**School on Hybrid, Organic and Perovskite Photovoltaics (HOPE-PV20)**  
3rd to 5th November 2020

**Conference Chairs**

Sergey M. Aldoshin, Jovana Milic, Keith Stevenson and Pavel Troshin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tutorials</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Graetzel</td>
<td>Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artem Bakulin</td>
<td>Imperial College London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juan Bisquert</td>
<td>Universitat Jaume I, Institute of Advanced Materials (INAM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christoph Brabec</td>
<td>Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francesca Brunetti</td>
<td>University of Rome (Tor Vergata)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmanuel Kymakis</td>
<td>Hellenic Mediterranean University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monica Lira-Cantu</td>
<td>Catalan Institute of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (ICN2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luigi Martiradonna</td>
<td>Nature Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jovana Milic</td>
<td>University of Fribourg, Adolphe Merkle Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergei Ponomarenko</td>
<td>Enikolopov Institute of Synthetic Polymeric Materials of the Russian Academy of Sciences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Invited Speakers</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sergey A. Adonin</td>
<td>Russian Academy of Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QinYe Bao</td>
<td>East China Normal University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vida Engmann</td>
<td>University of Southern Denmark, SDU NanoSYD, Mads Clausen Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shijing Sun</td>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexey Tarasov</td>
<td>Lomonosov Moscow State University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TUTORIALS

The Genesis and Rise of Perovskite Solar Cells
Graetzel, Michael * a
a Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (EPFL) (CH)

Over the last 10 years perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have emerged as credible contenders to conventional p-n junction photovoltaics. Their certified power conversion efficiency currently attains 25.5 %, exceeding that of the market leader polycrystalline silicon. The lecture will present the genesis and recent evolution of this new photovoltaic which has already produced over 15’000 scientific publications. I shall discuss their operational principles current performance and challenges that still need to be met to implement PSCs on a large commercial scale. PSCs can produce high photovoltages rendering them attractive for applications in tandem cells e.g. with silicon and for the generation of fuels from sunlight. Examples are the solar generation of hydrogen from water and the reduction of CO₂ mimicking natural photosynthesis.

Ultrafast Spectroscopy for Organic Photovoltaics
Bakulin, Artem * a
a Imperial College London, United Kingdom (GB)

One of the key areas of study in organic photovoltaics is the development of so-called ‘nonfullerene acceptors’ (NFAs), which enjoy several benefits over older, fullerene-based acceptors, including: low open circuit voltage losses, low cost, high absorptivity, and broad tuneability. Recent reports demonstrated conversion efficiencies up to 17% in donor acceptor blends of conjugated polymers and ‘small’ electron accepting molecules. However, these advantages come at the expense of light harvesting efficiency. In order to understand the processes underlying this remarkable efficiency, ultrafast spectroscopy methods are used.

In this tutorial I will introduce transient absorption (TA) spectroscopy - method most commonly used for time-resolved characterisation of photochemistry of organic and hybrid optoelectronic systems. I will demonstrate the typical experimental results as well as most commonly used approaches to the analysis and modelling spectroscopic data. I will show how TA can be applied to elucidate complex photophysics of NFA OPVs.
Fundamental Concepts of Photovoltaics and Operation of Devices for Solar Energy Conversion
Bisquet, Juan a
a Universitat Jaume I, Institute of Advanced Materials (INAM) - Spain (ES)

The research on advanced energy conversion devices as solar cells has evolved been intense in the last two decades. A broad landscape of candidate materials and devices were discovered and systematically studied and reported for effective solar energy conversion and utilization. New concepts emerged forming and a rather powerful picture embracing the mechanisms and limitation to efficiencies of very different broad types of devices has emerged from many discussions and sometimes also as well as from conceptual clashes. This talk is based on the book Physics of Solar Energy Conversion that introduces the main physico-chemical principles that govern the operation of energy devices for energy conversion and storage, with a detailed view of the principles of solar energy conversion using advanced materials. The talk is focused on the fundamental description of photovoltaic operation, mainly on new technologies from organics to metal halide perovskites. We explain the basic properties of interaction of a semiconductor with light, the physical properties controlling the production of current and voltage, the diode model with selective contacts, and the factors that control the energy conversion efficiency of the solar cell devices.

AMANDA - Line 1: Can AI Guided High throughput Device Engineering Resolve Long Time Challenges in Solution Processed Photovoltaics?
Brabec, Christoph a, b
a Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU) (DE)
b Zernike Institute for Advanced Materials, University of Groningen, The Netherlands (NL)

Evaluating the potential of organic photovoltaics materials and devices for industrial viability is a multi-dimensional large parameter space exploration. Manual experimentation is extremely limited in throughput and reproducibility. Automated platforms for fabricating and characterizing complete functional devices can accelerate experimentation speed within tight processing parameter variations. Here we demonstrate a multi-target evaluation of organic and perovskite photovoltaic materials in full device level with the automated platform AMANDA Line 1 combined with Gaussian progress regression-based data evaluation. Around 100 processing variations are screened within 70 hours which yield a reliable evaluation output in terms of efficiency and photostability. The unprecedented quality of the data coming from the AMANDA platform allow building correlation models by AI methods like Gaussian Parameter Regression (GPR). Already
several hundred samples allowed to research for hidden parameter correlations revealing structure – property correlations. One surprising correlation established a direct link between the absorption spectrum of a semiconductor composite and the performance and lifetime of a photovoltaic device. Such correlations have been previously searched for by highly complex experiments, including microstructure investigations on the synchrotron, but haven’t passed the level of qualitative predictions. With AMANDA we have been able to build a quantitative correlation based on simple absorption spectroscopy. The implications of this research concept on the long time challenges in emerging photovoltaics will be discussed in the outlook of the talk.

