

Influence of gold-silica nanoparticles on the performance of small-molecule bulk heterojunction solar cells

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ABSTRACT

Light trapping by gold (Au)-silica nanospheres and nanorods embedded in the active layer of small-molecule (SM) organic solar cell has been systematically compared. Nanorod significantly outperforms nanosphere because of more light scattering and higher quality factor for localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) triggered by nanorods. The optimum concentration of nanorod was characterized by charge carrier transport and morphology of the active layers. At optimum nanorod concentration, almost no change in the morphology of the active layer reveals that LSPR and scattering effects rather than the morphology are mainly responsible for the enhanced power conversion efficiency. In addition, the preliminary lifetime studies of the SM solar cells with and without Au-silica nanorods were conducted by measuring the current density–voltage characteristics over 20 days. The results show that plasmonic device with nanorods has no adverse impact on the device stability.

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1. Introduction

Solution-processed small-molecule (SM) donors have stimulated much interest as a viable alternative to the widely studied conjugated polymers for organic bulk heterojunction (BHJ) solar cells [1–4]. Solution-processed SM donors have the advantage over conjugated polymer counterparts since the SM donor molecules are monodisperse and can be purified using reproducible fabrication protocols and therefore provide more uniform performance in SM-based devices [5,6].

Similar to polymer solar cells (PSCs), SM solar cells have major limitation in insufficient sunlight absorption because the active layer of SM solar cells should be very thin (~100 nm) due to low carrier mobility and short exciton diffusion length [7–9]. Hence, there is a need to capture more light without increasing the thickness of the BHJ layer. As discussed in a recent review [10], the light trapping techniques for thin film organic solar cells include the cells with V-shaped (folded) geometry, incoupler at the front surface, structured back reflector and substrates. In addition, in recent

years, there has been intense interest in applying the plasmonic properties of metallic nanoparticles (NPs) to enhance the performance of PSCs by doping these NPs directly into the active layer [11–14]. Typically, most existing plasmonic materials for improved light absorption in PSCs are focused on the spherical NPs with a diameter less than 50 nm [15–18]. Here, a near field effect attributed to the enhancement of local electric field around the NP is thought to enhance the optical absorption in the BHJ. However, the localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) spectrum of these NPs has only one LSPR peak in the shorter wavelength region. In addition, the small size and spherical shape in these NPs greatly weakens the light scattering of NPs inside of PSCs [19]. Recently, the incorporation of large-sized nanorods into the low bandgap PSCs was reported to result in 26% relative improvement in power conversion efficiency (PCE) [20]. This enhancement was due to far field scattering by the incorporated nanorods increasing the optical path length within the cell. Despite this enhancement in PSCs, the influence of the nanorods on PSCs has not been explored in sufficient detail. In a recent paper by Wadam et al. [21], it was shown that the PCE enhancement mechanism in poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT): fullerene BHJ cells incorporated with Au nanorods was not due to plasmonic effects but rather by a favorable modification of the BHJ nano-morphology by the nanorods.

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In this paper, we incorporated core-shell structured Au-silica NPs into SM solar cells based on 7,7'-(4,4-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-4H-silolo[3,2-b:4,5-b']-dithiophene-2,6-diyl)bis(6-fluoro-4-(5'-hexyl-[2,2'-bithiophen]-5-yl)benzo[c][1,2,5]thiadiazole):[6,6]-phenyl-C₇₁-butyric acid methyl ester (p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM). The two different geometries of NPs, namely nanorod and nanosphere were examined and the geometry effect on SM devices were studied by comparing total light scattering and the quality factor for LSPR. In addition, the X-ray diffraction (XRD) and surface morphology measurements at the optimized Au-silica nanorod concentration were conducted to verify that the SM BHJ structure does not change with the Au-silica nanorods unlike P3HT system [21]. The experimental results confirm that for the p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM system, light scattering and LSPR effect rather than morphology of the BHJ layer contribute to the enhancement of PCE in plasmonic SM device. Moreover, the charge carrier transport characterization and atomic force microscopy (AFM) were used to identify the factors that determine the optimum concentration of nanorods in plasmonic devices. Finally, the impact of nanorods on the stability of SM device was also examined.

2. Experimental

2.1. Synthesis of nanorods and nanospheres

We synthesized Au-silica core-shell nanorods/nanospheres, using the seed-mediated method [20,22]. The procedure of Au-silica nanorods consists of two parts: (i) seed-mediated synthesis of gold nanorods using a seed solution and the reagent hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide and (ii) solution synthesis of the silica shell using tetraethyl orthosilicate [23]. In order to have a more rigorous comparison with core-shell gold nanorods, bare gold nanorods were also synthesized by the seed-mediated method only.

2.2. Device fabrication

SM BHJ solar cells were fabricated by the following process. Indium tin oxide (ITO)-coated glass substrates were cleaned by detergent, deionized water, acetone and isopropyl alcohol sequentially in an ultrasonic bath. Each substrate was blow dried by nitrogen and treated with oxygen plasma for 10 min to reform the ITO surface. Poly(3,4-ethylene-dioxythiophene):poly(styrenesulphonate) (PEDOT:PSS) (Baytron P 4083) was spin-coated at 5000 rpm for 40 s on the ITO-coated substrate to obtain a thickness of 30 nm. The PEDOT:PSS film was then annealed at 150 °C for 20 min on a hotplate. The SM BHJ solutions were prepared by adding 35 mg of p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM blend with a weight ratio of 3:2 and Au-silica (or Au) NPs into 1 ml of chlorobenzene (CB) with 0.4 v/v% 1,8 octanedithiol processing additive. The SM BHJ solutions were spin-casted at 2000 rpm for 45 s on the surface of PEDOT:PSS layer and then thermally annealed at 80 °C for 10 min to remove residual solvent in a glove box. All SM BHJ films have the thicknesses of ~100 nm measured by surface profiler. Finally, the cathode consisting of 20 nm Ca and 80 nm Ag was thermally deposited under vacuum condition of 1×10^{-4} Pa. All fabricated devices with an active area of 8 mm² were encapsulated using epoxy and cover glass before removal from the glove box.

For the charge transport studies, hole-only devices were fabricated with a structure of the ITO/Molybdenum trioxide (MoO₃)/p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM/MoO₃/Ag. The second layer of MoO₃ blocks the injection of electrons from the Ag electrode. Electron-only devices have a structure of ITO/Al/p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM/Ca/Al. The first layer of Al blocks the injection of holes from the ITO electrode.

2.3. Device characterization

The dimensions of the Au-silica NPs were characterized by a JEOL 1400 transmission electron microscope (TEM) at an accelerating voltage of 100 kV. The height and phase images of the p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM films with and without nanorods were scanned in the tapping mode using a Cypher S AFM (Asylum Research). XRD measurements were conducted using D8 Advance Eco X-ray diffractometer at 40 keV and 25 mA using Cu K α ($\lambda = 1.54$ Å).

