



Triplet exciton losses in polymer: Fullerene-free acceptor blends

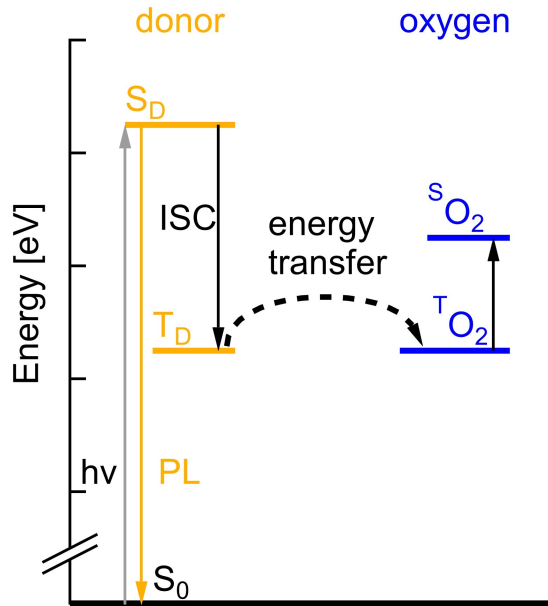
Maria Kotova¹, S. Dietz¹, J. Klotz¹, G. Londi², A. Privitera³,
K. Tvingstedt¹, D. Beljonne², A. Sperlich¹ and V. Dyakonov¹

¹ University of Würzburg

² University of Mons

³ Oxford University



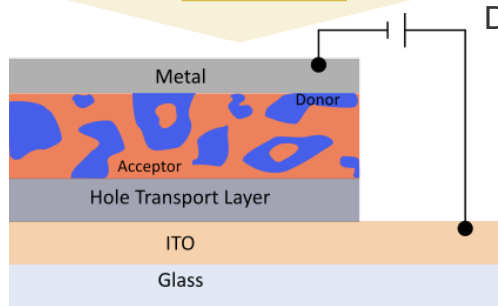


Triplet driven OSC degradation:

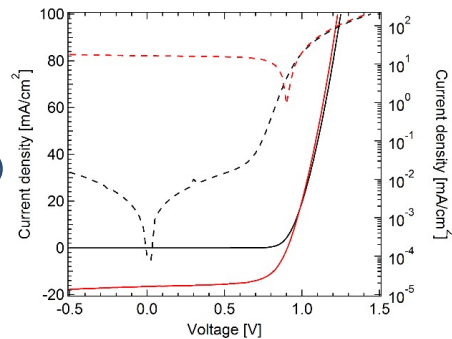
- Long living triplet states in OSCs
- Energy transfer from D triplet state to oxygen triplet ground state
- Excitation to reactive singlet oxygen state
- Oxidation of double bonds
- Polymer destruction

Triplet energy loss channel

Outline

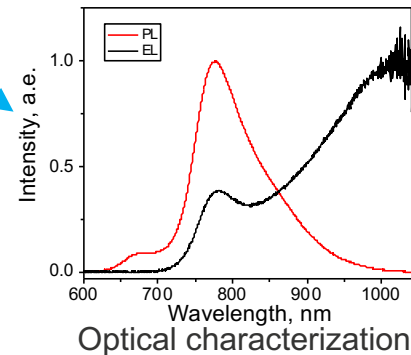


Device optimization

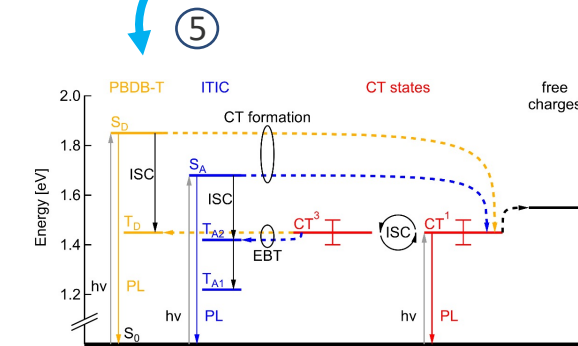
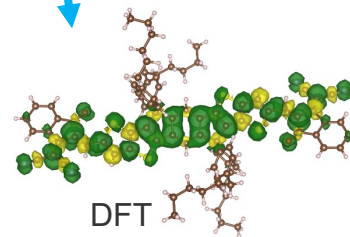


