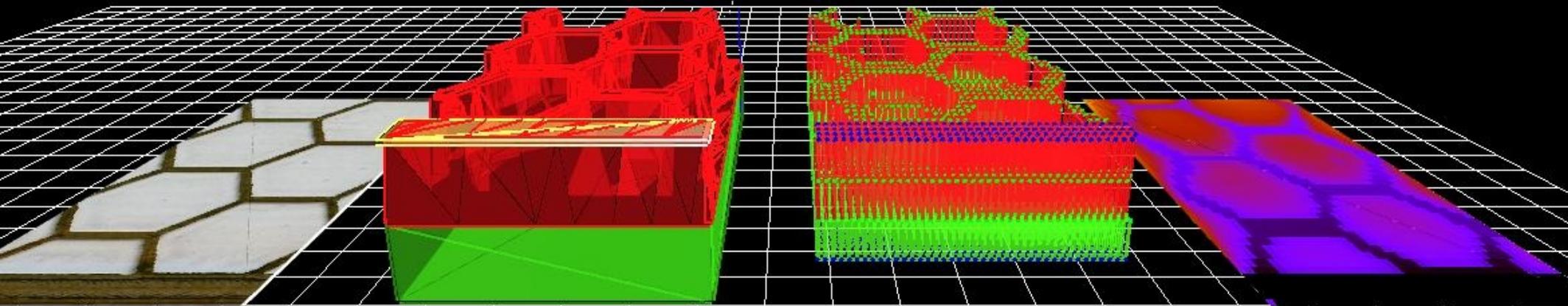
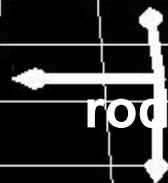


What is *OghmaNano*?

A tool for simulating: Organic solar cells, perovskites solar cells, OFETs and OLEDs. In time domain, steady state and frequency domain.

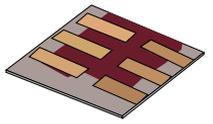


<https://www.oghma-nano.com>



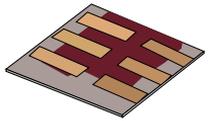
Dr. Roderick MacKenzie
roderick.mackenzie@oghma-nano.com

Autumn 2022

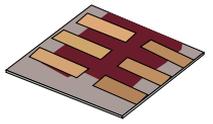


- **History of OghmaNano**
- Overview of model
 - Electrical models
 - Drift diffusion
 - Circuit model
 - Optical models.
 - Exciton models
 - Simulation modes
 - Thermal models
 - Example simulation

History of OghmaNano

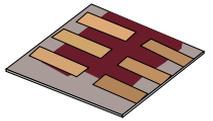


- The development of OghmaNano was started at **Imperial college in 2011** to simulate organic solar cells, since then it has been rewritten many times.
- 27/01/2012:** The model was named the Organic Photovoltaic Device Model or **opvdm** and released to the web.
- **17/01/2016:** Due to the rising popularity of perovskites the model was renamed the (general purpose photovoltaic device model) or **gpvdm**.
- 14/10/2022:** The model was renamed **OghmaNano** to reflect the fact that the model can now simulate many classes of devices including transistors. (**Organic and hybrid Material Nano Simulation tool**)
- Today the model can simulate **solar cells, sensors, OFETs, OLEDs, and many more** classes of devices.

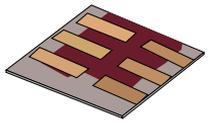


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What is OghmaNano?

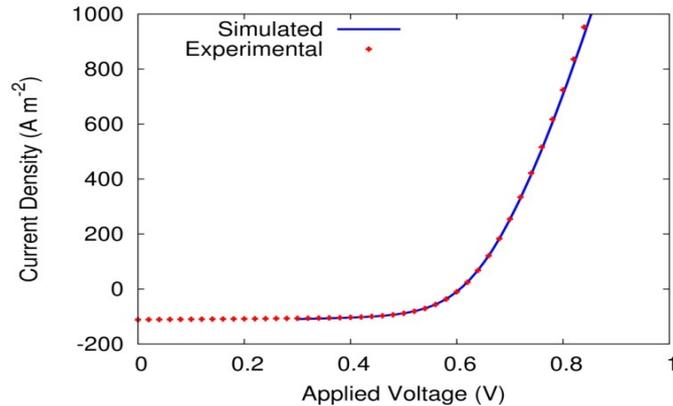
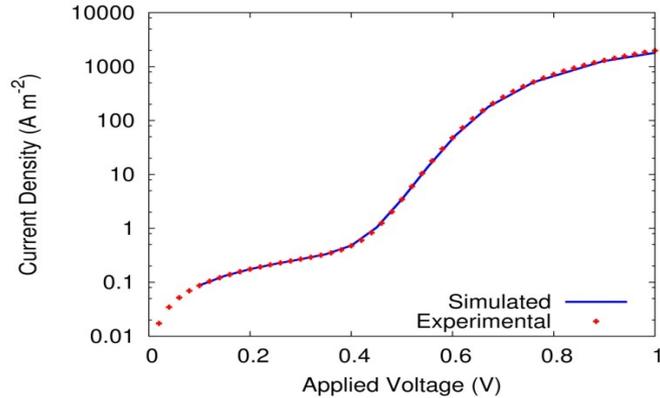
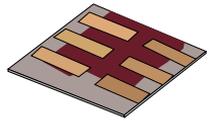


- OghmaNano is a 1D/2D/3D opto-electronic device model, which can be used to simulate **solar cells**, **OLEDs**, **diodes**, **FETs** etc..
 - **Electrical models:** 1D/2D drift diffusion models and 1D/2D/3D equivalent circuit models
 - **Optical models:** Transfer matrix models in 1D/2D/3D, 3D ray tracing models, FDTD (beta).
 - **Exciton models:** Excitons, singlets, triplets etc..
 - **PL/EL** models for emission
 - **Simulation modes:** Steady state, transient and FX-domain electrical models
 - **Thermal models:** Self heating



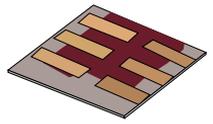
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Electrical simulation



- The most basic thing you can simulate when doing device simulation is the current voltage curves.
- Do simulate these you need to solve the drift diffusion equations.

Electrical simulations: Drift diffusion: Simulating charge transport



Gauss's Law

$$\nabla \cdot \epsilon_o \epsilon_r \cdot \nabla \phi = q \cdot (n - p)$$

Electron driving terms

$$\mathbf{J}_n = q \mu_e n \nabla E_c + q D_n \nabla n$$

Electron continuity

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_n = q \left(R_n + T_n + \frac{\partial n_{free}}{\partial t} \right)$$

- In this respect OgmaNano is similar to many other device models, where it differs is in the inclusion of trap states..

