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Supporting Information for:

Study on graphene oxide as a hole extraction layer for stable organic solar cells

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Table S1 Raman peak positions and full widths at half-maximum (FWHM) of graphene and GO.

	Peak (cm ⁻¹)		FWHM (cm⁻¹)		Dolotivo intensity (L. (L.)
	D band	G band	D band	G band	Relative intensity (ib/ig)
GO	1350	1600	140	110	1.037
Graphene	1350	1590	100	100	0.985



Fig. S1 Topography images of GO flakes within a GO film spin coated from (a) 1 mg·mL⁻¹ and (b) 5 mg·mL⁻¹ by atomic force microscopy (AFM).



Fig. S2 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of graphene oxide (GO).



Fig. S3 Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) of graphene oxide (GO).



Fig. S4 Raman spectroscopy analysis of graphene and graphene oxide (GO).



Fig. S5 Current density-voltage (*J-V*) characteristics of OSCs with GO and reduced GO (rGO), where rGO is obtained through thermal annealing the GO film at 500°C.



Fig. S6 Variation of *J-V* characteristics of devices upon 4-day aging.



Fig. S7 Variation of photovoltaic parameters (*J*_{SC}, *V*_{OC}, FF, PCE) of devices upon 2-week aging.



Fig. S8 Normalized values of photovoltaic parameters of devices with composite HIL as a function of the GO doping ratio from 25 wt% to 75 wt% compared to pristine PEDOT:PSS.