

Identifying crucial device parameters in emerging photovoltaics: towards a digital twin



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part of



in cooperation with



Sino-German workshop, Erlangen 22.05.2024

Grand challenges in emerging PV

Voltage losses

- Level matching at interfaces
- QFLS in bulk

Operational stability:

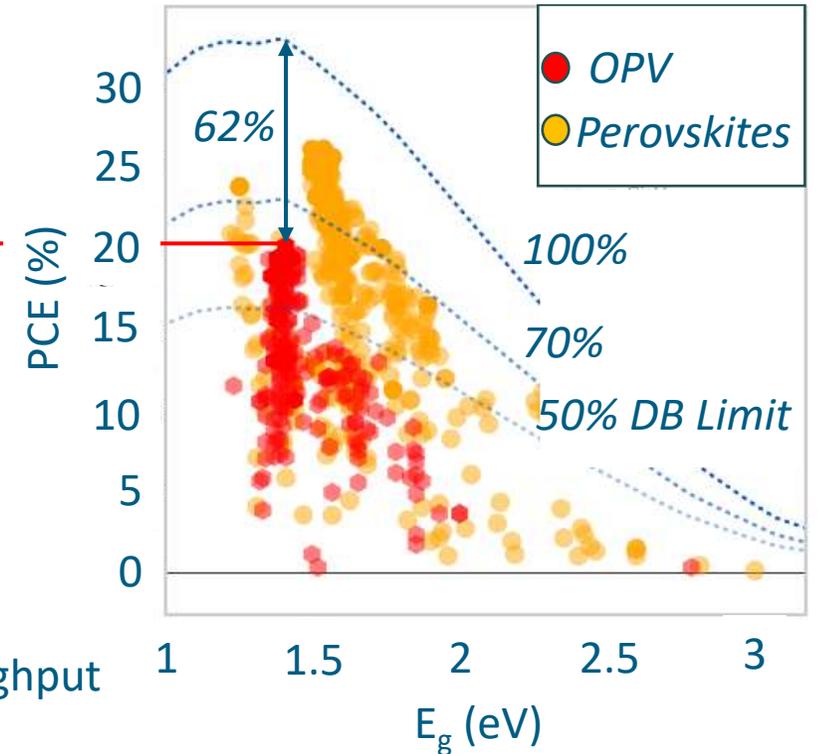
- Re-orientation at interfaces
- De-mixing in bulk
- Photochemistry

20 % PCE now reached by OPV!

See Guan et al., <https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202400342>

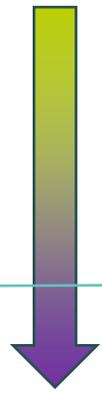
Still, large headroom For improvement

Improvement headroom of emerging PV towards DB Limit



Understanding the essential device physics

- **Well established model:** compare two samples
- Model search **along one dimension:** encounter trends
- Model search **along several dimensions:** use machine learning
- Find **needle in haystack** (quasi-infinite dimensionality): towards a digital twin



Low throughput

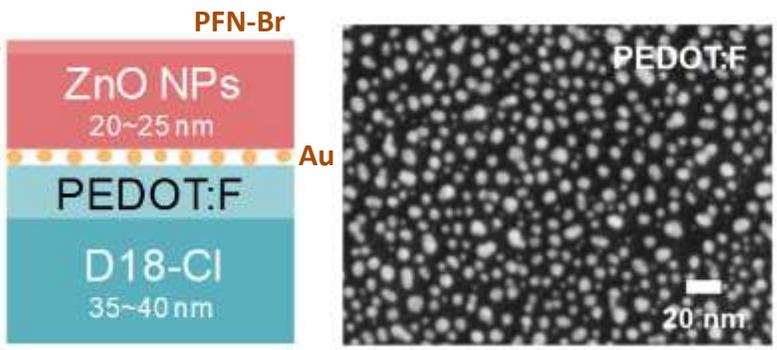
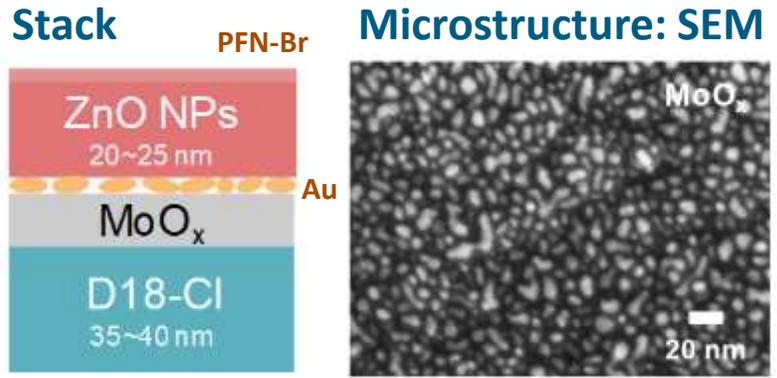
High throughput (one campaign)

Outlook:
Big Data (across campaigns & labs)

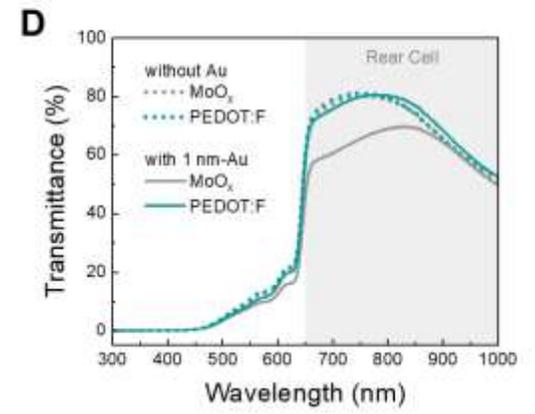
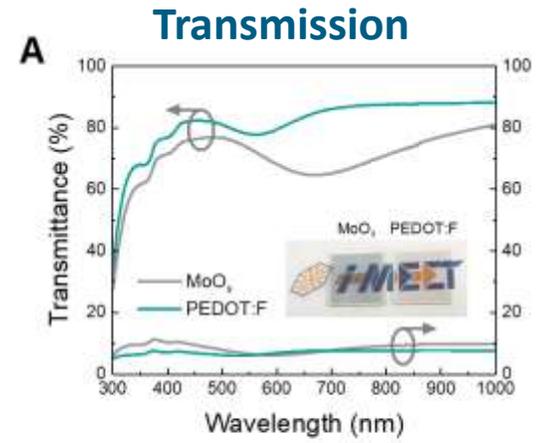
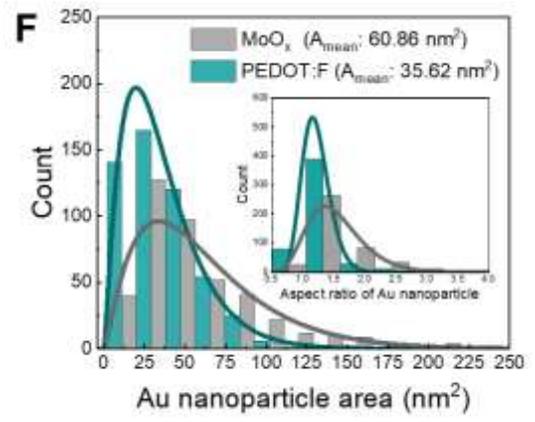


Jingjing Tian + Chao Liu

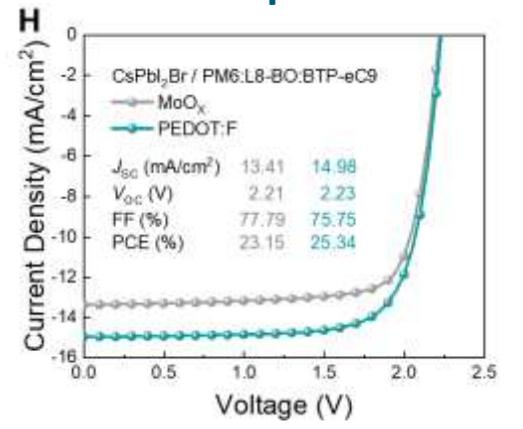
Novel ICL for n-i-p Perovskite-Organic Tandem Solar Cells



Featurization: Size distribution



Electrical performance

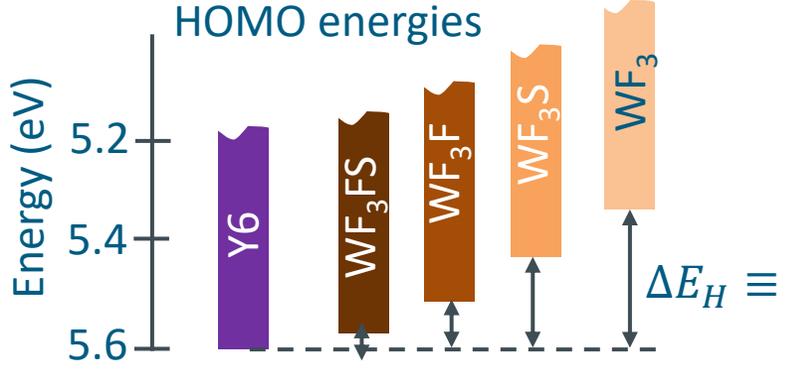
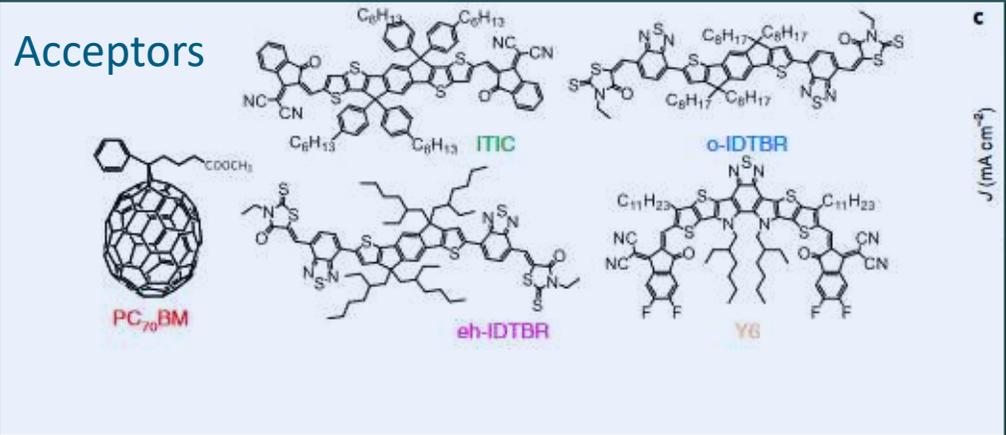
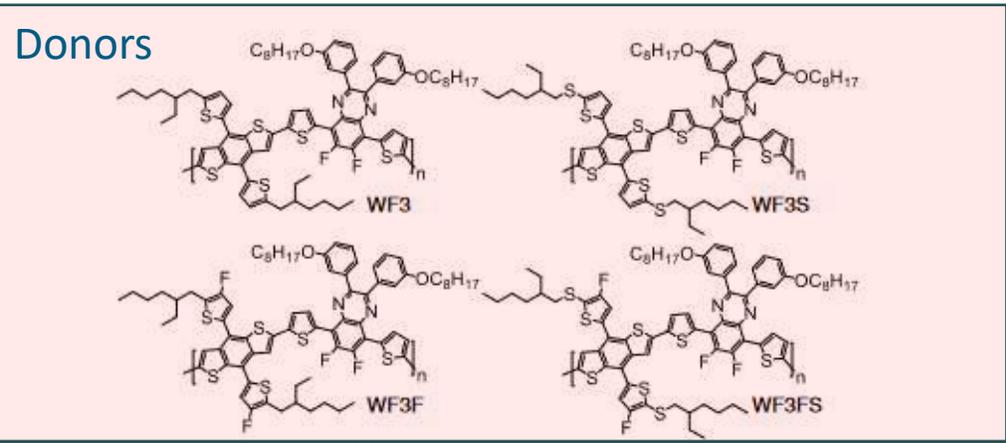


