

## Effect of Transport Layer on Polymer - Fullerene Derivative Bulk Heterojunction Organic Photovoltaic Cell Performance using Transmission Circuit Model Analysis

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### ABSTRACT

*Polymer-fullerene derivative bulk heterojunction (BHJ) organic photovoltaic cell (OPV) is one of the encouraging devices to harvest solar energy where transport layers carry the momentous role in performance and stability. In this work, the effect of C<sub>60</sub> as an electron transport layer in a BHJ device composed of Poly(3-hexylthiophene-2,5-diyl) (P3HT) and [6,6]-Phenyl-C<sub>61</sub>-butyric acid methyl ester (PCBM) is investigated by impedance spectroscopy (IS) and modelled using circuit models – the transmission circuit (TC) model and electrochemical polarization model. The effective lifetime and mobility of carriers were also extracted. It is seen that the fullerene C<sub>60</sub> transport layer effectively reduces bulk resistance with biasing voltage.*

**Keywords:** Carrier Transport, Impedance and Mobility

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The organic photovoltaic (OPV) cells are known for the unique properties of lightweight, lower manufacturing cost, flexibility and ease of processing. Introducing new materials as donors or acceptors, modifying the properties of the existing materials through varying processing conditions or modifying the device architecture contribute to enhance the performance, though bulk heterojunction formed by intermixing donor and acceptor materials is more popular due to many aspects. When light hits the active layer, excitons are generated and diffused towards the donor/acceptor interface. The excitons at the interface are separated into charge carriers and collected by the respective electrodes. During these processes, normally if the active layer thickness exceeds 200nm, light absorption reaches about 90% [1] and in the bulk heterojunction, efficient dissociation takes place due to high charge separation at the interfaces. The remaining processes of carrier transport and collection by the electrodes carry a remarkable role in the efficiency of OPVs. Because of the efficient dissociation and high mobility of carriers, P3HT:PCBM BHJ is preferred in most OPVs [2].

In the conventional or inverted device, the nature of electrical contact at the donor and acceptor with the respective electrodes is very critical to the performance. Ideal ohmic contact at the active layer/electrodes interface with less barrier height is better for effective carrier transport,

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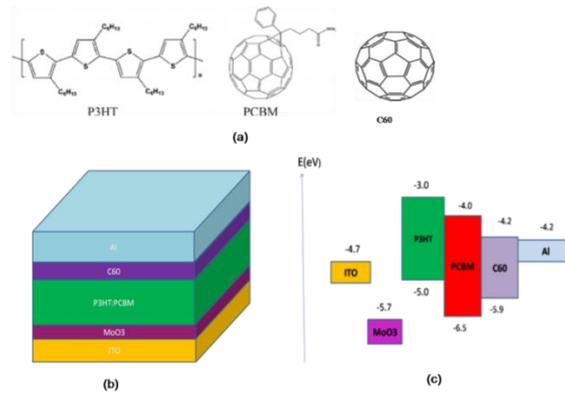
extraction at the electrodes and reduced carrier recombination and it leads to the study of new materials with better interfacial properties reducing the barrier height that minimizes the carrier recombination and enhancement of short circuit current density. The materials also act as optical spacers to concentrate the incident light to the active layer [3].

Fullerene and its derivatives, known for their application as acceptors, are also used as electron transport materials that block the opposite carriers.  $C_{60}$  is a small molecule organic semiconductor and its thin layer can be prepared by vacuum deposition method which has the advantage of purifying the material through sublimation which favours the device lifetime and the performance. It has been reported that the device performance is improved with 20nm  $C_{60}$  as an electron transport layer (ETL) compared to the ultra-thin layer [4]. In the OPV, the cathode work function affects the device performance just like that of the anode work function and it must match the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of the electron acceptor for better performance. The electron transport layer provides an ohmic contact with the acceptor material, transports negative carriers, and in turn improves the efficiency of the cathode [5]. The carrier concentration, lifetime and mobility under varying biasing voltages and intensities [6] can be determined using impedance spectroscopy (IS).