Optical absorption spectra of the BHJ layers were measured using the Perkin Elmer Lambda 950 spectrophotometer which is fitted with a 150 mm diameter integrating sphere. For absorption measurement, the reflectance and specular exclusion ports of the integrating sphere are blocked by white standard plates. By unblocking these two ports consecutively, the ratio of diffuse scattering to total scattering or the haze factor could also be measured. Prior to absorption measurements, the film thickness of all layers was measured by a KLA-Tencor P-10 surface profiler to ensure the thicknesses are the same.

For solar cell characterization, current density–voltage (*J*–*V*) characteristics under dark and illuminated conditions were measured with a Keithley 2400 source meter unit. A solar simulator (Solar Light Inc.) provides simulated sunlight with AM1.5G spectrum and irradiance of 100 mW/cm². The external quantum efficiency (EQE) spectra were conducted by a Bentham PVE 300 system consisting of a calibrated silicon photodiode, a xenon lamp, monochromator, lock-in amplifier and chopper wheel.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Comparison of Au-silica nanospheres and nanorods

TEM images in the insets of Fig. 1 display that the average diameter of nanospheres core and the thickness of the silica shell are ~25 nm and ~5 nm respectively. The average diameter and length of the Au nanorods core are ~31 nm and ~86 nm respectively and the thickness of the silica shell is ~5 nm. The histograms of TEM image measurements used to determine these average NP size parameters can be found in the [Supplementary information](#). A 5 nm shell thickness is chosen because as reported recently [24], significant enhanced localized field should exist outside the shell

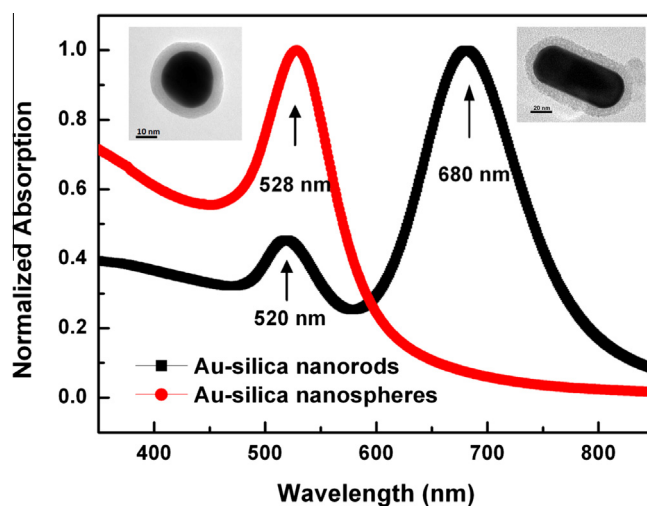


Fig. 1. Normalized absorption spectra of the Au-silica nanorods and nanospheres in CB. The inset is the TEM images of Au-silica nanosphere and nanorod. The scale bars represent 10 nm and 20 nm respectively.

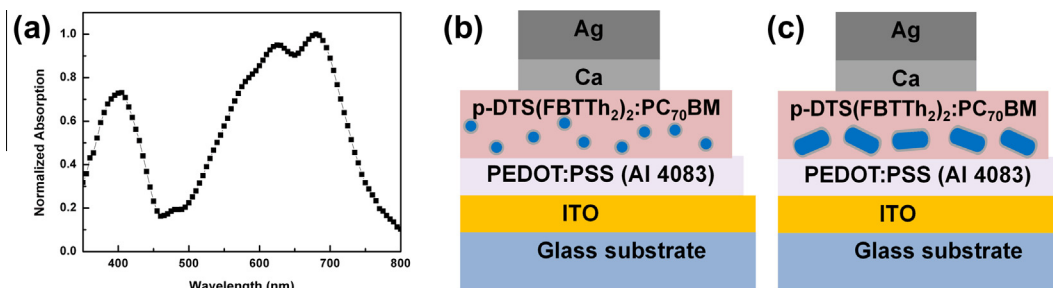


Fig. 2. (a) Normalized absorption spectrum of the p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂ donor. (b) Device structure with Au-silica nanospheres in the active layer. (c) Device structure with Au-silica nanorods in the active layer.

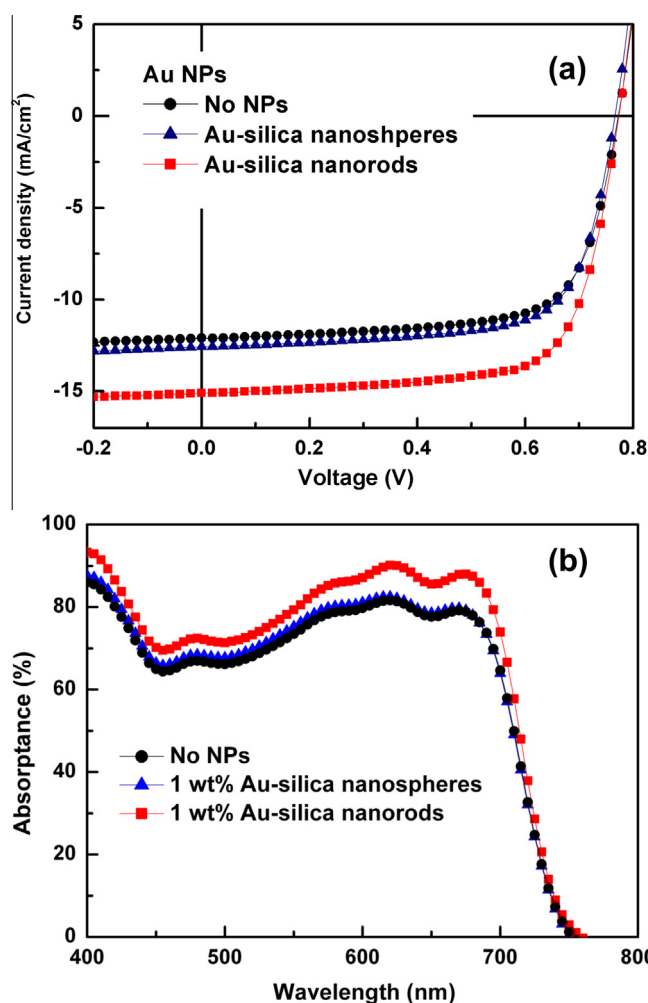


Fig. 3. (a) *J*–*V* characteristics and (b) optical absorption spectra of p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM BHJ solar cells with and without Au NPs.

and surface recombination can be avoided. The normalized absorption spectra indicate that Au-silica nanospheres in CB have only one LSPR peak at 528 nm, whereas Au-silica nanorods in CB have dual LSPR peaks at 520 nm and 680 nm. Unlike the case of P3HT, the major LSPR peak of nanorods at 680 nm well matches the absorption peak of p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂ donor as shown in Fig. 2a. SM BHJ solar cells were fabricated with the device structure of ITO/PEDOT:PSS/p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM/Ca/Ag. Either Au-silica nanospheres or Au-silica nanorods was blended directly into the p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM films of SM solar cells (Fig. 2b and c).

