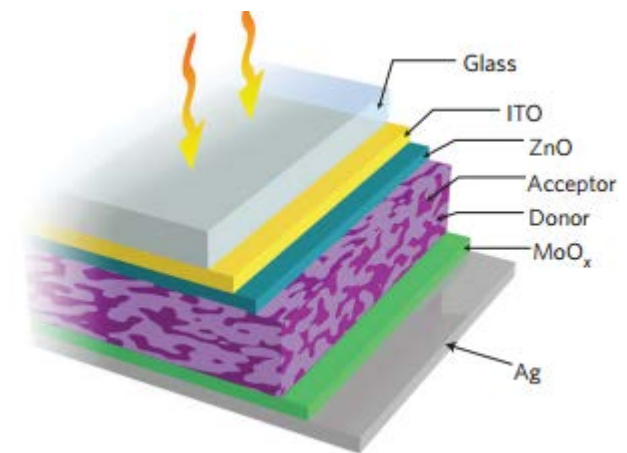


Beamline 8-ID-E: Enabling Grazing Incidence X-Ray Scattering for Organic Photovoltaics Research

Joseph Strzalka, 8-ID-E
Time-Resolved Research Group
X-Ray Science Division



Outline

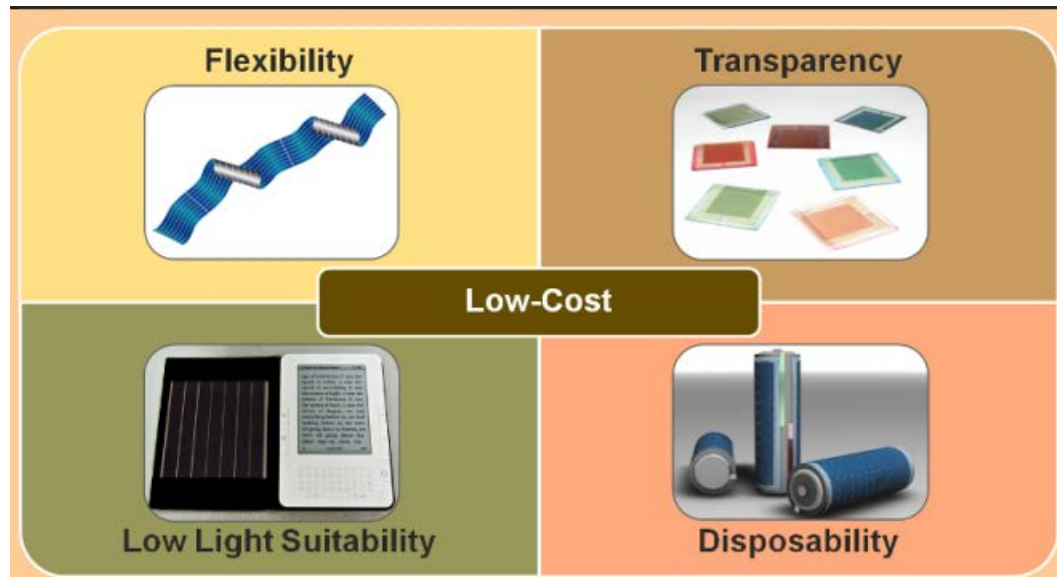
- **Introduction**
 - Role of Organic PhotoVoltaics (OPVs) in Renewable Energy
- **OPV Principles**
 - Photovoltaic Effect
 - The Bulk Heterojunction (BHJ)
 - Organic Solar Cells
- **Beamline 8-ID-E**
- **GIXS and OPV Morphology**
 - Benchmark Material: P3HT
- **Sample Environments: Influence of Processing on Performance**
- **Conclusions**



Introduction: Organic Photovoltaics (OPVs)

- Solar energy conversion from organic materials

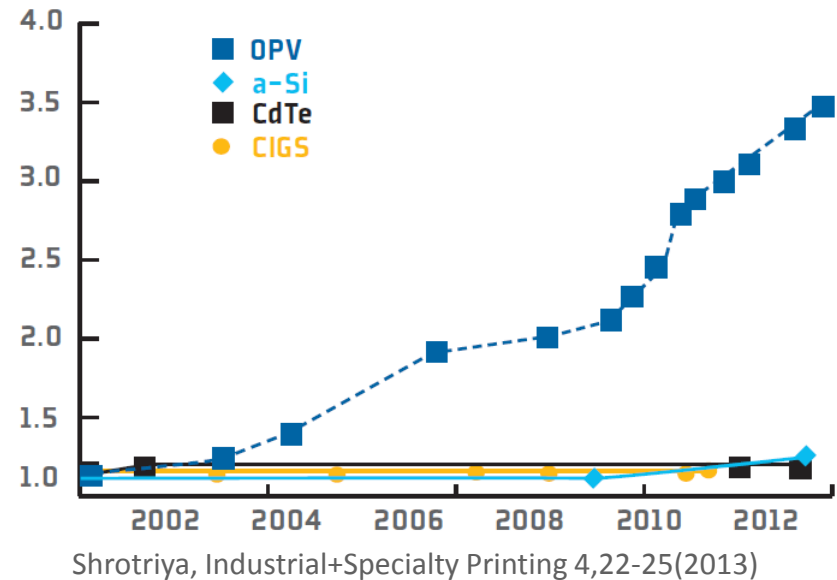
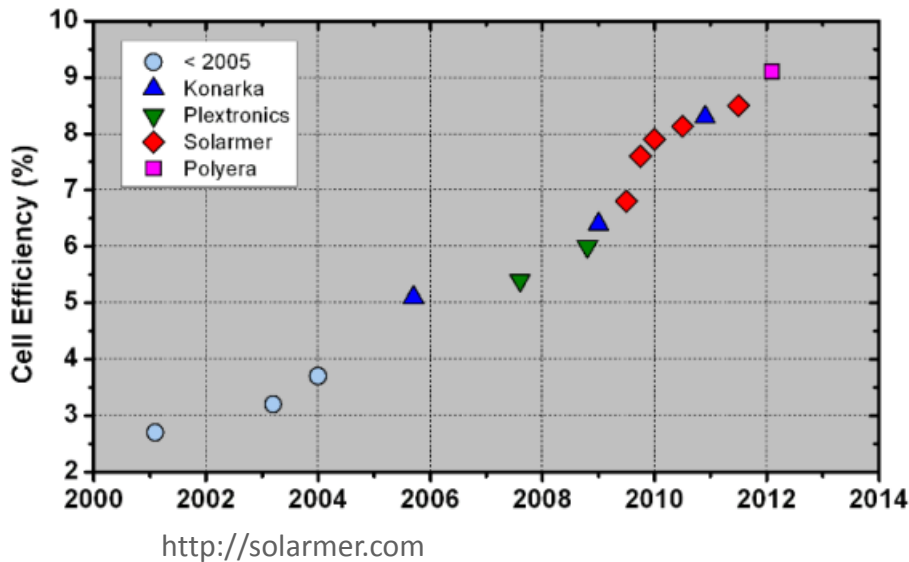
OPV Advantages



