Supporting Information

All electrochemical fabrication of MoS₂/graphene counter electrodes

for efficient dye-sensitized solar cells

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Contents

- 1. SEM images of graphene film on FTO substrate.
- 2. Optical absorbance of solutions (alcohol) containing methylene blue.
- 3. The method to compare the surface area of MoS₂/graphene composite with MoS₂.



Fig. S1 (a, b) SEM images of graphene film on FTO substrate at different magnifications. (c) Crosssection SEM image of graphene film CE.



Fig. S2 Optical absorbance of solutions (alcohol) containing methylene blue detached from the MoS_2 CE and MoS_2 /graphene composite CE (both with 0.64 cm² area).

The method to compare the surface area of MoS₂/graphene composite with MoS₂

We used an indirect method to compare surface area of $MoS_2/graphene$ composite with MoS_2 . First, MoS_2 CE and $MoS_2/graphene$ composite CE with the same area of 0.64 cm² were immersed into the same methylene blue solution for two hours. Then, these two CEs were washed by alcohol. After that, they were ultrasonically dispersed for 60 min in 1 mL alcohol to detach the absorbed methylene blue. Finally, we tested the optical absorption spectrum of the alcohol solutions containing methylene blue detached from the MoS_2 CE and $MoS_2/graphene$ composite CE (Fig. S2[†]).

We compared the surface area of MoS_2 and $MoS_2/graphene$ CE by contrasting optical absorbance (Fig. S2[†]). As we can see that the optical absorption peak of solution containing methylene blue detached from $MoS_2/graphene$ composite is higher than that of solution containing methylene blue detached from MoS_2 , which means that the $MoS_2/graphene$ composite adsorbed more methylene blue than MoS_2 . The contrasting result indirectly proves that the $MoS_2/graphene$ composite CE owns a larger surface area than MoS_2 CE.