Modeling Dye Sensitized Solar Cells

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Collaborations:

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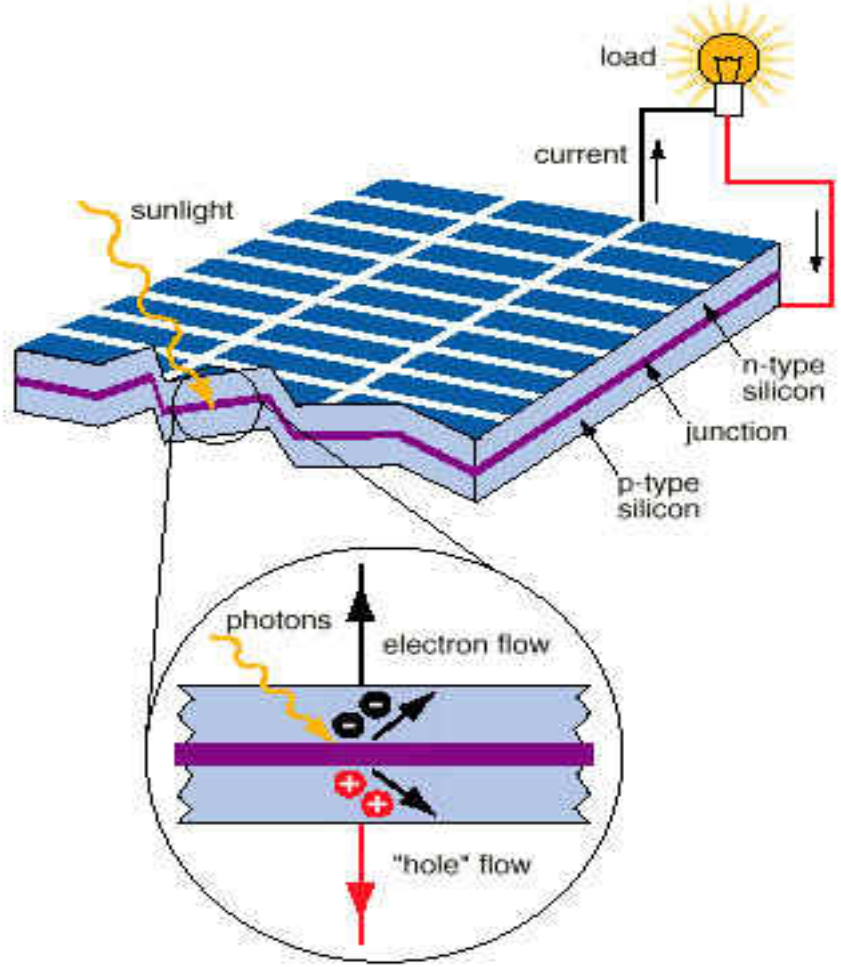
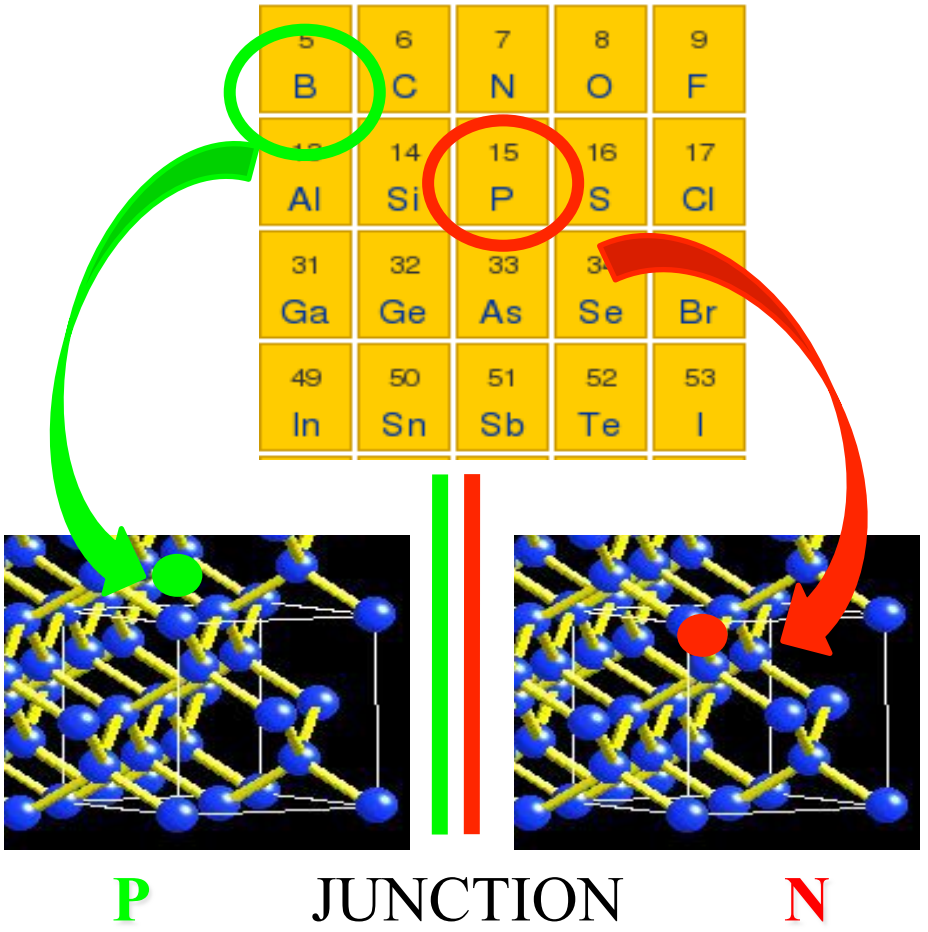
CONVENTIONAL PHOTOVOLTAICS: SILICON

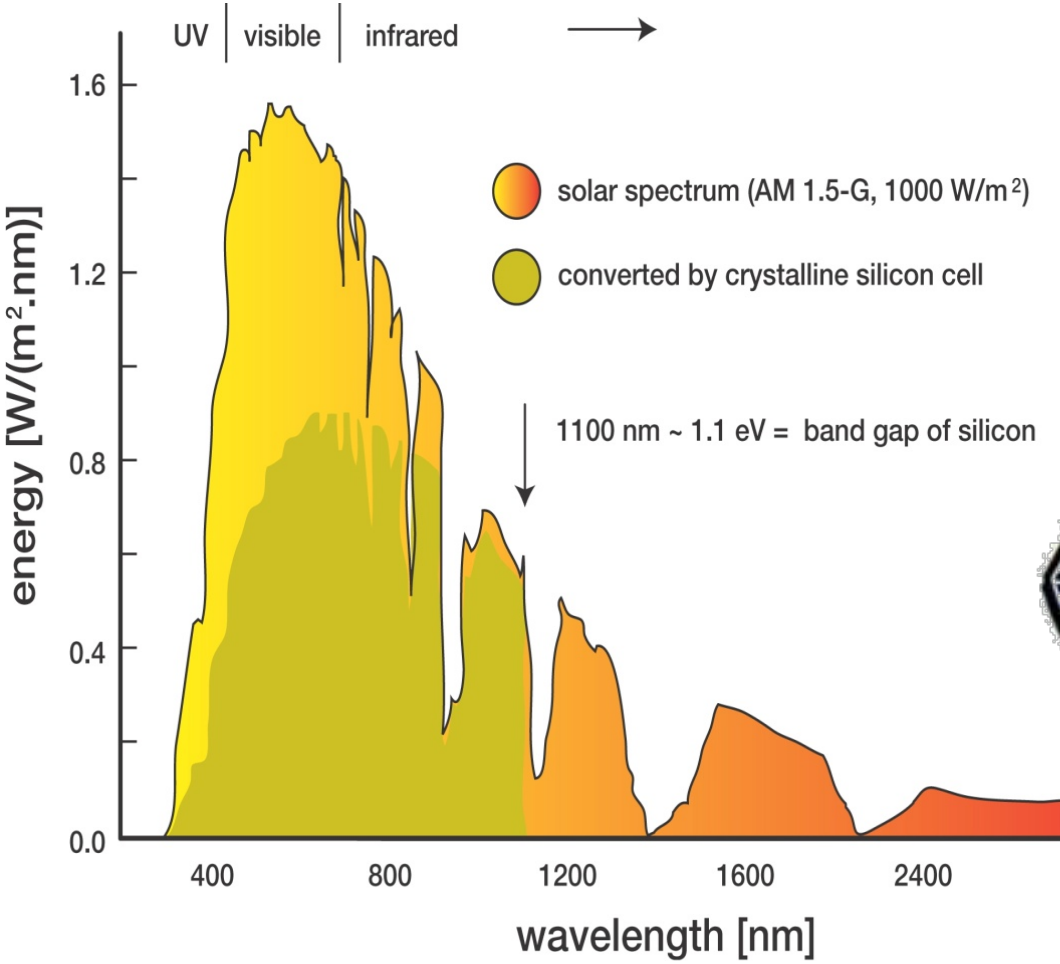


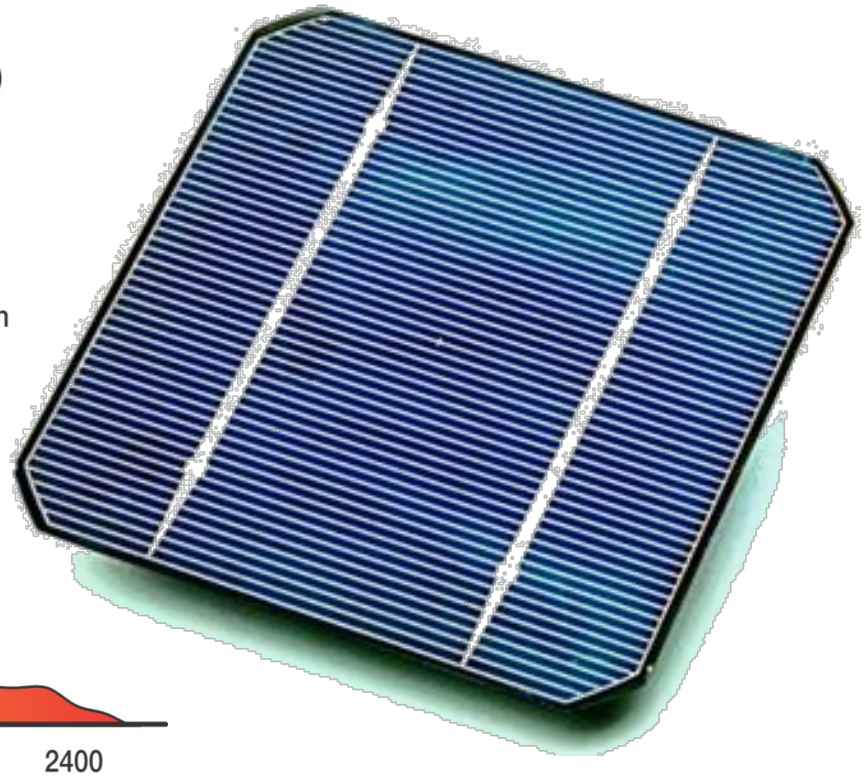


CONVENTIONAL PHOTOVOLTAICS: SILICON

HIGH EFFICIENCY / HIGH PRICE

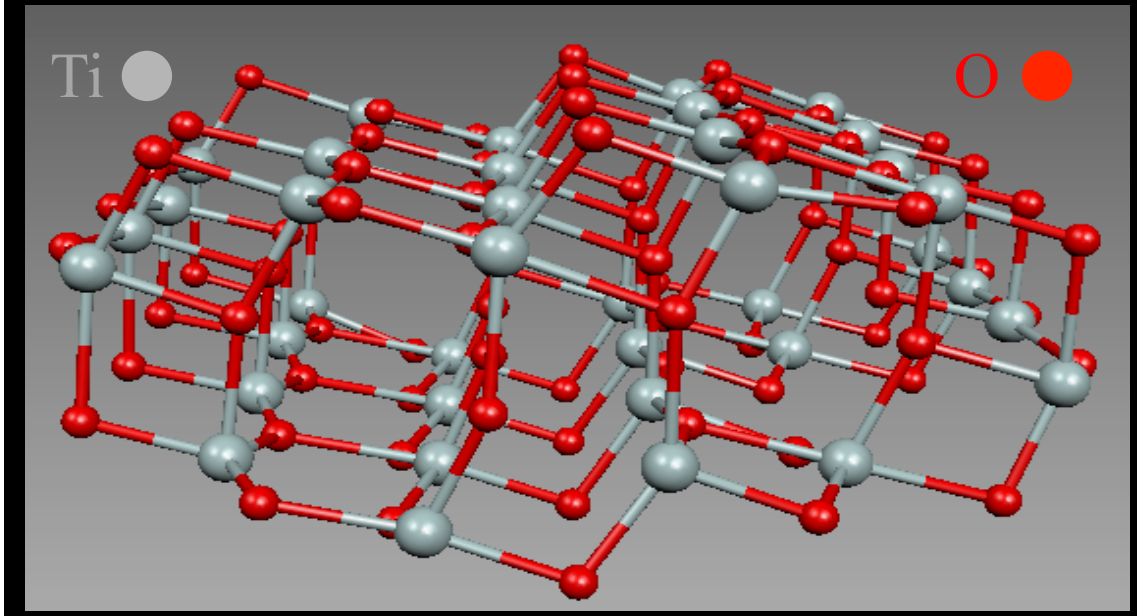
WHY SILICON ?





BECAUSE IT' S BLACK!

CAN I USE A DIFFERENT SEMICONDUCTOR?



NANOCRYSTALLINE TiO_2

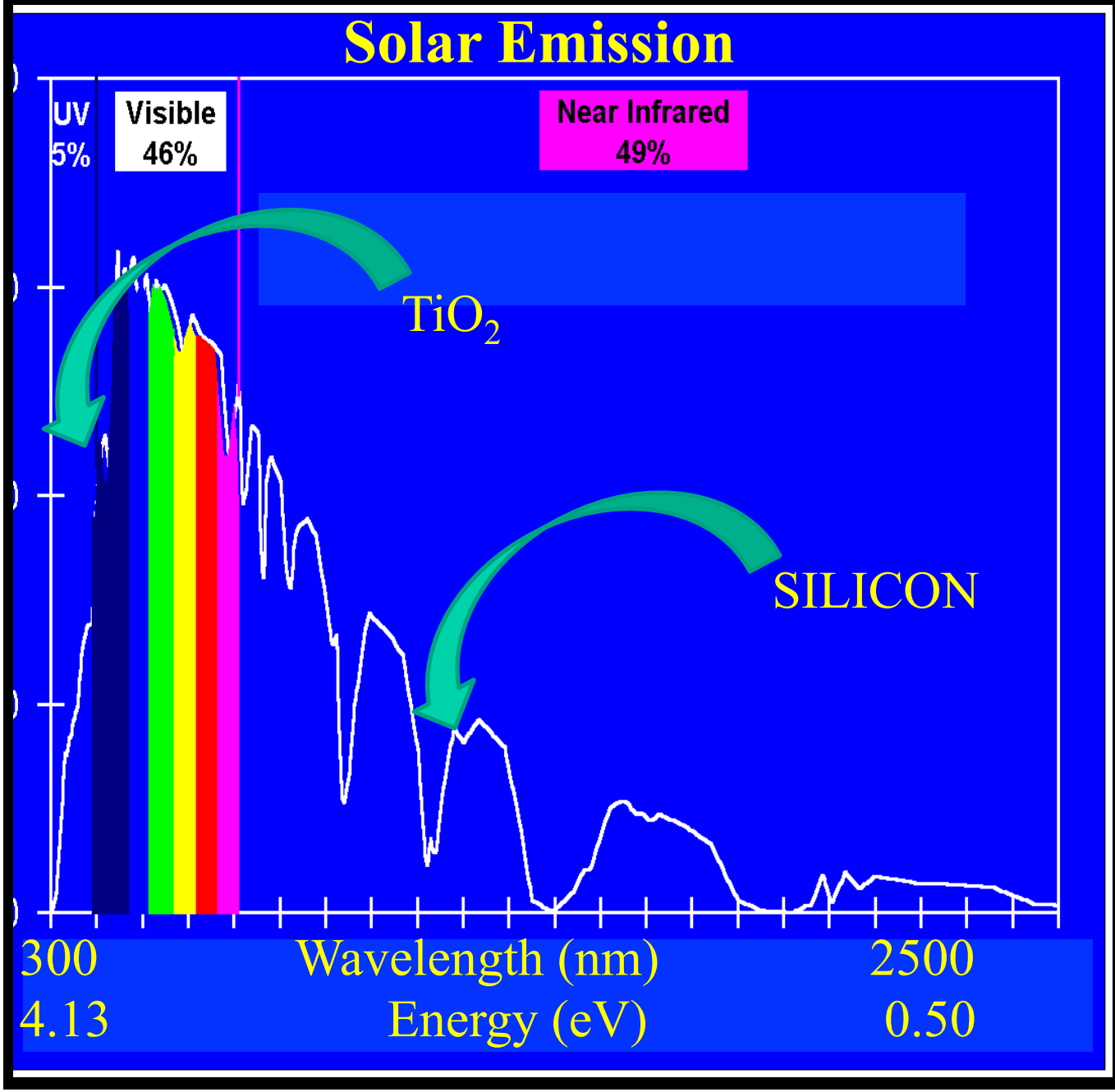
TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS A HIGHLY STABLE SEMICONDUCTOR WITH EXCELLENT ELECTRON MOBILITY

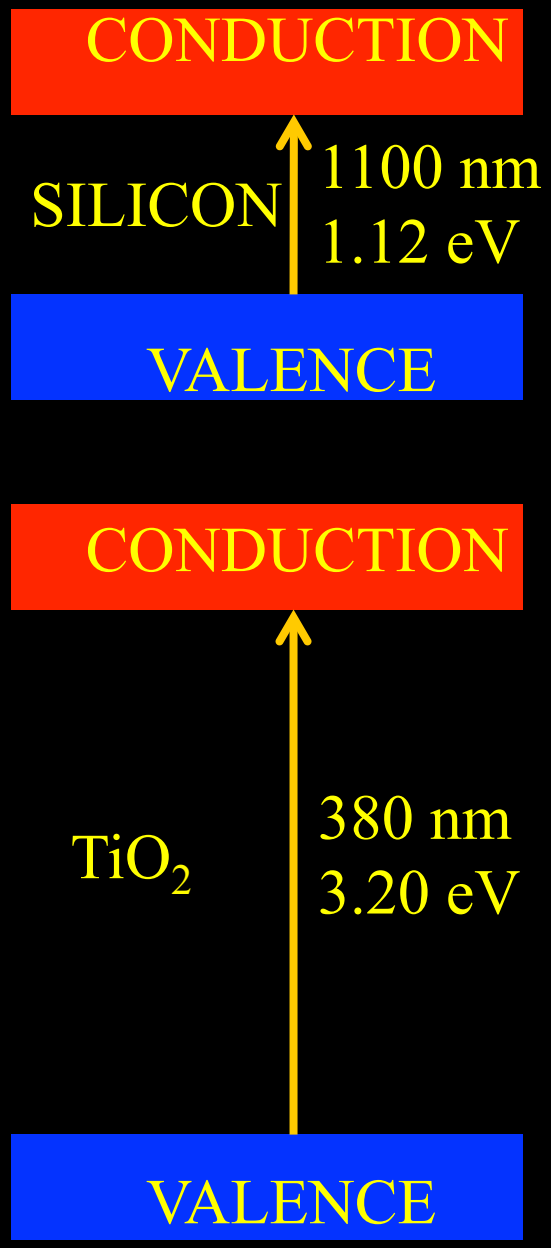
…… BUT

IT'S WHITE!

Part I
Dye-sensitized Solar Cells

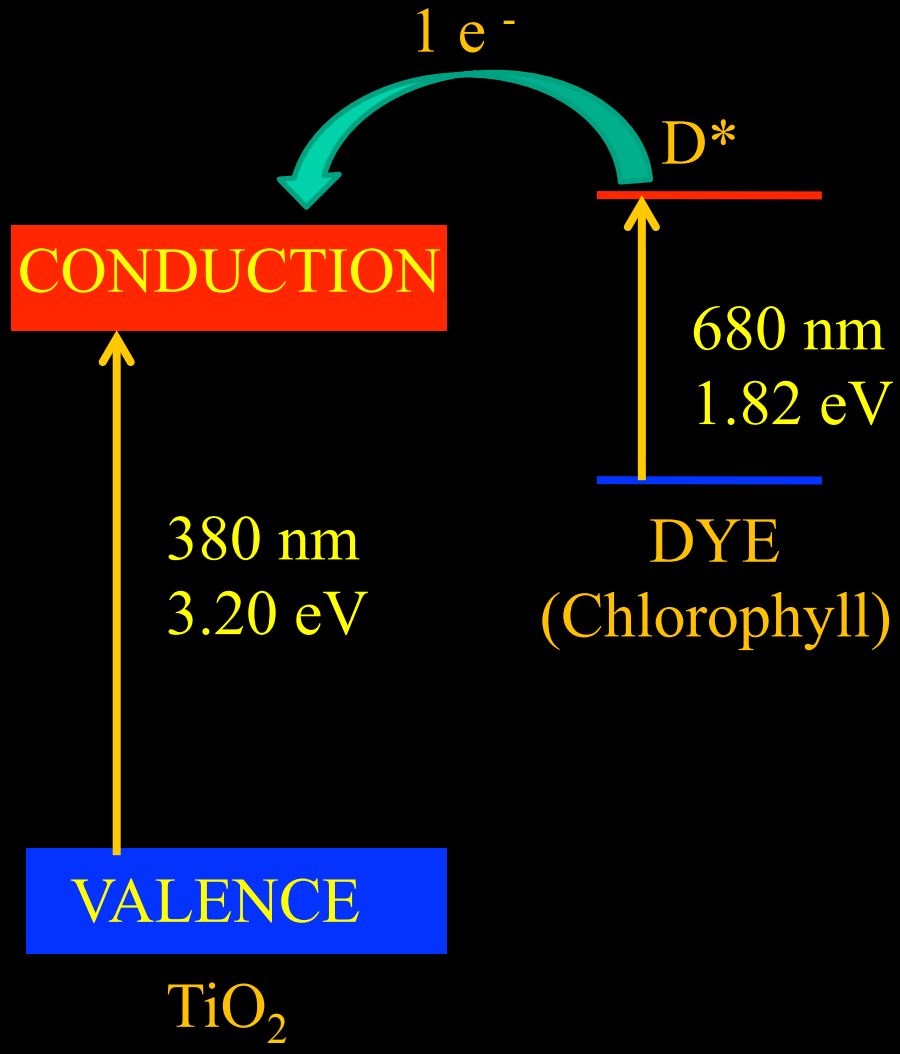
The problem is to gather solar light at an effective cost!



