



Printed Organic Solar Cells:
Pathway and Challenges to Competitive LCOE

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Director, Power Team (OPV)



May 6th, 2010

Company Overview

Key Facts:

- Founded in 2002
- Based in Pittsburgh, PA USA
- Approximately 70 employees
- 190+ individual and pending patents worldwide
- Strategic Investors:



Business Model:

Develop and manufacture high-performance inks and leading-edge materials for printed electronics

Core Capabilities:

- Molecular design & synthesis
- Scaled polymer manufacturing
- High purity ink formulation
- Large-area processing expertise
- World class quality:



ISO 9001:2008 No. 43632

Target Markets:

- OLED Lighting & Displays
- Printed Solar Power

Product Lines:

Plexcore® OC: Hole Injection Layer (HIL) ink for OLED lighting and displays

Plexcore® PV: Ink systems for OPV solar cells including matched Photoactive (p/n) ink and Hole Transport Layer (HTL) ink

Plexcore® OS: P3HT polymer powder for OPV and transistors



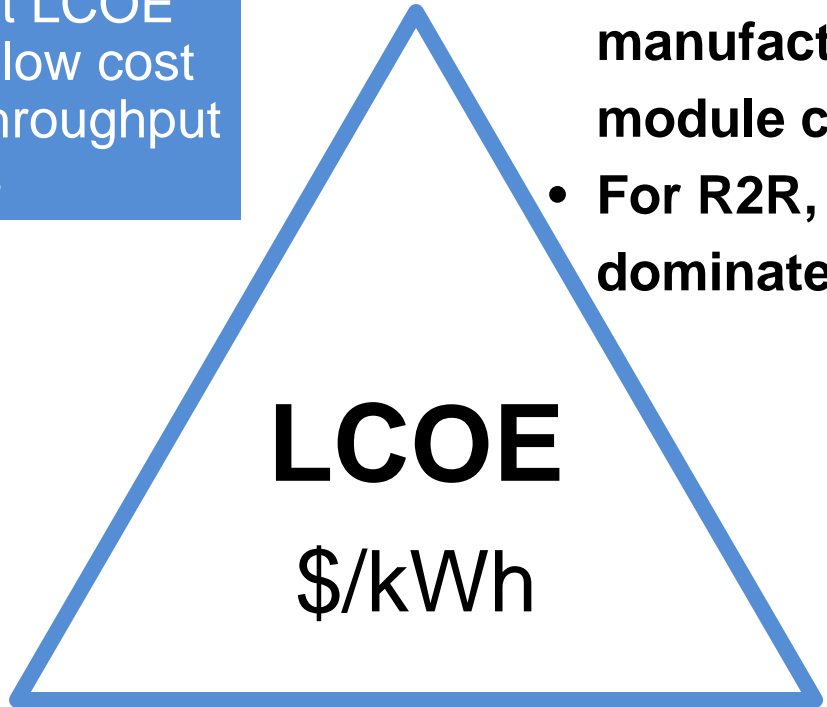
Outline

- OPV and enabling low LCOE
- Commercial activities for OPV at Plextronics
 - Efficiency
 - Lifetime
- OPV and future LCOE prospects
- OPV Industry Commercialization Gaps
(Breakthroughs to accelerate progress)

OPV can achieve lowest LCOE

Pathway to lowest LCOE needs to focus on low cost materials for high-throughput processes

- Cost**
- High throughput manufacturing lowers module cost
 - For R2R, materials costs dominate



LCOE
\$/kWh

Efficiency

Lifetime

Higher efficiency = more kW's per module

Longer lifetime = more kWh's per module

OPV Technology Challenges

\$ / kW-hr

\$ / W

Lifetime

\$ / m²
(mfg cost)

m² / W
(efficiency)

M Intrinsic durability

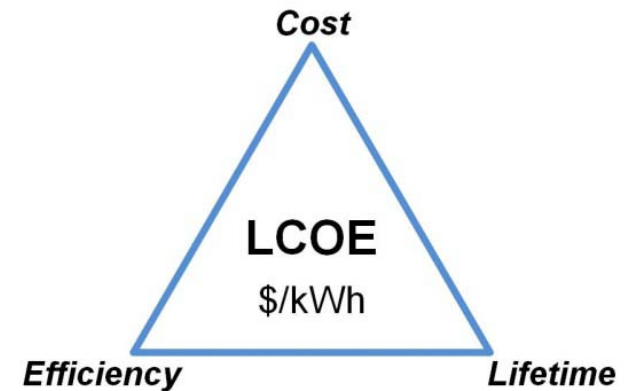
D Built-in durability

M >50% of COGS **M** Key lever

D Simple is better **D** Simple is better

P High throughput

Need to focus on development of low cost, high efficiency materials compatible with high-throughput mfg. processes



