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High performance as-cast P3HT:PCBM devices: understanding the role of molecular weight in high regioregularity P3HT†

Naresh Chandrasekaran, [ab] Anil Kumar, [c] Lars Thomsen, [d] Dinesh Kabra *[e] and Christopher R. McNeill *[a]

The performance of bulk heterojunction (BHJ) organic solar cells is well-known to be influenced by the properties of the donor polymer employed such as its molecular weight (MW) and regioregularity. In this study, four different molecular weight batches of high regioregularity (100%) poly(3-hexylthiophene) (DF-P3HT) are investigated. Unlike other studies, here the RR of the P3HT is fixed (to 100%) and the MW of the polymer is varied to understand the influence of MW on P3HT physical properties such as its electrical, optical and thermal properties and microstructure using X-ray synchrotron techniques. Significantly, it is found that annealing has less of an influence the properties of pristine films of P3HT when the RR of the P3HT is very high. A similar approach is used to examine the physical properties and microstructure of P3HT:PCBM blend films. The properties of the blend films for different MW are correlated with the performance of the BHJ solar cells fabricated using P3HT:PCBM blends. A record high average efficiency of 3.8% for as-cast devices (no annealing or solvent additive) with best devices reaching performance over 4% is obtained for DF-P3HT:PCBM with MW of 44 kDa. Though there is a marginal variation in the performance of the devices with change in MW, no systematic variation in device performance as a function of MW is observed in contrast to other MW studies employed P3HT of lower RR. These findings are attractive in the light of the mass production of polymer solar cells such as *via* roll-to-roll printing where thermal annealing is not possible or desired.

A. Introduction

Organic photovoltaic (OPV) technology has potential advantage over the inorganic photovoltaics because of its solution processability and low fabrication cost. Because of the low dielectric constant of the organic semiconductors, the binding energy of the primary exciton is in the order of few hundred meV. BHJ organic solar cells are designed by intermixing an electron donating polymer referred as donor (D) and an electron accepting polymer commonly referred as acceptor (A) to overcome the strong coulombic force of primary excitons.[1] Use of BHJ has

helped to increase the performance of single junction organic solar cells reaching more than 14%, recently.[2,3] Among hundreds of materials system available for organic photovoltaic (OPV) technology, P3HT:PCBM is the most extensively examined system.[4–6] This is due to the simple synthetic route and chemical structure of P3HT which interests the chemist for large scale synthesis.[7] Since P3HT is the one of the available polymer currently, which can be synthesised over few kgs, makes it a viable candidate for OPV commercialization through large scale manufacturing.[5,8] Besides this, performance over 6% has been achieved for P3HT with non-fullerene acceptor which motivates to understand further on this simple homopolymer.[9]

The performance of the BHJ solar cells is known to be strongly influenced by the properties of the donor polymer including molecular weight (MW), and polymer regioregularity (RR).[10–14] The enhancement in the device performance with increasing RR has been attributed to improvement in crystallinity and improved π–π stacking which enhances the charge transport inside the blend as argued by Kim *et al.*[12] A detailed study on the positive and negative effects of change in the RR of P3HT on polymer/MoO₃ interface carrier dynamics is explained by us recently.[14] Mauer *et al.* and Ebadian *et al.* also studied the charge transport

ᵃ Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Monash University, Wellington Road, Clayton, VIC 3800, Australia. E-mail: christopher.mcneill@monash.edu

ᵇ ARC Centre of Excellence in Exciton Science, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia

ᶜ Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai-400076, India

ᵈ Australian Synchrotron, ANSTO, 800 Blackburn Road, Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia

ᵉ Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai-400076, India. E-mail: dkabra@iitb.ac.in

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properties and photovoltaic performance of P3HT polymers for different regioregularities.[15,16] They found the batches of P3HT with RR 94% and 98% showed similar solar cell performance despite variation in RR. The reason for this discrepancy was explained in terms of the difference in other parameters such as MW. Interestingly in the study of Kim *et al.*, the higher RR batch also possessed a higher MW than the batches of lower RR used, suggesting a potential influence of MW in addition to RR in their study. In the study of Mauer *et al.* the MW was similarly different for the different RR batches studied. In this case, the higher RR polymers had lower weight averaged MW ($M_w \approx 25$ kDa) while the lower RR polymer had higher weight averaged MW ($M_w \approx 60$ kDa) which lead to similar device performance. Ebadian *et al.* had opposite trend of weight averaged MW and RR to Mauer *et al.* study, but the dispersity ($Đ$) of these polymers are not defined and hence a solid correlation cannot be derived.[16] This observation also suggests that in order to understand the effect of MW, a more systematic investigation by keeping other polymer parameters like regioregularity constant is necessary.

Several studies have previously correlated the MW of P3HT with device performance and material properties.[17,18] Liu *et al.*, for example, investigated how photovoltaic performance, crystallinity and the optical absorption spectra vary with changes in the MW of P3HT.[19] The maximum performance was achieved for P3HT with intermediate number averaged molecular weight ($M_n \approx 20$ kDa) in this study. The variation of morphology and device performance with change in P3HT MW was also studied by Spoltore *et al.*[20] They observed a decrease in solar cell performance with increase in the MW of P3HT. Morana *et al.* observed improved solar cell performance for cells with higher MW.[21] This ambivalence in the trend is likely due to variations of polymer RR in addition to the MW and device processing conditions like thermal treatment.[22] Polymer RR and MW are closely related with each-other as discussed in the previous paragraph.

