

Can organophosphonic acid modify the cathode interface layer in inverted organic solar cells?

We use a single-molecule self-assembled layer of an aromatic organophosphonic acid (2PACz) to modify the cathode interface layer in inverted organic solar cells (OSCs). The modified OSCs not only have an obvious improvement in power conversion efficiency (PCE), but also demonstrate greatly enhanced air stability.

How to increase power conversion efficiency of organic solar cells (OSCs)?

To augment the power conversion efficiency (PCE) of organic solar cells (OSCs), identifying an optimal donor/acceptor (D/A) blend is imperative to embody synergistic electronic, optical, and morphological characteristics.

What are organic solar cells?

Organic solar cells (OSCs) have attracted a considerable attention in the last decade on account of their potentials such as flexibility, light-weight and capability of being manufactured over large areas, . . .

Can organic semiconductor materials improve solar power conversion efficiency?

The development of organic semiconductor materials has significantly advanced the power conversion efficiency (PCE) of organic solar cells (OSCs), now surpassing 20%.

Are organic solar cells a new energy source?

Recently, organic solar cells have attracted widespread attention as a potential new energy source. The PCE of OSCs have exceeded over 19% [1,2,3,4], and OSCs have entered the threshold of commercialization.

Can organic solar cells be used commercially?

Provided by the Springer Nature SharedIt content-sharing initiative High performance and high stability are the urgent requirement for the potential commercial application of organic solar cells (OSCs). Electrode buffer layer

Organic solar cells have been fabricated using thermally evaporated bathocuproine (BCP) and ytterbium n-doped BCP (BCP:Yb) to modify the interfaces of active ...

Organic solar cells have been fabricated using thermally evaporated bathocuproine (BCP) and ytterbium n-doped BCP (BCP:Yb) to modify the interfaces of active layer and cathode.

In this study, we report an additive-assisted LBL OSC device fabrication methodology to obtain optimized gradient fibrillar morphology with topological features to simultaneously optimizing the 3D nanophase separation with optical effect intergradation.

Organic solar cells (OSCs) have attracted a considerable attention in the last decade on account of their

potentials such as flexibility, light-weight and capability of being manufactured over large areas [1], [2], [3]. With the development of organic photovoltaic materials, especially non-fullerene acceptors, the power conversion efficiency (PCE) of OSCs has been ...

The high non-radiative energy loss is a bottleneck issue for efficient organic solar cells. Here, the authors regulate the charge transfer state disorder and rate of back charge transfer through a ...

This work demonstrates a simple yet effective method to significantly improve the power conversion efficiency (PCE) of highly efficient non-fullerene organic solar cells by mixing two ...

3 ???&#0183; Solvent additives enable the efficient modification of the morphology to improve the power conversion efficiency (PCE) of organic solar cells. However, the impact of solvent ...

Three non-fullerene acceptors BTP-OC4, BTP-OC6 and BTP-OC8 with different 4-alkyloxyphenyl side-chains were designed and synthesized through a new synthetic route ...

Solar energy plays a pivotal role in addressing energy challenges, and photovoltaic (PV) cells are among the most commonly utilized apparatus for converting solar energy [1]. Recently, bulk heterojunction (BHJ) organic solar cells (OSCs) have escalated in popularity owing to their reduced production expenditures, straightforward production process, and inherent material ...

Effective interfacial modification of the perovskite layer is a feasible approach to improve the efficiency and stability of perovskite solar cells (PSCs). Herein, we introduce a dual interfacial modification approach utilizing a natural organic acid, citric acid (CA), to enhance both interfaces adjacent to the crucial perovskite layer within the PSC structure. First, a CA thin ...

Recently, organic solar cells have attracted widespread attention as a potential new energy source. The PCE of OSCs have exceeded over 19% [1,2,3,4], and OSCs have entered the threshold of commercialization addition to further improve the PCE, stability and lifetime are the urgent issues that must be considered for the potential commercialization of ...

Organic photovoltaic cell (OPC) technology involves organic semiconductor electronics that use small organic molecules or conductive organic polymers to absorb sunlight and generate charge carriers through the photovoltaic effect [70]. OPCs comprise conjugated polymers or small organic semiconductor molecules with high optical absorption coefficients and customizable properties ...

To prepare high-performance organic solar cells (OSCs), incorporating a third component into the binary blend is a feasible and convenient strategy. Here, IDIC, a non-fullerene small molecule acceptor with medium bandgap and good compatibility, was added to the PM6:BTP-eC9 system to prepare high-performance ternary OSCs. The good absorption, ...

Three non-fullerene acceptors BTP-OC4, BTP-OC6 and BTP-OC8 with different 4-alkyloxyphenyl side-chains were designed and synthesized through a new synthetic route without organotin reagent.

Organic solar cells (OSCs) are attracting great attention for their lightness and flexibility, roll-to-roll printability, and the application prospect of architectural integration and outer space. 1 Achieving high power conversion efficiency (PCE) and long operating life are prerequisites for their commercialization. Nowadays, with the breakthrough of nonfullerene ...

High performance and high stability are the urgent requirement for the potential commercial application of organic solar cells (OSCs). Electrode buffer layers have important influence on the photovoltaic performance and stability of OSCs.

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