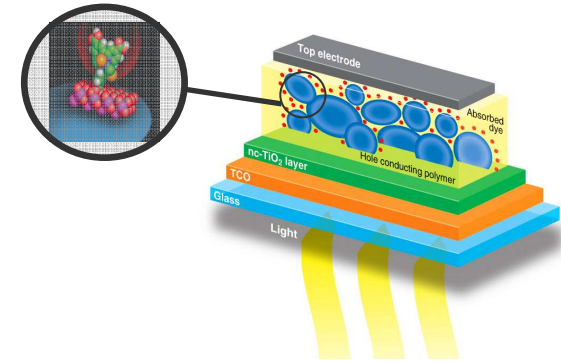
Bulk-heterojunction cells - production



Bulk Heterojunction Composites

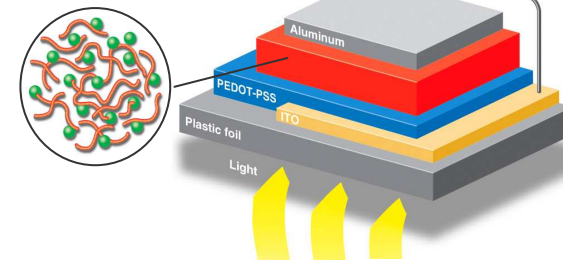
- Proven R2R production
- NREL certified at 11 %

DSSC
Hybrid template, liquid BHJ



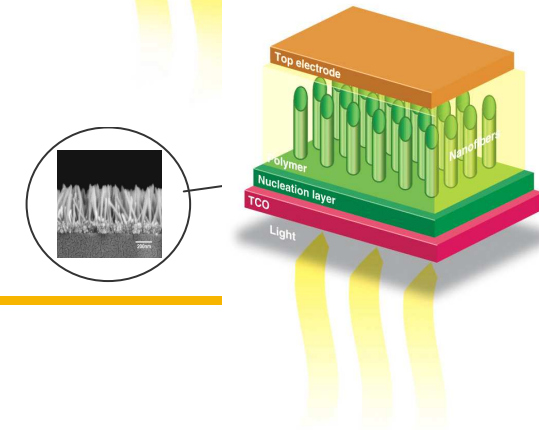
- Proven R2R production
- NREL certified at 6 %

OPV
Organic, solid BHJ



- No production efforts
- Uncertified with 4.5 %

Hybrid SC
Hybrid template, solid BHJ



Efficiency

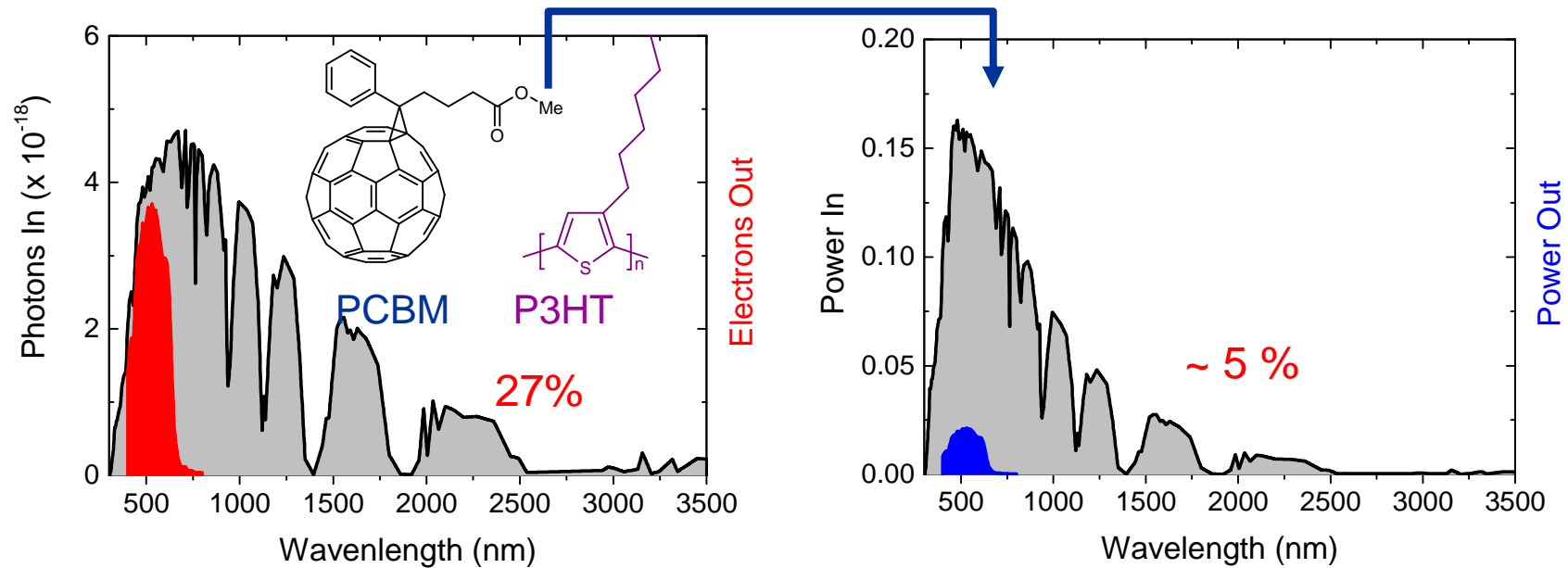


State-of-the-art P3HT:PCBM cells

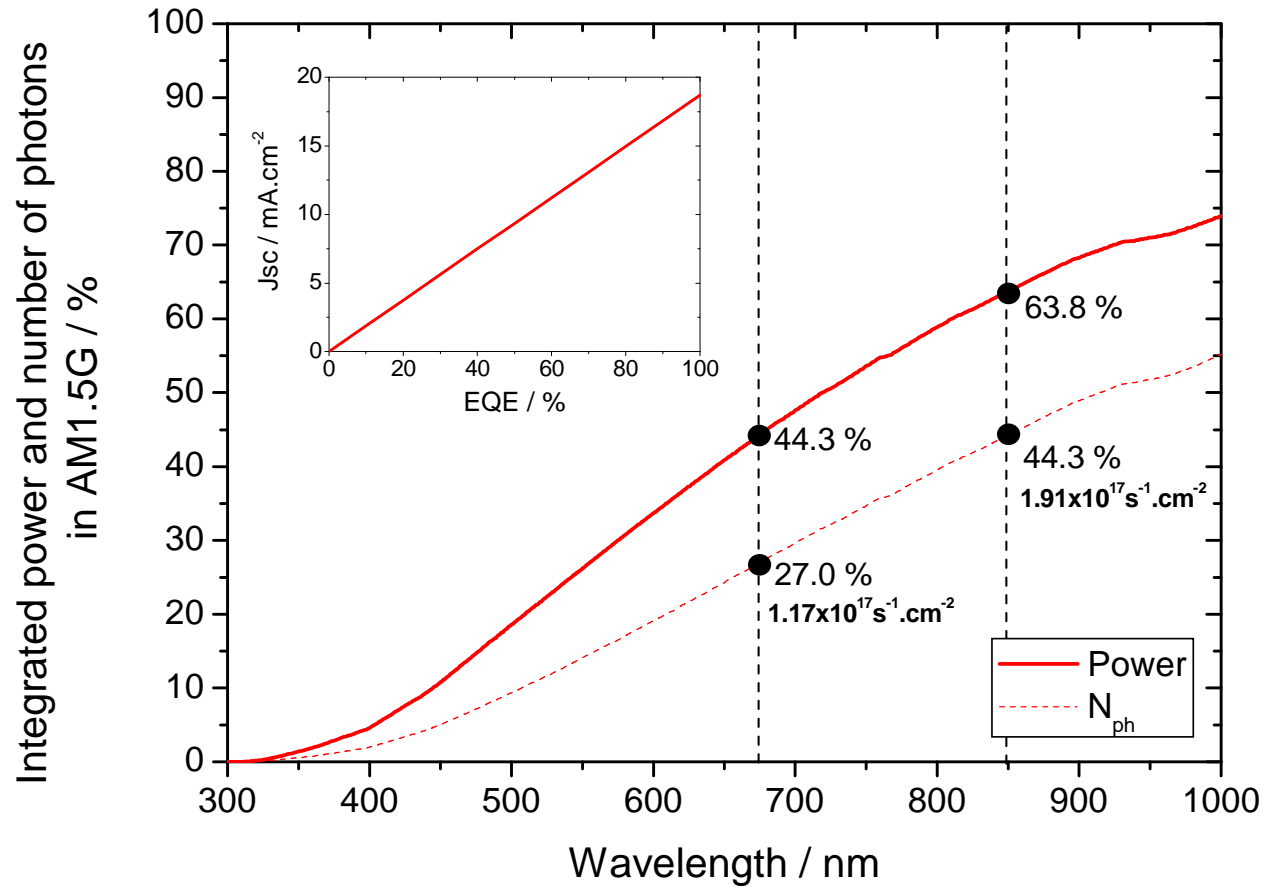
Uncertified efficiencies of 5 % reported for P3HT/PC₆₀BM

- Unfavorable band gap $E_G > 1.8$ eV – only 27 % of suns photons absorbed
- Voc only 1/3 of bandgap – major loss in power output

