

The background features several molecular models. On the left, there are several smaller, semi-transparent molecular structures, including a complex organic molecule with a blue nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom, and a smaller molecule with red and white spheres. On the right, there is a larger, more prominent molecular model consisting of a cluster of red and white spheres (likely water molecules) interacting with a central structure of purple and orange spheres.

Jacqueline M. Cole, Head

Molecular Engineering

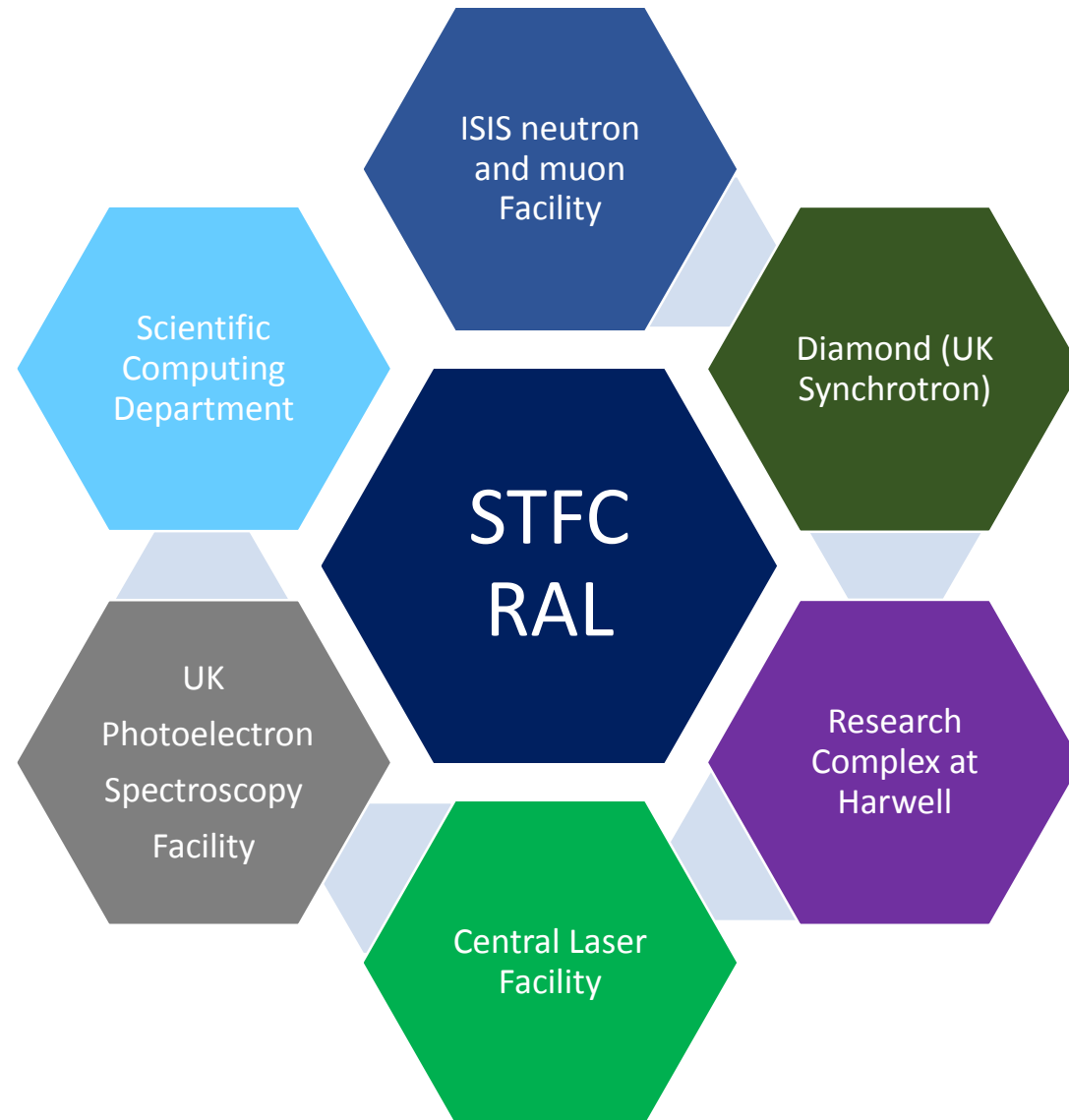
***A partnership between Cambridge University,
BASF & STFC RAL***

