



ORGANIC PHOTOVOLTAICS: FUTURE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

Mannix P. Balanay, Ph.D.

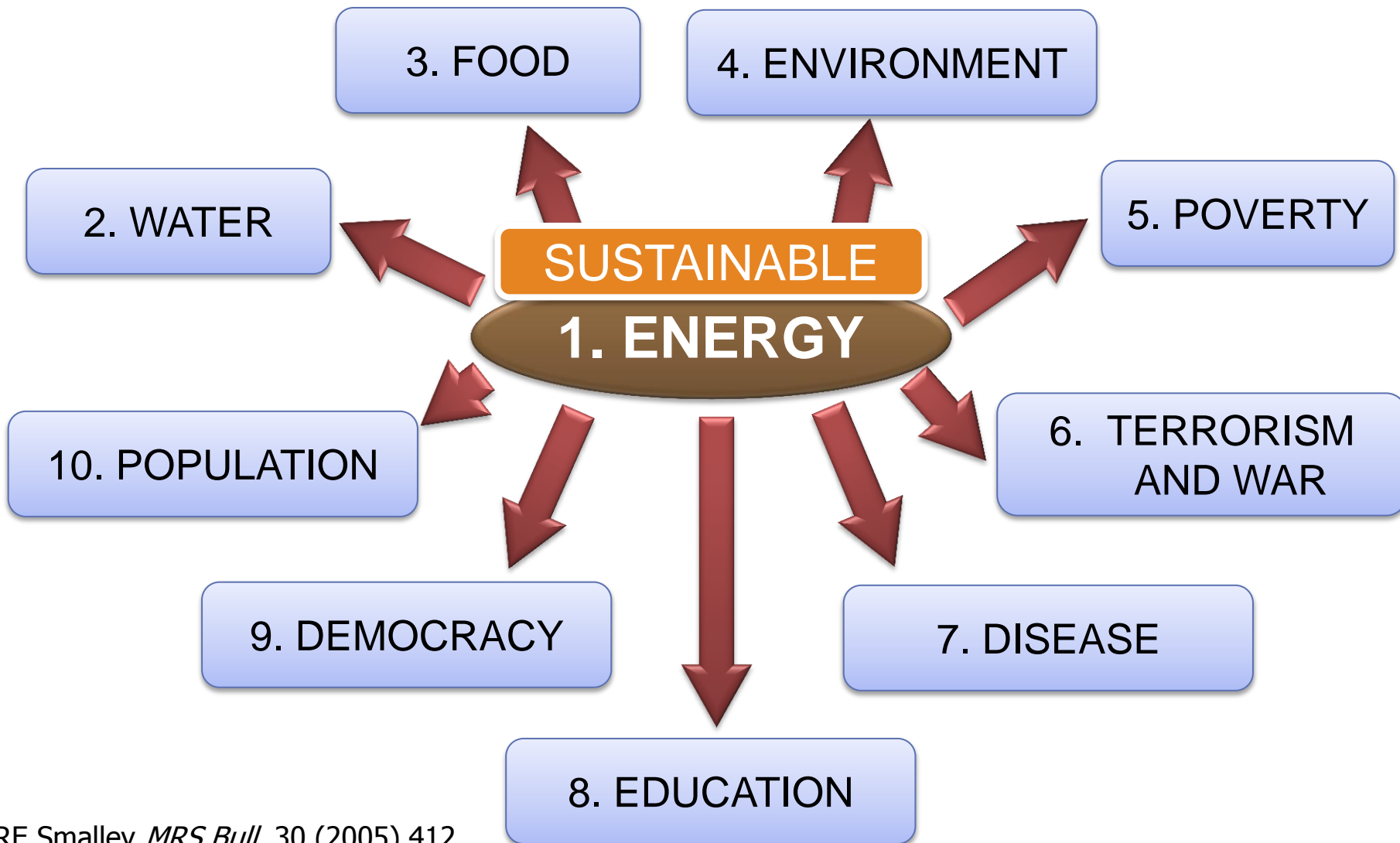
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School of Science and Technology*

Nazarbayev University

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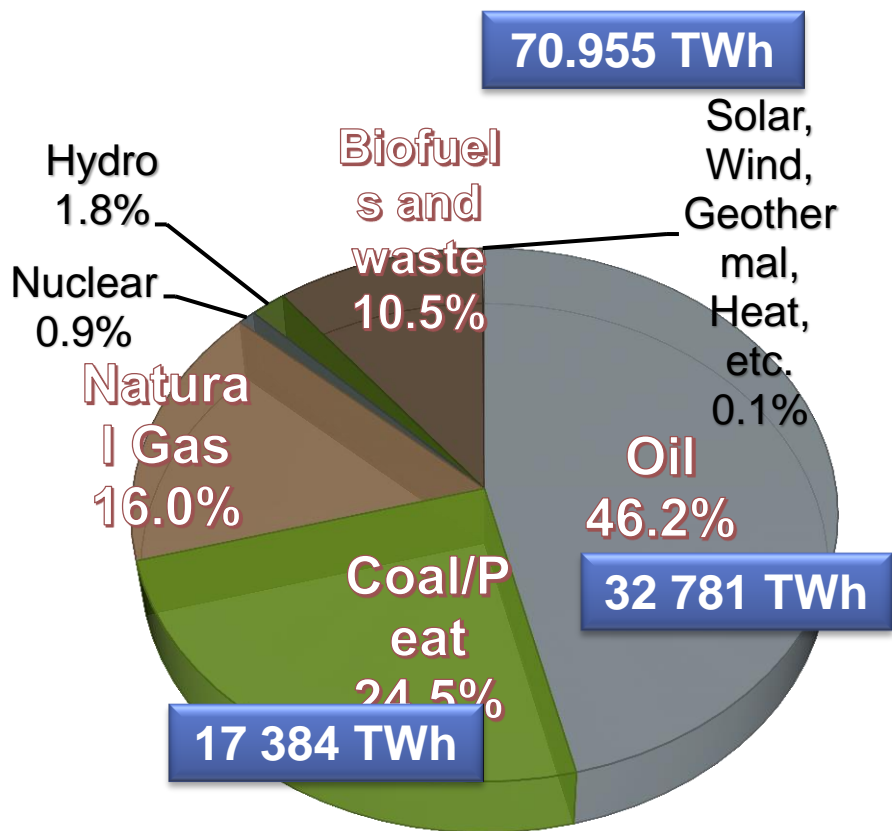
SOLUTION TO HUMANITY'S PROBLEMS

Richard Smalley (1996 Nobel Price in Chemistry)

