Measuring optical anisotropy in poly(3,4-ethylene dioxythiophene):poly(styrene sulfonate) films with added graphene

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Abstract

Graphene is a 2D nanomaterial having a great potential for applications in electronics and optoelectronics. Composites of graphene with conducting polymers have shown high performance in practical devices and their solution-processability enables low-cost and high-throughput mass manufacturing using printing techniques. Here we show that the incorporation of graphene into poly(3,4-ethylene dioxythiophene):poly(styrene sulfonate) (PEDOT:PSS) increases the optical anisotropy of the film as well as its conductivity. Uniaxial anisotropy in PEDOT:PSS films has been thought to be caused by the spin-coating process used in fabrication. We have characterized spray- and spin-coated films using ellipsometry and total internal reflection spectroscopy, the latter especially for films too thick and uneven for ellipsometry, and show that spray-coating, similar to inkjet printing, also produces consistently anisotropic properties even in very thick and uneven films. Possible plasmonic excitations related to graphene are not seen in the films. The optical and electrical anisotropy of graphene/PEDOT:PSS enables routes to high performance devices for electronics, photonics and optoelectronics.

Keywords:
PEDOT:PSS, graphene, anisotropy, spectroscopy, conducting polymer

Highlights

- The effect of added graphene on the optical properties of PEDOT:PSS was measured.

- TIR spectroscopy was used for samples too rough or absorbing for ellipsometry.

- Spray-coated PEDOT:PSS films are optically anisotropic, like spin-coated ones.

- Optical anisotropy and conductivity are increased with added graphene.

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1. Introduction

Nanostructured carbon materials, such as graphene [1, 2] and carbon nanotubes (CNT) [3], have gathered vast interest due to numerous desirable properties such as high and especially tunable electrical and thermal conductivity, high tensile strength, high surface area, chemical sensitivity, flexibility, transparency and light weight. Their potential has been already proven in the fields of electronics [1, 4, 5], optoelectronics and optics [5, 6, 7], materials technology [8, 9] as well as in energy technology and biotechnology [10]. More recently CNTs and graphene in particular have also been of interest due to their plasmonic properties [11, 12].

Printing technologies offer a promising route for low-cost and high-throughput manufacturing of flexible, lightweight and even transparent electronic devices such as flexible displays, radio frequency identification (RFID) antennas, batteries, supercapacitors and solar cells [13, 14]. In addition, the combination of printing technologies with disposable, non-toxic or-

ganic molecular materials offers a route towards green electronics [15]. The nanostructural carbon materials and their composites with polymers are promising solution-processable materials, e.g., for supercapacitor electrodes [16, 17].

Poly(3,4-ethylene dioxythiophene) (PEDOT) is a low band-gap conjugated conducting polymer with a high charge mobility and good stability. It has a poor solubility, but when poly(styrene sulfonate) (PSS) is used as a counterion, it forms a stable dispersion that can be used to produce films with high conductivity and good transparency in the visible region. ([18], p. 113) Due to these properties it has found widespread usage, particularly as a transparent electrode material and as an antistatic agent [18].

It has been shown that spin-coated PEDOT:PSS films display anisotropic properties, both optically as a uniaxial refractive index as well as in their electrical conductivity. The conductivity in the direction parallel to the film can be 500 times higher than perpendicular to the film ([18], p. 133). These anisotropic features have been explained as being caused by PSS-rich regions lying parallel to the film [19]. The choice of substrate, especially the surface roughness, also has a significant effect on the structure of PEDOT:PSS thin films. Uniaxial anisotropy is stronger when the deposition has been done on a very smooth surface such as crystalline silicon [20].

The optical anisotropy is a highly desired feature in PEDOT:PSS based optoelectronic devices such as polymer based light-emitting diodes and photovoltaic devices [21]. For instance, the photovoltaic performance of crystalline silicon/organic heterojunction solar cells was enhanced by increased anisotropy of PEDOT:PSS film [22]. Observed uniaxial anisotropy in thin PEDOT:PSS films was found to introduce extraordinary refractive index, and also increased electrical conductivity which is desired property when used as conducting thin film electrodes [23].

Due to their enhanced electronic and optical properties, graphene and graphene/polymer composite films are promising materials for photonic and optoelectronic devices [6], for example ultra-fast lasers [24]. Graphene/PEDOT:PSS has been used as low-cost counter electrode material for high performance dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSC) [25]. Very recently, large scale synthesis of graphene/PEDOT:PSS was demonstrated using in situ polymerization and the composite was used for the fabrication of thermoelectric and DSSC devices for energy harvesting applications [26].

Graphene/PEDOT:PSS is a promising alternative also for conventionally used transparent and conductive coatings such as commercial indium-tin-oxide (ITO) films. Further, the solution processability of graphene/PEDOT:PSS allows for low-cost and high throughput fabrication making it interesting material for flexible and transparent optoelectronic devices such as a flexible display, solar cell and sensors. For example, printed graphene/PEDOT:PSS films have been used as stretchable [27] and transparent [28, 29] electrodes.

Despite all of the above, optical properties of conductive polymers incorporating graphene have not been widely studied, even though optical characterization and analysis of these composites is a prerequisite to be able to design high performance optoelectronic devices. Here, we present analysis of optical properties of a graphene/PEDOT:PSS composite using ellipsometry and reflection measurements in total internal reflection conditions. The obtained results are compared with results from bare PEDOT:PSS films. In addition, the results of reflectance measurements are compared with the results from simulations based on experimental data from the literature.

Films that are thick, highly absorbing or uneven are not favorable for ellipsometry. However, angle-dependent spectroscopy in total internal reflection (TIR) conditions can provide a stronger and more reliable signal in these cases. TIR absorption spectroscopy is usually used to measure absorption for a very small amount of material, because the evanescent wave at the TIR interface only reaches about 100 nm beyond the interface, and the spectroscopic signal comes from this region. When used on a thin metal film in plasmonics, this setup is also referred to as the Kretschmann configuration. It thus reveals simultaneously the interference patterns as well as possible plasmonic excitations.

The setup can also be used when the TIR conditions are not completely met, and in our case we determine anisotropy from the difference of *s*- and *p*-polarization in reflectance. Measuring the reflectance with different polarizations of incoming light yields information about the anisotropy of the film due to its influence on thin-film interference [30]. This has usually been used in the case of an anisotropic film with perpendicular beam incidence, when it is known as reflection anisotropy spectroscopy [31].

2. Experimental

2.1. Solution-processable materials

Two different solution processable materials were used for the fabrication of thin films using spin- and spray-coating methods. PEDOT:PSS ink (Clevios
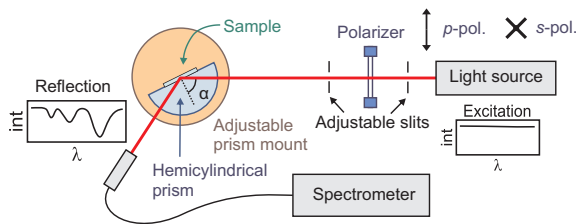
Figure 1: Schematics of the total internal reflection setup and geometry used in the experiment.