The *J*–*V* characteristics under AM1.5G irradiation at 100 mW/cm² were conducted for SM devices with and without Au-silica nanospheres/nanorods (Fig. 3a). The concentrations of Au-silica nanospheres and nanorods were optimized at 1% weight ratio (wt%). The reference device without NPs has an average PCE of $6.5 \pm 0.14\%$ with the short-circuit current density (*J*_{SC}) of 12.04 ± 0.27 mA/cm², open-circuit voltage (*V*_{OC}) of 0.77 ± 0.01 V, and fill factor (*FF*) of $70.2 \pm 0.65\%$. Upon incorporation of only Au-silica nanospheres, there is a slight increase to 12.69 ± 0.24 mA/cm² in *J*_{SC} and no changes in the *V*_{OC} and *FF*. When only Au-silica nanorods were embedded in SM device, the *J*_{SC} was largely

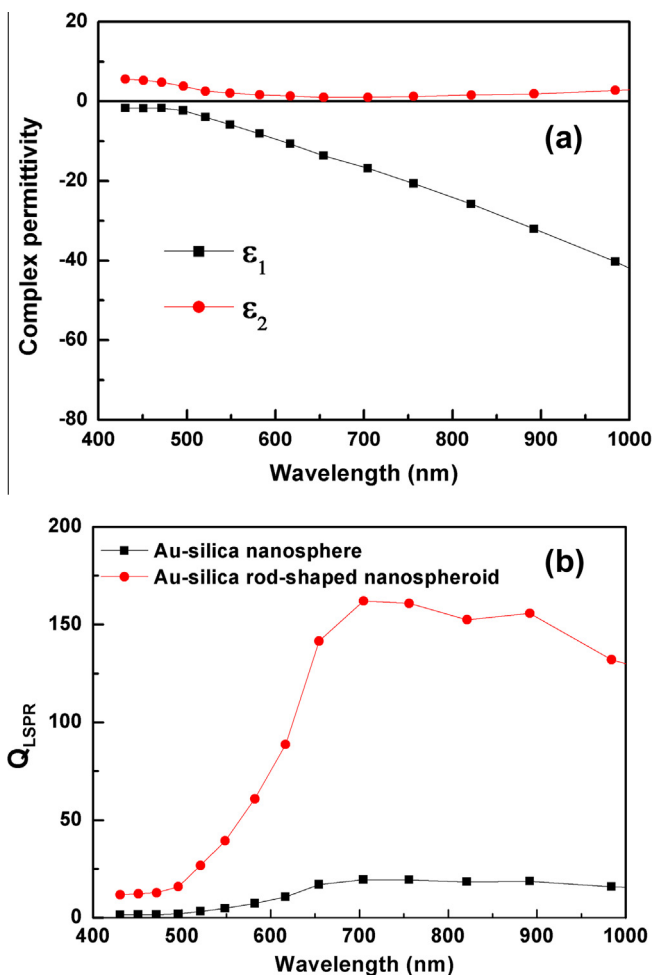


Fig. 4. (a) The real and imaginary parts of the complex dielectric function for Au. (b) Quality factor for LSPR (*Q*_{LSPR}) for Au-silica sphere and Au-silica rod-shaped nanospheroid.

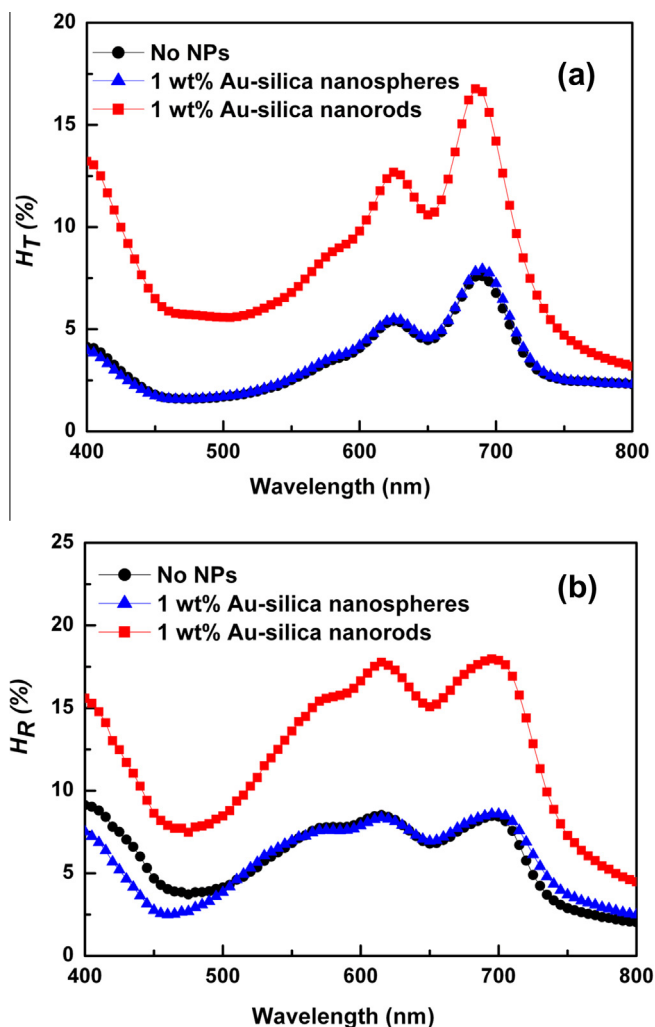


Fig. 5. (a) Transmittance haze factor (H_T) and (b) reflection haze factor (H_R) spectra of the p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM films with and without Au NPs.

increased to 15.14 ± 0.35 mA/cm² while the V_{OC} and FF remained the same. Such larger enhancement in J_{SC} is because the absorption enhancement of the BHJ film with Au-silica nanorods is much larger than that of BHJ film with Au-silica nanospheres relative to the bare BHJ film as shown in Fig. 3b. The absence of change in V_{OC} upon incorporation of Au-silica nanorods into the BHJ of the SM device is different from what was reported in [25] where bare Au NPs were introduced into poly(3-hexylthiophene):PCBM. We attribute the invariant V_{OC} in our SM devices to the fact that an interface dipole layer is not formed between Au and the BHJ when a silica shell is present and as a result, there is no shift in the energy levels of the donor [25].

