

## Supporting Information

### **Rational design of diketopyrrolopyrrole-based oligomers for high performance small molecular photovoltaic materials *via* extended framework and multiple fluorine substitution**

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### **Experimental Section**

#### **SCLC device fabrication and characterization:**

The structures of hole only and electron only device are ITO/PEDOT/donor materials:

PC<sub>71</sub>BM/MoO<sub>3</sub>/Al and ITO/ZnO/PFN/ donor materials: PC<sub>71</sub>BM/Ca/Al, respectively.

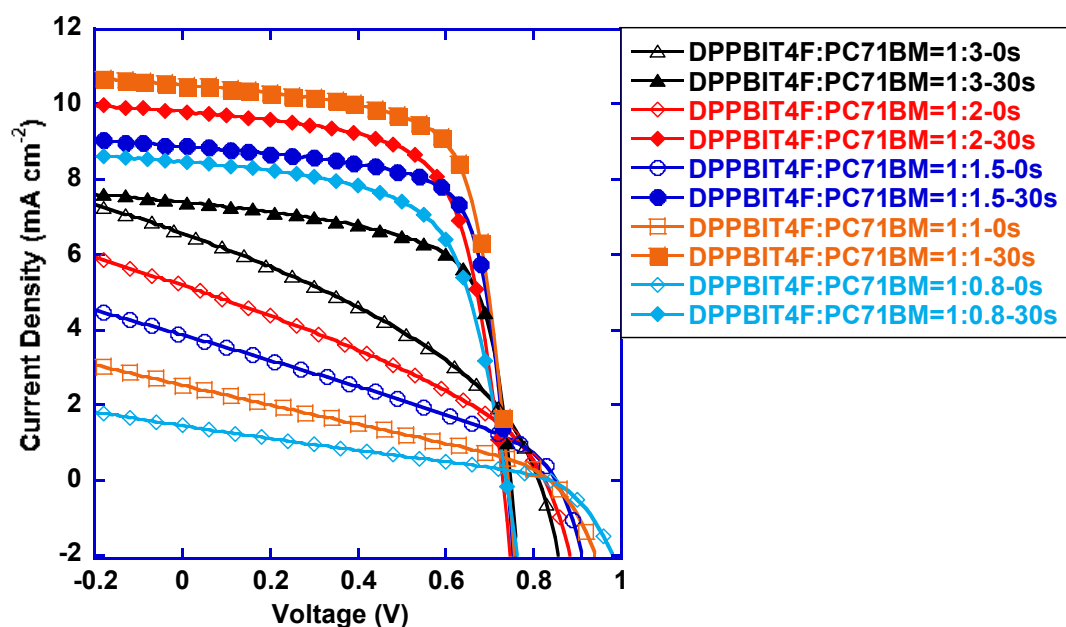
The mobility was determined by fitting the dark current to the model of the field-independent space charge limited current (SCLC) according to the Mott-Gurney law,

given by  $J = \frac{9}{8} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \mu_h \frac{V^2}{L^3}$  for hole only device and  $J = \frac{9}{8} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \mu_e \frac{V^2}{L^3}$  for electron only

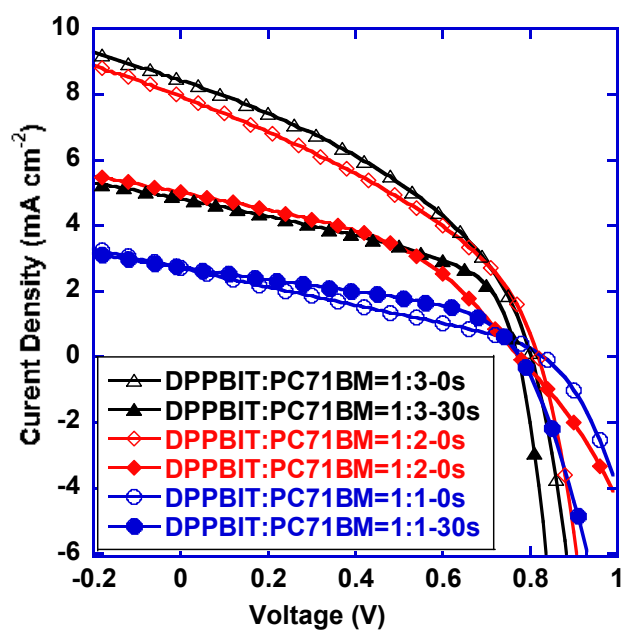
device

Where  $J$  is the current density,  $\varepsilon_0$  is the permittivity of free space,  $\varepsilon_r$  is the relative

