

Single isomer of indene-C₇₀ bisadduct – isolation and performance in bulk heterojunction solar cells

Wallace W. H. Wong,* Jegadesan Subbiah, Jonathan M. White, Helga Seyler, Bolong Zhang, David J. Jones, Andrew B. Holmes.

School of Chemistry, Bio21 Institute, University of Melbourne, 30 Flemington Road, Victoria, 3010, Australia.

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ABSTRACT: Indene-C₇₀ bisadduct (IC₇₀BA) is a high performance electron acceptor material consisting of a mixture of regioisomers. A single isomer of the IC₇₀BA was isolated by careful chromatographic separation. The structure of this isomer was confirmed by various analytical techniques including single crystal X-ray analysis. The isomer showed superior performance to other isomer mixtures of IC₇₀BA in bulk heterojunction solar cells using poly(3-hexylthiophene) as the donor material.

The electron deficient character and semiconducting properties of fullerenes have made them ideal acceptor materials in bulk heterojunction (BHJ) organic solar cells (OSC).¹ Several classes of fullerene derivatives have emerged as efficient electron acceptors in OSC devices.¹ One of the most successful derivatives is the Diels-Alder bisadduct of indene and fullerene, ICBA (Figure 1a).^{2,3} The benchmark BHJ device with poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) as donor material is currently 7.5% for the C₆₀ derivative (IC₆₀BA)⁴ and 7.4% for the C₇₀ derivative (IC₇₀BA).⁵ The feature of bisadducts that enables improved device performance is their elevated lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) energy level compared with monoadducts.^{6,7} As the open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) of a BHJ device is dependent on the LUMO energy level of the acceptor material and the energy of the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) of the donor material, a higher LUMO level of the acceptor leads to a higher V_{oc}.⁷

While the ease of synthesis⁸ and existence of a high LUMO level are great advantages for ICBA compounds, it is generally acknowledged that these materials demonstrate large variations in performance when used in devices with different donor materials. Expected performance improvements have been observed when comparing P3HT devices with PCBM and ICBA. However, only a few examples of other electron donor materials show a device performance improvement when comparing ICBA with PCBM.⁷ The reason for this observation can depend on many factors including solubility, semiconducting properties and the morphology of the donor-acceptor blend films.

One important factor, that is often overlooked, is that ICBA compounds have always been used as mixtures of isomers in OSC devices.^{9,10} Surprisingly, it is only recently that two studies have tried to address this issue but they either did not isolate single pure bisadducts⁹ or the isolated derivative was not used in solar cell devices due to the small quantity of material available.¹⁰ In this study, isolation of a single geometric isomer of C₇₀ bisadduct was achieved in reasonable quantity and this material showed superior performance in devices compared with isomer mixtures.

The synthesis of C₇₀ bisadducts typically leads to a mixture of three major regioisomers; so-called 5, 2 and 12 o'clock isomers (Figure 1c). This is because the α bonds stemming from

the pentagonal ends of the C₇₀ molecule are the most reactive (Figure 1b).¹¹ Taking into account the *in/out* indene adduct arrangements, there should be eight major geometric isomers for IC₇₀BA of which seven are chiral (Figure 1c).

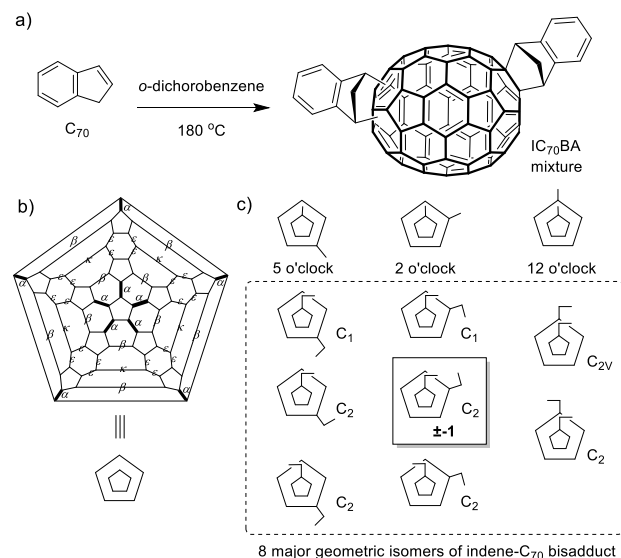


Figure 1. a) Diels-Alder addition of indene to C₇₀; b) Schlegel diagram of C₇₀ and c) illustrations of C₇₀ bisadducts and their symmetry groups.

