



SPECTRAL SIMULATION OF ORGANIC SOLAR CELL

NIKHIL RASTOGI ^{a*}

^aDepartment of Physics, School of Basic Sciences, IIMT University, Meerut., U. P., India.

AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

The sole author designed, analyzed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.

Received: 17 October 2021

Accepted: 22 January 2022

Published: 19 February 2022

Review Article

ABSTRACT

Bulk hetero-junction solar cell is replicated frightfully at different unique layer thickness and unmistakable opening adaptability by General Photovoltaic Device Model. GPVDM software was initially composed to reproduce natural sunlight based cells and OLEDs, yet later on it has been reached out to mimic different device, including silicon/CIGS-based devices. Natural mass hetero-junction sun arranged cell involves blend of P3HT & PCBM as powerful material, Indium Tin oxide (ITO) is a clear anode, Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) polystyrene sulfonate is an electron deterring layer and Aluminum a cathode. The optical reenactment has performed at various powerful layer thicknesses from 100 to 250nm, and electrical amusement at various holes transportability from $1 \times 10^{-4} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ to $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ independently. The current-voltage (j-v) characteristics are affected by the initial versatility. The best current-voltage (j-v) characteristics are found at $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ flexibility and the best ingestion at 200 nm. It is assumed that in the normal BHJ sun based cell the adequacy increases, when compactness decreases, the usefulness further decays. If the adaptability is extended from $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ the partition probability is extended and will be generally outrageous.

Keywords: PV software; light harvesting device; BHJ cell.

1. INTRODUCTION

A Solar cell is the device that required light radiation to work. The plant achieves an important work to convert radiation energy into substance energy. The sun gives us a continuous and boundless resource of energy and helps us with alleviating crises of energy and pollution [1]. Regular sun fueled cells reliant upon structure polymers are a great deal promising for an unobtrusive and versatile choice as opposed to inorganic daylight based cells. Today a couple of sun situated cell advancements exist in which regular sun based cells are important for innovations. Organic solar cell s draws in increasingly more interest in most recent couple of years. These gives radiations change proficiency of around 6% to 7% for single intersection cell. It is significantly less compared with effectively

acknowledged silicon photovoltaic device, which has effectiveness above 20%. In any case, natural photovoltaic (OPV) device enjoy a few benefits like, adaptable substrates, the chance of minimal expense creation, room temperature handling and slim film structure [1]. Regular sun controlled cells include a mix of polymer promoter (P3HT) and acceptor (PCBM). In bulk hetero-junction (BHJ) solar cells, the photons make solidly bound electron-holes sets [2]. The holes and electrons are then shipped to their separate anodes [3-5]. Exploration endeavors somewhat recently have fundamentally improved natural sun based cell execution [6-10] and power change productivity (PCE) valves better than 10% have as of late been accomplished. Throughout the long term, huge exploration endeavors evaluated at growing low band holes polymers to expand retention

*Corresponding author: Email: nr.cetiftm@gmail.com;

and gathers more sunlight based energy for which the more low current can be delivered. GPVDM is a free general-purpose tool for the 1D simulation. It was developed to simulate organic solar cells; it has recently been extended to simulate other devices, silicon/CIGS-based devices [11]. Both position and energy space within the device are discretized with between 10-80 independent SRH capture/escape rate equations being solved at each mesh point.

In ITO/PEDOT: PSS/P3HT: PCBM/Al natural mass hetero-junction sunlight based cells, P3HT is an electron benefactor that successfully ships positive openings, PCBM ([6, 6]-phenyl C61-butyric corrosive methyl ester) is an electron acceptor materials. It successfully moves electrons from one atom to another. The film of ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) is utilized as a straight forward terminal. Since, it has high conveyance around there and limit of conduction. Poly (3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene) poly (styrene-sulfonate) is an opening transportation layer. PEDOT: PSS might be utilized as layers between the straight forward cathodes and dynamic layer of materials to obstruct the electron and opening exchange off course. In this investigation we present spectral incitement of mass hetero-junction (BHJ) sun powered cell utilizing GPVDM programming at various dynamic layer thicknesses. The primary benefit of the mass heterojunction sun oriented cell is that a large portion of created excitons arrive at a close by benefactor acceptor interface, where they related into free charge transporters [12].