OPV Disadvantages

- Lower efficiency
- Limited lifetime

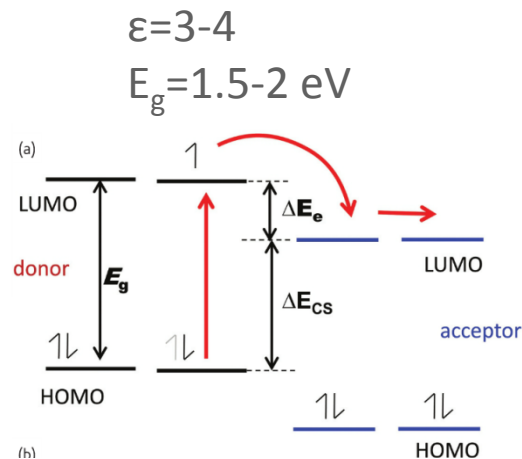
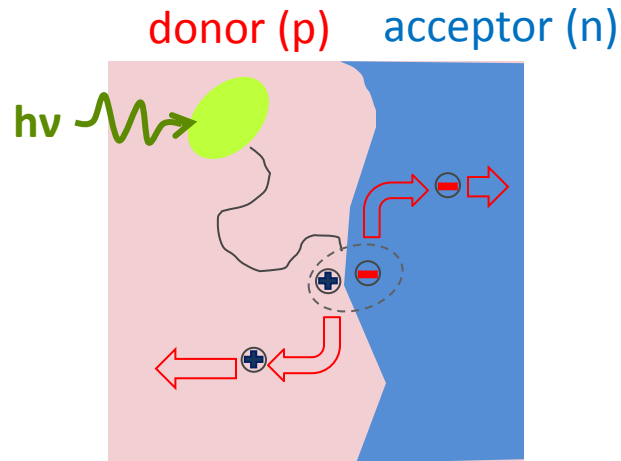
Introduction: OPVs for a Renewable Energy Future



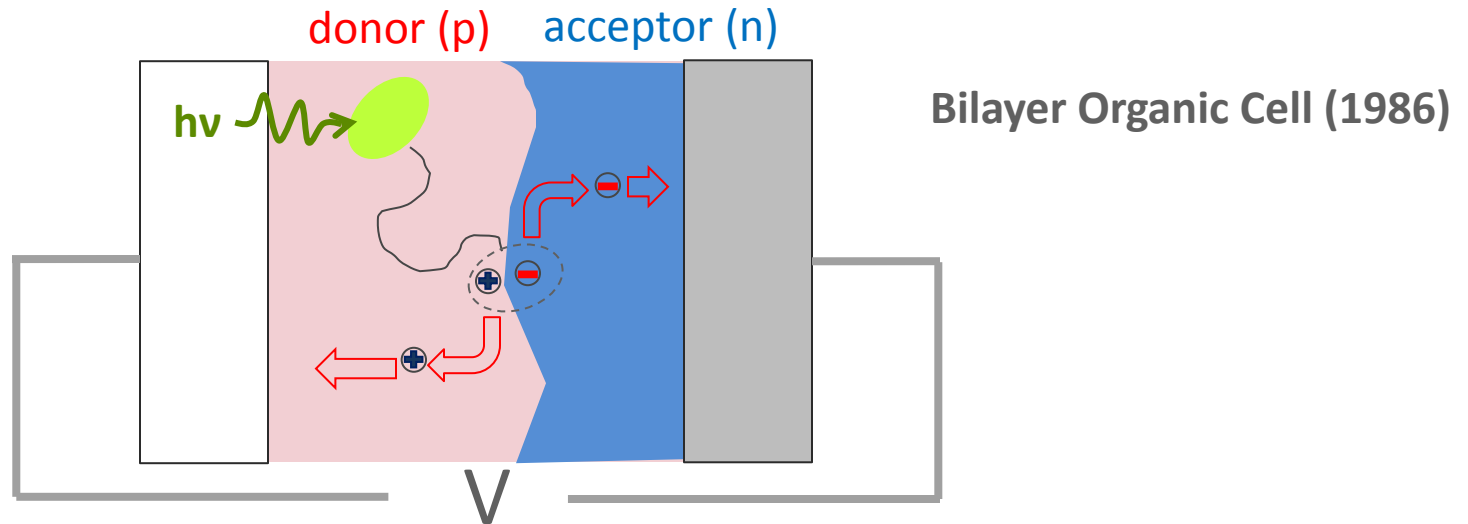
10% efficiency → widespread commercial application.

Energy payback time could be < 1 day!

OPV Principles: Photovoltaic Effect for Organic Semiconductors

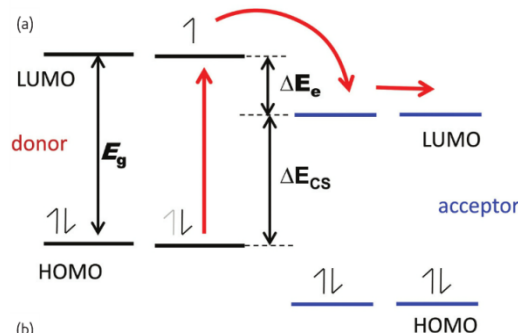


OPV Principles: Photovoltaic Effect for Organic Semiconductors



$$\epsilon=3-4$$

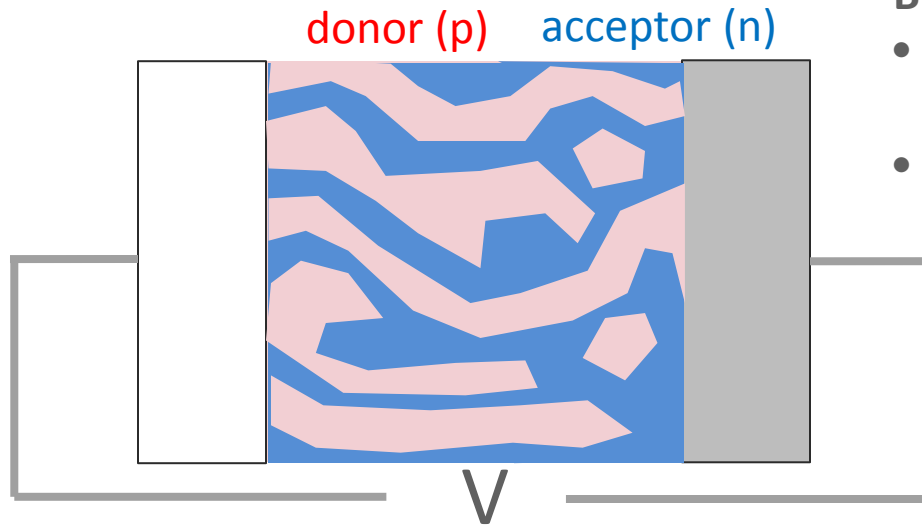
$$E_g=1.5-2 \text{ eV}$$



Tang, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 48 183-185 (1986)

Nelson, *Materials Today* 14 462-470 (2011)

OPV Principles: The Bulk Heterojunction (BHJ)

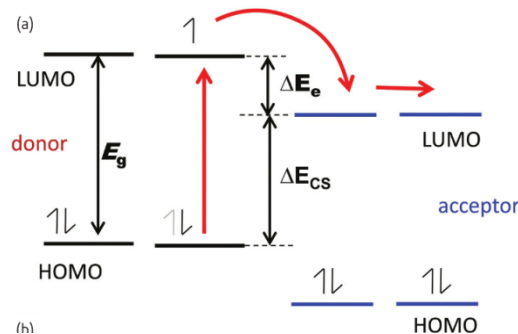


Bulk Heterojunction (1995)

