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Glucose aided synthesis of molybdenum sulfide/carbon nanotubes composites as counter

electrode for high performance dye-sensitized solar cells

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Abstract: In our present study, the composites of molybdenum disulfide/carbon nanotubes (MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs) were

synthesized with glucose aided (G-A) by using an in situ hydrothermal route, and proposed as counter electrode

(CE) catalyst in the dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) for enhancing electrocatalytic activity toward the

reduction of triiodide. The MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs composites with tentacle-like structure were confirmed by using the

scanning and transmission electron microscopy. The superior structural characteristics including large active

surface area and particularly the unique tentacle-like nanostructure along with 3D large interconnected interstitial

volume guaranteed fast mass transport for the electrolyte, and enabled the (G-A) MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs CE to speed up the

reduction of triiodide to iodide. The extensive electrochemical studies by the cyclic voltammetry,

electrochemical impendence spectroscopy and Tafel measurements indicated that the (G-A) MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs CE

possessed superior electrocatalytic activity, great electrochemical stability and impressive low charge transfer

resistance on the electrolytelelectrode interface (1.77  $\Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ ) in the triiodide/iodide system compared to the

pristine MoS<sub>2</sub>, MoS<sub>2</sub>/C and sputtered Pt CEs. The DSSC assembled with the novel (G-A) MoS<sub>2</sub>/CNTs CE

exhibited high power conversion efficiency of 7.92% under the illumination of 100 mW·cm<sup>-2</sup>, comparable to

that of the DSSC with the Pt electrode (7.11%).

Keywords: molybdenum sulfide; carbon nanotubes; glucose; counter electrode; dye-sensitized solar cell

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