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## Clitoria ternatea flower as natural dyes for Dye-sensitized solar cells

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## Clitoria ternatea flower as natural dyes for Dye-sensitized solar cells

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**Abstract.** *Clitoria ternatea* flowers have been investigated as a natural sensitizer in Dye-sensitized solar cell (DSSC). Dried *C. ternatea* flowers were immersed in ethanol for 48 hours in dark room to obtain anthocyanin pigments. We compared the photovoltaic performance of the sensitizers with Titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) only and TiO<sub>2</sub> with *scattering layers*. *C. ternatea* dyes have higher Power Conversion Efficiency (PCE) when applied in TiO<sub>2</sub> with *scattering layers* compared to standard TiO<sub>2</sub> semiconductors. *Scattering layer* (SL) has increased the light path inside the photo-anode film that doubled the short-circuit current (J<sub>sc</sub>) and enhanced the open circuit voltage (V<sub>oc</sub>) compared to TiO<sub>2</sub> based cell without the SL. In conclusion, from the result, higher electron injections can be achieved by light management on photo-anode film with *scattering layers* as one of strategy to enhance the efficiency for further low cost and environment-friendly solar cell.

### 1. Introduction

Dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) are gaining more attention due to their relatively lower cost of production [1]. DSSCs consist of two electrodes sandwich together filled with electrolyte. Both working and counter electrode are supported with conductive glass mainly made of Fluorine doped Tin Oxide (FTO). The Working electrode is made of FTO glass coated with thin layer of semiconductor materials such as Titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>), Tin dioxide (SnO<sub>2</sub>), Zinc oxide (ZnO), etc [2-7]. Thin layer of semiconductor is covered with dye as electrons generator [8]. Counter electrode is made of FTO glass coated with thin layer of carbon, Graphene or platinum [9-11]. In order to maintain the electron regeneration, Electrolyte is employed between working and counter electrode. It is made of redox couple such as iodide/tri-iodide [12], Co(II)/Co(III)[13], etc. In DSSCs, one of the main components to increase the efficiency is dye sensitizer. Ruthenium-based sensitizer is the most widely used in DSSCs research area now. Ruthenium-based as well as metal free dyes have been reported having photon harvesting area mainly in the visible region of solar spectrum [14]. The difficulties of synthesize and higher price of ruthenium dyes made researcher effort to find out organic or inorganic dyes as co-sensitizer to fill the gap in ruthenium dye [15-18]. Ruthenium dyes are manufactured in sophisticated ways that raise the cost of the DSSC. Most of the sensitized dyes need anchoring groups in order to attach in nanoporous surface. In order to attach dyes on TiO<sub>2</sub> semiconductor surface, it could be accomplished by several types of bonding, for example, hydrophobic and covalent bonding [19]. Natural dye has been used for decades in industries. In DSSC, dyes from the plant as sensitizer



are getting more attention due to lower cost production and easier in preparation [20-25]. In this works, the extracts of *Clitoria ternatea* flowers as dye sensitizer in DSSC. *C. ternatea* dye solution in ethanol was measured with UV-Vis Spectrophotometer. The DSSC was made using two configurations of TiO<sub>2</sub> semiconductors which are TiO<sub>2</sub> only and TiO<sub>2</sub> with scattering layers. The Incident photon-to-current Efficiency (IPCE) and current-voltage (I-V) characteristics were measured to define the photo-conversion efficiency (PCE).

## 2. Experimental

### 2.1. Plant material

Scientific classification of *Clitoria teratea is*

Kingdom: Plantae

Order: Fabales

Family: Fabaceae

Genus: *Clitoria*

Species: *C. ternatea*

Local name: Blue Pea, Bunga Telang, Butterfly Pea.

