

Index

a

absorption coefficients 372, 378
 absorption intensity ratio, time dependence 272
 acceptor materials, properties 336
 acceptor polymers 399, 418
 acene/polymer system 228
 acetone 16, 316, 318
 acetonitrile 16, 280
 acetophenone 8, 17, 232
 adiabatic energy 85, 89
 air–film interface 199
 all-polymer blends
 – charge separation efficiency 409
 – efficiency 399
 all-polymer solar cells 399, 400, 403, 407, 409, 419, 421
 – charge transport 418, 419
 – development 400
 – device structure 400, 401
 – donor/acceptor combinations 404–406
 – interfacial charge separation 407–410
 – low fill factor 407
 – morphology 411–418
 ammonium peroxydisulfate (APS) 495
 amplified spontaneous emission (ASE) 443
 aniline monomer, toxicity 498
 anodic aluminum oxidation (AAO) 183, 387
 anodic protection mechanism 270–274
 anodization process 389
 anticorrosion agents 269
 anticorrosion polyaniline coating, test coating 281, 282
 Arrhenius equation 271
 artificial sensors 511, 512
 atomic force microscopy (AFM) 9, 39, 56, 135, 174, 307, 411, 481, 485
 atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) 302

Auger deexcitation (AD) 78
 azobenzene sulfuric acid (ABSA) 505

b

bandgaps 66, 74, 335, 339, 340, 342, 364, 366, 373, 391, 402, 428
 – strategies for reducing 340
 band transport mobility 79, 80
 “benchmark” system 240
 benzo[1,2-*b*:3,4-*b*]dithiophene (BDT) 340, 342–344
 – polymers 342
 γ -benzyl-L-glutamate *N*-carboxyanhydride
 – ring-opening polymerization 321
 BHJ. *see* bulk heterojunction (BHJ)
 BHSCs. *see* bulk heterojunction solar cells (BHSCs)
 binary polymer blend, phase diagram 195
 binding energy 69, 75, 76, 81, 93, 96, 98, 100, 101, 109, 129, 138, 372, 403, 429
 binodal curves 195
 biosensors 510, 511
 bipolar charge transport 471
 bipolar FET. *see* bipolar field-effect transistors
 bipolar field-effect transistors
 – bilayer 469–474
 – bulk heterojunction 474, 475
 – coevaporated blends 475, 476
 – hybrid blends 479, 480
 – n–p polymer–polymer heterojunctions 471
 – operating regimes 460
 – polymer–polymer blends 480–485
 – polymer–small molecule blends 476–479
 – schematics 473
 – single-component 465–469
 – transfer and output curves 462
 bipolar polymer blend FETs, typical output characteristics 484

- bipolar transistors. *see also* bipolar field-effect transistors
 - complementary metal oxide–semiconductor (CMOS) technology 457
 - current–voltage characteristics 461
 - bipolar FETs 462
 - unipolar FET 461, 462
 - device configurations 462, 463
 - field-effect transistor (FET) 457, 458, 459
 - bipolar 460, 461
 - unipolar 459, 460
 - injecting electrodes, role 463, 464
 - inverters/light-emitting transistors 464, 465
 - 3,6-bis(5-(benzofuran-2-yl)thiophen-2-yl)-2,5-bis(2-ethylhexyl)pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole-1,4-dione (DPP(TBFu)₂) 9
 - 4,4-bis(2-ethylhexyl)dithieno[3,2-*b*:2',3'-*d*]silole and *N*-octylthieno[3,4-*c*]pyrrole-4,6-dione (PDTSTPD) 20
 - bis(1,2,5-thiadiazolo)-*p*-quinobis(1,3-dithiole) (BTQBT) 80
 - 6,13-bis(triisopropylsilylethynyl) pentacene (TIPS-pentacene) 227, 231
 - amorphous polystyrene blend 232
 - blends, SIMS data 229
 - blend films
 - absorption spectra 177
 - with embedded P3HT nanowires 207–213
 - from conjugated block copolymers 212
 - electrospun nanowires from conjugated polymer blends 212, 213
 - P3AT nanowires 208, 209
 - photoluminescence spectra 178
 - with vertical stratified structure 194–207
 - charge carrier mobility 201–204
 - crystallization-induced vertical phase segregation 206, 207
 - environmental stability 201
 - OTFTs, semiconducting and insulating layers, one-step formation 198–201
 - polymer blends, patterned domains 201–204
 - polymer blends, phase behavior 194–198
 - Boltzmann constant 266
 - bond occupation probability 245
 - σ -bond polymers 90
 - quasi-one-dimensional band dispersion 90
 - using hexatriacontane ($n\text{-CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{32}\text{CH}_3$) vacuum deposited on metal surfaces 90
 - using LB films of Cd arachidate $\{\text{Cd}^{2+}[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{18}\text{COO}]_2\}$, 91
 - boron dipyrromethene (bodipy) derivatives 315
 - bottom-gate (BCBG) OFET structure 235
 - Bragg scattered 448
 - buckminsterfullerene (C₆₀) 332
 - bulk heterojunction (BHJ) 2
 - blend materials, self-assembly 349
 - characteristics 177
 - composite nanostructures, optimization 173–182
 - devices 373
 - performances 181
 - donor–acceptor interface 172
 - 3D representation 41
 - ESSENCIAL method 174, 176, 180, 181
 - film 411
 - layer 305
 - PV cells 173
 - solar cells 2, 332, 334, 336 (*see also* bulk heterojunction solar cells (BHSCs))
 - active layer 346
 - developments in 339
 - hybrid, photocurrent generation mechanism 372
 - loss mechanisms 338
 - optimization 351
 - performance 334
 - photoexcitation in 192
 - structural complexity 241
 - structures 373
 - characteristics 177
 - bulk heterojunction solar cells (BHSCs) 2, 7, 192, 371, 384
 - BZT-coated surface 202
- C**
- cadmium selenide (CdSe) 436
 - nanoparticles 378
 - NP-based devices 374
 - P3HT blended devices 376
 - quantum dots (QDs) 364, 378, 379
 - absorption spectra 363
 - NCs 374, 387, 391
 - photoluminescence (PL) graphs 363
 - tetrapods (TPs) 375, 376
 - Cahn's theory 196
 - camphorsulfonic acid (CSA)-doped PANI 274, 507
 - capillary forces 387
 - carbon–carbon cross-coupling reactions 314
 - carbon nanotubes (CNTs) 24, 26, 207, 391
 - carrier drift length 337
 - cathodic electrodeposition 389
 - cathodic protection mechanism 274–277
 - CdS/P3HT NW-based hybrid solar cell device 384

