Investigation on Photovoltaic Performance based on Matchstick-Like Cu$_2$S–In$_2$S$_3$ Heterostructure Nanocrystals and Polymer

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Abstract In this paper, we synthesized a novel type II cuprous sulfide (Cu$_2$S)–indium sulfide (In$_2$S$_3$) heterostructure nanocrystals with matchstick-like morphology in pure dodecanethiol. The photovoltaic properties of the heterostructure nanocrystals were investigated based on the blends of the nanocrystals and poly(2-methoxy-5-(2′-ethylhexoxy)-p-phenylenevinylene) (MEH-PPV). In comparison with the photovoltaic properties of the blends of Cu$_2$S or In$_2$S$_3$ nanocrystals alone and MEH-PPV, the power conversion efficiency of the hybrid device based on blend of Cu$_2$S–In$_2$S$_3$ and MEH-PPV is enhanced by ~3–5 times. This improvement is consistent with the improved exciton dissociation or separation and better charge transport abilities in type II heterostructure nanocrystals.

Keywords Photovoltaic performance · Heterostructure nanocrystals · Cu$_2$S–In$_2$S$_3$ · MEH-PPV · Charge-transfer

Introduction

Since 1996, Greenham et al [1] reported the photovoltaic device based on inorganic nanocrystals and conjugated polymer; hybrid photovoltaic devices fabricated by incorporating inorganic nanocrystals (such as CdSe [2–4], CdS [5], CdSe$_x$Te$_{1-x}$ [6], CuInS$_2$ [7], ZnO [8, 9], TiO$_2$ [10, 11], PbS [12], and so on) into conjugated polymer matrixes have been extensively studied. This has been demonstrated that the performance of the hybrid photovoltaic devices could be enhanced by using the blends of these different-shaped inorganic nanocrystals and conjugated polymers [13, 14]. In these hybrid devices, the photo-induced charge transfer is favored between inorganic nanocrystals with high electron affinity and conjugated polymers with relatively low ionization potential. The neutral excitons in polymer and nanocrystals produced by photo-excitation are separated into free carriers at the nanocrystal/polymer interface and then are transported through their own pathways to the electrode, resulting in the generation of photocurrent and photo-voltage [15, 16].

Currently, a significant interest has been directed toward the design of semiconductor heterostructure nanocrystals for electroluminescence and photovoltaic applications [15, 16]. The semiconductor heterostructure nanocrystals, composed of at least two different types of materials with different band-gaps, can be generally classified into two types according to the electronic structures built up within the heterostructures. With respect to type I heterostructure, the mismatch between the energetic levels of each component is unfavorable for exciton dissociation, while type II heterostructure is in favor of charge separation upon photo-irradiation. Thus, type II heterostructure nanocrystals are believed to be useful for photovoltaic applications [15, 17]. There have been several reports on the synthesis of type II
heterostructure nanocrystals, containing heavy metal such as cadmium or lead ions [15, 18, 19]. However, there are very few reports about the investigation of the photovoltaic properties on the type II heterostructure nanocrystals to date. Furthermore, taking the environmental problems into consideration, environmental friendly nanocrystals containing copper and indium should be more welcome for their applications in photovoltaic devices.

\[ \text{Cu}_2\text{S} \] is a \( p \)-type semiconductor possessing an \( x \)-dependent band-gap energy varying from \( \sim 1.2 \) eV for chalcocite (\( x = 0 \)) to \( \sim 1.5 \) eV for digenite (\( x = 0.2 \)), accompanied by a transformation from an indirect-gap semiconductor to a direct one, and it has high absorption coefficient of about \( 10^5 \) cm\(^{-1} \) (at 750 nm) [20]. In contrast, \( \text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) is an important \( n \)-type semiconducting material with a band-gap as narrow as 2.00–2.30 eV, which presents both direct and indirect conduction-to-valence transitions [21].