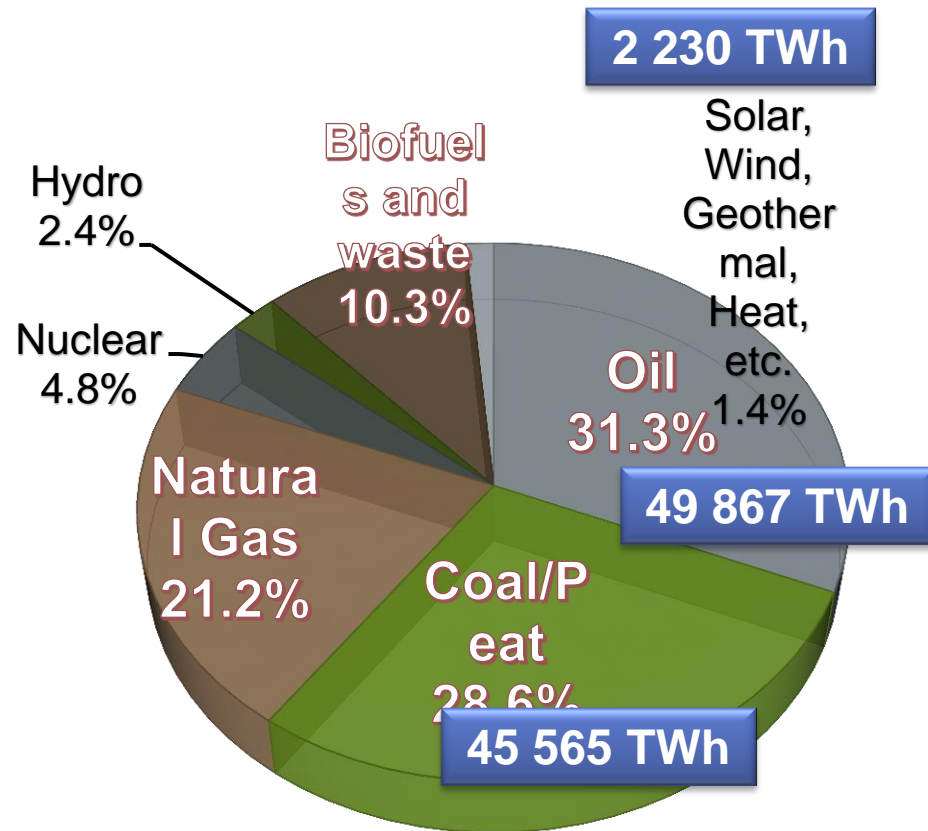


RE Smalley *MRS Bull.* 30 (2005) 412

Fuel shares of the world total primary energy supply 1973 vs. 2014



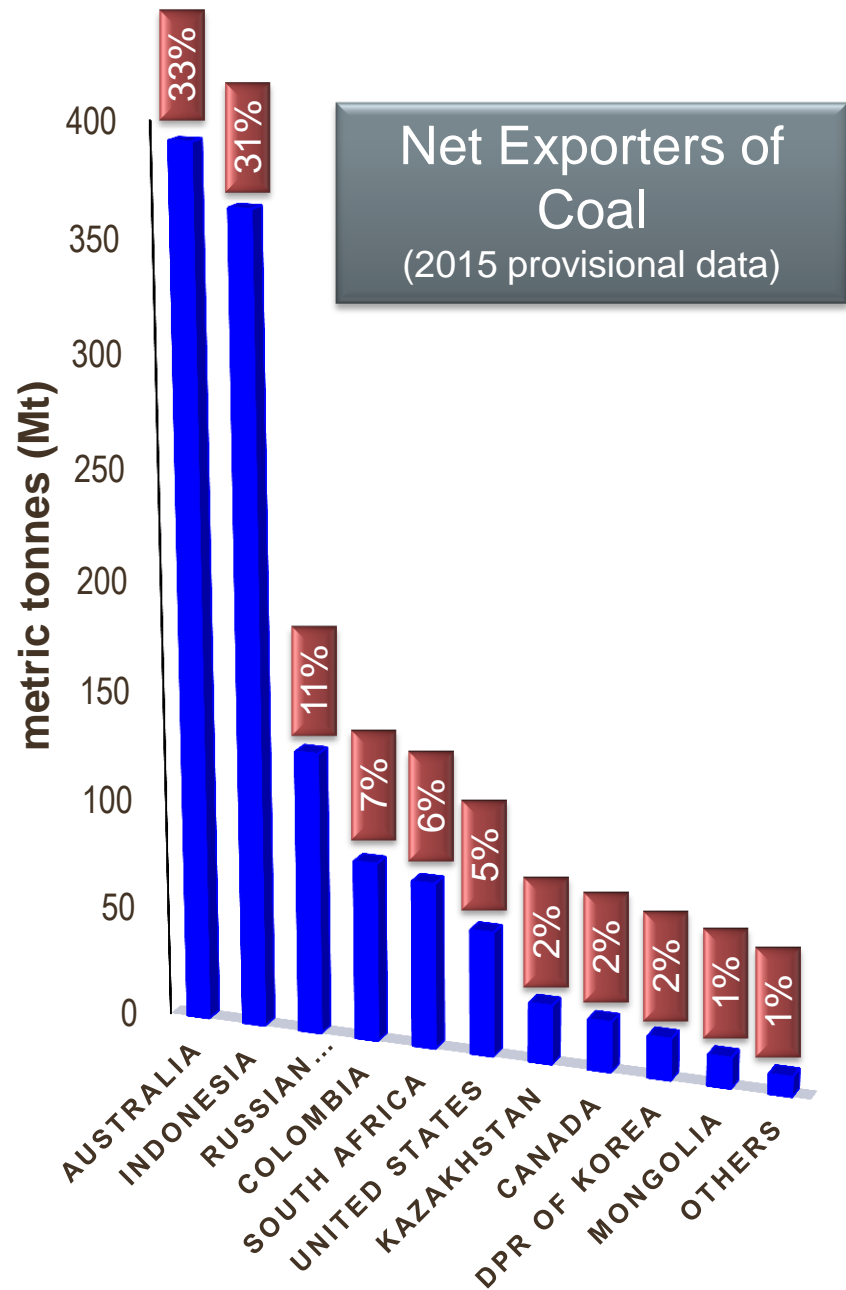
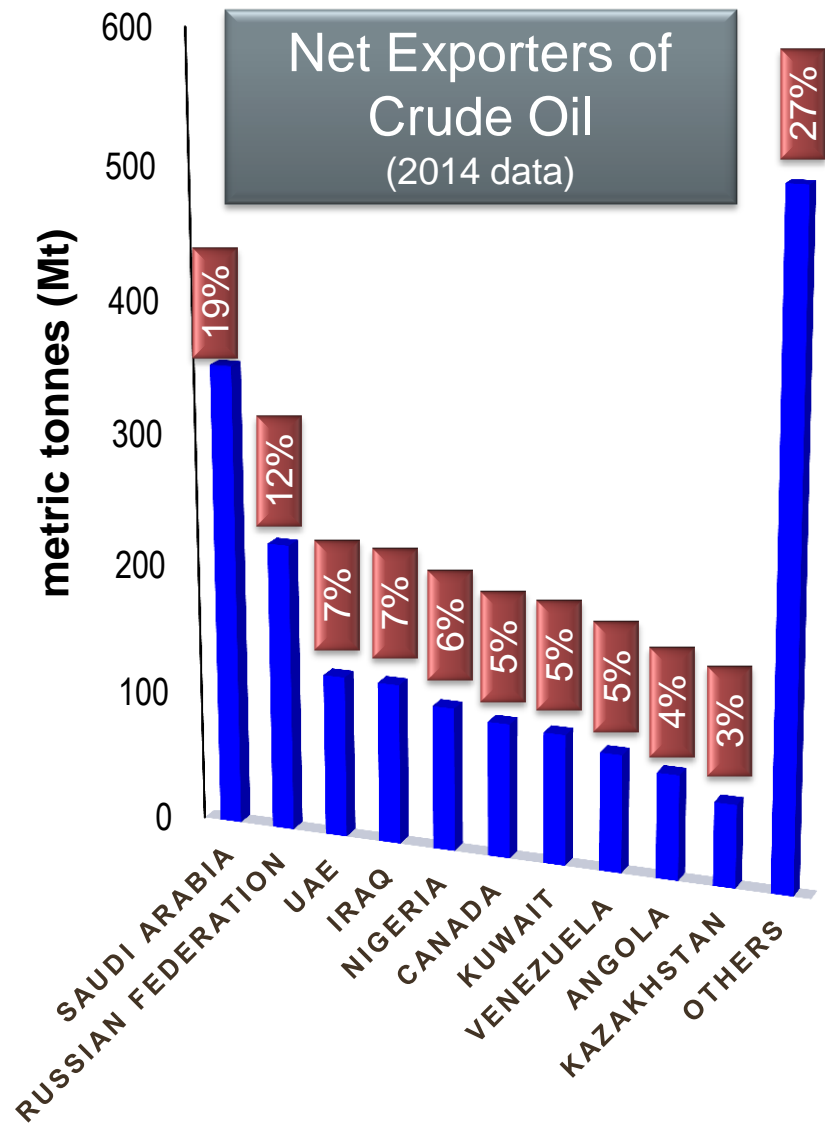
1973
70 955 TWh



2014
159 319 TWh

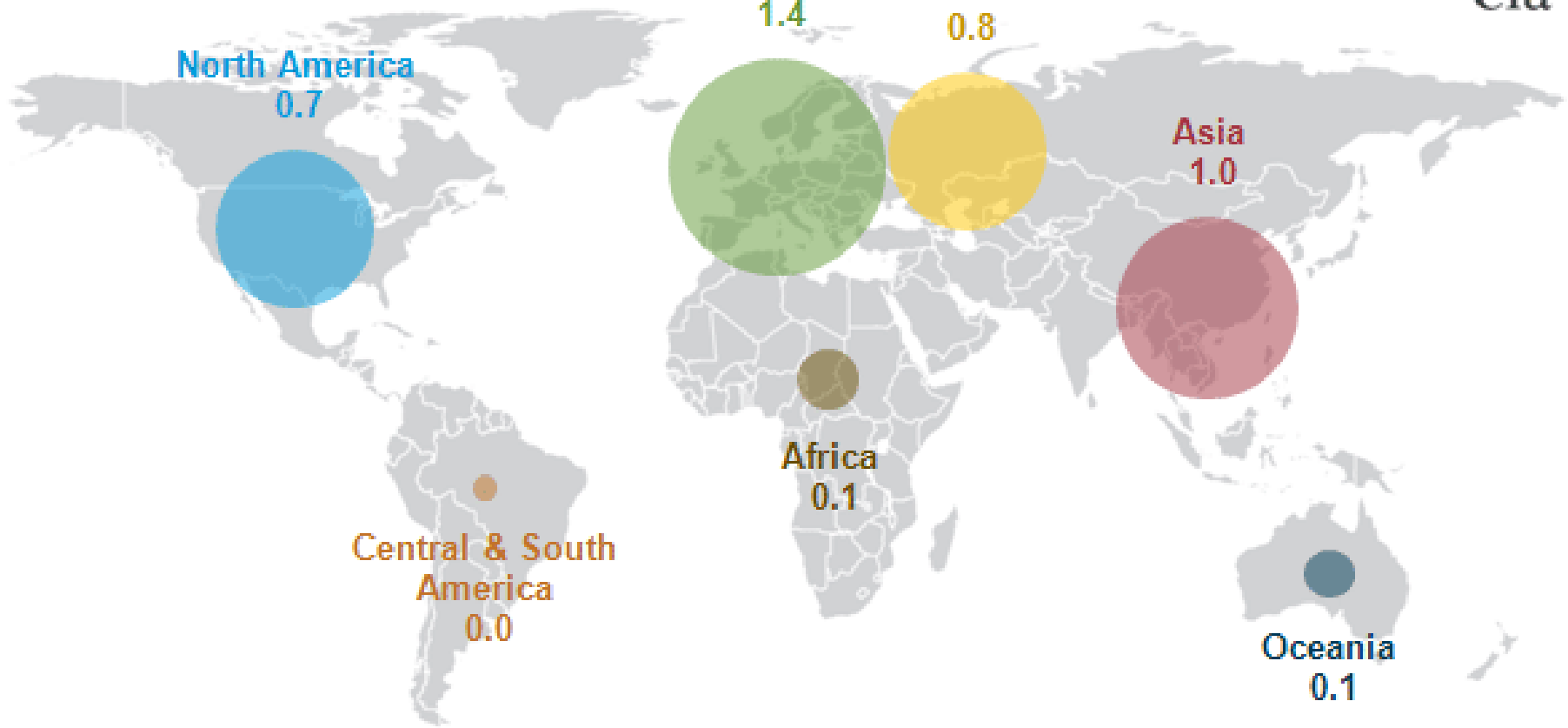
(Million tonnes of oil equivalent, Mtoe (1 Mtoe = 11.63 TWh))