- CdTe/polymer systems 379
- charge carriers 465
 - injection 432, 433
 - mobility 193, 219, 224
 - transport 233, 260
 - – and recombination 433
- charge hopping 84–86
 - parameters determine mobility 85
- charge relaxation processes 333
- charge separation
 - efficiency 407, 409, 410, 412, 419
 - interfacial 407–410
 - Onsager–Braun theory 129–131
 - process, defect states influencing 374
 - role of charge transfer states 131–133
 - theory of field and temperature dependence 129
- charge transfer 337, 403
 - behavior to TiO₂ 390
 - binding energies 130
 - complex 260, 261
 - – C-PCPDTBT and Si-PCPDTBT 21
 - at D–A interfaces 333
 - Dexter mechanism 429
 - interaction 195
 - parameters influencing, separation of charge transfer states 133
 - – charge carrier mobilities 138
 - – electric field 137, 138
 - – electronic coupling/reorganization energies 138
 - – energetic disorder 138
 - – excess energy 133
 - – morphology 133–137
 - – temperature 138
 - photoinduced 333, 334, 340
 - in polymer/fullerene composites 125–129
 - – diffusion-limited charge transfer 128, 129
 - – Marcus theory 126–128
 - – quantum-mechanical considerations 128
 - – theory 125
 - in related heterojunction structure 97
 - relaxed state 129
 - states, role 131–133
 - strong electric field dependence 409
- charge transport mechanisms 209, 214, 232
 - variable range hopping 235
- chemical hard-template method 495
- chemical interaction 29, 30, 278
- chiral camphorsulfonic acid (CSA) 505
- chlorobenzene 22, 42, 44, 51, 135, 211, 235, 307, 349, 375, 386
- chloroform 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 96, 210, 284, 413, 479, 506
- 1-chloronaphthalene 15
- ClAlPc dipole layer 102
- cohesive energy density (CED) 3
- coil–rod–coil block copolymers 316
- colloidal synthetic methods 362
- complementary inverter structure 464
- complementary metal oxide–semiconductor (CMOS) technology 457
- composite materials
 - carbon black–polymer composites 162, 163
 - carbon nanotube (CNT)–polymer composites 158
 - semiconductor–dielectric composites 161
 - semiconductor–insulator composite 156
 - Si-SiO₂ composites 157
 - structure 156–159
 - $\sigma(x)$ dependence, observations and interpretations 159
 - – critical behavior of $\sigma(x)$ 161–165
 - – percolation threshold 159–161
 - W-Al₂O₃ composite 163
- conduction band (CB) 68–70, 74, 76, 336, 371, 428
- conduction pathway 225, 228, 229, 231
- conductive additives 282, 283
- conductive AFM (C-AFM) techniques 307
- conductive atomic force microscopy (C-AFM) 210
- conductivity 258, 428
- conductor-like screening model for real solvents (COSMO-RS) 4
- confocal PL microscopy 469
- conjugated block copolymers 212, 418
- conjugated–insulating block copolymers 299–322
 - conjugated–insulating rod–rod block copolymers 320–322
 - oligo/polythiophene rod–coil block copolymers 300–308
 - polyfluorenes (PFs) 313–318
 - poly(*p*-phenylene vinylene) block copolymers 308–312
 - semiconducting rod–coil systems 319, 320
- conjugated–insulating rod–coil polymers 319
- conjugated–insulating rod–rod block copolymers 319, 320
- conjugated polymer-based photovoltaic cells, device architectures 172
- conjugated polymer blends
 - all-polymer solar cells 399–421
 - – charge transport 418–420
 - – interfacial charge separation 407–410
 - – key issues affect 407–420
 - – morphology 411–418

- device achievements to date 403–407
 - material considerations 401–403
 - polymer photophysics, and device operation 400, 401
 - conjugated polymer/fullerene bulk heterojunction solar cells 7
 - conjugated polymers 1, 71, 113, 192, 209, 252, 261, 339, 366, 367, 399
 - anostuctured arrays formation 387
 - blending 26 (*see also* conjugated polymer blends)
 - chemical doping 1
 - with deep LUMOs 403
 - electronic structure and excited states 108
 - electron mobility 419
 - electrospinning 213
 - energy levels 375
 - of polaron 73
 - excited state dynamics 113
 - role of disorder in energy transfer 113, 114
 - singlet exciton energy transfer 114, 115
 - triplet exciton dynamics 115–123
 - exciton delocalized along 110
 - matrix 381
 - nanowires and nanorods, with luminescent 438
 - optical properties 508
 - *in situ* synthesis of ligand-free semiconductors 381, 382
 - utilized in hybrid solar cells 374
 - with respective HOMO–LUMO levels 368–370
 - π -conjugated polymer semiconductors 208
 - conjugated polymers synthesis 192
 - conjugated polymer systems 299
 - contact-film transfer method, bilayer realized by
 - output characteristics of P3HT/PCBM bilayer transistor 472
 - transfer curves 472
 - controlled radical polymerization (CRP) methods 302
 - copper indium disulfide (CIS) nanoparticle 381
 - copper phthalocyanine 1
 - corrosion potential 278
 - corrosion protection mechanisms 277
 - cost-effective photovoltaics 331
 - Coulomb interactions 107, 267, 332, 364, 366
 - counter diode 337
 - counterion-induced processability 284
 - crystalline–crystalline system 226
 - crystalline insulating polymer 262
 - current-sensing atomic force microscopy (CS-AFM) 493
 - current-voltage characteristics 407
 - cyclic voltammetry (CV) 366
 - cyclohexanone (CHN) 211
 - cyclooctene 302
 - cyclopentadithiophene-based copolymers 341
 - cyclopentadithiophene benzothiadiazole copolymer (CDT-BTZ) 192
- d**
- density of gap states (DOGS) 101
 - in pentacene on VL-increased HOPG system 102
 - density of states (DOS) 82, 102, 111, 113, 114, 128, 252, 266, 267, 428
 - Dexter transfer 429
 - 2D grazing incidence X-ray scattering (2D GISAXS/GIWAXS) 347
 - DH4T:P3HT system 225, 226
 - diblock copolymers
 - self-assembly behavior 183
 - synthesis 304
 - 3,6-dibromofluorene 313
 - 1,2-dichlorobenzene 7, 8, 350
 - o*-dichlorobenzene (ODCB) 209, 254
 - dielectric bisbenzocyclobutene (BCB) derivative 198
 - differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) 228
 - diffusion coefficient 123, 124, 244, 245, 262
 - 2,8-difluoro-5,11-bis(triethylsilylethynyl) anthradithiophene (diF-TESADT) 228
 - dihalide fluorene monomers 314
 - α,ω -dihexyl-quaterthiophene (DH4T) 469
 - critical concentration 224
 - diiodoalkanes 20
 - 1,8-diiodooctane (DIO) 20
 - diketopyrrolopyrrole-based acceptors 403
 - dilute Harrison's solution (DHS) 277
 - dimethylformamide 16
 - dimethylsiloxane (DMS) 205
 - dioctyl phosphate (DOPH)-doped PANI 278
 - diode efficiency 432
 - dip-pen nanolithography (DPN) 202, 203
 - direct percolation pathway 373
 - distributed Bragg reflector (DBR) 445
 - distributed feedback (DFB) lasers 448
 - dithienosilole (DTS) 341, 342
 - 4,7-dithien-5-yl-2,1,3-benzodithiazole (DTBT) 340
 - divinyltriphenylamine (DVTPA) monomer 387
 - dodecylbenzenosulfonic acid (DBSA)-doped polyaniline 284, 285

