

Research Article

Gold Nanoparticle-Graphene Oxide Nanocomposites That Enhance the Device Performance of Polymer Solar Cells

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Metal nanoparticle-decorated graphene oxides are promising materials for use in various optoelectronic applications because of their unique plasmonic properties. In this paper, a simple, environmentally friendly method for the synthesis of gold nanoparticle-decorated graphene oxide that can be used to improve the efficiency of organic photovoltaic devices (OPVs) is reported. Here, the amino acid glycine is employed as an environmentally friendly reducing reagent for the reduction of gold ions in the graphene oxide solutions. Transmission electron microscopy, atomic force microscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, UV-Vis spectroscopy, and Raman spectroscopy are used to characterize the material properties of the resulting nanomaterials. Furthermore, these nanocomposites are employed as the anode buffer layer in OPVs to trigger surface plasmonic resonance, which improved the efficiency of the OPVs. The results indicate that such nanomaterials appear to have great potential for application in OPVs.

1. Introduction

Organic photovoltaic devices (OPVs) have several attractive properties, including light weight, mechanical flexibility, short energy payback times, and fabrication at low cost and low temperature [1–6]. Recently, through intensive research efforts, the cell efficiencies of OPVs have broken through 10% [6]. Nevertheless, further efforts will be needed to improve their power conversion efficiencies (PCEs) to even higher levels and to ensure greater module reliability if these devices are ever to realize their industrialization. Although the internal quantum efficiency (IQE) of state-of-the-art OPVs has approached almost 100% [7], the device thickness of the photoactive layer is limited at approximately 100 nm, meaning that it usually cannot absorb all of the incident photons due to the low mobility of the charge carriers through the organic materials and the high level of charge recombination. Such insufficient absorption becomes a bottleneck that prevents the ability to achieve simultaneously high charge collection and high absorption efficiencies. Therefore, many light-trapping strategies, including the use of optical spacers

[8, 9], diffraction gratings [10], and folded device architectures [11, 12], have been explored to improve the degree of light harvesting without affecting the charge collection efficiency.

More recently, there has been a growing interest in using the plasmonic effect of metal nanoparticles (NPs) in OPVs to enhance their light harvesting efficiencies [13–21]. As-synthesized NPs can be incorporated readily into either the buffer [17–21] or photoactive [15, 16] layer during the preparation of OPVs without the need for complicated nanofabrication tools. The localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) effect induced by the NPs can effectively enhance the device absorption efficiency and increase the level of exciton generation, resulting in higher device PCEs. Because direct blending of metal NPs with the photoactive layer can affect the morphology, the metal NPs are frequently positioned within device buffer layers, such as poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene):polystyrene sulfonate (PEDOT:PSS) [17, 18]. Nevertheless, the use of PEDOT:PSS as the matrix can result in several problems arising from the material's highly acidic and hygroscopic properties [22].

As an alternative to PEDOT:PSS, Li et al. recently employed solution-processable graphene oxides (GOs) as hole buffer layers in OPVs and achieved respectable device efficiencies [23]. In addition, reduced GOs (rGOs) have been also used as the buffer layers to improve the device stability [24]. Because of their unique properties on the nanoscale, these nanosheets, including graphene, GOs, and their derivatives, have been considered as a promising material platform for improving the performance of OPVs [23–27].

Many proposed methods for the synthesis of metal NPs and rGOs employ hazardous and highly toxic reducing agents, including hydrazine, sodium borohydrate, and their derivatives [28–31]. To achieve greener syntheses, several environmentally friendly reducing agents, including ascorbic acid [32, 33], glycine [34], reducing sugars [35], and melatonin [36], have also been introduced for the preparation of rGOs. Among these environmentally friendly reducing agents, glycine is the smallest and simplest essential amino acid for humans and is commonly found in proteins [34]. Previously, Bose et al. found that glycine can reduce GO successfully to produce graphene; it can also function as a chemical stabilizing reagent for achieving admirable aqueous dispersibility [34]. More recently, we have developed gold nanoparticle/graphene oxide (AuNP-GO) nanocomposites for triggering LSPR in polymer solar cells [37]. In this present study, we further employed the amino acid glycine as an environmentally friendly reducing reagent for the synthesis of AuNP-GO nanocomposites, which were then used in OPVs. Comparing with the previous work [37], the one-pot synthesis approach in this study simplified the material preparation; no further capping agent was required for preventing the aggregation of the nanoparticles. We investigated the optical effects of the LSPRs on the device performance, observing enhancements in both photocurrent and overall device efficiency. Because of their promising biological compatibility, these nanocomposites appear to have great potential for applications not only in energy harvesting devices but also in OPV-based biomedical treatments [38].

2. Experimental Methods

2.1. Synthesis of AuNP-GO Composites. The chemical synthesis of the AuNP-GO composites was performed following procedures reported in the literature [34, 39]. An aqueous solution was prepared by mixing GO (0.275 mg/mL, 3 mL) and HAuCl_4 (0.047 mg/mL, 10 mL) components and then aged for 30 min. After heating the solution to 80°C, a solution of a reducing agent, either sodium citrate or glycine, was added. The resulting solution was continuously stirred for 4 h. The as-prepared suspensions were then centrifuged (6000 rpm) and washed with DI water twice to remove the unreacted gold ions. Finally, the nanocomposites were dried through lyophilization.

2.2. Characterization. XPS spectra were recorded using a PHI 5000 VersaProbe system. The absorption spectrum was

recorded using a UV-Vis-NIR spectrometer (PerkinElmer Lambda 950). The surface morphology of the GO films was obtained using a Digital Instruments Dimension 3100 atomic force microscope. Raman spectra were obtained using a Horoba high-resolution confocal Raman microscope.

