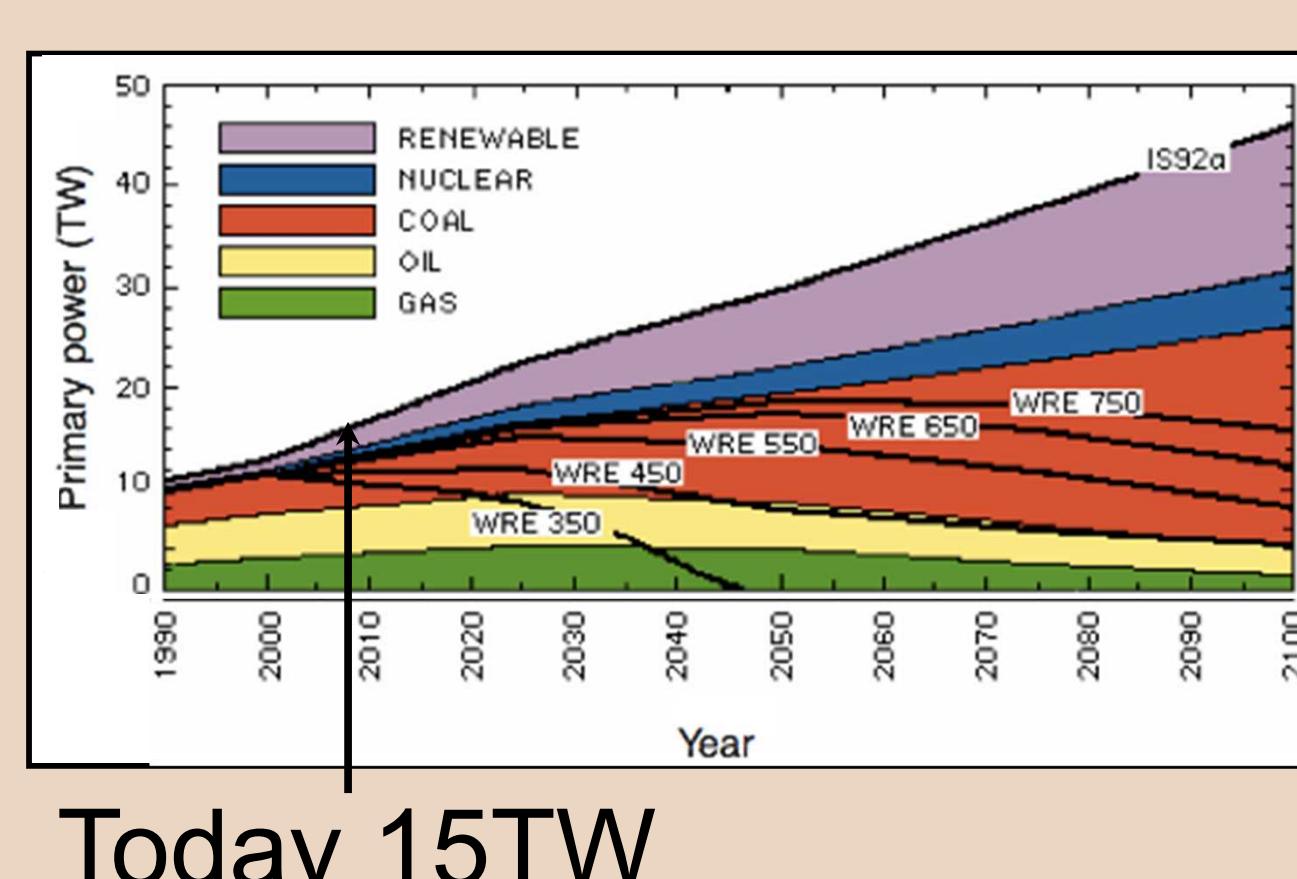


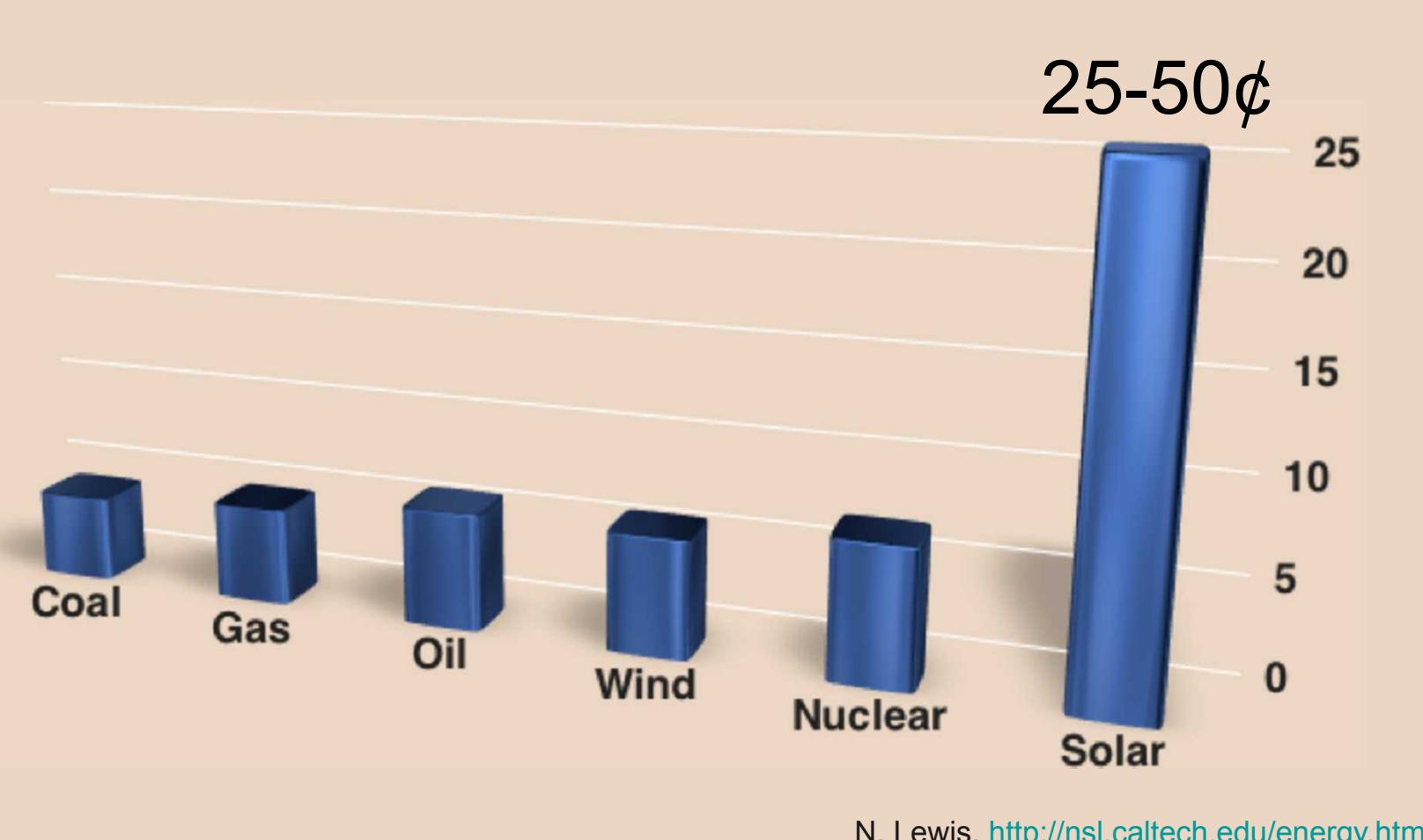
## Next Generation Photovoltaics

### Julia W. P. Hsu, Sandia National Labs

#### Motivation



#### Challenges