- doping 72, 191, 252, 253, 258, 260
 - in conducting polymers 490, 491
 - with functional dopants 279
 - with iodine 489
 - oxidation/reduction 490
 - photo-doping and charge-injection 490
 - of polythiophene/IP composite 265
 - proton doping 498
 - p-type 490
 - reversible 498
- double-screw extruder 284
- DPP-based polymers 345
- DPPT-TT based OFETs 467, 468
- dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) 391
- dynamic light scattering (DLS) 377, 499
- e**
- EB/ER blend-coated steel–copper couple
 - scheme 275
 - visual observations 276
- effective mass approximation 364
- Einstein relation, for diffusive motion 85
- electrical conductivity 66, 145, 146, 164, 191, 283, 284, 287
- electroluminescence 131, 132, 191, 436, 437, 439, 445, 465, 469, 476, 479
- electromagnetic interference (EMI)
 - shielding 491
- electron-accepting polymers 366, 399, 400, 403, 417, 418
- electron blocking layer (EBL) 371, 391, 432
- electron-conducting fullerene C₆₀ 469
- electron-donating dialkoxylbithiophene 466
- electron field-effect mobility 244, 245
- electron–hole recombination 475
- electronic structure
 - and control of π -electron density distribution 93
 - annealing-induced increment, of molecular tilt angle 101
 - conjugated poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) thin films 93–98
 - NEXAFS spectra 97, 98
 - P3HT thin-film conformation 95
 - PIES spectra 95, 96, 98, 100
 - UPS spectra 96, 99
 - energy levels, described by molecular orbitals and 70
 - essential properties of delocalized π -electron system 71, 72
 - evolution, from single molecule 67
 - excited state dynamics in conjugated polymers 113–123
 - and excited states of conjugated polymers 108
 - nature of excited states 108–113
 - from single atom to polymer chain 70
- electronic tongue 511, 512
- electron mobility 178, 179, 238, 240, 243, 418, 469, 482, 483
- electron–phonon coupling 66, 84
 - in conjugated polymers 107
- electron transfer rates 85
- electrospinning technique 496
- electrospun nanowires 212, 213
 - from conjugated polymer blends 212
 - field-effect hole mobilities 213
- electrostatic damage 282
- electrostatic interaction polyaniline/silica hybrid 289
- EL intensity 479
- elongated fullerenes 391
- emeraldine salt (ES) 497
- emulsion polymerization 284, 286, 293
- energy autarkic miniaturized systems 392
- energy band diagram, from bulk values of CdSe QDs 365
- energy band dispersion 67, 76, 79, 92
- energy barriers 58, 374
- energy conversion 1, 53, 331
- energy level alignment (ELA) 65, 66
 - impact of charge injection 102
 - at interface 73, 74
 - role of interface dipole layer 101–103
- energy transfer 108
 - relevance to device performance 123, 124
 - role of disorder 113
 - Gaussian disorder model (GDM) 113
 - Miller–Abrahams jump rates 114
 - relaxation 114
 - singlet exciton 114, 115
- engineering polymers 224, 225
- ESSENCIAL process for fabricating polymer solar cells 175–182
- ethanedithiol (EDT) 380
- ethanol 16, 288
- 2-ethylhexyl moiety 342
- 2-ethyl-2-oxazoline 302
- excitons 1, 54, 107–111, 115, 123, 124, 133, 172, 176, 332–334, 371, 401, 429, 436
 - diffusion 54, 124, 171, 173, 182, 333, 372, 412, 414
 - dissociation efficiency 174, 180, 346, 372, 380, 401
- external quantum efficiency (EQE) 8, 335

f

- Fabry–Perot dye laser cavity 447
- Fermi–Dirac distribution function 74, 252, 267
- Fermi level 373, 374
- field-effect charge carrier mobility 220
- field-effect mobility 193, 200, 204, 205, 238, 239, 242, 321
- field-effect transistor (FET) 212, 213, 246, 251, 457
 - bipolar 462 (*see also* bipolar FET)
 - configurations 463
 - geometry, schematic of 477
 - mobility 256
 - n-p heterojunction 471
 - performance 253, 262
 - unipolar 459, 460 (*see also* unipolar FET)
- fill factor (FF) 7, 10, 15, 41, 180, 335, 337, 339, 350, 403, 407, 410
- flat panel displays (FPDs) 1, 152, 192
- flexible coil-like polymers 300
- Flory–Huggins theory 194
- fluorene–dithienylbenzothiadiazole copolymer 403
- fluorene monomer 313
- fluorescence resonance energy transfer efficiency (FRET) 115, 117, 316, 317
- focused ion beam (FIB) lithography 183
- Förster energy transfer 429, 436, 437
- free charge carriers 109, 129, 133, 135, 332, 373, 380
- free energy 4, 6, 176, 222, 223, 269
- freeze-fracture transmission electronic microscopy (FFTEM) 499
- fullerene
 - acceptor 240
 - aggregation 18, 22, 244
 - bilayer diffusion 241
 - charge transfer in composites 125
 - clustering process 241, 243
 - intercalation 348
 - molecular weight, effects 240
 - new derivative 345
 - polymer–fullerene miscibility 28
 - polymers, blend morphology 233
 - solar cells, optimization 338
 - solubility 7

g

- Gaussian disorder model (GDM) 113, 118
- germanium 191
- Gibbs free energy 5, 195
- Gilch route 309
- glass transition temperatures 23, 31, 44, 184, 230, 265, 415

- graphene–polymer 161
- grazing incident X-ray diffraction (GIXD) 230

h

- Hansen solubility parameters (HSPs) 6–9, 22, 33
- Heck coupling reactions 309, 310
- hexadecylamine (HDA) 362, 376, 386
- hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP) 508
- high-density polyethylene (HDPE) 225
- highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) state 66, 234, 337, 342, 366, 401, 428
 - hole–vibration coupling 84, 89
 - HOMO–LUMO gap 66, 101, 367
- highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) 495
- hole blocking layer (HBL) 432
- hole transporting layer (HTL) 432
- hoping distance 266
- hopping mobility 67, 72, 84, 85, 89, 90
- Horner–Wadsworth–Emmons condensation reactions 309
- hot injection method 362
- Huang–Rhys factors 85
- hybrid solar cells 53, 361, 367, 374, 381, 383, 385, 386
 - conjugated polymers 366
 - density–voltage characteristic 379
 - development novel approaches 381–390
 - less toxic semiconductor NCs, utilization 381
 - nanostructured donor–acceptor phases 384–390
 - one-dimensional structured donor–acceptor nanostructures, utilization 382–384
 - *in situ* synthesis of ligand-free semiconductors 381, 382
 - photoactive composite films 366
 - photoactive layer 367
 - state of art 374–380
 - typical device structures 371
 - *vs.* pure OPVs 390, 391
- hydrogen bonding 3, 6, 195, 288, 496, 501, 502, 510
 - interaction 3, 195, 510

i

- ideality factor 337
- incident photon to electron conversion efficiency (IPCE) 13, 16, 335
- indene-C₆₀ bisadduct (ICBA) 345, 346
- indium tin oxide (ITO) 58, 352, 371, 401, 501
 - composite–MgAg diodes 434

