

Color-Temperature Dependence of Indoor Organic Photovoltaic Performance

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Abstract

Organic materials are uniquely suited for indoor light energy harvesting because they absorb mostly in the visible spectrum and the absence of ultraviolet light minimizes their degradation. However, the performance of photovoltaic devices under indoor lighting depends on the correlated color temperatures (CCTs) of the light sources but has not been examined previously. Here we study organic photovoltaics with different combinations of donor and acceptor materials under white light-emitting diode (LED) illumination. The current density – voltage ($J - V$) measurements were performed under illuminance of 1000 lx at nominal LED CCTs of 3000 K, 4000 K, and 6000 K. Absorption spectra of neat and blended films and device external quantum efficiency were measured. Our results show that active layer absorption in the blue LED emission region determines the short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) increase from 3000 K to 6000 K CCT; the more the active layer absorbs at 450 nm, the larger the J_{sc} increase under higher CCTs. We find that the normalized fractional absorption of the active layer at 450 nm needs to be > 0.85 to eliminate a decrease in power conversion efficiency as the CCT is varied from 3000 K to 6000 K. This work highlights the unique tunability of organic absorbers that is difficult to achieve in inorganic materials and provides guidance on how to select organic absorbers for specific applications under different indoor illumination conditions.

1. Introduction

The Internet of things (IoTs) enhances the quality of human life as users benefit from widespread smart applications, such as monitoring of home security and energy usage, intelligent traffic light switching, and remote recording of health status [1]. Many IoT microelectronic devices—sensors, actuators, and wearable devices—are small, lightweight, and mobile, making wired sources or batteries impractical for powering these devices [2]. Alternative energy sources, such as thermal, mechanical, and light energy harvesters, are being explored to power small wireless IoT devices [3]. Among them, indoor light energy harvesters (photovoltaics) are very attractive owing to the omnipresence of indoor lighting [4,5]. They exhibit higher power conversion efficiency (PCE) and enhanced operational life than used in outdoor panels owing to less temperature and humidity variation, low illumination intensity, and no presence of ultraviolet/infrared radiation in the light source [6]. Indoor photovoltaics are promising to power IoT devices and low-energy consuming electronics, such as basic calculators, kitchen weighing scales, and wearables, because they can satisfy the energy needs using small cm^2 -size cells [7]. As the power to operate the wireless sensor networks continues decreasing, the type and number of nodes powered by indoor photovoltaics are rapidly increasing, leading to significant market growth [7]. Among various indoor photovoltaic technologies [5], devices that employ organic absorbers are uniquely promising due to their high absorption coefficient, bandgap tunability, mechanical flexibility, and good spectral match with artificial light sources [8]. Because of these exceptional advantages, research has been active in the field of indoor organic photovoltaics (IOPVs), which convert the light energy from various indoor light sources directly into electricity [8–12].

Among artificial light sources, light-emitting diodes (LEDs), with superior features of low cost, long lifetime, and low power consumption, are the most commonly used today [13,14]. Common

LEDs emit in two spectral regions: the blue region with a narrow peak centered at ≈ 450 nm and the red region with a broad peak centered at ≈ 600 nm [15]. The intensity ratio between the blue and red regions determines an LED's correlated color temperatures (CCTs) [15], which is the temperature of a blackbody radiator whose perceived color is nearly the same as the lighting source even though the spectral distribution of the source significantly differs from that of the blackbody [16]. LEDs with higher CCTs have a stronger optical emission in the blue region [17]; hence, LEDs with CCTs below 3300 K are commonly referred to as 'warm white', 3300 K to 5300 K as 'intermediate neutral', and above 5300 K as 'cool white' [18]. 'Warm white' LEDs are preferred for relaxing environments, such as living rooms and bedrooms in residential homes, because they induce a sense of relaxation or calm emotion [19]. On the contrary, 'cool white' LEDs are preferred for working environments, such as classrooms and offices, because blue light increases people's level of alertness [19].

For a given illuminance (lx), the measure of the intensity as perceived by the human eye, 'cool white' LEDs emit a higher light intensity (irradiance, W m^{-2}). The higher intensity boosts the short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) in photovoltaic (PV) devices, but the PCE can be lower because the increase in generated power density is smaller than the increase in the light intensity. Hamadani et al. reported that PCEs for several common inorganic PVs are all reduced when CCT increases from 3000 K to 6000 K [15]. Similarly, Yin et al. reported a PCE reduction in an organic bulk heterojunction (BHJ) IOPV from 3000 K to 6500 K CCT [17]. To achieve equal or greater PCEs under 'cool white' as compared to under 'warm white' LEDs, the match between the active layer absorption with respect to the LED emission spectra needs to be carefully considered so that the J_{sc} increase is large enough to compensate for the higher intensity of the 'cool white' LEDs. However, to the best of our knowledge, there is no report that quantifies the absorption spectrum

and relates it to the J_{sc} and PCE changes from ‘warm white’ to ‘cool white’ illumination. Hence, we conduct a careful and quantitative examination under different CCTs to study how organic active layer absorption affects device J_{sc} and PCE.

