FINNISH-JAPANESE WORKSHOP ON FUNCTIONAL MATERIALS Espoo-Helsinki 25. – 26. May, 2009

THEMATIC WORKING GROUP:

MATERIALS FOR NEW ENERGY SOLUTIONS, SOLAR CELL & BATTERY

Fast spectroscopy – Synthesis of functional molecules – Function in supramolecular structures

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From Kinetics to Dynamics

or

Svante Arrhenius (1889):

$$k = A \exp\left(-E_{a}/RT\right)$$

$$\ln k = -E_a/RT + C$$

We need to know: how reagent molecules approach, collide, exchange energy, break bonds and make new ones, and finally separate into products





From Kinetics to Dynamics

Henry Eyring and Michael Polanyi (1931) Potential energy surphase
Eyring, Polanyi and Evans (1935): Transition-state theory

 $k = (kT/h) (Q^{\ddagger}/Q_A Q_B) \exp(-E_o/kT)$

The fastest reaction at room temperature:

 $k = (kT/h) \approx 6 \ge 10^{12} \text{ s}^{-1}$ or $\tau = 170 \text{ fs}$



The time scale of molecular vibrations is typically 10 - 100 fs

Femtochemistry – Nobel Laureate in Chemistry 1999 Ahmed H. Zewail



Ultra-fast Spectroscopy at TUT: Photo-induced Electron Transfer reaction Pheophytin-fullerene derivative: fluorescence spectra and lifetimes



PF: M = 2H, R = H



J. Am. Chem. Soc., *121*, 1999, 3978 Lemmetyinen, Tkachenko et al.



Reference Pheopytin: $\tau_1 = 4 - 5$ ns
toluenetoluenebenzonitrilePaF: $\tau_1 = 0.59$ ps0.54 ps
 $\tau_2 = 8.5$ ps4.4 ps

Pheophytin-fullerene derivatives: Time-resolved component spectra: in non-polar toluene three components in polar benzonitrile four components

a) 0.05 0.00 000 -0.05 0.6 ps 26 ps 1.35 ns -0.10 -0.15 550 600 650 700 750 wavelength, nm a) 0.2 0.1 0.0 ΔOD -0.1 0.32 ps 8.2 ps -0.2 20 ps (fixed) 69.5 ps -0.3 650 700 750 550 600 wavelength, nm

J. Am. Chem. Soc., **121**, 1999, 3978 Lemmetyinen, Tkachenko et al.



65 ps = k_{csg}

Porphyrin-fullerene series: covalently linked with two chains







Joint publications on Electron-Transfer and Solar Cells with Groups of Prof. Fukuzumi (Osaka) and Imahori (Kyoto) 2000-2009

N.V. Tkachenko, C. Guenther, H. Imahori, K. Tamaki, Y. Sakata, S. Fukuzumi, and H. Lemmetyinen: Near infra-red emission of charge-transfer complexes of porphyrin-fullerene films, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, *326*, 2000, 344-350.

Hiroshi Imahori, Nikolai V. Tkachenko, Visa Vehmanen, Koichi Tamaki, Helge Lemmetyinen, Yoshiteru Sakata, and Shunichi Fukuzumi: An Extremely Small Reorganization Energy of Electron Transfer in Porphyrin-Fullere Dyad, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, *105*, 2001, 1750-56.

Visa Vehmanen, Nikolai V. Tkachenko, Hiroshi Imahori, Shunichi Fukuzumi, and Helge Lemmetyinen: Charge-transfer emission of compact porphyrin-fullere dyad analyzed by Marcus theory of electron-transfer, *Spectrochimic. Acta, A 57*, 2001, 2227-2242.

Tero J. Kesti, Nikolai V. Tkachenko, Visa Vehmanen, Hiroko Yamada, Hiroshi Imahori, Shunichi Fukuzumi, and Helge Lemmetyinen: Exciplex intermediates in photoinduced electron transfer of porphyrin-fullerene dyads, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, *124*, 2002, 8067-8077. Joint publications on Electron-Transfer and Solar Cells with Groups of Prof. Fukuzumi (Osaka) and Imahori (Kyoto) 2000-2009

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J. Phys. Chem. C, 113, 2009, 1984-

Marcus electron transfer theory



$$E_{\mathcal{A}} = G_{T} - G_{R} = \frac{\left(\Delta G + \lambda\right)^{2}}{4\lambda}$$

$$k_{ET} = \kappa_{el} \nu_n \exp\left(-\frac{E_A}{k_B T}\right),$$

$$k_{ET} = \kappa_{el} v_n \exp\left[-\frac{\left(\Delta G + \lambda\right)^2}{4\lambda k_B T}\right].$$



TAMPERE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering Marcus electron transfer theory and more complex multistep reactions

The Marcus theory works well for the one step ET and BET.

However, more complex reactions, with one or more intermediate steps, may be difficult to interpret quantitatively with the 1-dimensional model.