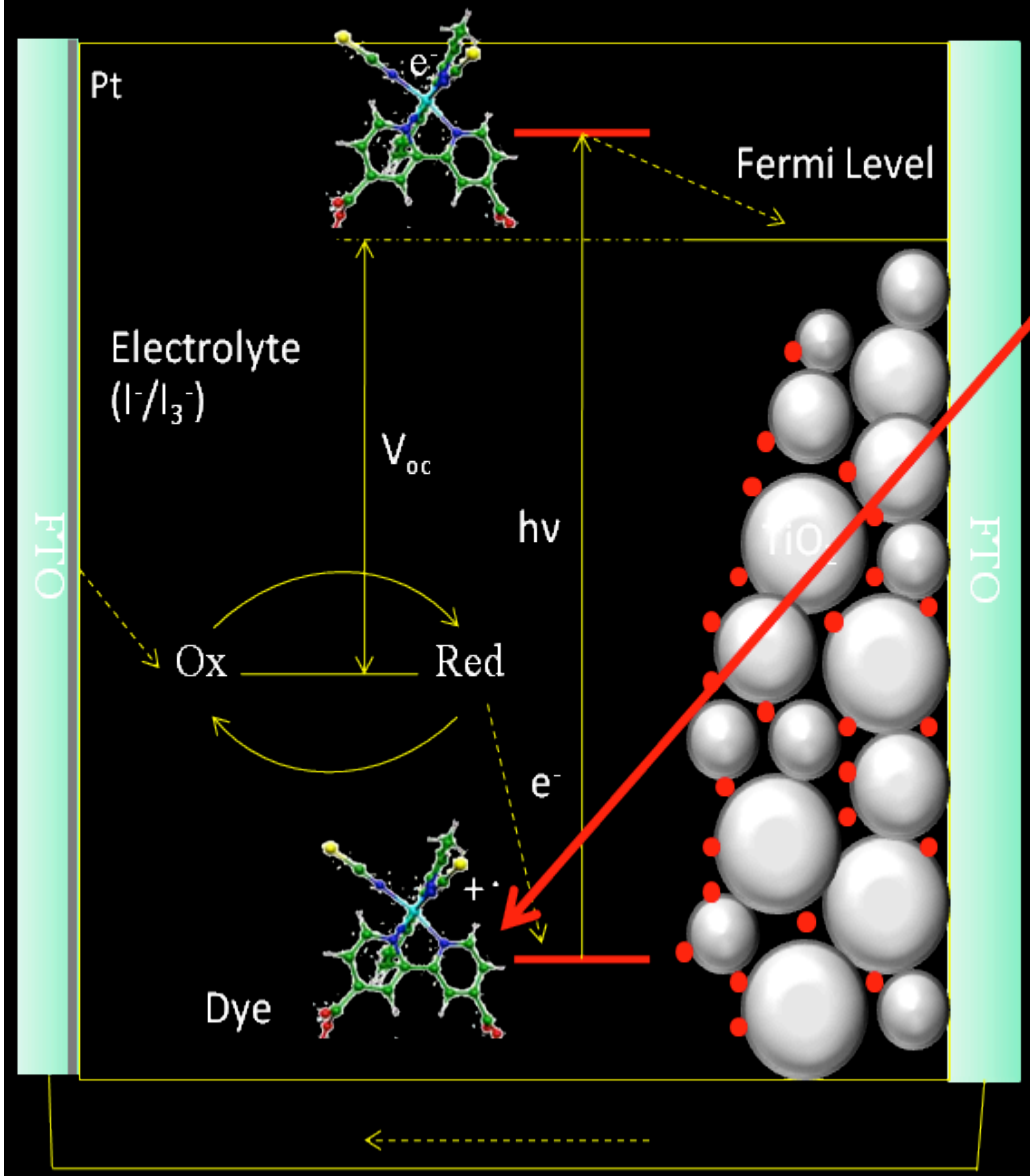


DYE SENSITIZED SOLAR CELLS

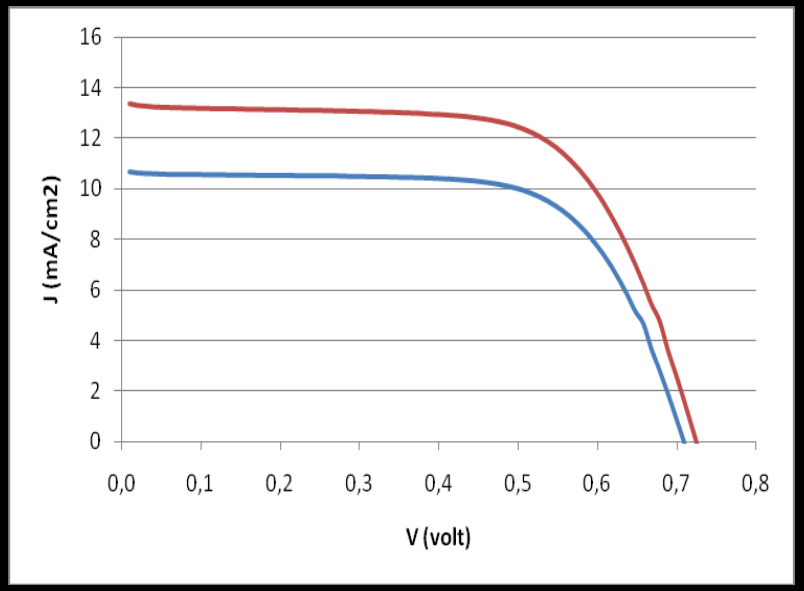
NATURAL DYES



operational mechanism



I-V curve



Efficiency = Jsc x Voc x FF/ Is

Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells: Flexible, colorful, transparent PVs

The goal: modeling DSC devices

• **Large dimensions : realistic models usually require dealing with a few hundred atoms (oversimplified models are often inaccurate)**

•**Complexity : complex potential energy surfaces with several minima; dealing with transition metals (electronic correlation)**

•**Optical properties: need an accurate description of the excited states**

•**Dynamical aspects : need to perform ab initio molecular dynamics simulations**

Theoretical and computational approach

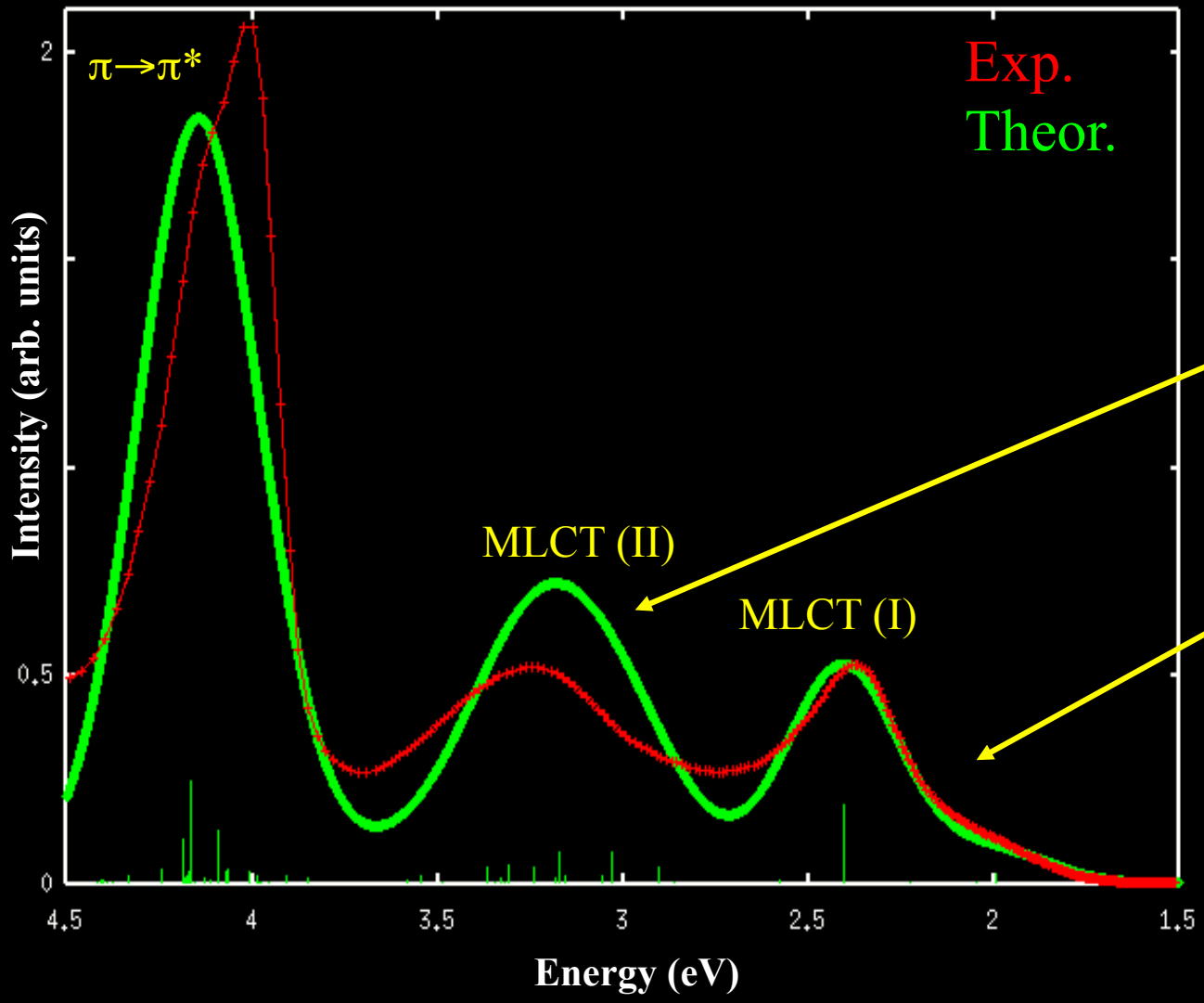
- Geometry optimizations of extended systems, in condensed phase, for both ground and excited states **(DFT + DFTB)**
- Ab initio molecular dynamics **(Car-Parrinello)**
- UV-vis absorption and emission spectra **(TDDFT-ab initio)**
- Inclusion of solvation effects **(explicit or PCM)**

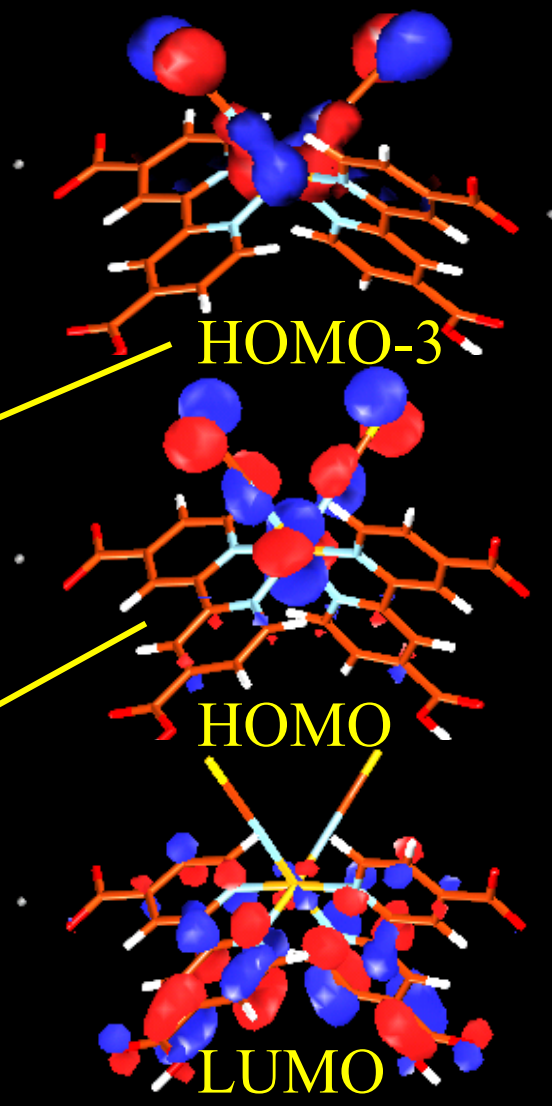
F. De Angelis, S. Fantacci, A. Sgamellotti, ***Theor. Chem. Acc.*** **2007, 17, 1093.**

Part II

Dyes

Ru-dyes: Absorption spectra



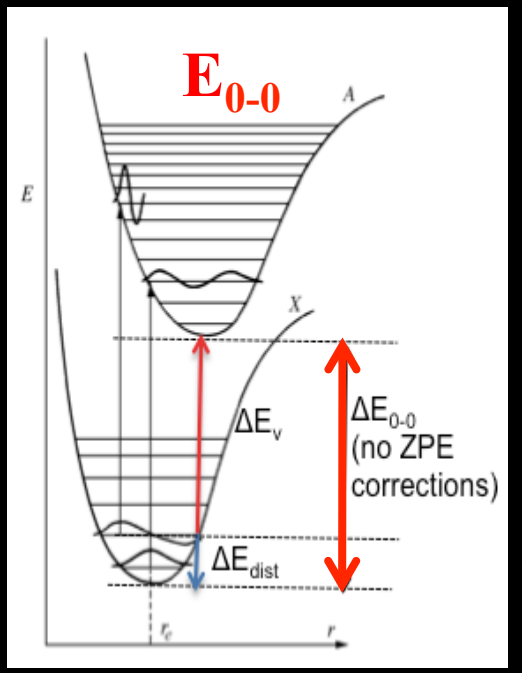


S. Fantacci, F. De Angelis, A. Selloni
F. De Angelis, S. Fantacci, A. Selloni
F. De Angelis, S. Fantacci, M.K. Nazeeruddin
F. De Angelis,. S. Fantacci, M. Grätzel et al.

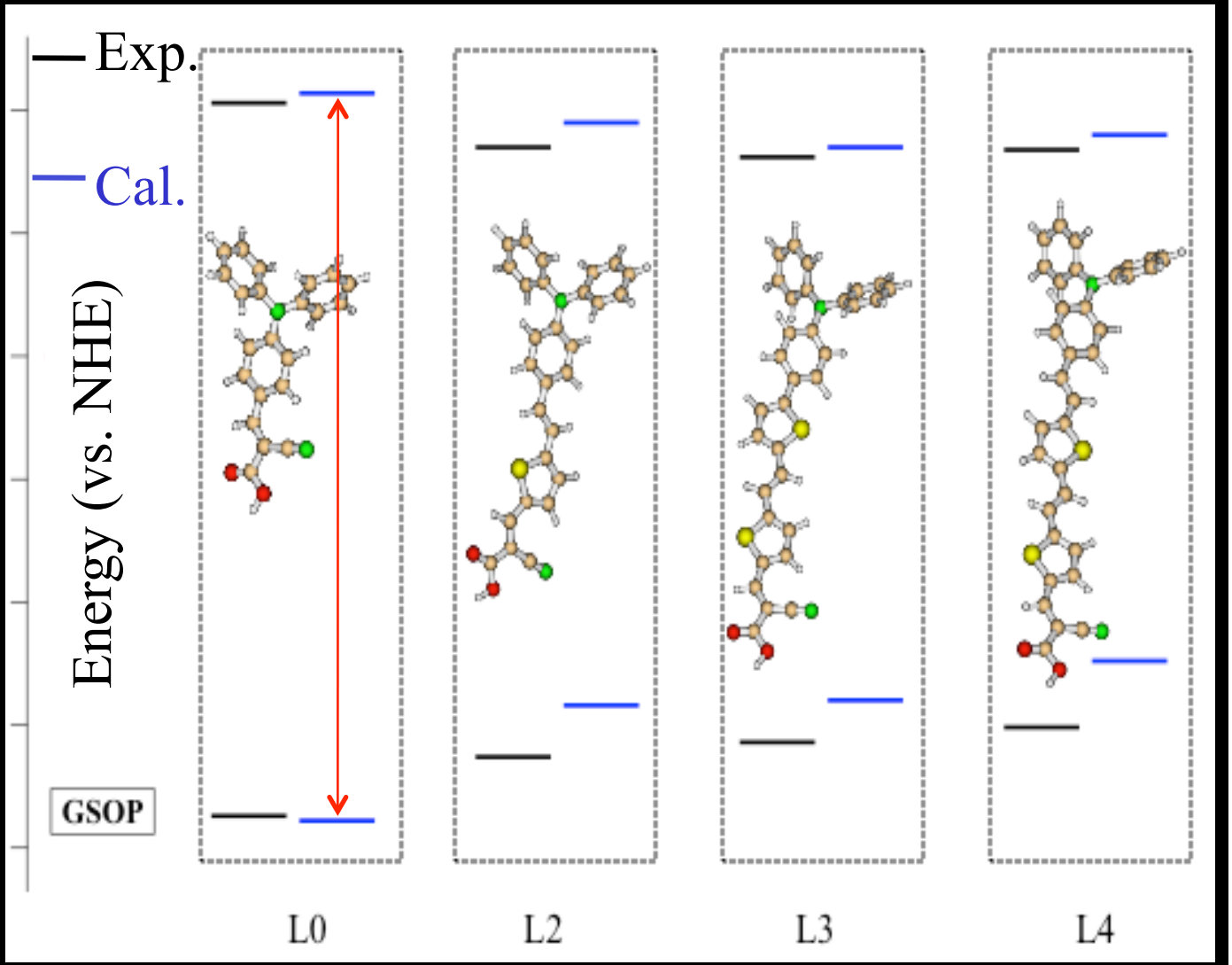
***J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2003, *125*, 4381.**
***Chem. Phys. Lett.* 2004, *389*, 204.**
***Chem. Phys. Lett.* 2005, *415*, 115.**
***J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2005, *127*, 16835.**

TDDFT prediction of the ground and excited state oxidation potential of organic dyes

ESOP=GSOP + $E_{0\text{-}0}$



CALCULATE
THE GSOP *AND* THE
EXCITED STATE
GEOMETRY

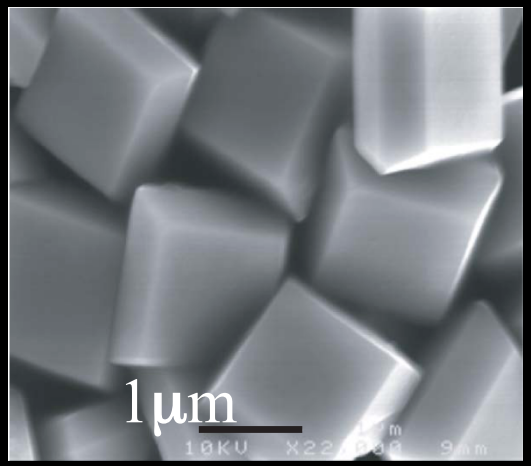


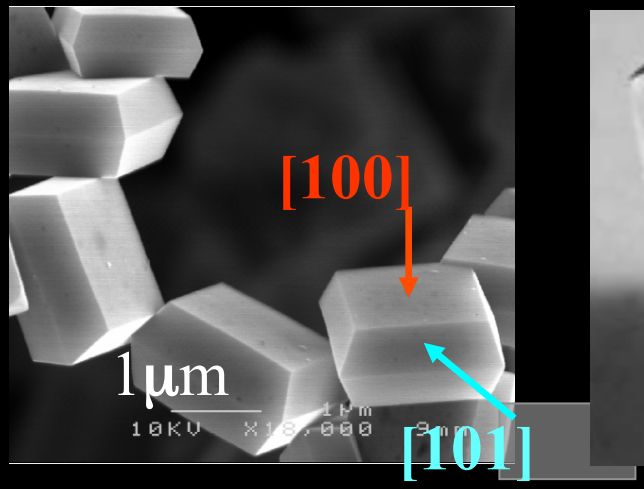
M. Pastore, F. De Angelis ***J. Phys. Chem. C* 2011**.

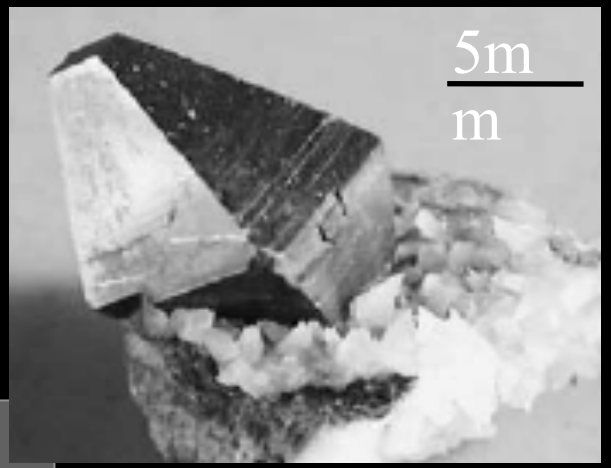
Part III

Semiconductors

Anatase TiO_2 nanocrystals



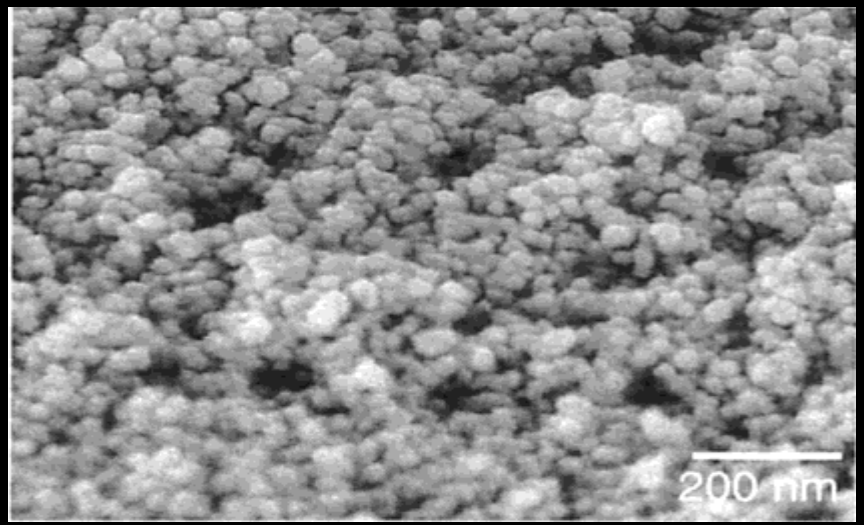




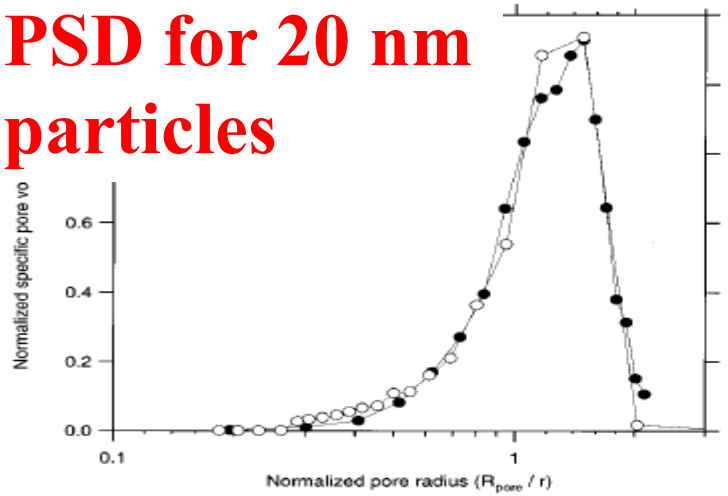
H. G. Yang et al. Nature 453, 2008, 29

Catal. Today 85, 2003,932

Mesoporous film of anatase TiO_2 nanocrystals:

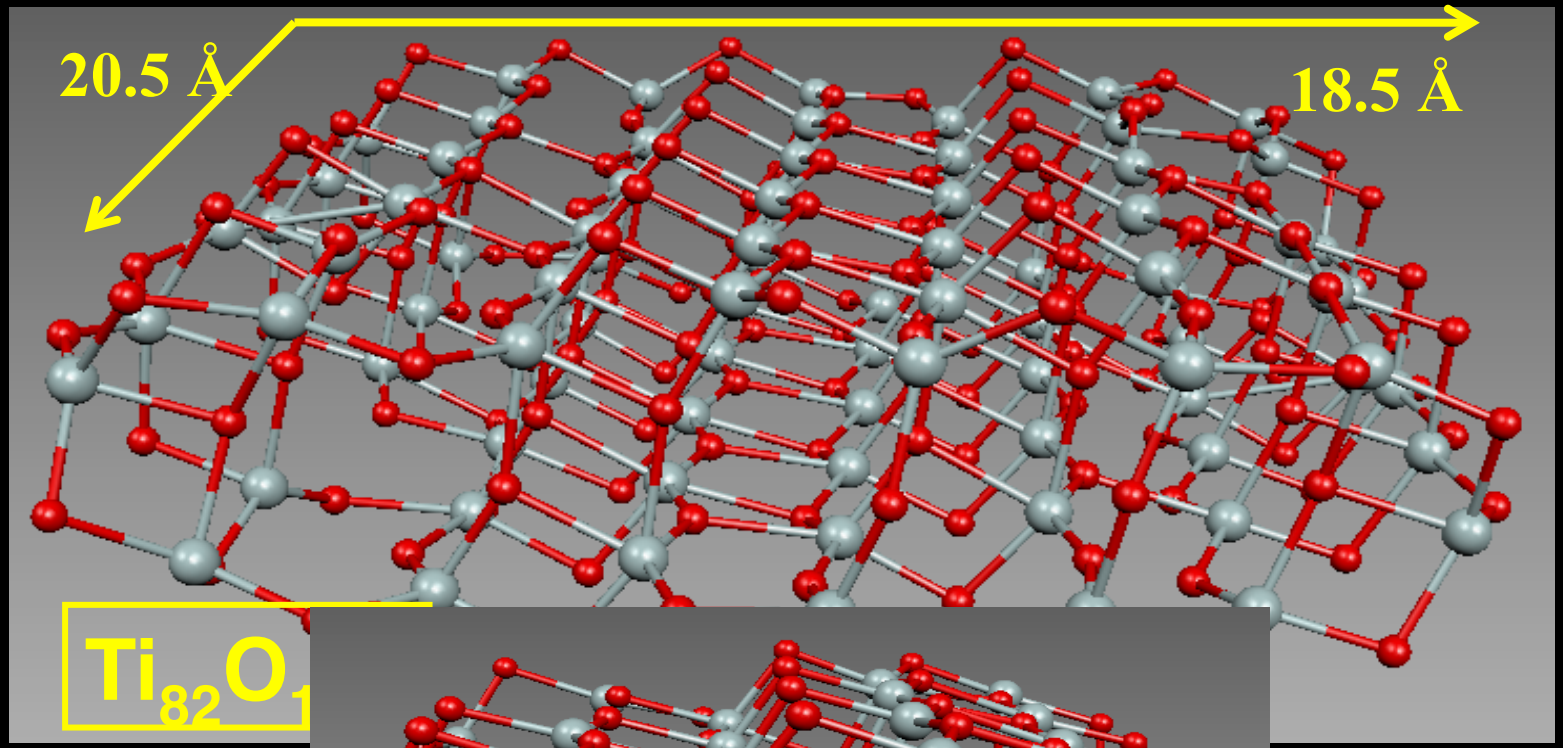


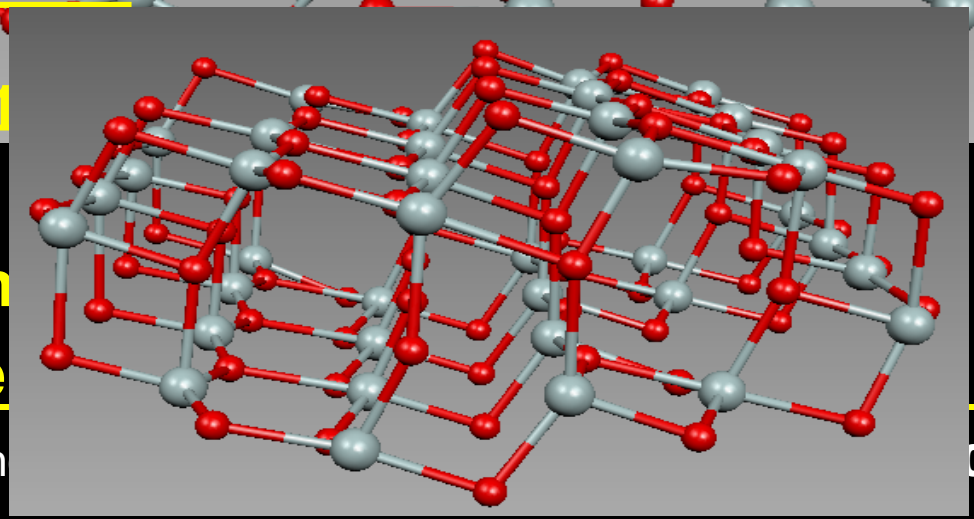
PSD for 20 nm particles



Modeling of TiO_2 nanoparticles:

Stoichiometric anatase $(TiO_2)_{38}$ and $(TiO_2)_{82}$ clusters of 1 and 2 nm dimensions exposing (101) surfaces





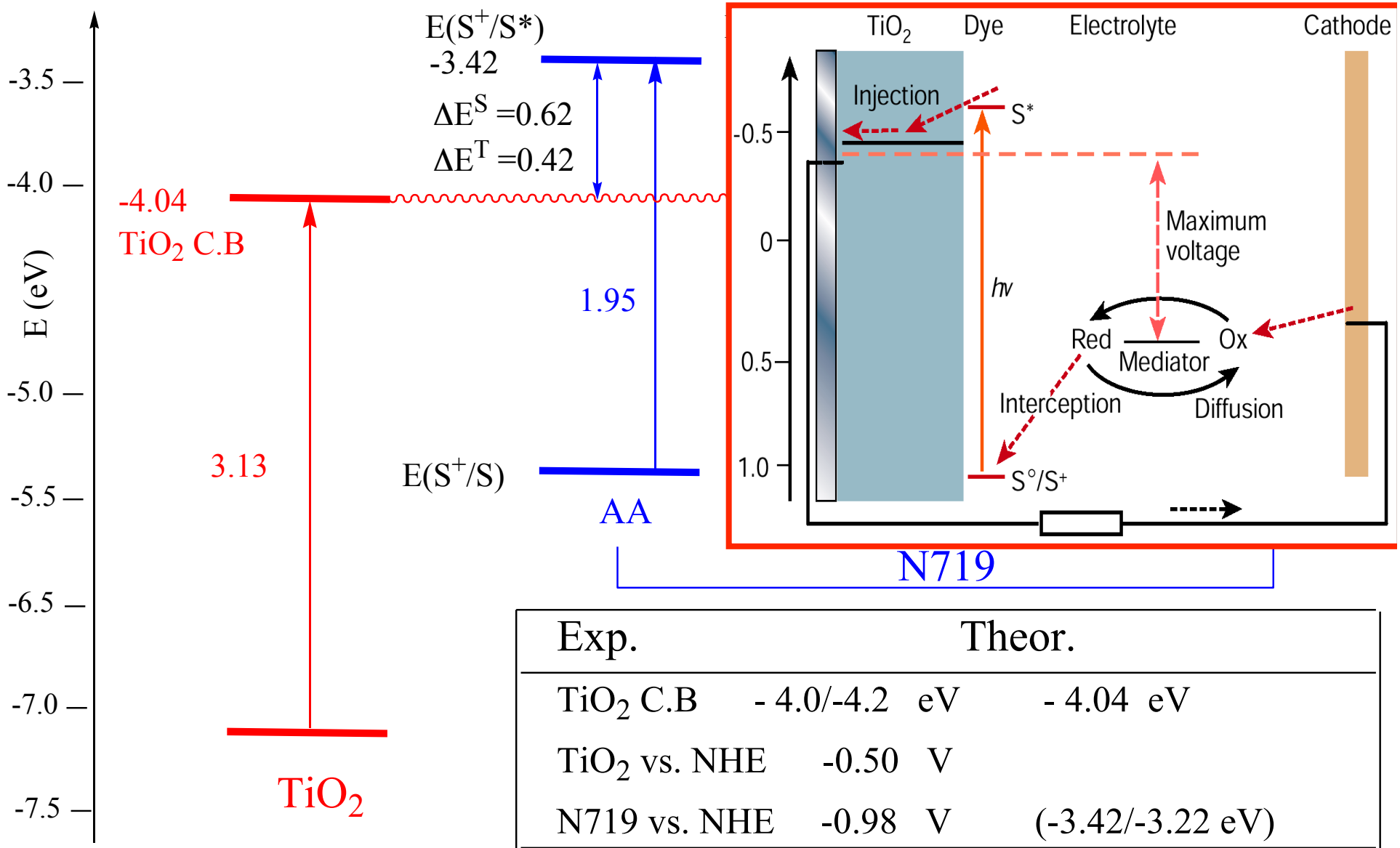
TD-DFT gap in **B3LYP/DZVP**

Experime **3.13/3.35 eV**

3.20 – 3.30 eV

F. De An **04, *126*, 15024**

Alignment of excited state potentials:

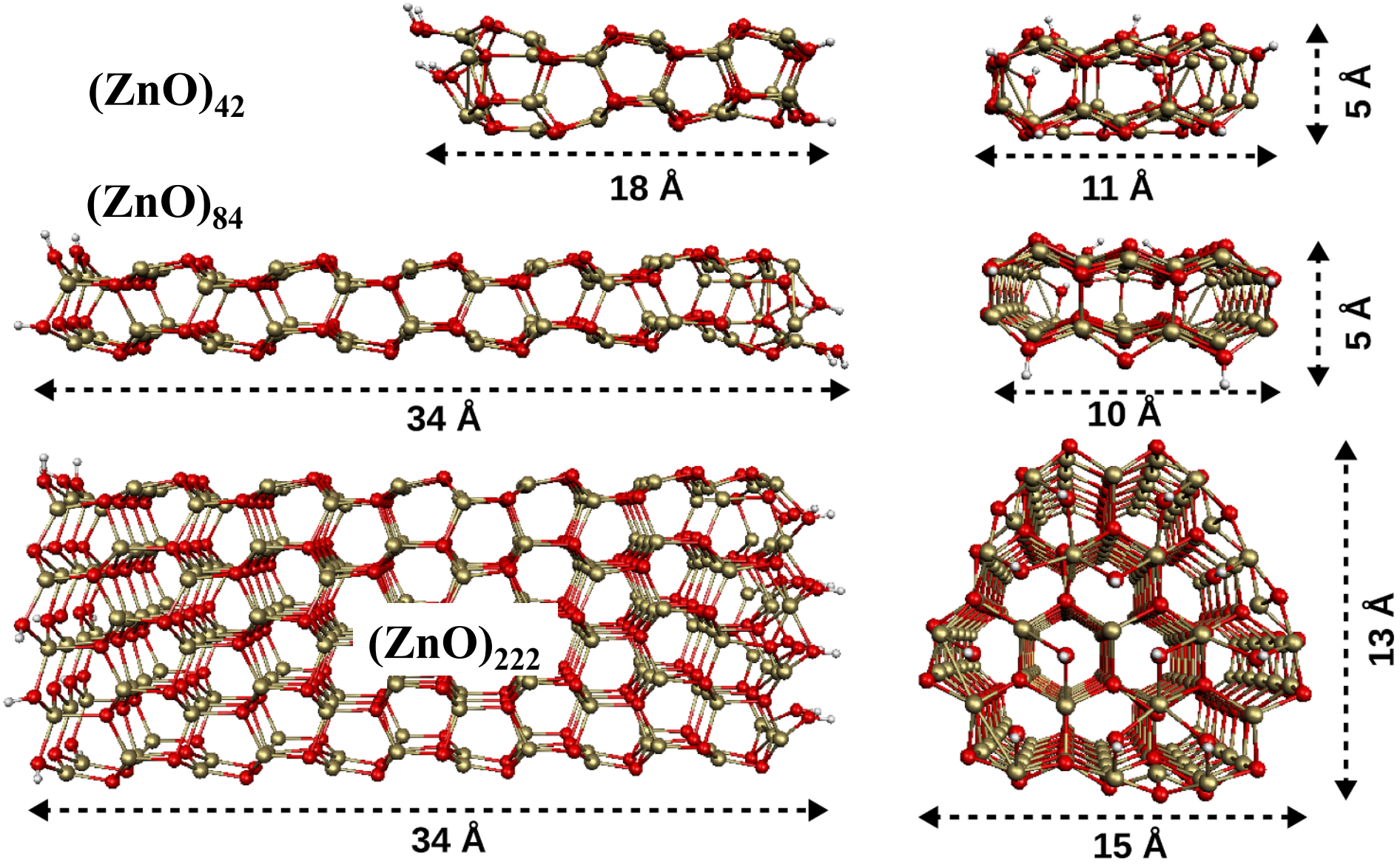


Exp.		Theor.
TiO_2 C.B	- 4.0/-4.2 eV	- 4.04 eV
TiO_2 vs. NHE	-0.50 V	
N719 vs. NHE	-0.98 V	(-3.42/-3.22 eV)

ΔE =0.48 V ΔE^T =0. 435 eV

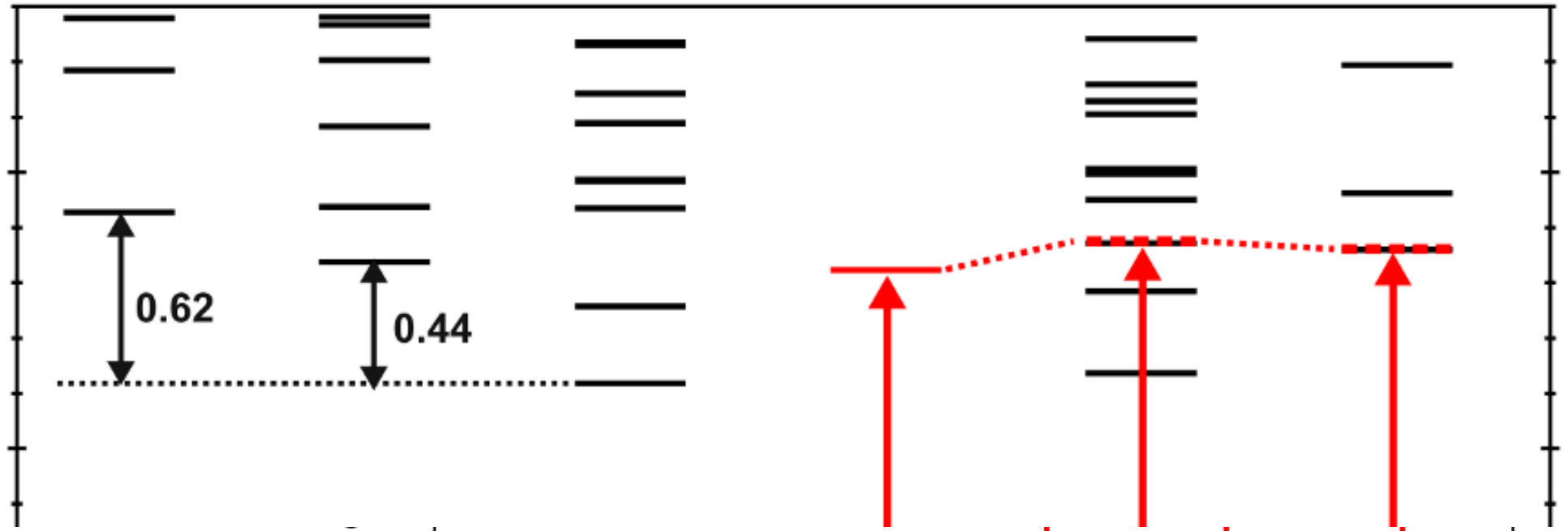
F. De Angelis, S. Fantacci, A. Selloni, *Nanotechnology*, **2008**, *19*, 424002.

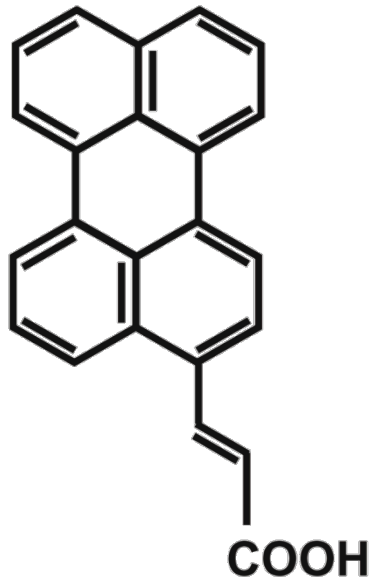
Modeling of ZnO nanostructures:

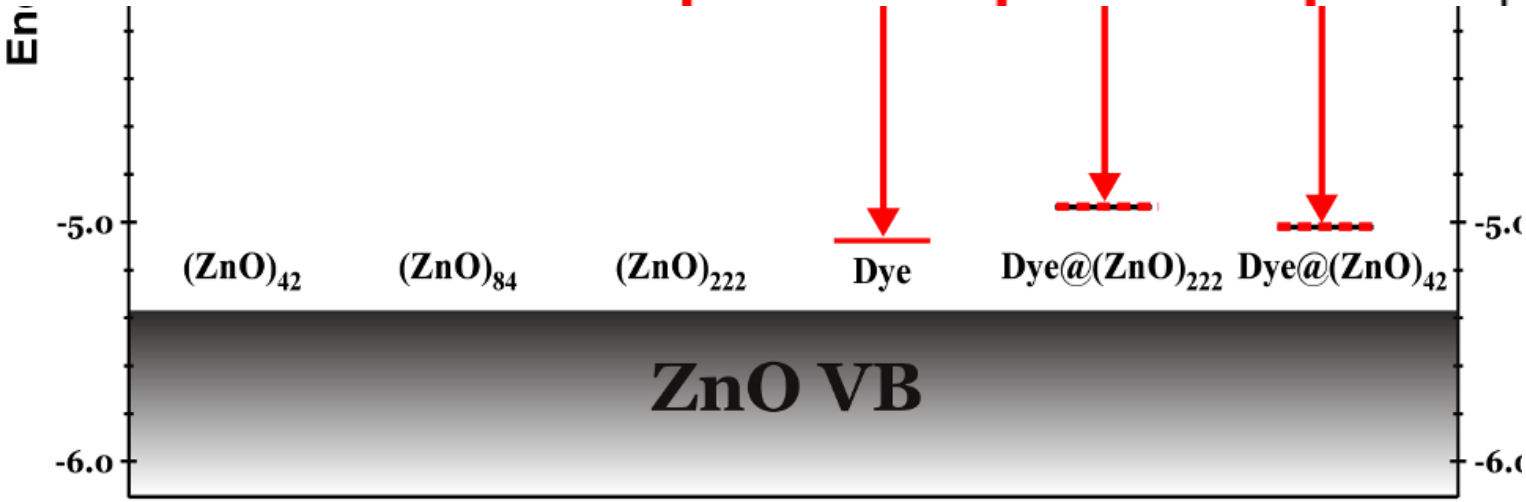


F. De Angelis, L. Armelao, ***PhysChemChemPhys* 2011**
J.M. Azpiroz, E, Mosconi, F. De Angelis ***J. Phys. Chem.* 2012**

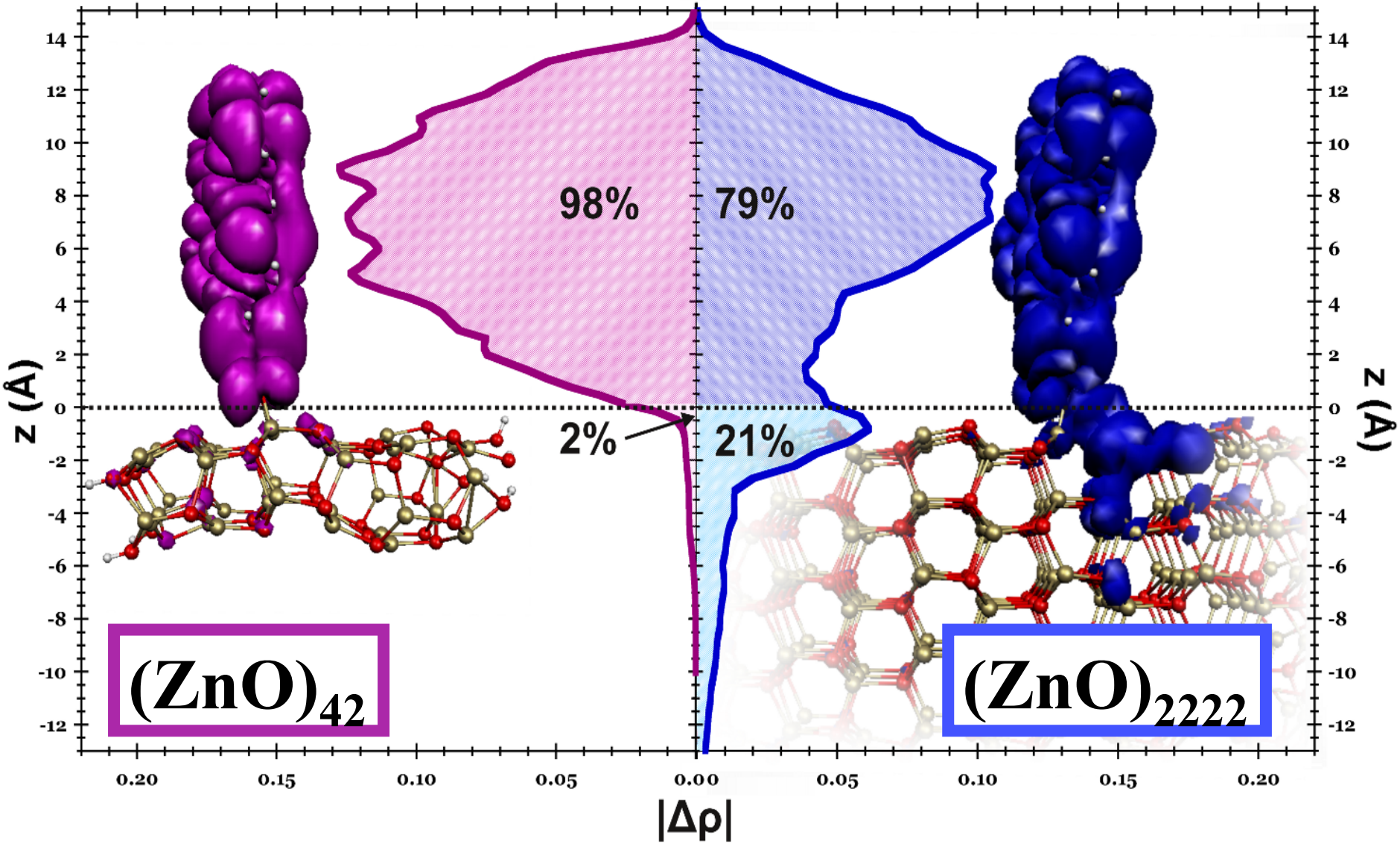
Modelina oraanic dves adsorbed on ZnO





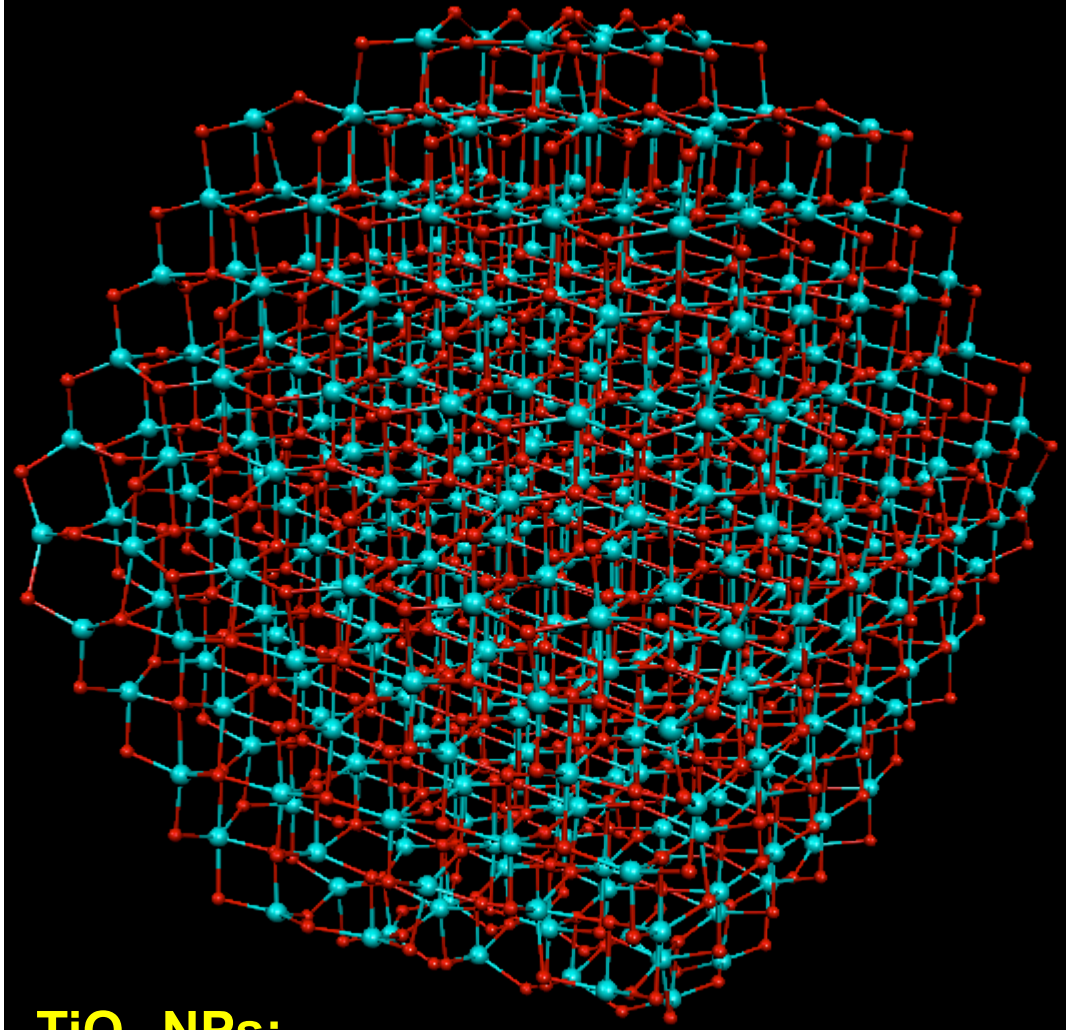


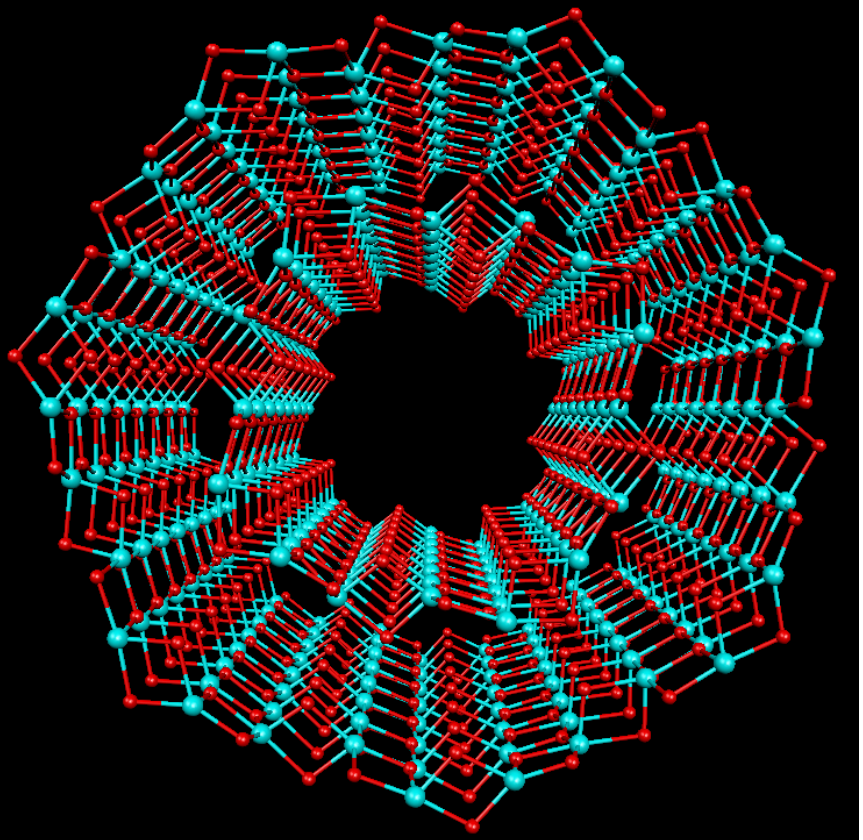
Dye/ZnO excited state mixing changes with semiconductor dimensions



A. Amat, F. De Angelis **PCCP 2012.**

Realistic models of TiO_2 NTs and NCs





TiO_2-NPs:

Origin of sub-band gap states?