Here we study eight organic absorbers with different combinations of donor and acceptor materials. The IOPV devices are measured under an LED source at nominal 3000 K, 4000 K, and 6000 K CCTs with a fixed illuminance of 1000 lx. We find that the more the active layer absorbs in the blue region, the larger the J_{sc} increase from CCT of 3000 K to 6000 K. Our results establish a criterion based on active layer absorption at 450 nm to ensure that PCE is maintained when switching from ‘warm white’ to ‘cool white’ LEDs. This work provides guidance on how to select organic absorbers for IOPV performance specific to applications under different CCTs.

2. Results and Discussion

Fig. 1 shows the chemical structures (Fig. 1a,b) and normalized fractional absorption (Norm-frac-abs) spectra (Fig. 1c,d) of four donors: poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT), poly(5-bromo-4-(2-octyldodecyl)-selenophen-2-yl)-5,6-difluorobenzothiadiazole-5,5'-bis-(trimethylstannyl)-2,2'-bithiophene (PFBT2Se2Th), poly[(2,6-(4,8-bis(5-(2-ethylhexyl-3-fluoro)thiophen-2-yl)-benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dithiophene))-alt-(5,5'-(1',3'-di-2-thienyl-5',7'-bis(2-ethylhexyl)benzo[1',2'-c:4',5'-c']dithiophene-4,8-dione)] (PM6), and poly{4,8-bis[5-(2-ethylhexyl)thiophen-2-yl]benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']-dithiophene-2,6-diyl-alt-3-fluoro-2-[(2-ethylhexyl)carbonyl]-thieno[3,4-b]thiophene-4,6-diyl} (PTB7-Th), and four acceptors: [6,6]-Phenyl-C71-butyric acid methyl ester (PC₇₁BM), 2,2'-((2Z,2'Z)-((12,13-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-3,9-diundecyl-12,13-dihydro-[1,2,5]thiadiazolo[3,4-e]thieno[2'',3':4',5']thieno[2',3':4,5]pyrrolo[3,2-g]thieno[2',3':4,5]thieno[3,2-b]indole-2,10-diyl)bis(methanylylidene))bis(5,6-difluoro-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-2,1-diylidene))dimalononitrile (Y6), 3,9-Bis(2-methylene-(3-(1,1-

dicyanomethylene)-indanone))-5,5,11,11-tetrakis(4-hexylphenyl)-dithieno[2,3-d:2',3'-d']-s-indaceno[1,2-b:5,6-b']-dithiophene) (ITIC), and 2,2'-[[6,6,12,12-Tetrakis(4-hexylphenyl)-6,12-dihydrodithieno[2,3-d:2',3'-d']-s-indaceno[1,2-b:5,6-b']dithiophene-2,8-diyl]bis[methyldiylidene(5,6-difluoro-3-oxo-1H-indene-2,1(3H)-diylidene)]]bis[propanedinitrile] (IT-4F). The energy levels of the neat materials, with bandgap energies extrapolated from Tauc plots (Fig. S1) and ionization energies measured from photoelectron spectroscopy in air (PESA), are shown in Fig. S2.

