

Supporting Information

Application of downshifting and antireflection stacked layers synthesized using a wet chemistry method with broad UV excitation for silicon heterojunction solar cells

Xiaowen Zhao^a, Chuangen Xu^a, Jindi Wei^a, Haobo Wang^a, RuiPeng Yang^c, Xiaoliang

Wang^{b,*}, Xaojun Ye^{a,*}

^a School of Materials Science and Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237, China

^b Chenguang (Changzhou) New Materials Technology Co., Ltd, Changzhou, 213001, Jiangsu, China

^c Power Investment Chuangu Solar Technology (Wuxi) Co., Ltd, Wuxi, 214000, Jiangsu, China

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: yexiaojun@ecust.edu.cn (X.-J. Ye), xlw@convsun.cn (X.-L. Wang)

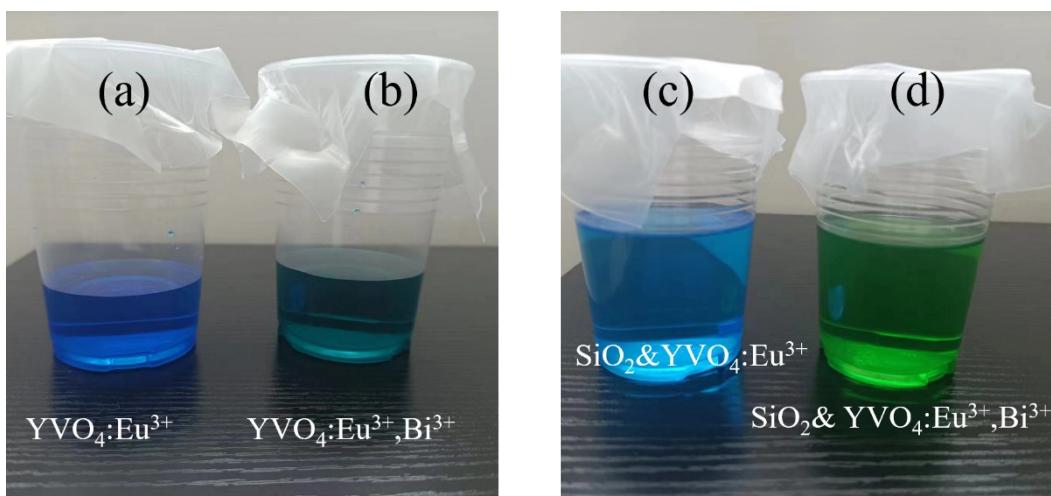


Figure S1. (a)YVO₄:Eu³, (b) and YVO₄:Eu³⁺, Bi³⁺, (c) SiO₂ and YVO₄:Eu³⁺, (d)SiO₂ and YVO₄:Eu³⁺, Bi³⁺.

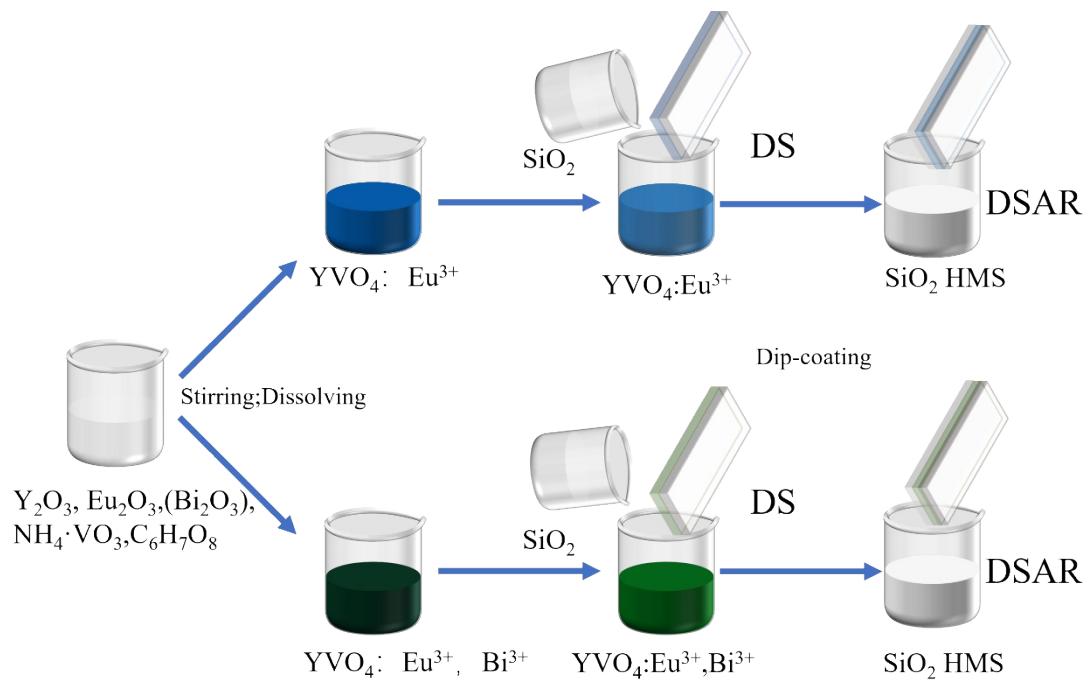


Figure S2. The process flow diagram of the DS and DSAR.