2. STRUCTURE AND CHARGE CARRIERS GENERATION

Bulk hetero-junction, a combination of interpenetrating combination of electron contributor and electron acceptor formed natural materials, which permit retention of radiation, the age of charge transporters, parting of excitons at benefactor acceptor connection point, and transport of positive and negative charges to inverse terminals. (BHJ) are for the most part produced by shaping the two form polymers, projecting and afterward permitting isolating the two stages, as a rule with the assistance of toughening process[13]. The two form polymers will self collected into an interpenetrating network interfacing the two anodes. The structure is shown in Fig. 1.

Later the catch of a photon, electron move to the acceptor spaces, then, at that point, are brought through the gadget and gathered by the one cathode and openings moves inverse way and gathered at opposite side. Assuming the scattering of the two materials is particularly bigger, it will bring about

helpless charge move through the dynamic layer. In control move, the two givers and acceptor add to the age of charge transporters.

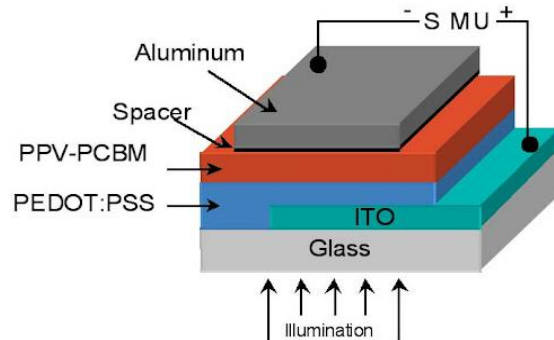


Fig. 1. Bulk hetero-junction solar cell

The Solar cells produce regular versatile excitons later assimilation of light. To isolate the excitons into free charge transporters a benefactor acceptor framework should be utilized [14]. Because of the lower excitons dissemination lengths to 1-10 nm in polymeric materials [15] a straightforward bilayer design will bring about low efficiencies, since just photons ingested inside this separation from D/A point of interaction will add to the gadget current [16]. An expansion in the produced photograph current can be accomplished by utilizing an interpenetrating organization of giver and acceptor materials [17]. Preferably in bulk hetero-junction (BHJ), all consumed photons will be nearby contributor acceptor interface and these can be adding to the created photocurrent.

3. SPECTRAL SIMULATION

Bulk hetero-junction solar cell simulated by the software on various strategies square [18]. The software composing PC programs is explicitly intended to emulate bulk hetero-junction ordinary sun based cells. The model contains spectral properties, engaging both stream voltages ascribes to be reproduced similarly as optical properties. The electrical model simply covers the powerful layer of the device. In this model, there are two kinds of charge carrier electrons, free electrons and got electrons. Free electrons have a limited portability of μ_{oe} (μ_{oh}) and caught electrons can't move by any means and have a versatility of nothing. To assess the normal portability we take the proportion of free to caught transporters and duplicate it by the free transporter versatility.

$$\mu_e(n) = \frac{\mu_e^0 n_{free}}{n_{free} + n_{trap}}$$

Thus if all carriers were free the average mobility would be μ_e^0 and if all carriers were trapped the average mobility would be zero. The electrical simulation window is shown in Fig. 2.

3.1 Spectral Based Simulation

Bulk hetero-junction solar cell is simulated by the tool at various exceptional layer thicknesses. GPVDM composing PC programs is unequivocally intended to imitate bulk hetero-junction ordinary sun organized cells, for example, those wards on the P3HT: PCBM material. The model contains spectral character of the

sun controlled cell; endorse both stream voltage attributes to be reenacted in much the same way as optical properties. GPVDM contains both an electrical and optical model. The optical model proliferation when in doubt fuses the glass substrate, the contacts and layers like PEDOT: PSS. The electrical propagation ordinarily cover, the unique layer of the contraption, thus a routinely optical amusement is significantly more prominent than electrical reenactment window. Consequently, it portrayed the spectral model which can manage the optical reenactment and it furthermore addresses the powerful layer. This is possible by placing a 'yes in portion (dynamic layer) in the Fig. 3.