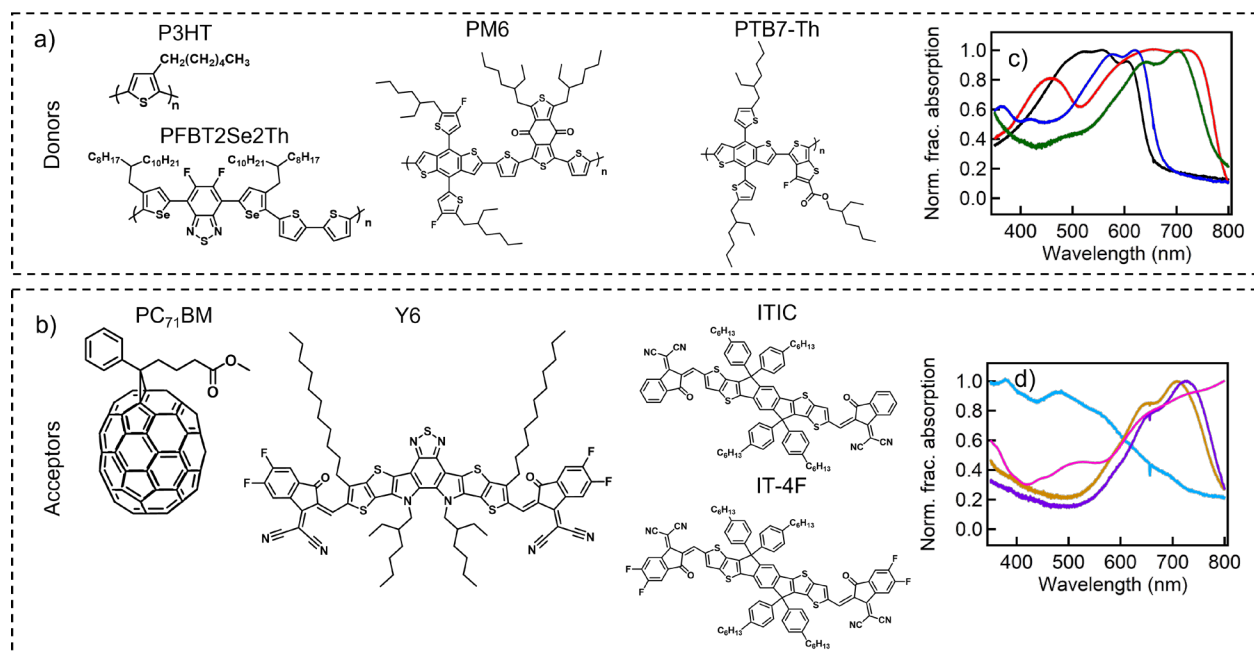


Figure 1. Chemical structures of (a) donors (P3HT, PFBT2Se2Th, PM6, and PTB7-Th) and (b) acceptors (PC₇₁BM, Y6, ITIC, and IT-4F). Norm-frac-abs spectra of (c) donors (P3HT (black), PFBT2Se2Th (red), PM6 (navy blue), and PTB7-Th (green)) and (d) acceptors (PC₇₁BM (light blue), Y6 (pink), ITIC (brown), and IT-4F (purple)).

We built an experimental setup (Fig. S3a) based on Venkateswararao et al. [4] to test the IOPV performance under white LED illumination. After stabilizing the LED intensity (Fig. S3b), we adjust the LED intensity to achieve 1000 lx illuminance using a NIST-calibrated reference cell

(Table S1). We use 1000 lx because it's the typical illumination level for well-lit office areas where 'cool white' illumination are often used [20]. Fig. 2a depicts the spectral irradiance of the LED source used in this study at nominal CCTs of 3000 K (black), 4000 K (blue), and 6000 K (red) taken at 1000 lx. The total irradiance calculated from integrating each curve is 2.99 W m^{-2} at 3000 K, 3.18 W m^{-2} at 4000 K, and 3.72 W m^{-2} at 6000 K. The actual CCT values (Table S1) are determined from LED's relative spectral irradiances at different nominal CCTs (Fig. S3c). Fig. 2a shows that as CCT increases, the emission of the narrow peak at $\approx 450 \text{ nm}$ increases. To quantify this increasing optical power, we calculate the irradiances in the blue (350 nm to 500 nm, Fig. 2b solid bars) and red (500 nm to 800 nm, Fig. 2b hatched bars) regions. While the irradiance in the blue region is the smaller portion of the total irradiance at each CCT (Fig. 2b), it increases from 0.41 W m^{-2} at 3000 K, to 0.62 W m^{-2} at 4000 K, and to 1.26 W m^{-2} at 6000 K, while the irradiances in the red region are similar, 2.58 W m^{-2} at 3000 K, 2.56 W m^{-2} at 4000 K, and 2.46 W m^{-2} at 6000 K. Therefore, the irradiance in the blue region increases modestly ($\approx 50 \%$) from 3000 K to 4000 K and significantly ($\approx 100 \%$) from 4000 K to 6000 K. Consequently, the irradiance in the blue region increases by $\approx 200 \%$ and the total irradiance increases by 30% from 3000 K to 6000 K. Thus, to achieve the same or higher PCE under 3000 K and 6000 K CCTs, the active layer must fully absorb the LED emission in the blue region.