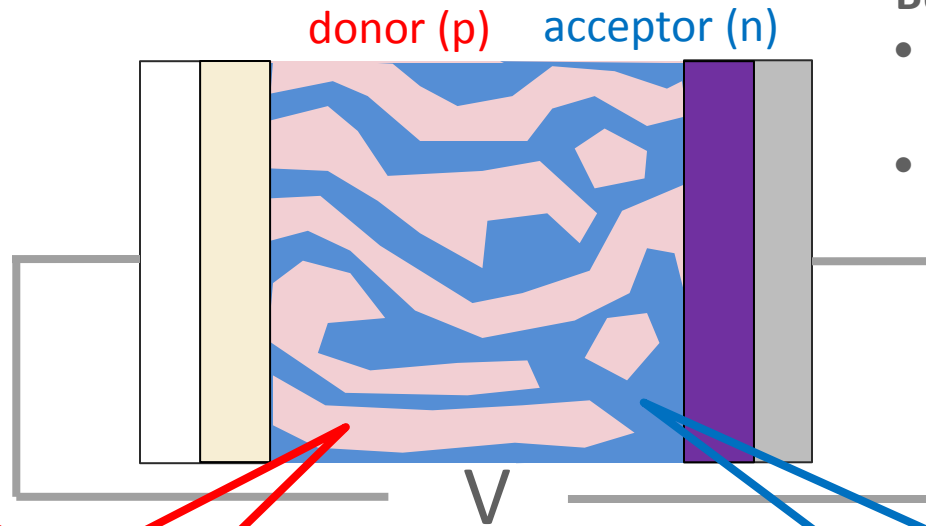
- Blending ~ 10 nm (exciton diffusion length)
- Bicontinuous phases for charge transport

$$\epsilon = 3-4$$

$$E_g = 1.5-2 \text{ eV}$$

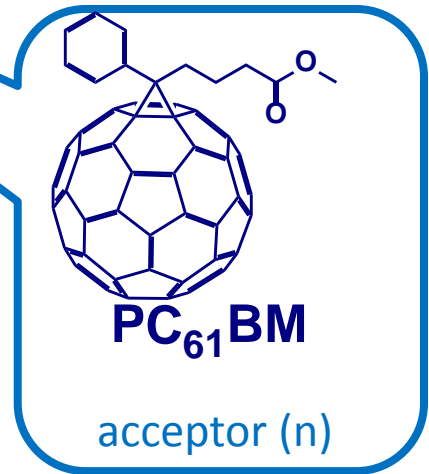
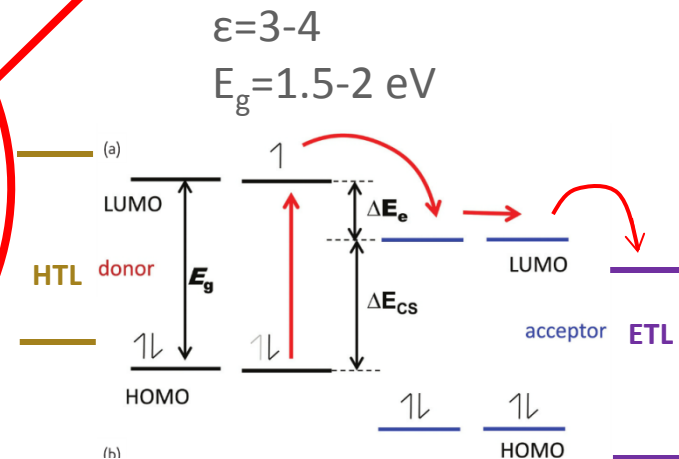
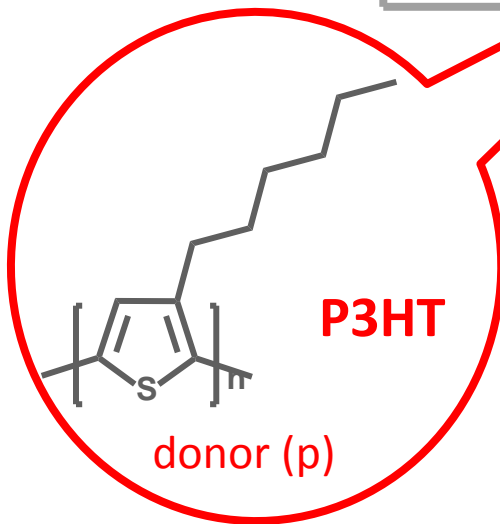


OPV Principles: Organic Solar Cells



Bulk Heterojunction (1995)

- Blending ~ 10 nm (exciton diffusion length)
- Bicontinuous phases for charge transport



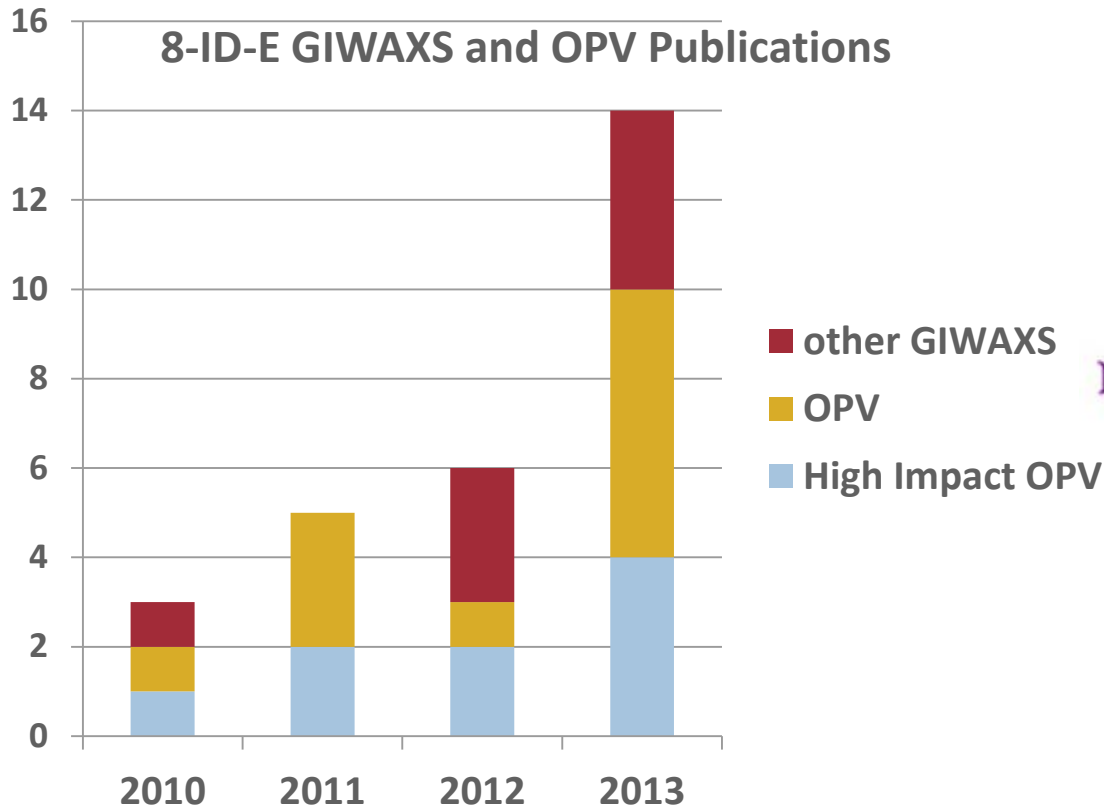
Heeger et al, *Science* 270 1789-1791 (1995)
Halls et al, *Nature* 376 498-500 (1995)

Nelson, *Materials Today* 14 462-470 (2011)

OPV Principles: Summary

- Organics ($\epsilon \sim 3$) require 2 materials, electron donor and acceptor, (p and n type) for photovoltaic function
- Since the introduction of the Bulk Heterojunction (BHJ) architecture, OPV materials have shown steady, ongoing performance gains
- Much effort in the synthetic direction, designing new materials
- We will see morphology over a hierarchy of lengthscales also plays a role
 - Microdomain structure – GISAXS
 - Molecular packing and orientation -- GIWAXS
- Beamline 8-ID-E has played a growing role over the last 5 years in OPV research

