

### Improvement in Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells by Introducing an Interfacial Layer of Mesoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> Thin film

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A randomly microphase-separated graft copolymer was successfully reorganized to show a well-ordered micellar morphology by controlling solvent affinity using a THF-H<sub>2</sub>O/HCl mixture. Well-organized mesoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> films with high porosity and good connectivity were developed via the sol-gel process using an organized PVC-g- POEM amphiphilic graft copolymer. In particular, organized TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films with different morphologies were prepared by carefully changing the mole ratio of [TTIP]:[H<sub>2</sub>O]:[HCl]. A organized TiO<sub>2</sub> film with a lower porosity and smaller pore size (orgTiO<sub>2</sub>-1) was obtained at a lower water content, i.e. [TTIP]:[HCl]:[H<sub>2</sub>O]  $\frac{1}{4}$  2 : 1 : 0, whereas the TiO<sub>2</sub> film with a higher porosity and bigger pores (orgTiO<sub>2</sub>-3) was prepared at higher water content, i.e., [TTIP]:[HCl]:[H<sub>2</sub>O]  $\frac{1}{4}$  2 : 1 : 1. The organized TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films were used as an interfacial layer in DSSCs, and the influence of the material structure on photovoltaic performance was then investigated. The root-mean-square roughness of the FTO substrate was dramatically reduced from 8.4 to 3.2 nm by the deposition of mesoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films, indicating an improvement in interfacial adherence between the mesoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> layer and TCO, as confirmed by noncontact 3D surface profiler SEM images. By introducing the organized TiO<sub>2</sub> thin films as an interfacial layer in DSSCs, J<sub>sc</sub> significantly increased from 8.8 up to 13.7 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>, thus improving the photovoltaic conversion efficiency from 3.5% up to 5.0%, at 100 mW cm<sup>-2</sup> for solid-state DSSCs employing PEGDME/SiO<sub>2</sub>/MPII/I2 polymer electrolytes. EIS analysis showed that the interfacial resistance of the DSSC with the orgTiO<sub>2</sub>-3 film was smaller than that with the orgTiO<sub>2</sub>-1, but the electron recombination lifetime of the former was shorter than the latter. Moreover, the antireflective capability of the orgTiO<sub>2</sub>-1 thin film was slightly higher than that of the orgTiO<sub>2</sub>-3 film. As a result, the efficiency of the DSSC fabricated with the orgTiO<sub>2</sub>-1 thin film as an interfacial layer was higher than that with the orgTiO<sub>2</sub>-3 film, indicating the importance of the morphology of the organized TiO<sub>2</sub> thin film.