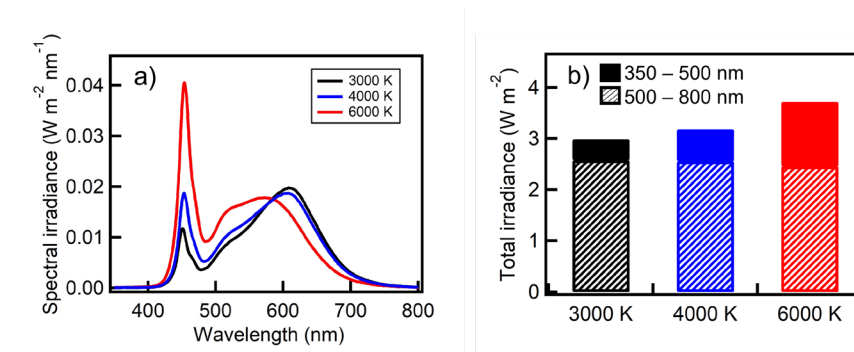


Fig. 2. (a) Spectral irradiances of LED light sources at three nominal CCTs: 3000 K (black), 4000 K (blue), and 6000 K (red). Each spectrum produces an illuminance of 1000 lx. (b) Bar chart of total irradiances of three spectra from Fig. 1(a). The solid-filled portions represent the irradiance integrated from 350 nm to 500 nm, and the hatch-patterned portions represent the irradiance integrated from 500 nm to 800 nm.

In this study, we performed current density – voltage (J - V) measurements under LED 1000 lx illumination at nominal 3000 K, 4000 K, and 6000 K CCTs on IOPV devices with eight different absorbers (Fig. 1). The measured external quantum efficiency (EQE) spectra for all IOPV devices (Fig. S4), the LED emission spectra (Fig. 2), the reference spectral irradiance (Fig. S5a), and irradiance spectral responsivity for the reference cell (Fig. S5b) are used to calculate a spectral mismatch parameter (M, Table S2) based on Hamadani et al. [15]. All J - V curves shown in the paper have been corrected for spectral mismatch. All devices have been optimized to achieve good PV performance by doing optimization such as adding additives, selecting suitable host solvents for maximum solution solubility, adjusting solution dispensing procedure, varying active layer thickness, doing suitable active layer post-processing treatments (thermal and/or solvent annealing, annealing atmosphere), and choosing appropriate device structures (conventional or inverted architecture). Because this work focuses on the CCT behavior of various IOPV devices rather than on the absolute PCE values, it provides an excellent way to compare the device

performance with different donor and acceptor combinations. Device parameters for all systems are summarized in Table S3.

To understand how the absorption in the blue region affects the J_{sc} under different nominal CCTs, we first compare P3HT:PC₇₁BM and PTB7-Th:ITIC. Their J - V curves are shown in Fig. 3(a,b). They are chosen based on two criteria. First, P3HT:PC₇₁BM absorbs strongly in the blue region, while PTB7-Th:ITIC absorbs poorly in the same region (Fig. S6a,b)). P3HT:PC₇₁BM shows an approximately three times higher absorption than PTB7-Th:ITIC in the blue region because the P3HT donor and the PC₇₁BM acceptor have much stronger absorption below 500 nm than PTB7-Th and ITIC, respectively (Fig. S6c,d). Second, the J_{sc} and PCE values are similar under 3000 K CCT (Table S3), so it is more straightforward to study their changes from 3000 K to 6000 K CCT. The J_{sc} of P3HT:PC₇₁BM devices increases by 25 %, from 54.3 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ under 3000 K to 67.7 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ under 6000 K, while the J_{sc} of PTB7-Th:ITIC devices is slightly higher by 6.1 % as CCT increases (from 57.4 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ under 3000 K to 60.9 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ under 6000 K). Both types of devices have open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}) and fill factor (FF) values independent of CCTs (Table S3). Thus, their performance as a function of CCT is determined by the J_{sc} trend. The PCE value of P3HT:PC₇₁BM devices increases from 5.0 % under 3000 K to 5.1 % under 6000 K while that of PTB7-Th:ITIC devices decreases from 5.3 % under 3000 K to 4.2 % under 6000 K (Fig. 3c).

