

Electronic Supplementary Information

A facile way to fabricate highly efficient photoelectrodes with chemical sintered scattering layers for dye-sensitized solar cells

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S1. IPCE performance of DSSCs with different structure and thickness of nc-TiO₂ layers in photoelectrodes

Figure S1 (a) shows that the IPCE performance of DSSCs with 5 μm thickness of the single second nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste B containing different amount of NH₃·H₂O in the photoelectrodes is poorer than that of the DSSC with the same thickness of the single first nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste A in the photoelectrode. And the performance of the former ones is gradually decreased with the increased additional amount of NH₃·H₂O in paste B. Figure S1 (b) shows that IPCE performance of DSSCs with bilayer structure photoelectrodes is greatly enhanced compared with the single first nc-TiO₂ layer in photoelectrode. The change tendency of IPCE performance of these samples is quite different from that of the results shown in Figure S1 (a) by going with the increased additional amount of NH₃·H₂O in paste B. Namely, the IPCE performance of these samples is increased to a maximum value when the additional amount of NH₃·H₂O in paste B attained to 2.0 g then decreased

while that of the former ones is gradually decreased. Figure S2 shows that IPCE performance of DSSCs with bilayer structure photoelectrodes can attain to a higher value with the further increased thickness of the second nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with 2.0 g NH₃·H₂O in paste B to 12 μm.

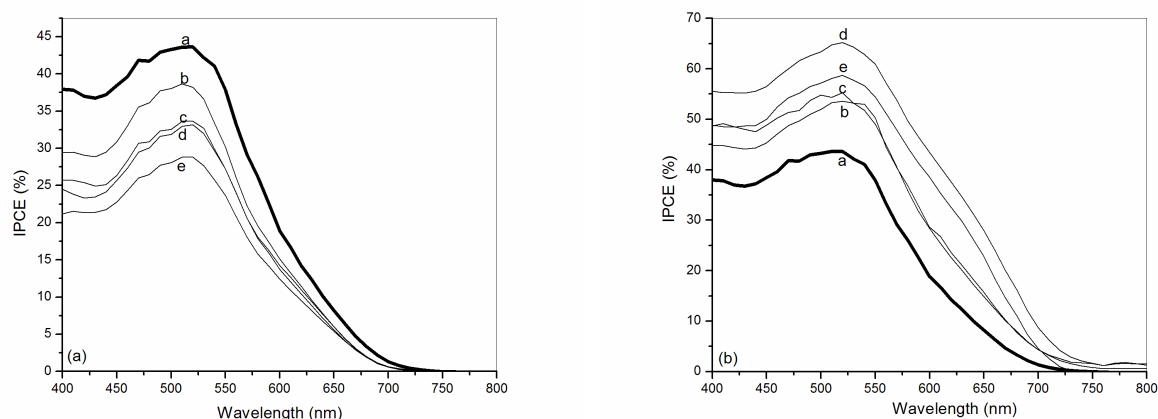


Fig. S1 IPCE spectra of DSSCs with different structure and thickness of nc-TiO₂ layer in photoelectrodes. (a) the single nc-TiO₂ layer of ca. 5 μm thickness prepared with paste A and B, (b) the bilayer structure with the second nc-TiO₂ layer of ca. 5 μm thickness prepared with paste B on the first ca. 5 μm nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste A. The letter of a in the Figures marks as the single nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste A, and the letters of b, c, d, e in the figures mark as the nc-TiO₂ layers prepared with paste B containing 1.5 g, 1.75 g, 2.0 g and 2.25 g NH₃·H₂O, respectively.

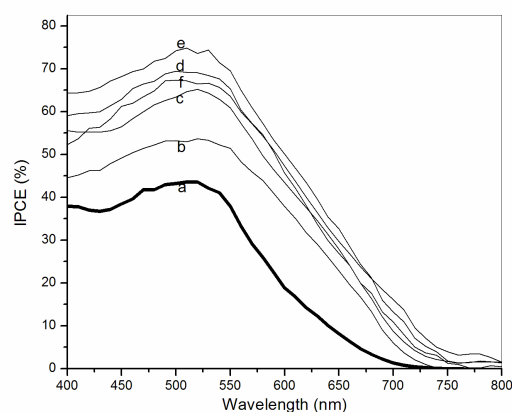


Fig. S2 IPCE spectra of DSSCs with the different thickness of the second nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste B containing 2.0 g NH₃·H₂O in photoelectrodes. The letter of a in the Figure marks as the single nc-TiO₂ layer of ca. 5 μm thickness prepared with paste A, and the letters of b, c, d, e, f mark as the second nc-TiO₂ layer of ca. 3 μm, 5 μm, 9 μm, 12 μm, 15 μm thickness on the 5 μm first nc-TiO₂ layer in photoelectrodes, respectively.

