Vacuum-Process-Based Dry Transfer of Active Layer with Solvent Additive for Efficient Organic Photovoltaic Devices

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Figure S1. Photographs of the stamped active layers for variation of (a) vacuum time and (b) hot-plate-heating temperatures
Figure S2. Two-dimensional AFM height images with RMS values (a–d) and three-dimensional images (e–h) for the surfaces of the BHJ active layer and TiO$_x$ interlayer: (a, e) spin-coated BHJ layer, (b, f) transferred BHJ layer, (c, g) TiO$_x$ interlayer on the spin-coated BHJ layer, and (d, h) TiO$_x$ interlayer on the transferred BHJ layer
Figure S3. Absorption curves of the PTB7:PC$_{71}$BM-based solar cells fabricated by spin coating and stamping transfer
Figure S4. Normalized values of (a) $J_{sc}$, (b) FF, and (c) $V_{oc}$ as functions of storage time. (d) and (e) show the photocurrent density–voltage curves of each device.