IOCN
2025
Conference

The 5th International Online Conference on Nanomaterials



22-24 September 2025 | Online

The combined effect of brookite TiO₂ and magnetron-sputtered ITO film on the performance of dye-sensitized solar cells

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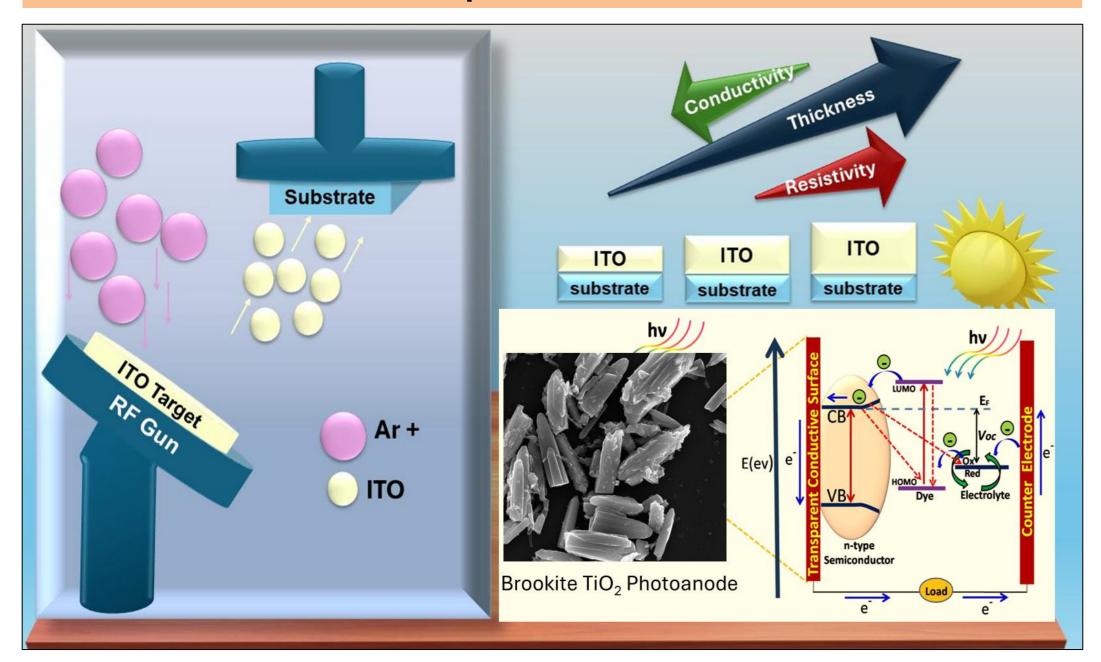
INTRODUCTION & AIM

The advancement of nanoscience and technology has brought new insight into the field of DSSCs (dye-sensitized solar cells). In this work, DSSCs were fabricated on top of an ITO (indium-doped tin oxide) film deposited by magnetron sputtering in the presence of monolithic inert gas. Further, the use of brookite TiO₂ (BTO) as a photoanode proved to have a significant influence on enhancing efficiency compared to the standard device.

Aim: Enhanced charge transfer property of DSSC and significant improvement in

photovoltaic performance by using high conductive ITO and rod shaped BTO.

