

## Enhanced quantum dot deposition on ZnO nanorods for photovoltaics through layer-by-layer processing – Supplementary Information

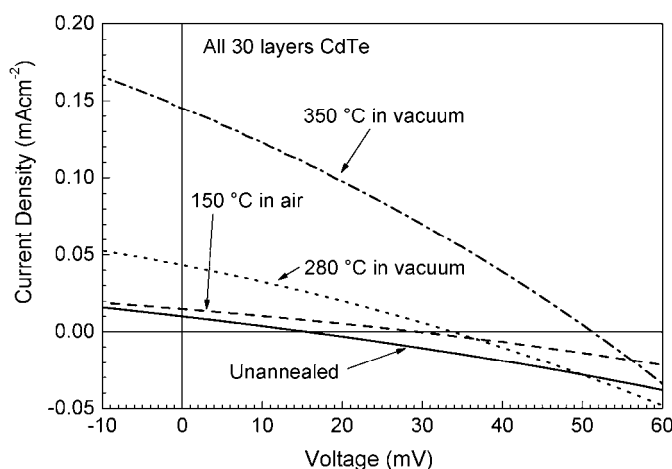
Joe Briscoe,<sup>a</sup> Diego E. Gallardo,<sup>b</sup> Sabina Hatch,<sup>a</sup> Vladimir Lesnyak,<sup>c</sup> Nikolai Gaponik<sup>c</sup> and Steve Dunn<sup>\*d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Microsystems and Nanotechnology Centre, Cranfield University, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, MK43 0AL, UK

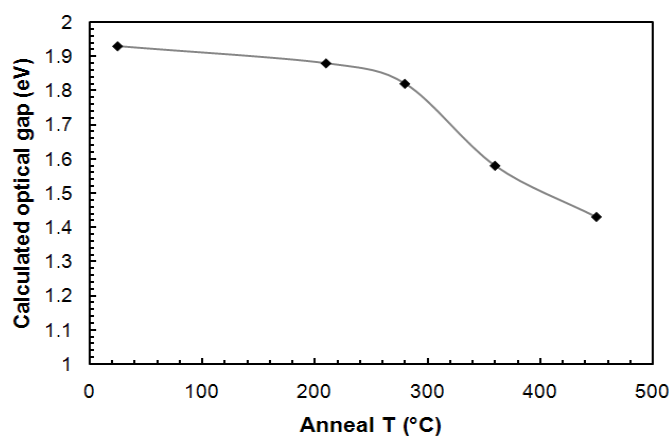
<sup>b</sup> Optoelectronics Group, Department of Physics, Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, J J Thomson Avenue, Cambridge, CB3 0HE, UK

<sup>c</sup> Physical Chemistry, Technical University of Dresden, Bergstr. 66b, 01062 Dresden, Germany

<sup>d</sup> Materials Department, School of Engineering and Materials, Queen Mary, University of London, E1 4NS, UK Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 6341; E-mail: s.c.dunn@qmul.ac.uk



**Fig. S1** Current density ( $J$ ) – voltage ( $V$ ) characteristics of ZnO nanorod-30 layer CdTe/PDDA-CuSCN solar cells under 1 sun AM 1.5 illumination unannealed and annealed at 150–350 °C.  $V_{oc}$  for all cells is limited compared to cells reported in the main paper due to a large number of cracks in the CuSCN film that led to a large number of short-circuits. Cells reported in the main paper contain improved CuSCN films.



**Fig. S2** Calculated optical gap of 20 layer CdTe/PDDA LbL films deposited onto glass and annealed in vacuum at the indicated temperature. Optical gap calculated from optical absorption measurements. Optical gap drops when annealing above 200 °C, and is approximately equal to the bulk band gap after annealing at 450 °C indicating quantum confinement was lost when annealing at this temperature.