In this paper,  $C_{60}$  with a thickness of 20nm is used as the transport layer to minimize the barrier height at the cathode in a bulk heterojunction OPV device. Its impact is analysed using impedance spectroscopy which helps to study the physical processes that take place in the sample. The device is also modelled using a transmission circuit and electrochemical polarization models by which the recombination resistance and chemical capacitance were determined.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

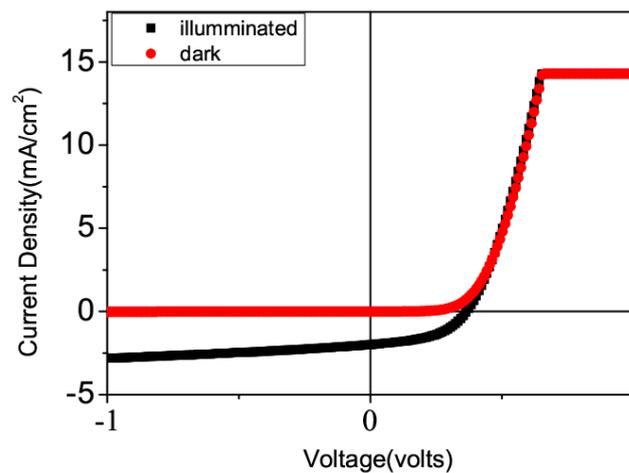
The OPV device was constructed with the composition ITO/MoO<sub>3</sub>/P3HT:PCBM/ $C_{60}$ /Al and the materials chemical structure [7][8], energy level diagram [4][9] and layout of the device are given in Figure 1. The materials P3HT, PCBM and  $C_{60}$  from Sigma-Aldrich were used for constructing the device. As part of the substrate cleaning, ITO coated glass substrates (76Ω/cm<sup>2</sup>) were sonicated in Hellmanex solution (0.1%) and isopropyl alcohol and subjected to ozone treatment. The composite of P3HT and PCBM was formed with a weight ratio of 1:1 in 1,2-dichlorobenzene and kept at a temperature of 70°C with stirring for 12hrs [10][11]. The hole transport layer (HTL), MoO<sub>3</sub> was coated upon the ITO substrate and above it, a blend of P3HT and PCBM was layered by spin coating at 1000rpm for a duration of 65s and annealed at 130°C for 15min in a Ika C-MAG HS7 hotplate. Vacuum evaporation at 10<sup>-5</sup> torr with thickness monitoring was used to coat  $C_{60}$  as ETL and Al cathode. Electrical characterizations of the device were made by Keithley Source Meter along with a Solar Simulator at 100mW/cm<sup>2</sup>. Impedance spectroscopy was implemented to obtain information regarding the carrier dynamics inside the device which governs its performance. The Precision Impedance Analyser (Wayne Kerr 6500B) was used to plot the response of the device when an ac voltage of 50mV/10mV applied with different bias voltages.



**Figure 1.** Structures of (a) P3HT, PCBM and C<sub>60</sub> (b) OPV device and (c) energy level diagram

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The device characteristics under dark and light are given in Figure 2. The various parameters  $V_{oc}$  (open circuit voltage),  $J_{sc}$  (short circuit current density), PCE (power conversion efficiency) and fill factor with C<sub>60</sub> of 20nm thickness as ETL are presented in Table 1.



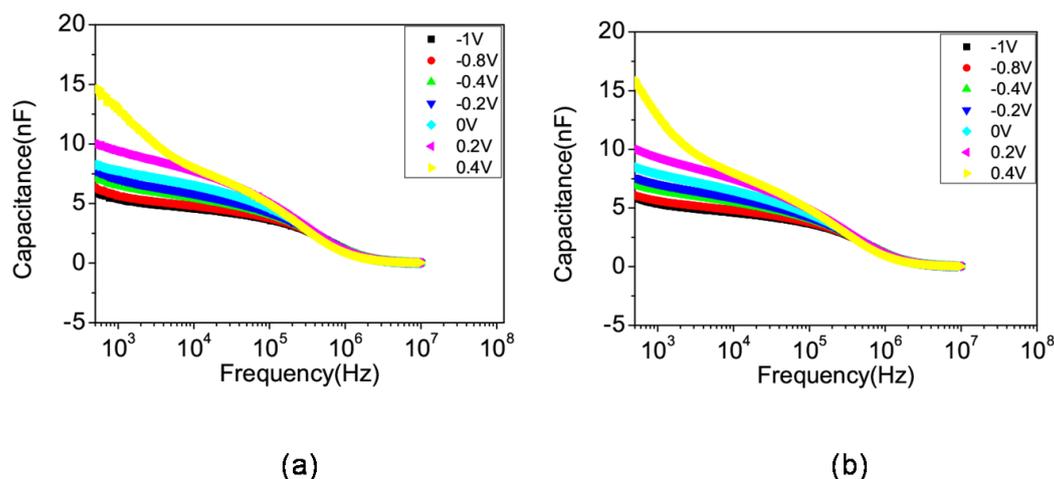
**Figure 2.** J-V characteristics

**Table 1.** Photovoltaic parameters of the device measured under the illumination of 100mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