S2. UV-vis absorption and diffused reflection spectra of photoelectrodes with different structure and thickness of nc-TiO₂ layers

Figure S3 (a) shows that the absorbance of dye desorbed from the 5 μm-thick nc-TiO₂ film prepared with paste B is lower than that of the film prepared with paste A. And the absorbance of dye desorbed from the film prepared with the increased additional amount of NH₃·H₂O in paste B decreases gradually. While the nc-TiO₂ films with bilayer structure by adding the second nc-TiO₂ layer on the first nc-TiO₂ layer or with the increased thickness of the second nc-TiO₂ layer both can enhance the dye coated amount as shown in Figure S3 (b) and (c).

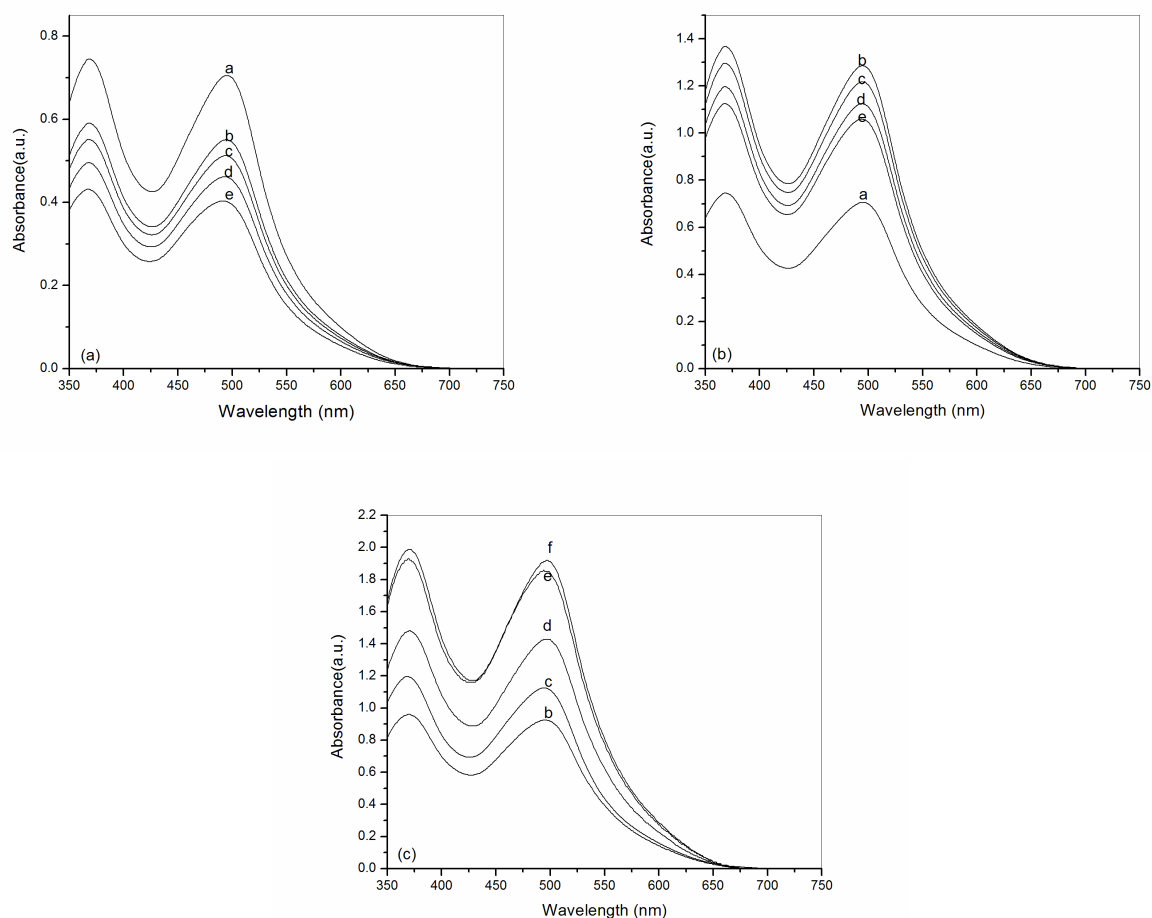


Fig. S3 UV-vis absorption spectra of dye coated on, 5 μm -thick nc-TiO₂ film (a), bilayer nc-TiO₂ film with 5 μm -thick of the first nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste A and 5 μm -thick of the second nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste B (b), and increased thickness of the second nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste B containing 2.0 g NH₃·H₂O (c). The letters in the Figures of (a) and (b) mark as the same samples as shown in Figure S1, and the letters in the Figure of (c) mark as the same samples as shown in Figure S2.