Keys to OPV Commercialization



Efficiency

Plexcore® PV Ink System for Organic Photovoltaics



Plexcore® PV 1000 Series

Standard Ink System for OPV Applications

Typical Performance*: 3.0% - 4.0% Efficiency

Plexcore® PV 2000 Series

High-Performance Ink System for OPV Applications

Typical Performance*: 4.5% - 5.5% Efficiency

*Various inks
available for
different
commercial coating
processes*

Ready-to-Use Ink System commonly used for:

- Process development and scaling
- Novel architecture discovery
- Achieving world-leading performance

Plexcore PV 2000 NREL Certified at 5.98%

Device ID: 3393-2 pxl 1

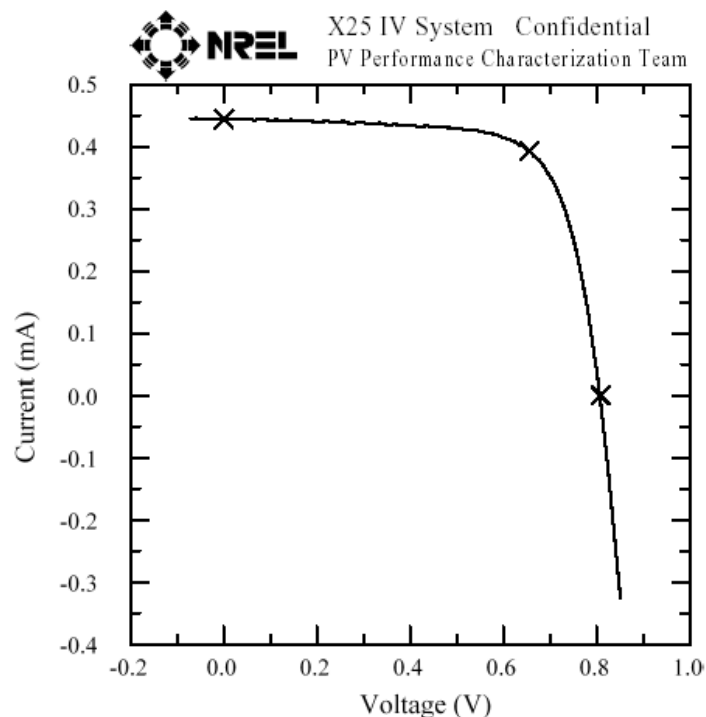
Aug 14, 2008 23:17

Spectrum: AM1.5 Global

Device Temperature: 25.0 ± 1.0 °C

Device Area: 0.043 cm²

Irradiance: 1000.0 W/m²



Polymer-based OPV Solar Cell

Single Photoactive Layer OPV Cell

NREL Certified at 5.98%

Aperture = 0.043 cm²

Cell Size ~ 0.1 cm²

$$V_{oc} = 0.8079 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{max} = 0.39258 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{sc} = 0.44438 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{max} = 0.6553 \text{ V}$$

$$J_{sc} = 10.321 \text{ mA/cm}^2$$

$$P_{max} = 0.25724 \text{ mW}$$

$$\text{Fill Factor} = 71.67 \%$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = 5.98 \%$$

Plexcore PV 2000 Ink System in Inverted OPV Architecture (R2R-Friendly)

Device ID: 5159-3 pixel 4

Sep 22, 2009 13:59

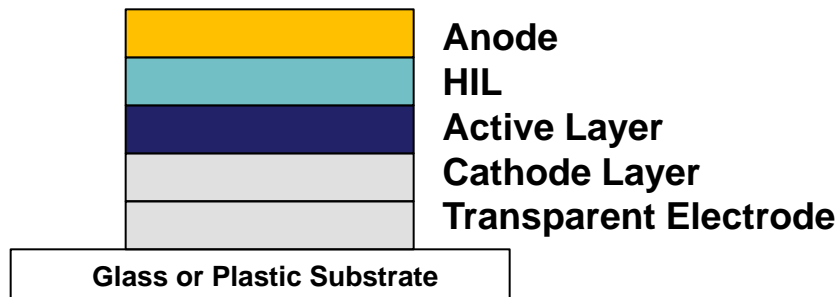
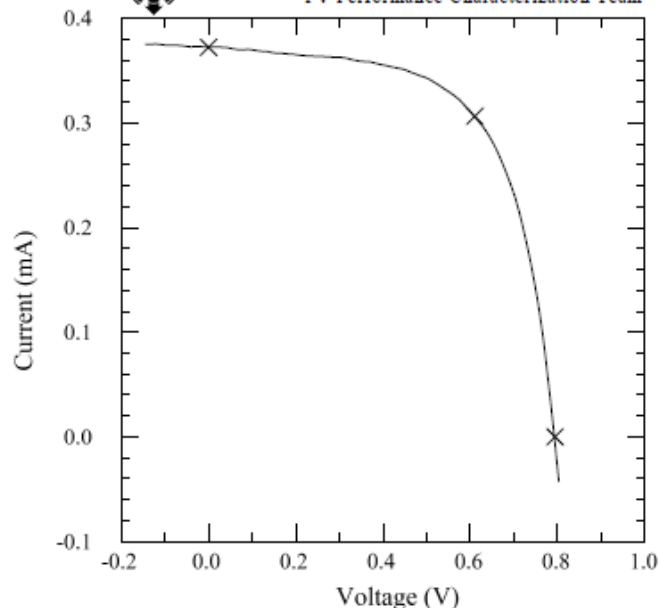
Spectrum: ASTM G173 global