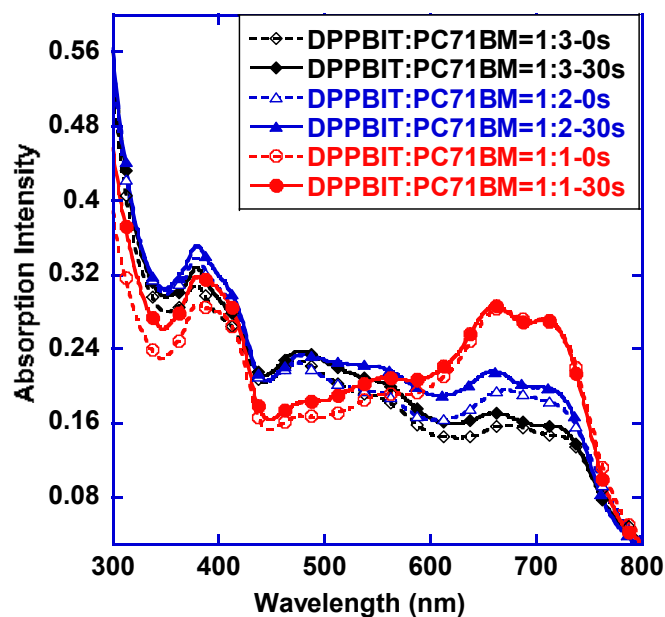
permittivity of the material,  $\mu_h$  is the hole mobility,  $\mu_e$  is the electron mobility, L is the film thickness of the active layer, and V is the effective voltage which is determined by subtracting the built-in voltage ( $V_{bi}$ ) from the applied voltage ( $V = V_{appl} - V_{bi}$ ). The hole and electron mobility can be directly calculated from  $J$ - $V$  curves.



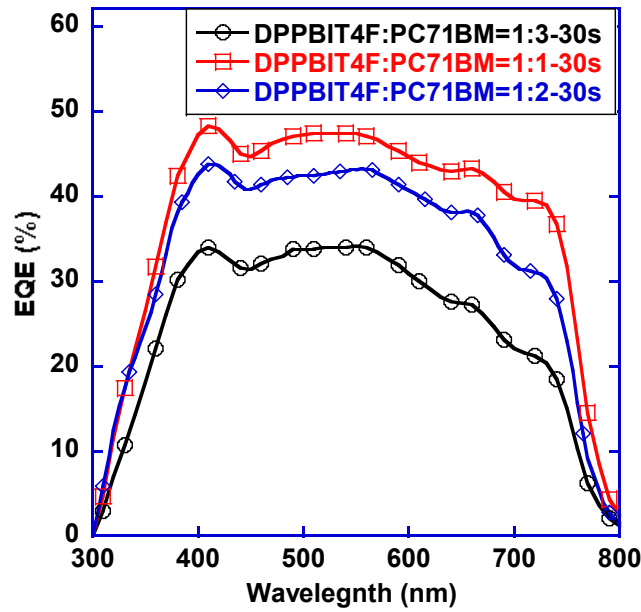
**Figure S1.** Current density-voltage ( $J$ - $V$ ) characteristics of devices based on DPPBIT4F blend with PC<sub>71</sub>BM (different blend ratio and before/after solvent treatment).



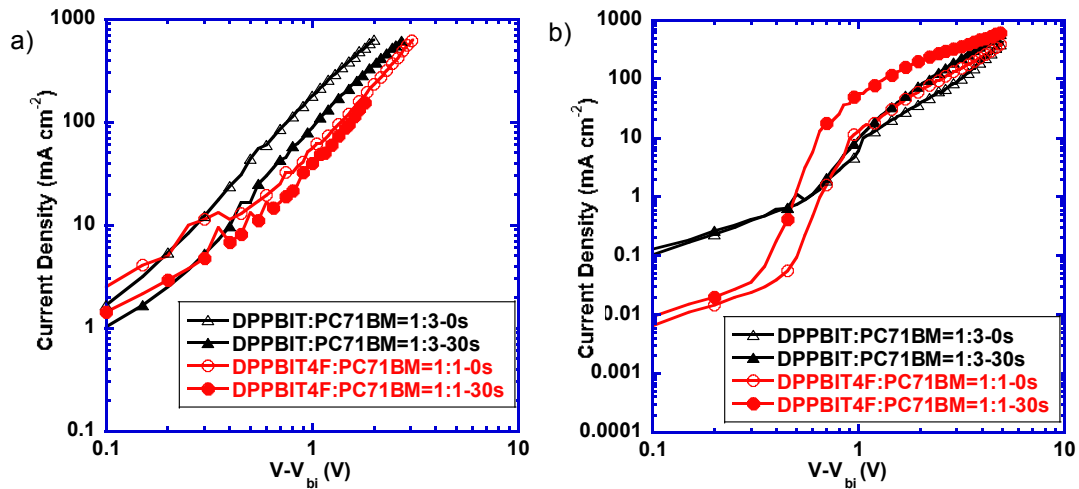
**Figure S2.** Current density-voltage ( $J$ - $V$ ) characteristics of devices based on **DPPBIT** blend with **PC<sub>71</sub>BM** (different blend ratio and before/after solvent treatment).