In this paper, we try to resolve the existing ambiguity using P3HTs with high regioregularity. Four different P3HT with varying MW ($M_w \approx 37$–88 kDa) and constant RR (100%) are studied which have been prepared using continuous flow synthesis.[13] These batches of P3HT with high RR are referred as DF-P3HT throughout this paper.[13,23,24] To enable comparison with previous studies that investigated lower RR P3HT, a batch of P3HT with 92% RR ($M_w \approx 52$ kDa) is also included in this study.

As mentioned earlier, device processing conditions such as solvent additives, solvent treatment and thermal annealing also play important roles in determining the physical properties, microstructure and performance of BHJ solar cells.[25–27] Thermal annealing is found to improve the crystallinity, domain purity and phase segregation in P3HT:PCBM blends.[28,29] To make a comprehensive study, along with differences in MW, the thermal annealing condition for device fabrication is also varied to ensure that the optimum thermal process is employed for each batch. This paper therefore provides a thorough investigation of how changes in MW for high RR P3HT and how different annealing conditions affect the physical properties, microstructure and

photovoltaic performance of P3HT-based films. The crystallinity and HOMO levels of the polymers are examined using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and photoelectron spectrometer in air (PESA), respectively. The exciton bandwidth (W) of the aggregates is extracted from UV-Vis absorption spectra of pristine and P3HT:PCBM blend films. The microstructure of the pristine P3HT and P3HT:PCBM films are studies using a combination of synchrotron-based grazing incidence wide-angle X-ray scattering (GIWAXS) and near-edge X-ray absorption fine structure (NEXAFS) spectroscopy. The change in the optical and microstructure properties of the P3HT:PCBM blends are also correlated with the performance of the BHJ solar cells.

B. Results and discussion

Pristine P3HT films

The donor polymer properties like MW, regioregularity and poly-dispersity index ($Đ$) are tabulated in Table 1.

Electronic properties. The packing of polymer chains in solid state and the orientation of the backbone thiophene rings determine the electronic states (HOMO and LUMO) of the polymer.[30] The ionisation potential or highest occupied energy levels of pristine P3HT thin films on ITO substrates was measured using PESA.[31] The recorded HOMO levels obtained for different P3HT samples are summarised in Table 1. Deeper HOMO levels are observed for the batches of DF-P3HT with lower MW. Specifically, the HOMO energy goes from 4.58 eV for 88 kDa DF-P3HT to 4.62 eV for 37 kDa. Although a systematic trend is observed between HOMO levels and DF-P3HT MW, the change is within the error value of the instrument and hence may not be significant. The HOMO level of the reduced RR batch (rr-P3HT) is also found to have a deeper HOMO level (4.66 eV) compared to the other DF polymers. This is consistent with our previous observations, where it was found that an increase in polymer RR moves the HOMO energy level toward the vacuum level and hence the E_{CT} energy inside the blend decreases.[23]

Thermal properties. The thermal properties of P3HT polymers are studied using the second heating curve from DSC measurement (see Fig. S1, ESI†). The melting temperatures determined from Fig. S1 (ESI†) are summarised in Table 1. With increase in MW of DF-P3HT from 37 kDa up until 70 kDa, an increase in the melting point is observed going from 232.9 °C for the 37 kDa batch to 238.0 °C for the 70 kDa, suggesting an increase in the crystal size.[24] Interestingly, there is a decrease in the melting point with further increase in molecular weight to 88 kDa, suggesting the onset of chain

Table 1   Physical properties of different P3HT polymers used in this study

P3HT	M_w (kDa)	RR (%)	$Đ$	HOMO (eV)	ΔH (J g^{-1})	Mel. temp. (°C)
DF	37	100	1.4	4.62 ± 0.02	15.42	232.9
DF	44	100	1.5	4.60 ± 0.01	15.38	236.8
DF	70	100	1.3	4.61 ± 0.02	15.83	238.0
DF	88	100	1.6	4.58 ± 0.02	16.20	233.6
rr	52	92	2.4	4.66 ± 0.03	12.77	222.1

folding at this MW. For the lower RR batch, a much lower melting point of 222 °C is observed. Comparing the 44 kDa DF-P3HT and 52 kDa rr-P3HT batches, the melting point has increased by more than 14 °C with increase in regioregularity from 92% to 100% suggesting an increase in crystal size with increase in RR. This is similar to that observed by Khon *et al.*, where a single tail-to-tail defect was found to change the melting point of the polymer.[24] The enthalpy of fusion (ΔH) was calculated by integrating the area under the endothermal peak with the results shown in the Table 1. Similar values of ΔH are observed for the low MW DF-P3HT batches (37 kDa and 44 kDa) with a slight increase in ΔH (*ca.* 0.8 J g^{-1}) when the MW is increased to 88 kDa. This observation suggests that the degree of crystallinity of the DF P3HT samples is similar when the RR of the P3HT is very high. In contrast, for the 92% RR batch, a significantly lower ΔH value of 12.8 J g^{-1} is measured, suggesting a reduced degree of crystallinity for the rr-P3HT batch.

