

## Supporting Information

### A redox-controlled electrolyte for plasmonic enhanced dye-sensitized solar cells

Yuqiao Fu<sup>a</sup>, Siu-pang Ng<sup>a</sup>, Guangyu Qiu<sup>a</sup>, Tak-fu Hung<sup>a</sup>, Chi-man Lawrence Wu<sup>a,\*</sup>, Chun-sing Lee<sup>b,c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Department of Materials Science and Engineering, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, P. R. China*

<sup>b</sup>*Department of Chemistry, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, P. R. China*

<sup>c</sup>*Center of Super-Diamond and Advanced Films (COSDAF), City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, P. R. China*

Prof. Chi-man Lawrence Wu

Email: [lawrence.wu@cityu.edu.hk](mailto:lawrence.wu@cityu.edu.hk); Fax: +852-34420538; Tel: +852-34428668

Department of Materials Science and Engineering,

City University of Hong Kong,

Hong Kong SAR, P. R. China

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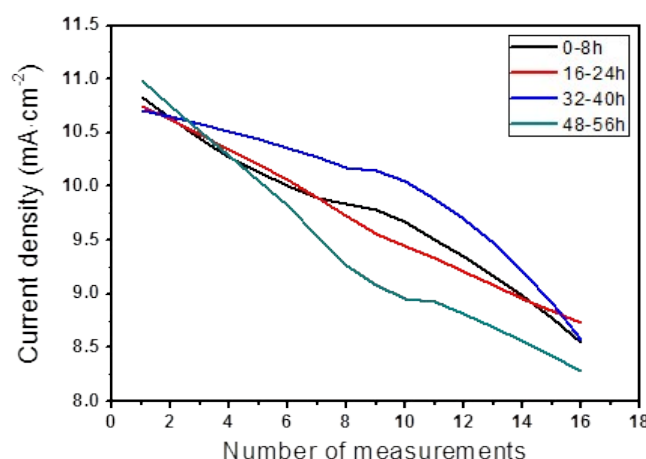
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Plasmonic enhanced DSSCs are generally based on metallic nanostructures.<sup>1</sup> A number of investigations relating to successfully improve the plasmonic effect of DSSCs using Au<sup>2-11</sup> are listed in Table S1. The iodide/triiodide electrolyte containing I<sup>-</sup>/I<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> redox couple was used in these plasmonic enhanced DSSCs. However, none of them dealt with I<sup>-</sup>/I<sub>3</sub> corrosion attack on the metallic nanoparticles if the encapsulation failed. Our research confirms that by adding an optimum Au content to the Iodolyte<sup>TM</sup> AN-50 electrolyte, iodoaurates intermediates are formed, and would readily compensate for the loss of Au nanostructures on the photoanode during DSSC operation, thus preserves the plasmonic effect.

**Table S1.** Summary of Au nanostructured DSSCs reported with iodide/triiodide containing in electrolyte

| Encapsulation                      | Nanostructure | Size (nm) | PCE Enhanced (%) | Ref.      |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| –                                  | Nanoisland    | 30        | 57               | This work |
| –                                  | Nanosphere    | 15        | 18               | [2]       |
| –                                  | Nanosphere    | 18        | 19               | [2]       |
| –                                  | Nanosphere    | 36        | 19               | [3]       |
| –                                  | Nanoparticle  | <5        | 27               | [4]       |
| –                                  | Nanoisland    | 9         | 21               | [5]       |
| TiO <sub>2</sub>                   | Nanosphere    | 100       | 15               | [6]       |
| SiO <sub>2</sub>                   | Nanoprism     | 20-150    | 15               | [7]       |
| SiO <sub>2</sub>                   | Nanosphere    | 15        | 15               | [8]       |
| SiO <sub>2</sub>                   | Nanosphere    | 30-160    | 37               | [9]       |
| SiO <sub>2</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub> | Nanoparticle  | 5         | 10               | [10]      |
| SiO <sub>2</sub> @TiO <sub>2</sub> | Nanoshpere    | 20        | 109              | [11]      |

A cycling test on a 0.3 wt% Au DSSC sample was carried out under AM 1.5 solar irradiation. The results are shown in Fig. S1. For the test cell, with 8 h illumination, although the short circuit current density dropped by about 2 mA·cm<sup>-2</sup>, it recovered to nearly 11 mA·cm<sup>-2</sup> in the next cycle after 8 h in total darkness. In other words, once the DSSC is in operation, deposition of Au nanoparticles starts at the mesoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> photoanode. The deposited Au will gradually dissolved back to the electrolyte when the DSSC is idle, and redeposition starts once again in the next operation cycle.



**Fig. S1.**  $J_{sc}$  of cycling test of plasmonic enhanced photoanode with 0.3 wt% Au RCE.

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