JV

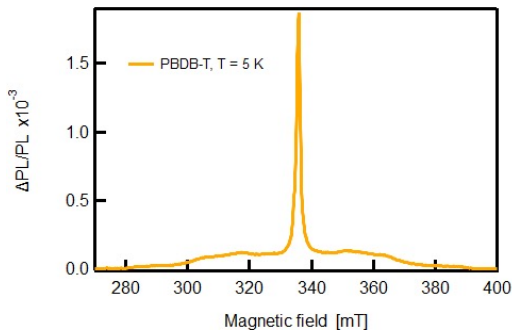
3



4

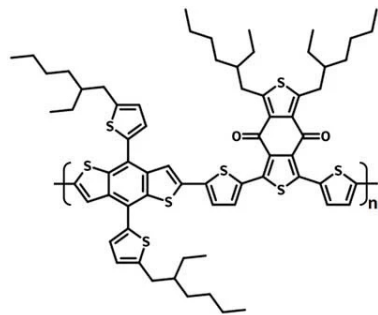


5



6

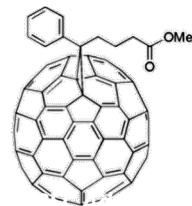
Donors



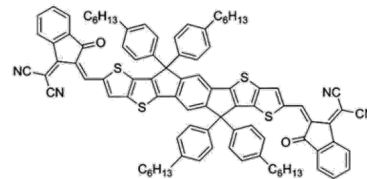
PBDB-T



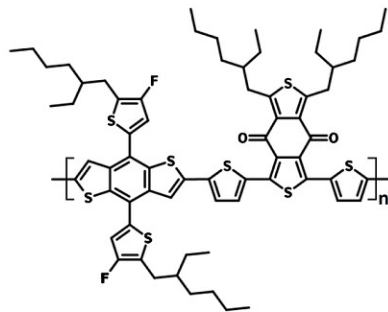
Acceptors



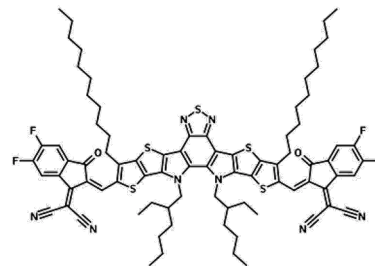
PC₇₁MB



ITIC

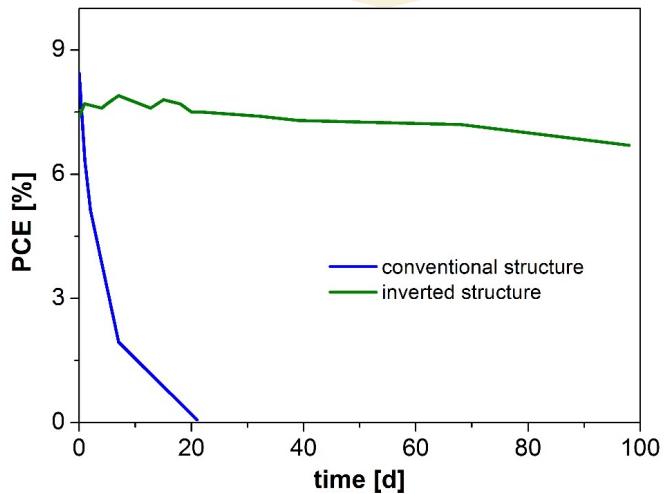


PBDB-T-2F(PM6)