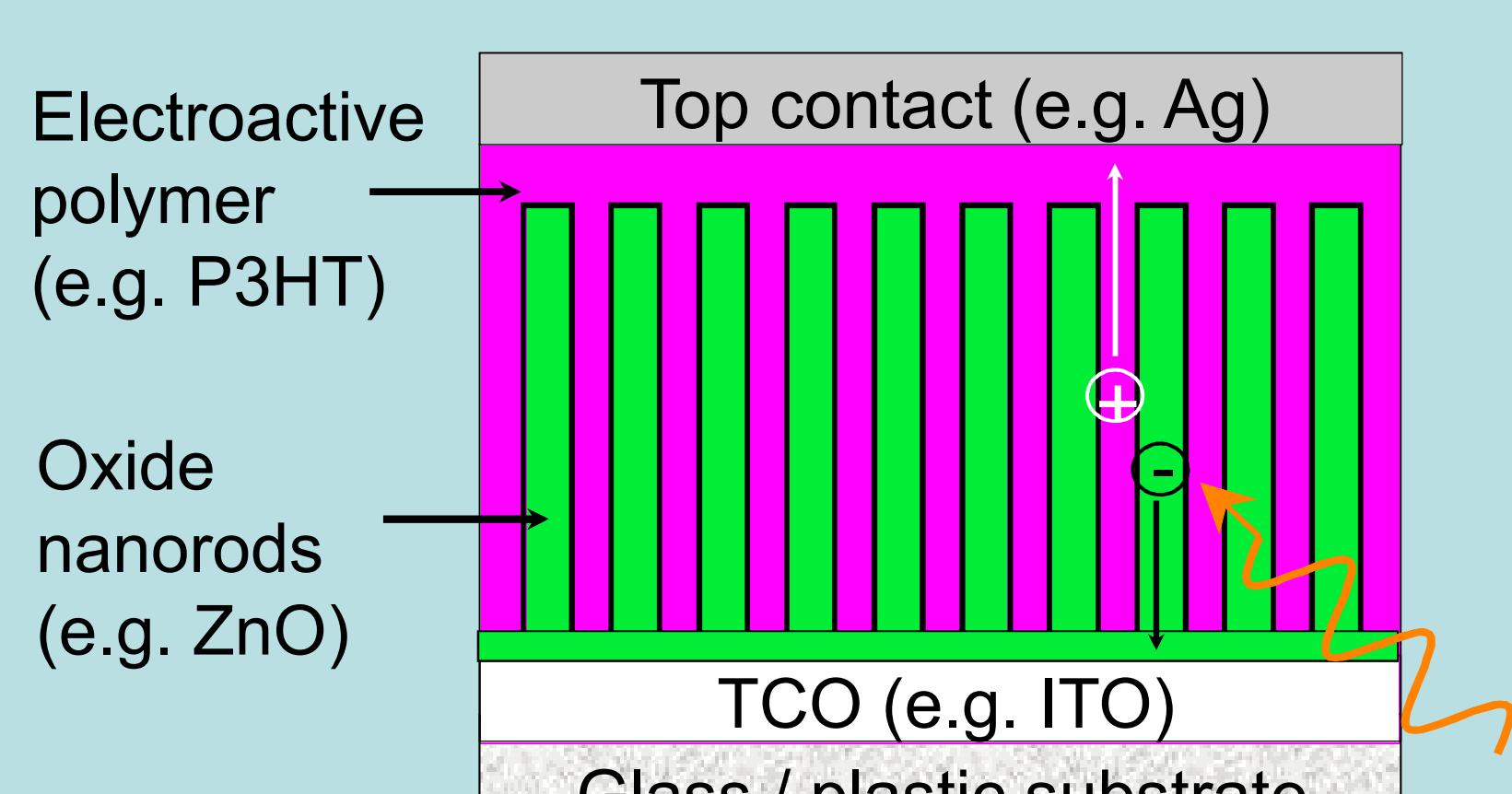
*Needs new materials and technologies!*

#### Organic Photovoltaics (OPVs)



- Low materials and balance of systems costs
  - Low temperature, non-vacuum synthesis
  - Printed on flexible substrates using high speed roll-to-roll processing
- Near term target: 5-10% power conversion efficiency  
10,000 hr lifetime
- Current technology:  $\geq 5\%$  efficiency

