Organic Semiconductors and Optoelectronic Device Applications

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Outline

- Organic Semiconductors and Applications
 - What?
 - Why?
 - @ How?
- Optoelectronic Device Applications
 - What?
 - @ Why?
 - @ How?





What is Organic Semiconductors?

- Studied from 1960 (1948-first inorganic transistor, 1960-first MOS)
- Conjugated system : delocalization of π electrons
- Semiconductor properties
- Small molecules / polymer based
- Van der Waals bonded



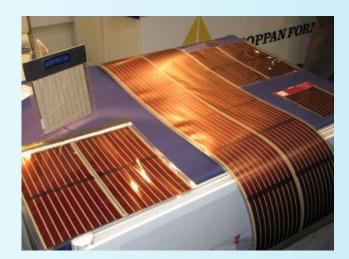


Why Organic Materials?

- Flexible
- Lightweight
- Large-area
- Low cost
- Low temperature processing
- Easy to form nano structure
- Versatile
- Environmental friendly











OLED in Display

Sony OLED TV QHD960×540 (2007)



Sony Flexible OLED (2009)



SDI 3.1" AMOLED in mobile phone (2009)



SMD Transparent OLED on NB (2010)

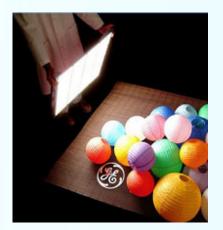






OLED in Lighting

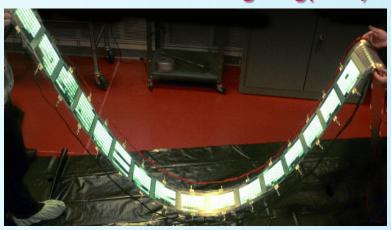
GE (2007)



OSRAM (2008)



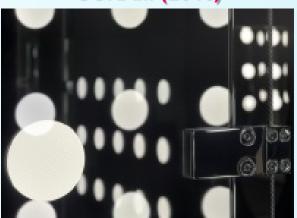
GE roll-to-roll OLED Lighting(2008)



Novaled (2009)



OSRAM (2010)



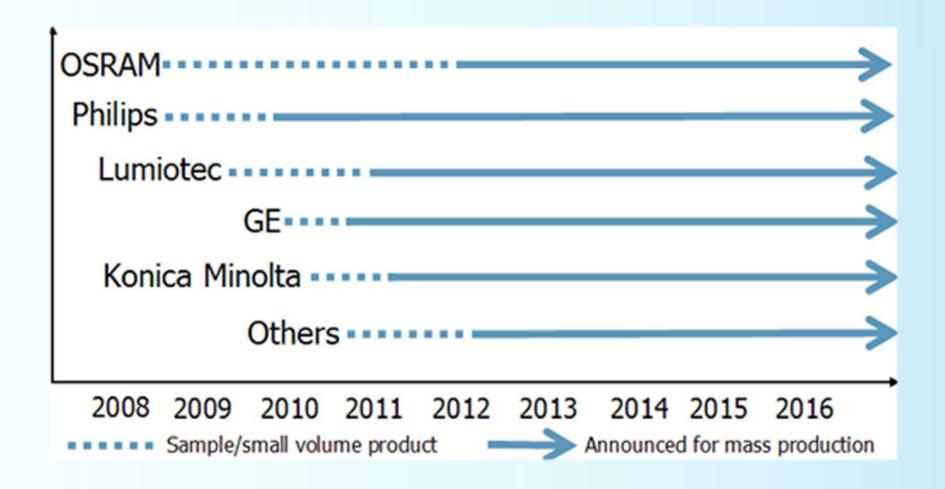
AUO (2010)







Roadmap of OLED in Lighting

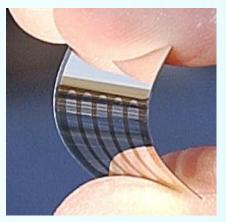




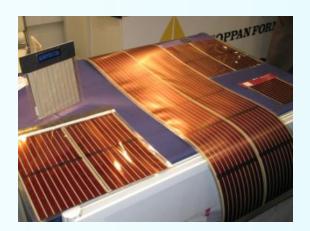


Solar Cells

GeorgiaTech flexible solar cell (2004)



Konarka roll-to-roll solar cell (2009)



AIST thin-film solar cell (2008)



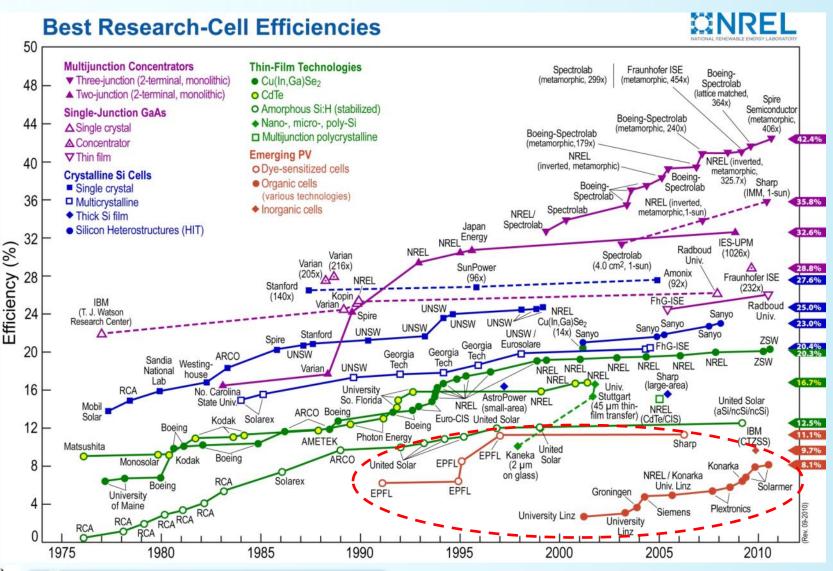
Konarka portable solar cell bag (2009)







Record of Solar Cell



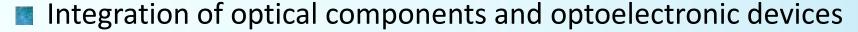




From: NREL (2010)

From Components to Applications

- Basic optical components
 - Lens
 - @ Color filter
- Basic optoelectronic devices
 - @ LED
 - Optical sensor



- Oisplay
- @ Camera
- Light sensing system
- Projector