PH500 solution purchased from H.C. Starck GmbH) is an aqueous dispersion with the PEDOT:PSS ratio of 1:2.5 by weight. The product is a blue dispersion of PEDOT:PSS containing organic solvents and polymeric binders with a solid content of 1.0-1.3 wt-%. The PEDOT:PSS ink viscosity is 8-25 mPas.

PEDOT:PSS/graphene ink (Phene+ I3015 transparent inkjet conductive ink purchased from Innophene Co., Ltd.) is an aqueous dispersion containing 15 wt-% PEDOT:PSS polymer, 15 wt-% graphene, 5-10 wt-% diethylene glycol and 1-5 wt-% ethanol. The PEDOT:PSS/graphene ink has a solid content of 0.6 wt-%, its viscosity is 7.2 mPas and the conductivity is given as 300 S/cm. The graphene flakes are homogeneously dispersed in the polymer matrix [27]. For some PEDOT:PSS/graphene samples ultrasonication (Elma S120H Elmasonic 1000 W, 90 minutes) was used on the ink before applying it on the substrate. This was done to check for any possible effects resulting from breaking down the graphene flakes within the ink.

2.2. Preparation of films

The PEDOT:PSS and PEDOT:PSS/graphene films were produced by spray-coating using a Silverline airbrush operated with pressurized air. Films were deposited on glass substrates (Präzisions Glas & Optik Selected White Float glass, $20 \times 20 \times 1.25$ mm, $n = 1.52$) placed on a hot-plate at 115 °C. For comparison, some samples were instead spin-coated at 2000 or 6000 rpm. Deposited PEDOT:PSS films were baked in an oven at 100 °C for 6 min and PEDOT:PSS/graphene films at 120 °C for 10 min. The samples were stored in ambient conditions.

2.3. Characterization of the films

The sheet resistances of the thin films were obtained with a four-point probe measurement setup. The probe included four electrodes with mercury contacts in a line with probe separation of 2.5 mm. A Keithley 2456 Sourcemeter was used to drive a constant current of 0.1 mA (except 1 µA for samples with square resistances over 100 kΩ) to the outer electrodes and to measure the voltage at the inner electrodes. Five measurements were averaged for each sample, using the standard error of the mean, and the sheet resistances were calculated depending on the dimensions of the samples [28].

Thickness and topography of the films were characterized using a Veeco Dimension 3100 atomic force microscope (AFM). Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was done on cut surfaces of the polymer films on a silicon substrate with a Raith e-Line 50 system.

The optical reflection measurements were performed in a TIR configuration depicted in Fig. 1. Measured incidence angles ranged from 13° to 74°, extending across the TIR angle of 41° for a simple glass-air interface. The glass slides with polymer layers on top were mounted on a flat face of a hemicylindrical prism with index matching oil (Zeiss Immersol 518F, $n = 1.518$). The angle of the collimated excitation light (220 W Oriel tungsten-halogen lamp) was tuned with a goniometric prism mount, and the reflected light was collected to an optical fiber and fed to a spectrometer (Jobin Yvon iHR320) equipped with a CCD camera (Jobin Yvon Symphony CCD-1024X256-OPEN-STE).

Absorbance measurements were done with a PerkinElmer Lambda 850 UV/VIS Spectrometer. The transmission data were normalized in respect to the empty glass substrate, and the absorbance is presented as the average absorption at wavelength range 400-700 nm.

Variable-angle spectroscopic ellipsometry (VASE) measurements were done with a J.A. Woollam M-2000UI ellipsometer. As the measured films were on glass substrates, the second glass interface was covered with black paint to eliminate reflections from it.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Film morphology and conductivity

Details of the fabricated samples, including sample names/codes (starting with 'A' for PEDOT:PSS films, 'B' for PEDOT:PSS/graphene films and 'C' for PEDOT:PSS/graphene films with presonication), film thickness d, average roughness r_q in a 1 µm × 1 µm area and sheet resistance R_S, are presented in Table S1 in Supplementary material. The spray-coated films are typically about ten times thicker than spin-coated films (340–2100 nm versus 29–77 nm).

AFM images of typical spray- and spin-coated films are presented in Figs. 2a,b and 2c,d, respectively. It can be noticed that the PEDOT:PSS/graphene films have
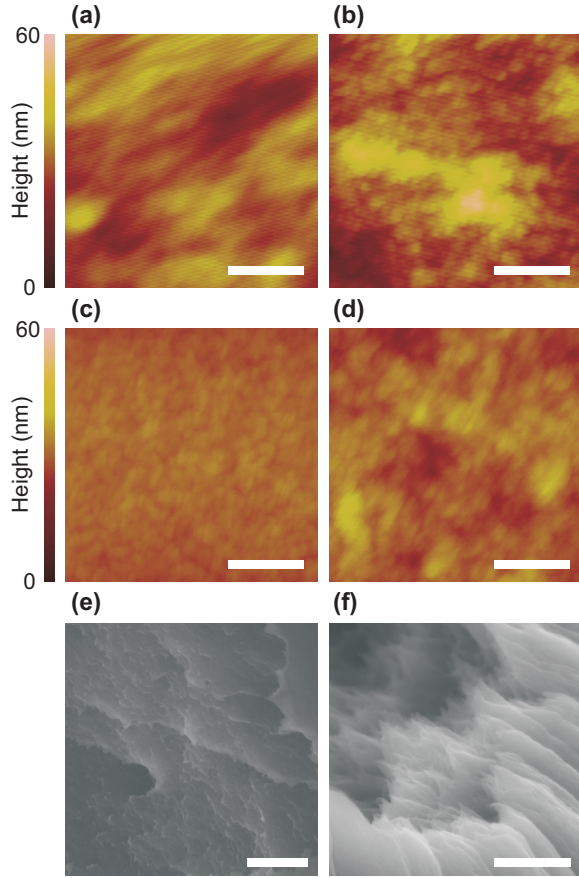
Figure 2: AFM micrographs of flat surfaces of spray-coated films of (a) 2100±100 nm thick PEDOT:PSS (A-9) and (b) 2150±150 nm thick PEDOT:PSS/graphene (B-9), and corresponding spin-coated films of (c) 29±1 nm thick PEDOT:PSS (A-S1), (d) 34±5 nm thick PEDOT:PSS/graphene (B-S1). SEM micrographs at 5 kV acceleration voltage of cut surfaces of (e) PEDOT:PSS and (f) PEDOT:PSS/graphene. All scale bars are 300 nm.

typically higher roughness than bare PEDOT:PSS films, which is particularly noticeable in spin-coated films. This can result from the presence of graphene flakes which could prevent relaxation of the ink surface during the deposition process.

Spray-coated samples expectedly have a much higher roughness than the spin-coated ones, especially when considering large areas. Because film thickness measurements were done with AFM on one 10 μm long cut interface for each film, and the uncertainty is estimated from this measurement, the thickness values for a whole spray-coated sample may have even higher variations than those presented.