Beamline 8-ID-E: GIWAXS and OPV User Community



NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY



Argonne
NATIONAL LABORATORY



- CSE, CNM, MSD



Berkeley
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

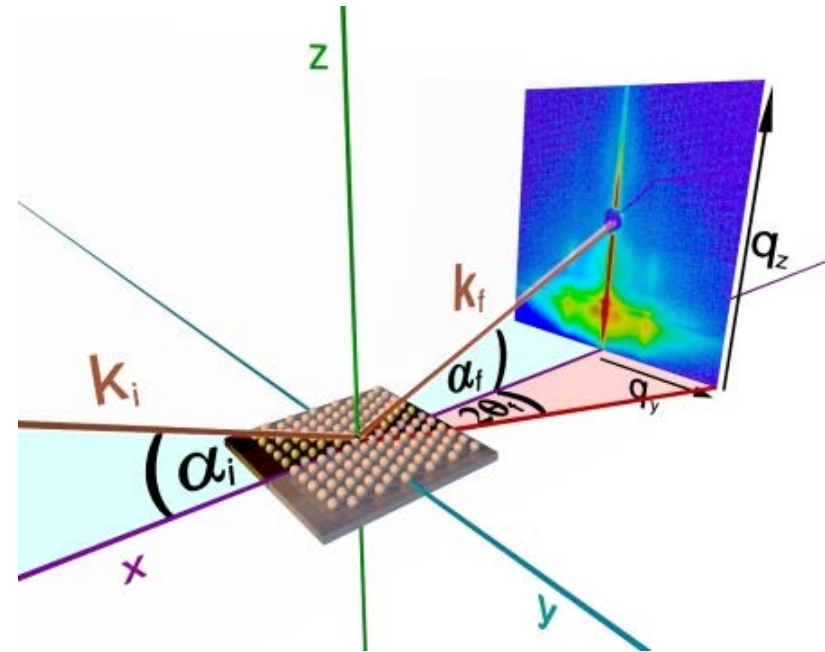


National University of Taiwan

UCSB

Beamline 8-ID-E: Grazing Incidence X-ray Scattering (GIXS)

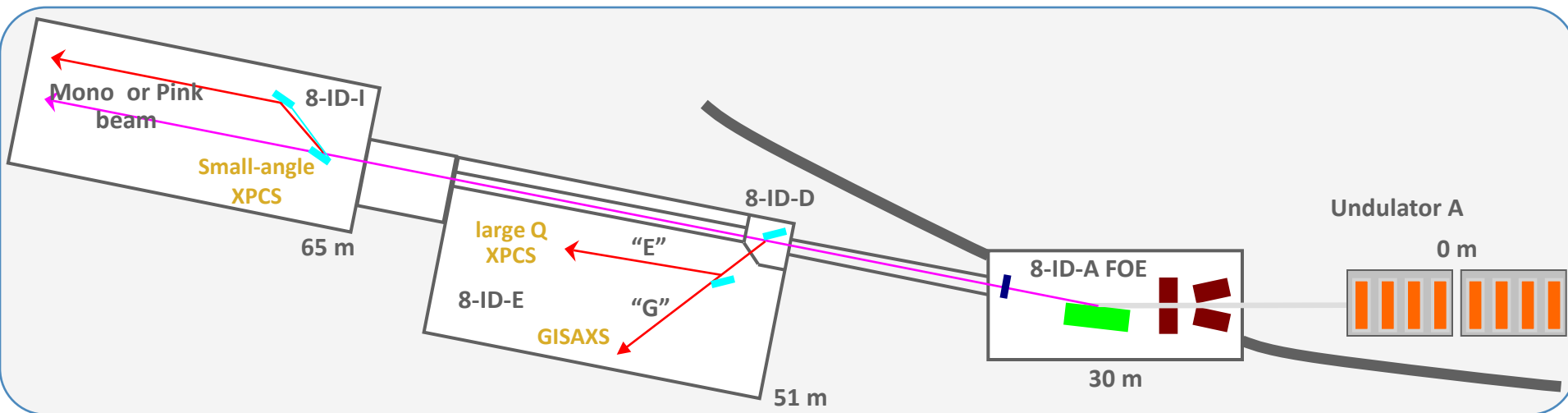
- Probe morphology at surfaces and interfaces
- Combine diffuse scattering & SAXS
- Access lengthscales:
 - 4 -220 nm (GISAXS)
 - 0.3 – 12 nm (GIWAXS)
- X-rays incident at grazing incidence
 - $\alpha_{c, \text{film}} < \alpha_i < \alpha_{c, \text{substrate}}$
 - enhanced sensitivity to surface vs bulk
 - Probe entire depth of thin film
- Determine molecular packing, orientation, domain size, texture
- Area detector



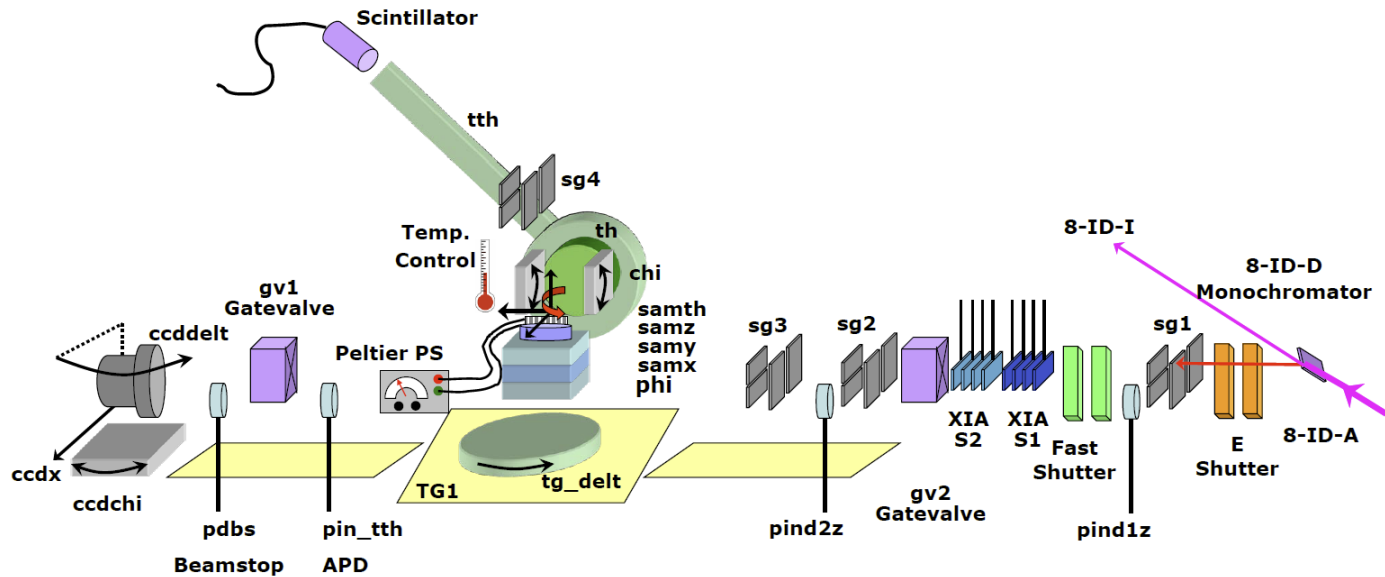
$$q_{x,y,z} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha_f) \cos(2\theta_f) - \cos(\alpha_i) \\ \cos(\alpha_f) \sin(2\theta_f) \\ \sin(\alpha_f) + \sin(\alpha_i) \end{bmatrix}$$

8-ID Introduction

- Undulator beamline supporting 2 scientific theme areas:
 - X-ray photon correlation spectroscopy (XPCS) in tunable end station
 - Grazing-incidence x-ray scattering (GISAXS) on side station
 - Stations 8-ID-I and 8-ID-E operate independently/simultaneously at fixed energy 7.35 keV
- Coherence and stability essential for XPCS, determines optics
 - 300 micron diameter aperture
 - Mirror to reject higher energy components
 - Water-cooled mono
 - Transverse coherence lengths: ~ 200 microns vertical x 6 microns horizontal



Beamline 8-ID-E: 2009 -- GISAXS



- Fixed energy side station: 7.35 keV
- Fixed sample-detector distance
 - Lengthscales > 10 nm
- Restricted sample access due to adjacent scientific program
- Slow, non-dedicated area detector

