

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Growth, Detachment, and Transfer of Highly-ordered TiO₂ Nanotube Arrays: Use in Dye-sensitized Solar Cells

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Experimental

The prepared TiO₂ nanotube films (depend on cell size) were transferred onto FTO glass and two drops of 100 mM Ti-isopropoxide in 2-propanol were subsequently applied onto the TiO₂ films to form interconnections between the FTO glass and the TiO₂ film (for this step, a little pressure increase the contact force between the FTO glass and the TiO₂ film during solvent evaporation).



Figure S1. Photographic image of freestanding membrane after thermal annealing.

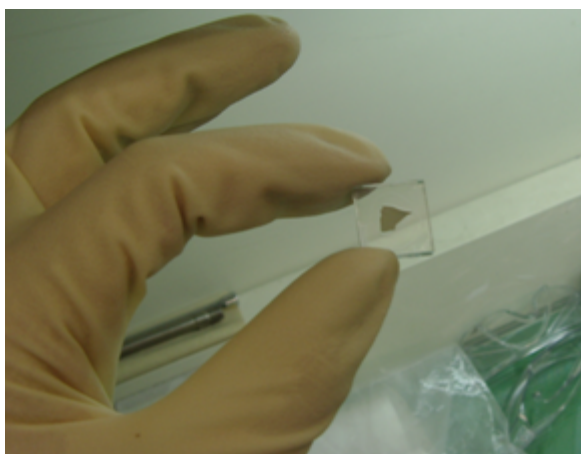


Figure S2. Photographic image of freestanding membrane ($\sim 35\mu\text{m}$ tube length) stuck to the FTO glass (before thermal annealing).

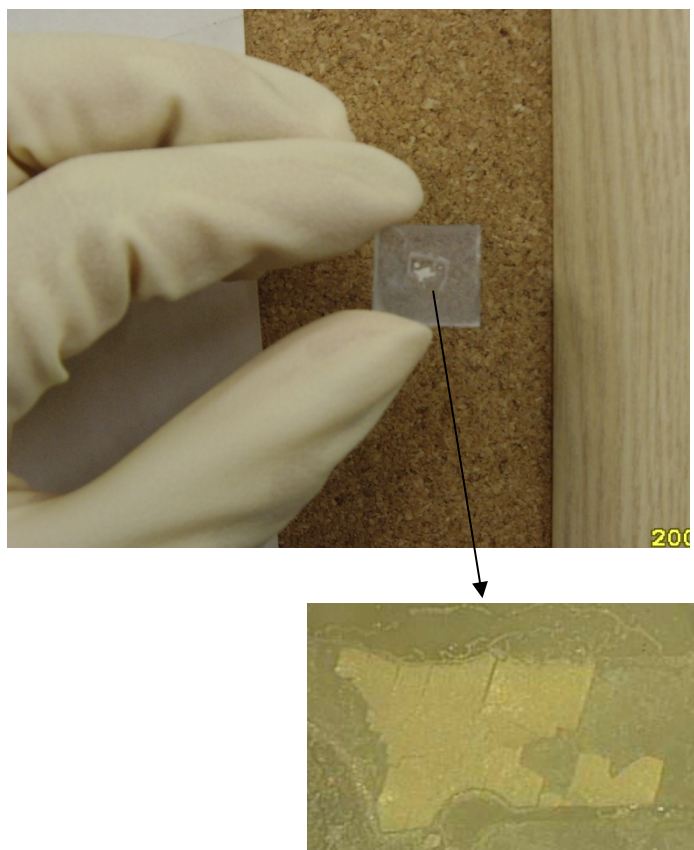


Figure S3. Photographic and microscope images of freestanding membrane ($\sim 35\mu\text{m}$ tube length) stuck to the FTO glass (after thermal annealing).

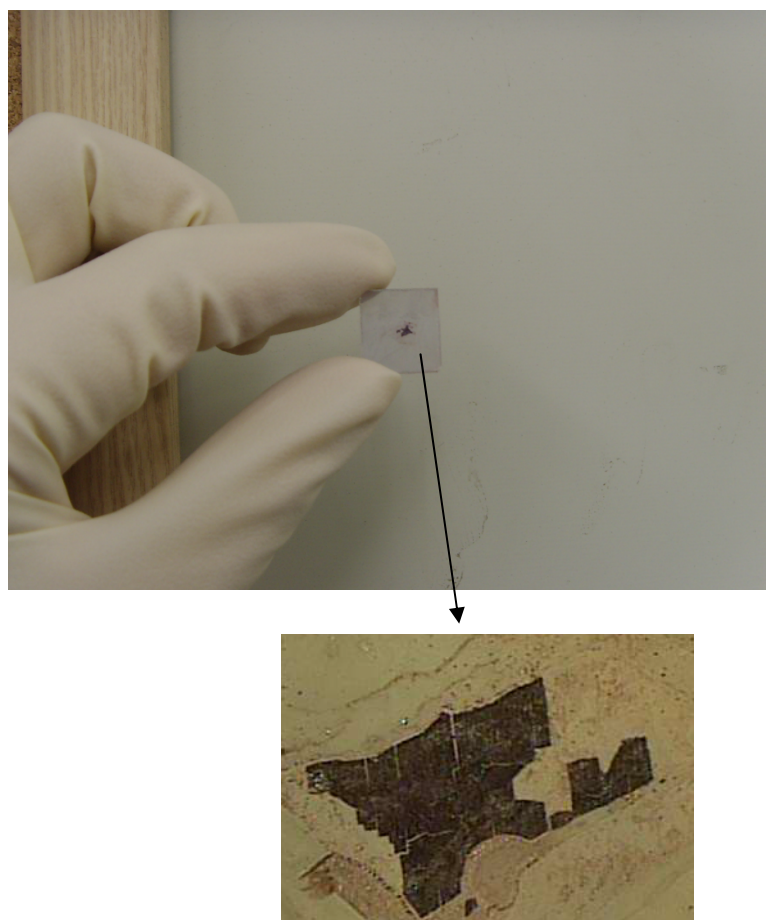


Figure S4. Photographic and microscope images of dye coated freestanding membrane (~35 μ m tube length) stuck to the FTO glass.