$V_{oc}$ (volt)	$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Fill Factor (%)	PCE (%)	$R_s$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_{sh}$ ( $\Omega$ )
0.368	1.99	46.9	0.34	46.17	735.29

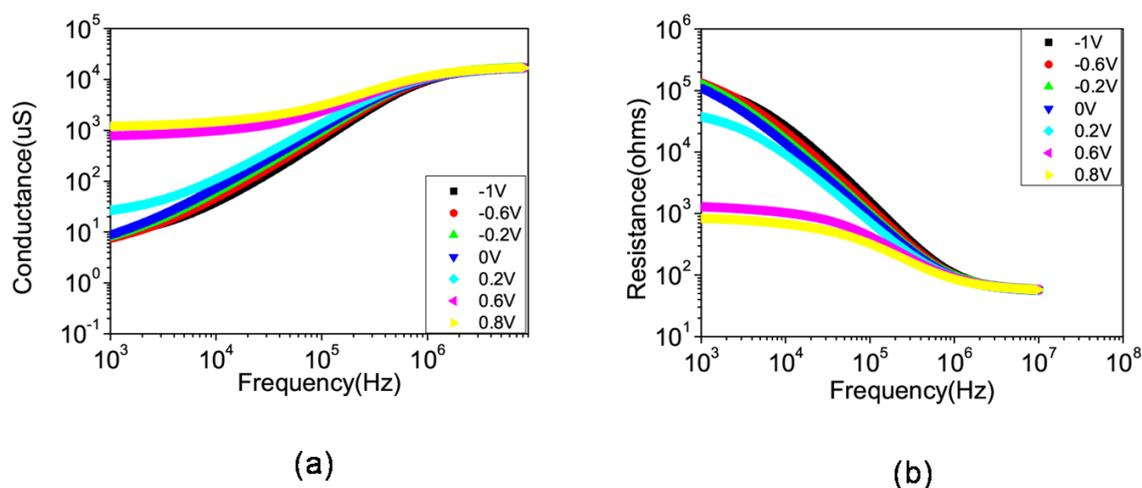
The lower value of  $V_{oc}$  indicates a poor ohmic contact and the low series resistance  $R_s$  favours a higher fill factor [12][13]. The introduction of transport layers mainly affects the photovoltaic parameter  $V_{oc}$  which can attain its maximum in case of an ohmic contact and its effect reflects in the fill factor and PCE. The higher forward current (dark) in Figure 2 signifies a better electron extraction [5].

The variations of capacitance, resistance and conductance are plotted for different dc voltages from -1V to 0.4V. Capacitance is measured with an ac signal of amplitudes 10mV and 50mV and its variation as shown in Figure 3 is found to be more significant when the biasing voltage is made more positive. For a constant bias voltage, capacitance reduces at mid-frequency due to the injected carriers and it continuously increases at lower frequencies due to the extra capacitance present. It implies that the deep defect states are present at frequencies below 1kHz and from 1kHz to 10kHz, the capacitance monotonically decreases with an increase in active layer thickness [14]. At high frequency, the capacitance attains a steady value due to the absence of ac charges which matches with the computed device capacitance using the expression  $C = \epsilon A/d$  [15].



