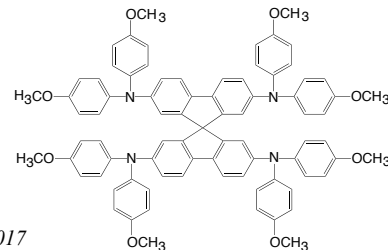


Hole Transport Materials

Recently, organic–inorganic lead halide perovskite solar cell receives increasing attention as a cutting-edge photovoltaic technology owing to its low production cost, straightforward fabrication and high power conversion efficiency. So far, with the great effort of researchers worldwide, perovskite solar cell had undergone expeditious development with the power conversion efficiency astonishingly increased from 3% to 23%. Typically, the highly efficient perovskite solar cell possess a well layer-by-layer structure with the perovskite light harvesting material sandwiched between electron and hole transport materials. The hole transport materials are found playing a crucial role in hole extraction and transport, and reducing the energy barrier between the perovskite and electrode^[5], the following hole transport materials are selected from open publications for your suggestions and validations only.

[5] *Journal of Energy Chemistry*, 43, 98–103 (2020)

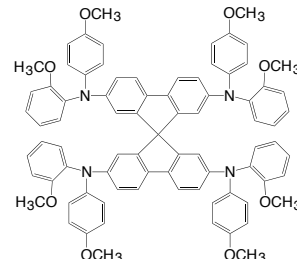
LT-S922 Spiro-MeOTAD



HOMO : -5.00 eV
LUMO : -2.05 eV
PCE : 18.82%

Appl. Mater. Interfaces, 9, 11828, 2017

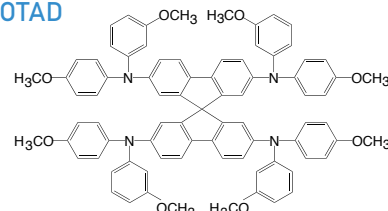
LT-S9146 p,o-Spiro-MeOTAD



HOMO : -5.22 eV
LUMO : -2.18 eV
PCE : 16.7%

J. Am. Chem. Soc., 136, 7837, 2014

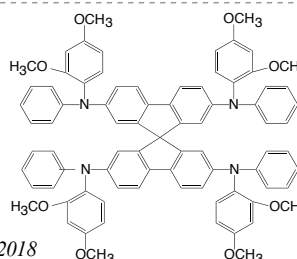
LT-S9145 p,m-Spiro-MeOTAD



HOMO : -5.31 eV
LUMO : -2.31 eV
PCE : 13.9%

J. Am. Chem. Soc., 136, 7837, 2014

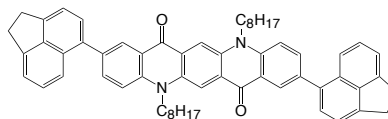
LT-S9437 2,4-Spiro-MeOTAD



HOMO : -5.24 eV
LUMO : -2.08 eV
PCE : 17.2%

Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells, 176, 318, 2018

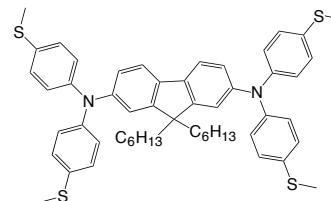
LT-S9484 ACE-QA-ACE



HOMO : -5.59 eV
LUMO : -3.47 eV
PCE : 18.2%

J. Mater. Chem. A, 7, 5315, 2019

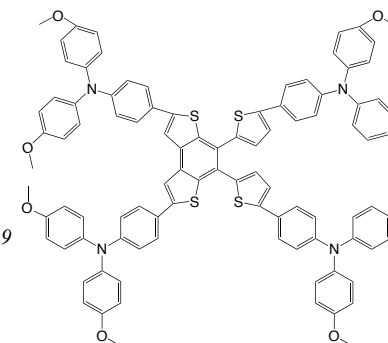
LT-S9485 FMT



HOMO : -4.89 eV
LUMO : -1.94 eV
PCE : 19.06%

Adv. Funct. Mater., 29, 1900484, 2019

LT-S9486 TTE-2



HOMO : -5.30 eV
LUMO : -2.68 eV
PCE : 20.04%

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 58, 3784, 2019

Custom Synthesis

Lumtec offer customize service for non-fullerene organic solar cell and perovskite organic solar cell. (Donor & Acceptor & Interface & Hole Transport & Organic halide salt & Intermediate etc.)