**Printable and flexible solar cells and energy storage systems: opportunities and challenges**

Brunetti, Francesca * a  

*a Center for Hybrid and Organic Solar Energy (CHOSE), Department of Electronic Engineering, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy*

Printed new generation solar cells and energy storage systems are becoming more and more attractive thanks to the possibility of replacing conventional energy sources, reducing CO2-emission and preventing the risk of global warming. On the other, thanks to the possibility of being generally processed at low temperature, they can be realized on lightweight and bendable substrates suitable for various applications, like transportable electronic chargers, flexible displays, biomedical devices, conformable sensors, and wearable electronic textiles. Among all the conventional and new-generation photovoltaic technologies, organic–inorganic metal halide perovskite solar cells (PSCs) exhibit appealing benefits that include high efficiency of up to 25.5%, low-temperature fabrication and solution-processability, which makes this technology compatible with most flexible substrates. On the other hands, for flexible storage technologies, supercapacitors are becoming the preferred technology when high capacitance and power delivery are required.

For the two type of devices, an important step in the direction of moving from lab to fab, is the scaling up of the printing techniques to manufacture large area devices. This aspect ideally should involve the use of green materials, the development of an in-line roll to roll process where all the layer are printed, with low waste of inks and highly reproducible. In this lecture, the state of the art for PSC and supercapacitors printed on flexible substrates will be reported highlighting the technological challenges to be faced when scaling up the device size, the possible solutions and the opportunities in terms of possible future applications given by these devices.
2D interfacial engineering for perovskite PVs: from small devices to solar systems

Kymakis, Emmanuel * a

a Hellenic Mediterranean University (GR)

The development of perovskite photovoltaics has matured to a point of industry-scale production; however, their operational long-term stability still remains the main obstacle impeding their direct commercialization. Remarkably, several approaches were undertaken with various degree of success to assess this issue, ranging from encapsulation, control over photoconversion process and selection of appropriate materials for effective charge extraction and collection. Among the plethora of possibilities, engineering solution processable materials with reduced dimensionality, such as graphene and related 2D materials (GRMs), appears to be a very promising approach, since the GRMs introduces minimal perturbation into the system and concurrently their intrinsic advantageous properties are positively reflected mainly on the device stability and incidentally, on performance. In principle, GRMs act simultaneously as barriers shielding the cell from moisture ingress/ion migration and energy alignment tool promoting efficient charge transfer.

In this talk, I will summarize our recent activities on the realization of highly efficient and stable perovskite solar cells and modules. I will give an insight on how the hierarchical placement of GRMs in all the perovskite device can tune the transport layers workfunction, passivate the interface/surface traps and most importantly protect the interfaces, resulting in a simultaneously improvement of the triangle of performance, stability and scalability of the perovskite PVs. Furthermore, I will discuss the implementation of a Solar Farm consisting of GRMs-based PSCs modules, which reveals the strong impact of GRMs in the industrialization of this technology. The latter is a pivotal step toward successful and eventual large-area device fabrication and assembly into PV panels. I will also directly correlate the outdoor stability measurements of the PV modules with environmental parameters, while at the same time, benchmark their PV outdoor performance against commercial PV panels installed at the same site.

Metal Oxides for Highly Efficient and Stable Halide Perovskite Solar Cells

Lira-Cantu, Monica * a

a Catalan Institute of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (ICN2), CSIC and The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology (BIST)

Halide perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have emerged as a competitive photovoltaic technology with power conversion efficiencies (PCEs) surpassing the 23 % mark. One of the main bottlenecks of the technology is their long-term stability. Understanding the different degradation mechanisms of the constituent materials, as well as interface instabilities, is of crucial importance for commercialization. Semiconductor oxides (SO)
constitute a fundamental part of highly efficient PSCs. Electron transport semiconductor oxides, like TiO₂, are characterized by an oxygen vacancy (Ovac)-mediated conductivity caused by a deviation in stoichiometry, the presence of impurities, or both. In oxygen-containing atmospheres, and especially under UV light, holes generated at the nonstoichiometric oxide surface react with the oxygen adsorbed at an Ovac increasing charge recombination and degradation of the solar cell. Different methods have been employed to passivate or eliminate these Ovac. For example, the application of organic interfacial modifiers with anchoring groups specifically selected to bond with oxides, or the application of less reactive SnO₂ which results in less hygroscopicity, fewer Ovac at its surface, and less UV-damage. Another possibility is the application of a coating of secondary oxides, like Al₂O₃, applied to suppress surface defects, avoid interfacial recombination, and enhance device stability. A less-explored option is the application of complex oxides with singular properties, such as ferroelectric, multiferroic, magnetic and similar.

In this talk, we report our most recent studies on the stability of perovskite solar cells by the application of metal oxides (binary, doped and complex oxides) applied as transport layers in Halide Perovskite Solar Cells. We also show the effect of the functionalization of the halide perovskite and the oxide layer applying simple organic molecules where the final PSC shows no degradation for up to 1000 h under continuous irradiation at 1 sun.

References:

An Insider’s view on Nature Materials
Martiradonna, Luigi * a
a Nature Materials
Nature Materials publishes cutting-edge research from all areas of materials science and engineering, offering authors high visibility to their work and helping developing a common identity among materials scientists. A team of full-time, professional editors selects and commissions articles that have the best chances to appeal to the journal’s broad audience. In this talk I will provide an overview of the Nature family of journals, explaining their differences, similarities and relationship. I will also explain the process of a manuscript after submission to Nature Materials, and discuss the directions explored by our journals to provide great service to our authors.

Templating Hybrid Perovskites
Milic, Jovana * a
a University of Fribourg, Adolphe Merkle Institute (CH)

Future Approaches to Organic Photovoltaics
Ponomarenko, Sergei * a
a Enikolopov Institute of Synthetic Polymeric Materials of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RU)
INVITED SPEAKERS

Beyond Lead: Halide Complexes of 15 and 16 Group Elements, their Polyhalide Derivatives and their Use in Materials Design
Adonin, Sergey A. * a
a Russian Academy of Sciences | RAS - Nikolaev Institute of Inorganic Chemistry (RU)

While Pb(II) halometalates are being very intensively investigated in the course of photovoltaic devices design, related derivatives of neighboring elements – bismuth, antimony and tellurium – remain significantly less considered in this area. Hereby, we percent our recent achievements in synthetic chemistry of Bi(III), Sb(III) and Te(IV) halometalates and their polyhalide hybrids, as well as in their utilization in creation of solar cells and photodetectors.

