

有機デバイス高性能化に向けた 高分子半導体の配向制御

尾坂 格

理化学研究所 創発物性科学研究中心



1

ORGANIC ELECTRONICS

有機トランジスタ (OFET)



有機薄膜太陽電池 (OPV)



有機EL (OLED)

有機ELディスプレイ



有機EL照明

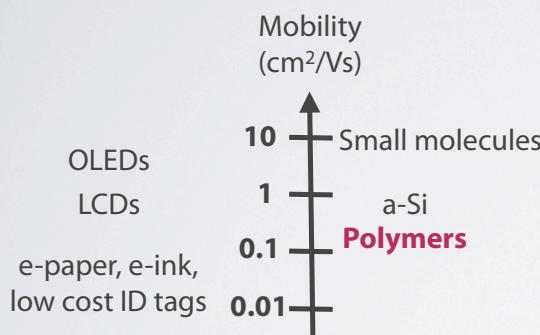


特長

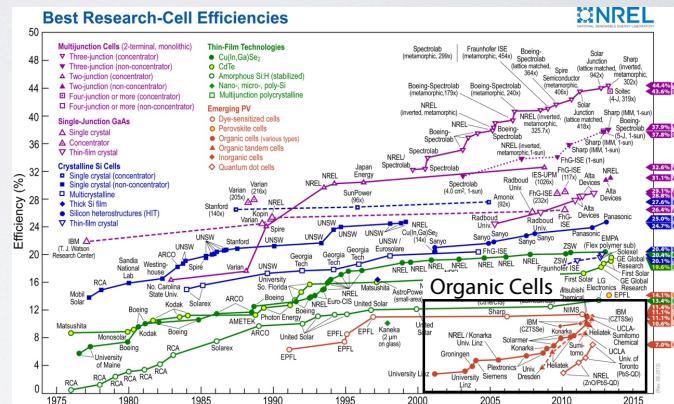
- 軽量・フレキシブル
- 塗布プロセス（ロールトゥロールプロセス）
- 高生産性・大面積化
- 省エネルギー・省資源
- 低コスト

CURRENT STATUS OF POLYMER-BASED DEVICES

OFETs



Solar cells (OPVs)

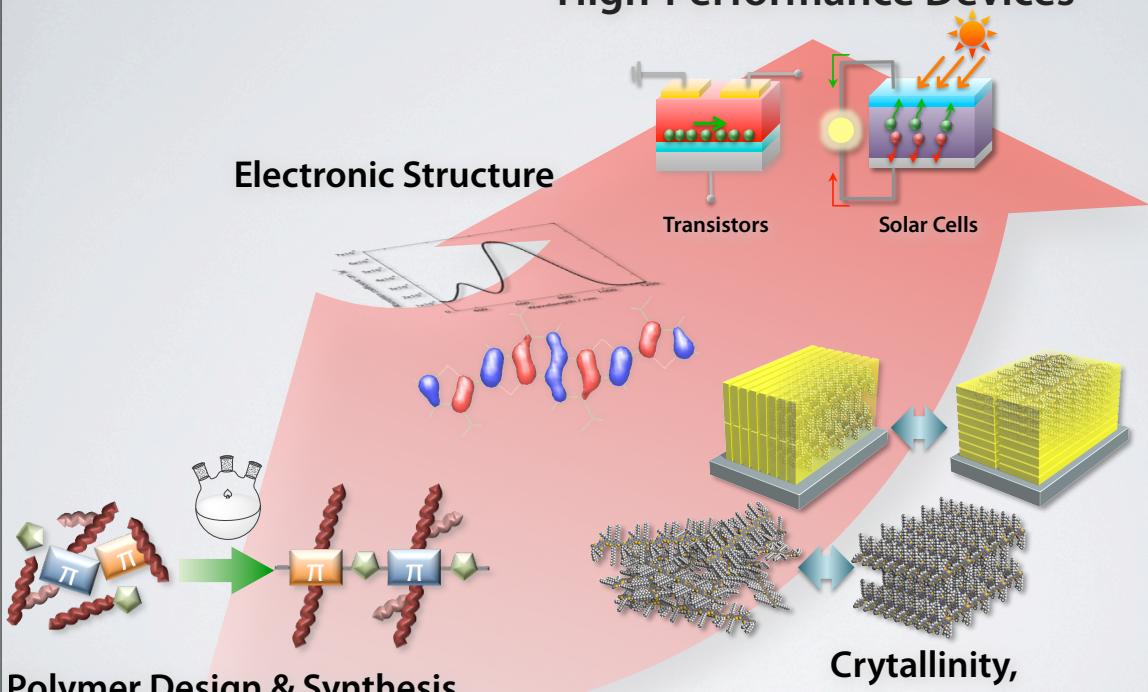


Conjugated polymer-based solar cells: typically 5–7%

3

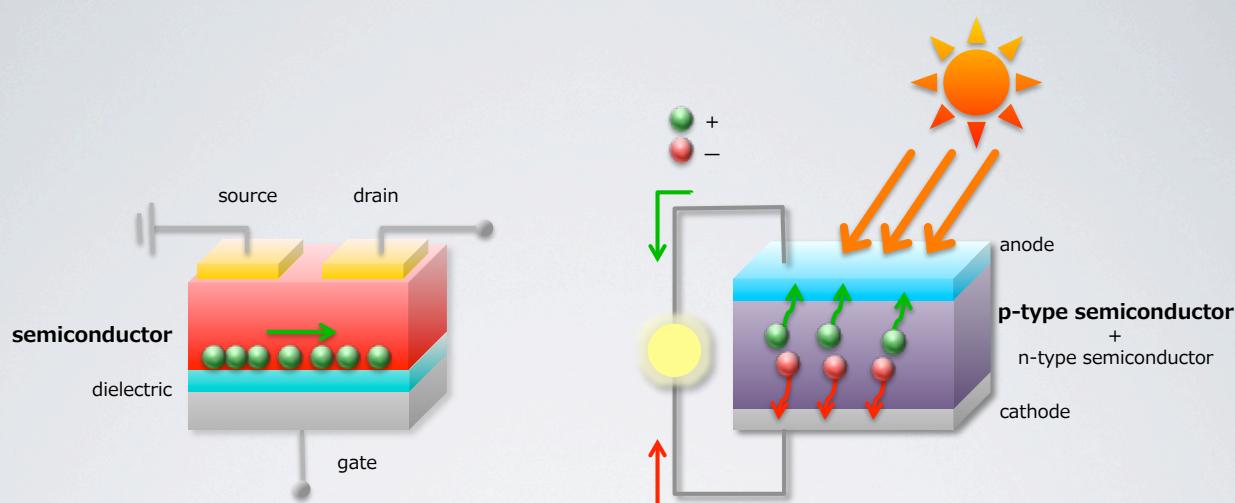
MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT TOWARD HI-PERFORMANCE DEVICES

