



# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

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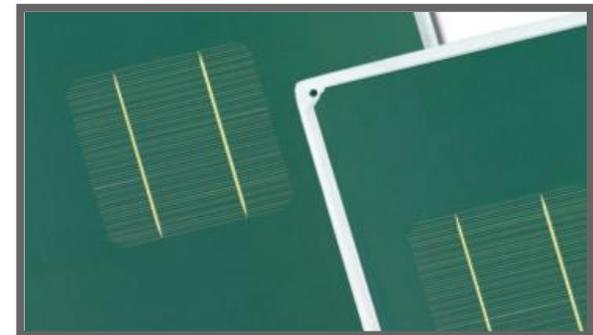
# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

## Actual SEFAR business

- ❖ Sefar's core skills is the manufacture and market of fabrics with precise mesh openings for screen printing and filtration processes
- ❖ Additional application: architecture, medicine and components
- ❖ Annual sales ~360 million CHF and 2000 employees worldwide

## Actual application of SEFAR fabrics in solar and electronic industry

- ❖ Screen printing of various circuit boards
- ❖  $\text{TiO}_2$  printing in DSC or printing of CIGS
- ❖ Printing of front and back electrical contacts on Si solar cells



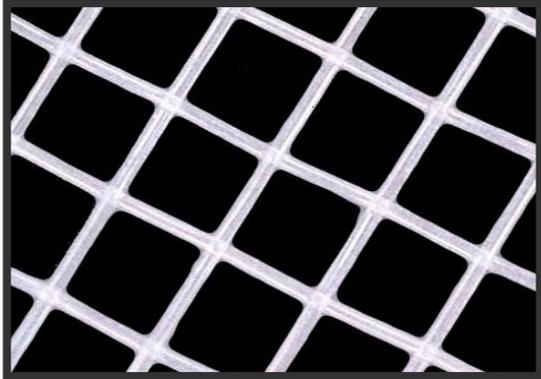
# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

## New application of SEFAR<sup>®</sup> fabric

- **As transparent flexible electrode (substrate) in optoelectronic industry (as replacement of ITO coated foils)**
- ❖ **The fabric have following properties:**
  - highly transparent and very conductive
  - after coating impermeable for liquids and gases
  - more flexible and mechanically stable than foils
  - allowing preparation of shaped (fabrics reinforced) objects

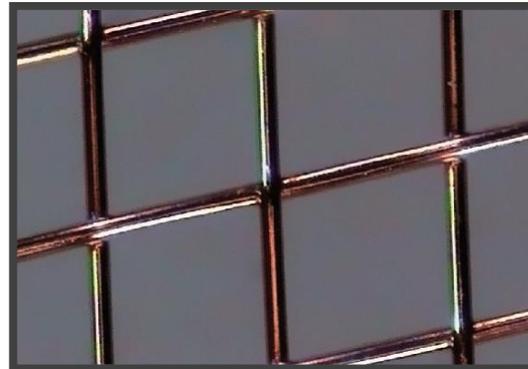
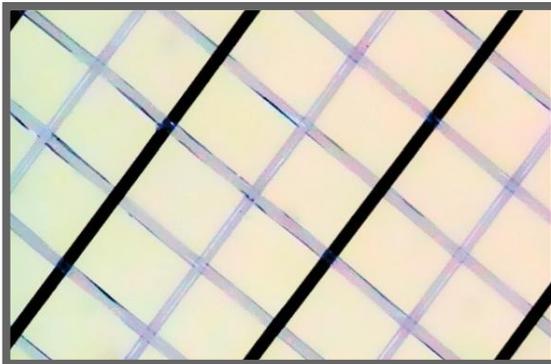
# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

1. The fabrics are made from synthetic fibers (PET, PA, PEN,...) with precisely defined large openings ( 70-80 % open areas)



- I. The direct light transmission is dependent on the percentage of open area
- II. Scattering of the light on fibers surfaces - significant increase of the whole transmissivity

2. The fabrics are conductive at least in one direction ( $< 1 \Omega/\text{sq}$ ) ↔ reached either by using conductive fibers (wires) or by fabric metallization

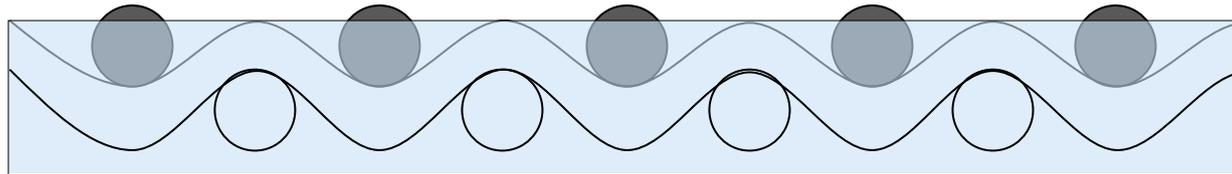


Lower resistance than ITO – Ohmic loss decreased when coming from a small cell to a large module

# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

## Coating parameters of Sefar flexible electrodes

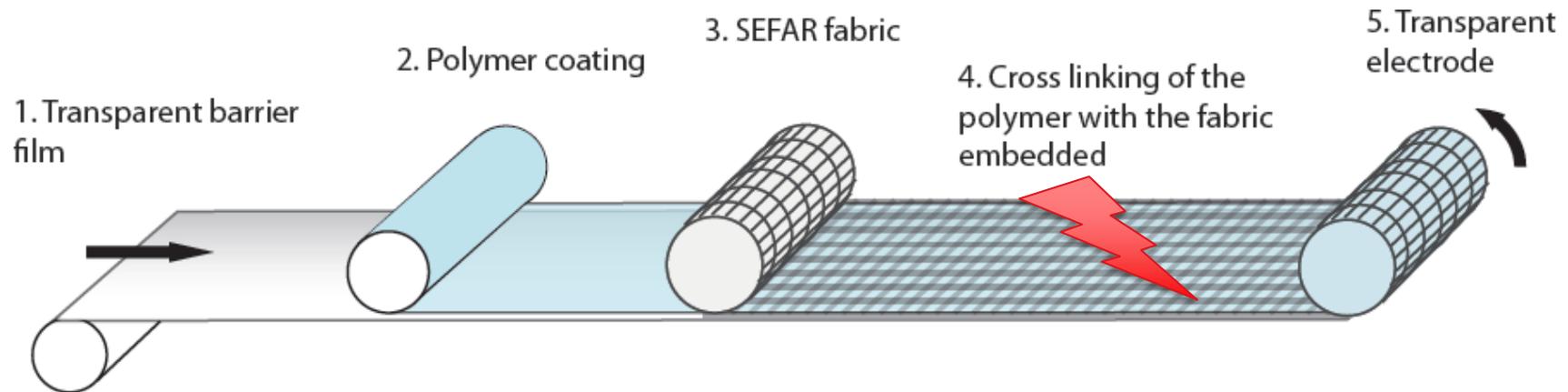
- Fabrics are coated with very high transparent (cross linked) polymer layers - thickness is controlled in such a way that the substrate is still conductive from one side, but non-conductive from another side**