A series of electron donor-acceptor compounds were studied



Three-dimensional surfaces for the ET reaction: free energy, distance and solvent polarization

- a) Mixing of states D^*A and D^+A^- is not taken into account
- b) Mixing of states is taken into account



J. Phys. Chem. A, 111, 2007, 9240 Murata & Tachiya



A topographic surface for the ET reaction: free energy, distance and solvent polarization:

As r decreases exciplex formation occurs, mainly in non-polar solvent, but can be stabilized by solvation

No (or small) activation energy is needed for exciplex and ion formation!

NO TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE !?

J. Phys. Chem. A, 111, 2007, 9240 Murata & Tachiya





Studies of temperature dependent ultrafast photoinduced charge transfer in donor-acceptor pairs forming exciplexes

All the compounds, except P-BQ form While published in transie Mastalara Festschrift, J. Phys. Chem. C., June







TBD6e

H₂Pc-F



H,P-S-F

P-BQ

TAMPERE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY Department of Chemistry and Bioengineering Left: a) Formation of exciplex and b) decay of the CT state of TBD6e in THF at different temperatures.Right: The component spectra and their lifetimes of transient states of TBD6e in THF at temperatures of a) 305 K and b) 205 K.





a) The component spectra and their lifetimes of transient states of P-BQ in toluene at temperature of 190 K and b) decays of the CT state of P-BQ at different temperatures



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time, ps

Comparison of micro-and pico-second time-scales for a doublebridged porphyrin-fullerene dyad in solid film

DHD6ee





TBD

Superposition of radical cation of porphyrin and radical anion of fullerene in ps and µs time-scales

 $Pc^* - C_{60} \longrightarrow Pc^+ - C_{60}^- \longrightarrow Pc'^+ - C'_{60}^-$

Molecules in self-assembled or organized phase: in 2D films vectorial electron transfer takes place and ...





... and thus create photovoltage or photocurrent ?





Vectorial electron transfer in solid films was measured by applying a Maxwell displacement charge measurement technique (Transient Photovoltage)





Orientation of molecular thin films were obtained by using the Langmuir-Blodgett technique:



Intensity of the photovoltage signals depends on number of electrons moving and on the distance of the movement



Molecular Engineering: Building a Device:

The elements for preparing of supramolecular film structures









Sensitivity hotovoltage signals for PVT3/Dyad/PPQ film systems



- PVT3 acts as an energy donor to the porphyrin moiety
- PPQ acts as electron acceptor from fullerene anion radical
- PHT acts as an electron donor to porphyrin cation radical





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Lifetimes are in time scale of tens of seconds!

Sensitivity of the photovoltage signals PHT/P-F/PTCDI film systems

	Structure	λ , nm	S _{max} , V cm ² mJ ⁻¹
	P-F	430 532	-1.2
	PTCDI O	430 532	-63 -97
		430 532	-13 -29
		430 532	-1610 -814
	PHT P-F PTCDI	430 532	-3000 -2891
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Organic solar cell configurations





Electron donor (HTL)



Electron acceptor (ETL)

I-V characteristics of multilayered cells containing H₂PcC₆₀ee



Photovoltaic parameters

Structure	$I_{\rm sc}$, mA/cm ²	$U_{\rm oc}, { m V}$	FF	$\eta, \%$	IPCE,
					%
PHT PTCDI Alq ₃	0.69	0.25	0.35	0.12	3.18
PHT H ₂ PcC ₆₀ ee PTCDI Alq ₃	1.15	0.45	0.28	0.32	5.33
PHT C ₆₀ Alq ₃	1.14	0.21	0.35	0.18	4.82
PHT H ₂ PcC ₆₀ ee C ₆₀ Alq ₃	0.93	0.50	0.34	0.30	3.94



Action and absorption spectra: comparison



Monochromatic light: quantum yields

Structure	λ , nm	$I_{\rm sc},$ mA/cm ²	Abs.	Ф _{ЕХТ} , %	$arPsi_{ m INT,}$ %
PHT PTCDI Alq ₃	540	70.0	0.311	26.0	50.8
	580	75.2	0.316	26.5	51.3
	700	0.25	0.018	0.11	2.60
PHT H ₂ PcC ₆₀ ee PTCDI Alq ₃	540	29.7	0.217	11.0	28.0
	580	37.3	0.263	13.2	29.0
	700	6.25	0.076	2.67	16.6
PHT:H ₂ PcC ₆₀ ee PTCDI Alq ₃	540	60.9	0.253	22.6	51.2
	580	74.3	0.252	26.2	59.5
	700	4.04	0.05	1.73	16.1



Mixing of PHT and H₂PcC₆₀ee



Structure	I _{sc} , mA/cm²	U _{oc} , V	FF	η, %	IPCE, %
PHT:H ₂ PcC ₆₀ ee PTCDI Alq ₃	2.50	0.33	0.24	0.40	11.1



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