

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**PERFORMANCE OF CuInS/ZnS  
QUANTUM DOT PLASTISIZED  
CELLULOSE ACETATE GEL  
POLYMER ELECTROLYTE FOR  
DYE SENSITIZED SOLAR CELL**

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**PhD**

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## AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

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## ABSTRACT

This dissertation focuses on the preparation and characterization of CA-salt complexes, plasticized CA-salt complexes and quantum dot doped plasticized CA-salts complexes. In the present study, cellulose acetate as polymer host, ammonium iodide ( $\text{NH}_4\text{I}$ ) as doping salt, ethylene carbonate (EC) as plasticizer and  $\text{CuInS/ZnS}$  quantum dot as co-sensitizer were used in the preparation of  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I}$ , Plasticized  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I}$  and quantum dot plasticized  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I}$ . All samples were prepared by the solution cast technique with different weight percent (wt. %) of  $\text{NH}_4\text{I}$ , EC and  $\text{CuInS/ZnS}$ . The conductivity of the samples were characterized by the impedance spectroscopy in the frequency range between 100Hz and 1MHz. Highest ionic conductivity of  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I}$  containing 25 wt.%  $\text{NH}_4\text{I}$  in  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I-I}_2$  was  $1.99 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$ . Further enhancement of ionic conductivity obtained with addition of plasticizer into  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I}$  was  $1.06 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$  at 50wt. % for  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I-I}_2\text{-EC}$ . The ionic conductivity obtained for quantum dot plasticized  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I}$  was  $1.66 \times 10^{-1} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$  at 4wt.%  $\text{CuInS/ZnS}$  in  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I-I}_2\text{-EC-CuInS/ZnS}$ . The plasticized system was dispersed with  $\text{CuInS/ZnS}$  to form a quantum dot plasticized  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I}$  and hence improve the physical properties of the plasticized system for used in a dye sensitized solar cell. The modulus formalism studies showed that all electrolyte system behave as ionic conductor. ATR-FTIR spectroscopy justify the interactions between polymer and salt primarily due to the  $\text{C=O}$  and  $\text{C-O}$  of CA and  $\text{NH}_4^+$  of salt. The shifting of the carbonyl peak  $\text{C=O}$  of CA at  $1743 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\text{C-O}$  bend at  $1224 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  to the lower wavenumber indicates coordination takes place between ammonium cation and  $\text{C=O}$  to form  $\text{NH}_4^+ \leftarrow \text{O=C}$  interaction. FTIR studies also confirm the addition of plasticizer just penetrated in between polymeric chain and create more free volume by reducing the polymer chain cross linking without perturbing the complexation of polymer-salt. Addition of quantum dot in plasticized  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I}$  complexes shows no interaction occurred between quantum dot  $\text{CuInS/ZnS}$  and other component in polymer system. XRD analysis confirmed the formation of polymer-salt complexes with the decreasing of peak intensity at  $2\theta=8.5^\circ$  and  $16.64^\circ$  of CA upon the addition of salt and plasticizer content. Besides that, XRD spectra analysis demonstrated the incorporation of plasticizer and quantum dot has reduced the crystallinity of  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I-I}_2$  and Plasticized  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I-I}_2\text{-EC}$  promotes to ion migration easily hence lead to the ionic conductivity enhancement. This results was strongly agreed with AFM testing where the surface roughness decreased upon the addition of quantum dot. The energy band gap ( $E_g$ ) found to decrease with increasing of salts, plasticizer, and quantum dot content by UV-Visible studies. The dopant (salt, plasticizer, and quantum dot) considered as defect in polymer which affects the optical band gap. The highest conducting for each electrolyte system was used to fabricate a dye-sensitized solar cell (DSSC) with a configuration ITO glass substrate/ $\text{TiO}_2$  N719 dye || Electrolyte || Gold-(Au) coated glass. Impedance analysis and current voltages characterization were performed to investigate the internal resistance and efficiency of the DSSC. For quantum dot plasticized  $\text{CA-NH}_4\text{I}$  shows when the DSSC was exposed to the light, the value of open-circuit voltage,  $V_{oc}$ , and short-current circuit,  $I_{sc}$ , were 1.11V and 11.1 mA respectively. The fill factor,  $FF$ , and efficiency,  $\eta$ , were 65 and 8.02 % respectively.

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“Undoubtedly, with every hardship, there is ease” (Al-insyirah, verse 6)

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