2.3. Device Fabrication and Testing. The devices were prepared on patterned ITO-coated glass substrates. After performing a routine cleaning process, the substrates were dried in an oven for at least 12 h and then treated with UV ozone. To prepare the AuNP-GO films, the concentrations of AuNP-GO and GO were adjusted to 0.110 and 0.165 mg/mL, respectively. The GO or AuNP-GO solutions were spin-coated onto the ITO substrates and then the thin films were baked at 180°C for 20 min. The photoactive layer, a blend of P3HT (Rieke Metals) and PCBM (Solenne) in 1,2-dichlorobenzene, was spin-coated onto the GO or AuNP-GO layer. The acceptor (PCBM) was also replaced by indene-C60 bisadduct (ICBA), another C_{60} derivative that possesses a higher LUMO energy level [40, 41], to improve the open-circuit voltage. The photoactive films also underwent solvent annealing in a glass Petri dish [42]. After subsequent thermal annealing at 110°C for 15 min, a bilayer cathode comprising Ca (30 nm) and Al (100 nm) was deposited sequentially through thermal evaporation. The completed devices were encapsulated by cover glasses. The electrical characteristics of the devices were acquired using a Keithley 2400 source-measure unit. A 150-W Thermal Oriel solar simulator (AM 1.5 G) was used as the light source to obtain the device performance under illumination conditions. The intensity of the light source was calibrated using a standard Si photodiode equipped with a KG5 filter [43]. The IPCE spectra were obtained with a QE measurement system (Enli Technology).

3. Results and Discussion

We employed a simple one-pot synthesis to prepare the AuNP-GO nanocomposites [34, 39]. In a typical experiment, an aqueous solution containing GO and HAuCl_4 was heated at 80°C and then a reducing agent, either glycine or sodium citrate, was added to the stirred solution. A clear color change occurred to the dispersion, suggesting the formation of AuNPs. Notably, the nanomaterials could be dispersed well in water after sonication. Figure 1 displays transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of the AuNP-GO composites. Hereafter, we denote the AuNP-GO materials obtained using glycine and sodium citrate by AuNP-GO/GL and AuNP-GO/SC, respectively. In the TEM images, we observe some wrinkles from the GO, with NPs anchored to the nanosheets. The distribution of the AuNPs was rather even on the AuNP-GO/GL sheets. In contrast, the AuNPs tended to aggregate in the AuNP-GO/SC composites. We suspect that glycine behaved as a stronger stabilizing reagent and prevented the aggregation of the AuNPs on the GO surface. In addition, high-resolution TEM images (Figures 1(b) and 1(d)) revealed that the AuNPs were spherical, with

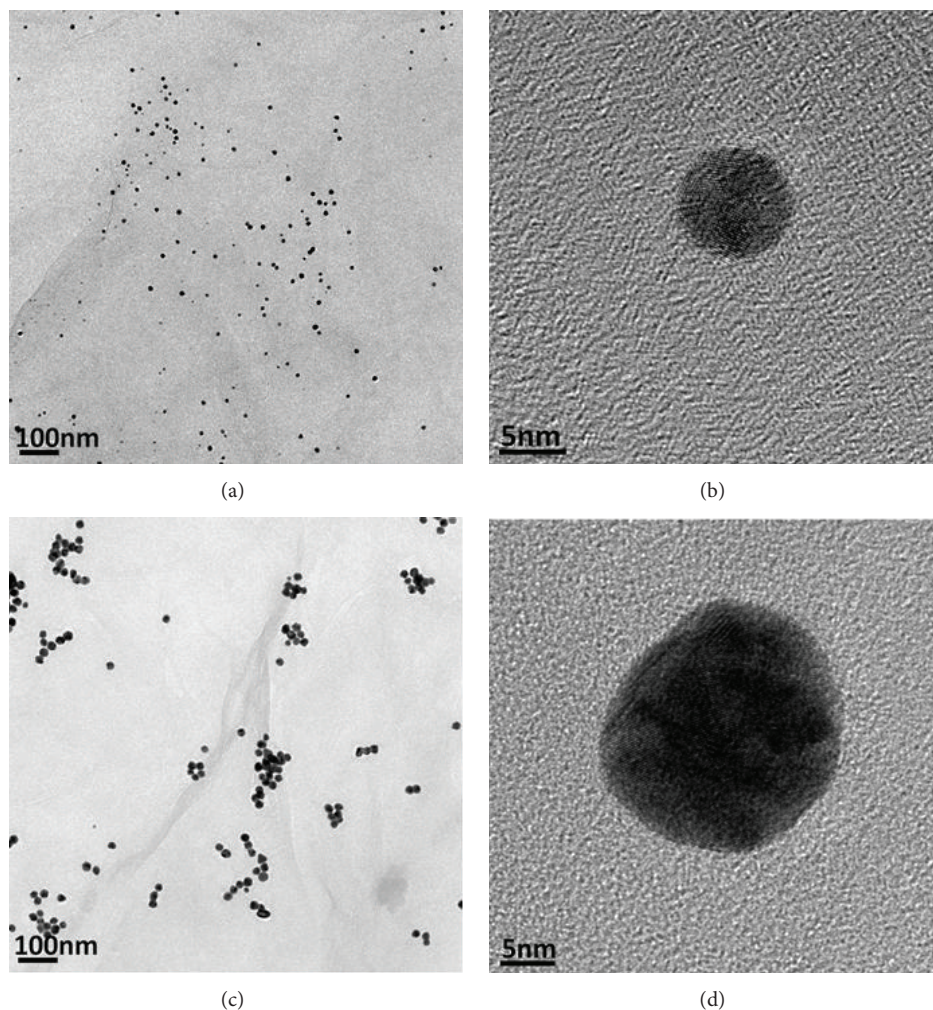


FIGURE 1: (a, c) TEM and (b, d) high-resolution TEM images of (a, b) AuNP-GO/GL and (c, d) AuNP-GO/SC composites.

average sizes of approximately 7 and 20 nm for the AuNP-GO/GL and AuNP-GO/SC composites, respectively.