- ❖ **Coating protects any flow out of liquid optoelectronic components**
- ❖ **The coatings are generated from viscous liquids and after application cured by UV irradiation or thermally**
- ❖ **After curing, films are smooth and pinhole-free on submicron length scales (encapsulating processes in electronic devices)**

# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

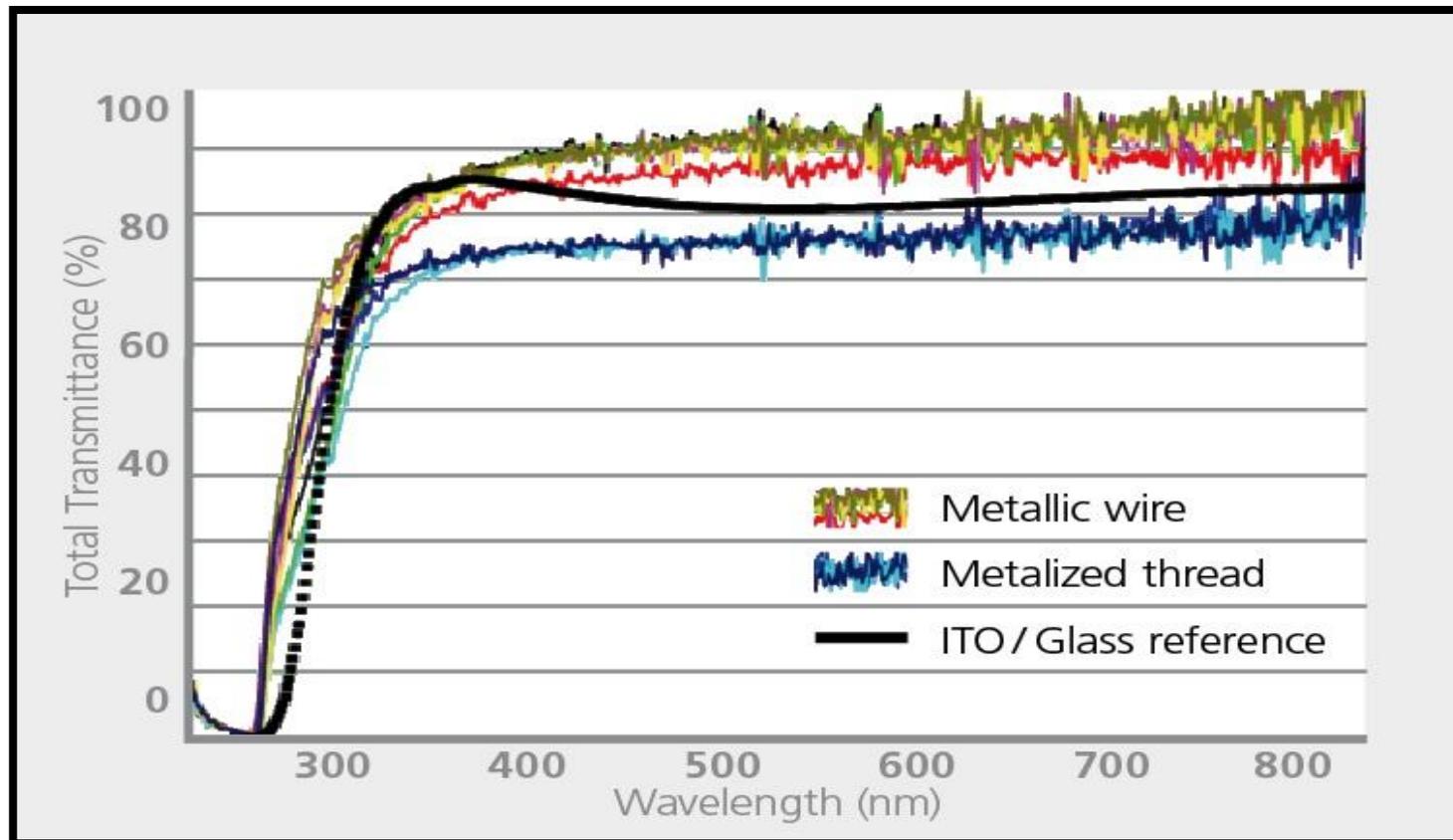
## Production steps of Sefar flexible electrodes



Patent pending PCT/EP 2009/007894 (DE 10 2008 055969.5, Nov. 5, 2008)