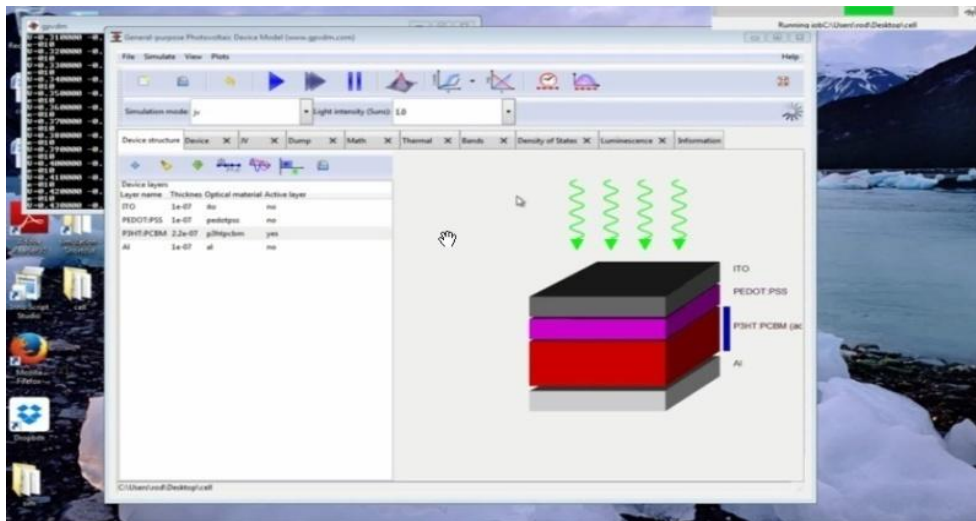


Fig. 2. Electrical simulation window

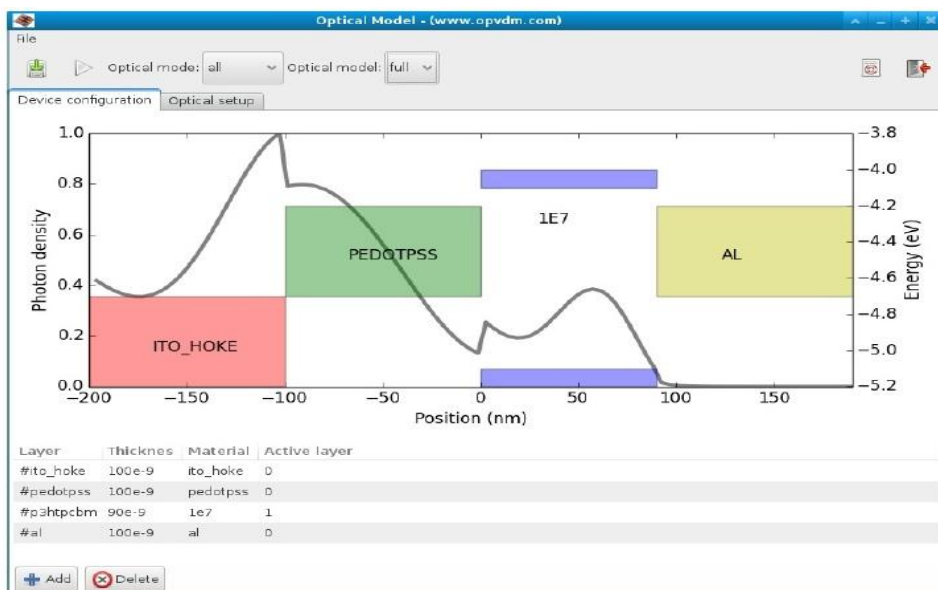


Fig. 3. Spectral simulation window

4. DISCUSSION

In the present work bulk hetero-junction sunlight based cells are simulated by the tool to examine the spectral characteristics. The absorption of P3HT:PCBM dynamic layer are extra attainable for the repeat from 350- 750nm. The optical reenactment (recurrence 150-750 nm) is made at different unique layer thickness, PEDOT: PSS thickness 20 nm, the thickness of ITO 20nm, Al thickness 20nm and the

layer thickness are 180nm, 200nm, 220nm, and the maintenances at various powerful layer thicknesses are showed up in the Fig. 4a, b and c.

