

Supporting Information

An Efficient Star-Shaped Fused-Ring Electron Acceptor with C_{3h} -Symmetric Core via Thieno[3,2-b]thiophene Extending Conjugation Strategy

Weijie Wang,^{a,b} Tong Wang,^{a,b} Xiaofu Wu,^{*a} Hui Tong,^{a,b} and Lixiang Wang^{*a,b}

^a *State Key Laboratory of Polymer Physics and Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, P. R. China.*

^b *University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, P. R. China.*

^{*}Corresponding author.

E-mail address: wxp@ciac.ac.cn, lixiang@ciac.ac.cn

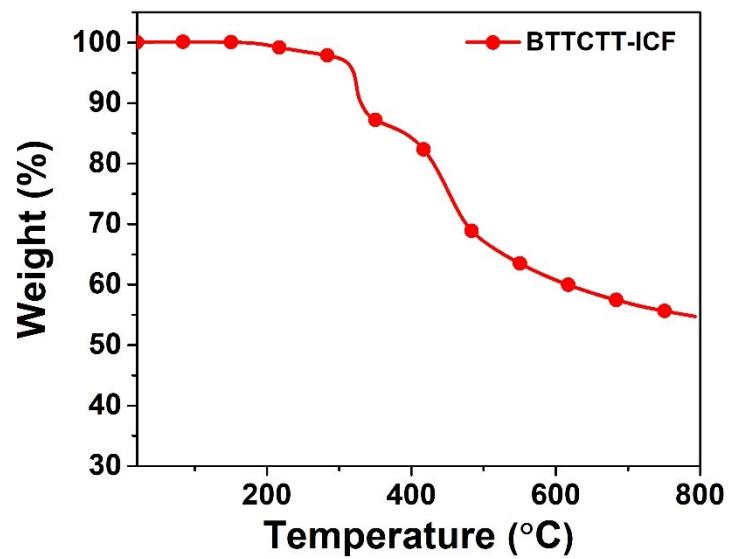


Fig. S1. TGA curves of BTTCTT-ICF.

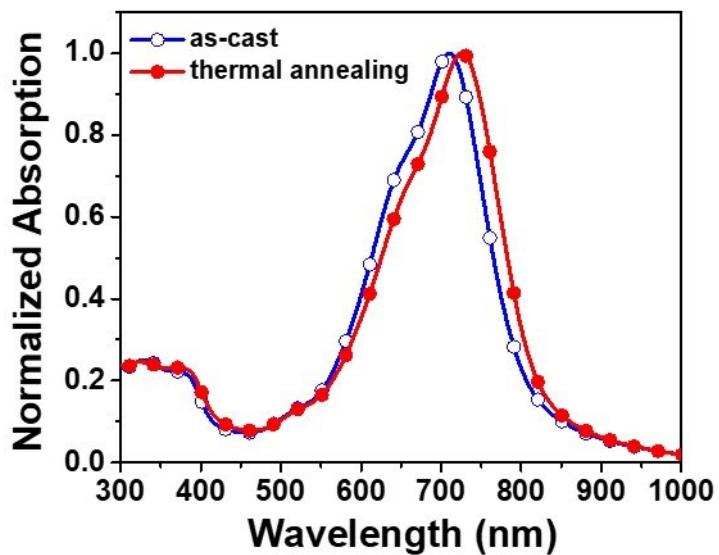


Fig. S2. UV-vis absorption spectra of BTTCTT-ICF in thin film before and after annealing at 200 °C.

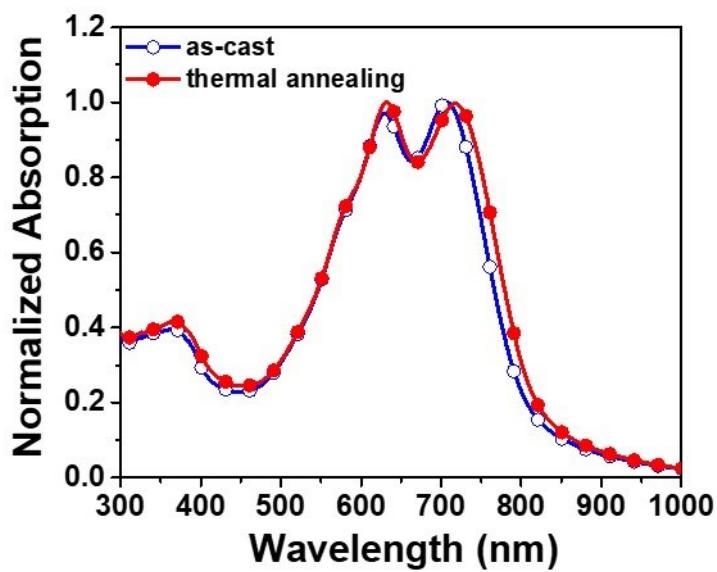


Fig. S3. UV-vis absorption spectra of PM6: BTTCTT-ICF blend film before and after thermal annealing at 200 °C.

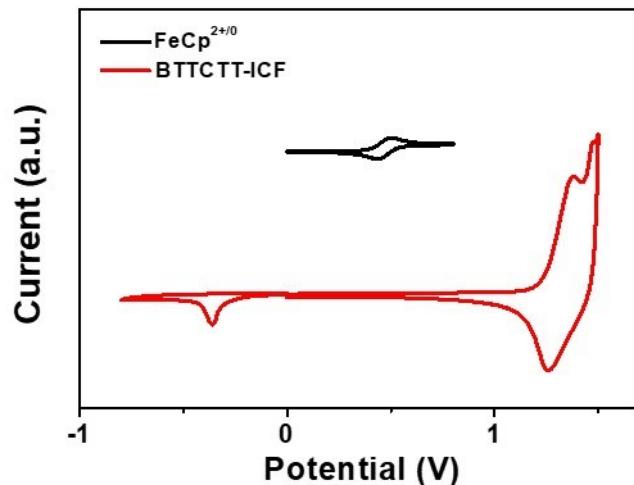


Fig. S4. Cyclic voltammograms of BTTCTT-ICF in thin film.

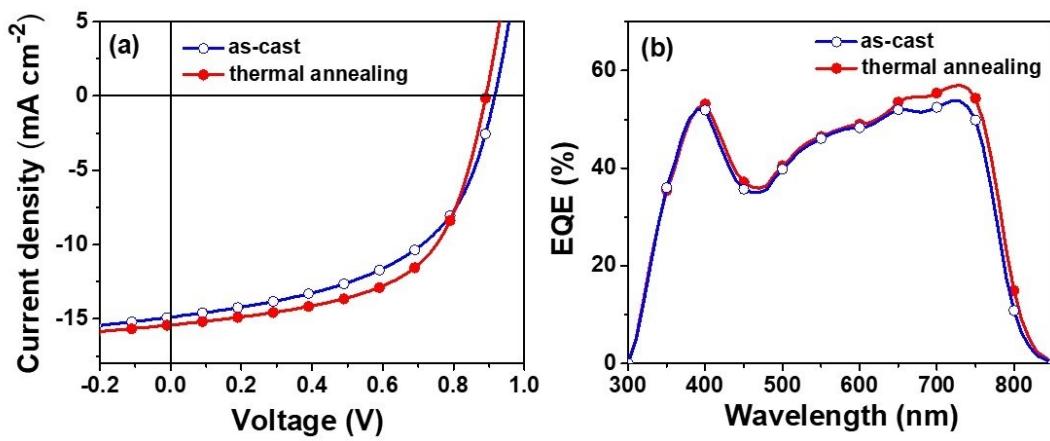


Fig. S5. (a) J - V characteristics and (b) EQE spectra of the OSCs based on **PM6: BTTCTT-ICF** with conventional structures under illumination of an AM 1.5 G at 100 mW cm^{-2} .