Head office: 31F-5, No. 99, Sec. 1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi, New Taipei City 22175, Taiwan, R.O.C., TEL: +886-2-2697-5600, FAX: +886-2-2697-5601.
Factory I: 2F, No. 17, R&D Road II, Science-Based Industrial Park, Hsin-Chu 30076, Taiwan, R.O.C., TEL: +886-3-666-3188, FAX: +886-3-666-9288.

總公司: 22175新北市汐止區新台五路一段99號31樓之5 ☎ 02-2697-5600 ☎ 02-2697-5601.

新竹廠: 30076新竹科學工業園區研發二路17號2樓 ☎ 03-666-3188 ☎ 03-666-9288.

E-mail: sales@lumtec.com.tw; Web: www.lumtec.com.tw



Luminescence Technology Corp.

Materials for non-Fullerene Organic Solar Cell and Perovskite Organic Solar Cell

Significant improvement in the power conversion efficiency (PCE) of organic solar cells (OSCs) is achieved by non-fullerene organic solar cell and perovskite organic solar cell. At present, PCEs exceeding 16% have been achieved in Non-fullerene organic solar cell^[1] and PCEs exceeding 23% have been achieved in perovskite organic solar cell^[2].

[1] *Nat. Commun.*, 10, 2515 (2019) [2] *Nature*, 567, 511 (2019)

None Fullerene Acceptors/Polymeric Acceptors

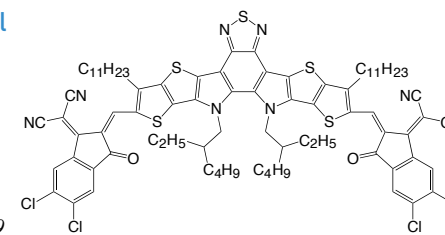
Non-fullerene organic solar cells (NFOSCs) have attracted tremendous attention in recent years due to the huge amounts of non-fullerene acceptors developed in recent years. Among them, small molecules based on acceptor-donor-acceptor (A-D-A) structures are widely studied with high power conversion efficiencies over 16% in single junction organic solar cells. These electron acceptors contain a fused donating backbone that is beneficial for charge delocalization, bulky aromatic side units in order to tune frontier energy levels. In addition, the pull-push-pull structure in these acceptors can induce intramolecular charge transfer so as to extend absorption spectrum to near-infrared region. All these merits make them to lead the research of NFOSCs^[3], the following none fullerene acceptors and polymeric acceptors are selected from open publications for your suggestions and validations only.

[3] *Chinese Chemical Letters*, 30, 222 (2019)

LT-S9491 Y7,BTP-4Cl

HOMO : -5.68 eV
LUMO : -4.14 eV
PCE : 16.5%(with PM6)

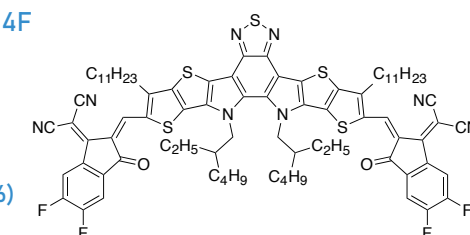
Nat. Commun., 10, 2515, 2019



LT-S9476 Y6,BTP-4F

HOMO : -5.65 eV
LUMO : -4.10 eV
PCE : 15.7%(with PM6)

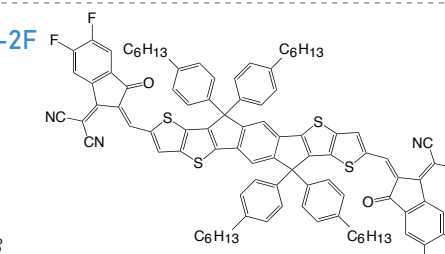
Joule 3, 1-12, 2019



LT-S9447 IT-4F,ITIC-2F

HOMO : -5.69 eV
LUMO : -4.07 eV
PCE : 13.5%(with PM6)