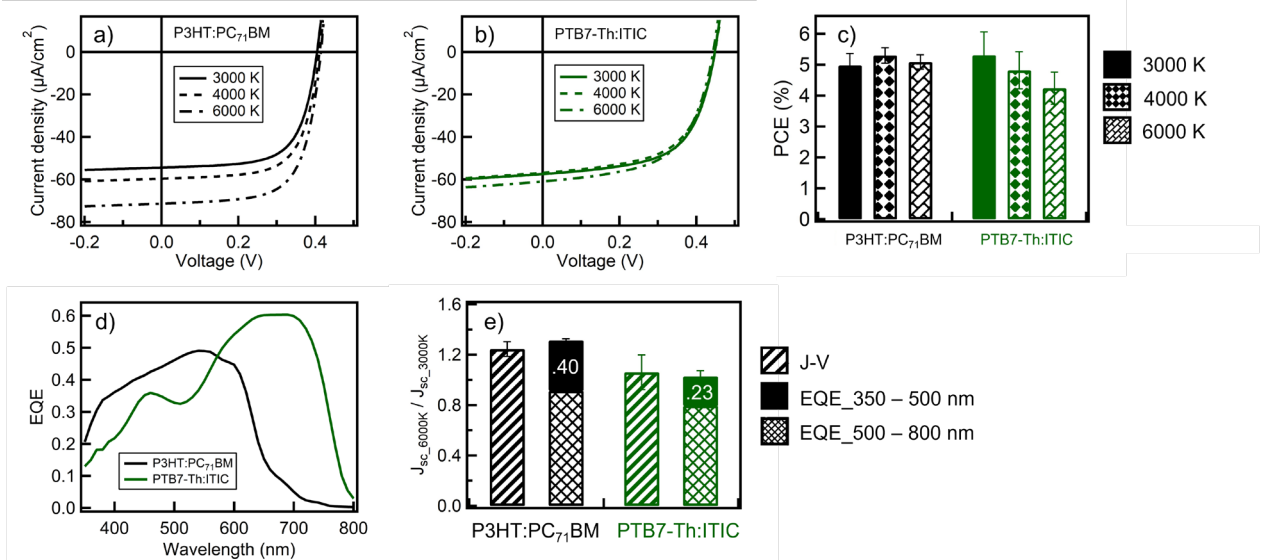


Fig. 3. J-V curves of (a) P3HT:PC₇₁BM and (b) PTB7-Th:ITIC BHJ devices under 1000 lx LED illumination at 3000 K (solid line), 4000 K (dashed line), and 6000 K (dashed and dotted line) CCTs. These J-V curves are averaged over at least 4 diodes. (c) PCEs for P3HT:PC₇₁BM (black) and PTB7-Th:ITIC (green) at 3000 K (solid filled), 4000 K (diamond), and 6000 K (diagonal brick). (d) External quantum efficiency (EQE) for P3HT:PC₇₁BM (black) and PTB7-Th:ITIC (green). (e) Bar chart of $J_{sc_6000K} / J_{sc_3000K}$ for P3HT:PC₇₁BM (black) and PTB7-Th:ITIC (green). The left thick hatched bars use J_{sc} values obtained from J-V measurement and the right bars use J_{sc} values calculated from EQE measurements, which are separated into 350 nm to 500 nm (solid-filled portion) and 500 nm to 800 nm (cross grid portion) spectral ranges. The numbers inside the solid portions indicate the J_{sc_6000K} (blue) / J_{sc_3000K} for P3HT:PC₇₁BM (0.40) and PTB7-Th:ITIC (0.23) using EQE J_{sc} value at 6000 K in the 350 nm to 500 nm region for J_{sc_6000K} (blue) and the total EQE J_{sc} value at 3000 K from 350 nm to 800 nm region for J_{sc_3000K} . Uncertainty values in Fig. 3(c,e) show the mean and standard deviations of the results from at least 4 measurements.

Figure 3d shows EQE spectra for P3HT:PC₇₁BM and PTB7-Th:ITIC BHJ devices. P3HT:PC₇₁BM exhibits a strong photo-response from 350 nm to 600 nm, consistent with its Norm-frac-abs in Fig. S6a. PTB7-Th:ITIC shows a low photo-response in the blue region and a high photo-response from 500 nm to 800 nm with a maximum EQE value peak at ≈ 700 nm, consistent with its Norm-frac-abs in Fig. S6b. From EQE spectra, we can calculate J_{sc} and compare to the values from J - V measurements. Figure 3e shows the ratio of J_{sc} between 3000 K and 6000 K ($J_{sc_6000K} / J_{sc_3000K}$) using J_{sc} values obtained from J - V and EQE measurements. For P3HT:PC₇₁BM, by integrating the EQE spectrum from 350 nm to 800 nm using the LED spectra