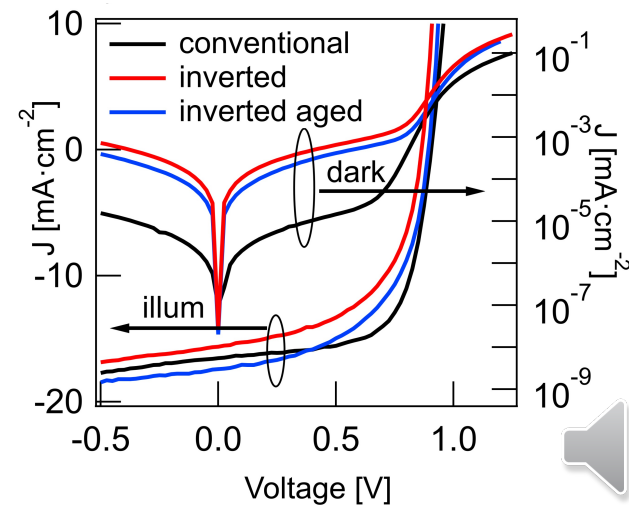
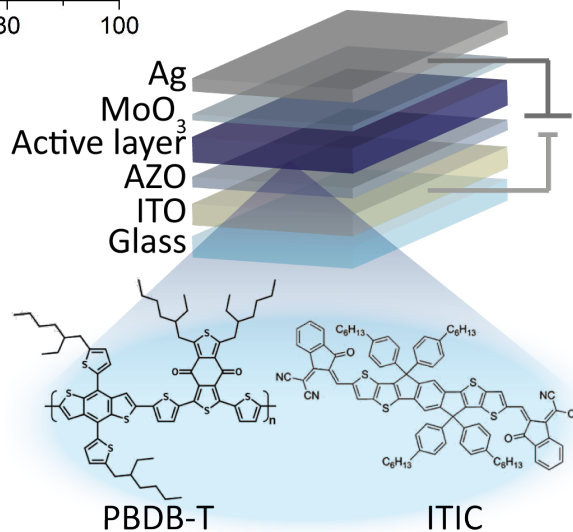