The J - V characteristics of SM devices with and without bare Au nanorods can be found in the Supplementary information. Fig. S1 represents the J - V characteristics of the p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM devices with various bare Au nanorod concentrations under AM1.5G irradiation at 100 mW/cm². The photovoltaic parameters for each concentration are listed in Table S1. The reference device without Au NPs has an average PCE of $6.5 \pm 0.14\%$ with an V_{OC} of 0.77 ± 0.01 V, a J_{SC} of 12.04 ± 0.27 mA/cm² and a FF of $70.2 \pm 0.65\%$. After incorporation of the bare Au nanorod with the concentration of 0.25 wt%, the J_{SC} and V_{OC} increased to 12.58 ± 0.35 mA/cm² and 0.78 ± 0.01 V while the FF has almost no change. The enhanced J_{SC} is ascribed to the light absorption induced by plasmonic effect of Au nanorods. The very small

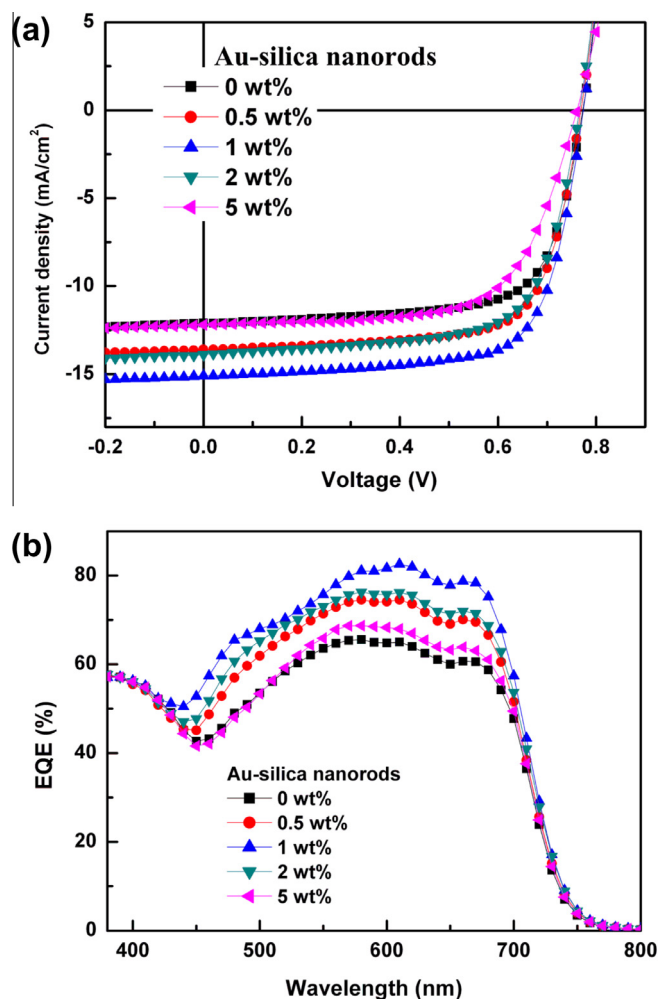


Fig. 6. (a) J - V characteristics and (b) EQE spectra of p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM BHJ solar cells with Au-silica nanorod concentrations of 0 wt%, 0.5 wt%, 1 wt%, 2 wt% and 5 wt%.

Table 1

Photovoltaic parameters of SM BHJ devices based on p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM with different Au-silica nanorod concentrations under 100 mW/cm² AM1.5G simulated solar irradiation.

Au NPs concentration (wt%)	V_{OC} (V)	J_{SC} (mA/cm ²)	FF (%)	PCE (%)
0	0.77 ± 0.01	12.04 ± 0.27	70.2 ± 0.65	6.5 ± 0.14
0.5	0.77 ± 0.01	13.62 ± 0.30	70.5 ± 0.84	7.4 ± 0.15
1	0.77 ± 0.01	15.14 ± 0.35	70.4 ± 0.61	8.2 ± 0.12
2	0.77 ± 0.01	13.93 ± 0.40	68.4 ± 0.80	7.3 ± 0.24
5	0.76 ± 0.01	12.08 ± 0.34	65.8 ± 0.88	6.0 ± 0.17

improvement of 0.01 V in the V_{OC} may be related to the small energy barrier for hole extraction as shown in Fig. S2 and the work function of Au is almost the same as the HOMO of the donor [25]. The PCE in the device with the 0.25 wt% of bare nanorod reaches $6.9 \pm 0.15\%$. When the bare nanorod concentration further increased from 0.25 wt% to 1 wt%, the PCE, J_{SC} , FF and V_{OC} all declined. A decrease in V_{OC} has also been observed when bare Ag nanoparticles were added at the interface between the hole transport layer and the BHJ of a PSC [26]. We attribute the decrease in photovoltaic parameters in our devices to increased charge carrier recombination at the surface of the bare Au nanorods which creates the internal shunts within the BHJ active layer [27]. The charge carrier recombination induced by bare Au nanorods was confirmed

by light intensity dependence of short-circuit current density (see Section 3.2). Another possible reason is the increased quenching of excitons upon incorporation of Au [26]. Therefore, there is a compromise between the charge carrier recombination and plasmonic effect in the device embedded with the bare Au nanorod. Finally, the best performance with the PCE of $6.9 \pm 0.15\%$ in device with the bare nanorod is much lower than that with the maximum PCE of $8.2 \pm 0.12\%$ in device with the Au-silica nanorod, which indicated that the device performance can indeed be significantly improved by incorporation of Au-silica nanorods with shell thickness of 5 nm, compared to the bare Au nanorods.

The two main mechanisms of light absorption enhancement in these plasmonic organic solar cells (OSCs) are the LSPR effect and scattering effect since metallic NPs upon the excitation of incident light can enhance not only the localized electric field intensity but also scatter light into longer optical path length within the active layer [28]. For LSPR effect, the electromagnetic simulations for Au nanosphere and Au nanosphere embedded in the OSCs have been reported separately in the previous publications [27,29]. The enhanced electric field can exist outside the Au nanosphere and Au nanorod. However, the quantitative comparison of the local field enhancement for these different plasmonic nanostructures in the OSCs has not been reported yet. It can be made using the quality factor Q_f defined in general as the ratio of the enhanced

Table 2

Zero-field hole and electron mobilities of the devices with different Au-silica nanorod concentrations extracted from dark J - V curves.