Hole driving terms

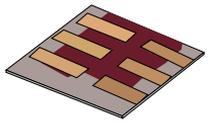
$$\mathbf{J}_p = q \mu_h p \nabla E_v - q D_p \nabla p$$

Hole continuity

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_p = -q \left(R_p + T_p + \frac{\partial p_{free}}{\partial t} \right)$$

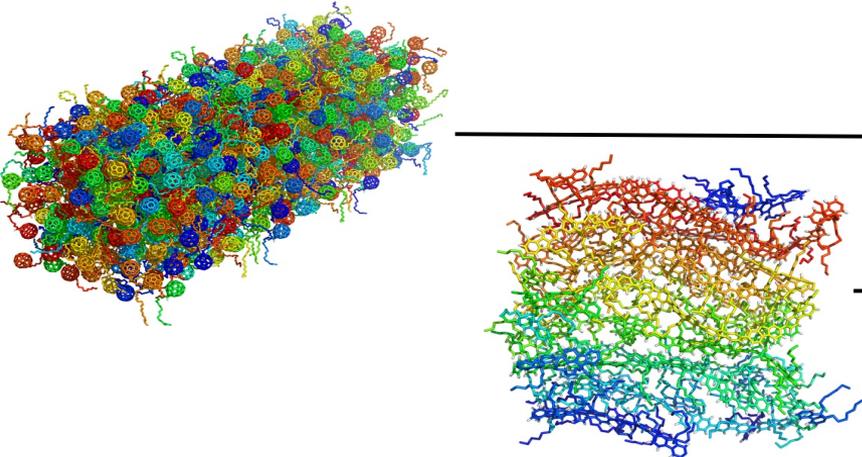
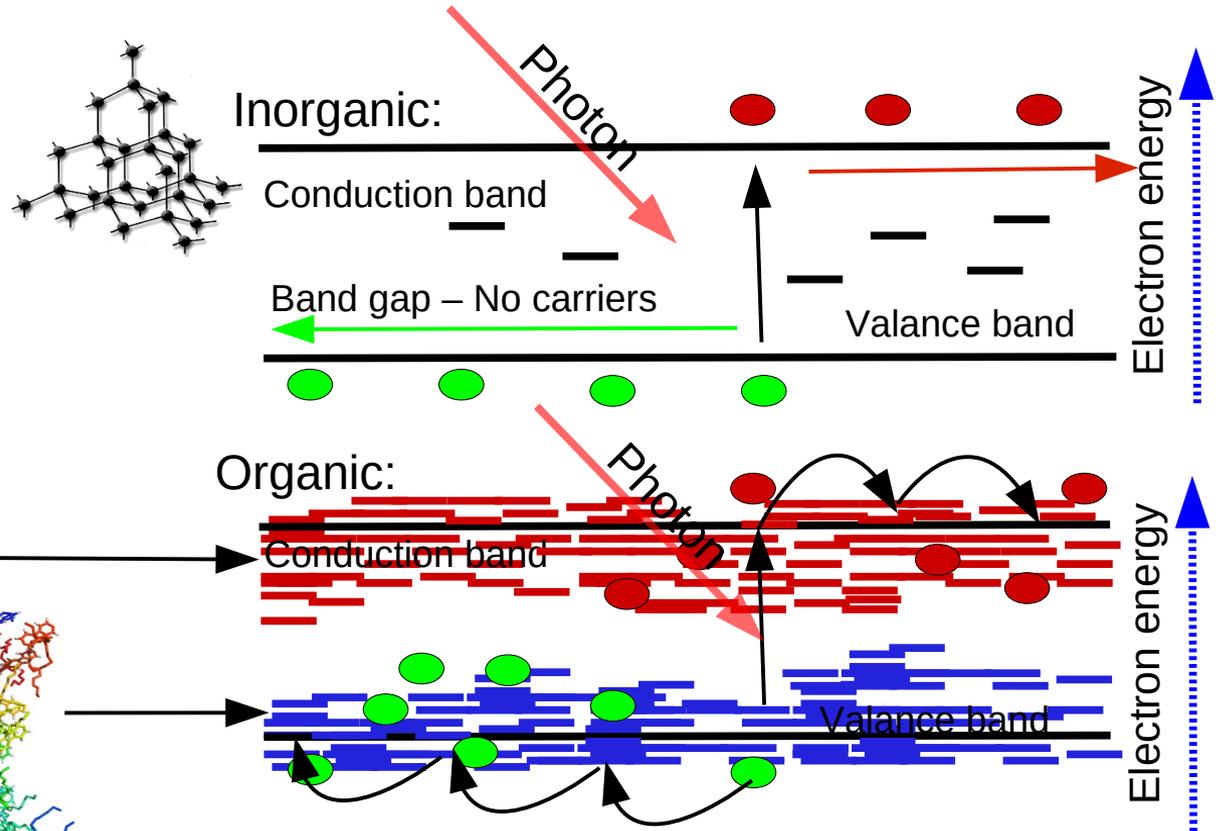
- Fermi-dirac and and Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics
- Solved in 1D/2D

Trap states are needed to simulate disordered/organic materials

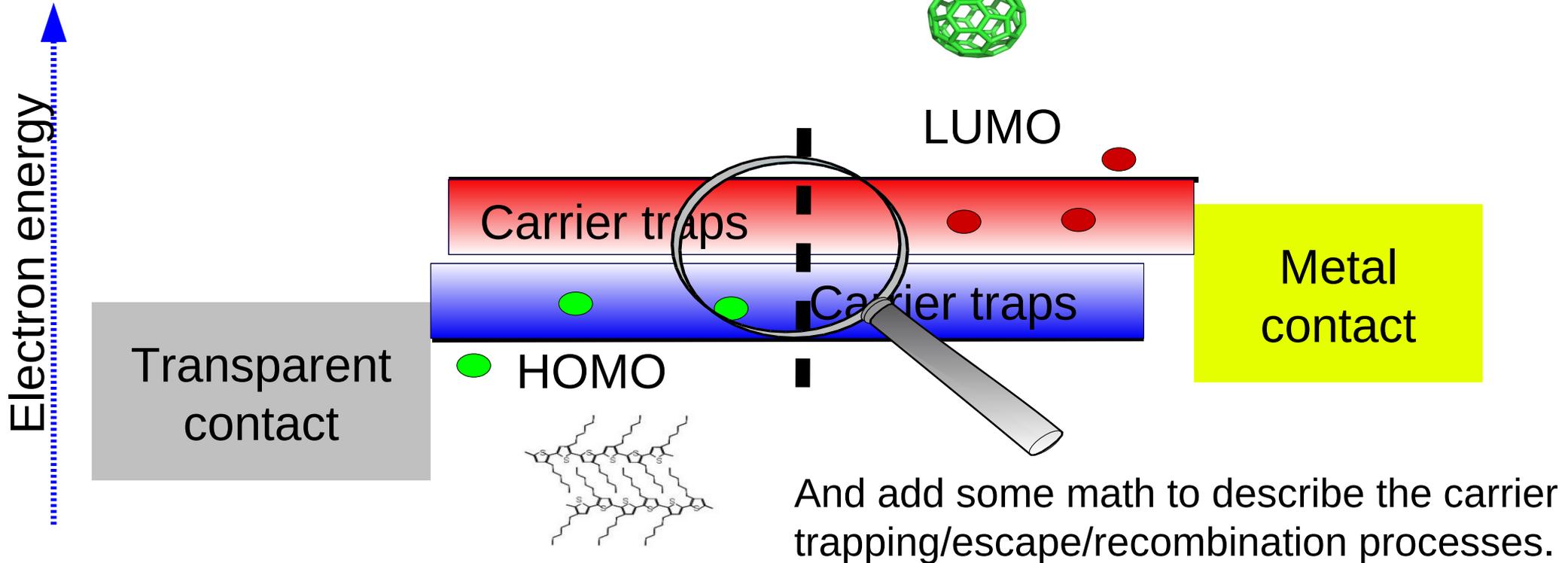
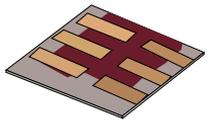


- Inorganic semiconductors are crystalline and have a well defined bandgap and few traps.

- Inorganic semiconductors are very disordered and have a distribution of trap states.

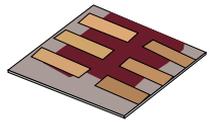


Take a slice down the device in energy space



And add some math to describe the carrier trapping/escape/recombination processes.

Trapping: To do time domain simulations you need to assume carriers can move dynamically in and out of traps.