***BASF / Royal Academy of Engineering
Senior Research Fellowship in :***

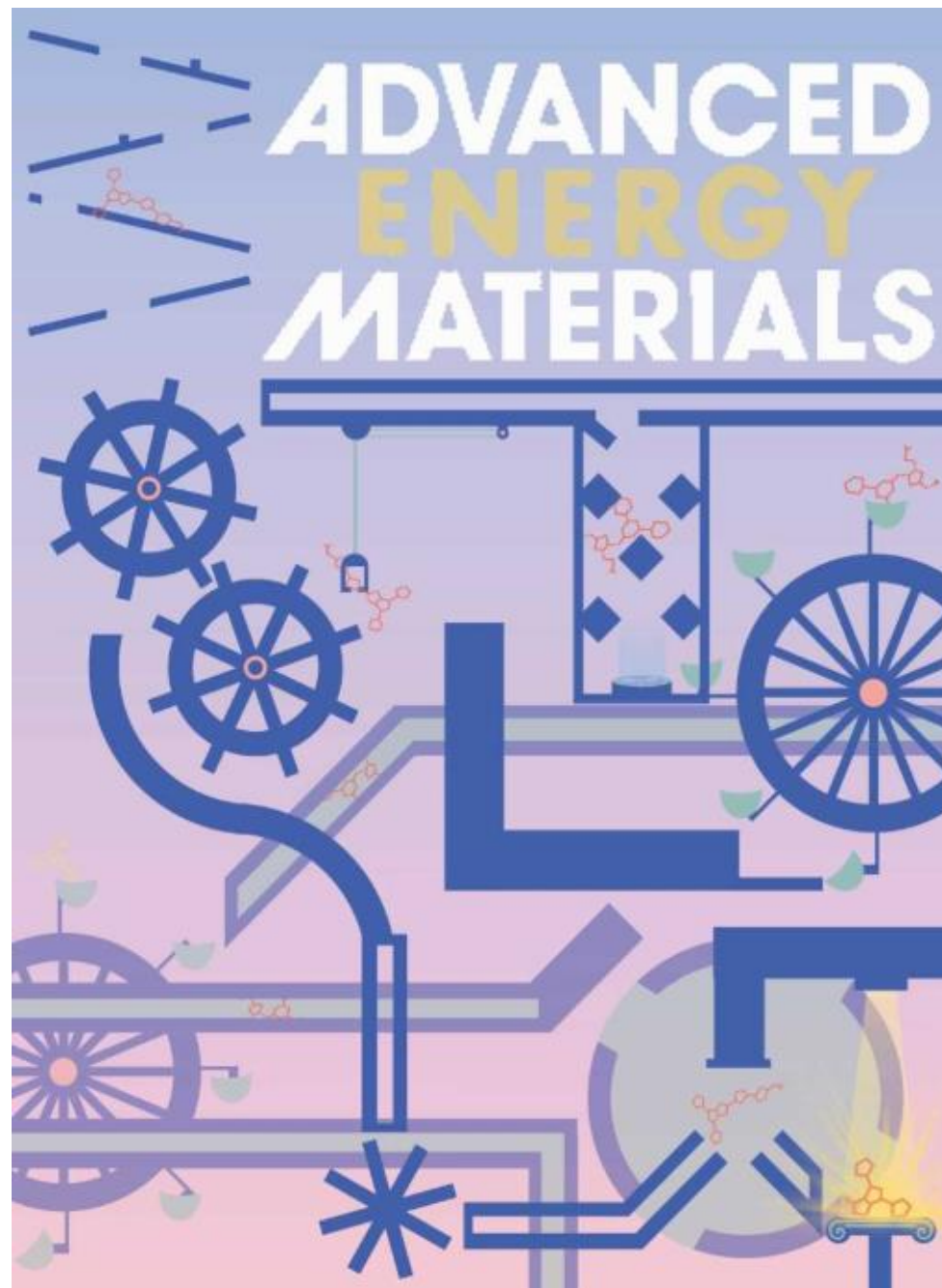
Data Driven

***Molecular
Engineering***
of Functional Materials

Research Background with Central Facilities



STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (& International Facilities)





FULL PAPER

Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells

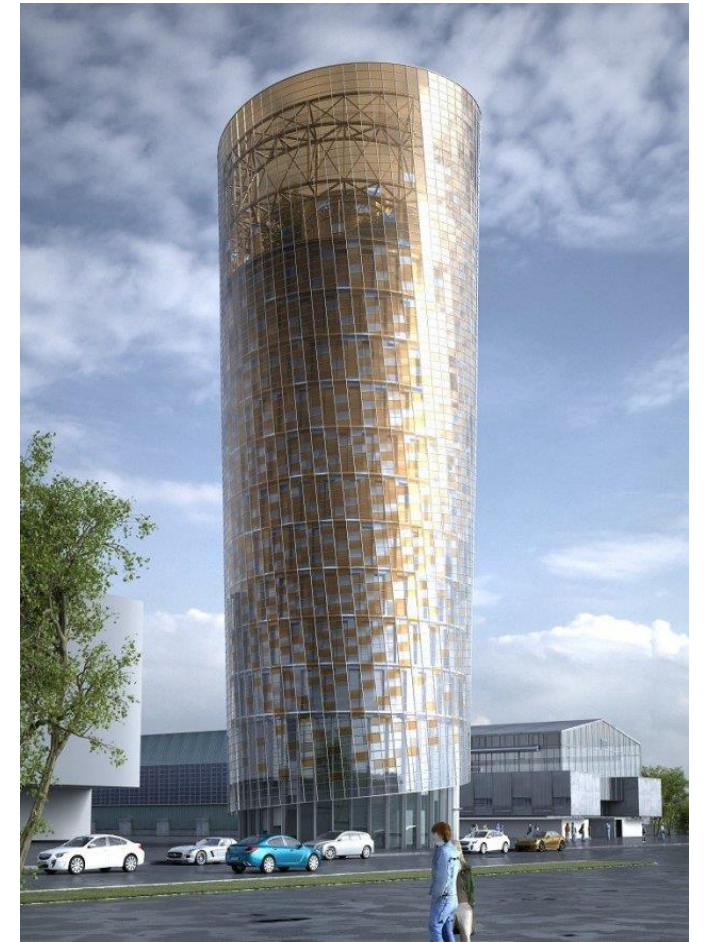
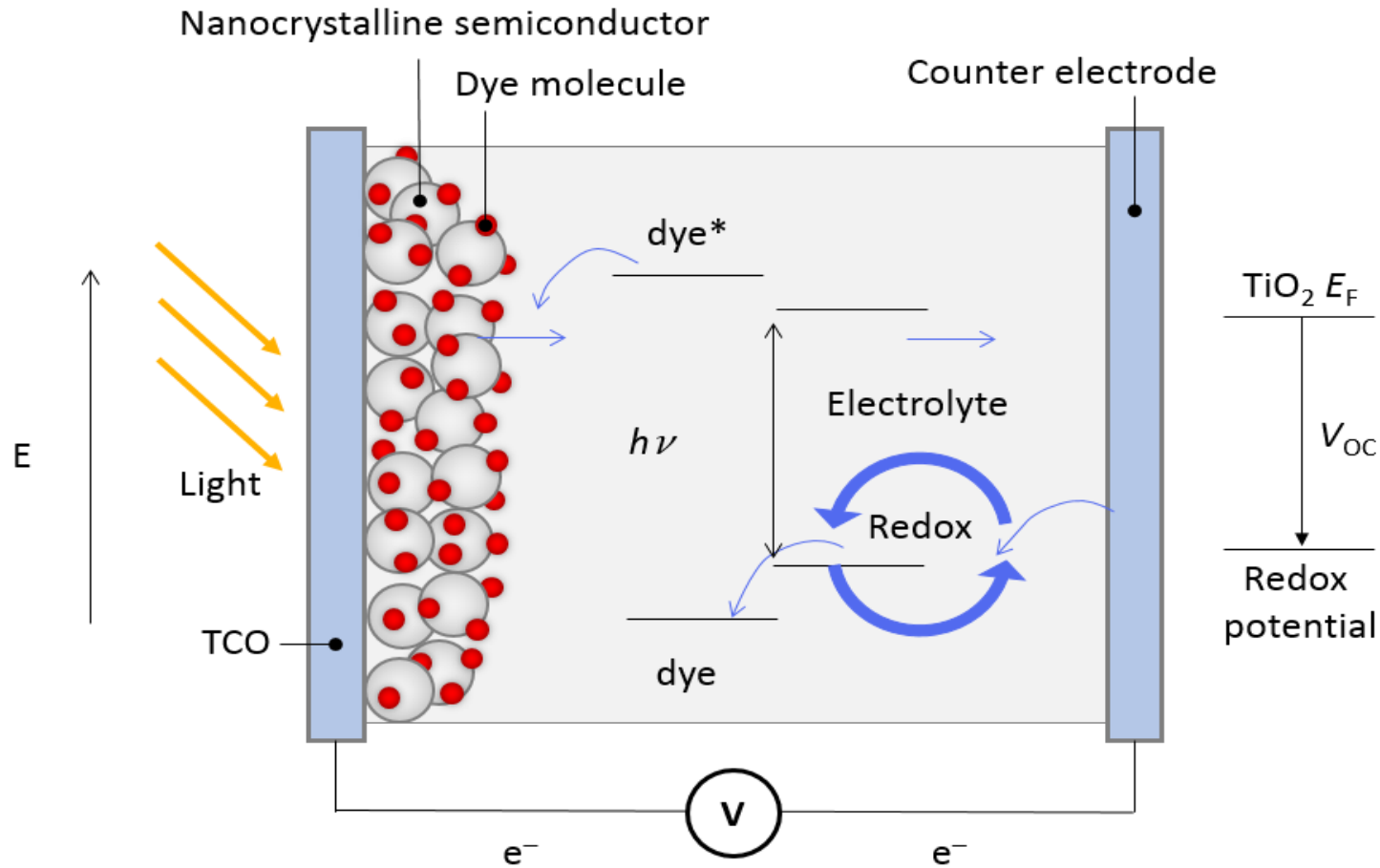
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ENERGY
MATERIALS