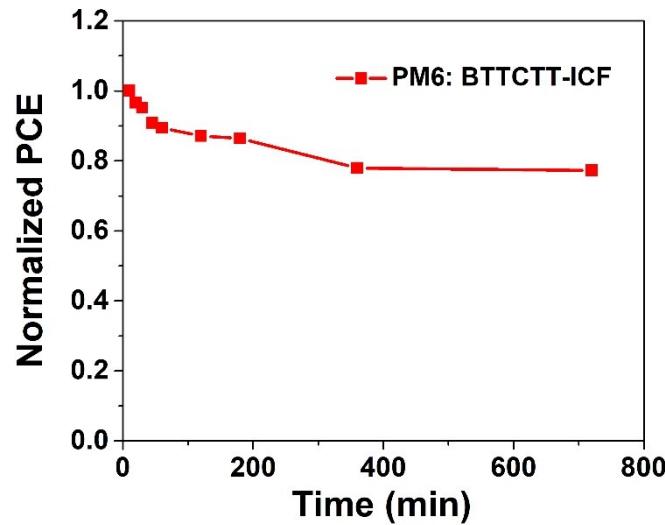


Fig. S6. The normalized PCEs for the devices based on **PM6: BTTCTT-ICF** blend films after thermal annealing at 200°C for different time.

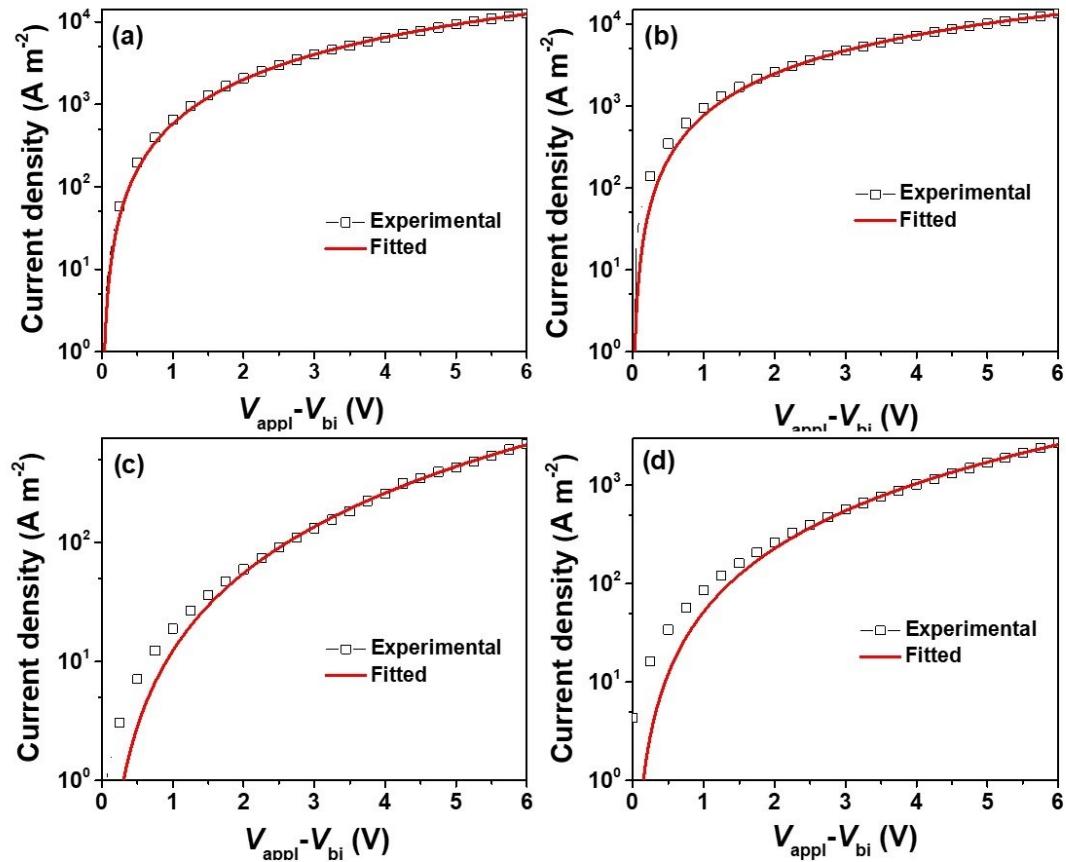


Fig. S7. J - V curves and SCLC fittings of hole-only devices for (a) as-cast and (b) thermal annealed PM6: BTTCTT-ICF blend films; electron-only devices for (c) as-cast and (d) thermal annealed PM6: BTTCTT-ICF blend films.

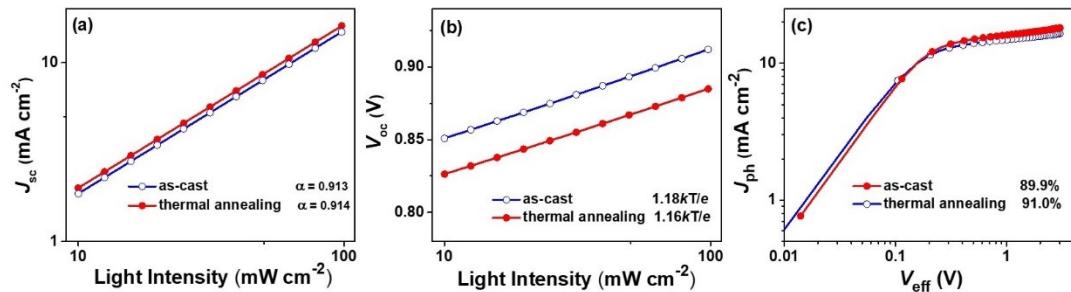


Fig. S8. (a) J_{sc} versus light intensity, (b) V_{oc} versus light intensity and (c) Photocurrent versus effective voltage of OSCs based on PM6: BTTCTT-ICF with inverted device structure.