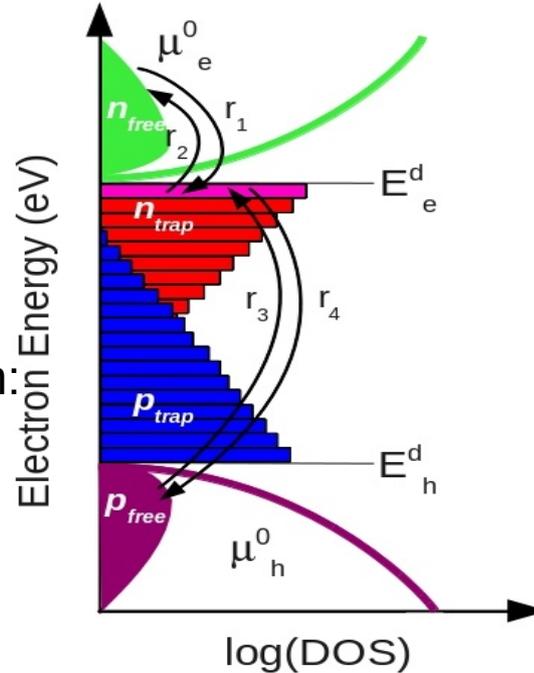
• We split energy space up into energy slices.

• And use the SRH equations but don't assume steady state, so solve the SRH equations explicitly in time domain.

• Each trap state gets its own rate equation:

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = r_1 - r_2 - r_3 + r_4$$

Process	
electron capture	r_1
electron emission	r_2
hole capture	r_3
hole emission	r_4



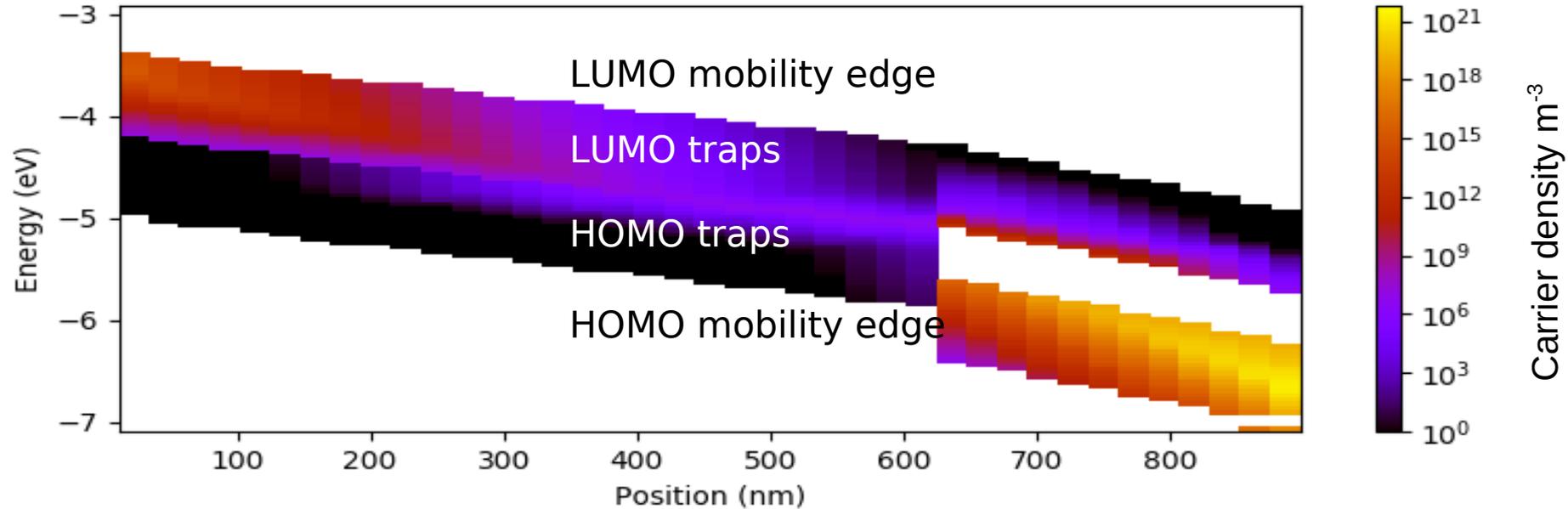
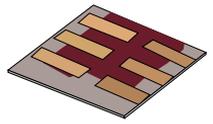
• Recombination can be calculated as:

Free carrier recombination

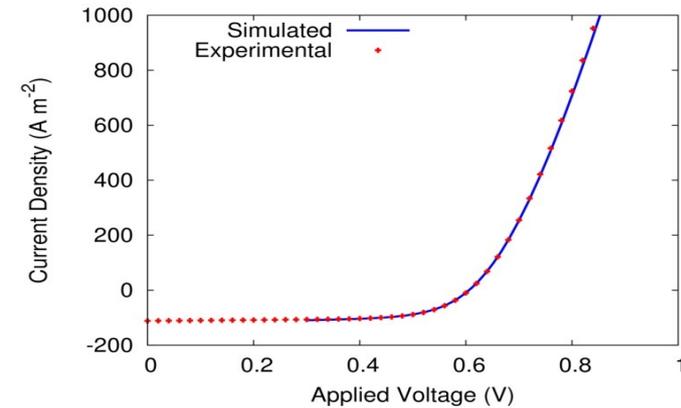
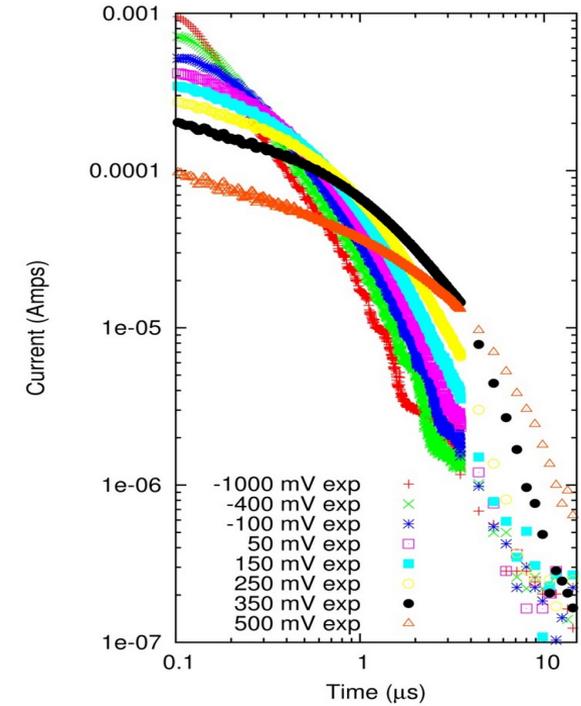
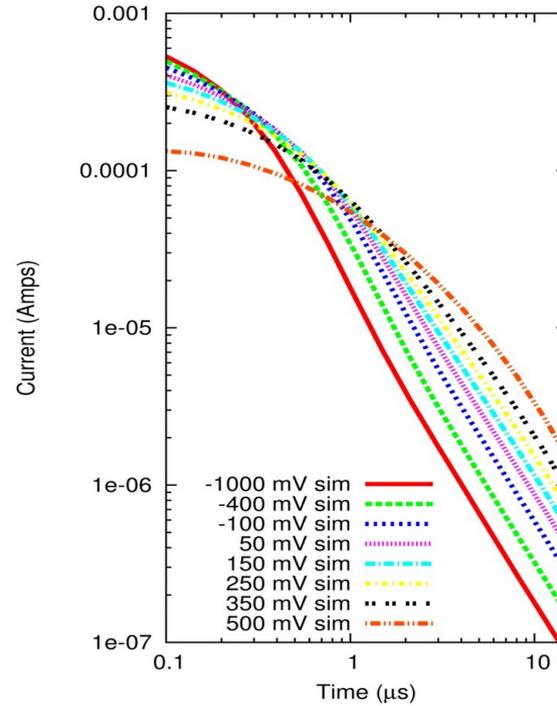
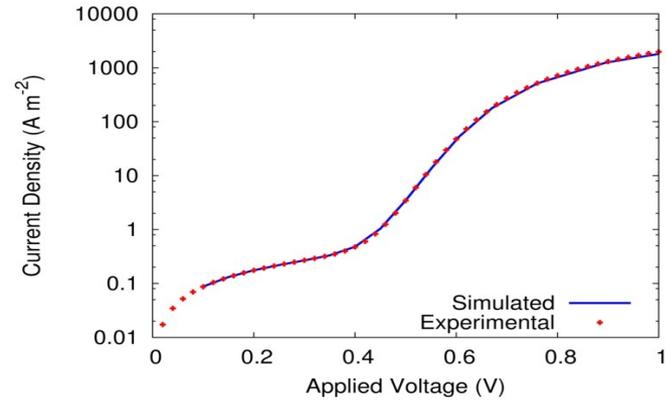
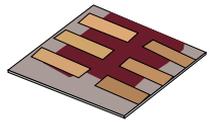
$$R_n = \sum_0^{n_{band}} (r_1^e - r_2^e)$$

Detailed balance is maintained.