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Design-to-Device Approach Affords Panchromatic Co-Sensitized Solar Cells

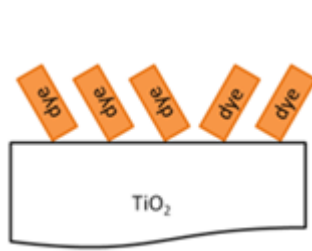
*Christopher B. Cooper, Edward J. Beard, Álvaro Vázquez-Mayagoitia, Liliana Stan, Gavin B. G. Stenning, Daniel W. Nye, Julian A. Vigil, Tina Tomar, Jingwen Jia, Govardhana B. Bodedla, Song Chen, Lucía Gallego, Santiago Franco, Antonio Carella, K. R. Justin Thomas, Song Xue, Xunjin Zhu, and Jacqueline M. Cole**

Dye-sensitized solar cell

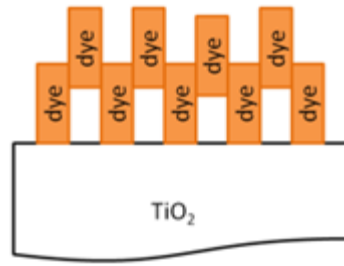


Graz Science Tower (Sep 17)

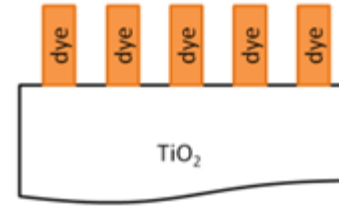
Relating Molecular Structure to Device Function