j-v characteristics are recreated at various holes versatility, $1 \times 10^{-4} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ to $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$, which is appeared in Fig. 5. It is obvious from the i-v bends that the short current thickness is high at $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ and least at $1 \times 10^{-4} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$.

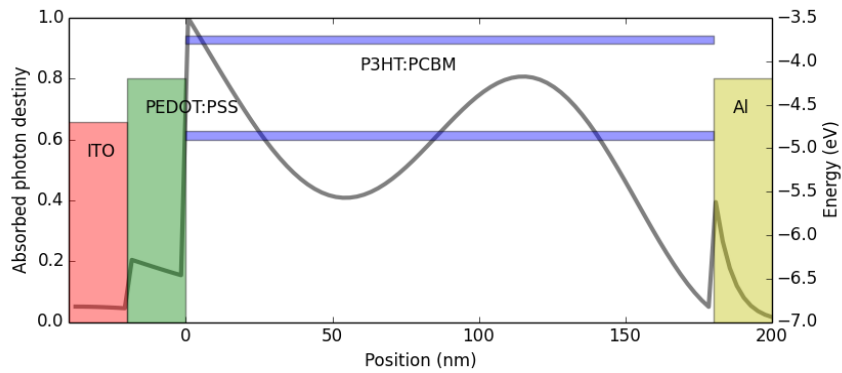


Fig. 4a. At 180 nm

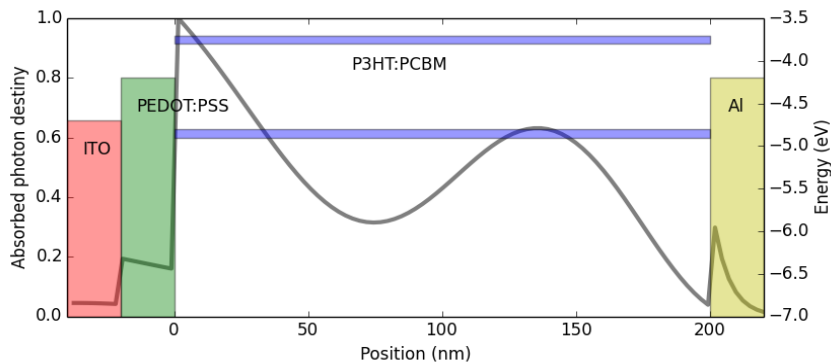


Fig. 4b. At 200 nm

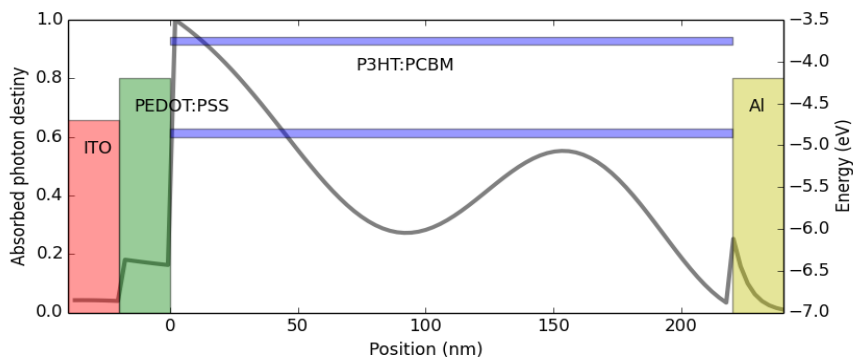


Fig. 4 c. At more than 200 nm

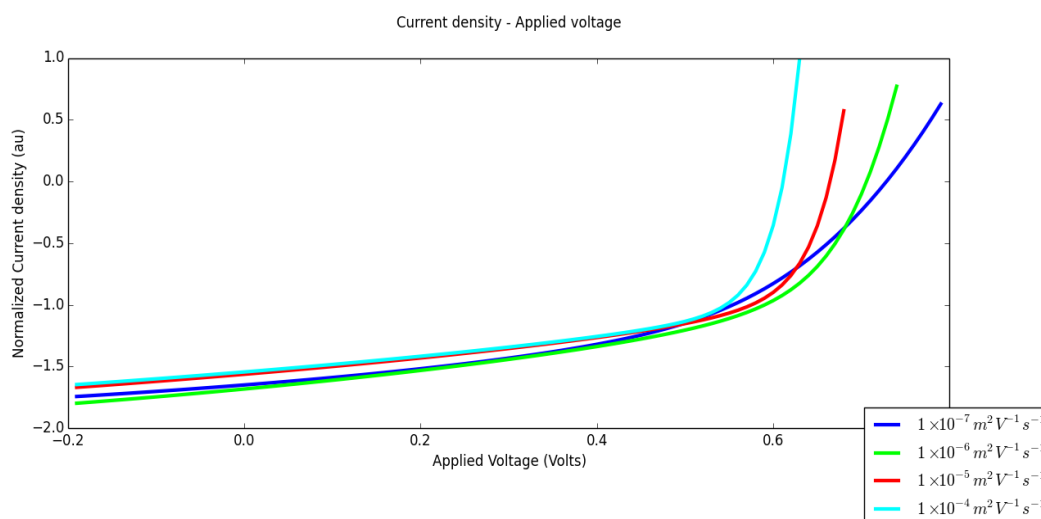


Fig. 5. j-v characteristics at different mobility

The bends in natural BHJ sunlight based cell the productivity increments when portability diminishes. The expanded recombination of electron-opening combine and lessen separation proficiency, decline effectiveness though the misfortune in open circuit voltage at higher transporter portability is liable for the abatement of productivity. In the event that the portability is expanded from $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ the separation likelihood is expanded and will be greatest at $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$, and again increment the versatility the separation won't further increment and effectiveness is decline. Unmistakably the sun oriented cell is proficient at distinct versatility range.

5. CONCLUSION