*Clitoria ternatea* is plant species belongings to Fabaceae Family. It is a native plant to Africa and introduced to lowlands of Asia, Central and South America. *C. ternatea* flowers are widely used as herb tea and coloring for food in Southeast Asia. Other than that, It is used as traditional Ayurvedic medicine in India[26] and traditional Chinese medicine [27]

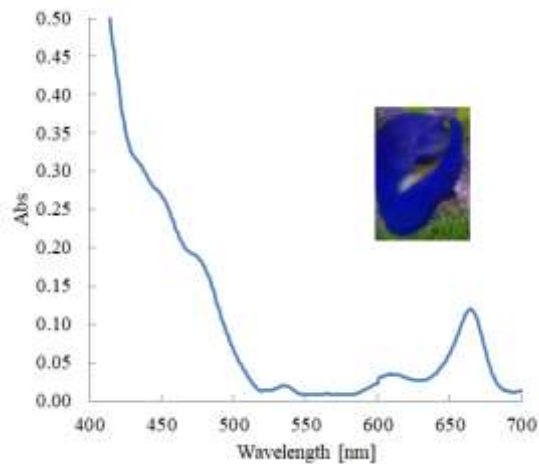
### 2.2. Dye preparation

*Clitoria ternatea* flowers used in this study were cleaned with water and dried at room temperature in shaded places for more than three weeks. It were cut into small pieces and then crushed into powder with Food Grinder (FTC-Z100). Powdered flowers have 20-180 mesh fineness. Prior to usage, it was diluted in ethanol solvent with the composition of 10 gram of *C. ternatea* powder and 100 ml of ethanol. The mixture was sonicated for 60 minutes and then kept in dark place for 72 hours. In order to separate the remained powder, it was filtered with a vacuum pump and stored in a dark glass container. The dark container was used to protect the dye solution from direct light exposure.

### 2.3. Preparation of dye-sensitized solar cell

Fluorine doped Tin Oxide (FTO) glass was cut into 15 x 20 mm. It was cleaned in an ultrasonic cleaner with distilled water, Isopropanol, acetone sequentially 15 minutes for each process. After dried, the glass was coated with Titanium Dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) using blade coating method. The configuration of working electrode for this study were two types, which are TiO<sub>2</sub> only (smaller particle size, 30NRD) and TiO<sub>2</sub> with Scattering layers (Smaller and larger particle size, 30NRD and 400NR). Photoanode TiO<sub>2</sub> only was prepared by coated cleaned FTO glass with TiO<sub>2</sub> with small particle size for dye adsorption. TiO<sub>2</sub> film with scattering layer was prepared by coated FTO glass sequentially with two types of TiO<sub>2</sub> paste which are large (400nm) particle size serve as scattering layer and then sintered 450°C for 30 minutes. After that, the second layer was made by screen printing the smaller (30nm) particle size of TiO<sub>2</sub> on the top of the first layer of 400nm particle size TiO<sub>2</sub>, and then sintered 450°C for 30 minutes. The average thickness after sintering process for TiO<sub>2</sub> only was 7 μm, TiO<sub>2</sub> with scattering layer was 10 μm (SURFCOM130A). The cell area was 0.25 cm<sup>2</sup>. Baked working electrode then immersed in the dye solution for 24 hours until dye attached in semiconductor indicated from color changes. Counter electrode using Platinum (Pt) sputtered on FTO glass. Both working and counter electrode assembled in sandwich structure separated with 25 μm (Solaronix Spacer) thickness of the spacer used to create a gap for electrolyte injection. Electrolyte containing of 500 mM of Lithium Iodide (LiI), 50 mM Iodine (I<sub>2</sub>), 600 mM Ethylmethylimidazolium dicyanoimide (MeEtIm-DCA), and 580 mM *tert*-butylpyridine (TBP) in Acetonitrile was used to fabricate the DSSCs.

Photovoltaic characterization the DSSCs were made using a solar simulator (Bunko-Keiki Co. Ltd., Model Solar Simulator CEP-2000SRR). The photovoltaic measurement used a black metal mask to avoid the effect of optical reflection from the light source to the cell from the side of the glass.



**Figure 1.** UV-Vis Absorption spectra of Natural dyes: *C. ternatea* in ethanol.

### 3. Results and Discussions

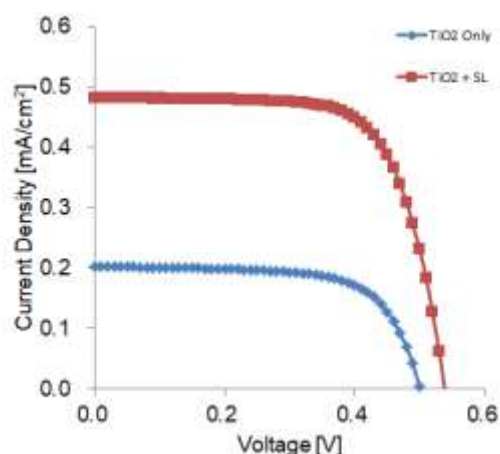
The Natural dyes from *C. ternatea* flowers extract have been utilized as sensitizers in this study. UV-Vis spectrophotometer (Jusco V-670) was used to characterize the light absorption spectra of dye. The absorption spectra of *C. ternatea* in ethanol solution are shown in figure 1. The maximum peak was recorded at 665 nm. It was found that *C. ternatea* flowers have lower solubility in ethanol that required immersing the powdered flowers for 72 hours before suitable usage in DSSC fabrication.

