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ISFM2014

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SUBJECT AREAS:

SYNTHESIS AND
PROCESSING

NANOWIRES

SOLAR CELLS

SOLAR ENERGY AND
PHOTOVOLTAIC
TECHNOLOGYReceived
29 April 2014Accepted
8 July 2014Published
23 March 2015

Correspondence and
requests for materials
should be addressed to
H.W. (nanoguy@126.
com) or B.W.
(baoyuanw@163.
com)

Significant enhancement of power conversion efficiency for dye sensitized solar cell using 1D/3D network nanostructures as photoanodes

Hao Wang, Baoyuan Wang, Jichao Yu, Yunxia Hu, Chen Xia, Jun Zhang & Rong Liu

Hubei Collaborative Innovation Center for Advanced Organic Chemical Materials, Faculty of Physics and Electronic Science, Hubei University, Wuhan 430062, PR China.

The single-crystalline TiO₂ nanorod arrays with rutile phase have attracted much attention in the dye sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) applications because of their superior chemical stability, better electron transport properties, higher refractive index and low production cost. However, it suffers from a low surface area as compared with TiO₂ nanoparticle films. In order to enlarge the surface area of TiO₂ nanorod arrays, the 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes sample was synthesized using a facile two-step hydrothermal process involving hydrothermal growth 1D/3D nanorods and followed by post-etching treatment. In such bi-layer structure, the oriented TiO₂ nanorods layer could provide direct pathway for fast electron transportation, and the 3D nanotubes layer offers a higher surface area for dye loading, therefore, the 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes photoanode exhibited faster electron transport and higher surface area than either 1D or 3D nanostructures alone, and an highest efficiency of 7.68% was achieved for the DSSCs based on 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes photoanode with further TiCl₄ treatment.

Dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) have attracted extensive research attention due to its low-cost, high-efficiency, and non-pollution, it has been considered as one of the most promising alternatives to Si-based photovoltaic cells in the last two decades¹⁻³. Typically, DSSCs consists of nanoporous TiO₂ films, a monolayer of dye molecule, counter electrode, and I⁻/I³⁻ redox electrolyte solution. Among them, TiO₂ films serves as the transport media for photo-generated electrons and take charge for dye-loading and charge-collection^{4,5}. Therefore, the shape and structure of TiO₂ layer play an importance role in the photoperformance of DSSCs, and continuous efforts have been made for synthesizing different structure of TiO₂ photoanode to improving the PCE of solar cells. The TiO₂ films with shape of cactus-like⁶, treelike⁷, forest-like⁸, pine tree-like⁹ have been successfully synthesized and applied as photoanode in DSSCs, these exhibited dramatic potential in improving performance for applications in solar cells.

Recently, TiO₂ photoanode with 1D/3D bi-layer structure have attracted much attention, such a structure may render fewer grain boundaries, larger surface area and better light scattering properties. For example, Hong et al.¹⁰ synthesized 1D vertically aligned rutile TiO₂ nanorods and 3D TiO₂ nanostars by a single step hydrothermal route, the 3D nanostars/1D nanorods based DSSCs cell exhibited 5.39% power conversion efficiency (η), which is remarkably higher than that of bare 1D nanorods based (3.74%) photoelectrode. Wang et al.¹¹ reported a new type of crystalline rutile TiO₂ nanorod based photoanode prepared by using a facile two step hydrothermal process, the bilayer photoanode has a bottom layer composed of oriented single-crystalline rutile nanorods and a top layer composed of loosely packed nanorods which not only increases the dye loading with a significantly increased surface area but also improves light scattering without sacrificing the electron-transport efficiency. Therefore, the resultant new structures delivered light-to-electricity conversion efficiency of 6.31% as photoanodes in DSSCs. Kim et al.¹² reported 1D/3D nanorod network consisting of 1D nanowires bottom arrays and a three-dimensional (3D) dendritic microsphere top layer. These bilayer nanostructures simultaneous possess the incompatible features such as high specific area, fast electron transport, and a pronounced light-scattering effect, and demonstrated a high energy conversion efficiency of 5.6%. In addition, as we known, nanotubes structure¹³⁻¹⁵ exhibited bigger specific surface area than that of nanorod¹⁶⁻¹⁸. Shao et al.¹⁹ reported 3D porous architecture composed of



TiO₂ nanotubes shown a large surface area of 502.9 m²g⁻¹ has been obtained. So the transformation nanorods into nanotubes is a available method for largenning the surface area.

In this work, a novel 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes network structure was synthesized on a transparent conducting oxide substrates (TCO) by two-step hydrothermal. Relative to previous work and other related works^{11–13}, the 1D nanorod/3D nanotubes network structure was proposed as a derived structure of 1D/3D nanorod network. Compared with the nanorod network, the 1D nanorod/3D nanotubes network structure exhibited obvious advantages of larger specific surface area, due to the hollow of the 3D nanotubes. To the best of our knowledge, there is no report on 1D nanorod/3D nanotubes for DSSCs. The new structures delivered the highest power conversion efficiency of 7.68% to date for the DSSCs based on 1D rutile TiO₂ nanorods photoanodes with further TiCl₄ treatment. In addition, we have compared the photovoltaic performance of 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes structure with 3D nanotubes photoanode, and the detailed transient properties and electron transport resistance of these network structure in DSSCs were analyzed by open circuit voltage decay (OCVD) measurements and electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS), the 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes sample exhibits superior characteristics with longer life time and smaller electron transport resistance, indicating rapider electron transport rate than 3D nanotubes sample, which attributed to the electron pathway provided by 1D nanorod arrays.

Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of 1D/3D TiO₂ nanorods prepared by hydrothermal method using a solution of 0.9 ml titanium butoxide, 16 ml hydrochloric acid, 16 ml deionized water at 150 °C for 10 h while the FTO substrate lied flat on the bottom of the reactor with the conductive side facing up. Figure 1 (a) shows the cross-sectional SEM image of the sample. As the image shown, after a single-step hydrothermal synthesis, a bi-layer nanostructure has been formed, which consists of the upper layer of 3D TiO₂ nanorods and the bottom layer of 1D TiO₂ nanorod arrays. The figure 1 (b) and the inset image of figure 1(b) present the cross-sectional and top views of the 1D nanorod arrays, respectively. It reveals that the 1D TiO₂ nanorod arrays are very dense and little space exists between adjacent TiO₂ nanorods. The average length of the nanorods is ~4.4 μm with the average diameter of 150 nm. In addition, it can be seen from the plan view of 3D nanorods layer (figure 1c) that the upper layer of the superstructure consists of TiO₂ flower-like clusters. A close-up of a flower looks like a natural chrysanthemum. Each flower was composed of a large number of nanorods, and every individual nanorod is tetragonal in shape with square top facets. The void in the bottom nanorod arrays provide nucleation site for the upper 3D nanorods layer, which grow randomly and subsequently form a flow-like structure. These spokewise nanorods radiated from a common central zone. The nanorods were roughly 3 μm long and 450 nm wide with an aspect ratio of about 6.7. Moreover, the top surface of a nanorod appeared to contain many step edges, which are the substrates for further growth of sub-nanorods, while the side surface was smooth. Clearly a fully grown flower possessed a spherical symmetry with an average diameter of approximately 7.5 μm. From the SEM image at low magnification (Figure 1 d), the TiO₂ flower-like clusters uniformly distributed on the surface of substrate, and enough space emerged between two adjacent TiO₂ clusters which are benefit for dye loading. Moreover, during the hydrothermal process, while the FTO substrate lied flat on the bottom of the reactor with the conductive sides facing down, a network nanostructure of 3D TiO₂ nanorods can be synthesized as figure 1 shown. The morphological and structural properties of 1D/3D nanorods are further characterized by TEM analysis. Figure 1 e shows a single flower made of several nanorod petals. The close

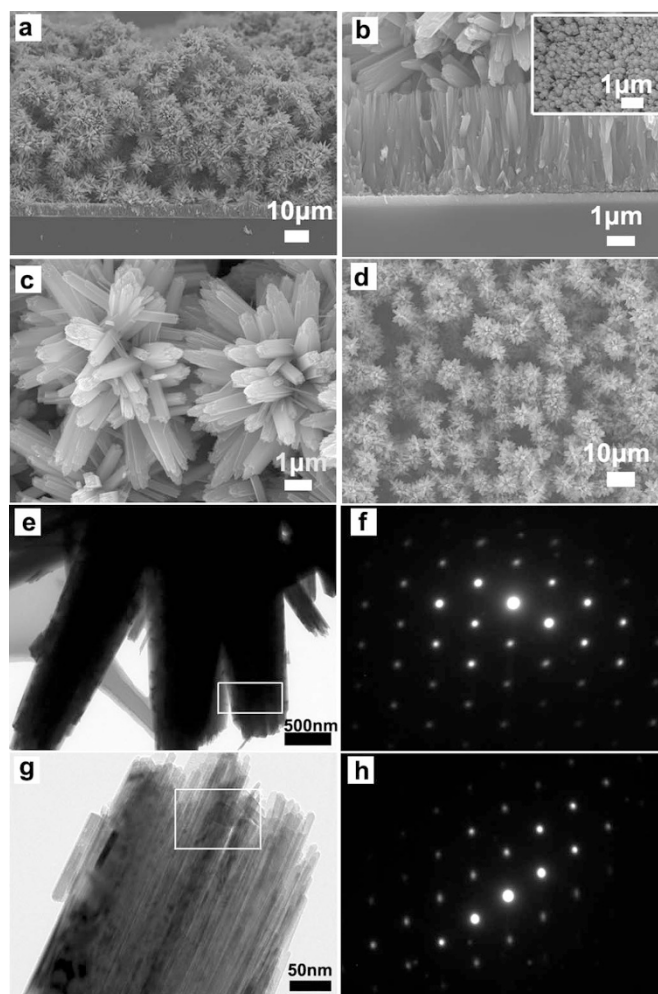


Figure 1 | The cross-sectional (a) and plan (c, d) SEM images of 1D/3D TiO₂ nanorods, image (b) and the inset image of (b) correspond to the cross-sectional and top view of the bottom layer of 1D TiO₂ nanorod arrays. TEM (e) and SAED (f) characterization of the 3D nanorods; TEM image (g) and SAED image (h) of the bottom layer 1D nanorods.

image (figure 1g) of the single nanorod in bottom layer reveals that the top of nanorod was consisted of a lot of parallel ultrathin nanoneedles. Selected area electron diffraction patterns (SAED) for 3D nanorods (Figure 1f) and 1D nanorods (figure 1h) exhibit that these nanorods have a single crystalline structure. The single-crystal characteristics of the nanorods are very crucial in DSC application, since they will provide fast electronic pathway through the nanorod with few boundary. Moreover, compared to the poor crystallization, the single crystal nanorods exhibited fewer surface defects trapping, it may be result in the lower electron recombination.

The as-prepared TiO₂ network structures including 1D/3D nanorods and 3D nanorods were etched in a solution containing 5 ml deionized water and 11 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid at 150 °C for 12 hours. Figure 2 shows detailed SEM images of the etched film. Image (a), (b), (c), and (d) are the morphology of the 3D nanorods sample after etching post-treatment, it can be found that a portion of the TiO₂ nanorods in flower-like clusters were hollowed out, forming a structure of nanotubes with the average inner diameter of 150 nm and the wall thickness of 10 nm. Interestingly, the tip of the tube wall is assembled by some TiO₂ nanorods with smaller diameter and the petal of the flower-like cluster have converted into nanotubes. So we denoted the sample as 3D nanotubes in this work. Figure 2 (e) and (g) show the top and cross-sectional image of 1D/3D nanorods samples after acid etching

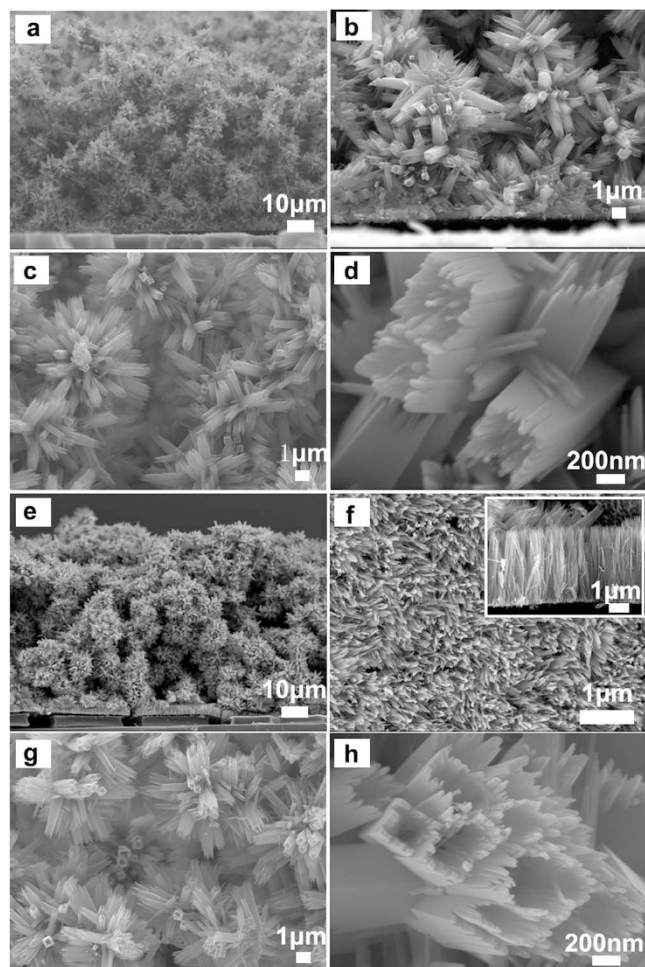
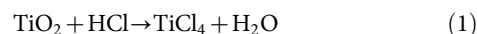