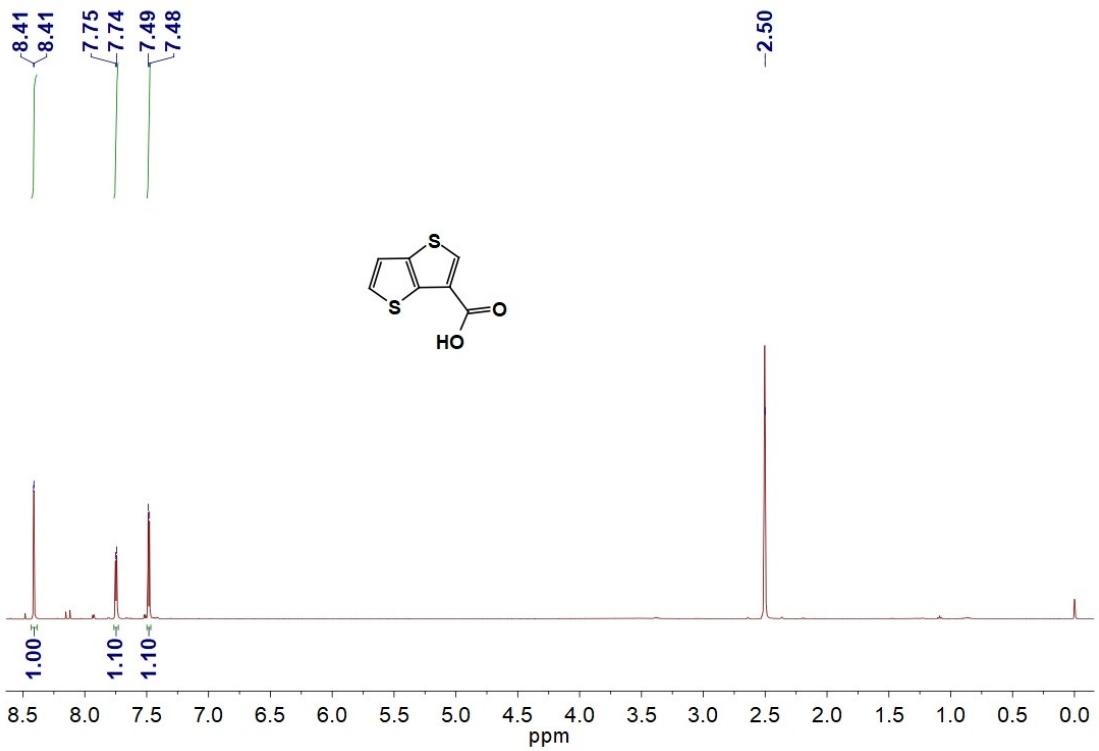


Fig. S9. ¹H NMR of compound 2.

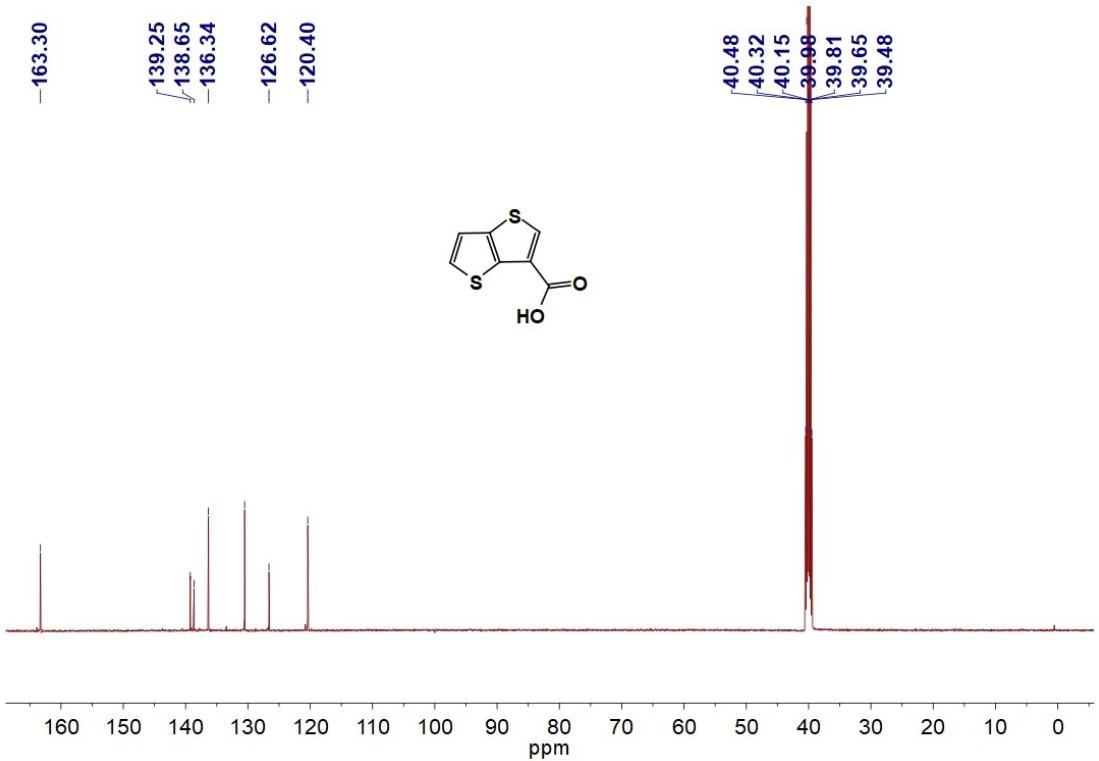


Fig. S10. ¹³C NMR of compound 2.