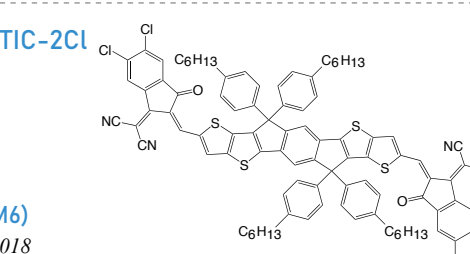
Sci China Chem, 61, 531, 2018



LT-S9494 IT-4Cl,ITIC-2Cl

HOMO : -5.75 eV
LUMO : -4.09 eV
PCE : 13.45%(with PM6)

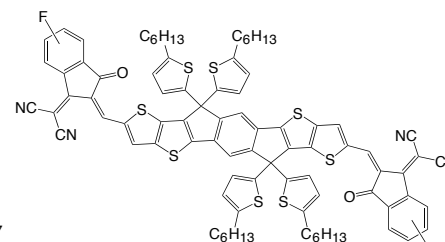
Adv. Mater., 30, 1800613, 2018



LT-S9492 ITIC-Th1

HOMO : -5.74 eV
LUMO : -4.01 eV
PCE : 12.1%(with FTAZ)

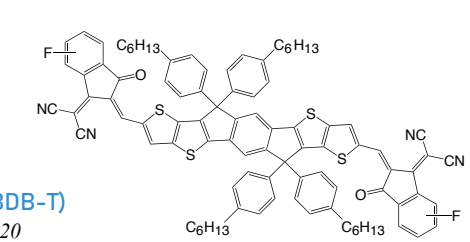
Adv. Mater., 29, 1700144, 2017



LT-S9495 IT-2F

HOMO : -5.41 eV
LUMO : -3.87 eV
PCE : 12.08%(with PBDB-T)

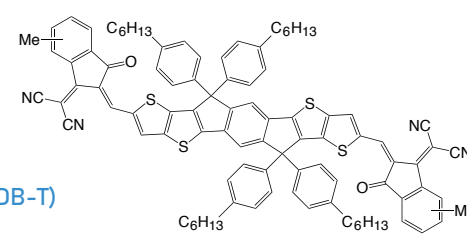
Solar Energy, 195, 429, 2020



LT-S9473 ITIC-M

HOMO : -5.58 eV
LUMO : -3.98 eV
PCE : 12.05%(with PBDB-T)

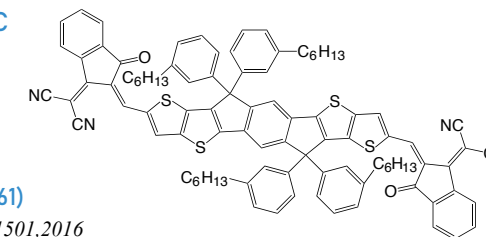
Adv. Mater., 28, 9423, 2016



LT-S9493 m-ITIC

HOMO : -5.52 eV
LUMO : -3.82 eV
PCE : 11.77%(with J61)

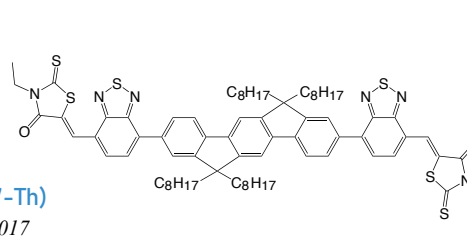
J. Am. Chem. Soc., 138, 1501, 2016



LT-S9468 IDFBR

HOMO : -5.75 eV
LUMO : -3.70 eV
PCE : 11.0%(with PTB7-Th)

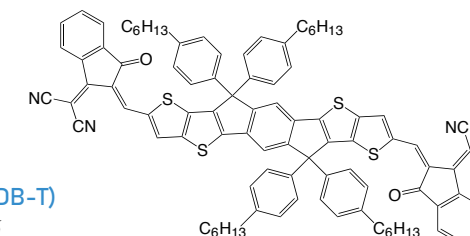
Nature Materials, 16, 363, 2017



LT-S9212 ITIC

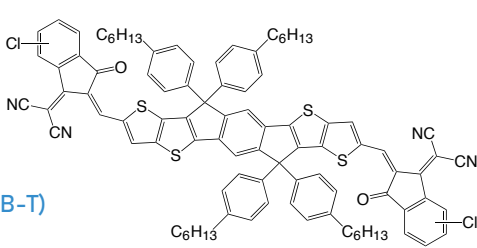
HOMO : -5.51 eV
LUMO : -3.78 eV
PCE : 11.21%(with PBDB-T)

