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Dissociation Processes of Singlet and Triplet Excitons in Organic Photovoltaic Cells ZHIHUA XU, YUE WU, BIN HU, University of Tennessee — The dissociation processes of singlet and triplet excitons were studied based on single-layer photovoltaic cells using: fluorescent Aluminum (III) 8-hydroxyquinoline (Alq_3) and phosphorescent *fac* tris (2-phenylpyridine) iridium ($\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$) molecules. We found that triplet exciton dissociation leads to a more efficient photovoltaic response as compared to singlet excitons. The short-circuit photocurrent action spectra suggest that the triplet excitons dissociate mainly at the metallic electrode interface while the singlet excitons exhibit bulk dissociation. This interface dissociation of triplet excitons forms a mechanism for phosphorescent organic materials to show efficient photovoltaic responses. Therefore, control of singlet-to-triplet exciton ratio presents a new pathway to enhance photovoltaic response from organic materials.

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