High fidelity study along the causal chain: two samples are enough for clear cut result

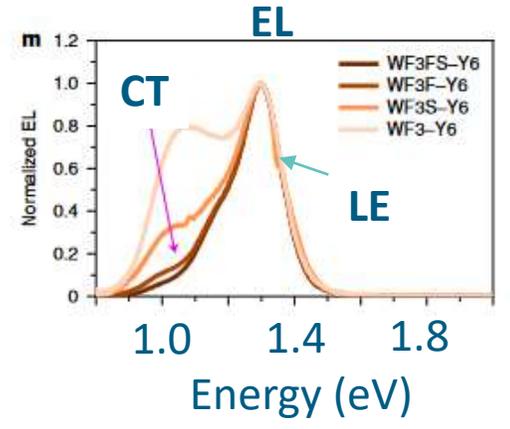
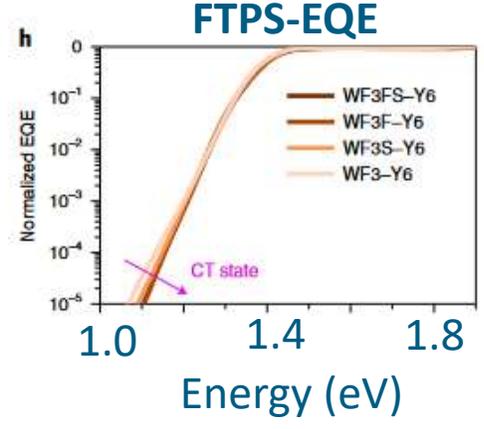
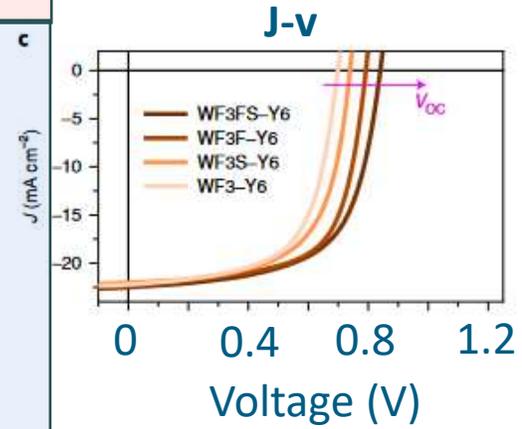
Jingjing Tian, Chao Liu, et al., in submission (2024)

How to minimize voltage losses: driving forces and dual EL

Andrej Classen



Driving force for dissociation of acceptor excitons into free carriers



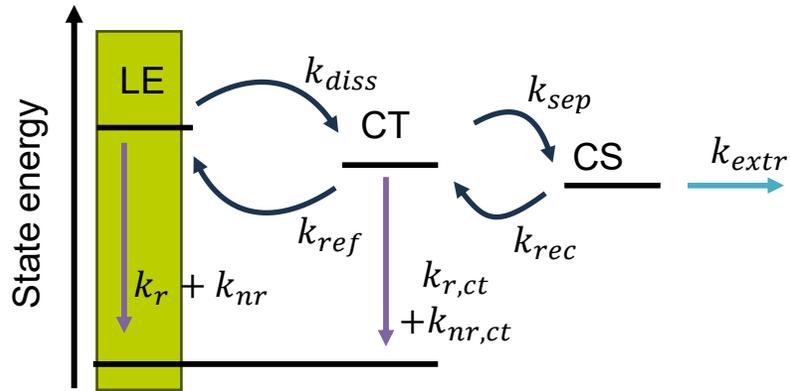
20 D:A pairs
 Same process conditions

A Classen et al., Nat. En. 2020

Ratio EL from CT and LE controlled by driving force

Voltage losses: driving forces and LE lifetime

Analytical treatment: Three-states model

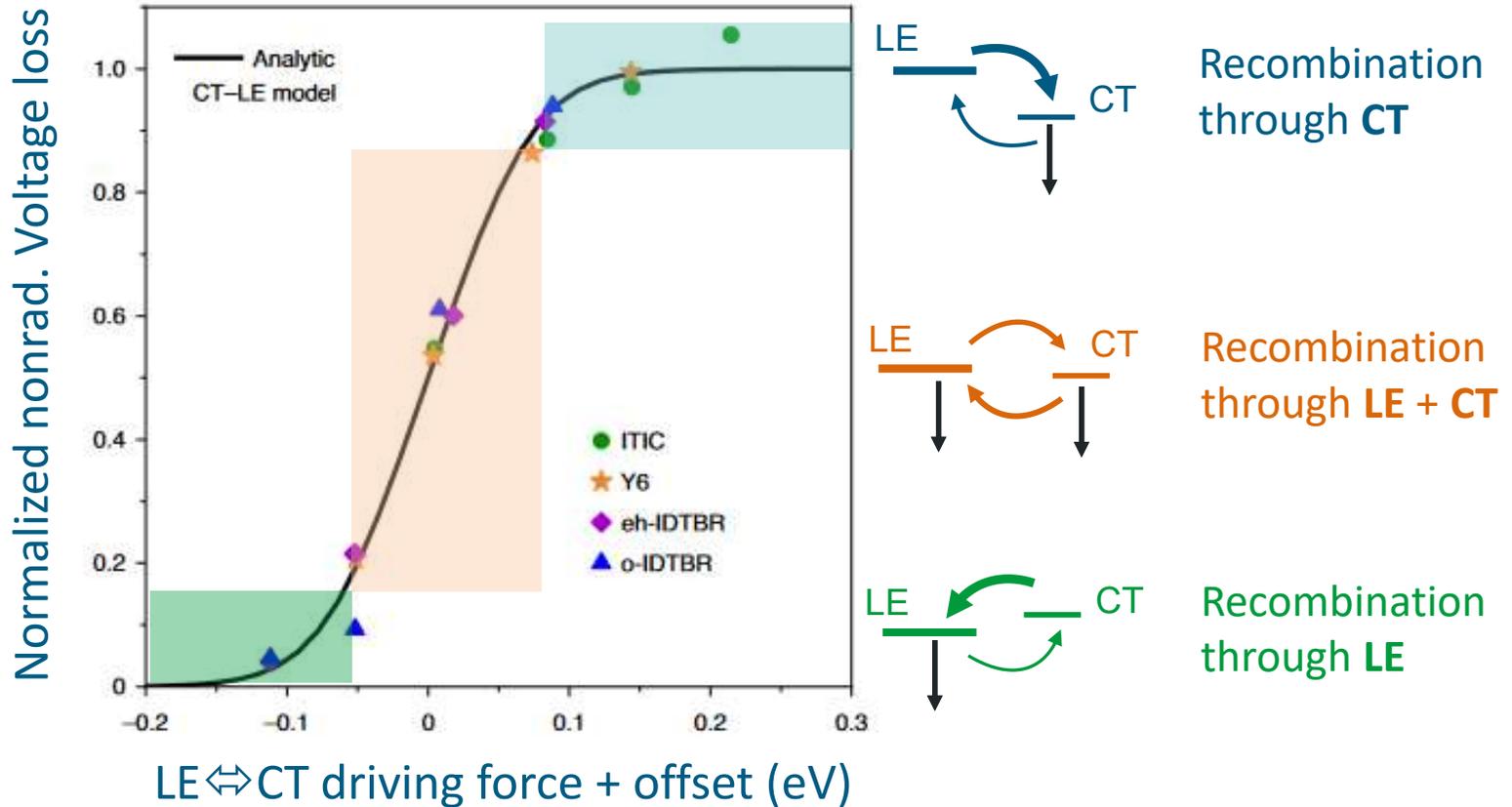


Causal structure



A. Classen et al., Nat. En. 2020

Voltage losses follow **universal trend**
 Explained by LE ↔ CT equilibrium



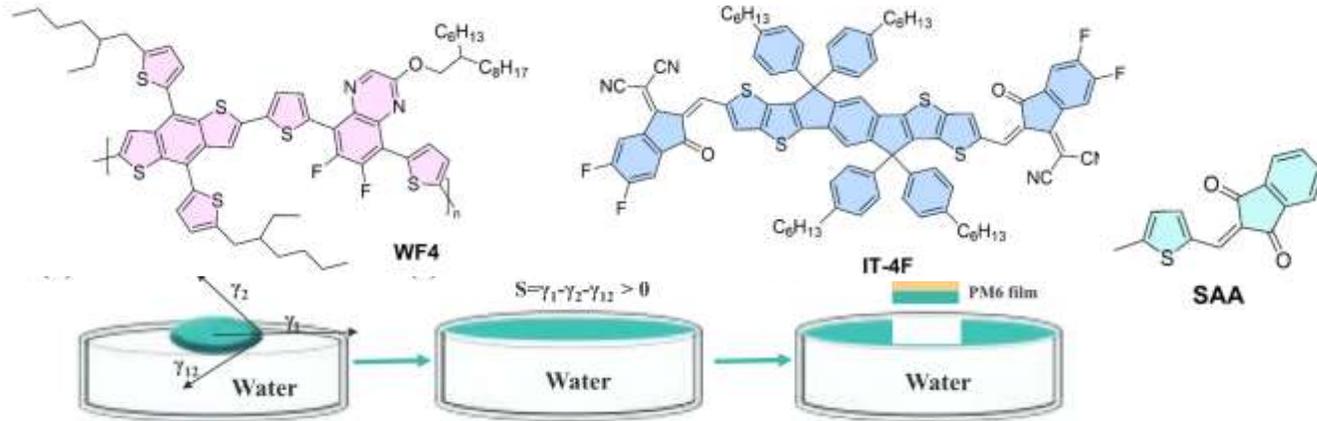
At low driving force, LE lifetime is crucial!