Adv. Mater., 28, 4734, 2016



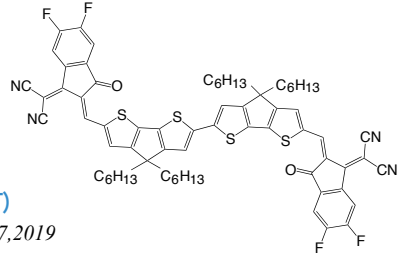
LT-S9496 IT-2Cl

HOMO : -5.42 eV
LUMO : -3.90 eV
PCE : 10.77%(with PBDB-T)
Solar Energy,195, 429,2020



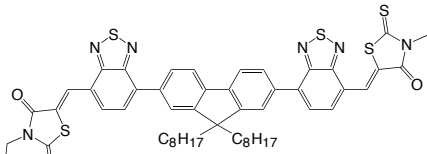
LT-S9475 CPDT-4F

HOMO : -5.26 eV
LUMO : -3.87 eV
PCE : 9.29%(with PBDB-T)
Appl. Mater. Interfaces,11, 6717,2019



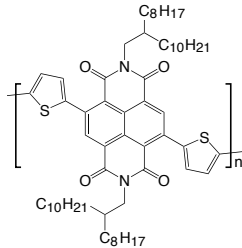
LT-S9466 FBR

HOMO : -5.70 eV
LUMO : -3.57 eV
PCE : 4.11%(with P3HT)
J. Am. Chem. Soc.,137, 898,2015



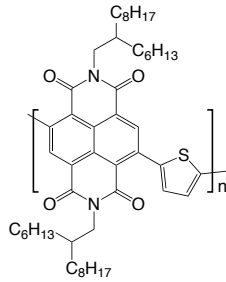
LT-S9282 P(NDIO2OD-T2)

HOMO : -5.77 eV
LUMO : -3.84 eV
PCE : 8.27%(with J52)
Adv. Mater.,28, 1884,2016



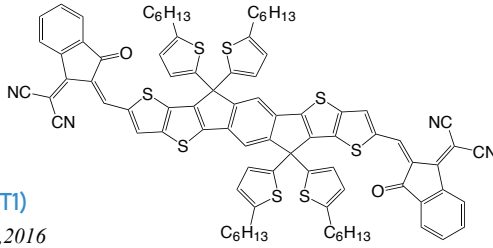
LT-S9454 PNDI(2HD)T

HOMO : -5.64 eV
LUMO : -3.94 eV
PCE : 6.81%(with PTB7-Th)
J. Mater. Chem. A,5, 21291,2017



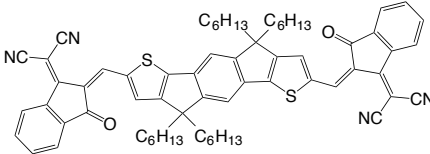
LT-S9471 ICIT-Th

HOMO : -5.66 eV
LUMO : -3.93 eV
PCE : 9.6%(with PDBT-T1)
J. Am. Chem. Soc.,138, 4955,2016



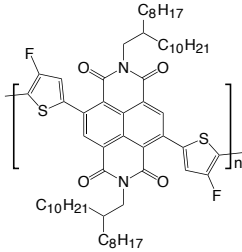
LT-S9279 IDIC

HOMO : -5.69 eV
LUMO : -3.91 eV
PCE : 8.71%(with PDBT-T1)
J. Am. Chem. Soc.,138, 2973,2016



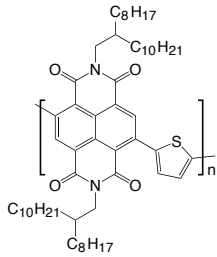
LT-S9449 F-N2200

HOMO : -5.99 eV
LUMO : -3.90 eV
PCE : 14.5%
Nano,11,7215,2017



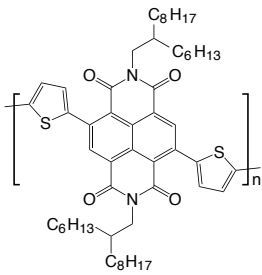
LT-S9455 PNDI(2OD)T

HOMO : -6.52 eV
LUMO : -4.04 eV
PCE : 8.0%(with PBDTS-TPD)
Adv. Energy Mater.,8, 1700908,2018



