Hierarchical ZnO Nanowire Arrays on Si Honeycomb Structures for Flexible and Omnidirectional Photodetectors

Seongdong Lim, Minjeong Ha, Doo-Seung Um, Youngsu Lee, and Hyunhyub Ko ¹School of Energy and Chemical Engineering, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST), Ulsan Metropolitan City 689-798, Korea

Tel.:82-52-217-2532, E-mail: hyunhko@unist.ac.kr

The development of photon management techniques is a key issue for high performance of optoelectronics including photodetectors, light-emitting diodes, and solar cells. In order to effectively collect omnidirectional light, low-refractive index antireflection coating¹ or antireflective nanostructures such as nanodome² and inverted nanocone³ are introduced onto the surface of optoelectronics. Beside, hierarchically designed micro/nanostructures can enhance the light absorption efficiency via efficient light absorption and management behavior⁴.

In this study, we develop an omnidirectional UV/Visible photodetector which has a broad absorption spectral range of 380 to 1100 nm based on hierarchical heterostructures of n-type ZnO nanowires (NWs) on honeycombstructured p-type silicon (H-Si) membranes. Fig. 1(a) shows a schematic for our flexible photodetectors of ZnO NWs/H-Si heterostructures, where a free-standing H-Si membrane is attached onto a flexible polyimide substrate. The omnidirectional light absorption of hierarchical nanowire/honeycomb structure is demonstrated by angledependent photocurrent variation, as can be shown in Fig. 1(b). Furthermore, the tendency of photocurrent variation is in good agreement with the result of UV-Vis-NIR analysis with variable angle specular reflectance accessory (VASRA). In summary, we suggest hierarchically designed nanowire on honeycomb structures as a new approach for omnidirectional light absorption in flexible optoelectronic system. We anticipate that our unique structure can be utilized to future energy-harvesting system and high-performance flexible electronic industry.



Fig. 1. (a) Schematic for flexible and omnidirectional n-ZnO NWs/p-Si photodetector. (b) Variation of photocurrent depending on the light incident angle with illumination of 650 nm laser.

Acknowledgment

This work is supported by National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF-2011-0014965, NRF-2012-K1A3A1A20031618) and BK21 Plus Program (10Z20130011057).

References

1. X. Yan, D. J. Poxson, J. Cho, R. E. Welser, A. K. Sood, J. K. Kim and E. F. Schubert, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 23(5), 583 (2013).

2. Y. Ou, X. Zhu, V. Jokubavicius, R. Yakimova, N. A. Mortensen, M. Syvajarvi, S. Xiao and H. Ou, *Sci. Rep.*, 4, 4662 (2014).

3. Q. Lin, S. F. Leung, L. Lu, X. Chen, Z. Chen, H. Tang, W. Su, D. Li and Z. Fan, ACS Nano, 8(6), 6484 (2014).

4. H. P. Wang, T. Y. Lin, C. W. Hsu, M. L. Tsai, C. H. Huang, W. R. Wei, M. Y. Hunag, Y. J. Chien, P. C. Yang, C. W. Liu, L. J. Chou and J. H. He, *ACS Nano*, 7(10), 9325 (2013).