Device Area: 0.04249 cm²

Irradiance: 1000.0 W/m²



X25 IV System CONFIDENTIAL
PV Performance Characterization Team



$V_{oc} = 0.7942 \text{ V}$

$I_{sc} = 0.37227 \text{ mA}$

$J_{sc} = 8.7614 \text{ mA/cm}^2$

Fill Factor = 63.27 %

$I_{max} = 0.30634 \text{ mA}$

$V_{max} = 0.6107 \text{ V}$

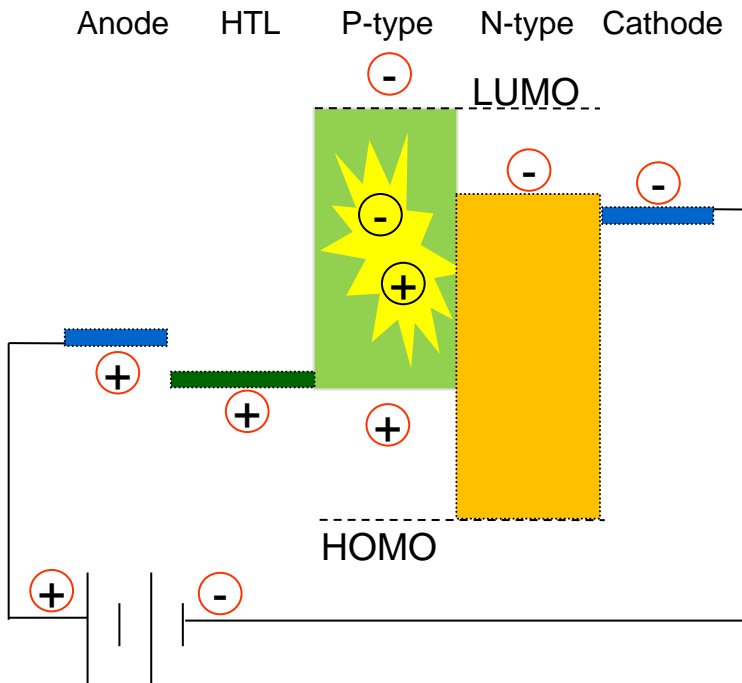
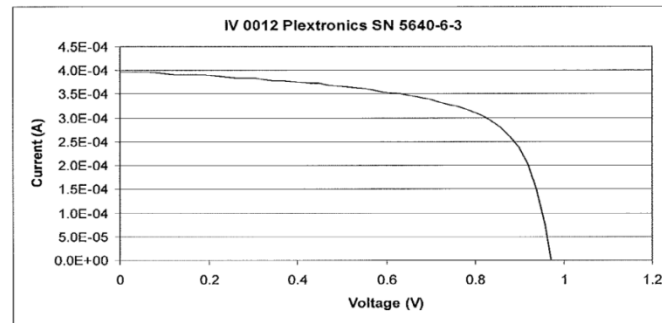
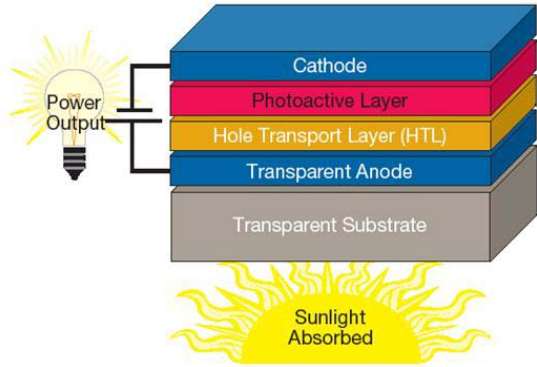
$P_{max} = 0.18707 \text{ mW}$

