

# 2008 Solar Annual Review Meeting

**Session: Organic Photovoltaics**

**Company: Konarka**

**Funding Opportunity: \$3.6M (DOE)**

**\$8.7M (total)**

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**Presenter's Name, Contact Information**



# Budget and Solar America Initiative Alignment

## Konarka Technologies

<u>Project Start Date</u>	<u>FY07 Budget</u>	<u>FY08 Budget</u>	<u>Total Proj Budget</u>
June 1, 2007(calendar)	\$1.3M	\$2.9M	\$8.6M
June 1, 2007(12 months)	\$2.7M	\$3.0M	\$8.6M

This project supports the Solar America Initiative by:

- Grid parity by 2015
- 7% module efficiency (2010)
- 10 year Life (2010)

This project does not support manufacturing of solar modules



# SAI – Konarka Program Objectives

## Objectives/Approaches/Tasks

### 1] Stability

**Objective:** lower water vapor transmission rate

**Approaches:**

- adhesives for over laminate with plate-like fillers
- adhesives for perimeter with rod-like fillers

**Tasks:**

- Develop procedures for suspending fillers in adhesives

**Partners:**

- [NREL](#) (Rod-like Fillers)
- [University of Delaware](#) (Stability)

### 2] Performance

**Objective:** improve cell efficiency by increasing absorptivity of electron carrier

**Approaches:**

- develop n-type polymers (high absorptivity)
- develop n-type small molecules (high absorptivity)

**Tasks:**

- synthesis

**Partner:**

- [NREL, Measurements and Characterization Division](#)

### 3] Performance

**Objective:** improve cell efficiency by replacing TCO

**Approach:**

- metal grids

**Tasks:**

- develop silver printing ink formulations
- print grids using screen, gravure or inkjet printing



# Stability

## 1] Stability

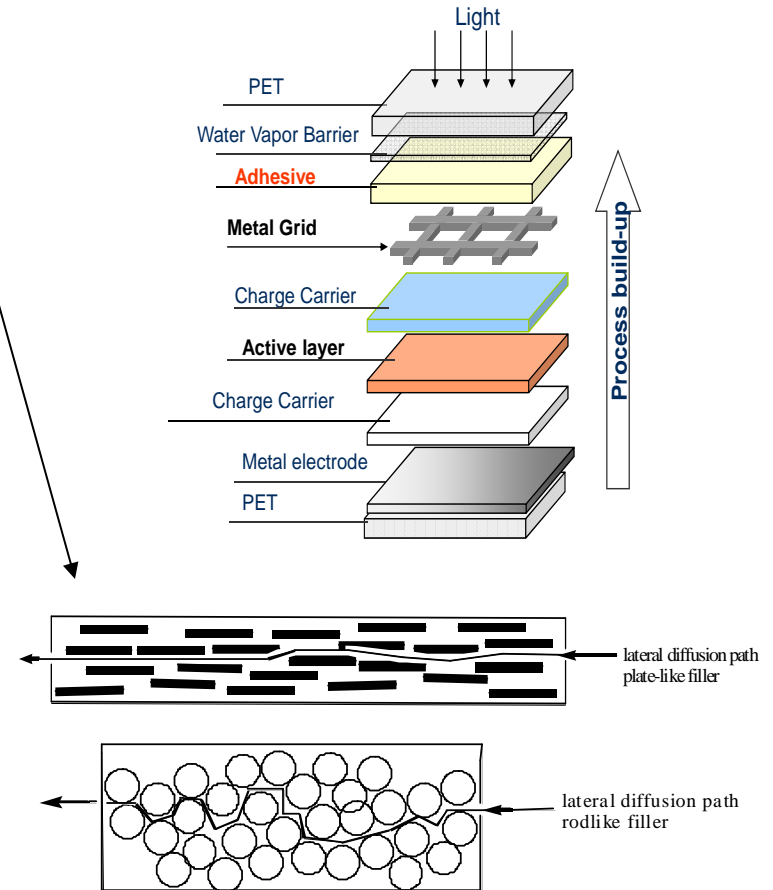
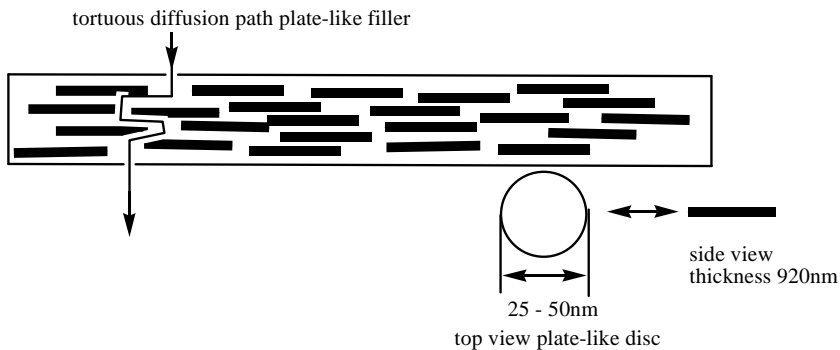
Objective: lower water vapor transmission rate