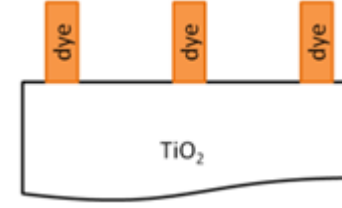
Dye orientation



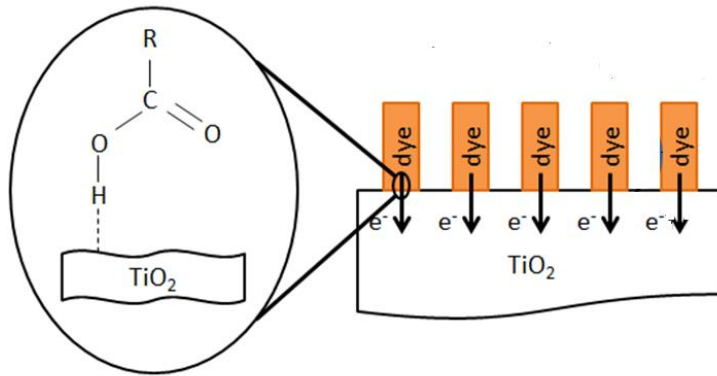
Dye aggregation



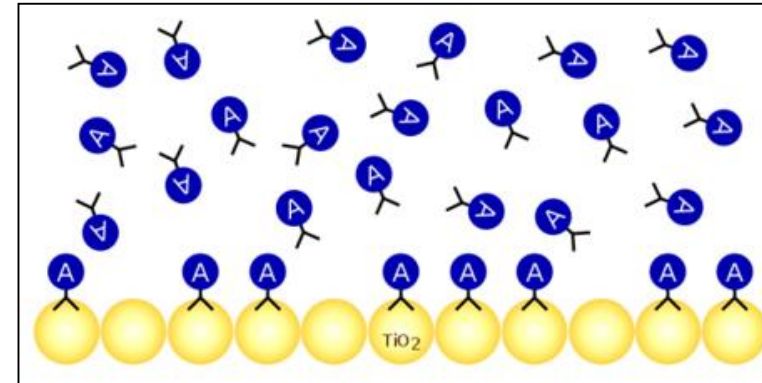
Dye coverage



Inter-dye spacing

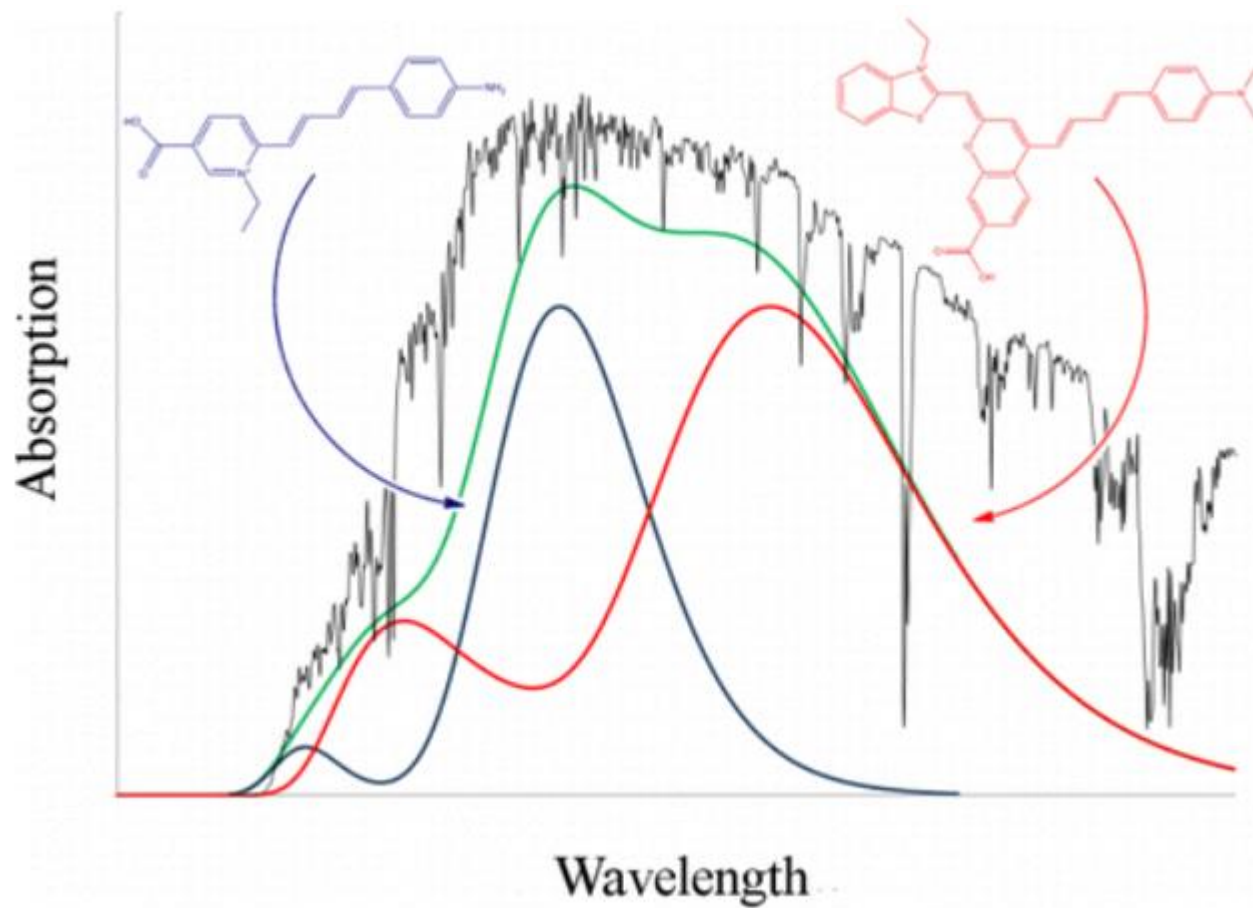


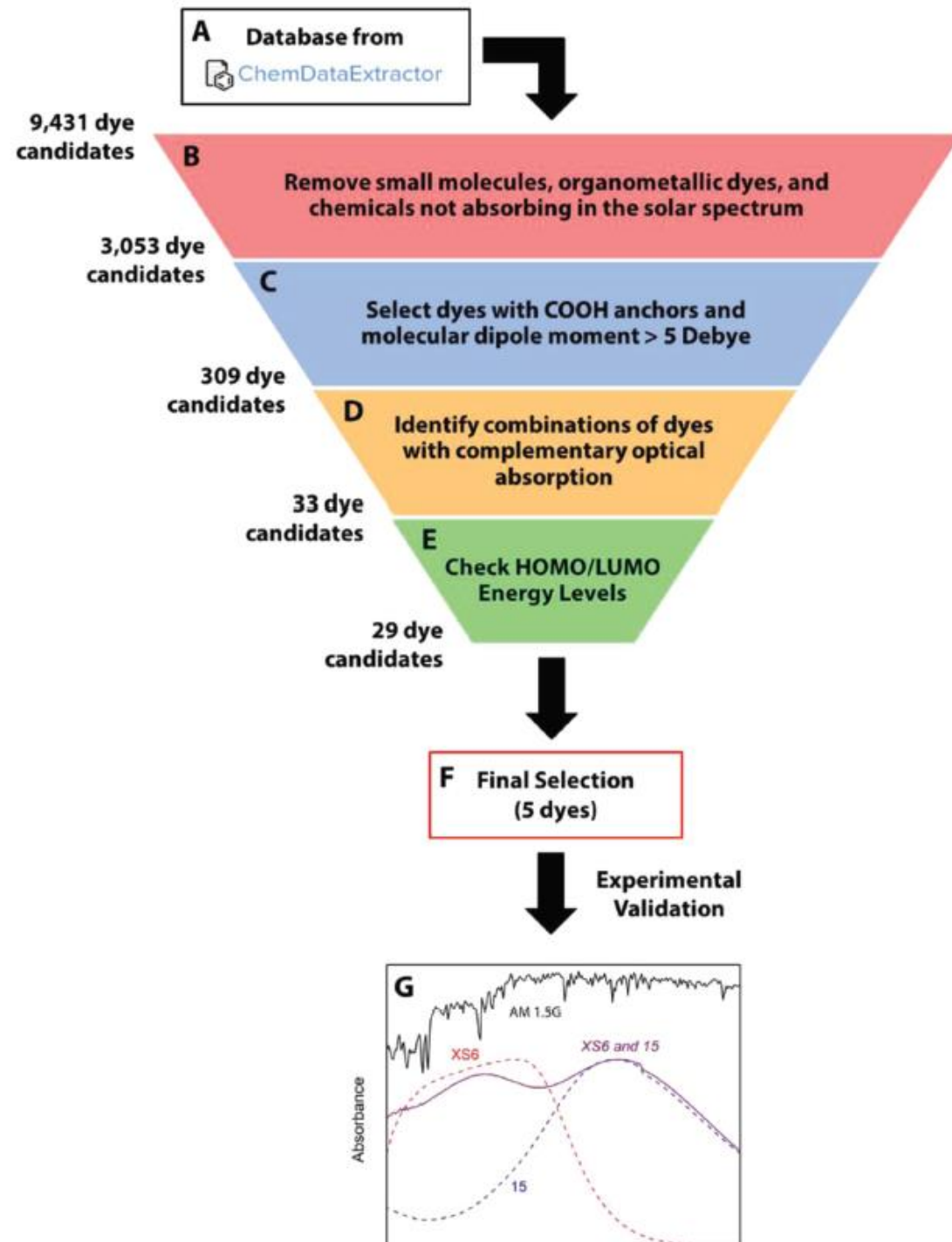
Dye $\cdots\text{TiO}_2$ binding

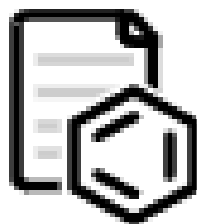


Dynamic Processes

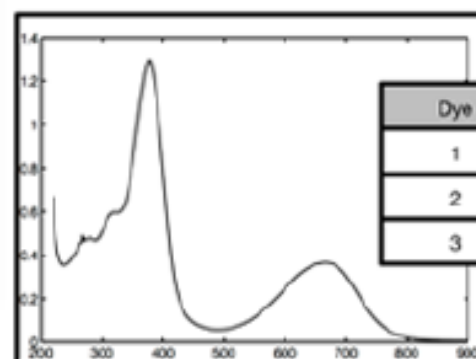
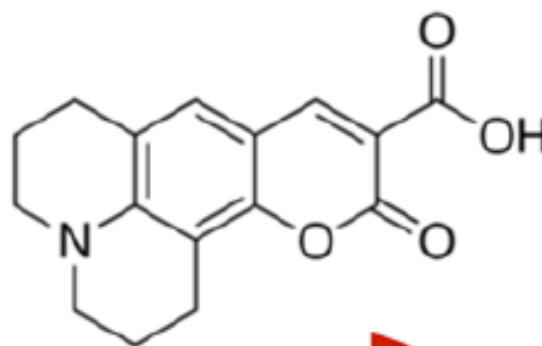
Co-sensitization