- PF/ZnO nanorods 439
- inkjet-printed semiconductor 231
- inkjet printing 15, 211, 228, 231, 367
- in situ* chemical polymerization method 280
- insulating matrix 262, 267
- insulating polymers (IPs) 251, 267
 - mechanical characteristics 194, 214
 - passive effect 194
- integrated circuits 1, 233, 468, 476
 - fabrication 457
- interface dipole layer, role 101
 - E_F shift 101
 - pentacene/ClAlPc(ML)/HOPG system 101
 - ClAlPc dipole layer 101, 102
 - relaxed positive polaron 102
 - ultralow-density DOGS reaching to E_F 103
 - UPS measurements 102
 - VL shift 101
- interfacial electron–hole pairs 409
- internal electric field 372
- intrinsically conducting polymer (ICPs)/composites 269–289
 - anticorrosion application 269–282
 - conducting composite coating, matrix resin 278, 279
 - oxidation of metals 278
 - oxygen reduction 278
 - processing methods 279, 280
 - protection mechanism 270–278
 - reduction potential 277, 278
 - antistatic coating 282–288
 - ICPs processing 284–288
 - processable ICPs synthesis 283, 284
 - application 269
 - corrosion protection mechanisms 277
 - dopant ions 275
 - metal anticorrosion coating 270
 - negative effect 279
 - paints, products 279
 - in polymer matrix 279, 280
 - redox states 274
 - reduction potentials 273
- intrinsic bandgap 252
- intrinsic conductivity 252
- inverse photoemission spectroscopy (IPES) 66, 69, 101
- inverted cells 401
- ionization potentials 132, 252
- isotropic factor 197

k

- kinetic energy 76

l

- lab-on-a-chip systems 449
- leukoemeraldine 498, 508, 509
- light-emitting field-effect transistors (LE-FETs) 464, 465, 476
- linear operating regime 221
- liquid–liquid phase separation 222
- low-bandgap polymers 341
- lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) state 66, 234, 345, 346, 366, 401, 428, 458

m

- Marangoni flow 232
- Marcus theory 126–128
- MDMO-PPV/PCBM
 - BHJ subcells 354
 - as model for amorphous donor system 42–48
 - optimum blending ratio 347
- MEH-PPV polymer 374
- melamine–urea resin 287
- melt mixing, disadvantage 285
- 16-mercaptohexadecanoic acid (MHA) 202
- mesitylene 17
- mesoporous silica spheres (MSS) 505
- metal corrosion 269
- metallic conduction, in polyacetylene 1
- metal-oxidesemiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET) 193
- metastable atom electron spectroscopy (MAES) 78, 94
- metastable deexcitation spectroscopy (MDS) 78
- metastable impact electron spectroscopy (MIES) 78
- metastable quenching spectroscopy (MQS) 78
- methanesulfonic acid (MSA) 481
- [2-methoxy-5-(3',7'-dimethyloctyloxy-*p*-phenylene vinylene)] (MDMO-PPV) 236
- methylene chloride (CH_2Cl_2) 210
- micellar soft-templates 499
- micellar triblock polymers 316
- micelle formation 306
- micelle-soft-templates 500
- microchip laser 449
- Miller–Abraham equation 266
- MIM (metal/insulator/metal) devices 336
- miscibility 22, 23, 34, 40, 227, 339
- miscibility–thermodynamic relationships 5, 6
- mixed mesitylene (MS) 7, 8
- mobile carriers 419
- mobility gap 238
- molecular beam deposition 362

- Monte Carlo simulations 4, 122, 136, 137, 265, 267
- morphology control, importance 40–42
- morphology imaging 48–50
- Mott–Wannier excitons 332
- multiple trap and release (MTR) models 209
- mutual solubility regimes 8
- n**
- NAND/NOR gates 474
- nanocomposites (NCs) 382, 383, 430, 432, 503
- nanofibrillar network in PS matrix, formation 210
- nanoimprinted polymer solar cells, device performance 417
- nanoimprint lithography (NIL) molds 173, 183, 184, 186, 389, 415, 417
- nanopolyaniline-based coating 279
- nanoscale electrical properties, measurements 56–60
- nanostructured conducting polymers 489
- doping, degree 491
 - doping process 490
 - electromagnetic interference (EMI) 491
 - electron transport properties 493
 - electro-optic composite nanostructures/chiral nanostructures 504
 - electrospinning technology 494
 - inorganic semiconductors 490
 - light-emitting diode (LED) 491
 - multifunctionality 503–505
 - polyaniline (PANI) 497–501
 - poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT) 501, 502
 - polypyrrole (PPy) 502, 503
 - properties 492
 - Schottky rectifier 491
 - sensors 505
 - artificial sensors 511, 512
 - biosensors 510, 511
 - gas sensors 506–508
 - pH sensors 509, 510
 - synthetic methods 493
 - electrospinning technique 496, 497
 - hard-template method 494–496
 - soft-template method 496
- nanostructured donor/acceptor blends, formation using sacrificial PDA 416
- nanowires 438
- β -naphthalene sulfuric acid (β -NSA) 499
- naphtho[1,2-*c*:5,6-*c'*]bis[1,2,5]-thiadiazole (NT) 343
- NBDAE acceptor 318
- n-channel (BBL), molecular structures 473
- NC–polymer hybrid solar cells 391
- NC-type semiconductors, energy values 365
- near-edge X-ray absorption fine structure spectroscopy (NEXAFS) 94
- neutral polyaniline (EB) 277
- neutron reflectivity (NR) measurements 228, 230
- nitrobenzene (NtB) 16
- nitroxide mediated polymerization (NMP) 272, 302, 303
- NP percolation pathways 373
- nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) 376
- nucleation, and growth mechanism 195, 222
- o**
- octanedithiol (ODT) 18–21, 349
- octylamine 362, 385
- octyltrichlorosilane (OTS) 201
- o*-dichlorobenzene 22, 42
- oleic acid (OA) 17, 376
- oligo(phenylene vinylene) (OPV) 310
- oligothiophenes 110, 224, 226, 228, 245, 300, 301
- o*-oxylene 7
- open-circuit potential (OCP) 271
- open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}) 7, 41, 61, 335, 336, 340, 374, 383, 402, 403
- optical density (OD) 7, 135
- OPV-*b*-PEO polymers
- aggregation behavior 312
 - UV/fluorescence spectra 312
- organic field-effect transistors (OFETs) 209, 219, 221, 342
- bipolar 466, 468, 470, 474
 - mobilities 220, 227, 231
 - polymer/fullerene ambipolar 232–245
 - rr-P3HT block copolymers 307
 - unipolar films 224
- organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) 65, 107, 111, 123, 124, 220, 267, 427, 430, 431, 432, 435, 438
- applications 308
 - cadmium selenide (CdSe) 436
 - color emission 433–441
 - design 312
 - efficiency 432
 - injection of charge carriers 432, 433
 - transport and recombination of charge carriers 433
- organic photovoltaic cells (OPVs) 2, 299, 399, 427
- solar cells 233
- organic semiconductor lasers 442
- applications and developments 448–451

