Accepted Manuscript

Bilayer Polymer/Fullerene Solar Cells with a Liquid Crystal

N. Yilmaz Canli, M. Safak-Boroglu, B. Bilgin-Eran, S. Günes

 PII:
 S0040-6090(13)01993-7

 DOI:
 doi: 10.1016/j.tsf.2013.11.119

 Reference:
 TSF 32956

To appear in: Thin Solid Films

Received date:21 May 2013Revised date:22 November 2013Accepted date:29 November 2013



Please cite this article as: N. Yilmaz Canli, M. Safak-Boroglu, B. Bilgin-Eran, S. Günes, Bilayer Polymer/Fullerene Solar Cells with a Liquid Crystal, *Thin Solid Films* (2013), doi: 10.1016/j.tsf.2013.11.119

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Bilayer Polymer/Fullerene Solar Cells with a Liquid Crystal

N. Yilmaz Canli^{a*}, M. Safak-Boroglu^b, B. Bilgin-Eran^c, S. Günes^a

^aYildiz Technical University, Department of Physics, 34210 Istanbul, Turkey ^b Istanbul University, Fac. of Engineering, Chemistry Engineering Department, Istanbul, Turkey ^cYildiz Technical University, Department of Chemistry, 34210 Istanbul, Turkey

*Corresponding Author: niyilmaz@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

In this paper the effect of 5-(10-undecenyloxy)-2-[[[4-hexylphenyl]imino]methyl]phenol liquid crystal addition into Poly(3-hexylthiophene):Fullerene containing solar cells were investigated. Based on current-voltage characteristics, we report on the efficiency enhancement for bilayer heterojunction solar cells using this liquid crystal.

Keywords: Poly(3-hexylthiophene); Fullerene; Organic Photovoltaics, Solar Cells, Liquid Crystals; Power Conversion Efficiency.

1. INTRODUCTION

Organic photovoltaic (OPV) cells have currently been receiving considerable attention due to their high-mechanical flexibility and light weight [1–3]. Recently, several research groups have reported photo conversion efficiencies (PCE) around 10% [4–6]. OPV cells with a bilayer heterojunction structure have achieved power conversion efficiencies up to 5% [7, 8], which is still far from the efficiency required for practical mass applications. The prospect of applications of organic photovoltaic cells to enhance the PCE under simulated sunlight [9].

In organic solar cells, conjugated polymers containing thiophene rings, such as poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) play a role as electron donors in charge transport [9–11]. P3HT is a widely used organic semiconductor and therefore it is a possible candidate for application in polymer solar cells [12]. It shows good environmental stability [13], proper field–effect mobility of 0.01 -0.1 cm²/Vs, reasonably high hole mobility in the range of 10^{-3} cm²/Vs [14], has an absorption edge around 1.9-2.0 eV [15] and has a high solubility.

The use of a Fullerene (C60) molecule sublimed onto the polymer in a heterojunction (bilayer) or mixed in the polymer film (bulk heterojunction blend) increased drastically the efficiency of photovoltaic devices [16-21]. The efficiency of OPV cells has been significantly

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8035054

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8035054

Daneshyari.com