Optical properties. The Fig. S2 (ESI†) shows the UV-Vis absorption spectra of pristine-P3HT films with different annealing conditions. The absorption shoulder at 2.05 eV is attributed to the 0–0 band transition and the peak at 2.25 eV is attributed to the 0–1 optical transition.[32,33] The ratio of the 0–0 and 0–1 peak is related to the free exciton bandwidth of the aggregates W of the donor polymer and E_p which is the energy of intramolecular vibration as shown in the equation below,[32,34]

$$\frac{A_{0-0}}{A_{0-1}} = \left(\frac{1 - 0.24 W/E_p}{1 + 0.073 W/E_p} \right)^2 \tag{6.1}$$

A value of 0.18 eV is assigned to E_p assuming that the intramolecular interaction is dominated by the C=C symmetric stretch.[35] The values of W calculated for the different pristine P3HT samples using the above equation are show in the Fig. S2d (ESI†). It is evident from Fig. 2d that W increases with increase in MW for the DF-P3HT polymers. This suggests that the conjugation length of the polymer backbone decreases with increase in MW. Fig. S2b and c (ESI†) show the normalized absorption spectra for pristine films annealed at 100 °C and 150 °C for ten minutes, respectively. The free exciton bandwidth decreases slightly after annealing for the low MW DF-P3HT batches (37 kDa and 44 kDa), but an opposite effect is observed for the high MW DF-P3HT sample, where annealing is found to increase W suggesting a decrease in the conjugation length of high MW polymer with annealing. Fig. S2d (ESI†) also plots W for the low RR batch (rr-P3HT) which exhibits a higher W value as compared to DF-P3HT films suggesting that the conjugation length of rr-P3HT polymer films is much lower than DF-P3HT films. Thermal annealing on rr-P3HT films increases the conjugation length along the polymer backbone since the W decreases with annealing.

Complementary to absorption measurements, resonant Raman spectroscopy measurements on pristine P3HT thin films were also conducted. The Raman spectra of the different DF-P3HT and rr-P3HT polymer as-cast films are shown in Fig. 1. Raman spectroscopy is used to probe different vibrational
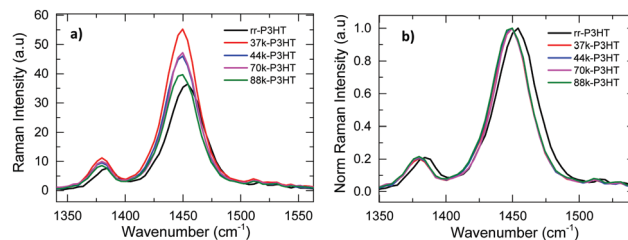

Fig. 1 Resonant Raman spectra of different as-cast P3HT donor polymers with 532 nm wavelength excitation. (a) The Raman scattering intensity is normalised with the thickness of the film, (b) Raman spectra normalized with C=C stretching peak maximum intensity.

modes inside the P3HT polymer chain, including the C–S–C deformation, C–H bending, C–C inter and intra-ring stretching, and C=C in-plane stretching.[36–39] Among these modes the C=C in-plane ring skeleton mode which corresponds to *ca.* 1440 cm^{-1} wavenumber and C–C intra ring skeleton mode corresponding to wavenumber *ca.* 1380 cm^{-1} are important for charge transport along the P3HT polymer chain.[38,40,41] It has been previously shown that ordering of P3HT chains causes a shift of the C=C in-plane ring skeleton stretching mode peak towards lower wavenumber, changes the intensity of the peak and also decreases the FWHM of the C=C 1440 cm^{-1} and C–C 1378 cm^{-1} modes.[37,41] From Fig. 1a it is found that the 1440 cm^{-1} and 1378 cm^{-1} peak Raman intensity (that has been normalized with respect to the thickness of the film) varies with MW and RR of the as-cast P3HT polymer. A decrease in the intensity of the C=C and C–C stretching modes peaks are observed with increase in the MW of the DF-P3HT polymer. The low regioregularity P3HT batch also has a lower 1440 cm^{-1} and 1378 cm^{-1} peak intensities as compared to the DF-P3HT films. From Fig. 1b it is observed that the C=C and C–C stretching modes peaks of the low regioregularity film are shifter toward higher wavenumber by *ca.* 5 cm^{-1} when compared to the 44 kDa DF-P3HT polymer film, further confirming the increased disorder in the rr-P3HT film compared to the DF-P3HT film. No significant shift in the Raman peak position with change in the MW is seen for the DF-P3HT polymers.

Microstructure. Fig. S2 and S3 (ESI†) shows the 2D GIWAXS scattering profiles for as-cast pristine and annealed P3HT films, respectively. The peaks observed along the vertical direction (referred as the out-of-plane (OOP) direction) at q values of $q_z = 0.37$, 0.75 and 1.1 Å^{-1} are attributed to (100), (200) and (300) reflections, respectively.[28] The fact that these alkyl stacking peaks are observed along the out-of-plane direction indicates that the P3HT crystallites in all samples are packing edge-on to the substrate, with no significant difference in crystallite orientation between samples. The one-dimensional out-of-plane (OOP) and in-plane (IP) scattering profiles extracted from the two-dimensional scattering images are shown in the Fig. 2. Examining the 1-D scattering profile along the OOP direction the peak at $q = 0.37$ Å^{-1} indexed as the (100) peak corresponds to the alkyl stacking direction, with the peak position enabling determination of the alkyl stacking d-spacing (d_{alk}). From the scattering profile for the pristine as-cast P3HT
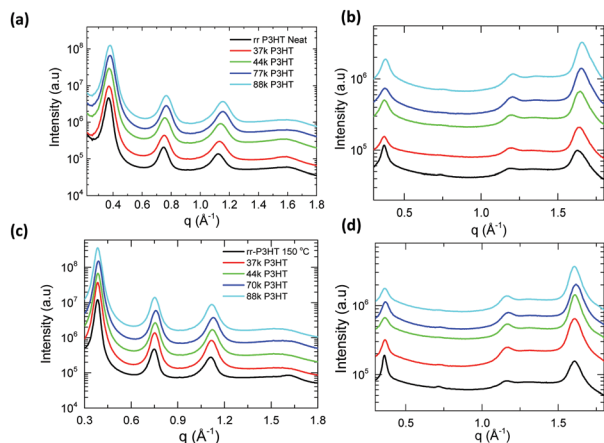
Fig. 2 One-dimensional GIWAXS scattering profile of pristine as-cast P3HT polymer (a) along OOP and (b) along IP direction; 150 °C thermally annealed films (c) along OOP and (d) along IP direction.

