

Appropriate Donor-Acceptor Phase Separation Structure for the Enhancement of Charge Generation and Transport in PTB7-based Polymer Solar Cells

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S1. Steady-state absorption spectra of PC₇₁BM solutions.

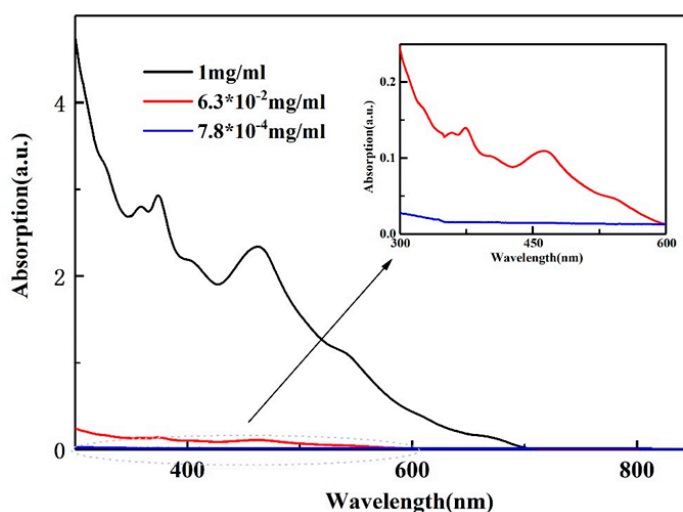


Figure S1. Steady-state absorption spectra of PC₇₁BM solution at different concentrations.

S2. Effects of DIO and PC₇₁BM on aggregation state of PTB7 in solution

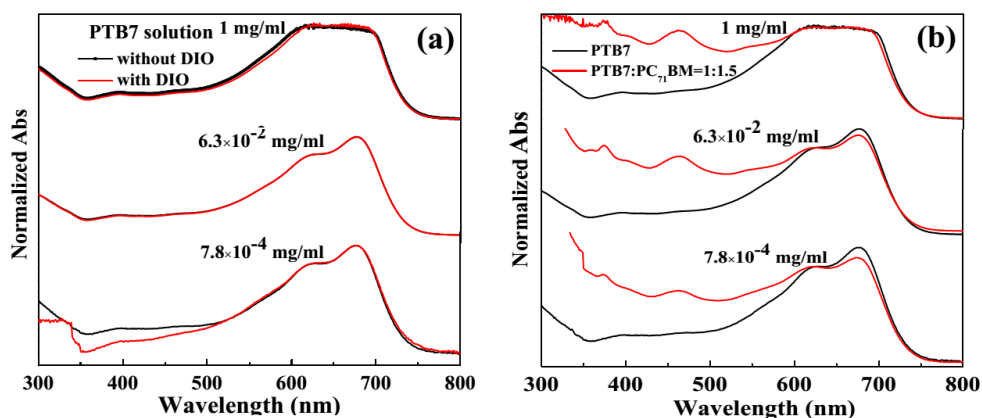


Figure S2. Steady-state absorption spectra of PTB7 solution and mixed PTB7:PC₇₁BM solution at varied concentration conditions. (a) represents PTB7 dissolution in CB solvent or CB:DIO=97%:3% solvents. (b) represents PTB7 or PTB7:PC₇₁BM=1:1.5 dissolution in CB solvent. All spectra were normalized at 623 nm.