Amino acids have been considered as ideal biocompatible capping agents for stabilizing metal NPs [44]. Previously, Pakiari and Jamshidi have studied the interaction of amino acids, including glycine and cysteine, with gold and silver clusters using density functional theory [45]. They concluded that the chemical bonds are partially electrostatic and partially covalent. Meanwhile, Hamaguchi et al. also synthesized glycine-stabilized AuNPs and suggested that the unprotonated amine and carboxylic groups of the glycine moieties interact strongly with Au [46]. In this study, we suspect that such strong affinities between glycine and AuNPs can also help to stabilize the NPs on the GO surfaces. Therefore, the excess of glycine after the reduction step behaved as a capping agent and prevented the aggregation of AuNPs.

We also performed solubility tests of the materials in water; the results were displayed in Figure 2(a). Both the sets of AuNP-GO nanocomposites could be dispersed well after sonication. Nevertheless, we could occasionally observe

some black powder formed after aging for 15 days for the AuNP-GO/SC sample. Although this black powder could be redispersed after gentle shaking of the solution, precipitates appeared after 40 days that could not be redispersed readily. In contrast, the AuNP-GO/GL solution exhibited higher solubility; the solution remained clear after aging for 40 days [34, 47].

Color changes occurred to the solutions during the syntheses of both sets of AuNP-GO materials. The resulting colors were, however, slightly different for the two types of nanocomposites (Figure 2(a)). The UV-Vis absorption spectra in Figure 2(b) reveal a peak near 580 nm for the AuNP-GO/GL composites; this signal corresponds to the plasmonic absorption of the AuNPs. In contrast, the spectrum of the AuNP-GO/SC composite exhibited an absorption peak near 550 nm. The different locations of the plasmonic bands may have originated from the different surface coatings on the NPs, resulting in different dielectric environments [48, 49]. Furthermore, the two solutions also exhibited typical extinction peaks for GOs at 230 and 305 nm, which

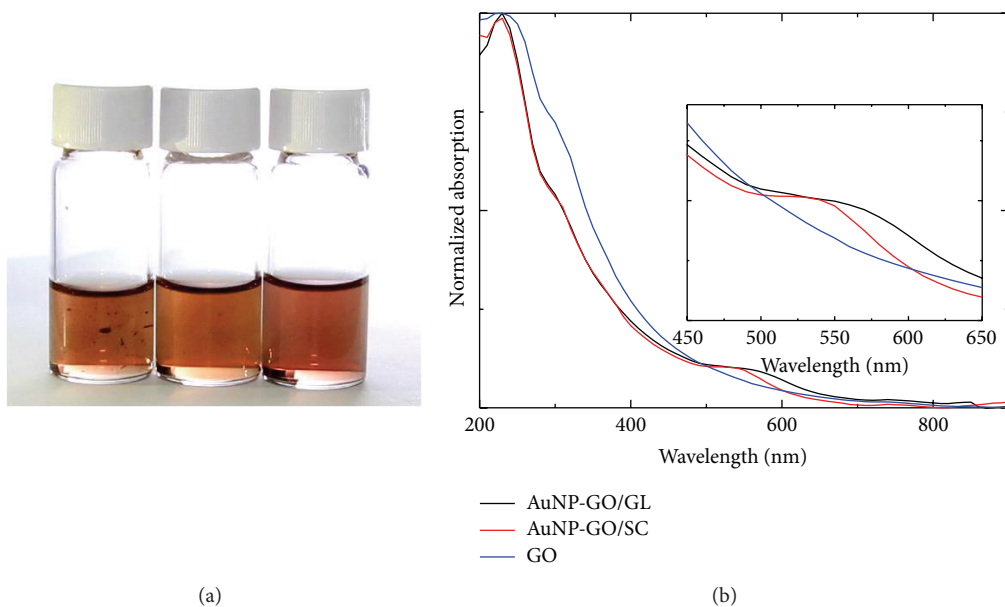


FIGURE 2: Characteristics of AuNP/GO nanocomposites. (a) Photograph of aqueous dispersions of the AuNP/GO nanocomposites. (Left) AuNP-GO/SC dispersion after aging for 40 days; (middle) as-prepared AuNP-GO/SC solution; (right) AuNP-GO/GL dispersion after aging for 40 days. (b) UV-Vis absorption spectra of GO and AuNP-GO nanocomposites in water.

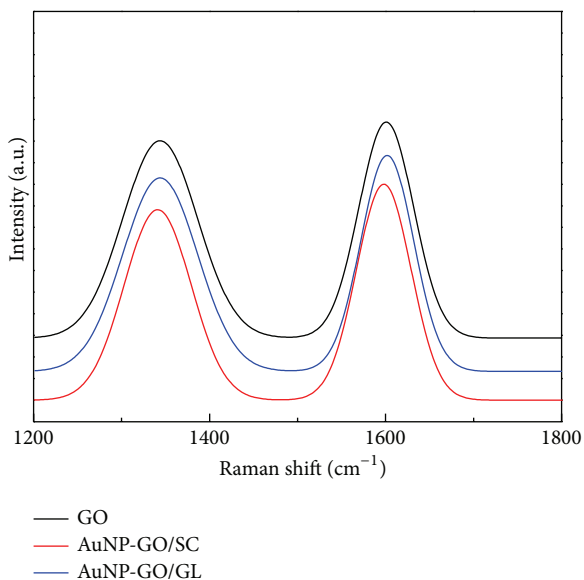


FIGURE 3: Raman spectra of GO and the nanocomposites.

correspond to the π - π^* transitions of C=C bonds and the n - π^* transitions of C=O groups, respectively [50]. Because these two characteristic peaks had not shifted, we suspected that the chemical structures of the GO sheets had not changed too much or that they had been reduced only mildly during the reduction processes.