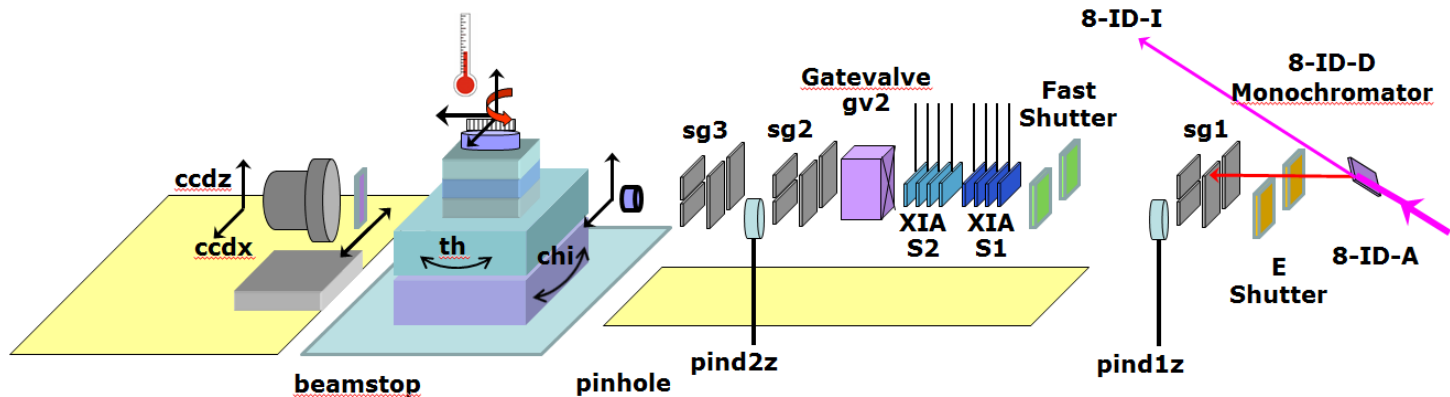
X. Li et al, *AIP Conf. Proceedings* **879** 1387-1390 (2007)

Beamline 8-ID-E: 2009 -- GISAXS



- Sample-detector distance ≥ 1.5 m
- Sample access restricted by diffractometer
- Mar165 from detector pool

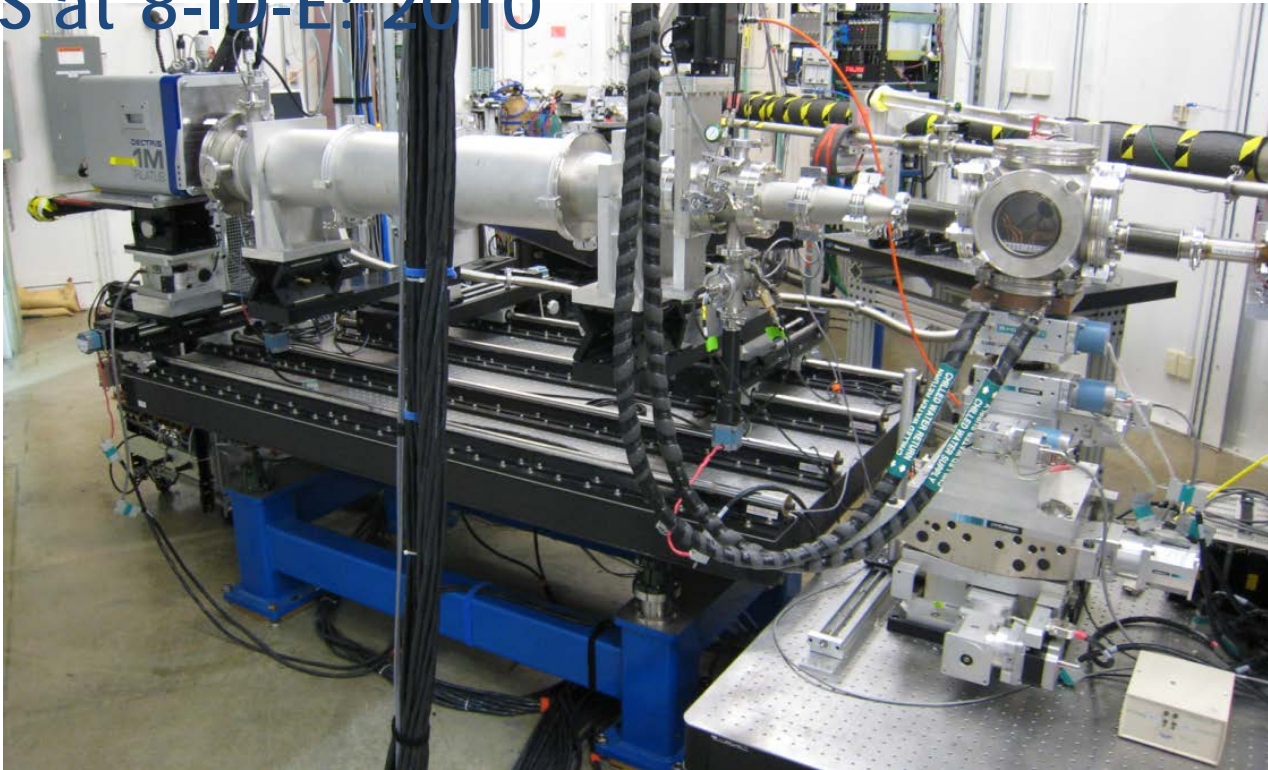
Beamline 8-ID-E: 2010 -- GIXS



GIXS = GISAXS + GIWAXS

- Readily variable sample-detector distance
 - Lengthscales > 0.3 nm
- Accessible, flexible sample environment
- Fast, dedicated area detector with user-friendly data reduction/visualization

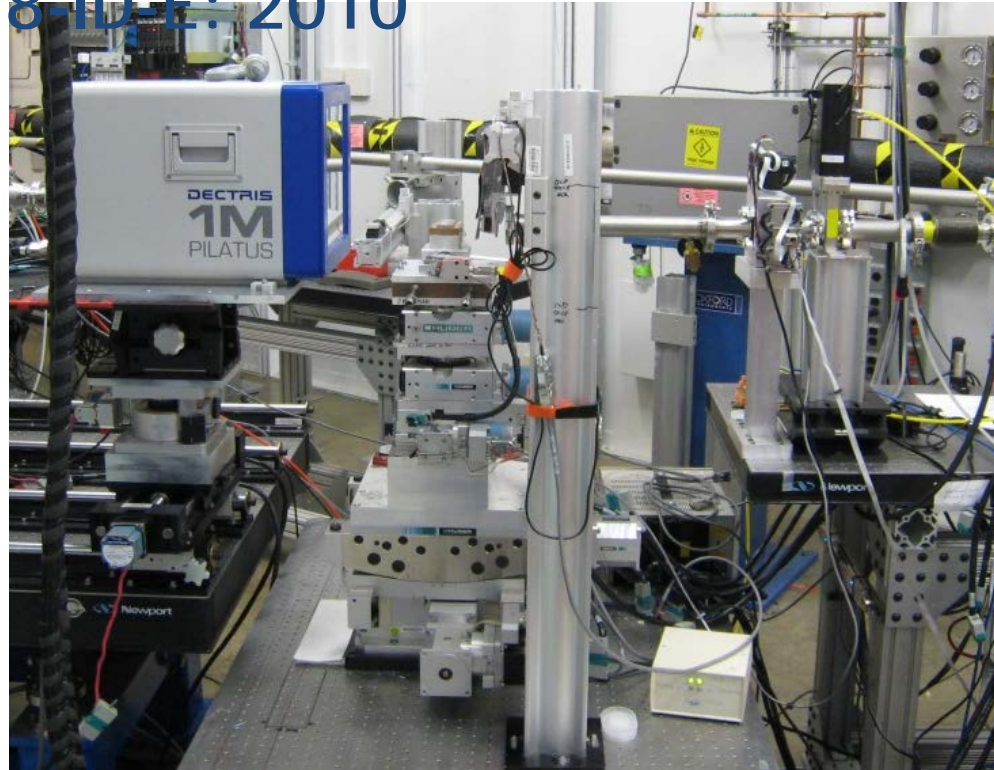
Beamline 8-ID-E: GISAXS at 8-ID-E: 2010



GISAXS

- Low-profile sample table
- Partial arc segment diffractometer
- Dedicated Pilatus 1MF (135 fps)
- Detector table with robust rails