S3. Transient absorption spectra of PTB7-based active layers

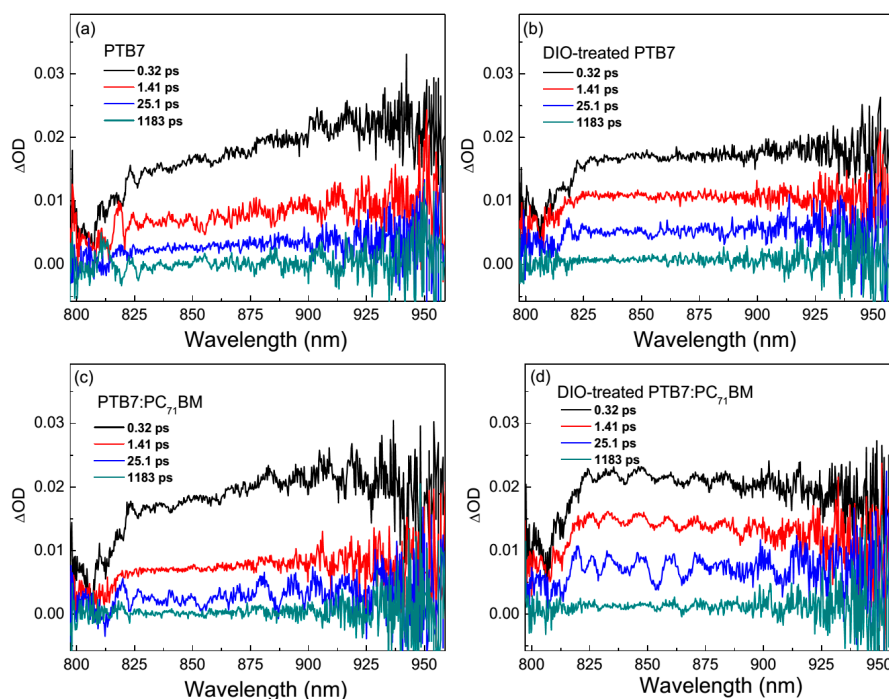


Figure S3. Transient absorption spectra of PTB7 (a), DIO-treated PTB7 (b), PTB7:PC₇₁BM (c), and DIO-treated PTB7:PC₇₁BM (d). All active layers were excited at 690 nm and the excitation photon fluence was 3.7×10^{13} photons·cm⁻²·pulse⁻¹ at room temperature.

S4. Estimation of hole and electron mobility in PTB7-based active layers by SCLC model.

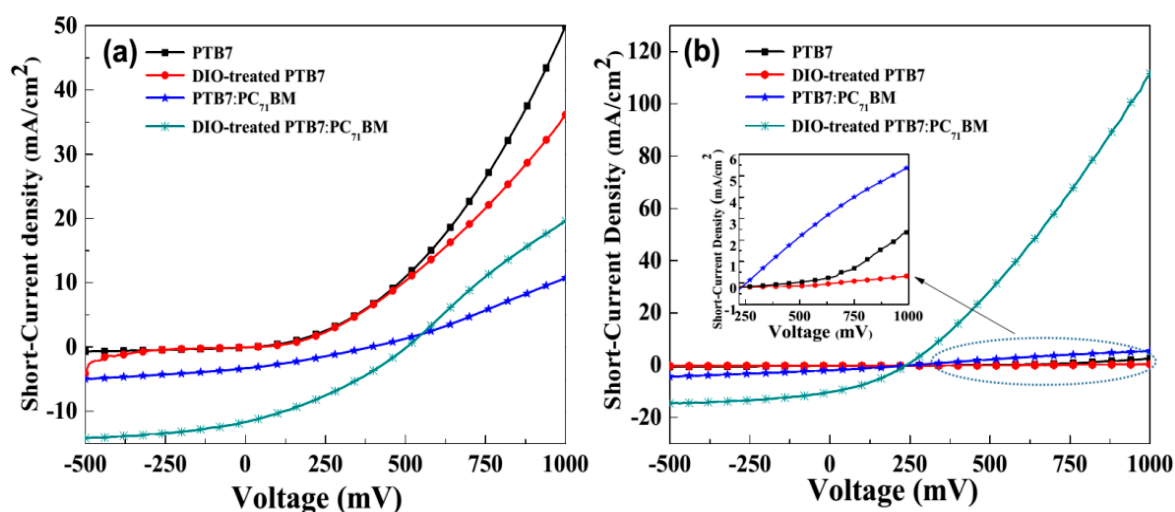


Figure S4. (a) J-V characteristics of hole-only devices based on varied active layers. (b) J-V characteristics of electron-only devices based on varied active layers. The inset: Enlarged J-V characteristics from 250 to 1000 nm. The hole mobility and electron mobility in the hole-only and the electron-only devices can be calculated by Mott-Gurney law as equation [S1]: $J = 9/8\epsilon\epsilon_0 V^2/d^3$ where ϵ is the relative permittivity of polymer assumed to be 3, and ϵ_0 is the vacuum dielectric constant of 8.85×10^{-12} F/m. V is the voltage, and d is the thickness of active layer.

REFERENCES

- S1. Wang, H.; Huang, J.; Xing, S.; Yu, J. Improved mobility and lifetime of carrier for highly efficient ternary polymer solar cells based on tips-pentacene in PTB7: PC₇₁BM. *Organic Electronics* **2016**, 28, 11-19.

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