FF < 0.7 $V_{oc} < 0.65$ V EQE ~ 70%



Theoretical performance of a 2 eV absorber



State-of-the-art P3HT:PCBM cells

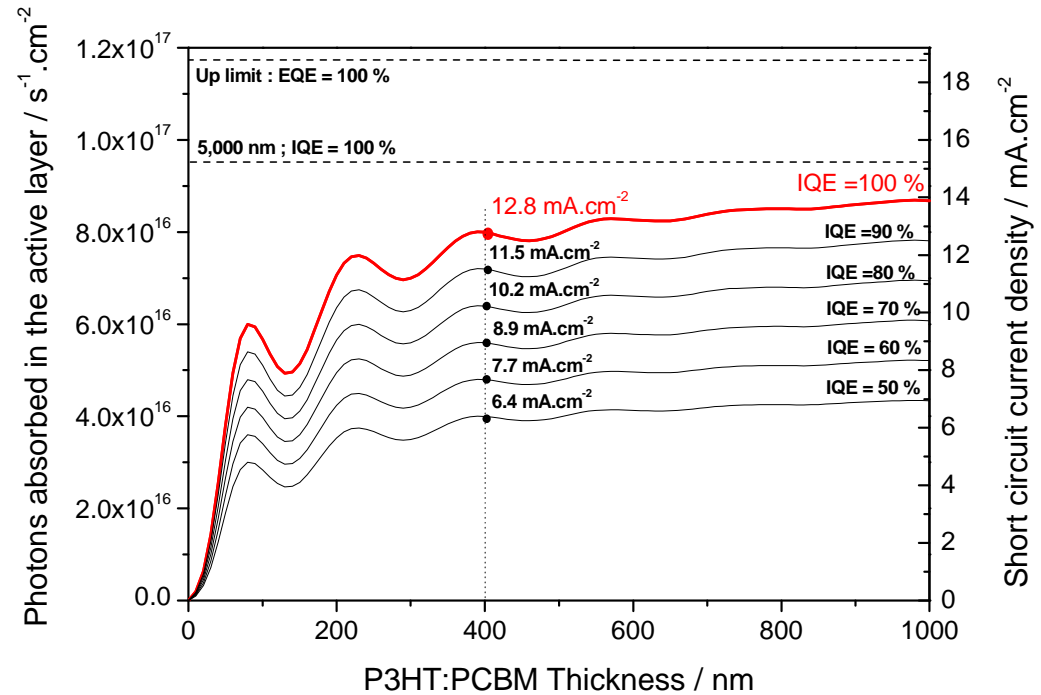
Under quite comparable, though uncertified conditions (\sim AM1.5, 100 mW/cm²), multiple groups reported P3HT / PCBM efficiencies in the order of 5 %

Year	P3HT Provider	Mw (g.Mol-1)	Ratio to PCBM (weight)	Layer thickness (nm)	Solvent	Annealing time (min)	Annealing Temp. °C	Max EQE (%)	Voc (V)	FF	Jsc (mA.cm-2)	Eff (%)	Light intensity (mW.cm-2)
2002	--	--	1:3	350	--	--	--	76	0.58	0.55	8.7	2.8	100
2003	--	--	--	\approx 110	DCB	4	75	70	0.55	0.6	8.5	3.5	80
2004	Rieke	--	1:2	350	CB	4	75	65	0.54	0.37	15.2	3.1	100
2005	Rieke	100000	1:1	\approx 70	DCB	60	120	58	0.615	0.61	7.2	2.7	100
2005	Merck	11600	1:1	--	CB	15	140	58	0.61	0.53	9.4	3.0	100
2005	--	--	1:1	63	DCB	10	110	--	0.61	0.62	10.6	4.0	100
2005	Rieke	--	1:1	\approx 220	DCB	10	110	63	0.61	0.67	10.6	4.4	100
2005	Aldrich	87000	1:0.8	--	CB	5	155	--	0.65	0.54	11.1	4.9	80
2005	Rieke	--	1:0.8	--	CB	30	150	--	0.63	0.68	9.5	5.0	80
2006	Merck	21100	1:1	175	CB	120	140	70	0.6	0.52	12	4.4	85
2006	--	--	1:0.8	--	CB	10	150	88	0.61	0.66	11.1	5.0	90
2006	Rieke	--	1:1	320	DCB	10	110	82	0.56	0.48	11.2	3.0	100



Realistic performance of a 2 eV absorber

- Absorption spectrum calculated according to Matrix formalism
- Therefore corrected for optical losses from the substrate, ITO and PEDOT



Towards competitive efficiency

Better material combinations

50 - 100 %

- 1.5 eV bandgap gives $j_{sc} > 20$ mA

Increase IQE from 70% to $> 85\%$

10 - 30 %

- reduce recombination losses
(bulk and interface)