Herein, we report a new type II matchstick-like \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S}–\text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) heterostructure nanocrystals, synthesized by successively pyrolyzing copper (II) acetylacetonate (Cu(acac)_2) and indium acetylacetonate (In(acac)_3) in pure dodecanethiol, which is nontoxic and environmental friendly. Furthermore, we fabricated the hybrid photovoltaic devices using the blends of the \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S}–\text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) nanocrystals and poly(2-methoxy-5-(2’-0-ethylhexoxy)-p-phenylenevinylene) (MEH-PPV). To study the photovoltaic performance of the \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S}–\text{In}_2\text{S}_3/\text{MEH-PPV} \) films related to the built-in heterostructures, the photovoltaic performance of the single component spherical \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S} \) nanocrystals and \( \text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) nanorods were also investigated.

Experimental Section

Synthesis of Nanocrystals

\( \text{Cu}_2\text{S} \) nanocrystals, \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S}–\text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) heterostructure nanocrystals, and \( \text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) nanorods were synthesized in our laboratory, and more details of the synthesis and characterizations are published elsewhere [22]. All the synthetic processes were carried out under the protection of nitrogen gas. The synthesis of spherical \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S} \) nanocrystals was accomplished by directly decomposing the dodecanethiol solution of Cu(acac)_2 at the temperature of 200 °C. The matchstick-like \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S}–\text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) heterostructure nanocrystals were prepared as follows: the organometallic Cu(acac)_2 was firstly pyrolyzed in pure dodecanethiol at 200 °C for several minutes, and three portions of dodecanethiol solutions containing In(acac)_3 were intermittently injected into the Cu(acac)_2 dodecanethiol solution without stopping the heating process. The \( \text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) nanorods were prepared by chemically detaching the \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S} \) segment from the matchstick-like \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S}–\text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) heterostructure nanocrystals by introducing 1,10-phenanthroline into the reaction system, and the reaction was allowed to take place at room temperature under magnetic stirring. The purification procedures of the samples were carried out by adding appropriate amount of ethanol into the samples and centrifuging at 4000 rpm for 10 min. After that, the precipitates were collected and washed twice with chloroform to remove precursor and surfactant residuals. Finally, the samples were re-dissolved into chloroform for TEM characterization.

Device Fabrication

The hybrid nanocrystal/polymer photovoltaic devices were fabricated as follows: A piece of indium–tin-oxide (ITO) glass substrates was cleaned and used as the anode. A layer of poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene):poly(styrene sulfonate) (PEDOT:PSS) was spin-coated onto the treated ITO substrate and was baked at 150 °C for about 10 min. Afterwards, different chloroform solutions containing 10 wt% of \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S}–\text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) heterostructure nanocrystals and 5 mg/mL MEH-PPV were prepared and spin-coated onto the PEDOT:PSS layer. After that, a thin layer of aluminum electrode was thermally evaporated in vacuum and used as the cathode. To provide experimental support for the use of \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S}–\text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) heterostructure nanocrystals, similarly structured hybrid photovoltaic devices were prepared through replacing \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S}–\text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) heterostructure nanocrystals by spherical copper sulfide nanocrystals and \( \text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) nanorods with the mass concentration of 10 wt% in the blends. The photoactive area of the device was about 9 mm^2. The chemical structure of MEH-PPV and the hybrid photovoltaic device structure are shown in Fig. 1a and b, respectively.

