

Supporting Information

Simple O₂ plasma processed V₂O₅ as an anode buffer layer for high-performance polymer solar cells

Xichang Bao,^a Qianqian Zhu,^b Ting Wang,^a Jing Guo,^a Chunpeng Yang,^a Donghong Yu^{c,d}, Ning Wang,^a Weichao Chen,^a Renqiang Yang^{a,e*}

^a CAS Key Laboratory of Bio-based Materials, Qingdao Institute of Bioenergy and Bioprocess Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Qingdao 266101, China;

^b College of Materials Science and Engineering, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Qingdao 266042, China;

^c Department of Chemistry and Bioscience, Aalborg University, DK-9220, Aalborg, Denmark;

^d Sino-Danish Centre for Education and Research (SDC), Niels Jenses Vej 2, DK-8000, Aarhus, Denmark;

^e State Key Laboratory of Luminescent Materials and Devices, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510641, China.

Corresponding author email: yangrq@qibebt.ac.cn (R. Yang)

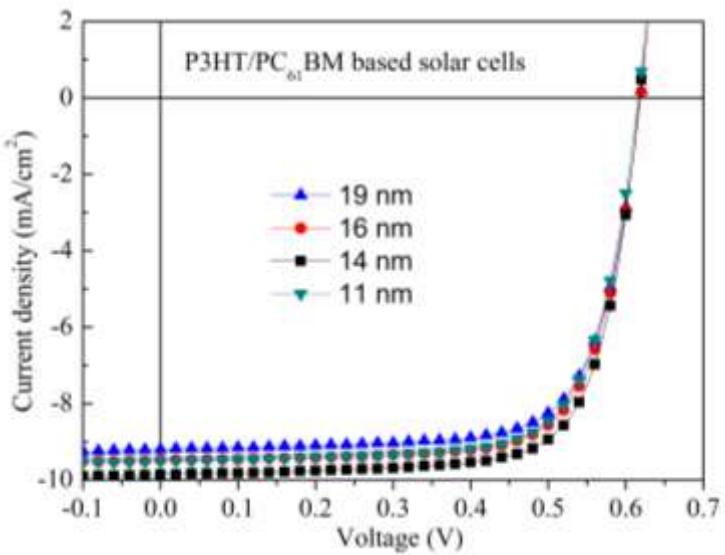


Figure S1. *J-V* curves of P3HT:PC₆₁BM solar cells with different thicknesses of V₂O₅ controlled by spin speed.

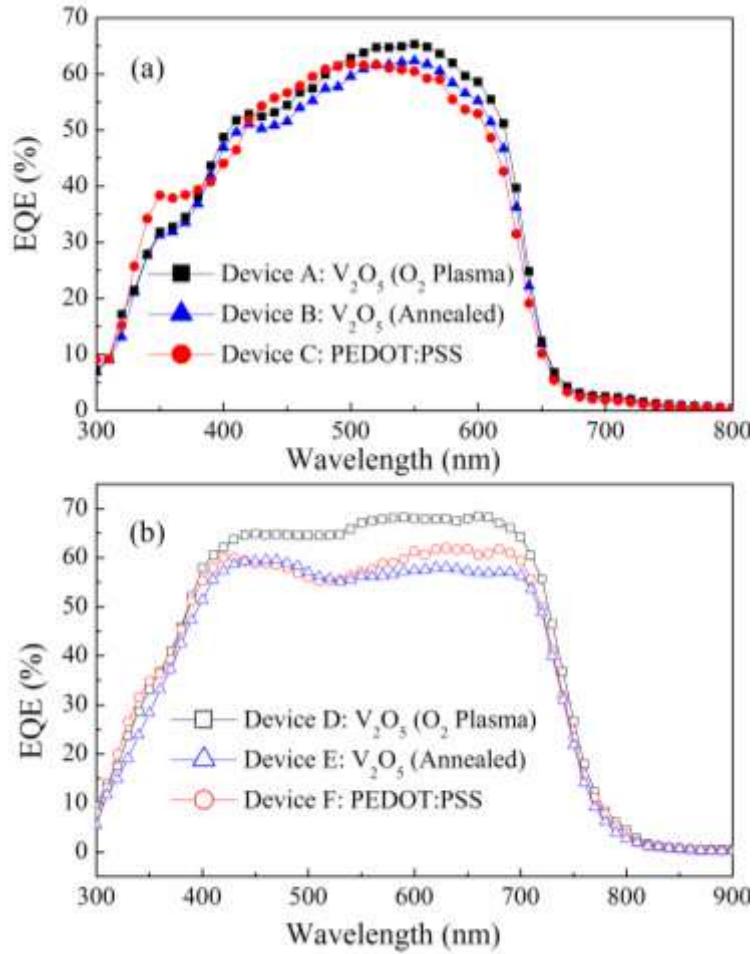


Figure S2. EQE curves of the PSCs with different anode buffer layers, (a) P3HT:PC₆₁BM, (b) PBDTTT-C:PC₇₁BM.

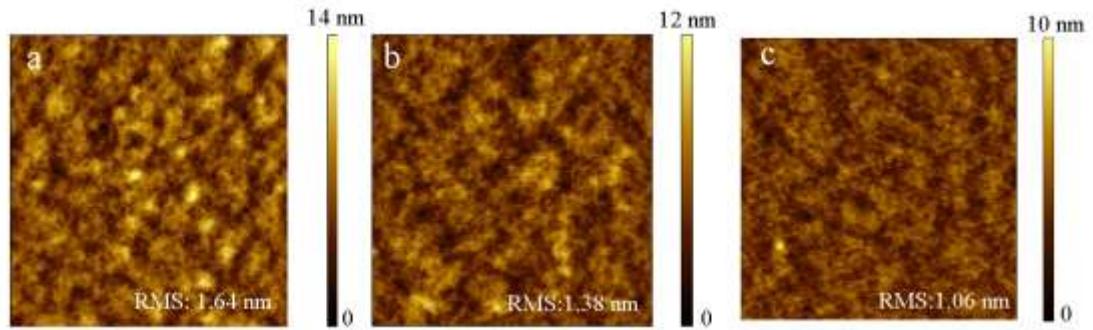


Figure S3. AFM images of P3HT:PC₆₁BM active layer on different anode buffer layers, a) V₂O₅ (O₂ plasma), b) V₂O₅ (annealed), c) PEDOT:PSS.

Table S1. Device performance of P3HT:PC₆₁BM solar cells with different thickness of V₂O₅ (O₂ plasma)

Device	Thickness ^a (nm)	J_{SC} (mA/cm ²)	V_{OC} (V)	FF (%)	PCE (%)
A	19	9.19	0.62	72.49	4.13
B	16	9.48	0.62	72.95	4.28
C	14	9.85	0.62	73.55	4.47
D	11	9.50	0.62	72.32	4.23

^a Thickness of V₂O₅ (O₂ plasma) anode buffer layer.