Au NPs concentration (wt%)	Zero-field hole mobility ($\text{cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$)	Zero-field electron mobility ($\text{cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$)
0	1.2×10^{-3}	1.5×10^{-3}
1	2.4×10^{-3}	2.5×10^{-3}
2	1.6×10^{-3}	1.7×10^{-3}
5	8.5×10^{-4}	9.0×10^{-4}

local field and the incident field [30]. This performance measure of plasmonic materials is greatly determined by wavelength dependent complex dielectric function ($\epsilon(\omega)$), where the real part ($\epsilon_1(\omega)$) describes the polarization induced by the electric field and imaginary part ($\epsilon_2(\omega)$) describes the energy losses that occur during the polarization in the materials [31,32]. Therefore, performance of plasmonic material becomes good when the material has large negative value of $\epsilon_1(\omega)$ and small $\epsilon_2(\omega)$ over the wavelength of application [31,33]. The quality factor for LSPR in metallic NPs (Q_{LSPR}) largely depends on the shape of metallic NPs [30].

For a metallic nanosphere embedded within a silica matrix, the Q_{LSPR} is defined as:

$$Q_{\text{LSPR(nanosphere)}} \equiv \frac{[(\epsilon_1 - 3.9)^2 + \epsilon_2^2]^{1/2}}{\epsilon_2} \quad (1)$$

For a metallic rod-shaped nanospheroid embedded within a silica matrix, the Q_{LSPR} is defined as:

$$Q_{\text{LSPR(nanospheroid)}} \equiv \frac{1}{P_A} \frac{[(\epsilon_1 - 3.9)^2 + \epsilon_2^2]^{1/2}}{\epsilon_2} \quad (2)$$

The derivation for both (1) and (2) can be found in [Supplementary information](#). The parameter P_A in (2) is the depolarization factor of the nanospheroid along the (major) a -axis and for the Au-silica nanorods used in this study, $P_A = 0.12$. The complex refractive indexes at different wavelengths as tabulated by Johnson and Christy are used for calculation of the real part and imaginary part of the complex dielectric function [34]. The relation between the complex dielectric function and complex refractive index can be expressed as [31]:

$$\epsilon_1(\omega) = n(\omega)^2 - k(\omega)^2; \quad \epsilon_2(\omega) = 2n(\omega)k(\omega) \quad (3)$$

where $n(\omega)$ is refractive index, $k(\omega)$ is extinction coefficient.

Fig. 4a illustrates the complex dielectric function of Au which was calculated using the Eq. (3). It is observed that the ϵ_1 is negative in the visible and infrared range of 400–1000 nm. In addition, there is small energy loss within the range of 600–1000 nm. Therefore, it explains why Au NPs are usually used in the LSPR studies and application in the OSCs for light trapping. Fig. 4b and Table S2 shows the Q_{LSPR} for both Au-silica sphere and rod-shaped spheroid with the wavelength range from 400 nm to 1000 nm. Since nanorod has good approximation to rod-shaped spheroid, it is clearly shown that Au-silica nanorod has higher Q_{LSPR} than that for Au-silica nanosphere from 550 nm onward, which is in accordance with the major absorption spectrum of p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂ donor. Therefore, Au-silica nanorod achieves larger localized field enhancement within the SM BHJ layer and is considered as better plasmonic material than Au-silica nanosphere.

On the other hand, light scattering effect by metallic NPs, especially large-sized NPs, plays an important role in the absorption enhancement of SM devices [25]. A more in-depth investigation was carried out by haze factor measurement which can examine the scattering effect [35]. Fig. 5 shows the haze factor spectra of transmittance (H_T) and reflection (H_R) calculated by the fraction

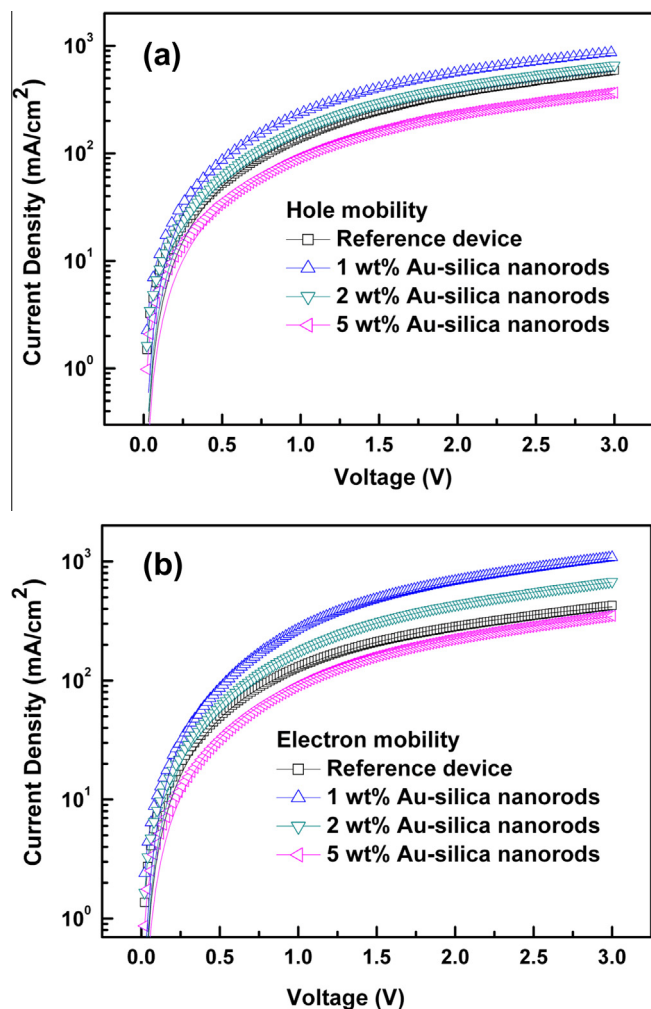


Fig. 7. The dark J - V characteristics of (a) hole-only devices (b) and electron-only devices with Au-silica nanorod concentrations of 0 wt%, 1 wt%, 2 wt% and 5 wt%. The solid lines represent the best fitting using the SCLC model.