Measurements

Dimensions and morphologies of spherical \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S} \) nanocrystals, matchstick-like \( \text{Cu}_2\text{S}–\text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) heterostructure nanocrystals, and \( \text{In}_2\text{S}_3 \) nanorods were characterized by

![Fig. 1](image-url)
transmission electron microscopy (TEM), and were recorded with a JEM-100CXII electron microscope operating at an accelerating voltage of 100 kV. TEM samples were prepared by dropping a dilute solution of the samples in chloroform on carbon-coated copper grids and then allowing the solvent to evaporate. Mean diameters, lengths, and widths were determined by counting at least 300 particles per sample for statistical purposes. Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) were obtained with a Regaku D/Max-2500 diffractometer equipped with a Cu Kα1 radiation (λ = 1.54056 Å). The current density–voltage (J–V) characteristics of the photovoltaic devices were measured using a Keithley 2410 source measure unit both in dark and under illumination at 500 nm. Monochromatic illumination was produced by the output of a xenon lamp dispersed by a monochromator in SPEX Fluorolog-3 spectrophotometer.

Results and Discussions

The transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of spherical Cu2S nanoparticles, In2S3 nanorods, and matchstick-like Cu2S–In2S3 heterostructure nanocrystals are shown in Fig. 2a–c, respectively, and the corresponding size distribution histogram of the obtained nanocrystals are shown in Fig. 2d–f. The mean diameter of copper sulfide nanocrystals is calculated to be about 18.4 ± 0.7 nm, and the length and width of the In2S3 nanorods are 43.1 ± 3.6 nm and 11.3 ± 1.0 nm, respectively. For the matchstick-like Cu2S–In2S3 nanocrystals, the mean length and width are measured to be 51.3 ± 4.5 nm and 11.8 ± 1.1 nm, respectively.

Figure 3 gives the XRD pattern of the matchstick-like Cu2S–In2S3 heterostructure nanocrystals, which further
confirms the matchstick-like heterostructure nanocrystals are indeed made of the discrete Cu$_2$S and In$_2$S$_3$ rather than the single crystal of CuInS$_2$ or something else. The XRD result indicates that the matchstick-like heterostructure nanocrystals is undoubtedly constructed by Cu$_2$S and In$_2$S$_3$ nanocrystals.

We performed current density ($J$)–voltage ($V$) measurements for the as-fabricated hybrid photovoltaic device with such a structure: ITO/PEDOT:PSS/Cu$_2$S–In$_2$S$_3$ (10 wt%):MEH-PPV/Al. Figure 4 corresponds to the representative $J$–$V$ characteristics recorded in the dark and under illumination of 16.7 mW cm$^{-2}$ monochromatic xenon light at 500 nm. It can be seen that there is no current response in the dark and a significant photovoltaic effect under illumination. Under illumination, we got a short-circuit current density ($J_{sc}$) of 76.9 μA cm$^{-2}$ and an open-circuit voltage ($V_{oc}$) of 0.72 V, and the fill factor (FF) of 0.295, which gave a power conversion efficiency of 0.1%. This result is comparable with that of the photo- voltaic devices based on similar nanocrystals such as CuInS$_2$ or Cu$_2$S–Carbon nanotube heterostructure nanostructures [7, 16]. A better device performance can be expected by optimizing the device structures, such as increasing the mass concentration of nanocrystals in the blends, optimizing the device structure, or annealing the device at proper temperatures; and the related studies in our laboratory are in progress.

The general photovoltaic performances of the hybrid devices containing 10 wt% Cu$_2$S–In$_2$S$_3$ matchstick-like nanocrystals were investigated by comparing with the devices in which the matchstick-like nanocrystals were replaced by either spherical Cu$_2$S nanoparticles or In$_2$S$_3$ nanorods. The $J$–$V$ characterizations of these devices based on the hybrid films and pristine MEH-PPV film were measured in the dark and under illumination, and the results are shown in Fig. 5. From these $J$–$V$ curves, we obtained the device parameters ($J_{sc}$, $V_{oc}$, FF, and $\eta$) for the different photovoltaic devices, which are summarized in Table 1. The power conversion efficiency of the hybrid nanocrystal/polymer devices are all improved relative to that of the pristine MEH-PPV device, which can be attributed to the better charge separation/transfer at the polymer/nanocrystal interface and the better charge transport in the composite systems. It is notable that the power conversion efficiency of the hybrid Cu$_2$S–In$_2$S$_3$:MEH-PPV photovoltaic device is enhanced 3–5 times as compared to that of the hybrid devices based on the single-component nanocrystals. This suggests that the dissociation probability of the photo-generated excitons is enhanced in the hybrid photovoltaic devices based on type II heterostructure nanocrystals as compared to those based on single-composition nanocrystals. Unfortunately, we cannot offer a firm explanation for the enhanced power conversion efficiency of the Cu$_2$S–In$_2$S$_3$:MEH-PPV hybrid devices; however, the possible origin of these observations can be understood on the basis of the energy level diagram of the hybrid device ITO/PEDOT:PSS/Cu$_2$S–In$_2$S$_3$:MEH-PPV/Al.