- chips 450
 - materials 443–446
 - resonators 446–448
 - working principle 441–443
 - organic semiconductors 1, 7, 9, 26, 65, 103, 119, 133, 224, 232, 332, 431, 465
 - organic solar cells (OSCs) 2, 9, 65, 123, 124, 174, 371
 - device optimization 332, 338
 - properties 332
 - organic tandem cell 353
 - organic thin-film solar cells
 - quantum efficiency 333
 - working mechanism, broken down 333
 - organic thin-film transistor (OTFT) 192, 506
 - application 198
 - array 203, 204
 - based on semiconducting/insulating blends, preparation strategies 194
 - consisting of crystalline–crystalline blend 206
 - developments, based on semiconducting blends 192
 - electric characteristics 204
 - environmental stability 201
 - fundamental principle, and operating mode 193, 194
 - one-step formation of semiconducting and insulating layers 198–201
 - water-gated 205
 - 1,2-orthodichlorobenzene (ODCB) 483
 - oxide film growth rates 271
 - oxygen scavenging protection model 277
- p**
- PANI nano-framework–electrode junctions (PNEJs) 506
 - parallel plate capacitor 336
 - passivation potential 273
 - PBDTT–DPP polymer 353, 354
 - p-channel polymer semiconductors, molecular structures 473
 - p-channel transistor 212
 - PEG-*b*-PPV insulating–conjugated block polymers 312
 - PEGylated polyphenylene ethynylene (PEG–OPE) 320
 - pendant group polymers 92, 93
 - band dispersion of upper valence bands 93
 - UPS and PIES spectra for thin films 93
 - penning ionization (PI) 78
 - bandgap solid by metastable He (He⁺) impact 78
 - penning ionization electron spectroscopy (PIES) 65
 - ARUPS measurements of rubrene 83
 - detection of molecular orientation using 79
 - determination of intermolecular band dispersion 80
 - HOMO band dispersion in pentacene 82, 83
 - metastable He, use 78
 - photoelectron takeoff angle 81
 - spectra of monolayer-equivalent OTiPc film on HOPG surface 80
 - pentacene
 - DOGS in 102
 - He I UPS spectra 82
 - HOMO band dispersion in 82
 - hopping mobility 89
 - precursors, production 227
 - relaxed positive polaron 102
 - TIPS-pentacene 228, 231, 232
 - blends 230
 - SIMS data 229
 - percolation
 - behavior, interparticle conduction by tunneling 154–156
 - continuum 152–154
 - lattice 146–152
 - Gaussian distribution of local conductances 149
 - global specific conductivity 148
 - lattice-occupied-by-spheres model 151, 152
 - length scale of “percolating” system 147
 - links–nodes–blobs (LNB) model 148
 - resistance of whole backbone network 148
 - two-dimensional 147
 - theory 145, 225
 - threshold 207
 - perfluorooctane sulfuric acid (PFOSA) 500
 - perfluorosebacic acid (PFSEA) 500, 507
 - pernigraniline 501
 - PFB:F8BT blends 409
 - chemical composition maps 413
 - resonant soft X-ray scattering profiles 413
 - PFO:ZnO FET, output characteristics of 480
 - phase diagrams 30–32
 - binary 227
 - Flory–Huggins phase diagram 29
 - liquid–liquid phase region 254
 - P3HT:PC₆₁BM 31
 - P3HT/PE (1/9) blend and xylene 206
 - of polymer–fullerene–solvent system 13
 - ternary 32, 33, 195, 196
 - tricomponent systems 255

- phase-directing agent (PDA) 414
- phase separation 194, 197, 223
 - domains 402
 - stages 196
- [6,6]-phenyl-C₆₁-butyric acid methyl ester (PC₆₁BM) 7, 9, 42, 43, 173, 233–236, 238, 240–245, 367, 373, 375, 471
 - aggregate 179
 - bilayer structure 471
 - clusters, crystallization 350
 - composite films, image 45
 - crystallites 233
 - electroluminescence spectra 132
 - electron diffraction pattern 43
 - energy levels 375
 - FET geometry 477
 - fluorine copolymer:PCBM blend 137
 - MDMO-PPV/PCBM blend films, image 47
 - mobility of holes and electrons 236
 - PCBM ([6,6]-phenyl-C₆₁-butyric acid methyl ester 375
 - PCBM–P3HT-based organic solar cells 384
 - phase segregation 348
 - P3HT:[60]PCBM
 - bilayer film fabricated on SiO₂:Si substrate 242
 - blends, image 234
 - 2D concentration profile (C/C₀) 244
 - DSC heating thermogram 238
 - field-effect mobility of holes and electrons 237, 239, 240, 243
 - P3HT/PCBM bulk heterojunction 53
 - P3HT/PCBM film, TEM images 351
 - weight ratio 177
 - of PCBM to P3HT 177
- [6,6]-phenyl-C₇₁-butyric acid methyl ester 7, 9, 240, 241
- phosphate buffer solution (PBS) 502
 - QDs polymer 380
- photoactive CdS NR–P3HT hybrid films 382
- photoactive composite film 378
- photoactive layer
 - parameters, determining morphology creation 42
 - volume characterization 50–56
- photocurrent generation mechanism 372
- photocurrent–voltage characteristics in 335
- photoexcitations 107
- photoinduced charge transfer 334
- photoluminescence 412
 - quenching 24–26
- photon absorption processes 333
- photooxidation 443, 451
- photovoltaic cells 337, 390
 - applications, semiconducting polymer composite thin films 171
- planar microcavity 447
- plasticization effect 287
- plastic lab-on-a-chip system 450
- plastic solar cells 338
- P(NDI2OD-T2)/rr-P3HT blends 485
- Poisson distribution 86
- polaron 66, 72, 73, 86, 111, 118, 120, 491, 509
- polar solvents 283
- poly (*o*-ethoxyaniline) 270
- polyacetylene (PA) 191, 489
 - conducting polymers/synthetic metals 489
- poly(alkyl methacrylate) 284
- poly(3-alkylthiophene)s (P3ATs) 30, 301
 - nanowires 208, 209
- polyaniline (PANI) 213, 269, 271, 497–501
 - ABSA nanotubes 505
 - chiral camphorsulfonic acid (CSA) 505
 - DOPH-containing epoxy resin 279
 - electroactivity 288
 - electronic tongue 512
 - electrophotoisomerization nanotubes 505
 - film 270
 - nanofibers 501, 506
 - nano-framework–electrode junctions (PNEJs) 506
 - nanotube 493, 506
 - three-dimensional multifunctional microstructures 500, 501
- poly(*o*-anisidine) 270
- poly(benzobisimidazobenzophenanthroline) (BBL)/PTHQ_x blend films
 - AFM topography images 481
 - ambipolar transport 482
 - thin-film blend morphologies, atomic force microscopy (AFM) 481
- poly(benzobisthiazole-*alt*-3-octylquarterthiophene) (PBTOT) 471
- poly(γ -benzyl-L-glutamate)-*b*-poly[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl methacrylate] block copolymers 319, 320
- poly[2,6-(4,4-bis-(2-ethylhexyl)-4*H*-cyclopenta[2,1-*b*:3,4-*b'*]-dithiophene)-*alt*-4,7-(2,1,3-benzothiadiazole)] (PCPDTBT) 7, 8, 341
 - thin film 378
- poly(2,5-bis(3-tetradecylthiophen-2-yl)thieno[3,2-*b*]thiophene) (pBTTT) 347
- poly(3-butylthiophene) (P3BT) 30
 - a-PS composite 254, 256, 263
 - conductivity 258
 - ODCB tricomponent systems phase diagram 254
 - chemical structure 252