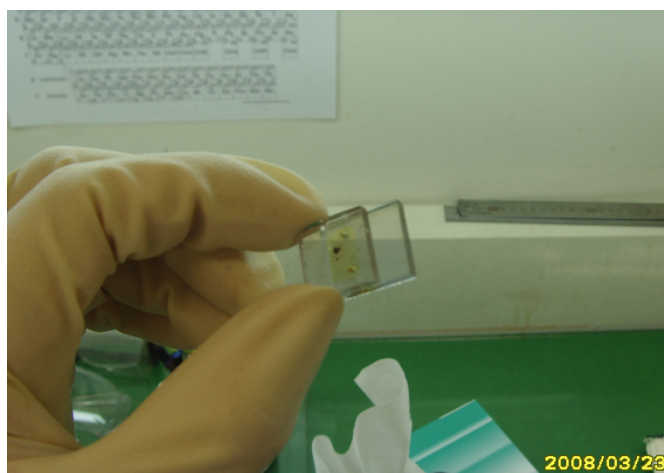


Figure S5. Photographic image of the final DSSC (before and after adding an electrolyte).

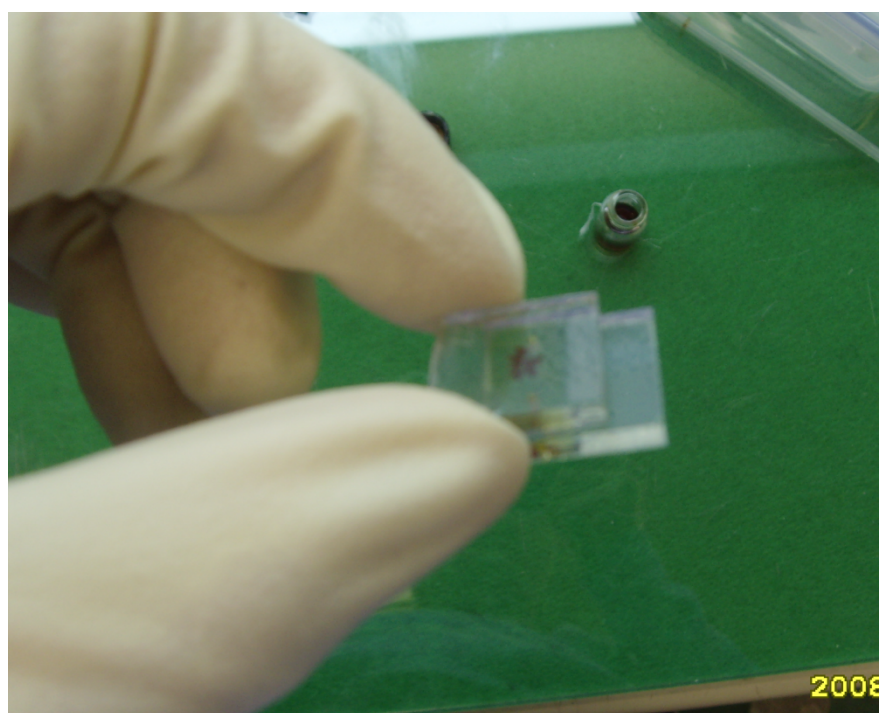


Figure S6. Photographic image of the final DSSC ($\sim 8\mu\text{m}$ tube length).

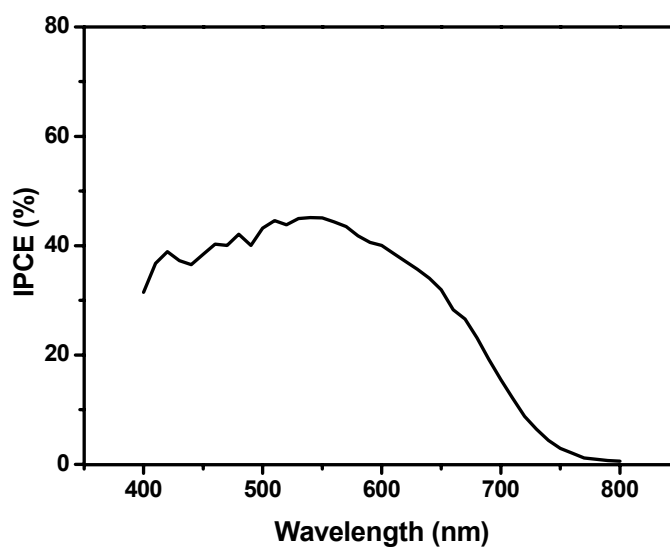


Figure S7. IPCE of a final DSSC ($\sim 8\mu\text{m}$ tube length). Because the cell area is smaller than the beam size ($> 0.2\text{ cm}^2$) of IPCE measurement equipment it is impossible to calculate absolute IPCE(%) values.