Voltage losses: the role of interfacial disorder

Only 1 D:A pair: WF4:IT-4F bi-layers
 16 different process conditions

Method: transfer printing

- abrupt interface
- Individual morphology control



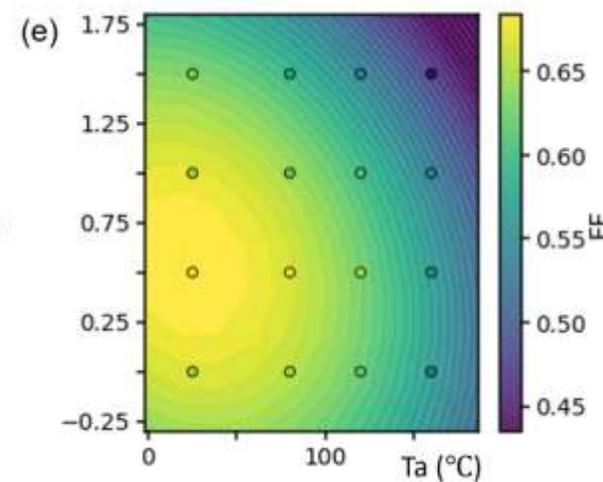
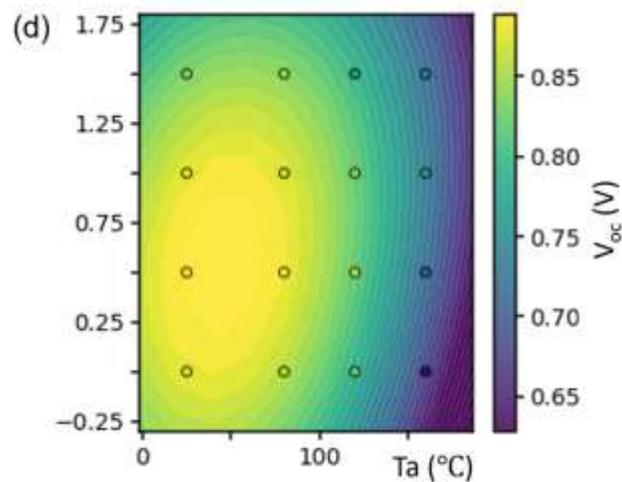
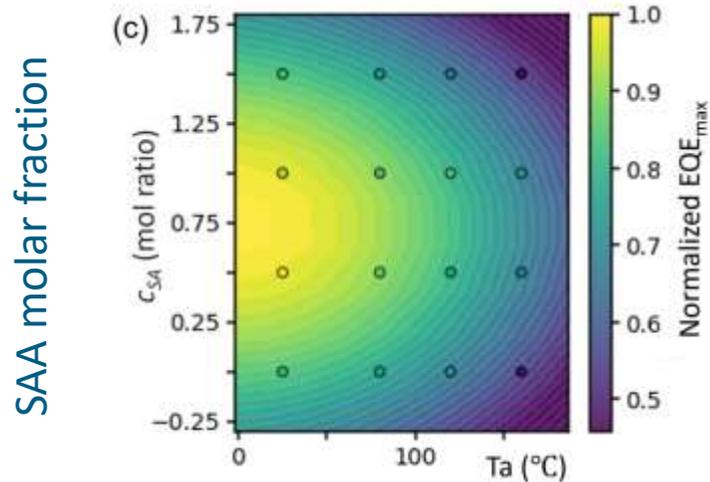
Rong Wang

Charge...

...Generation: EQE

...Recombination: V_{oc}

...Extraction: FF



Annealing temperature

Excellent reproduction of exptl. results by GPR surrogate function

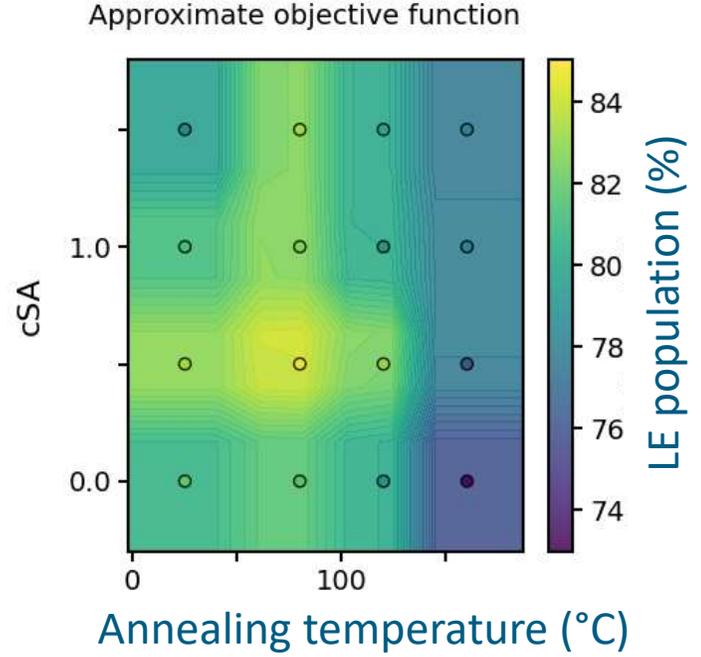
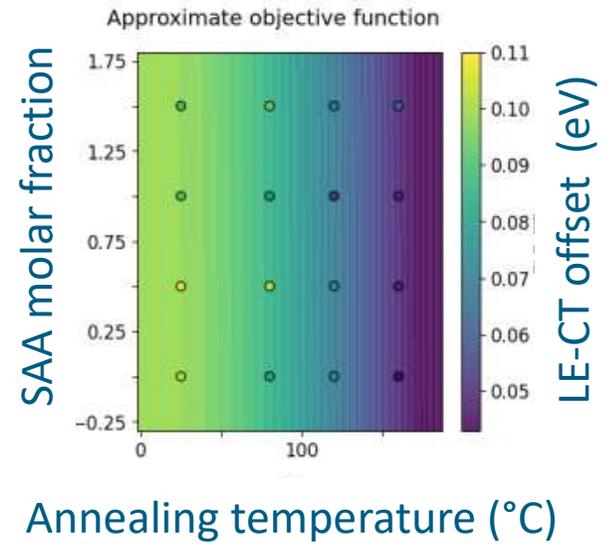
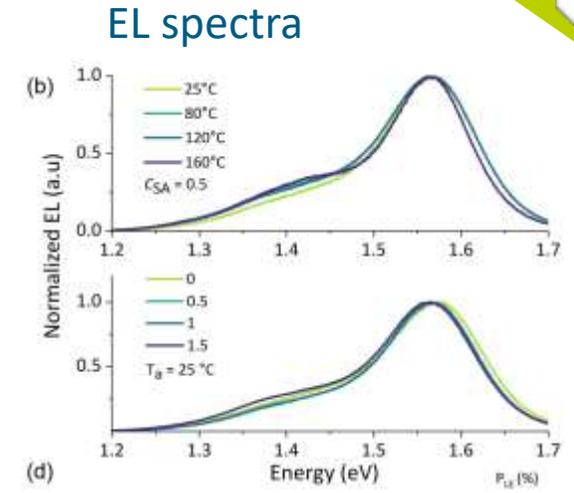
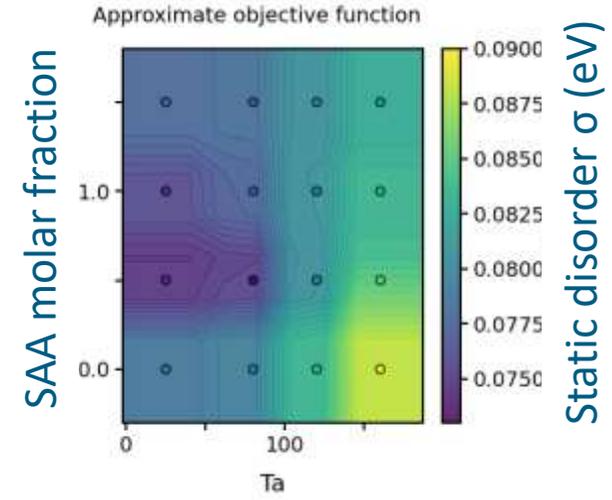
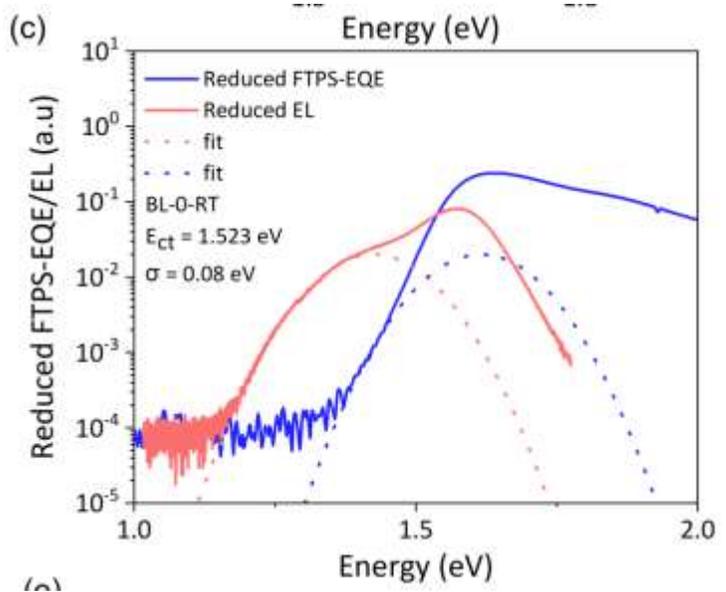
R. Wang et al., Adv. En. Mat 2024

Different optima for charge generation and recombination

CT energies and static interfacial disorder

Marcus equation:

- Dynamic disorder – el-ph coupling
- Static disorder – interfacial DOS



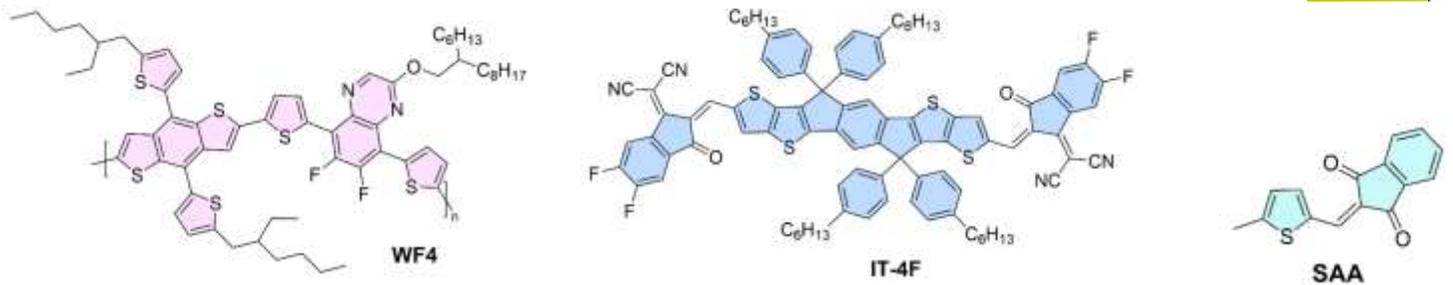
R. Wang et al., Adv. En. Mat 2024

Surprisingly small variation of EL spectrum

Voltage losses: the role of interfacial disorder

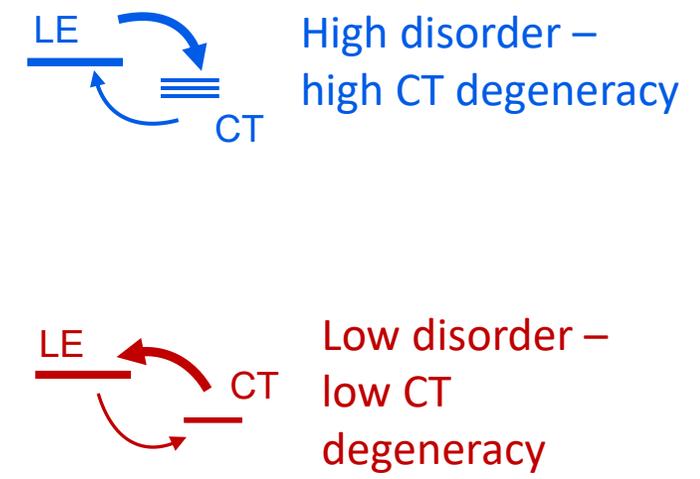
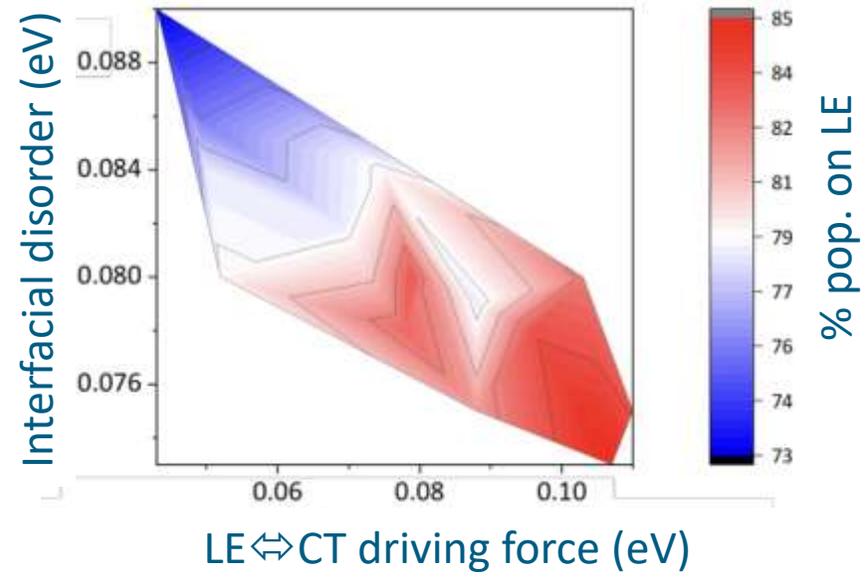
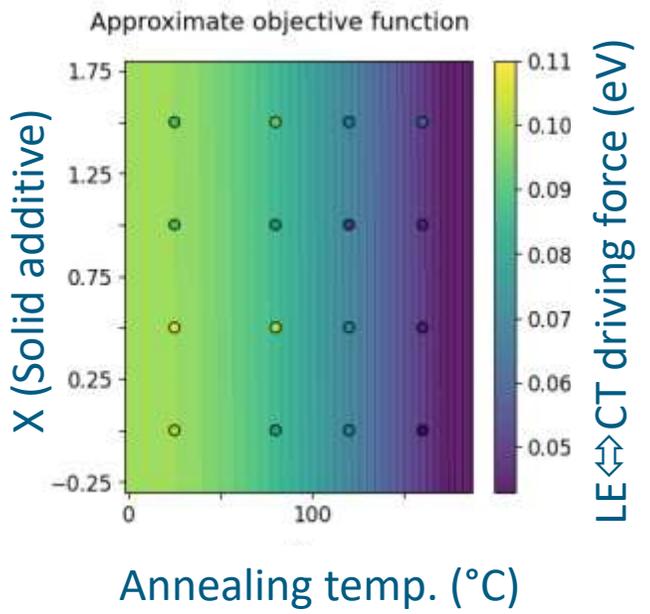
Only 1 D:A pair: WF4:IT-4F bi-layers
 16 different process conditions

Strong effect of process conditions on driving force **within same D:A pair!**



High driving force – high LE population!
 “Anti-Boltzmann” behavior??

Caused by **interfacial disorder**

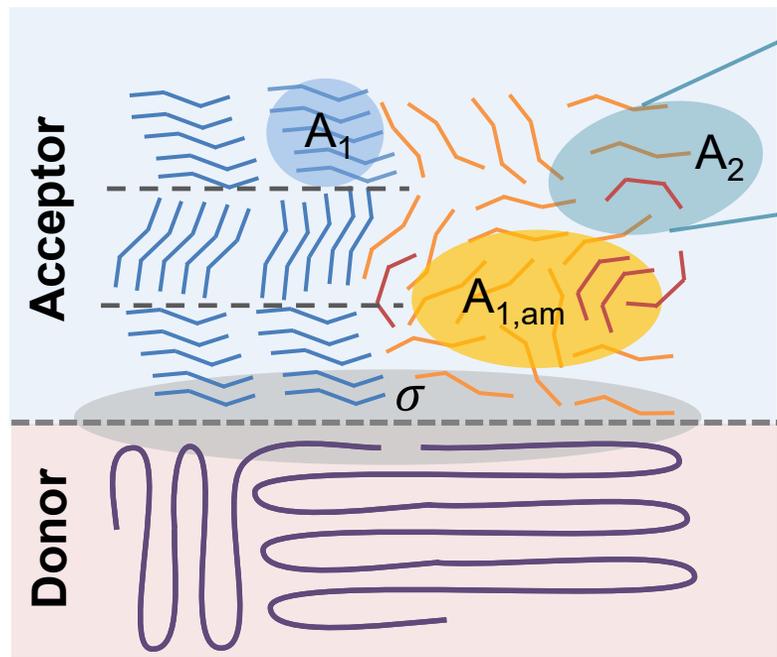


R. Wang et al., Adv. En. Mat 2024

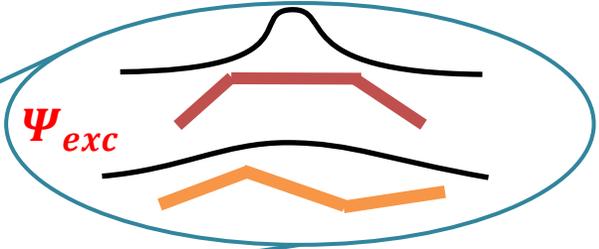
Interfacial disorder increases effective degeneracy of CT states

Training optical proxy experiments on the fly

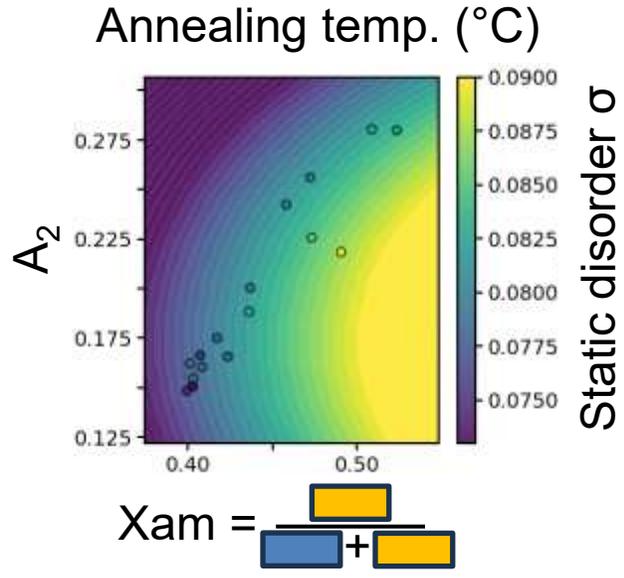
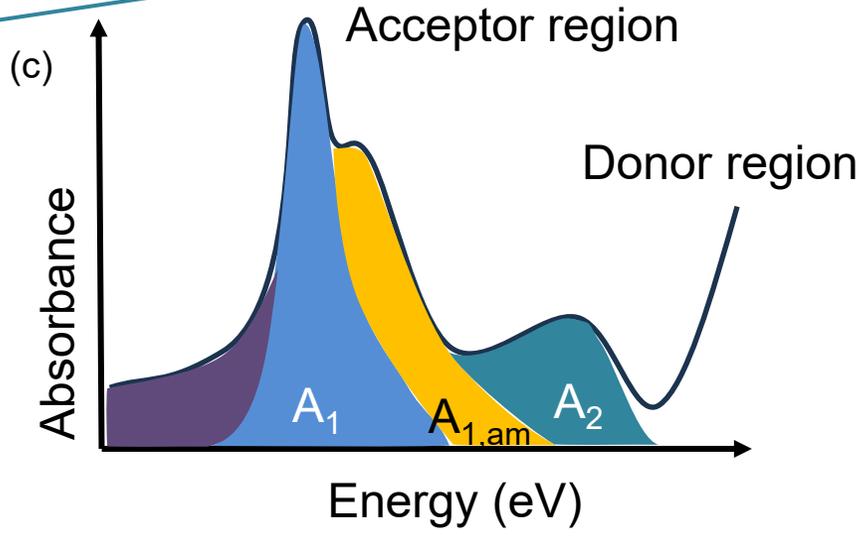
(a) microstructure



(b) Optical probe



c) Optical proxy experiment



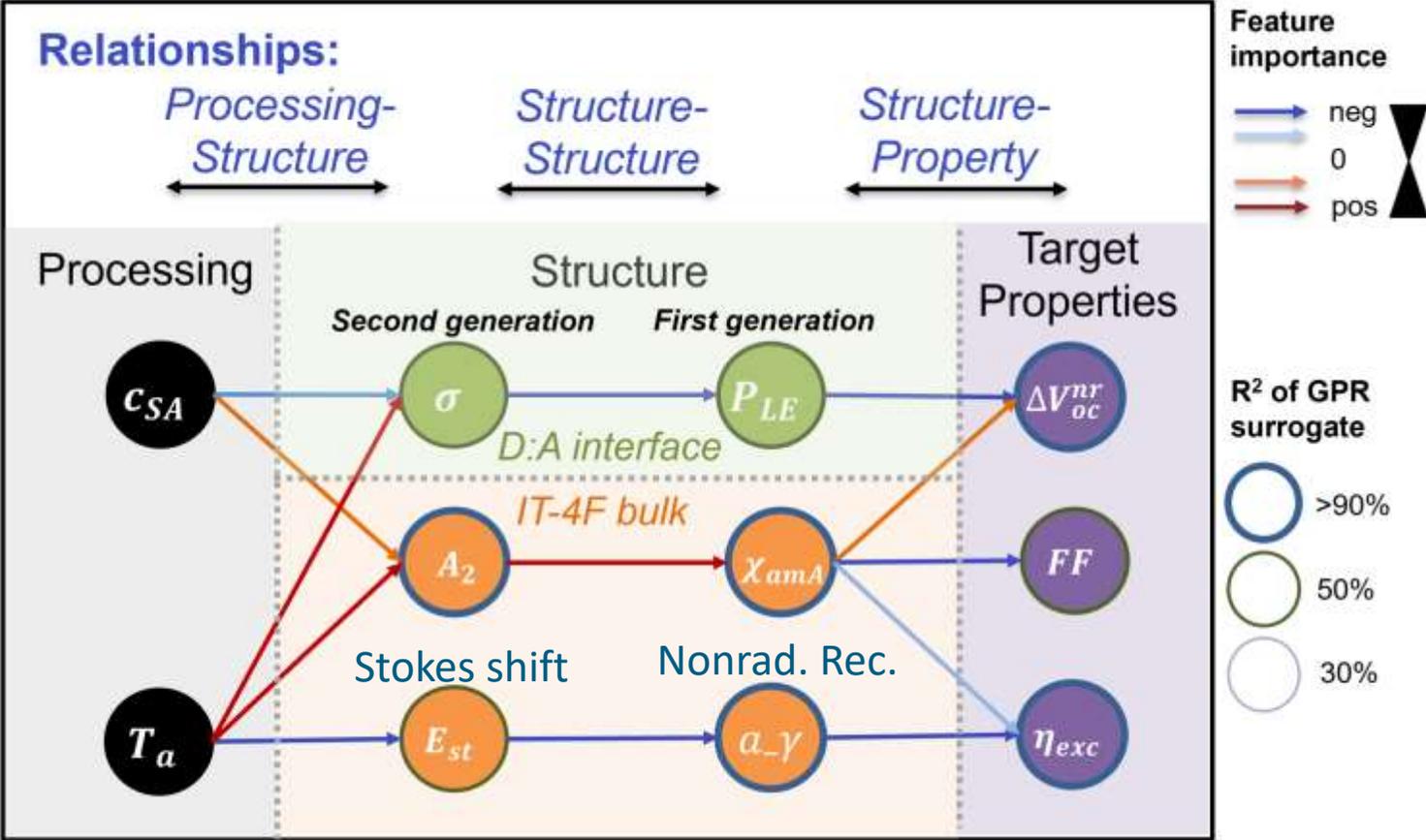
R. Wang et al., Adv. En. Mat 2024

Bulk disorder controls interfacial disorder
 UV-Vis is much easier than EL/FTPS/EQE! Proxy experiment!