In this study, the aim was to compare the performance of various IC₇₀BA isomer fractions in BHJ solar cells. The IC₇₀BA isomer mixture was carefully separated using conventional and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). One fraction was identified as a single geometric isomer that produced a crystalline sample whose structure was solved by single crystal X-ray analysis. This pure crystalline sample afforded improved efficiency for BHJ devices with P3HT compared with the use of isomeric mixtures of IC₇₀BA.

The mixture of IC₇₀BA isomers were synthesized by adding indene portionwise to a stirred solution of C₇₀ at 180 °C in o-dichlorobenzene under nitrogen atmosphere (Figure 1a). The reaction was closely monitored by thin layer chromatography (SiO₂, cyclohexane/toluene 9:1) to optimize the formation of

the bisadduct. After adding 10 equivalents of indene over the course of 10 hours, the product mixture was separated by flash chromatography (SiO₂, cyclohexane/toluene 9:1). The product distribution isolated was as follows: monoadduct IC₇₀MA 19%, bisadducts IC₇₀BA 48% and multiadducts 11%. Two fractions of IC₇₀BA were obtained in a 2:1 ratio (see experimental for exact amounts).

The ¹H NMR spectrum of IC₇₀BA fraction 1 from the flash column was rather complex indicating that it is a mixture of a number of isomers (Figure 2a). Interestingly, the ¹H NMR spectrum of fraction 2 is much simpler and two major sets of resonances can be identified in the aliphatic region (Figure 2b, 2 to 5 ppm). Considering the geometry of the bisadducts, it is apparent that fraction 2 contained bisadduct isomers with C₂ or C_{2v} symmetry (Figure 1c).

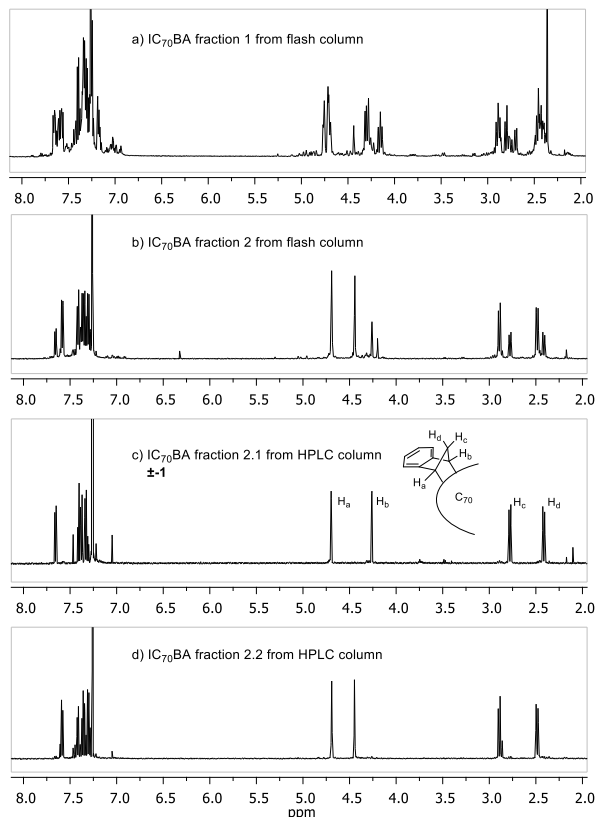


Figure 2. ¹H NMR spectrum of IC₇₀BA a) fraction 1, b) fraction 2, c) fraction 2.1 and d) fraction 2.2 from HPLC separation.