films in OOP direction, one can observe that the alkyl stacking peak shifts to higher q values with increase in the MW. This indicates that with an increase in MW there is a decrease in the alkyl stacking d-spacing. The parameters extracted from the one-dimensional scattering profiles are summarised in Table 2. The alkyl stacking d-spacing of the as-cast pristine films decreases from 1.7 nm for 37 kDa DF-P3HT to 1.65 nm for 88 kDa DF-P3HT. This is opposite to what was observed by Liu et al.,[19] where an increase in alkyl stacking d-spacing with increasing MW was reported. Once the films are annealed to 150 °C, the MW dependency of d-spacing vanishes and a constant value of ca. 1.7 nm recorded for all batches (see values inside parentheses in Table 2). The peak found at $q_{xy} = 1.58$ Å^{-1} in the IP scattering profile is identified as the π–π scattering peak. The π–π stacking d-spacings ($d_{π-π}$) for the different P3HT films are all very similar at around 0.38 nm. The alkyl stacking (ξ_{alk}) and π–π stacking ($\xi_{π-π}$) coherence lengths of the different polymers have also be calculated and are summarised in Table 2. The alkyl stacking coherence length is similar for all as-cast DF samples at around 12.5 nm. For annealed DF-P3HT films the coherence length increases to ~17 nm for most batches with a slightly higher value of 19.2 nm for the 37 kDa batch. In the case of the rr-P3HT batch, the alkyl stacking coherence length is higher than that found for the DF batches with a value of 15.7 nm for the as-cast film and 20.5 nm for the annealed film. Examining the π–π stacking coherence lengths, it is evident that the π–π stacking coherence length of the as-cast films increases with increasing

MW. The as-cast 37 kDa DF-P3HT batch shows a π–π stacking coherence length of 7 nm which increases to ca. 8.2 nm for the 88 kDa DF-P3HT batch. This increase in the coherence length of the polymer with increase in the MW is consistent with the improvement in the crystallinity of the material with increasing MW as observed from the DSC measurements. Annealing of the P3HT films at 150 °C disturbs the dependence of coherence length on MW; with the 44 kDa DF-P3HT batch exhibiting the highest π–π stacking coherence length of 9.4 nm. In rr-P3HT, the as-cast films show π–π coherence length of 6.7 nm which upon annealing increases to 8.3 nm. The as-cast rr-P3HT films have the lowest π–π coherence length as compared to other P3HT batches, suggesting high degree of disorder.

P3HT:PCBM blends

Optical properties. The Fig. S4 (ESI†) shows the linear UV-Vis absorption spectra of different MW DF-P3HT:PCBM blends. Fig. S4a (ESI†) shows the spectra of as-cast films, while Fig. S4b (ESI†) shows the spectra of films annealed at 100 °C and Fig. S4c (ESI†) shows the spectra of films annealed at 150 °C. Qualitatively, the as-cast DF-P3HT:PCBM blends exhibit pronounced vibronic features suggesting that ordered aggregates are produced in as-cast blends with PCBM. The rr-P3HT:PCBM blend exhibits much stronger absorption at higher photon energies consistent with a higher proportion of disordered chains in this blend compared to those based on DF-P3HT batches. Annealing removes some of the disparity between the rr-P3HT:PCBM blend and the DF-P3HT:PCBM blends but not entirely. The free exciton bandwidths W extracted from the spectra are potted in Fig. S4d (ESI†). While for pristine P3HT films W was observed to systematically increase with increasing MW, this is not the case for DF-P3HT:PCBM films. For the 37 kDa DF-P3HT batch, the addition of PCBM has caused the W to increase from ca. 82 meV (pristine) to 92 meV (blend). For the other DF batches the absolute value of W decreases with the addition of PCBM. For the higher MW batches of DF-P3HT, W of the blends increases with annealing suggesting decrease in the coherence length of the polymer chain. For the rr-P3HT: PCBM sample annealing decreases the value of W suggesting an increase in the conjugation length of the P3HT:PCBM with annealing. From the W values of the blend films, one can expect that the performance of the DF-P3HT:PCBM blends should decrease with annealing at 150 °C while for the rr-P3HT:PCBM sample annealing should increase the performance of the solar cell. The device performance of these samples is discussed later in this paper.

The normalized Raman spectra of P3HT:PCBM blend films excited with 532 nm are shown in the Fig. S6 (ESI†). No significant shift in the wavenumber of the C=C stretching mode is seen. However the relative intensity of the C–C intra-ring stretching bond at ~1378 cm^{-1} is found to change with changing MW of the P3HT (see Fig. S6b, ESI†). In particular a higher C–C Raman peak intensity is found for 44 kDa and 70 kDa DF-P3HT, attributing to more ordered P3HT phases in these blends.[41] This is agreement with the W

Table 2 Parameters extracted from fitting 1-D GIWAXS scattering profile of pristine P3HT films. The values mentioned inside the parentheses correspond to 150 °C thermally annealed films

P3HT	d_{alk} (nm)	ξ_{alk} (nm)	$\xi_{π-π}$ (nm)
37 kDa DF-P3HT	1.70 ± 0.01 (1.70)	12.8 ± 0.1 (19.2)	7.1 ± 0.2 (7.8)
44 kDa DF-P3HT	1.68 ± 0.01 (1.70)	12.3 ± 0.2 (17.1)	7.6 ± 0.1 (9.4)
70 kDa DF-P3HT	1.66 ± 0.01 (1.68)	12.4 ± 0.1 (17.2)	8.0 ± 0.1 (8.2)
88 kDa DF-P3HT	1.66 ± 0.02 (1.70)	12.5 ± 0.2 (17.3)	8.2 ± 0.1 (8.7)
rr-P3HT	1.69 ± 0.02 (1.7)	15.7 ± 0.2 (20.5)	6.7 ± 0.1 (8.3)

parameter calculated from the absorption measurements of the P3HT:PCBM blends.