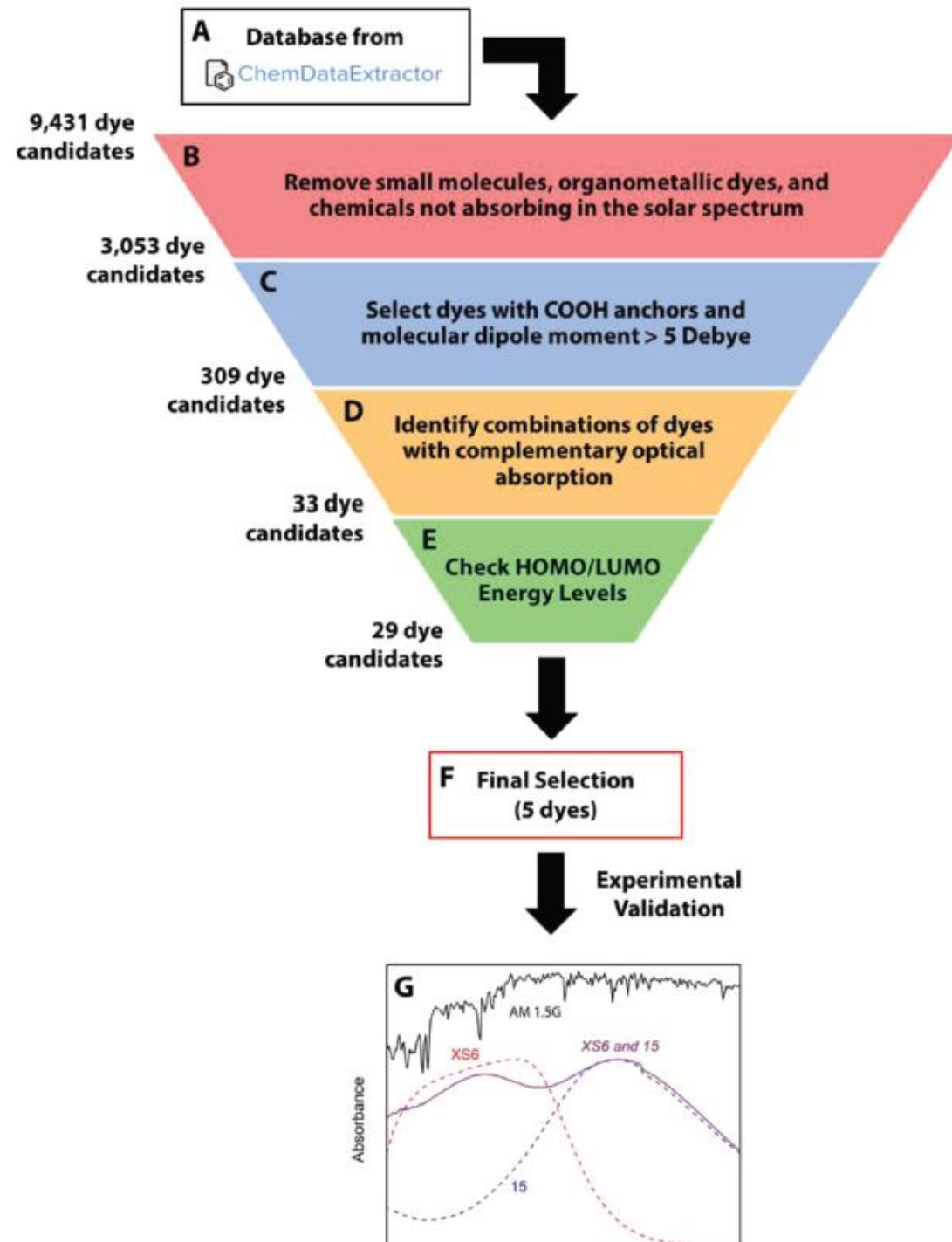


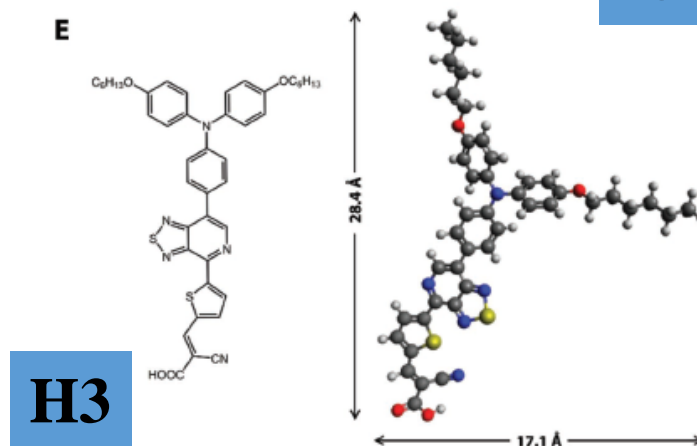
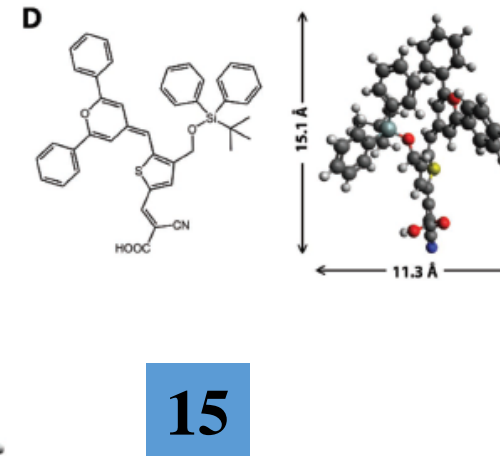
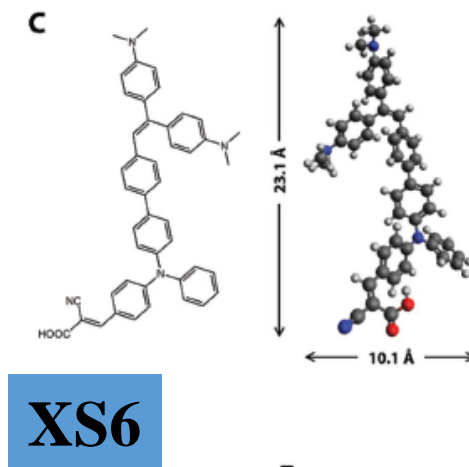
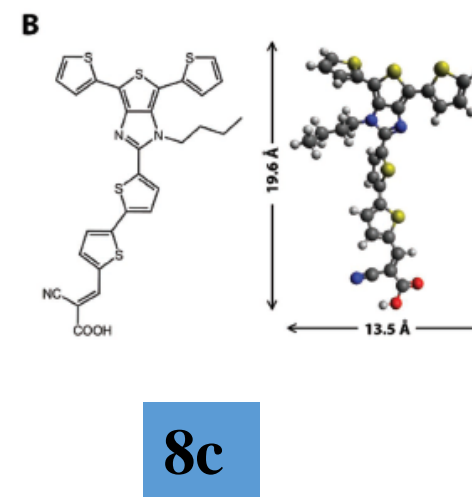
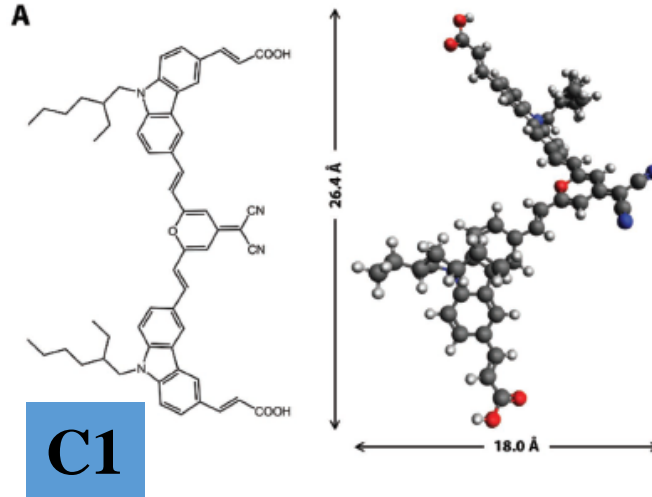
ChemDataExtractor

