

# Effect of temperature and light intensity on the performance of polymer/fullerene solar cells with titanium dioxide nanolayers

Sarathchandran, S.<sup>a</sup>, Haridas, K.<sup>ab</sup>, Kim, Y.<sup>c</sup> and Ravirajan, P.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Physics, University of Jaffna, Jaffna, Sri Lanka

<sup>b</sup> Department of Physics, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 111, United Kingdom

<sup>c</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 702-701, South Korea

## Abstract

In this work, alternative architecture for polymer/fullerene solar cells has been explored using titanium dioxide nanolayers which invert the polarity of the cell and may relax the necessity to have a hole-collecting buffer layer poly(styrene sulfonate)-doped poly(ethylene dioxy-thiophene) (PEDOT:PSS). This work particularly focuses on the performance of the inverted devices with dense TiO<sub>2</sub> nanolayers as a function of temperature, illumination intensity and time. We find that both temperature and illumination intensity slightly influence the power conversion efficiency of devices with the PEDOT:PSS layer. However, the inverted solar cells without the PEDOT:PSS layer showed very different characteristics regarding the power conversion efficiency which increased significantly with the operating temperature from 30°C to 65°C. This was attributed to a consequence from the strong and positive temperature dependence of open-circuit voltage which may be due to a "kink" in the current-voltage characteristics near the open-circuit voltage. Copyright © 2010 American Scientific Publishers All rights reserved.

## Author keywords

Fullerene; Intensity; Polymer; Solar Cells; Temperature; Titanium Dioxide

## Indexed keywords

Effect of temperature; Illumination intensity; Intensity; Inverted devices; Light intensity; Nano layers; Operating temperature; PEDOT:PSS; Poly(styrene sulfonate); Power conversion efficiencies; Temperature dependence; TiO

**Engineering controlled terms:** Conversion efficiency; Ethylene; Fullerenes; Open circuit voltage; Oxides; Polymers; Solar cells; Styrene; Temperature; Thiophene; Titanium; Titanium dioxide

**Engineering main heading:** Current voltage characteristics