Figure 2 | FESEM images of the cross-sectional (a, b) and top (c, d) views of 3D nanotubes. Image (e) and image (g,h) correspond to cross-sectional and top views of 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes structure, the image (f) and the inset of image (f) are the plan and cross-sectional view of the bottom layer of 1D TiO₂ nanorods.

treatment. As the images shown, the sample maintains bi-layer structure, and the network structure exhibits the same thickness of 70 μm as the un-etched one. From the plan (Figure 2f) view of the bottom layer of TiO₂ nanorod arrays, it can be found that the TiO₂ nanorods split into secondary nanorods with a reduced diameter. Obviously, through etching post-treatment, the compactly aligned nanorods arrays were replaced by loosely distributed secondary nanorods with diameter of 12–60 nm, which should be responsible for the enlarged space between the adjacent nanorods. In addition, etching treatment does not change the length of nanorod array significantly. After 12 h etching treatment, the thickness of TiO₂ nanorod arrays is 4 μm, this is only about 400 nm thinner than the un-etched one. From the top view of the 1D/3D TiO₂ nanorods after etching at high magnification (figure 2h), the upper layer of 3D nanorods have been hollow, the petal of the flower-like cluster transform from nanorods to nanotubes with an average diameter of ~300 nm and the wall thickness of ~8 nm, which markedly enlarged the surface area of the sample, and a 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes structure is formed. The morphological transformation of rutile TiO₂ nanorods through etching can be understood as follows:

when the 3D TiO₂ nanorods was immersed in chemical etching solution containing 5 ml DI water and 11 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid for hydrothermal etching, the reaction processes in this system could be illustrated by equation (1)



The 3D TiO₂ nanorods begin to dissolve on the relatively unstable crystal faces. The dissolve rate of different crystal faces in rutile TiO₂ nanorods follows the sequence (110) < (100) < (101) < (001)^{20,21}. Thus, the (001) planes of rutile TiO₂ nanorods are the preferential etching planes²². Rutile TiO₂ nanorods dissolved along the [001] direction, which leads to TiO₂ transform from 3D nanorods to 3D nanotubes. Moreover, there are more crystal defects existing in the grain boundaries among 1D rutile TiO₂ nanorod arrays and these sites are favored etching position as well, so that the bottom layer of densely packed TiO₂ nanorod arrays split into secondary nanorods with small diameter.

As the SEM images present, we can control the morphology and dimension of TiO₂ films by experiment condition. It can be found that the TiO₂ films contain only 1D nanorod arrays while the amount of titanium precursor is less than 0.5 ml as we previously reported^{16–18}, and the films present 1D/3D nanorods network structure as adequate titanium precursor is added. Figure 3 shows the schematic diagram of TiO₂ films with different network structures. The structures of 1D/3D nanorods and 3D nanorods were successfully synthesized by a single-step hydrothermal route. When the conductive side of FTO glass faces up during the hydrothermal process, a 1D/3D nanorods structure was obtained, on the contrary, a 3D nanorods structure would be presented when the conductive surface face down. In order to further improve the surface area of the TiO₂ films for DSSCs application, the network structure suffered from etching treatment. Finally, the structures of 3D nanorods and 1D/3D nanorods were successfully transformed into 3D nanotubes and 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes through the etching treatment.

The crystallinity of the hydrothermally deposited network structures were examined by X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurement. Figure 4 (a) shows the XRD patterns of the 1D/3D nanorods as prepared, which can be easily indexed to the tetragonal rutile structure of TiO₂ (JCPDS No.89-4920), indicating that a crystalline structure has been directly synthesized without annealing treatment. Figure 4 (a), (c) and (d) show the XRD patterns of TiO₂ 1D/3D nanorods, 3D nanotubes and 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes samples respectively. The three curves exhibited the same diffraction peaks locations which match well with the pure rutile phase. All of the four samples present rutile TiO₂ single crystals, where the growth direction is along [001] orientation, side surfaces exhibit {110} facets, and no additional phases were observed. It is known that the crystalline rutile phase can be advantageous for reducing the electron transport resistance and thus the electron-recombination rate in the photoanode of DSSCs²³. In addition, compared the XRD patterns of un-etched sample with that of the etched one, it can be found that they possessed the same diffraction peaks regardless of difference in intensity, indicating etching treatment does not destroy the single-crystalline rutile properties of TiO₂ nanorods.

Three kinds of network structures including 1D/3D nanorods (sample I), 3D nanotubes (sample II), and 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes (sample III) are further used as photoanodes in DSSCs. Figure 5 shows typical current density versus voltage (J-V) curves of the three network structure based DSSCs irradiated by AM 1.5 G simulated sunlight (100 mW cm⁻²), and the detailed photovoltaic parameters are listed in table 1. As shown in figure 5 and table 1, the open-circuit photovoltage (V_{oc}) of the DSSCs based on the three films have no significant variations. DSSCs with sample I exhibited a relatively low short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) of 5.96 mA/cm², an V_{oc} of 0.76 V, and a fill factor (FF) of 62%, which gives an overall light-to-electricity conversion efficiency of 2.80%. The cells based on sample II and III present a significant enhancement in the J_{sc} values comparison with sample I, which reach 7.68 and 13.40 mA/cm², respectively. The cross-sectional SEM images of the three samples (Figure 1a,