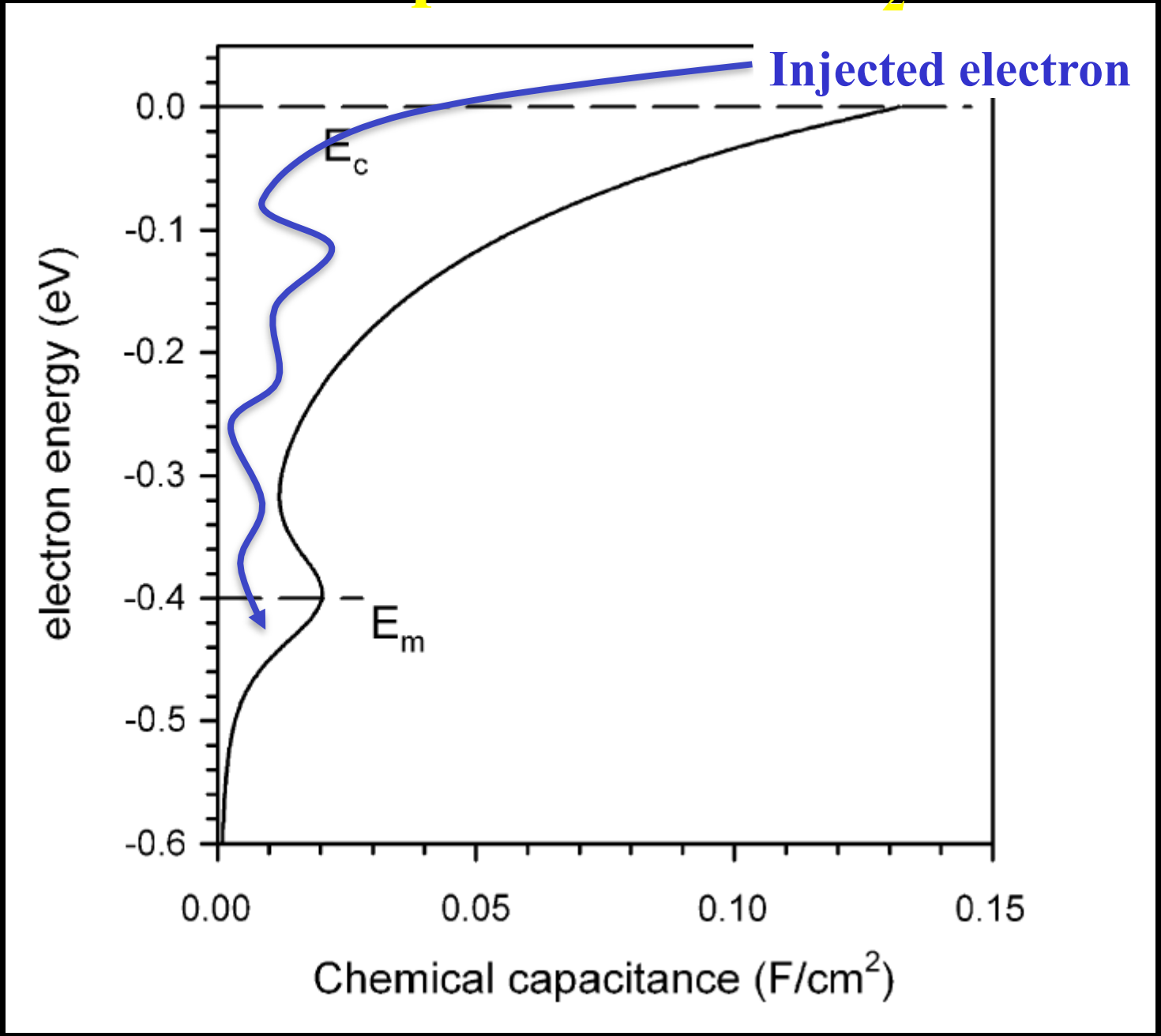
Work in progress

Single and Multi-Wall TiO_2-NTs:

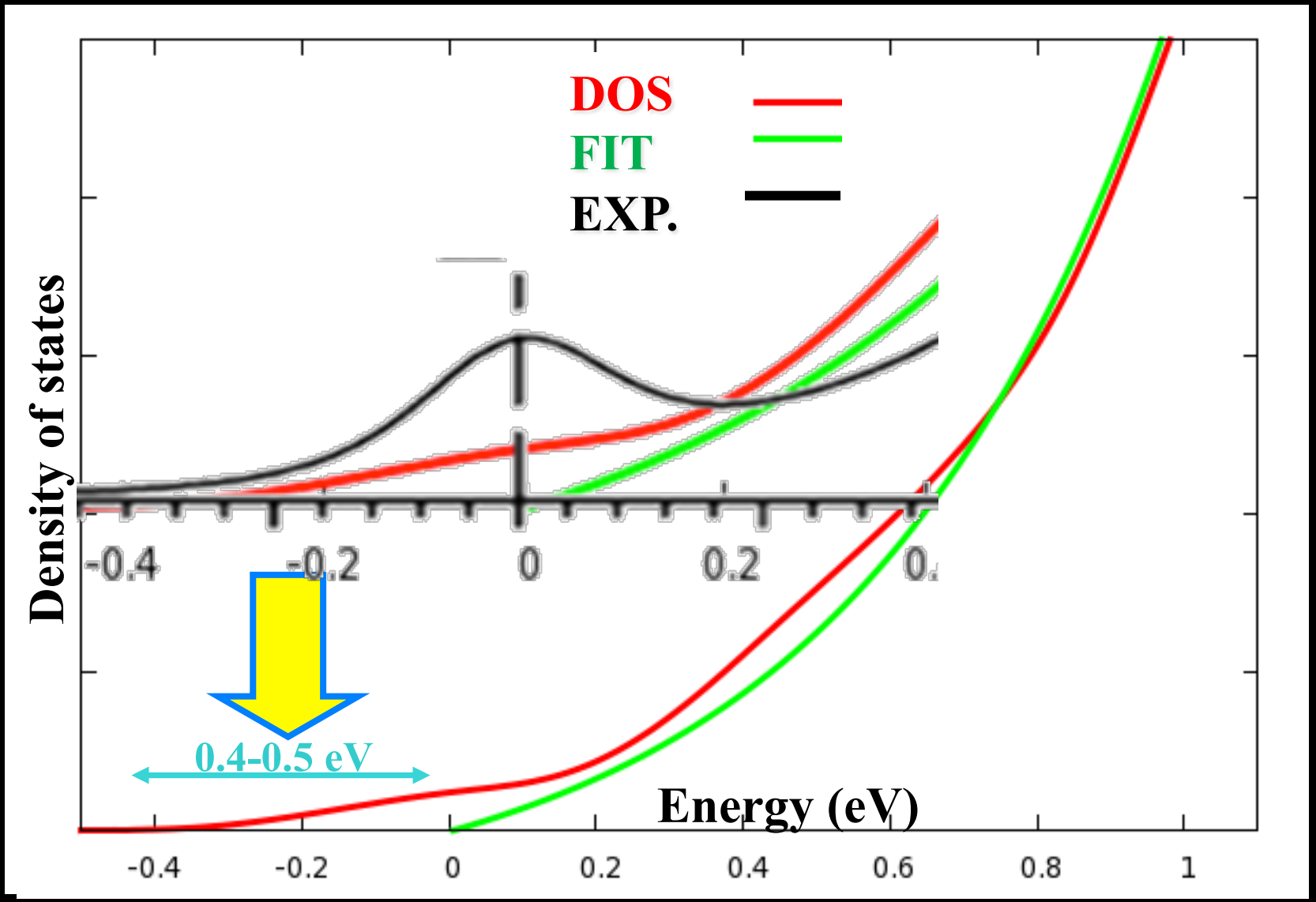
Adsorption mode

F. Nunzi, F. De Angelis, ***J. Phys .Chem***. C, **2010**

Trap states in TiO_2

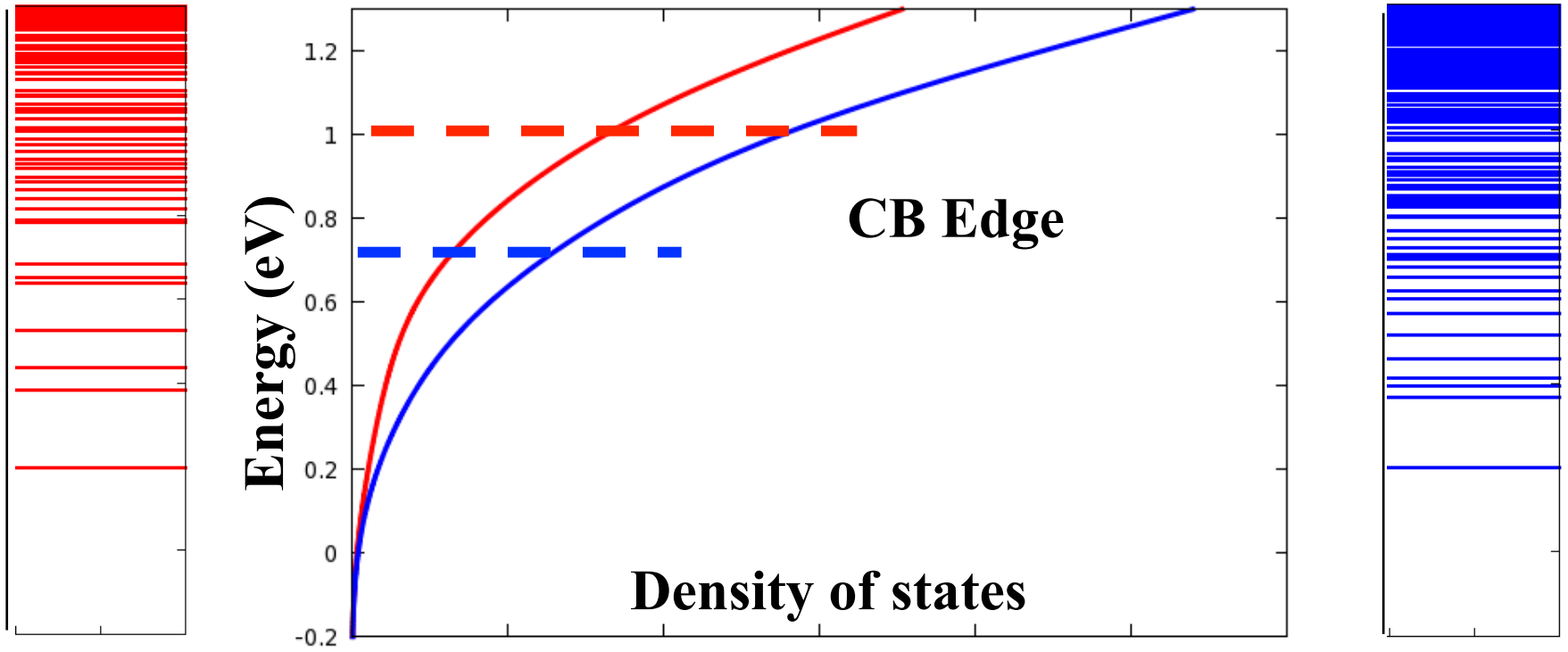


DOS FOR A SINGLE TiO_2 NANOCRYSTAL

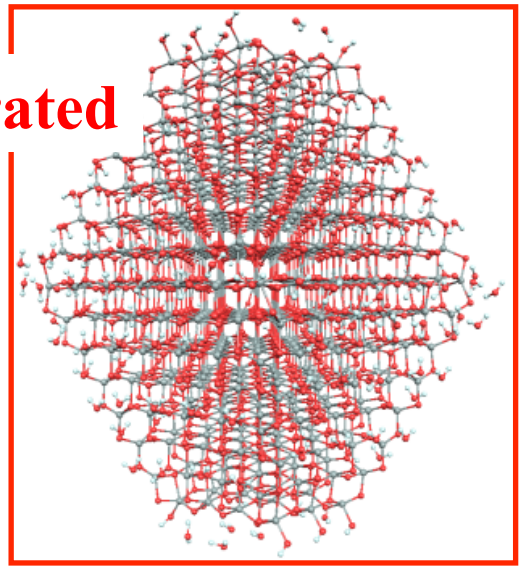


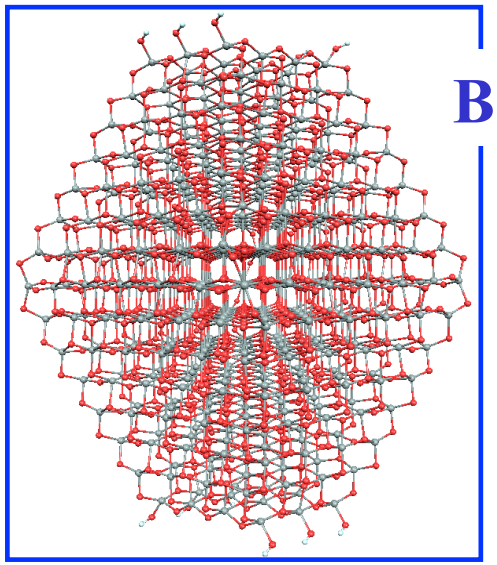
SURFACE STATES OF INDIVIDUAL TiO_2 NANOCRYSTALS INTRODUCE SUB BAND-GAP STATES IN THE DOS

EFFECT OF SATURATING LIGANDS: 154 H2O - TiO_2



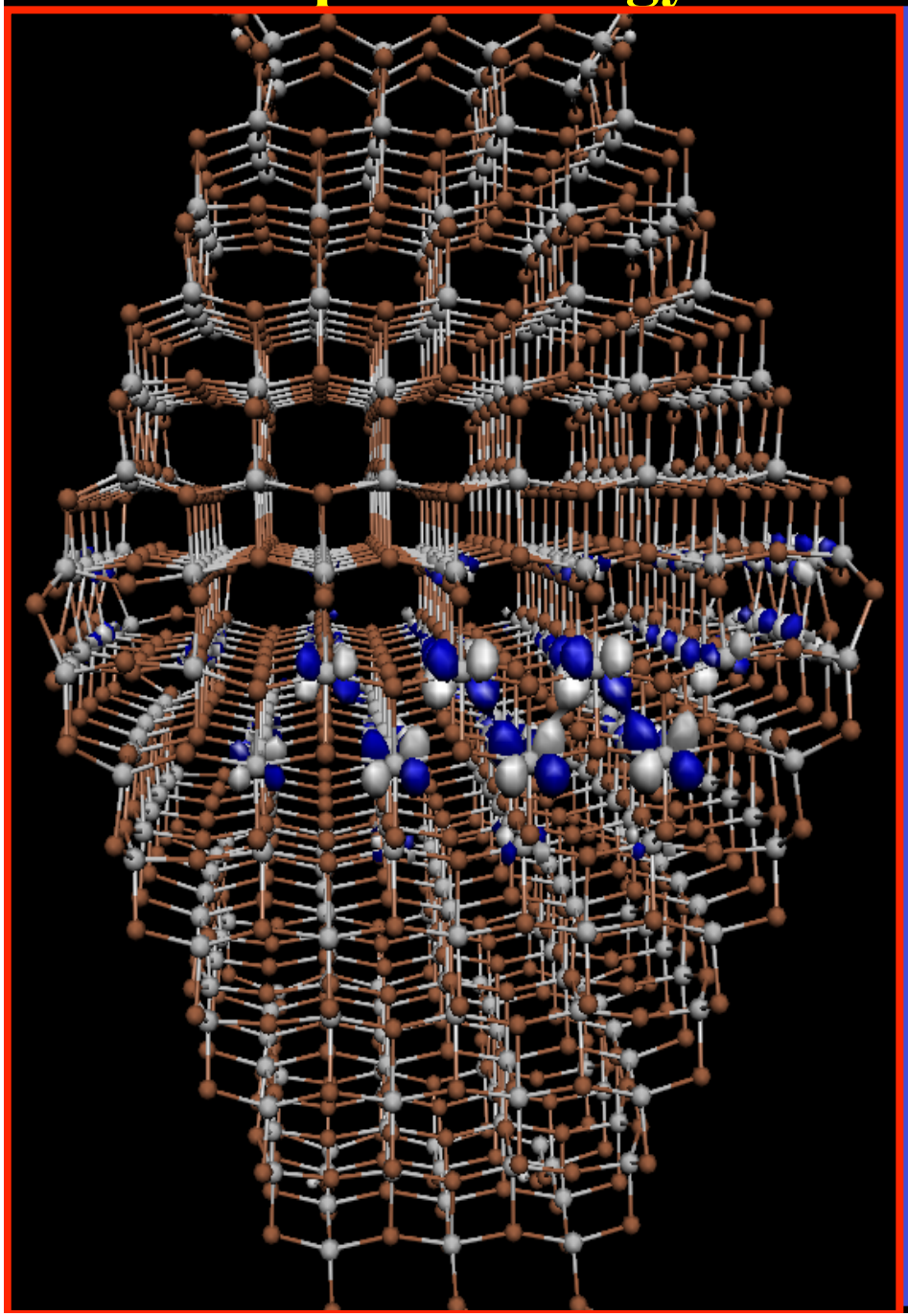
Water-saturated

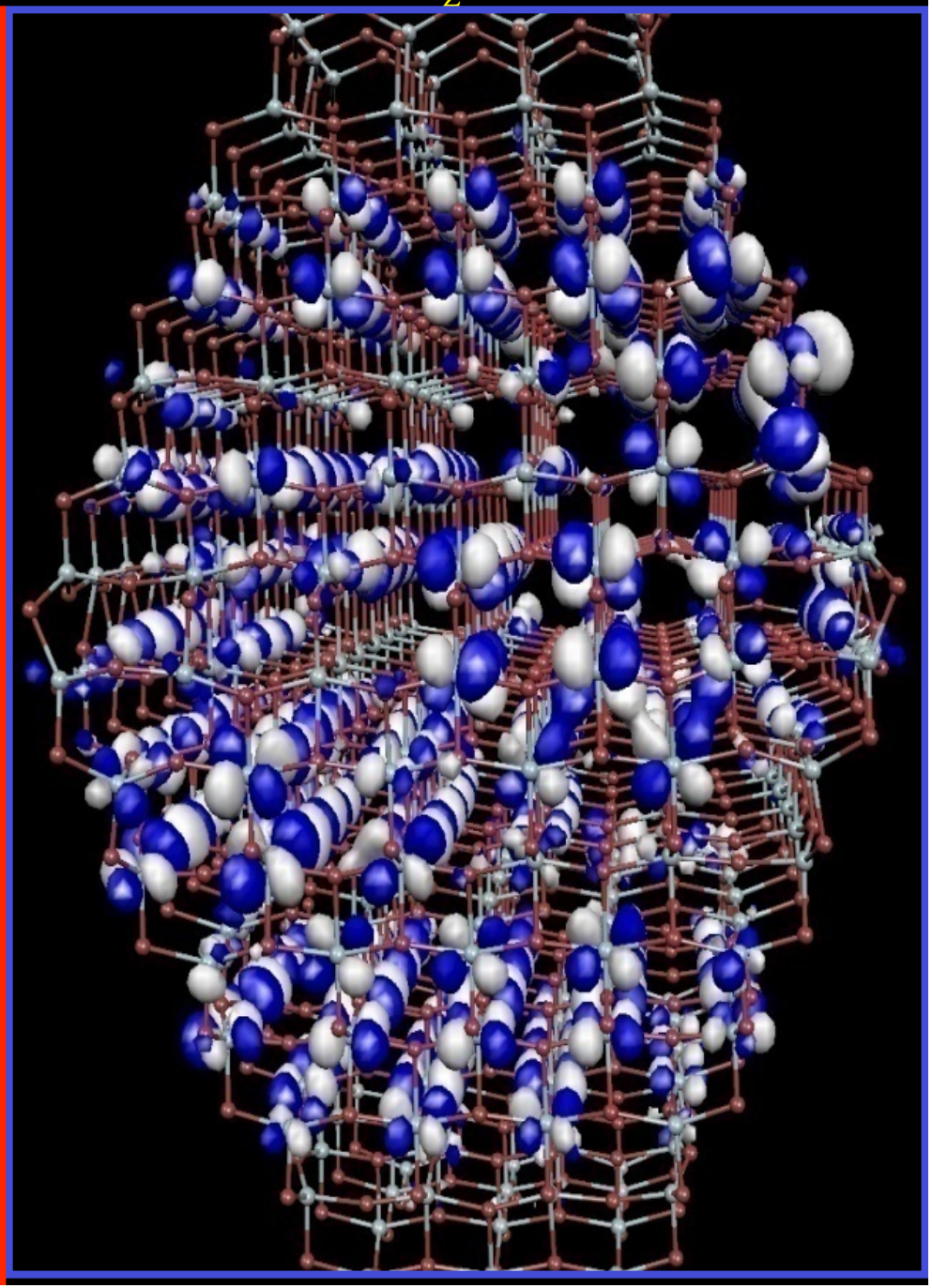




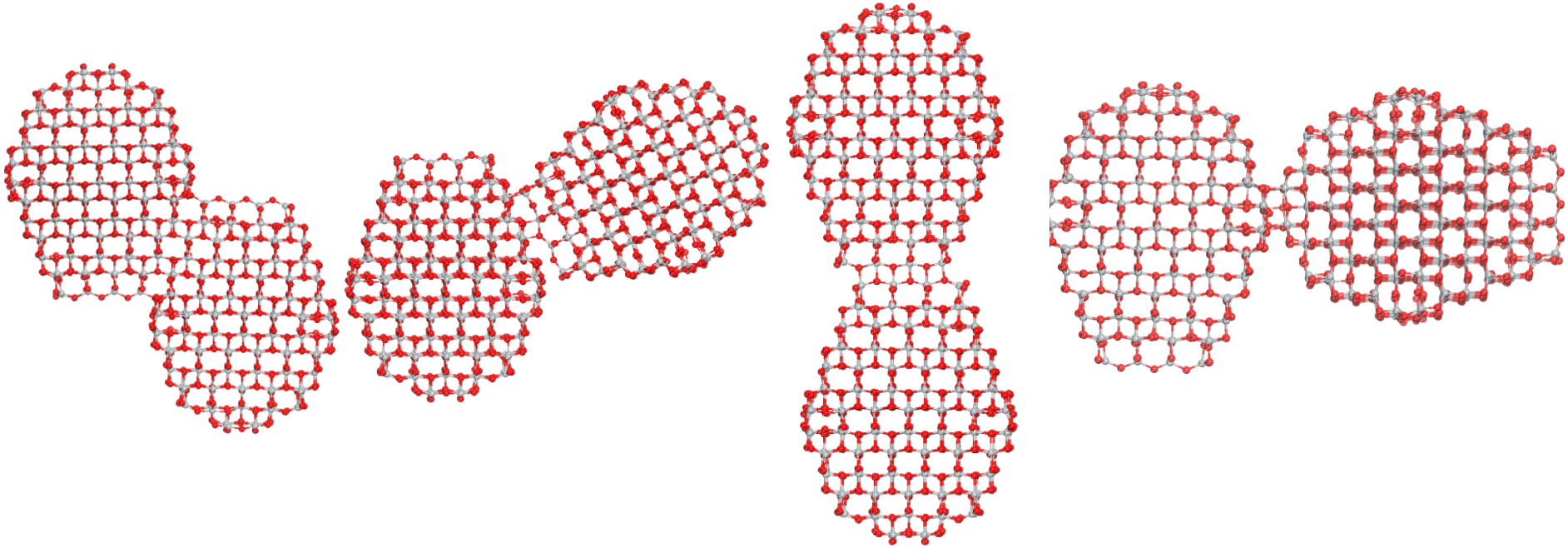
Bare TiO_2 NC

Space /energy distribution in a TiO_2 NC

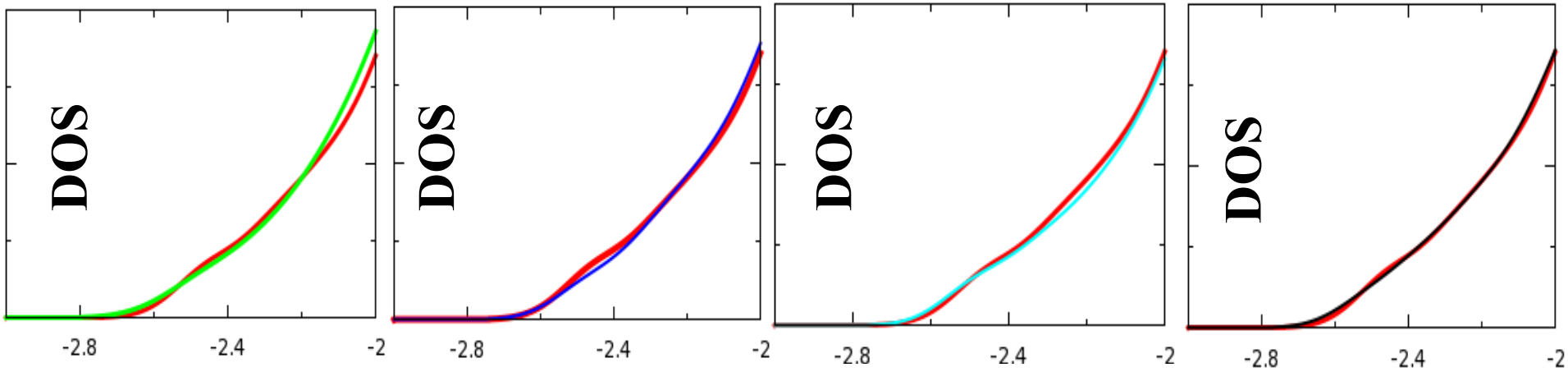




THE INTERACTION OF TWO TiO_2 NANOCRYSTALS :



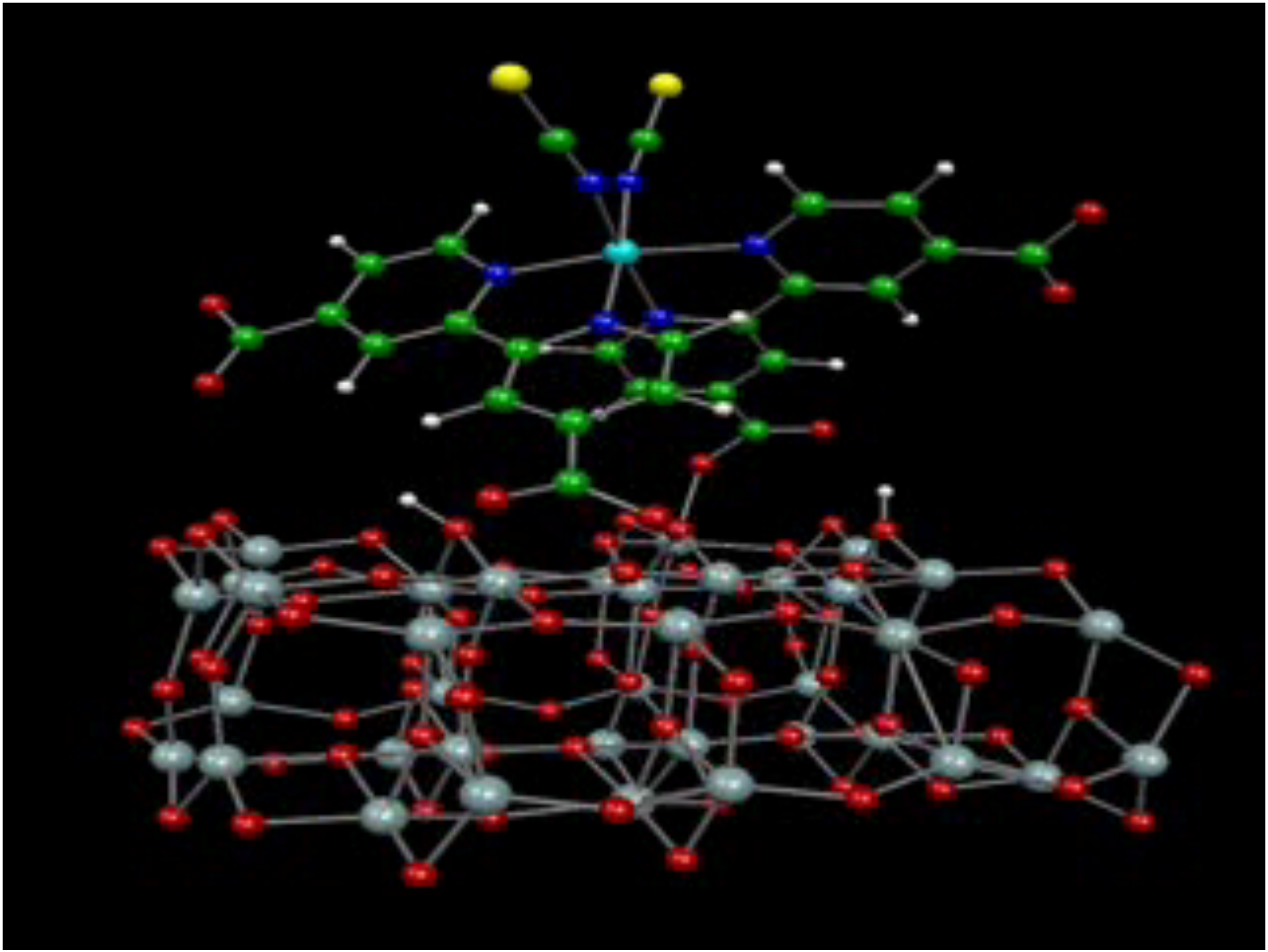
101/101 **101/001** **001/001** **100/001**



NO TRAP STATES AT THE GRAIN BOUNDARIES!