This project was performed in close collaboration with Prof. Pavel A. Troshin (Skoltech, Russia).

Acknowledgments:
The author thanks Russian Science Foundation (Grant No. 18-73-10040) for support of the synthetic part of this work.

Interfacial Electronic Structures in Perovskite Solar Cells
Bao, Qinye * a
a East China Normal University (CN)

Degradation and Stabilization of Organic Solar Cells
Engmann, Vida * a; Prete, Michela a; Bregnhoj, Mikkel b; Troshin, Pavel c,d; Ogilby, Peter b; Madsen, Morten a.
a University of Southern Denmark, SDU NanoSYD, Mads Clausen Institute (DK)
b Aarhus University (DK)
c Institute of Problems of Chemical Physics of Russian Academy of Sciences (RU)
d Skoltech - Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow (RU)

This lecture will focus on the degradation of organic solar cell devices. It will give an overview over the main degradation processes which occur under standard working conditions, and lead to decay of device performance as measured in stability testing lifetime setups according to ISOS protocols. Understanding of photooxidative degradation of the active layers will be given special attention, with an outlook on the stabilization strategies. Additive-assisted stabilization will be elaborated in detail, with up to date
examples from our group on the use of biomimetic singlet oxygen and fullerene triplet quenchers \(^1,^2\), as well as from other groups reporting on the use of antioxidants, radical scavengers, UV absorbers, and similar, for stabilization of organic and perovskite solar cell devices \(^3\).

References:


Acknowledgments:
The authors thank Villumfonden, Dansk Frie Forskningsfond and EU Cost Action StableNextSol for funding of this work.

**Data-driven Discovery in the Search for Stable Perovskite Photoabsorbers**

**Sun, Shijing \(^*\)**

\(^*\) a MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology (US)

The environmental instability of organic-inorganic perovskite materials limits their usage in photovoltaics. We demonstrate a physics-constrained sequential learning framework to subsequently identify the most stable alloyed organic-inorganic perovskites. Compositional engineering is to date one of the most effective methods to improve perovskites’ stability in the presence of heat, humidity and light without sacrificing optoelectronic performance. This fact has led to intensive research within combinatorial spaces such as \(\text{A}_x\text{B}_y\text{C}_{1-x}\text{Pb}(\text{I}_x\text{Br}_{1-x})_3\). However, only a small fraction of this compositional space has been experimentally explored, in part due to the prohibitively expensive brute force synthesis. In this talk I will discuss our recent progress developing data-driven approaches that allow us to experimentally explore vast materials spaces in a resource-efficient fashion. We fuse data from high-throughput degradation tests and first-principle calculations into an end-to-end Bayesian optimisation algorithm to guide the optimization among multi-cation perovskites. By sampling just 1.8% of the discretized \(\text{Cs}_x\text{MA}_y\text{FA}_{1-x-y}\text{PbI}_3\) (\(\text{MA} = \text{methylammonium}, \text{FA} = \text{formamidinium}\)) compositional space, multi-cation perovskites centred at \(\text{Cs}_{0.17}\text{MA}_{0.03}\text{FA}_{0.80}\text{PbI}_3\) are identified showing minimal optical
change under elevated temperature, moisture, and illumination. Exemplified by this data fusion approach, I will discuss pathways towards autonomous perovskite discovery, where high-throughput experimentation and machine-learning techniques are combined to accelerate the search for stable perovskites in order to resolve the reliability challenge in the state-of-the-art perovskite solar cells.

**New features of perovskite processing with Reactive Polyiodide Melts**

Tarasov, Alexey, Petrov, Andrey; Belich, Nikolai; Udalova, Natalia; Fateev, Sergey.

a Laboratory of New Materials for Solar Energetics, Faculty of Materials Science, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia (RU)

Perovskite solar cells are one of the fastest growing classes of photovoltaic devices overcoming record efficiencies for silicon solar cells and reaching power conversion efficiencies of 25.5%. While the solution techniques remain the most common approach for the fabrication of perovskite films, there is a difficulty with their scalability. Recently, a completely new approach for fabrication of large-scale perovskite films has been developed based on liquid polyiodide melts. The reactive polyiodide melts (RPM) are liquid polyiodides which can be readily prepared by mixing powders of I₂ with organic iodides such as MAI and FAI or a mixture thereof.¹ The reaction proceeds instantly at room temperature and results in a highly-viscous liquid.

Based on the interaction of RPMs with metallic lead, high-quality perovskite films with various compositions were obtained according to the following reaction: AX₃ + Pb → APbX₃ (A = MA, FA, Cs; X = I, Br). Thus, RPM opened up a new formation strategy of hybrid lead halide perovskites using the polyiodide-based method. Due to its unique composition the RPM acts simultaneously as a liquid medium and a highly reactive precursor that swiftly converts metallic lead into perovskite. Using this novel approach we fabricated high-quality polycrystalline perovskite films with micron-size grains with power conversion efficiency (PCE) of over 17%. The modules with 2.45 cm² active area showed PCE exceeding 14.2% with great uniformity of the perovskite layer over the large area. In addition, we demonstrated applicability of this method for the fabrication of highly uniform perovskite films with micron-size grains over large substrates of 10x10 cm² and 20x30 cm², including flexible supports.²

Moreover, the RPMs have been recently found to be also a highly corrosive decomposition product which forms under sunlight and cause degradation of perovskite solar cells components, including spiro-MeOTAD and gold electrode.³,⁴

In the present study, we thoroughly investigated chemical and physical properties as well as phase equilibriums in the polyiodide systems and revealed the outstanding potential of the polyiodide melts for the improvement of the processing of hybrid perovskites.⁵
References:

Acknowledgments:
Research was financially supported by the Russian Science Foundation (Project № 19-73-30022).