- insulating polymer composites 258
- nanowires 253, 259
- PMMA composites 258
- PS composites 203
- bulk heterojunction in 263
- conductivity 258
- film 209
- poly(ϵ -caprolactone) (PCL) 213
- poly(9,9-dialkylfluorene-*alt*-triarylamine) (TFB) 198
- poly(3,3''-didodecylquaterthiophene) (PQT-12) 192, 201, 252
- polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) layer 205
- poly(2,7-(9,9-di-*n*-octylfluorene-*alt*-benzothiadiazole)) (F8BT) 26, 111, 112, 407, 408
- poly(2,7-(9,9-di-*n*-octylfluorene)-*alt*-(1,4-phenylene-((4-*sec*-butylphenyl)imino)-1,4-phenylene)) (TFB) 26, 27, 198, 199
- poly(9,9-dioctylfluorene) (PFO) 212, 444
- poly[2,7-(9,9-dioctylfluorene)-*alt*-5,5-(40,70-di-2-thienyl-20,10,30-benzothiadiazole)] (PFDTBT) 31
- poly(9,9-dioctylfluorene-cobithiophene) (F8T2) 192
- poly(dioctylfluorene-*co*-dimethyltriarylamine) 231
- poly(3,9-di-*t*-butylindeno[1,2-*b*] fluorene) (PIF) 466
- poly(3-dodecylthiophene) (P3DDT) 30
- polyesters 282, 300
- polyethylene (PE) 71, 206, 251, 300
- derivatives 300
- poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT) 285, 493, 501, 502
- PAA nanostructures 496
- poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene):poly(styrene sulfonate) (PEDOT:PSS) layer 174, 180, 371, 401
- poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO) 213
- poly(2-ethyl-2-oxazoline) (PEOXA) 302
- polyfluorene-*b*-poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) rod-coil block copolymers 317
- polyfluorene-*b*-poly(stearyl acrylate) block copolymers 315
- polyfluorene polymers blends 407–409, 412–414, 416
- polyfluorenes (PFs) 313, 439
- chemical structures 313
- derivatives 444
- preparation 313
- rod-coil block copolymers 315
- synthetic methods 314
- poly(10-hexyl-phenoxazine-3,7-diyl-*alt*-3-hexyl-2,5-thiophene) (POT) 481
- poly(3-hexylselenothiophene) (P3HS) 30
- poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) 173, 192, 224, 251, 252, 335
- diblock copolymers 212
- nanowires
- charge transport 209
- electronic properties 210
- preparation 209
- poly(3-hexylthiophene)-*b*-poly(γ -benzyl-L-glutamate) films 321
- poly(3-hexylthiophene)-*b*-poly(3-cyclohexylthiophene) (P3HT-*b*-P3cHT) 212
- poly(3-hexylthiophene)-*b*-poly(2-(dimethylamino)ethyl methacrylate) rod-coil block copolymers 304
- poly(3-hexylthiophene)-*b*-poly(2-ethyl-2-oxazoline) (P3HT-PEOXA) diblock copolymers 305
- poly(3-hexylthiophene)-*b*-poly(4-vinylpyridine) 320
- poly(3-hexylthiophene-2,5-diyl) (P3HT) 7
- based hybrid solar cells 391
- bilayer structure 471
- crystals 176
- diblock copolymers, synthesis 302
- nanofibers 383
- P3HT:F8TBT blend solar cells
- photocurrent transient measurements on 419
- short-circuit photocurrent 420
- P3HT:F8TBT cell, EQE spectrum 407
- P3HT/F8TBT nanoimprinted devices 417
- P3HT-PBLG diblock copolymer 322
- P3HT/PCBM
- based devices, performance 350
- blends 410
- film 351
- solar cells 339
- P3HT:[60]PCBM blends 235, 236
- field-effect mobility 237
- molecular structures 234
- optical microscope images 234
- P3HT:PC₆₁BM films 12
- P3HT:[60]PCBM OFET mobility measurements 241
- P3HT:[70]PCBM system 241
- P3HT/PE blend, phase diagram 206
- P3HT-PE diblock copolymer synthesis 305
- P3HT-PE polymer blend/xylene system 206
- P3HT/PMMA films 200

- P3HT/polyethylene composite, phase evolution 256
- P3HT–PS–PS-*graft*-fullerene rod–coil polymer 307
- polymers 178, 179
- SEM micrographs 182
- triblock copolymers synthesis 304
- poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide)s (PNIPAMs) 315
- polylactide (PLA)–PPV rod–coil block copolymers 311
- polymer-based composites 430
- polymer 3,6-bis(5-(benzofuran-2-yl)thiophen-2-yl)-2,5-bis(2-ethylhexyl)pyrrolo[3,4-*c*]pyrrole-1,4-dione (DPP(TBFu)₂) 9
- polymer blend transistor 476
- polymer-bridged bithiophene poly[2,6-(4,4-bis-(2-ethylhexyl)-4H-cyclopenta[2,1-*b*;3,4-*b*0]-dithiophene)-*alt*-4,7-(2,1,3-benzothiadiazole)] (PCPDTBT) 8
- PCBM device, efficiency 341
- polymer brushes 387
- polymer composites, in photonic applications 430
 - organic light-emitting diodes 430–441
 - organic semiconductor lasers 441–451
- polymer/fullerene ambipolar OFETs 232–245
- polymer:fullerene bilayer diffusion 241–245
- polymer:fullerene blend morphology 233–241
- polymer/fullerene BHJ photovoltaic device 334
- polymer:fullerene bilayer diffusion 241–245
 - modeling fullerene diffusion 243–245
- polymer:fullerene blend morphology 233–241
 - blend composition 236–238
 - fullerene molecular weight effect 240, 241
 - solvent and polymer molecular weight 235, 236
 - temperature/time-dependent annealing 238–240
- polymer:fullerene blends 241, 245
- polymer–fullerene miscibility 28–30
- polymer/fullerene solar cells 354
- polymer–fullerene–solvent system 13
- polymeric light-emitting diodes (PLEDs) 192
- polymeric semiconductors 191, 205, 219
- polymer matrix 210, 231, 264, 286
 - electrical conductivity 283
 - ICPs in
 - doping with functional dopants 279, 280
 - side groups 279
 - in situ polymerization 280
- polymer–nanocrystal hybrid solar cells 383
- polymer/NPs system 380
 - composite materials 361
- polymer/PCBM systems 390
- polymer photovoltaic (PV) cells 171
- polymer/polymer blends 411, 480
- polymer–polymer interaction 196
- polymer/polymer interface 197
- polymer–polymer miscibility 26, 27
- polymer solar cell devices, optimization 346–354
 - bilayer structure 333
 - bulk heterojunction structure 333
 - device architectures 351–354
 - inverted device structures 352
 - tandem structure 353, 354
 - morphology control 346–351
 - blending ratio 347
 - solvent effects 347–350
 - thermal annealing 350
 - power conversion efficiency (PCE) 331
- polymer solar cells (PSCs) 39, 53, 174, 175, 181, 267, 331, 335, 336, 338, 344, 417
- devices, optimization 346–354 (*see also* polymer solar cell devices, optimization)
- performance 353
- polymer–solvent interaction 348
- polymer tandem solar cells 354
- polymethacrylates 300
- poly[2-methoxy-5-(3',7'-dimethyloctyloxy)-1,4-phenylene vinylene] (MDMO-PPV) 42
- poly-[2-methoxy-5-(2'-ethylhexyloxy)-1,4-(1-cyanovinylene)phenylene (MEH-PPV) 236, 237
- poly(2-methoxy-5-(2'-ethyl-hexyloxy)-1,4-phenylene vinylene (MEH-PPV) 57, 212, 236, 251, 311, 366, 380, 432, 433, 449, 477
- poly(methyl acrylate) (PMA) 212
- poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) 199, 224, 271, 443, 458
 - nanodomains 184–186
- poly(methyl methacrylate)-*co*-4-(2-acryloyloxyethylamino)-7-nitro-2,1,3-benzooxadiazole-*block*-polyfluorene-*block*-poly(methyl methacrylate)-*co*-4-(2-acryloyloxyethylamino)-7-nitro-2,1,3-benzooxadiazole (P(MMA-*co*-NBDAE)-*b*-PF-*b*-P(MMA-*co*-NBDAE)) 316, 318
- polymethylthiophene (PMT) 272
- poly(1-naphthylamine) (PNA)/poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) 279
- poly[*N*-9'-heptadecanyl-2,7-carbazole-*alt*-5,5-(4',7'-di-2-thienyl-2',1',3'-benzothiadiazole)] (PCDTBT) 13