<https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/KeyWorld2016.pdf>

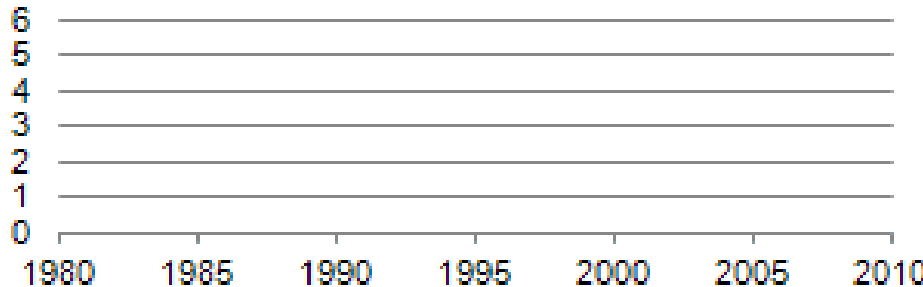


<https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/KeyWorld2016.pdf>

World coal consumption by region, 1980-2010
billion short tons

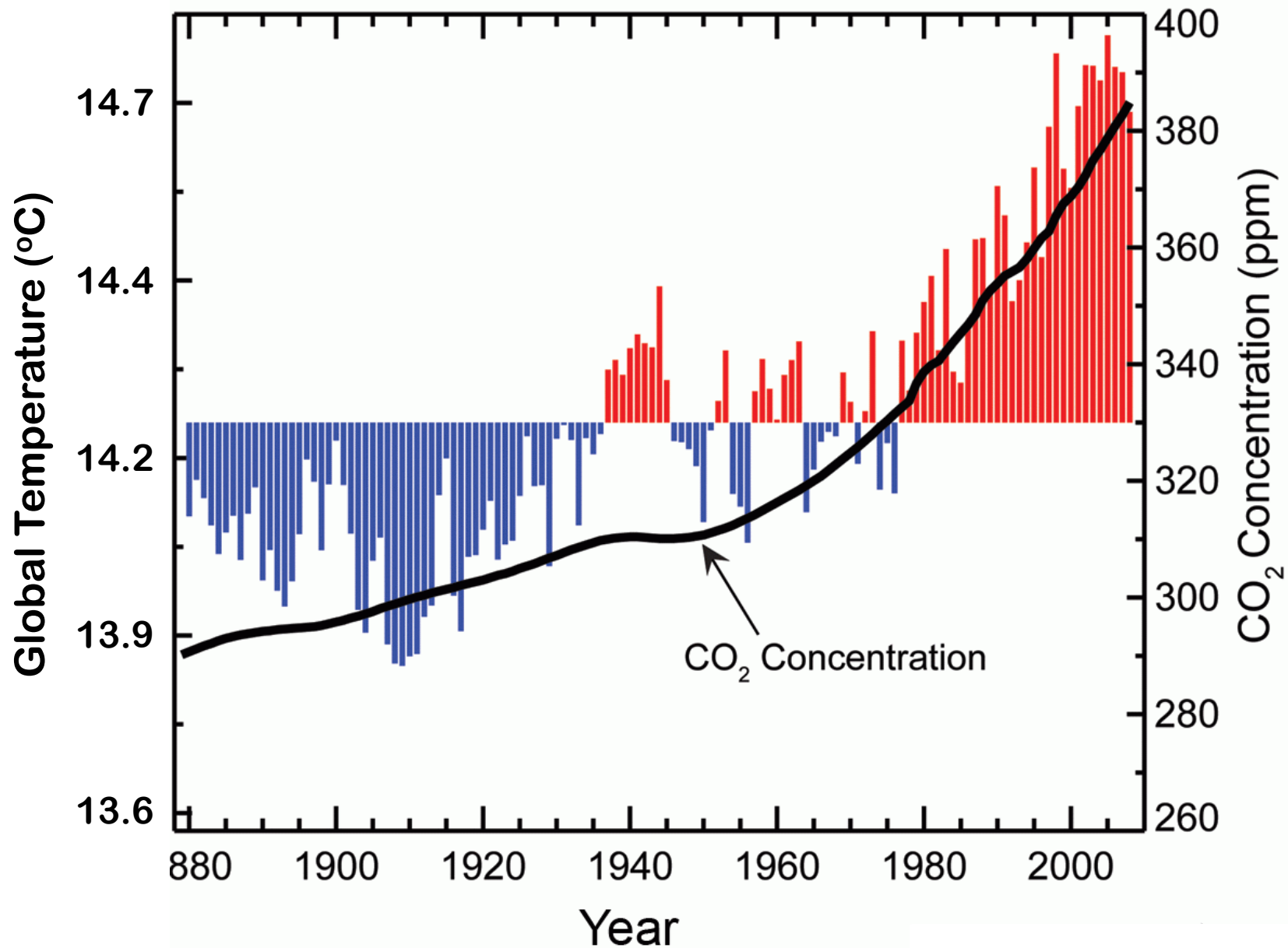


billion short tons



- Asia
- North America
- Europe
- Former Soviet Union
- Oceania
- Africa
- Central & South America

CO₂ concentration versus Global Temperature



The Energy Revolution

TERAWATT CHALLENGE

2014: 16 TW

~4X

2050: 60 TW

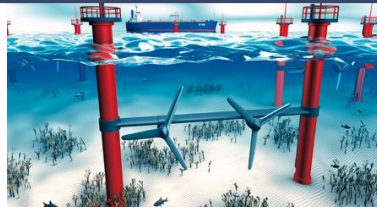
THE SOLUTION: RENEWABLE ENERGIES

Wind



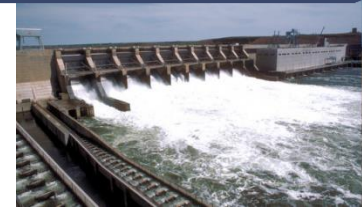
2–4 TW extractable

Ocean Current/Tides



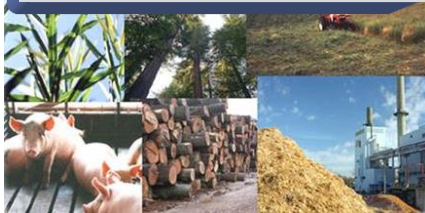
2 TW gross

Hydroelectric



1.2 TW technically feasible

Biomass



5–7 TW gross all cultivatable
land not used for food

Geothermal



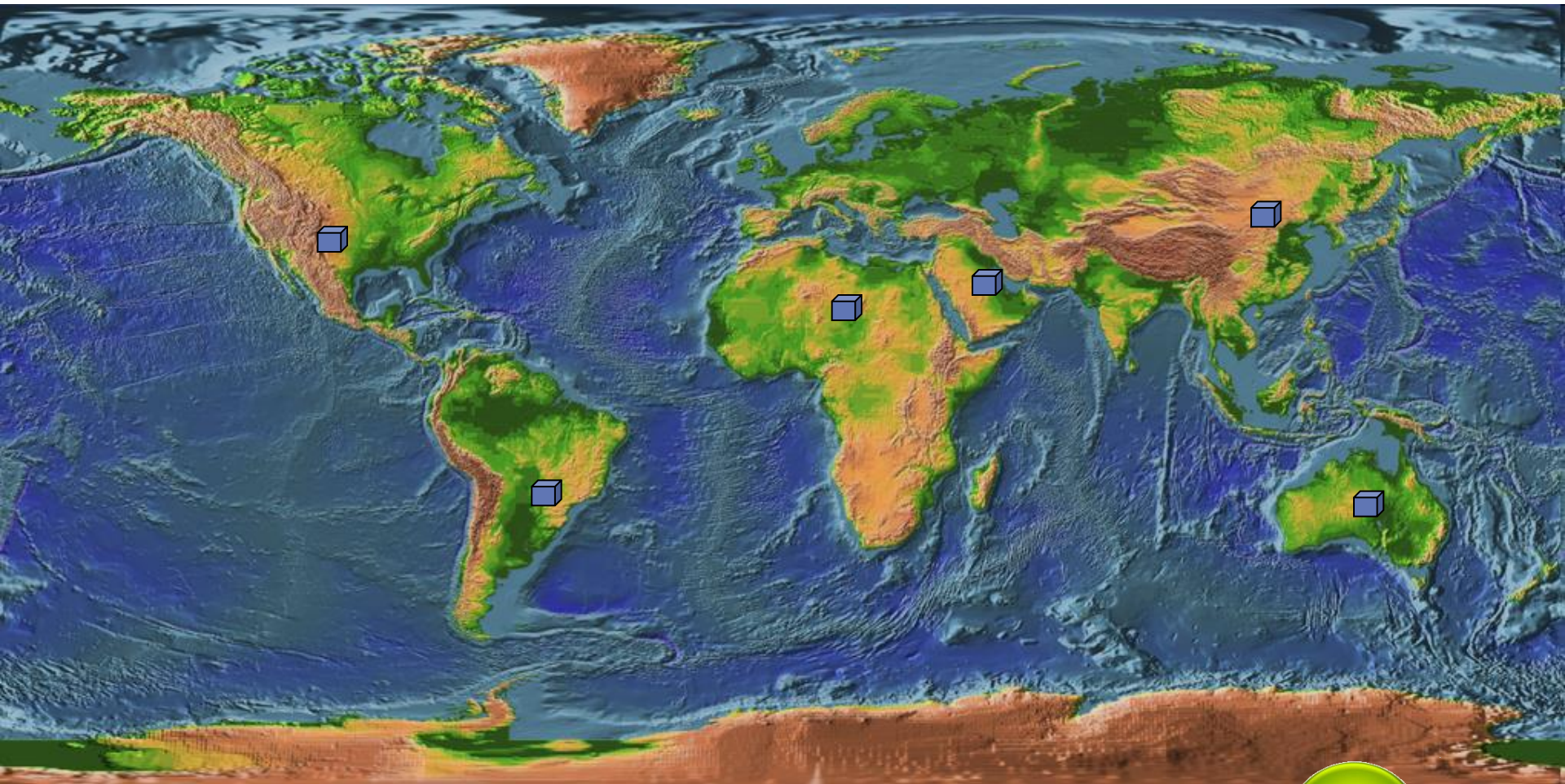
1.9 TW

Solar



1.7 x 10⁵ TW at Earth surface
600 TW practical

Solar cells land area requirements



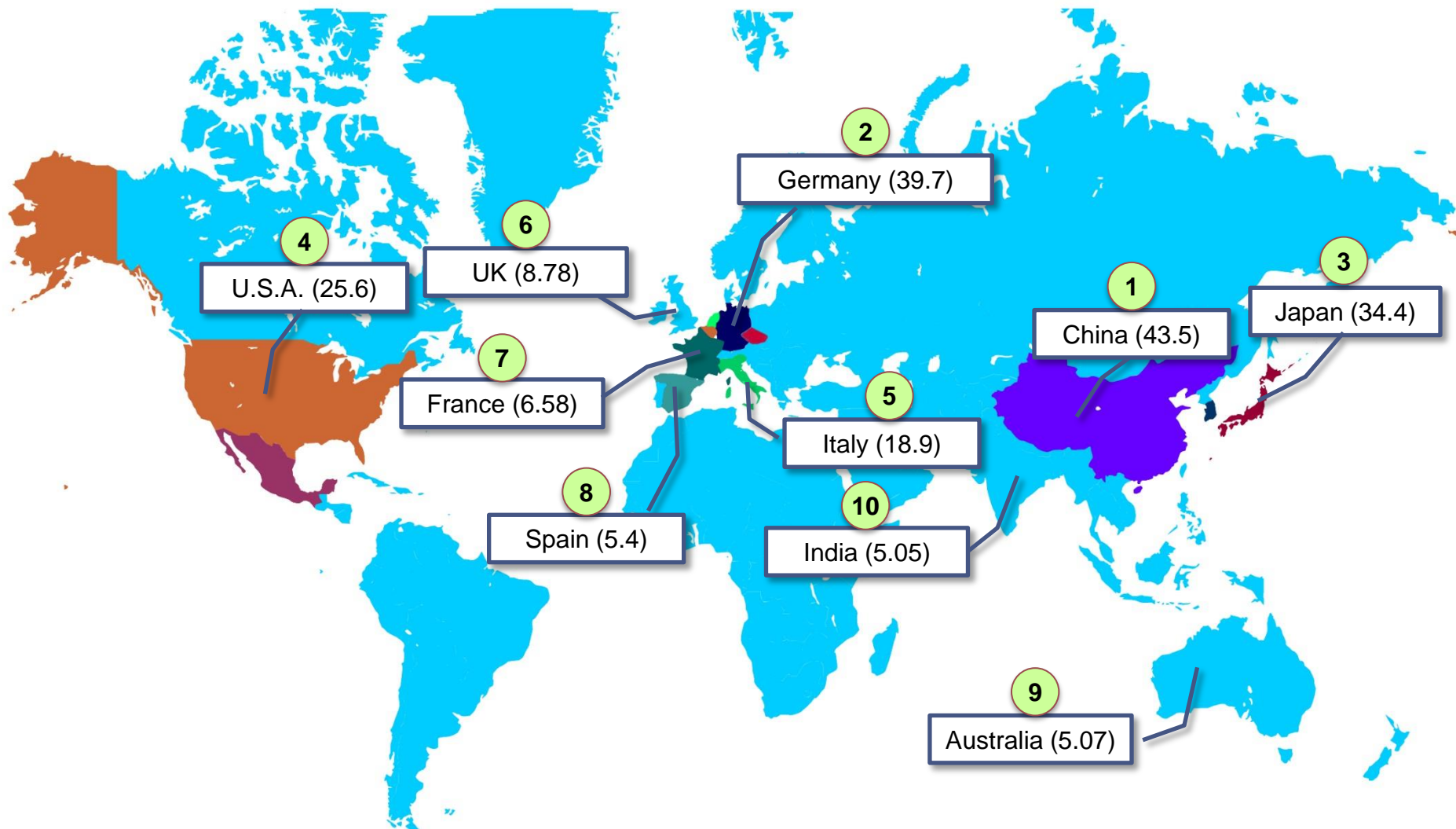
- 100 km²
- Solar cells with 10% efficiency can create 10 TW of energy

