Center for Nanosystems Julius-Maximilians-UNIVERSITÄT Chemistry **Merocyanine Dyes: Novel Materials** WÜRZBURG for Organic Electronics and Photovoltaics

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Introduction

Photovoltaic devices based on organic compounds bear the potential for large-scale and cost-effective power generation. Especially, the investigation of organic small molecules electronic materials for organic photovoltaics and thin-film transistors (OTFTs) has attracted considerable interest due to the simple purification procedures of the compounds.

During the last years, we have developed a series of merocyanine (MC) dyes which showed power conversion efficiencies (η) of up to 6.1 % in BHJ solar cells combined with fullerene acceptor materials.^[1] Furthermore, we have investigated OTFTs with MC compounds as p-type semiconductors, and reported the first high-





Variation of the acceptor unit



H. Bürckstümmer et al., Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2011**, *50*, 11628.





Figure 1. UV/Vis spectra of MC dyes in CH₂Cl₂ and solar photon flux at AM 1.5 conditions (black).

Figure 2. FMO levels, band gaps of dyes and their relative position to the LUMO of $PC_{61}BM$.

Table 1. Cell characteristics of chlorobenzene solution-cast solar cells.

	MD352	MD333	EL86	HB366	HB238	MD357	HB239
λ_{max} (film) / nm	532	556	595	595	682	689	700
wt% PCBM	70	70	60	55	75	70	75
V _{oc} / V	0.63	0.73	0.96	0.94	0.72	0.47	0.68
J _{SC} / mA cm⁻²	2.9	4.0	5.8	8.3	4.5	4.0	4.0
FF	0.27	0.32	0.41	0.38	0.35	0.27	0.36
η / %	0.5	0.9	2.3	3.0	1.1	0.5	1.0

Best performance





Figure 3. Absorption and EQE spectra of the investigated solar cell.









	Table 2. Transistor characteristics.								
	<i>T</i> _s / °C	µ / cm² V ^{- 1} s ⁻¹	V _T / V	I _{on} / I _{off}	С				
L	80	0.08 - 0.09	-5±1	10 ⁶	anc				
	100	0.16 - 0.17	-5±1	10 ⁵	\Rightarrow				

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