(Fig. 2a), the $J_{sc_6000\text{ K}} / J_{sc_3000\text{ K}}$ value is 1.3, which agrees with its $J_{sc_6000\text{ K}} / J_{sc_3000\text{ K}}$ value from J-V measurement. For PTB7-Th:ITIC, the $J_{sc_6000\text{ K}} / J_{sc_3000\text{ K}}$ value from EQE spectrum is 1.0, well-matched with its $J_{sc_6000\text{ K}} / J_{sc_3000\text{ K}}$ value from J-V measurement. Since EQE is spectrally resolved, we can separate the J_{sc} contributions into blue (350 nm – 500 nm) and red (500 nm – 800 nm) spectral regions and calculate their $J_{sc_6000\text{ K}} / J_{sc_3000\text{ K}}$ values. These $J_{sc_6000\text{ K}} / J_{sc_3000\text{ K}}$ values are shown in Fig. 3e as solid for the blue region and cross grid for the red region. A noticeably larger contribution to the $J_{sc_6000\text{ K}} / J_{sc_3000\text{ K}}$ ratio from the blue region (350 nm to 500 nm) is observed for P3HT:PC₇₁BM, with $J_{sc_6000\text{ K}}(\text{blue}) / J_{sc_3000\text{ K}}$ of 0.40, which is approximately two times higher than that for PTB7-Th:ITIC. In contrast, the difference in the contribution from 500 nm to 800 nm light to $J_{sc_6000\text{ K}} / J_{sc_3000\text{ K}}$ ratios is negligible for the two active layers. Therefore, a two-fold larger J_{sc} increase in 350 nm to 500 nm region is the dominant factor for the higher J_{sc} observed in the photovoltaic performance of P3HT:PC₇₁BM devices (Fig. 3a), highlighting the importance of active layer absorption in the blue region regarding to changes in CCTs.

To validate the above finding that CCT behavior of IOPV devices is determined by the active layer absorption in the blue region, we test IOPV devices based on six additional organic absorbers. The active layers are five BHJs: PFBT2Se2Th:PC₇₁BM, PM6:PC₇₁BM, PTB7-Th:PC₇₁BM, PM6:Y6, and PM6:IT-4F, and one dilute donor: 5 wt.% PM6:Y6. Fig. 4a shows the Norm-frac-abs spectra for all eight absorber systems. The green dashed line marks 450 nm, the wavelength of the LED emission peak in the blue region in Fig. 2a. The Norm-frac-abs value at 450 nm (Norm-frac-abs_{450nm}) for these 8 active layers vary from 0.2 to 1.0. The J – V curves under one-sun AM 1.5G are shown in Fig. S7 and the J - V curves for 1000 lx LED illumination at 3000 K, 4000 K, and 6000 K CCTs are shown in Fig 3(a,b) and Fig. S8. The device parameters are summarized in Table S3. Figure 4b shows the average $J_{sc_6000\text{ K}} / J_{sc_3000\text{ K}}$ ratio increases linearly with Norm-

frac-abs_450nm (black dashed line in Fig. 4b). Our results show that the higher the active layer's Norm-frac-abs_450nm, the larger the J_{sc} increase under higher CCTs.