Total: 60 TW



RE Smalley *MRS Bull.* 30 (2005) 412

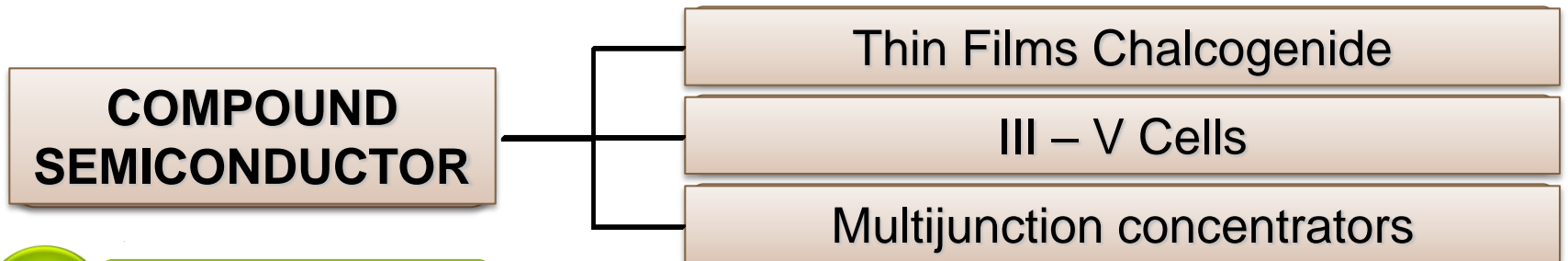
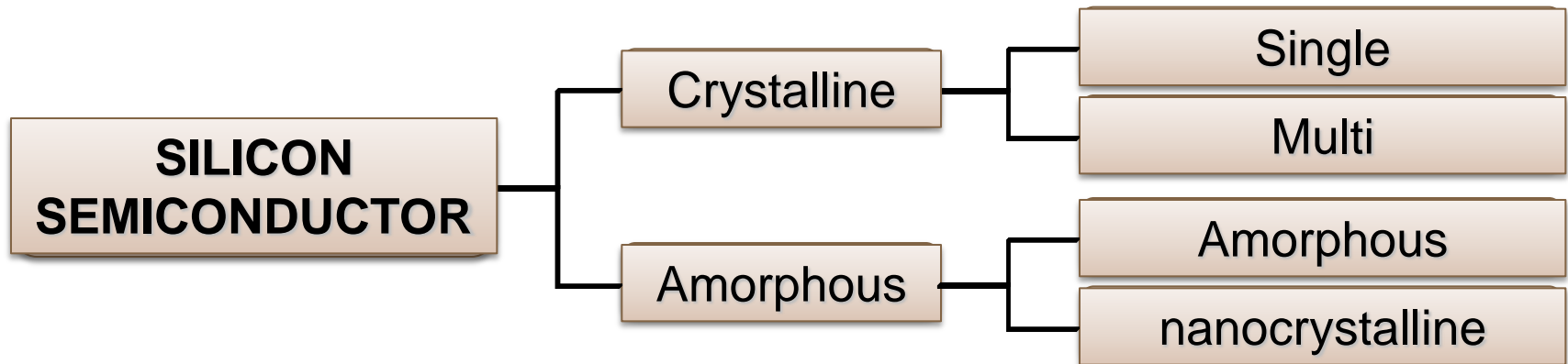
Top 10 Countries with installed PV Power (2015)



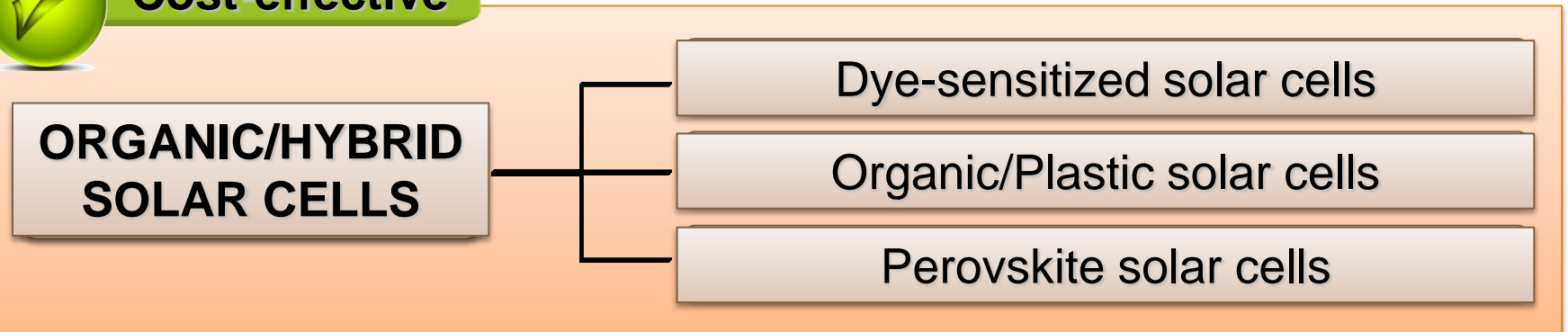
All data in gigawatts (GW)
IEA Report (22 April 2016)

http://www.iea-pvps.org/fileadmin/dam/public/report/PICS/IEA-PVPS_-_A_Snapshot_of_Global_PV_-_1992-2015_-_Final_2_02.pdf

Types of Solar Cells



Cost-effective



Largest concentrated solar plant

- MA- Noor Ouarzazate Concentrated Solar Power Project
 - Ouarzazate, Morocco
 - 2000 MW of solar power generation capacity by 2020
 - 18 % national electric generation
 - 30 km²



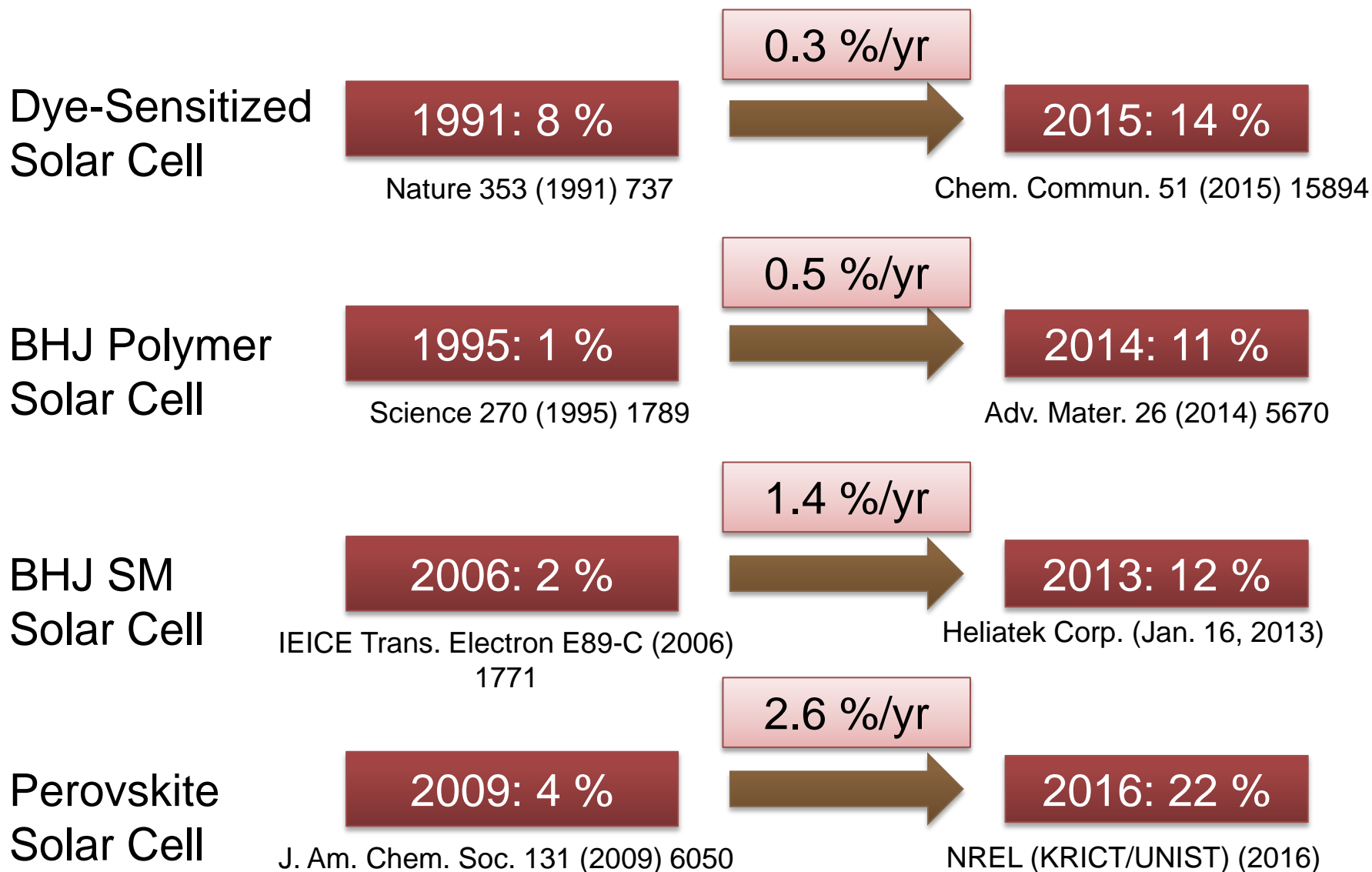
Largest PV solar plant

- Adani Green Energy (Kamuthi, Tamil Nadu, India)
 - 648 MW covers and area of 10 km²
 - Topaz Solar Farm in California, USA (550 MW)
 - Produce enough electricity to power about 150,000 homes
- Goal of Adani Group: construct 10,000 MW of solar power by 2022



<https://goo.gl/V4LTO2> (Accessed May 15, 2017)

