

# Enhanced Open Circuit Voltage in Subphthalocyanine/C<sub>60</sub> Organic Photovoltaic Cells

Kristin L.M. Martinez <sup>a)</sup>, Elizabeth I. Mayo <sup>a)</sup>, Barry P. Rand <sup>b)</sup>, Stephen R. Forrest <sup>b),c)</sup> and Mark E. Thompson <sup>a)</sup>

(a) Department of Chemistry, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90089

(b) Department of Electrical Engineering and Princeton Institute for the Science and Technology of Materials (PRISM), Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544

(c) Departments of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Physics and Materials Science and Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

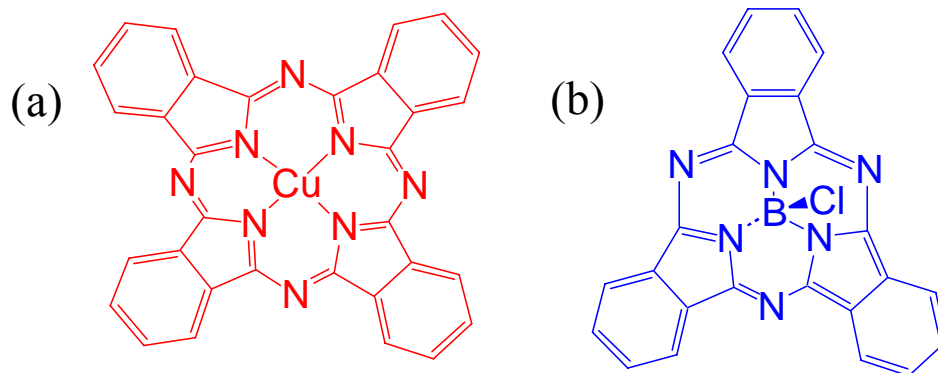
## Supporting Information

	Experimental conditions for device fabrication and testing.	S2
Figure S1	Copper phthalocyanine and boron subphthalocyanine chloride structures.	S3
Table S1	Photovoltaic data for an ITO/SubPc (130 Å)/C <sub>60</sub> (325 Å)/BCP (100 Å)/Al (1000 Å) device (SubPc4) under AM1.5G simulated solar illumination at 1-5 suns.	S4
Figure S2	<i>J-V</i> characteristics of an ITO/SubPc (130 Å)/C <sub>60</sub> (325 Å)/BCP (100 Å)/Al (1000 Å) device (SubPc4) under AM1.5G simulated solar illumination at 1-5 suns.	S5

### **Experimental conditions for device fabrication and testing.**

The PV cells were grown on ITO-coated glass substrates that were solvent cleaned<sup>1</sup> and treated in UV-ozone for 10 minutes immediately prior to loading into a high vacuum ( $\sim 3 \times 10^{-6}$  Torr) chamber. The organic materials, SubPc (Aldrich), CuPc (Aldrich), C<sub>60</sub> (MTR Limited), and 2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (BCP) (Aldrich) were purified by sublimation prior to use. Metal cathode materials, Ag and Al (Alfa Aesar) were used as received. Materials were sequentially grown by vacuum thermal evaporation at the following rates: SubPc (1 Å/sec) or CuPc (2 Å/sec), C<sub>60</sub> (2 Å/sec), and 2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (BCP) (1.5 Å/sec) and metals: 1000 Å thick Ag (4 Å/sec) or Al (2.5 Å/sec). The cathode was evaporated through a shadow mask with 1 mm diameter openings. Current-voltage (*J-V*) characteristics of PV cells were measured under simulated AM1.5G solar illumination (Oriel Instruments) using a Keithley 2420 3A Source Meter. Neutral density filters were used to vary light intensity that was measured with a calibrated broadband optical power meter.

