

# ADVANCED MATERIALS

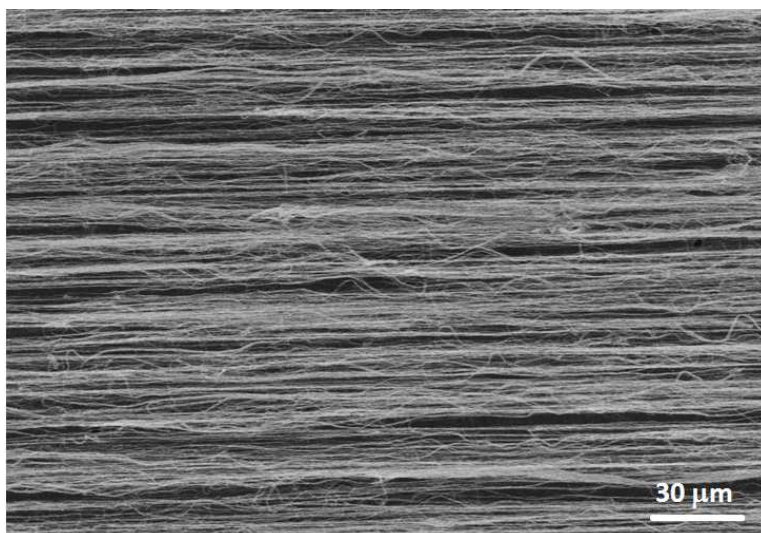
Supporting Information

for *Adv. Mater.*, DOI: 10.1002/adma.201103509

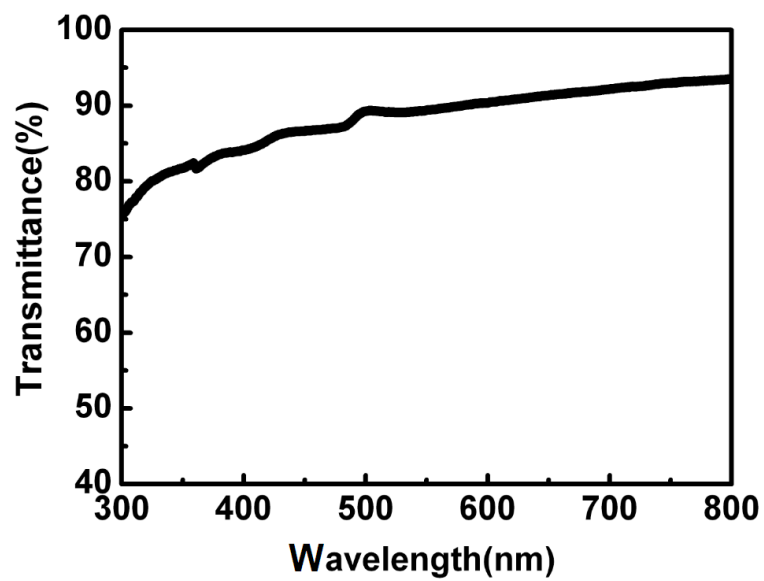
Aligned Carbon Nanotube Sheet for Electrode of Organic  
Solar Cell