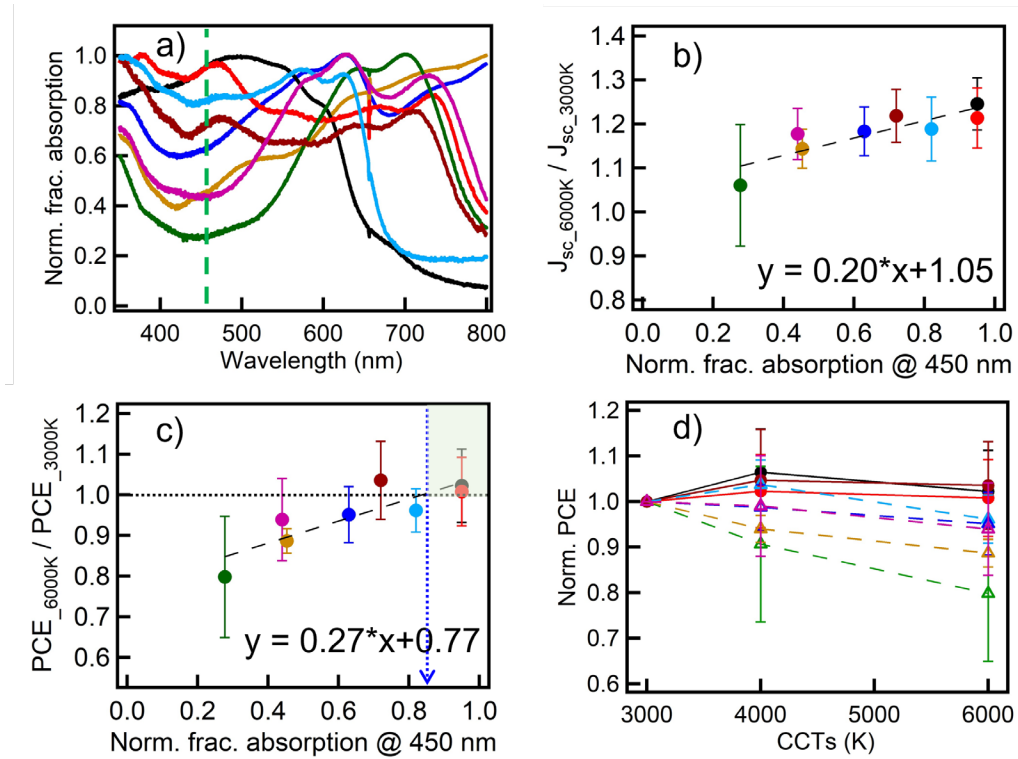


Fig. 4. (a) Norm-frac-abs spectra of P3HT:PC₇₁BM (black), PFBT2Se2Th:PC₇₁BM (red), PM6:PC₇₁BM (light blue), PTB7-Th:PC₇₁BM (maroon), PM6:Y6 (navy blue), 5 wt.% PM6:Y6 (brown), PM6:IT-4F (magenta), and PTB7-Th:ITIC (green). The green dashed line indicates 450 nm, the blue emission peak for the LED. (b) $J_{sc_6000K} / J_{sc_3000K}$ vs. Norm-frac-abs_450nm. The black dashed line is a linear fit to the data. (c) PCE_6000K / PCE_3000K vs. Norm-frac-abs_450nm. The black dashed line is a linear fit to the data. The intercept between $PCE_6000K / PCE_3000K = 1$ (black dotted line) and the linear fit occurs at Norm-frac-abs_450nm = 0.85. The light green shaded area represents the condition when PCE_6000K / PCE_3000K is greater than 1. (d) Normalized PCEs for all eight active layer systems under 1000 lx LED illumination at nominal 3000 K, 4000 K, and 6000 K CCTs. Three active layers show PCEs independent of CCTs (filled circles and solid lines): P3HT:PC₇₁BM, PFBT2Se2Th:PC₇₁BM, and PTB7-Th:PC₇₁BM. The rest show lower PCEs at higher CCTs (open triangles and dashed lines): PM6:PC₇₁BM, PM6:Y6, 5 wt.% PM6:Y6, PM6:IT-

4F, and PTB7-Th:ITIC. Uncertainty values in Fig. 4(b-d) show the mean and standard deviations of the results from at least 4 measurements.

Both V_{oc} and FF values of all studied devices are independent of CCTs (Table S3), so PCE values are determined by the changes in J_{sc} . However, since the total irradiance also increases as CCTs increases, a higher J_{sc} at a higher CCT does not necessarily translate to a higher PCE. To study how the Norm-frac-abs_{450nm} affects PCEs under different CCTs, we calculate the $PCE_{6000\text{ K}} / PCE_{3000\text{ K}}$ ratio for all the devices as a function of Norm-frac-abs_{450nm} (Fig. 4c). The $PCE_{6000\text{ K}} / PCE_{3000\text{ K}}$ ratio also increases linearly with Norm-frac-abs_{450nm}. For Norm-frac-abs_{450nm} ≥ 0.85 , Fig. 4c shows that the $PCE_{6000\text{ K}} / PCE_{3000\text{ K}}$ ratio reaches 1. We observe the same elimination of the PCE drop from 3000 K to 4000 K CCT (Fig. S9b). Therefore, Norm-frac-abs_{450nm} is an important indicator of how a device would perform at 4000 K or 6000 K compared with at 3000 K.

Fig. 4d shows the CCT dependence of the normalized PCE for all eight active layer systems. Clearly there are two groups: one with PCEs independent of CCTs (solid lines and symbols) and one with diminishing PCEs at higher CCTs (dashed lines and open symbols). PTB7-Th:PC₇₁BM devices produce the highest PCEs of 9.1 % compared to other CCT-agnostic systems, i.e., those with high Norm-frac-abs_{450nm} values. P3HT:PC₇₁BM and PFBT2Se2Th:PC₇₁BM produce PCEs of 5.3 % and 6.6 %, respectively. The PTB7-Th:PC₇₁BM devices exhibit CCT-independent V_{oc} and FF values of 0.58 V and 0.58, respectively, while the J_{sc} increases by 22 % from 78.4 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ for 3000 K to 95.4 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ for 6000 K. The magnitude of J_{sc} increase is comparable to the total irradiance increase, 30 %, from 3000 K to 6000 K. This system is an example of how the increase in J_{sc} balances out that of total irradiance, leading to similar PCEs at different CCTs. In