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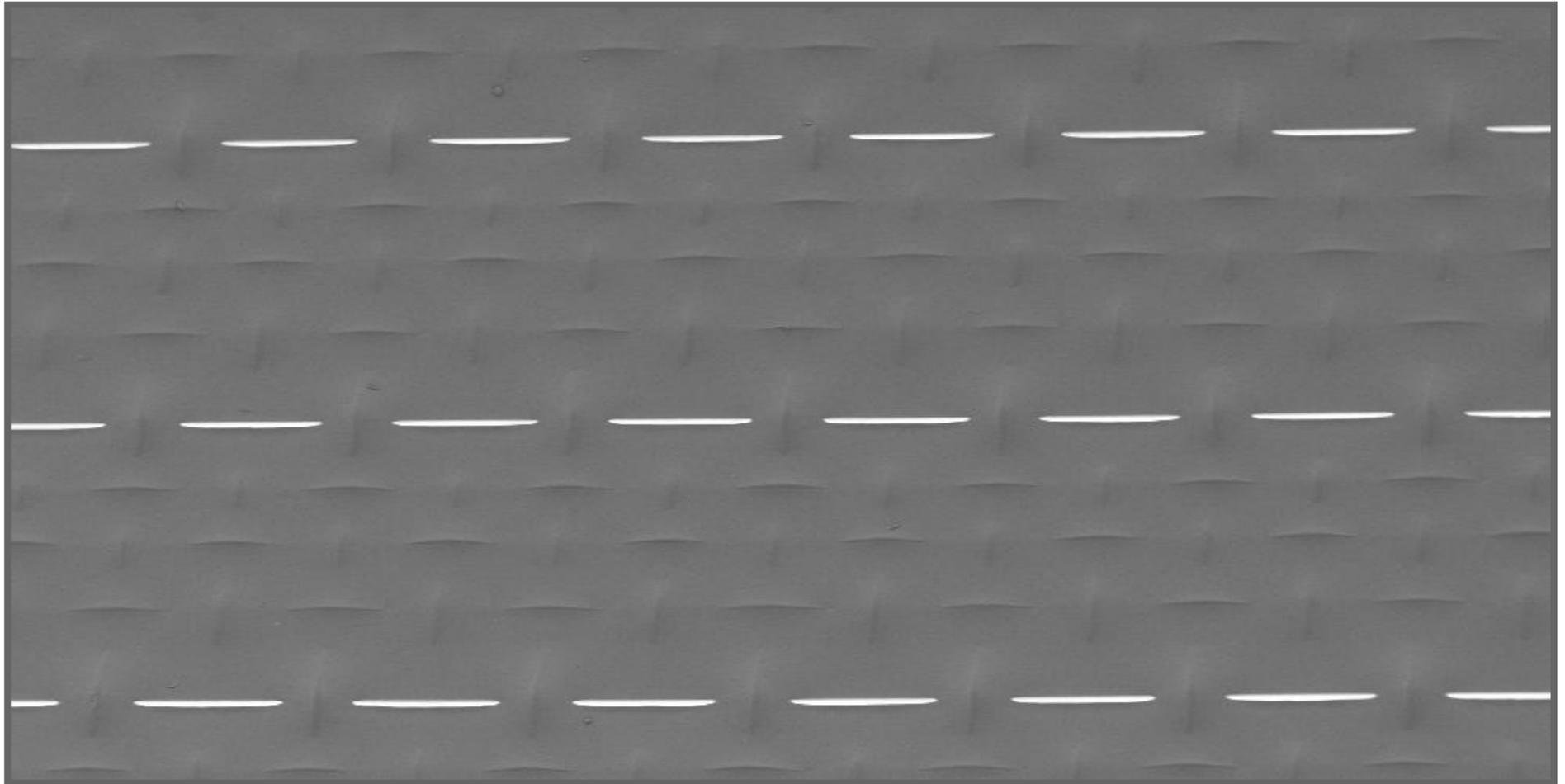
The whole transmittances of some fabric electrodes



Special advantage for hybrid solar cells which work over a broad spectral region (350-1500 nm)

# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

## SEM of the coated conductive fabric electrode



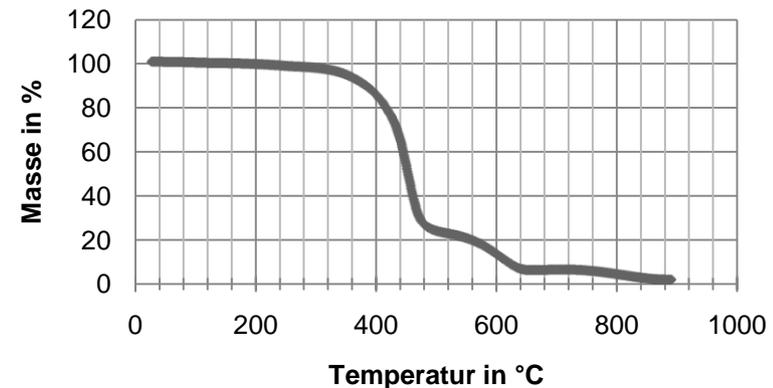
Roughness between hills (thread) and valleys (covered holes) is in the range 5-10  $\mu\text{m}$

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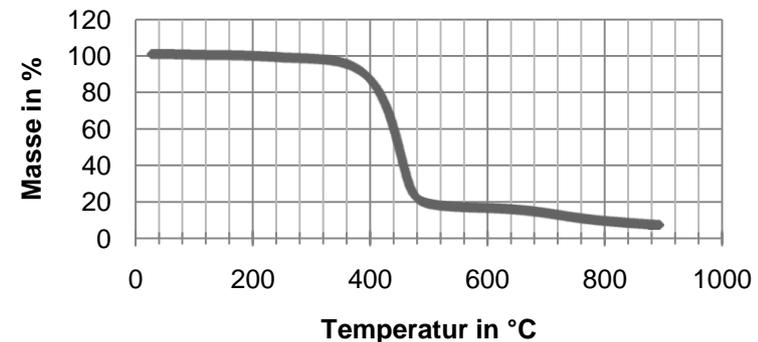
## Properties of UV coating polymer

- 280°C temperature stabile
- Highly transparent (86-87%)
- High conductive (1-2 Ohm/sq.)
- “Flexible” (roll2roll production possibility)
- Filling degree of the fabric: ca.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the fabric thickness
- Electrodes contact OK
- Curing time < 1 min