CONTRIBUTED TALKS

ID: 003 Unravelling the Material Composition Effects on the Gamma Ray Stability of Lead Halide Perovskite Solar Cells: MAPbI3 breaks the records
Gutsev, Lavrenty G. a,b,c; Boldyreva, Aleksandra G. c; Frolova, Lyubov A. a; Zhidkov, Ivan S. d; Kurmaev, Ernst Z. d,e; Ramachandran, Bala R. b; Petrov, Vladimir G. f; Stevenson, Keith J. c; Aldoshin, Sergei M. a; Troshin, Pavel A. a,c
a Institute of Problems of Chemical Physics of Russian Academy of Sciences (RU)
b Louisiana Tech University, Institute for Micromanufacturing (US)
c Skoltech - Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow (RU)
d Ural Federal University, Institute of Physics and Technology (RU)
e M. N. Mikheev Institute of Metal Physics of Ural Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (RU)
f Lomonosov Moscow State University (RU)

Our joint experimental-theoretical work examined a variety of perovskites as gamma absorbers including MAPbI₃, MAPbBr₃, Cs₀.₁₅FA₀.₈₅PbI₃, Cs₀.₁₅MA₀.₈₅FA₀.₇₅PbI₃, CsPbI₃, and CsPbBr₃. It was shown that the stability of the materials under gamma irradiation varies greatly among the materials. In particular, solar cells based on the MAPbI₃ were found to be the most resistant to gamma rays. This was explained by the defects formed in the materials undergoing rapid self-healing due to the dynamic behavior of this system. Fully-inorganic as well as mixed cation perovskite formulations did not deliver comparable stability due to the special gas-phase chemistry analyzed with ab initio
calculations, which occurs in MAPbI$_3$ but does not in other perovskites. This unique radiation-stability means that MAPI, while quite an unstable material in terrestrial conditions, is highly promising in space applications.

References:

ID: 008 Improving Operational Stability of Perovskite Solar Cells using ZnO Electron Transport Layer

Tsarev, Sergey $^*$ $^a$; Olthof, Selina $^b$; Tepliakova, Marina $^a$; Boldyreva, Aleksandra $^a$; Luchkin, Sergey $^a$; Shilov, Gennady $^c$; Aldoshin, Sergey $^c$; Stevenson, Keith $^a$; Troshin, Pavel $^a$.

$a$ Skoltech - Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow (RU)

$b$ University of Cologne, Institute for Physical Chemistry, Germany

$c$ The Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Low operational stability of perovskite solar cells represents a major obstacle for the practical implementation of this technology. In that context, ZnO may be considered as a promising electron transport material with suppressed oxidizing and photocatalytic activity as compared to SnO$_2$ or TiO$_2$. However, the first studies revealed the chemical instability of the interface formed between the lead halide perovskites and zinc oxide, whereas the underlying reasons are still under active debates. Still, the interfacial instability issues made ZnO a largely overlooked electron transport material despite its excellent optoelectronic properties.

In this talk, we present findings outlining the factors affecting the stability of the perovskite cells using ZnO electron transport layer (ETL) material. We found that the perovskite precursor chemistry plays a key role in the stabilization of the cells with this electron-transport layer. We show that, while using specific absorber and precursor formulations, the solar cells using ZnO demonstrate much superior operational stability compared to the devices that utilize SnO$_2$ or TiO$_2$ ETLs.

To further increase the lifetime of the perovskite solar cells using ZnO ETL, we developed a novel approach to the zinc oxide surface modification with methylammonium iodide that suppresses interfacial reactions with the adjacent perovskite absorber layer. The application of Cs$_{0.12}$[HC(NH$_2$)$_2$]$_{0.88}$PbI$_3$ as absorber material in devices with the modified ZnO electron transport layer resulted in 82% retention of the initial efficiency after aging for 2100 hours at 50 mW cm$^{-2}$ and 65°C. We attribute the revealed stabilization effect of
the methylammonium iodide treatment to passivation of the reactive ZnO surface and inhibiting the parasitic interfacial chemistry leading to the lead iodide formation.

Acknowledgments:
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ID: 011 'Just Vibing': Coupled Organic and Inorganic Sublattices in Organohalide Perovskite Solar Cells
Gallop, Nathaniel P. a; Maslennikov, Dmitry R a; Goetz, Katelyn b; Sung, Woongmo c; Nihonyanagi, Satoshi c; Tahara, Tahei c; Vaynzof, Yana b; Bakulin, Artem A.* a.
a Department of Chemistry, Centre of Plastic Electronic, Imperial College London (GB)
b Institut für Angewandte Photophysik, TU Dresden (DE)
c Molecular Spectroscopy Laboratory, RIKEN

Since their first use as photovoltaic absorbers in 2009, metal halide perovskites (MHPs) have proven to be among the most promising of the so-called 3rd generation photovoltaic technologies, owing to their superlative photovoltaic efficiencies, broad tuneability, and low production costs. For this reason, they have attracted considerable research attention, with over separate 13,000 papers published about them over the past 10 years 1. Despite this herculean effort however, there are still many things about MHPs that we do not yet entirely understand. Their soft nature and dynamic disorder— which arises in part from the interplay between the organic and inorganic sublattices that together comprise the material— makes reaching a comprehensive understanding of their dynamical behaviour very difficult 2. In particular, the degree to which the dynamics of the organic and inorganic sub-lattices are coupled to one and other— and this significance of this effect on the optoelectronic properties of MHPs— has generated considerable controversy within the literature, with researchers coming to conflicting conclusions about the nature and extent of the coupling 3,4. This is exacerbated by the relative dearth of conventional experimental techniques able to achieve the high sensitivities, selectivities, and time resolution needed to understand this effect.

