The influence of dye structure on charge recombination in dye-sensitized solar cells

James R Jennings\textsuperscript{a}, Yeru Liu\textsuperscript{a}, Qing Wang\textsuperscript{a}, Shaik M Zakeeruddin\textsuperscript{b} and Michael Grätzel\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Department of Materials Science and Engineering, NUSNI-Nanocore, National University of Singapore, Singapore 117576
\textsuperscript{b} Laboratory of Photonics and Interfaces, Institute of Chemical Science and Engineering, Faculty of Basic Science, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

Estimation of the HOMO energy levels of Z-907 and Z-960 by cyclic voltammetry. Figure S1 shows cyclic voltammograms for Z-960 or Z-907 adsorbed on FTO in a 0.1 M solution of tetrabutylammonium perchlorate (TBAP) in acetonitrile, measured at a scan rate of 2 V s\textsuperscript{-1}. The S\textsuperscript{1}/S formal potentials of the sensitizers, associated with the HOMO levels, have been estimated as the average of the forward and reverse peak potentials, yielding 0.23 V and 0.35 V vs. ferrocene internal standard for Z-960 and Z-907 respectively.

![Figure S1. Cyclic voltammograms for Z-960 (a) or Z-907 (b) adsorbed on FTO in a 0.1 M solution of TBAP in acetonitrile, measured at a scan rate of 2 V s\textsuperscript{-1}.](image)

Parameters obtained from fitting EIS spectra for DSCs with 16 μm thick TiO\textsubscript{2} layers. Figure S2 shows the parameters obtained by fitting EIS spectra for DSCs employing the Z-907 and Z-960 sensitizers in conjunction with 16 μm thick TiO\textsubscript{2} layers. The errors in the fitted parameter values are expected to be large at low voltages for the Z-960 cell because the effective electron diffusion length is substantially shorter than the TiO\textsubscript{2} layer thickness. Nevertheless, the conclusion that charge recombination is many times faster in the Z-960 cell compared with the Z-907 cell can still be drawn.
Figure S2. Dependence of charge transport resistance ($R_t$, a), charge transfer resistance ($R_{ct}$, b), chemical capacitance ($C_\mu$, c) and electron diffusion length ($L_n$, d) on open-circuit photovoltage for DSCs employing Z-960 (black points) or Z-907 (red points) as sensitizer.