Towards interfacial disorder management

Method: hierarchical mRMR embedded GPR (C. Liu et al., Adv. Mat 2023)

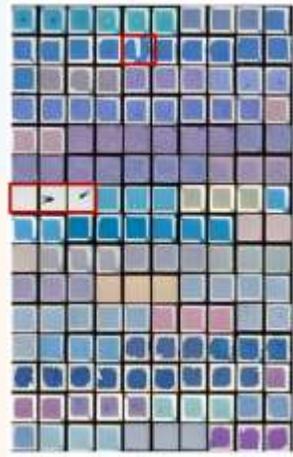
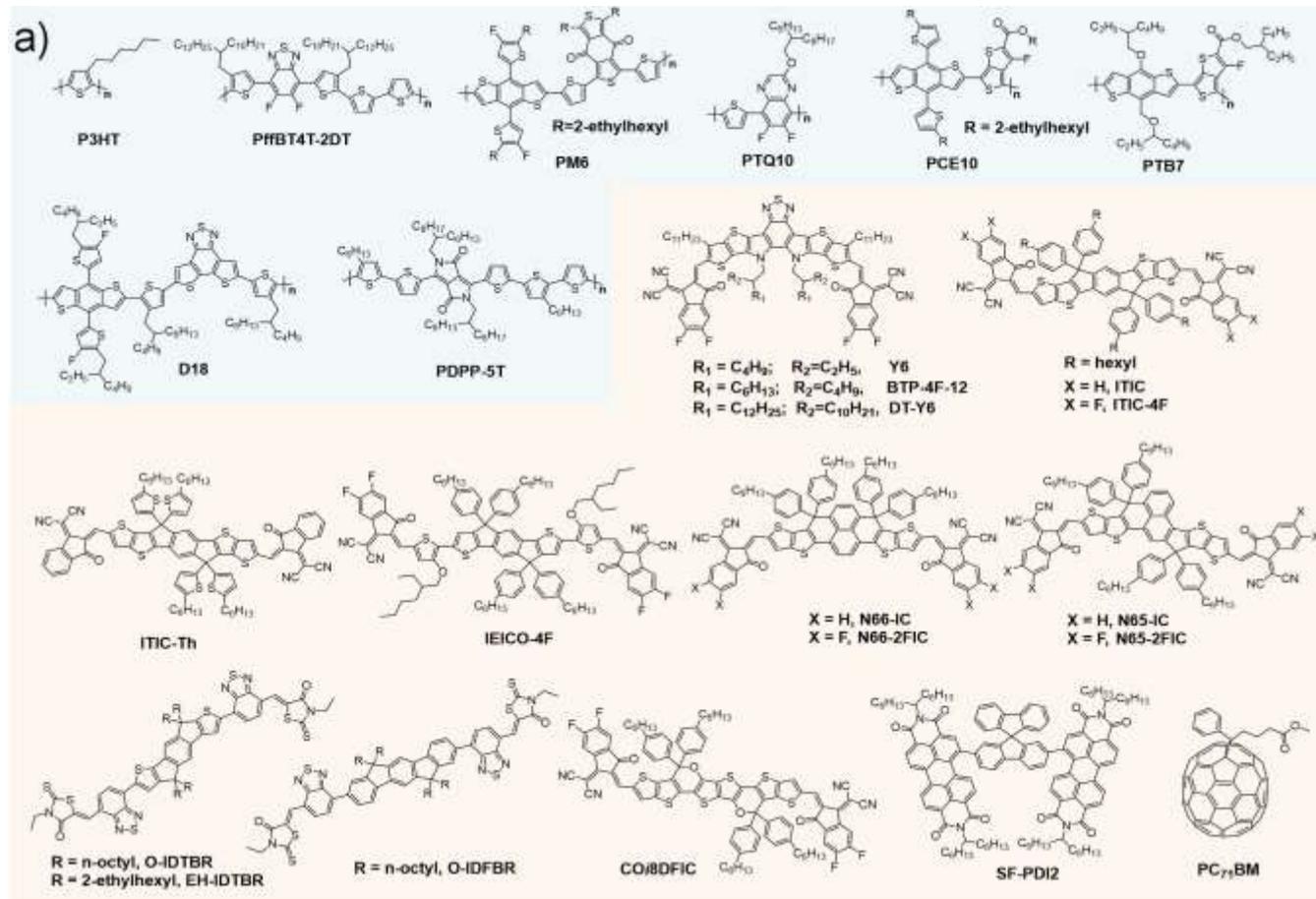
Result: Knowledge graph of essential predictors for target properties



R. Wang et al., Adv. En. Mat 2024

Target properties controlled by different disorder motifs

Can OPV be processed in ambient conditions?

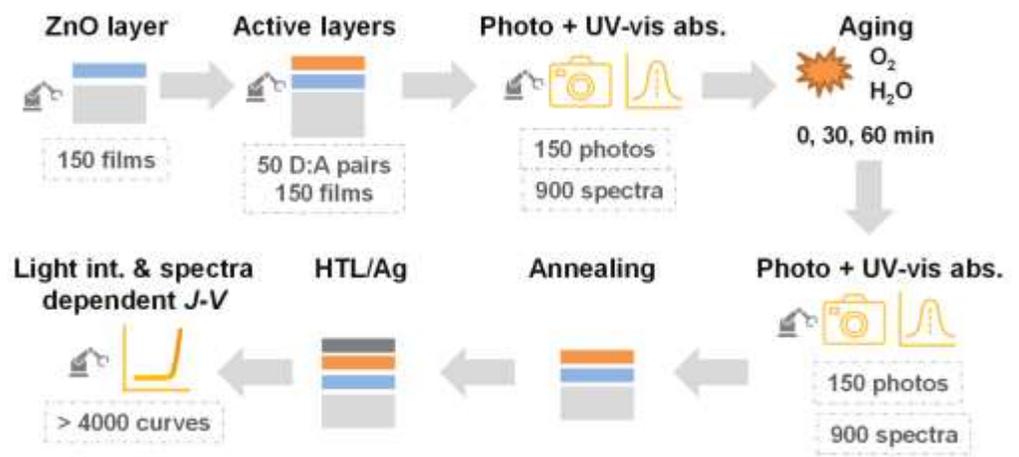


50 D:A pairs
 150 devices
 30 mins air/room light
 onto active layer before
 electrode deposition
 to simulate processing in
 ambient



Xiaoyan Du

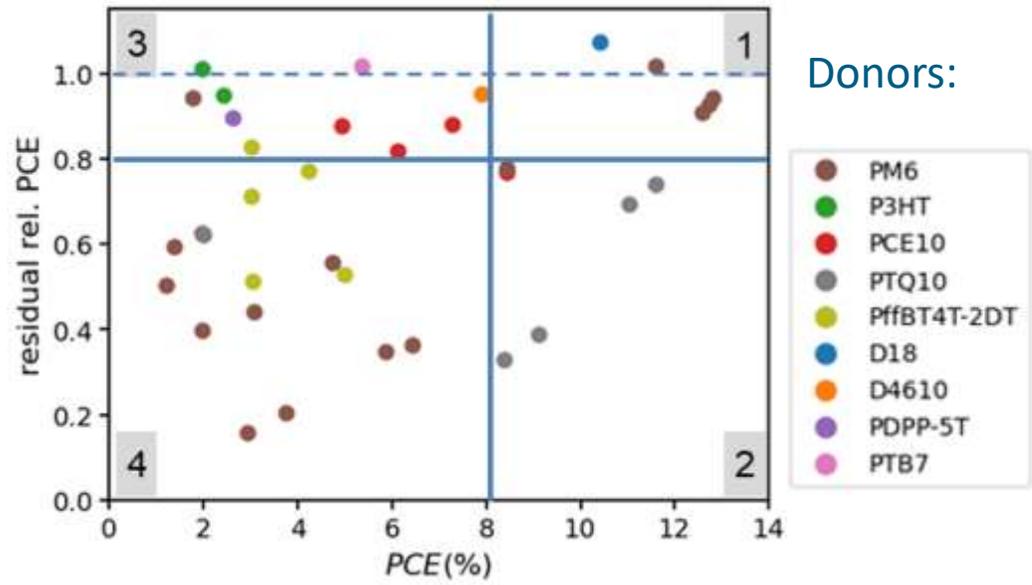
Xiaoyan Du et al., INFOMAT (accepted) 2024



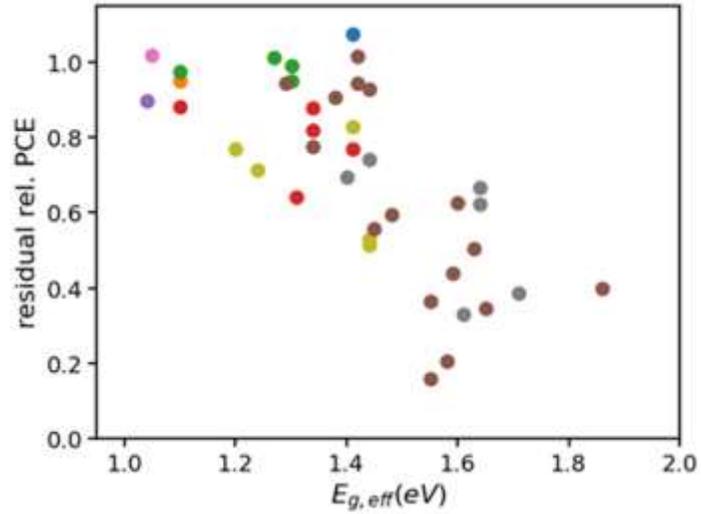
Air-light resilience during production allowing upscaling
 without need for vacuum/inert gas

Stability trends with frontier orbital levels

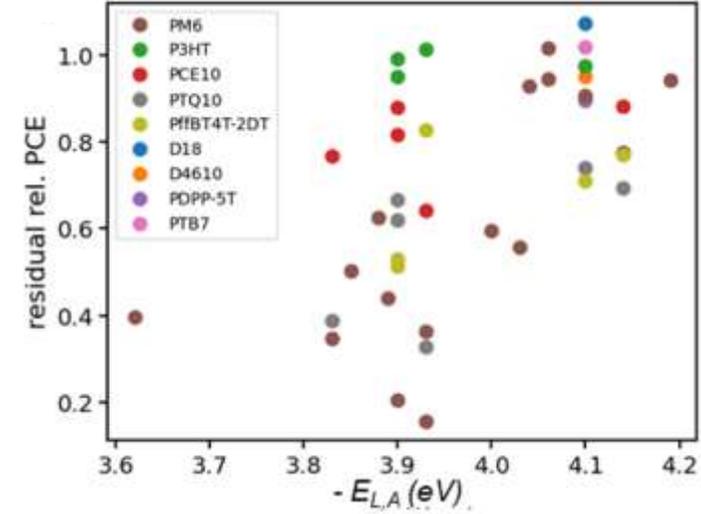
Air/light resilience after 30 mins



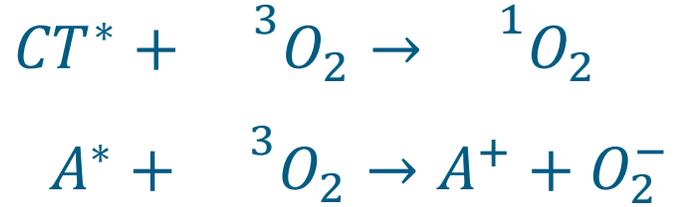
Effective gap



LUMO (acceptor)