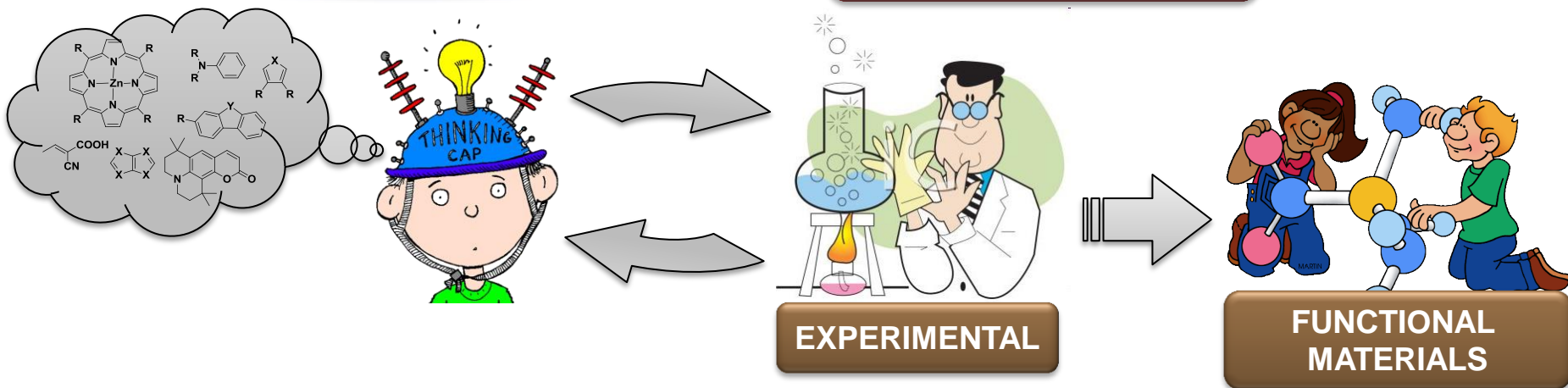
PV Solar Cells through the years



PARADIGM SHIFT

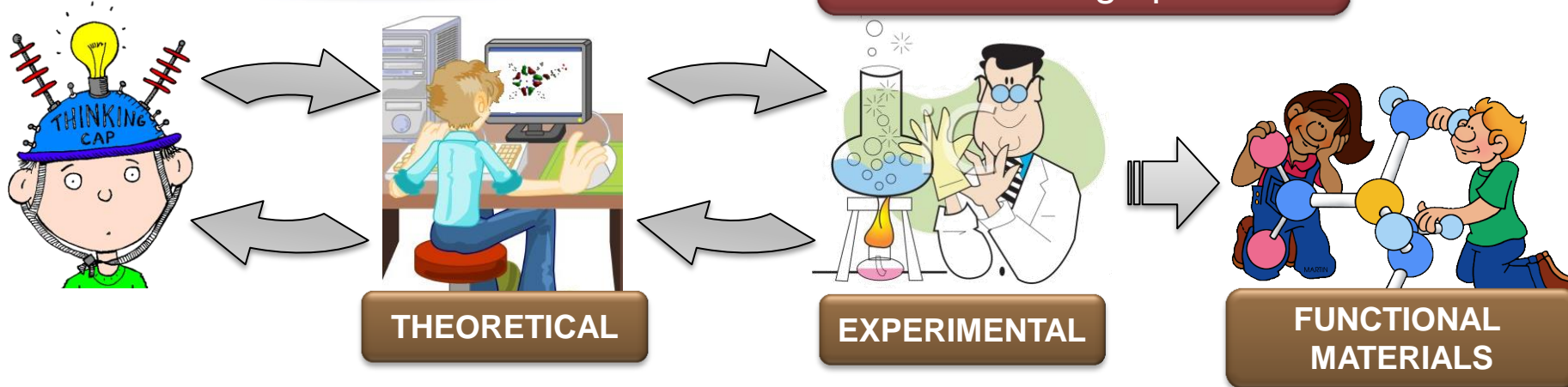
CONVENTIONAL APPROACH

- Expensive
- Time-consuming



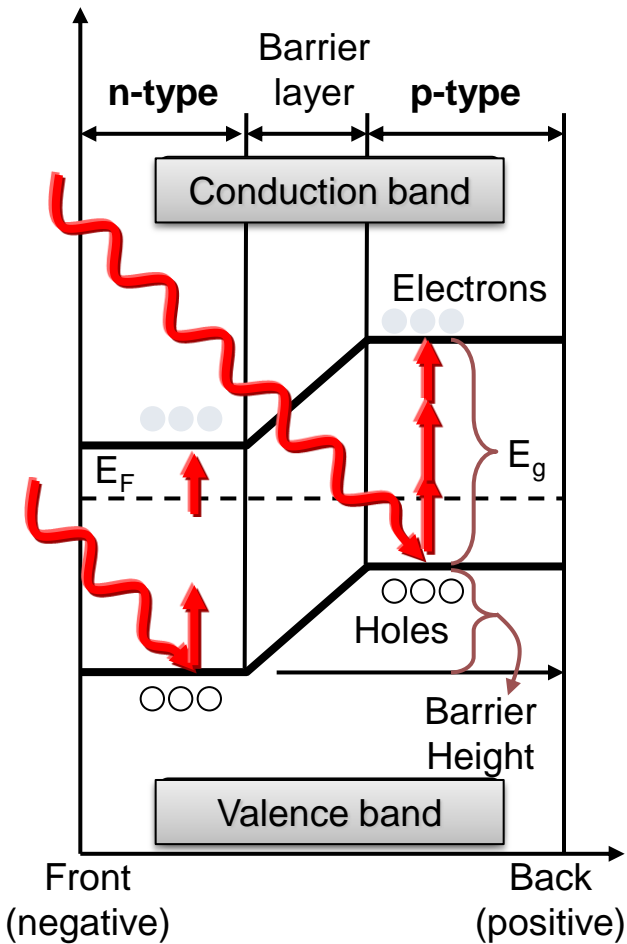
THEORETICAL APPROACH

- Cost-saving
- Faster design process

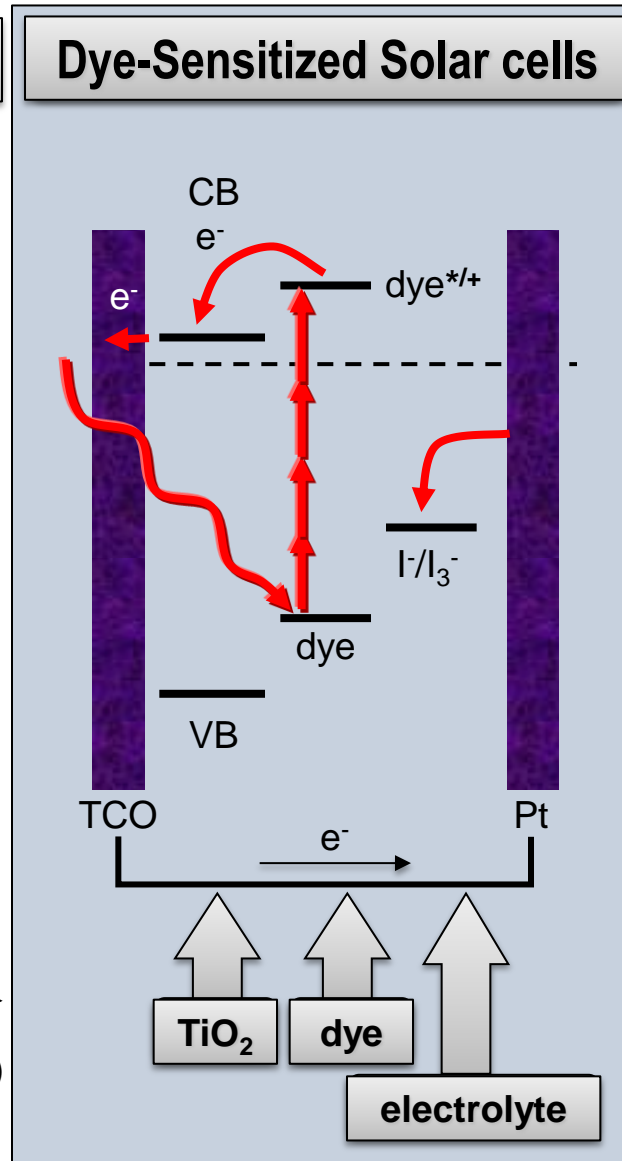


COMPARISON OF THE OPERATING PRINCIPLES OF SOLAR CELLS

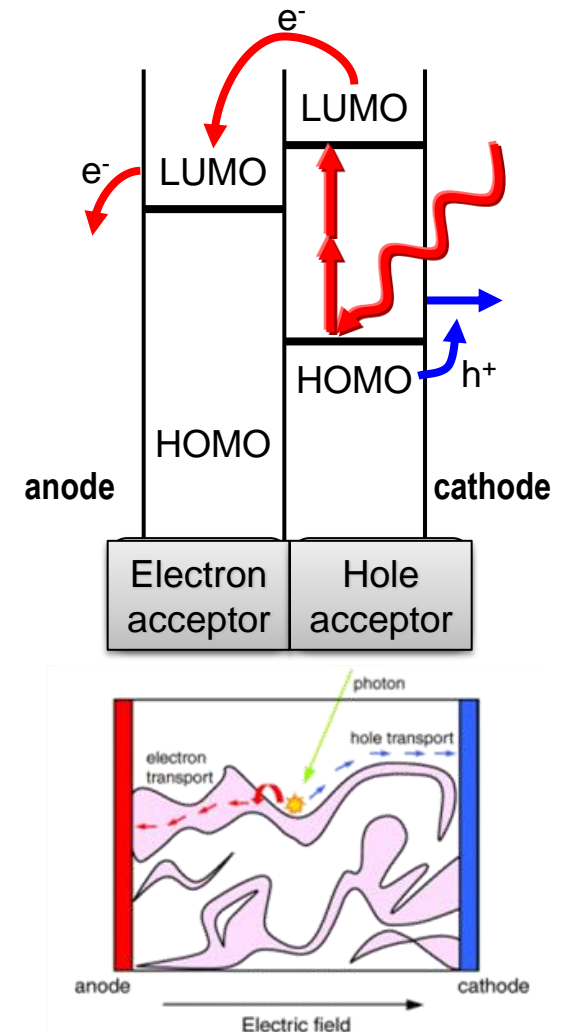
Silicon PV cells



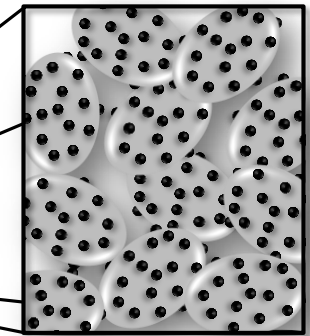