High-Performance Devices



4

TRANSISTOR AND SOLAR CELL



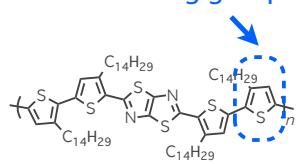
- ✓ low-lying HOMO (oxidative stability)
- ✓ in-plane charge transport
- ✓ high crystallinity
- ✓ orientation

- ✓ low-lying HOMO (V_{oc})
- ✓ wide absorption (small band gap)
- ✓ out-of-plane charge transport
- ✓ high crystallinity
- ✓ orientation

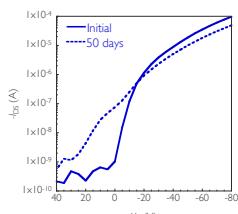
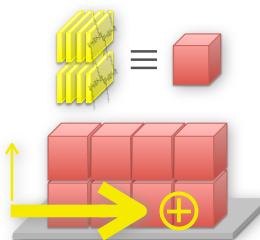
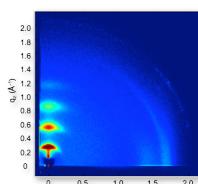
5

THIAZOLOTHIAZOLE-THIOPHENE COPOLYMERS

electron donating group



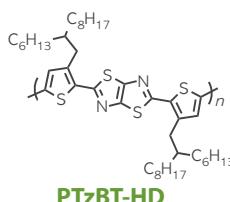
PTzQT-14



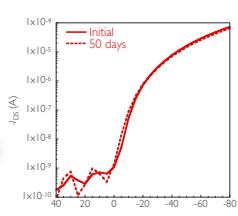
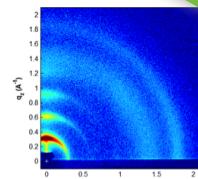
good stability;
HOMO = -5.0 eV

I.Osaka, R.D.McCullough, et al. *Adv.Mater.* **2007**, *19*, 4160
I.Osaka, R.D.McCullough, et al. *JACS* **2009**, *131*, 2521

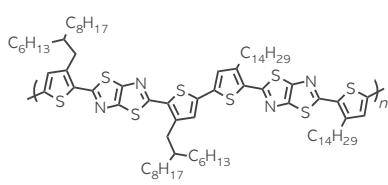
edge-on oriented; $\sim 0.3 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$



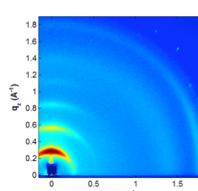
PTzBT-HD



high stability;
HOMO = -5.2 eV



PTzBT-14HD



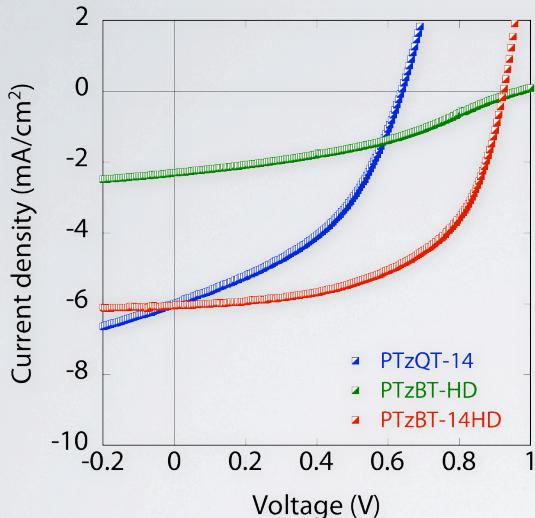
predominantly edge-on, but partially face-on;
 $\sim 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ (PTzBT-HD)
 $\sim 0.1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ (PTzBT-14HD)

lower FET mobility, but better for OPVs?

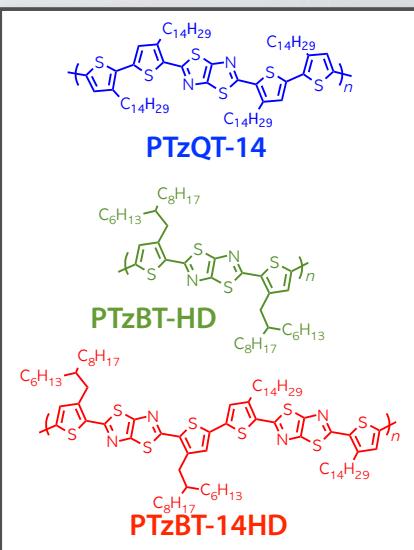
I. Osaka, et al., *Chem. Mater.*, **2010**, *22*, 4191.

6

OPV PROPERTIES OF THE POLYMERS



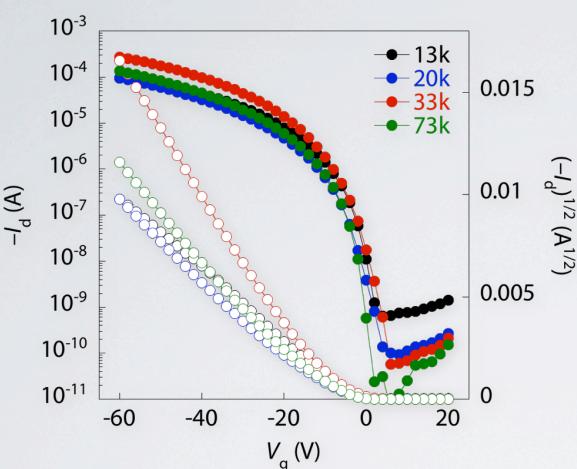
ITO / PEDOT-PSS / **polymer:PC₆₁BM (1:1)** / LiF / Al



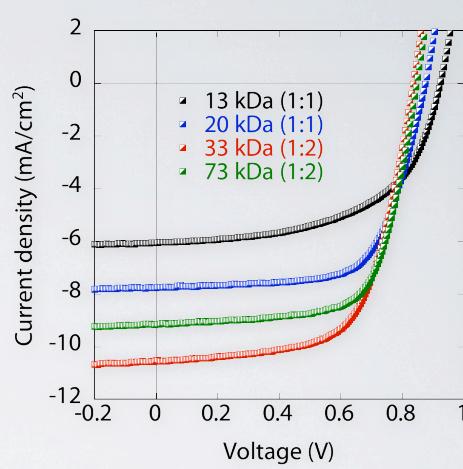
Polymer	M_n / M_w	J_{SC} (mA/cm^2)	V_{OC} (V)	FF	PCE (%)
PTzQT-14	15k / 27k	6.0	0.64	0.43	1.6
PTzBT-HD	8.7k / 16k	2.3	0.96	0.37	0.8
PTzBT-14HD	13k / 18k	6.1	0.92	0.56	3.2