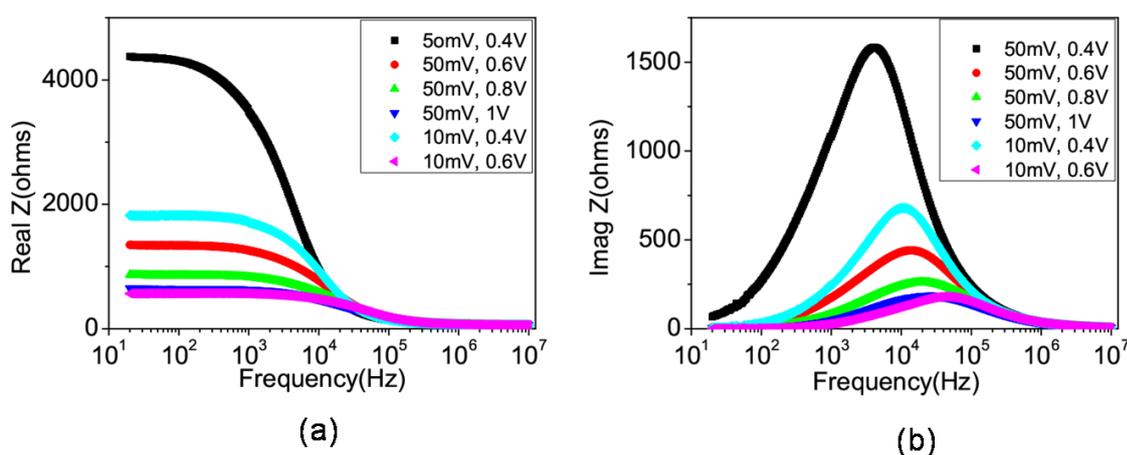
**Figure 3.** Capacitance variation with amplitudes (a) 10mV and (b) 50mV and biasing voltages

As the reverse bias increases, the increase in the width of the depletion region spreads into the entire active layer thickness which causes a reduction in the capacitance and thus the capacitance transition disappears. Finally, the junction capacitance  $C_d$  becomes closer to that of geometric capacitance  $C_g$ . In Figure 3, for all biasing voltages, the capacitance value  $>10^6$  Hz is  $C_g$  while the junction capacitance  $C_d$  can be obtained up to  $10^4$  Hz and the transition between those frequencies is not due to the defects [14]. The measured conductance and resistance are plotted in Figure 4. It is obvious that as the bias voltage increases, conductance increases and reaches a steady increase when the bias voltage becomes more positive due to the injected carriers.



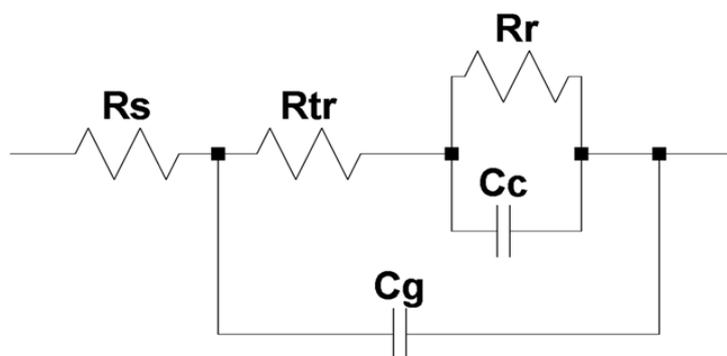
**Figure 4.** (a) Conductance and (b) resistance variation with frequency

The impedance (both real and imaginary) variation with frequency for various biasing voltages is shown in Figure 5. The impedance in the low frequency region (<100Hz) shown in Figure 5(a) corresponds to  $R_s+R_p$  and at high frequency (>100kHz), it is only  $R_s$  which is not affected by the biasing voltage. The value of  $R_s+R_p$  reduces with the increase in biasing voltage and the smaller value of  $R_p$  signifies better carrier transport. The relaxation frequency ( $f_p$ ) can be determined from Figure 5(b) and it is centred at the peak which is shifted to higher frequencies as the biasing voltage increases. The characteristic relaxation time  $\tau=1/\omega_p$  reduces with the increase in the biasing voltage and the small value of  $\tau$  indicates that the dissociation of excitons takes place efficiently at the BHJ and also the transport of carriers contributes to the parameters  $J_{sc}$  and  $V_{oc}$  [16][17].