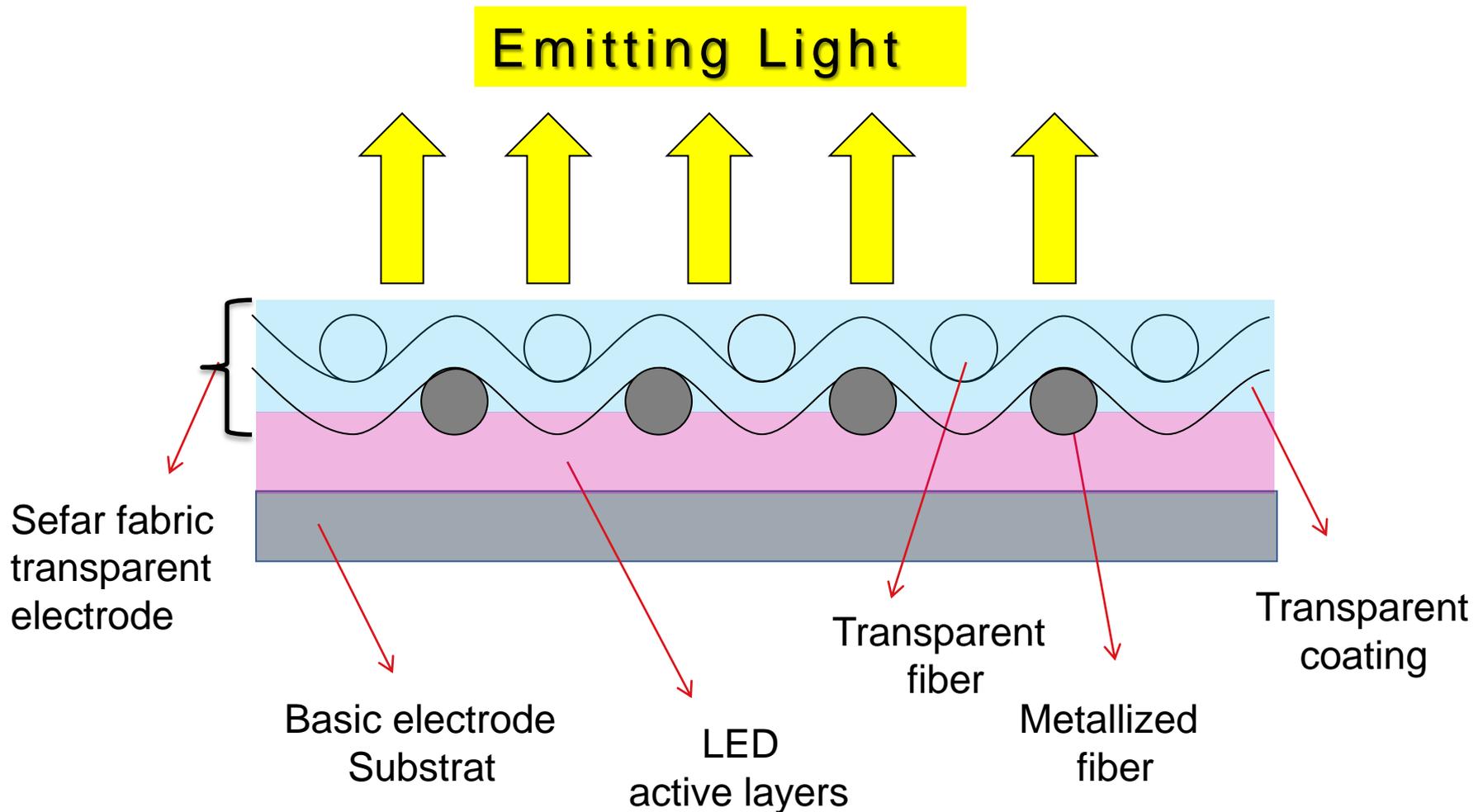
V 7\_2.1 in O<sub>2</sub>



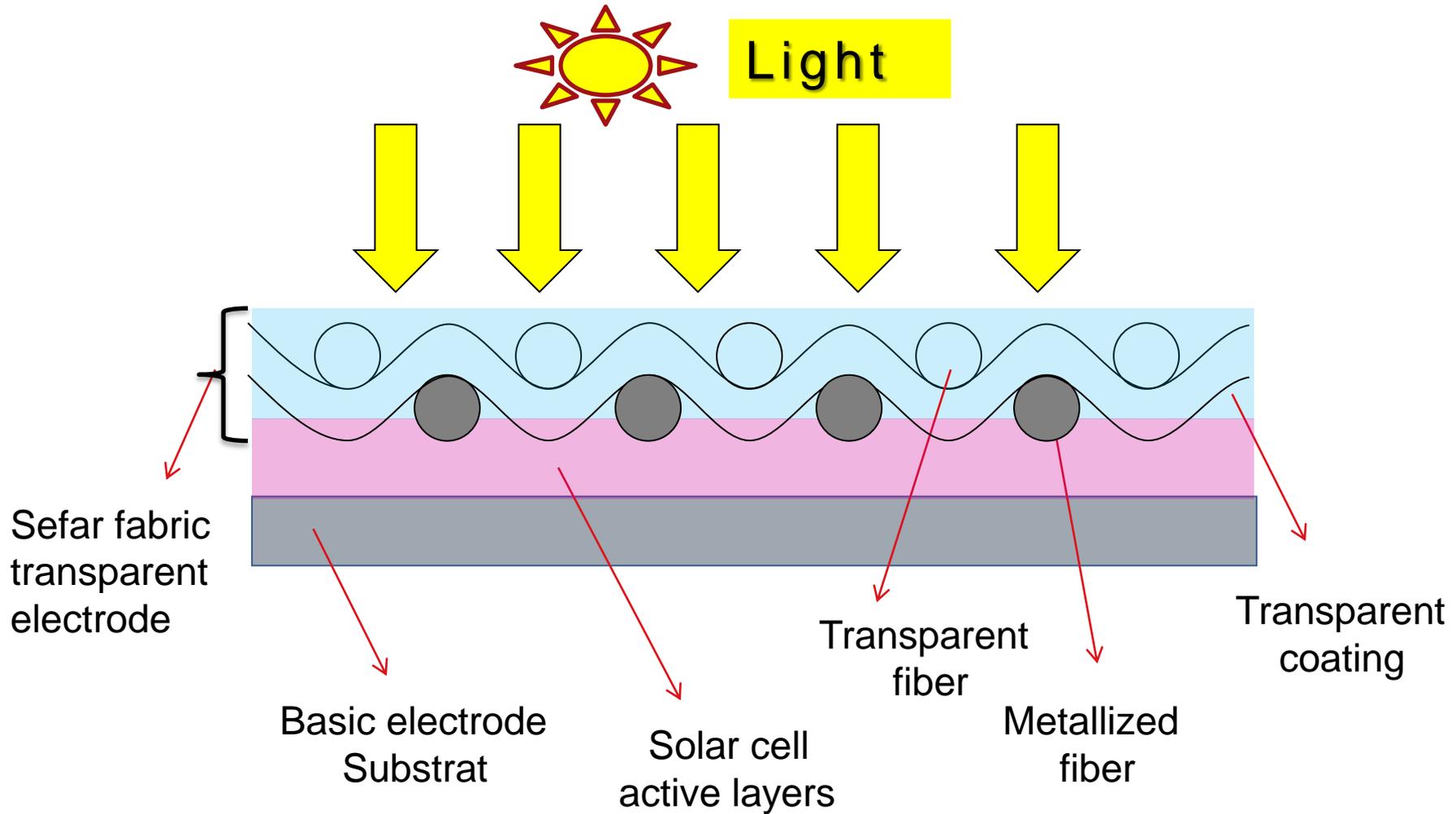
V 7\_2.1 in He



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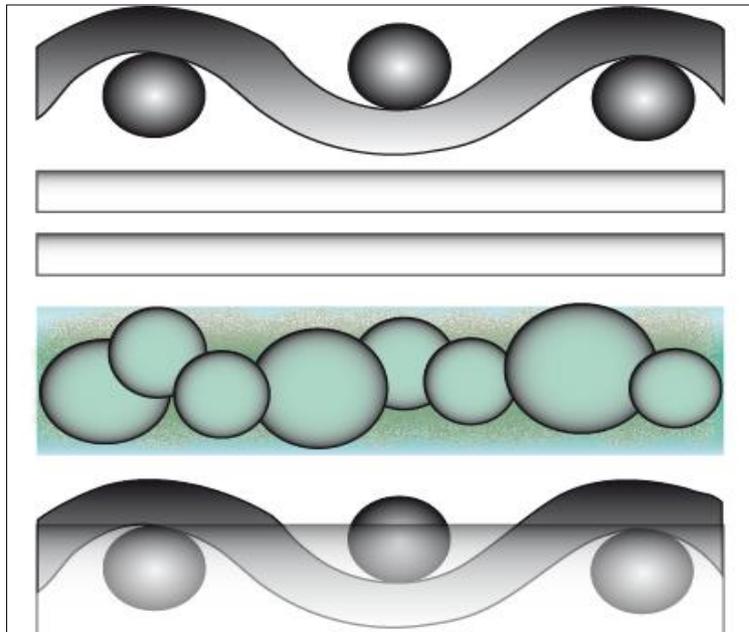
# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices



# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

