



# Improvement in the Lifetime of Planar Organic Photovoltaic Cells through the Introduction of MoO<sub>3</sub> into Their Cathode Buffer Layers

Submitted by Christian Bernède on Thu, 06/04/2015 - 22:08

Titre	Improvement in the Lifetime of Planar Organic Photovoltaic Cells through the Introduction of MoO <sub>3</sub> into Their Cathode Buffer Layers
Type de publication	Article de revue
Auteur	Cattin, Linda [1], Morsli, Mustapha [2], Bernède, Jean Christian [3]
Editeur	MDPI
Type	Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture
Année	2014
Langue	Anglais
Date	6 March 2014
Numéro	1
Pagination	122-131
Volume	3
Titre de la revue	Electronics
ISSN	2079-9292
Mots-clés	air contamination [4], cathode buffer layer [5], lifetime [6], Molybdenum oxide [7], planar organic photovoltaic cells [8], work function [9]
Résumé en anglais	Recently, MoO <sub>3</sub> , which is typically used as an anode buffer layer in organic photovoltaic cells (OPVCs), has also been used as a cathode buffer layer (CBL). Here, we check its efficiency as a CBL using a planar heterojunction based on the CuPc/C60 couple. The CBL is a bi-layer tris-(8-hydroxyquinoline) aluminum (Alq <sub>3</sub> )/MoO <sub>3</sub> . We show that the OPVC with MoO <sub>3</sub> in its CBL almost immediately exhibits lower efficiency than those using Alq <sub>3</sub> alone. Nevertheless, the OPVCs increase their efficiency during the first five to six days of air exposure. We explain this evolution of the efficiency of the OPVCs over time through the variation in the MoO <sub>3</sub> work function due to air contamination. By comparison to a classical OPVC using a CBL containing only Alq <sub>3</sub> , if it is found that the initial efficiency of the latter is higher, this result is no longer the same after one week of exposure to ambient air. Indeed, this result is due to the fact that the lifetime of the cells is significantly increased by the presence of MoO <sub>3</sub> in the CBL.
URL de la notice	<a href="http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua12275">http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua12275</a> [10]
DOI	10.3390/electronics3010122 [11]

## Liens

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- [11] <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/electronics3010122>

Publié sur *Okina* (<http://okina.univ-angers.fr>)