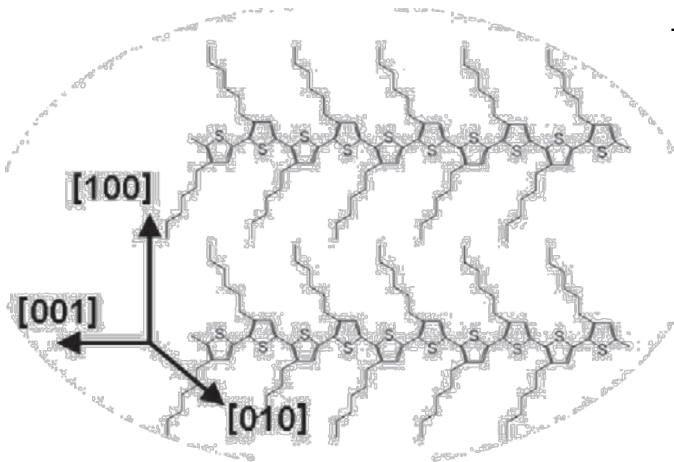
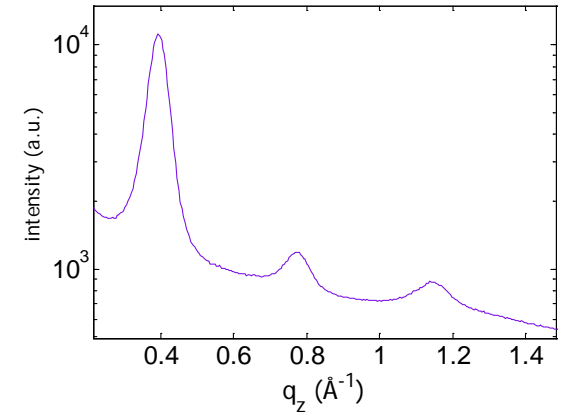
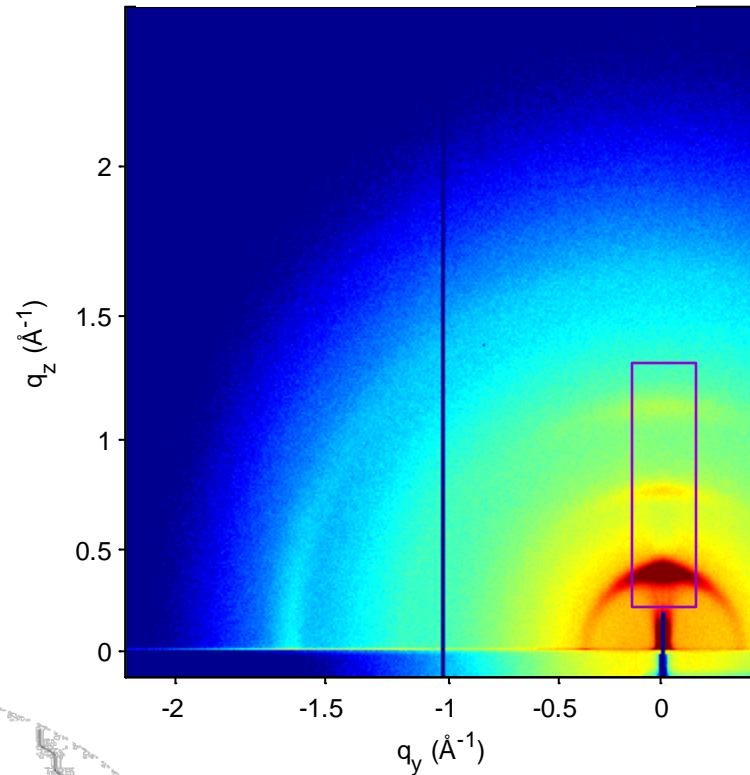
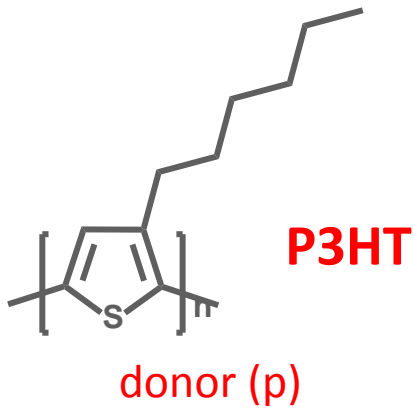
Beamline 8-ID-E: GISAXS at 8-ID-E: 2010



GIXS = GISAXS + GIWAXS

- Low-profile sample table
- Partial arc segment diffractometer
- Dedicated Pilatus 1MF (135 fps)
- Detector table with robust rails
- Sample-detector distance ≥ 0.2 m

GIXS and Morphology - P3HT



P3HT forms lamellar structures:

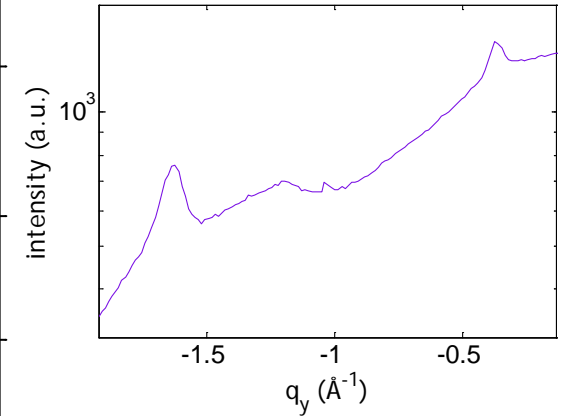
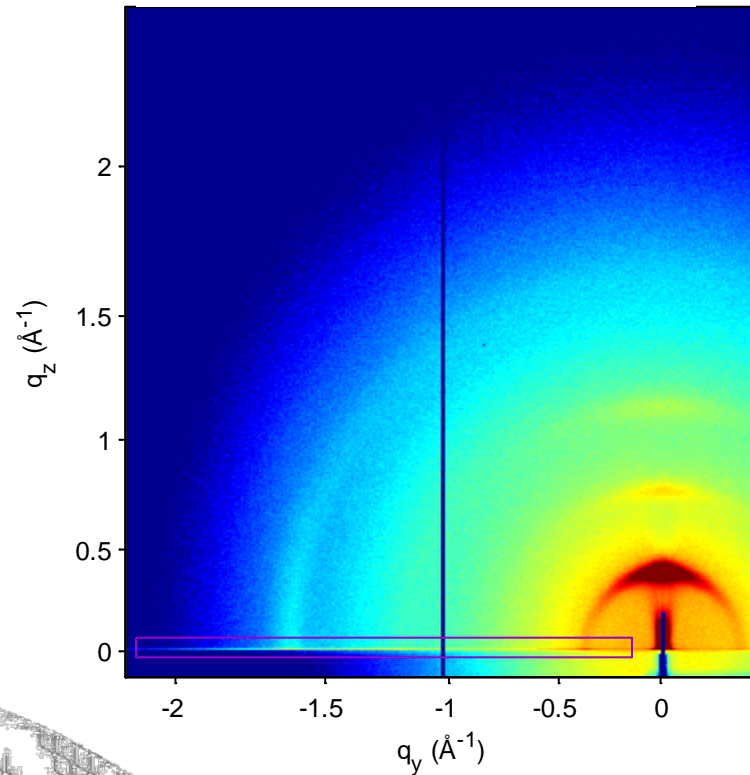
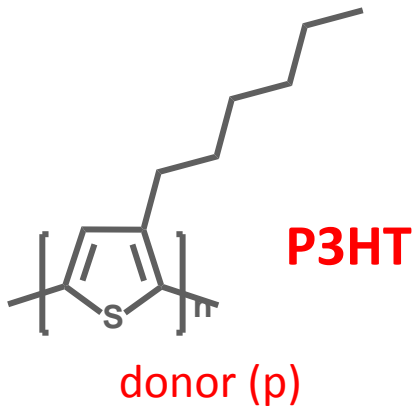
$$q = n \times 2\pi/d_{lam}$$