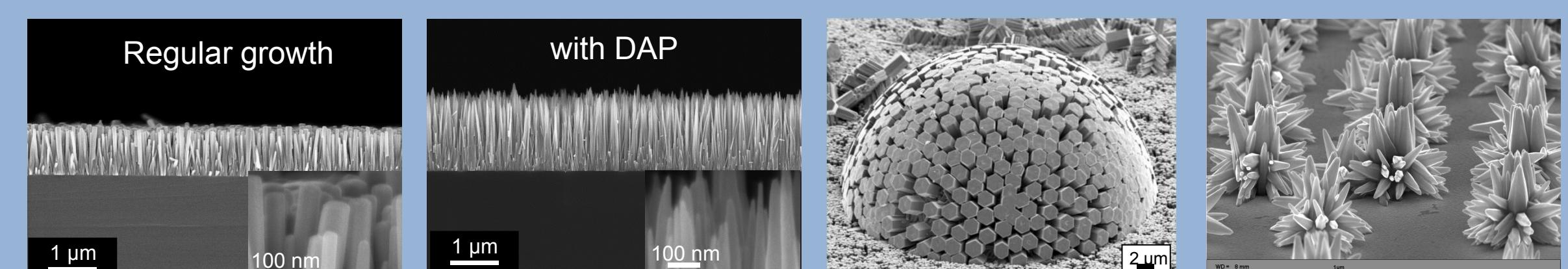
#### Nanostructured Oxide - Conducting Polymer Hybrid Solar Cells



- High electron mobility in crystalline oxide
- Ordered nano-architecture with line of sight transport paths
- Potential interfacial energy band engineering via doping and alloying of oxides
- Environmental stability (processing done in ambient)
- Better lifetime (shelf lifetime  $> 1$  yr)

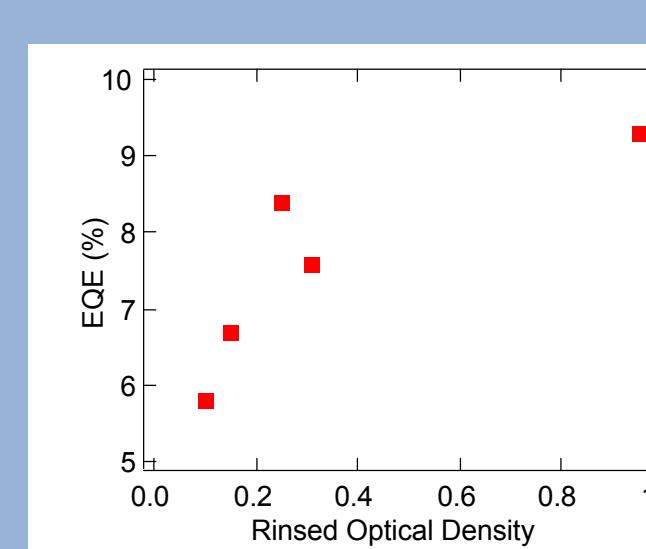
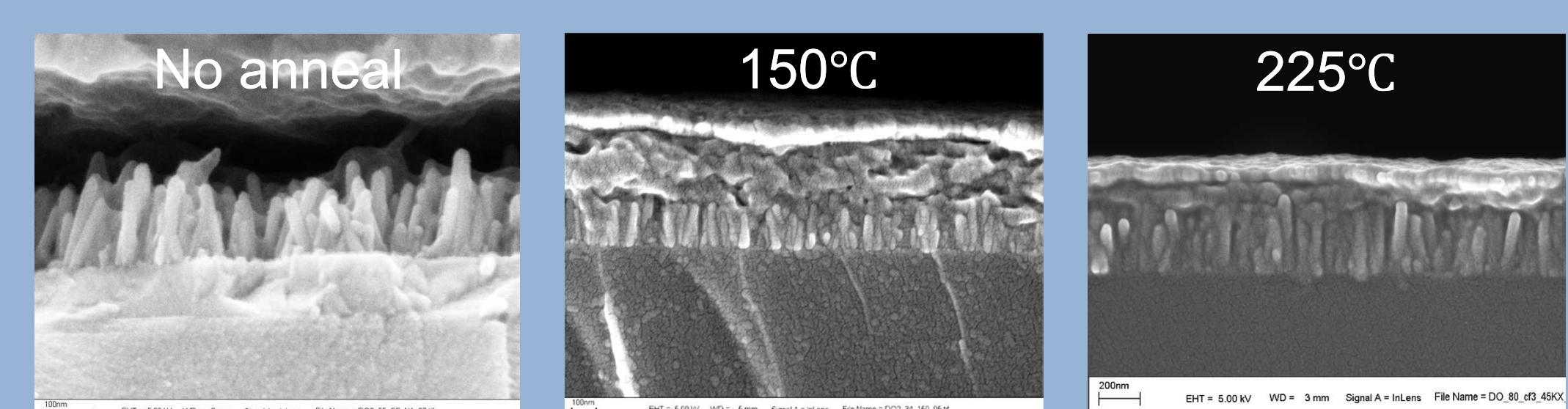
#### Sandia's Current Efforts

