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Issued on 13th May

This is to certify that **Mr. Abdullah Alsulami** has attended the **International Conference on Hybrid and Organic Photovoltaics 2015**, held from 10th to 13th May 2015, in Rome, Italy.

Mr. Abdullah Alsulami has presented a Poster contribution entitled "**Lifetime analysis and degradation study of OPVs utilising a solution processed V2O5 Intlayer**".

HOPV15 Conference chairs:

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Dr Filippo De Angelis
ISTM-CNR Perugia, IT

A handwritten signature in black ink.

Prof Michael McGehee
Stanford School of Engineering, USA

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POSTERS		
11 May Monday, Day 1		
P1.2	Sumanshu Agarwal*, Pradeep R. Nair*	Device Characterization and Performance Optimization of Perovskite Solar Cell using Opto-Electronic Modeling Poster
P1.3	Antonio Agresti, Sara Pescetelli, Lucio Cinti, Eszter Voroshazi, Tom Aerouts, Aldo Di Carlo*	Further inside understanding in degradation processes affecting stability in small molecule solar cells Poster
P1.4	Sigalit Aharon, Alexander Dymshits*, Amit Rotem*	Temperature dependence of hole conductor free formamidinium lead iodide perovskite based solar cells Poster
P1.5	Kerttu Alitala*, Katri Svelnby-Rönsson*, Dongjin Bi*, Antti Kaskela*, Nick Vlachopoulos*, Erik Johansson*, Esko Kauppinen*, Anders Hagfeldt*, Gerrit Boschloo*	Metal free composite hole conductor-counter electrode layer for perovskite solar cells based on carbon nanotubes and drop-cast hole conductor Poster
P1.6	Alessandra Alberti*, Ioannis Deretzis, Giovanna Pellegrino, Emanuele Simecca, Giovanni Maninno, Nobuya Sakai, Tsutomu Miyasaka, Antonino La Magna	Structural transition, phase change and degradation of CH ₃ NH ₃ PbI ₃ layers under air or vacuum Poster
P1.7	Rania Alqurashi*, Alastair Buckley*	Tuning of ITO Work Function for Cathode modification in Inverted Polymer Solar Cells Poster
P1.8	Abullah Alsulami, David Lidzey*, Alastair Buckley*	Lifetime analysis and degradation study of OPVs utilising a solution processed V2O5 Intlayer Poster
P1.9	Miguel Anaya*, Gabriel Lozano, Mauricio E. Calvo, Wei Zhang, Michael B. Johnston, Henry J. Snaith, Hernán Míguez	Material properties of photonic crystal-based perovskite solar cells Poster
P1.11	Maria Antoniadou*, Eirini Siranidi, Athanasios Kontos, Polycarpas Falaras	Vibrational and photovoltaic properties of CH ₃ NH ₃ PbI _{3-x} C _x perovskites Poster
P1.12	Andreas Arndt*, Marina Gerhard, Aina Quintilla, Ian Howard, Martin Koch, Uli Lemmer	Charge transfer states as traps in organic solar cells Poster
P1.13	Quentin ARNOUX*, Vincent BARTH, Fabrice BOURNEL, Denis FICHOU, Jean-Jacques GALLET, François ROCHE, Ludovic TORTECH	Organic Solar Cells: Tuning Electron Energy Level Offsets At The Anodic Interfaces Poster
P1.14	Negar Ashari-Astani, Simone Meloni, Hesam Salavati, Giulia Palermo, Michael Graetzel, Ursula Roethlisberger*	Carrier transport in halide perovskites: A computational perspective Poster
P1.15	Ramunas Augulis*, Domantas Peckus, Andrius Devizis, Vidmantas Gulbinas, Dirk Hertel, Klaus Meerholz	Characterization of Highly Inhomogeneous Bulk Heterojunctions by Optical Methods: Morphology, Carrier Mobility, and Charge Separation Pathways Poster
P1.16	Su Htike Aung, Than Zaw Oo, Gerrit Boschloo*	Characterization of natural dyes for Dye Sensitized Solar Cells Poster
P1.17	Jon M. Azpiroz*, Enrico Ronca, Filippo De Angelis*	Photoinduced Dipoles in Core@Shell Quantum Dot Sensitized Solar Cells: Insights from First Principles Poster
Atilhan Bahadirli*, Dinh Duy Thanh, Anita Ethirajan, Jean Manca		

Lifetime analysis and degradation study of OPVs utilising a solution processed V₂O₅ Intelayer

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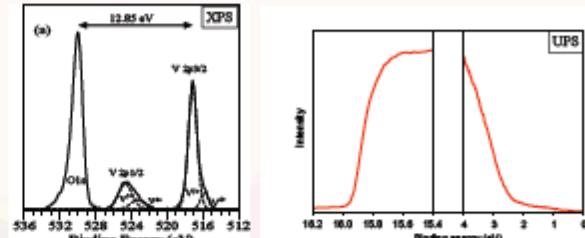
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Summary