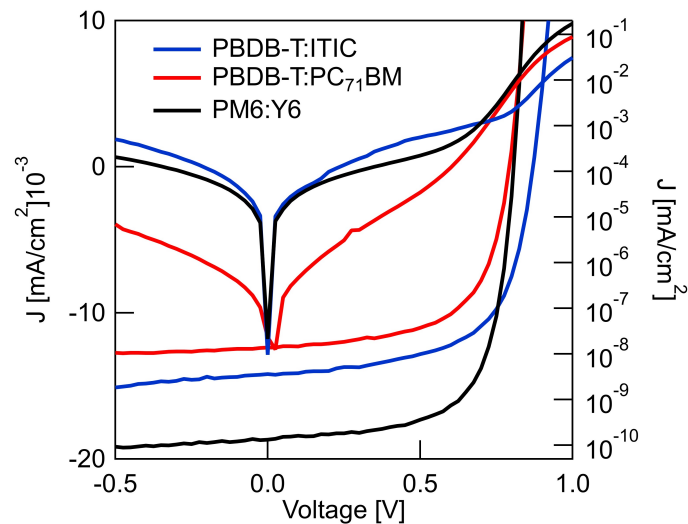
Y6

Organic Photovoltaics – inverted vs conventional



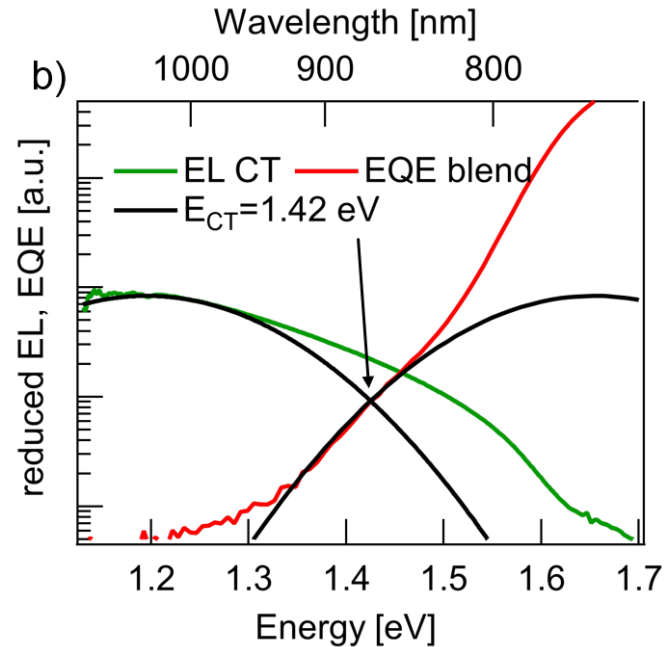
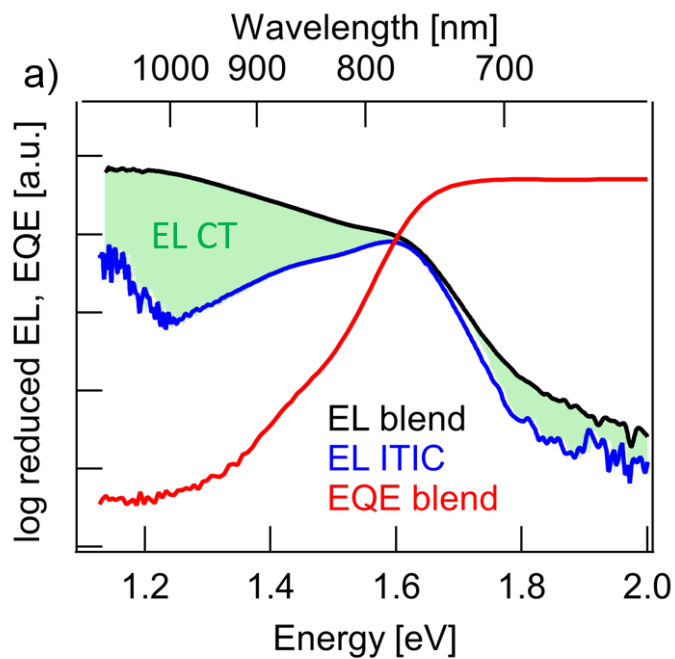
structure	V_{oc} [mV]	FF [%]	J_{sc} [mA cm^{-2}]	PCE [%]
conventional	905	66	16.5	9.8
inverted	868	56	16.4	7.5
aged inverted	895	54	17.4	8.5