## Application in electroluminescent light emitting devices

- Very fine metalized fabric as an alternative to the ITO transparent electrode

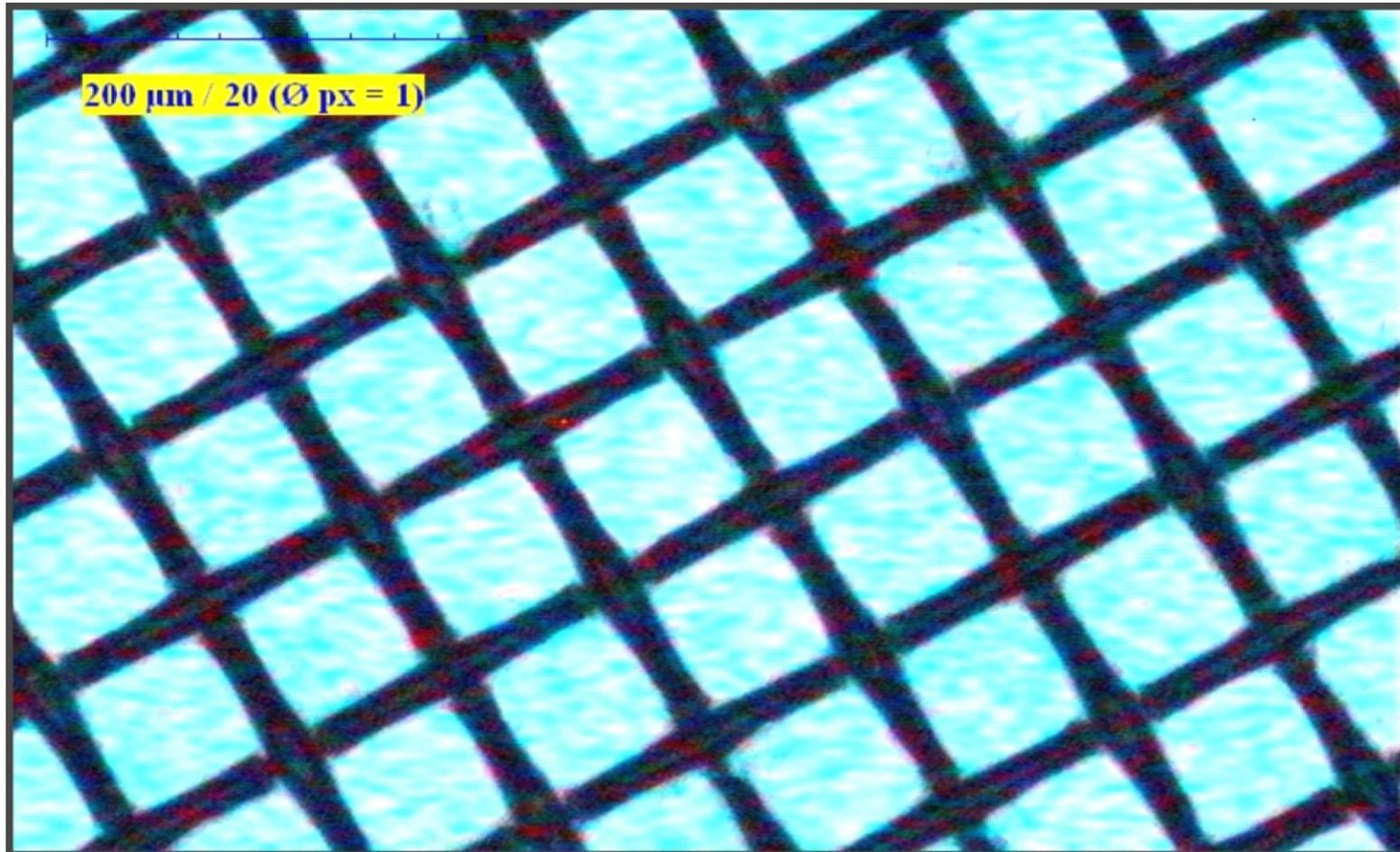


- Back electrode: Metalized foil or **SEFAR metalized mesh**
- 2 dielectric layers
- EL active layer
- Front electrode: SEFAR metalized mesh **with transparent coating**