Reduce absorption losses

10 - 20 %

- more transparent electrodes
- antireflection coating
- light management

Reduce thermodynamic losses

20 - 35 %

- tandem cells

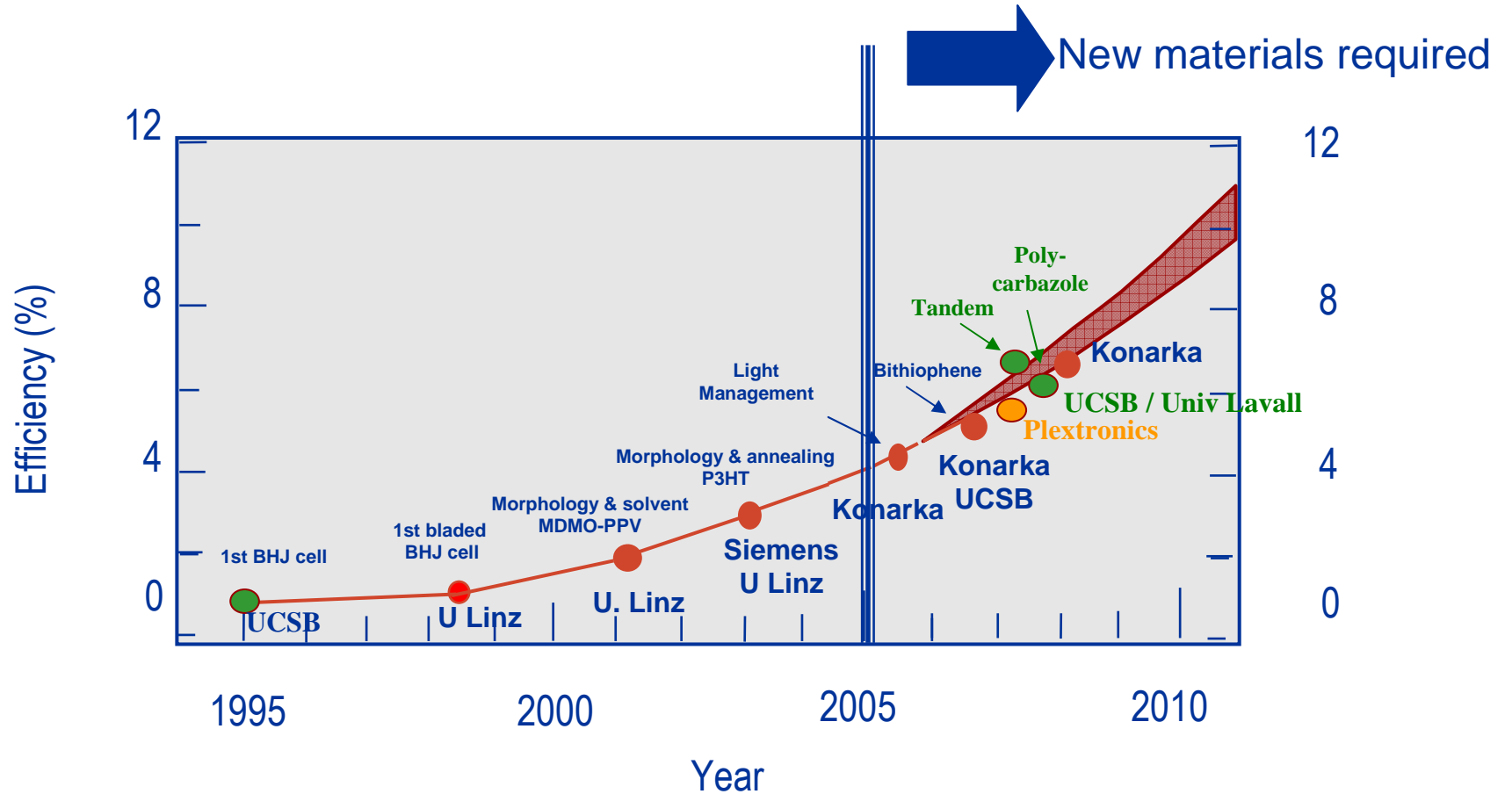
Reduce e-transfer losses

20 - 30 %

- ~ 0.3 eV are lost to guarantee a high
yield charge transfer process



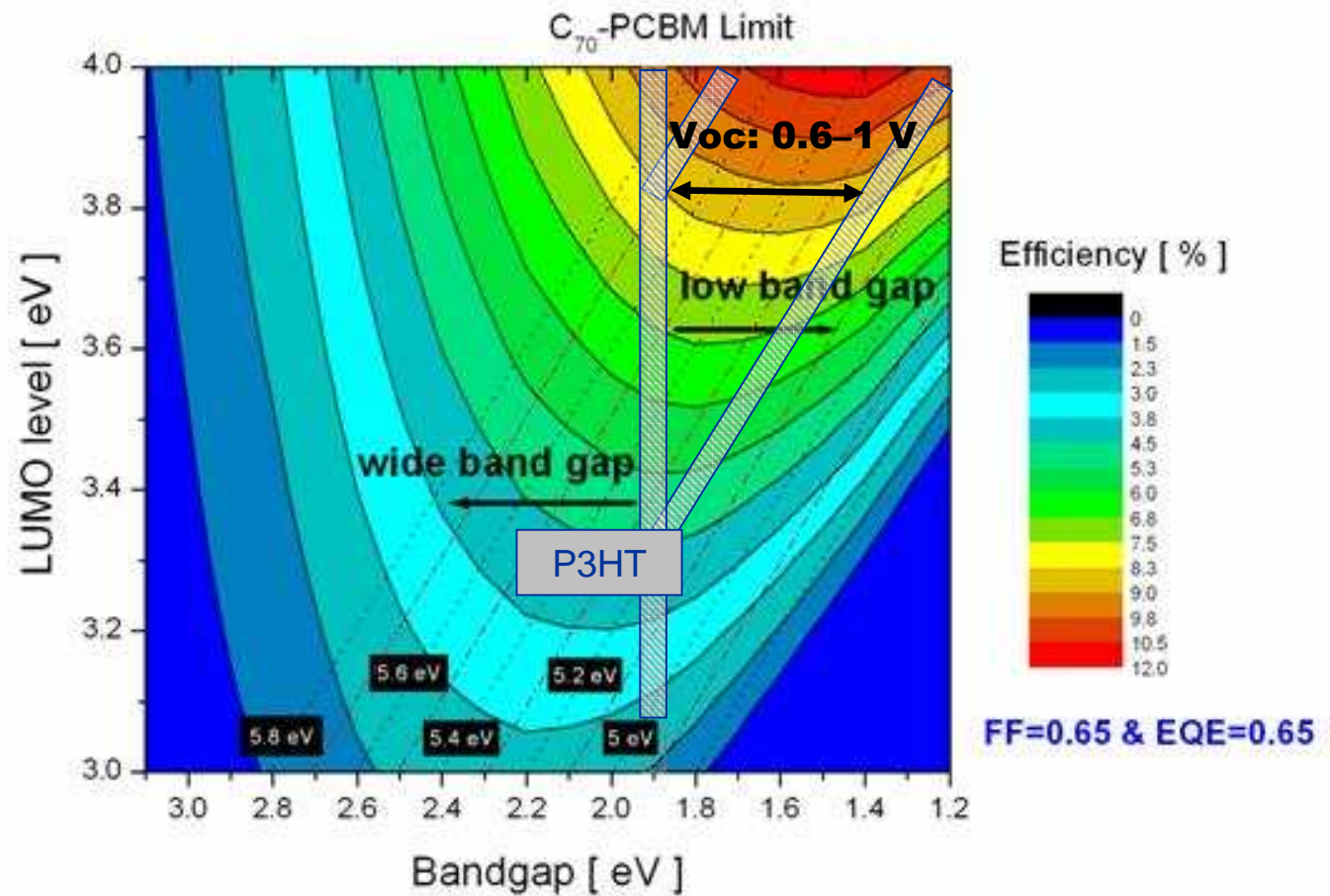
Efficiency Roadmap



Material requirements for high performance

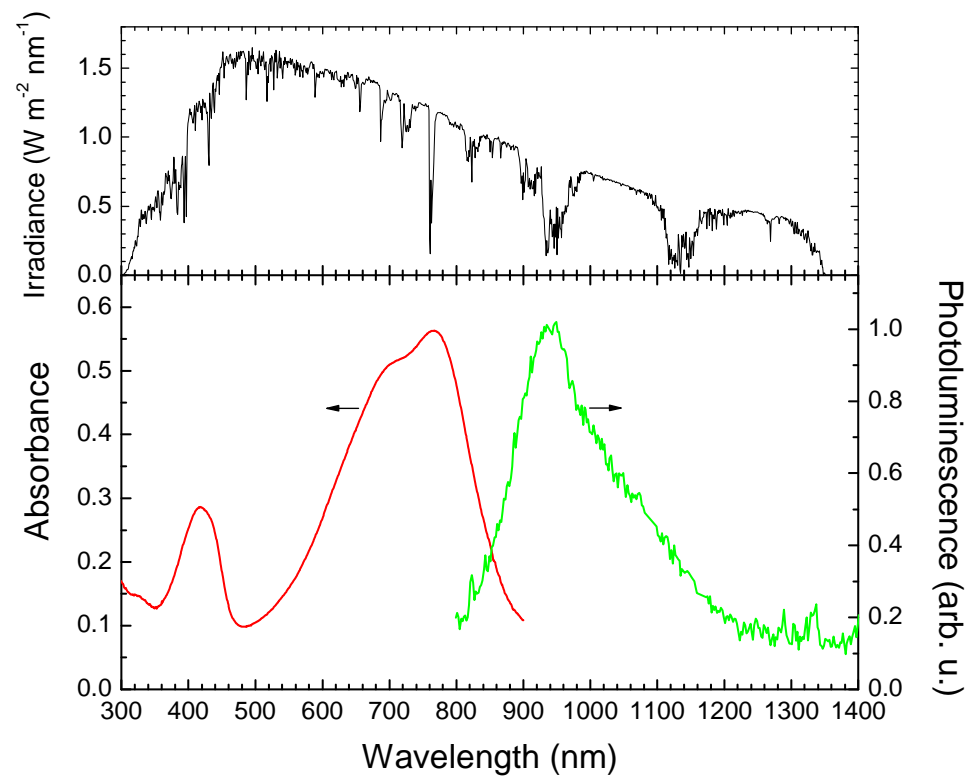
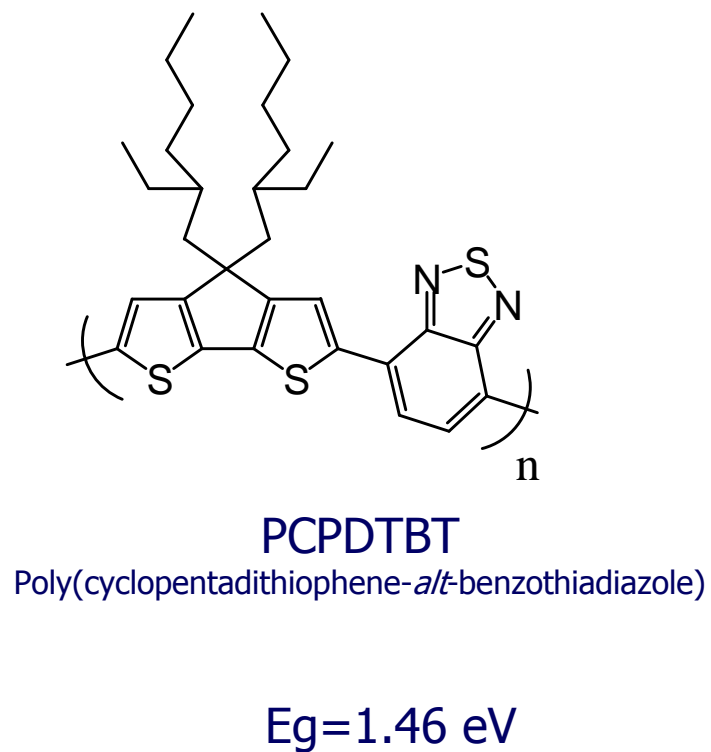
High LUMO
==
High Voc