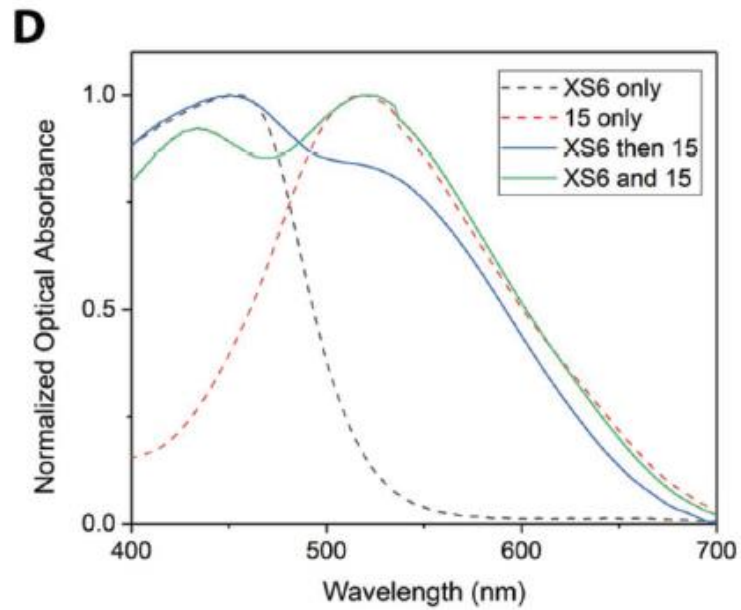
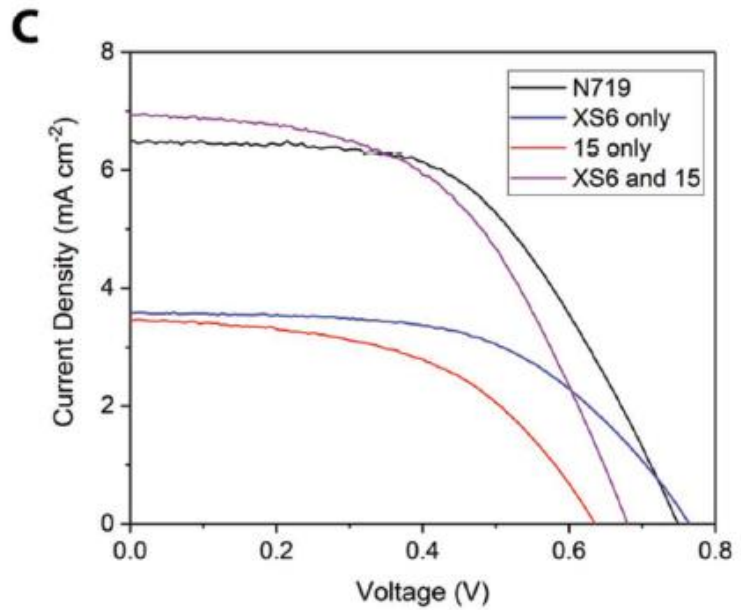
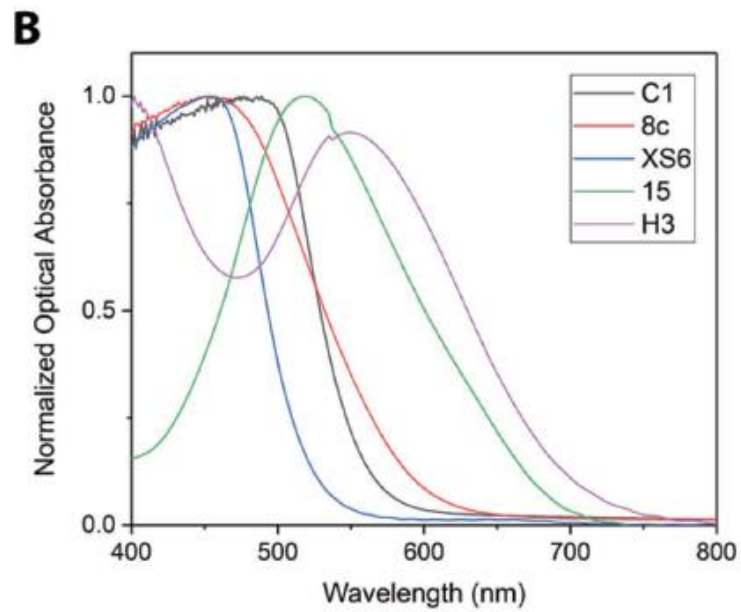
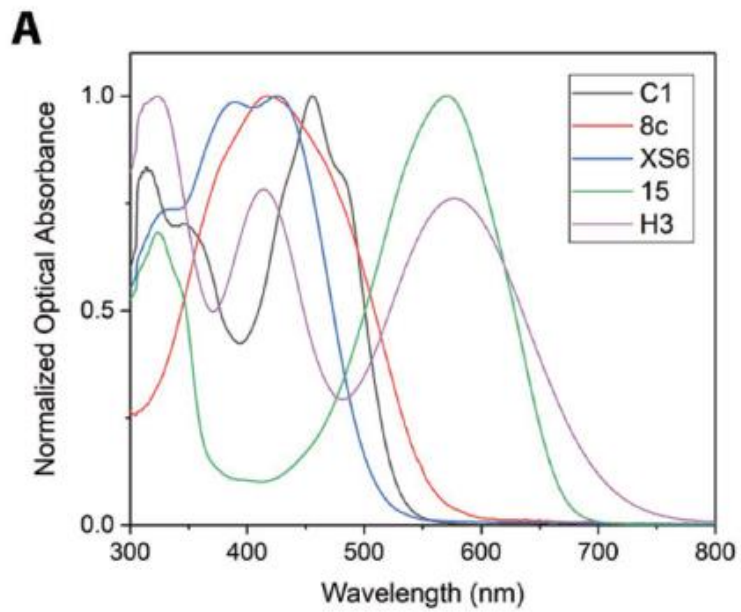