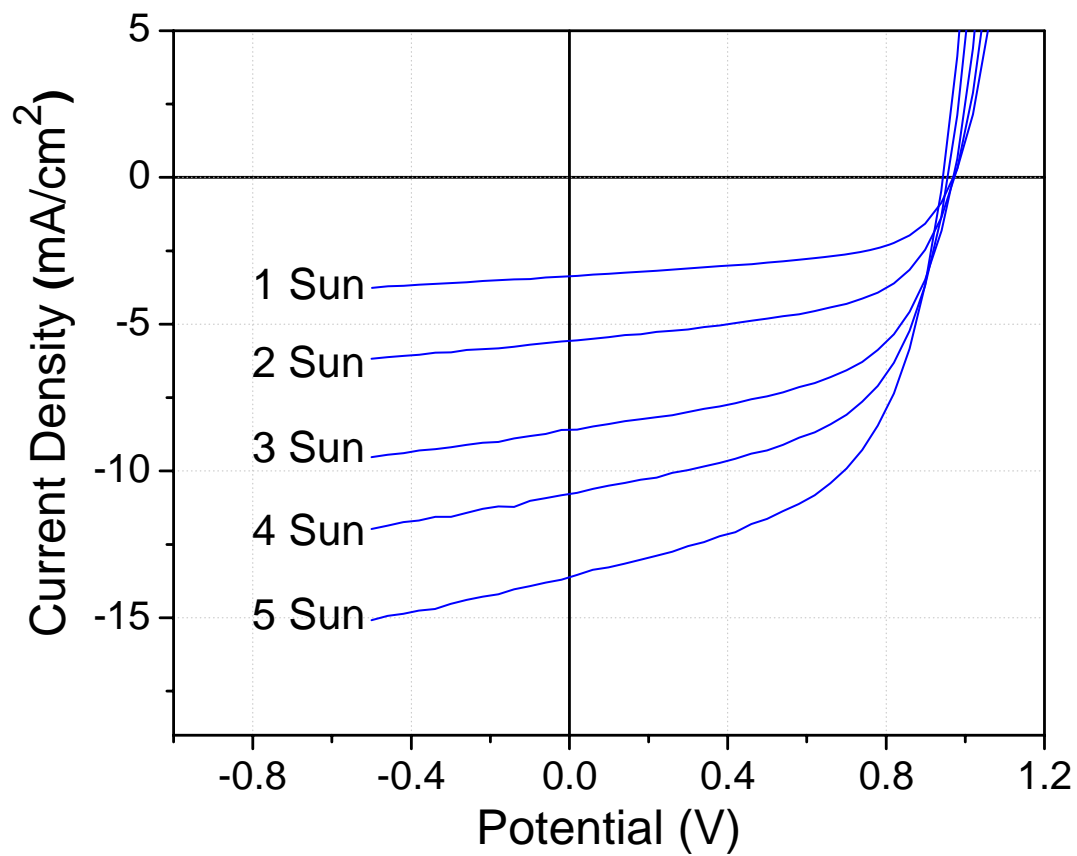
**Figure S1.** Copper phthalocyanine (CuPc) (a) and boron subphthalocyanine chloride (SubPc) (b) structures.



**Table S1.** Photovoltaic data for an ITO/SubPc (130 Å)/C<sub>60</sub> (325 Å)/BCP (100 Å)/Al (1000 Å) device (SubPc4) under AM1.5G simulated solar illumination at 1-5 suns.

Power	$J_{sc}$ (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	$V_{oc}$ (V)	$FF$	$\eta$
1 Sun	3.4	0.97	0.58	2.1
2 Sun	5.6	0.97	0.57	1.7
3 Sun	8.6	0.97	0.56	1.6
4 Sun	10.8	0.96	0.55	1.6
5 Sun	13.6	0.94	0.54	1.5

**Figure S2.** *J-V* characteristics of an ITO/SubPc (130 Å)/C<sub>60</sub> (325 Å)/BCP (100 Å)/Al (1000 Å) device (SubPc4) under AM1.5G simulated solar illumination at 1-5 suns.



## References:

- (1) Burrows, P. E.; Shen, Z.; Bulovic, V.; McCarty, D. M.; Forrest, S. R.; Cronin, J. A.; Thompson, M. E. *J. Appl. Phys.* 1996, 79, 7991-8006.