Figure S4 (a) shows that the reflection of 5 μm -thick nc-TiO₂ film prepared with paste B is much higher than that of the nc-TiO₂ film prepared with paste A. And the reflectance of the film prepared with the increased additional amount of NH₃·H₂O in paste B increases gradually. Increasing the thickness of the film either through the addition of the second nc-TiO₂ layer on the first nc-TiO₂ layer or preparation of the thicker second nc-TiO₂ layer with paste B containing 2.0 g NH₃·H₂O can further enhance the reflecting ability of the film.

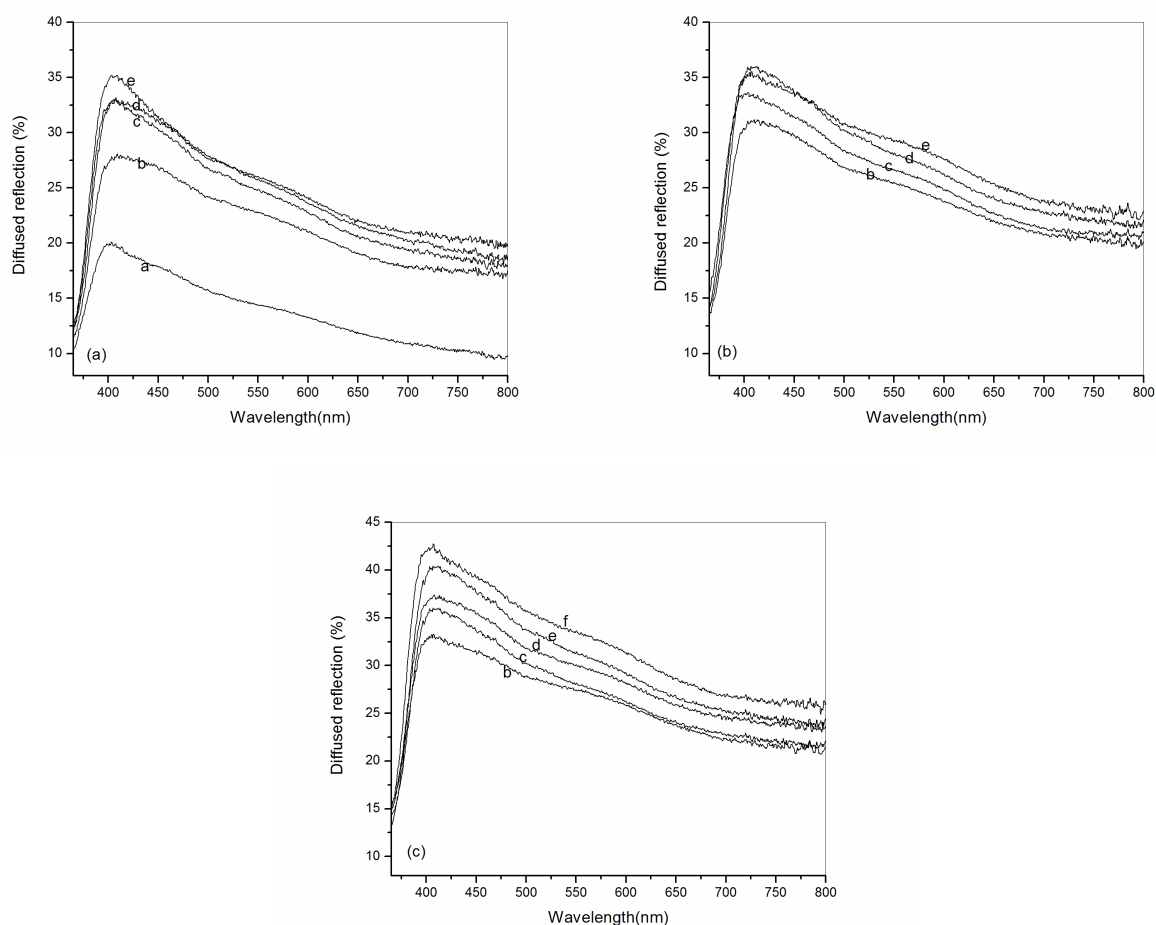


Fig. S4 UV-vis diffused reflection spectra of nc-TiO₂ film without absorbed dye, 5 μm-thick nc-TiO₂ film (a), bilayer nc-TiO₂ film with 5 μm-thick of the first nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste A and 5 μm-thick of the second nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste B (b), and increased thickness of the second nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste B containing 2.0 g NH₃·H₂O (c). The letters in the Figures of (a) and (b) mark as the same samples as shown in Figure S1, and the letters in the Figure of (c) mark as the same samples as shown in Figure S2.