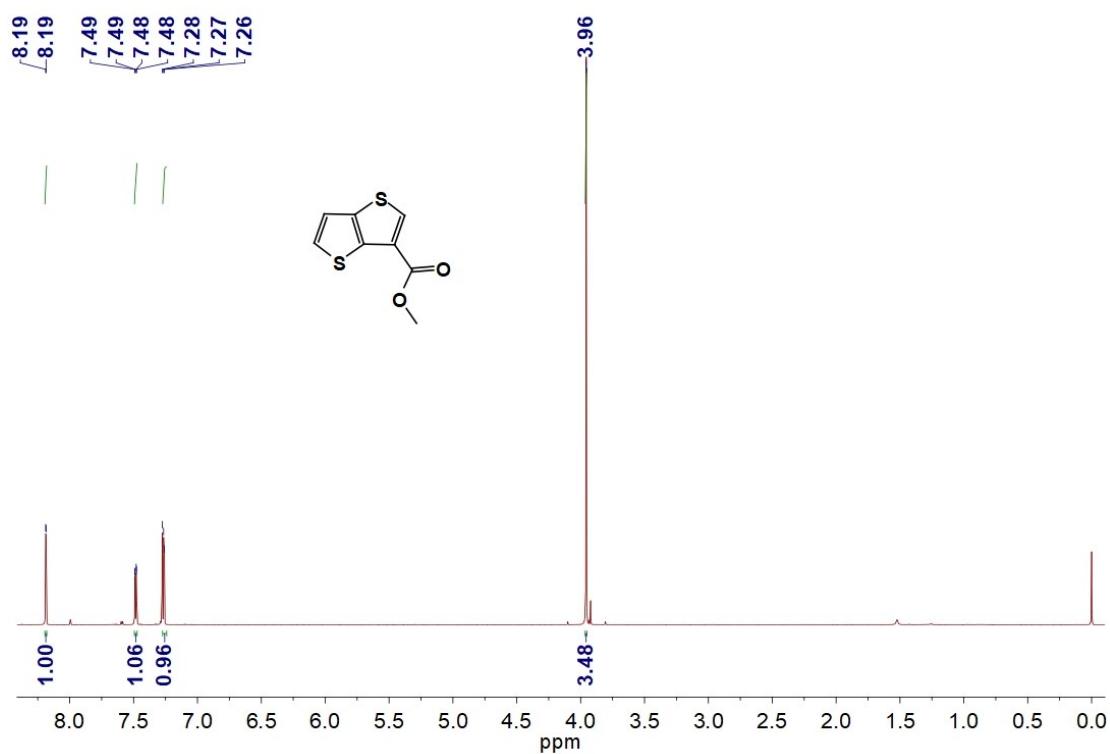


Fig. S11. ^1H NMR of compound 3.

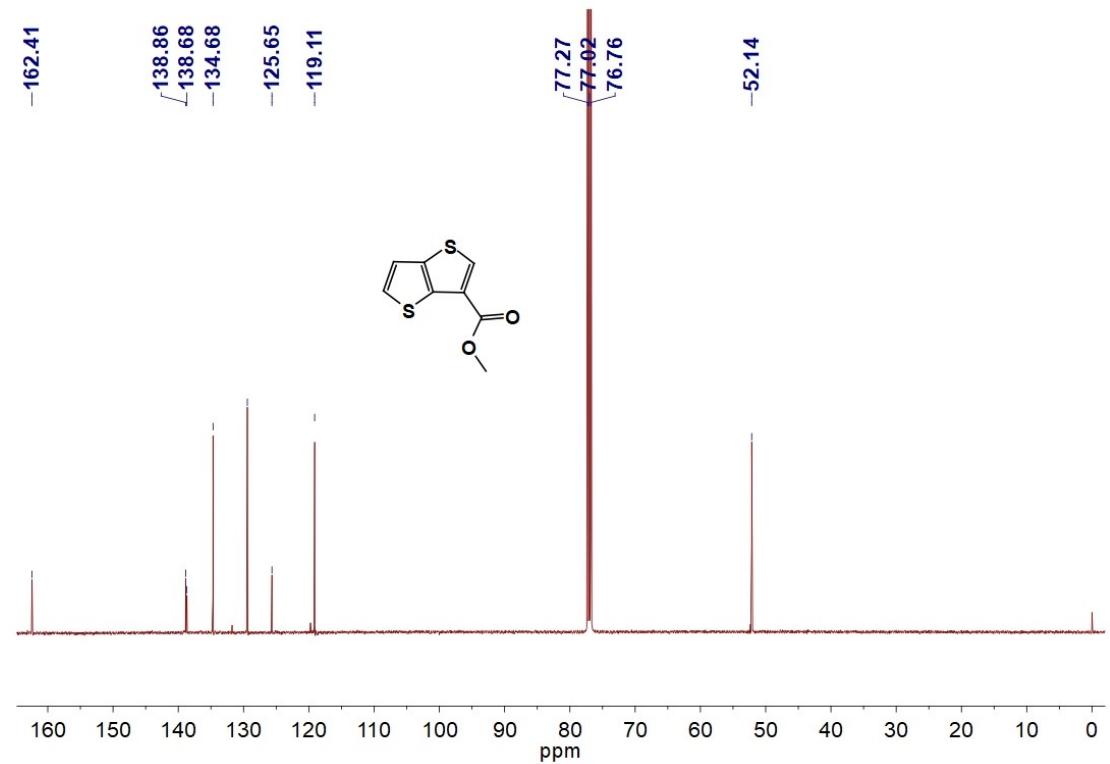


Fig. S12. ^{13}C NMR of compound 3.

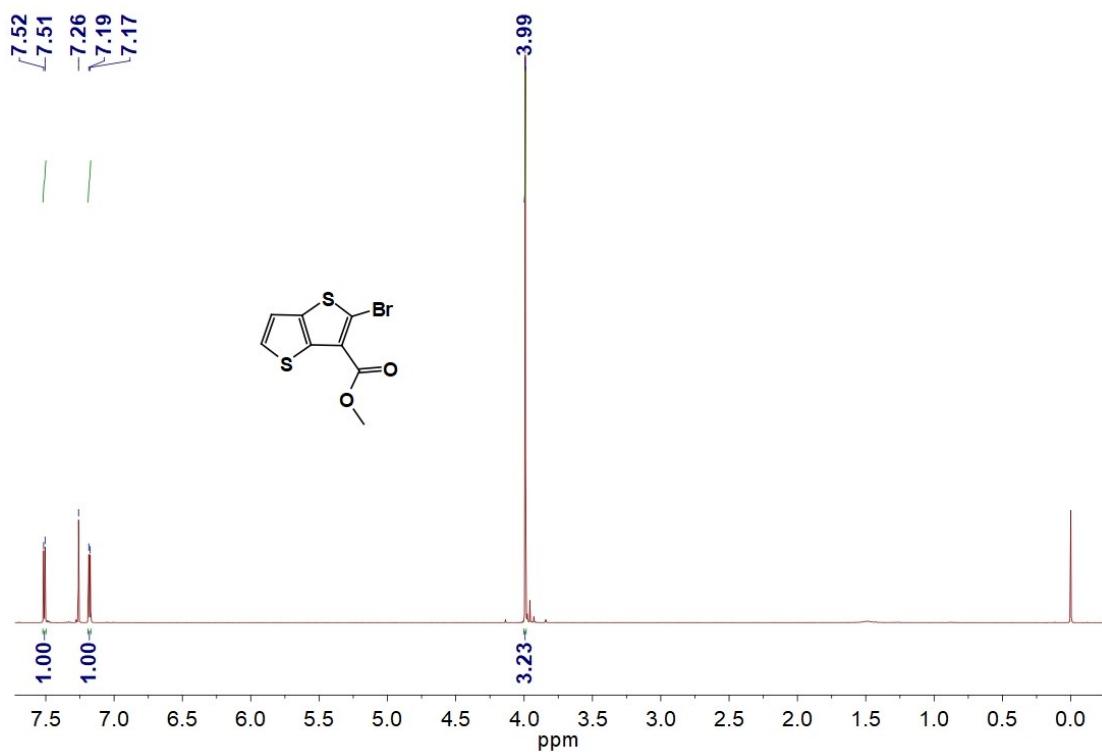


Fig. S13. ^1H NMR of compound 4.