Low Bandgap
==
High Jsc



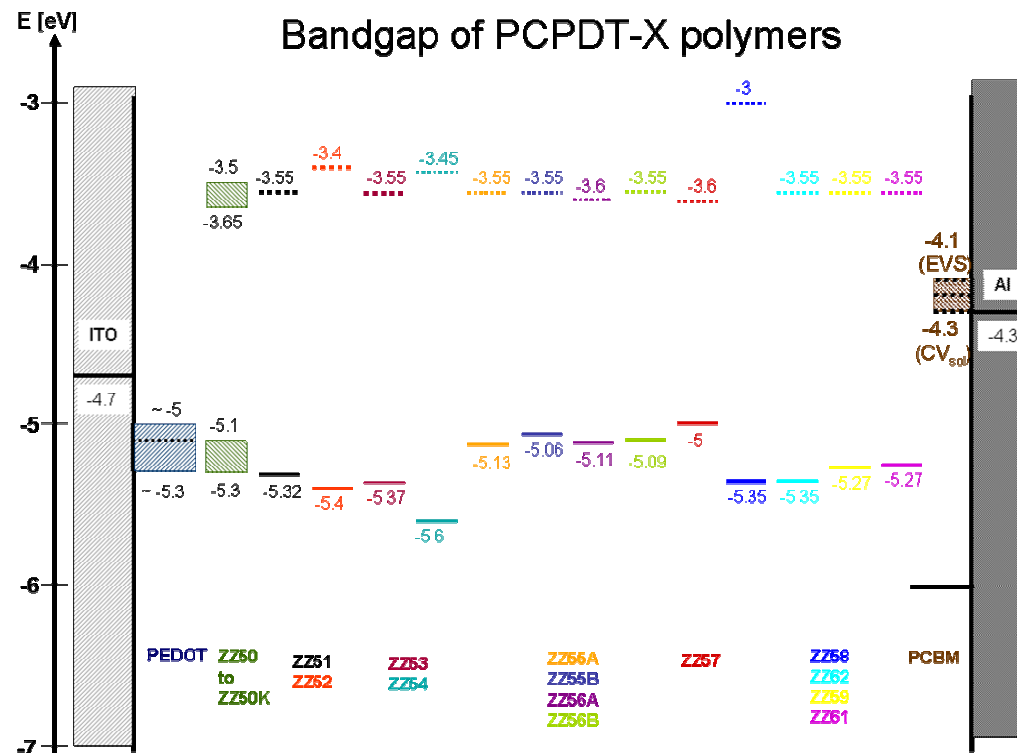
Scharber et al, *Adv Mat*, 2006

PCPDT-X, a new class of low-bandgap polymers



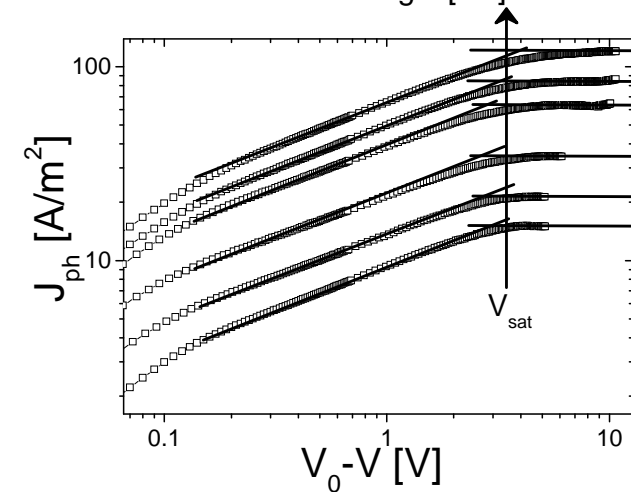
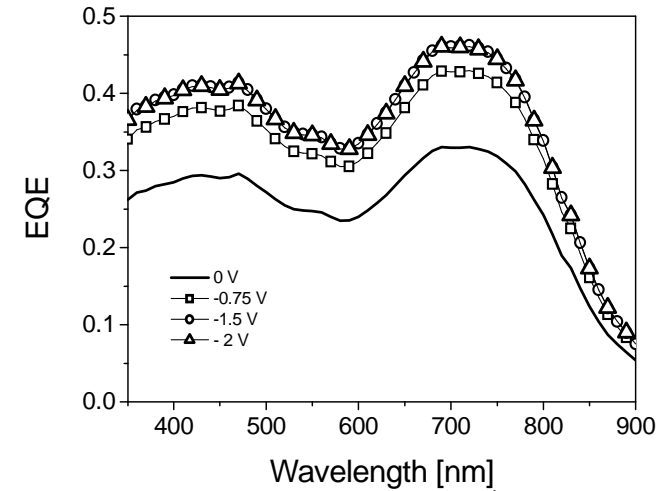
Lot's of modifications

PCPDT-X class offers broad tuning opportunities of the bandgap, absorption strength as well as of the HOMO / LUMO level position



Performance of PCPDTBT

- PCPDTBT has a serious loss mechanism
 - the polaron pair lifetime is in the order of 10-7 seconds, i.e., orders in magnitude lower than for other polymers
- This leads to
 - Reduced charge carrier concentration
 - Reduced FF
- UNFAVORABLE, TOO INTIMATE MORPHOLOGY!

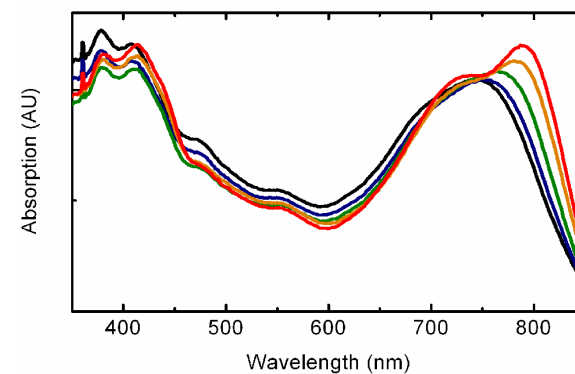
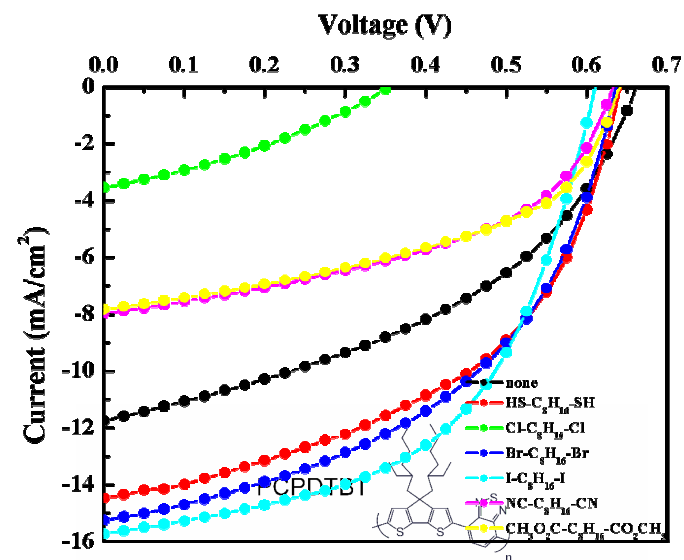
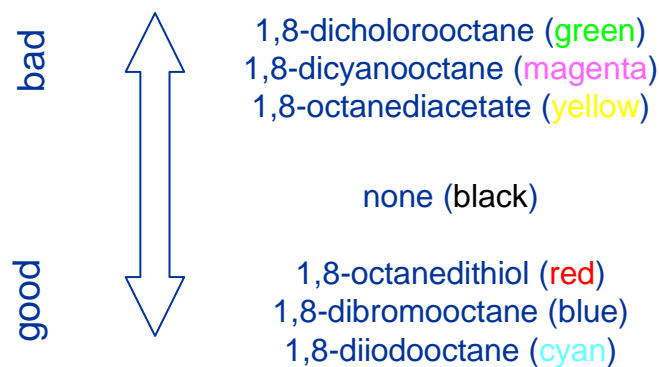


Blom et al, AFM, in print

Morphology control with alkane-additives

Different additives cause different domain sizes in phase separation.

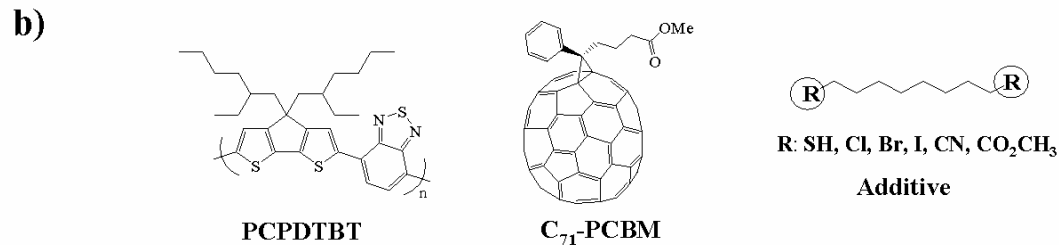
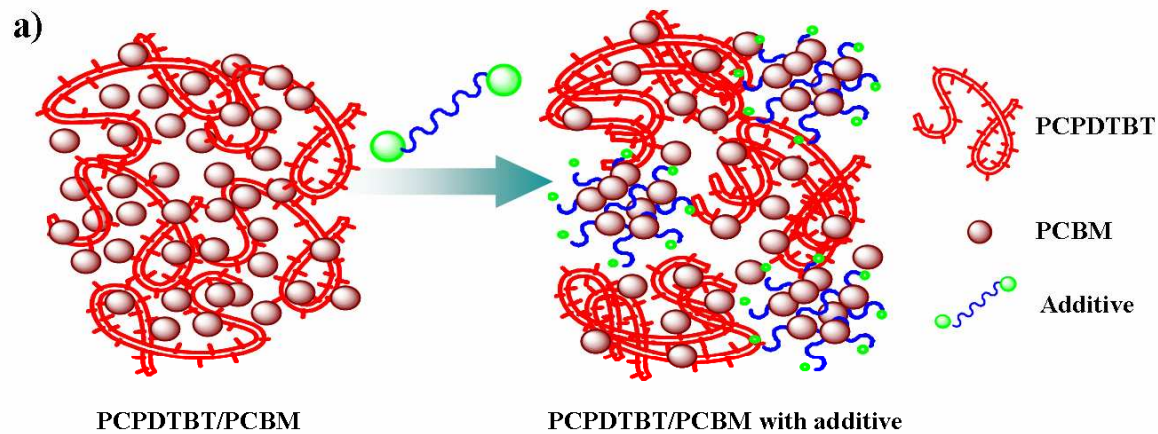
Large phase separation and no bi-continuous networks observed for chloro, cyano and acetate alkanes