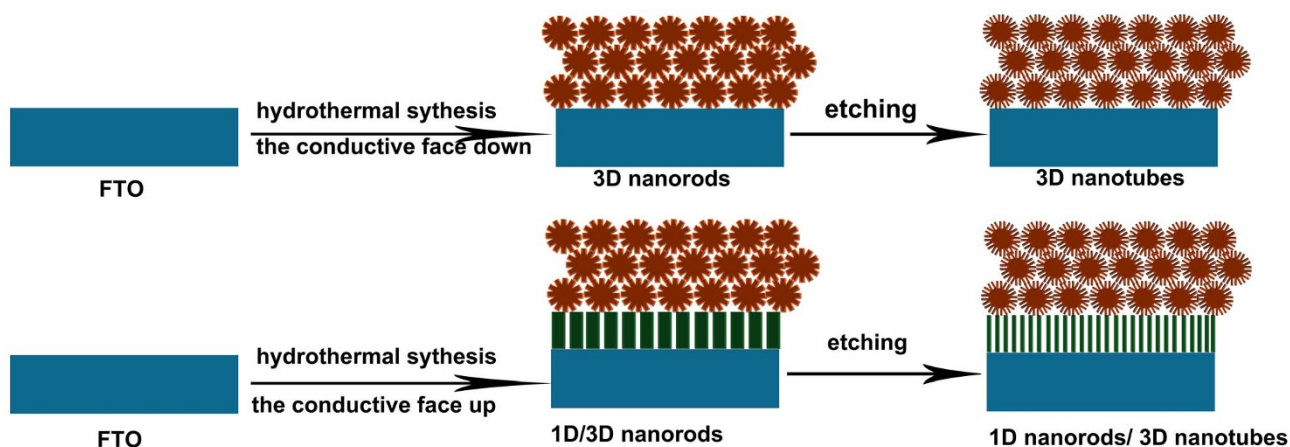


Figure 3 | A schematic diagram of TiO_2 films with different network structures.

Figure 2a and Figure 2e) clearly show that they have similar thicknesses of $72 \mu\text{m}$, so the effect of the thickness on photovoltaic performance can be ignored. The differences of photovoltaic properties are mainly attributed to increased dye loading due to the larger surface area after the etching post-treatment. It is worth noting that the J_{sc} of sample III is ~ 2.3 times higher than that of the un-etched one, and a most efficient photovoltaic performance of 6.43% is achieved for 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes cells without any further post-treatment of TiCl_4 , which has frequently been used in a previous report to further improve the performance of DSSCs^{24,25}. Comparing the sample II with sample III, it can be found that the J_{sc} increases from 7.67 mA/cm^2 to 13.40 mA/cm^2 , the enhanced J_{sc} may ascribed to the bottom layer of 1D TiO_2 nanorod arrays in sample III, which can provide a direct current pathway for electrons to the external circuit with few grain boundaries. As a result, the power conversion efficiency varies from 3.57% for sample II, to 6.43% for sample III.

To obtain better insight into the factors contributing to efficiency, the specific surface area and pore volume of TiO_2 photoanode with different network structures were measured by Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) and Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) analysis using a nitrogen adsorption-desorption apparatus. The measured specific surface areas of the three sample were $75.53 \text{ m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$, $103.42 \text{ m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$, $134.06 \text{ m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$, respectively. This BET result is in accordance with the SEM image in Fig 1 and Fig 2. The two etching samples showed a

larger surface area than that of the unetching sample. This indicates that the etching samples should provide larger sensitizer surface coverages than the unetching photoelectrodes. The amounts of dyes adsorbed on the three samples were measured by the UV-vis absorption spectra of the N719 dye-desorption solution, which were prepared by immersing the sensitized electrodes into a 0.1 M NaOH in a mixed solvent (water: ethanol = 1 : 1). The amount of dye adsorbed was determined by the molar extinction coefficient of $1.41 \times 10^4 \text{ dm}^3\text{mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at 515 nm ²⁶. It is found that the two etched samples exhibit higher dye-loading capacity than the un-etched film. Especially for 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes sample, it has the largest amount of dye adsorption (236.16 nmol/cm^2) and is about 3.6 times larger than that of the un-etched 1D/3D nanorods films (65.97 nmol/cm^2), which result from the enlarged internal surface area via etching treatment, definitely contribute to the enhanced photocurrent density and thus higher DSSC efficiencies. This is well in agreement with J-V data.

In order to better understand the different photovoltaic performances of the three DSSCs, the UV/Vis reflectance spectra were further characterized and shown in figure 6 (a). The light-scattering ability of the photoanode is crucial for efficient harvesting of the incident light, the sample with inferior light-scattering ability have a better chance to capture incident light. As the figure 6 (a) shown, the reflectance of the 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes film (sample III) is

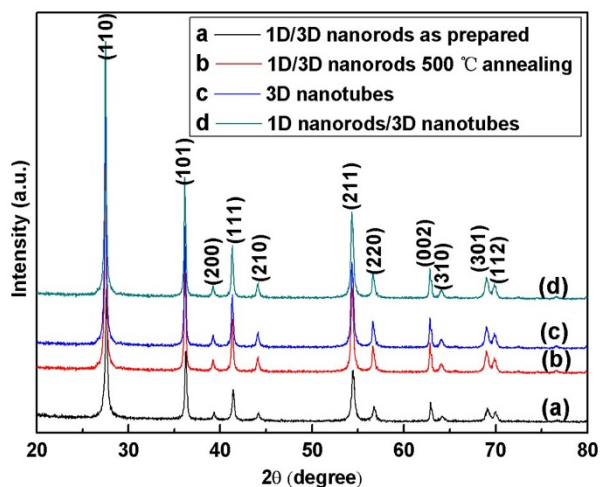


Figure 4 | X-ray diffraction patterns of these synthesized network structures involving 1D/3D nanorods as prepared (a) 1D/3D nanorods annealing at 500°C (b) 3D nanotubes (c) 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes (d).

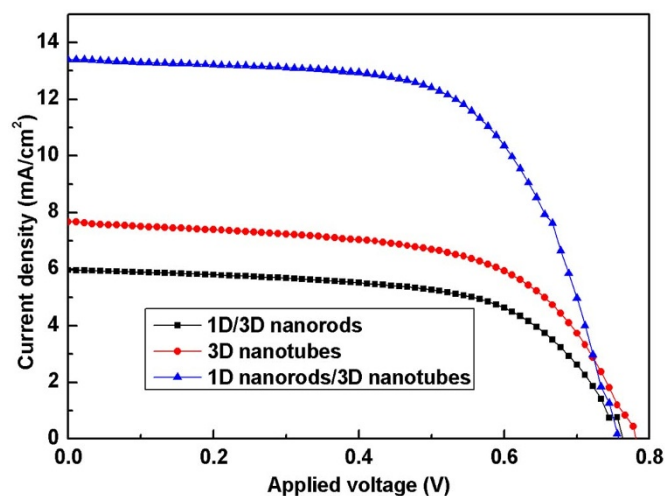


Figure 5 | The photocurrent-Voltage curve of the DSSCs based on TiO_2 photoanode with different network structures (1D/3D nanorods, 3D nanotubes, 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes) measured under AM 1.5 G solar irradiation of 100 mW/cm^2 .