7

OFET AND OPV PROPERTIES OF PTzBT-14HD DEVICES



Si / SiO₂ / FDTs (SAM) / **polymer** / Au



ITO / PEDOT-PSS / **polymer:PC₆₁BM** / LiF / Al

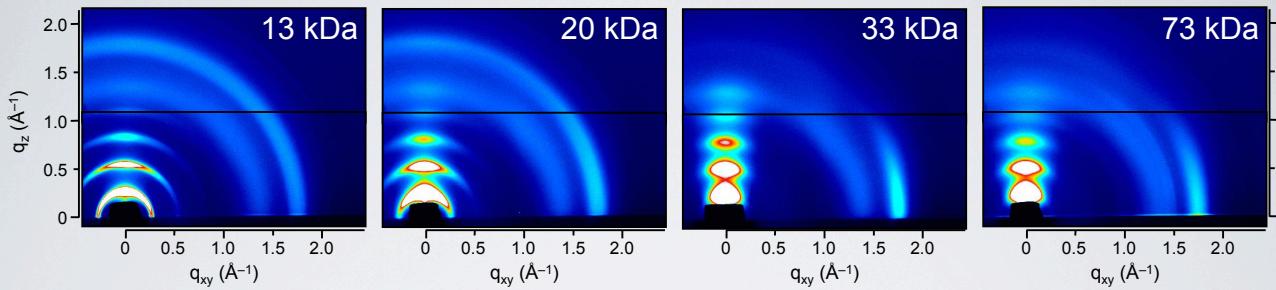
M_n	OFET		OPV				
	μ (cm^2/Vs)	I_{on}/I_{off}	p:n	J_{SC} (mA/cm^2)	V_{OC} (V)	FF	PCE (%)
13 kDa	~0.1	~10 ⁵	1:1	6.1	0.92	0.56	3.2 (3.0)
20 kDa	~0.16	~10 ⁶	1:1	7.8	0.88	0.67	4.6 (4.3)
33 kDa	~0.42	~10 ⁷	1:2	10.5	0.84	0.64	5.7 (5.3)
73 kDa	~0.23	~10 ⁷	1:2	9.2	0.85	0.68	5.3 (4.8)

I. Osaka, M. Saito, H. Mori, T. Koganezawa, K. Takimiya, *Adv. Mater.* **2012**, *24*, 425.

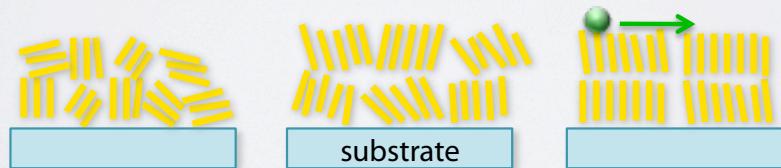
8

POLYMER STRUCTURE IN THE THIN FILM

2D-GIXD patterns of the polymer-only films (measured at SPring 8, BL19B2)



molecular weight

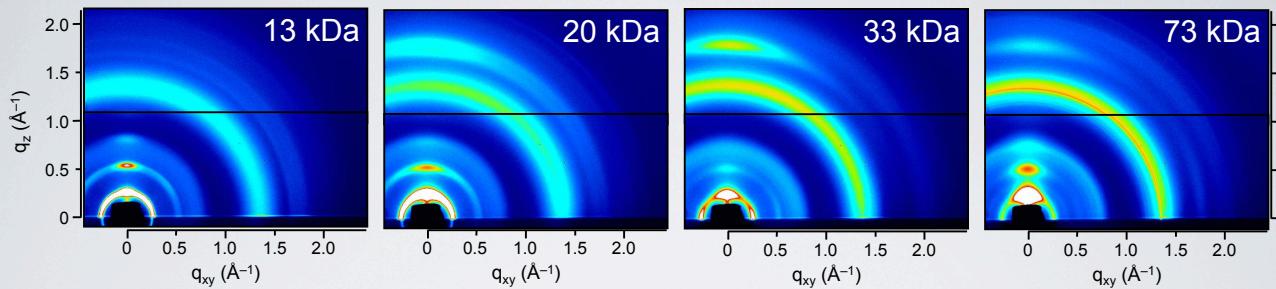


higher crystallinity, enhanced edge-on orientation in the high MW polymer

9

POLYMER STRUCTURE IN THE BLEND FILM

2D-GIXD patterns of the polymer/PC₆₁BM films



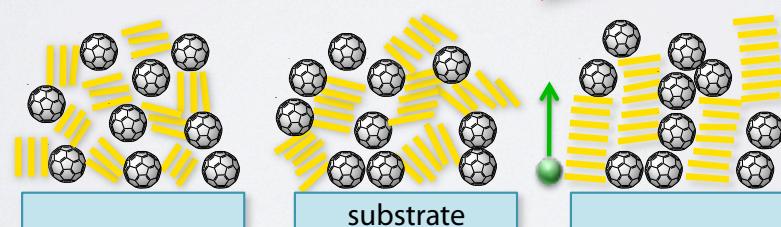
p:n = 1:1

1:1

1:2

1:2

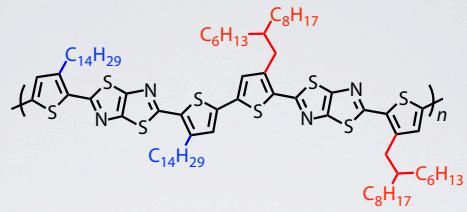
molecular weight



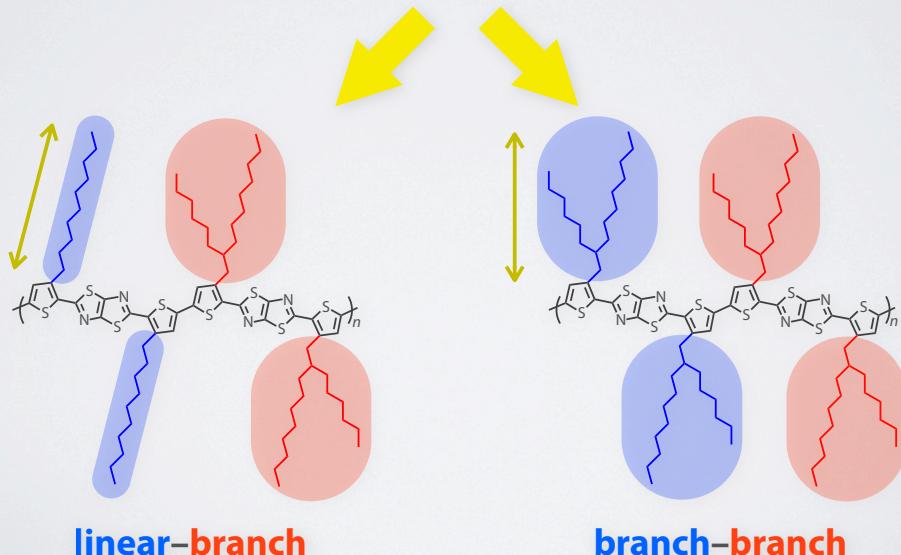
polymer tends to face-on orient by blending with PC₆₁BM
better out-of-plane charge transport in the high-MW polymer