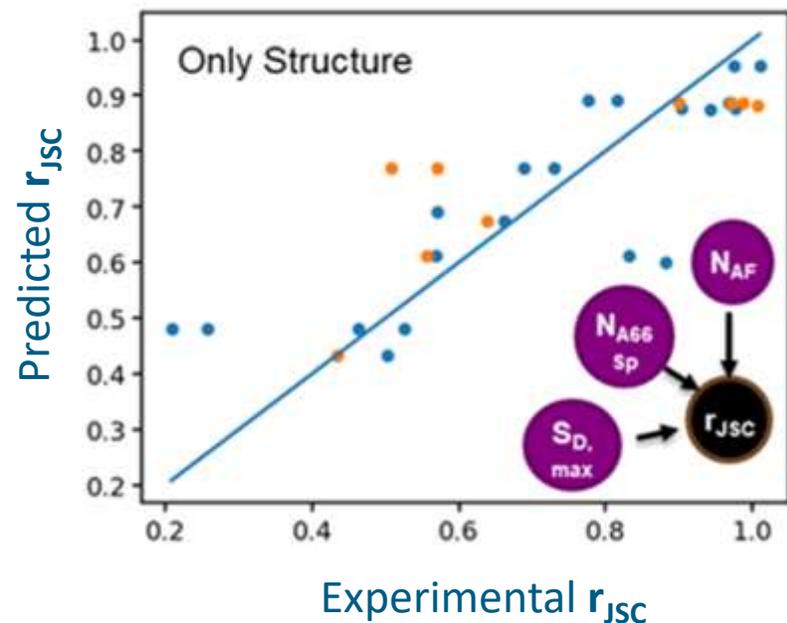
- Air / light resilience scales with $E_{g,eff}$ rather than $E_{LUMO,A}$!
- Points to energy transfer
- Rather than charge transfer



Stability trends with molecular structure

Gaussian Process Regression (**GPR**) with embedded **mRMR** feature selection (C. Liu et al., Adv. Mat 2023)

Target: residual relative J_{sc} after 30 mins air/light



Relevant and non-redundant predictors:

- N_{AF} # F on Acceptor
- $N_{A66_{sp}}$ # spiro bridges on 6-rings on Acceptor
- $S_{D,max}$ Longest side chain on Donor

Known relation to physics

Frontier orbital levels

Torsional mobility

Hansen parameters

Tentative action on stability

Photochemistry

Diffusion

Microstructure

- **Machine-learned predictors** for air/light resilience agree with known physics
- For breakthrough innovation, we must **go beyond the known**.

Fast parameter inference by multi-evidence fitting

Why not rely on blackbox optimization?

Process conditions



Chemistry



Target
property



Quasi-infinite
dimensionality!

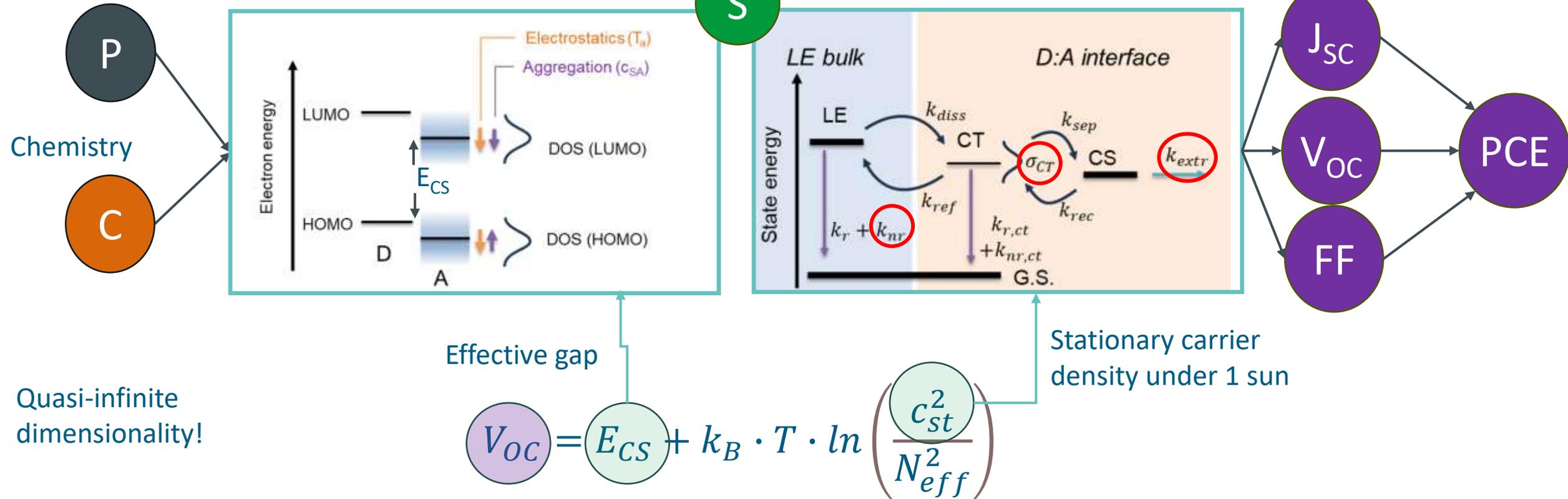
Fast parameter inference by multi-evidence fitting

Why not rely on blackbox optimization?

Process conditions

Structure (geometrical, energetic, dynamic)

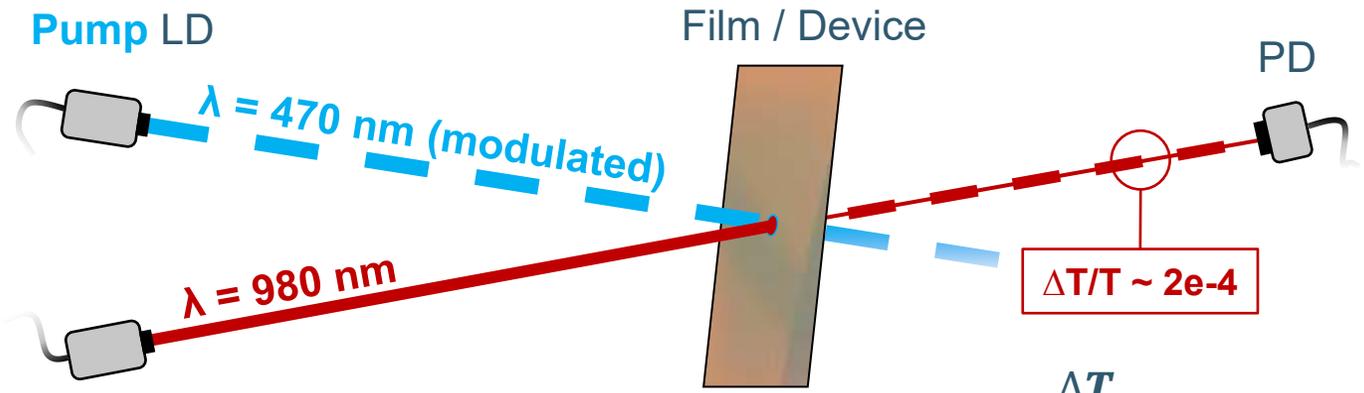
Target property



Linking P and C directly to material parameters dramatically reduces search space

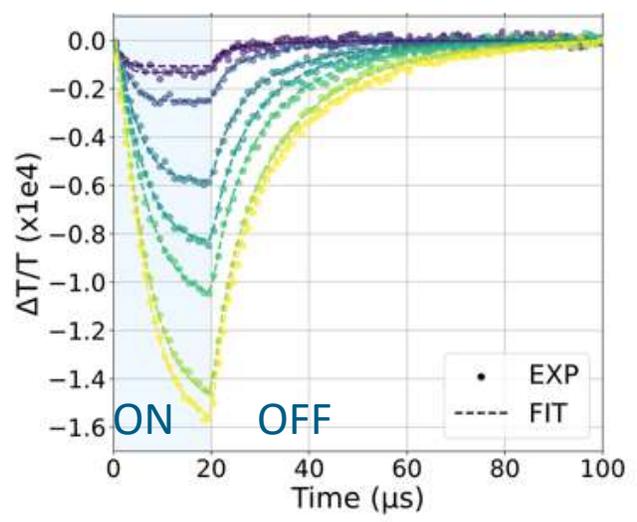
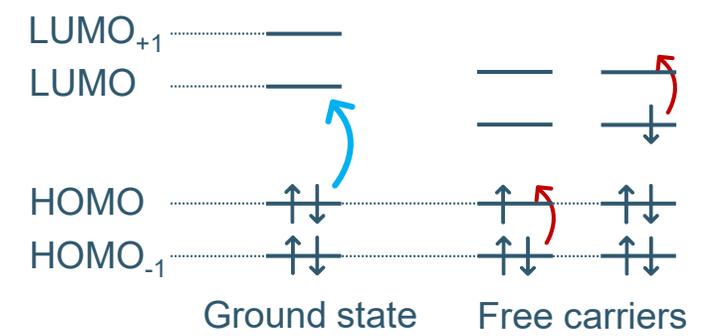
A novel implementation of transient pump-probe kinetics

Julian Haffner-Schirmer
 + Vincent Le Corre



$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} \sim 2e-4$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} \approx \sigma c d$$



$$\frac{dc}{dt} = G_{CS} - k_1 \cdot c - k_{r,eff} \cdot c^2$$

Intrinsic determination of σ due to square pulses:

- From initial slope $\frac{dc}{dt} = G_{CS}$ = photon flux X EQE!
- From stationary value $c_{st} = G_{CS}/k_1$

Global fitting yields $k_1, k_{r,eff}, \sigma$ with very little cross-talk

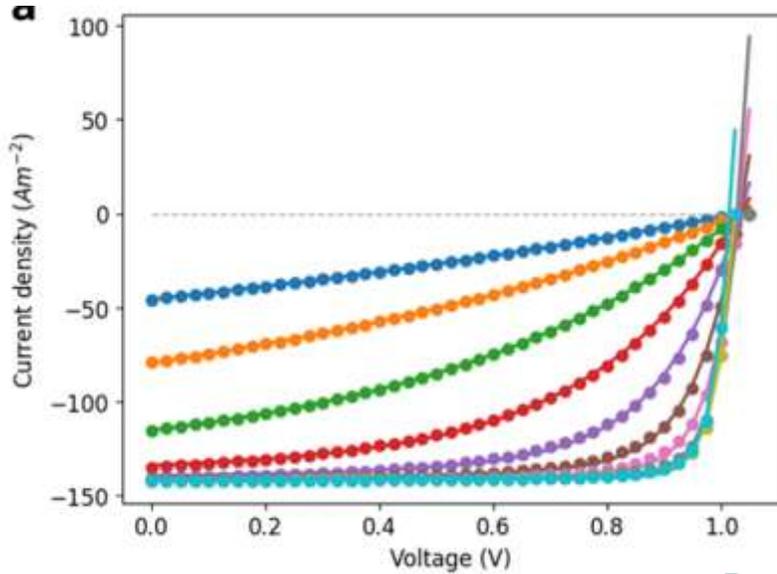
Fitting J-V traces with the same rate equation