Encouraged by the simplified ¹H NMR spectrum of fraction 2, HPLC separation was performed on a Cosmosil® Buckyprep-D column (4.6 ID × 250 mm, toluene, 1 mL/min, UV detection 325 nm). The chromatograms of various IC₇₀BA fractions are shown in Figure 3. One major geometric isomer was observed in fraction 2.1 and there appeared to be two isomers in fraction 2.2. While assignments were made for the clear sets of resonances in the ¹H NMR spectrum of fractions 2.1 and 2.2, it was still not possible to unequivocally determine the identity of the isomers (Figure 2c and d). The ¹³C NMR data of fraction 2.2 suggested that the major isomer in this fraction has high C_{2v} symmetry and this is most likely to be the 12 o'clock isomer (Figure S9 and 1c). UV-vis spectra of fraction 2.1 and 2.2 were recorded to provide further data for isomer identification (Figure 4). It is well-known that different regioisomers of

fullerene bisadducts show distinctive UV-vis absorption profiles.^{12,13} Keeping in mind the electronic influence of the substituent on the fullerene molecule, the spectral comparison of the IC₇₀BA isomer fractions with C₇₀ bis-malonate derivatives¹² suggested that fraction 2.1 and 2.2 were likely to be the 2 and 12 o'clock regioisomers respectively (Figure 4). This is in agreement with the interpretation of the ¹³C NMR data for fraction 2.2.

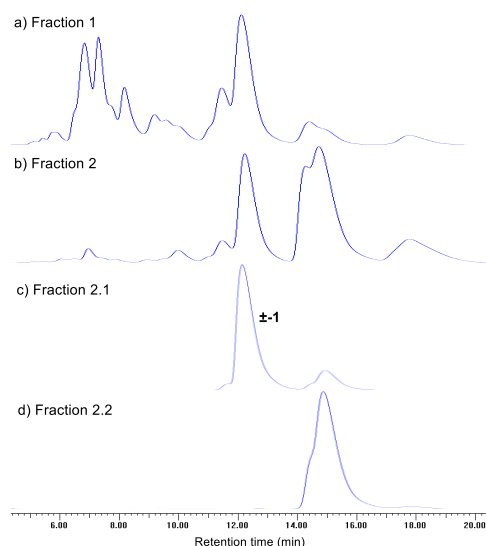


Figure 3. HPLC chromatograms of IC₇₀BA a) fraction 1, b) fraction 2, c) fraction 2.1 and d) fraction 2.2 using a Cosmosil® Buckyprep-D column.

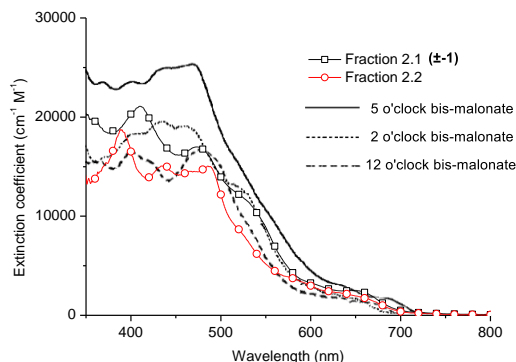


Figure 4. UV-vis spectrum of IC₇₀BA fractions 2.1 and 2.2 in chloroform solution and the spectrum of C₇₀ bis-malonate isomers were taken from the literature for comparison.¹²

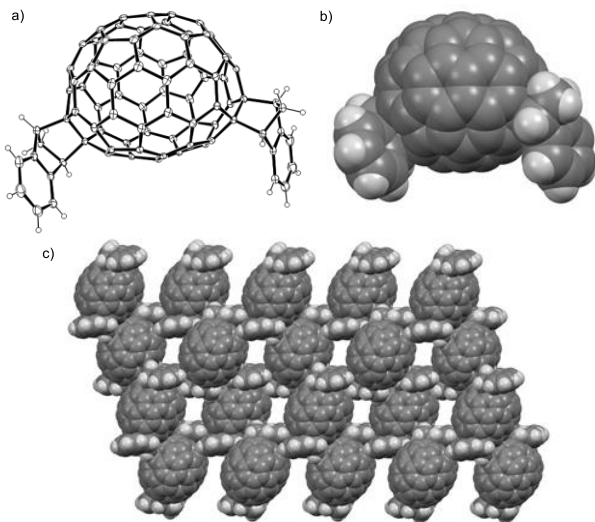


Figure 5. Structure obtained by X-ray analysis of \pm -1 crystals grown from chloroform solution of fraction 2.1 (see Figure 3) a) thermal ellipsoid illustration; b) space filling model and c) packing diagram where disordered CHCl_3 solvent molecules have been omitted for clarity.

