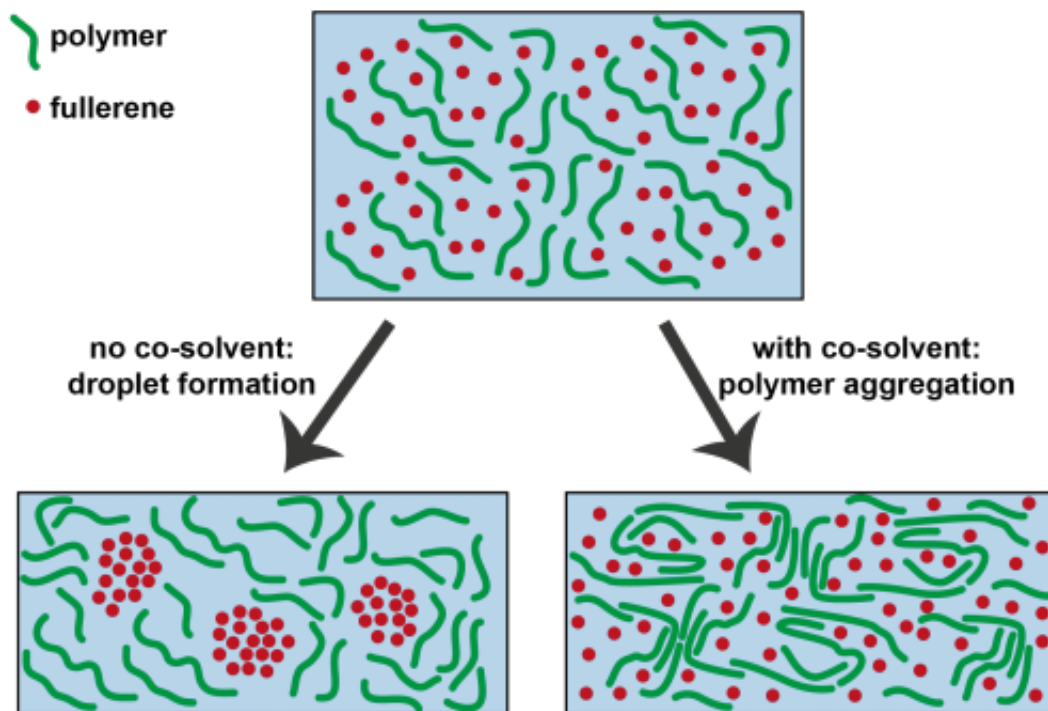


Why 'baking powder' increases efficiency of plastic solar cells

February 6 2015



Infographic that shows the effect of the co-solvent on the solution of two plastic components (polymer and fullerene molecules) during the production process of the plastic solar cell. Without the co-solvent droplets of fullerene molecules are formed which restrict the efficiency of the solar cell. With the co-solvent the polymer molecules fold much more quickly, so that droplets can't be formed. Credit: TU Eindhoven / Hans van Franeker

The efficiency of plastic solar cells can be doubled or tripled if an extra solvent is added during the production process, comparable with the role

of baking powder in dough mixture. Exactly how this works has been unclear for the last ten years. But now researchers at Eindhoven University of Technology (TU/e) have come up with the answer in a publication in *Nature Communications*. This new understanding will now enable focused development of plastic solar cells.

Plastic [solar cells](#), also referred to as [organic solar cells](#), use polymers instead of the usual silicon to convert the energy from sunlight into electricity. The use of plastic as basic material reduces the cost and weight of these solar cells, and makes them flexible. But their efficiency of around 10 percent still remains below that of commercial [silicon solar cells](#), which reach efficiencies of between 15 and 20 percent.