SEM images of cut edges of droplet-deposited polymers are presented in Figs. 2e and 2f. The presence of flakes can be observed in the PEDOT:PSS/graphene

film. However, some layered edge formation also appears in the bare PEDOT:PSS film.

The addition of graphene into the PEDOT:PSS film had a clear effect on the properties of the film. The most remarkable effect was observed in the conductivity. For instance, a 550 nm thick PEDOT:PSS/graphene film has a sheet resistance of 61±12 Ω/sq, which is less than 1 % of the sheet resistance of a similar bare PEDOT:PSS film, i.e., 10.8±1.2 kΩ/sq (see Table S1 and Fig. S1 in Supplementary material). Spray-coated bare PEDOT:PSS had a conductivity at 0.8±0.3 S/cm, while PEDOT:PSS/graphene had a conductivity of 310±40 S/cm. PEDOT:PSS/graphene with 90 minutes of sonication had an unchanged conductivity of 320±60 S/cm. The conductivities were determined by linear fits for films of different thicknesses (Fig. S3 in Supplementary material). As expected, there is a linear dependence between increasing film thickness and increasing conductivity in the deposited films. However, in spray-coated PEDOT:PSS, this linear dependence is not very clear. Thin spin-coated samples have lower conductivities, 0.104±0.013 S/cm for PEDOT:PSS (29 and 77 nm thick films) and 130±30 S/cm for unsonicated PEDOT:PSS/graphene (34 nm thick film).

3.2. Absorption measurements

It can be noticed that the optical absorption increases linearly with the thickness of the film and decreases as a function of sheet resistance (see Fig. S2 and S4 in Supplementary material). Fitting a linear dependency on absorption as a function of thickness one obtains an absorption per film thickness of 0.46±0.05 1/μm for spray-coated PEDOT:PSS, while PEDOT:PSS/graphene had a clearly lower value at 0.27±0.03 1/μm. Sonicating PEDOT:PSS/graphene for 90 minutes had no clear effect on this, producing films with 0.28±0.05 1/μm absorption. For spin-coated samples the absorption values were somewhat lower, 0.38±0.03 1/μm for two PEDOT:PSS samples and 0.14±0.03 1/μm for one (not sonicated) PEDOT:PSS/graphene sample.

3.3. Reflection measurements

Results from the reflection measurements are shown in Fig. 3 for some of the samples (more data in Supplementary material in Figs. S5-S7). Clear interference patterns are visible in all of the samples, and with both polarizations. The anisotropic optical properties of the films are clearly visible as different positions of the destructive interference resonances at *s*- and *p*-polarizations. In addition, inclusion of graphene enhances the resonances and sonication does so even further, as more clearly visible in Figs. S5, S6 and S7.

However, in case of the sonication, stronger interference resonances are most likely due to smoother film surfaces.

Collective optical excitations with angle-dependent resonances that cannot be explained by interference were found on thin films of single-walled metallic carbon nanotubes [12], but not seen in PEDOT:PSS or PEDOT:PSS/graphene films. The lack of this kind of plasmonic behaviour, which might suppress optical signals, increases their viability for optoelectronics applications. The optical excitation in TIR conditions can easily reach through a μm-scale PEDOT:PSS/graphene film, as can be seen in Fig. S7f of the Supplementary material. In this case, surface plasmon polaritons (SPP) were excited on a 50 nm gold film through a 1280 nm thick PEDOT:PSS/graphene layer, which can be seen in the observed SPP dispersion.

3.4. Ellipsometer measurements

The ellipsometric model used to fit the VASE data utilized Lorentz oscillators with uniaxial anisotropy [32]. The model is based on PEDOT and uses a general oscillator model which includes gaussian and pole functions. In cases where different thicknesses of the same material were measured, a coupled model has been used. Fig. 4 shows fitted real parts n and imaginary parts k of the refractive index in both horizontal and vertical directions for PEDOT:PSS and PEDOT:PSS/graphene samples. The results show clear anisotropy, which is further enhanced by graphene.

The fitted functions of the refractive indexes reveal that PEDOT:PSS films that include graphene have a slightly different optical response (Fig. 4a,b). The addition of graphene increases anisotropy, and particularly absorption in the direction parallel to the film. Spray coating, like spin coating, also produces highly anisotropic films, contrary to earlier assumptions [21]. Even though ellipsometry is not very reliable in the case of a thick and rough spray-coated sample, anisotropy in the films is clearly visible here (Fig. 4c).

3.5. Simulations

To compare ellipsometric measurements with reflectometry, the reflection spectra were simulated using Comsol Multiphysics 5.0, a commercial implementation of the finite-element method. The developed model calculates the reflectance of an infinite plane wave incident on the air/film/glass interface. The model was reduced to a 2D geometry to speed up the calculation.

The simulation domain was 0.1 μm by 6.5 μm and contained 644 mesh elements. 12 hours of calculation
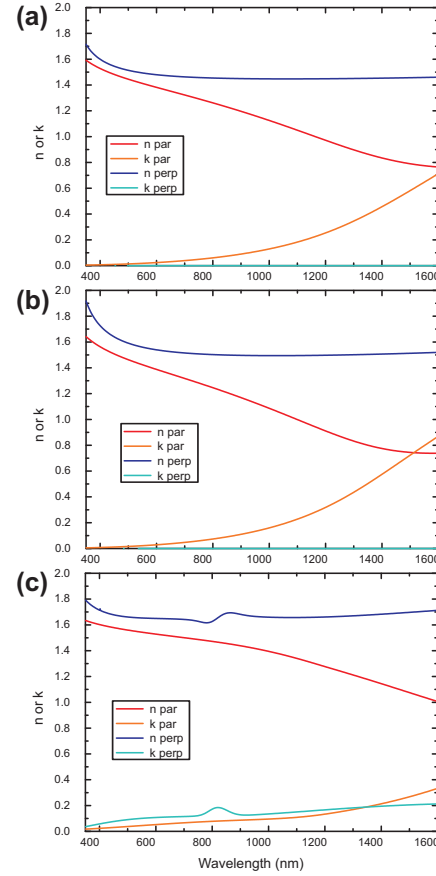

Figure 4: Refractive indices n and extinction coefficients k for both parallel and perpendicular directions of thin films acquired from ellipsometry fits. (a) Spin-coated PEDOT:PSS (samples A-S1 and A-S2 measured). (b) Spin-coated PEDOT:PSS/graphene (B-S1). (c) Spray-coated PEDOT:PSS/graphene, sonicated for 90 min (C-1 to C-6).

time was used to generate the data in Fig. 5 on a cluster using 48 Intel Xeon X5650 processors. The resolution of the images in Fig. 5 is 201x131 points (wavelenth and angle, respectively). The anisotropic refractive indices needed for the simulations were obtained from spectroscopic ellipsometry measurements.