**Figure S3.** Absorption spectra of **DPPBIT: PC<sub>71</sub>BM** (1:1, 1:2, and 1:3, w/w) blend films with or without  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  vapor annealing.

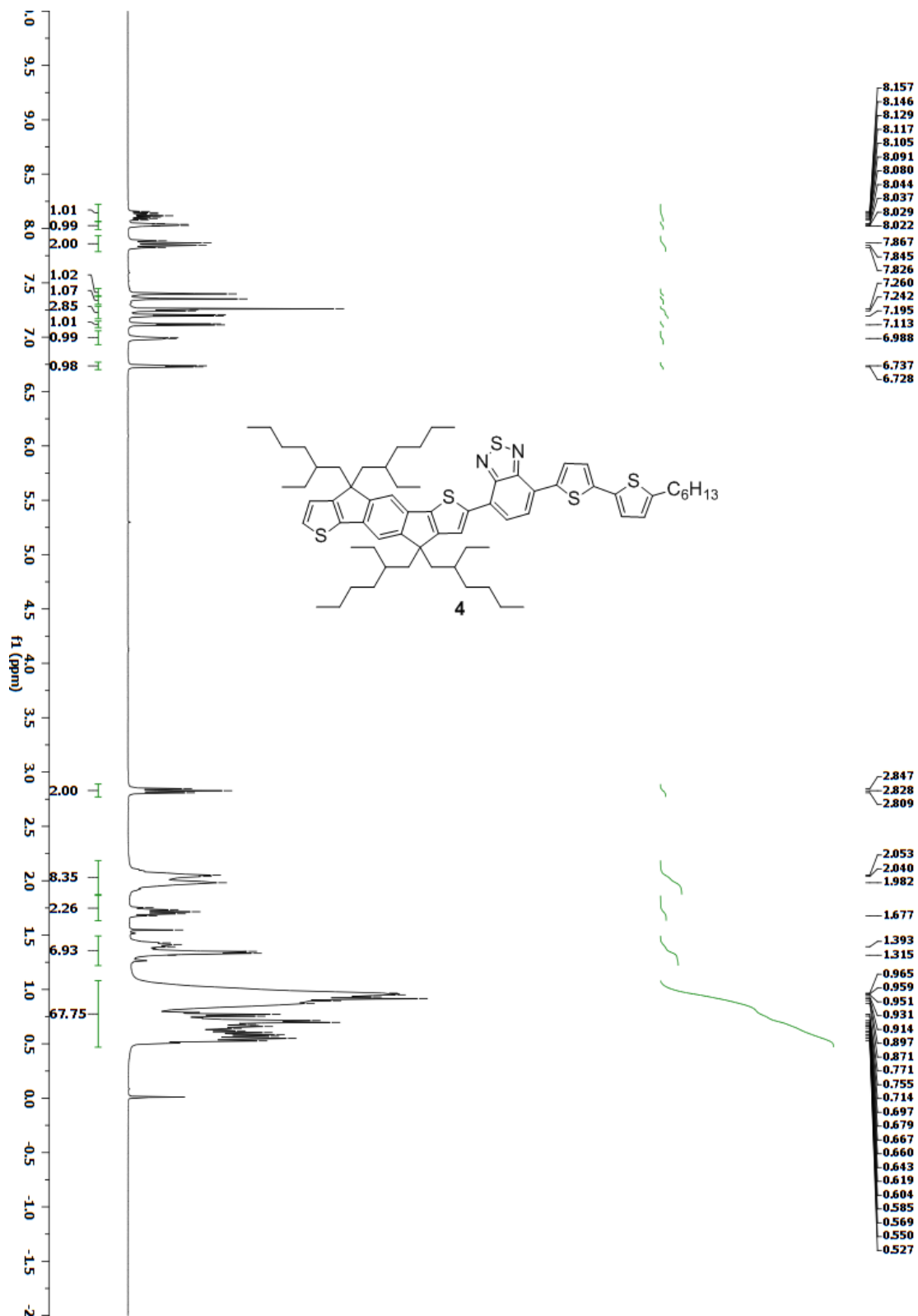


**Figure S4.** EQE plots of devices based on **DPPBIT4F** blend with **PC<sub>71</sub>BM** (1:1, 1:2, and 1:3, w/w) after **CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>** vapor annealing.