Cooperation with Zumtobel Lighting GmbH

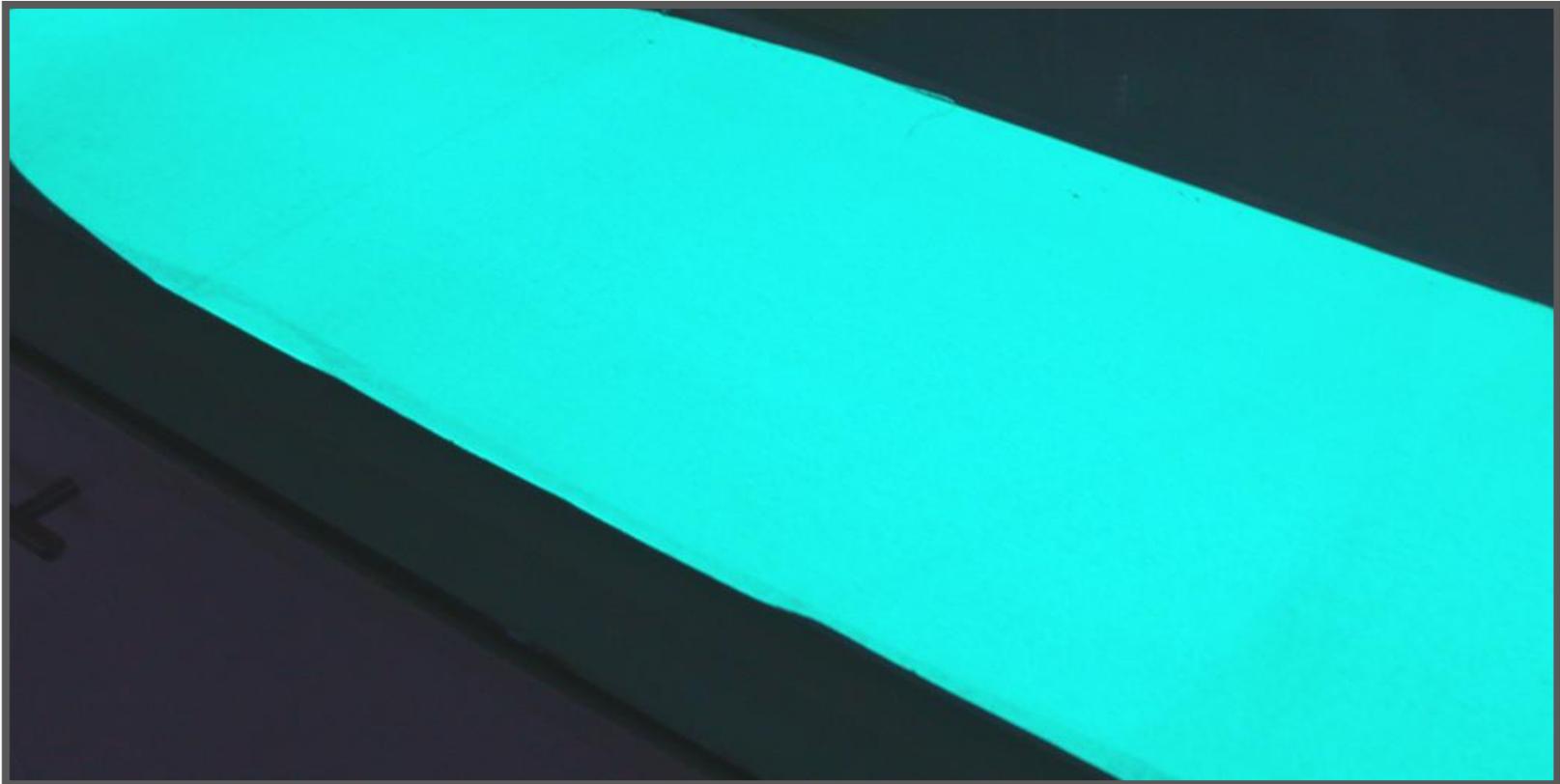
# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

Example of an electroluminescent lamp



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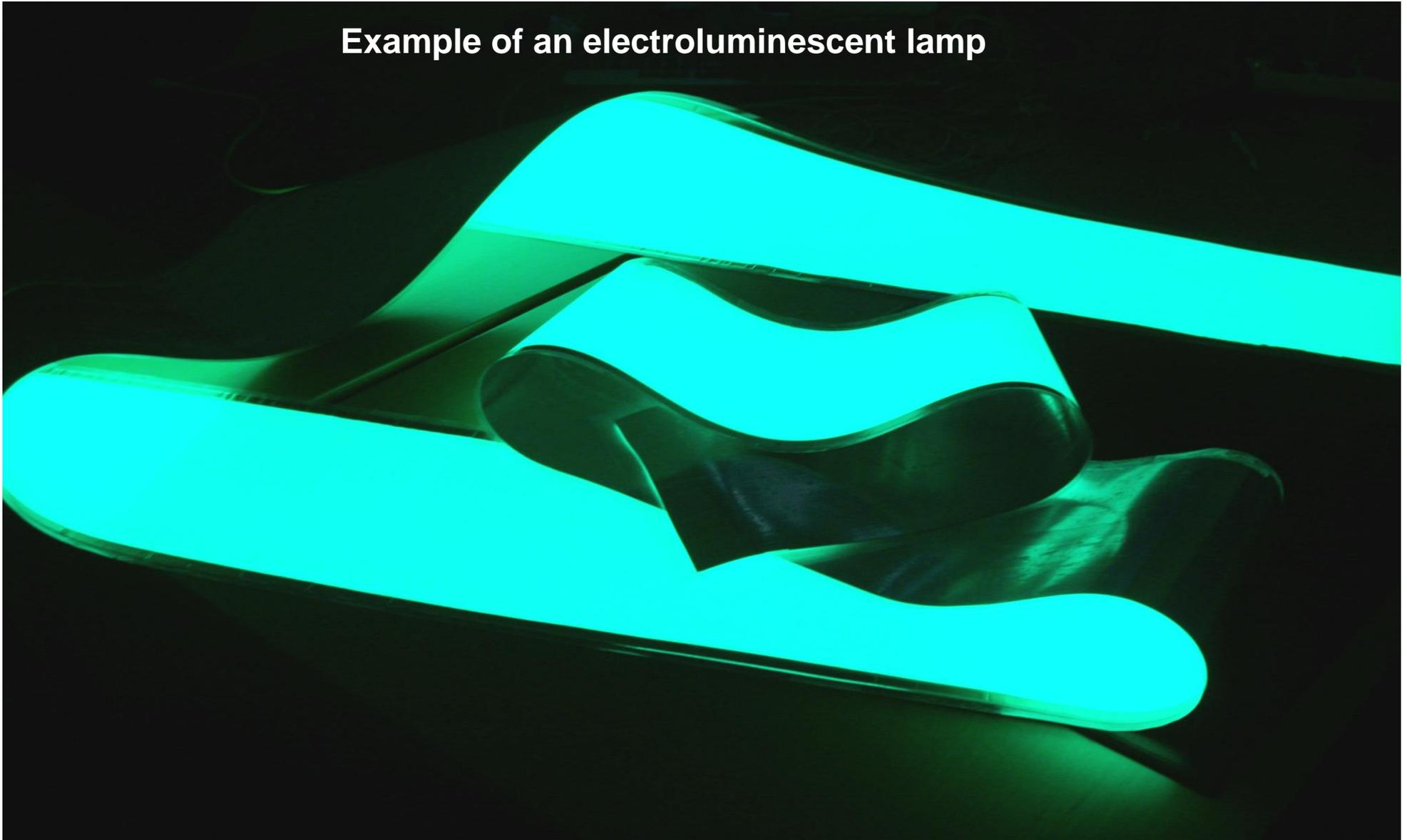
Example of an electroluminescent lamp