The effect of processing additives

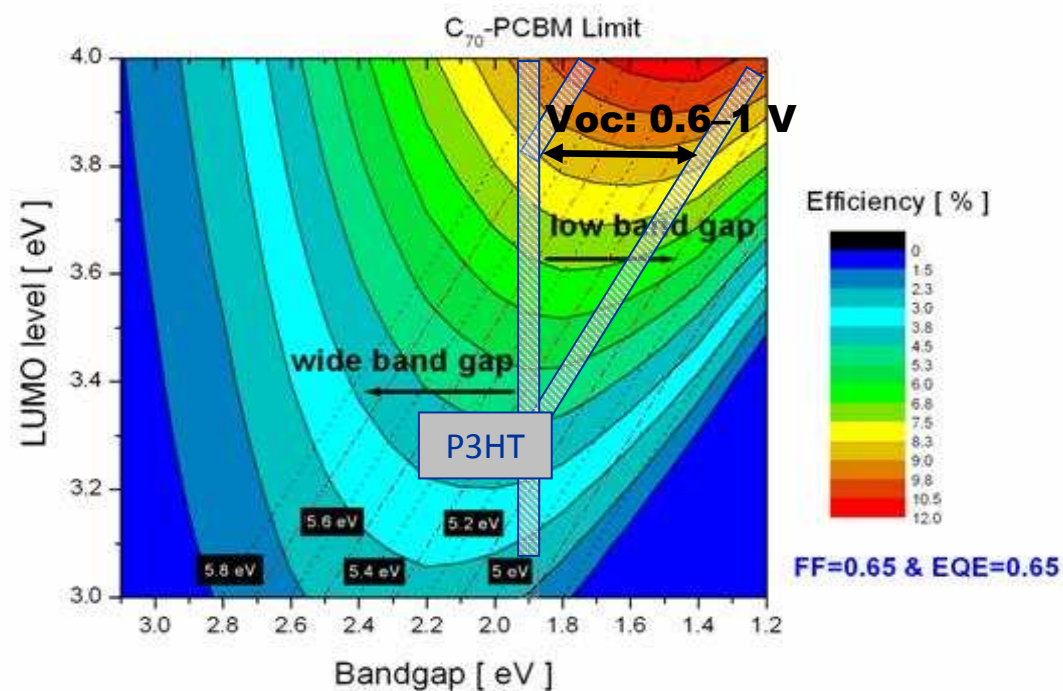
Mechanism:

- (i) Selective (differential) solubility of the fullerene component
- (ii) Higher boiling point than the host solvent.

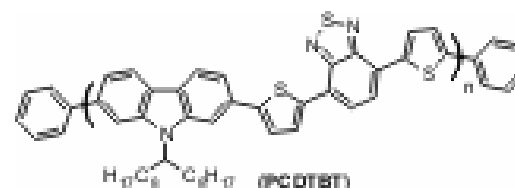


Material requirements for high performance

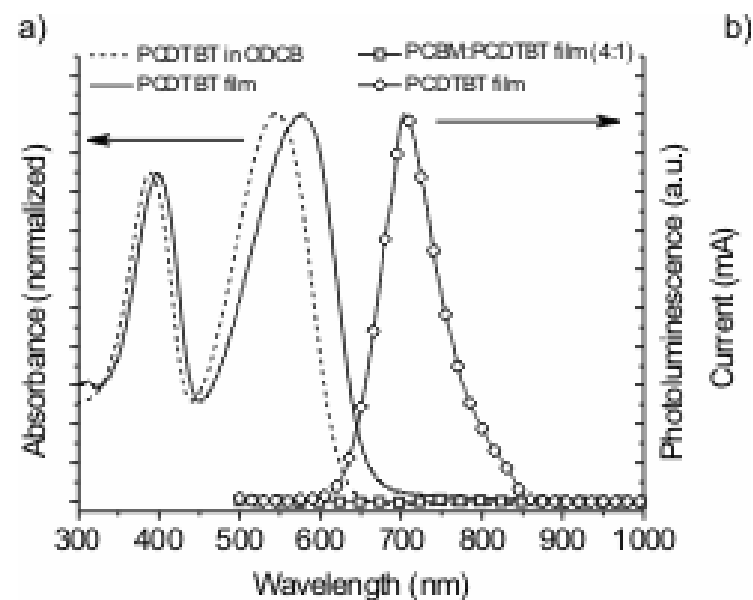
- Bridged bithiophenes have fantastic low bandgap.
- However, the high lying HOMO results in rather low open circuit voltages of 600 mV
- A Voc of 800 mV and more is required for efficiencies of 10 %



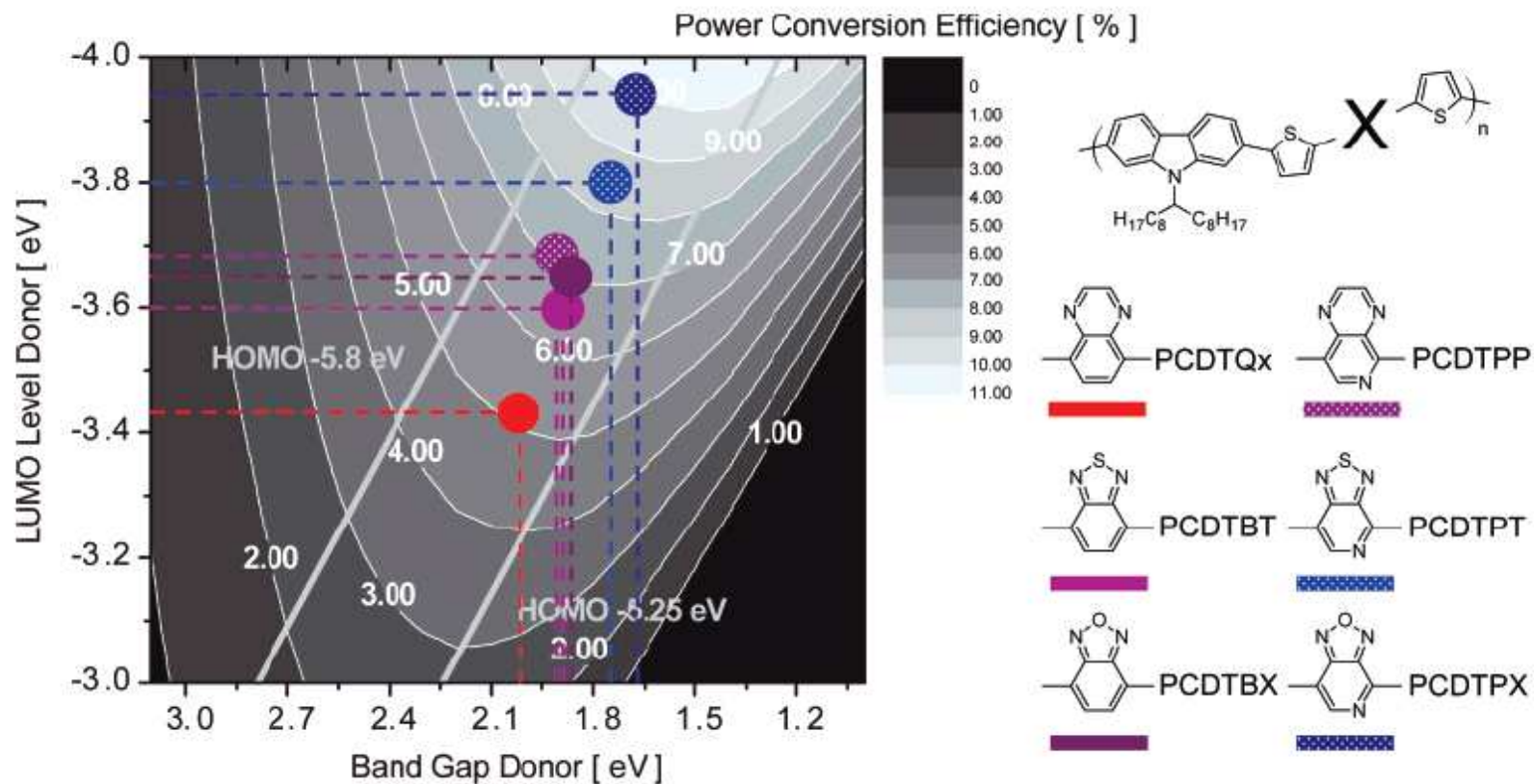
Polycarbazoles – a high Voc material class



- Poly (2,7 Carbazole) derivatives are very comparable to the class of polyfluorenes
- HOMO, mobility, absorption strength is similar to the PFs
- Choosing the right acceptor for the D-A couple determines the bandgap



Polycarbazoles – potential for 10 %



Material requirements for high performance

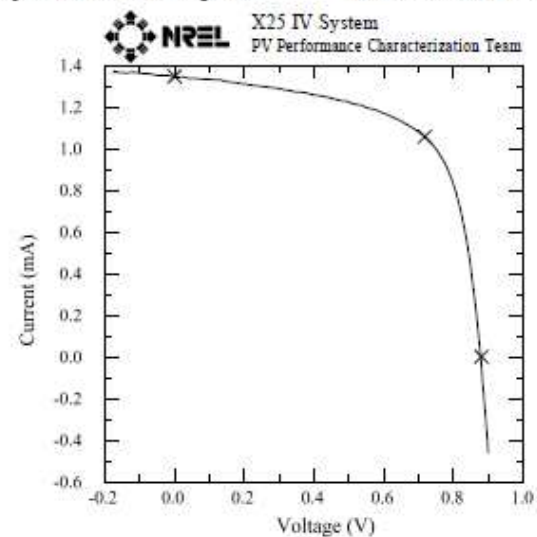
Polycarbazoles hit the 6 % level recently last year