To further investigate the structural changes of the GO materials, we performed Raman spectroscopic measurements (Figure 3). The Raman spectra of the pure GO and

the AuNP-GO materials all featured a typical D band at 1342 cm⁻¹ (breathing mode of sp²-hybridized C atoms in rings) and a G band at 1599 cm⁻¹ (in-plane bond stretching of sp²-hybridized C atoms) [36, 51]. Because the D band is usually associated with structural defects induced by the presence of OH and/or epoxide groups on the basal plane, the ratio of the intensities of the D and G bands (I_D/I_G) is often used to measure the extent of disorder. The I_D/I_G ratio for our sample of GO was 0.91; it decreased slightly to 0.88 and 0.90 for the AuNP-GO/SC and AuNP-GO/GL composites, respectively. Thus, the GO nanosheets were presumably reduced only slightly during the reduction processes, consistent with the previous data of UV-Vis absorption measurements.

Figure 4 displays atomic force microscopy (AFM) images of the GO derivatives deposited on SiO₂ surfaces. In Figure 4(a), we clearly observe individual single-layer GO sheets having lateral dimensions of several hundred to thousand of nanometers. The height profile diagram in the image indicates a thickness of approximately 1.0 nm, consistent with the typical thicknesses reported previously [36, 52, 53]. The AFM images of the AuNP-GO/GL and AuNP-GO/SC composites (Figures 4(b) and 4(c), resp.) both reveal AuNPs adhered to the GO surfaces. We could roughly estimate the dimensions of the NPs from these AFM images. The AuNPs formed on the GO sheets when using sodium citrate had an average size of 18 nm, significantly larger than that of the NPs prepared using glycine (ca. 6 nm). Furthermore, the AFM images indicate that the distribution of the AuNPs in the AuNP-GO/GL composite was rather uniform, whereas some aggregation was evident in the AuNP-GO/SC sample. Overall, the AFM results confirm the conclusions drawn from the TEM images.

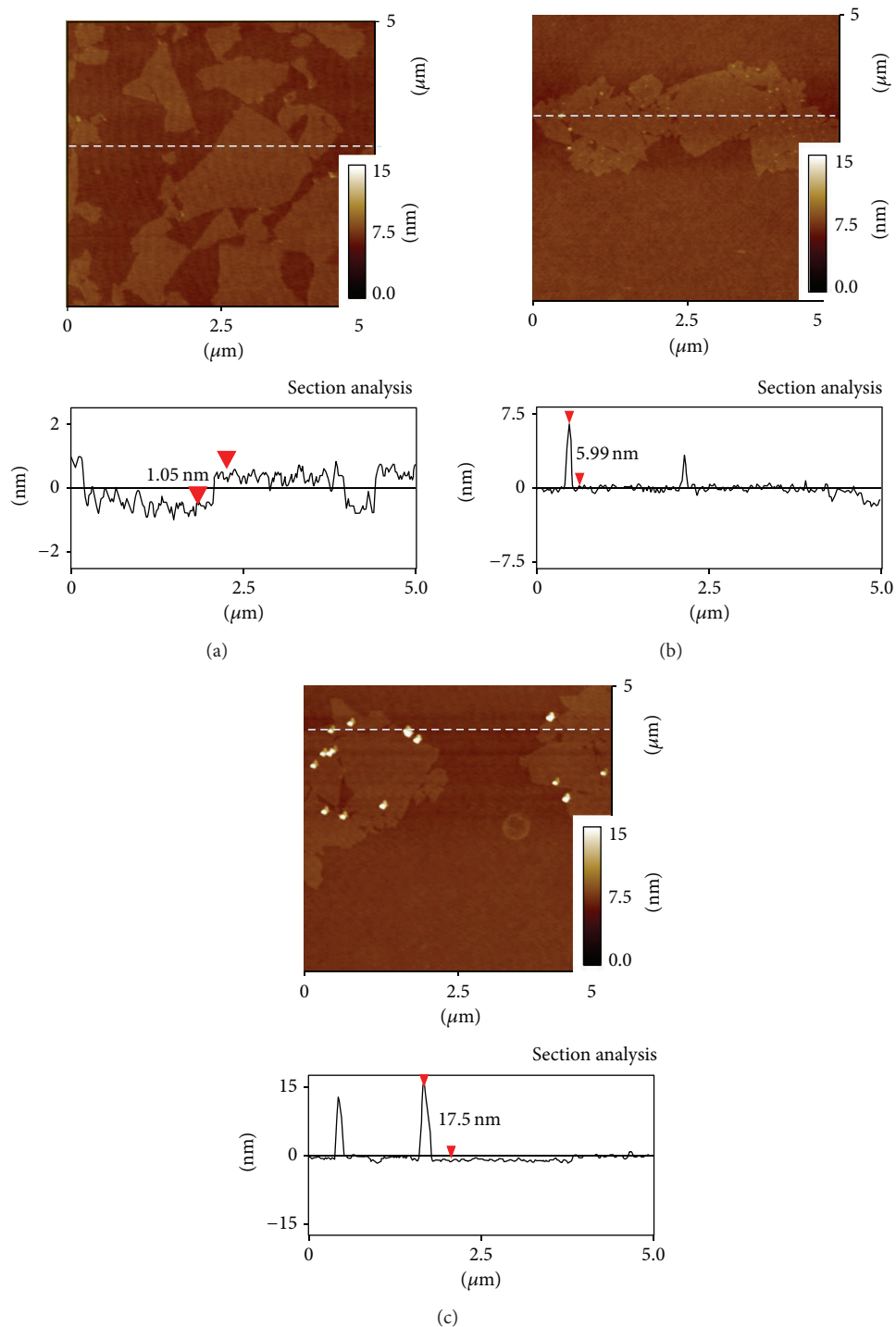


FIGURE 4: AFM topographic images of (a) GO, (b) AuNP-GO/GL, and (c) AuNP-GO/SC on SiO_2 substrates. The bottom figures display the corresponding AFM height profiles. Vertical distances between the markers are noted in the height diagrams.