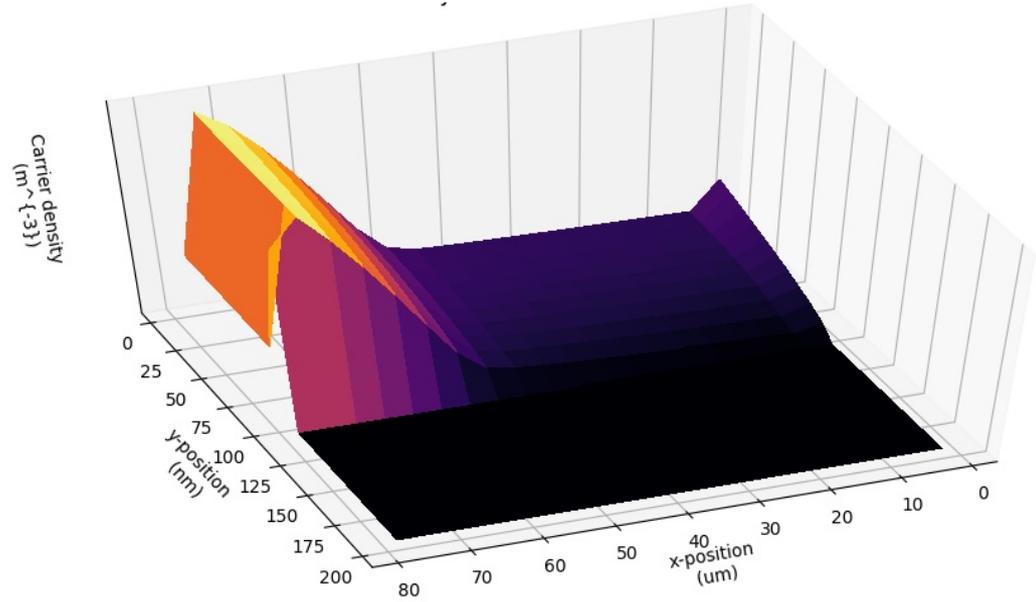
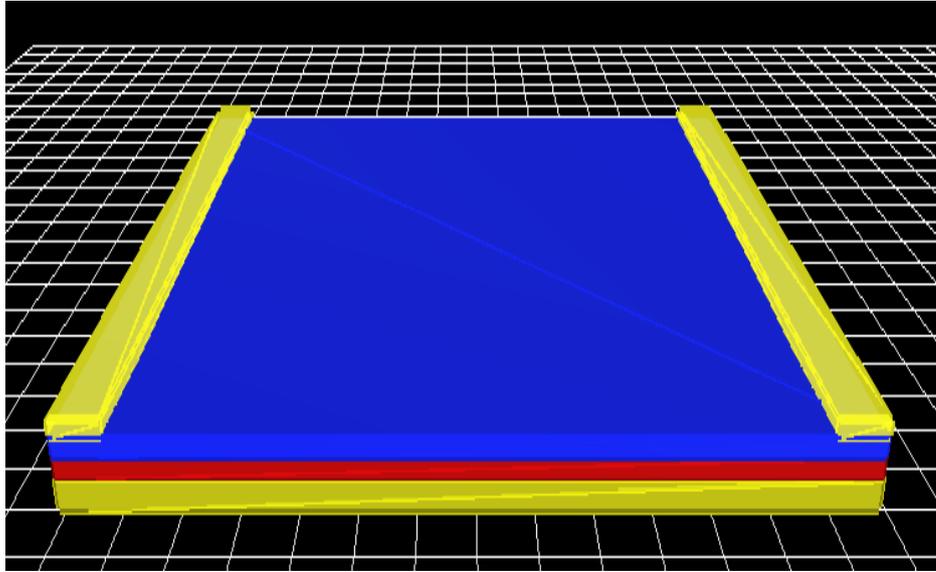
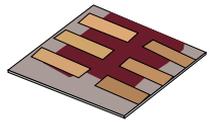
Drift diffusion: This enables us to know where the charge carriers are in position/energy space.



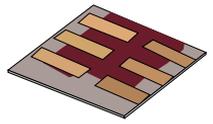
The allows accurate simulation of steady state and transient measurements.



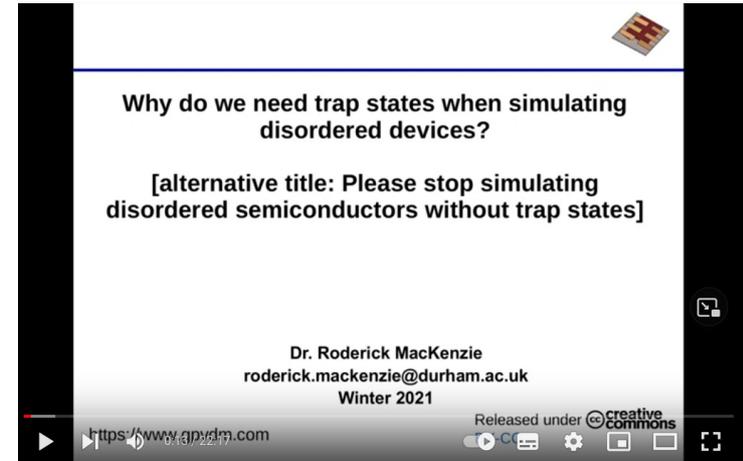
Drift diffusion: OghmaNano can also do 2D simulations including trap states



OghmaNano's party trick is that it can: Do traps really really well.

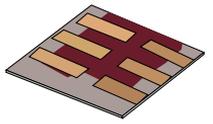


- To **simulate disordered materials you need to include:**
 - Carrier trapping
 - Recombination via trap states through a mechanism such as SRH.
- **OghmaNano does is specifically written to do this very well:**
 - If the device model you are using does not include trap states it is very likely you can not reliably simulate organic/disordered devices with it.
 - If you want to understand more watch this linked video.



