

New Azaphenazene Derivative and its Use as Semiconductor in Inverted Hybrid Perovskite Solar Cells.

Paula Gómez,¹ Miriam Más Montoya¹, David Curiel¹, Ivan Da Silva², Junke Wang³ and René A. J. Janssen³.

¹University of Murcia, Department of Organic Chemistry, Campus of Espinardo-30100, Murcia, Spain;

²ISIS Facility, STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Oxfordshire OX11 0QX, United Kingdom;

³Dutch Institute for Fundamental Energy Research, De Zaale 20, 5612 AJ Eindhoven, The Netherlands;

Topic: Beyond the Elements: building Nano- and Bio-materials

Abstract:

Organic electronics is a research area emerged in the last couple of years, and covers from the molecular design, as well as structural, optical and electronic characterisation, to the fabrication and optimization of the corresponding optoelectronic device. Moreover, these materials could be incorporated as organic semiconductors into devices such as organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs)¹, organic field-effect transistors (OFETs)² and organic solar cells (OSCs)³, to mention some of them. Unfortunately, one of the main disadvantages that present organic semiconductors is the disorder inherent to their solid-state structure, unlike inorganic semiconductors, since they present a highly ordered solid-state structure. As a consequence, this disorder affects negatively to the charge transport process, however, it's possible to improve the arrangement at the solid-state by a self-assembly process.

To achieve this purpose, we employ hydrogen-bonding interactions⁴, since they are considered one of the strongest non-covalent interactions and they also possess directionality and cooperativity so, we could induce an spontaneous order at the solid-state by self-assembly and, therefore, charge transport will be benefited.

Thus, we carried out the synthesis and characterisation of a new azaphenazene system which incorporates donor and acceptor hydrogen-bonding centers and, in addition, we studied its behavior as organic semiconductor in a perovskite solar cell.

Acknowledgements: This work was supported by Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (CTQ2014-58875) and (CTQ2015-67927-R), by “Fundación Séneca, Agencia de Ciencia y Tecnología de la Región de Murcia” with a “Saavedra Fajardo” contract and by University of Murcia with a FPU fellowship.

References

1. Sasabe, H.; Kido, J. *J. Mater. Chem.* **2013**, *1*, 1699.
2. Ko, D.-H.; Tumbleston, J. R.; Schenck, W.; Lopez, R.; Samulski, E. T. *J. Phys. Chem.* **2011**, *115*, 4247.
3. Wang, C.; Dong, H.; Hu, W.; Liu, Y.; Zhu, D. *Chem. Rev.* **2012**, *112*, 2208.
4. González-Rodríguez, D.; Schenning, A. P. H. *J. Chem. Mater.* **2011**, *23*, 310.