

# Structure Property relationships in Polymer solar cells Materials

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## Definition

- Polymer based
- uses organic electronics

## Motivation

- ◇ Dependence on non renewable energy sources
  - Limited supply
  - Non environmental friendly
- ◇ Solar energy is one alternative
  - $\sim 6000$  times the worldwide energy usage
  - considered renewable
- ◇ Two types of solar cells
  - Silicon
  - Organic polymers

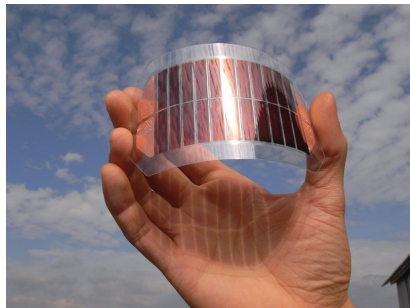
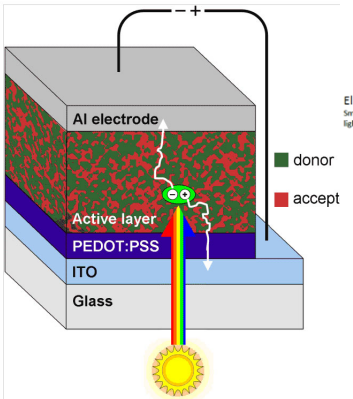
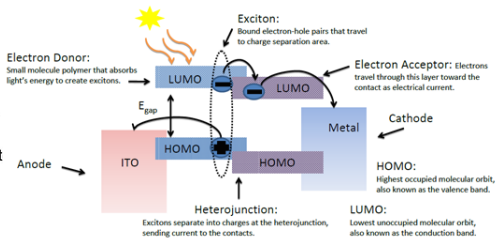


Figure: 1, showing a flexible organic solar cell

# Overview of Organic Solar cells

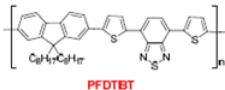
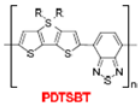
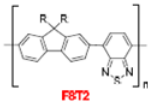
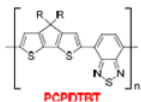
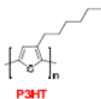


## Operation of Organic Solar Cell

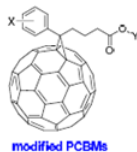
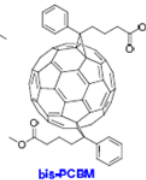
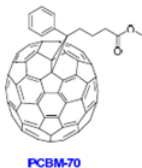
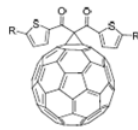
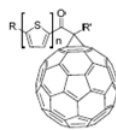
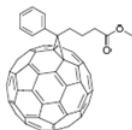


# Some donor and acceptor materials

## Donors ( $p$ -type Materials)



## Acceptors ( $n$ -type Materials)



# Some requirements for organic solar cells

- HOMO should be  $< -5.3$  eV

*J.F Laprade et al, 2010*

- Lower bound of 1.3 eV for band gap

*J.F Laprade et al, 2010*

- Plenary side chains

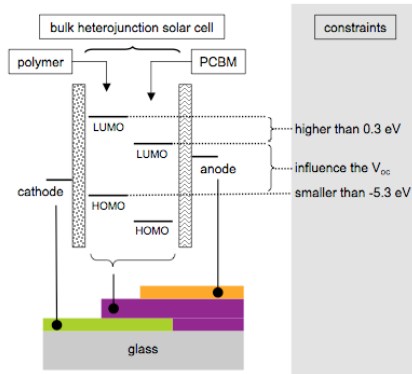
*SR Bhatta et al, 2013*

- Suggest a large dipole moment

*B Castern et al, 2011*

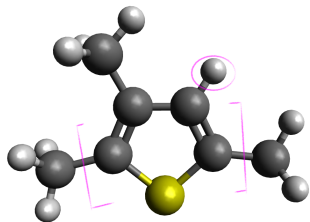
- Dipole should be aligned in a specific direction

*J.F Laprade et al, 2011*



# Design of Polymer Solar Cells using Substitutes

## Substitute hydrogen using;

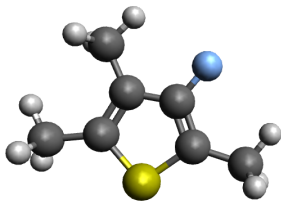


### Electron Withdrawing

(-F, -Cl, -CN, -COCH<sub>3</sub>, -NO<sub>2</sub>,  
-COCl, -COOH, -CCL<sub>3</sub> and  
-CONH<sub>2</sub>)

### Electron Donating;

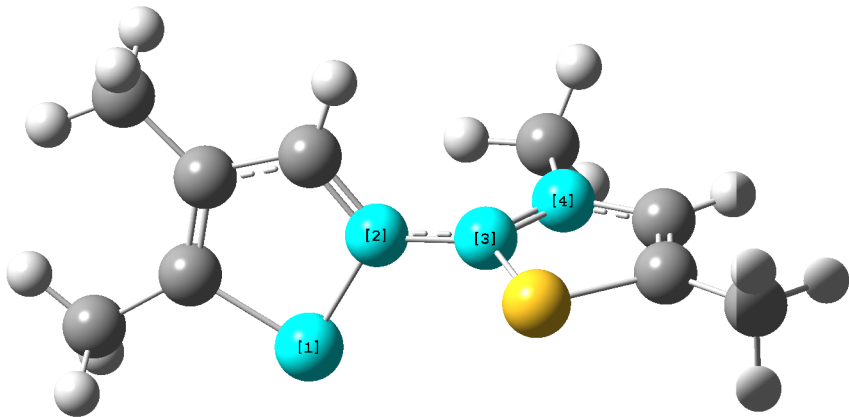
(-OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -OCH<sub>3</sub>, -CHCH<sub>2</sub>,  
-NHCH<sub>3</sub>, -NHOCH<sub>3</sub>, -OCOCH<sub>3</sub>  
and -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)