The results were verified in the case of s-polarized light by comparing them to isotropic simulations performed with the transfer matrix method that we implemented with Matlab. This is possible because the s-polarized incident light only experiences the refractive index component parallel to the film.

Uniaxial anisotropy can be seen as shifting of the thin-film interference fringes. At p-polarization the effective refractive index is higher because the perpendicular direction component of the refractive index affects this polarization. This results in the decrease of distance
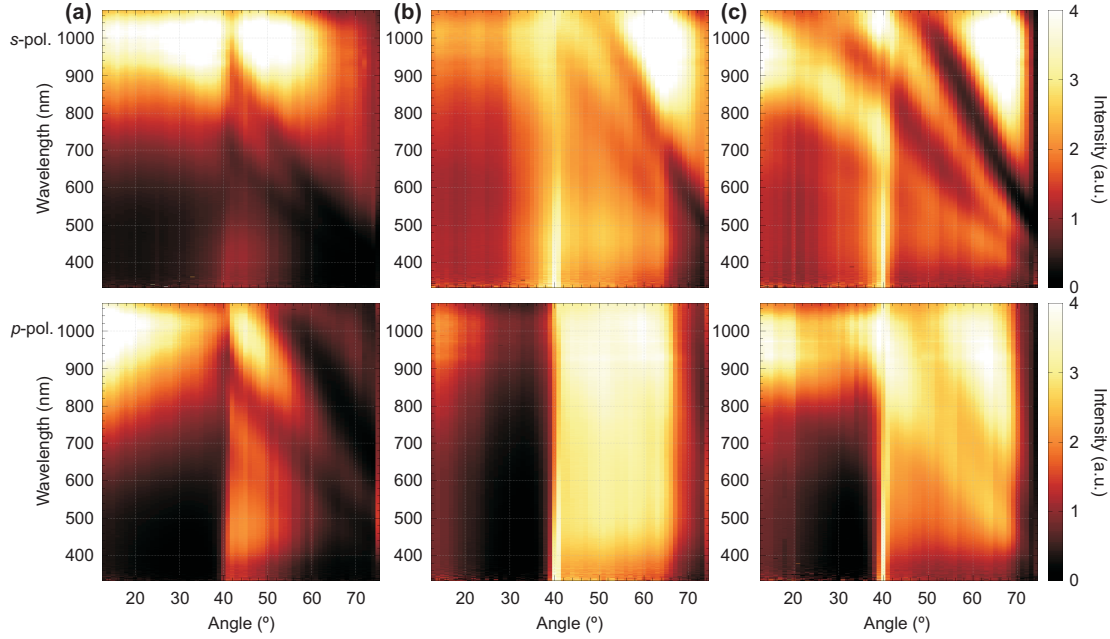
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Figure 3: Reflection spectra for spray-coated films measured in total internal reflection conditions. (a) PEDOT:PSS, 500 nm thick (A-3), (b) PEDOT:PSS/graphene, 550 nm thick (B-4), (c) PEDOT:PSS/graphene, 560 nm thick, sonicated 90 min to reduce flake size (C-1). Upper row s-polarization and lower row p-polarization. Intensity of spectra below 41° angles are not to scale.

between the fringes at a certain incidence angle compared to *s*-polarization, and the movement of specific maxima and minima to longer wavelengths [30]. The change in refractive index as a function of wavelength can be seen in the curvature of the interference fringes.

For spray-coated samples the simulations (Fig. 5) match measurements (Fig. 3) reasonably well in terms of locations of the interference resonances. Inconsistencies are mostly due to the roughness and relatively high absorbance of the thin films, which produce difficulties in getting reliable ellipsometry data. This reveals the power of reflective measurements in this case.

4. Conclusions

Using variable-angle total internal reflection spectroscopy, we have found that spray-coated films of PEDOT:PSS on glass have a high degree of optical anisotropy at longer wavelengths in the infrared region. This is in contrast to earlier explanations for the anisotropic structure of thin PEDOT:PSS films, which assumed that the spin-coating process aligned the PSS-rich regions of high conductivity along the film plane [21]. Previous anisotropy measurements with ellipsometry have only been done on sub-200 nm films, while our TIR measurements show clear anisotropic features

in interference up to thickness of 2.5 μm. The addition of graphene to PEDOT:PSS increases both the conductivity and optical anisotropy of the films, especially increasing absorption in the film plane. TIR absorbance measurements show a clear advantage over ellipsometry in assessing thin film anisotropy in cases where the film is thick or uneven. Optically and electrically anisotropic graphene/PEDOT:PSS films have a wide range of applications in electronics, photonics and optoelectronics.

Acknowledgement

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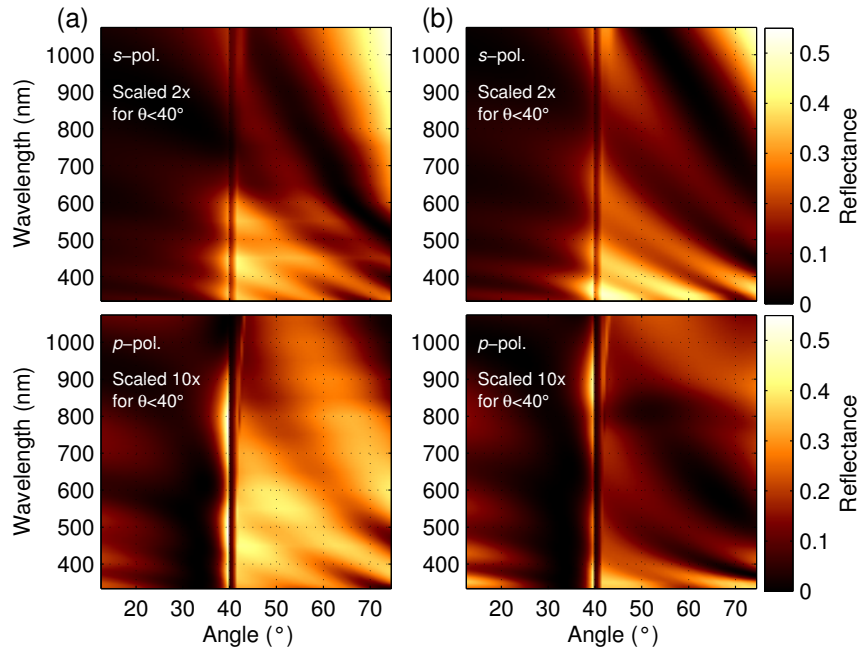
Figure 5: Reflection spectra in total internal reflection conditions, simulated from ellipsometry data. (a) PEDOT:PSS, 500 nm thick, refractive index from spin-coated samples [21]. (b) 560 nm thick PEDOT:PSS/graphene, uses data from Fig. 4c.

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Supplementary material

Measuring optical anisotropy in poly(3,4-ethylene dioxythiophene):poly(styrene sulfonate) films with added graphene

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The list of fabricated samples and their characteristics are presented in Table S1. The relation between sheet resistance and film thickness for these samples is plotted in Fig. S1, absorbance and sheet resistance in Fig. S4. Absorbance per thickness is determined with a linear fit in Fig. S2 and conductivity in Fig. S3.