S3. Photovoltaic performance of DSSCs with different structure and thickness of nc-TiO₂ layer in photoelectrodes

Figure S5 (a) shows that photovoltaic performance of DSSCs with 5 μm-thick nc-TiO₂ film prepared with paste B is lower than that of the film prepared with paste A. And the DSSCs with nc-TiO₂ film prepared with the increased amount of NH₃·H₂O in paste B causes the decreased photovoltaic performance. While DSSCs

containing the bilayer structure or with the increased thickness of the second nc-TiO₂ layer both can enhance photovoltaic performance as shown in Figure S5 (b) and (c).

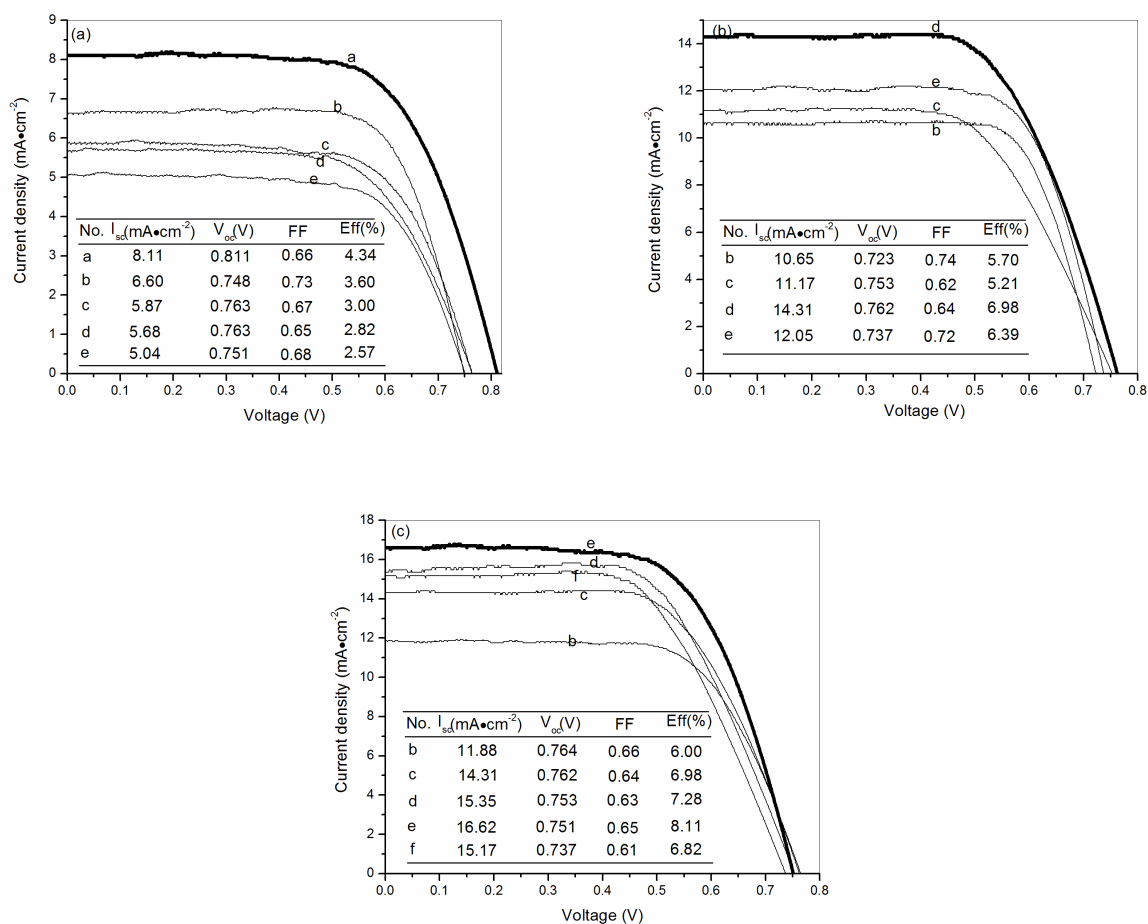


Fig. S5 Photovoltaic performance of DSSCs, 5 μm -thick nc-TiO₂ film (a), bilayer nc-TiO₂ film with 5 μm -thick of the first nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste A and 5 μm -thick of the second nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste B (b), and increased thickness of the second nc-TiO₂ layer prepared with paste B containing 2.0 g NH₃·H₂O (c). The letters in the Figures of (a) and (b) mark as the same samples as shown in Figure S1, and the letters in the Figure of (c) mark as the same samples as shown in Figure S2.