Index

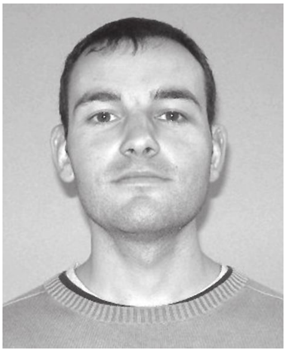
Frederik C. Krebs began his university studies in Aberdeen (Scotland) where he obtained bachelor-of-science degrees in chemistry (1993) and biochemistry/immunology (1994). He then went to Université de Nantes (France) where he obtained a DEA (1995) in the areas of solid state chemistry. He returned to Denmark and studied dielectric materials with pyroelectric properties leading to a Cand. Scient. degree (1996). Further work centered on the synthesis of organic dielectrics with a polar axis and studies of their crystals by both neutron and synchrotron x-ray methods led to a Ph.D. (2000) at the Technical University of Denmark. Post doctoral studies at Risø National laboratory (2001–2002) were directed toward plastic solar cells starting mainly with synthetic efforts and materials characterization using synchrotron based ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy and mobility measurements employing transient microwave measurements by radiation doping through irradiation with high energy electrons. He was then employed as Senior Scientist at Risø National Laboratory (2002–present) and today the efforts are concentrated on large-scale preparation of polymer photovoltaic devices and their characterization. His group currently has three areas of focus; synthesis of materials with low band gap and properties that give stable solar cells and that can be processed, stability and degradation studies using sensitive techniques with the aim of improving polymer solar cells stability, processes and techniques for producing large area polymer solar cells. Currently he acts as associate editor for the international journal *Solar Energy Materials and Solar Cells* and has published more than 160 peer reviewed papers, conference proceedings, editorials, book reviews, patents and reports.

Tom Aernouts received his master-of-science degree in physics in 1999 from the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven on the characterization and simulation of organic oligomer-based diode structures. Continuing the research on organic semiconductors, he joined the organic photovoltaics group at the Interuniversity Micro-Electronics Center (IMEC) in Leuven, Belgium, where his work focused on the processing and characterization of polymer-based organic solar cells and monolithic modules, which resulted in several journal publications, conference contributions and invited talks. In September 2006, he received his Ph.D. degree on this topic from the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. Dr. Aernouts is currently a senior scientist at IMEC, supervising the polymer-based work at the

Organic Photovoltaics group. His main research interest is in the introduction of printing technology in this field.

Rémi de Bettignies graduated from the engineering schools Ecole Superieure d'Electricité (Supélec, Paris) in 2000, majoring in electronics and solid-state physics. In parallel, he obtained in 2000 a DEA (Diplômes D'Etudes Approfondies) from University Paris VI in optoelectronics. He received his Ph.D. in 2003 from the University of Angers at the Organic Photovoltaic Solar Cells group, directed by J.M. Nunzy and J. Roncali. From 2003 to 2005, he worked as a postdoctoral fellow in the Laboratory of Organic Components at the CEA/DRT (Saclay), where he studied the modelling of organic solar cells and the ageing processes. He has authored two patents and several publications. Since 2005, he has been working for the CEA-INES laboratory, the French National Institute for Solar Energy, in Chambéry, on organic photovoltaic solar cells.

Eva Bundgaard graduated from the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) in 2003 as a master of science in chemistry, specializing in organic chemistry, where she conducted several projects concerning, for example, synthesis of pectin (carbohydrate chemistry) and natural compounds from carbohydrates (metal-organo-chemistry). In 2004, she began her Ph.D. project at Risø National Laboratory and Roskilde University Centre (RUC), focusing on the synthesis of low band-gap polymers for organic photovoltaics. She received her Ph.D. in 2007 and is currently working at Risø National Laboratory as a post.doc. While studying at both DTU and at Risø National Laboratory, she has conducted research projects abroad. At the Macquarie University in Sydney in 2002, the research project focused on the synthesis of a novel human UV filter compound. She also spent six months at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Colorado, U.S., in 2006 where she conducted research in organic photovoltaics with low band-gap polymers she prepared at Risø National Laboratory. Ms. Bundgaard has published six peer-reviewed journal papers and three peer-reviewed proceedings papers within the field of organic synthesis, organic photovoltaics, and low band-gap polymers.