Figures S5, S6 and S7 contain reflection spectra measured in the Kretschmann configuration at different incident angles relative to the sample normal and with polarizations parallel to the plane of incidence (*p*) and perpendicular to it (*s*). Intensities of spectra at different angles and polarizations are not absolute relative to each other. In Fig. S7f an additional 50 nm gold layer was deposited on the sample with vacuum evaporation. In this sample, the surface plasmon resonance of gold is visible at *p*-polarization.

Transmission spectra of a few representative samples are plotted in Fig. S8, and Fig. S9 has the anisotropic complex refractive indices for 6 spray-coated PEDOT:PSS films (S9a) and 3 spray-coated PEDOT:PSS/graphene samples (S9b). These ellipsometry results were obtained with a coupled model from measurements of films with different thicknesses.

Table S1: Sample table. Measurements include thickness of film d measured at one 10 μm long cut interface, average roughness r_q in a 1 μm by 1 μm area, absorbance A and square sheet resistance R_S in the surface plane using four-point probe measurements.

| Sample	d [nm]	r_q [nm]	A	R_S [Ω/sq]	Material
A-1	340±120	2.76	0.27±0.03	107000±10000	PEDOT-PSS
A-2	470±120	2.13	0.25±0.03	30000±4000	sprayed
A-3	500±200	4.33	0.61±0.05	10800±1200	
A-4	1050±100	1.86	0.42±0.04	47000±10000	
A-5	1400±150	2.31	0.79±0.07	49000±4000	
A-6	1510±50	8.20	0.43±0.04	18400±200	
A-7	1600±150	3.06	0.78±0.07	24000±7000	
A-8	1670±50	4.32	0.69±0.06	5200±200	
A-9	2100±150	4.51	1.04±0.09	3100±200	
B-1	80±30	4.02	0.044±0.004	860±40	PEDOT-PSS/graphene
B-2	350±100	6.47	0.20±0.02	123±4	sprayed
B-3	450±100	16.0	0.34±0.03	204±5	
B-4	550±100	5.64	0.160±0.013	61±12	
B-5	800±50	7.90	0.30±0.03	31.2±1.1	
B-6	850±100	5.78	0.030±0.03	34±4	
B-7	1020±50	6.20	0.22±0.02	50±9	
B-8	1250±50	5.79	0.35±0.03	16.5±0.5	
B-9	2150±100	5.66	0.51±0.05	26±6	
B-10	2550±100	7.35	0.66±0.06	10.6±0.4	
C-1	560±50	9.84	0.168±0.014	38±2	PEDOT-PSS/graphene
C-2	580±50	13.8	0.38±0.04	1700±700	sonicated 90 min
C-3	750±100	6.44	0.177±0.015	74±3	sprayed
C-4	900±50	3.38	0.28±0.03	81±3	
C-5	1280±70	7.77	0.31±0.03	20.3±0.8	
C-6	1500±50	3.20	0.35±0.03	16.7±0.2	
A-S1	29±1	0.958	0.0127±0.0011	2530000±90000	PEDOT-PSS, spinned 6000 rpm
A-S2	77±3	1.12	0.029±0.003	1300000±200000	spinned 2000 rpm
B-S1	34±5	3.12	0.0047±0.0004	2400±400	PEDOT-PSS/graphene, spinned 2000 rpm
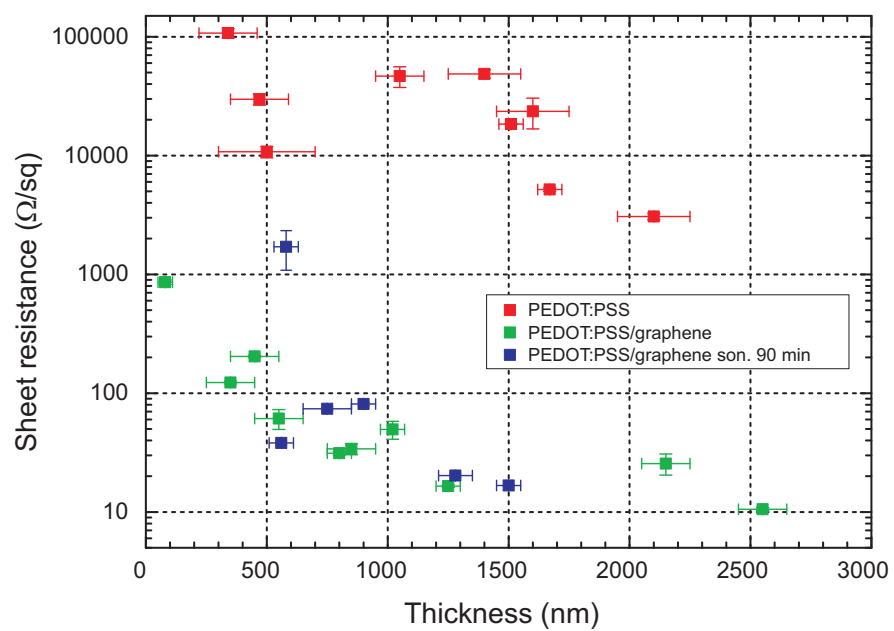
Figure S1: Plot of sheet resistance as a function of film thickness for spray-coated samples.
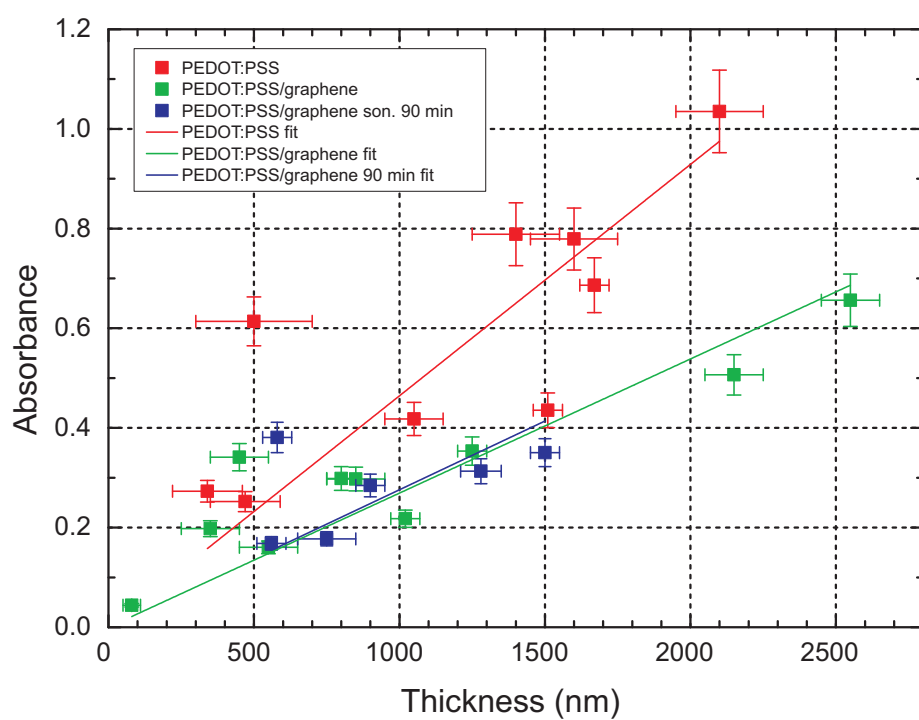
Figure S2: Plot of absorbance as a function of film thickness for spray-coated samples. Includes linear fit used to determine absorption per μm.
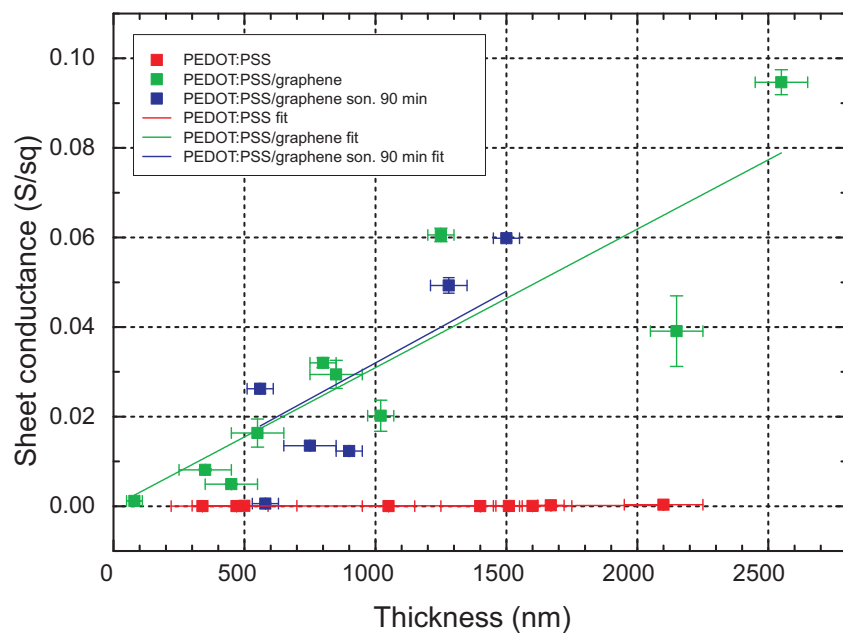
Figure S3: Plot of sheet conductance as a function of film thickness for spray-coated samples. Includes linear fit used to determine conductivity.
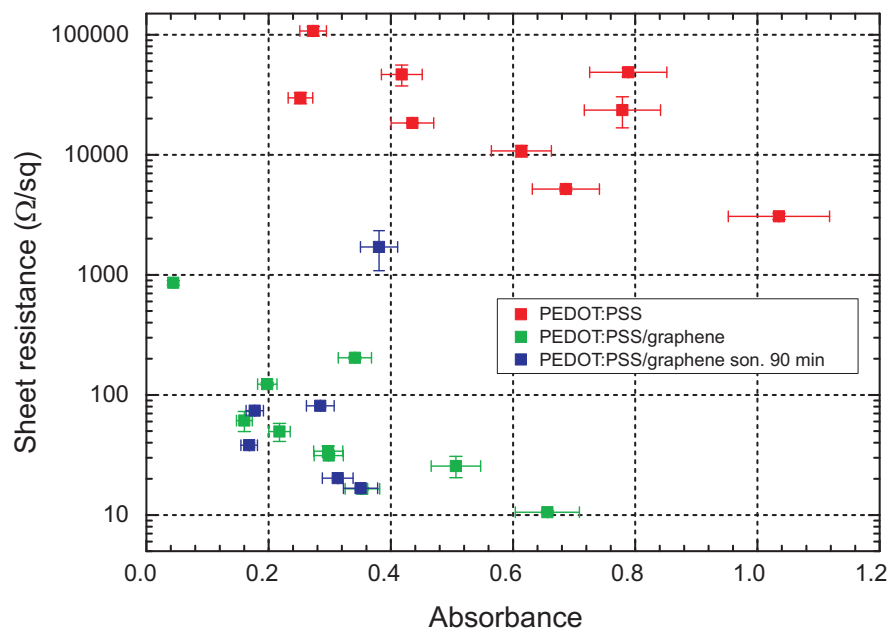