Graphical Abstract



METHOD

Fabrication process of ITO thin films by magnetron sputtering



Acetone → IPA → deionized water 30 minutes Ar flow = 20 sccm

RF power= 70 W

Evacuation pressure < 3x10⁻⁶ mbar

Process pressure = 2.5 x 10⁻³ mbar

Pressure set point of =5 x 10⁻³ mbar

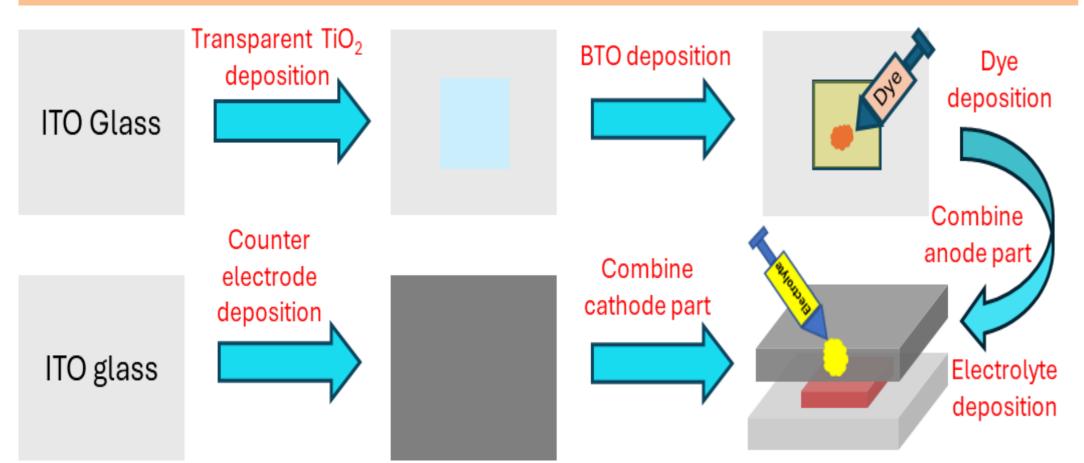
Holder rotation speed = 20 a.u.

N₂ flow = 30 L/min Annealing temperature = 500°C Annealing time = 2 hours Increasing T rate = 5°C/min

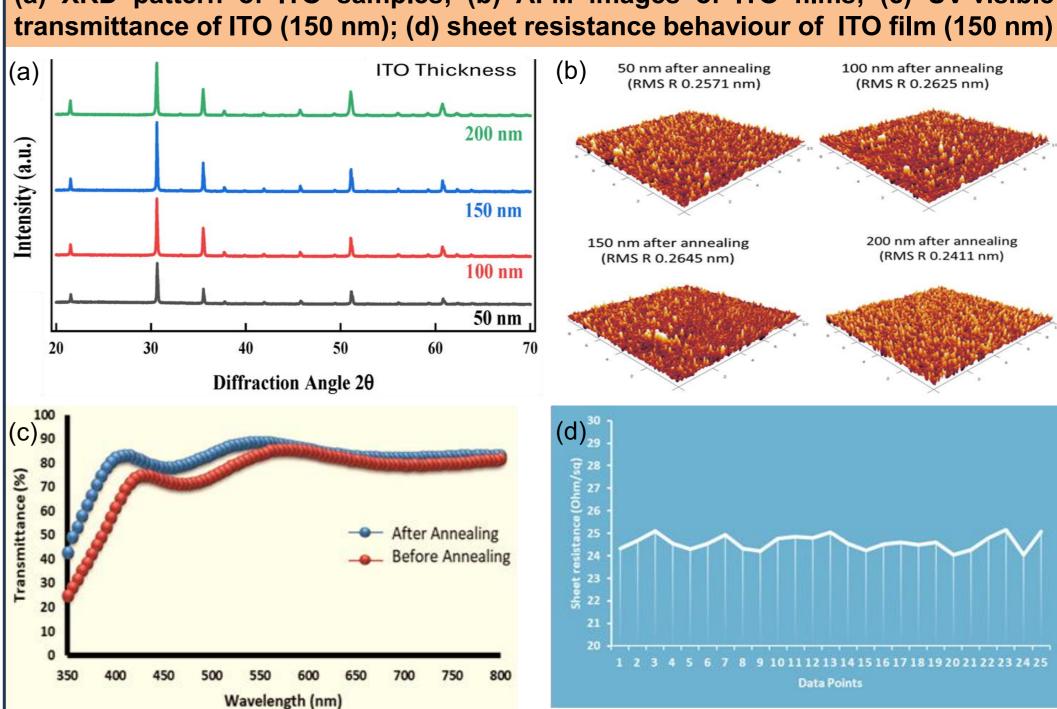
Synthesis of brookite TiO₂ (BTO) nano-rod