Fractions 2.1 and 2.2 were further purified by recrystallization from chloroform. Crystals obtained from 2.1 were examined using X-ray crystallography and the structure of the isomer for fraction 2.1 was unequivocally revealed as one of the 2 o'clock isomers, (\pm)-*in, in*-1',1'',4',4''-tetrahydrobis[1,4]methanonaphtho[2',3':8,25;2'',3'':33,34]-(C70-D5h)[5,6]fullerene \pm -1 (Figure 5 and 1c). The crystal packing diagram shows the arrangement of alternating rows of enantiomeric pairs with chloroform filling small voids between the fullerenes (Figure 5c). The nearest inter-fullerene distance is 3.21 Å.

To complete the characterization, thermal and electrochemical properties of all the isomeric fractions were investigated. IC_{70}BA isomers from fractions 1 and 2 decomposed at 250 °C probably resulting from a retro Diels-Alder process (see Supporting Information). The electrochemical properties of the isomeric fractions were essentially the same with the first reduction potential occurring at -1.3 V versus ferrocene/ferrocenium (see Supporting Information). The LUMO energy level of the IC_{70}BA fractions is therefore -3.5 eV which is consistent with previous literature reports.^{7,10}

The IC_{70}BA isomer fractions as well as the overall isomer mixture were used in BHJ OSC devices to compare their performance. A device architecture of ITO/PEDOT:PSS/active layer/Ca/Al was used with the ratio of donor material, P3HT, and IC_{70}BA isomers set at 1:1 by weight and *o*-dichlorobenzene was used as processing solvent (Figure 6a). Table 1 summarizes the device performance of the various solar cells and the following characteristic parameters are given: short-circuit current density (J_{sc}), open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}), fill factor (FF), and power-conversion efficiency (PCE). A significant increase in PCE of the devices were observed when the pure bisadduct \pm -1 from fraction 2.1 was used compared to other isomeric mixtures. An average PCE of 5.9% was recorded for devices containing \pm -1 (10 cells) and this value is higher than P3HT/ IC_{70}BA devices reported in the literature without the use of solvent annealing or additives.⁵ The increased device performance

stemmed from higher current density and fill factor (Figure 6b and Table 1).

Table 1 Photovoltaic performance of BHJ devices using P3HT and various IC_{70}BA fractions in the active layer. The data shown are the average values obtained from 10 devices with standard deviation.

IC_{70}BA fractions	V_{oc} (V)	J_{sc} (mA/cm^2)	FF (%)	PCE (%)
mixture	0.82 ± 0.01	9.3 ± 0.3	62 ± 3	4.7 ± 0.35
1	0.80 ± 0.01	8.5 ± 0.2	56 ± 3	3.9 ± 0.20
2	0.84 ± 0.01	9.7 ± 0.4	65 ± 3	5.3 ± 0.40
\pm -1 (2.1)	0.86 ± 0.01	10.3 ± 0.2	67 ± 2	5.9 ± 0.25
2.2	0.84 ± 0.02	9.5 ± 0.2	60 ± 4	4.8 ± 0.30

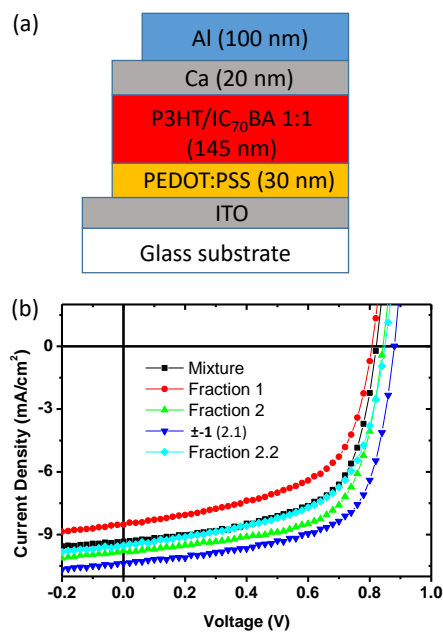


Figure 6. (a) Schematic diagram of BHJ device configuration and (b) J-V curves of the BHJ solar cells based on P3HT and various IC_{70}BA fractions.