Stéphane Cros obtained a DEA (Diplômes D'Etudes Approfondies) in physics of solids in 1998, and entered in 2002 a Ph.D. program in ESPCI (Ecole Supérieure de Physique et de Chimie Industrielle) in Paris emphasizing synthesis and mechanical properties of multilayered PMMA-nanosilica materials by interface modification. In parallel of the first year of his Ph.D. thesis, he obtained a DEA from Université Pierre & Marie Curie (Paris VI) in macromolecular physics and chemistry. He received his Ph.D. in 2002 and joined an ATER position (research and teaching) in the Laboratory of Macromolecular Materials at the CNAM (Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers) in Paris where I focused on industrial polymer processing and characterisation. He then spent 6 months working on polymer blends for the CRITT Picardie (center of technology transfer) to write a technical rapport for PME (little firms). In 2004, Dr. Cros joined a postdoctoral position in the Laboratory of Organic Components at the CEA-Saclay, where he studied the barrier properties of sealing materials for organic solar cells. His research interest was focused on organic-inorganic multilayered materials, permeability measurement with a new experimental permeameter and ion beam analysis of the degradation of inorganic layers. He currently has a permanent position in the CEA-INES laboratory, the French National Institute for Solar Energy, in Chambéry with the same research subjects.

Muriel Firon received her Ph.D. in physical chemistry at the University of Paris VI in 1994, while working for IBM. She worked on plasma deposition processes (RFPECVD) and contributed to optimizing steps of semiconductor production. In June of 1995 she began working on the deposition and electrical characterization of thin silicon oxide films deposited by PECVD (DECR plasma) at Pr. Bernard AGIUS laboratory (University of Paris XI Orsay). She then joined the CEA/DAM in 1995 and was in charge of the development of thin solid films deposited by PVD on large plastic areas with roll-to-roll processing for optical applications. In 2000, she joined the Physics of Accelerator Group to work on the ageing of nuclear and nonnuclear materials with ion and electron beams (0.5 MeV–6 MeV). Since 2002, she has worked at the CEA/DRT (Saclay) on the development and the characterization of plastic solar cells. Her research interests were focused on organic-inorganic interfaces in multilayers or nanocomposite materials, ageing mechanisms of organic layers and photovoltaic organic devices and ion beam analysis. She has authored four patents and several publications. In 2006, she joined the Nuclear Energy Direction to manage R&D projects on conditioning, storage, and disposal of nuclear waste.

Mikkel Jørgensen obtained his Ph.D. in organic chemistry in 1990 from the University of Copenhagen emphasizing the synthesis and characterization of new organic compounds/polymers with applications in materials science. During positions as an industrial chemist he investigated stable, nontoxic organic radicals for use as contrast agents in new types of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (NycoMed 1987–1990); synthesis of peptide nucleic acids (PNA analogues of DNA) (PNA Diagnostics, 1990) to be used as diagnostic probes; new redox active polymers with application in electrochromic windows. After obtaining a position as senior scientist at Risø National Laboratory in 1994, Dr. Jorgensen, has investigated molecular recognition and self-assembly and utilized it for construction of sensor molecules for biologically interesting analytes such as glucose, creatinine, and ephedrine. In 2003, he became involved in the organic solar cell programme led by Frederik C. Krebs. This has involved a lot of fascinating organic chemistry on conjugated polymers and oligomers, which has resulted in more than 70 articles and patents.

Eugene A. Katz received his master-of-science degree in semiconductor materials science in 1982, and his Ph.D. in physics in 1990 from the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys. In 1995, as a visiting scientist at the Israel National Solar Energy Center of the Ben-Gurion University, he started to investigate the growth, structure and photoelectrical properties of fullerene thin films. In 1997, Dr. Katz joined the Ben-Gurion University's Institute for Desert Research and has since been working in the Department for Solar Energy and Environmental Physics. In 2006, he became a member of the Ilse-Katz Center for Meso- and Nanoscale Science and Technology at the Ben-Gurion University. He is reviewer for 15 physical and materials science journals. Dr. Katz's research interests include areas of applied solar energy, photovoltaics based on nontraditional semiconductors (fullerenes, carbon nanotubes, conjugated polymers, etc), photovoltaic characterization of AIIIBV concentrator solar cells at ultra-high concentration of natural sunlight (1,000 suns and more), and synthesis of carbon and inorganic fullerenes and nanotubes by concentrated sunlight. He has published more than 120 scientific papers and book chapters on the above-mentioned topics (including 48 peer-reviewed papers in international journals), and 13 popular articles on fullerene-like structures in carbon nanomaterials, living organisms, and their architectures.

Kion Norrman obtained his Ph.D. in physical-organic chemistry from the University of Copenhagen in 1996. His research interests have since shifted from gas-phase ion chemistry using theoretical and mass spectrometry based methods to surface science with focus on modification and characterization of polymer surfaces using a suite of physical and chemical characterization techniques. After having worked one year at the Danish Technological Institute, Dr. Norrman obtained a position at Risø National Laboratory in 1999. His work focused around time-of-flight secondary ion mass spectrometry (TOF-SIMS) and eventually photo-oxidation of polymer surfaces, which consequently led to collaboration with colleague Frederik Krebs and a lot of fascinating results within the field of degradation of organic solar cells.