To this end, in this talk I will discuss our development of a novel spectroscopic technique, which we term Photocurrent Detected Vibrationally Promoted Electronic Resonance (PC/VIPER) spectroscopy. This technique combines the so-called VIPER pulse sequence— first conceived as an extension to 2D-EXSY experiments 5— with a highly sensitive interferometric photocurrent detection scheme, enabling us to both spectrally and temporally resolve the effect of vibrational transitions of the electronic properties of the organohalide perovskite FAPbBr3, along with its all-inorganic counterpart CsPbBr3. We find that stimulation of the C=N stretching mode of the formamidinium ion weakly modulates the bandgap of FAPbBr3, with this effect being entirely absent in all-inorganic
CsPbBr₃. Through comparison with previously published 2DIR and DFT results, we rationalize this modulation as resulting from a weak coupling between the organic and inorganic sublattices, which distorts the inorganic lattice sufficiently to alter the bandgap. We conclude that, whilst the overall effect is weak, A-site cation dynamics cannot be entirely discounted when considering the optoelectronic behavior of certain organohalide perovskites.

References:

Acknowledgments:
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ID: 012 Exploring the radiation stability of perovskite solar cells
Boldyreva, Aleksandra a; Frolova, Lyubov b; Zhidkov, Ivan d; Kurmaev, Ernst d; Gutsev, Lavrenty b; Aldoshin, Sergey b; Stevenson, Keith a; Petrov, Vladimir c; Troshin, Pavel a,b.  

a Skoltech - Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow (RU)

b Institute of Problems of Chemical Physics of Russian Academy of Sciences (IPCP RAS) (RU)

C Chemistry Department, Lomonosov Moscow State University (MSU) (RU)

d Institute of Physics and Technology, Ural Federal University, Russia (RU)

Complex lead halides with perovskite crystal structure continue being one of the hot topics in material science. One of the main application areas for perovskite semiconductor materials are various optoelectronic devices, including solar cells and electromagnetic waves detectors. Along with simple and cheap fabrication process, complex lead halides were found to be extremely tolerant to high-energy particles (>1 MeV) as opposed to conventional inorganic semiconductor materials. While proton and electron irradiation of perovskite thin films and solar cells was thoroughly investigated, the impact of gamma rays, the most hazardous type of irradiation, is yet to be well understood.

In this talk, we will discuss radiation hardness of various types of perovskite absorber materials, which were subjected to accumulated gamma ray doses up to 1 Mrad. Mixed halide triple cation perovskite (Cs0.15MA0.10FA0.75Pb(Br0.17I0.83)3) was found to undergo
substantial phase segregation similar to what was revealed for mixed halide perovskites under visible light. Solar cells based on single-halide systems such as MAPbI₃ (MA = methylammonium), MAPbBr₃, Cs₀.₁₅FA₀.₈₅PbI₃ (FA = formamidinim), Cs₀.₁MA₀.₁₅FA₀.₇₅PbI₃, CsPbI₃, and CsPbBr₃ were found to be more resistant to high radiation doses. A particularly exciting finding was that MAPbI₃ solar cells can withstand a 1 Mrad gamma ray dose without any noticeable degradation of the photovoltaic properties. Such unusually high radiation hardness was explained by excellent material self-healing properties and supported by ab initio calculations. Given the fact that thermally unstable MAPbI₃ outperforms rigid all-inorganic perovskites in terms of stability with respect to gamma rays, it might find valuable applications in space PV technologies and gamma ray detectors.

ID: 015 Universal measurement protocol for perovskite based photovoltaic devices
Bardizza, Giorgio * a; Müllejans, Harald a; Pavanello, Diego a; Dunlop, Ewan D. a
a European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), Ispra, Italy

In the literature, several protocols for different PSC technologies have already been published. However, due to the vastness and variety of materials in this class they are probably not applicable to all PSC devices and technologies due to two main reasons: 1) overlapping/superimposition of light soaking and degradation effects; 2) transient effect disturbing the device equilibrium.

A new protocol to measure perovskite photovoltaic devices (PSC) was developed and here presented. This protocol does not require prior information about the device and is universally applicable. It is particularly suitable to measure record devices as often there is no prior information on their behavior. The potential degradation under illumination is minimized, by measuring the most important parameter namely maximum power first and only afterwards determine the other I-V curve parameters.

The protocol proposed in this study consists of the following steps:
1) Perform initial quick automatic I-V scan in forward (from Iₛ to Vₒ) and reverse (from Vₒ to Iₛ) sweep direction. Typical sweep time 15 s with 100 data points.
2) Stabilize the device under light at fixed voltage near Vᵢₘₚ; monitor output power (which typically improves with time with typical time scales of several minutes)
3) Decrease the voltage stepwise until short-circuit conditions, that is 0 V (or slightly negative, but no more than 0.2 % of Vₒ).
4) Return to Vᵢₘₚ and check that output power of step 2 is reached
5) Increase the voltage stepwise until open-circuit conditions, that is Vₒ (or slightly higher, but reverse current should not exceed 2 % of Iₛ). At each step observe the output power and wait for its stabilization over time (typically within 0.2 %).
6) Return to Vᵢₘₚ and check that output power of step 2 and step 4 is reached
A number of devices was tested with the protocol above and results will be presented. Different PSC devices showed different behaviors. A discussion on the critical steps and how to act in the various occasions will be given.

This protocol will lead to reliable determination of PSC device performance, which also is representative of their real world performance in a PV installation. The latter might not be achieved by more traditional I-V curves determined from voltage sweeps, where the device is inherently never under steady-state conditions.