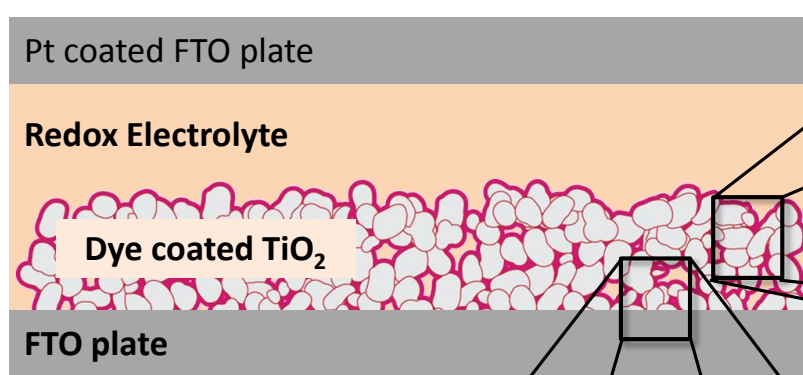
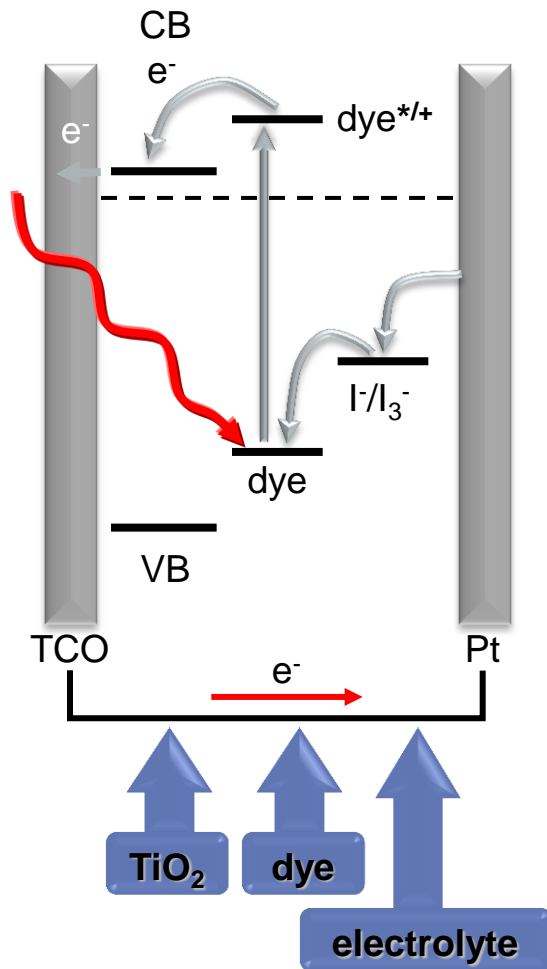
Dye-Sensitized Solar cells



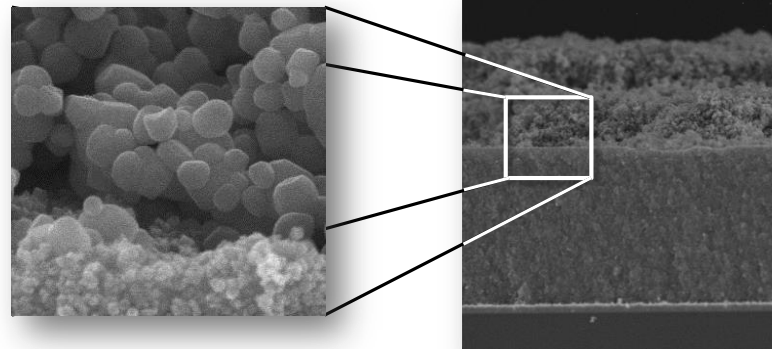
Organic Solar cells



Principles of DSSCs



TiO₂
 Dye



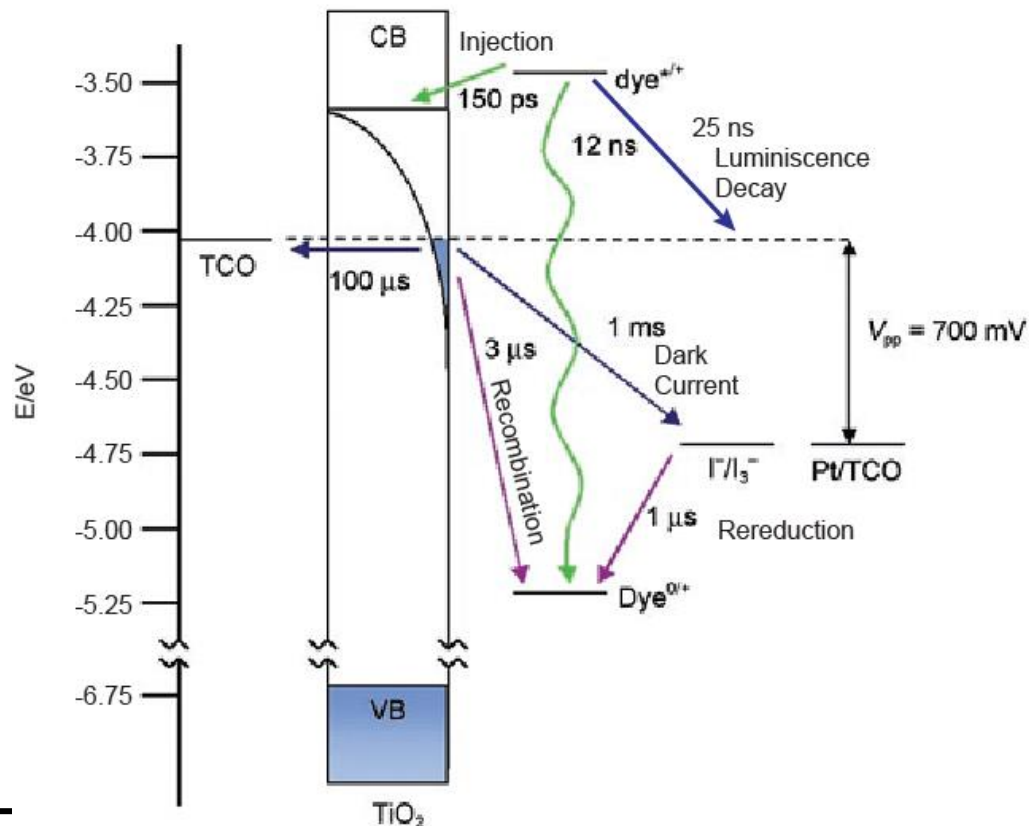
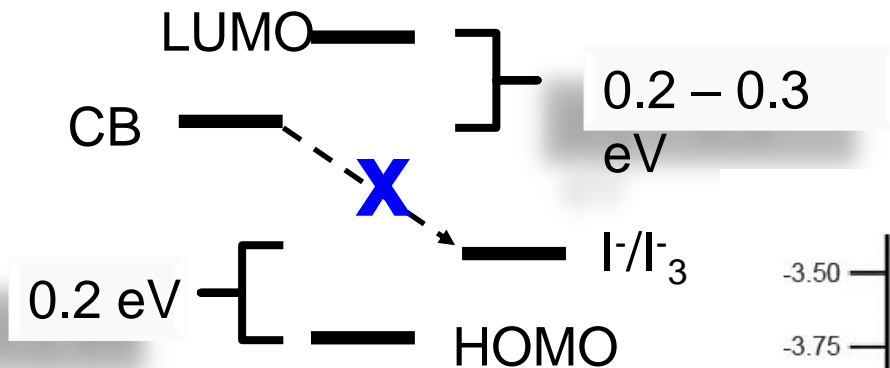
400 nm TiO₂ scattering layer

20 nm TiO₂ transparent layer

FTO

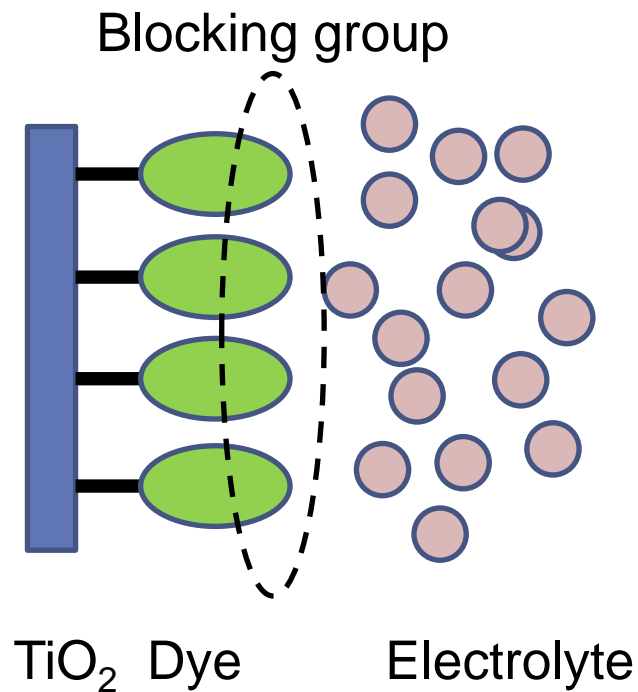
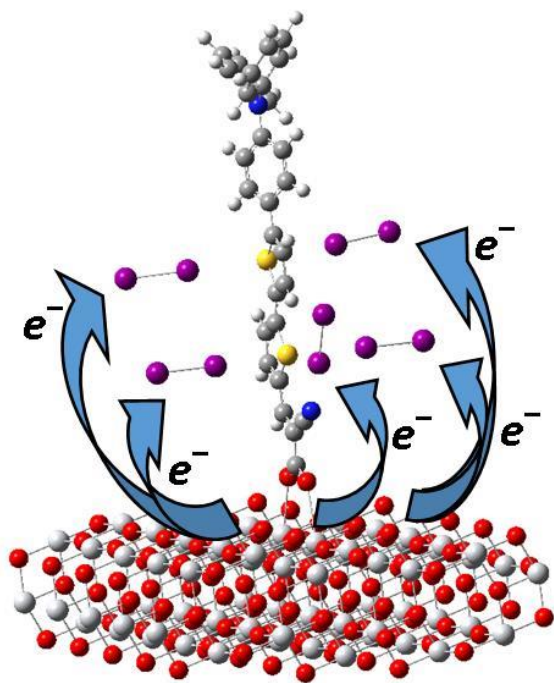
Requirements of Sensitizers