Approaches:

- adhesives for over laminate with plate-like fillers
- adhesives for perimeter with rod-like fillers

Tasks:

- Develop procedures for suspending fillers in adhesives



## Current Stability on glass:

<5% degradation in performance at 1000 hours testing with various conditions of temperature and humidity:

1.3 suns, 40°C, 500 hours (efficiency changes <5%)

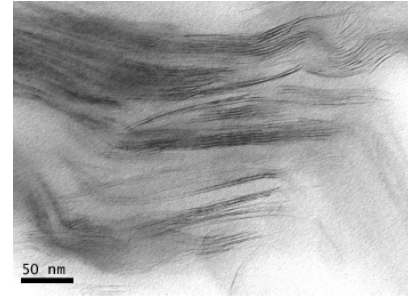
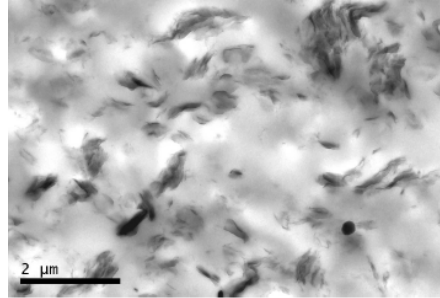
85°C, 1 sun 500 hours (efficiency changes <5%)

65°C/90% humidity, 1000 hours (efficiency changes <5%)

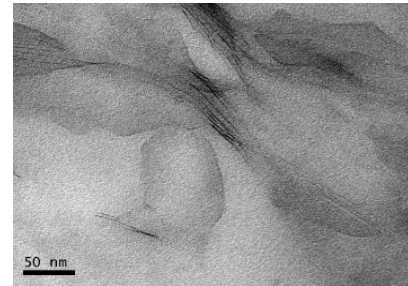
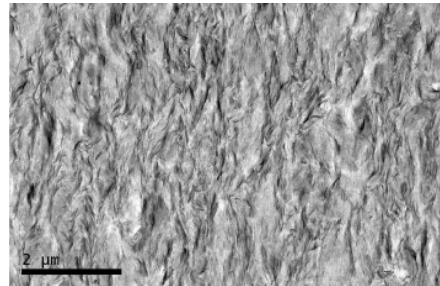
85°C, dry atmosphere, 1000 hours (efficiency changes <5%)

# TEMs of Cloisite Clay in Butvar

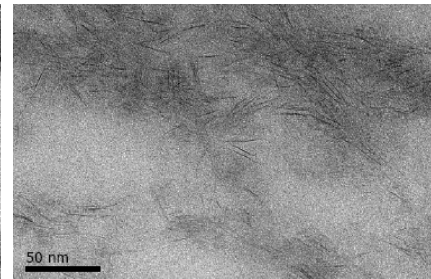
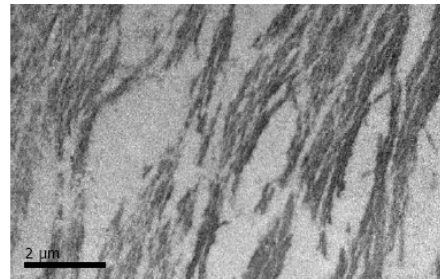
18% wt Clay B / Butvar