10

SIDE CHAIN TUNING

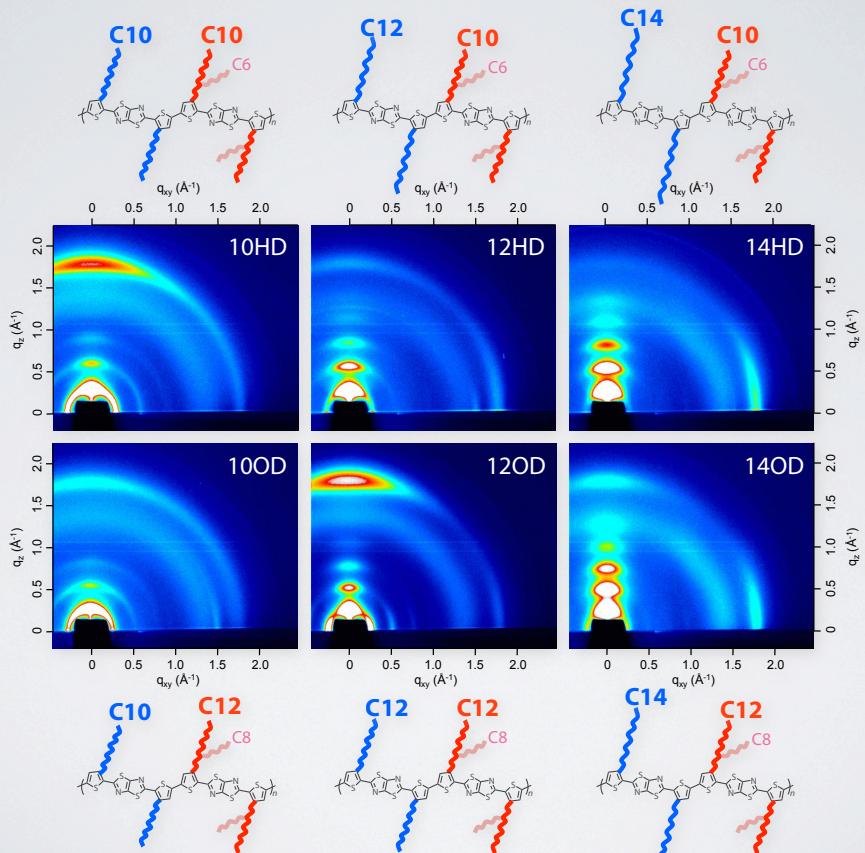


Can we control the polymer orientation by tuning the composition of side chains?



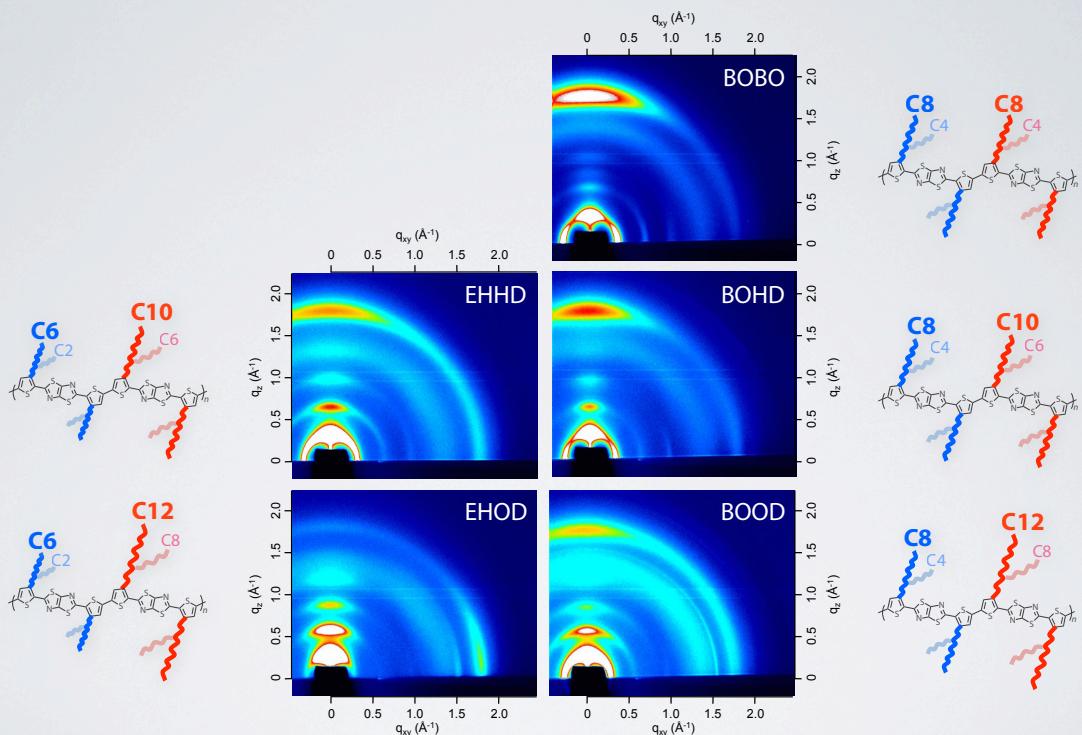
11

2D-GIXD OF PTzBT WITH LINEAR-BRANCHED SIDE CHAIN



12

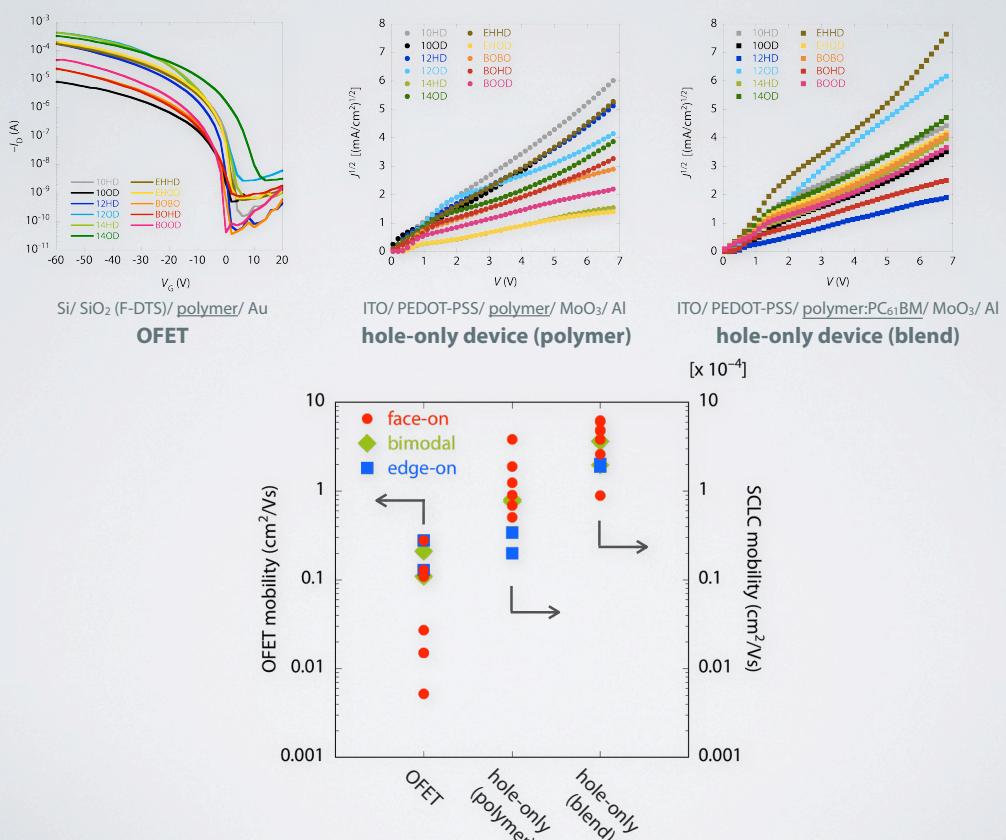
2D-GIXD OF PTzBT WITH ALL-BRANCHED SIDE CHAIN