Efficiency = 4.40 %

Plexcore PV 2000 achieves 4.4% efficiency

- Inverted ZnO-based device with vapor deposited silver anode
- Voltage significantly improved over P3HT/PCBM
- Plexcore HIL utilized for spin coat on active layer

Beyond PV 2000, Low Band-Gap Systems with Matched HIL Enable High Performance



I_{sc}	$393 \pm 8 \mu A$
V_{oc}	$0.97 \pm 0.02 V$
Area	$0.0396 \pm 0.0001 cm^2$
Efficiency	$(6.2 \pm 0.2)\%$

V_{oc}

- Driven by HOMO-LUMO and HTL WF
- Very Low Loss system, $E_g = 1.75$, $V_{oc} = 1.0 V$

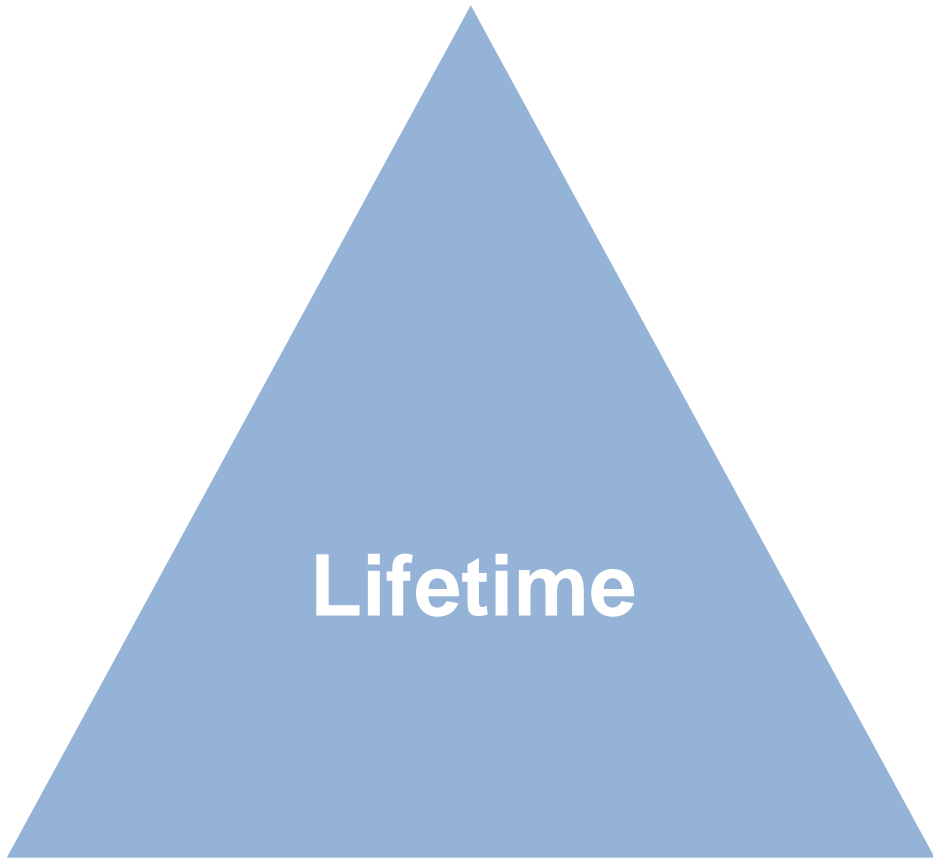
I_{sc}

- Driven by polymer absorption character
- EQE > 60%, absorption edge ~ 710 nm

Efficiency

- 6.2% verified; Newer results to be reported
- Leverages Plexcore OC HTL for high V_{oc}
- Plextronics is developing several scalable, high efficiency platform materials

Commercializing OPV



ISOS 2010 @ Roskilde, Denmark

October 25-27 2010

<https://conferences.dtu.dk/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=35>