ID: 018 **In Situ Investigation and Photovoltaic Devices: Sequential Formation of Tunable-Bandgap Mixed-Halide Lead-based Perovskites**

Barrit, Dounya * a, b; Zhang, Yalan c; Tang, Ming-Chun a; Li, Ruipeng d; Smilgies, Detlef-M. e; Liu, Shengzhong (Frank) f; Anthopoulos, Thomas D a; Amassian, Aram i; Zhao, Kui c.

a King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST) - Saudi Arabia (SA)
b Green Energy Park (IRESEN/ UM6P), km2 R206, Benguerir, Morocco
c Key Laboratory of Applied Surface and Colloid Chemistry, Ministry of Education; Shaanxi Key Laboratory for Advanced Energy Devices; Shaanxi Engineering Lab for Advanced Energy Technology, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shaanxi Normal University, China.
d Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL), Upton, USA
e Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA.
f North Carolina State University (NCSU), Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Raleigh (US)

Inorganic–organic hybrid perovskite films of MAPb(IₓBr₁₋ₓ)₃ (0 < x < 1) represents a path for efficient multi-junction or tandem solar cells due to their tunable bandgap (1.60-2.24 eV). Here, sequential solution deposition is adapted to enable a direct observation and a full understanding of the phase transformation from Pb(IₓBr₁₋ₓ)₂ precursors to perovskites. This method has been successfully applied toward the fabrication of homogenous perovskite layers allowing an improvement of optoelectronic properties and device performance. In situ grazing incidence wide-angle X-ray scattering (GIWAXS) measurements are performed to present a detailed view of the effects of solvent, lead halide film solvation, and Br incorporation and alloying on the transformation behavior. Supported by other techniques such as in situ optical reflectance, absorption, x-ray diffraction, and steady-state/time-resolved photoluminescence, the measurements indicate a strong tendency of lead halide solvation prior to crystallization during solution-casting Pb(IₓBr₁₋ₓ)₂ precursor from a dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) solvent with the Br alloying leading to weakened solvation of Pb(IₓBr₁₋ₓ)₂xDMSO. We demonstrate a room temperature conversion of perovskite and high-quality films with tunable bandgap reaching a higher power conversion efficiency of 16.42% based on MAPb(I₀.9Br₀.1)₃ due to highly efficient intramolecular exchange between DMSO molecules and organic cations. These findings highlight the benefits that solvation of the precursor phases, together with bromide incorporation can have on the microstructure, morphology and optoelectronic
properties of these films, providing a viable alternative approach to one-step synthesis approach used for mixed ion perovskite thin films.

ID: 020 What is killing organic photovoltaics: light-induced crosslinking as a general degradation pathway of organic conjugated molecules
Yamilova, Olga a, b, Martynov, Ilya b; Brandvold, Allison c; Klimovich, Irina a, b; Balzer, Alex c; Akkuratov, Alexander b; Kuznetsov, Ilya b; Stingelin, Natalie c; Troshin, Pavel a, b.
a The Institute - Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow (RU)
b Moscow, Russia
b Georgia Institute of Technology (US)

Organic solar cells nowadays is a very promising technology because it has a number of advantages such as mechanical flexibility, lightweight and unprecedented production scalability, which are hard to achieve for conventional solar panels based on silicon and other inorganic semiconductors. The photoactive layer of the most efficient solution-processible organic solar cells is usually based on the blends of a conjugated polymer and fullerene derivatives or non-fullerene acceptors. However, the photoactive layer undergoes photochemical and/or thermal degradation under the operating conditions of the solar cell. The nature and mechanisms of these degradation processes remain poorly understood. A number of reports considered the photodimerization of fullerene-based materials as the main cause of the so-called burn-in degradation of organic solar cells.

In this work, we demonstrate that different types of conjugated polymers and small molecules undergo similar light-induced crosslinking regardless of their chemical composition and structure. The experiments were carried out in a special facility for accelerated tests with UV lamps or metal halide lamps as a light source. The formation of thin films of conjugated polymers and the investigation of their photochemical degradation were carried out in an inert atmosphere inside a glove box.

It was found that photodegradation leads to the crosslinking of macromolecules and results in the formation of insoluble products. In some cases, fragmentation of polymer chains and accumulation of low-molecular compounds were also observed. The gel permeation chromatography analysis was shown to be a very simple and sensitive technique for monitoring the photochemical degradation of conjugated polymers and small molecules.

Thus, we established a very general degradation pathway leading to the crosslinking of conjugated polymers and small molecules under light exposure in the absence of oxygen and moisture, which is at least partly responsible for the undesired burn-in effect in organic solar cells. Our results shift the paradigm of research in the field toward designing a new generation of organic absorbers with enhanced intrinsic photochemical stability in order to reach practically useful operation lifetimes required for successful commercialization of organic photovoltaics.
ID: 022 Comparison of non-fullerene acceptors: How geometry influences electronic transport
Zhugayevych, Andriy * a
a Skoltech - Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow (RU)

We compare several crystalline non-fullerene acceptors (NFA) for high-efficiency organic solar cells. The goal is to establish a relation between intramolecular structure and intermolecular packing, and electron mobility 1. The molecules have acceptor-donor-acceptor (ADA) structure allowing for an efficient transport in a wire mesh topology of intermolecular packing when acceptor units are aligned in π-stacks. In the ideal packing the electronic connectivity is three-dimensional (Y6, o-IDTBR). However in known NFA some contacts are broken for different reasons resulting in a reduced dimensionality of electron transport network (EH-IDTBR, ITIC-1Cl, ITIC-2ClH). Also for some NFA we observe different polymorphs at ambient conditions having qualitatively different intermolecular packing (ITIC-Th). Interestingly, among the considered NFA, the material showing the highest calculated electron mobility in a single crystal (Y6) shows also the best solar cell performance.