40% wt Clay B / Butvar



70% wt Clay C / Butvar

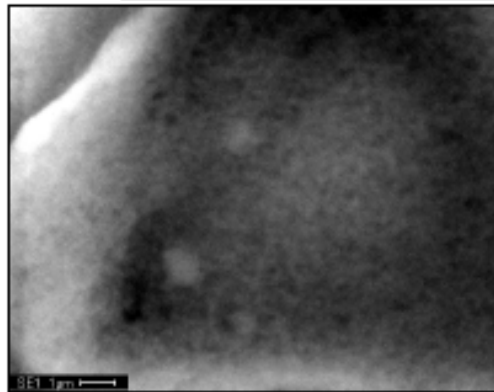


WVTR of 70% clay is 4x improved over Butvar control

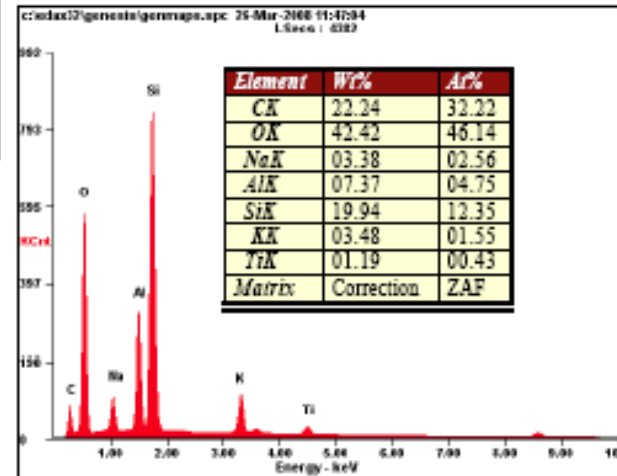
# Boehmite Fibers

## SEM data of Boehmite in DYMAX films

1-butanol coated Al(O)OH : 0.5 g  
DYMAX : 10 g  
UV cured (RAYONET) between cover glass slides (20 min)



mapping resolution: 100 nm



Element map shows uniform distribution of Al across the sample

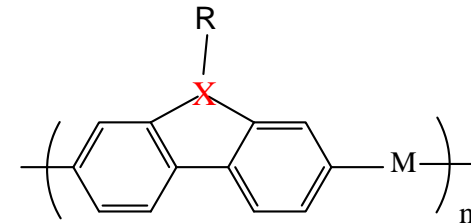
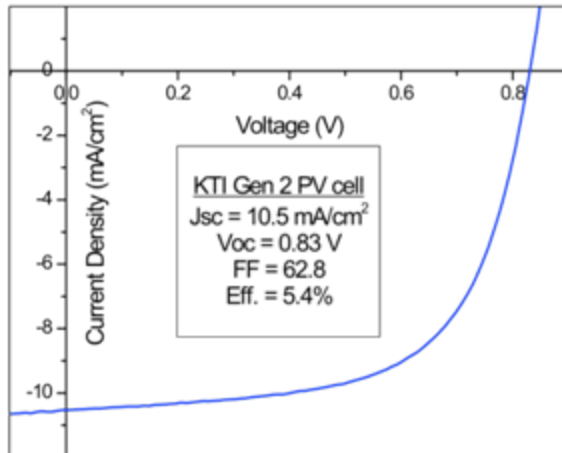
# Performance – N-type

## 2] Performance

**Objective: improve cell efficiency by increasing absorptivity of electron carrier**

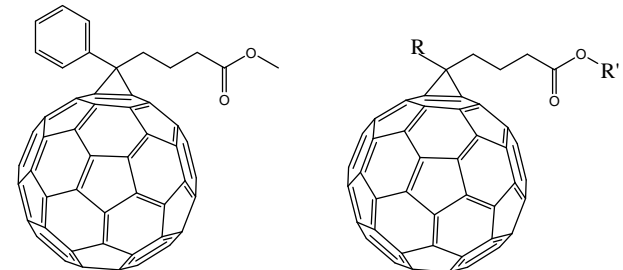
**Approaches:**

- develop n-type polymers (high absorptivity)
- develop n-type small molecules (high absorptivity)