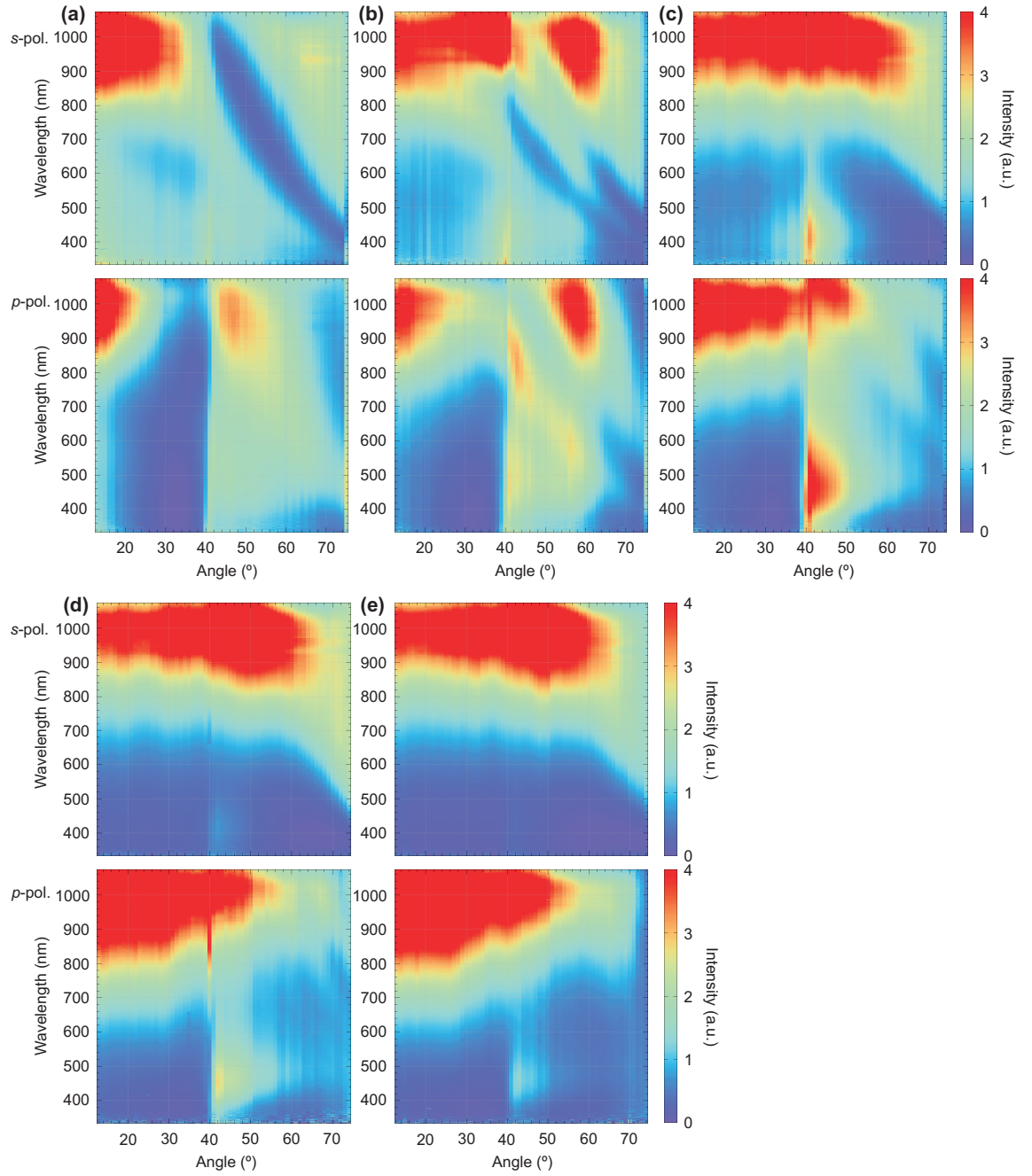Figure S4: Plot of absorbance as a function of sheet resistance for spray-coated samples.