The Current-Voltage (I-V) characteristics of DSSC fabricated with TiO<sub>2</sub> only and TiO<sub>2</sub> with scattering layers were shown in figure 2. The main aspects adjusting the Photoconversion efficiency (PCE) are the short circuit density (J<sub>sc</sub>) since open circuit voltage (V<sub>oc</sub>) and fill factors (FF). It can be seen that PCE of a device fabricated using TiO<sub>2</sub> with scattering layers has increased dramatically from 0.069% to 0.182%. This result was contributed to the enhancement of J<sub>sc</sub> parameters. The dramatic boost in J<sub>sc</sub> was increased more than twice from 0.203 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> to 0.481 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>. This effect was donated by an increase of light path and better light management caused by scattering layers [28]. However, fill factors and V<sub>oc</sub> were not improved so much.

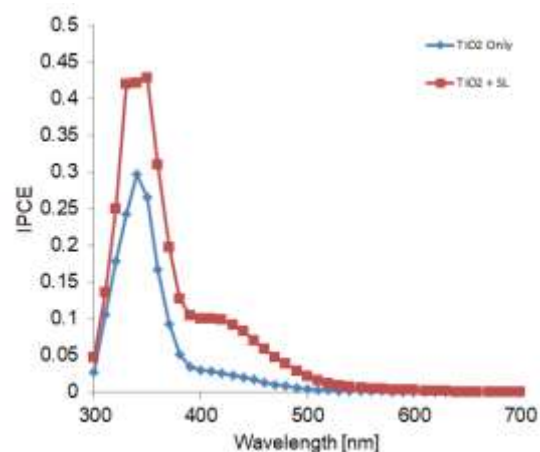
**Table 1.** I-V Characteristic of DSSCs with *C. ternatea* dye.

	TiO <sub>2</sub> Only	TiO <sub>2</sub> + SL
Efficiency [%]	0.069	0.182
FF	0.678	0.700
V <sub>oc</sub> [V]	0.501	0.539
J <sub>sc</sub> [mA/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.203	0.481
Mask Area [cm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.214	0.214

Table 1 shows result of TiO<sub>2</sub> only have J<sub>sc</sub> of 0.203 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>, V<sub>oc</sub> 0.501 V, FF 0.678 and PCE 0.069% and TiO<sub>2</sub> with SL have J<sub>sc</sub> of 0.481 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>, V<sub>oc</sub> 0.539 V, FF 0.700 and PCE 0.182% for device with TiO<sub>2</sub> semiconductor. IPCE graph in figure 3 shown that photon to current density on TiO<sub>2</sub> with scattering layer was higher than TiO<sub>2</sub> only configuration. Higher electron injection was confirmed from wider IPCE in 300 to 500 nm wavelength.



**Figure 2.** I-V Characteristic of DSSCs



**Figure 3.** IPCE Spectra of DSSCs

#### 4. Conclusions

DSSC with Natural dye, *Clitoria ternatea* flowers, was fabricated with two configurations of TiO<sub>2</sub> semiconductors which are TiO<sub>2</sub> only and TiO<sub>2</sub> with scattering layer (SL). Cell fabricated with TiO<sub>2</sub> + SL configuration produced higher PCE than a cell with TiO<sub>2</sub> only configuration. Longer light diffusion path on TiO<sub>2</sub> with SL lead to higher electron injection due to a greater probability of light interact with dye in TiO<sub>2</sub> film. IPCE graph confirmed that photon to current density on TiO<sub>2</sub> film with SL was higher. In conclusion, from the result, higher electron injections can be achieved by appropriate light management as one of strategy to enhance the efficiency for further low cost and environment-friendly solar cell.

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