Performance at 100 V and 400-800 Hz: 50-80 Cd/m<sup>2</sup>, 2.5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

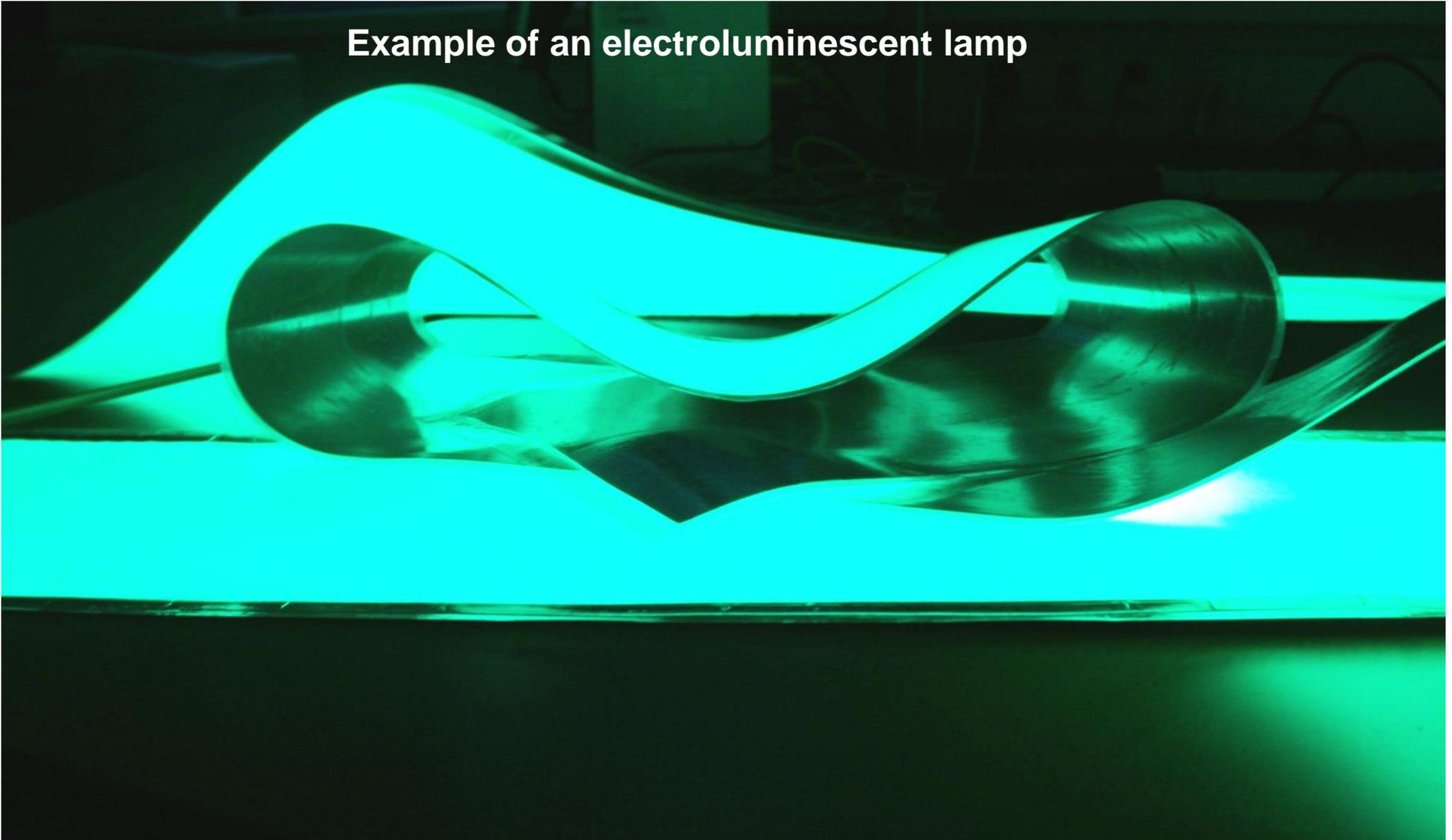
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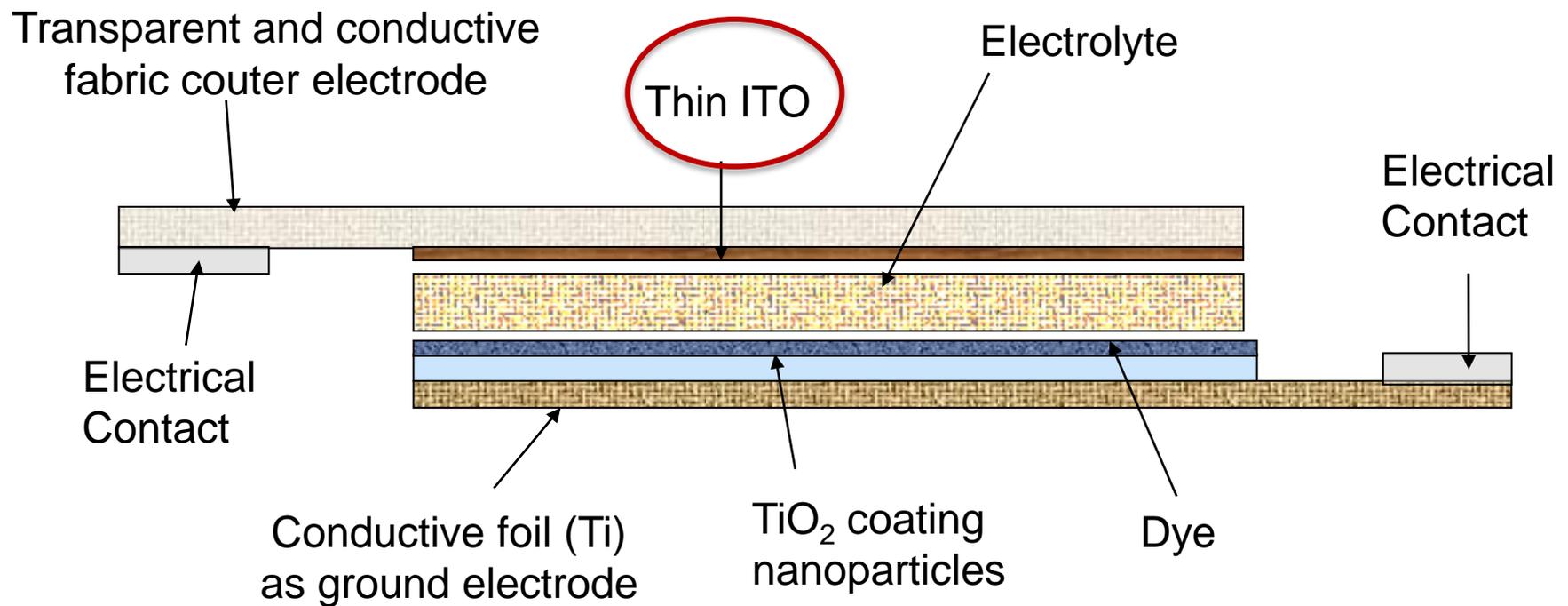
## Fabric based electrodes for electroluminescent light emitting devices