In recent years, several studies have shown that fabrication OPVs with s-V₂O_x exhibit high performance which are similar or better than other devices that utilise different HTLs. However, most of aqueous metal oxides reported in literature require post-deposition treatment such as thermal annealing and plasma treatment. Herein we fabricated V₂O₅ thin films (5 nm thickness) by a spin-coating solutions of vanadium oxitriisopropoxide precursor at room temperature in air without any post-treatment. OPVs incorporating untreated s-V₂O_x thin film and active layer of PFD2TBTB:PC₇₀BM shows efficiency up to 6.5 %. This is comparable to devices made with a thermally evaporated MoO_x or PEDOT:PSS HTL.

However, preliminary lifetime results of s-V₂O_x devices have the shortest lifetime. Increasing V₂O_x layer thickness up to 20 nm with annealing at 110 °C for 20 minutes can improve significantly the lifetime to be comparable with other devices.

Photoelectron spectroscopy



The left figure shows the XPS spectra of the 6-nm s-V₂O_x thin layer film that was prepared in air. As suggested by Coulston et al., [3, 4] the effective oxidation (or average oxidation) state can be estimated from the following linear relationship:

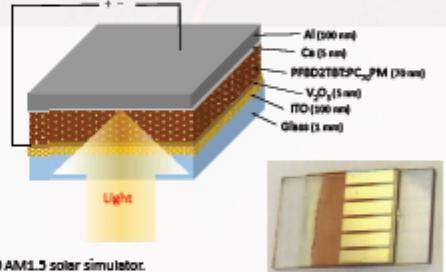
$$V_{ox} = 13.82 - 0.68 \times [E_b(O\ 1s) - E_b(V2P_{3/2})]$$

It was found that $V_{ox} = 4.93$.

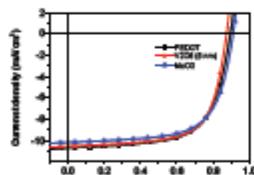
The right figure shows the position of the secondary electron cut-off of the UPS spectrum exhibiting a work function of 5.2 eV.

Fabrication process

- The substrates were cleaned in 3 steps with a water–Hellmanex solution, NaOH solution (10 wt%), and iso-propanol (99.99%).
- Vanadium oxitriisopropoxide was dissolved in iso-propanol at a concentration of 3 mg/ml. Thin films (5 nm) of vanadium oxide were deposited via spin coating onto ITO coated glass substrates.
- The active layer was prepared by mixing solutions of PFD2TBTB and PC₇₀BM at a weight ratio of 1:4 in chloroform with an overall concentration of 20 mg/ml.
- The PFD2TBTB:PC₇₀BM solution then was spin coated at 3000 rpm in a glove box.
- A calcium (3 nm) then aluminium (100 nm) double layer cathode was deposited via thermal evaporation.
- Devices were encapsulated using an inert UV curable epoxy and a glass cover slide.
- OPV devices were measured under ambient conditions using a Keithley 2400 source meter and a Newport 92251A-1000 AM1.5 solar simulator.



J-V characteristic

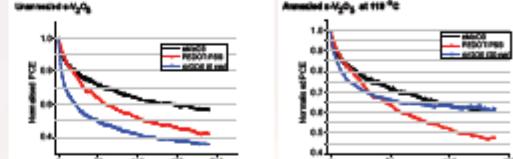


HET	Maximum PCE [%]	Average PCE _{avg} [%]	V _{oc} [V]	I _{sc} [mA/cm ²]	FF [%]
s-V ₂ O _x	6.5	6.3 ± 0.5	0.87	30.6 ± 0.1	47.6 ± 1.2
PEDOT	6.6	6.3 ± 0.2	0.90	30.7 ± 0.4	45.3 ± 1.1
MoO _x	4.3	6.1 ± 0.11	0.91	30.1 ± 0.1	46.1 ± 1.2

Lifetime measurement



- Lifetime testing was carried out in an ATLAS Suntest CPS+ solar simulator with a 1300W xenon lamp.
- A quartz filter was used to reduce the IR portion of the emitted light.
- The temperature inside the testing chamber was held at 4062 °C.



HTL	Average PCE [%]	V _{oc} [V]	J _{sc} [mA/cm ²]	FF [%]
PEDOT	2.2 ± 0.25	0.80	10.7 ± 0.15	32.3 ± 1.2
PEDOT	2.2 ± 0.20	0.83	8.8 ± 0.15	32.3 ± 0.6
MoO _x	2.4 ± 0.15	0.80	8.2 ± 0.25	43.7 ± 0.6
MoO _x	2.4 ± 0.25	0.81	7.2 ± 0.35	48.2 ± 1.2

References

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