- It should possess suitable ground- and excited-state redox properties



Requirements of Sensitizers

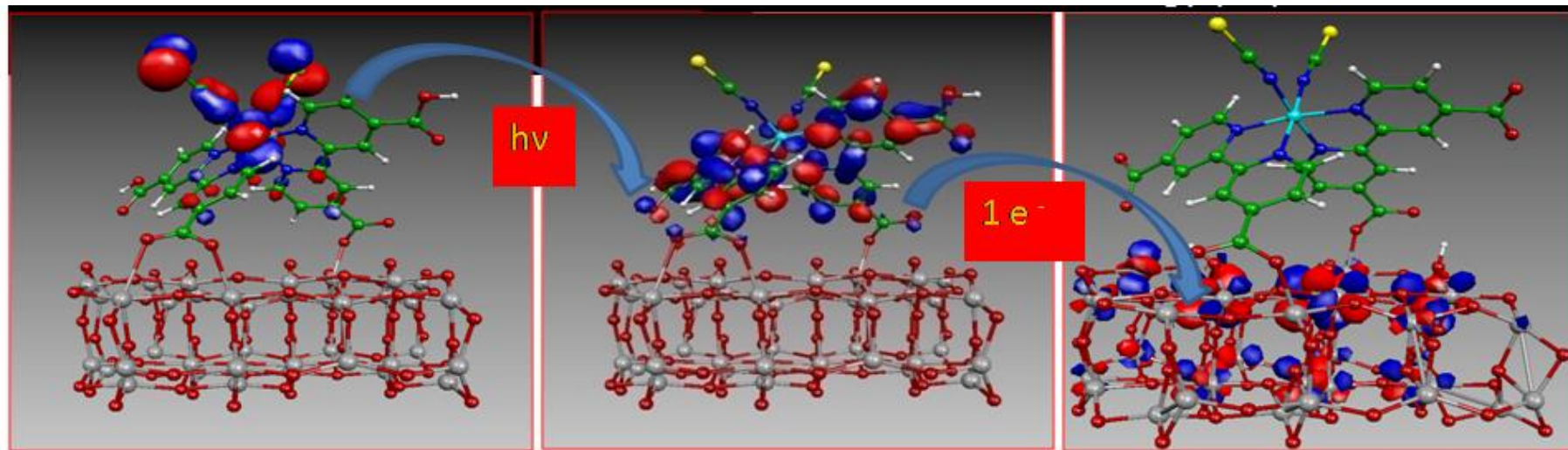
- It should properly block the redox couple from interacting with the surface of the semiconductor to prevent electron recombination



- It should prevent the stable formation of dye-iodine complex in order not to disrupt dye regeneration process

Requirements of Sensitizers

- It should be efficient in charge separation
- It must be firmly grafted to the semiconductor oxide surface and inject electrons into the conduction band with a quantum yield of unity



MdK. Nazeeruddin, F De Angelis, S Fantacci, M Grätzel *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 127 (2005) 16845

- It should exhibit thermal and photochemical stability

Dye-sensitized solar cells for efficient power generation under ambient lighting

M. Freitag, J. teuscher, Y. Saygili, X. Zhang, F. Giordano, P. Liska, J. Hua, S.M. Zakeruddin, J.E. Moser, M. Grätzel, A. Hagfeldt

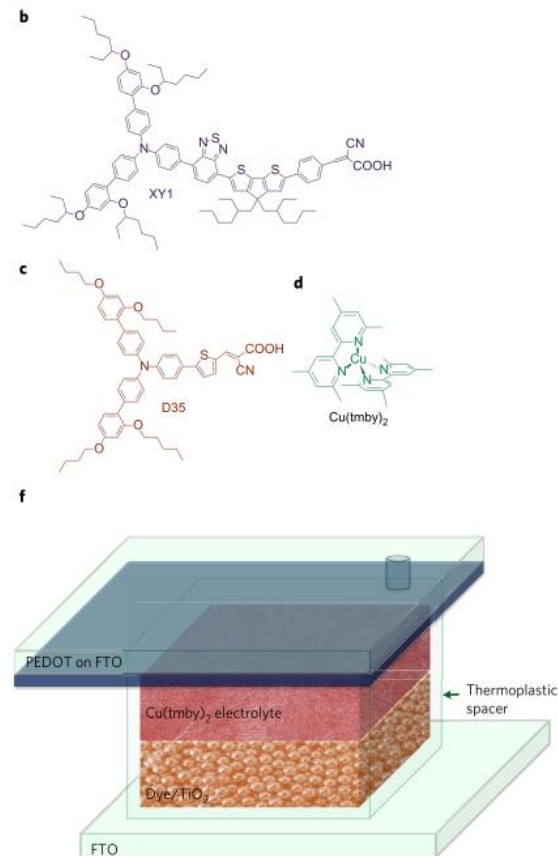
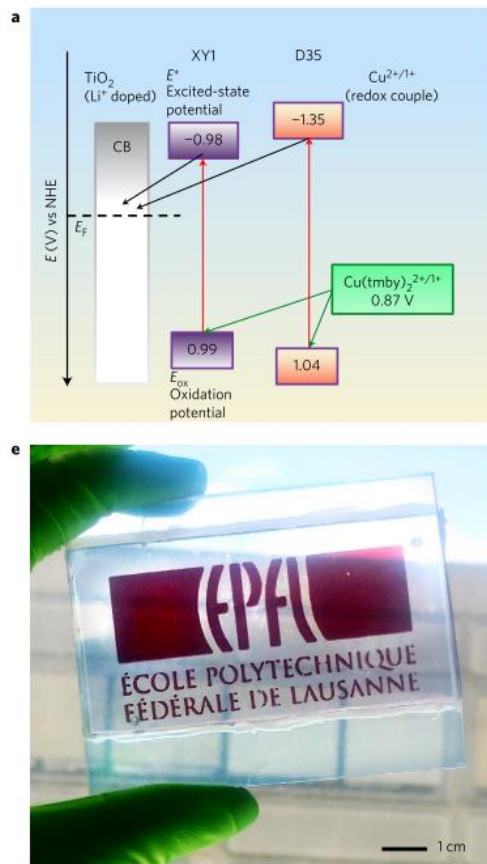
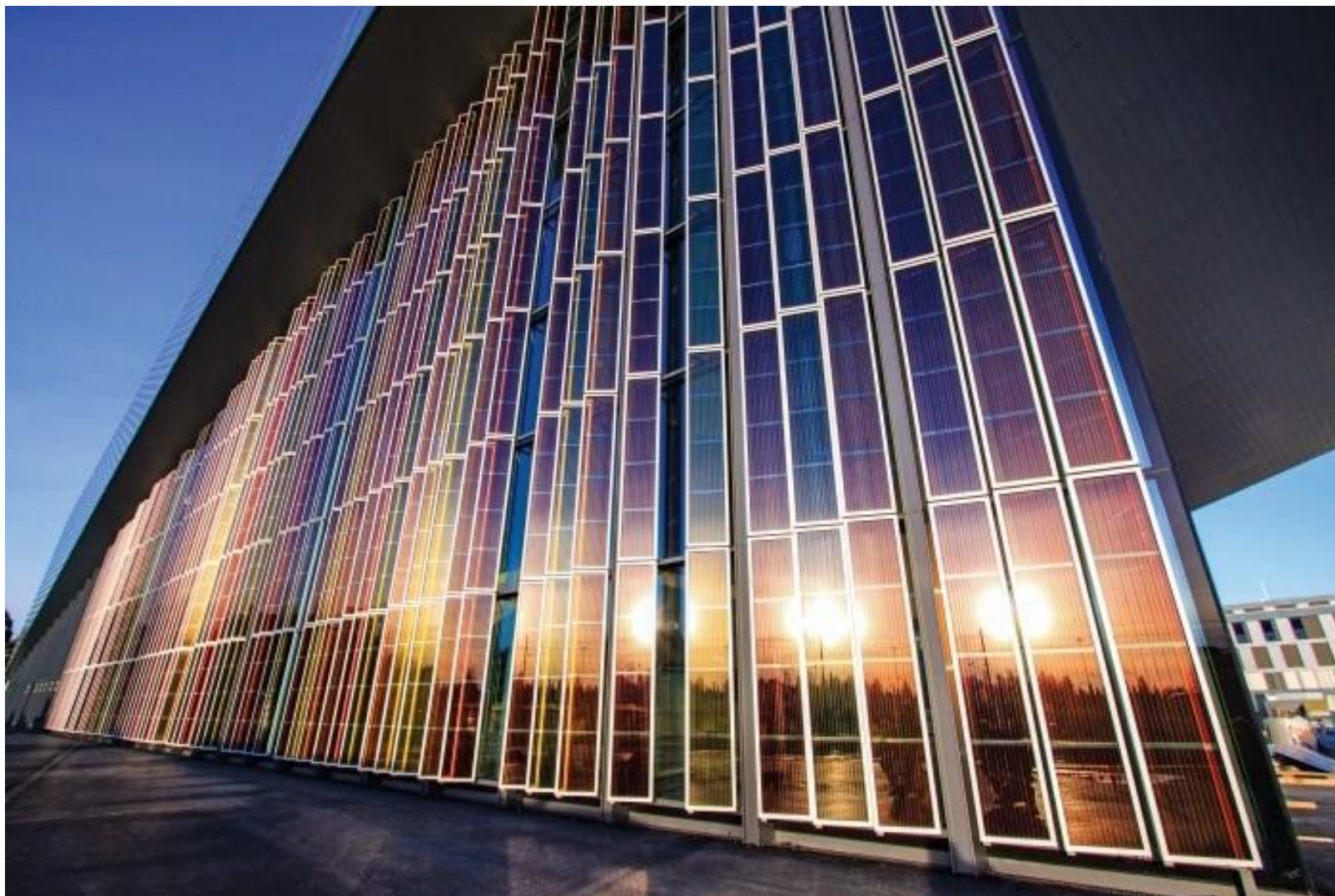


Table 1 | Photovoltaic metrics for DSCs and GaAs solar cells for indoor-light sources at 200 lux and 1,000 lux.

Solar cell	Light source	Light intensity (lux)	J_{sc} ($\mu A cm^{-2}$)	V_{oc} (mV)	FF (%)	P_{in} ($\mu W cm^{-2}$)	P_{out} ($\mu W cm^{-2}$)	PCE (%)
DSC*	Osram Warm White 930	200	27.2	732.0	0.79	61.3	15.6	25.5
DSC†		200	24.8	700.0	0.79	61.3	13.7	22.3
DSC*		1,000	138.0	797.0	0.80	306.6	88.5	28.9
DSC†		1,000	137.2	766.0	0.80	306.6	84.1	27.4
Flexi-GaAs (Alta)	Osram Warm White 827	200	20.1	870.0	0.75	70.6	13.1	18.6
Flexi-GaAs (Alta)		1,000	99.0	940.0	0.80	354.0	74.5	21.0

*Acetonitrile-based electrolyte. †Propionitrile-based electrolyte. The PCEs for the solar cells are determined from equation (2). Flexi-GaAs solar cells are from Alta Devices measured at GCell with a configuration of six cells of area $8.33 cm^2$ in parallel and in series connected to a mini-module of size $50 cm^2$.