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) is a quantitative spectroscopic technique that can probe the electronic states of the elements comprising a material. Figure 5 displays the C 1s XPS characteristics of our GO composites. Four typical deconvoluted peaks appeared in the spectrum of the GO [34, 39]; we attribute the peak at 284.9 eV to the C–C and C=C

bonds in the aromatic rings and the other three, centered at 286.4, 287.4, and 289.0 eV, to the C–O units of epoxy and/or alkoxy, C=O, and O=C–OH groups, respectively. Upon reduction with sodium citrate or glycine, the peaks shifted slightly, suggesting a small perturbation in the bonding of the C atoms. More importantly, the intensity of the signals for

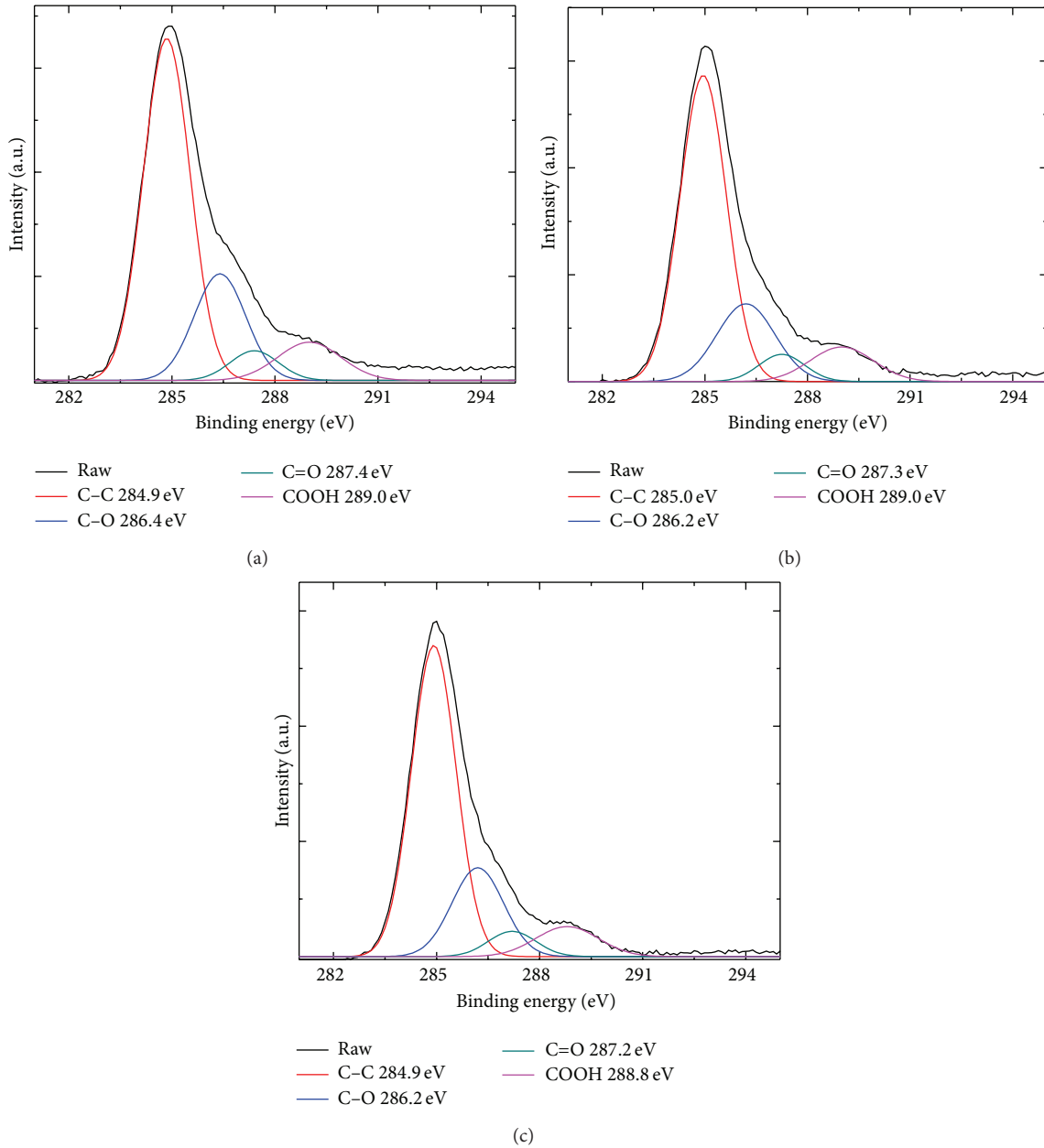


FIGURE 5: C 1s XPS spectra of (a) GO, (b) AuNP-GO/SC, and (c) AuNP-GO/GL composites.

the C-C and C=C bonds increased, suggesting the removal of functional groups containing oxygen atoms. Again, these results suggest that the GO sheets of the nanocomposites were reduced slightly. The peak area (A) ratios of the signals for the oxygen-containing and C-C/C=C bonds are listed in Table 1. The XPS data confirm that both of the tested reducing agents modified the GO nanosheets only slightly.

To investigate the plasmonic effects of these nanocomposites on the performance of OPVs, we fabricated devices using various GO derivatives as anode buffer layers. Direct use of the as-synthesized AuNP-GO composites resulted in poor device performance, presumably because of strong backscattering by the AuNPs. Therefore, we diluted the solution

TABLE 1: Peak area (A) ratios of oxygen-containing bonds to the C-C/C=C bonds, determined from XPS data.

Sample	GO	AuNP-GO/GL	AuNP-GO/SC
A_{C-O}/A_{CC}	0.344	0.318	0.329
$A_{C=O}/A_{CC}$	0.088	0.087	0.086
A_{COOH}/A_{CC}	0.152	0.152	0.135

with neat GO and blended the aqueous mixture with MeOH to improve the film quality; the resulting H₂O-to-MeOH volume ratio was 1 : 2. Figure 6 displays the reflection spectra of the resulting films prepared before and after the dilution,

TABLE 2: Electrical characteristics of devices fabricated with GO and various AuNP-GO nanocomposites as the anode buffer layers.