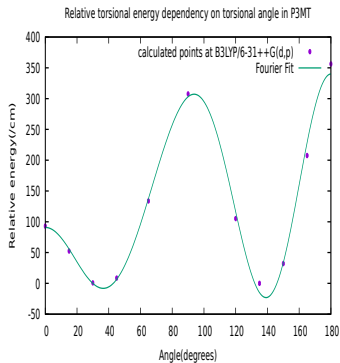
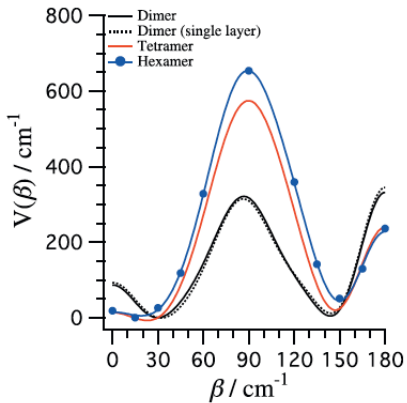
- DFT
  - △ Cost efficiency
- Nwchem\_6.6 and *Gaussian\_09*
  - △ Good scalability
- B3LYP/6-31G(d) and B3LYP/6-31++G(d,p)



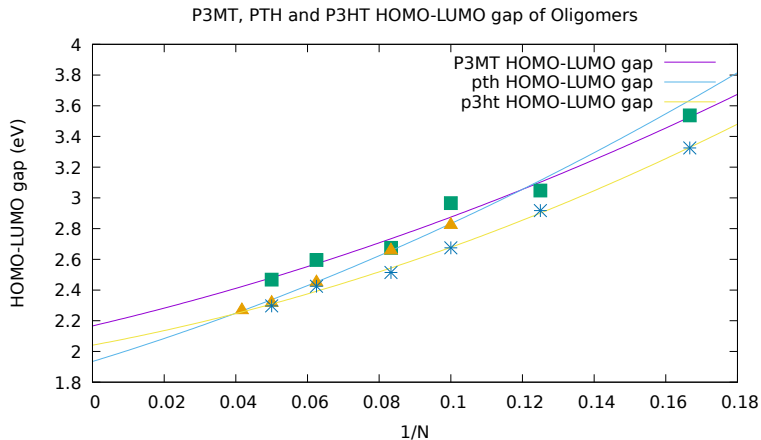
# Poly 3-methyl thiophene dimer



# Test Calculations



# Test Calculations; HOMO-LUMO gap

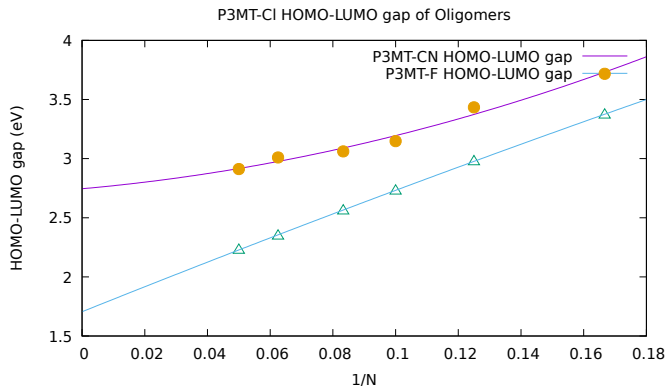


Polymer	Experimental value	Calculated value	% error
PTH	2.20	1.93	12
P3MT	2.26	2.17	4
P3HT	2.25	2.04	9

# HOMO-LUMO energy gap for Monomers

Electro Withdrawing		Electron Donating	
Substitute	Gap (eV)	Substitute	Gap (eV)
-NO <sub>2</sub>	4.2	-NH <sub>2</sub>	4.76
-COCl	4.458	-CHCH <sub>2</sub>	4.92
-COH	4.67	-NHCH <sub>3</sub>	5.07
-COCH <sub>3</sub>	4.76	-OH	5.11
-CCl <sub>3</sub>	4.83	-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	5.16
-COOH	5.07	-NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	5.27
-CONH <sub>2</sub>	5.17	-OCH <sub>3</sub>	5.35
-CN	5.20	-H	5.51
-Cl	5.48	-	-
-F	5.56	-	-

# HOMO-LUMO energy gap for Oligomers



Substitute	Monomer Gap (eV)	Polymer Gap (eV)
-CN	5.2	2.75
-F	5.56	1.71

## Conclusions

- B3LYP/6-31G(d) gives a HOMO-LUMO gap that is close to experimental value for P3MT, PTH and P3HT.

  - ◆ error  $\leq 15\%$

- A smaller HOMO-LUMO gap is achieved with fluorine substituent.

- B3LYP/6-31++G(d,p) gives an excellent agreement with experiment when calculating relative torsional energy of P3MT dimer.

## Future Plans

- Calculation of HOMO-LUMO gaps when using other substituents.
- Relative torsional energy for designed molecules.

# Thank You!