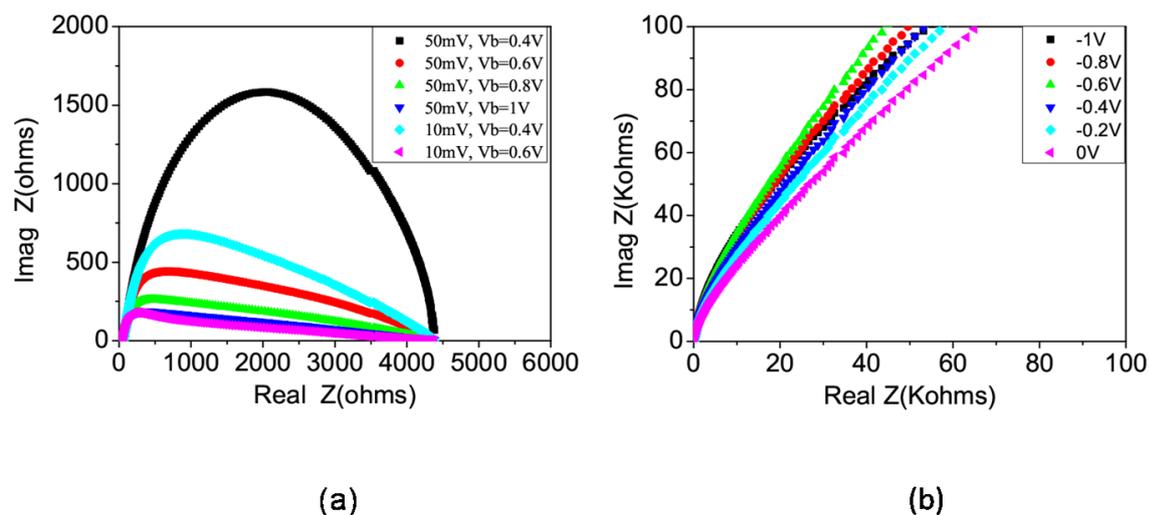
**Figure 5.** Impedance (a) real part and (b) imaginary part vs frequency

The TC model provides quantitative information about the processes taking place in the device and it is used to analyse the diffusion and recombination of carriers in the photoactive layer. In the model shown in Figure 6,  $R_{tr}$  represents the process of diffusion at high frequencies (transport resistance) and  $R_r$  corresponds to the recombination of carriers at low frequencies (recombination resistance). The capacitance related to the excess of charge carrier storage is called the chemical capacitance  $C_c$  and  $C_g$  is the geometric capacitance. The series resistance  $R_s$  is the resistance due to the substrate and contacts of the OPV device.



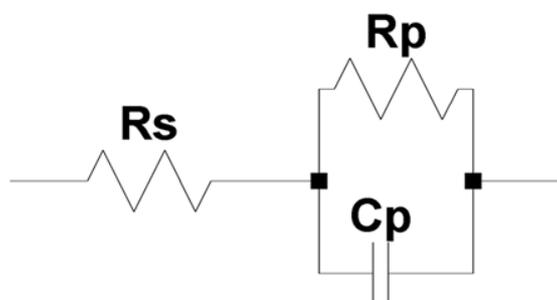
**Figure 6.** TC model

Based on the coupled diffusion and recombination processes, carrier transport is determined [18]. The time constants that correspond to the diffusion and recombination processes are  $\tau_d = R_{tr}C_c$  and  $\tau_{rec} = R_rC_c$  respectively. The elements R and C in  $R_{tr}C_c$  consists of bulk resistance and capacitance which includes both geometric and the one due to illumination. The  $R_{tr}C_c$  represents the high frequency region and  $R_rC_c$  corresponds to the low frequency region. The impedance response with different biasing voltages at frequencies varied over the range from 20Hz to 10MHz is obtained as in Figure 7. A 10mV/50mV signal is used to perturb the system. It is to be noted that the semicircle diameter reduces with increase in the biasing voltage which is attributed to the transport of charge carriers at the transport layer/active layer interface [19].