References:

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POSTERS

ID: 013 **Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy Analysis of Lead Halide Perovskite Solar cells**
Srivastava, Shreya *; Trivedi, Suverna *; Yadav, Pankaj *

a National Institute of Technology, Rourkela (IN)
b School of Technology, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, India

ID: 014 **Advanced Characterization of Halide Perovskites using the Moving Grating Technique**
Ventosinos, Federico *; Palechor Ocampo, Anderzon Felipe *; Hierrezuelo, Pedro *
Schmidt, Javier Alejandro a

a Instituto de Física del Litoral (IFIS-CONICET), Santa Fe, Argentina (AR)

ID: 017 **Simple Interfacial Passivation for HTL-free Perovskite Solar Cells with Carbon Top Electrodes**
Dolzhikova, Ekaterina *; Tsarev, Sergey *; Troshin, Pavel *

a D. Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia (RU)
b Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Skolkovo Innovation Center (RU)
c The Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

ID: 023 **Film Deposition Techniques Impact Defect Density and Photostability of MAPbI₃ Perovskite Films**
Akbulatov, Azat *; Frolova, Lyubov; Tsarev, Sergey; Zhidkov, Ivan; Luchkin, Sergey;
Kurmaev, Ernst; Stevenson, Keith; Aldoshin, Sergey; Troshin, Pavel

a The Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
b Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia, The Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (RU)
c Institute of Physics and Technology, Ural Federal University, Russia (RU)
d M. N. Mikheev Institute of Metal Physics of Ural Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (RU)

ID: 026 **Influence of Backbone Fluorination on Optoelectronic and Photovoltaic Properties of Novel (X-DADAD)n Conjugated Polymers**
Kusnetsov, Ilja *; Kuznetsov, Petr; Troshin, Pavel; Akkuratov, Alexander

a Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences
b Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology
ID: 027 Effect of Partial Pb\textsubscript{2+} Substitution with Ca\textsubscript{2+} on the Stability and Photovoltaic Performance of All-inorganic CsPbI\textsubscript{3} Perovskite
Mikheeva, Maria \textsuperscript{a, b}; Ustinova, Marina \textsuperscript{b, c}; Dremova, Nadezhda \textsuperscript{c}; Troshin, Pavel \textsuperscript{b, c}
\textsuperscript{a} D. Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia (RU)
\textsuperscript{b} Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology
\textsuperscript{c} Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences

ID: 028 Design of Novel Thiazolothiazole-based Conjugated Polymers for Organic Solar Cells
Proshin, Pavel \textsuperscript{a, b}; Nikitenko, Sergey \textsuperscript{b}; Troshin, Pavel \textsuperscript{a, b}; Akkuratov, Alexander \textsuperscript{b}
\textsuperscript{a} Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology
\textsuperscript{b} Institute of Problems of Chemical Physics of Russian Academy of Sciences (IPCP RAS) (RU)

ID: 029 Liquid Metal Melt Electrodes for Low-cost Perovskite Solar Cells
Vaneeva, Elizaveta \textsuperscript{a, b}; Tsarev, Sergey \textsuperscript{b}; Troshin, Pavel \textsuperscript{b, c}
\textsuperscript{a} D. Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia (RU)
\textsuperscript{b} Centre of Energy Science and Technology, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology
\textsuperscript{c} Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Martynov, Ilya \textsuperscript{a}; Akkuratov, Alexander \textsuperscript{a}; Visoly-Fisher, Iris \textsuperscript{b}; Katz, Eugene \textsuperscript{b}
\textsuperscript{a} Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IPCP RAS), Chernogolovka, Russian Federation
\textsuperscript{b} Department of Solar Energy and Environmental Physics, Swiss Institute for Dryland Environmental and Energy Research, Jacob Blaustein Institutes for Desert Research, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

ID: 039 Photochemical and Mechanical Stabilization of Organic Solar Cells Using Naturally-occurring Antioxidants
Prete, Michela \textsuperscript{a}
\textsuperscript{a} Mads Clausen Institute, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark

ID: 040 The Role of the Passivation Additives in Enhancing the Intrinsic Photochemical Stability of Lead Halide Perovskites
Ozerova, Victoria \textsuperscript{a, b}; Frolova, Lyubov \textsuperscript{b, c}; Aldoshin, Sergey \textsuperscript{b}; Troshin, Pavel \textsuperscript{b, c}
\textsuperscript{a} D. Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology, Moscow, Russia
\textsuperscript{b} Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia
\textsuperscript{c} Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia

ID: 041 Additive Approach to Enhance Intrinsic Photochemical and Thermal Stability of MAPbI\textsubscript{3} Thin Films
Mangrulkar, Mayuribala \textsuperscript{a}; Stevenson, Keith.J. \textsuperscript{a}; Troshin, Pavel \textsuperscript{a, b}
ID: 042 Polymer-based organic photovoltaic modules for powering wireless smoke sensors under indoor illumination conditions
Nikitenko, Sergey * a, Troshin, Pavel a, b, Akkuratov, Alexander a
a Institute of Problems of Chemical Physics of Russian Academy of Sciences (IPCP RAS) (RU)
b Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology

ID: 043 A-site Cation Engineering in Two-dimensional Ruddlesden-Popper Perovskite Films
Ramos Terrón, Susana * a, de Miguel Rojas, Gustavo a, Camacho Delgado, Luis a
a Departamento de Química Física y Termodinámica Aplicada, Instituto Universitario de Investigación en Química Fina y Nanoquímica, IUNAN, Universidad de Córdoba, Spain

ID: 044 Conjugated Polymers for Stable and Efficient Perovskite Solar Cells: in Search of the Perfect Match
Tepliakova, Marina * a, b, Akkuratov, Alexander b, Klimovich, Irina a, b, Kuznetsov, Ilya b, Troshin, Pavel a, b
a Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia
b Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics Russian Academy of Sciences, Chernogolovka, Moscow, Russia

ID: 045 Alternating Thiophene-Benzothiadiazole Oligomer as Electron Transport Material for Inverted Perovskite Solar Cells
Elnaggar, Mohamed * a, b, c, Kuznetsov, Iliya E. b, Akkuratov, Alexander V. b, Troshin, Pavel A. a, b
Affiliations:
a Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Russia
b Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ICP RAS), Moscow, Russia
c Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia

ID: 046 Study of the Hydrophobicity Effects within Quasi-solid-state Hybrid Photovoltaic Devices
Ain, Qurat Ul * a
a Lahore University of Management Sciences, LUMS D.H.A phase 5 Lahore