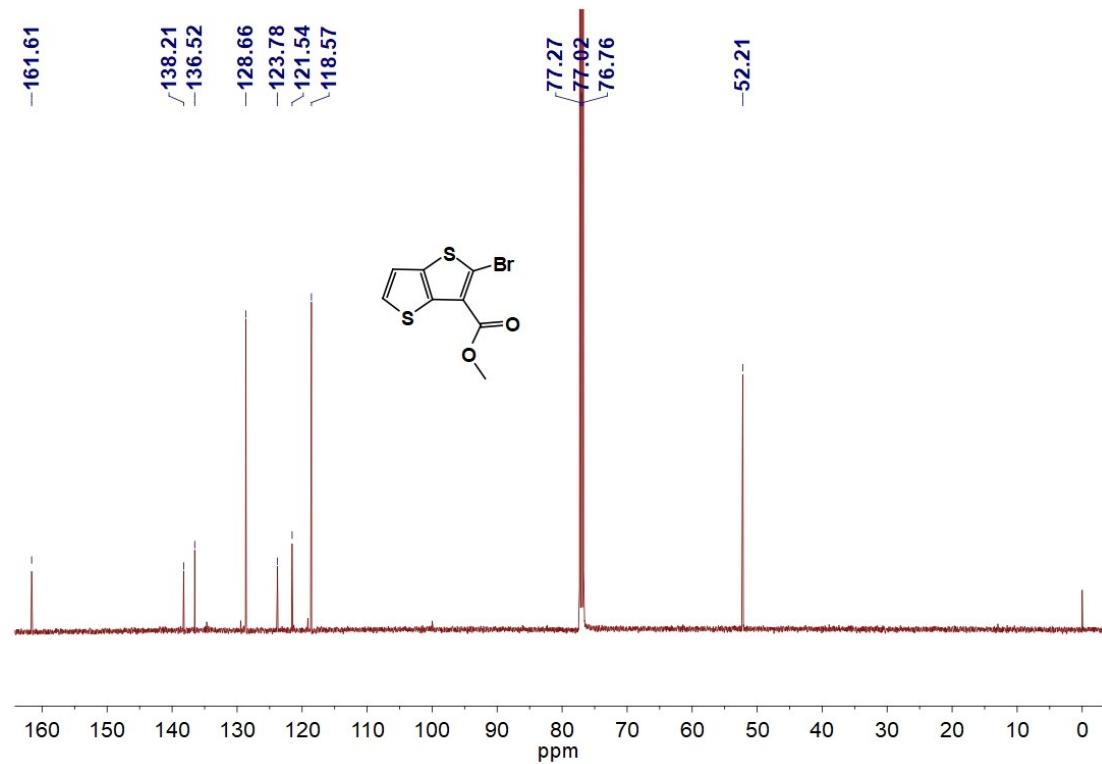


Fig. S14. ^{13}C NMR of compound 4.

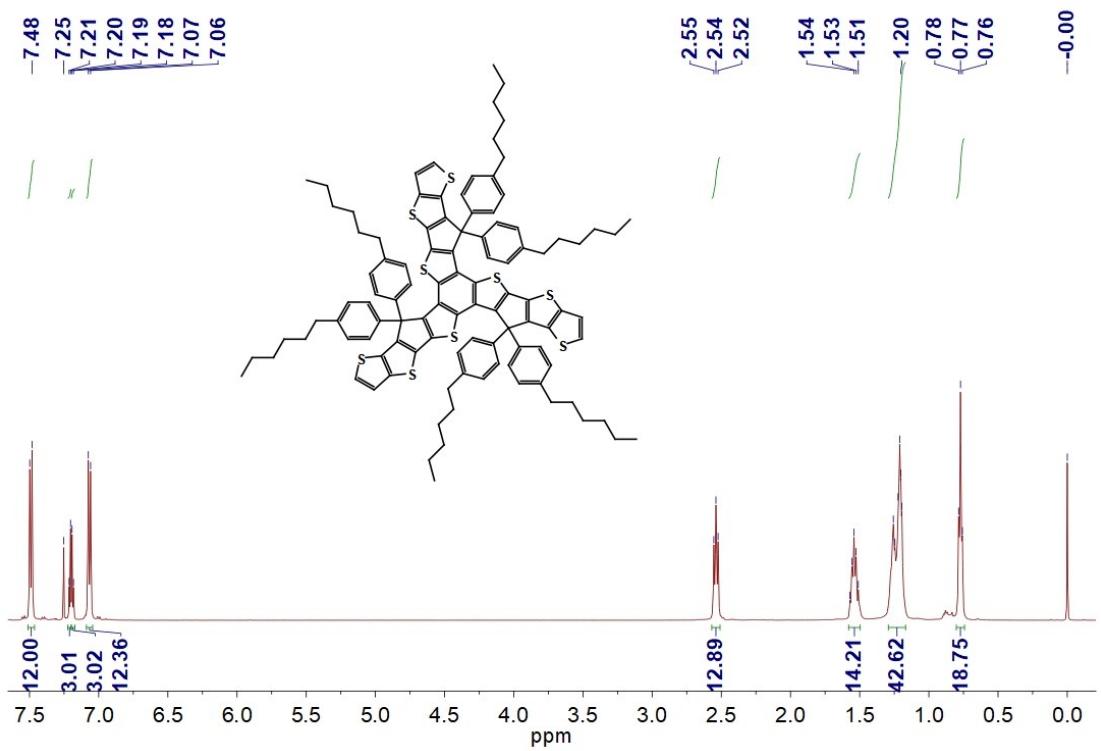


Fig. S15. ¹H NMR of BTTCTT.

