Supporting Information

Low Cost Copper Nanostructures Impart High Efficiencies to Quantum Dot Solar Cells

P. Naresh Kumar,^a Melepurath Deepa, ^{a,*} Partha Ghosal^b

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Ordnance Factory Estate, Yeddumailaram-502205, Telangana (India).

^bDefence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, DRDO, Hyderabad-500058, Telangana (India). ^{*}Email: mdeepa@iith.ac.in (Corresponding Author)

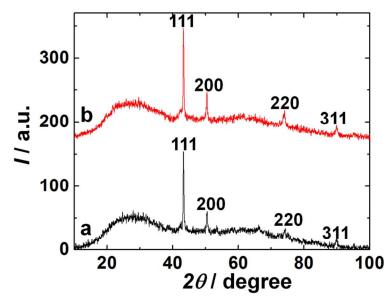


Figure S1 XRD patterns of (a) Cu NPs and (b) Cu NNs.

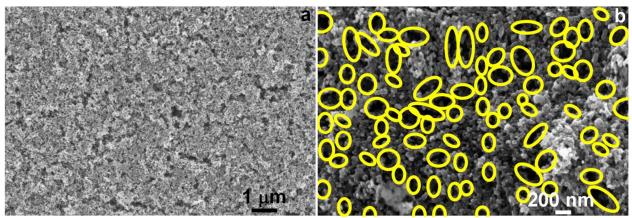


Figure S2 (a) Low and (b) high magnification FE-SEM images of a TiO_2/CdS electrode; the ellipses/circles in (b) enclose the pores present in the film.

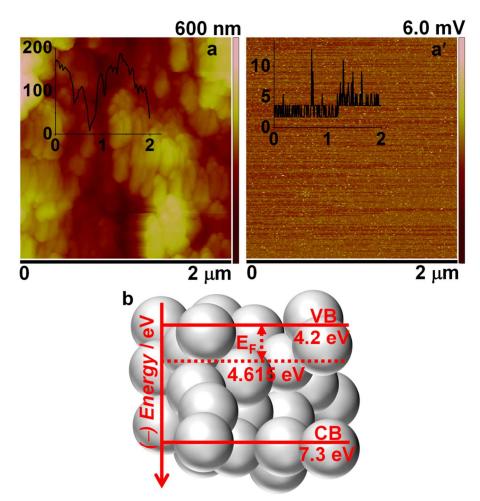


Figure S3 (a) Topography and (b) surface potential maps of a pristine TiO_2 electrode and (c) schematic of the energy levels of pristine TiO_2 . Insets of (a) and (b) are the corresponding section profiles.

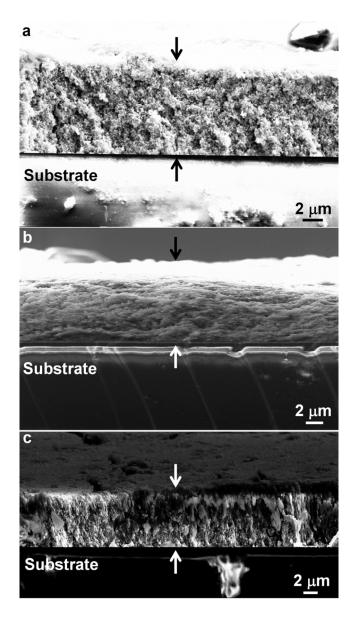


Figure S4 Cross-sectional SEM views of (a) TiO_2/CdS , (b) $TiO_2/CdS/Cu$ NPs and (c) $TiO_2/CdS/Cu$ NNs electrodes.

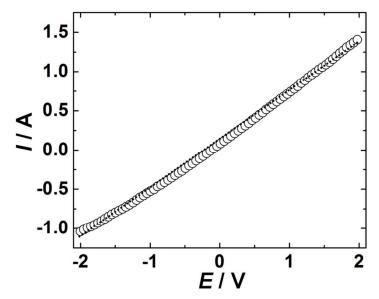


Figure S5 Linear sweep voltammogram of carbon fabric (current collector); the dotted line is the linear fit used for determining conductance (G) using G = 1/R = I/V (slope).

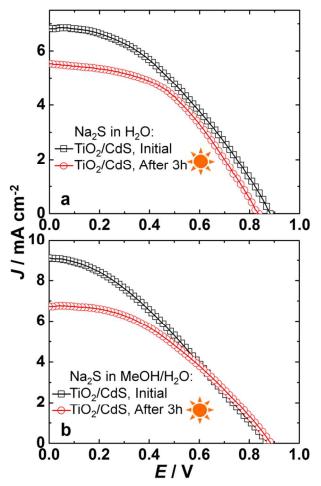


Figure S6 J-V characteristics of QDSCs with a TiO_2/CdS film as the photoanode and a carbon fabric as the counter electrode, measured under 1 sun illumination (AM 1.5G spectrum): (a) in a 0.1 M Na₂S solution in deionized water, and (b) in a 0.1 M Na₂S solution in 3:7 v/v of water: methanol.

ciccuorytes.				
Electrolyte type	V _{OC}	J _{SC}	FF	η (%)
	(mV)	$(mA cm^{-2})$		
Initial (0.1 M Na ₂ S/H ₂ O)	879	6.813	0.39	2.387
After 3 h $(0.1 \text{ M Na}_2\text{S/H}_2\text{O})$	836	5.532	0.46	2.146
Initial (0.1 M Na ₂ S in MeOH:H ₂ O)	869	9.06	0.33	2.67
After 3 h (0.1 M Na ₂ S in MeOH:H ₂ O)	883	6.74	0.40	2.41

Table S1 Solar cell parameters for QDSCs based on a TiO₂/CdS photoanode in different electrolytes.

Table S2 Solar cell parameters of cells by considering standard deviation using 0.1 M Na₂S electrolyte, exposed cell area: 0.12 to 0.15 cm², under 1 sun illumination (AM1.5G, 100 mW cm²) with the listed photoanodes; all cells with a carbon fabric as the counter electrode.

Photoanode	V _{OC} (mV)	J_{SC} (mA cm ⁻²)	FF	η (%)
TiO ₂ /CdS	863.25 ± 13.6	8.03 ± 0.04	0.392 ± 0.001	2.715 ± 0.065
TiO ₂ /CdS/Cu NPs	886 ± 5.0	8.60 ± 0.06	0.415 ± 0.015	3.15 ± 0.15
$TiO_2/CdS/Cu NNs$	916.2 ± 3.3	9.84 ± 0.18	0.465 ± 0.0002	4.23 ± 0.13

Table S3 Stability test for cells based on TiO₂/CdS/Cu NNs containing 0.1 M Na₂S as electrolyte and a carbon fabric as the counter electrode.

Photoanode	V _{OC} (mV)	J_{SC} (mA cm ⁻²)	FF	η (%)
TiO ₂ /CdS/Cu NNs		()		(,)
(As-fabricated)	919.50	10.02	0.47	4.36
TiO ₂ /CdS/Cu NNs				
(As-fabricated)	913.00	9.70	0.465	4.1
TiO ₂ /CdS/Cu NNs				
(4.36% Cell: After exposure to discontinuous 1 sun				
illumination for 3 h)	863.25	8.625	0.45	3.345
TiO ₂ /CdS/Cu NNs				
(4.1% Cell: After storage in dark for 1 month)	868.45	9.21	0.44	3.51