- Voc up to 1 V
- Good FF (65 %)
- Good EQE (60 – 65 %)

UCSB organic Cell

page 4

Device ID: P703 pixel 2 Device Temperature: 25.0 ± 1.0 °C
Oct 16, 2008 01:28 Device Area: 0.1270 cm²
Spectrum: ASTM G173 global Irradiance: 1000.0 W/m²



V_{oc} = 0.8800 V
I_{sc} = 1.3453 mA
J_{sc} = 10.593 mA/cm²
Fill Factor = 63.98 %

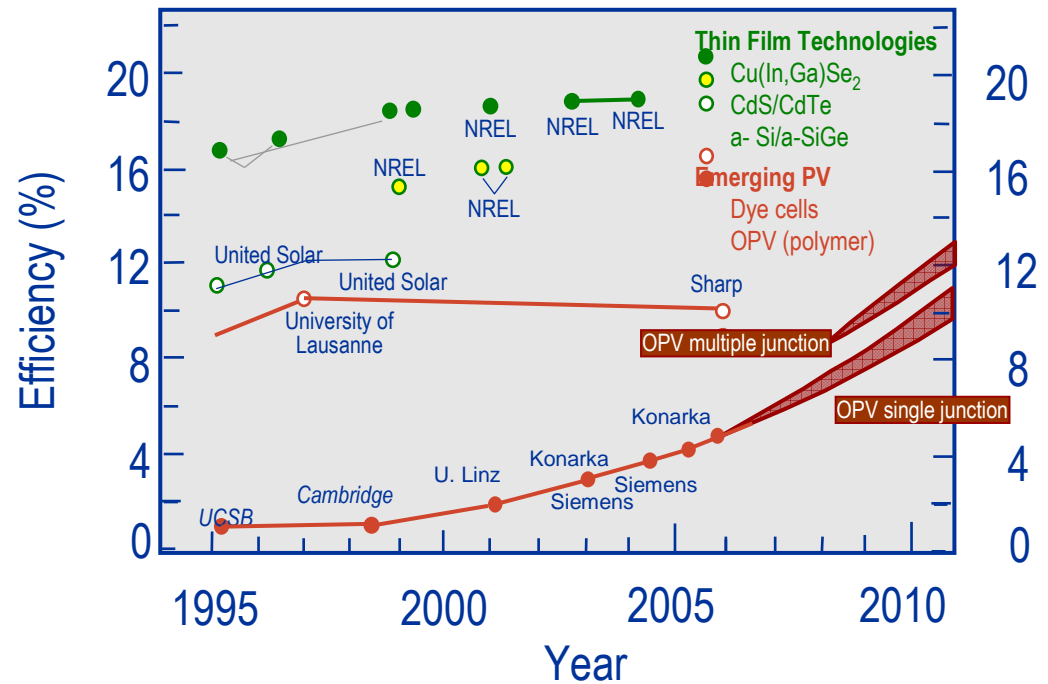
I_{max} = 1.0560 mA
V_{max} = 0.7173 V
P_{max} = 0.75748 mW
Efficiency = 5.96 %



Heeger et al (UCSB) and Leclerc et al (Univ. Lavall)

Summary Efficiency Roadmap

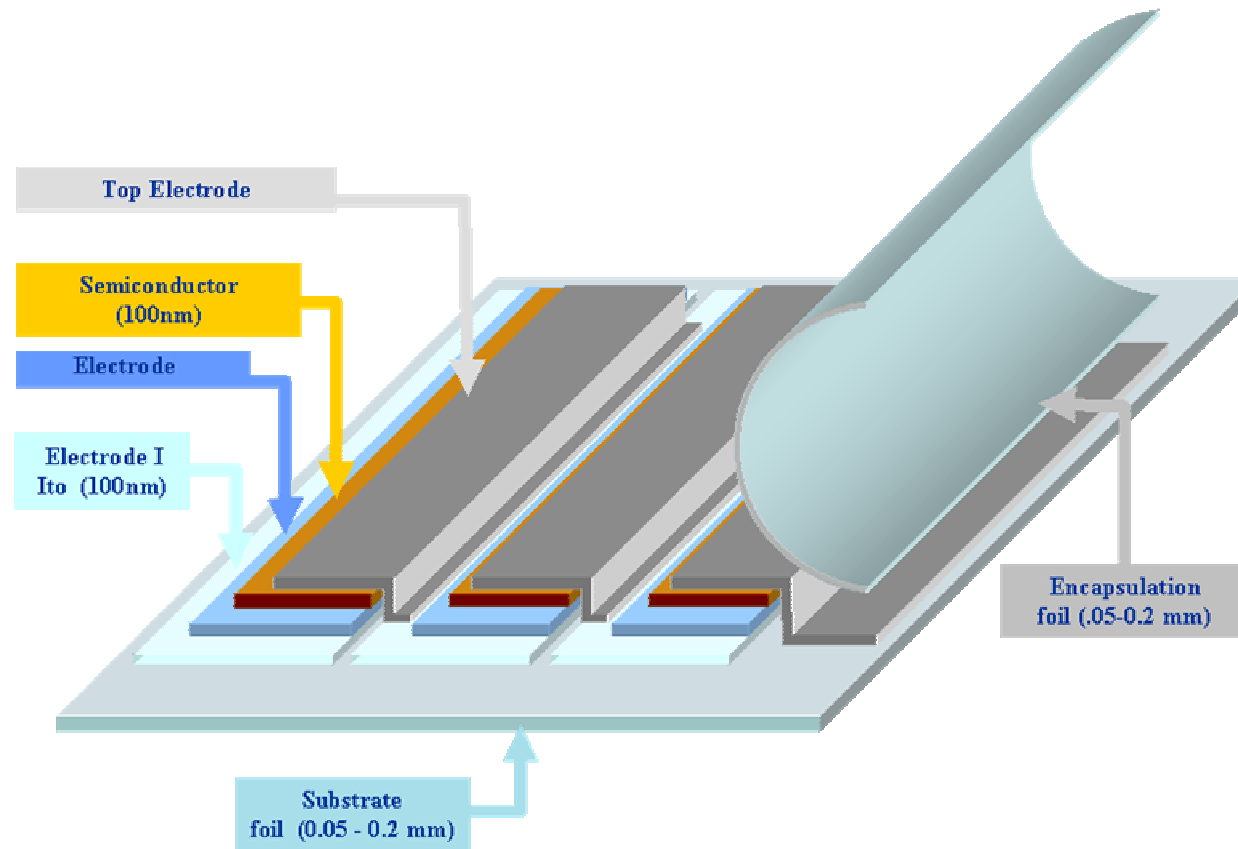
- Single junction materials will go beyond 10% within few years.
- Multiple junction concepts will drive efficiency from 2010.
- No fundamental obstacles till 20%.