Figure 6 shows the energy diagram of the valence- and conduction-band levels, which illustrates the charge-transfer junction between the Cu$_2$S, In$_2$S$_3$, MEH-PPV, PEDOT/PSS, ITO, and Al electrodes. Herein, the band-gap and Fermi level of Cu$_2$S and In$_2$S$_3$ are obtained from the previous reports [16, 23]. It is seen that the nanocrystal is an electron acceptor and MEH-PPV a hole acceptor. When the photons are absorbed by the nanocrystal/MEH-PPV

![Fig. 3 XRD pattern of the matchstick-like heterostructure nanocrystals. The solid and dash lines shown in below the frame correspond to the standard In$_2$S$_3$ (JCPDS: 73-1366) and Cu$_2$S (JCPDS: 84–0206), respectively](image1.png)

![Fig. 4 Current density–voltage characteristics of the MEH-PPV/Cu$_2$S–In$_2$S$_3$ hybrid device in the dark (closed circles) and under illumination (open circles)](image2.png)
composites, the excitons are formed in both nanocrystals and MEH-PPV phase. Then the excitons migrate to the nanocrystal/polymer interface, followed by the exciton dissociation into holes and electrons. The resulting electrons and holes can be transported to cathode and anode to generate photocurrent and photo-voltage. Generally, the nanocrystal is expected to be used as the electron transport channel whereas the polymer is the path for the hole transport path. But for the heterostructure Cu_{2}S–In_{2}S_{3} nanocrystals, the In_{2}S_{3} can serve as a more efficient electron acceptor from the excited Cu_{2}S nanocrystals. For the Cu_{2}S–In_{2}S_{3} heterostructure nanocrystals, the photons can be absorbed by either part or intermediate states that exist at the junction between the two materials [15]. When the excitons are formed in either part, the exciton dissociation into electrons and holes at the interface of Cu_{2}S (as donor)/In_{2}S_{3} (as acceptor) will occur. Because the Cu_{2}S or In_{2}S_{3} part helps to transport holes or electrons to the opposite electrodes, the charge separation will be quickened and the recombination process will be impeded. That is, the highly conductive In_{2}S_{3} part provides direct and efficient paths for the transport of conduction-band electrons to the cathode [16]. As compared to the photovoltaic devices based on the blends of only Cu_{2}S or In_{2}S_{3} and MEH-PPV, the exciton dissociation and charge transportation become more efficient in the hybrid device based on Cu_{2}S–In_{2}S_{3} heterostructures and MEH-PPV.
Conclusions

In summary, we studied the photovoltaic properties of the hybrid devices based on the blends of MEH-PPV and the type II Cu2S–In2S3 heterostructure nanocrystals, which are environmental friendly and nontoxic. As compared to the hybrid device using single-composition Cu2S or In2S3, the power conversion efficiency of the Cu2S–In2S3:MEH-PPV device showed an obvious improvement, which could be attributed to higher exciton dissociation probability and more efficient charge transportation in type II heterostructure nanocrystals. This work may supply a new environmental friendly and type II heterostructure nanocrystals to design candidate materials for hybrid photovoltaic devices.

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