Electronic Supplementary Information

A stable and efficient quasi-solid-state dye-sensitized solar cell with a low molecular weight organic gelator

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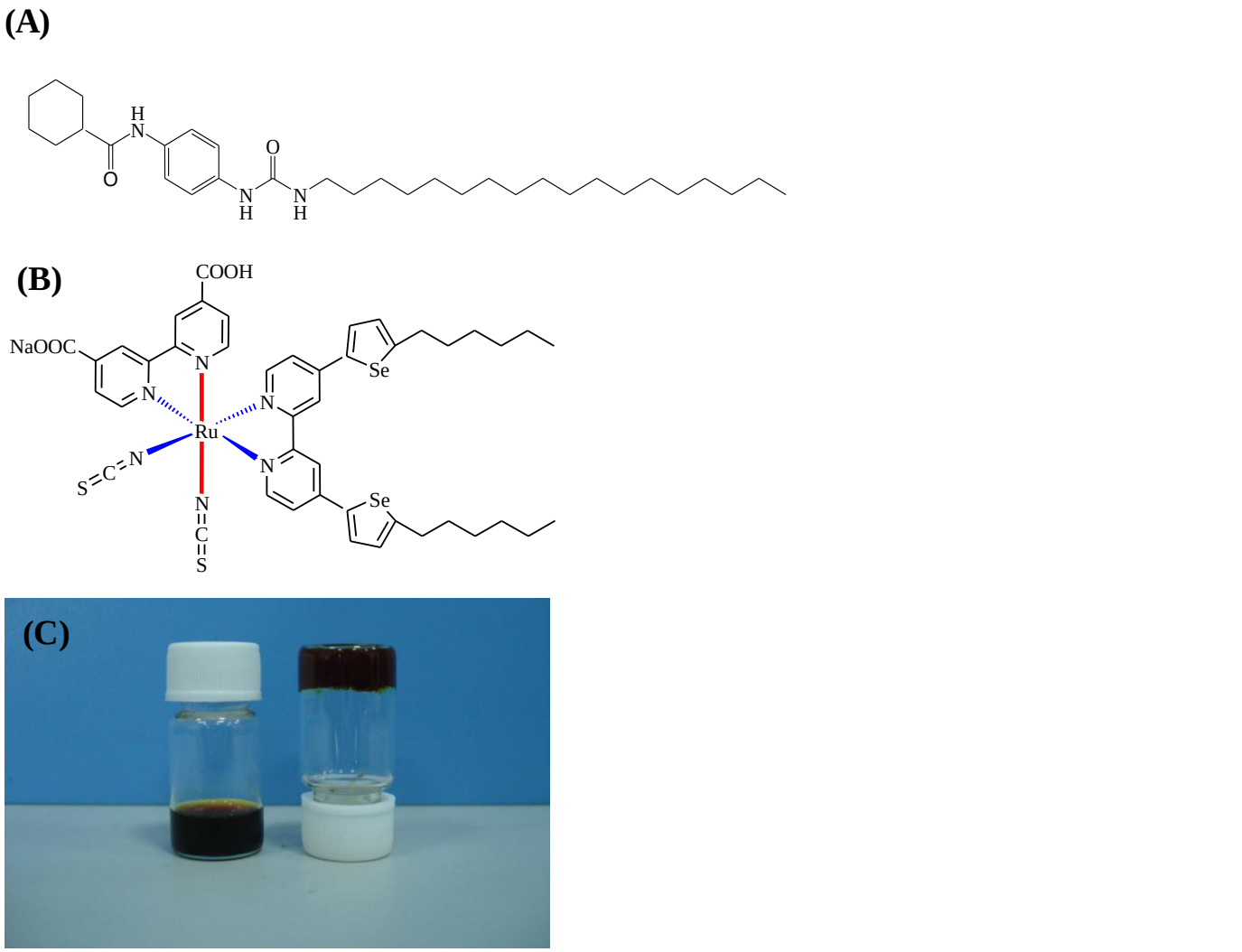

Fig. S1. Molecular structures of the (A) organic gelator and (B) C105 sensitizer. (C) Photograph of the liquid and gel electrolytes (from left to right). With the addition of the organic gelator (3 wt%), cyclohexanecarboxylic acid-[4-(3-octadecylureido)phenyl]amide, the liquid electrolyte forms a stable gel electrolyte.

Table S1 Parameters derived from electrical impedance analysis.

electrolyte	$E_c - E_{F,redox}$/eV	n_c/cm^{-3}	β	U_{0k}/cm^{-3} s^{-1}
liquid	1.228	2.759×10^{13}	0.703	1.465×10^{25}
gel	1.226	1.943×10^{13}	0.742	4.917×10^{25}

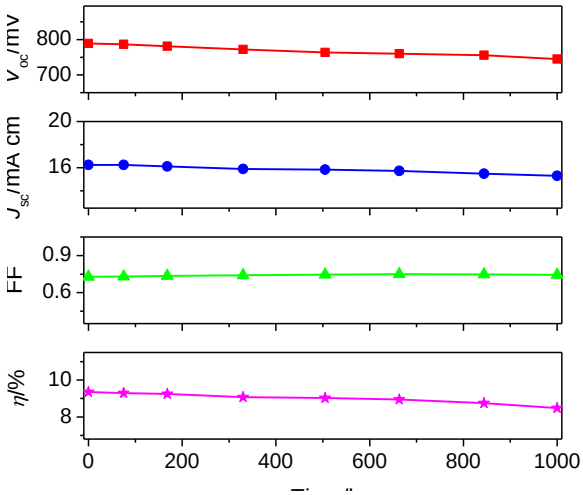

Fig. S2 Detailed photovoltaic parameters measured under the irradiance of the 100 mW cm^{-2} simulated AM1.5G sunlight for a cell with the liquid electrolyte during successive full sunlight soaking at 60 ^{o}C.