In this review article, the introduction of spectral properties of P3HT: PCBM based bulk hetero-junction sun filled cell for various remarkable layer thickness. The upkeep outline of the interesting layer of customary sun arranged cell changes with thickness. At 200 nm thickness, we get ingestion beat near the terminals at which the best maintenance happen. The short out current is affected by the electron and opening transportability and most outrageous short out current obtained at $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$. Thusly by changing the unique layer thickness and flexibility the fruitful maintenance and efficiency of P3HT: PCBM based daylight based cells can be overhauled.

It is in like way inferred that in the ordinary BHJ sun arranged cell the capacity increments, when versatility diminishes (from 10^{-4} to 10^{-6}) while more than 10^{-7} convey ability, the productivity further reductions. On the off chance that the adaptability is reached out from $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ the segment likelihood is

expanded and will be by and large preposterous at $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{cm}^2/\text{Vs}$, and again increment the convenience the division won't further expansion and ability is decay.

DISCLAIMER

The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the producing company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is highly thankful to Professor H.S. Singh, the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of IIMT University, Meerut for providing all necessary facilities in research lab. He is also thankful to Research Group of Dept. of physics, IIMT University, for the continuous support to complete the research work.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Arumugam, Sasikumar Li, arasu Yi, Senthil, Torah Russel, Kanibolotsky Alexander, Inigo Anto, Skabara, Peter, Beeby, Stephen. Fully spray-coated organic solar cells on woven polyester cotton fabric for wearable energy