$$d_{lam} = 1.6 \text{ nm}$$

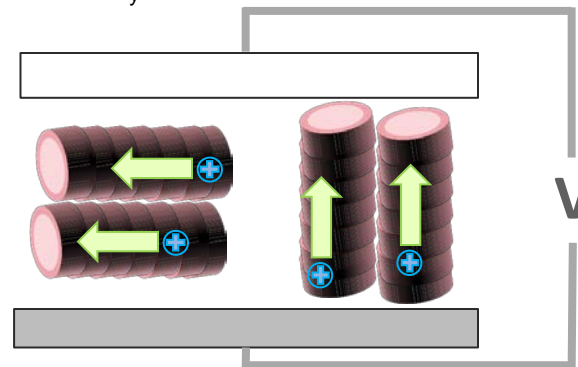
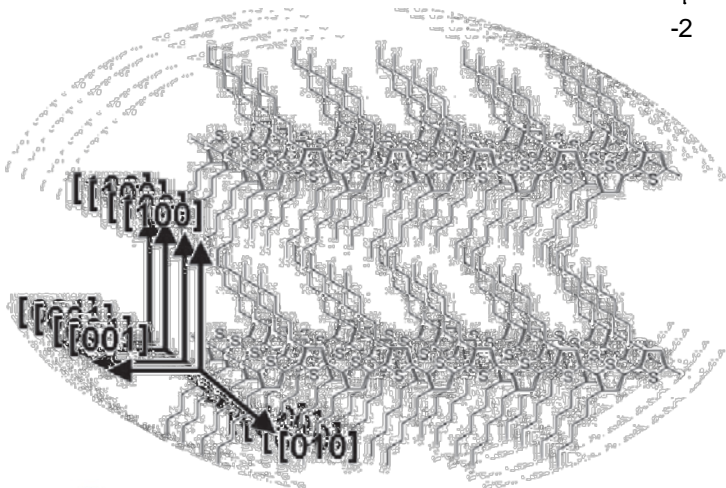
width \rightarrow correlation length \sim nm

OPV Materials poorly ordered

GIXS and Morphology - P3HT

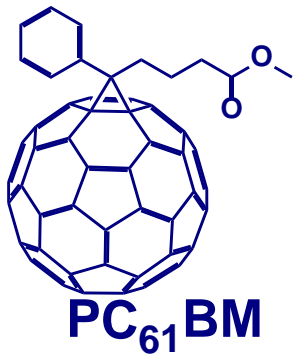
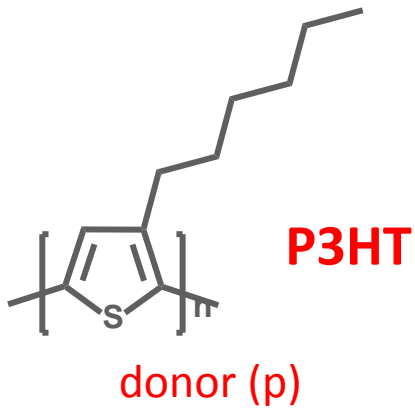


π - π stacking
 $q = 1.62 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$
 π -distance = 3.88 \AA

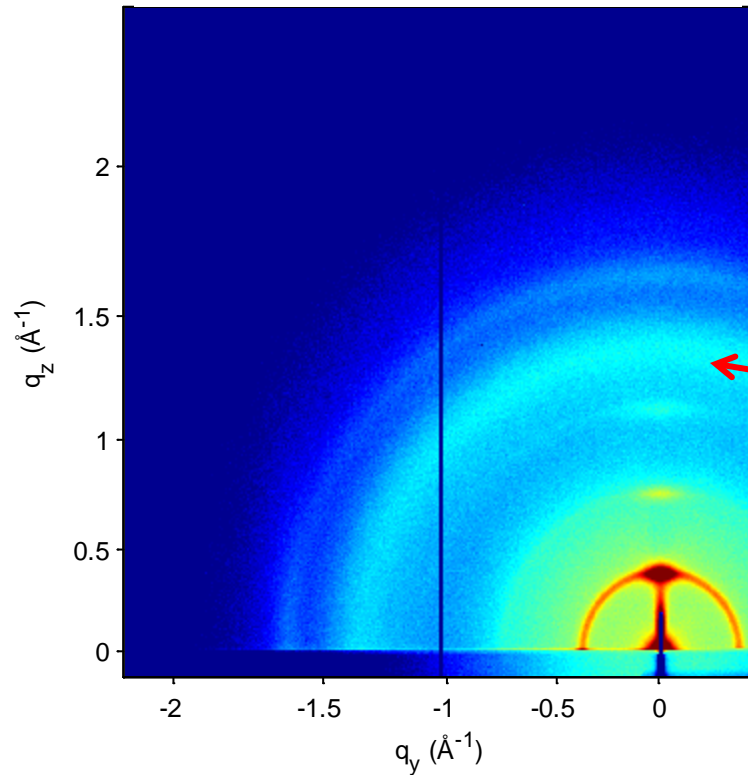


edge-on unfavorable face-on favorable!

GIXS and Morphology - P3HT:PCBM



acceptor (n)