Benchmarking against simulated data

$$\frac{dc}{dt} = G_{CS} - (k_1 + k_{extr}) \cdot c - k_{r,eff} \cdot c^2$$

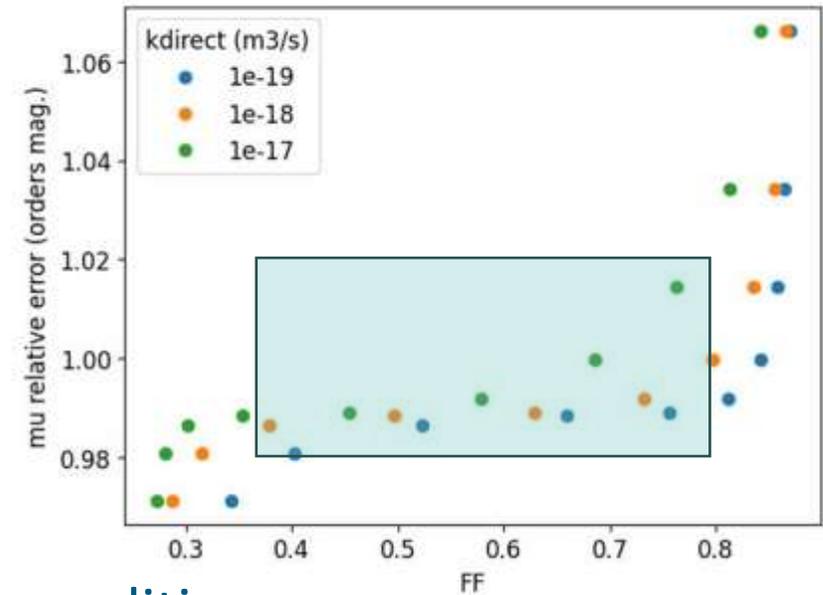
$$k_{extr} = \frac{1}{\tau_{tr}} = \frac{2 \cdot \mu_{extr} \cdot (V_{OC} - V_{ext})}{L^2}$$

Drift-diffusion simulations



— simsalabim
 ● Rate equations

Mobility: fitting error

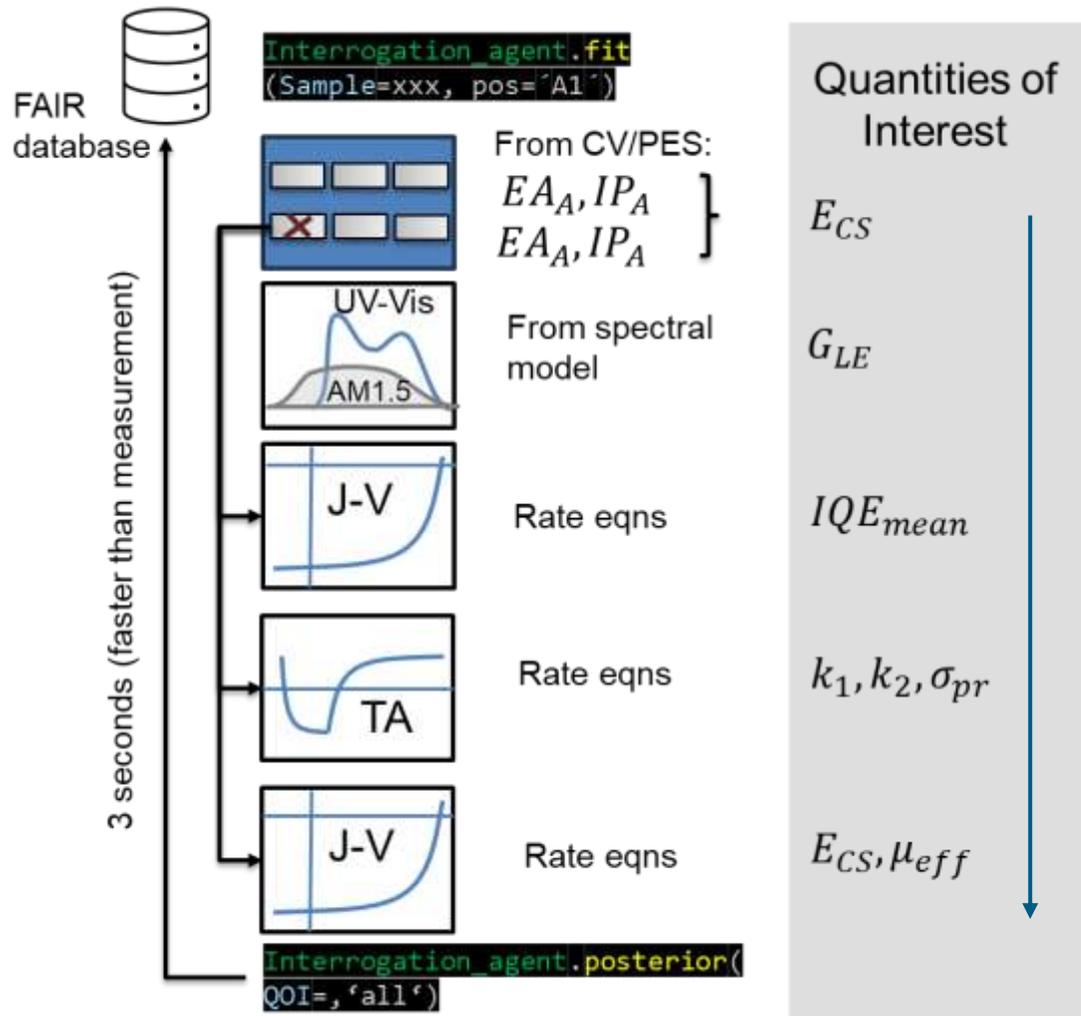


Rate equations OK under 2 conditions:

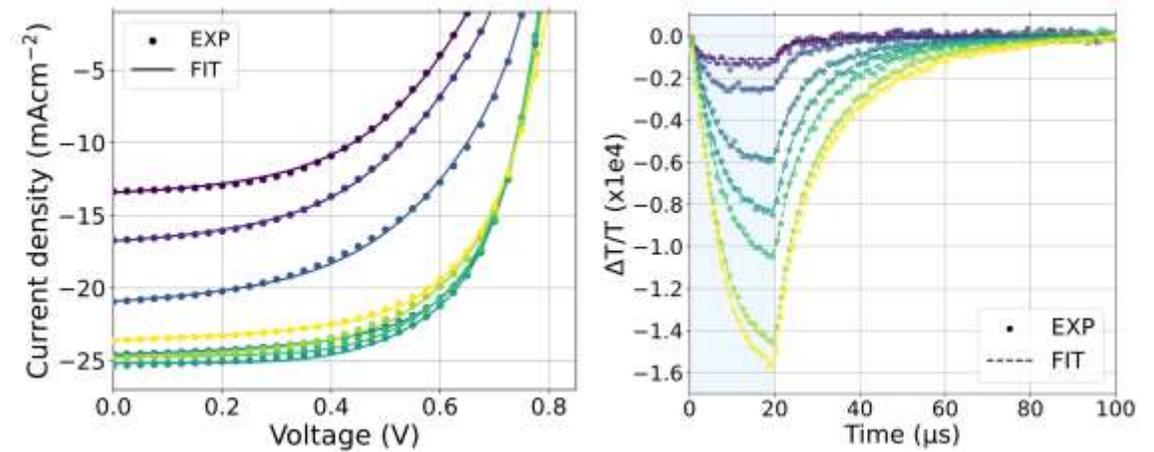
- FF > 80%
- No extraction barriers

Fast parameter extraction by self-learning agents

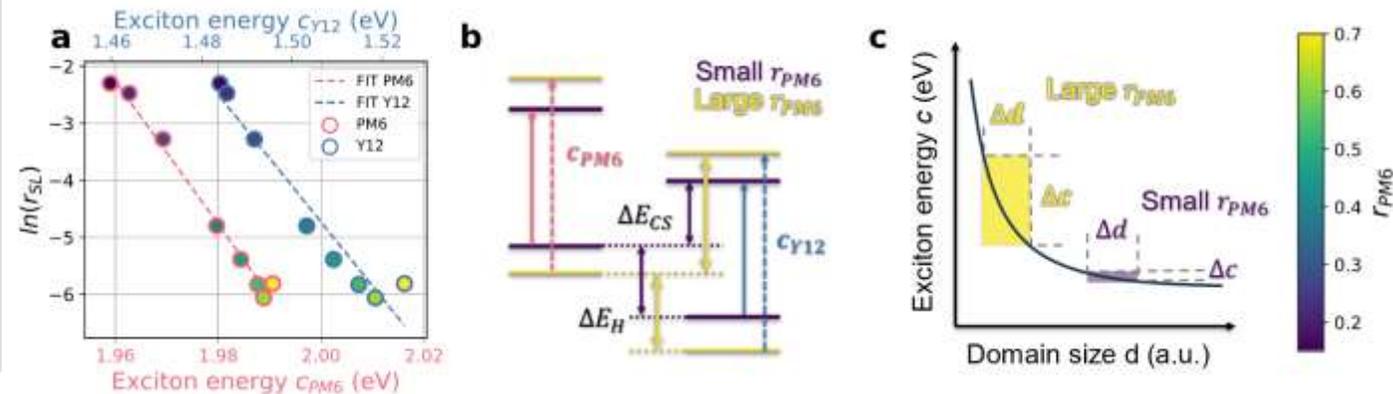
Understanding FF losses in acceptor-rich blends of PM6:BTP-4F-12



Excellent multi-evidence fits



Langevin reduction factor r_{SL} : scaling with energy disorder



OPV beyond 20% PCE: accelerating the next breakthrough

Problem statement:

- Discovery of unseen trends requires big data: **volume, variety, veracity:**

- **1000s of D:A pairs**
- **Millions of microstructure variations**

Impossible for a single lab
⇒ **Veracity** issues

Can't provide 10^6 cross-section TEMs
⇒ **Black box** optimization without using human capacity for abstract thinking

Needed:

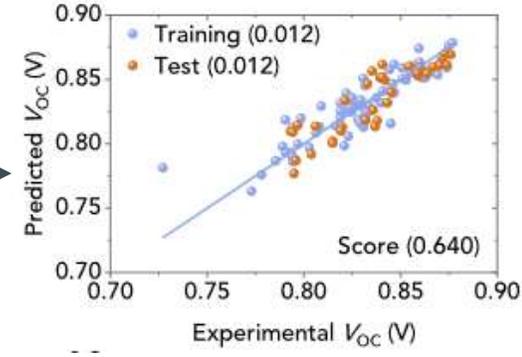
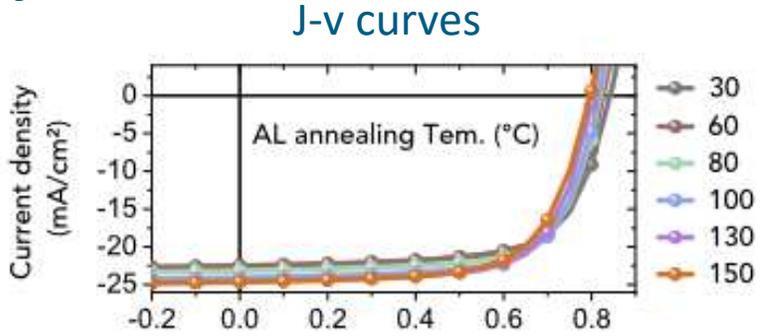
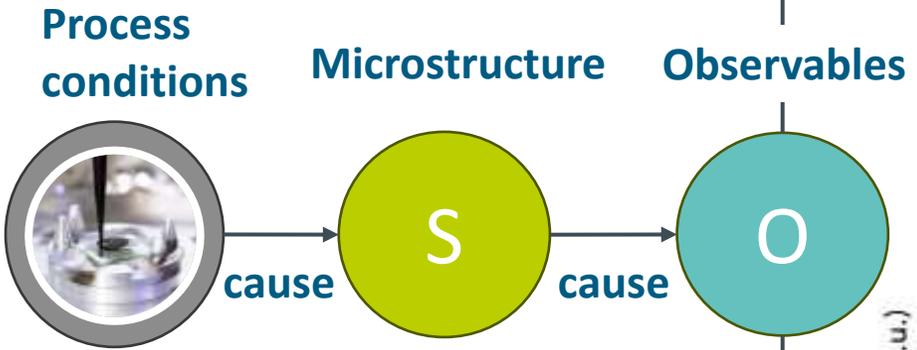
Probabilistic method to **learn** (attain predictive power) from

- **incomplete,**
- **indirect,**
- **uncertain evidence**

This is exactly the realm of a digital twin

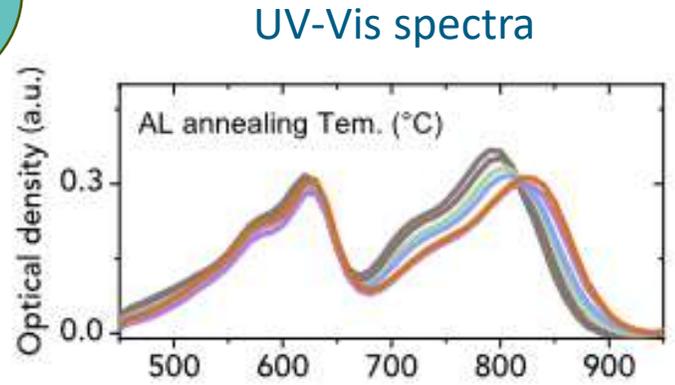
How does a digital twin achieve acceleration?