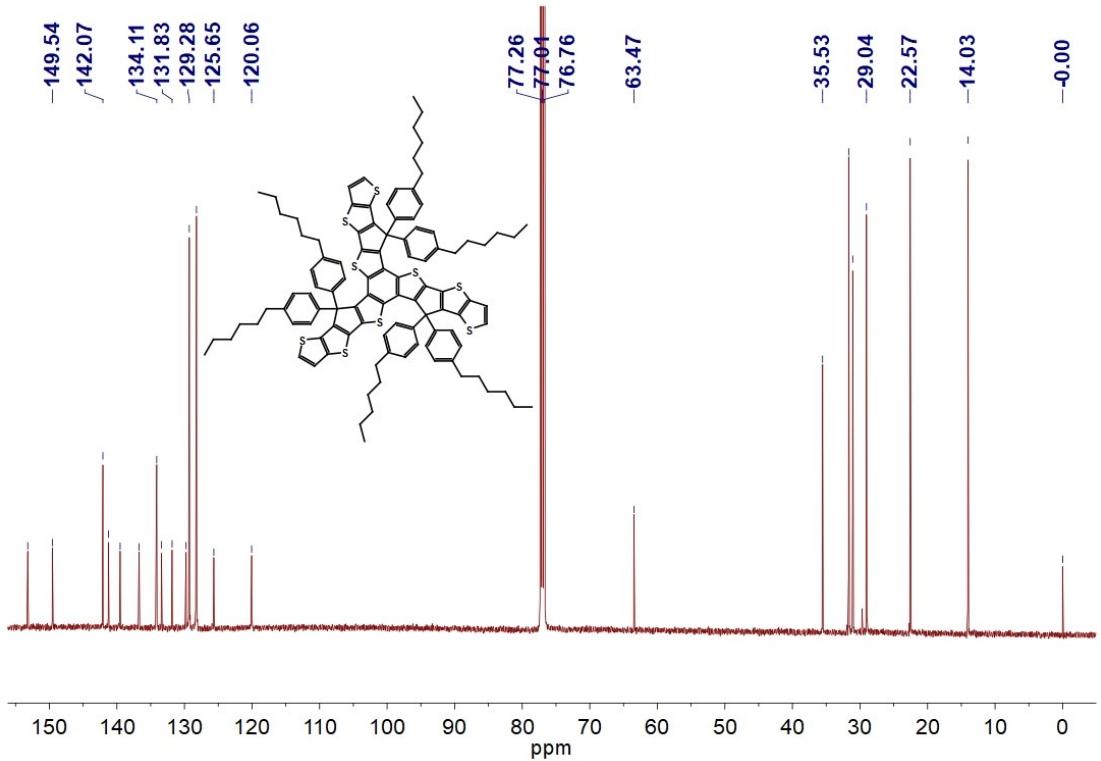


Fig. S16. ¹³C NMR of BTTCTT.

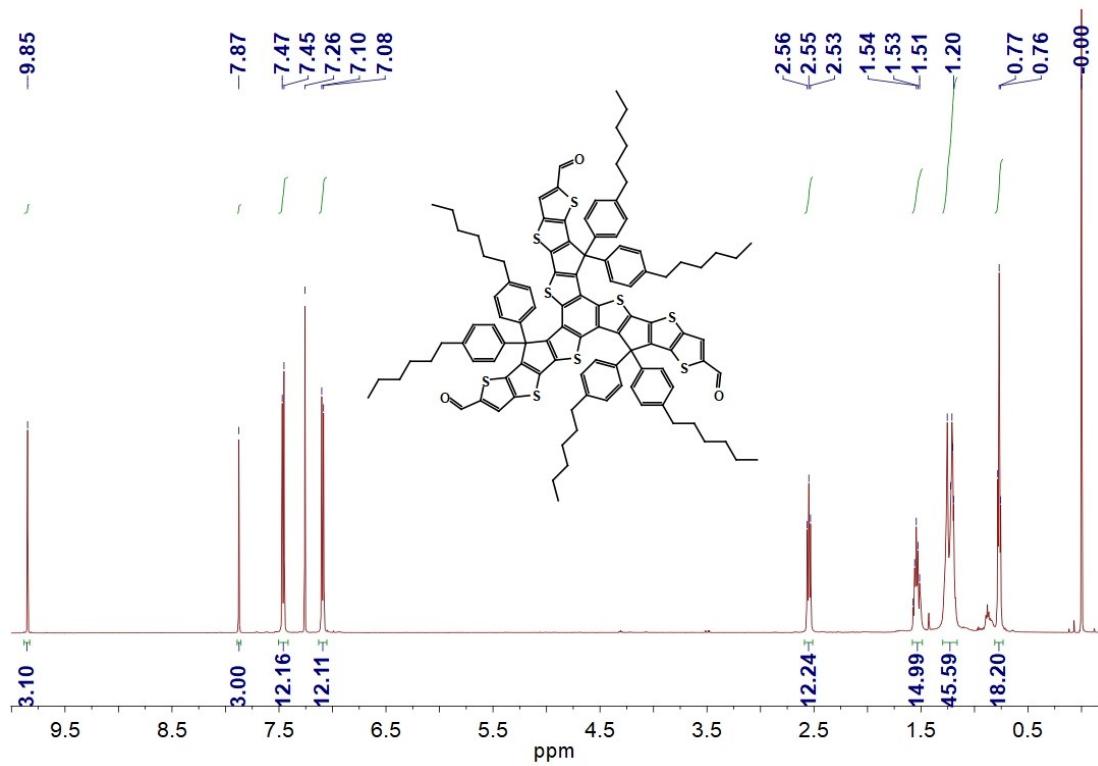


Fig. S17. ^1H NMR of BTTCTT-CHO.

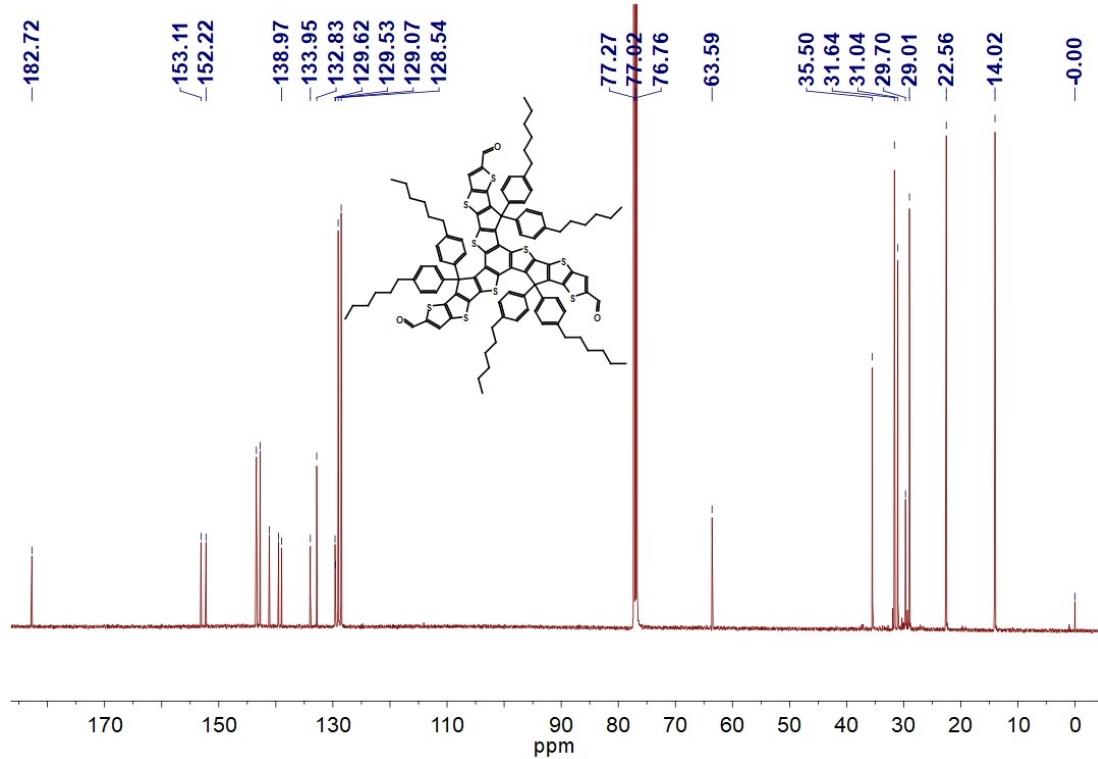


Fig. S18. ^{13}C NMR of BTTCTT-CHO.