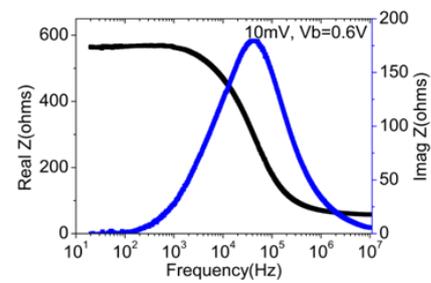
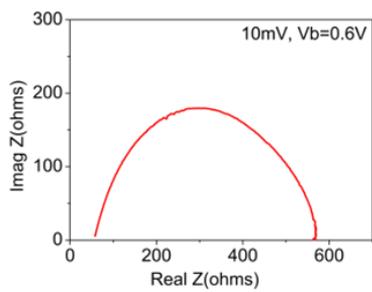
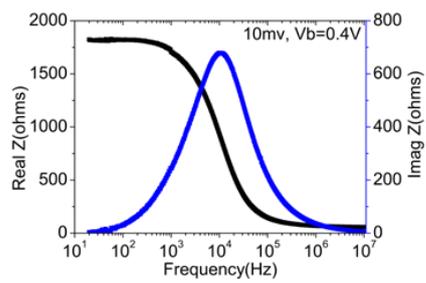
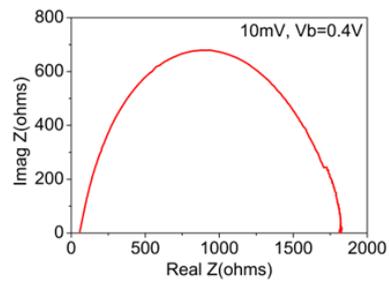
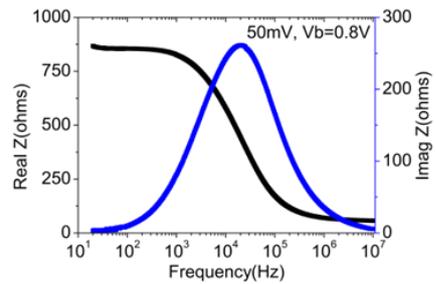
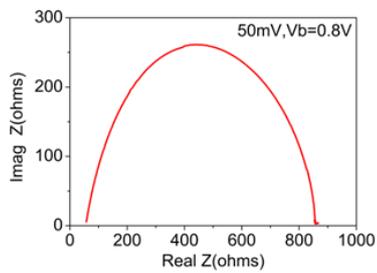
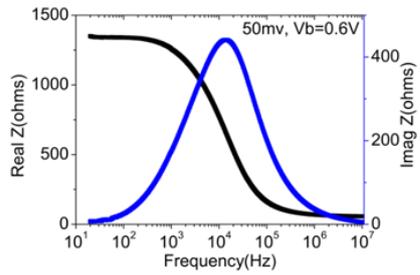
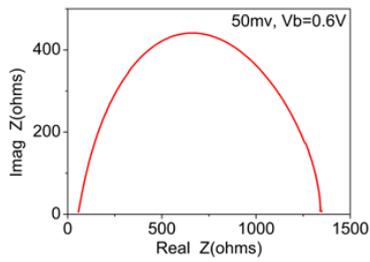
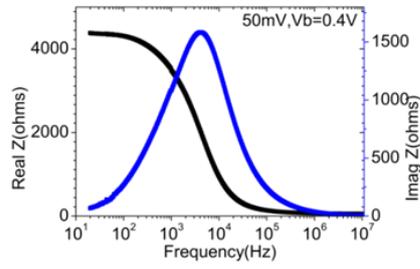
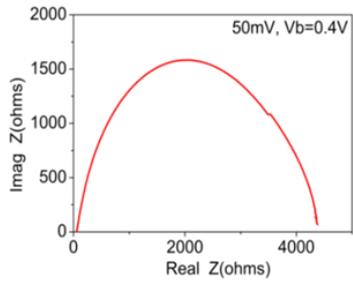
**Figure 7.** Nyquist plot with (a) positive biasing voltages and (b) negative biasing voltages

It is assumed that there is a balance in the charge injection and transport and no carrier concentration gradient exists in the device. Hence, recombination is less, i.e.,  $\tau_d < \tau_{rec}$  [18] which implies  $R_{tr} \ll R_r$  and thus, the TC model can be simplified to the electrochemical polarisation model as given in Figure 8. It consists of the resistance  $R_s$  in series with a resistor  $R_p$  in parallel with a capacitance  $C_p$ . The resistance  $R_s$  represents the resistance due to the substrate and contacts of the device. The resistance  $R_p$  and  $C_p$  are the circuit elements that represent the transport effects.



**Figure 8.** Equivalent circuit model

The morphology of the structure and the interface modification by the transport layers could reduce the contact resistance in OPVs. The responses with different biasing voltages are separately shown in Figure 9 and also the parameters obtained are given in Table 2.