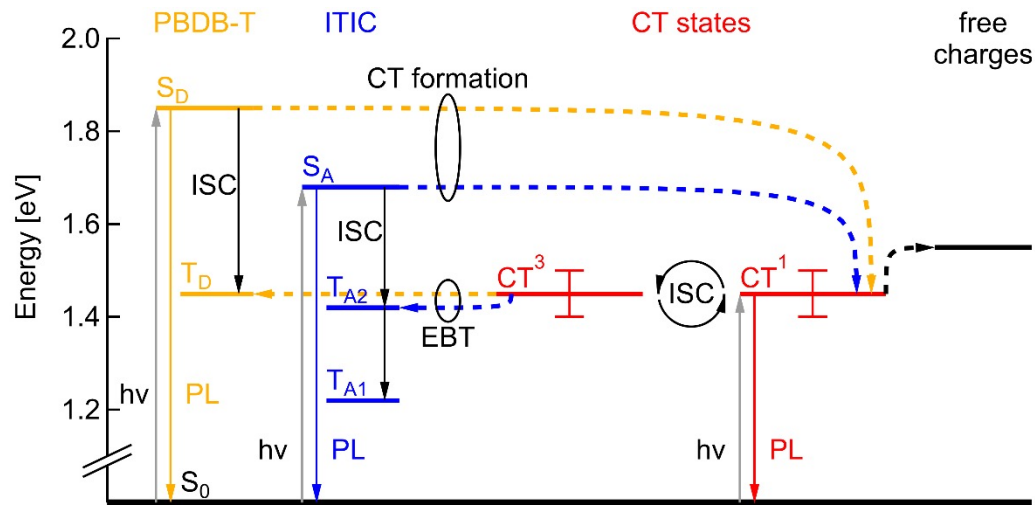




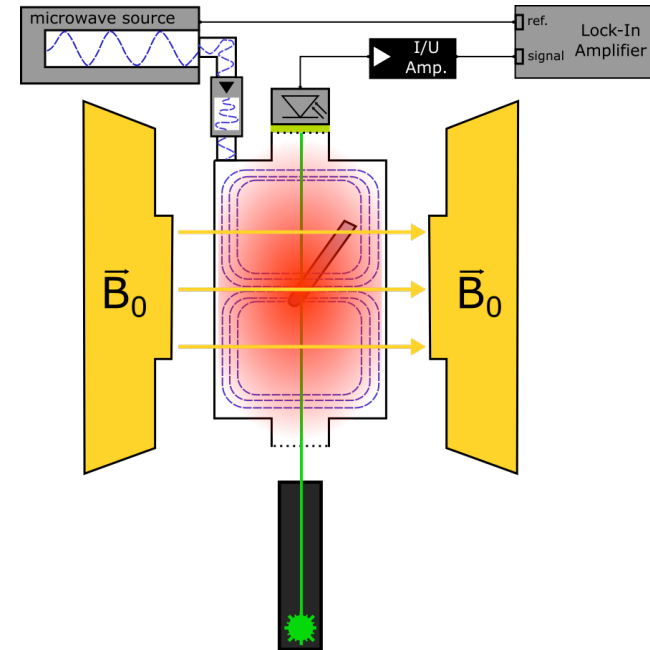
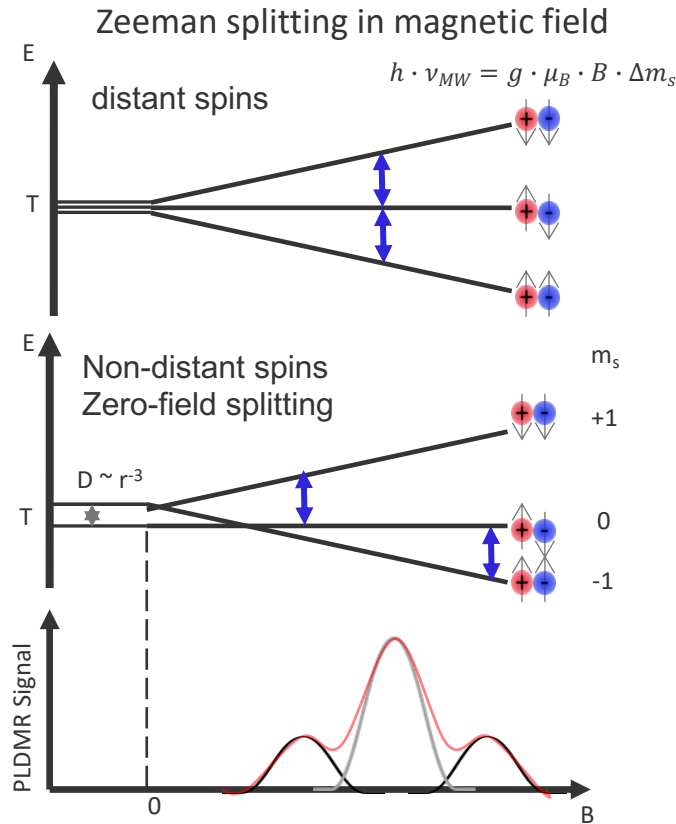
	V_{OC} , mV	J_{SC} , mA/cm ²	FF, %	PCE, %
PBDB-T:PC ₇₁ BM	729	12.4	62	6.1
PBDB-T:ITIC	870	14.2	62	7.7
PM6:Y6	808	18.7	67	10