I. Osaka, M. Saito, H. Mori, T. Koganezawa, K. Takimiya, *Adv. Mater.* **2014**, *26*, 331–338.

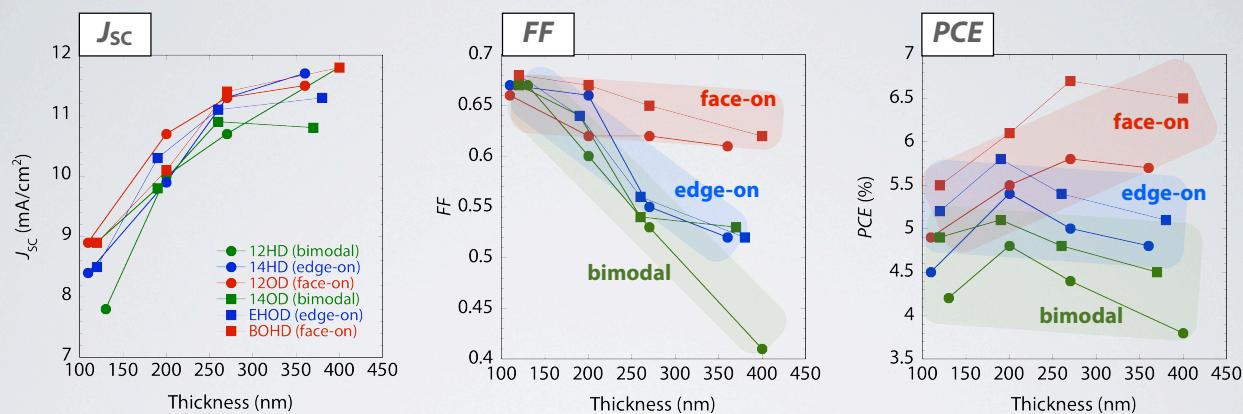
13

MOBILITIES OF THE POLYMERS



14

OPV PROPERTIES: THICKNESS DEPENDENCE

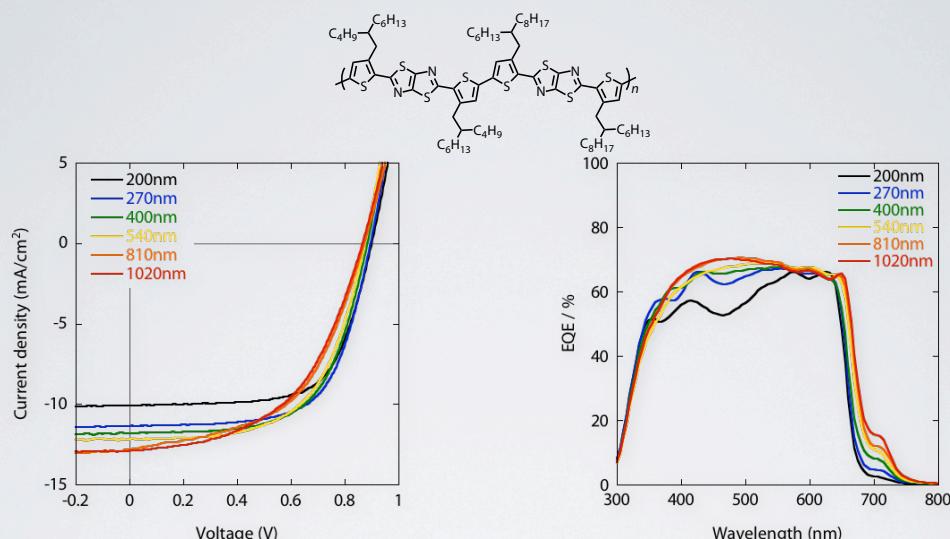


Control of crystallinity/orientation leads to an increase of J_{SC} without a loss of FF and V_{OC} , resulting in the improvement of efficiency.

I. Osaka, M. Saito, H. Mori, T. Koganezawa, K. Takimiya, *Adv. Mater.* **2014**, *26*, 331–338.

15

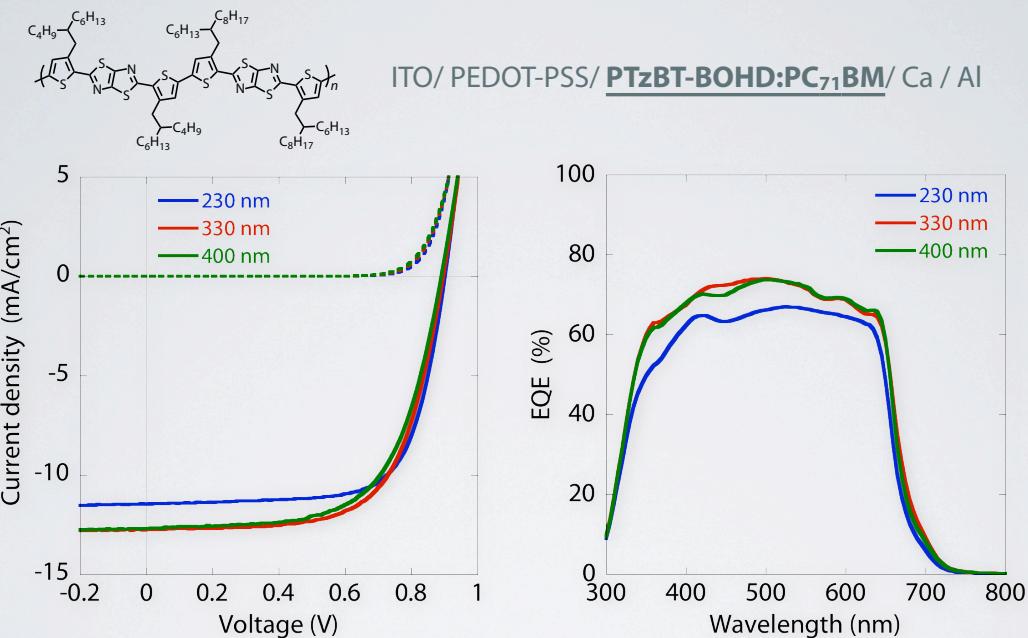
PTzBT-BOHD /PC₆₁BM CELLS WITH THICKER LAYERS