Table 1 | Detail photovoltaic parameters of the DSSCs based on TiO₂ photoanode with different network structures (1D/3D nanorods, 3D nanotubes, 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes) under illumination of simulated solar light (100 mW/cm², AM 1.5 G)

Sample	V _{oc} (V)	J _{sc} (mA/cm ²)	η (%)	FF	Dye-loading(nmol/cm ²)
1D/3D nanorods	0.76	5.96	2.80	0.62	65.97
3D nanotubes	0.78	7.67	3.57	0.60	138.3
1D nanorods/3D nanotubes	0.76	13.40	6.43	0.63	236.16

about 85% in the range of 400–900 nm, which is higher than the other two films. It is worth noting that sample III and sample II, with etching treatment, shows higher diffuse reflection capabilities in the visible and near infrared regions compared to that of un-etched one (sample I), suggesting that the incident light was significantly scattered within film III and II, which can maximize the use of solar light to improve the light harvesting efficiency, and definitely result in a higher photocurrent for DSSCs based on sample III and II. In addition, the reflectance of the 3D nanotubes (sample II) is about 70% in the range of 400–800 nm, it presents a little lower than that of sample III which fabricated by an aligned bottom layer of 1D nanorod arrays with better light-scattering capacity. The absorption spectra of the three TiO₂ network structure photoanodes sensitized with N719 dye have been shown in figure 6 (b). It is found that the dye-sensitized 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes film have best light-harvesting capabilities

in the range from 400–700 nm and the peaks around 530 nm are the characteristic absorption of the N719 dye. It reveals that the etched films show much higher light absorption, especially during the visible and near infrared regions compared to that without any etching treatment, which is consistent with result of the amount of dye molecules measurement in which etching sample showed the higher dye-loading.

The incident-photo-to-current efficiency (IPCE) spectra could provide further evidence on the light-harvesting efficiency of the DSSCs. Figure 7 displays the IPCE spectra as a function of wavelength from 400 to 800 nm for those three cells. As can be seen, the IPCE curves of the three cells exhibit similar spectrum shape, and get a maximum efficiency at 530 nm corresponding to the absorption peak of the N719 dye. The data of IPCE have an order of sample I < sample II < sample III at the visible light wavelength range, which is consistent with J_{sc} order. The DSSCs fabricated from 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes photoanode displays the highest IPCE value over a wide range from 400–700 nm among these three cells. Moreover, the IPCE of the etching sample III increased from 58% to 90% around 530 nm compared to the un-etching sample I. The higher IPCE of cell sample III over a wide range contribute to the increase in efficiency of light harvesting (larger dye molecular loading and higher light reflectance), which could lead to a higher short-circuit current density. In addition, it can be found that the IPCE data of cell sample III shows an obvious red-shift to a longer wavelength compared to the cell sample I and II due to the better light-scattering ability.

Transient photoconductivity and recombination kinetics of TiO₂ based cells were studied by OCVD measurements. As is well known electron presents three kinds of motion status at different voltage dependent regions: (1) the high voltage region is corresponding to free electron; (2) the exponential increase region relates to internal trapping of the photoanode material; (3) the inverted parabola at low photovoltage reflects the density of the acceptor in electrolyte. Obviously, the main research object is the middle voltage dependent region which reveals the electron recombination process in the anode

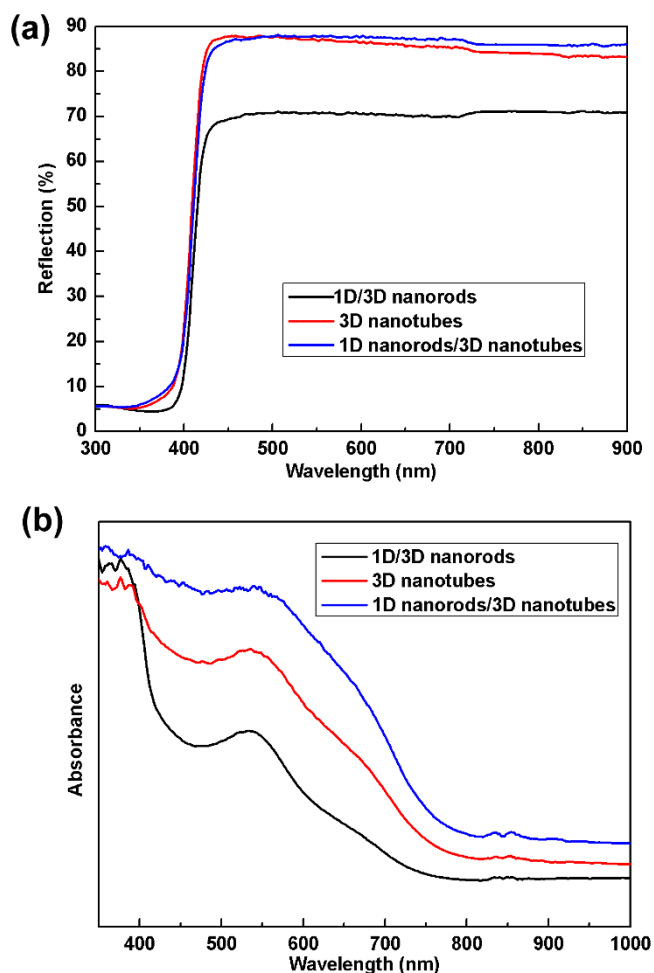


Figure 6 | (a) Diffused reflectance spectra of different network structures films before dye adsorption without electrolyte and illuminated from the TiO₂ side with integrating sphere. (b) UV-Vis absorbance spectra of dye-sensitized photoanode with different network structures (1D/3D nanorods, 3D nanotubes, 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes).

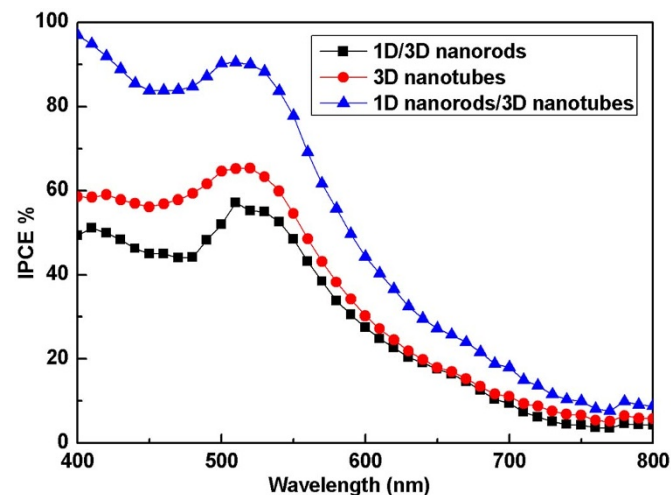


Figure 7 | Incident photon to current conversion efficiency (IPCE) curves of DSSCs based on TiO₂ photoanodes with different network structures.