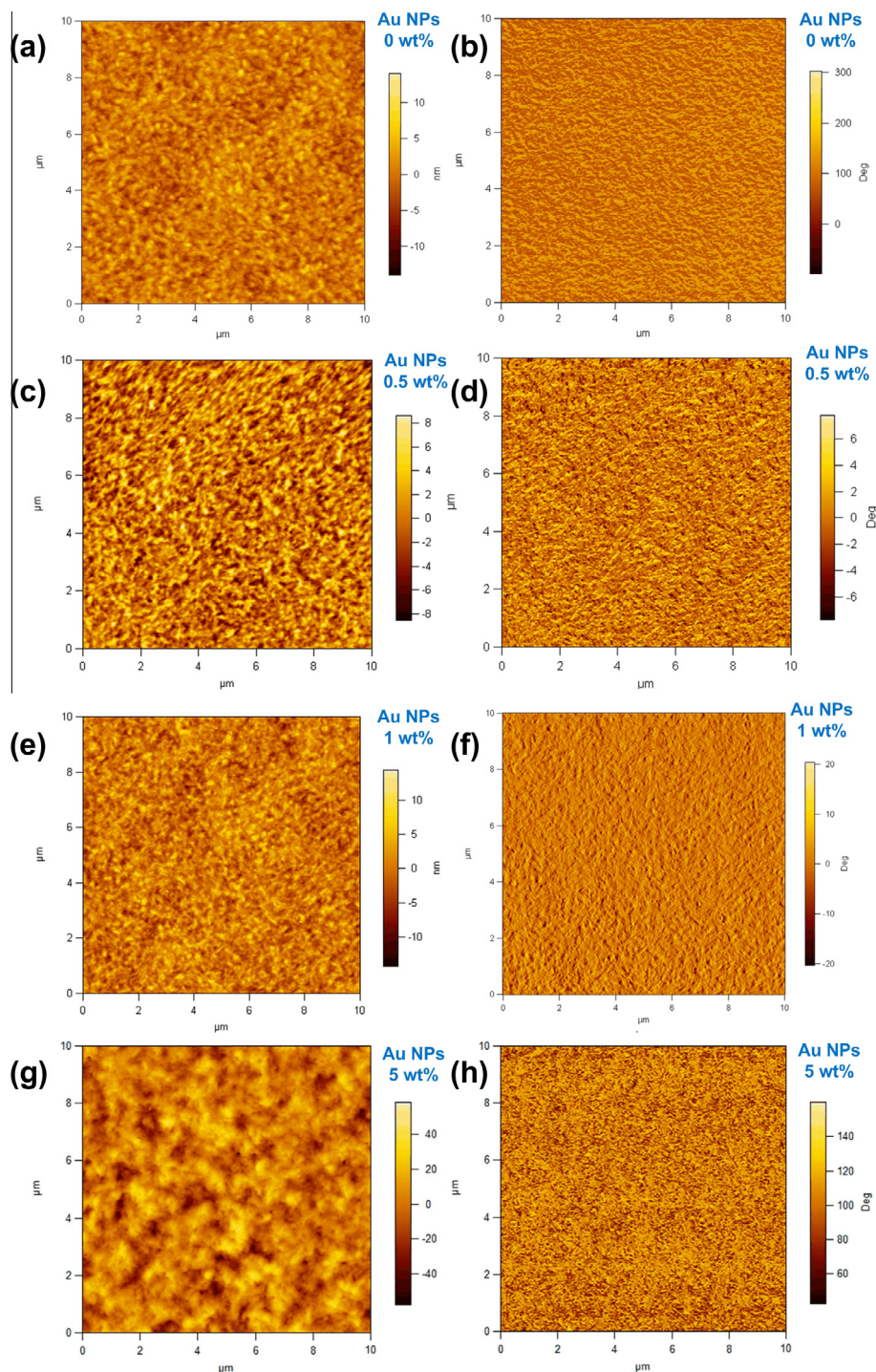


Fig. 8. AFM height images for p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM film with (a) 0 wt%, (c) 0.5 wt%, (e) 1 wt% and (g) 5 wt% Au-silica nanorods; AFM phase images for p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM film with (b) 0 wt%, (d) 0.5 wt%, (f) 1 wt% and (h) 5 wt% Au-silica nanorods.

(in percent) of the diffuse transmittance/reflection relative to the total transmittance/reflection for p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM film with and without Au-silica nanorods/nanospheres. H_T and H_R of plasmonic device with Au-silica nanospheres are very similar to that of reference device (without NPs) whereas significantly higher H_T and H_R are observed in plasmonic device with Au-silica nanorods in the range of wavelength 400–800 nm. The results reveal that Au-silica nanorods have strong light scattering and thus contribute to more light absorption of SM BHJ compared to Au-silica

nanospheres. These results are also consistent with the scattering cross section equation of metallic NPs which depends on the size and shape of NPs [19,36,37]. Generally, small NPs with spherical shape contribute negligible scattering to enhance the optical path length. On the contrary, for large metallic NPs (~100 nm) with rod shape within the BHJ layer, the incident photons can be scattered more strongly by metallic NPs into a longer propagation path in the active layer. Taking the account together with above mentioned Q_{LSPR} , the incorporation of Au-silica nanorods into the SM

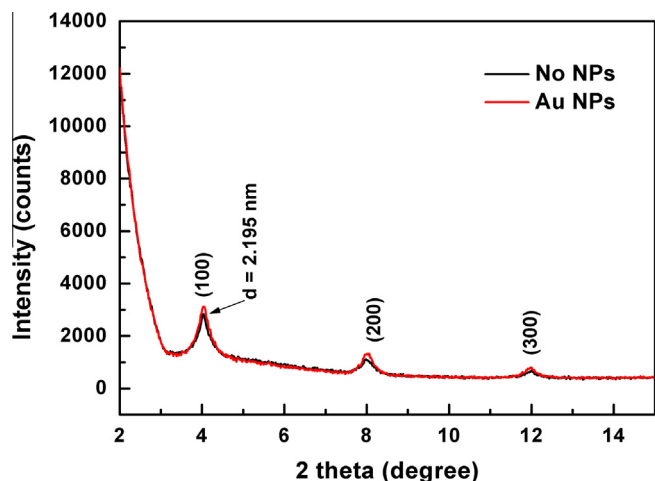


Fig. 9. Out-of-plane XRD spectra of both SM BHJ films without and with 1 wt% of Au-silica nanorods.

BHJ device has superior performance in both LSPR effect and scattering effect compared with the Au-silica nanospheres.

3.2. Effect of Au-silica nanorod concentration

The possible role of the BHJ morphology change in the enhancement of PCE following incorporation of nanorods was also investigated by varying the concentration of Au-silica nanorods in the BHJ. Fig. 6a and b represents the J - V characteristics and the EQE spectra of the devices with the weight ratios of 0 wt%, 0.5 wt%, 1 wt%, 2 wt% and 5 wt% of Au-silica nanorods. The average photovoltaic parameters calculated from ten devices for each weight percentage are listed in Table 1. After incorporation of Au-silica nanorods, the PCE increases with higher concentration of Au-silica nanorods and reaches a maximum at 1 wt%. The highest PCE of $8.2 \pm 0.12\%$ with 26.1% enhancement was achieved. The improvement in PCE is mainly due to increased J_{SC} and was further confirmed by the EQE spectra. The EQE increases the most within the wavelength range from 450 nm to 700 nm, which is well-matched with the broad absorption range of dual plasmonic Au-silica nanorods. Despite significant changes in J_{SC} , V_{OC} remains at 0.77 V, implying that Au-silica nanorods do not change the nature of the electrode and the BHJ layer interface and the energy offsets between the respective HOMO and LUMO of p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂ and PC₇₀BM. The similar FF also suggests that Au-silica nanorods do not adversely affect the charge collection/recombination and carrier transport in the device. At the highest Au-silica nanorod concentration of 5 wt%, however, the PCE of the devices declined because of decrease in J_{SC} and FF.