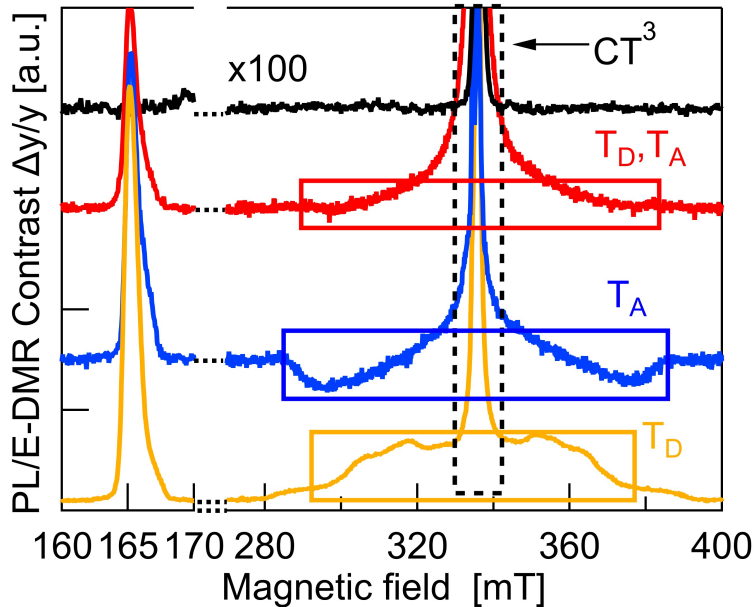
- 1) $E_{CT}=V_{OC}+0.6$ eV; $E_{CT}= 1.5$ eV
- 2) V_{OC} (0 K)= 1.40 ± 0.05 eV
- 3) Fitted reduced EL and the EQE spectra





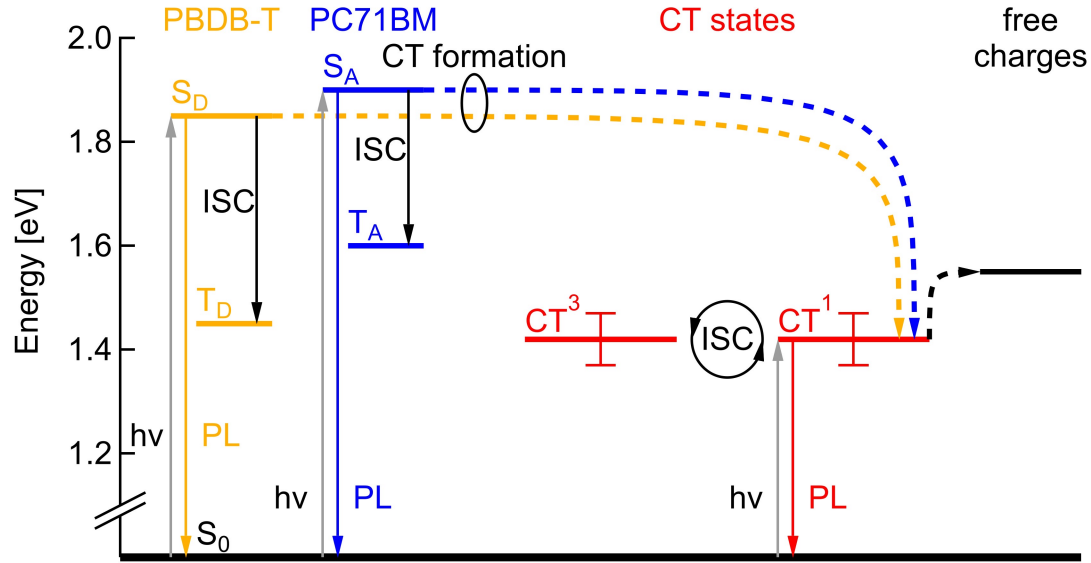
S_D higher than S_A
 CT lower than S_A and S_D
 Two acceptor triplet states T_{A1} , T_{A2}
 EBT energetically possible to T_A and T_D
 T population through ISC and EBT





- Molecular triplet signal both in pure materials and in the blend
- Individual triplet signatures not distinguishable in the blend
- Halffield signal visible, but unclear on which material
- → Molecular triplets in the blend, not distinguishable where
- No molecular triplet signal in EDMR

- PLDMR: Drop-cast films at 5 K, Illumination with 532nm
- EDMR: OSC at 250 K under 1 sun illumination