- poly(3-octylthiophene) (P3OT) 388
- polyolefins 282
- poly(oxa-1,4-phenylene-1,2-(1-cyanovinylene)-2,5-dialkoxy-1,4-phenylene-1,2-(2-cyanovinylene)-1,4-phenylene) (PCNEPV) 412
- poly(2,5-bis(3-alkylthiophen-2-yl)thieno[3,2-*b*]thiophene) (PBTTT) 192
- poly(*o*-phenylenediamine) 270
- polyphenylenes (PP) 497
- poly(*p*-phenylene vinylene)s (PPVs) 308, 339, 403, 497
- conventional polymer light-emitting diodes 446
 - PPV-*b*-PLA₇₂ thin film 311
 - PPV rod-coil block copolymers 311
 - synthetic routes 309
- polypyrrole (PPy) 270, 502, 503
- polypyrrole aluminum flake composite (PAFC) 277
- polystyrene (PS) 202, 224, 251
- polystyrene-*b*-poly(3-hexylthiophene) (PS-*b*-P3HT) 307
- polystyrene (PS):polythiophene blends 13
- polystyrene segment 307
- poly(styrene sulfonate) (PSS) 510
- poly(thienylene vinylene) (PTV) 343
- poly(2,5-thienylene vinylene) (PTV) 466
- polythiophene (PTH) 260, 491
- poly[(thiophene-2,5-diyl)-*alt*-(2,3-diheptylquinoxaline-5,8-diyl)] (PTHQ_x) blend films 481
- AFM topography images 481
 - ambipolar transport 482
 - thin-film blend morphologies, atomic force microscopy (AFM) 481
- poly(3-(2,5-dioctylphenyl)thiophene) film 442
- polythiophene/insulating polymer composites
- doped by molecular dopant, conductivity 260–261
 - enhanced conductivity/mobility mechanisms 261–267
 - crystallinity and molecular ordering 261, 262
 - matrix at interface, bulk 3-D interface and reduced polarization 263, 264
 - perspective 267
 - reduced polaron-dopant interaction 265–267
 - “self-encapsulation” effect 262
 - “zone refinement” effect 264, 265
 - at low doping level, enhanced conductivity 258–260
 - morphological requirement, enhanced electrical conductivity 251–267
 - phase evolution and morphology 253–255
 - uses 214
- polythiophene/IP composite 265
- polythiophene:P(NDI2OD-T2) solar cells 409
- polytriarylamine (PTAA) 228
- poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) fiber 506
- polyvinylcarbazole (PVK) 438
- poly(9-vinylcarbazole) (PvCz) 93
- poly(2-vinylnaphthalene) (PvNp) 93
- porous AAO membrane 387
- porous TiO₂ nanotubes 390
- postproduction annealing 233
- power conversion efficiency (PCE) 7, 171, 331, 375, 418
- key factors determining 41
- PQT-12/PS composite 205
- printing technologies 191, 352
- processing constraints 403
- PS-*b*-PMMA block copolymer 183, 184, 186
- PTCDI-C₁₃H₂₇ 475
- push-pull driving forces 340
- pyridine ligand 376, 379
- ## q
- quantitative correlation 381
- quantum dots (QDs) 362, 364, 378, 379, 433
- absorption spectra 363
 - blue, atomic force microscope phase image 436
 - energy bandgap 435
 - LED, normalized electroluminescence spectra 437
 - NCs 374, 387, 391
 - photograph 436
 - photoluminescence (PL) graphs 363
 - RGB CdSe 437
- quasi-one-dimensional band dispersion, along polymer chains
- π -conjugated polymer chain 91, 92
 - σ -bond polymers 90, 91
- quenching
- of delayed fluorescence 123
 - donor-acceptor interface, excitons 107
 - exciton quenching 123, 135, 136
 - fluorescence 412
 - light emission by 433
 - into phase separation and 198
 - photoluminescence 24, 26, 132, 138, 382
 - roomtemperature solvent evaporation 226
 - into two-phase region 222

- r**
- radio-frequency identification (RFID) 220, 457
 - tags 192
 - recombination processes 307, 407
 - reduction potentials 273
 - regioregular poly(3-alkylthiophene)s, synthesis procedures 301
 - regioregular poly(3-hexylthiophene) (rr-P3HT) 182, 471, 483
 - relaxation energies 85
 - reorganization energy 86–90
 - resonant soft X-ray scattering (R-SoXS) 412
 - resorcinol formaldehyde (RF)-cured composite coatings 279
 - reversible addition–fragmentation chain transfer polymerization (RAFT) 302
 - RGB components 435
 - Rieke method, for synthesis polymers 301
 - rigid rod polymers 300
 - ring-opening cationic polymerization 302
 - ring-opening metathesis polymerization (ROMP) 302
 - rod–coil block copolymers 302, 304, 305, 310
 - classes 300
 - self-assembling properties 312
 - syntheses 302
 - rod-rod copolymers 299
 - diblock copolymer 322
 - diblock copolymer synthesis 321
 - triblock copolymer synthesis 321
 - roll-to-roll processing 367
 - rr-P3HT-*b*-PMMA copolymers 303, 308
 - rr-P3HT-*b*-PS copolymers 303
 - rr-P3HT diblock copolymers synthesis 303
- s**
- scanning electron microscope (SEM) 271, 347
 - scanning reference electrode technology (SRET) 274
 - scanning tunneling microscope (STM)
 - tunneling injection 445
 - secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) 228
 - measurements 229, 231
 - self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) 204
 - “self-encapsulation” effect 262
 - semiconducting diblock copolymer 207, 300
 - semiconducting nanocrystal/conjugated polymer composites
 - applications in hybrid polymer solar cells 361–392
 - composite materials 361–367
 - colloidal semiconductor nanocrystals 361–366
 - conjugated polymers 366, 367
 - device structure 367–374
 - device principle 371–373
 - donor acceptor pairs, band alignment and choice 373, 374
 - photoactive layer 367–371
 - hybrid PV and OPV vs. PV technologies 391, 392
 - hybrid solar cells, state of art 374–380
 - hybrid solar cells vs. pure OPVs 390, 391
 - semiconducting polymers (SPs) 53, 173, 194, 251, 252, 262, 264, 265, 267, 300
 - IP composites 260, 267
 - charge transport 260, 264
 - conductivity 260
 - FET mobility 261
 - morphological requirements 262
 - phase evolution routes 257
 - phase separation 264
 - nanostructure, fabrication
 - atomic force microscopy (AFM) 174
 - exciton diffusion efficiency 171
 - nanoimprint mold fabrication 183–186
 - photoluminescence (PL) 174
 - SEM micrographs 182
 - sub-20 nm scale 182
 - X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) 174
 - semiconductor, band diagram 428
 - semiconductor–dielectric interfaces 198, 235, 242, 262, 459
 - semiconductor–insulator interfaces 263
 - semiconductor nanocrystals (NCs) 361, 362
 - semiconductor nanowires 212
 - semi-interpenetrating networks 287
 - sensors 505
 - artificial 511, 512
 - biosensors 510, 511
 - development 489
 - gas 506–508
 - pH 509, 510
 - short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) 7
 - Siegrist polycondensation 310
 - silicon-based p–n junction solar cells 331
 - silicone film 174, 176, 181
 - silicon mold 389
 - silicon phthalocyanine derivative (SiPc) 23
 - silicon processing capabilities 2
 - silicon technology 457
 - simplified template-free method (STFM) 499
 - single-junction OPVs 338
 - single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) 207
 - SiO₂ nanopillar structure 185