Microstructure. Fig. S7 and S8 (ESI†) show the two-dimensional GIWAXS scattering images of as-cast and thermally annealed P3HT:PCBM films, respectively. The one-dimensional scattering profiles of these films are shown in Fig. 3. Similar alkyl stacking and π–π stacking features are observed, with additional scattering from PCBM aggregates in the form of a broad isotropic ring at ∼1.4 Å^{-1}. Again, a preferential stacking of P3HT crystallites edge-on to the substrate is observed. The alkyl stacking *d*-spacing for these blends is found to have a maximum value of 1.65 nm for intermediate MW (44 kDa) DF-P3HT:PCBM films, with the alkyl stacking *d*-spacing for the highest MW DF-P3HT:PCBM slightly lower at is decreased to 1.63 nm (see Table 3). In general the alkyl stacking *d*-spacings for the as-cast blends are lower than those observed in the as-cast pristine films. The π–π stacking *d*-spacing value remains constant at 0.38 nm for all different MW of DF-P3HT:PCBM blends. Once the blend films are annealed the alkyl stacking *d*-spacings are all ∼1.70 nm for all samples. The coherence length of the polymer chain along the alkyl direction in the as-cast DF-P3HT:PCBM films reaches a maximum and for the 37 kDa MW DF-P3HT:PCBM blend. Annealing these films lead to an increased alkyl stacking coherence of at least by 2 nm for all different MW DF-P3HTs, with a more significant increase for the higher MW batches. The coherence lengths of the polymer chain along the π–π direction are also summarised in Table 3. The π–π stacking coherence lengths show similar values for as-cast films (∼9 to 10 nm). Interestingly these values are higher than those observed for as-cast pristine samples. When comparing the rr-P3HT:PCBM and 44 kDa DF-P3HT:PCBM blends, the $\xi_{\pi-\pi}$ is observed to increase from 8.4 nm to 9.8 nm with improvement in RR. This is consistent with what was observed from Raman and UV-Vis absorption measurements. Once the blend films are thermally annealed the coherence length along π–π direction for all different MW DF-P3HT blend films reduces when compared to as-cast films. On the other hand, the coherence length

Table 3 Parameters extracted from fitting of the 1-D GIWAXS scattering profile of P3HT:PCBM blend films. The values mentioned inside the braces correspond to 150 °C thermally annealed blend films

P3HT	d_{alk} (nm)	ξ_{alk} (nm)	$\xi_{\pi-\pi}$ (nm)
37 kDa DF-P3HT	1.64 ± 0.01 (1.70)	19.8 ± 0.3 (21.7)	8.8 ± 0.2 (7.0)
44 kDa DF-P3HT	1.65 ± 0.01 (1.70)	14.2 ± 0.2 (19.4)	9.8 ± 0.1 (7.8)
70 kDa DF-P3HT	1.64 ± 0.01 (1.68)	12.6 ± 0.2 (21.2)	10 ± 0.2 (8.5)
88 kDa DF-P3HT	1.63 ± 0.02 (1.70)	16.5 ± 0.2 (18.9)	8.6 ± 0.1 (7.6)
rr-P3HT	1.63 ± 0.01 (1.70)	20.1 ± 0.2 (29.1)	8.4 ± 0.1 (9.7)

of rr-P3HT:PCBM films increases from 8.4 nm to around 9.7 nm after thermal annealing. This shows the effect of thermal annealing on microstructure is sensitive to the polymer regio-regularity where for high RR P3HT:PCBM blends annealing reduces the π–π coherence length and for lower RR P3HT blends an opposite effect is observed.

Near-edge X-ray absorption fine structure (NEXAFS) spectroscopy was used to study the chemical composition of the top surface of the P3HT:PCBM blend films. Fig. 4(a) shows the total electron yield (TEY) carbon K-edge NEXAFS spectra, of different RR and MW as-cast (solid line) and annealed (dotted) P3HT:PCBM blends measured at an angle of incidence of 55°. The two peaks at 284.5 eV and 285.3 eV corresponds to C 1s → π* resonant transitions of PCBM and P3HT, respectively.[28,42]