Featurization allows redundancy rejection

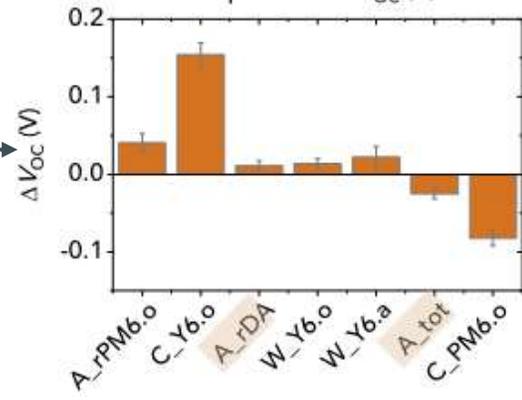


GPR

High fidelity prediction of V_{oc}



Morphological Features:
 Domain size
 Order
 Film thickness



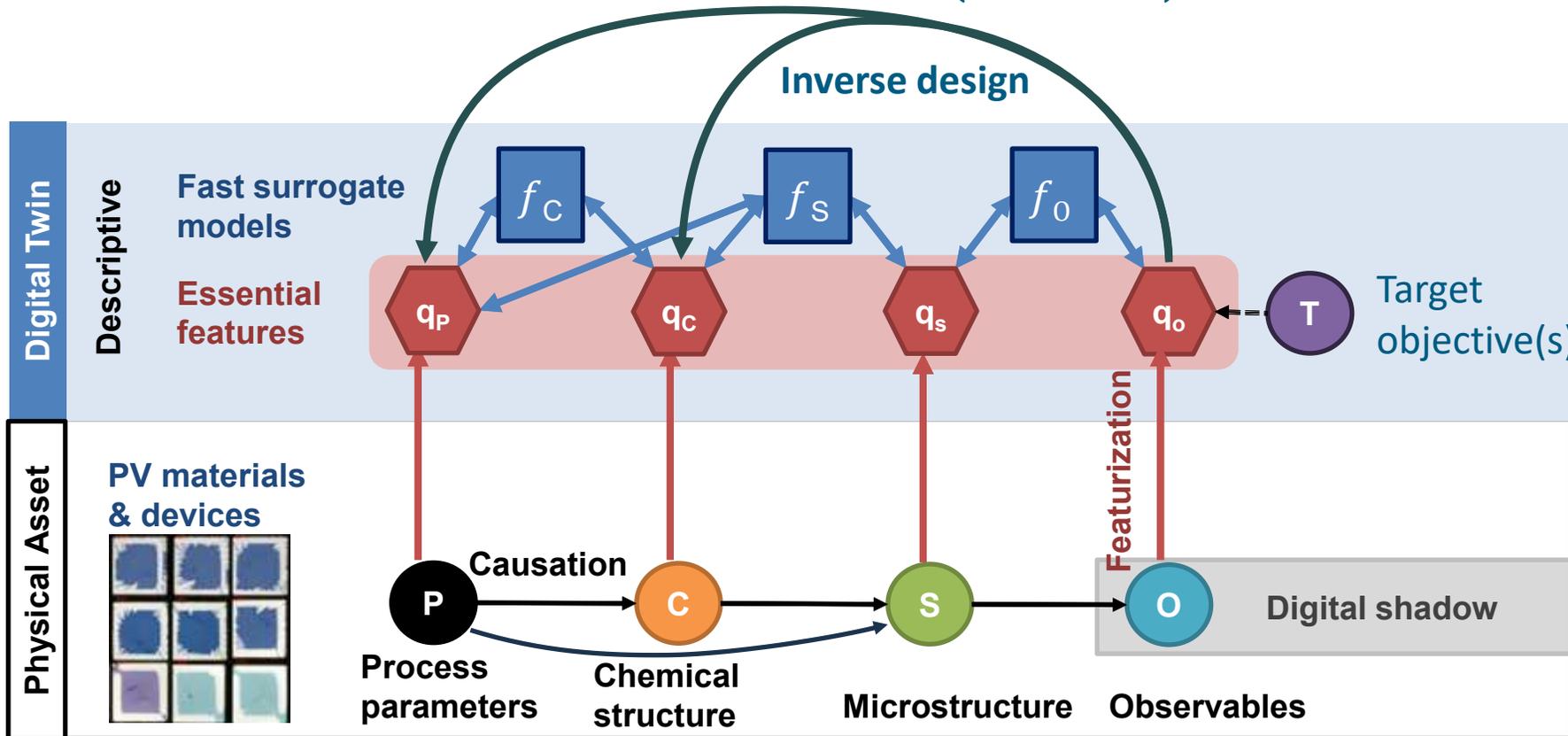
X. Du et al., Joule 2020

UV-Vis spectra: essential microstructure features for correct V_{oc} prediction
 Redundancy rejection is not approximation!

Digital twin: redundancy rejection enables inverse design

$$q_c = f_s^{-1}(q_s) = f_s^{-1}(f_o^{-1}(q_o))$$

Find optimal chemical structure given a set of target objectives



Essential optical features to predict target

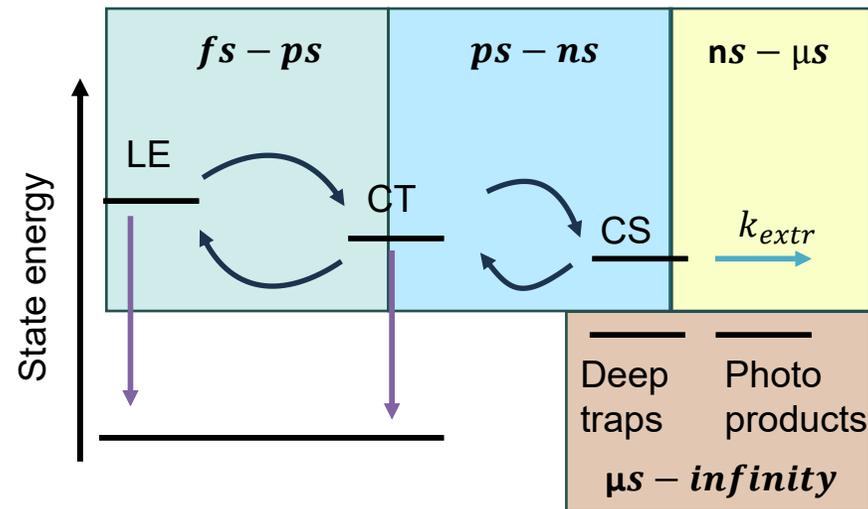
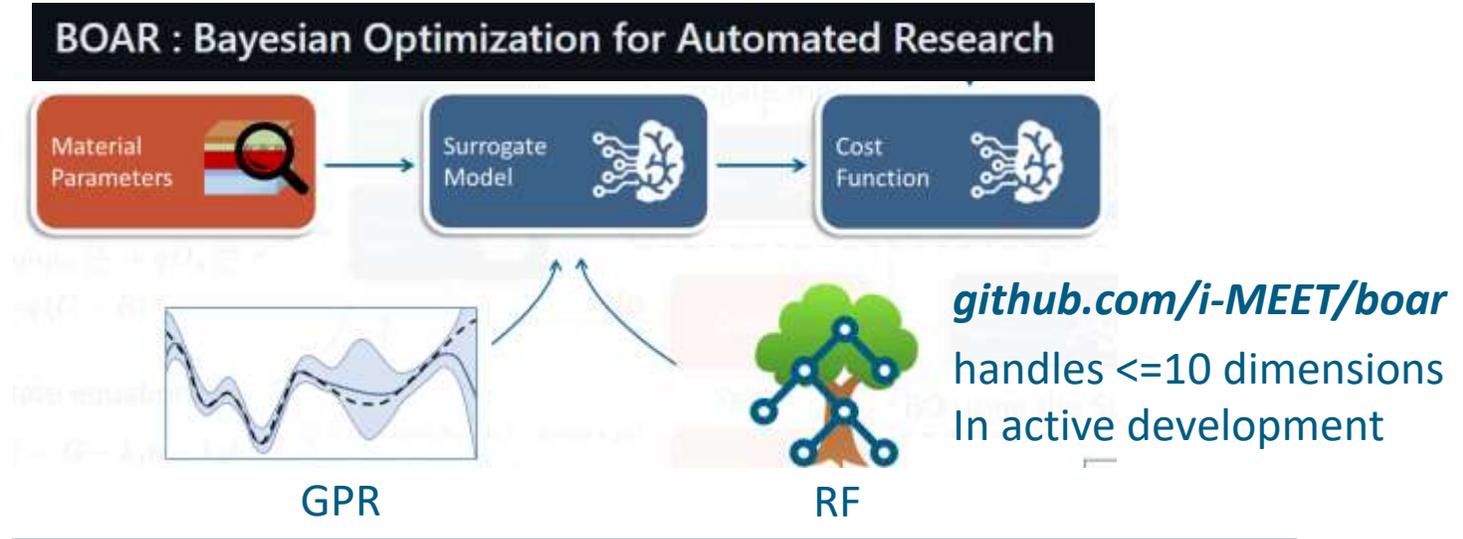
Essential structural features to predict optical features

Essential chemical features to predict structural features

Challenges

Current hot topics in data science:

- Uncertainty quantification
 - Requires posterior calculation > 15 parameters
- Cascading surrogates
 - From femtoseconds to hours
 - From Angstroms to meters
- Mixed integer optimization



Conclusions

- Big data approach required to further reduce voltage losses and increase operational stability of OPV technology
- A digital twin will allow acceleration of knowledge generation by redundancy rejection and fast surrogates allowing inverse design
- A strategy for attaining inverse design capacity is proposed

Goal: from a set of target objectives, identify the optimal molecular structure and corresponding process conditions

Device group:

Rong Wang
Andreas Bornschlegl
Zijian Peng
Jingjing Tian
Chaohui Li
Qizhen Song
Julian Haffner-Schirmer
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Karen Forberich