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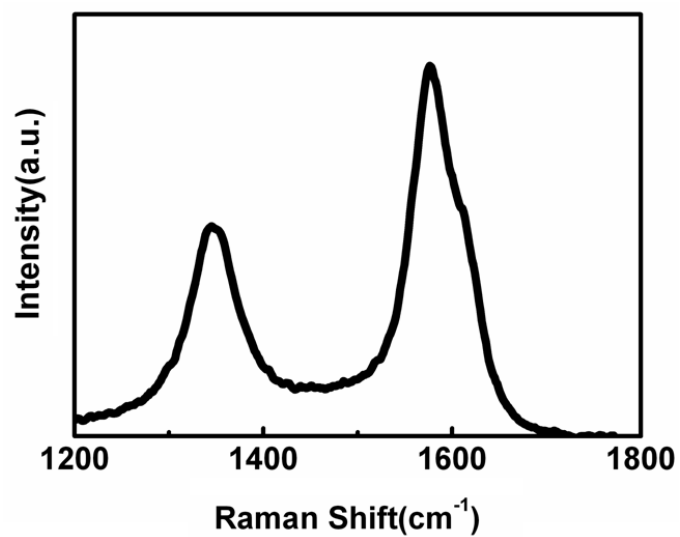
Structures of the CNT sheet were characterized by transmission electron microscopy (JEOL JEM-2100F operated at 200 kV) and scanning electron microscopy (Hitachi FE-SEM S-4800 operated at 1 kV). Raman measurements were performed on Renishaw inVia Reflex with an excitation wavelength of 514.5 nm and laser power of 20 mW at room temperature. The dye-sensitized solar cells were measured by recording J-V curves with a Keithley 2400 Source Meter under illumination ( $100 \text{ mW/cm}^2$ ) of simulated AM1.5 solar light coming from a solar simulator (Oriel-91193 equipped with a 1000 W Xe lamp and an AM1.5 filter). The stray light was shielded by a mask with an aperture which is a little smaller than the working electrode. The EIS measurements were performed on CHI 660a electrochemical workstation (Shanghai, China) under AM 1.5 illumination.



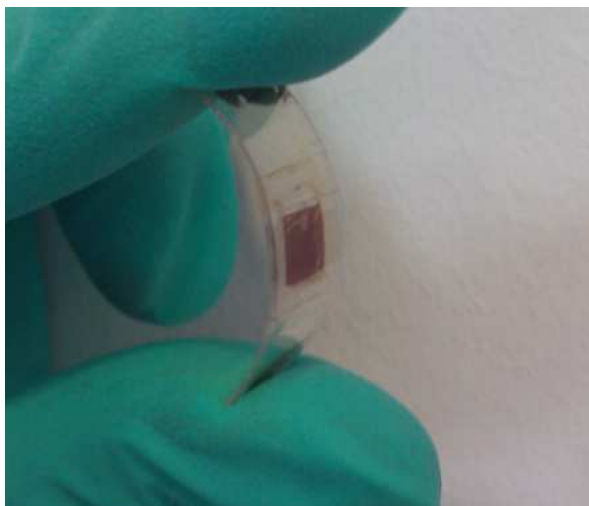
**Figure S1.** SEM image of a CNT sheet at high magnification.



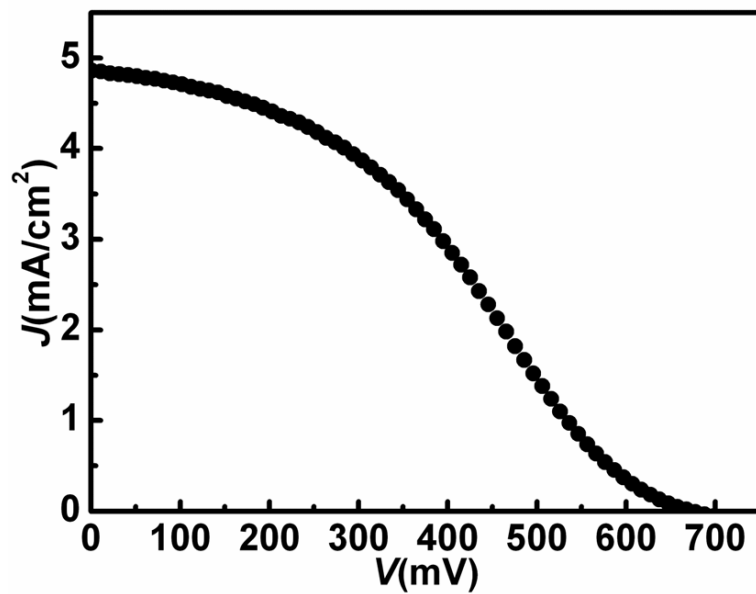
**Figure S2.** Transmittances of one layer of CNT sheet measured by UV-vis spectroscopy.



**Figure S3.** Raman spectrum of a CNT sheet.



**Figure S4.** Optical image of a flexible dye-sensitized solar cell by using a CNT sheet as the counter electrode.



**Figure S5.** A typical J-V curve of a flexible dye-sensitized solar cell by using the CNT sheet (thickness of ~20 nm) as the counter electrode measured under AM 1.5 illumination.