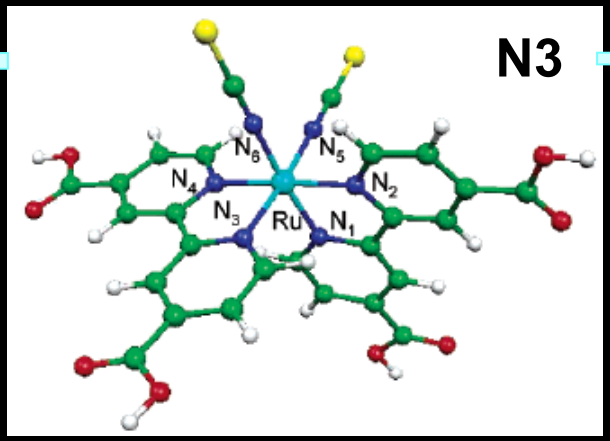
Part IV

Dyes@TiO_2 Solvent/Electrolyte

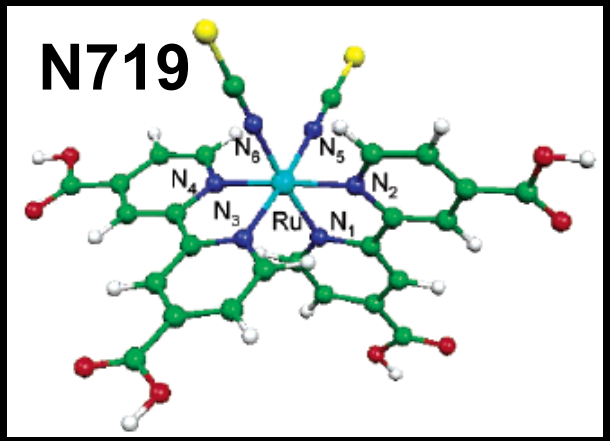


Tuning the properties of Ru(II) TiO_2 sensitizers

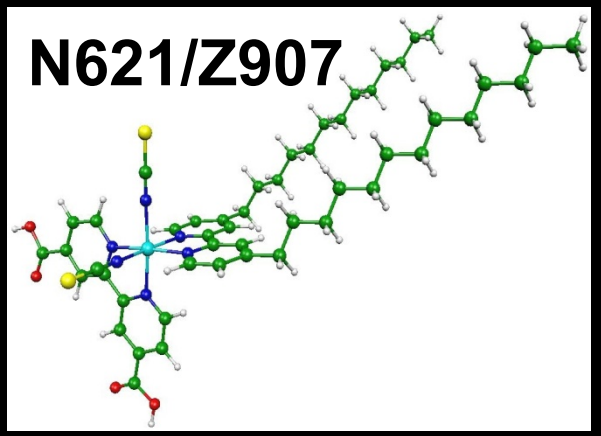
Control of protonation/ conuterions



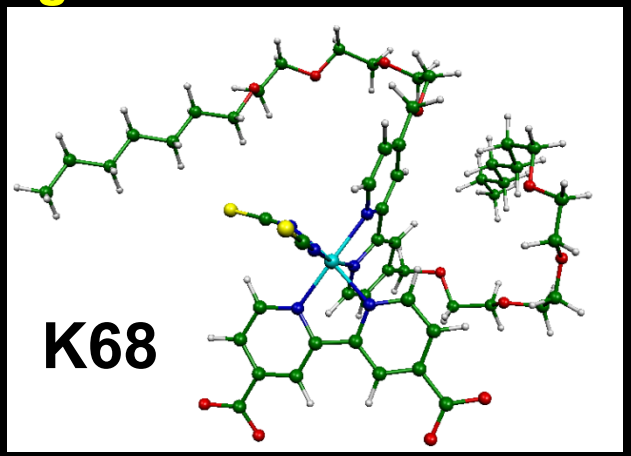
Stability/ Charge separation

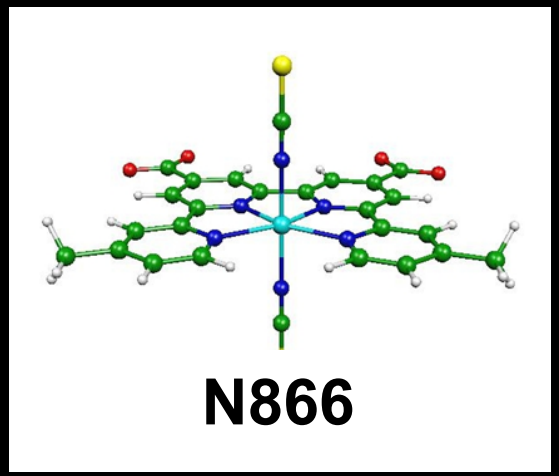


Ion-coordinating ligands

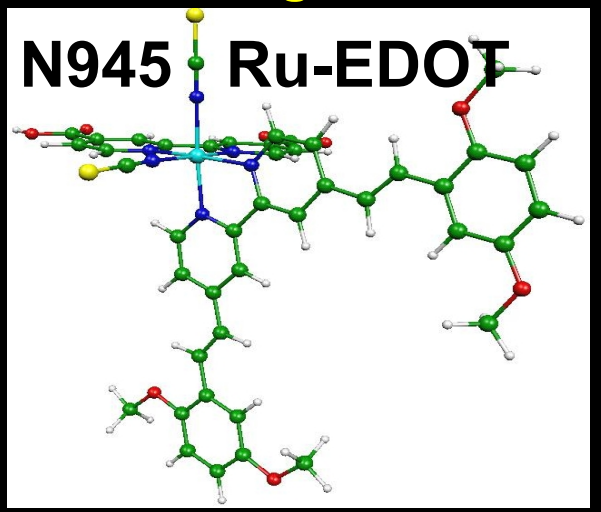


Improved light harvesting

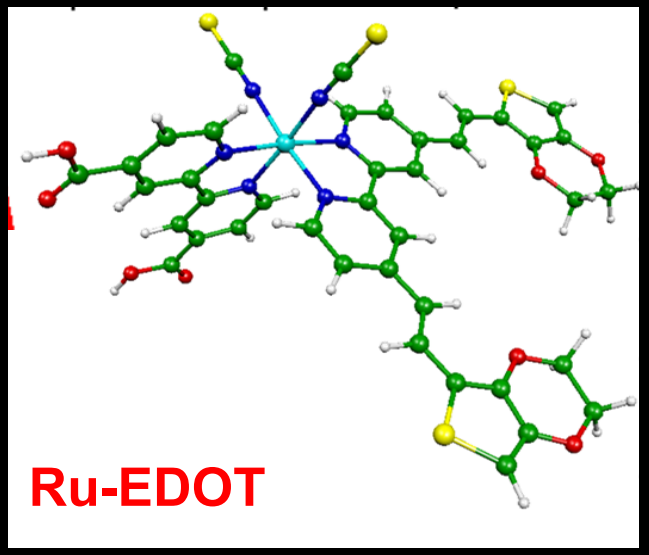


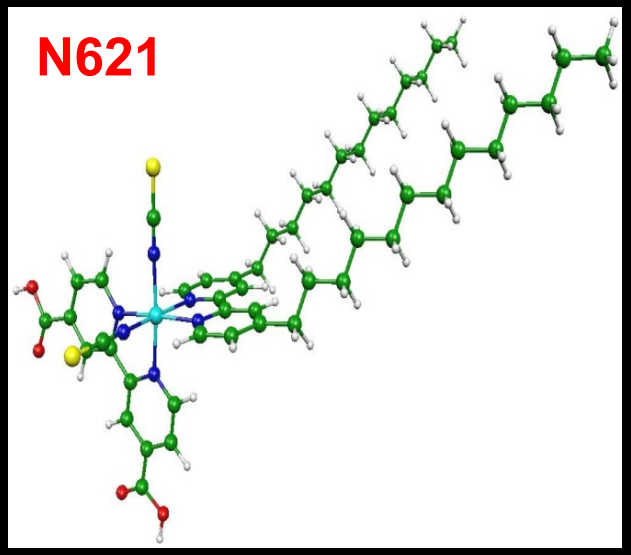


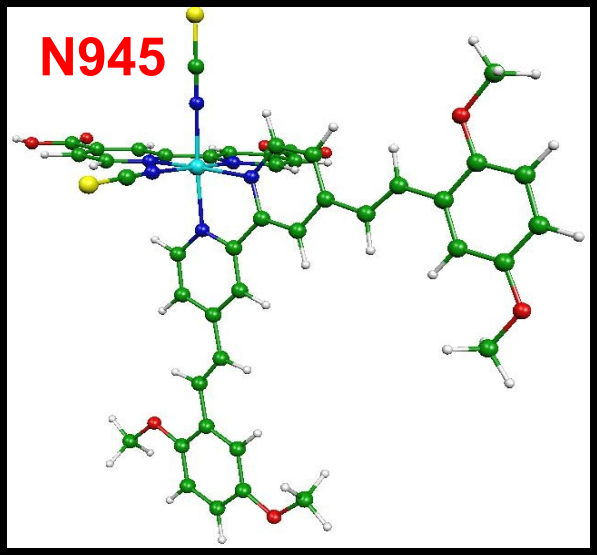
Quaterpyridil ligands
Trans isomers



Heteroleptic Ru(II) TiO_2 sensitizers







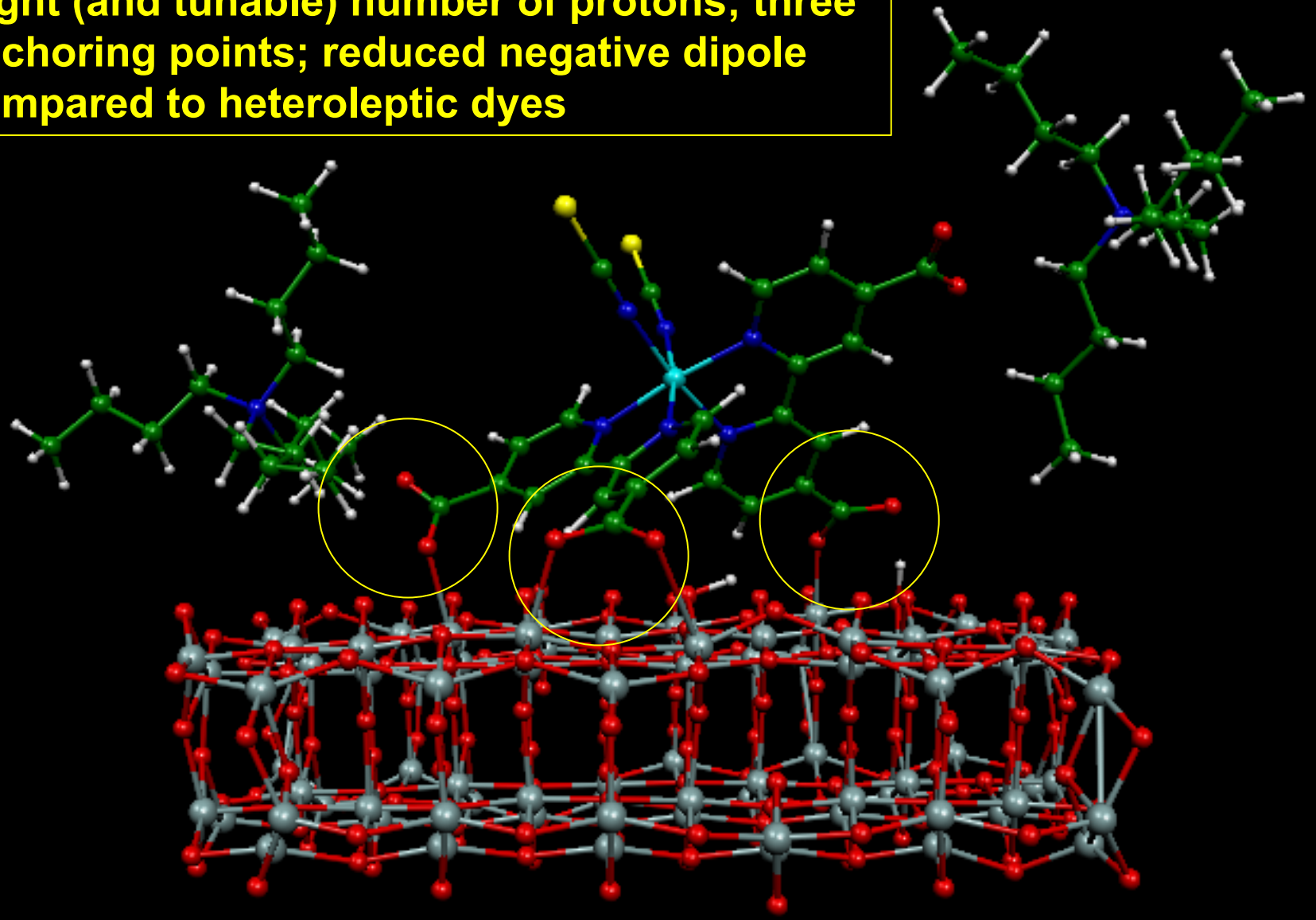
Sensitizer	Number of protons	Current mA/cm^2	Potential (mV)	Fill Factor	Efficiency at 1.5 AM
N719	2	16.66	846	0.73	10.28
N621	1	16.22	766	0.70	8.69
K19	1	16.40	768	0.73	9.19
N945	1	17.25	759	0.73	9.55
Ru-EDOT	2	**19.1**	**663**	0.72	**9.11**

A considerable reduction of the open circuit potential (ca. 180 mV) and therefore of the overall efficiency is observed with heteroleptic sensitizers

F. De Angelis, S. Fantacci, A. Selloni, M. Grätzel, M.K. Nazeeruddin ***Nano Lett.*** **2007, 7, 3189.**

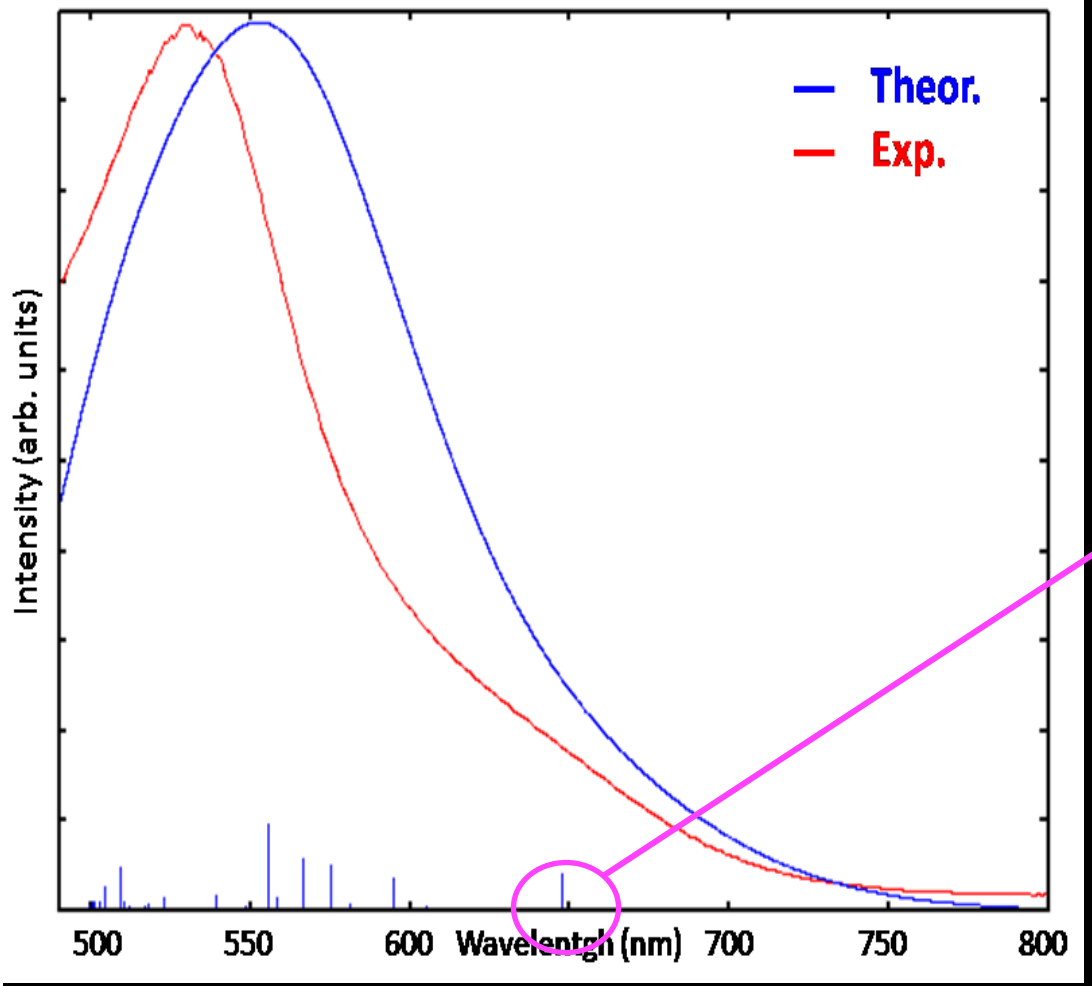
The success of N719: Adsorption geometry

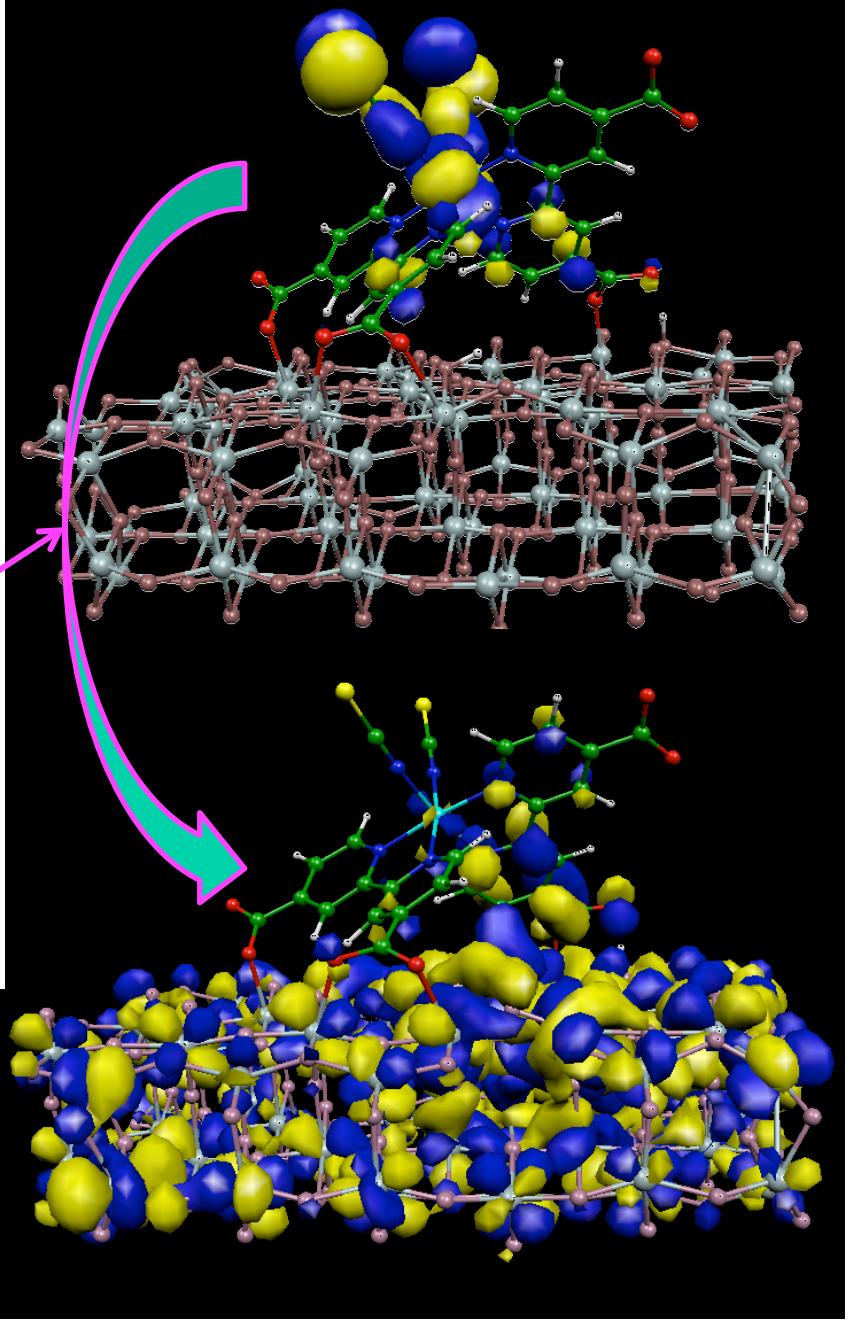
Right (and tunable) number of protons; three anchoring points; reduced negative dipole compared to heteroleptic dyes