##### Oxide Nanostructure Synthesis



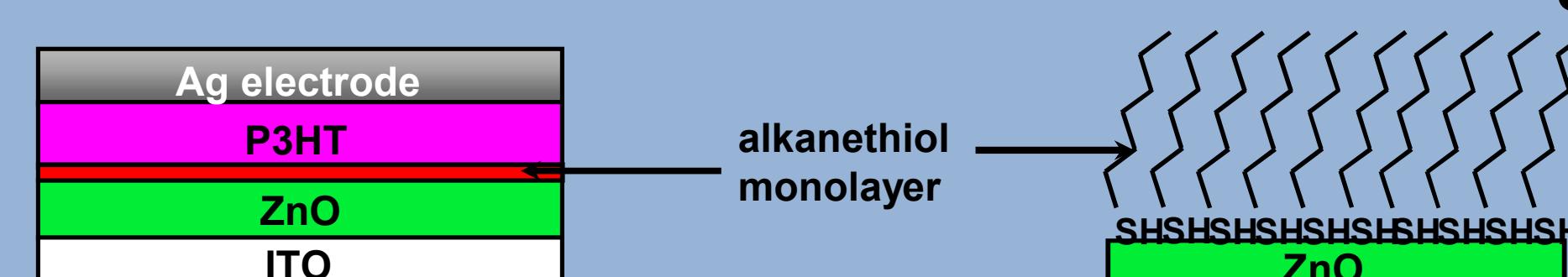
- Vary shape with organic growth modifiers
- Controlled nanorod array orientation & density
- Complex hierarchical nanostructures
- (Organic-) Templated growth on surfaces
- Doping to alter conductivity, e.g. In, Al, Ga, Li

##### Polymer Infiltration

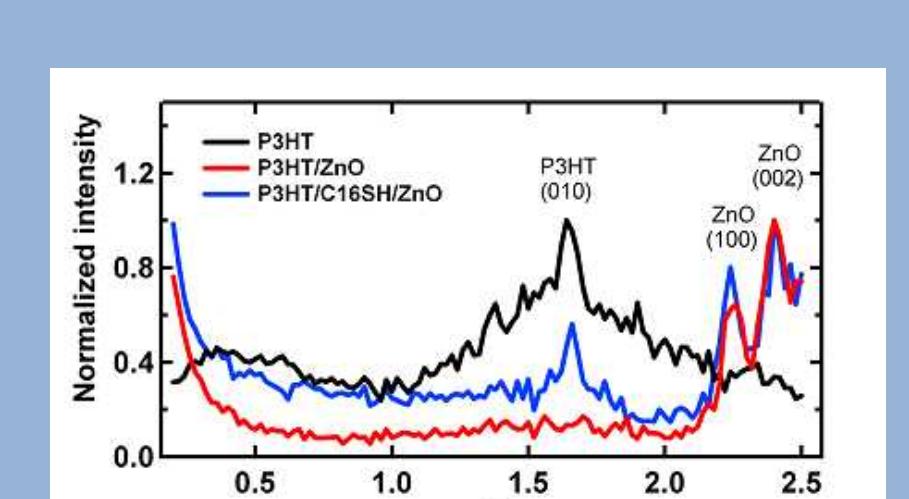


- Solvent affects infiltration
- Annealing enhances infiltration
- More polymer in the nanorod array, better device performance