Film thickness (nm)	p:n	J_{SC} (mA/cm ²)	V_{OC} (V)	FF	PCE (%)
200	1:2	10.1	0.90	0.67	6.1
270	1:2	11.4	0.89	0.65	6.7
400	1:2	11.8	0.89	0.62	6.5
540	1:2	12.2	0.88	0.60	6.4
810	1:2	12.8	0.87	0.53	5.9
1020	1:2	12.9	0.87	0.51	5.8

16

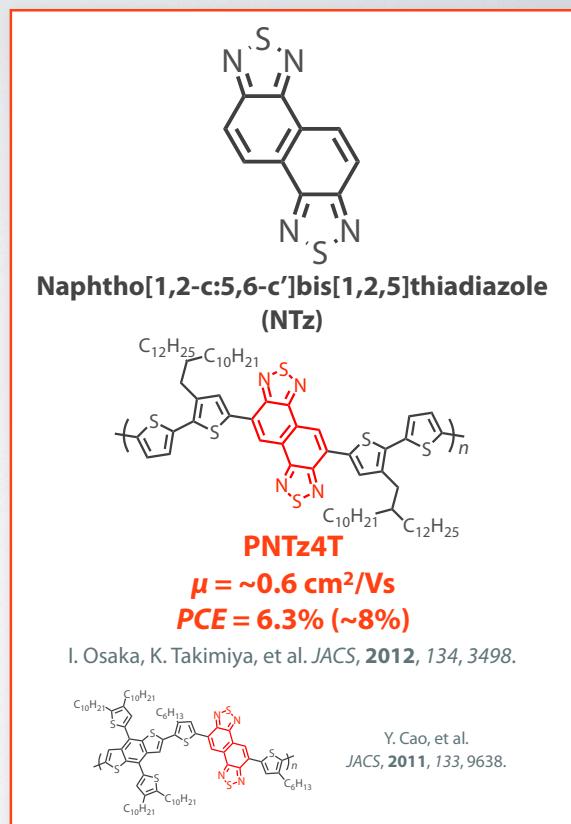
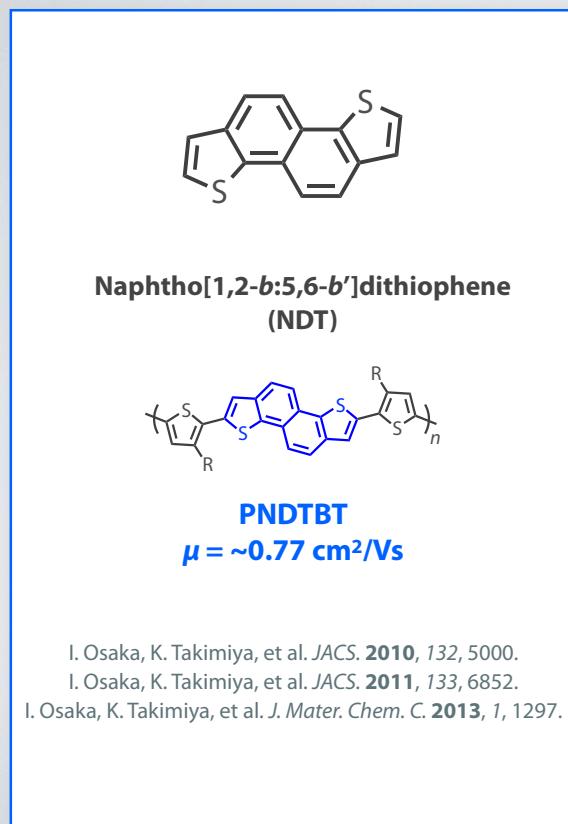
OPV PROPERTIES OF PTzBT-BOHD CELLS (w/PC₇₁BM)



Film thickness (nm)	p:n	J_{SC} (mA/cm^2)	V_{OC} (V)	FF	PCE (%)
230	1:2	11.5	0.90	0.70	7.3
330	1:2	12.7	0.90	0.65	7.5
400	1:2	12.7	0.89	0.63	7.2

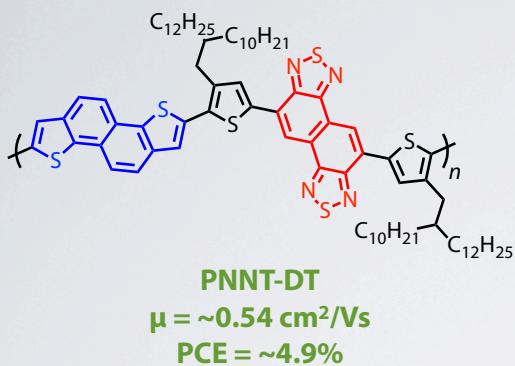
17

NAPHTHODITHIOPHENE & NAPHTHOBISTHIAZOLE



18

COPOLYMER OF NDT & NTz

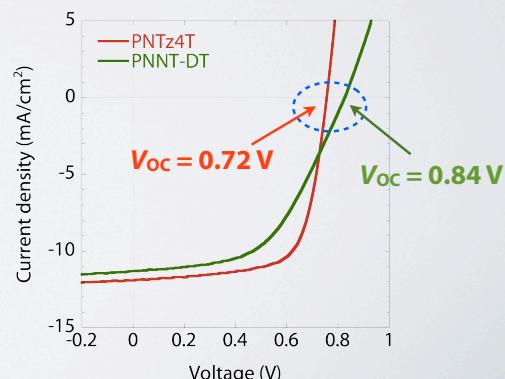
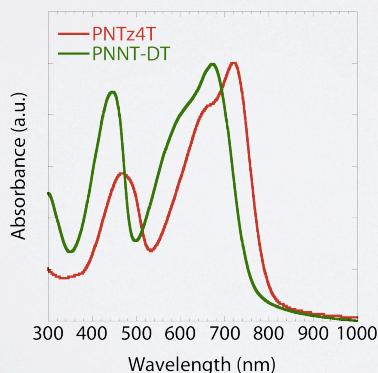
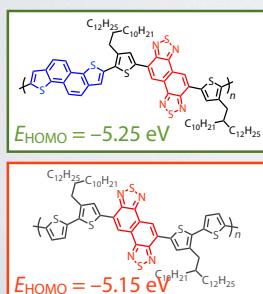


low solubility (soluble in CB or DCB @120°C)
 ➡ low processability



improvement of solubility is needed

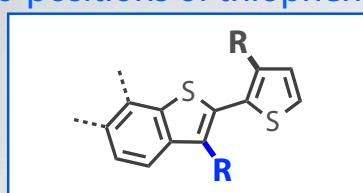
I. Osaka, K. Takimiya, et al. *ACS Macro Lett.* **2012**, *1*, 437.