ISOS-3 '10

International Summit on **OPV**
Stability

April 19 - 23, 2010 • Roskilde, Denmark

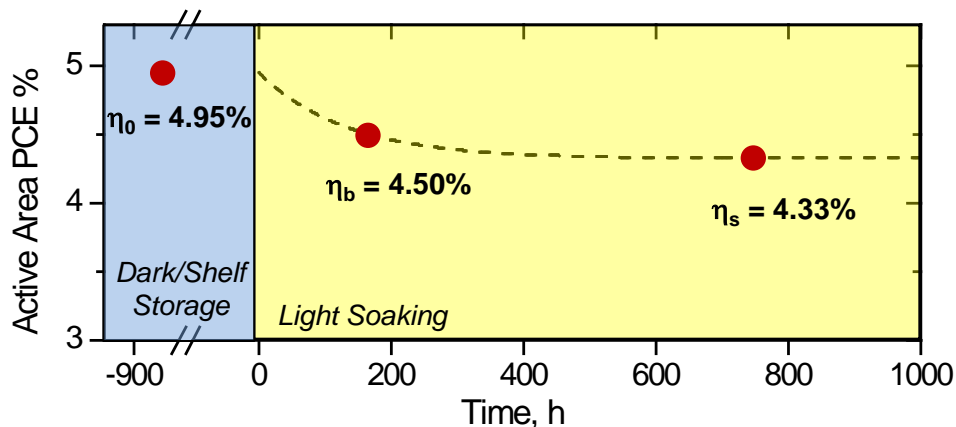
sponsors:



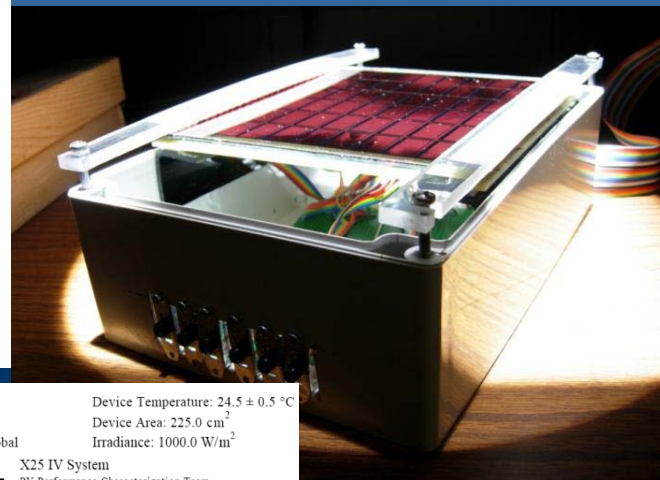
NREL-Verified OPV Module Lifetime (~'1yr')

(Plexcore PV2000 ink system)

Active Area Degradation Profile:



Stress Conditions: 1Sun, Xe lamp, 100% duty cycle, Voc



Device ID: 4612
May 27, 2009 14:30
Spectrum: ASTM G173 global
Device Area: 224.5 cm²
Irradiance: 1000.0 W/m²
NREL X25 IV System CONFIDENTIAL
PV Performance Characterization Team

Device ID: 4612
Jun 26, 2009 14:21
Spectrum: ASTM G173 global
Device Temperature: 24.8 ± 0.5 °C
Device Area: 224.8 cm²
Irradiance: 1000.0 W/m²
NREL X25 IV System
PV Performance Characterization Team

Device ID: 4612
Jul 31, 2009 11:27
Spectrum: ASTM G173 global
Device Temperature: 24.5 ± 0.5 °C
Device Area: 225.0 cm²
Irradiance: 1000.0 W/m²
NREL X25 IV System
PV Performance Characterization Team

Assessment of stability via periodic NREL certification Of Champion Efficiency Module

Initial;
83% of Lab Cell

~ 150h Light soaking
Module 'stabilized'

Post 500h
Light soaking

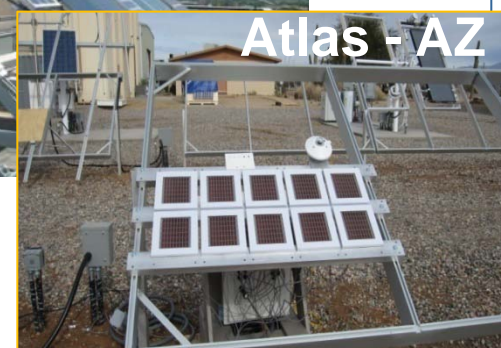
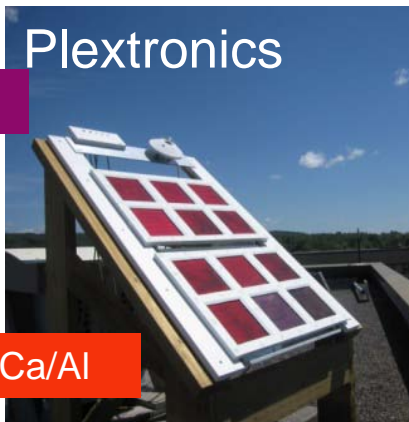
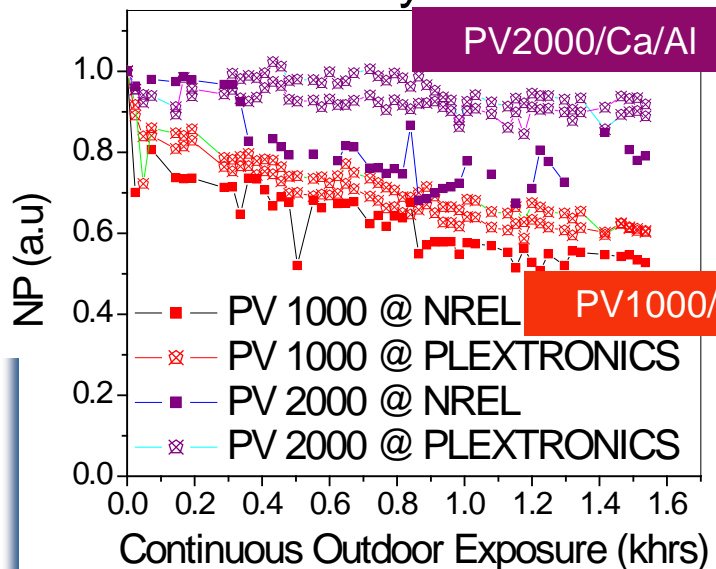
$V_{oc} = 7.2083$ V
 $I_{sc} = 0.1152$ A
 $J_{sc} = 0.51327$ mA/cm²
Fill Factor = 64.27 %
 $I_{max} = 97.942$ mA
 $V_{max} = 5.4510$ V
 $P_{max} = 0.5339$ W
Efficiency = 2.38 %