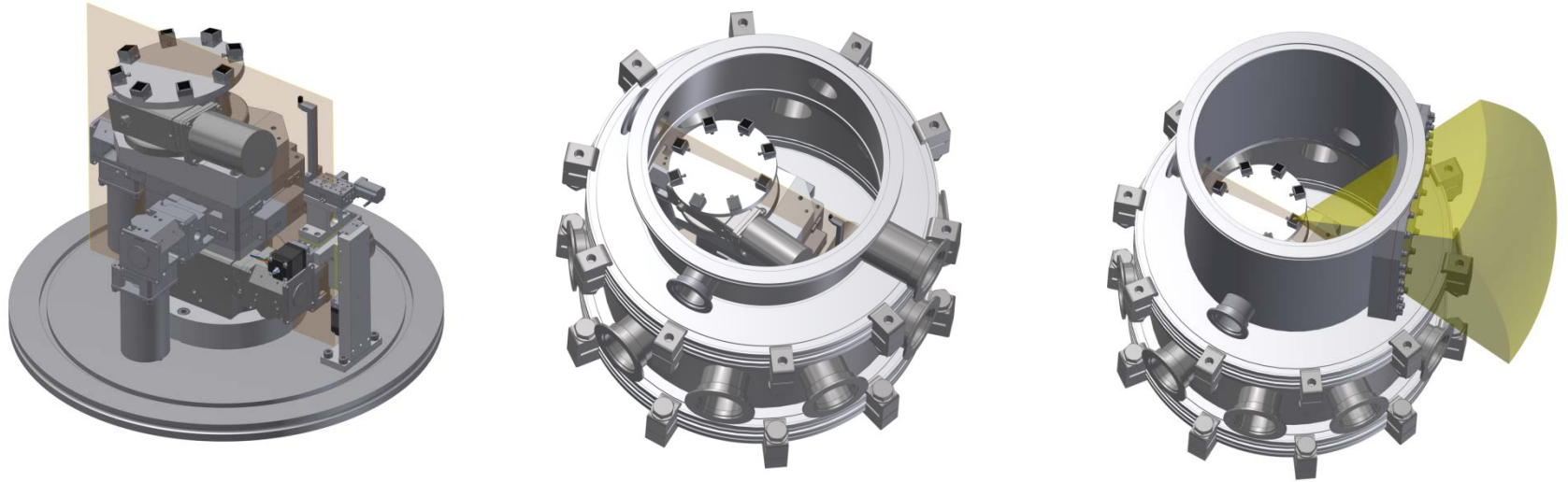


Adding fullerene
adds isotropic ring

Blend results in superposition of features

Future Directions

Multiple sample changer vacuum environment for GISAXS/GIWAXS

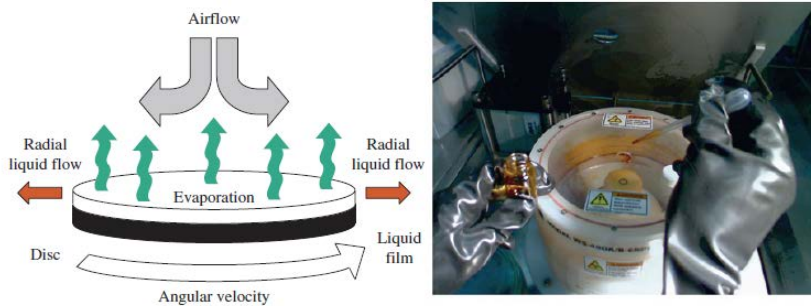


Design by Mike Fisher, Jusuf Haljiti

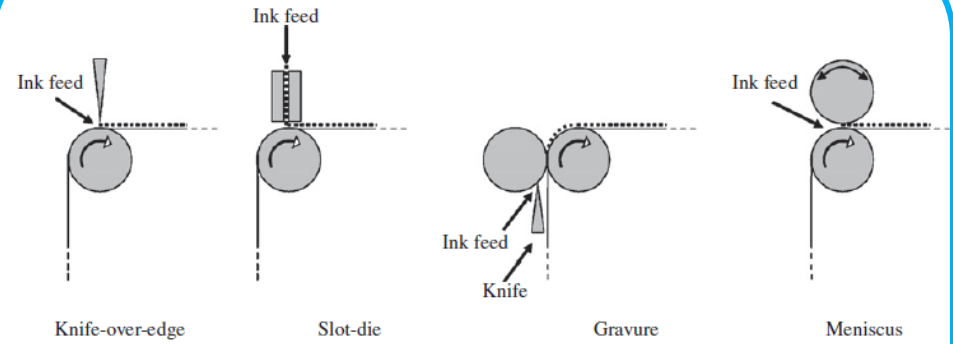
PUP with Paul Nealey (IME/U Chicago) and Wei Chen (MSD)

Future Directions

Time-resolved in situ studies to probe the Structure-Processing-Function Relationship

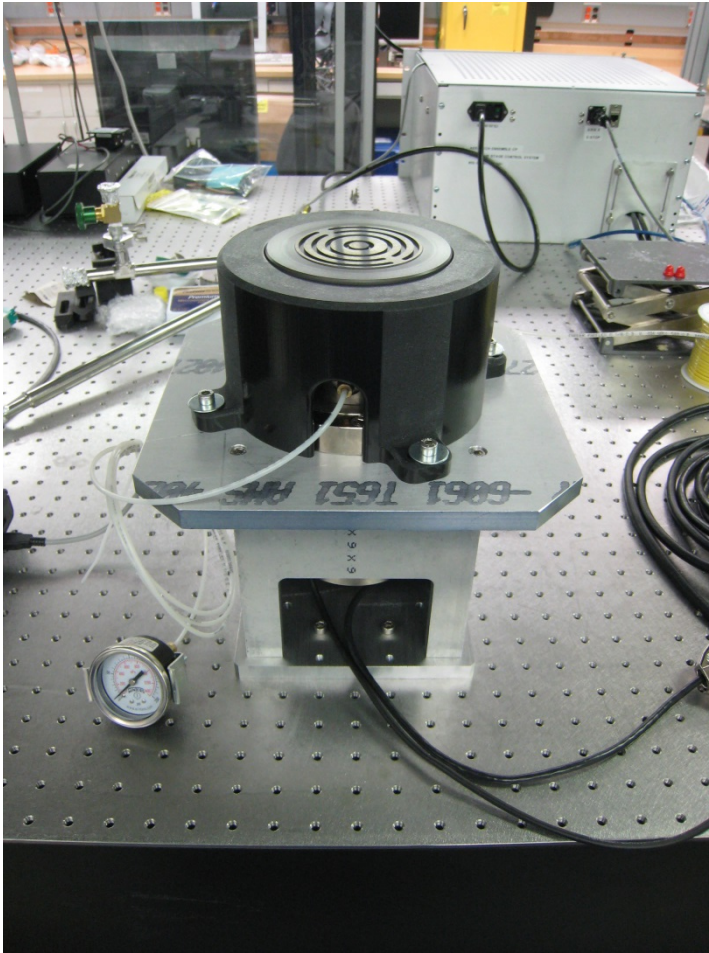


Spin coating: lab scale devices



scalable processing: manufacturing modules

In Situ Spin Coater



New sample environment for spin coating:

Air bearing spindle motor and vacuum chuck
by Aerotech

Specs:

500-4000 rpm

stability < 1 millidegree

acceleration: 2-3 sec to full speed

Commissioning in 2014-2

Be CRL for enhanced time resolution

With help from Oliver Schmidt, Ron Sluiter

Conclusions

- Organic Photovoltaics poised to contribute to renewable energy future on terawatt scale
 - Further advances needed
- Grazing Incidence X-Ray Scattering is a key tool for probing OPV morphology and the interplay between materials, processing and performance
- 8-ID-E hosts a productive program in GIXS characterization of OPV materials
- Advances in materials design, informed by morphological studies, are steadily improving OPV performance
- Time-resolved studies of nanostructure kinetics are next frontier for understanding OPV processing

Thank you!

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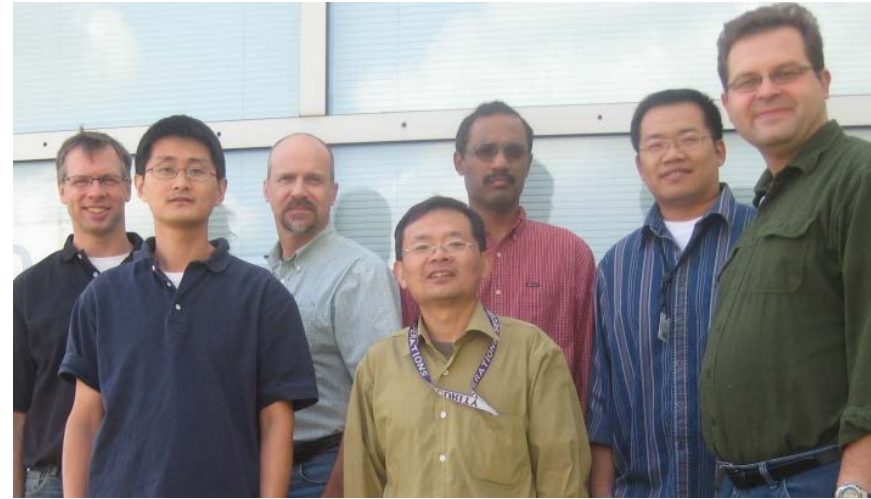
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Enrique Gomez

Changhe Guo

12-ID

Byeongdu Lee



8-ID

Zhang Jiang

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Alec Sandy

Jin Wang

Tao Sun

Ray Ziegler

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Oliver Schmidt

Ron Sluiter