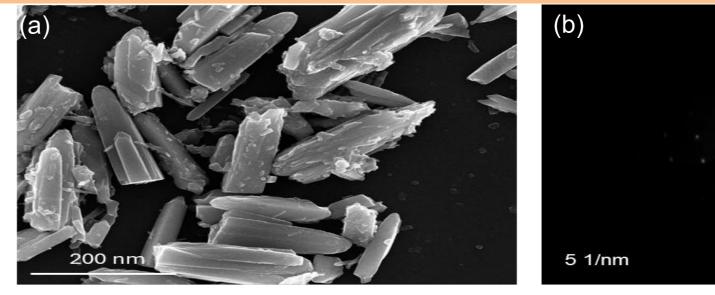
DSSC fabrication process



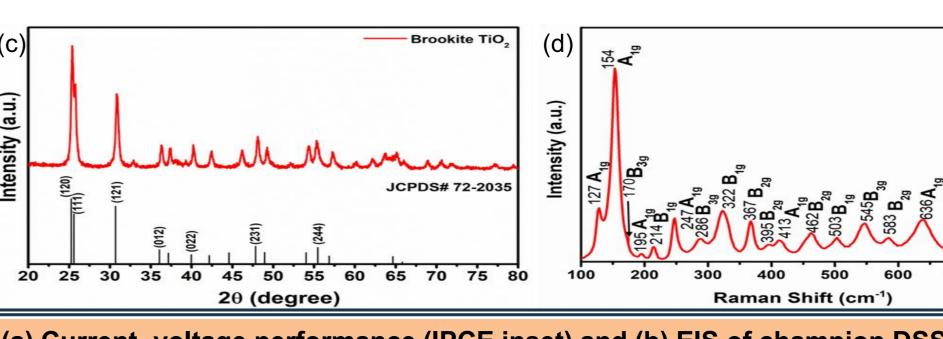
RESULTS & DISCUSSION (a) XRD pattern of ITO samples; (b) AFM images of ITO films; (c) UV-visible

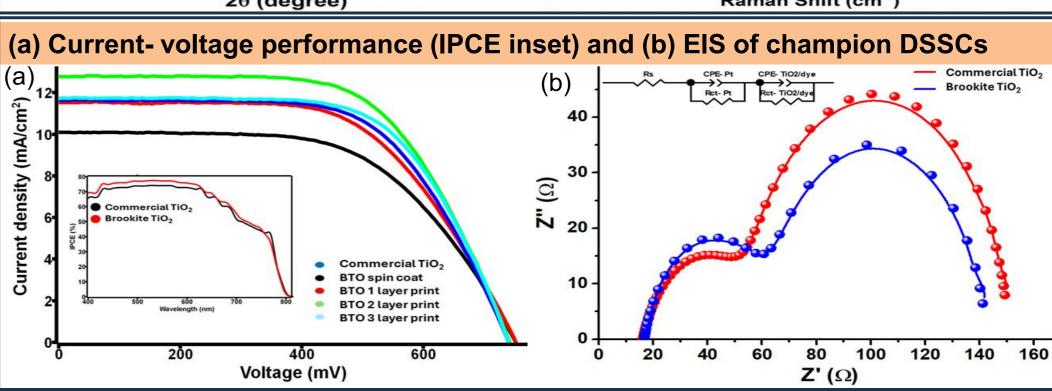


(a) SEM image of BTO nanostructures; (b) SAED pattern of BTO indicating major plane; (c) XRD of BTO; (d) Raman analysis of BTO nano-rod









CONCLUSION

The introduction of laboratory-developed ITO and combination with synthesized brookite TiO_2 shows a new approach to enhancing the efficiency (PCE ~7.7%, which is 28% higher compared to a commercial TiO_2) of DSSCs. The importance of quality thin-film deposition by RF magnetron and the importance of the variable crystal structure of TiO_2 or other semiconducting materials for photovoltaic devices are demonstrated.

FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

Future work: Magnetron sputtered transparent conductive oxide and charge transport layer fabrication for perovskite solar cell with enhanced efficiency and stability.

Reference: 1. Bhandari, S.; Roy, A.; Mallick, T. K.; Sundaram, S. Chemical Engineering Journal, 2022, 446 (5), 137378.

2. Alabdan, H. I.; Alsahli, F. M.; Bhandari, S.; Mallick, T. K. Nanomaterials, 2024, 14(7), 565.

