

Supporting Information

NO₂-induced performance enhancement of PEDOT: PSS/Si hybrid solar cells with high efficiency of 13.44%

Pu Yang,^a Dan Xie,^{a*} Yuanfan Zhao,^a Jianglong Xu,^a Xinming Li,^b Changjiu Teng,^a Yilin Sun,^a Xian Li,^a and Hongwei Zhu^{c,d*}

^a Institute of Microelectronics, Tsinghua National Laboratory for Information Science and Technology (TNList), Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, People's Republic of China. E-mail: xiedan@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn

^b National Center for Nanoscience and Technology, Zhongguancun, Beijing 100190, China

^c School of Materials Science and Engineering, State Key Laboratory of New Ceramics and Fine Processing, Key Laboratory of Materials Processing Technology of MOE, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China. E-mail: hongweizhu@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn

^d Center for Nano and Micro Mechanics, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China. E-mail: hongweizhu@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn

Experiments

Other Sample 9 and 11 were fabricated the same as Sample 1-4. In order to make sure whether longer time has the same influence as 40 s, the solar cells have been treated by HNO_3 from 40 s to 110 s. According to the Figure S1, the efficiency of the solar cell decrease after 40 s, which is different from treating time before 40 s.

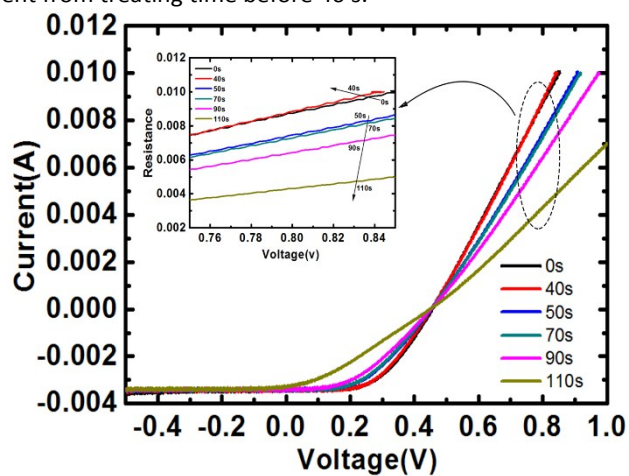


Figure S1. J-V characteristics of the Sample 9 before and after HNO_3 treatment from 40 s to 110 s. The inset shows the enlarged part of the circled J-V curves.

NO₂ Gas-Sensing Test

In order to make a gas sensitive measurement, the substrate was been turn to interdigital electrode on Silicon. Then, the PEDOT: PSS was coated on it. The test was processed in a closed chamber and the figure of the gas test system is shown in Figure S2.

After the sample being placed in the chamber, it was purged by N₂ gas with the concentration of 200 ppm. And then, the sample was exposed in 50 ppm NO₂ gas. The real-time test results are listed in Figure S3.

It is found that the resistance of the PEDOT: PSS would decrease when the NO₂ infused and the change of resistance is about 40%, which makes the efficiency of the solar cells improve about 10%. The end of line shows no longer decrease after NO₂ infusing, which exhibits the similar trend of the solar cells after HNO₃ treatment longer than 40 s. It indicates that the efficiency improvement of the solar cells is related to the NO₂ effect after being treated by HNO₃ vapor.

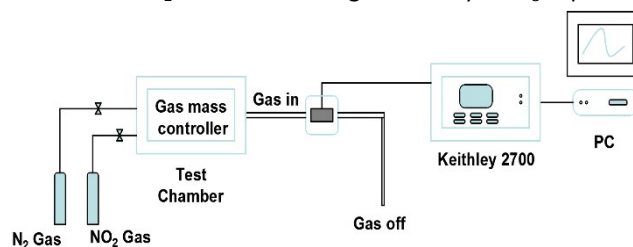


Figure S2. The schematic structure of the gas test system

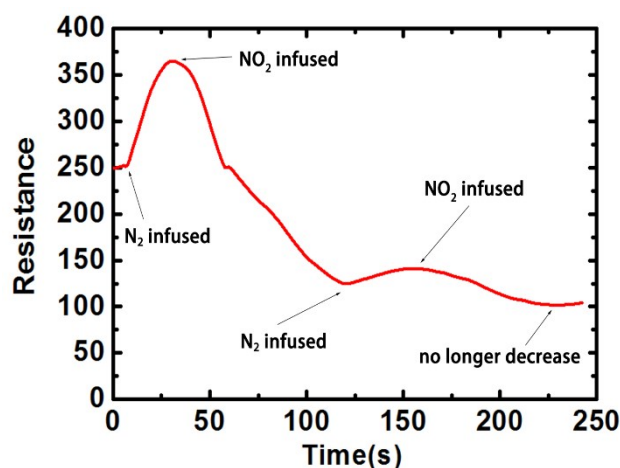


Figure S3. The plot of the resistance change of Sample 10 when exposing in NO₂ or N₂ gas.

Stability measurement

The improvement of HNO₃ treating PEDOT: PSS will gradually degenerate with the time. The stability experiments are made and the results are shown in Figure S4. It is found that the resistance of the solar cell decreases firstly and then increases with the placing time after being treated by HNO₃ vapor, which could also be seen from the curve slope of HNO₃ treated PEDOT: PSS.

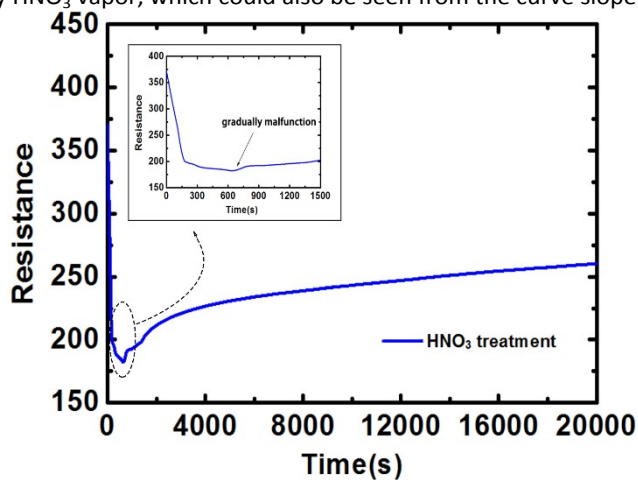


Figure S4. The plots of the resistance change of Sample 11 with HNO₃ vapor treatment. The inset shows the enlarged dotted part of the curve.