and the electron lifetime. We carried out the experiment according to the technique reported by Zaban et al.^{27,28}. For the photoinduced OCVD measurements, the cell was irradiated with AM 1.5 solar light for 10 s to a steady voltage, then the illumination was turned off using a shutter, the OCVD was recorded with an electrochemical workstation, typically the measurement interval was 10–50 ms. The response time is obtained by the reciprocal of the derivative of the decay curve normalized by the thermal voltage as equation (2)

$$\tau_n = \frac{-K_B T}{e} \left[\frac{dV_{oc}}{dt} \right]^{-1} \quad (2)$$

Where K_B is the Boltzmann constant taken to be 1.38×10^{-23} J/K, T is the temperature, $K_B T$ gives the thermal energy, e is the positive elementary charge to be 1.69×10^{-19} C and dV_{oc}/dt is the derivative of the open circuit voltage transient. The data shown in figure 8 (a) consist of three OCVD curves based on different network structures TiO_2 photoanodes. For a linearly with time, the curves indicate a supralinear decay where the lifetime recedes to larger values. Figure 8 (b) shows the lifetime values obtained from figure 8 (a) using equation (2). It can be seen from figure 8 (b) that the lifetimes of DSSCs based on sample III are longer than that of sample II at the voltage range of 0.4 V–0.7 V, which may be due to the bottom layer of 1D nanorods arrays that provide the electron pathway with few boundary. It is worth noting that the two etched samples exhibit superior characteristics with longer lifetime than the un-etched film, indicating fewer recombination centers in the etched sample. The grain boundaries among rutile TiO_2 nanorods are favored etching positions, owing to their higher concentration of defects. So the etching-treatment reduces the defects of samples, which suppress the recombination pathway at the electrode-electrode and electrode-electrolyte interface.

Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) is a powerful tool to clarify the transport resistance in DSSCs. Figure 9 shows the electrochemical impedance spectra of the above different DSSCs at the open circuit voltage illuminated with AM 1.5 solar light of 100 mW cm^{-2} and a frequency range from 0.1 Hz to 10^5 Hz. Generally, the first gap (R_s) is related to the sheet resistance on the transparent conductive oxide (TCO) substrates and the contact resistance between TCO and TiO_2 . In addition, three semicircles can be observed from the impedance spectra, the semicircle in high frequency region represents the charge transfer resistance at the electrolyte/Pt-electrode interface (R_{pt}), the second semicircles are assigned to electron transfer at the interface between the TiO_2 /dye/electrolyte (R_{ct}), and the third semicircle observed in the low frequency region correspond to the characteristics of diffusion of the I^-/I^{3-} redox electrolytes electron^{9,29}. As shown in table 2, the three DSSCs show similar values of R_s and R_{pt} , which ascribes to the use of the same electrolyte and counter electrodes. However, the charge transfer resistance R_{ct} of two etched samples is obviously smaller than that of unetched samples, hence denoting the more superior charge transport characteristics after etching treatment. It is worth mentioning that the smaller value of R_{ct} is observed from sample III, as compared to the sample II, this indicated that the addition of TiO_2 nanorod arrays contributes to the reduction of charge transfer resistance, which leading to an increase of the J_{sc} ^{30,31}.

The performance of the DSSCs can be improved through many ways. One well-known method is post-treatment the TiO_2 photoanode with titanium tetrachloride (TiCl_4) solution. The TiCl_4 treatment can results in an improvement of 10–30% in photocurrent. It is claimed that the treatment by TiCl_4 could introduce 3–10 nm nanoparticles onto TiO_2 photoanode to increase the surface area. Accordingly, it improves the dye-loading capacity of the photoanode. In addition, the TiCl_4 surface treatment can improve the electron transport and light scattering. In this work, the as-prepared TiO_2 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes sample was immersed in 0.2 M TiCl_4 aqueous solution at room temperature for 48 h, and then was

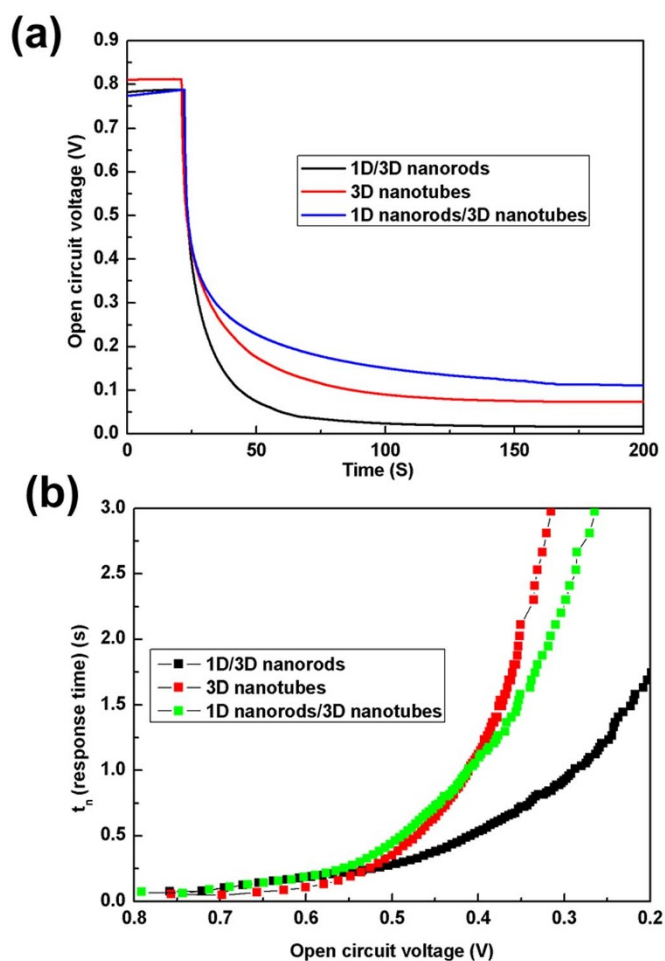


Figure 8 | (a) Open-circuit voltage decay measurement of the DSSCs based on TiO_2 photoanode with different network structures, (b) The electron lifetime derived from equation (2) as a function of V_{oc} .

annealed in air at 450°C for 30 min. FE-SEM images of the modified sample are shown in Figure 10 (a, b, c). As the plan-views shown, the sample maintains the flower cluster structures which composed of a