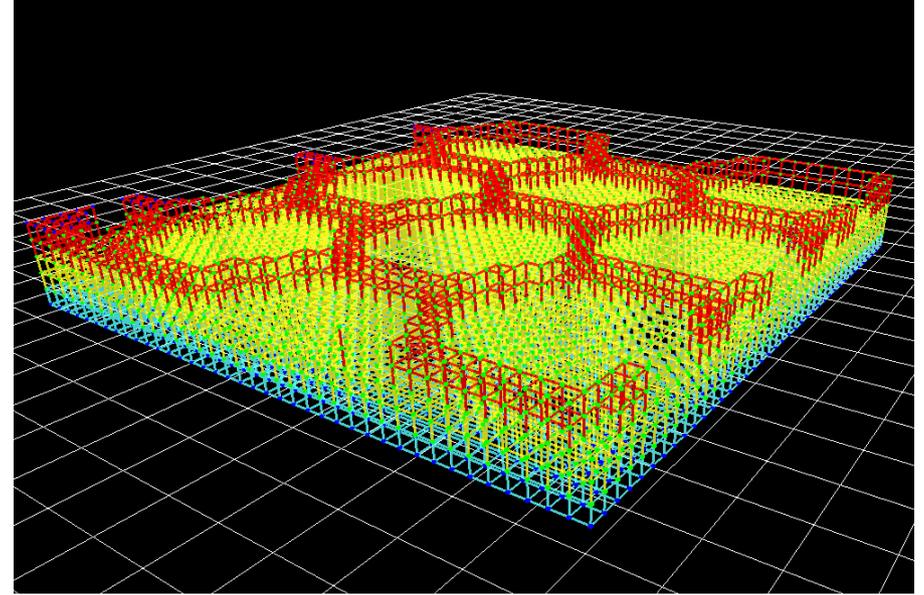
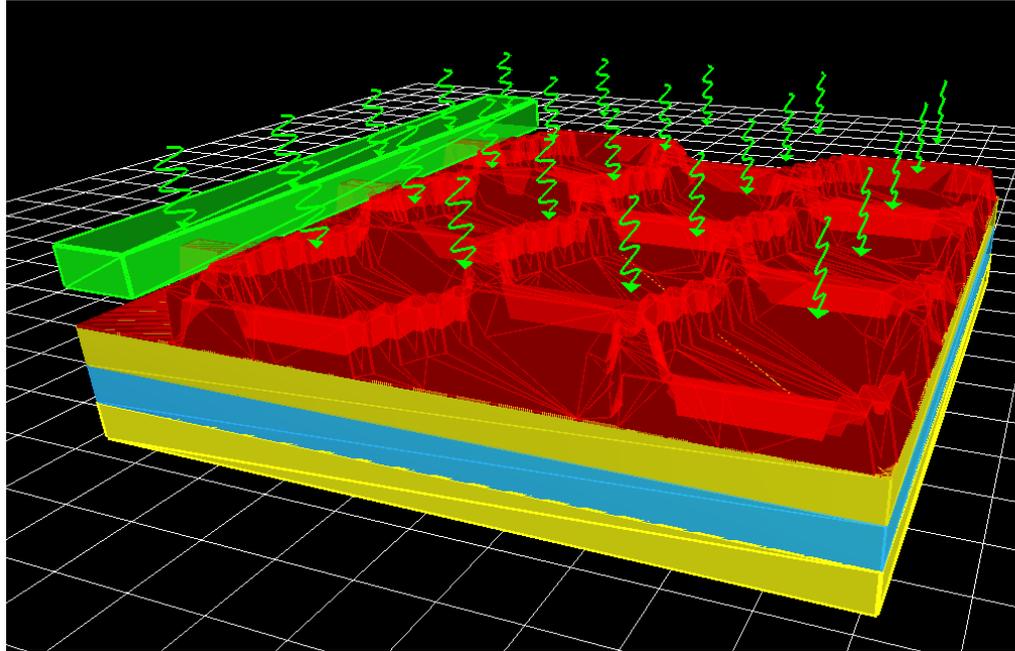
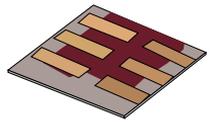
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2EHfulz7UDU>

<https://www.oghma-nano.com>

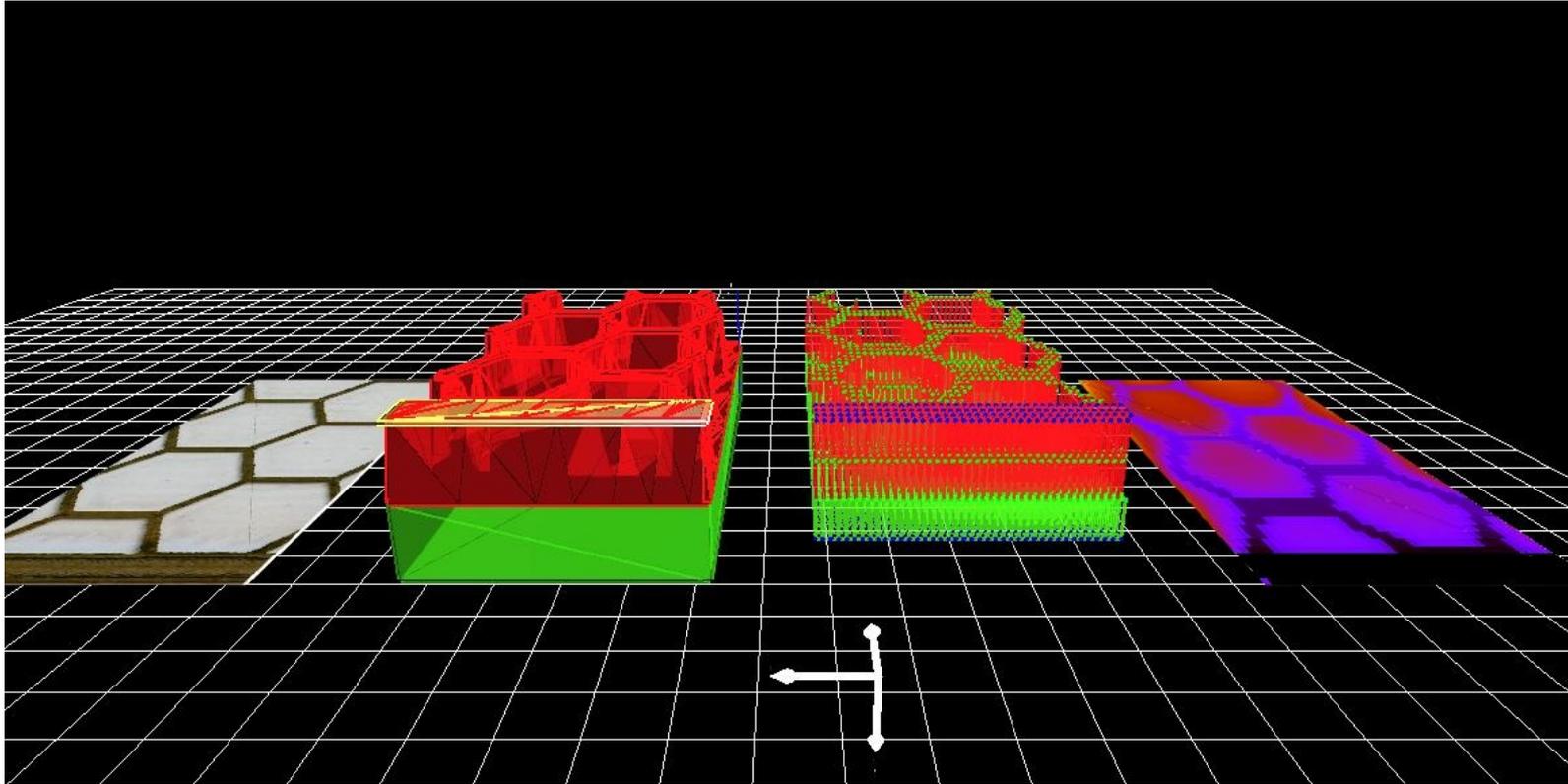
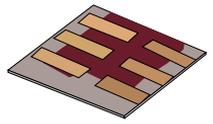


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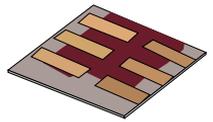
Electrical circuit simulation for large area devices: 3D electrical circuit simulations



Electrical circuit simulation for large area devices: 3D electrical circuit simulations



Really simple electrical circuit simulations:



Organic and hybrid Material Nano Simulation tool (<https://www.Oghma-Nano.com>)

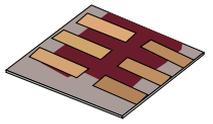
File Simulation type Simulation Editors Electrical Optical Thermal Databases Info Questions? Contact: roderick.mackenzie@durham.ac.uk About