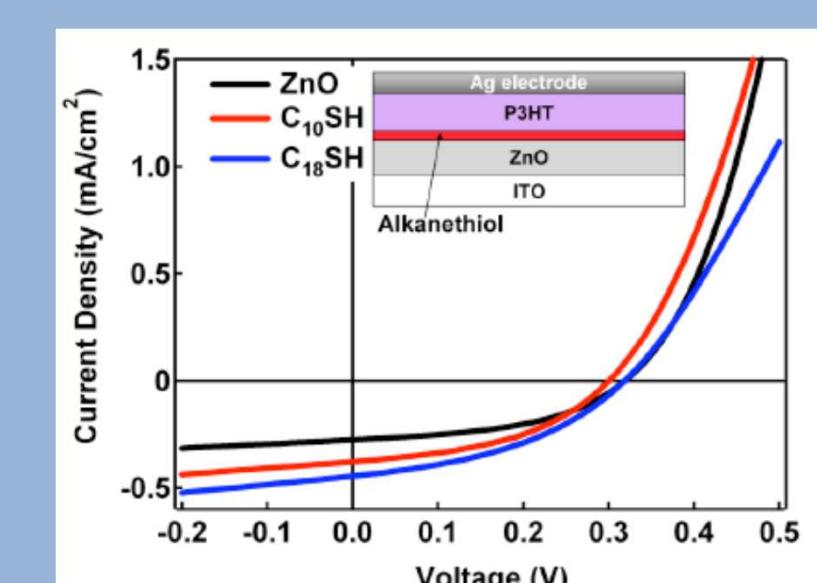
##### Interfacial Modification to Enhance Charge Transfer



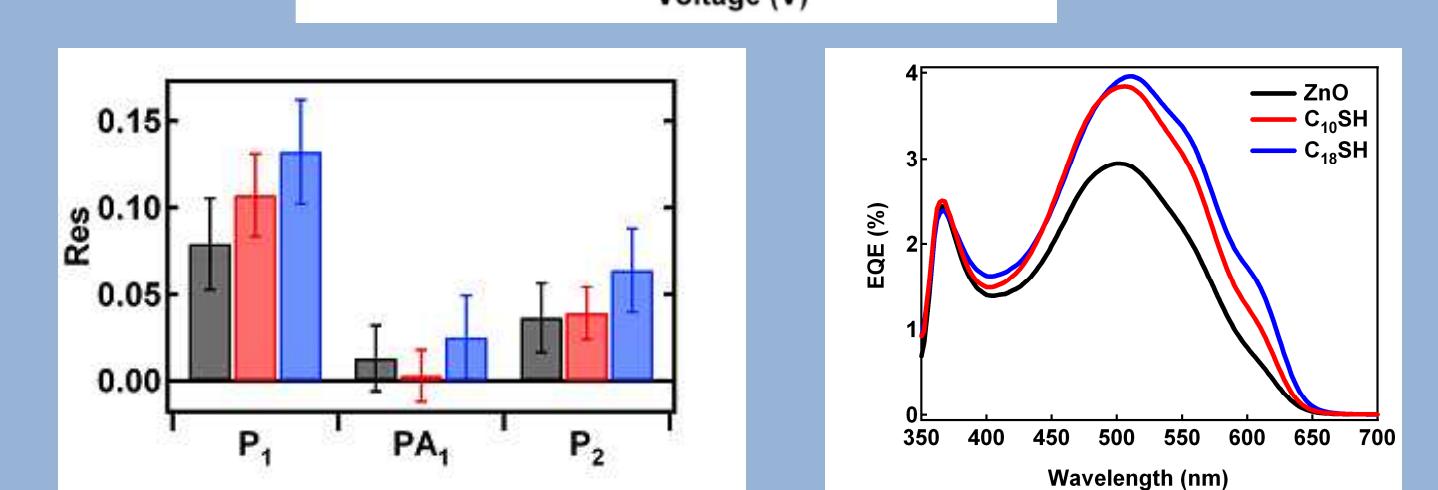
- Promote polymer crystallinity



- Increase short-circuit current



- Reduced recombination



#### Nanoengineering challenges

##### Interfacial Architecture & Efficient Charge Transfer