Dye	λ	ϵ
1	332	29,000
2	534	33,000
3	524	55,000

M. C. Swain, J. M. Cole *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* 56 (2016) 1894-1904



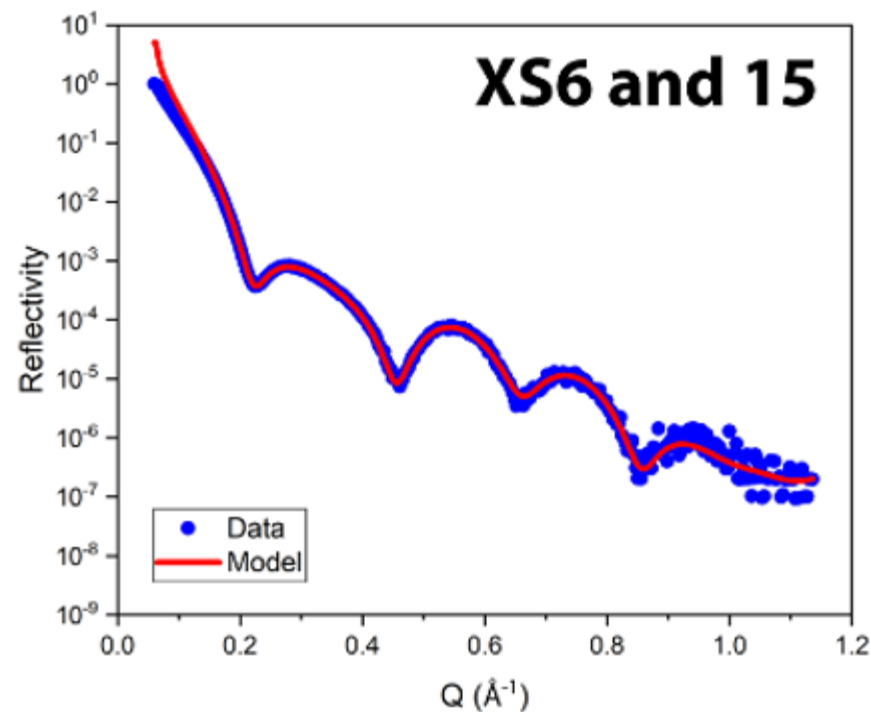
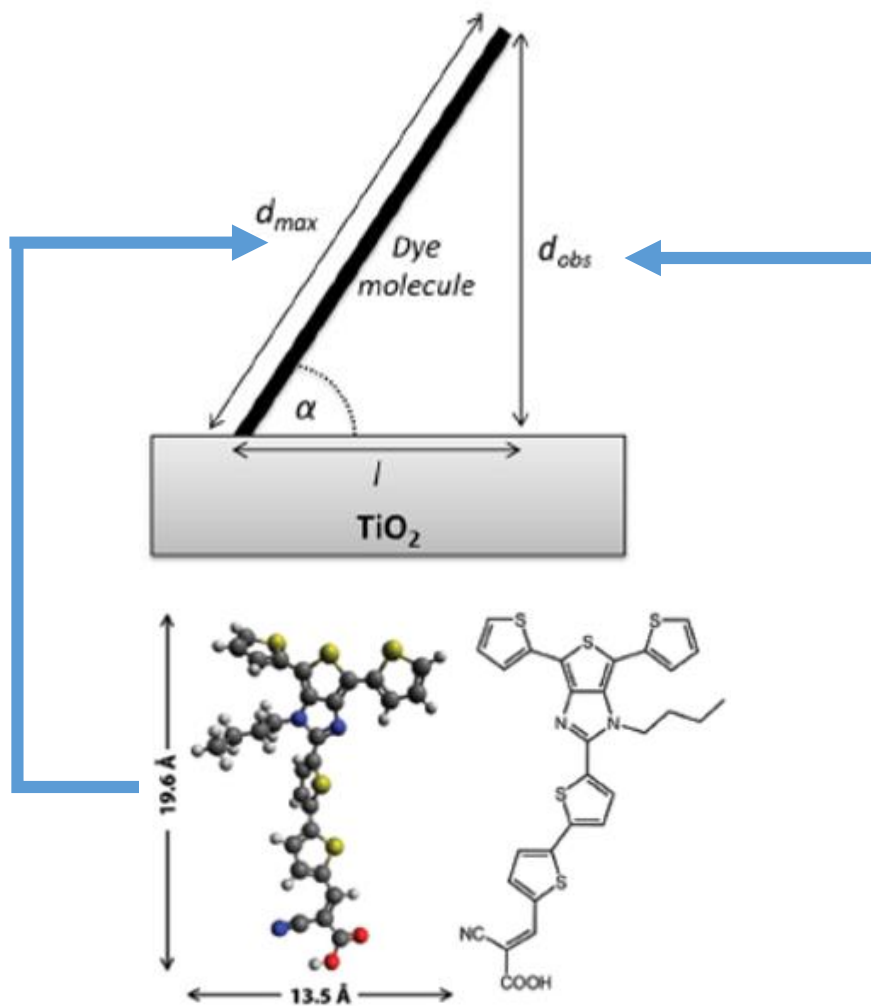




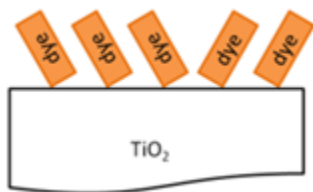
PV device output: **XS6** 67%; **15** 51%; **XS6/15** 82%; **XS6&15** 92% of industry standard (N719)

Advanced Materials Characterization

X-ray reflectometry

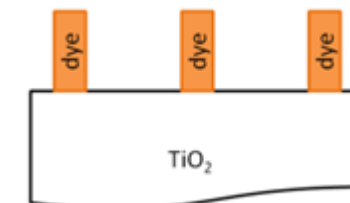
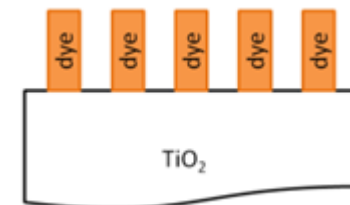


Dye layer thickness [Å]	$SLD_{\text{dye}} [\times 10^{-6} \text{\AA}^{-2}]$	Surface roughness [Å]
Surface coverage [%]	$SLD_{\text{ideal}} = \frac{r_e Z}{V} \quad \chi = \frac{SLD_{\text{measured}}}{SLD_{\text{ideal}}}$	

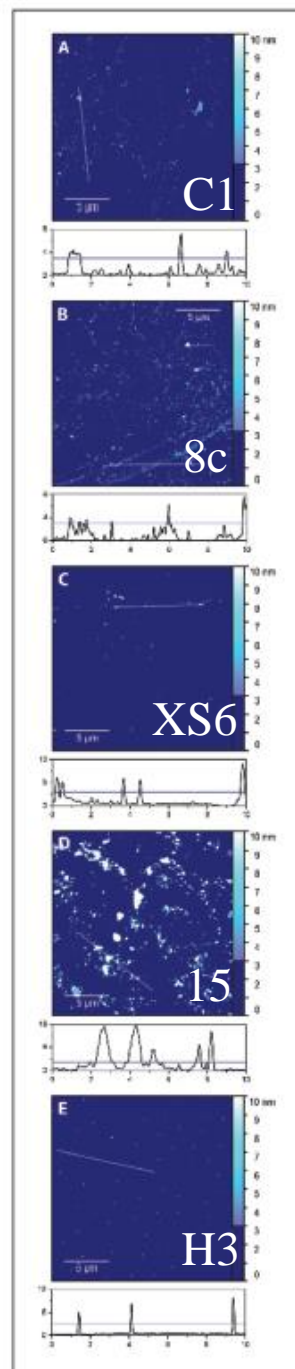


Dye orientation

Sample name	XRR parameters			
	Dye layer thickness [Å]	SLD _{dye} [$\times 10^{-6} \text{ Å}^{-2}$]	Surface roughness [Å]	Surface coverage [%]
Singly sensitized				
C1 only	43.5 ± 0.9	6.6 ± 0.5	5.6 ± 0.7	55 ± 4
8c only	26.6 ± 0.9	5.1 ± 0.9	3.3 ± 0.8	39 ± 7
XS6 only	23.6 ± 0.5	8.7 ± 0.4	3.7 ± 0.5	73 ± 3
H3 only	27 ± 1	6.7 ± 0.5	3.7 ± 0.5	55 ± 4
15 only	24.3 ± 0.3	7.8 ± 0.4	2.7 ± 0.3	62 ± 3
Co-sensitized				
C1 then 15	33.7 ± 0.5	5.9 ± 0.7	3.1 ± 0.6	49 ± 6
C1 and 15	21.5 ± 0.8	6.3 ± 0.9	3.8 ± 0.7	52 ± 7
H3 then C1	42 ± 1	6.0 ± 0.6	5.2 ± 0.7	49 ± 5
C1 and H3	25.4 ± 0.4	8.5 ± 0.4	3.0 ± 0.5	69 ± 3
8c then 15	30.9 ± 0.4	6.9 ± 0.4	3.9 ± 0.6	54 ± 3
8c and 15	31 ± 2	5.7 ± 0.5	7 ± 2	45 ± 4
H3 then 8c	37.2 ± 0.2	9.0 ± 0.7	2.9 ± 0.4	70 ± 5
8c and H3	27.5 ± 0.4	8.0 ± 0.4	3.3 ± 0.6	63 ± 3
XS6 then 15	18.8 ± 0.3	8.7 ± 0.5	3.6 ± 0.4	72 ± 4
XS6 and 15	18.6 ± 0.3	8.8 ± 0.5	3.4 ± 0.4	73 ± 4
XS6 then H3	21.0 ± 0.3	9.6 ± 0.5	4.1 ± 0.4	79 ± 4
XS6 and H3	21.6 ± 0.6	8.7 ± 0.6	4.0 ± 0.5	71 ± 5