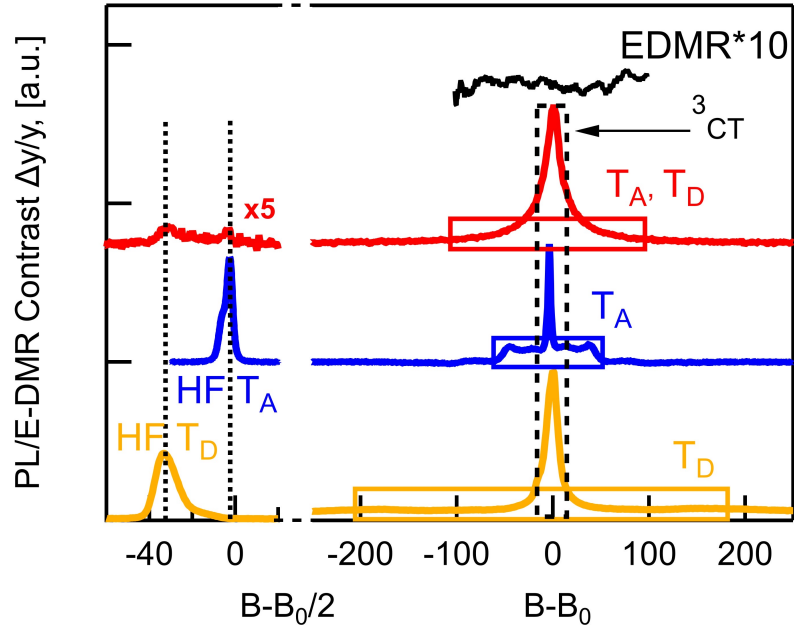


S_D lower than S_A
 CT lower than S_A and S_D
 One acceptor triplet state T_A
 EBT energetically NOT possible to T_A and T_D
 T population through ISC

1. H. Kraus, M. C. Heiber, S. V  th, J. Kern, C. Deibel, A. Sperlich, V. Dyakonov, *Scientific Reports*, 2016, **6**, 29158

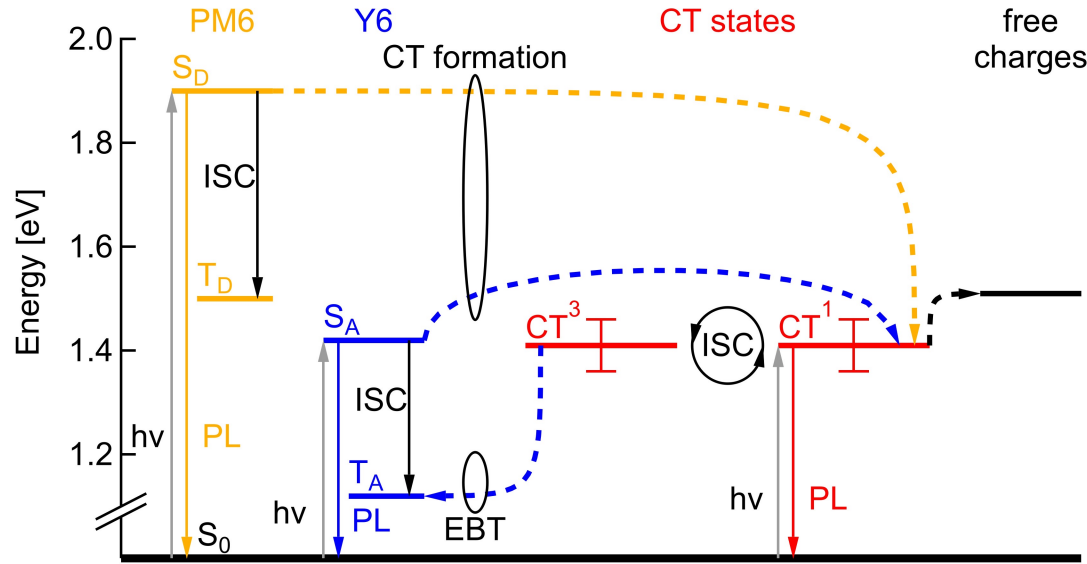
2. S. Xie, Y. Xia, Z. Zheng, X. Zhang, J. Yuan, H. Zhou, Y. Zhang, *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 2018, **28**, 1705659