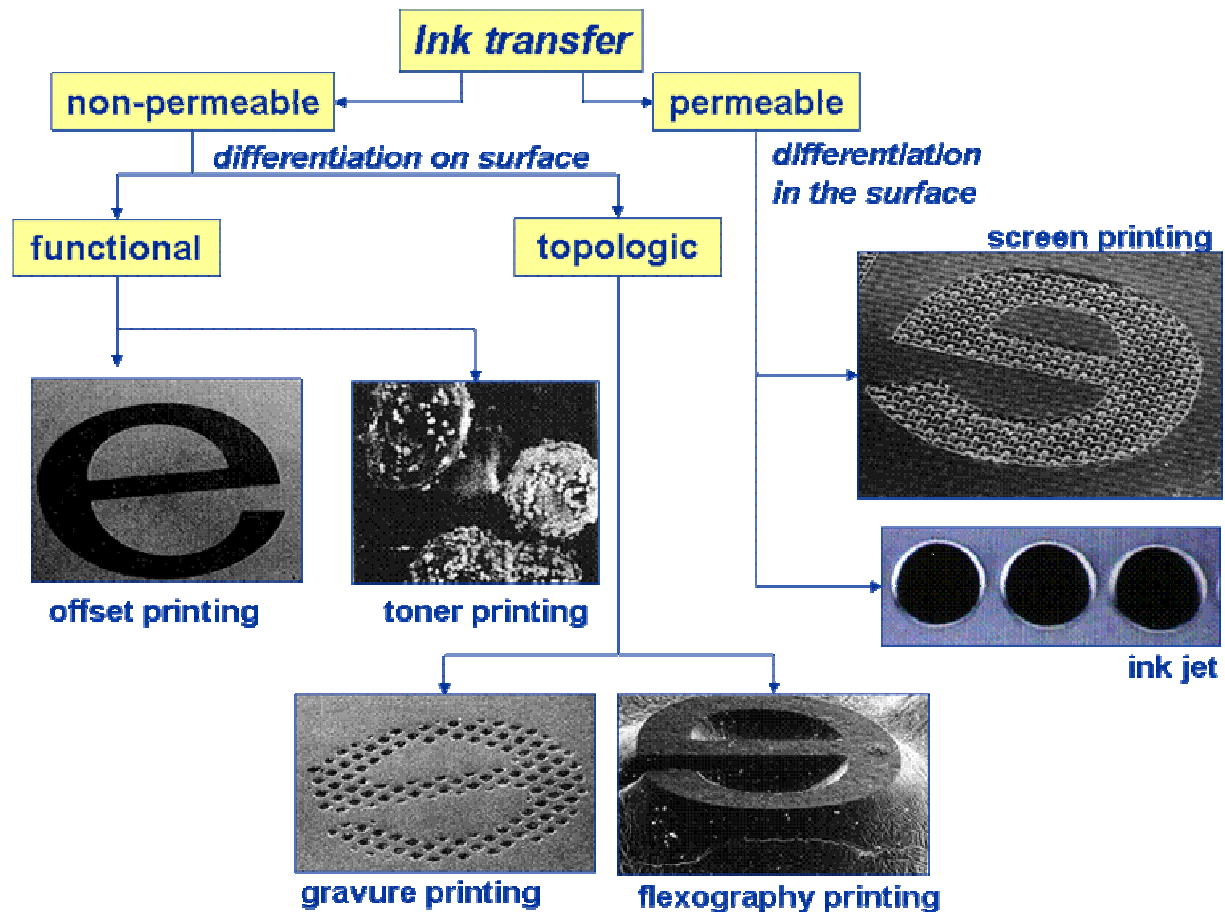
Production aspects & challenges



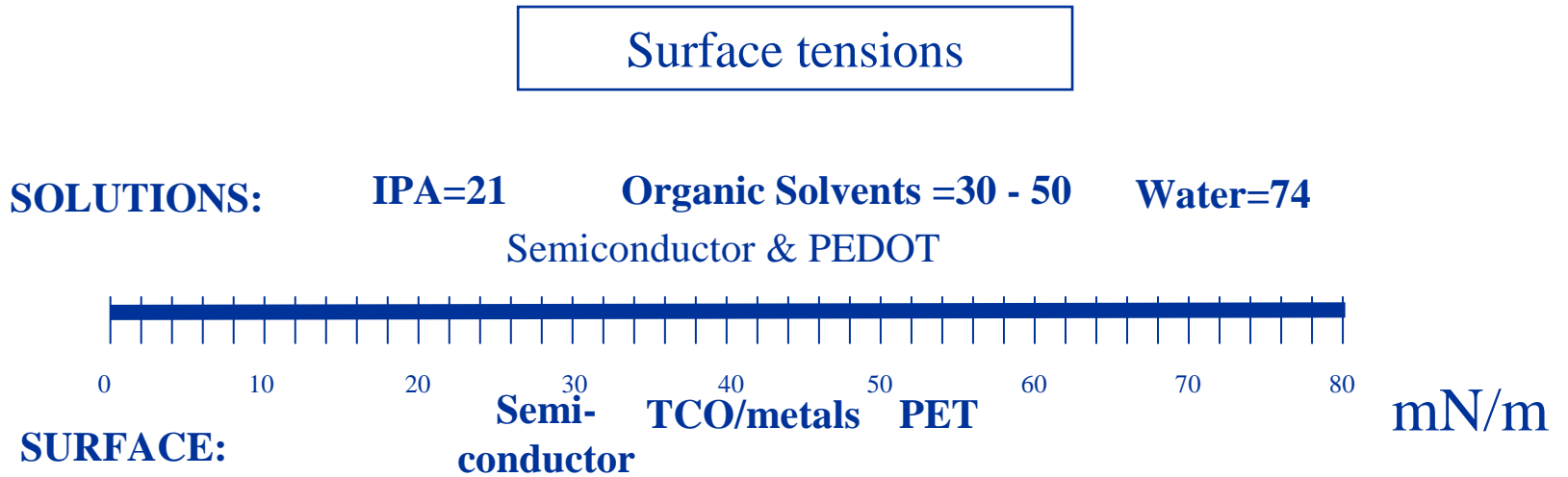
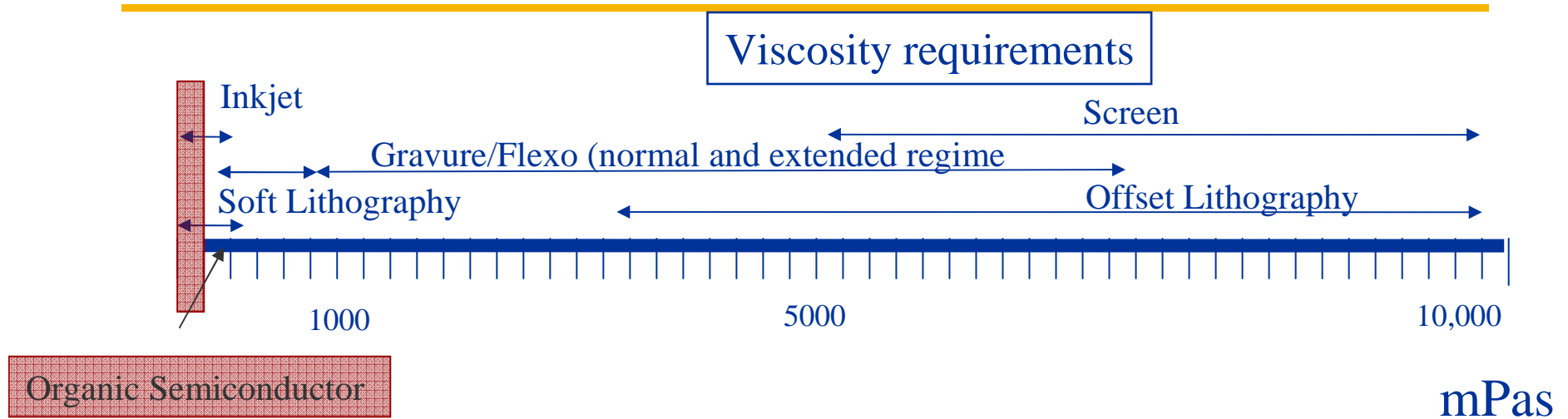
How to print an organic PV module?



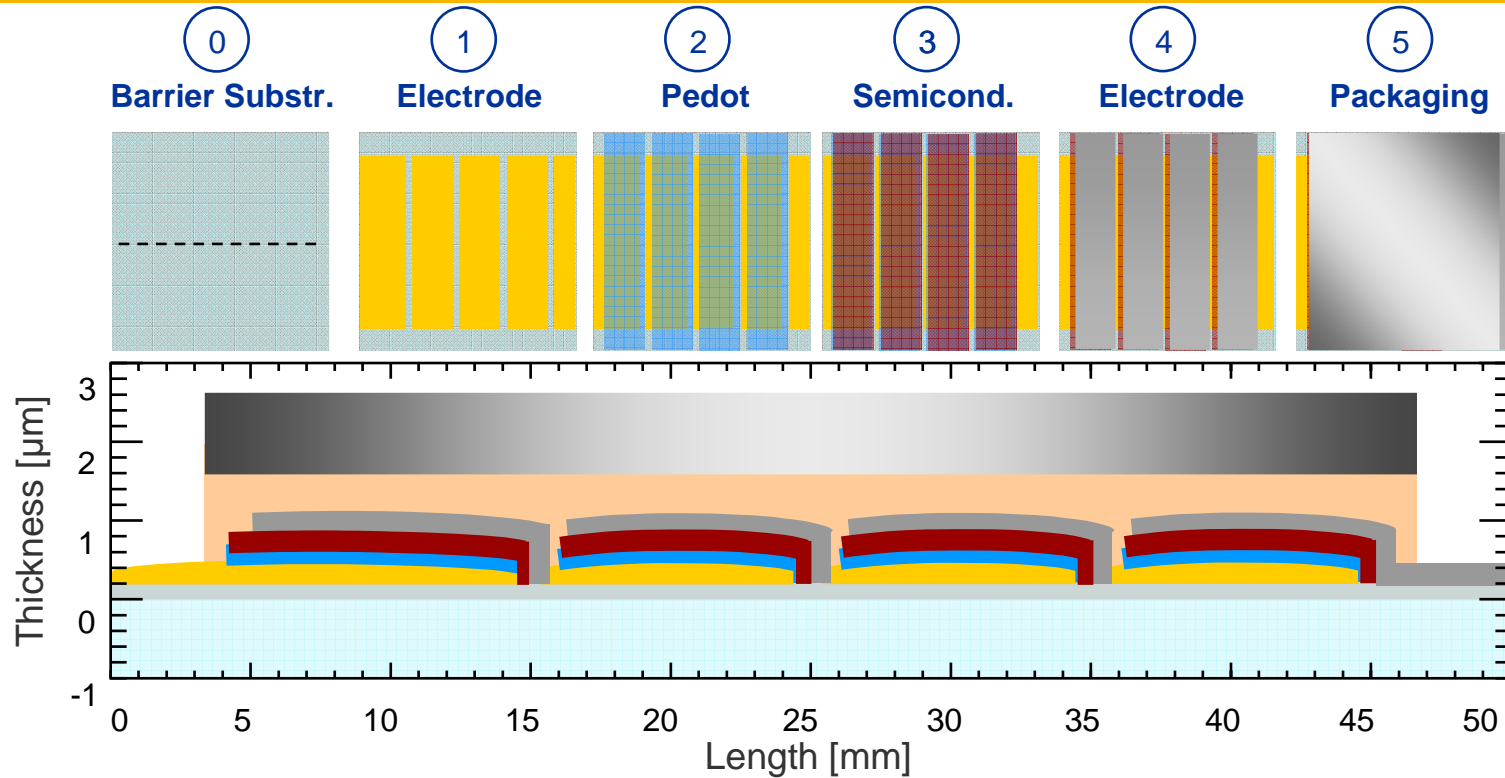
Differentiation of Image Formation by Printing



Importance of viscosity and surface tension in multiple layer coatings



Module stack



Layer Thickness

- Active layer thickness is in the range of 100s nm
- High homogeneity

Resolution requirements

- Guarantee high GFF (> 90)
- Desired in the 100s μm







Registration

- Must prevent shunting
- High GFF – 100 microns req.