The mobility of charge carriers is important for organic photovoltaic device performance because it needs to be high enough to give a high FF, J_{SC} and PCE. When nanorods are blended into the active layer, there may be increased carrier scattering resulting in reduced mobility. It is therefore important to study the effect of nanorod concentration on the carrier transport in the active layer. By using electrodes which suppress either electrons or holes, we measured dark J - V characteristics of hole-only and electron-only devices and numerically fitted the results using the space-charge limited current (SCLC) model [38,39]. The Mott-Gurney law that includes a field dependent carrier mobility, is given by [40]:

$$J = \frac{9}{8} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \mu_0 \frac{V^2}{L^3} \exp \left(\beta \sqrt{\frac{V}{L}} \right) \quad (4)$$

where ε_0 is the permittivity of free space, ε_r is the dielectric constant of the SM and fullerene blend; μ_0 is the zero-field mobility; V is the voltage drop across the BHJ layer which is the applied voltage V_{applied} compensated by the built-in voltage (V_{BI}) and the voltage across the contacts (V_{RS}); i.e., $V = V_{\text{applied}} - V_{BI} - V_{RS}$. L is the thickness of the active layer and β is the field activation factor.

The dark J - V curves of hole-only and electron-only devices with Au-silica nanorod concentrations of 0 wt%, 1 wt%, 2 wt% and 5 wt% are shown in Fig. 7a and b respectively. The extracted zero-field hole and electron mobilities of reference device from these curves are $1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ respectively, as shown in Table 2. Upon the incorporation of 1 wt% Au-silica nanorods, the zero-field hole and electron mobilities slightly increase to $2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ respectively. The values of β are almost same in those devices. The ratio between electron mobility and hole mobility in p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM blend are observed to decrease from 1.2 to 1.06, indicating both higher and more balanced carrier mobilities in p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM solar cell after incorporating 1 wt% Au-silica nanorods. Hence, the incorporation of 1 wt% Au-silica nanorods does not adversely affect the charge transport in the active layer. However, at 2 wt% Au-silica nanorod concentration, the zero-field hole and electron mobilities declined to $1.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $1.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ respectively. When Au-silica nanorod concentration continued to rise to 5 wt%, the zero-field hole and electron mobilities decreased to $8.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $9.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ respectively, which corresponds to the decreased performance of SM solar cells with 5 wt% Au-silica nanorods.

Carrier mobility of these SM devices might be affected by changed nanoscale morphology of the BHJ film after incorporation of Au-silica nanorods. AFM height and phase images of the films with various concentrations of Au-silica nanorods (0 wt%, 0.5 wt%, 1 wt% and 5 wt%) are shown in Fig. 8. At low Au-silica nanorod concentration, the root mean square (RMS) roughness of the BHJ film are 2.112 nm, 2.393 nm and 2.477 nm for films with 0 wt%, 0.5 wt% and 1 wt% Au-silica nanorods, respectively and no obvious difference in phase separation can be observed. AFM images suggest that we can add the Au-silica nanorods as high as 1 wt% without affecting the morphology of the BHJ film. However, the RMS roughness drastically increases to 12.487 nm when the concentration is increased to 5 wt%. Such change in morphology induced by high nanorod concentration affects the charge transport process and thus degrades both hole mobility and electron mobility in SM devices, which agree well with the above results as shown in Fig. 7.

In addition to surface morphology examined by AFM, XRD study also confirms that Au-silica nanorods with concentration up to 1 wt% does not affect the bulk morphology of BHJ film [41]. As shown in Fig. 9, the out-of-plane XRD spectra of both BHJ films without and with 1 wt% of Au-silica nanorods show multiple peaks at $2\theta \approx 4^\circ$, 8° , 12° which correspond to the scattering from (100), (200) and (300) planes with d spacing of 2.195 nm. The high intensity peak of first order scattering and subsequent higher order scatterings suggests that both BHJ films with and without nanorods have lamellar structure with high crystallinity. Besides the peak intensity, the positions and full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the peaks of the two films are also similar to each other, implying that both films have similar crystalline correlation length (CCL) and the spacing of lamella stacking. Using the Scherrer equation, the CCL (estimated crystalline size) is ~ 25 nm for the both film. As shown in Fig. S3, an additional XRD scan was performed for 2θ between 5° and 40° and this too revealed no change in the diffraction spectrum for 1 wt% Au-silica nanorod and the reference sample. Since there is almost no change in XRD results in optimized Au-silica nanorod concentration, it is confirmed that the addition of small amount of Au-silica does not affect the bulk

