

1     **Electronic Supplementary Information.** In order to obtain the optimized parameters for  
2 fabrication of a Ag NW transparent electrode for an OSC, the effects of Ag NW coating density  
3 and post processes on the performances of reference cell with a structure of glass/Ag  
4 NW/PEDOT:PSS/photoactive layer/Al were evaluated. In the reference cell, the electron donor  
5 was poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) and the electron acceptor was phenyl-C<sub>61</sub>-butyric acid  
6 methyl ester (PCBM). Three different cells were fabricated, as summarized in Table S1. Current  
7 density–voltage ( $J$ – $V$ ) characteristics of the reference cells were evaluated under AM 1.5G  
8 illumination (100 mW cm<sup>-2</sup>), as shown in Fig. S1. R-1 cell and R-2 cell were each fabricated  
9 with a Ag NW electrode of high density (resulting in ~81–82% of transmittance) while R-3 cell  
10 was fabricated with a Ag NW electrode of low density (resulting in ~90.4% of transmittance and  
11 ~ 48.2 Ω sq<sup>-1</sup> of sheet resistance). The sheet resistance of R-1 cell (~ 38.3 Ω sq<sup>-1</sup>) was almost  
12 three times that of R-2 cell (~13.9 Ω sq<sup>-1</sup>), while their optical transmittances had similar values of  
13 81–82%. The power-conversion efficiency (PCE) of the R-2 cell (1.49%) was almost two times  
14 that of the R-1 cell (0.77%), indicating that the post processes were essential for better cell  
15 performances. The sheet resistance and optical transmittance of the R-3 cell were 48.2 Ω sq<sup>-1</sup> and  
16 90.4%, respectively. The R-3 cell, fabricated on the more transparent but more resistive Ag NW  
17 electrode, exhibited similar short-current density ( $J_{sc}$ ) while the fill factor (FF) was only half of  
18 the R-2 cell's. This might have resulted in the low PCE of 0.72% for the R-3 cell. For OSC  
19 fabrication, we selected from the above results a sheet resistance of below ~15 Ω sq<sup>-1</sup> and an  
20 optical transmittance of above ~80% as the optimized parameters of the Ag NW electrode.

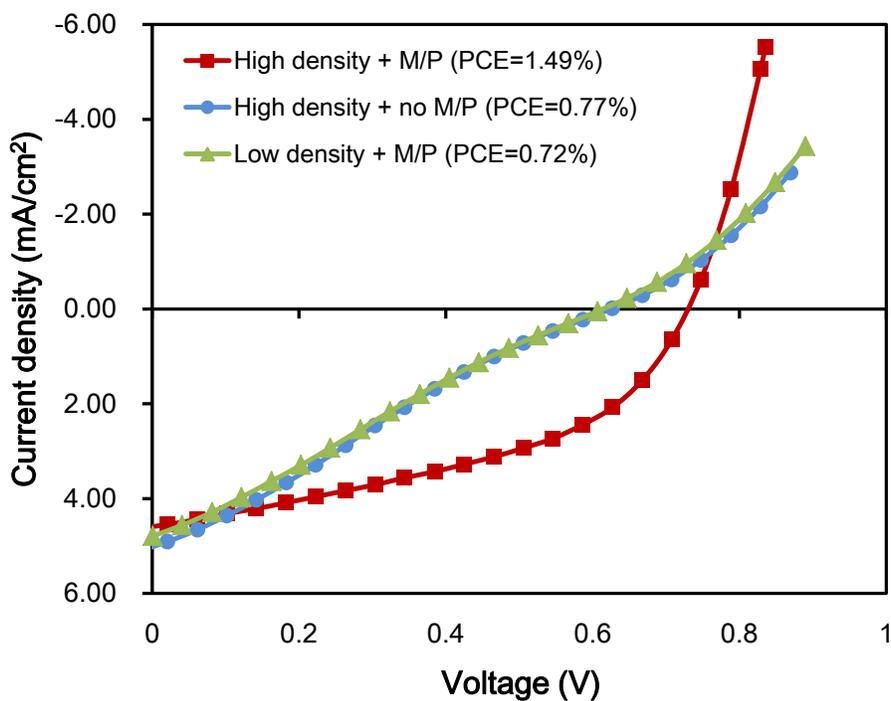
21     Fig. S2 shows contact pads manually coated on the Ag NW electrode using commercial silver  
22 paste in order to prevent damage on the Ag NW electrode layer and poor electrical connection  
23 between the Ag NW electrode and the solar simulator probe.

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2 **Table S1.** Performances of reference OSCs with a structure of glass/Ag  
3 NW/PEDOT:PSS/P3HT:PCBM/Al.

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Sample No.	Process condition	$R_{sh}$ ( $\Omega \text{ sq}^{-1}$ )	%T (%)	$V_{oc}$ (V)	$J_{sc}$ ( $\text{mA cm}^{-2}$ )	FF (%)	PCE (%)
R-1	High density + no P/P	38.3	81.3	0.625	5.06	24.22	0.77
R-2	High density + P/P	13.9	82.1	0.730	4.59	44.56	1.49
R-3	Low density + P/P	48.2	90.4	0.614	4.79	24.48	0.72

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7 **Figure S1.**  $J$ - $V$  curve for reference OSCs with different parameters of the Ag NW electrode.

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3 **Figure S2.** Formation of contact pads on flexible Ag NW electrode (on PET) for better electrical

4 connection of the Ag NWs with the solar simulator probes.

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