New simulation Open simulation Export Zip Run simulation Parameter scan Fit to experimental data Optical Simulation Edit Probes

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Device structure Circuit diagram Terminal Output Tutorials/Documentation

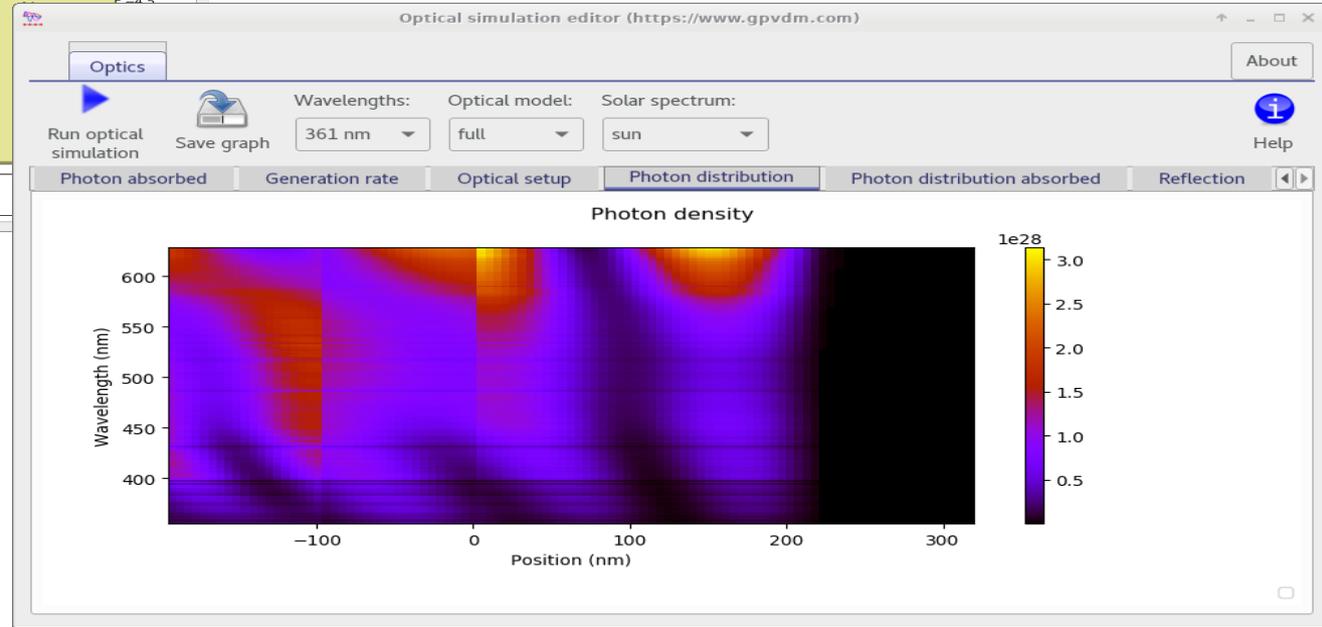
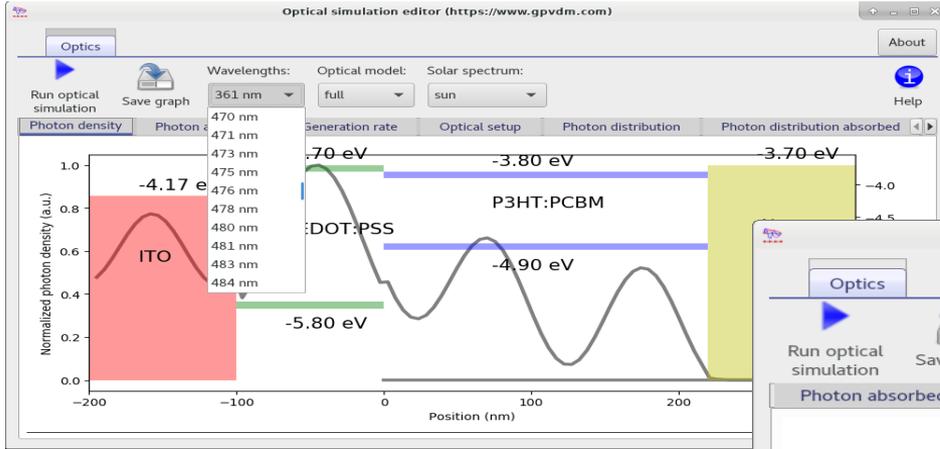
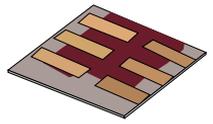
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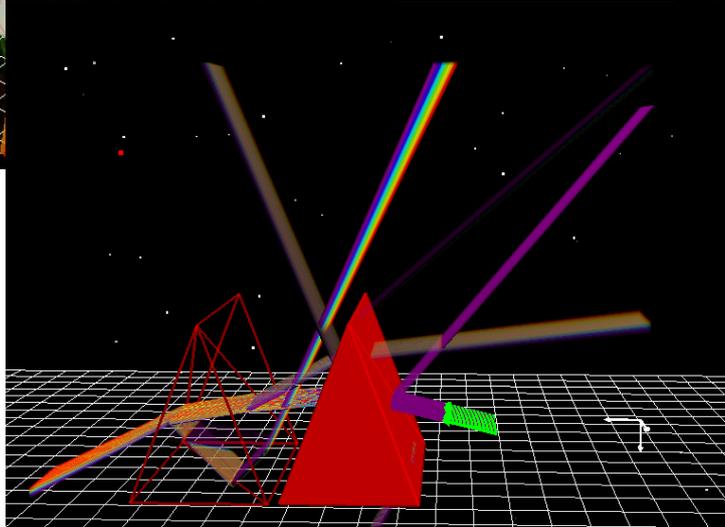
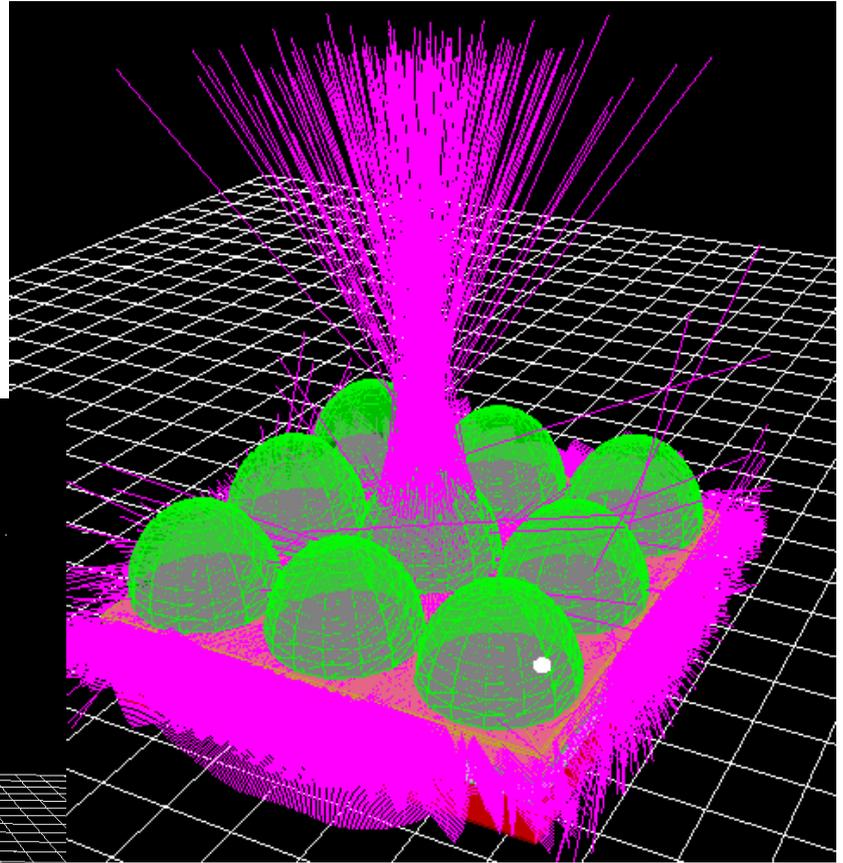
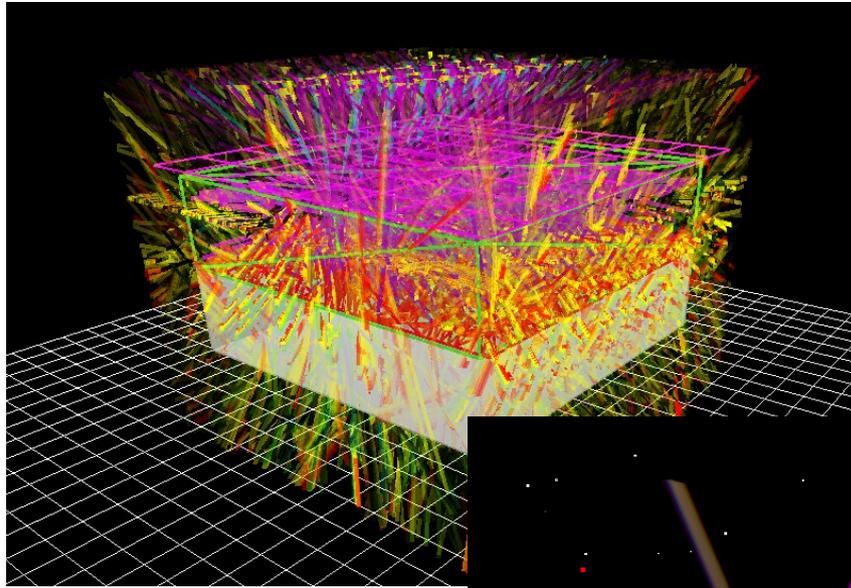
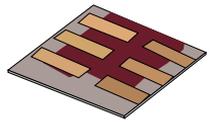
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Overview.....