- harvesting applications. *J. Mater. Chem. A*. 2016;4.
DOI: 10.1039/C5TA03389F
2. Lone Mohammad, Jilte Ravindra. A review on phase change materials for different applications. *Materials Today: Proceedings*. 2021;46:10980-10986.
DOI: 10.1016/j.matpr.2021.02.050
 3. Majdi HS, Latipov ZA, Borisov V, et al. Nano and Battery Anode: A Review. *Nanoscale Res Lett*. 2021;16:177.
Available: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s11671-021-03631-x>
 4. Rait S, Kashyap S, Bhatnagar PK, Mathur PC, Sengupta SK, Kumar J. Improving power conversion efficiency in polythiophene/fullerene-based bulk heterojunction solar cells, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*. 2007;91:757–763.
 5. Clarke TM, Durrant JR. Charge photogeneration in organic solar cells *Chem. Rev*. 2010;110:6736–6767.
 6. Dou Jingb, Yang Jun, Chen Chun-Chao He, Youjun Murase, Seiichiro Moriarty, Tom, Emery, Keith, Gang Li, Yang Yang. Tandem polymer solar cells featuring a spectrally matched low bandgap polymer. *Nature Photon*. 2012;6:180–185.
 7. Chen Hsiang-Yu, Hou Jianhui, Zhang Shaoqing, Liang Yongye., Yang Guanwen., Yang Yang, Yu Luping Wu, Yue Gang, Li. Polymer solar cells with enhanced open-circuit voltage and efficiency. *Nature Photon*. 2009;3:649–653.
 8. He Z, Zhong C, Su S, Xu M, Wu H, Yong Cao Y. Enhanced power-conversion efficiency in polymer solar cells using an inverted device structure. *Nature Photon*. 2012;6:593–597.
DOI: 10.1038/nphoton.2012.190
 9. Jingbi Dou, Letian Ken, Yoshimura Takehito Kato, Ohya Kenichiro, Moriarty Tom, Chun-Chao Chen, Emery, Gao Jing, Gang Li, Yang Yang. A polymer tandem solar cell with 10.6% power conversion efficiency. *Nature Commun*. 2013;4:1446.
 10. Rastogi N, Singh N, Saxena N. Analysis of organic photovoltaic device at different series resistances. *Universal Journal of Materials Science*. 2017;5(4):83-87.
 11. Michael M Lee, Joël Teuscher, Tsutomu Miyasaka, Takuro N Murakami, Henry J Snaith. Efficient Hybrid Solar Cells Based on Meso-Superstructured Organometal Halide Perovskites *Science*. 2012;02(338,6107):643-647.
DOI: 10.1126/science.1228604
 12. Alan Heeger J. "2⁵th Anniversary Article. Bulk Heterojunction Solar Cells: understanding the Mechanism of Operation". *Advanced Materials*; 2014.
 13. Tang CW. 2-layer organic photovoltaic cell, *Appl. Phys. Lett*. 1986;48:183–185.
 14. Markov DE, Amsterdam E, Blom PWM, Sieval AB, Hummelen JC. Accurate measurement of the exciton diffusion length in a conjugated polymer using a heterostructure with a side-chain cross-linked fullerene layer", *J. Phys. Chem. A*. 2005;109:5266–5274.
 15. Singh N, Chaudhary A, Rastogi N. *International Journal of Material Science*. 2015;5:2226-4523/15/01 022-5.
 16. Peumans Peter, Uchida Soichi, Forrest Stephen. Efficient bulk heterojunction photovoltaic cells using small-molecular-weight organic thin films; 2010.
DOI: 10.1142/9789814317665_0015.
 17. Rastogi N, Singh N. Electrical simulation of organic solar cell at different series resistances and different temperatures. *IOSR Journal of Applied Physics (IOSR-JAP)*. 2016;8(3):54-57.
 18. Kroon R, Halls JJM, Walsh CA, Greenham NC, Marseglia EA, Friend RH, Moratti SC, Holmes AB. Efficient photodiodes from interpenetrating polymer networks, *Nature*. 1995;376:498–500.