ID: 047 Partial Substitution of Pb\textsuperscript{2+} with Other Metal Cations as an Efficient Strategy to Improve the Photostability of CsPbI\textsubscript{3} Perovskite Films
Ustinova, Marina * a, b, Mikheeva, Maria c, a, Shilov, Gennady b, Dremova, Nadezhda b, Frolova, Lyubov a, b, Aldoshin, Sergey b, Stevenson, Keith a, Troshin, Pavel a, b
a Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia  
b Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ICP RAS), Moscow, Russia  
c Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia (MUCTR), Moscow, Russia

ID: 048 Lead or Organics: a Comparative Toxicity Assessment for Precursor Materials used in Perovskite Solar Cells  
Chetyrkina, Margarita*a,b; Kameneva, Larisa*b; Klimanova, Elena*c; Sashenkova, Tatyana c;  
Allayarova, Uglizhan c; Mishchenko, Denis c; Kostyuk, Svetlana b; Troshin, Pavel *a,c

a Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia  
b Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of Russian Academy of Sciences (IPCP RAS), Chernogolovka, Russia

ID: 049 Improving Stability of Perovskite Solar Cells Using Conjugated Polymer-fullerene Derivative Composite as Electron Transport Layer  
Gordeeva, Alexandra*a,b; Elnaggar, Mohameda,b; Akkuratov, Alexanderb; Troshin, Pavelab

a Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia  
b Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

ID: 050 Design and Investigation of Triarylamine Derivatives as Hole Transport Materials for Perovskite Solar Cells  
Romadina, Elena a,b; Tepliakova, Marina a,b; Troshin, Pavel a,b

a Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia  
b Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

ID: 051 Embedded Current Collectors for Efficient Large Area Perovskite Solar Cells  
Duarte, Vera a; Ivanou, Dzmitry a; Bernardo, Gabriel a; Andrade, Luísa; Mendes, Adélio*a

a LEPABE - Faculdade de Engenharia, Universidade do Porto, Portugal

ID: 052 Scalable Slot-die Coating for Perovskite Solar Cells Deposited under Ambient Conditions  
Carvalho, Tânia a; Andrade, Luísa a; Mendes, Adélio*a

a University of Porto, Faculty of Engineering

ID: 053 Non-linear Band Gap Dependence of Mixed Pb-Sn 2D Ruddlesden-Popper Perovskites  
Underwood, Cameron a; Carey, J. David a; Silva, S. Ravi P.*a

a Advanced Technology Institute (ATI), University of Surrey, UK
ID: 054 Novel Star-shaped Donor-acceptor Molecules Based on Triphenylamine for Organic Solar Cells and Photodetectors
Solodukhin, Alexander* a, b; Luponosov, Yurii a; Mannanov, Artur a, b; Paraschuk, Dmitry a, b; Ponomarenko, Sergey a
a Institute of Synthetic Polymeric Materials RAS
b Faculty of Physics and International Laser Center, Lomonosov Moscow State University

ID: 055 Design of PV-grade Functional Materials for Perovskite Solar Cells
Mumyatov, Alexander* a, b, c; Akkuratov, Alexander a, b; Kuznetsov, Ilya a, b; Tsarev, Sergey c;
Elmaggar, Mohamed c; Prudnov, Fedor a, b, c; Frolova, Lyubov a, b, c
a Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia
b FOMaterials LTD, Chernogolovka, Russia
c Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia

Vavilina, Regina a, b, c; Yamilova, Olga b, c; Troshin, Pavel b, c
a Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia (MUCTR), Moscow, Russia
b Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia
c Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of RAS, Chernogolovka, Russia

ID: 057 Novel Donor Small Molecules Based on Benzotriindole: Synthesis, Properties and Application in Organic Solar Cells
Balakirev, Dmitry a, b; Luponosov, Yurii N a; Mannanov, Artur L a; Savchenko, Petr S a; Peregudova, Svetlana M a, b; Paraschuk, Dmitry Yu a, c; Ponomarenko, Sergei A a
a Enikolopov Institute of Synthetic Polymer Materials of Russian Academy of Sciences
b Nesmeyanov Institute of Organoelement Compounds of RAS, Moscow
c Faculty of Physics & International Laser Center, MSU, Moscow

ID: 058 Unveiling the Electronic State Interplay at the DBP/4P-NPD Interface in Organic Solar Cells
Ahmad, Mariam a, b; Ahmadpour, Mehrad a; Amelot, Dylan a; Cruguel, Hervé a, b; Witkowski, Nadine b; Madsen, Morten* a
a Syddansk Universitet, SDU NanoSyd, Mads Clausen Institute (DK)
b INSP, Institut des Nanosciences de Paris, Sorbonne Université, CNRS

ID: 059 Efficiency Enhanced Industrial-Compatible Organic Photovoltaics using Roll-To-Plate (R2P) Nanoimprint Lithography
Yakoob, Mohammed Amir* a, b; Lamminaho, Jani a; Petersons, Karlis b; Rubahn, Horst-Günter a, b; Stensborg, Jan b, Madsen, Morten* a
a SDU NanoSyd, Mads Clausen Institute, Syddansk Universitet, Denmark
b Stensborg A/S, Roskilde, Denmark
ID: 060  Novel Benzodithiophene-based Push-pull Copolymers for Organic Solar Cells
Kuznetsov, Petr* a; Kuznetsov, Ilya a; Nikitenko, Sergei a; Troshin, Pavel b,a; Akkuratov, Alexander a
a Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of Russian Academy of Sciences, Chernogolovka, Russia
b Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russia

ID: 061  Novel Impedance Photocurrent Microscopy Setup for Next Gen Photovoltaics
Laird, Jamie S. * a; Mao, W. b,c; Chandrasekaran, N. b,c; Hall, C. R. a,b; Smith, T. A. a,b; Jasieniak, J. b,c; Bach, U. b,c
a School of Chemistry, The University of Melbourne (AU)
b Centre of Excellence in Exciton Science, Australia
c Monarsh University, Department of Chemical Engineering, Australia