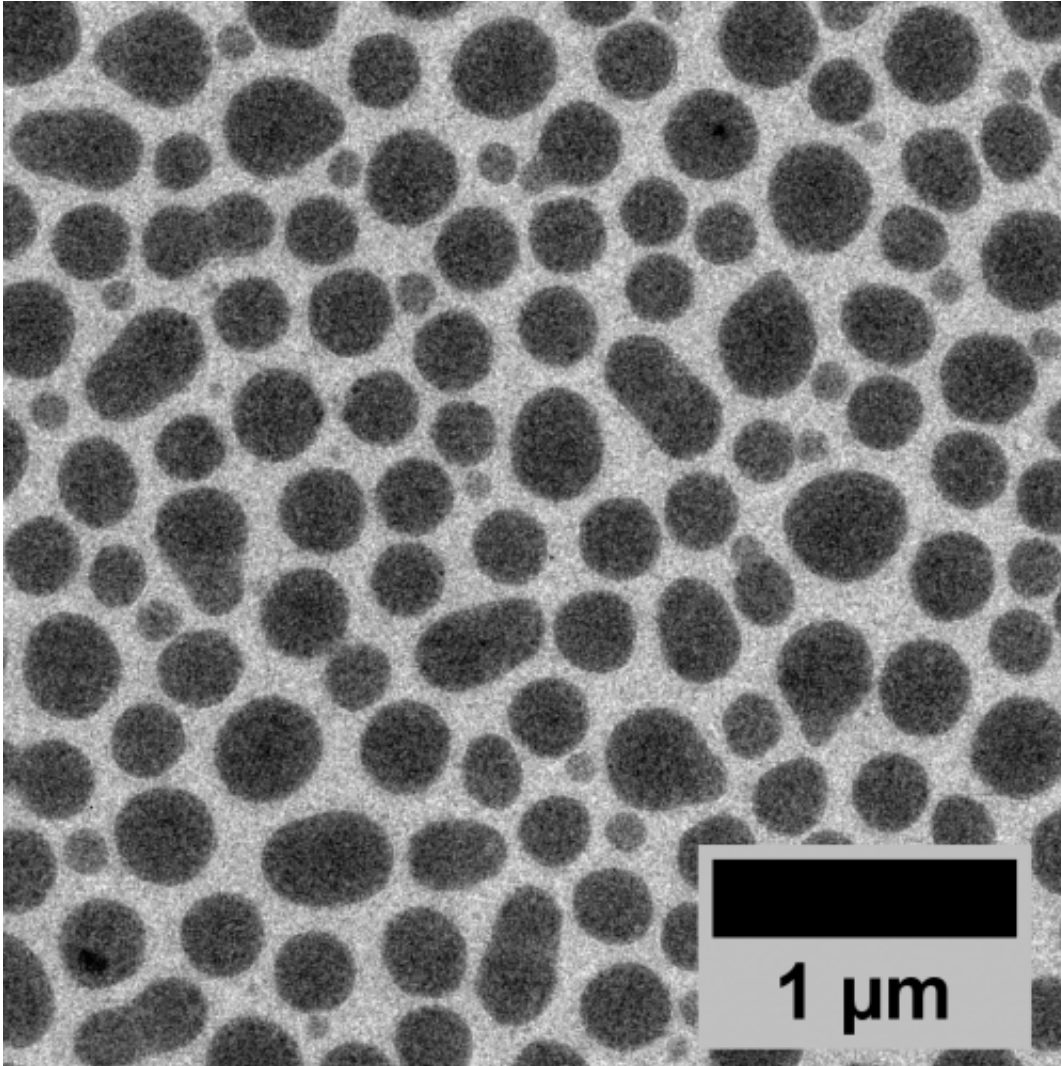
Chance discovery

Around ten years ago, it was found by chance that the efficiency of plastic solar cells was increased by a factor of two to three times by adding an extra solvent ('co-solvent') during the production process. "These co-solvents are now used in all plastic solar cells", says TU/e professor René Janssen. "But nobody knew exactly why they have such a favorable effect on the efficiency."

Morphology

It was known that there was a connection with the 'morphology' of the solar cell, in other words the exact structure of two mixed plastic components in the cell between which electrons move under the influence of sunlight. These components – both of them organic materials – are dissolved during the [production process](#), after which they evaporate and harden. The mysterious co-solvent is always added to the solvent before evaporation.