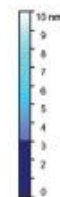
Dye coverage



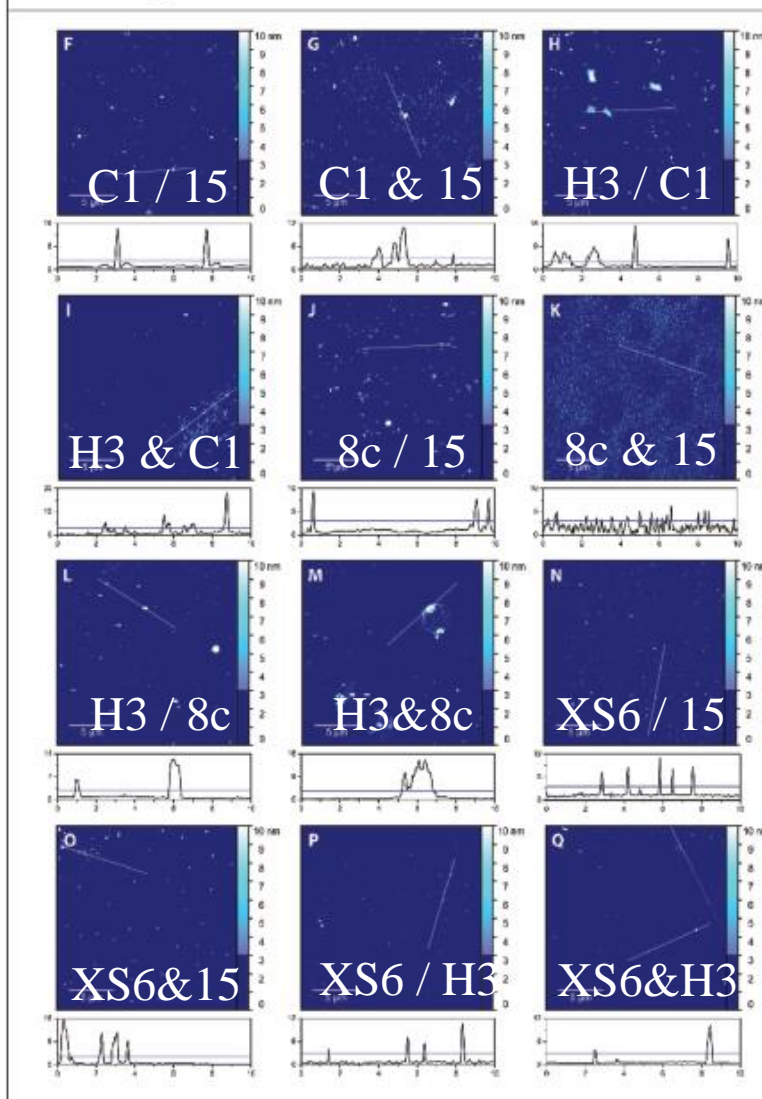
Singly-Sensitized Working Electrodes



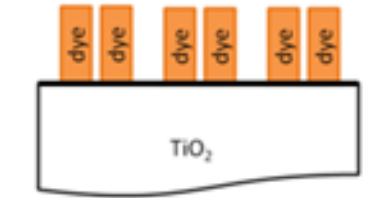
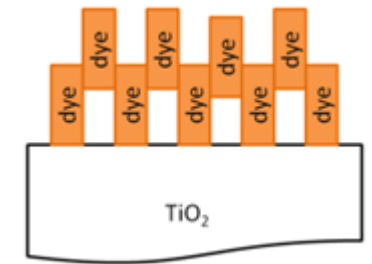
Co-Sensitized Working Electrodes



← Aggregation Threshold



Sample name	AFM parameters			
	Mean height [nm]	Max height [nm]	Aggregate coverage [%]	Number of aggregates [μm^{-2}]
Singly sensitized working electrodes				
C1 only	5 ± 1	7 ± 2	3 ± 6	2 ± 3
8c only	5 ± 1	6 ± 2	3 ± 2	3 ± 2
XS6 only	4.9 ± 0.4	6.0 ± 0.7	1.0 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.2
H3 only	9 ± 1	15 ± 3	0.3 ± 0.1	0.18 ± 0.05
15 only	8 ± 2	15 ± 3	7 ± 2	1.1 ± 0.4
Co-sensitized working electrodes				
<i>C1 then 15</i>	6 ± 2	10 ± 3	1.3 ± 0.5	0.7 ± 0.2
<i>C1 and 15</i>	7 ± 2	12 ± 4	2.0 ± 0.5	0.9 ± 0.6
<i>H3 then C1</i>	8 ± 2	16 ± 4	3 ± 3	0.4 ± 0.2
<i>C1 and H3</i>	5 ± 1	8 ± 3	2 ± 1	2 ± 2
<i>8c then 15</i>	6 ± 1	9 ± 2	1.1 ± 0.2	0.7 ± 0.6
<i>8c and 15</i>	4.6 ± 0.3	5.8 ± 0.4	12 ± 9	16 ± 5
<i>H3 then 8c</i>	5.5 ± 0.7	8 ± 1	3 ± 2	1 ± 1
<i>8c and H3</i>	5.2 ± 0.7	7 ± 2	2 ± 2	1 ± 1
<i>XS6 then 15</i>	6 ± 1	8 ± 2	0.7 ± 0.3	0.8 ± 0.3
<i>XS6 and 15</i>	7.8 ± 0.7	11 ± 1	0.3 ± 0.1	0.24 ± 0.09
<i>XS6 then H3</i>	5.5 ± 0.7	7.6 ± 0.8	0.3 ± 0.1	0.25 ± 0.04
<i>XS6 and H3</i>	5.3 ± 0.8	7 ± 1	0.3 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.1



Dye aggregation

Conclusions

Design-to-Device approach to materials discovery (Data Science, computation, experiments)

Database auto-generation developments (ChemDataExtractor) successful for data science

One pair of lead dye candidates yields PV output ~ industry standard

Advanced Materials Characterisation at STFC RAL rationalises PV output

Development of Sample Environment for World Unique Instrumentation and Experiments

Great team work – 18 authors on AEM paper!

National and International Facilities (big data sources as well as experimental resources)