Supporting Information

Effect of Dye End Groups in Non-Fullerene Fluorene- and Carbazole-Based Small Molecule Acceptors on Photovoltaic Performance

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1. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra



Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectra of Cz-ECA.



Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectra of Cz-ECA.



Figure S4. ¹³C NMR spectra of Flu-ECA.





Figure S6. ¹³C NMR spectra of Cz-IN.



Figure S7. ¹H NMR spectra of **Flu-IN**.



Figure S8. ¹³C NMR spectra of Flu-IN.

2. OPV characteristics

Acceptor	D:A ratio	$T_{\rm a} (^{\rm o}{\rm C})^a$	$V_{\rm OC}$ (V)	$J_{\rm SC}$ (mA/cm ²)	FF (%)	PCE (%)
Cz-ECA	1.0:1.5	80	0.98	2.31	42	0.96
	1.0:1.5	100	1.00	2.34	44	1.03
	1.0:1.5	120	1.00	2.32	43	1.00
Cz-IN	1.0:1.5	80	0.54	0.11	27	0.02
	1.0:1.5	100	0.61	0.13	26	0.02
	1.0:1.5	120	0.49	0.13	26	0.02
Cz-RH ^b	1.0:1.5	80	1.03	4.82	50	2.50
	1.0:1.5	100	1.03	4.69	53	2.56
	1.0:1.5	120	1.03	4.63	50	2.40
PC ₆₁ BM	1.0:1.0	W/O	0.57	9.04	60	3.14
	1.0:1.0	120	0.59	8.59	63	3.16
	1.0:1.0	150	0.60	9.08	61	3.34

Table S1. Photovoltaic properties of the small molecules fabricated under various conditions

^{*a*} The films were annealed at the annealing temperature (T_a) for 10 min. ^{*b*} Taken from ref. 35.

Acceptor	D:A ratio	$T_{\rm a} \left(^{\rm o} {\rm C}\right)^a$	$V_{\rm OC}$ (V)	$J_{\rm SC} ({\rm mA/cm}^2)$	FF (%)	PCE (%)
Flu-ECA	1.0:0.5	80	1.01	2.31	40	0.94
	1.0:0.5	100	1.01	2.22	2.22 41	
	1.0:0.5	120	1.00	2.48	43	1.07
	1.0:1.0	80	1.04	2.86	41	1.23
	1.0:1.0	100	1.03	2.82	44	1.26
	1.0:1.0	120	1.02	2.65	41	1.10
	1.0:1.5	80	1.03	2.96	41	1.25
	1.0:1.5	100	1.04	2.87	42	1.25
	1.0:1.5	120	1.03	2.91	42	1.25
Flu-IN	1.0:0.5	80	0.83	2.74	43	0.98
	1.0:0.5	100	0.83	2.63	43	0.95
	1.0:0.5	120	0.54	1.45	39	0.31
	1.0:1.0	80	0.92	3.40	42	1.32
	1.0:1.0	100	0.92	3.20	44	1.28
	1.0:1.0	120	0.52	2.05	35	0.38
	1.0:1.5	80	0.91	2.90	42	1.14
	1.0:1.5	100	0.91	2.86	42	1.11
	1.0:1.5	120	0.43	1.17	40	0.20
\mathbf{Flu} - \mathbf{RH}^{b}	1.0:1.0	90	1.01	5.22	48	2.53
	1.0:1.0	120	1.04	5.44	51	2.89
	1.0:1.0	150	1.04	5.29	50	2.78
	1.0:1.5	80	1.03	5.61	51	2.95
	1.0:1.5	120	1.03	5.52	53	3.00
	1.0:1.5	150	1.05	4.71	53	2.60

Table S2. Photovoltaic properties of the small molecules fabricated under various conditions

^{*a*} The films were annealed at the annealing temperature (T_a) for 10 min. ^{*b*}Taken from ref. 35.



Figure S9. J-V (left) and EQE (right) curves of OPV devices using (a) **Flu-ECA** and (b) **Flu-IN** as acceptors with various blend ratios (D:A).



Figure S10. *J*–*V* curves of OPV devices using small molecules as donors.

Donor	$T_{\rm a} \left({}^{\rm o}{\rm C} \right)^b$	$V_{\rm OC}$ (V)	$J_{\rm SC}({\rm mA/cm}^2)$	FF (%)	PCE (%)
Cz-ECA	100	0.13	0.08	34	0.00
Cz-RH	100	0.36	0.18	35	0.02
Cz-IN	100	0.24	0.34	36	0.03
Flu-ECA	100	0.06	0.06	13	0.00
Flu-RH	100	0.35	0.09	34	0.01
Flu-IN	80	0.21	0.07	38	0.01

Table S3. OPV devices using small molecules as donors^a

^{*a*} ITO/PEDOT:PSS/small molecule:PC₇₁BM (1:1)/LiF/Al. ^{*b*} The films were annealed at T_a for 10 min.

3. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) images



Figure S11. Phase images $(2 \times 2 \ \mu m)$ of (a) P3HT:Cz-ECA, (b) P3HT:Cz-RH, (c) P3HT:Cz-

IN, (d) P3HT:Flu-ECA, (e) P3HT:Flu-RH, (f) P3HT:Flu-IN, and (g) P3HT:PC₆₁BM films.

4. UV absorption spectra of the films



Figure S12. UV-visible absorption spectra of the films spin-coated from chloroform solution.