





# Degradation and Stability of Organic Solar Cells

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# **Characteristics of OPV**



## **Advantages**

- Low weight
- Flexibility and tensile resistance
- Production in large areas
- Numerous usable polymers
- Ease of production
- Recyclable
- Use of ITO-free substrates

## Disadvantages

- Lower efficiency: ~10% by Mitsubishi Chemical
- Affected by weathering <u>UV-light</u>, O<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O
- Need of lamination and protection
- Low estimated life-time: ~1000-2500 h





# **Applications of OPV**



#### **Shading canopies**



## **Parking shading**



#### **Agricultural plastic covers**





i) www.inside2outside.co.uk ii) www.shadecomforts.com iii) www.world-of-photonics.netiv) www.caconcepts.co.za

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Real life application of OPV elements

- High module efficiency: >7%
- Large-area PV elements
- Low production cost
- OPV with long-life: >20 years
- High stability against weathering
- UV degradation tests

# **Effects of UV-light**

- High degradation by UVB-light (315-280nm)
- Accelerated degradation when combined with O2 and H2O ingress
- Radical formation
- Changes in polymer structure
- Degradation of active layer
- Efficiency loss
- Coloring effects of laminate
- Delamination and cracking
- Lower mechanical parameters











Radical formation in presence of O2 and high intensity illumination - photobleaching



Photo-oxidation of poly-3-hexylthiophene (P3HT)

- Changes in degree of crystallinity  $X = \Delta H / \Delta H^0$
- Shifts in the absorption UV-Vis spectra lower absorption efficiency
- Changes in the FT-IR spectra due to bond and structure changes generation of carboxylic acid species, formation of esters, etc.
- Arrhenius-type degradation kinetic  $k = Ae^{-E_a/RT}$





- UV Absorbers (UVAs)
- Hindered Amine Light Stabilizers (HALS)
- Commercially available mixtures
- Multi-walled Carbon Nanotubes (MWCN)

## **UV** absorbers



#### Isomeric effect of Butyl methoxy dibenzoylmethane

Absorption spectra of UVA





#### Hindered amine stabilizers



2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine (TMP)

### **Multi-walled carbon nanotubes**







# **Approaches for UV protection**





#### **Incorporation in barrier layers**

- Suspended yellowing
- Decreased delamination of top layers
- Increase of haze
- Possible interaction with polymer

## **Deposition of protection layer**

- Good UV protection
- No chemical reactions with polymer
- Refraction on boundary
- Need of separate production stage

## Addition to active layer

- Deactivation of radicals
- No protection against yellowing
- Possible obstruction of exciton diffusion





- Broad absorption spectra in UV region
- High absorption in UVB region (315-280nm)
- High efficiency in radical scattering
- Good thermal stability and miscibility
- Lack of chemical interactions with barrier polymer (most HALS are not applicable with fluorinated polymers)
- Long life with low efficiency loss
- Low concentration 0,01 wt% to 2-3 wt%
- ► Cost consideration (~25€/kg- UVAs; ~1000€/kg- HALS and MWCN)



# Weathering tests



## **Test requirements**

- Good spectral match
- Thermal control
- Atmosphere control
- Acceleration of UV exposure
- Prolonged testing

# **Analytic tools**

- IV-characteristics Jsc, Voc, FF, η
- IR and UV-Vis spectroscopy
- Light transmittance
- Colorimetry Yellowing index
- Mechanical testing
- SEM/EDX and TEM
- DTA/TGA
- Surface topology (AFM)











- Development of durable flexible OPV elements
- Low cost OPV
- Introduction of UV-light stabilizing additives in OPV
- Polymer-specific UV stabilizers
- Selection of appropriate additive concentration
- Investigation of degradation kinetics of OPV cells and modules

# Thank you for the attention!