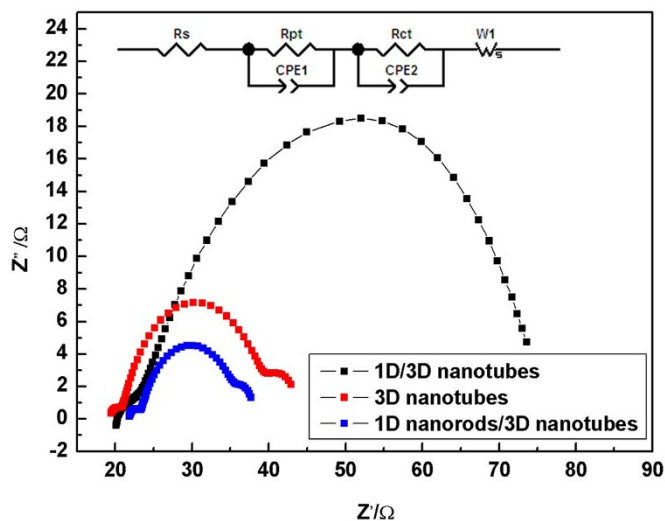


Figure 9 | EIS of the DSSCs based on TiO_2 photoanode with different network structures at the open circuit voltage illuminated with AM 1.5 solar light of 100 mW cm^{-2} . The equivalent circuit used to fit the experimental data is shown as an inset.



Table 2 | Series resistance (R_s), charge transfer resistance (R_{pt}), and electron transfer and recombination (R_{ct}) of the DSSCs fabricated using different photoanodes

Sample	R_s/Ω	R_{pt}/Ω	R_{ct}/Ω
1D/3D nanorods	20.18	1.434	26.73
3D nanotubes	21.75	1.524	12.48
1D nanorods/3D nanotubes	19.21	1.738	4.874

large number of nanotubes, the inside and outside surface of the nanotubes are covered with a mass of TiO_2 nanoparticles and the surfaces become rough. From the top view at high magnification (Figure 10c), the diameter of nanoparticle is about 10–20 nm. Figure 10 (c) gives the cross-sectional image of TiO_2 1D nanorod arrays at the bottom layer, which shows a lot of TiO_2 nanoparticles also attach on surface of the nanorod arrays. Figure 10 (d) presents the J-V curves and photovoltaic parameters of DSSCs based on the TiCl_4 modified 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes photoanode. After the TiCl_4 treatment at room temperature for 48 h, the cell attained an over efficiency of 7.68% with J_{sc} of 18.3 mA/cm^2 , V_{oc} of 0.72 V, and an FF of 58.29%, the J_{sc} and conversion efficiency of the cell were increased through the TiCl_4 treatment by 36% and 20%, respectively, whereas the V_{oc} and FF decreased a little after the TiCl_4 treatment, this result suggests that the increase in the solar cell performance was mostly derived from the increase in current density. The large increase of J_{sc} can be explained as follows. After TiCl_4 post-treatment, a dense amorphous TiO_2 particles forming on the surface of

bare anotubes or nanorods will facilitate electron transfer and increase the surface area for more light capture. The procedure leads to increased dye adsorption due to increased roughness. A thin blocking layer of TiO_2 is deposited on the naked FTO surface that reduces the recombination loss between accumulated electrons and electrolyte^{32,33}. All these factors help to achieve higher energy conversion efficiency after TiCl_4 treatment.

In conclusion, TiO_2 1D/3D nanorods network structure are grown directly on transparent conductive fluorine-doped tin oxide substrates by a single-step hydrothermal route. Followed by a secondary hydrothermal etching treatment, the bottom layer of TiO_2 nanorod arrays split into secondary nanorods with a reduced diameter, and the up layer of 3D nanorods have been hollow, which markedly enlarge the surface area of the sample, and a 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes bi-layer structure is formed. The 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes sample are further applied as the photoanodes in dye sensitized solar cells (DSSCs). Compared to a 1D/3D nanorods based cell, the photovoltaic performance of the 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes TiO_2 cell