$V_{oc} = 7.0492$ V
 $I_{sc} = 0.1092$ A
 $J_{sc} = 0.48575$ mA/cm²
Fill Factor = 63.21 %
 $I_{max} = 90.840$ mA
 $V_{max} = 5.3551$ V
 $P_{max} = 0.4865$ W
Efficiency = 2.16 %

$V_{oc} = 7.0048$ V
 $I_{sc} = 0.1077$ A
 $J_{sc} = 0.479$ mA/cm²
Fill Factor = 61.96 %
 $I_{max} = 88.620$ mA
 $V_{max} = 5.2734$ V
 $P_{max} = 0.4673$ W
Efficiency = 2.08 %

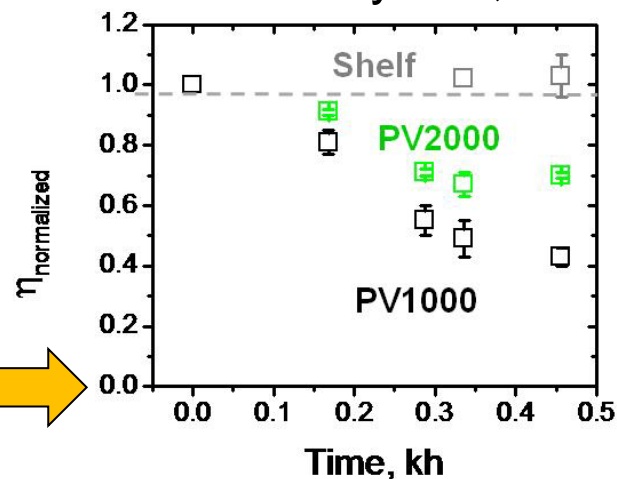
Fullerene Dependent Stability of OPV Cells: P3HT:PCBM vs. P3HT:bis-indene[c60]

Outdoor Stability:

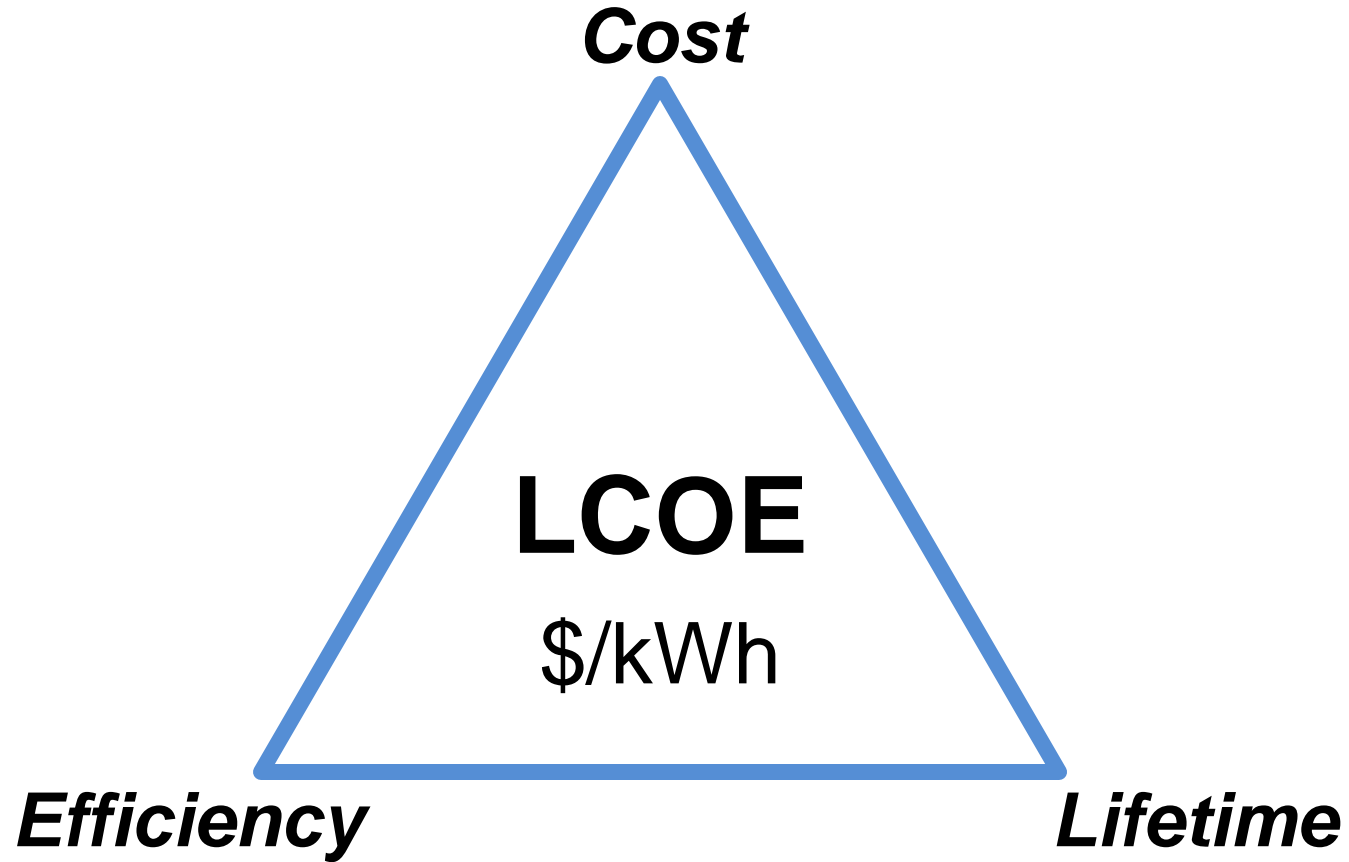


- PV2000 exhibits improved stability over PV1000
- Plex degradation slower than @ NREL
 - Higher Irradiance is initial primary suspect
 - 35% higher irradiance in CO vs. PA
- Consistent with indoor testing

Indoor Stability: Xe, 1 Sun



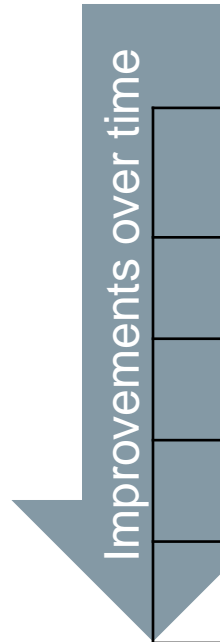
OPV can achieve lowest LCOE



OPV Adoption Pathways

Sub \$0.50/W is a Key Target

\$ / kW-hr



Module Efficiency	Lifetime	Module Cost	LCOE
5%	5 year	\$1.25 / W	n/a
5%	10 year	\$1.00 / W	\$.35 / kWh
7%	15 year	\$.75 / W	\$.17 / kWh
10%	20 year	\$.50 / W	\$.10 / kWh

OPV performance improvements drive lower LCOE.