Device	V_{oc} (V)	J_{sc} (mA cm^{-2})	FF	PCE (%)
GO ^a	0.57 ± 0.02	9.24 ± 0.42	0.64 ± 0.02	3.34 ± 0.13
AuNP-GO/GL ^a	0.57 ± 0.02	10.70 ± 0.42	0.64 ± 0.02	3.89 ± 0.15
AuNP-GO/SC ^a	0.53 ± 0.02	8.56 ± 0.50	0.62 ± 0.02	2.82 ± 0.18
GO ^b	0.82 ± 0.01	8.44 ± 0.19	0.60 ± 0.02	4.12 ± 0.13
AuNP-GO/GL ^b	0.82 ± 0.01	10.60 ± 0.21	0.59 ± 0.02	5.10 ± 0.06

^aPhotoactive materials: P3HT and PCBM; ^bphotoactive materials: P3HT and ICBA.

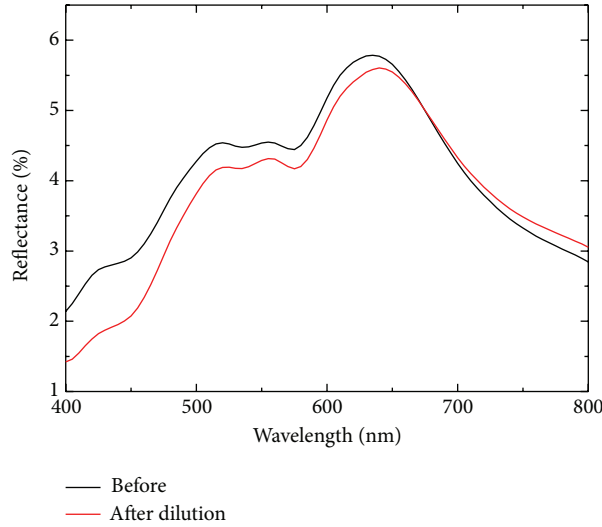


FIGURE 6: The reflection spectra of the films prepared before and after dilution. The sample structure was ITO/AuNP-GO composites/P3HT:PCBM. The light was illuminated from the ITO side.

respectively. Apparently, the reflectance values decreased after we diluted the solution, especially within the spectral range from 400 to 660 nm. The higher density of AuNPs might lead to stronger reflectance.

Figure 7(a) displays the current density-voltage (J - V) characteristics of the OPV devices incorporating the GO derivatives under illumination at 100 mW cm^{-2} (AM1.5G); the photovoltaic parameters are summarized in Table 2. The device prepared with neat GO exhibited an open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}) of 0.57 V, a short-circuit current (J_{sc}) of 9.24 mA cm^{-2} , and a fill factor (FF) of 0.64, yielding a PCE of 3.37%. Figure 7(a) and Table 2 reveal that the device performance improved after incorporating AuNP-GO/GL as the anode buffer layer. For the optimized device, the value of J_{sc} increased to 10.70 mA cm^{-2} and the value of V_{oc} remained unchanged (0.57 V), suggesting that the anodic interface was not affected; as a result, the PCE improved to 3.89%. For the device incorporating the AuNP-GO/SC nanocomposites, the value of V_{oc} decreased to 0.53 V, suggesting significant deterioration of the anodic interface. The lower values of J_{sc} (8.56 mA cm^{-2}) and FF (0.62) also indicated that the interface was affected after decorating the GO surfaces with the AuNPs. The solubility of the AuNP-GO/SC nanocomposites was apparently lower than that of the AuNP-GO/GL materials,

as noted in Figure 2. The lower stability of the solution presumably led to device buffer layers having inferior film quality, resulting in poorer device performance.

To study the mechanism of the improvement in performance, we measured the incident photon-to-electron conversion efficiency (IPCE) spectra (Figure 7(b)). The efficiencies improved for the AuNP-GO/GL device, consistent with the J - V characteristics. For comparison, Figure 7(c) displays the plot of the increase in IPCE (ΔIPCE) with respect to the absorption spectrum of AuNP-GO/GL. The photocurrent increased at wavelengths in the range from 450 to 650 nm, coinciding with the extinction range of the AuNPs. These results reveal that the LSPR effects should be responsible for the improved device performance [18, 37].

To investigate the plasmonic effect, we performed steady-state photoluminescence (PL) measurements using a 470 nm laser as the excitation source (Figure 8) after spin-coating pristine P3HT films onto GO- and AuNP-GO/GL-modified indium tin oxide (ITO) substrates. The integrating PL intensity of the AuNP-GO/GL sample was enhanced relative to that of the GO sample, implying an increase in exciton generation in P3HT upon excitation of the LSPRs. Because the resonance peak of the AuNPs was close to the absorption band of P3HT, the higher PL intensity was probably due to the higher