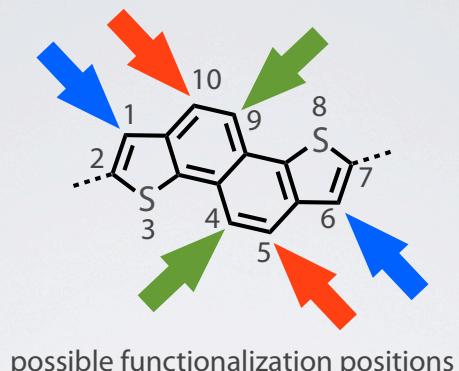
19

FUNCTIONALIZATION OF THE NDT CORE

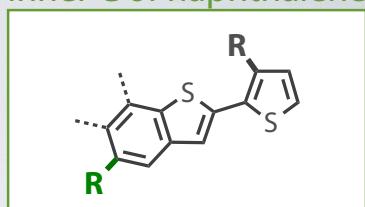
β -positions of thiophene



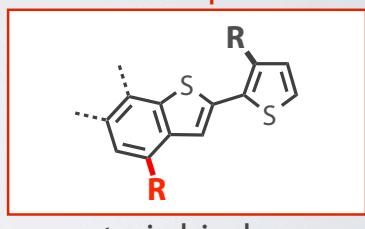
H-H coupling
steric hindrance



inner C of naphthalene

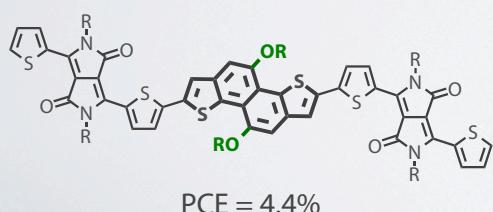


outer C of naphthalene

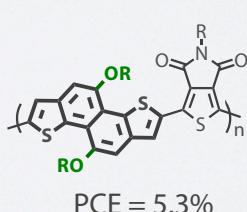


Oligomer and polymers with 4,9-functionalized NDT

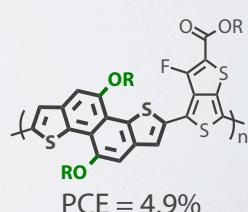
4,9-Positions allow introduction of only alkoxy groups



A. Facchetti, T. Marks, et al.
Chem. Commun. **2012**, *48*, 8511.



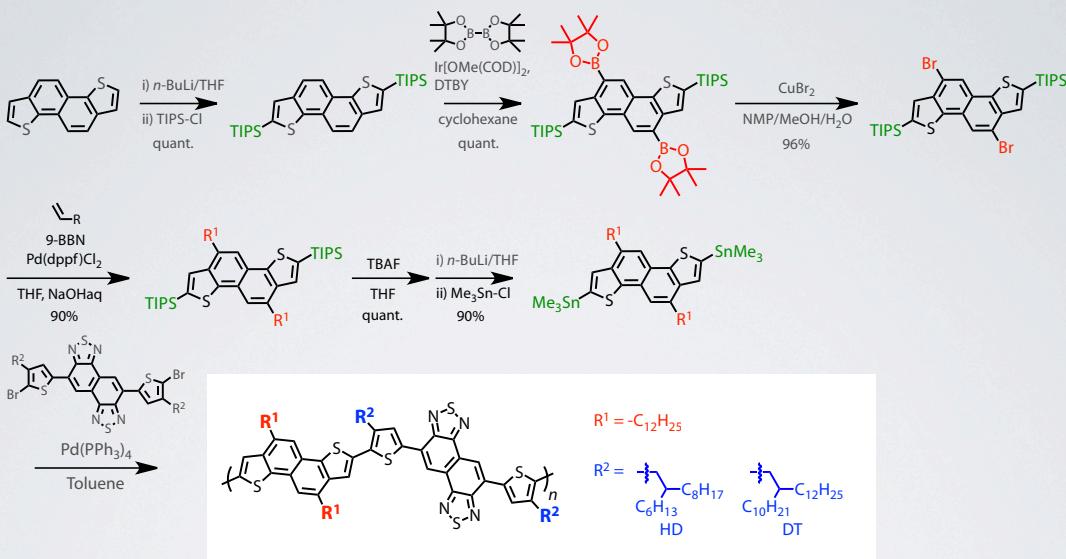
H. Wang, Y. Li, X. Li, et al.
J. Mater. Chem. A **2013**, *4*, 2132.



S.-J. Moon, S.-K. Lee, et al.
Polym. Chem. **2013**, *4*, 2132.

20

SYNTHESIS OF PNNTs WITH ALKYLATED NDT

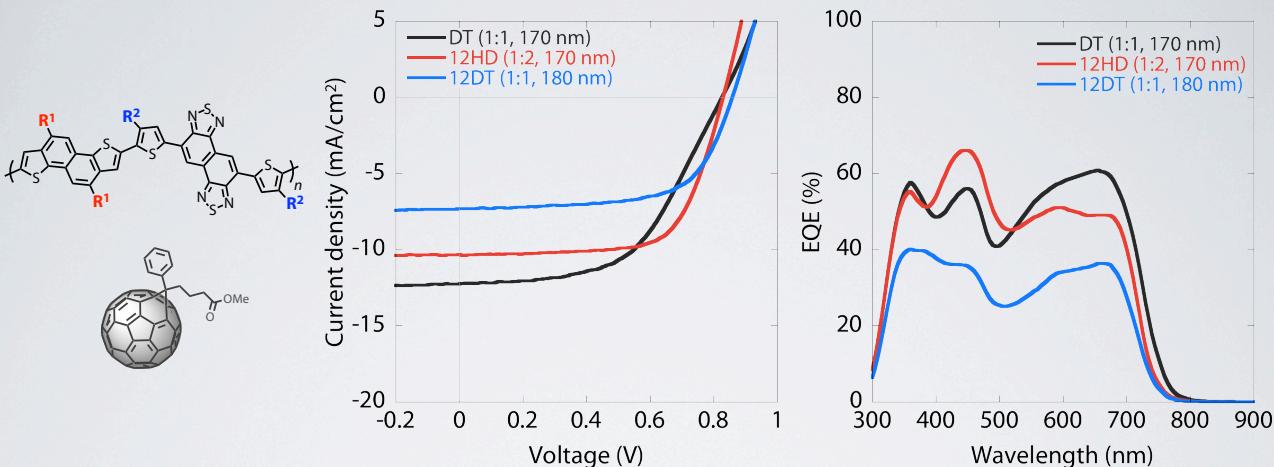


Polymer	Side chains (R^1R^2)	M_n (kDa)	PDI	solubility
PNNT-12HD	C12, HD	36.0	2.5	CHCl ₃ , ~40°C
PNNT-12DT	C12, DT	46.1	3.0	CHCl ₃ , rt
PNNT-DT	H, DT	31.0	10	CB, DCB ~120°C