SwissTech Convention Center DSSC panels made by Soloronix



<http://cen.acs.org/articles/94/i18/future-low-cost-solar-cells.html>

Graz Science Tower in Austria

“Urban building blocks”: self sufficient in energy

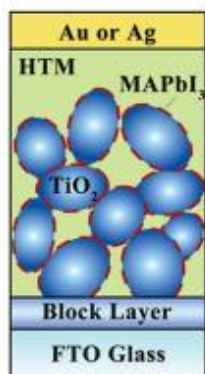
- wrapped with translucent green and orange DSSCs manufactured by the Swiss company H.Glass
- estimated completion date: October, 2017



<http://science-tower.at/>

Historical Evolution of Perovskite configuration

N. G. Park



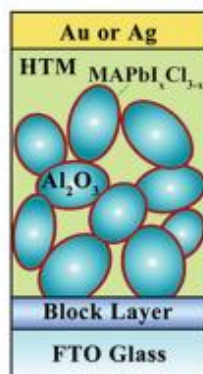
Perovskite-sensitized

MSC

9.7%

Sci. Rep. 2: 591 (2012)

H. J. Snaith



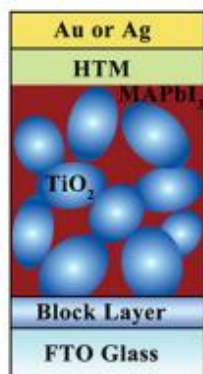
Meso-Superstructure

MPSC

10.9%

Science 338: 643 (2012)

M. Grätzel

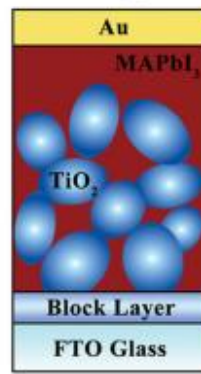


MPSC

14.1%

Nature 499: 3 (2013)

L. Etgar



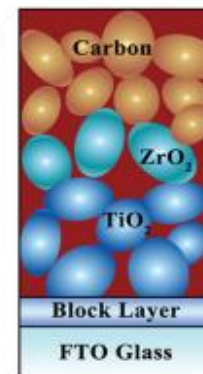
Hole-conductor-free

MPSC

5.5%

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 134: 17396 (2012)

H. W. Han



Hole-conductor-free

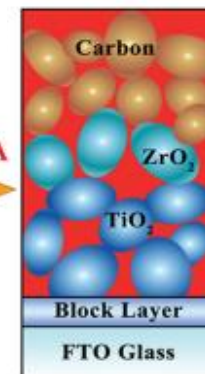
Full-printable

MPSC

6.64%

Sci. Rep. 3: 3132 (2012)

H. W. Han



Hole-conductor-free

Full-printable

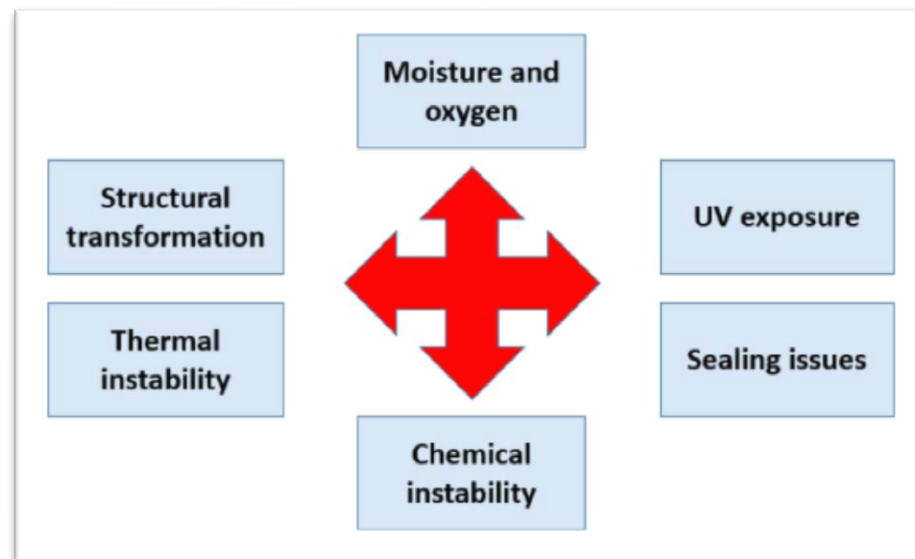
MPSC

12.84% (Stable)

Science 345: 295 (2014)

Adv. Energy Mater. 5 (2015) 1501066

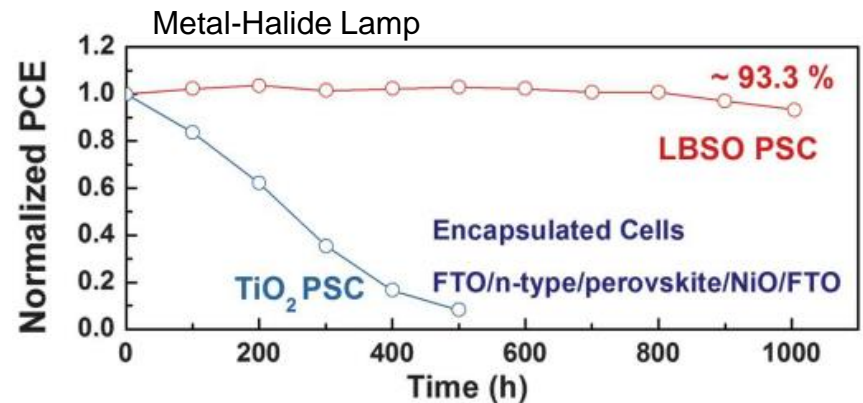
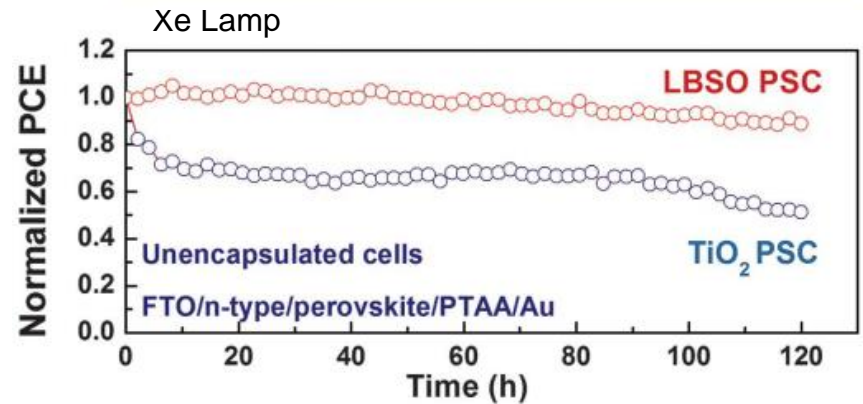
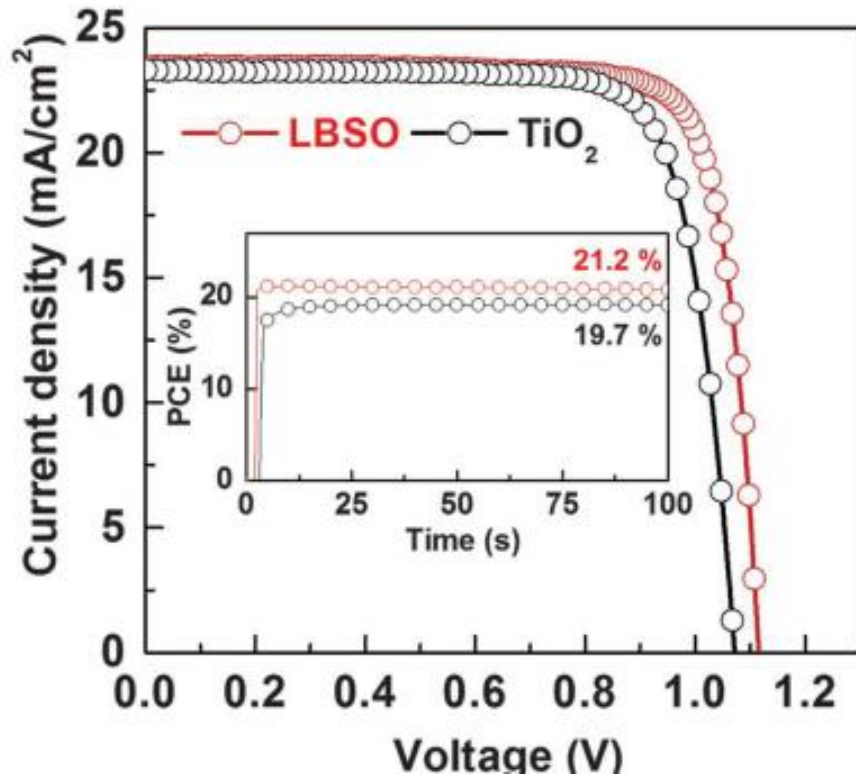
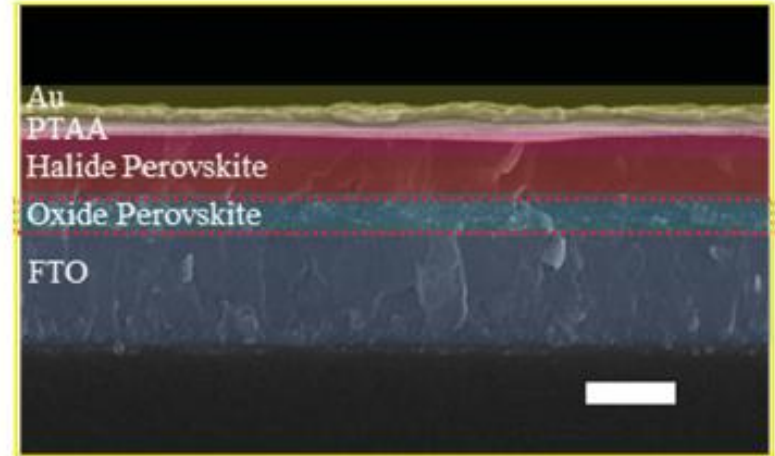
Degradation issues of PeSCs



Renewable Sustainable Energy Rev. 77 (2017) 131-146

Colloidally prepared La-doped BaSnO₃ electrodes for efficient, photostable perovskite solar cells

Seong Sik Shin,^{1,2} Eun Joo Yeom,¹ Woon Seok Yang,³ Seyoon Hur,⁴ Min Gyu Kim,⁵ Jino Im,¹ Jangwon Seo,¹ Jun Hong Noh,^{1,6*} Sang Il Seok^{1,3*}



Commercialization phase



March 9, 2017

Solliance sets world record for roll-to-roll produced perovskite-based solar cells with a stabilized efficiency of 12,6%

“This breakthrough result paves the way towards an accelerated market introduction of this attractive new source of renewable energy.”



PeSCs Commercialization

“Real commercialization of perovskite photovoltaics is unlikely to happen until the 2019–2021 time frame”

Tyler Ogden

Market analyst, Lux Research

The role of research especially in academe will continue to be an integral part of the development of a low-cost solar cell in many years to come.



EXPO 2017
ASTANA
KAZAKHSTAN