The NEXAFS spectra of blend films were fitted with pristine P3HT and PCBM NEXAFS spectra to determined chemical composition of the surface of the blend, with the results shown in Fig. S9 (ESI†). Because of the vertical phase separation and to reduce the surface energy in the P3HT:PCBM blends, the top (air interface) and bottom (PEIE interface) surface of the blends have a 1–2 nm thick P3HT and PCBM layers, respectively.[43] From the figure below, both as-cast and annealed films has top P3HT rich surface which is consistence with the previous observations.[28,43] The top surface of the as-cast P3HT:PCBM films, the composition of the P3HT on the surface systematically decreases with increasing MW and RR of the P3HT polymer. Even though there is a trend observed between the P3HT surface composition and MW, the change in the percentage of composition is not significant. It is also to be noted that the rr-P3HT blend has higher P3HT surface composition of 84.5% (after annealing 82.1%), which can facilitate hole
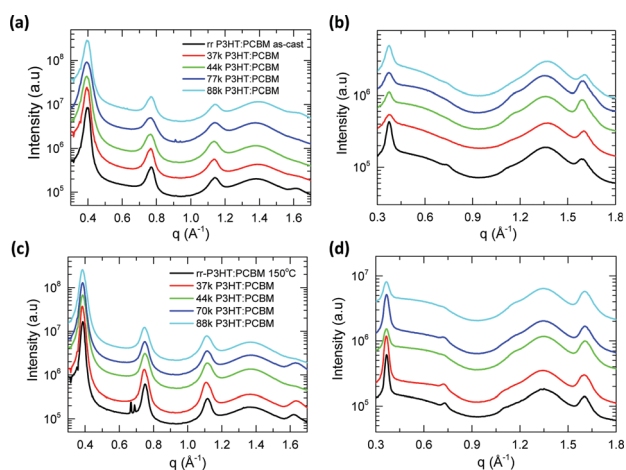

Fig. 3 One-dimensional GIWAXS scattering profile of as-cast P3HT:PCBM blends (a) along OOP and (b) along IP direction; 150 °C thermally annealed blend films (c) along OOP and (d) along IP direction.
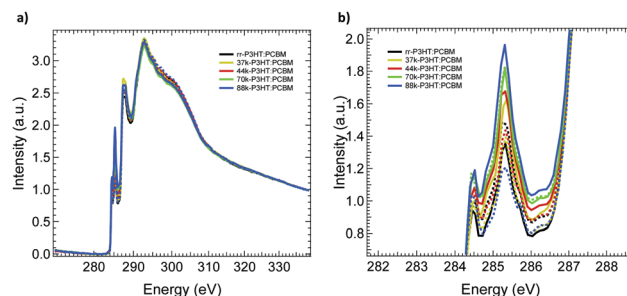

Fig. 4 (a) Carbon K-edge NEXAFS spectra of P3HT:PCBM blend, (b) NEXAFS spectra highlighting C 1s → π* of P3HT and PCBM peaks. Solid lines correspond to as-cast films and dotted lines correspond to thermally annealed blend films.

extraction in the inverted device configuration.[43] After annealing, the surface composition of P3HT decreases for all batches of P3HT as shown in the figure except for the 44 kDa DF-P3HT.

Solar cell performance

Fig. S10 (ESI†) shows the *J–V* characteristics of the best performing – P3HT:PCBM devices. Average parameters (based on 16 cells) extracted from the *J–V* curves are shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 5a shows the short circuit current density as a function of MW and annealing temperature. The 37 kDa DF-P3HT as-cast device shows the lowest current density of 7.6 mA cm^{-2} when compared to other DF-P3HT:PCBM devices in this study. For the 44 kDa and 70 kDa batches, the highest J_{SC} values are recorded for mild annealing (100 °C for 10 min) with the 44 kDa cells exhibiting an average J_{SC} value of 10.3 mA cm^{-2}. Annealing these cells to 150 °C actually results in a decrease in J_{SC}. For the low MW (37 kDa) high MW (88 kDa) DF-P3HT:PCBM cells, annealing to 150 °C results in the highest J_{SC}, with the 88 kDa DF-P3HT:PCBM cell exhibiting a J_{SC} of 10.3 mA cm^{-2}. Fig. 5b shows fill-factor (FF) of the devices with respect to different MW of DF-P3HT. The 37 kDa DF-P3HT:PCBM cells exhibit the lowest FF with values of only *ca.* 56%. The FF reaches maximum for as-cast 44 kDa P3HT:PCBM devices with values over 65%. Such a high fill factor is remarkable for P3HT cells produced without any thermal annealing and without the use of any solvent additives. Comparing the FF of as-cast 45 kDa, 70 kDa and 88 kDa devices, the fill factor decreases with increasing MW. After thermal annealing at 150 °C on all these three different MW devices, the FF values are reduced when compared to as-cast devices. This could be because of the decrease in the conjugation length of the polymers as observed from UV-Vis and Raman measurements. Comparison (see Table 4) between P3HTs with different RR and similar MW suggests decrease in the FF values with decrease in RR values. This change in FF values among P3HTs with different RR can be ascribed to decrease in the mobilities values with decrease in

Table 4 Solar cell device parameters with mean performance values calculated from 16 devices of different MW P3HT:PCBM devices at different annealing conditions

P3HT	Annealing condition	J_{SC} (mA cm^{-2})	FF (%)	V_{OC} (V)	PCE (%)
37 kDa	As-cast	7.7	55.5	0.61	2.70 ± 0.12
	100 °C	9.4	55.8	0.59	3.1 ± 0.14
	150 °C	9.5	56.0	0.58	3.2 ± 0.20
44 kDa	As-cast	10.1	64.8	0.58	3.8 ± 0.30
	100 °C	10.3	63.6	0.57	3.8 ± 0.35
	150 °C	9.9	60.7	0.54	3.4 ± 0.10
70 kDa	As-cast	8.45	61.6	0.57	3.1 ± 0.05
	100 °C	9.0	62.1	0.56	3.1 ± 0.03
	150 °C	8.1	56.6	0.54	2.5 ± 0.15
88 kDa	As-cast	9.5	60.5	0.56	3.3 ± 0.14
	100 °C	10.1	62.7	0.55	3.6 ± 0.05
	150 °C	10.3	59.8	0.56	3.6 ± 0.15
rr-P3HT	As-cast	7.3	50.2	0.61	2.2 ± 0.15
	100 °C	8.4	50.2	0.60	2.6 ± 0.10
	150 °C	9.0	60.1	0.59	3.2 ± 0.10