F. De Angelis, S. Fantacci, M. Grätzel, ***J. Phys .Chem***. C, 2010.

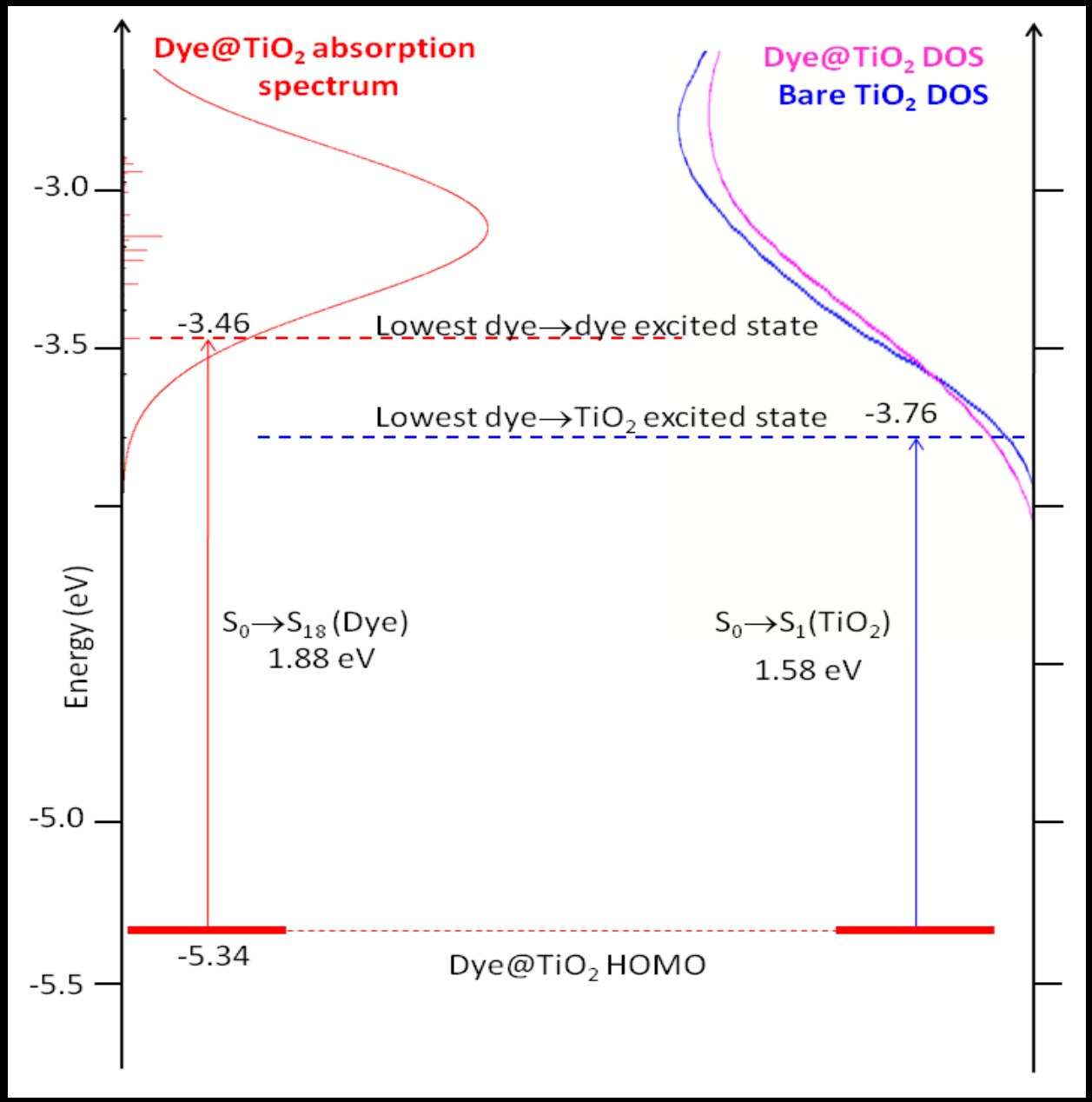
CALC. vs. EXP. ABSORPTION SPECTRA OF N719@TIO_2





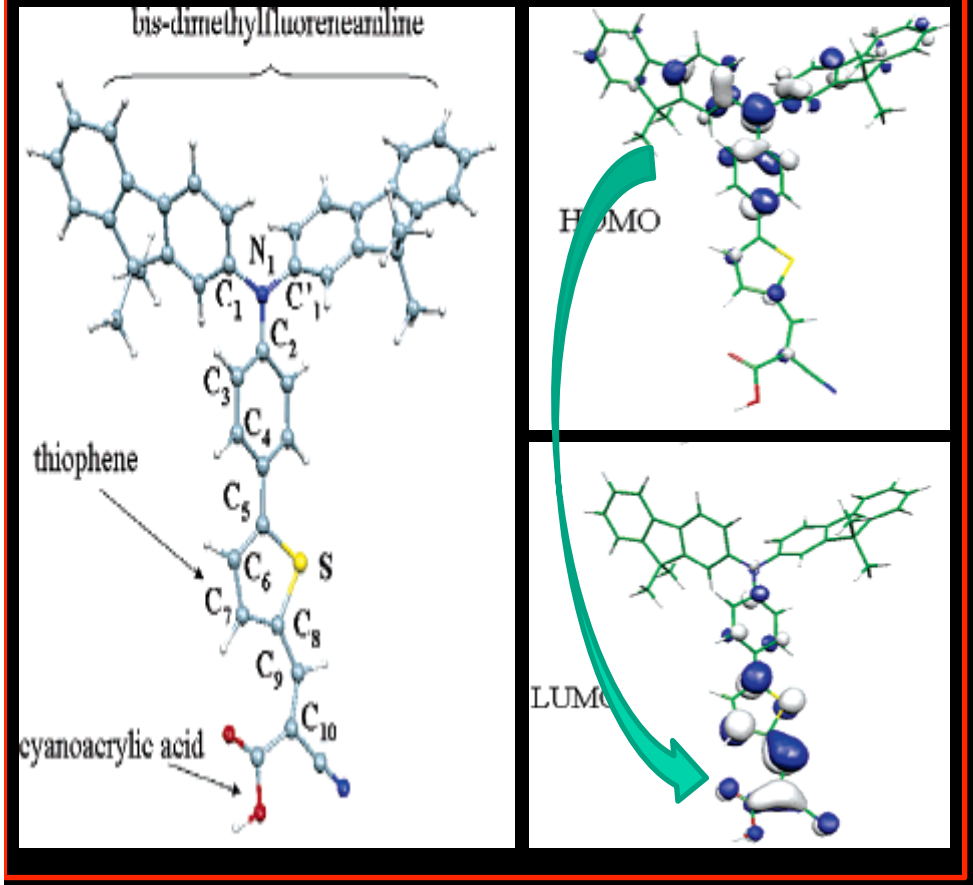
The lowest intense transition has a strong excited state delocalization into the TiO2, suggesting a strong coupling and an almost instantaneous electron transfer following light absorption.

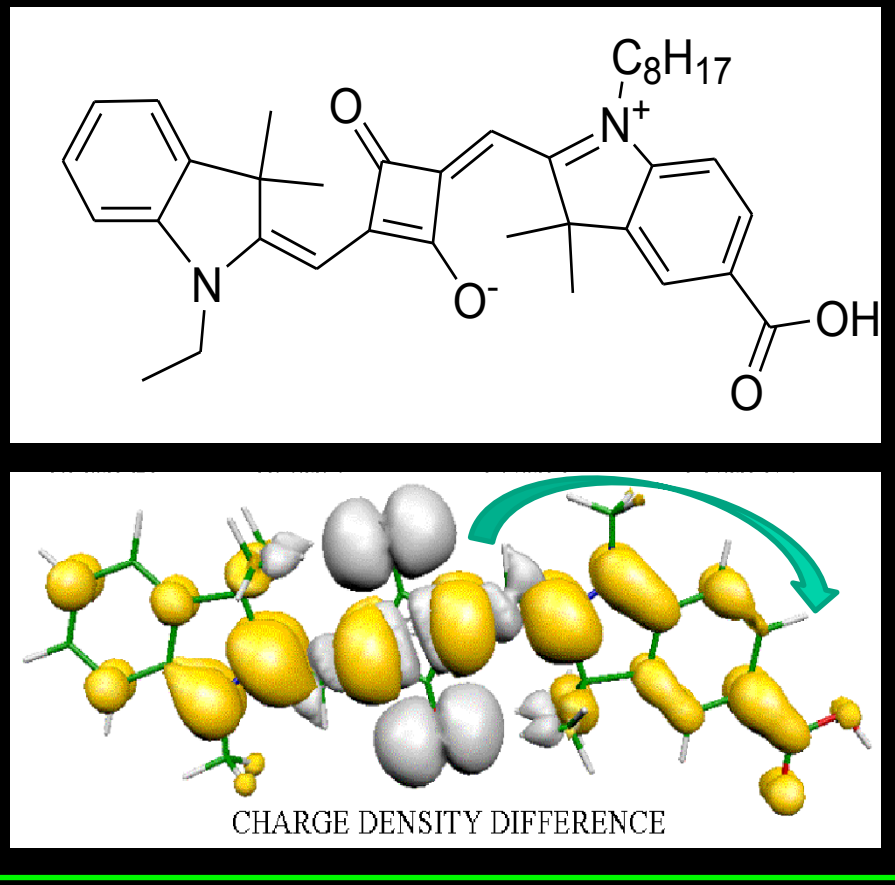
ALIGNMENT OF GROUND/EXCITED STATES ENERGY LEVELS



F. De Angelis, S. Fantacci, M.K. Nazeeruddin, M. Graeztel, *J. Phys. Chem. C.* **2011**.

DSSCs based on organic dye-sensitizers:



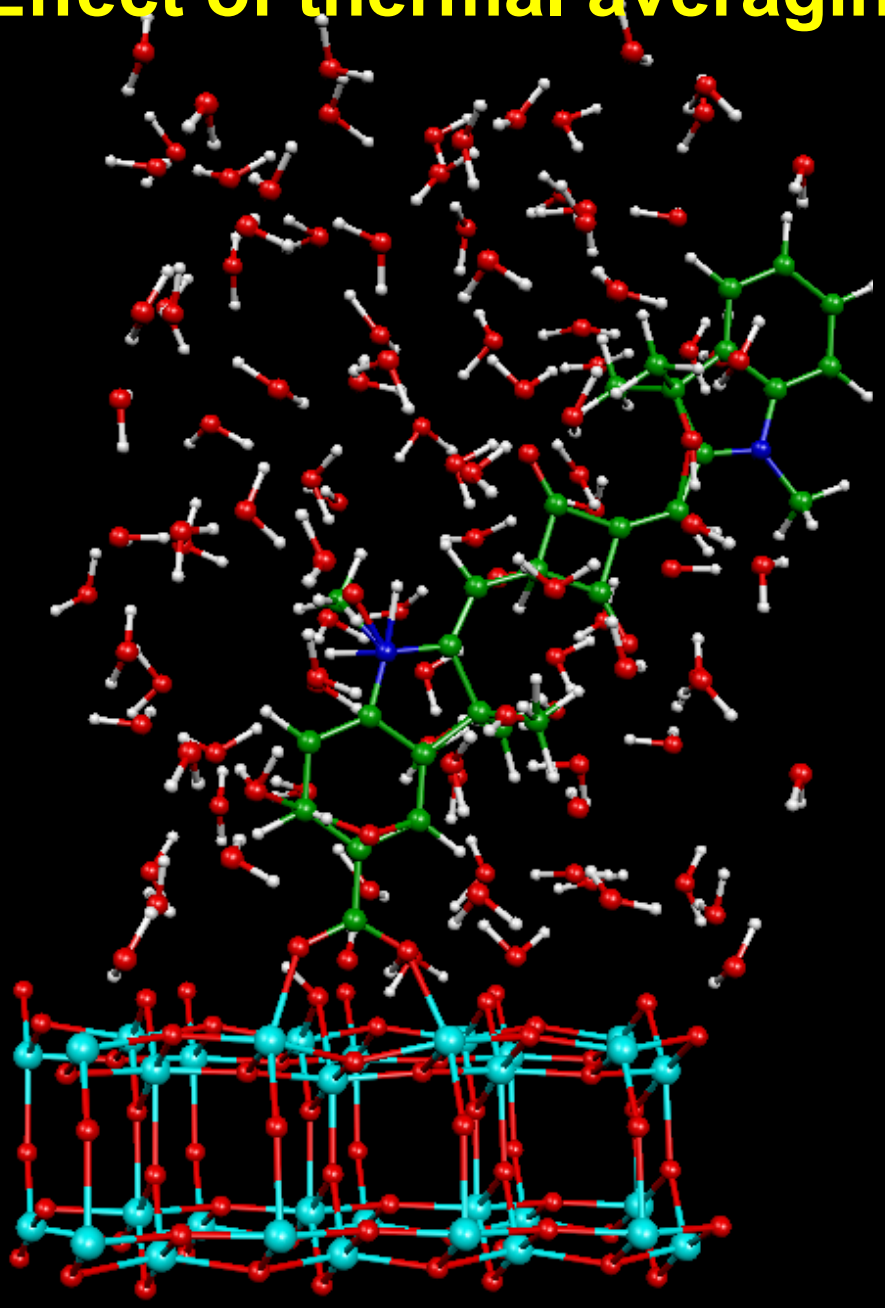


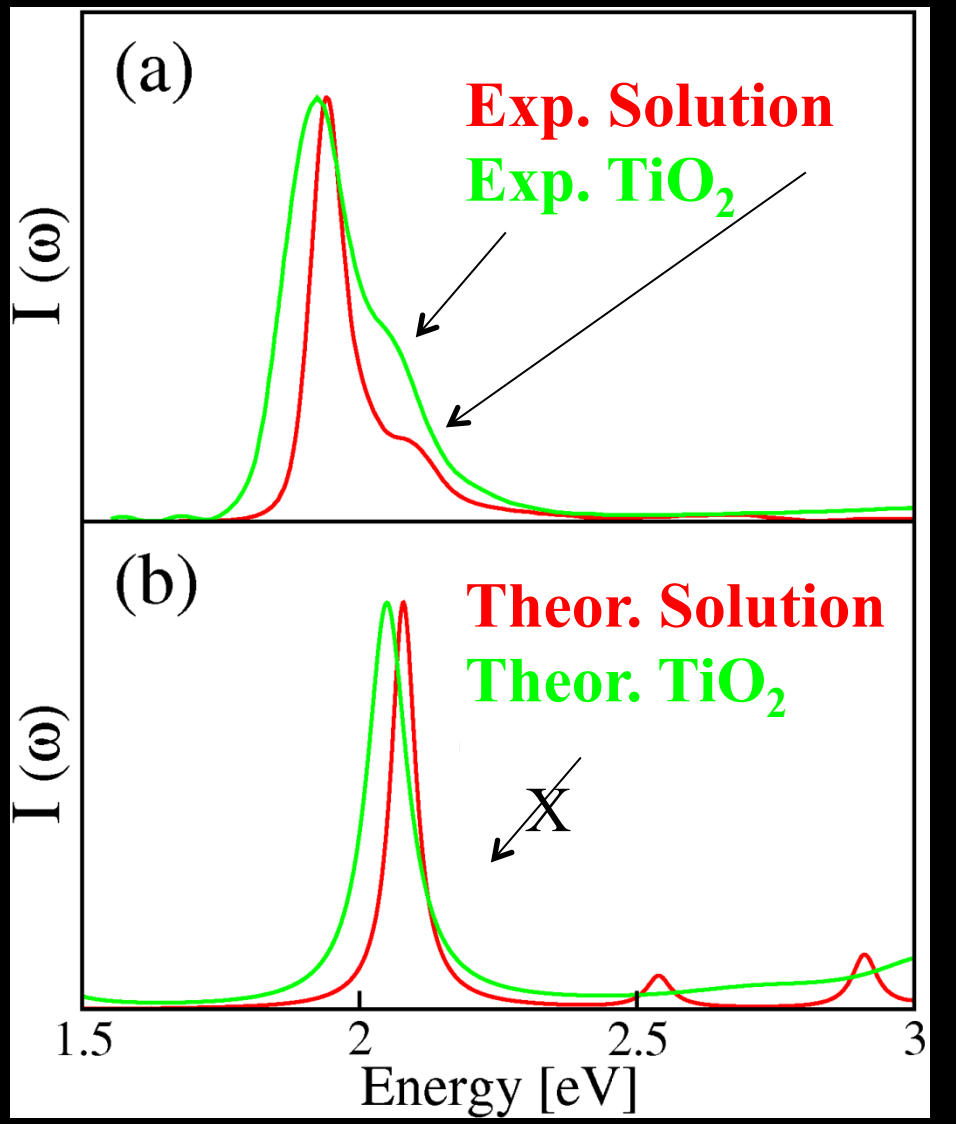
η=8.1 %

η=4.5%

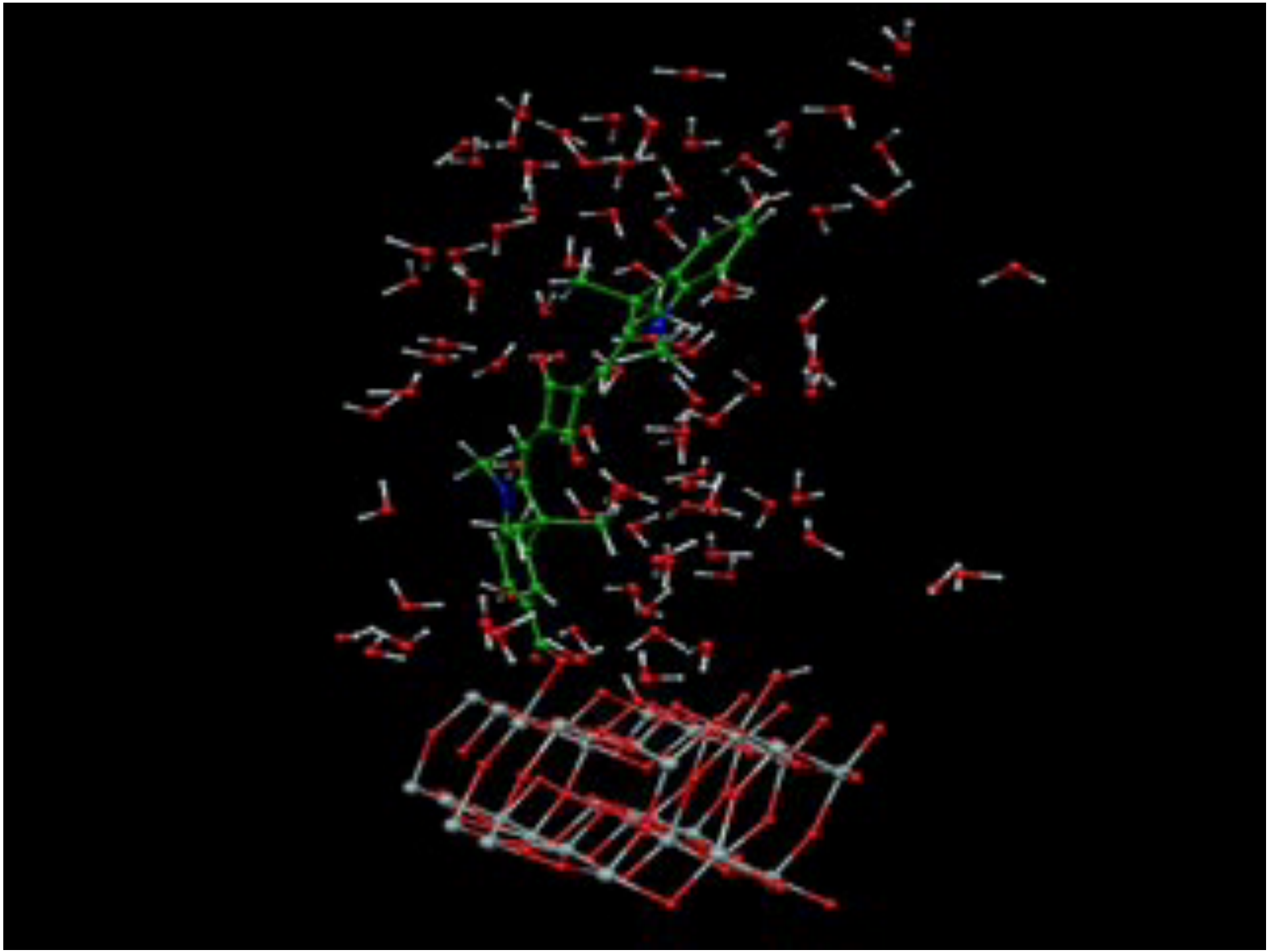
- S.Kim, F. De Angelis, S. Fantacci, M. Grätzel, et al. ***J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2006, 128, 16701.**
- J.-H. Yum, F. De Angelis, M. Grätzel, et al. ***J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2007, 129, 10320.**
- D.P. Hagberg, F. De Angelis, M. Grätzel, et al. ***J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2008, 130, 6259.**
- M. Pastore, F. De Angelis, M. Grätzel, et al. ***J. Phys. Chem. C.* 2010, in press.**

Effect of thermal averaging and of explicit solvation:

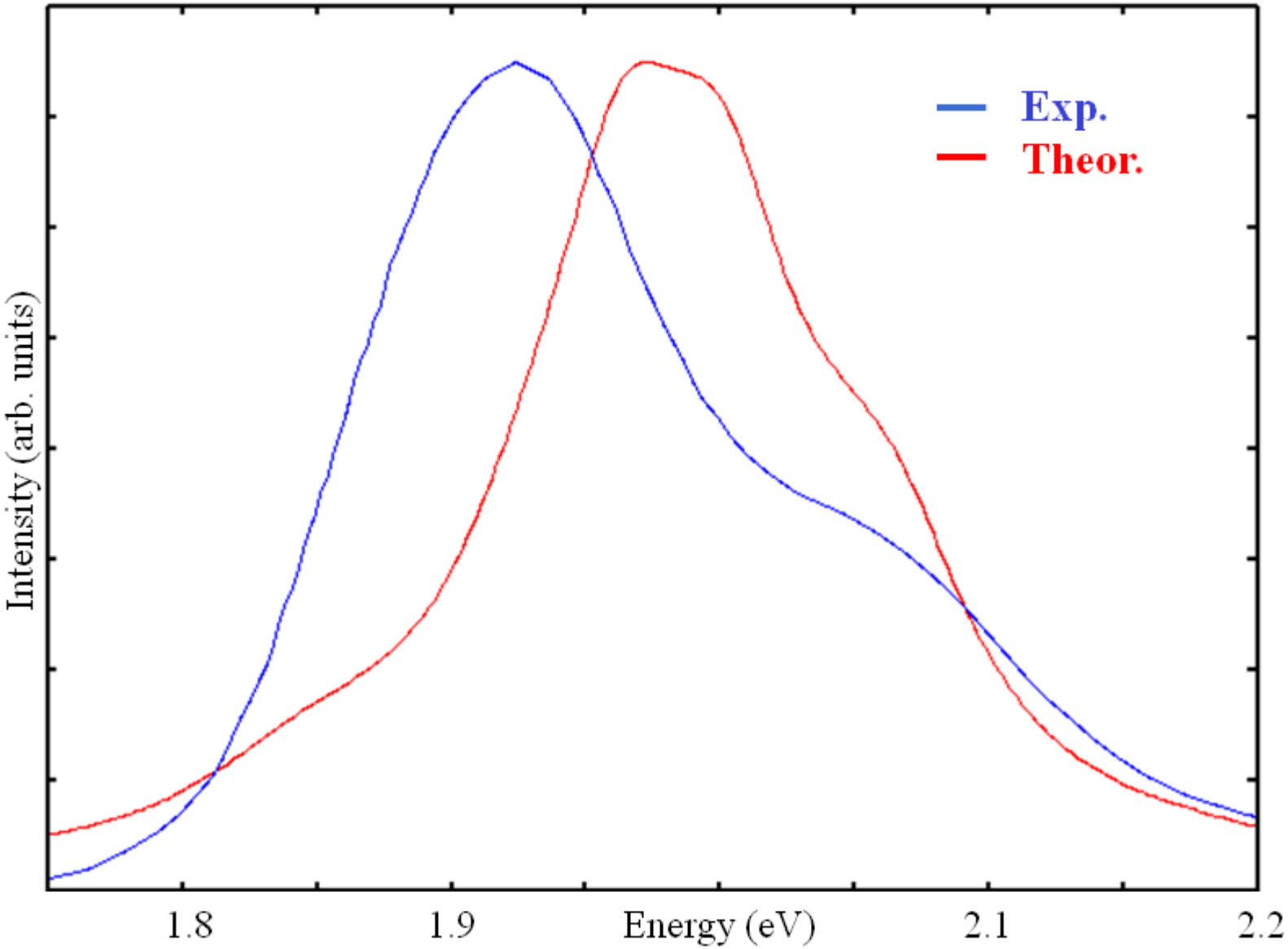




D. Rocca, F. De Angelis et al. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **2009**, 475, 49.



Solution thermally averaged UV-vis spectrum:

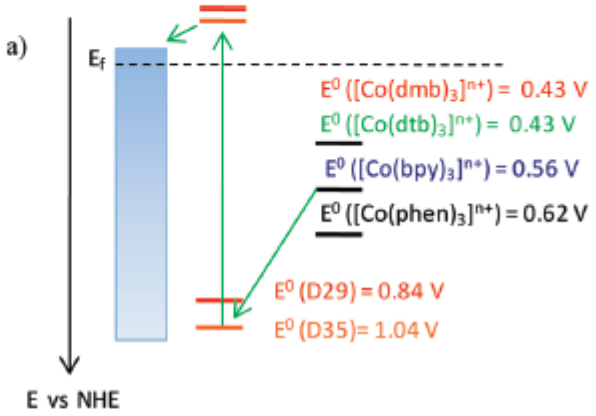


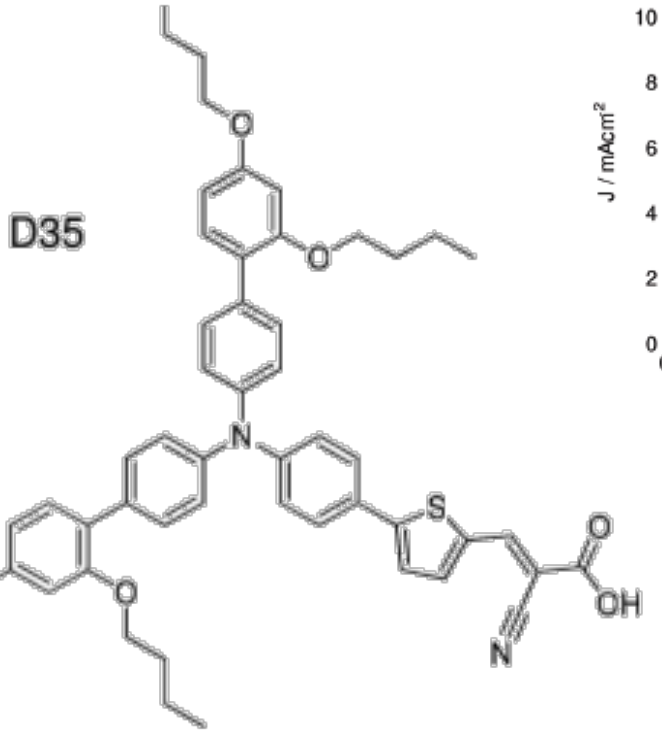
F. De Angelis, S. Fantacci, R. Gebauer. *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* 2011.