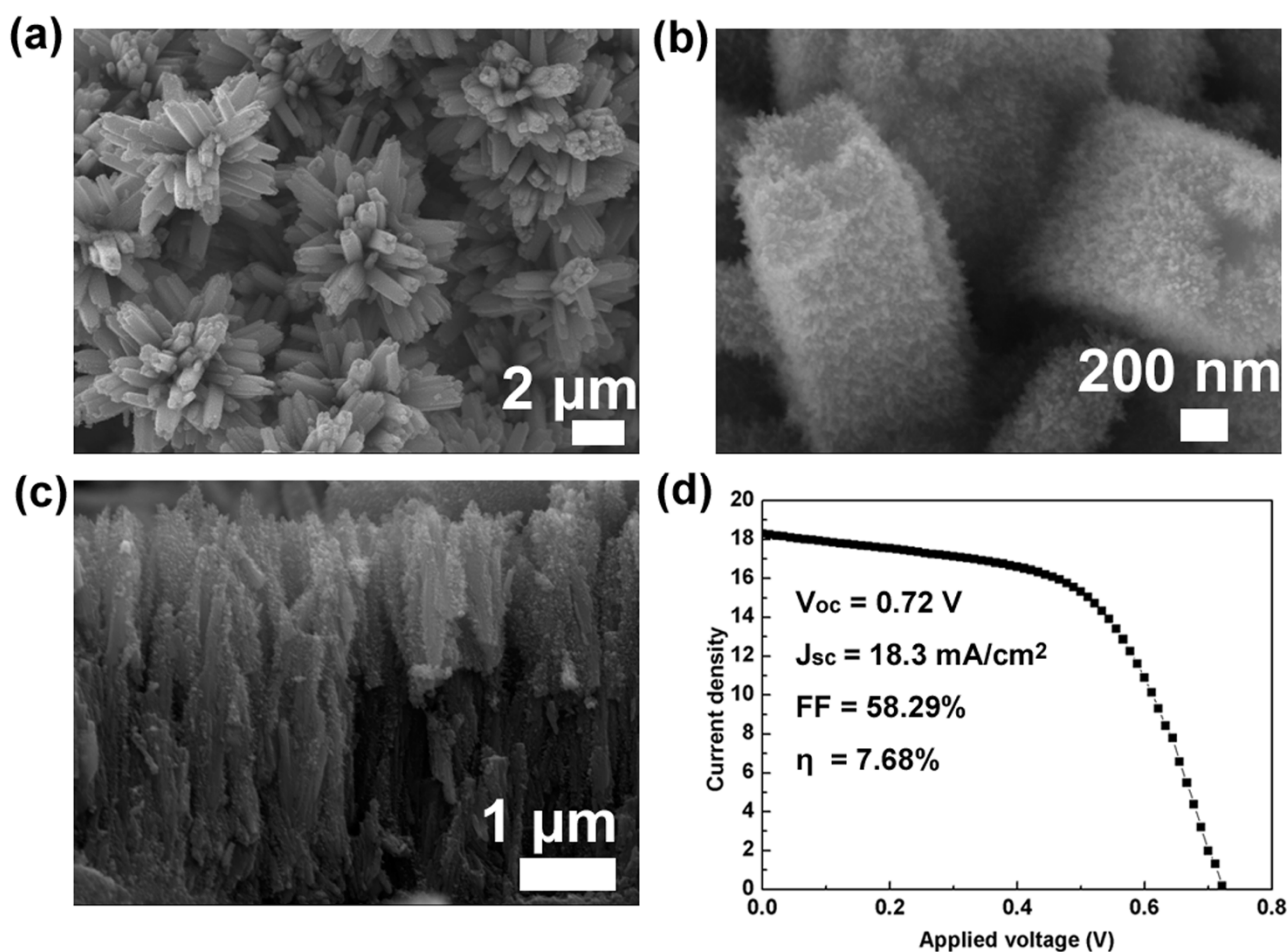


Figure 10 | The plan (a) and cross sectional (c) SEM images of 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes photoanode modified with TiCl_4 treatment, image (b) correspond to the top view of the TiCl_4 modified sample at high magnification. Image (d) presents the J-V curves and photovoltaic parameters of DSSCs based on the TiCl_4 modified 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes photoanode.



exhibits excellent DSSC performance, which results from the large dye-loading, the superior light scattering, rapid electron transport and lower electron recombination rate. The DSSCs based on 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes exhibits a high power conversion efficiency of 7.68% with TiCl_4 treatment, which is remarkably higher than that of the 1D/3D nanorods (2.80%) photoelectrode. In order to understand the specific role of TiO_2 nanorod arrays in the 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes structure, we have compared the photovoltaic performance of 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes structure with 3D nanotubes photoanode, and the detailed transient properties of these network structure in DSSCs are analyzed by open circuit voltage decay measurements, the 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes sample exhibits superior characteristics, with longer life time indicating rapider electron transport rate than 3D nanotubes sample, which attributed to the electron pathway provided by 1D nanorod arrays.

Methods

Hydrothermal Synthesis of 1D/3D nanorods and 3D nanorods on FTO substrate.

The procedure for obtaining TiO_2 nanorods network architecture on FTO substrate likes that developed by Liu et al using hydrothermal method²⁴. All the chemicals were of analytic grade and used without further purification. Titanium butoxide, concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl, 36.5%–38% by weight) and deionized water were used as titanium precursor, acidic medium and solvent, respectively. In a typical synthesis, 16 ml of deionized water, 0.9 ml of titanium butoxide and 16 ml hydrochloric acid were mixed in a Teflon-lined autoclave of 50-ml capacity under magnetic stirring. A piece of FTO substrate ($2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$), through an ultrasonically cleaning with acetone, anhydrous alcohol, and deionized water, was lied flat on the bottom of the reactor with the conductive side facing up. Subsequently, the autoclave was sealed and maintained at 150°C for 10 h. After cooling the autoclave to room temperature, the TiO_2 films were rinsed extensively with deionized water and dried in ambient air and designated as 1D/3D nanorods. For the synthesis of 3D nanorods, the FTO substrate was place in the autoclave as the conductive side facing down.

Preparation of 1D nanorods/3D nanotubes and 3D nanotubes. The as-prepared rutile 1D/3D nanorods and 3D nanorods were immersed into a solution of 5 ml DI water and 11 ml HCl (36.0–38.0 w%) and hydrothermally treated at 150°C for 12 h. After the hydrothermal reaction finished, the sample rinsed extensively with deionized water, and dried in ambient air. The samples were annealed at 500°C for 2 h in the air atmosphere.

Transferring the TiO_2 network structure to FTO substrate. After the chemical etching treatment, the TiO_2 network structure were separated from the FTO substrate, the detached free standing TiO_2 film with network structure were carefully handled with tweezers and subsequently transferred onto a new FTO glass which were coated with a self-prepared ultra-thin adhesive TiO_2 paste. For a practical application, the adhesive TiO_2 paste is needed to have a good adhesion property. The TiO_2 network structure photoanodes were obtained after an annealing process of 500°C for 2 h in the air atmosphere.

Solar cell fabrication. In order to fabricate the DSSC, the calcined TiO_2 network structure photoanode was immersed in ethanol solution of 0.03 mM Ruthenium dye (N719) for 24 h. The dye-adsorbed TiO_2 photoanode was washed with ethanol to remove the redundant dye molecules without adsorption and dried under nitrogen flow at room temperature. A DSSC was fabricated using a standard two electrode configuration, comprising dye loaded TiO_2 network structure as the photoelectrode and platinum coated FTO as the counter electrode. Afterward, the iodide-base electrolyte was used as the redox couple and was injected from the edge of the DSSCs to evaluate their photovoltaic performance.

Characterization. SEM and XRD were utilized to characterize the morphology and structure of the TiO_2 nanostructure. The diffuse reflectance spectra and the amount of dye adsorbed on TiO_2 nanostructures were measured by UV-3600 spectrophotometer. Photocurrent density-voltage (J-V) curves of the DSSCs were recorded using a Keithley 2420 digital multimeter under the simulated AM 1.5 illuminations ($100 \text{ mW}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$) and an active area of 0.16 cm^{-2} was used. IPCE spectra were recorded with the help of Oriol QE/IPCE Measurement Kit (equipped with 150–300 W full spectrum solar simulators). OCVD measurements were obtained with CHI Electrochemical work station (model-CHI-660D). EIS characteristics were carried out using an electrochemical workstation (CHI-660D) with a 10 mV AC signal over the frequency range of $0.1\text{--}10^5 \text{ Hz}$ under 100 mW cm^{-2} illumination.

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Acknowledgments

This work is supported in part by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 51372075, 51311130312), Research Fund for the Doctoral Program of Higher Education of China (RFDP, No.20124208110006).

Author contributions

W.H. contributed to establishing the scientific principles of the 3D network DSSCs, supervising the work, analyzing the data, commenting and editing the manuscript. W.B.Y. contributed to the design of the experiment, analysis of the data and writing the manuscript with the help of Z.J. and Y.J.C. synthesized the TiO₂ network nanostructure. X.C. performed the etching treatment with TiO₂ films. H.Y.X. carried out the fabrication and the

characterization of the solar cells. L.R. contributed to the OCVD measurement and the analysis of the data.

Additional information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <http://www.nature.com/scientificreports>

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Wang, H. *et al.* Significant enhancement of power conversion efficiency for dye sensitized solar cell using 1D/3D network nanostructures as photoanodes. *Sci. Rep.* **5**, 9305; DOI:10.1038/srep09305 (2015).



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