- **Cheaper than ITO coated foil:** about 2 x
- **High conductive: 0.2-1.8  $\Omega/\text{m}^2$  depending on the metal**
  - No need of a bus bar
  - Roll-to-roll process
  - Large surface
  - Higher drive frequencies
  - Possibility of two side light emitting lamp
- **More flexible – no ITO coating needed**
- **Enough transparent : 75% transmission at 560 nm**

Patent pending DE 10 2009 017 787.4

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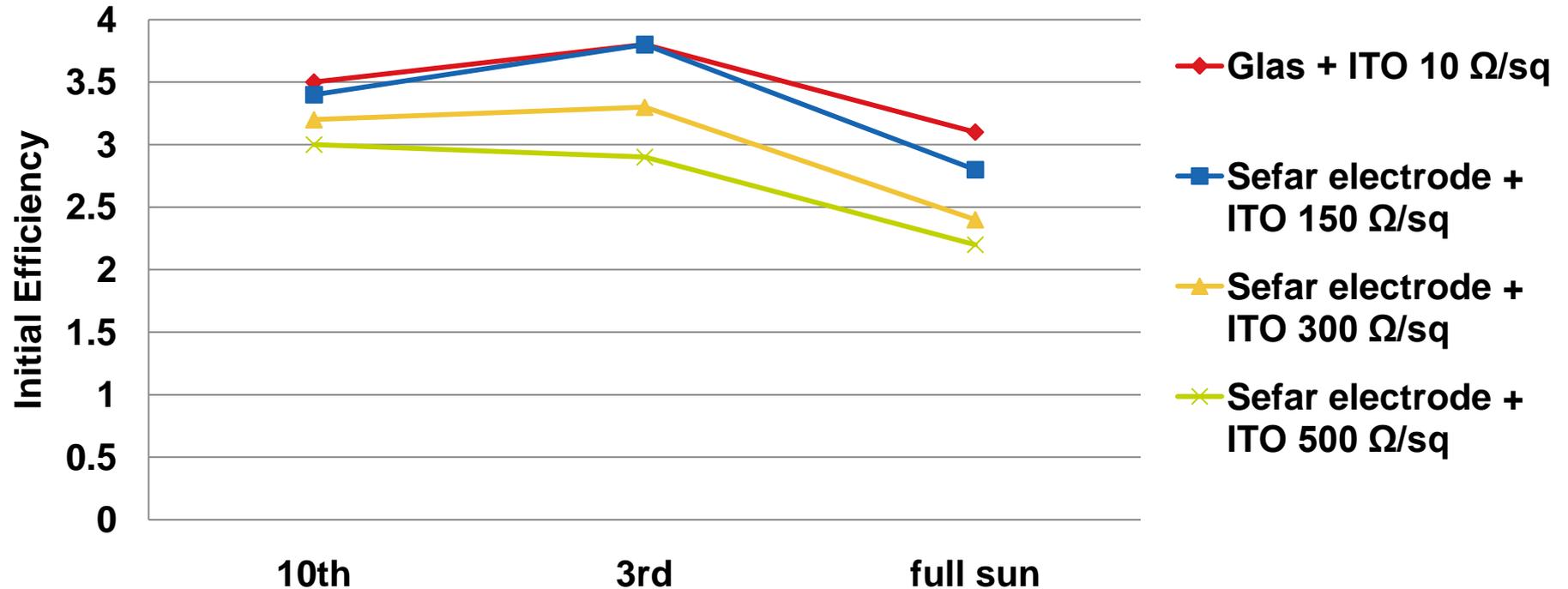
## Construction of DSC with Sefar fabrics electrodes



US Patent 2009 293950 (A1)

# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

## Efficiency of DSC made on Sefar electrodes in comparison to DSC on glass



Cooperation with Dyesol Ltd.

# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

## Outlook

- ❖ As demonstrated, the fabric based transparent and flexible electrodes can be used in production of:
  - ITO free electroluminescent light emitting devices
  - DSC solar cells (very thin ITO coating still needed)
  - ITO free organic solar cells
- ❖ Many new applications can appear where these substrates may be used (light-emitting diodes, touch screens, photodetectors, displays)
- ❖ The possibility of roll-to-roll production can strongly decrease the prices of optoelectronic products. They will be cheaper than products on the market which are based on doped metal-oxides

# Woven Electrodes for Optoelectronic Devices

## Acknowledgement

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