To examine the photocurrent contribution of the active layers, the optical absorption spectra and external quantum efficiency (EQE) curves for the BHJ devices were recorded (Figure 7). It is interesting to note that the optical absorption of the devices containing the IC_{70}BA mixture and fractions 1 and 2 showed higher absorbance at 500 nm but this was not reflected in their EQE spectra. On the other hand, the best performing device containing \pm -1 showed significant photocurrent enhancement at 410 nm (Figure 7b). In fact, the maximum EQE of 70% at 410 nm is higher than the EQE of the best P3HT/ IC_{70}BA device in the literature which employed solvent annealing and additives to boost performance.⁵ This photocurrent contribution can be assigned to the IC_{70}BA material. This means more photocurrent was generated from the acceptor when using isomer \pm -1 despite lower absorbance in that spectral region of the device compared to other IC_{70}BA fractions. This

observation may be attributed to better charge transport properties of the crystalline \pm -1 isomer and superior donor-acceptor film morphology.

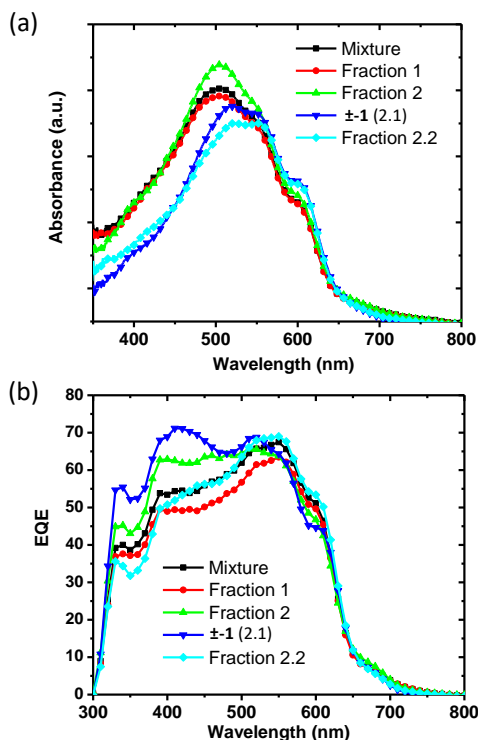


Figure 7. (a) UV-vis absorption spectrum and (b) external quantum efficiency (EQE) curves of the BHJ solar cells based on P3HT and various IC₇₀BA fractions. Note that the UV-vis spectra were recorded for the devices with the absorbance of the ITO/PEDOT:PSS layers subtracted.

The charge transport properties of IC₇₀BA isomers were examined using space charge limited current (SCLC) measurements (see Supporting Information for experimental details). The electron mobility for fractions 2, 2.1 (\pm -1) and 2.2 were calculated to be 4.3, 2.1 and 0.8×10^{-4} cm²/Vs respectively. These values were in an appropriate charge mobility range that would allow efficient solar cell devices with significant photocurrent contribution from the fullerene acceptor material (Figure 7b). Atomic force microscopy (AFM) was used to probe the surface morphology of the active layer films. Phase separation and similar donor-acceptor domain size was observed for films containing various IC₇₀BA fractions (Figure S17). All above device characterization data showed that the single geometric isomer \pm -1 (fraction 2.1) outperformed mixtures of IC₇₀BA isomers primarily as a result of its purity and crystallinity.

A single geometric isomer of IC₇₀BA was isolated for the first time. The promising improvements in performance of devices containing \pm -1 suggested that crystallinity of the material played an important role in the device operation. This is in agreement with two recent studies where the reduction in the number of fullerene bisadduct isomers led to superior performance in devices.^{9,10} While significant quantity of material was isolated through careful chromatographic separation in this

study, methods to target pure regioisomers of fullerene bisadducts through controlled synthesis^{13,14} are currently under investigation.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Supporting information contains detailed experimental procedures and characterization data. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

* wwhwong@unimelb.edu.au

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