Figure S5: Kretschmann reflection spectra of spray-coated PEDOT:PSS films. Film thicknesses a) 340±120 nm (A-1), b) 470±120 nm (A-2), c) 1510±50 nm (A-6), d) 1670±50 (A-8), e) 2100±150 nm (A-9).
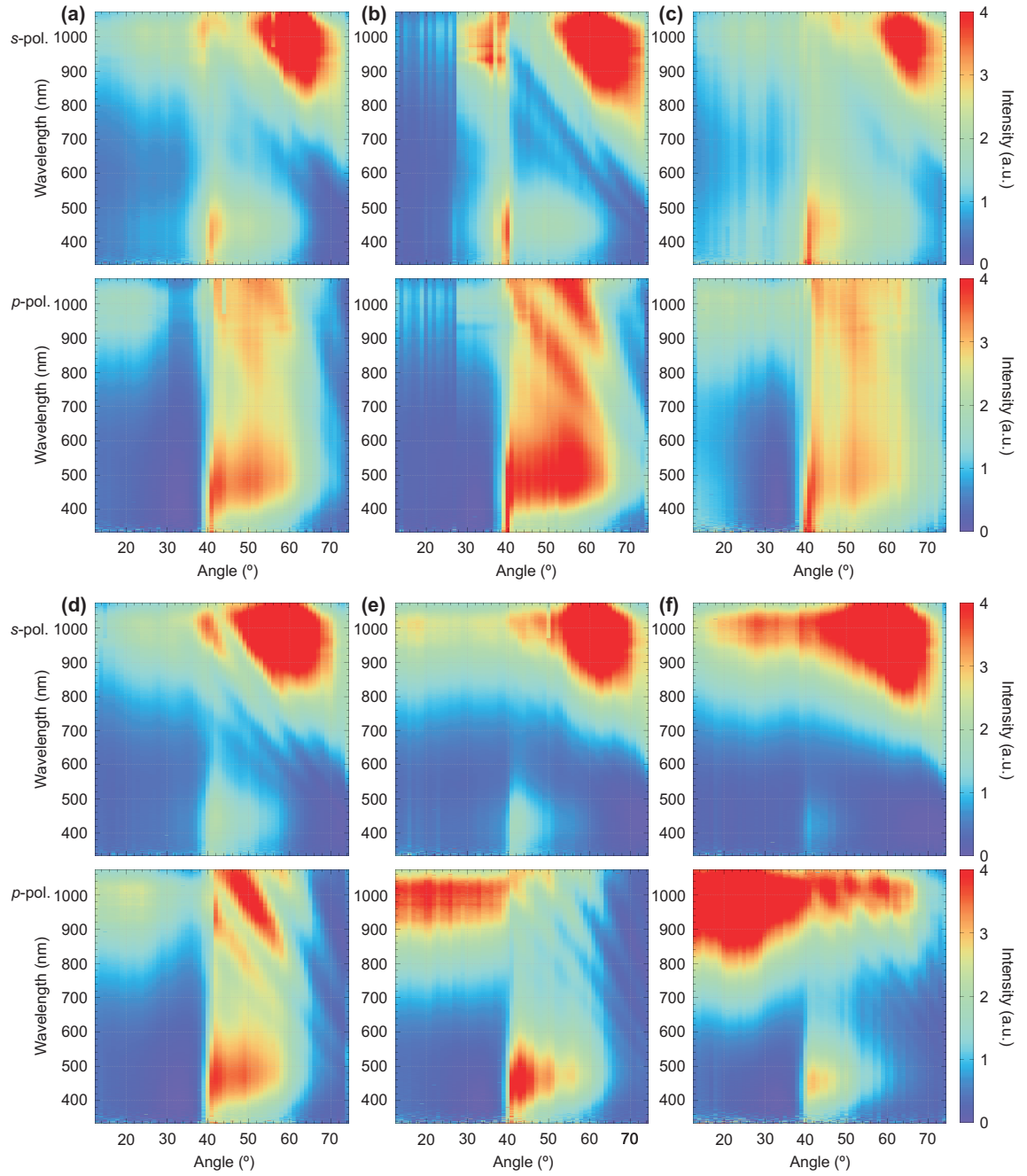
6