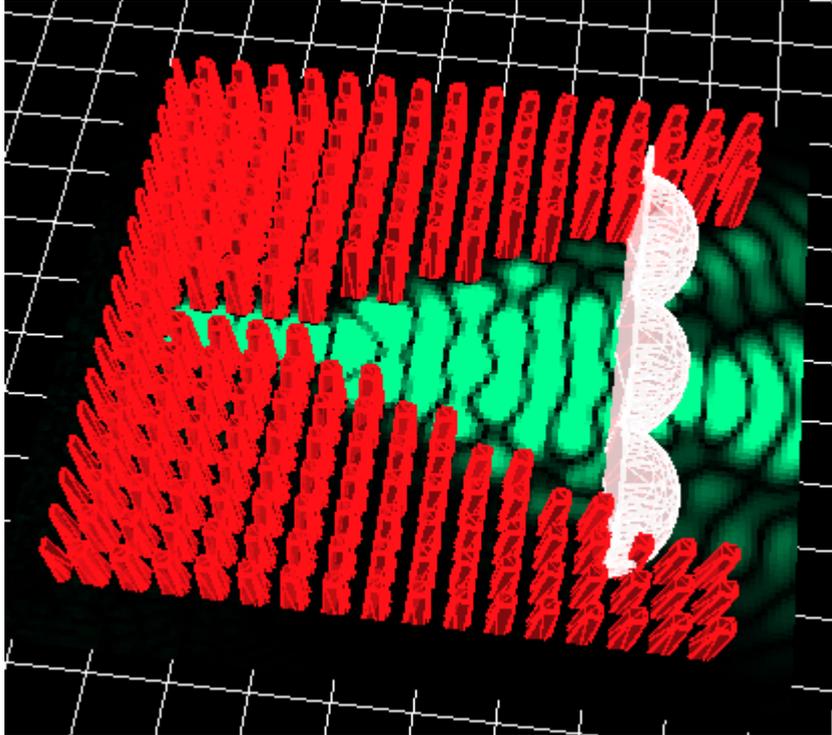
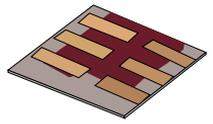
Optical simulations: Transfer matrix method



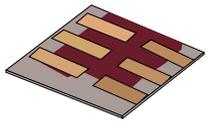
Optical simulations: General ray tracing solver



Optical simulations: FDTD solver

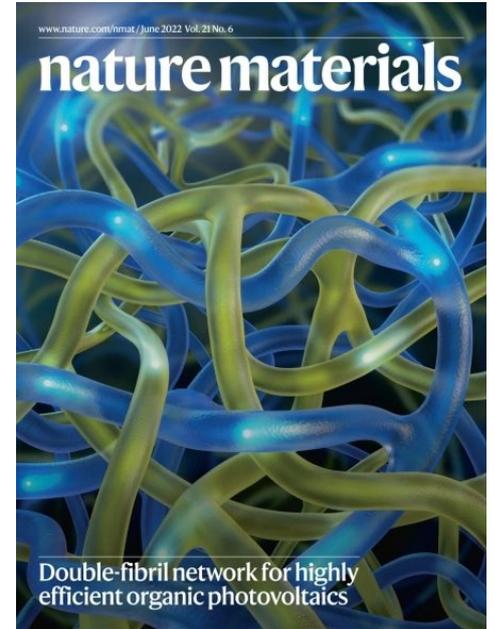
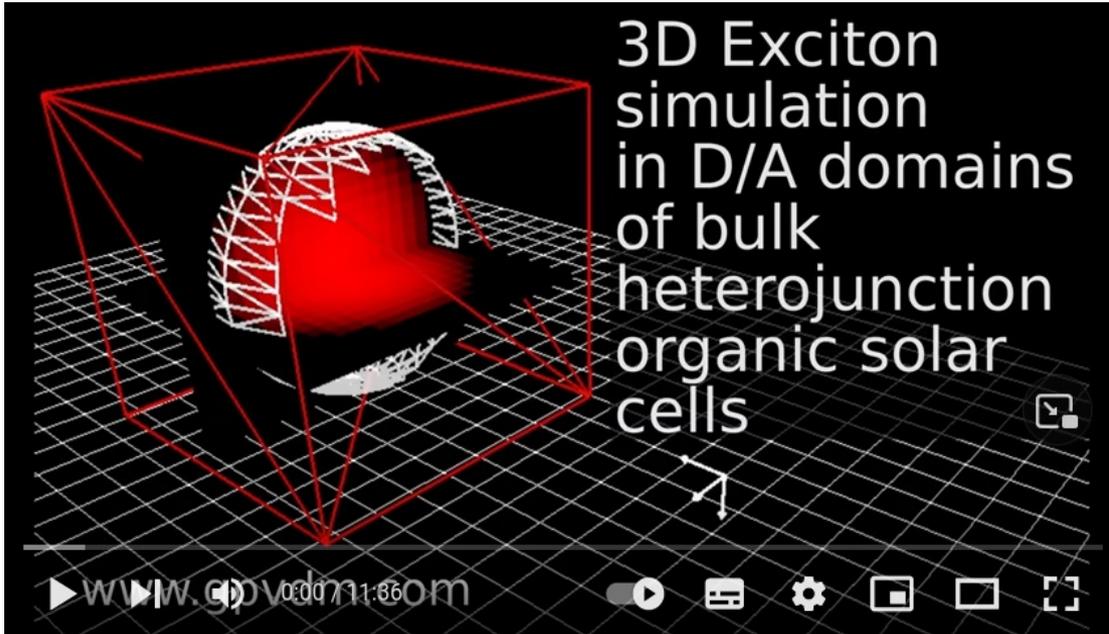
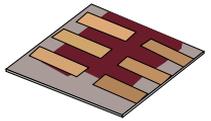


