Supporting Information

Solution Processable in-situ Passivated Silicon Nanowires

Jun Yan^{†,a}, Kunpeng Ge^{†,a}, Han Li^b, Xueliang Yang^c, Jingwei Chen^a, Lu Wan^a, Jianxin Guo^a, Feng Li^c, Ying Xu^a, Dengyuan Song^c, Benjamin S. Flavel^b, Jianhui Chen^{*,a,b}

^a Hebei Key Lab of Optic-Electronic Information and Materials, College of Physics Science and Technology, Hebei University, Baoding 071002, China

^b Institute of Nanotechnology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe 76021,

Germany.

^c State Key Laboratory of Photovoltaic Materials & Technology, Yingli Green Energy

Holding Co., Ltd., Baoding 071051, China

[†] These authors contributed equally to this work.

Corresponding author.

E-mail: chenjianhui@hbu.edu.cn (J. Chen)



Figure S1. SiNWs dispersed in the ethanol with different concentrations.



Figure S2. SEM images of SiNWs:ethanol thin films by spin-coating at 1000-3500 rpm.



Figure S3. Transmittance (top) and reflectance (bottom) of the SiNWs:Nafion thin

films with different concentration.



Figure S4. Si 2s spectra of SiNWs for XPS characterizations. Only the signal peaks of Si species (Si⁰) was detected, but without the peaks of Si sub-oxides in Figure 3a. Here we don't show Si 2s XPS of the Nafion/SiNWs sample because the insolating Nafion layer on the top of the SiNWs film impedes XPS measuring for the interface between Nafion and SiNWs film.



Figure S5. Illustration of a simple application of Nafion to SiNWs, inducing an antireflection effect and passivation at the same time.



Figure S6. Transmittance and reflectance of SiNWs, SiNW:Nafion and Nafion/SiNWs film. The precursor solution concentration used for thin film is 20 mg/ml.



Figure S7. The spatially resolved infrared-PL imaging measurements of the SiNW:Nafion thin film on a flexible PET substrate with bending 1000 times.