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## Efficiency Enhancement in Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells Using Hierarchical TiO<sub>2</sub> Microspheres as a Scattering Layer

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## Abstract

Dye-sensitized solar cells (DSCs) have emerged as a viable alternative to the conventional siliconweed solar cells due to simple fabrication, low cost and tunable aesthetic features, such as colour and resparency. The photoanode of DSCs, usually TiO<sub>2</sub> layer, plays a crucial role in the overall power moversion efficiency as it influences in both photon absorption and electron transport. The efficient increased and a should have large surface area, well-connected internal pores and efficient light scattering property. In order to further enhance the efficiencies of DSCs, different light scattering techniques are med. Typically, this is achieved by employing another layer of TiO<sub>2</sub> containing larger size spheres on top of me smaller size particle layer of TiO<sub>2</sub>. In this work, we have succeeded in designing a hierarchically structured TiO<sub>2</sub> scattering layer consisting of sub-micron size TiO<sub>2</sub> spheres composed of aggregates of TiO<sub>2</sub>  $\mathbf{r}$  oparticles of size around 10 nm. The DSCs with hierarchical TiO<sub>2</sub> sphere scattering layer sensitized with **101**9 dye outperform the DSCs having TiO<sub>2</sub> nanofiber and TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube scattering layers. The highest ment density of 14.80 mAcm<sup>-2</sup> was achieved with TiO<sub>2</sub> sphere scattering layer compared with TiO<sub>2</sub> reactive fiber and TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube scattering layers. The power conversion efficiency of DSC with hierarchical TO: sphere scattering layer was 7.38 % under standard AM 1.5 illumination conditions, whereas the efficiency of DSC without scattering layer was 6.68 % and the efficiency of DSC with TiO2 nanofiber scattering layer and TiO2 nanotube scattering layer was 6.47 % and 7.03 % respectively. The diffuse reflectance measurements reveals that the better performance of DSC with hierarchical TiO2 sphere scattering layer is mainly due to the improved light harvesting by scattering of long wavelength radiation the sub-micron size TiO<sub>2</sub> spheres.