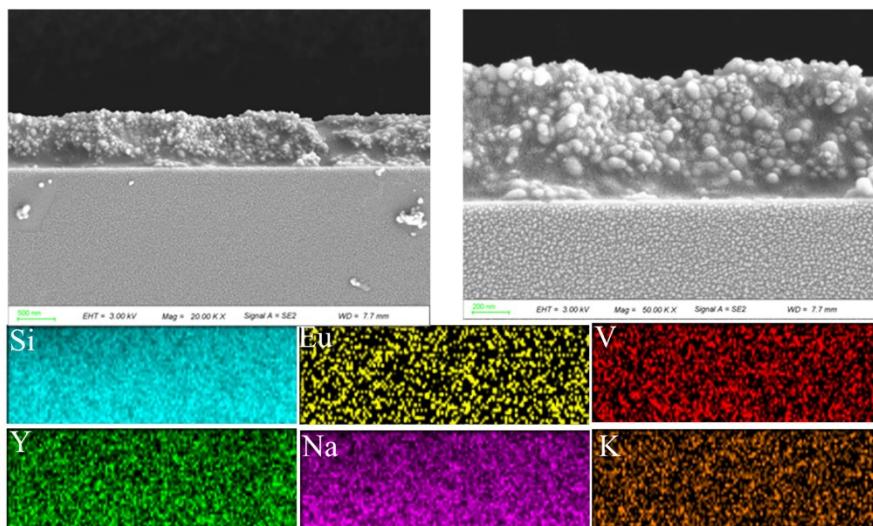


Figure S3. SEM cross-sectional image and EDS spectrum analysis of YVO₄:Eu³⁺.

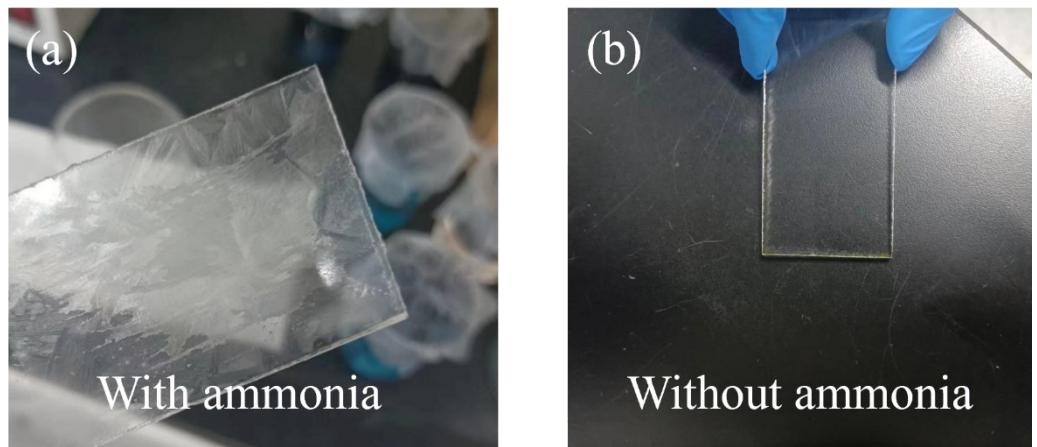


Figure S4. (a) Film surface with ammonia. (b) Film surface without ammonia.

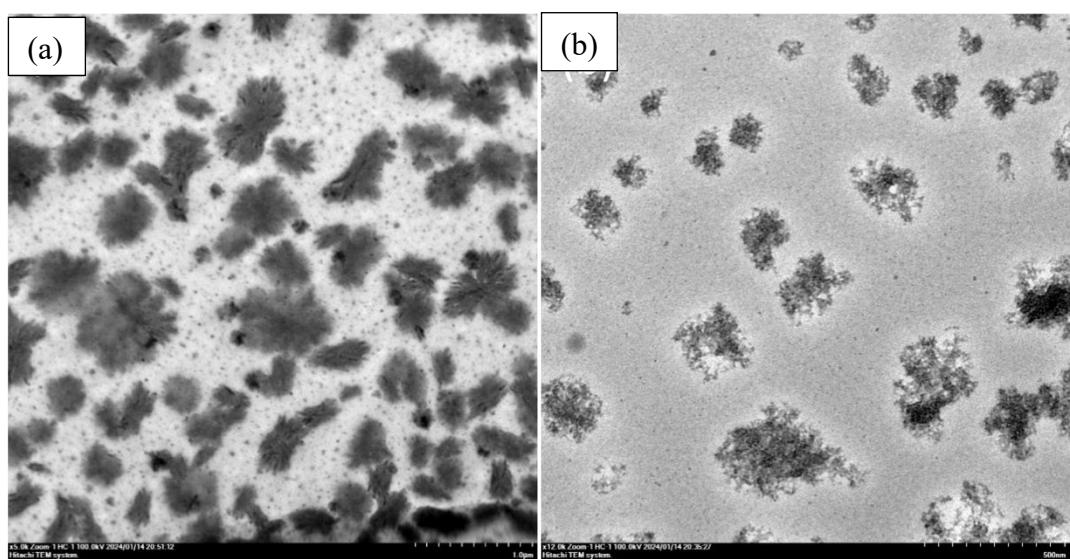


Figure S5: (a) TEM images of $\text{YVO}_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}, \text{Bi}^{3+}$. (b) SiO_2 and $\text{YVO}_4:\text{Eu}^{3+}, \text{Bi}^{3+}$.