Polymer Target

Where X and M are a very strong electron acceptors



PCBM

R, R' = self-associating groups

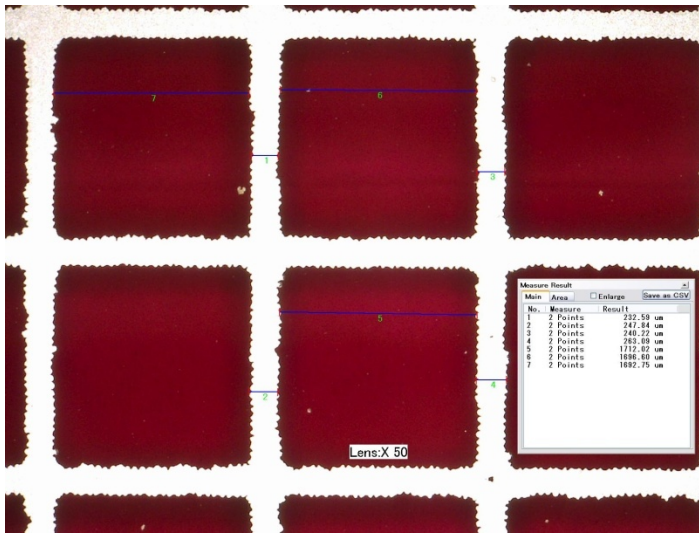
# New Fullerene Derivatives

Sample	$V_{oc}$ (V)	$I_{sc}$ (mA)	FF	Efficiency (%)	LUMO (eV) (CV solution)
P3HT/PCBM	0.62	-11.17	0.67	4.7	-3.70
P3HT/#16	0.63	-11.80	0.51	3.82*	-3.70
#15	-	-	-	-	-3.53
#19	-	-	-	-	-3.32

\*un-optimized



# Printed Grid in Development



Grid printed with silver ink 88% open, 232um wide lines  
Conductivity =  $2.6 \times 10^4 \text{S/cm}$  (bulk silver conductivity =  $6 \times 10^5 \text{S/cm}$ )



Ideal grid structure - lithographic technique

# Project Alignment with Technology Roadmap

## Need

Efficiency: 10% cell by 2010  
10% module by 2015  
Stability  $\geq$ 20 year life (2015)

High Yield Manufacturing

## Significance

Energy cost on par with electric grid (2015)

Anticipated Production  $\gg$ 3MW by 2010



# Project Update

## Objectives/Tasks

### 1] Stability

Objective: lower water vapor transmission rate

Tasks:

- Develop procedures for suspending plate-like and rod-like fillers in adhesives

Future: a] continue to explore new adhesives

b] simultaneously test existing materials and optimize processes

c] make and test adhesives with commercial barrier films in modules

### 2] Performance

Objective: improve cell efficiency by increasing absorptivity of electron carrier

Tasks:

- synthesis of n-type polymers
- synthesis of n-type small molecules with higher absorptivity

Future: a] continue to pursue new fullerene derivatives for improved cell voltage

b] optimize performance in cells and modules

### 3] Performance

Objective: improve cell efficiency by replacing TCO

Tasks:

- develop silver printing ink formulations
- print grids using screen, gravure or inkjet printing

Future: continue to pursue silver ink formulations with higher conductivity

## Status

- Procedure developed (March, '08)
- WVTR testing underway (current)

- Stop work (April, '08)

- Redirect to voltage (Jan. '08)
- Accelerate effort (current)

- Current
- Current

- Work proceeding
- Screen printing demonstrated

- Current



# Obstacles Discussion

## Task 1 - Fillers

- Barrier encountered : procedure for dispersing nano-particulates of clay in adhesive binder  
Probably solved

## Task 2 – n-Type materials

### a] n-Type polymer:

Barrier encountered: synthesis of monomer comprising strong electron accepting groups  
Stopped work April after 9 months (down select scheduled for July, '08).

### b] n-Type small molecules:

Barrier encountered: increase in absorptivity  
Developing small molecules with increased Voc

## Task 3 - Grids

- Barrier encountered: silver formulations with good conductivity and proper rheology for screen printing screens with small features to reduce the size of the metal lines to  $\leq 100\mu\text{m}$