Lifetime of flexible solar cells



Lifetime: Accelerated Aging Testing Capabilities

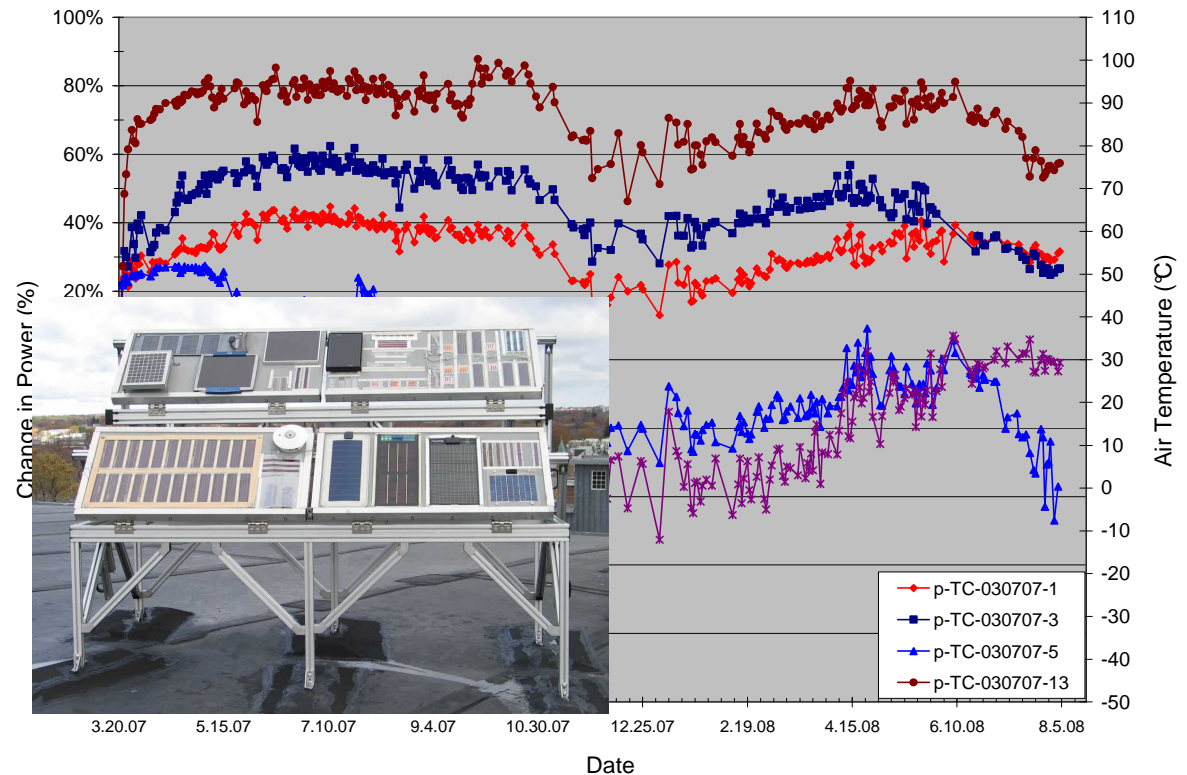
Equipment	Test	Equipment
Solar Simulator	Pass 1000 hrs under 1 sun, 65 °C	
Dry Ovens	Pass 1000 hrs	
Steady –State Oven Temperature / Humidity	Pass 1000 hrs damp heat @ 65° C / 85 % rh	
Thermal Cycling Chamber Temperature / Humidity	3 hrs cycle, -40 ° C to + 80° C	
Light Soaking Chambers Temperature / Humidity / Rain	According to IEC + IEEE + ASTM standards	
Ultraviolet Light Chamber		
Flex bending	> 1000 bends over 50 mm roll	

Independently verified by ECN

Lifetime: Outdoor degradation of OPV cells

- Roof top stability > 1.5 years and ongoing.
- Expected product lifetime 3 – 5 years.
- 5 – 10 yrs lifetime expected after 2010

OPV T-cells: Aging on KTI Rooftop Test Station - under Load



Markets, Applications & Products



The OEA Roadmap for OPV

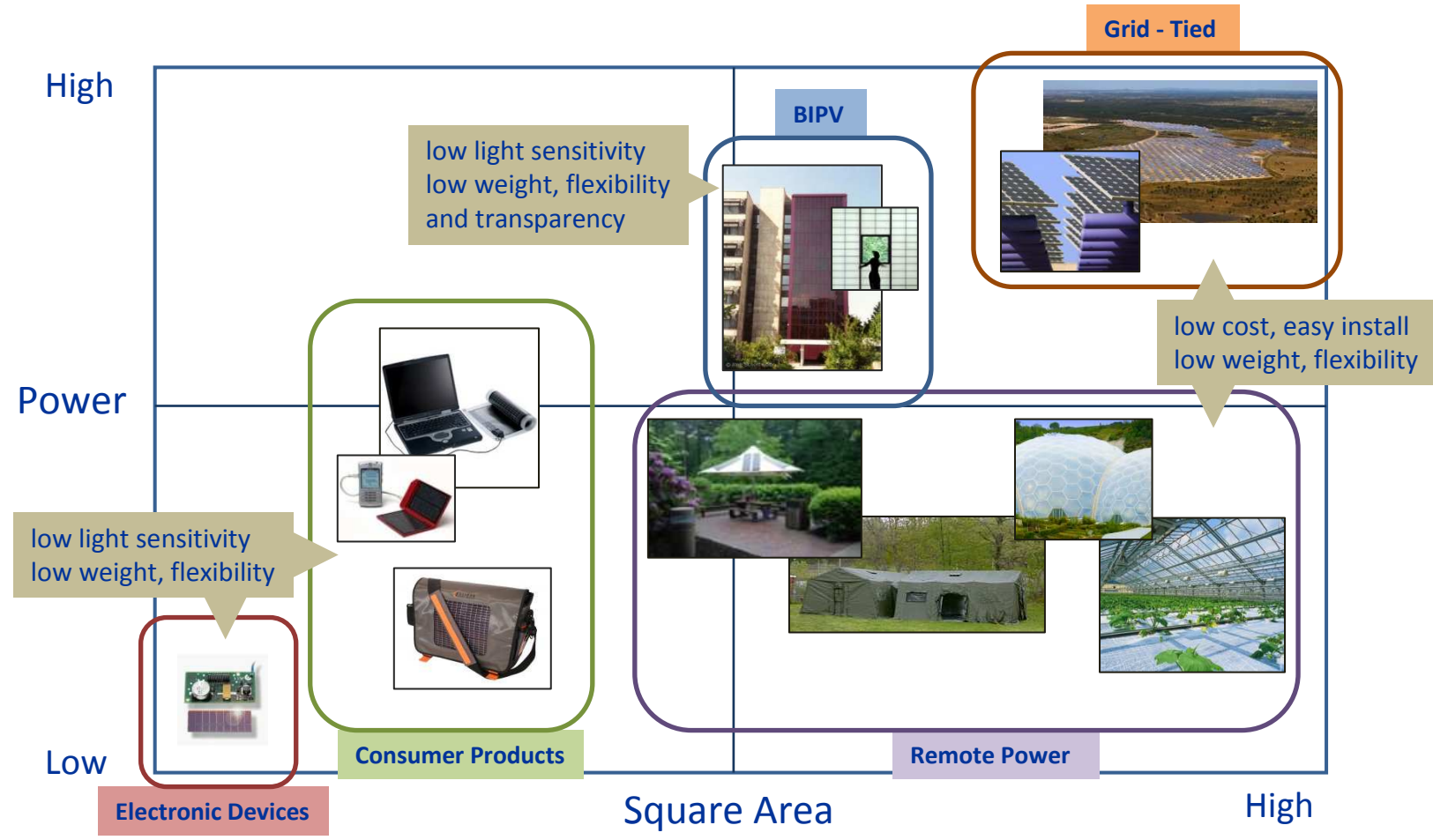
- Gen 1 & Gen 2 prototypes and products commercialization started in 2008 & 2009
- All R&D focus needs to be put on accelerating the time lines for Gen 3 and Gen 4 products

Product Generations:

Generation	Product description	Market	General Availability
Gen1	Small, lower efficiency, flexible PV	consumer electronic	2008
Gen2	Robust, but low efficiency PV	outdoor recreational application	2009
Gen3	Large, increased efficiency	off-grid buildings; façade	2015
Gen4	Large, high efficiency OPV	roof top grid connected (residential)	2020



Power Plastic® Market Opportunities



Summary - Solar Cell Advantages