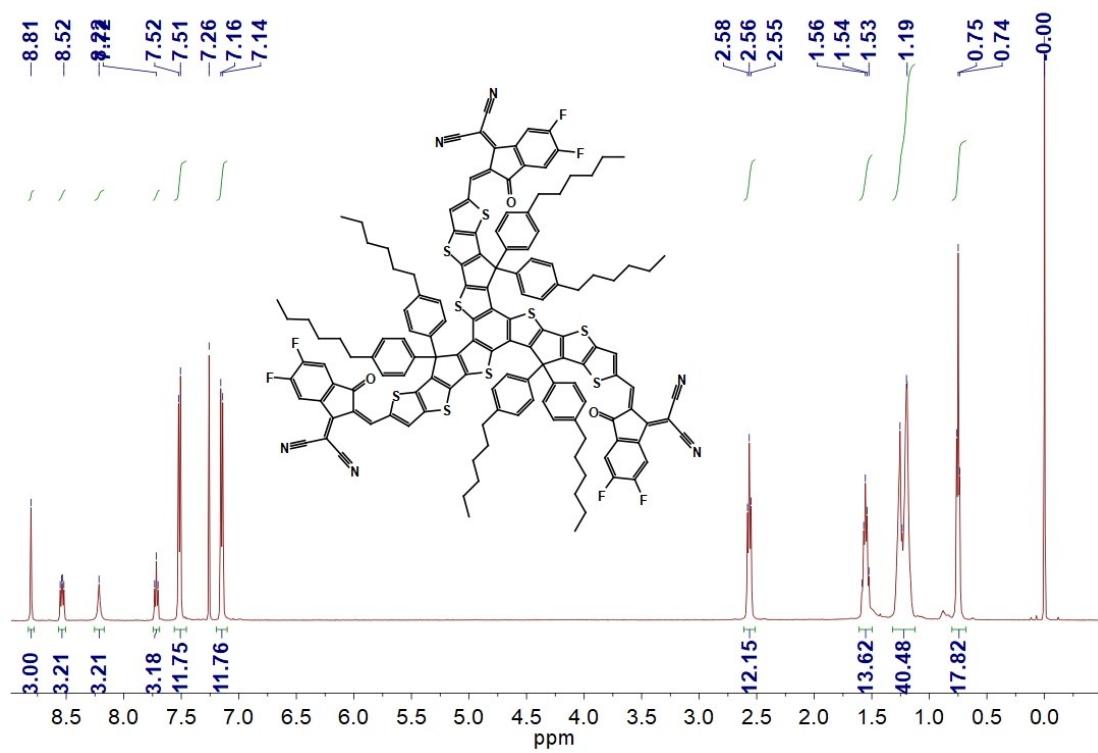


Fig. S19. ¹H NMR of BTTCTT-ICF.

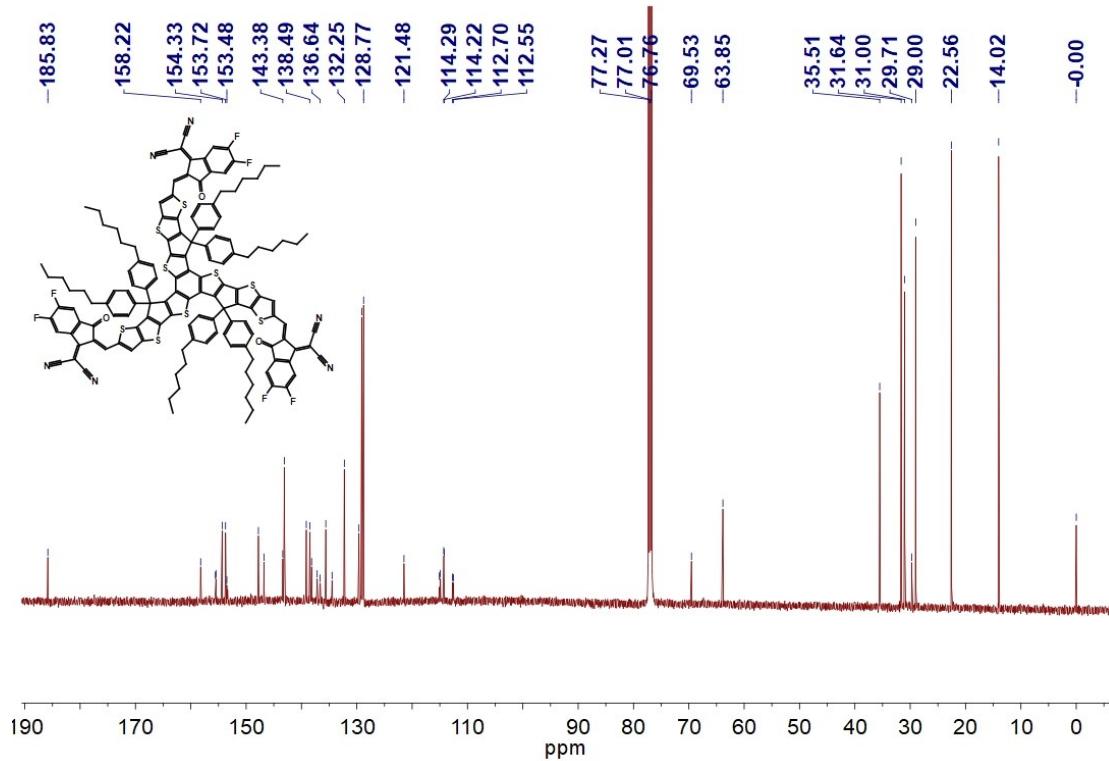


Fig. S20. ¹³C NMR of BTTCTT-ICF.

Table S1. Optical and electrochemical data of **BTTCTT-ICF**.

Acceptor	UV (λ_{\max} [nm])		$\varepsilon_{\max}^{\text{a}}$ [M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹]	$E_g^{\text{opt b}}$ [eV]	HOMO ^c [eV]	LUMO ^c [eV]	$E_g^{\text{ec d}}$ [eV]
	Solution	Film					
BTTCTT-ICF	683	711	3.6×10^5	1.54	-5.64	-4.08	1.56

^a. Molar extinction coefficient at λ_{\max} in solution.^b. Optical bandgaps calculated from the absorption edge of thin film.^c. HOMO/LUMO energy level estimated from the onset of oxidation potential and reduction potential by CV measurement, respectively.^d. Electrochemical bandgaps calculated from HOMO/LUMO energy levels.**Table S2.** The photovoltaic performance of the devices based on **PM6: BTTCTT-ICF**

with different solvent (D/A = 1:1).

Solvent	V_{oc} [V]	J_{sc} [mA cm ⁻²]	FF [%]	PCE [%]
<i>o</i> -DCB	0.88	11.58	44.08	4.49
CB	0.8	14.45	47.65	5.51
CF	0.91	15.75	45.06	6.46

Table S3. The photovoltaic performance of the devices based on **PM6: BTTCTT-ICF**

with different donor/acceptor (D/A) ratio (The solvent is CF).