the RR as reported earilier.[14,23] The V_{OC} of the DF-P3HT:PCBM solar cells decreases with increase in the MW as shown in the Fig. 5c. It can be also observed from the figure that as-cast devices have high V_{OC}, with thermal annealing of the films reducing the V_{OC} of the devices. The decrease in V_{OC} with annealing is likely to be related to changes in the energy of the CT state at the polymer:fullerene with annealing that results in an increase in the interfacial disorder.[23,44] Fig. 5d shows the overall power conversion efficiency of the DF-P3HT: PCBM solar cells as a function of MW. A record average efficiency of 3.8% is obtained for as-cast DF-P3HT:PCBM devices with MW of 44 kDa. We also achieved a similar device performance for the same devices annealed at 100 °C for 10 min. The 37 kDa and 88 kDa DF-P3HT:PCBM devices both show an increase in the performance after thermal annealing to 150 °C. On-the-other hand thermal annealing at 150 °C has a negative effect on the overall power conversion efficiency for the 44 kDa and 70 kDa devices. The reason for this discrepancy might be the decrease in microstructural order along the π–π direction with annealing which will result in poor charge transport properties inside the blend. A lowest efficiency of *ca.* 2.5% is obtained for annealed 70 kDa DF-P3HT:PCBM devices which is attributed to the low microstructural order (evidenced by the decrease in alkyl stacking coherence length with annealing) and increase in W after thermal annealing. The solar cell performance parameters of rr-P3HT:PCBM devices are shown in the Table 4. For as-cast rr-P3HT:PCBM devices an efficiency of 2.2% is recorded. With thermal annealing on rr-P3HT devices, the efficiency increases reaching a maximum value of 3.2%. When comparing rr-P3HT:PCBM and 44 kDa DF-P3HT: PCBM devices, the improvement in RR (MW is similar) has led to a significant increase the performance particularly with the as-cast and low temperature annealing condition.

The EQE spectra of the DF and low RR devices are shown in Fig. S11 (ESI†). The integrated J_{SC} values from these spectra are
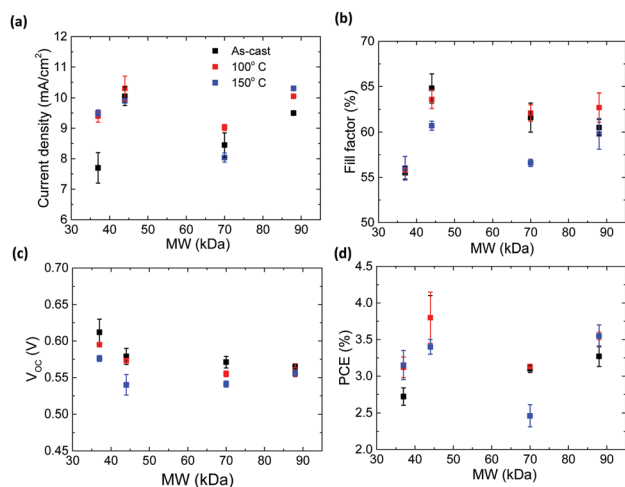

Fig. 5 Mean device parameters from 16 solar cells fabricated using different P3HT:PCBM blends; (a) current density *vs.* MW (b) fill-factor *vs.* MW (c) V_{OC} *vs.* MW and (d) PCE *vs.* MW.

very similar to those obtained from *J–V* measurement under solar simulation. For as-cast devices the 44 kDa P3HT batch has the maximum quantum efficiency with value crossing beyond 65%. The 44 kDa blend also has the prominent 607 nm shoulder which is attribute to the degree of interchain ordering inside the blend.[45,46] On the other hand the lowest MW P3HT has less EQE values and lower 607 nm shoulder peak intensity suggesting high disorder blend films. The intermediate (70 kDa) and high (88 kDa) as-cast P3HT devices have similar EQE values around 60%. Upon mild annealing (100 °C) the EQE values for 37 kDa and 88 kDa P3HT blends has slightly increased, whereas 44 kDa and 70 kDa have similar values of as-cast devices. Upon annealing to 150 °C the 70 kDa batch devices have less EQE values as compared to other two thermal annealing conditions. Other P3HT batches have similar EQE value as observed in 100 °C annealing condition, except in 44 kDa batches where the intensity of 607 nm peak reduces significantly in 150 °C annealed devices. This shows that interchain disorder increases when the blend film is annealed at 150 °C in these blends.

Although there is some variation in the device performance with change in MW for the DF-P3HT samples, the variation is not systematic and is not significant especially when compared to previous studies of MW effects[15,19,47] in batches of P3HT with lower (and uncontrolled) regioregularity. This study thus shows that when the P3HT polymer has a high RR the performance of the devices can be retained even when increasing the MW. Moreover, it was also found that a high degree of RR eliminated the necessity of thermal annealing to achieve good device performance. It was also found that for certain MW DF-P3HT:PCBM batches thermal annealing can result in a decrease in solar cell performance. This could be due to increase in the phase segregation in higher RR P3HTs, forming neat P3HT and PCBM domains after thermal annealing.[48]