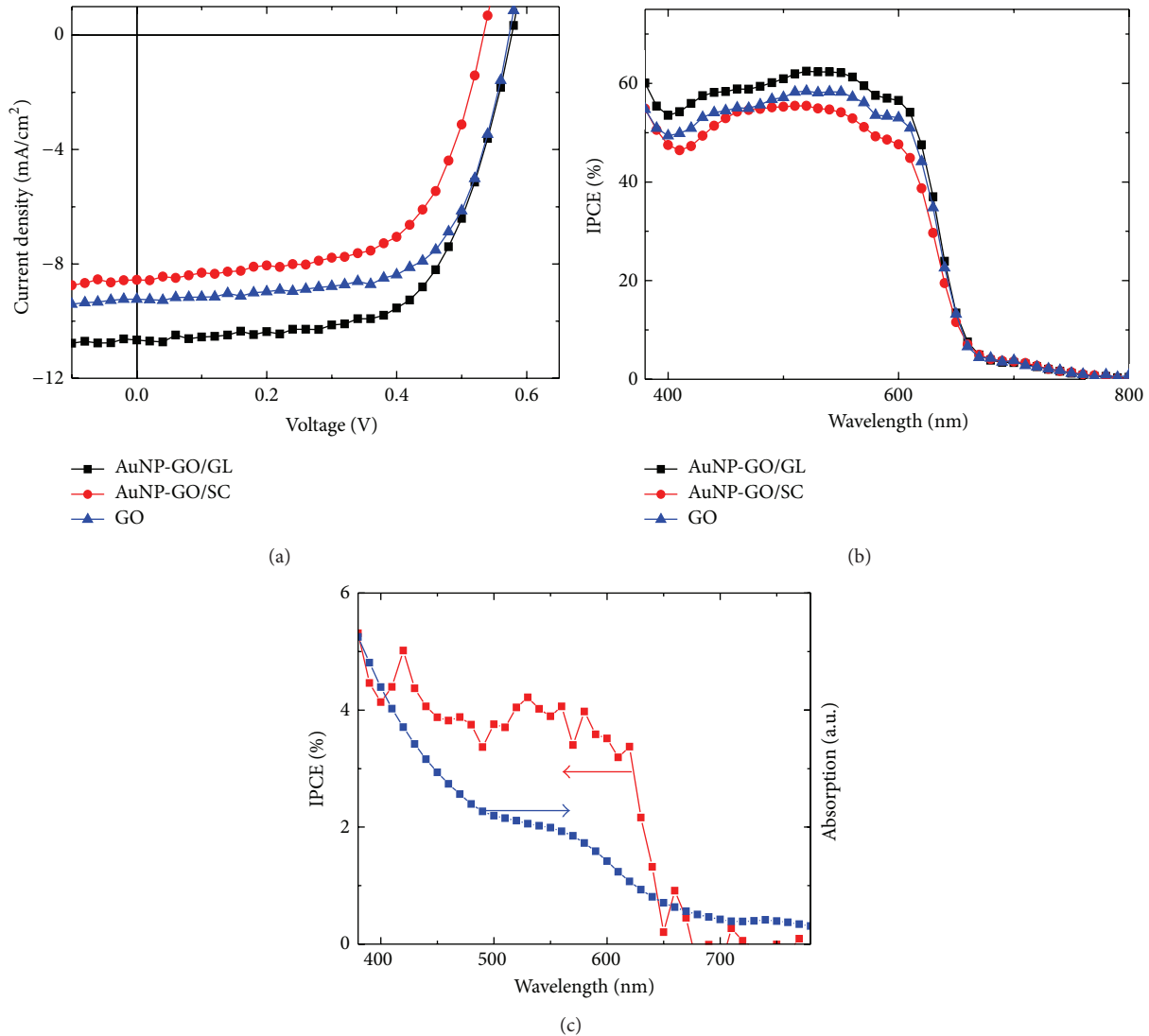


FIGURE 7: (a) J - V characteristics, recorded under illumination at 100 mW cm^{-2} (AM1.5G), of polymer solar cells incorporating GO and AuNP-GO composites; the active materials were P3HT and PCBM. (b) Corresponding IPCE curves of these OPV devices. (c) Plot of difference in IPCE (ΔIPCE) after incorporating the AuNP-GO anode buffer layer; the absorption spectrum of the AuNP-GO/GL composite provided for comparison.

level of light absorption in the active layer, suggesting that the enhanced local electromagnetic field increased the total number of excitons [18, 37].

We have also prepared rGOs using glycine as the reducing agent. Without the presence of gold ions, we found that the GOs could be reduced, which was consistent with the previous literature [34]. From the Raman spectra (the inset to Figure 9), we could see the I_D/I_G ratio was increased to 1.36, suggesting the reduction of GOs. Then, we fabricated devices using the resulting rGOs as the anode buffer layers; the J - V curve is shown in Figure 9. The device exhibited a V_{oc} of 0.55 V, a J_{sc} of 8.93 mA cm^{-2} , and a FF of 0.61; the calculated PCE was 3.00%. Apparently, the photocurrent was reduced compared with that of the GO device.

Thus, the device results did not reveal the increment of transport properties due to the better conductance of the GO films. It might be due to the decreased solubility of the rGOs, which could result in inferior film quality under our fabrication conditions. Therefore, we rule out the possibility that the performance enhancement is due to the increment of transport properties by reducing of GOs and mainly contribute the performance enhancement to the LSPR effects.

The value of V_{oc} of an OPV device is closely related to the energy difference between the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) of its polymer donors and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of its fullerenes [40, 41]. Because the LUMO of ICBA is higher than that of

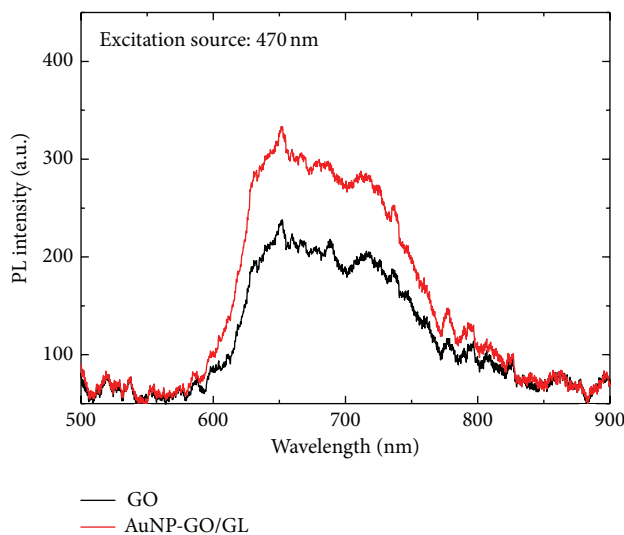


FIGURE 8: PL spectra of the GO and AuNP-GO/GL samples recorded using an excitation wavelength (λ_{exc}) of 470 nm.