D/A	V_{oc} [V]	J_{sc} [mA cm ⁻²]	FF [%]	PCE [%]
1:1	0.91	15.75	45.06	6.46
1:1.2	0.91	15.99	48.59	7.07
1:1.5	0.92	14.89	52.30	7.16
1:1.8	0.91	14.37	50.66	6.63

Table S4. The photovoltaic performance of the devices based on **PM6: BTTCTT-ICF** at different thermal annealing temperature (The solvent is CF, D/A = 1:1.5).

Thermal annealing temperature [°C]	V_{oc} [V]	J_{sc} [mA cm^{-2}]	FF [%]	PCE [%]
--	0.92	14.89	52.30	7.16
80	0.92	15.05	54.30	7.52
120	0.91	15.08	54.81	7.52
160	0.91	14.45	58.72	7.73
200	0.89	15.41	58.64	7.98
240	0.85	14.30	51.45	6.25

Table S5. The photovoltaic performance of the devices based on **PM6: BTTCTT-ICF** with different device structures.

Active layer	V_{oc} [V]	J_{sc} [mA cm^{-2}]	FF [%]	PCE [%]
as-cast ^a	0.92	14.89	52.30	7.16
thermal annealing ^{a, c}	0.89	15.41	58.64	7.98
as-cast ^b	0.93	15.65	63.53	9.25
thermal annealing ^{b, c}	0.91	16.77	68.08	10.39

^a. Conventional device structure: ITO/PEDOT: PSS/active layer/PDINO/Al.

^b. Inverted device structure: ITO/ZnO/active layer/MoO₃/Ag.

^c. Thermal annealing at 200 °C for 10 min.

Table S6. The photovoltaic performance of the devices based on **PM6: BTTCTT-ICF** with different additive contents in inverted structures (The solvent is CF, D/A = 1:1.5, 200 °C thermal annealing).

Additive contents	V_{oc} [V]	J_{sc} [mA cm ⁻²]	FF [%]	PCE [%]
none	0.91	16.77	68.08	10.39
0.1% DIO	0.91	16.53	68.04	10.23
0.3% DIO	0.9	16.35	68.25	10.04
0.5% DIO	0.87	16.75	67.82	9.88
0.1% CN	0.9	16.55	69.57	10.36
0.3% CN	0.89	16.80	66.30	9.91
0.5% CN	0.9	16.34	66.44	9.77

Table S7. Summarized photovoltaic performance of the devices based on star-shaped FREAs.

Acceptor	Donor	V_{oc} [V]	J_{sc} [mA cm ⁻²]	FF [%]	PCE [%]	Ref.
Tr(Hex) ₆ -3BR	PTB7-Th	1.02	5.92	33.4	2.10	1
Para-TrBRCN	PTB7-Th	0.95	13.75	63.5	8.29	2
Meta-TrBRCN	PTB7-Th	0.94	16.75	64.5	10.15	2
TrBTIC	P3HT	0.88	13.04	71.9	8.25	3
TITT-3IC	PTB7-Th	0.80	10.32	46.86	3.87	4
TITT-3ICF	PTB7-Th	0.68	12.64	49.62	4.26	4
BTCDT-IC	J61	0.92	9.75	59.0	5.30	5
BTCDT-ICF	J61	0.73	16.93	65.6	8.11	5
FBTIC	PM6	0.947	14.1	75.4	10.1	6
TF1	PBDB-T	0.91	15.9	69	10	7
TF2	PBDB-T	0.90	15.4	68	9.4	7
BTTCTT-ICF	PM6	0.91	16.77	68.08	10.39	This work

Table S8. The photovoltaic performance of the devices based on **PM6: BTTCTT-ICF** after thermal annealing at 200 °C for different time.

Thermal annealing time [min]	V_{oc} [V]	J_{sc} [mA cm ⁻²]	FF [%]	PCE [%]
10	0.91	16.77	68.08	10.39
20	0.9	16.98	65.71	10.04
30	0.89	17.13	64.87	9.89
45	0.88	17.07	62.84	9.44
60	0.87	17.52	60.97	9.29
120	0.86	17.96	58.61	9.05
180	0.86	17.86	58.44	8.98
360	0.85	17.53	54.38	8.10
720	0.85	17.73	53.30	8.03

Table S9. The hole mobility (μ_h) and electron mobility (μ_e) of **PM6: BTTCTT-ICF** as-cast and thermal annealed blend films.

	μ_e [cm ² V ⁻¹ s ⁻¹]	μ_h [cm ² V ⁻¹ s ⁻¹]	μ_h/μ_e
as-cast	3.57×10 ⁻⁶	1.90×10 ⁻⁴	53.2
thermal annealing	1.59×10 ⁻⁵	2.80×10 ⁻⁴	17.6

References:

1. K. Lin, B. Xie, Z. Wang, R. Xie, Y. Huang, C. Duan, F. Huang and Y. Cao, Star-shaped electron acceptors containing a truxene core for non-fullerene solar cells, *Org. Electron.*, 2018, **52**, 42-50.
2. W. Wu, G. Zhang, X. Xu, S. Wang, Y. Li and Q. Peng, Wide bandgap molecular acceptors with a truxene core for efficient nonfullerene polymer solar cells: linkage position on molecular configuration and photovoltaic properties, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2018, **28**, 1707493.
3. X. Xu, G. Zhang, L. Yu, R. Li and Q. Peng, P3HT-based polymer solar cells with 8.25% efficiency enabled by a matched molecular acceptor and smart green-solvent processing technology, *Adv. Mater.*, 2019, **31**, e1906045.
4. W. Wang, X. Wu, H. Hang, H. Li, Y. Chen, Q. Xu, H. Tong and L. Wang, Star-shaped and fused electron acceptors based on C_{3h} -symmetric coplanar trindeno[1,2-b:4,5-b':7,8-b'']trithiophene core for non-fullerene solar cells, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2019, **25**, 1055-1063.
5. X. Wu, W. Wang, H. Hang, H. Li, Y. Chen, Q. Xu, H. Tong and L. Wang, Star-shaped fused-ring electron acceptors with a C_{3h} -symmetric and electron-rich benzotri(cyclopentadithiophene) core for efficient nonfullerene organic solar cells, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 28115-28124.
6. G. Cai, W. Wang, J. Zhou, Y. Xiao, K. Liu, Z. Xie, X. Lu, J. Lian, P. Zeng, Y. Wang and X. Zhan, Comparison of linear- and star-shaped fused-ring electron acceptors, *ACS Mater. Lett.*, 2019, **1**, 367-374.
7. Z. Yao, X. Liao, Y. Guo, H. Zhao, Y. Guo, F. Zhang, L. Zhang, Z. Zhu, L. Kloo, W. Ma, Y. Chen and L. Sun, Exploring overall photoelectric applications by organic materials

containing symmetric donor isomers, *Chem. Mater.*, 2019, **31**, 8810-8819.