LT-S9448 PNDI(2HD)2T

HOMO : -5.40eV
LUMO : -3.95 eV
PCE : 6.42%(with P3)
Adv. Funct. Mater.,27, 1701256,2017

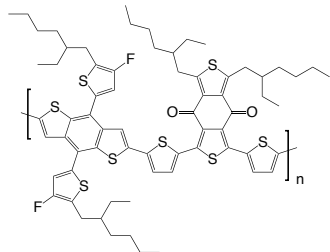


Polymeric Donors / Small molecule Donor

The following polymeric donors and small molecule donor are selected from open publications for your suggestions and validations only.

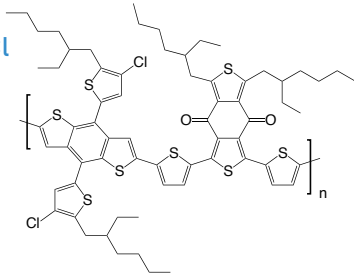
LT-S9457 PM6,PBDB-T-F

HOMO : -5.45 eV
LUMO : -3.65 eV
PCE : 16.5%(with Y7)
Nat. Commun, 10,2515, 2019



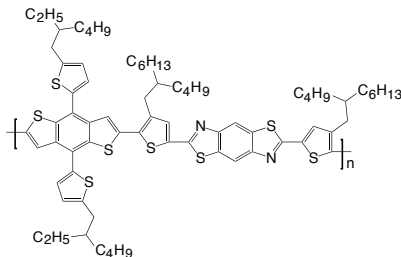
LT-S9458 PM7,PBDB-T-Cl

HOMO : -5.52 eV
LUMO : -3.57 eV
PCE : 14.4%(with IT-4F)
Adv. Mater.,30, 1800868,2018



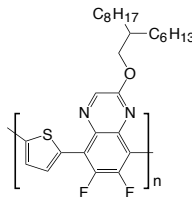
LT-S9480 PBB-T

HOMO : -5.40 eV
LUMO : -3.30 eV
PCE : 13.3%(with IT-2F)
Chem. Mater.,31, 919,2019



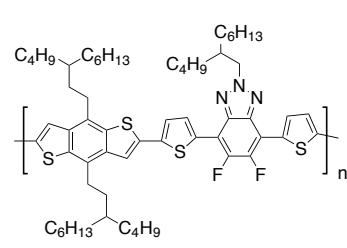
LT-S9435 PTQ10

HOMO : -5.54 eV
LUMO : -2.98 eV
PCE : 12.7%(with IDIC)
Nat. Commun, 9,743,2018



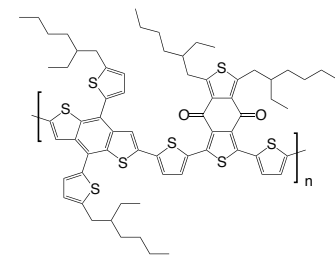
LT-S9497 FTAZ

HOMO : -5.38 eV
LUMO : -3.17 eV
PCE : 12.1%(with ITIC-Th1)
Adv. Mater.,29, 1700144,2017



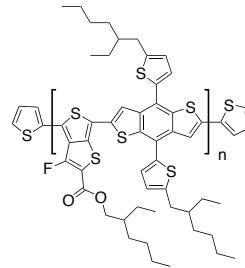
LT-S9273 PBDB-T

HOMO : -5.33 eV
LUMO : -2.92 eV
PCE : 11.21%(with ITIC)
Adv. Mater.,28, 4734,2016



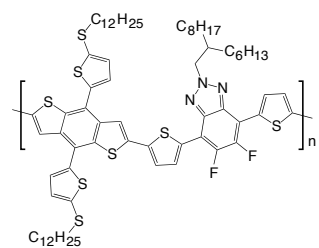
LT-S9139 PTB7-Th

HOMO : -5.24 eV
LUMO : -3.66 eV
PCE : 11.0%(with IDFBT)
Nature Materials,16, 363,2017