- size-tunable inorganic core 377
 - small-molecule organic semiconductors 219
 - small polaron binding energy 86–90
 - sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS) 284
 - soft X-ray microscopy 412
 - solar cells 307
 - efficiency 391
 - PCE values 392
 - solar spectrum 240, 339, 353, 366, 367, 402
 - sol–gel process 287, 288
 - solubility 3, 4
 - solution-based processes 226
 - solution/dispersion method 285
 - solution-processed bulk heterojunction films 411
 - solution-processed materials 222
 - solvents 9–21
 - blends 15, 16
 - impact on solid-state morphology 10–14
 - AFM images 10, 11
 - non-halogenic solvents 14, 15
 - parameters of different key solvents for OPV 22
 - poor solvents 16, 17
 - processing additives 18–21
 - alkane dithiols, chain length efficiency 18
 - functional end groups of 1,8-di(R)octane 18
 - *j*-*V* characteristics, PCPDTBT/PC₇₁BM composite films 19
 - processing, self-assembly of bulk heterojunction blend materials 19
 - solution concentration 21
 - source–drain voltage drop 463
 - space-charge limited current (SCLC) model 178, 179
 - spin coating 2, 197
 - spinodal curves 195
 - spinodal decomposition 222
 - stainless steel (SS) samples 270
 - state-of-the-art polymer solar cells
 - fullerene/polymer solar cells, optimization 338–354
 - absorption enhancement 340–344
 - benzo[1,2-*b*;3,4-*b*]dithiophene 342, 343
 - conjugated side chains 343, 344
 - design rules 339
 - fluorene-like donor units 340–342
 - HOMO and LUMO energy levels, fine-tuning 344, 345
 - mobility and solubility improvement 345
 - new fullerene derivative 345, 346
 - new materials design 339–346
 - polymer solar cell devices, optimization 346–354
 - working mechanism 332–338
 - bulk heterojunction structures 332–334
 - device parameters 334–338
 - fill factor 337, 338
 - open-circuit voltage 335, 336
 - organic solar cells, unique properties 332
 - short-circuit current density 334, 335
 - theoretical efficiency 334–338
 - steric interactions 410
 - Stille coupling reactions 309, 310
 - stimulated emission (SE) 441
 - stress–elongation curves 208
 - structure–property relationships 300
 - surface charge density 220
 - surface energy 23, 24
 - surface-sensitive techniques 228
 - Suzuki coupling reactions 309, 310
- t**
- tandem solar cells, chemical structures 353
 - temperature-dependent solubility 7
 - template-free method 499
 - tetra-fluorotetracyanoquinodimethane (F4TCNQ) 260, 261
 - tetrahydrofuran (THF) 13, 302
 - ring-opening cationic polymerization 302
 - toluene solvent systems 315
 - thermal annealing (TA) 173, 350
 - thiazolo[5,4-*d*]thiazole (TTZ) 343
 - thieno[3,4-*b*]thiophene (TT) 344
 - thieno [2,3-*b*]thiophene terthiophene polymer
 - chemical structures 478
 - thienopyrroledione (TPD) 342
 - synthesis 343
 - thin-film photovoltaic devices, polymer solar cells 336
 - thin-film transistor (TFT) 204, 388
 - based on polythiophene/insulating polymer composites with enhanced charge transport 191–214
 - blend films with embedded P3HT nanowires 207–213
 - from conjugated block copolymers 212
 - electrospun nanowires from conjugated polymer blends 212, 213
 - P3AT nanowires 208, 209
 - blend films with vertical stratified structure 194–207
 - charge carrier mobility 201–204
 - crystallization-induced vertical phase segregation 206, 207
 - environmental stability 201

- polymer blends, patterned domains 201–204
 - polymer blends, phase behavior 194–198
 - field-effect characteristics in 191
 - OFETs
 - device operation 220–222
 - polymer/fullerene ambipolar 232–245
 - unipolar films 224–232
 - OTFTs
 - fundamental principle and operating mode 193, 194
 - semiconducting/insulating blends, preparation strategies 194
 - semiconducting/insulating layers, one-step formation 198–201
 - semiconducting organic molecule/polymer composites 219–246
 - small-molecule/polymer film morphology 222, 223
 - thiophene-based oligomers 300
 - thiophene–phenylene–thiophene (TPT) unit 345
 - thiophenes, oligomers 301
 - third-generation PV technologies 392
 - three-dimensional dendritic Au nanostructures (3D-DGNs) 505
 - threshold voltage 221
 - TiO₂ nanopillars 388
 - TiO₂ nanotubes 389, 390
 - TiO₂/P3HT hybrid solar cell 388
 - titanyl phthalocyanine 79
 - toluene 7, 16
 - top contact/bottom gate (TC/BG) configurations 463
 - top-gate, bottom contact (TG/BC) transistor configurations 466
 - transistor channel 221
 - transition metal-mediated condensation reactions 314
 - transition metal-mediated cross-coupling reactions 314
 - transition metal-mediated polycondensation reactions 314
 - transmission electron microscopy (TEM) 233, 347, 411
 - transparent conducting oxide (TCO) film 431
 - trap-assisted recombination 419
 - 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (TCB) 375
 - triethylsilylethynyl anthradithiophene (TESADT)
 - PMAA blend 232
 - PMMA blend 200
 - poly(α -methylstyrene) (PaMS) composite 264, 265
 - triethylphosphine (TOP) 362
 - triethylphosphine oxide (TOPO) 362
 - tris(8-hydroxy-quinoline) aluminum (Alq3) thin film 430
 - two-component water-based epoxy resin coating system 279
 - two-dimensional (2D) lamellar crystals 208
- u**
- ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy (UPS) 65, 67, 366
 - angle-resolved UPS (ARUPS), measuring 77
 - binding energy 77
 - electronic structure probed by 75
 - feature of HOMO 76
 - kinetic energy and wave vector, for observed photoelectron 76, 77
 - three-step model, general assumptions 76
 - use thin films 76
 - unbalanced charge transport 347
 - unipolar FET
 - n-type, typical current–voltage characteristics 461
 - operating regimes 459
 - p-type, current–voltage characteristics 461
 - unipolar systems 245
 - unmixing process 196
 - upper critical solution temperature (UCST) system 195
 - UV–Vis region 346
 - UV–Vis spectra 272, 363
- v**
- vacuum level energy (E_{vac}) 76
 - valance band (VB) 371
 - vanadium oxides 352
 - van der Waals forces 496
 - vapor liquid solid (VLS) process 388
 - variable range hopping (VRH) models 209
 - charge transport mechanism 235
 - vertical cavity surface emitting lasers (VCSELs) 447
 - vertical stratified blend films, preparation 194
 - vinylene bonds 309
 - voltage-controlled device 193. *see also* organic thin-film transistor (OTFT)
 - voltage shorted compaction (VSC) method 491
- w**
- water-based polyaniline 286
 - water-gated OTFTs 205
 - weak donor–strong acceptor strategy 344

weakly bound ligands 377
Wessling methods 308, 309
wide-angle X-ray diffraction 227

x

X-ray absorption spectra 412
X-ray microscopy 414
X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS)
 technique 75, 228, 270, 366
xylene 16
 – MEH–PPV dissolved 443
 p-xylene 7, 14

z

zero-loss energy-filtered transmission electron
 microscopy 411
ZnO nanoparticles 479
ZnO nanorods, defects 439
ZnO nanowires 438
 – cotton-like product consisting 438
 – LED device structure, schematic
 diagram 439
ZnO–P3HT hybrid solar cell device, TEM
 micrograph 382
“zone refinement” effect 264, 265