(a)

(b)

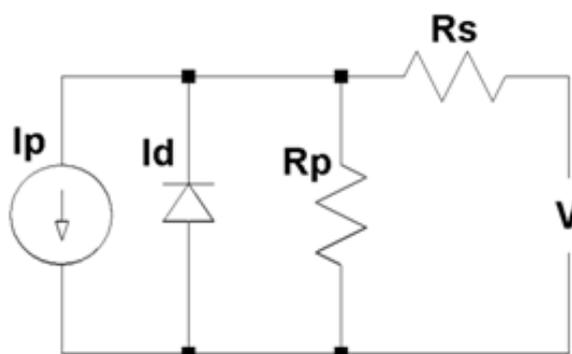
**Figure 9.** (a) Nyquist plot and (b) Bode plot**Table 2.** Parameters obtained for an R-RC circuit

AC Signal Amplitude (mV)	Biasing Voltage Vb (V)	Rs ( $\Omega$ )	Rp ( $\Omega$ )	Cp (nF)	$\tau$ ( $\mu$ S)
50	0.4	57.98	4323.17	9.24	39.95
50	0.6	57.16	1287.41	9.10	11.72
50	0.8	57.16	800.23	9.60	7.68
50	1.0	57.16	584.84	10.14	5.93
10	0.4	58.07	1758.40	9.04	15.89
10	0.6	58.07	510.50	8.09	4.13

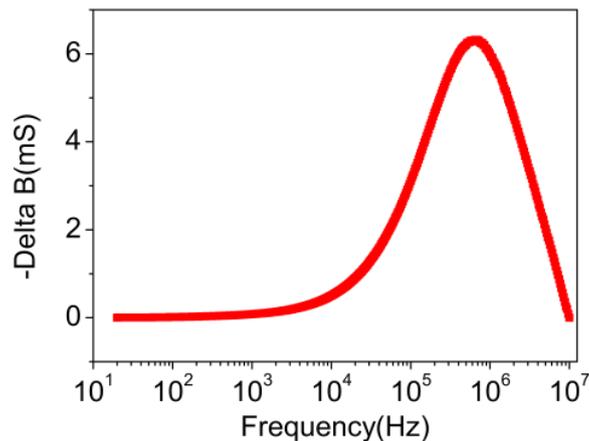
From Table 2, it is understood that the value of  $R_s$  does not vary with the applied bias for a fixed signal amplitude [6] and a proportional slight change is seen in its value with a change in the amplitude, whereas  $R_p$  reduces with the increase in biasing voltage. The small value of shunt resistance  $R_p$  represents more efficient charge transport [16]. With the addition of  $C_{60}$  as ETL, a reduction is observed in the values of  $R_p$  and the lifetime [13]. The I-V characteristic of photovoltaic cell [18][20] is given by

$$I = I_p - I_o \left\{ \exp \left[ \frac{V + IR_s}{nV_t} \right] - 1 \right\} - \frac{V + IR_s}{R_p} \quad (1)$$

where  $I_o$  is the dark current,  $n$  - ideality factor,  $V_t = \frac{kT}{q}$ , the thermal voltage,  $k$  - Boltzmann constant,  $T$  - absolute temperature,  $q$  - electron charge and  $I_p$  represents the light-generated current. The diode equivalent circuit is given in Figure 10.

**Figure 10.** Diode model equivalent

Carrier mobility was obtained from the negative differential susceptance plot shown in Figure 11. The relaxation peak occurs at  $\tau_r^{-1}$  and the average transit time  $\tau_{dc}$  is obtained as  $0.8306\mu$ S from the expression  $\tau_{dc} = 0.56\tau_r$  [18].



**Figure 11.** Negative differential susceptance plot

With the  $\tau_{dc}$ , the carrier mobility is computed as  $3.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ . PCE increases with the increase in mobility due to the faster movement of carriers towards the electrodes under the built-in electric field. The mobility value lies in the range  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$  provides a better PCE for a P3HT:PCBM bulk heterojunction OPV [21].

#### 4. CONCLUSION

A polymer - fullerene derivative bulk heterojunction organic photovoltaic device with  $\text{C}_{60}$  as ETL was fabricated and the J-V characteristics were obtained under the dark and the light conditions. Electrical characteristics were studied using impedance spectroscopy in the dark with 10mV/50mV ac signal and superimposing with bias voltages. The negative differential susceptance method is used to compute the carrier mobility and it is obtained as  $3.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ . The Nyquist and Bode plots were obtained. The device is simulated and studied using a transmission model and finally reduced to the electrochemical (R-RC) model. It is observed that bulk resistance and lifetime reduce with the increase in biasing voltage which is attributed to the charge transfer at the transport/active layer interface. Compared to the device without ETL, the carrier lifetime in the present device reduces more than 50% and also demonstrated that the transmission circuit model is an effective method to study the working of organic photovoltaic cells.

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