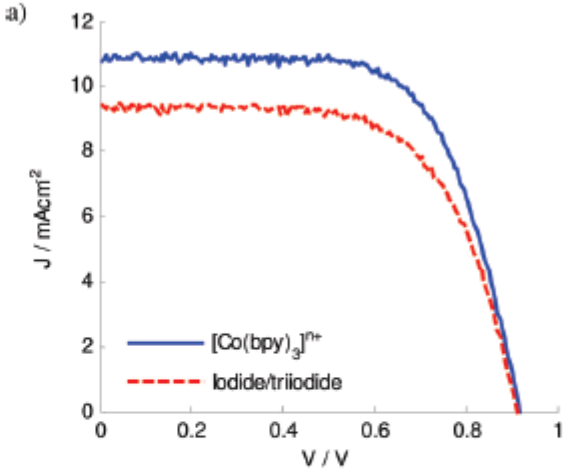
J|A|C|S
ARTICLES

Design of Organic Dyes and Cobalt Polypyridine Redox Mediators for High-Efficiency Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells

Sandra M. Feldt,† Elizabeth A. Gibson,† Erik Gabrielsson,‡ Licheng Sun,‡ Gerrit Boschloo,*,† and Anders Hagfeldt†







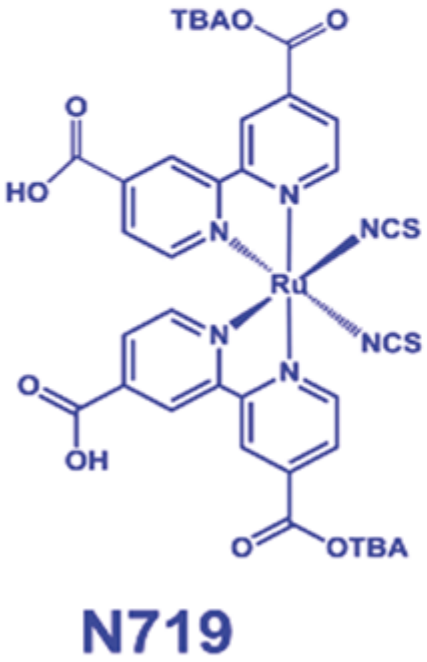
THE JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY C

ARTICLE

pubs.acs.org/JPCC

Cobalt Redox Mediators for Ruthenium-Based Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells: A Combined Impedance Spectroscopy and Near-IR Transmittance Study

Yeru Liu,[†] James R. Jennings,[†] Yao Huang,[†] Qing Wang,[*,†] Shaik M. Zakeeruddin,[*,‡] and Michael Grätzel[*,‡]



N719

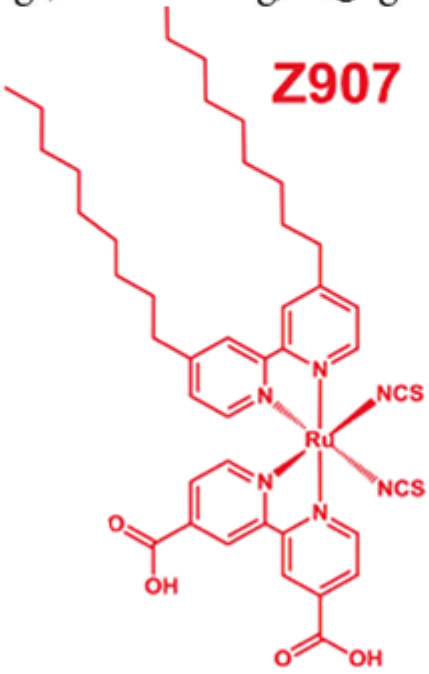


Table 1. Photovoltaic Parameters for DSCs Employing Different Electrolytes and Sensitizing Dyes, Measured under Simulated AM1.5 1 Sun Illumination[a]

cell	j_{sc} (mA cm^{-2})	V_{oc} (mV)	fill factor	η (%)
Z907-I	15.9	790	0.61	7.7
N719-I	16.8	758	0.63	8.0
Z907-Co	14.0	744	0.62	6.5
N719-Co	3.8	620	0.76	1.8

η = 1.8%

η = 6.5%

FULL PAPER

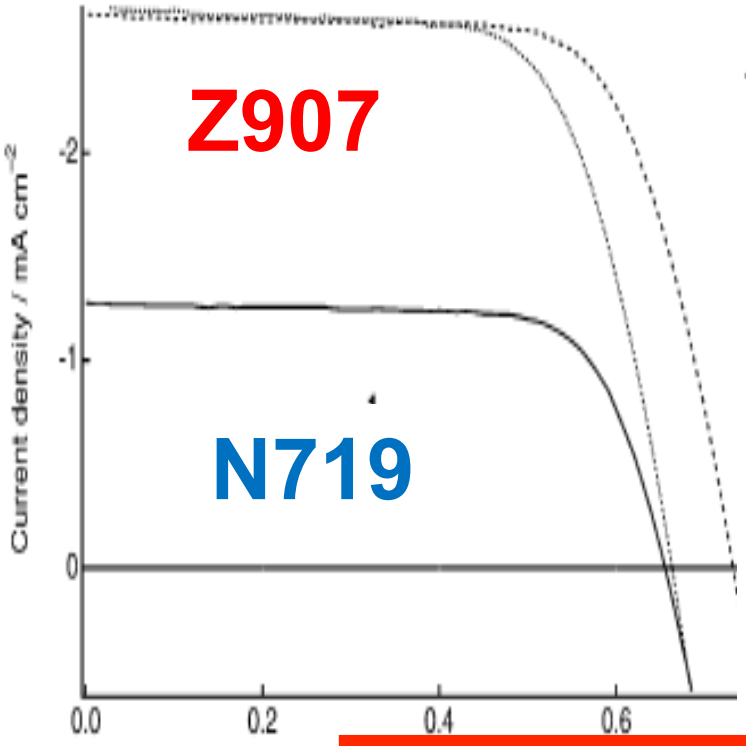
An Alternative Efficient Redox Couple for the Dye-Sensitized Solar Cell System

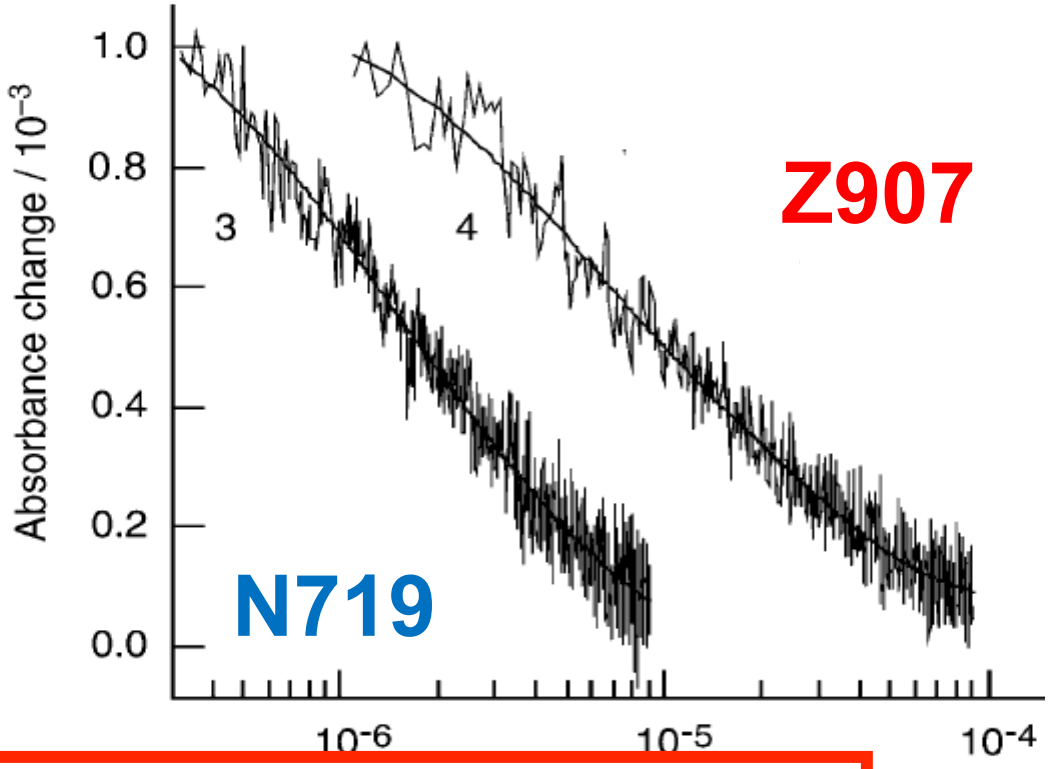
Hervé Nusbaumer,* Shaik M. Zakeeruddin, Jacques-E. Moser, and Michael Grätzel[a]

3756 DOI: 10.1002/chem.200204577 *Chem. Eur. J.* 2003, 9, 3756–3763

Z907: HIGHER PERFORMANCES **SLOWER REGENERATION**

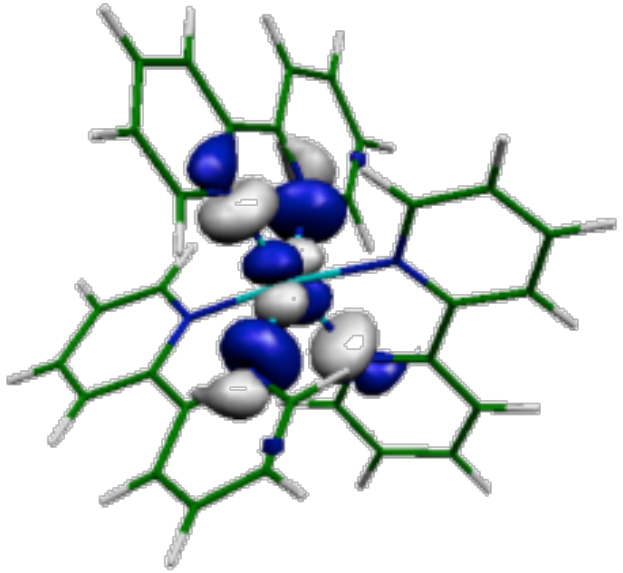
N719: LOWER PERFORMANCES **FASTER REGENARATION**

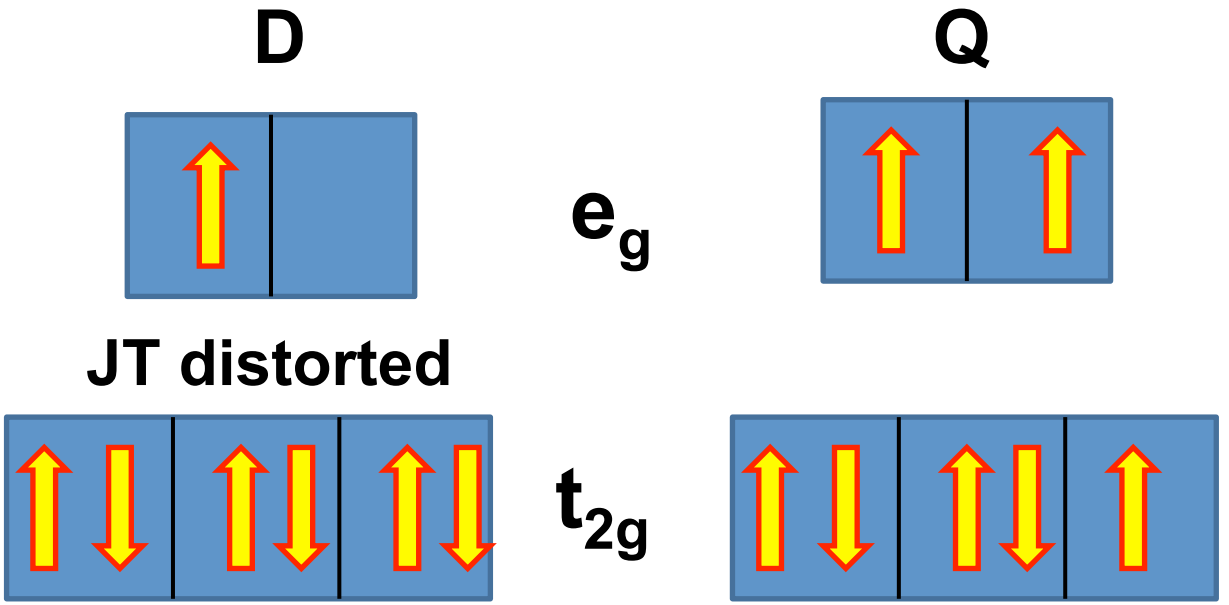




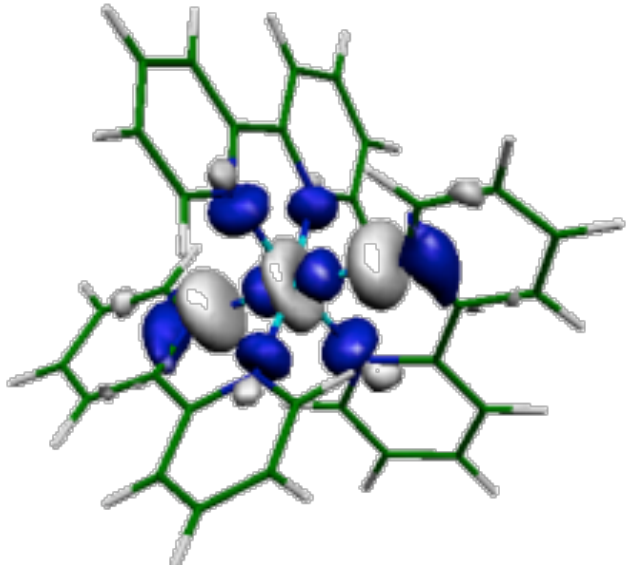
ROLE OF ION-PAIRING ?

$[Co(bpy)_3]^{+2}$ QUARTET / DOUBLET STATES





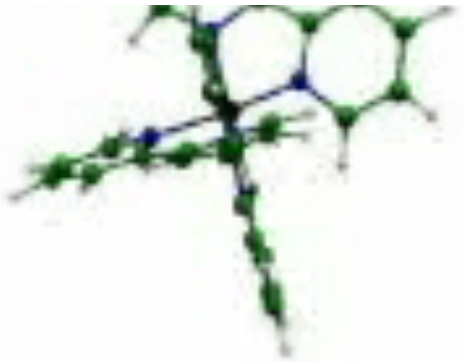
e_g states



	Theor. (eV)	Exp (eV)
Co(II) Q-D	0.02	0.02
Co(III) S-T	1.43	??
	ΔG_{ox}(V)	
$Co(II)^Q$	+0.62 vs. NHE	+0.56
$Co(II)^D$	+0.60 vs. NHE	

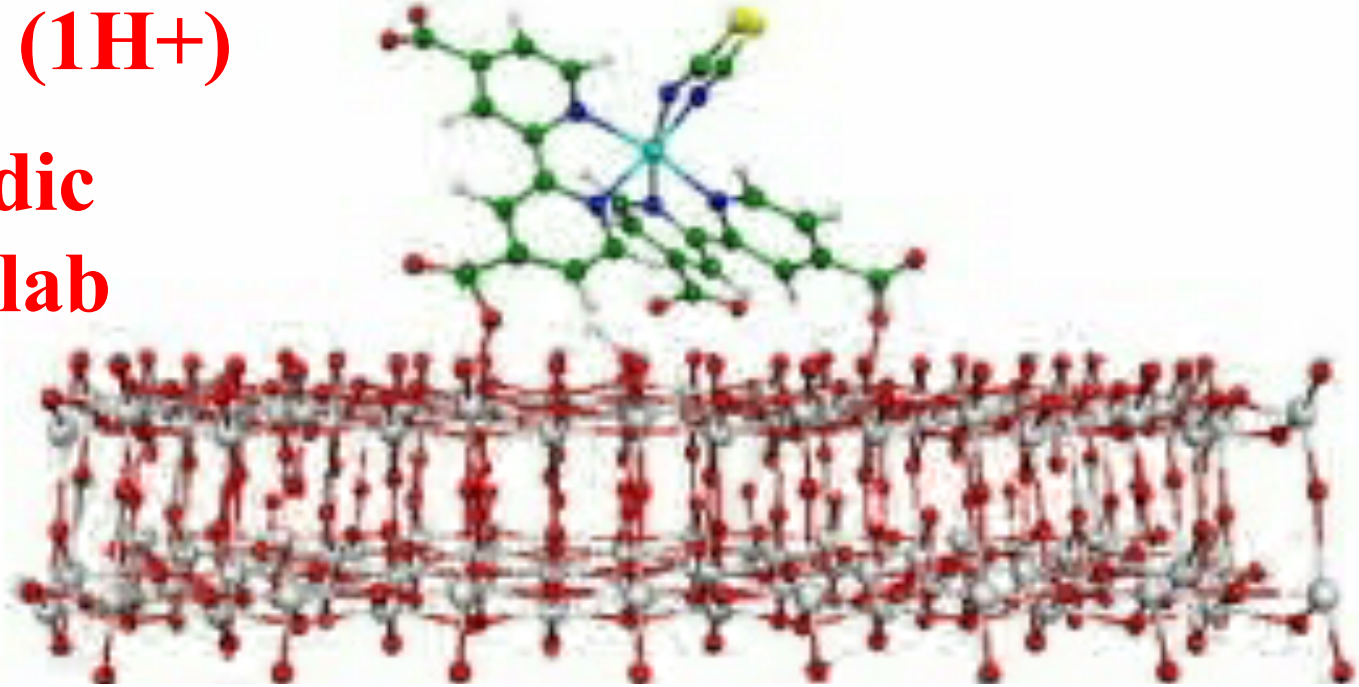
N719@TiO_2 and $Co(bpy)_3^{+3}$ Redox Mediator

Electrolyte:
$[Co(bpy)_3]^{+3}$

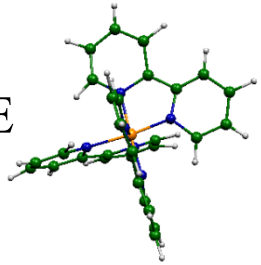


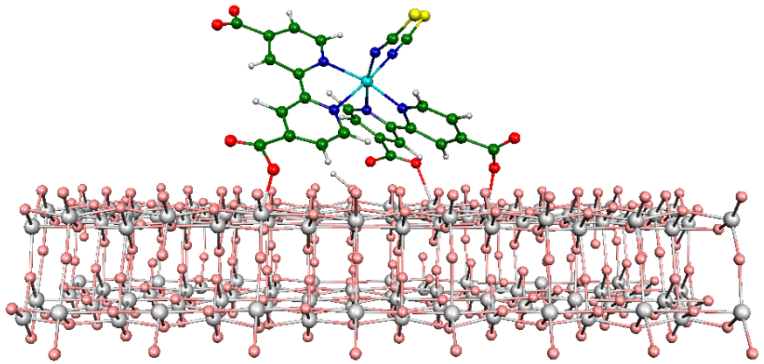
Adsorbed Dye:
N719 (1H+)