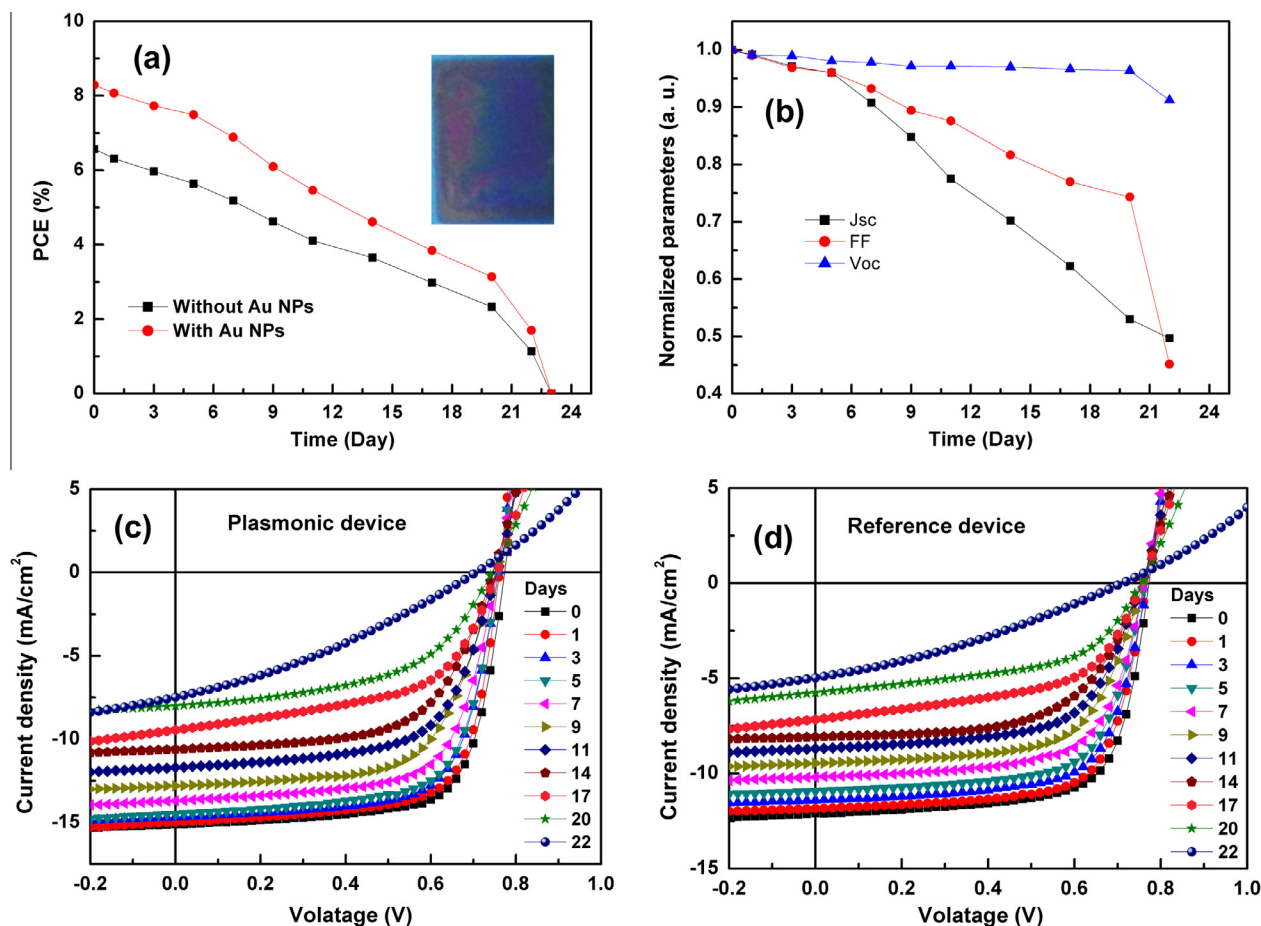


Fig. 10. (a) The PCE versus storage time of reference device and plasmonic device with 1 wt% Au-silica nanorods stored in ambient air with simple encapsulation. The inset shows the active area of the SM device after 23 days. (b) Normalized V_{oc} , J_{sc} and FF of plasmonic device with 1 wt% Au-silica nanorods as a function of storage time in ambient air. (c) J - V characteristics of SM BHJ solar cell with 1 wt% Au-silica nanorods with simple encapsulation over a period of 22 days stored in air. (d) J - V characteristics of reference SM BHJ solar cell with simple encapsulation over a period of 22 days stored in air.

morphology. In order to explain the increase in electron and hole mobility of SM device with 1 wt% nanorods, we propose that the Au-silica nanorods provide an alternative hopping conduction pathway for the dissociated charge carriers [42]. The thickness of the silica shell is in a range where direct tunneling can occur. The energy band diagram of the p-DTS(FBTTh₂), PC₇₀BM, SiO₂ and Au are shown in Fig. S4. Indirect empirical evidence for tunneling of charge carriers with and without silica shell was obtained via carrier recombination measurements performed using light intensity dependence of the short-circuit current density [24]. The value of $S = 0.913$, $S = 0.944$ and $S = 0.971$ for bare Au nanorods, Au nanorods with 5 nm silica shell and Au nanorods with 10 nm silica shell respectively were determined by fitting the data with a power law dependence on the illumination light intensity equation: $J_{sc} \propto P^S$. Usually, when the value of S is equal to 1, it means that there is no bimolecular recombination and space-limited charges for ideal material without defects. Since the values of S for bare Au nanorods, Au nanorods with 5 nm silica shell and Au nanorods with 10 nm silica shell are all less than 1, there is bimolecular recombination in all devices. However, there is less bimolecular recombination for the device with Au nanorods with 5 nm silica shell than the bare Au nanorod with no silica shell. In turn the device with Au nanorods with 10 nm silica shell has less bimolecular recombination than the device with Au nanorods with 5 nm silica shell. This showed that there is still some carrier recombination and thus the tunneling of charge carrier existed in such thin silica shell. Combined with above analysis, the PCE

enhancement in plasmonic SM device results from light scattering and LSPR effect rather than the morphology change of the SM BHJ layer induced by Au-silica nanorods.

3.3. Study of the device stability

Finally, we studied the stability of reference and plasmonic devices because the stability or degradation characteristic is as important as the efficiency and we have to ensure that Au-silica nanorods used for efficiency enhancement should not have negative impact on the stability of the device. Furthermore, the influence of plasmonic metallic NPs on the device stability has never been reported before. Due to the nature of the organic active layer and interfacial layers, OSCs typically degrade rapidly when exposed to O₂ and moisture at ambient condition. Therefore, we used a simple encapsulation scheme using epoxy and cover glass to test the effect of Au-silica nanorods on the stability of solution-processed SM BHJ solar cells. Fig. 10a shows the PCE as a function of storage time in air of the encapsulated reference device and plasmonic device with 1 wt% nanorods. After 20 days in ambient air, the PCE of reference and plasmonic devices show similar trends and finally decrease to 35.5% and 37.9% of the initial PCE values, respectively, indicating that incorporation of Au-silica nanorods into device has little effect on the stability of SM solar cells. The changes in normalized V_{oc} , J_{sc} and FF of plasmonic device are shown in Fig. 10b. The V_{oc} has a slight decrease from 0.774 V to 0.746 V whereas both the normalized J_{sc} and FF have a large

decrease to 53.0% and 74.3% of initial values, respectively, after 20 days. However, the PCE in both the devices with and without 1 wt% nanorods dropped quickly in the 22 days and finally reduced to zero in the 23 days because the O₂ and moisture in air have percolated into the devices and thus caused the rapid degradation of the device performance as shown in the inset of Fig. 10a. The detailed *J*–*V* characteristics of SM BHJ solar cells with and without 1 wt% Au-silica nanorods with simple encapsulation over a period of 22 days stored in air are shown in Fig. 10c and d.

4. Conclusions

We improved the PCE of solution-processed SM solar cells by ~5% and ~26% upon incorporation of Au-silica nanospheres and nanorods respectively into p-DTS(FBTTh₂)₂:PC₇₀BM active layer. The PCE enhancement in the device incorporated with nanorods is significantly higher than that in the device incorporated with nanospheres. The higher PCE enhancement is originated from the stronger scattering effect and higher quality factor for LSPR of rod-shaped NPs. XRD and AFM topography show that there is almost no changes in both surface and bulk morphology of BHJ when incorporating the optimum concentration (1 wt%) of Au-silica nanorods. In addition, high electron and hole mobilities with balanced charge transports are maintained at the optimum concentration of nanorods. Finally, the lifetime studies of the SM solar cells show that the addition of Au-silica nanorods has little effect on the device stability.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.orgel.2015.03.026>.

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