Supplementary Information (SI)

Titanium mesh based fully flexible highly efficient quantum dots sensitized solar cells

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			Elemen	ıt	Wt%		At%	
			O K		2.67		11.42	
			Zn K		47.27		49.40	
			Se K		34.05		29.45	
			Cd L		16.01		9.73	
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0 1 2	3 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 keV

Figure S1. EDS spectrum of the ZnO/ZnSe/CdSe nanostructure after 4h of ion exchange with Cd^{2+} solution and chemical composition table (inset).

Synthesis and Characterization of Mesoporous Carbon Microspheres

The mesoporous carbon (MC) microspheres were synthesized with controllable structure using a spray drying method according to literature method.¹ Briefly, the resorcinol (9.71 g) and formaldehyde (14.31 g, 37%) were added into the silica sols (7 nm, Ludox SM-30) with continuous magnetic stirring, after which the sol was further diluted with distilled water to the desired content (% w/v). The weight ratio of resorcinolformaldehyde (RF)/SiO₂ was adjusted to 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, respectively. The mixed sol was stirred for 1 h at 40 °C, and then spray-dried using a spray-dryer (Blon-6000y, Shanghai Bilon Instrument Co., Ltd). The solution was pumped into the nozzle at the rate of 500-1000 ml/h, together with a constant spray air flow. The liquid was atomized into fine droplets at a constant pressure of 0.3 MPa. The inlet temperature was set to 120 °C, generally the outlet temperature was in the range of 58-65 °C. Fine powder was discharged continuously from the drying chamber and then collected using a cyclone separator. The powder was then carbonized in a nitrogen flow at 800 °C for 3 h with a heating rate of 5 °C min⁻¹. Finally, the MCs were obtained by the dissolution of silica nanoparticles in 2 M NaOH solution at 80 °C, washed with distilled water and ethanol, and dried at 100 °C.

References

1. X. Li, J. Zhou, J. Wang, W. Qiao, L. Ling and D. Long, RSC Adv., 2014, 4, 62662.



Figure S2. Typical SEM images of different structure MCs, a) MC-0.5; b) MC-0.75; c) MC-1.0.



Figure S3. (a) Typical N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms at 77 K of different structure MCs; (b) resultant BJH pore size distributions of different structure MCs.



Figure S4. top view image of the front side of a MC-0.75/Ti CE.

Comm1-	S _{BET} ^a	V _{Total} ^b	V _{Meso}
Sample	(m^{2}/g)	(cm^3/g)	(cm ³ /g)
MC-0.5	1220	2.7	2.5
MC-0.75	1205	2.3	2.2
MC-1.0	928	1.5	1.3

 Table S1. Pore parameters of different structure MCs.

^{*a*} BET specific surface area; ^{*b*} Total pore volume ($p/p_0 = 0.985$).

Table S2. Characteristics of investigated CEs under their optimum conditions, and EIS parameters (series resistance R_s , and charge transport resistance R_{ct}) of the symmetric cells assembled from two identical CEs.

CEs	$R_{\rm s}(\Omega~{\rm cm}^2)$	$2R_1(\Omega \text{ cm}^2)$	$2R_{\rm ct}(\Omega{ m cm}^2)$
MC-0.5/Ti	0.91	0.42	3.40
MC-0.75/Ti	0.92	0.41	3.06
MC-1.0/Ti	0.82	0.45	4.02



Figure S5. Simulation circuit used for fitting EIS. R_s accounts for series resistance, R_I and C_I represent the charge transfer resistance and capacitance at MC/Ti mesh interface, R_{ct} and C_{ce} represent the charge transfer resistance and capacitance at CE/electrolyte interface.

Duration	$J_{\rm sc}({\rm mA}\cdot{\rm cm}^{-2})$	$V_{\rm oc}({ m V})$	FF	PCE (%)
	3.72	0.183	0.478	0.33
0	3.54	0.191	0.479	0.32
	3.52	0.186	0.471	0.31
Average	3.59	0.187	0.476	0.32 ± 0.01
	8.96	0.538	0.493	2.38
1 h	8.74	0.532	0.485	2.26
	8.67	0.528	0.482	2.21
Average	8.79	0.533	0.487	2.27 ± 0.08
	10.76	0.565	0.531	3.23
2 h	10.98	0.554	0.523	3.18
	10.23	0.571	0.528	3.09
Average	10.66	0.563	0.527	3.16 ± 0.07
	13.12	0.573	0.528	3.97
3 h	12.87	0.581	0.526	3.93
	12.90	0.577	0.530	3.94
Average	12.96	0.577	0.528	3.95 ± 0.02
	15.32	0.638	0.520	5.08
4 h	15.05	0.631	0.524	4.98
	15.43	0.627	0.532	5.14
Average	15.27	0.632	0.525	5.07 ± 0.08
	14.47	0.601	0.519	4.51
5 h	13.79	0.605	0.526	4.39
	14.23	0.593	0.532	4.48
Average	14.16	0.600	0.526	4.46 ± 0.07

Table S3. Photovoltaic performance parameters for QDSCs with various Cd^{2+} ionexchange duration under one full sun illumination.