Periodic
TiO_2Slab

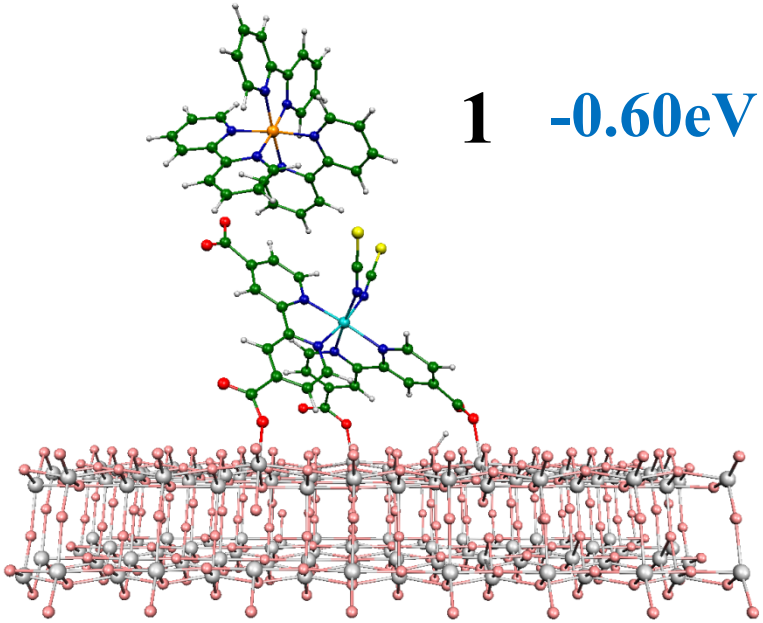


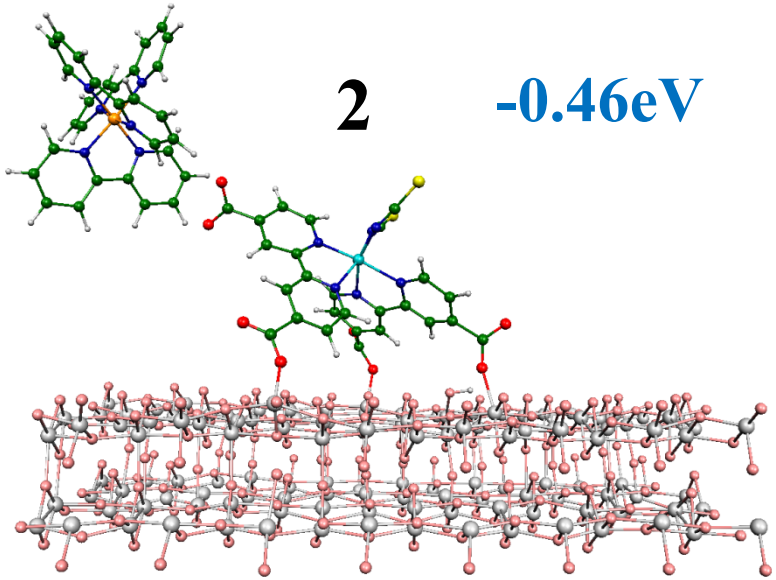
STARTING STRUCTURE





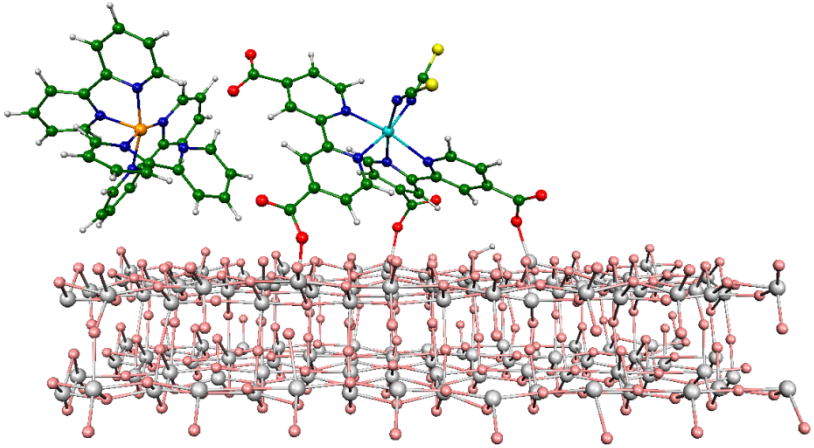
1 **-0.60eV**





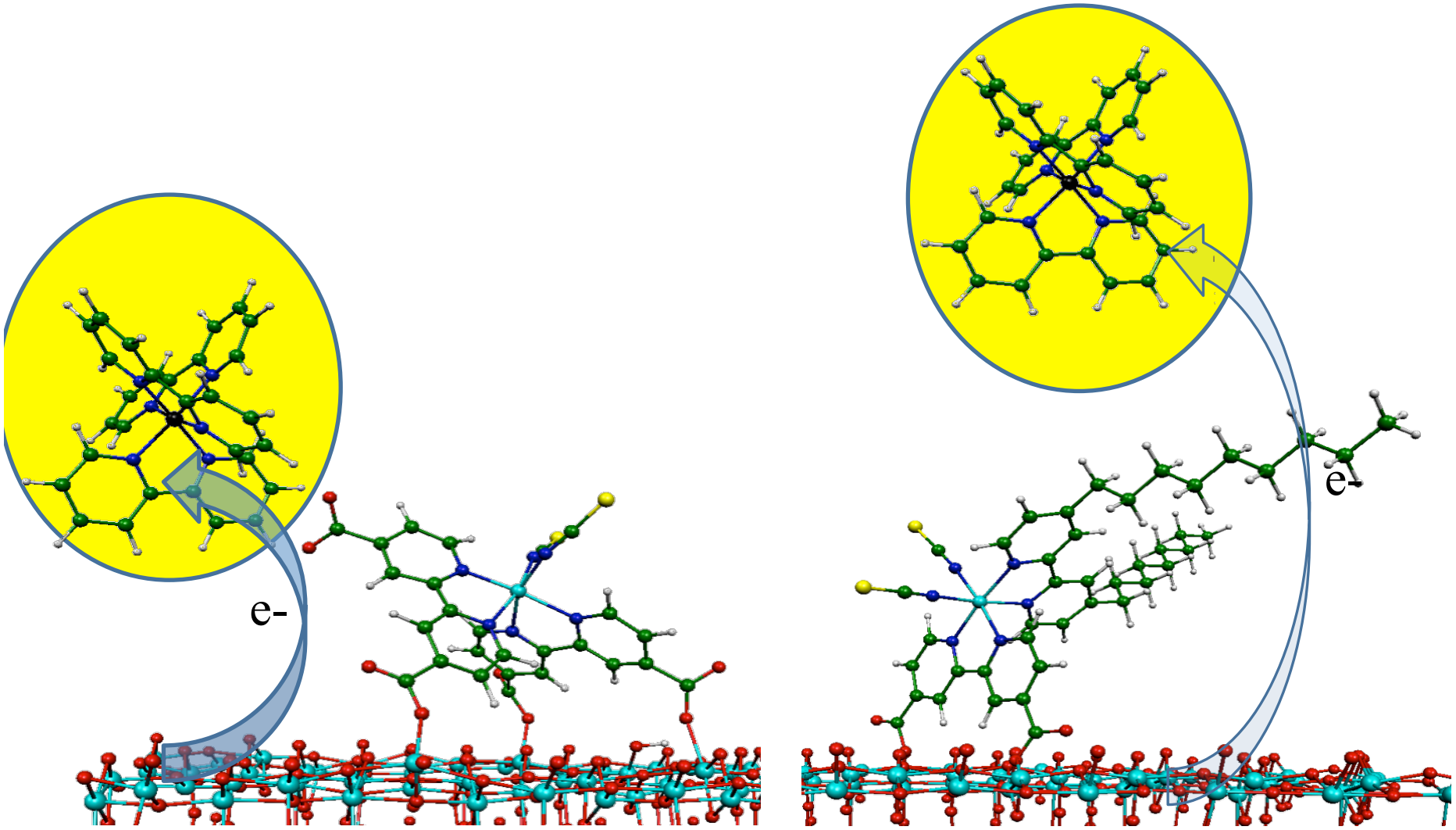
2 **-0.46eV**

3 **-0.71eV**



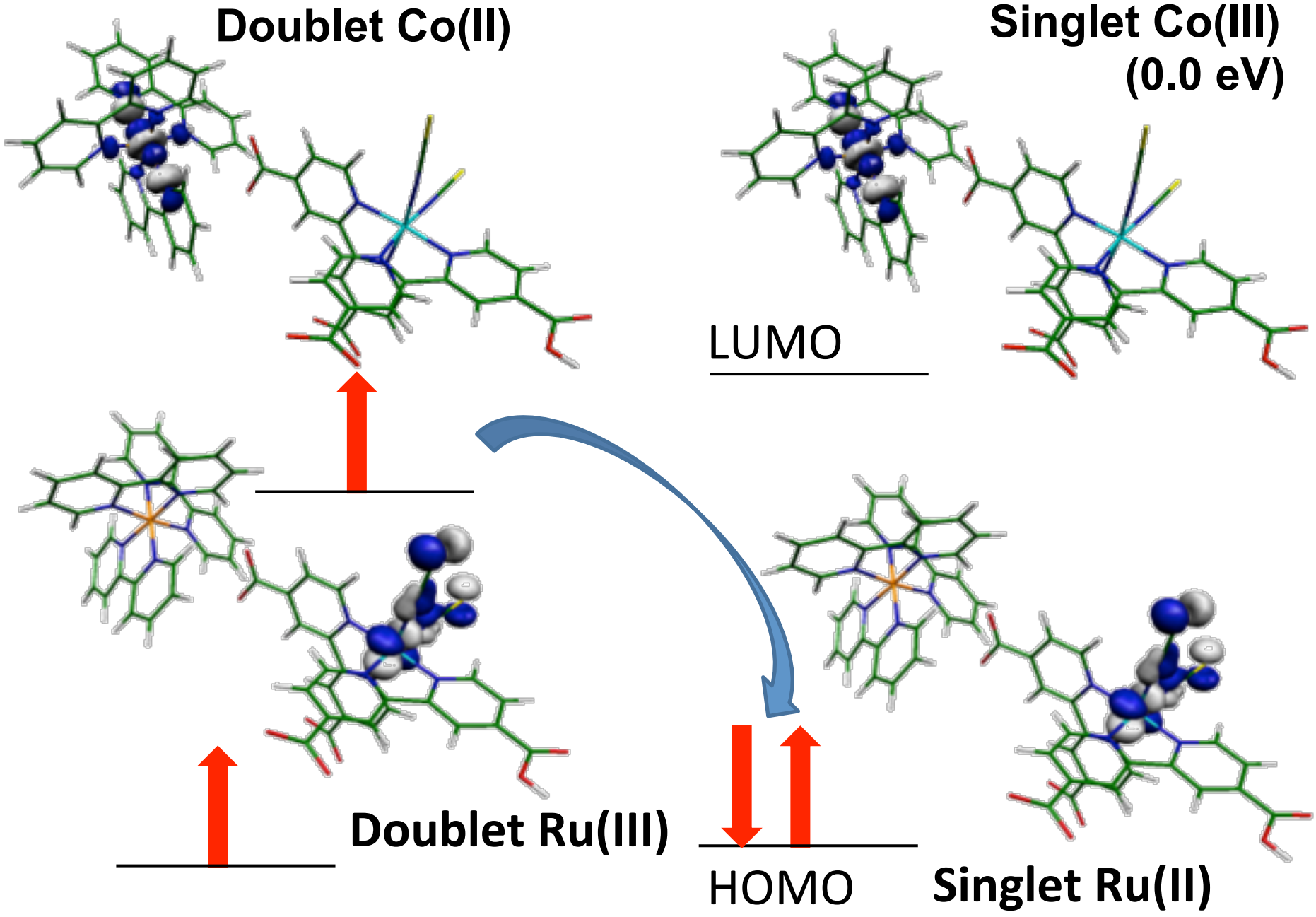
N719 Z907

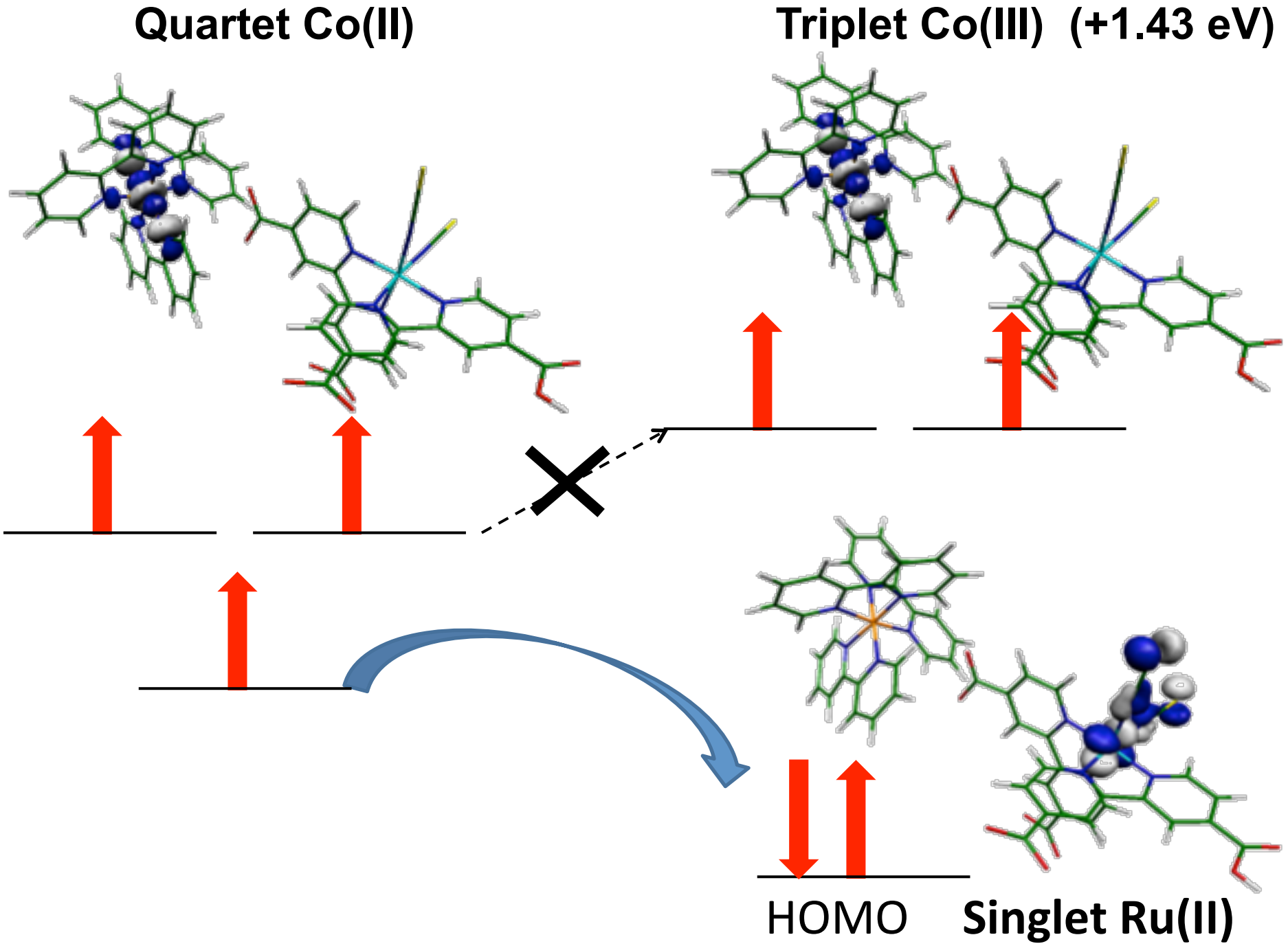
-0.60 eV **ION PAIR BINDING ENERGY** -0.18 eV

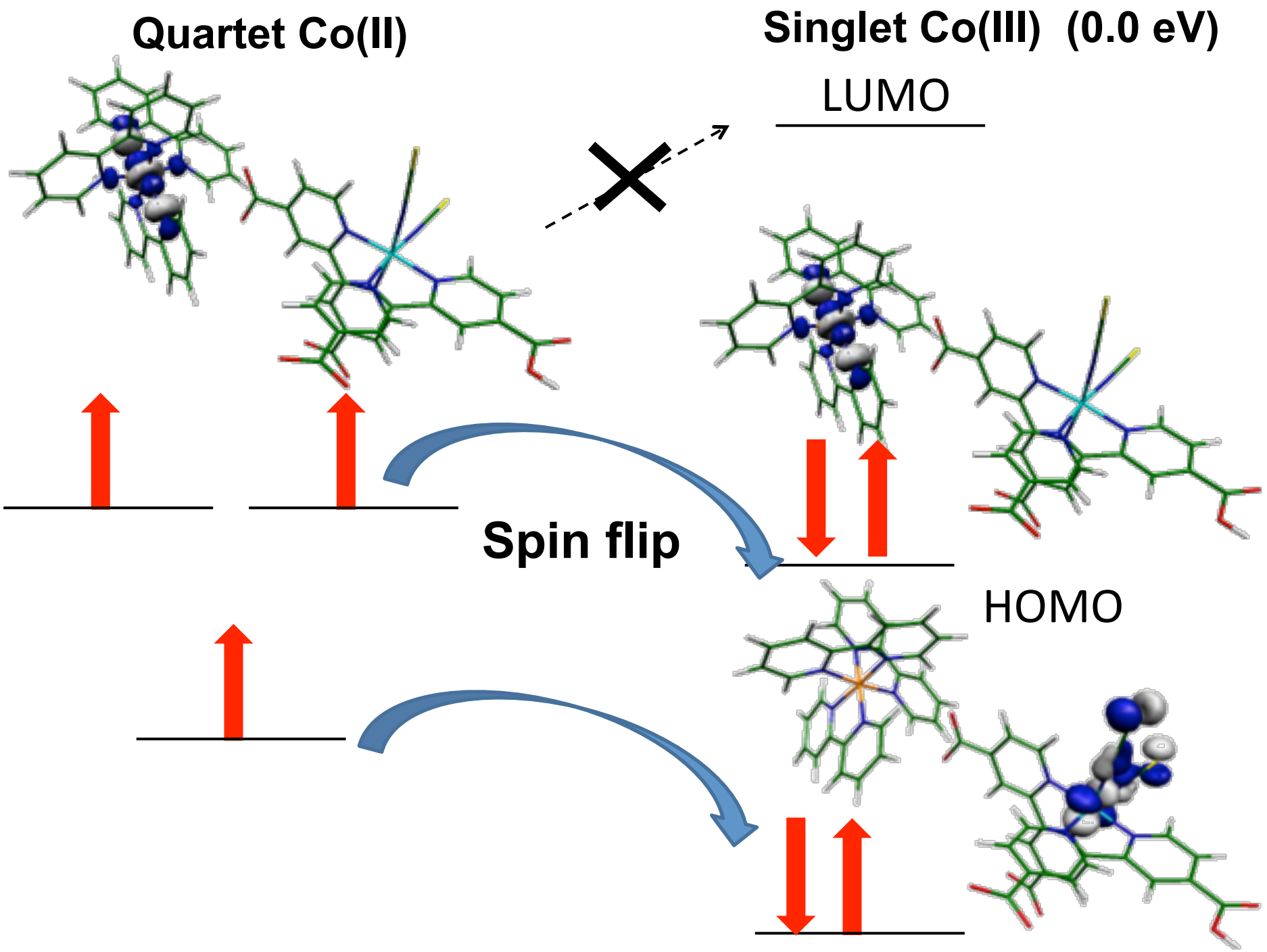


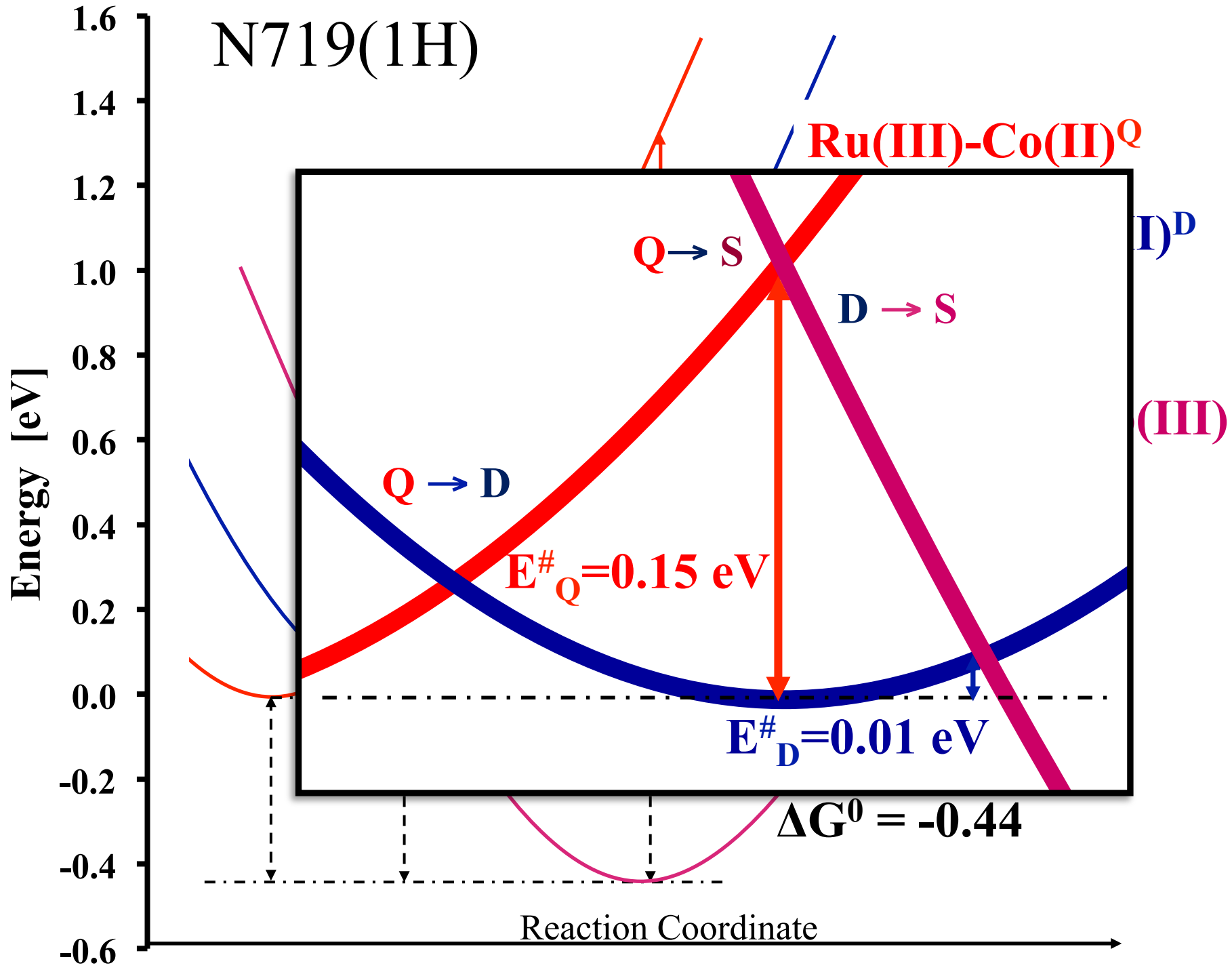
N719: HIGHER RECOMBINATION **Z907: LOWER RECOMBINATION**

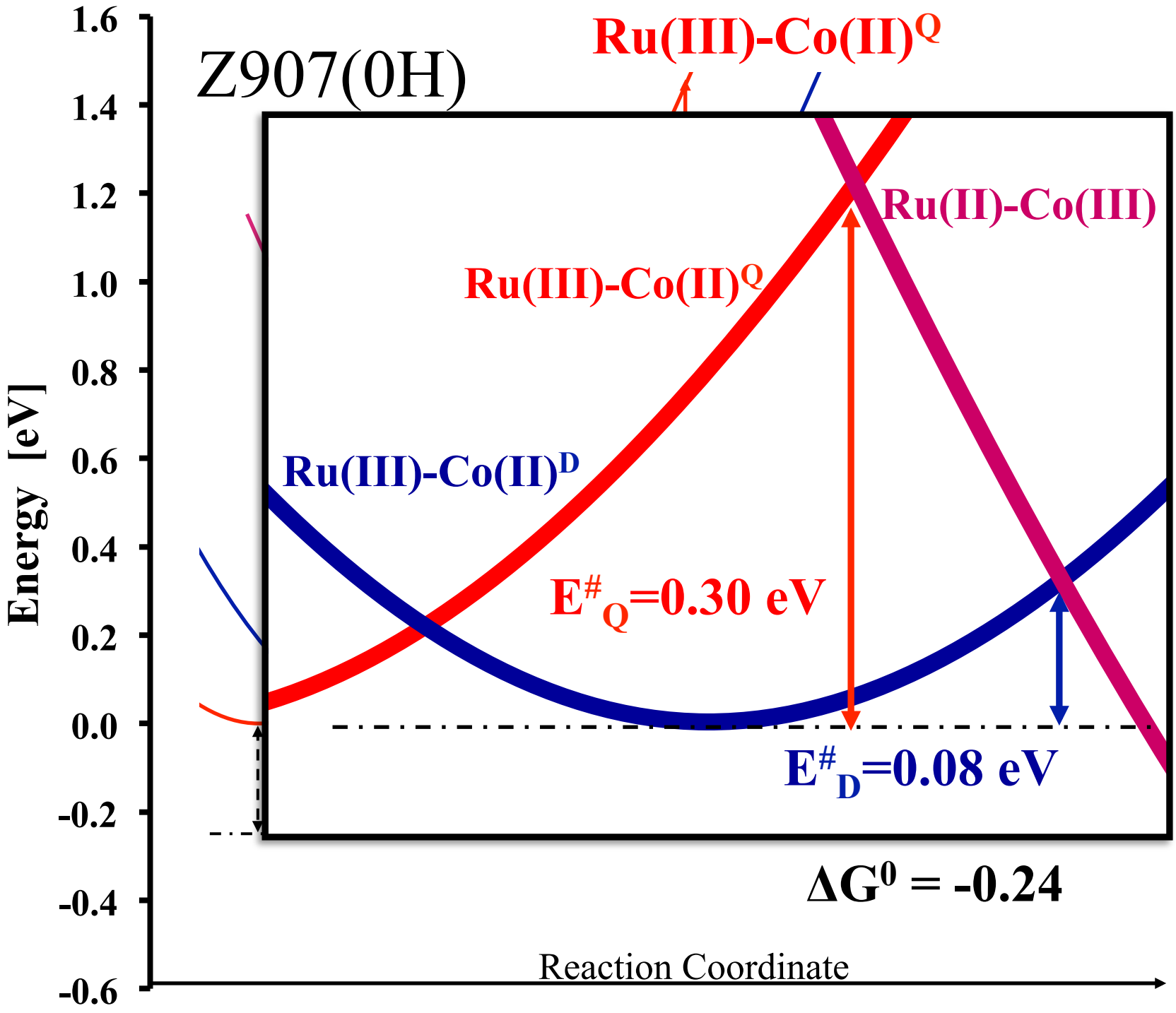
Regeneration mechanism -N719 - $Co(bpy)_3^{+3/+2}$

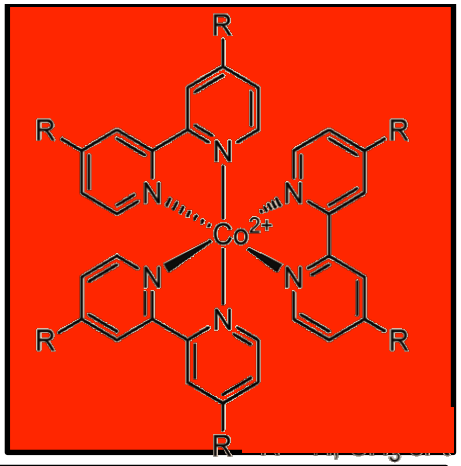


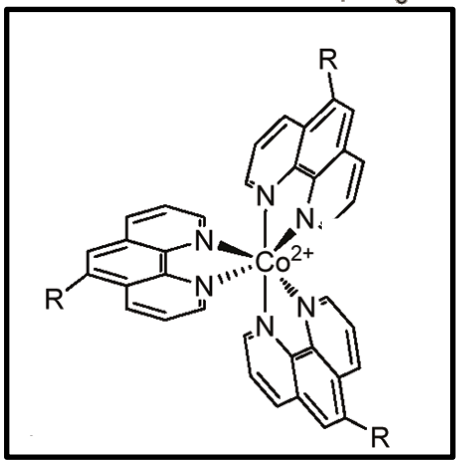

Quartet Co(II)
Triplet Co(III) (+1.43 eV)
HOMO
Singlet Ru(II)

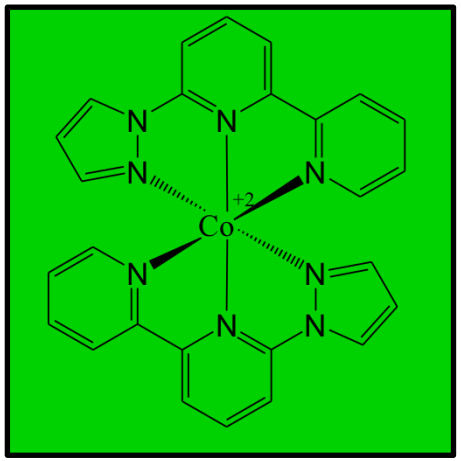

Quartet Co(II)
Singlet Co(III) (0.0 eV)
LUMO
Spin flip
HOMO


N719(1H)
Ru(III)-Co(II)Q
I)D
(III)
Q→ S
D → S
Q → D
E#Q=0.15 eV
E#D=0.01 eV
ΔG0 = -0.44
Energy [eV]
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
-0.2
-0.4
-0.6
Reaction Coordinate


Z907(0H)
Ru(III)-Co(II)Q
Ru(II)-Co(III)
Ru(III)-Co(II)Q
Ru(III)-Co(II)D
E#Q=0.30 eV
E#D=0.08 eV
ΔG0 = -0.24
Energy [eV]
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
-0.2
-0.4
-0.6
Reaction Coordinate







Oxidation potentials and reorganization energies of Co complexes

	ΔE* (Q-D)	ΔE_{OX} vs. NHE	Ox. Pot. vs. NHE	λ^D	λ^Q
cmb	-0.02	0.43	0.43[a]	**0.63**	**1.36**
dtb	-0.01	0.41	0.43[a]	**0.64**	**1.39**
bpy	**-0.01**	0.62	0.56[a]	**0.62**	**1.34**
Cl-bpy	-0.05	0.98		**0.63**	**1.35**
phen	-0.04	0.71	0.62[a]	**0.61**	**1.31**
Cl-phen	-0.03	0.88	0.72[a]	**0.62**	**1.30**
NO_2-phen	-0.05	1.04	0.85[a]	**0.60**	**1.30**
bpy-pz	**+0.02**	0.87	0.86[b]	**0.59**	**1.57**

[a] **Exp. λ=0.8 eV** **Theor. λ=0.62 + 0.1 = 0.72 eV**

[a] Feldt, S. M. et al.. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2011**, 115, 21500.
[b] Yum, J.-H. *Nat. Commun.* **2012**, *3*, 631.