the group with decreasing PCEs at 6000 K, the three active layers that contain PM6 donors, PM6:PC₇₁BM, PM6:Y6, and PM6:IT-4F, show the smallest PCE reduction, 5 %, from 3000 K to 6000 K. However, 5 wt.% PM6:Y6 and PTB7-Th:ITIC exhibit much larger PCE reductions, 11 % and 20 %, respectively. The PM6:IT-4F devices show the highest PCEs of 14 % at 3000 K compared to all other systems studied. The V_{oc} and FF values of PM6:IT-4F devices are independent across all CCTs, 0.64 V and 0.71, respectively. However, the J_{sc} values of PM6:IT-4F devices increases by 18 % from 91.8 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ under 3000 K to 108 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ under 6000 K, resulting in slightly decreasing PCEs from 3000 K to 6000 K. Fig. 5 shows bar charts of PCEs for PTB7-Th:PC₇₁BM and PM6:IT-4F at 3000 K, 4000 K, and 6000 K CCTs. The PCEs of PTB7-Th:PC₇₁BM devices are similar, ≈ 8.9 %, for all CCTs (Fig. 5a), while the PCEs for PM6:IT-4F devices show a decreasing trend from 14.0 % at 3000 K to 13.2 % at 6000 K (Fig. 5b). Therefore, for applications that desire CCT-independent performance, PTB7-Th:PC₇₁BM devices should be chosen while for applications that demand the highest performance at 3000 K, PM6:IT-4F is the best candidate.

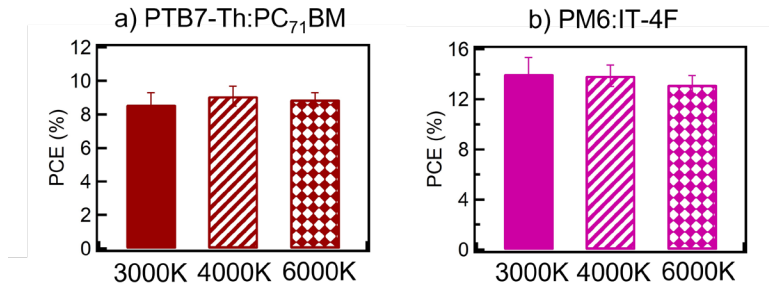


Fig. 5. Bar charts of PCEs for (a) PTB7-Th:PC₇₁BM and (b) PM6:IT-4F under 1000 lx LED illumination at 3000 K (solid-filled bars), 4000 K (hatched bars), and 6000 K (diamond-filled bars) CCTs. Uncertainty values in Fig. 5 show the mean and standard deviations of the results from at least 5 measurements.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, our results unambiguously show that the normalized fractional absorption value of the organic active layer at 450nm can be used to forecast J_{sc} and PCE variation under white LED illumination with different CCTs. We find that $J_{sc_6000K} / J_{sc_3000K}$ and PCE_6000K / PCE_3000K ratios increase linearly as a function of Norm-frac-abs_450nm. To avoid a PCE decrease going from 3000 K to 6000 K requires the Norm-frac-abs_450nm to be at least 0.85. Of the eight organic absorbers we investigated, PTB7-Th:PC₇₁BM devices are the best performing IOPVs without PCE drop from 3000 K to 6000 K. In contrast, PM6:IT-4F devices can deliver more power at 3000 K, so they should be used in ‘warm white’ situations. IOPV devices with higher performance than this work have been reported in the literature. However, the CCT behavior is robust regardless of the absolute PCE values and can be predicted based on the Norm-frac-abs_450nm of the absorber. Our result provides a guidance on molecular design to achieve CCT-independent IOPVs with high performance. [21]

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supplementary Materials. Materials of donors and acceptors; Ultraviolet-visible absorption spectroscopy; PESA; Indoor setup, calibration, spectral irradiance measurement, nominal and actual CCT values; IOPV fabrication and J - V measurement; EQE spectra; Spectral mismatch correction.

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[21] Certain commercial equipment, instruments, software, or materials are identified in this paper to specify the experimental procedure adequately. Such identification is not intended to imply recommendation or endorsement by the National Institute of Standards and Technology nor is it intended to imply that the materials or equipment identified is necessarily the best available for the purpose.