OPV Adoption Pathways

Sub \$0.50/W is a Key Target

\$ / kW-hr



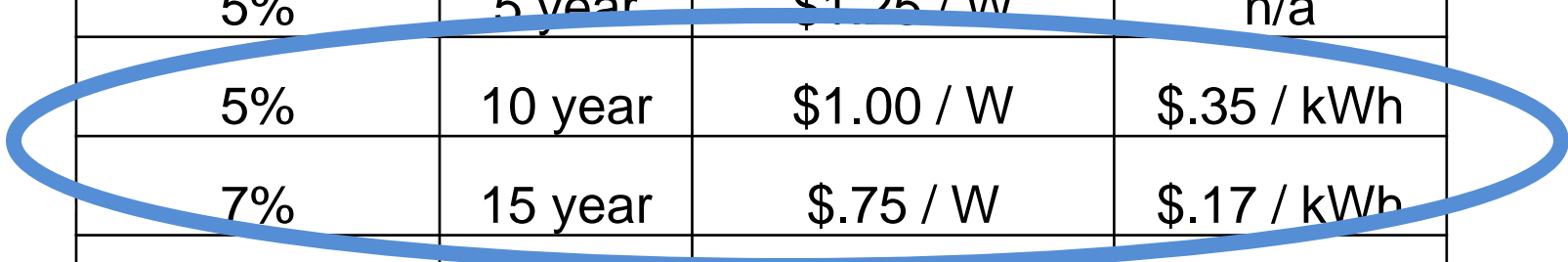
Module Efficiency	Lifetime	Module Cost	LCOE
5%	5 year	\$1.25 / W	n/a
5%	10 year	\$1.00 / W	\$.35 / kWh
7%	15 year	\$.75 / W	\$.17 / kWh
10%	20 year	\$.50 / W	\$.10 / kWh

Initial offerings meets requirements for off-grid markets.

OPV Adoption Pathways

Sub \$0.50/W is a Key Target

\$ / kW-hr



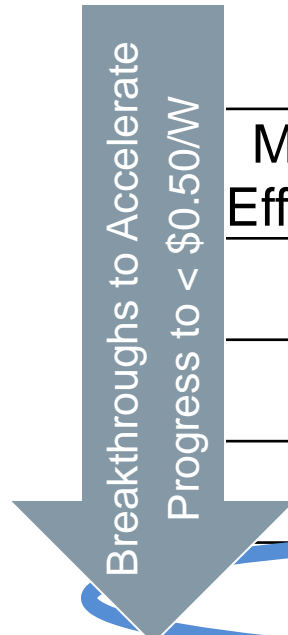
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10%	20 year	\$.50 / W	\$.10 / kWh

Performance increases drive BIPV applications and on-grid projects (in higher cost markets).

OPV Adoption Pathways

Sub \$0.50/W is a Key Target

\$ / kW-hr



Module Efficiency	Lifetime	Module Cost	LCOE
5%	5 year	\$1.25 / W	n/a
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7%	15 year	\$.75 / W	\$.17 / kWh
10%	20 year	\$.50 / W	\$.10 / kWh

Ultimately, OPV provides a cost structure which is better than grid competitive

OPV Industry Commercialization Gaps

Funding Opportunities for Acceleration

Need to drive:

High module efficiency (>5% at production)

- >10% lab cells (8% current SOA)
- R2R-Friendly high performance device stacks
- Translate performance from lab to R2R processes
- Large-area module design (low electrical losses, aperture ratio, etc)

And

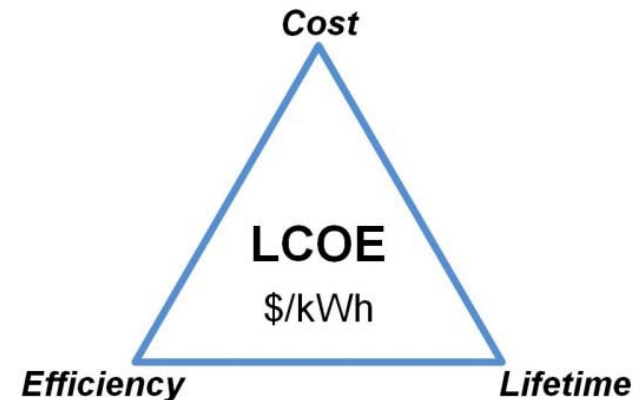
> 10 years device stability

- Understand fundamentals of metal/organic contact interactions
- Reduce device sensitivity to water/oxygen
- Elucidate & Mitigate photochemical-related degradation processes

And

Low materials cost

- Scale materials to multi-kilogram production
- Utilize production processes with
 - High throughput
 - High materials utilization

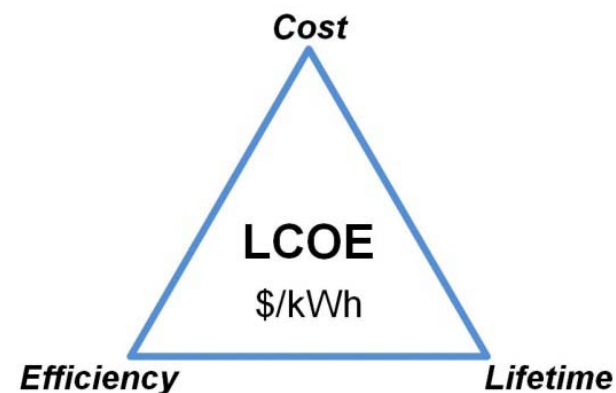


Thank You

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R&D volumes of select products available through:

www.aldrich.com