Droplet size

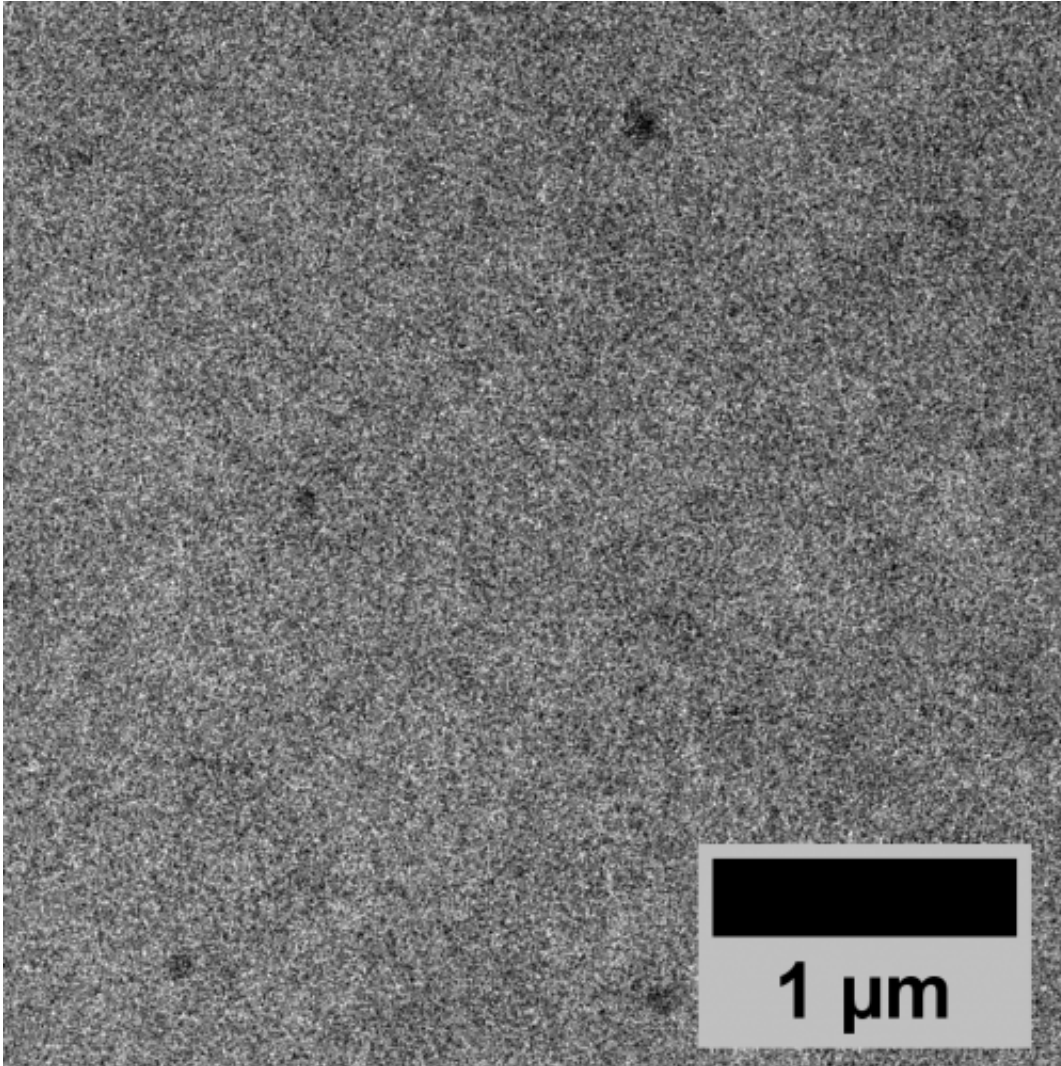


TEM-image of the solution with droplets. Credit: TU Eindhoven

The Eindhoven researchers led by René Janssen used a combination of optical technologies to find a definitive explanation. They say that if they did not add a co-solvent, they found that large droplets were formed during the hardening of the plastic mixture. These have an adverse effect on the electron transport – and as a result on the efficiency of the solar

cell. "The more co-solvent you add to the solution, the smaller the bubbles turn out to be, until they disappear completely when a specific content is reached", says Janssen.

'Folding' and evaporating



TEM-image of the solution without droplets. Credit: TU Eindhoven

They also found the reason for that. "There are two effects that arise

during the hardening process", says Janssen. "On the one hand the solution evaporates, and as well as that polymers take on a 'folded' structure. We saw that the co-solvent makes this 'folding' process start at a much earlier stage, which means the bubbles are ultimately no longer formed at all." In this way the co-solvent acts as a kind of 'baking powder': it improves the structure of the mixture, but the agent in itself is not enough.

More effective

The researchers hope their findings will make the development of [plastic solar cells](#) more effective. "Up to now it was mainly a question of trial-and-error", says Janssen. "But now we can predict much more accurately what is likely to work, and what isn't."

More information: Hans van Franeker et al., "A real-time study of the benefits of co-solvents in polymer solar cell processing," *Nature Communications* (6 February 2015, online). [DOI: 10.1038/ncomms7229](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms7229)

Provided by Eindhoven University of Technology

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