Figure S6: Kretschmann reflection spectra of spray-coated PEDOT:PSS/graphene films. Film thicknesses a) 800±50 nm (B-5), b) 850±100 nm (B-6), c) 1020±50 nm (B-7), d) 1250±50 (B-8), e) 2150±100 nm (B-9), f) 2550±100 nm (B-10).
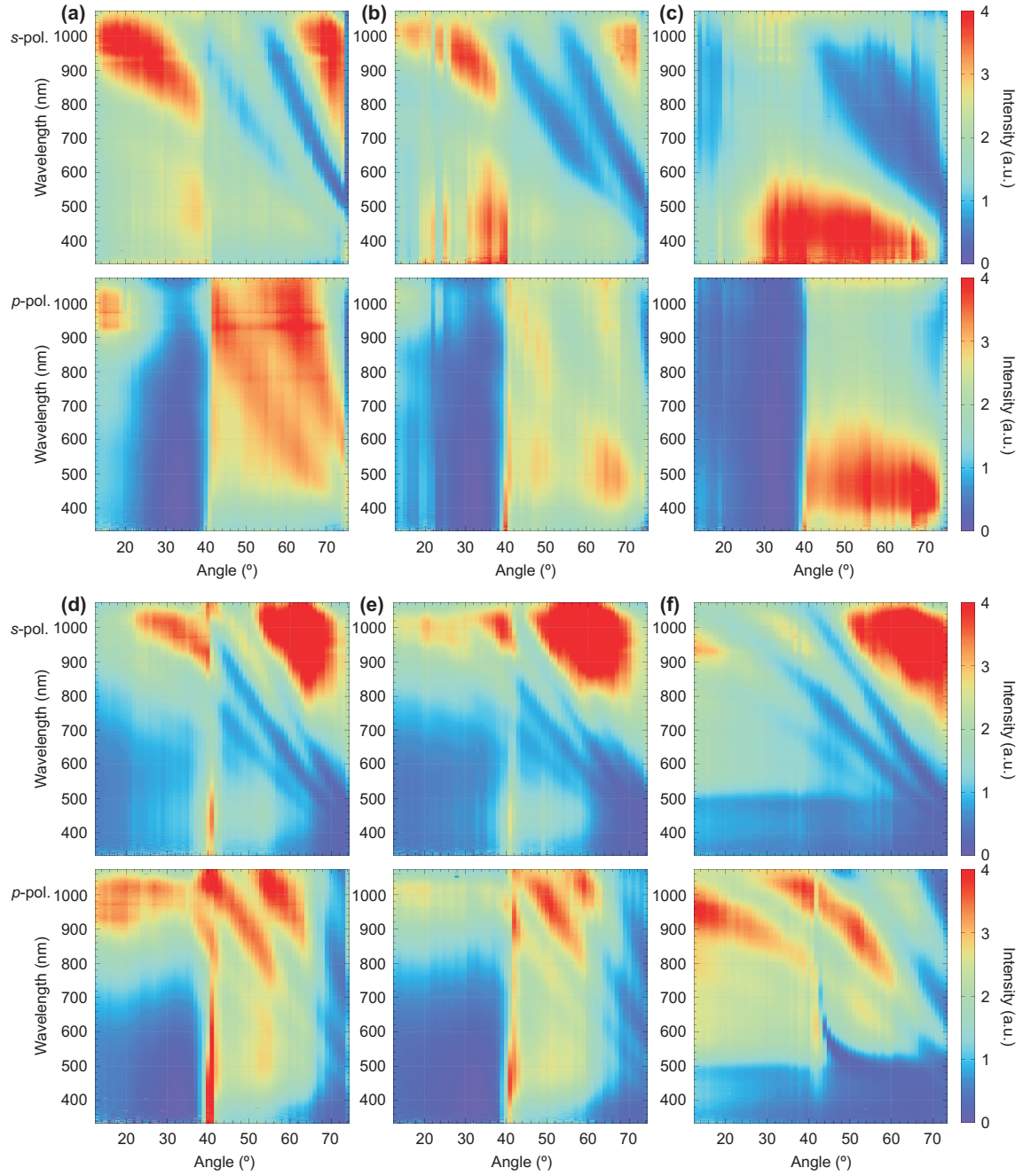
7

Figure S7: Kretschmann reflection spectra of spray-coated PEDOT:PSS/graphene films, sonicated for 90 min. Film thicknesses a) 580±50 nm (C-2), b) 750±100 nm (C-3), c) 900±50 nm (C-4), d) 1280±70 (C-5), e) 1500±150 nm (C-6), f) 1280±70 (C-5) again, but with 50 nm gold on top.
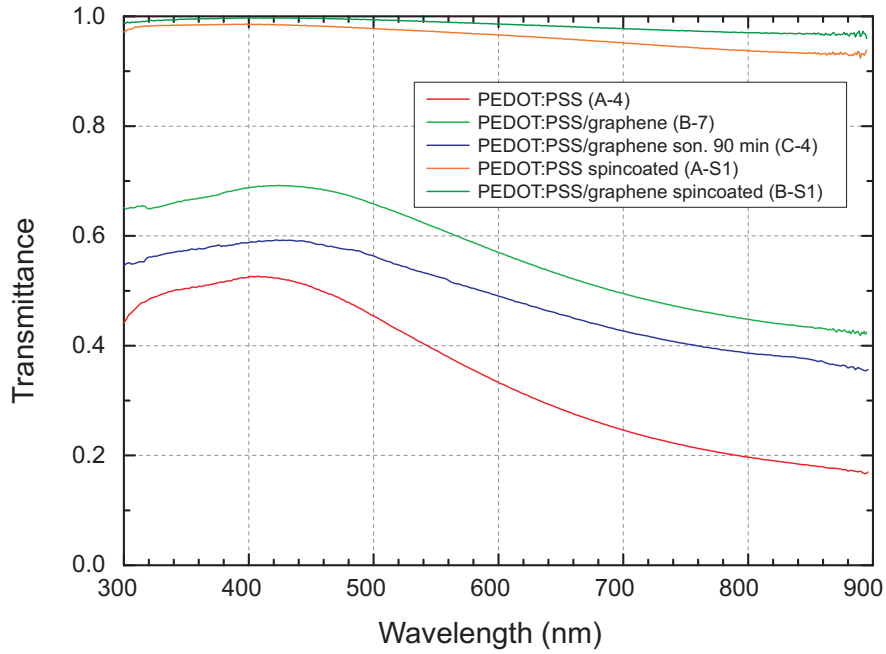
Figure S8: Transmittance spectra. Layer thicknesses for spray-coated samples are 1050±100 nm (A-4), 1020±50 nm (B-7), 900±50 nm (C-4) and 1000±100 nm (D-3). Spin-coated samples have thicknesses of 29±1 nm (A-S1) and 34±5 nm (B-S1).
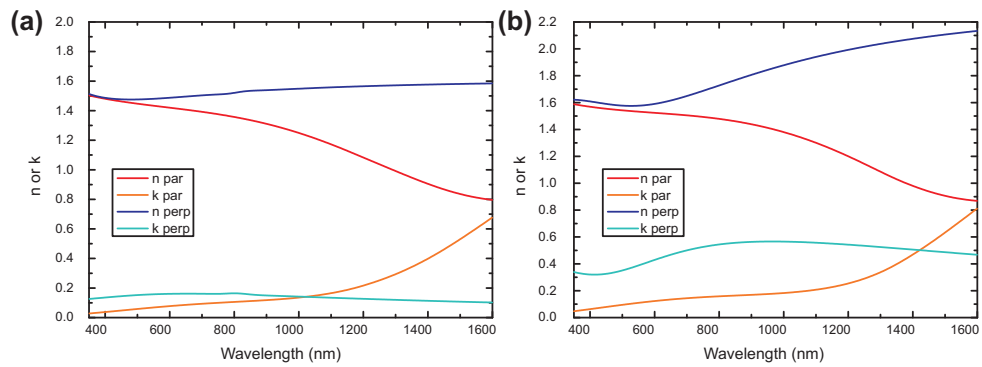

Figure S9: Ellipsometry results, n and k for (a) PEDOT:PSS spray-coated samples A-4 to A-9 and for (b) PEDOT:PSS/graphene spray-coated samples B-4, B-5 and B-8.