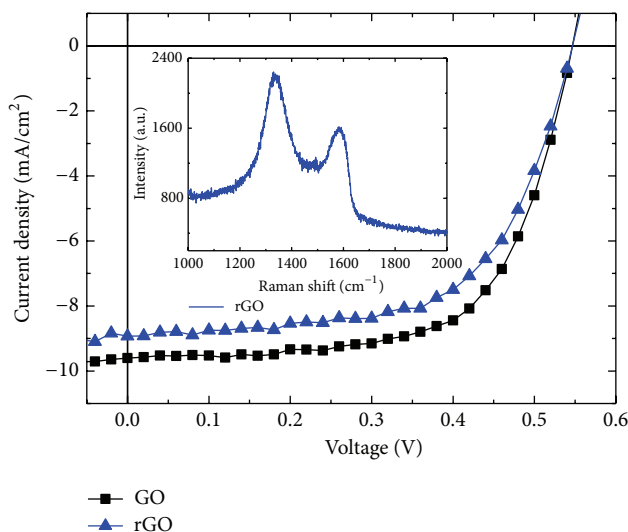


FIGURE 9: J - V characteristics of the devices prepared with GOs or rGOs as the anodic buffer under illumination at 100 mW cm^{-2} (AM1.5G). The inset displays the Raman spectrum of the rGO thin film.

PCBM, we replaced the PCBM component with ICBA to increase the photovoltage [40, 41]. Figure 10(a) displays the J - V characteristics of devices prepared using a P3HT:ICBA blend as the photoactive layer. The device incorporating the neat GO exhibited a V_{oc} value of 0.82 V, a J_{sc} a value of 8.44 mA cm^{-2} , and a FF value of 0.60, yielding a PCE value of 4.12%. After decorating the GO with AuNPs, the value of J_{sc} improved significantly to 10.60 mA cm^{-2} , while the value of V_{oc} remained unchanged, causing the PCE to increase to 5.10%. As shown in Figure 10(b), the IPCE spectra of the P3HT:ICBA-based devices exhibited trends similar to that of the photocurrent. Thus, AuNP-GO composites appear to have great potential for use in OPVs containing various photoactive materials.

4. Conclusions

We have demonstrated an environmentally friendly method for synthesizing nanocomposites from AuNPs and GOs through a simple one-pot reaction. Compared with our previous work [37], we found that no further capping agent was required for preventing the aggregation of the nanoparticles. Because glycine simultaneously serves as the reducing and the capping agent, the synthesis route has been simplified. We have used TEM, AFM, XPS, UV-Vis spectroscopy, and Raman spectroscopy to characterize the material properties of these nanomaterials, which we further employed as hole buffer layers in OPVs. More importantly, when the GO surface was modified with AuNPs, we observed improved

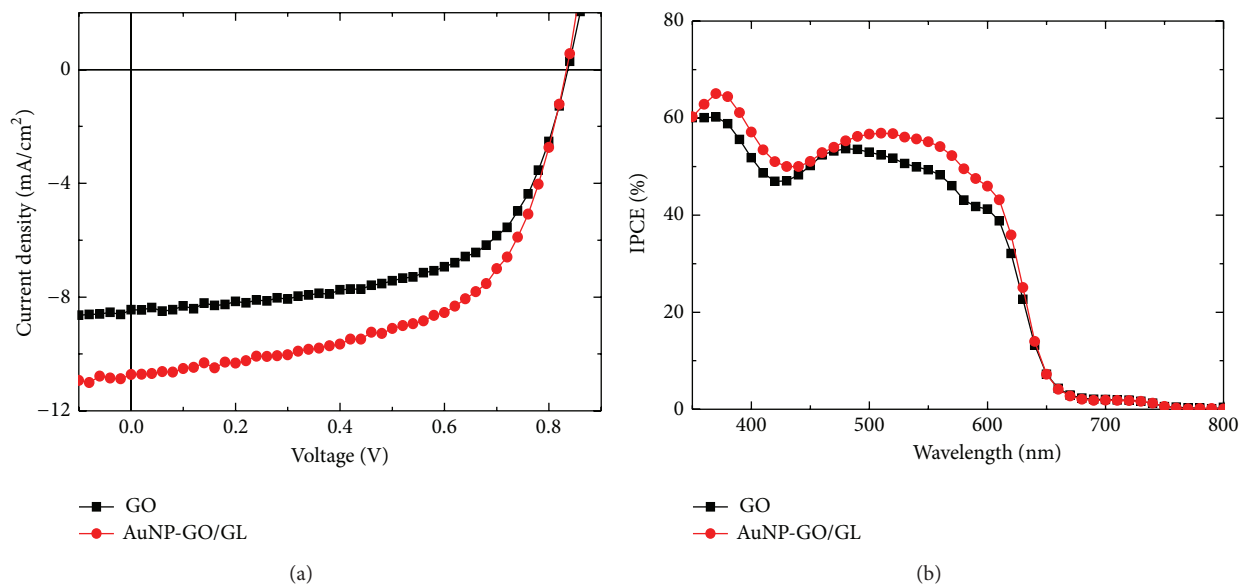


FIGURE 10: (a) J - V characteristics of polymer solar cells fabricated with GO and AuNP-GO/GL composites under illumination at 100 mW cm^{-2} (AM1.5G); the electron acceptor was ICBA. (b) The corresponding IPCE curves of OPV devices incorporating GO and AuNP-GO/GL as anodic buffer layers.

device performances, due to surface plasmonic effects. Such AuNP-GO nanomaterials appear to have great potential for application in OPVs and OPV-based biomedical treatments.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgments

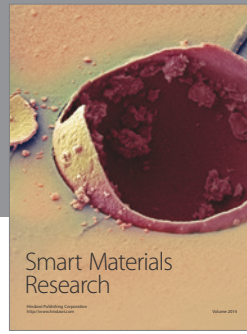
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