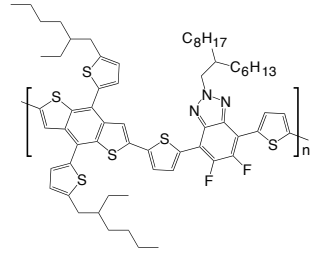
LT-S9463 J61

HOMO : -5.32 eV
LUMO : -3.08 eV
PCE : 11.77%(with m-ITIC)
J. Am. Chem. Soc.,138, 1501,2016



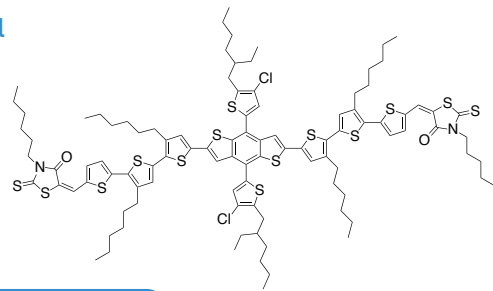
LT-S9469 J52

HOMO : -5.21 eV
LUMO : -2.99 eV
PCE : 11.1%(with IT-N/IEICO)
Adv. Mater.,29, 1700437,2017



LT-S9498 BTR-Cl

HOMO : -5.46 eV
LUMO : -3.70 eV
PCE : 13.6%(with Y6)
Joule 3,3034,2019



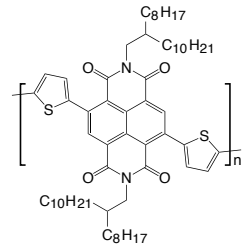
Interface layer materials

In order to improve the collection efficiency of carrier, and reduce the potential barrier on the interface, a hole transport layer (HTL) and an electron transport layer (ETL) are generally introduced into the device architectures of organic solar cells. Usually, a HTL, between the active layer and anode, is a high-work-function material. It can effectively resist the injection of electrons, and also plays a role in transporting holes. The ETL between the active layer and cathode can effectively block the injection of holes and it also contributes to electron transport. Except for the inorganic materials, more and more organic materials have also been successfully applied as the ETLs in organic solar cells^[4], the following interface layer materials are selected from open publications for your suggestions and validations only.

[4] *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 52, 1527 (2015)

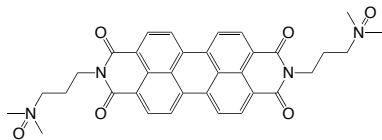
LT-S9282 P(NDIO2OD-T2)

HOMO : -5.77 eV
LUMO : -3.84 eV
PCE : 18.83%
J. Mater. Chem. A,5, 22824,2017



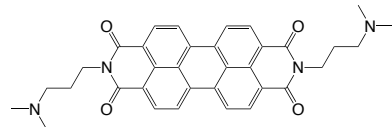
LT-S9479 PDINO

HOMO : -6.21 eV
LUMO : -3.63 eV
PCE : 8.24%
Energy Environ. Sci,7, 1966,2014



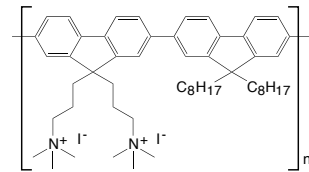
LT-S9268 PDIN

HOMO : -6.05 eV
LUMO : -3.72 eV
PCE : 7.68%
Energy Environ. Sci,7, 1966,2014



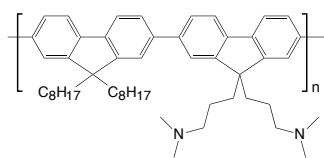
LT-N8006 PFN-I

PCE : 11%
Energ. Rev.,52, 1527,2015



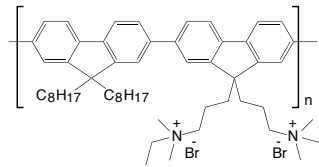
LT-N4027 PFN

PCE : 12.6%
J. Mater. Chem. A,3, 18432,2015



LT-N878 PFN-Br

PCE : 17.36%
Science,361, 1094,2018



LT-S9499 PCP-Na

PCE : 16.27%
Adv. Mater.,30, 1803703,2018