- The FDTD solver is currently fairly rudimentary

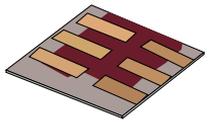


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Exciton models

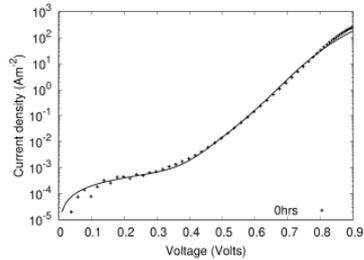
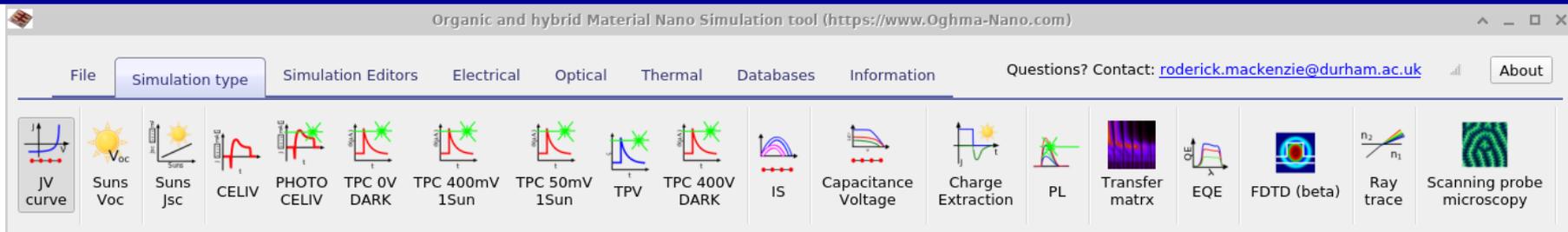
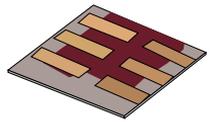


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Viu7WYcbqyw>

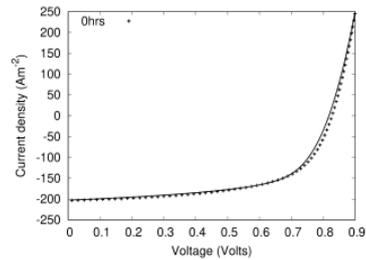


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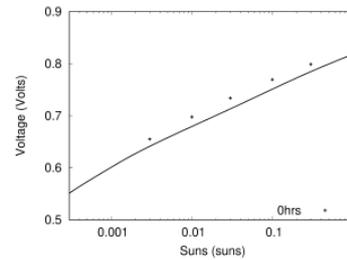
Simulation modes: Steady state, time domain and frequency domain.



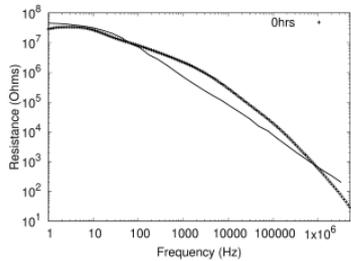
(a) JV dark



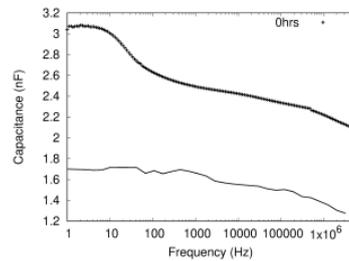
(b) JV light



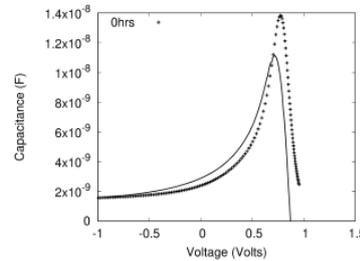
(c) Suns-Voc



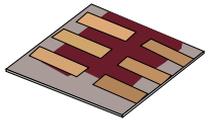
(d) IS - dark



(e) IS - dark

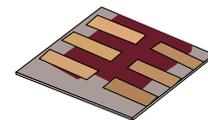


(f) CV - 1 Sun

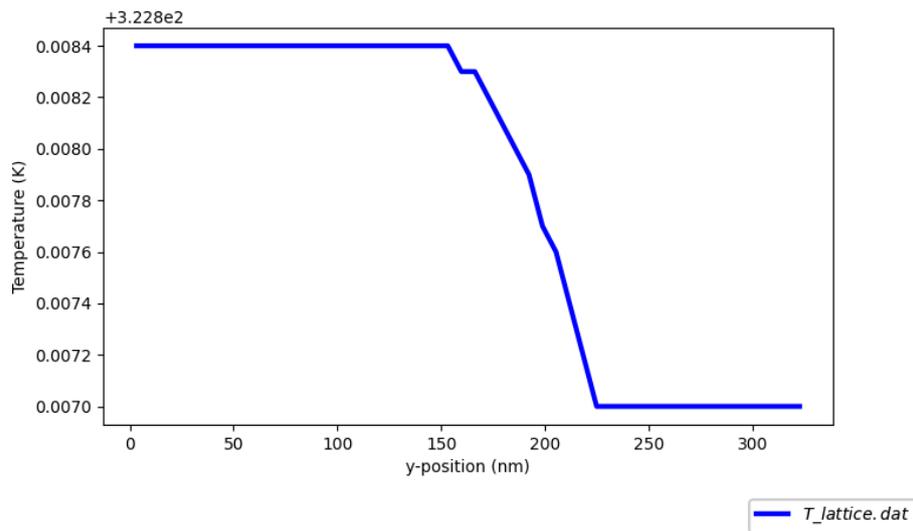


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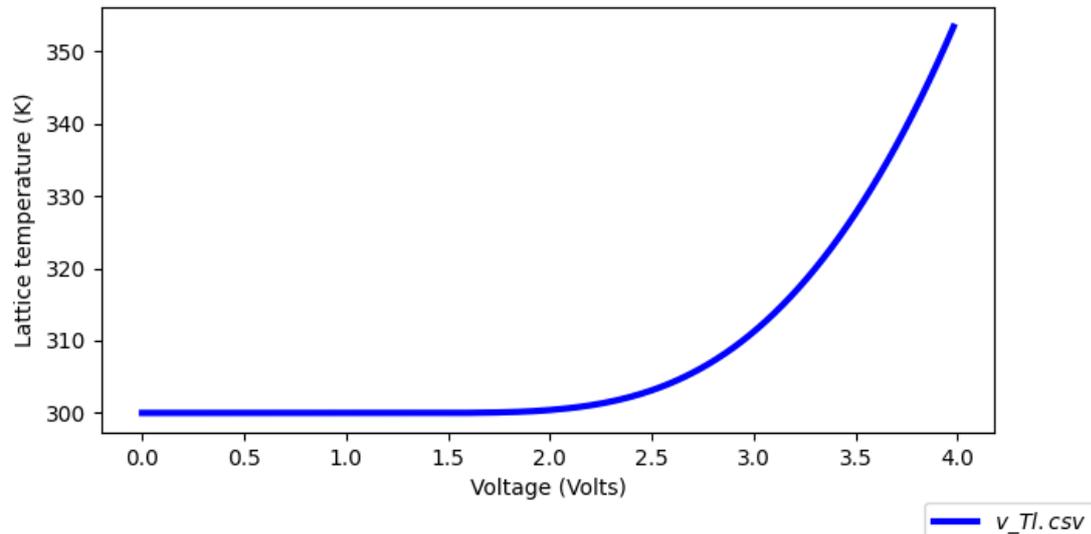
Thermal models/self heating

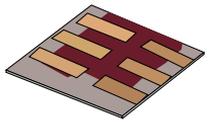


Lattice temperature



Voltage - Lattice temperature





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Examples