I. Osaka, T. Kakara, N. Takemura, T. Koganezawa, K. Takimiya, *JACS*, **2013**, 135, 8834.

21

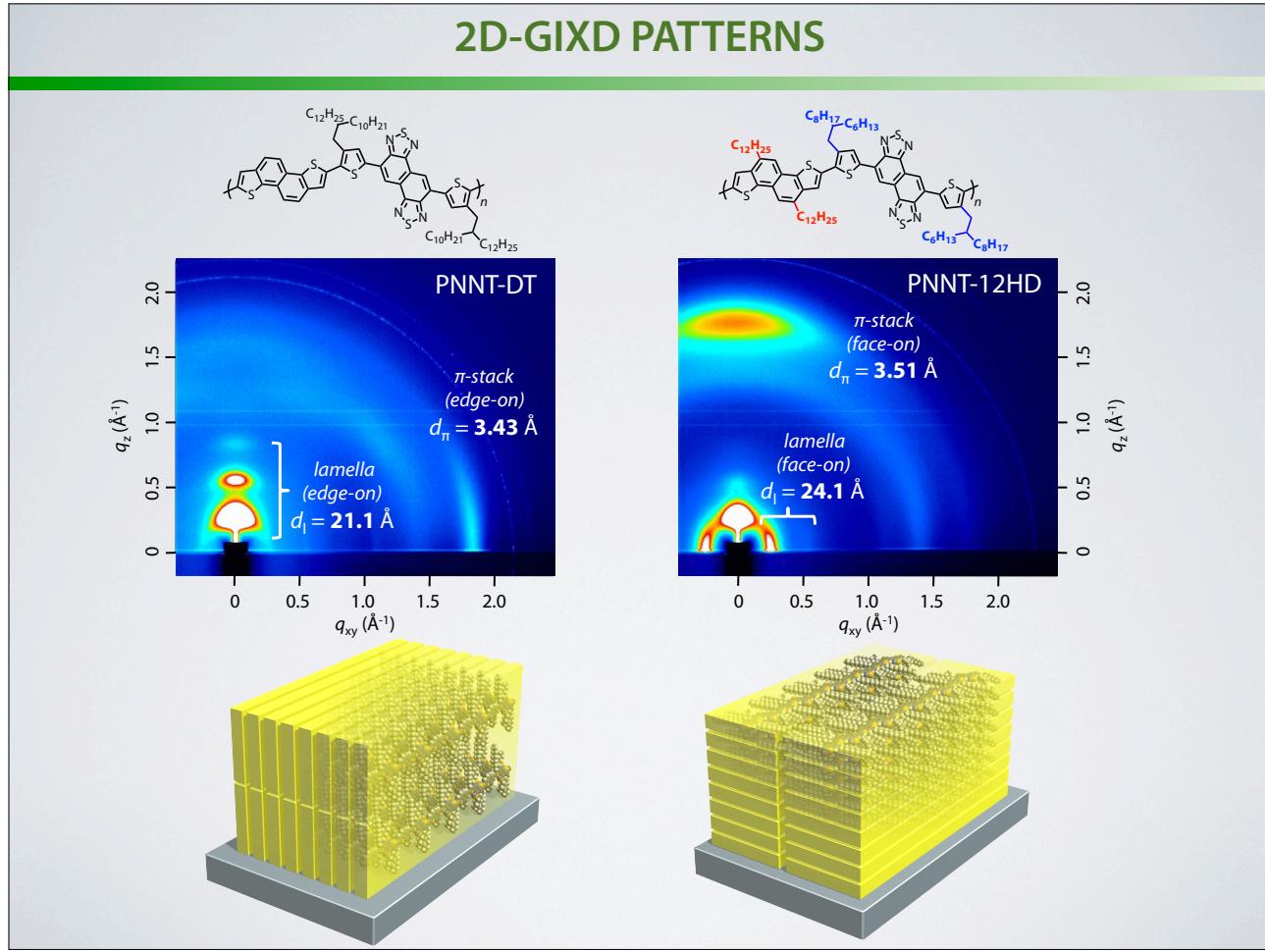
OPV PROPERTIES OF PNNT-CELLS (w/PC₆₁BM)



Polymer	p:n	thickness (nm)	J_{SC} (mA/cm ²)	V_{OC} (V)	FF	PCE (%)
PNNT-12HD	1:2	170	10.3	0.83	0.68	5.9
PNNT-12DT	1:1	180	7.3	0.86	0.65	4.1
PNNT-DT	1:1	170	12.3	0.83	0.54	5.5

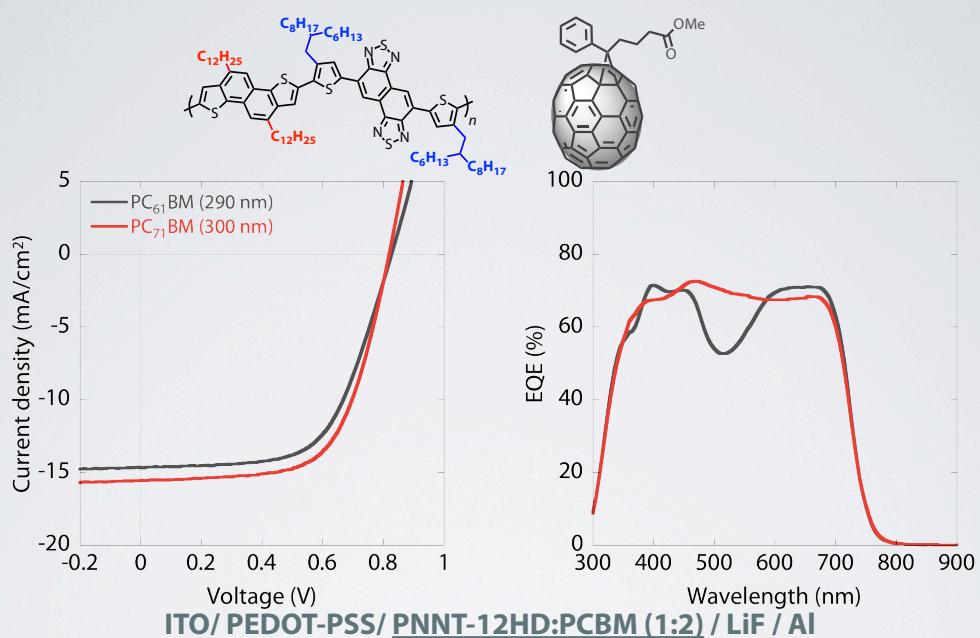
22

2D-GIXD PATTERNS



23

OPTIMIZED OPV PROPERTIES OF PNNT-12HD CELLS



PCBM	p:n	thickness (nm)	J_{SC} (mA/cm ²)	V_{OC} (V)	FF	PCE (%)
PC ₆₁ BM	1:2	290	14.7	0.83	0.61	7.5
PC ₇₁ BM	1:2	300	15.6	0.82	0.64	8.2

I. Osaka, T. Kakara, N. Takemura, T. Koganezawa, K. Takimiya, *JACS*, **2013**, 135, 8834.

24

SUMMARY

- Donor-Acceptor polymers with **thiazolothiazole** and **naphthobisthiadiazole** as the acceptor unit are presented.
- Increase of the molecular weight significantly improved the ordering structure of the polymer and the device performances.
- Blending with PCBM drastically changed the polymer orientation.
- **Orientation can be controlled by carefully tuning the side chain composition**, which allowed the **use of thick active layers without a loss of FF**, in turn leading to the efficiency improvement.
- High power conversion efficiencies of **~8.2%**, one of the highest values for conventional single junction cells, have been obtained.
- These results would be important guidelines for the design of further high-performance polymers.