To summarise, a range of different techniques have been used to probe the electrical, thermal, optical and microstructural properties of pristine and blend P3HT films upon changing the MW and processing thermal conditions with RR fixed at 100%. When the RR of the polymer is fixed and MW is varied, then an increase in the MW from 37 kDa to 88 kDa leads to: (i) a decrease in the HOMO energy level, (ii) an increase in the crystal size (melting point) and degree of crystallinity, (iii) a decrease in the conjugation length of the polymer, (iv) an increase in the coherence length along the π–π direction. The effects of annealing on the pristine films are not pronounced with regard to HOMO energy levels (data not shown), exciton bandwidth, and Raman modes, being very similar to the as-cast films. From the microstructural analysis, annealing leads to increased coherence lengths of the polymer along both the alkyl and π–π stacking directions. Comparing batches of P3HT with similar MW but different RR, increased RR of the pristine P3HT is linked to: (i) a decrease in the HOMO energy level, (ii) an increase in the crystal size and degree of crystallinity, (iii) an increase in the conjugation length of the polymer, (iv) an increase in the coherence length of the polymer along π–π direction.

In blends with PCBM, the optical and microstructural properties were found to be best for the 44 kDa exhibiting the lowest values of *W*, highest intensity of the C–C intra-ring stretch mode peak and highest π–π stacking coherence lengths. The effect of thermal in DF-P3HT:PCBM samples was found to be much less compared to samples based on lower RR P3HT. When comparing the rr-P3HT:PCBM and 44 kDa DF-P3HT: PCBM that have similar MW, the differences are similar to what was observed for the pristine P3HT films, with the rr-P3HT:PCBM sample exhibiting: (i) a lower conjugation length, and (ii) more polymer disorder. The coherence length and *d*-spacing along the alkyl side chain stacking direction was found to be higher for the lower RR P3HT:PCBM blends. However along π–π direction increased RR helps to increase the π–π stacking coherence length which is arguably more important for charge transport. The surface chemical composition of P3HT was found to decrease with increase in the RR of the polymer.

Conclusion

In this study the way in which the physical properties and microstructure of P3HT films (with fixed RR) is influenced by variations in MW and processing conditions has been investigated. It was found that RR and MW are very important in determining the properties of the thin films which can also be influenced by the film processing condition like thermal annealing. It was also shown that polymer regioregularity is a very sensitive parameter, with increases in RR promoting reduced molecular and microstructural disorder in the polymer system. When the polymer RR is fixed (at 100%) then changes in the MW are not as sensitive as compared to changes in RR. From this study a record high efficiency of 3.8% was achieved for as-cast P3HT:PCBM devices using 44 kDa DF-P3HT. A relation between RR and MW was also achieved through this study: a MW of around 40 kDa was found to be sufficient to achieve good device performance, and annealing treatment can even be omitted when RR is high. No significant drop off in PCE with increasing MW was observed for the DF batches with a PCE of ∼3.6% achieved for annealed 88 kDa devices. Since a performance of more than 4% was achieved in as-cast P3HT:PCBM devices based on the 44 kDa batch, DF-P3HT is a viable candidate for printing of devices over flexible substrate where thermal annealing treatment is not possible.

Experimental

Materials

rr-P3HT was purchased from Rieke Metals (4002-E) with M_w of 51 kDa and dispersity of Đ = 2.4. The DF-P3HT with different M_w are inhouse synthesised with procedure mentioned elsewhere.[13] Other solvents and chemicals are purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received unless mentioned otherwise.

Material and film characterization

P3HT with different MW are spin coated over quarts/PEIE substrate for UV-Vis absorption and Resonant Raman measurement. Absorption spectra were measured using a PerkinElmer Lembda

950 spectrophotometer with an integrating sphere. Resonant Raman measurements were performed using a confocal microscope system (WITec, alpha 300R) with a 100× objective (NA = 0.9) under ambient conditions. A 532 nm laser was used to excite the samples which were placed on a piezo crystal-controlled scanning stage. The spectra are collected using 600 line mm^{-1} grating. To avoid sample damage, a low laser power ($\sim 50\ \mu W$) was applied during measurements.

GIWAXS measurement were conducted in the Australian Synchrotron SAXS/WAXS beamline.[49] The P3HT films with different M_w were deposited over a Si/PEIE substrate with spin coating parameters similar to the ones employed for device fabrication. A 9 keV X-ray photo energy was used and the 2D scattered patterns were recorded using a Pilatus 1M detector. The distance between the sample and the detector is calibrated using a silver behenate powder. The films were not exposed for more than a second at a single spot to avoid beam damage.

A detailed experimental procedure on the NEXAFS measurement can be found in our recently published paper.[14]

Device fabrication and device characterization

Organic solar cells with ITO/PEIE/(different P3HT:PCBM)/ MoO_3/Ag inverted configuration was employed in this study. A detailed device fabrication procedure and basic characterisation procedure is mentioned in our previous study.[23] Briefly, glass/ITO substrates were ultrasonicated with acetone and IPA solution consecutively followed by air-oxygen plasma treatment. A thin layer of polyethyleneamine (PEIE) was formed by spin-coating from a 0.4 wt% 2-methoxyethanol solution and annealing at 100 °C for 10 min. The P3HT:PCBM blend solution was prepared in 1,2 dichlorobenzene with a 1:1 weight ratio and total solution concentration of 40 mg ml^{-1}. The blend solution was spin coated over the ITO/PEIE substrate inside a N_2 filled glovebox at 1200 rpm resulting in films thickness between 260–320 nm (measured using a Dektak 150 surface profilometer). A hole extraction layer MoO_3 (13–15 nm) and Ag metal electrode (100 nm) were thermally evaporated under vacuum at a base pressure of 7×10^{-7} mbar. The devices were encapsulated inside the glovebox and taken out for characterization.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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