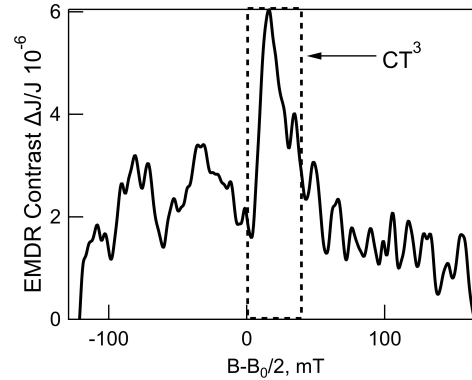
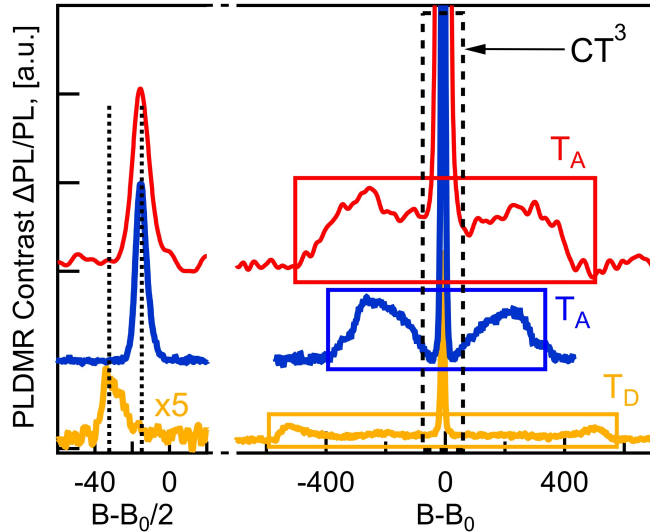


- Molecular triplets both in pure materials and in the blend
- Distinguishable half-field signals for D and A
- In the blend molecular triplets at D and A (HF)
- → Molecular triplets on both materials in the blend
- No molecular EDMR signal

- Drop-cast films at 5K, Illumination with 532nm (PBDBT) or 473nm (PC70BM)
- EDMR: OSC at 250 K under 1 sun illumination



S_D higher than S_A
 CT close to S_A
 One acceptor triplet state T_A
 EBT energetically possible to T_A
 T population through ISC and EBT

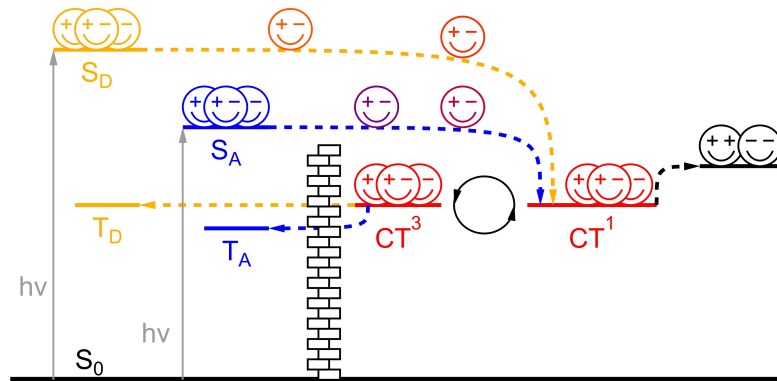


- Molecular triplet signal in both pure materials and in the blend
- Distinguishable half-field signals for D and A
- In the blend molecular triplet only from A
- No molecular triplet signal in EDMR

- PLDMR: Drop-cast films at 5 K, Illumination with 532nm
- EDMR: OSC at 250 K under 1 sun illumination

	T_A at low temperature	T_D at low temperature	T_A in the OSC	T_D in the OSC
PBDB-T:PC ₇₁ BM	✓	✓	✗	✗
PBDB-T:ITIC	✓	✓	✗	✗
PM6:Y6	✓	✗	✗	✗

1. Efficient charge separation can outperform triplet formation
2. Triplet formation has to be checked for every system independently from the Jablonski diagram



Thank you for your attention!



Maria Kotova

maria.kotova@uni-wuerzburg.de



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