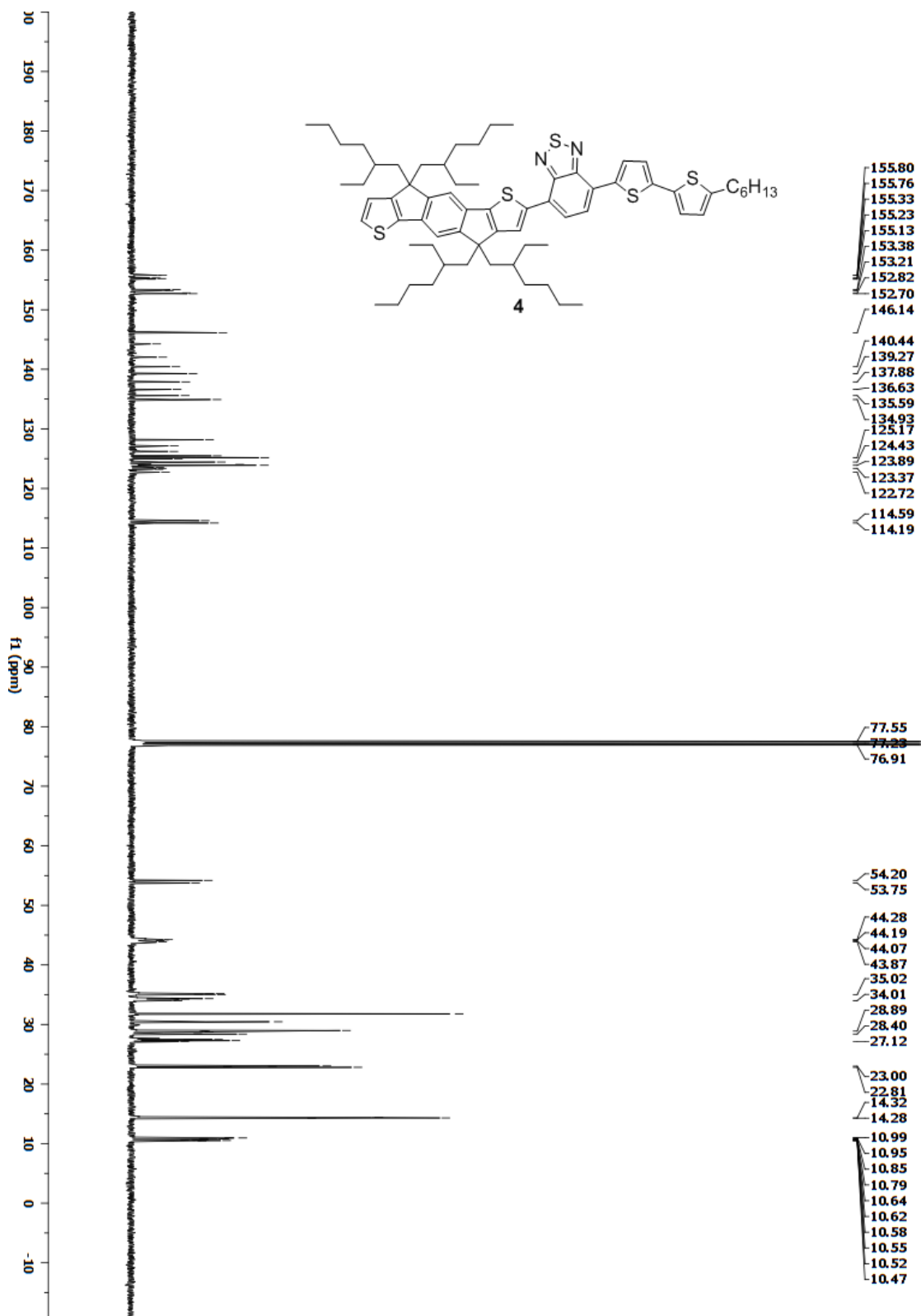


**Figure S5.** The  $J$ - $V$  plots of the devices with a configuration of ITO/PEDOT/donor materials: PC<sub>71</sub>BM/MoO<sub>3</sub>/Al for hole only device (a) and ITO/ZnO/PFN/ donor materials: PC<sub>71</sub>BM/Ca/Al for electron only device (b) before and after **CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>** vapor annealing, respectively.

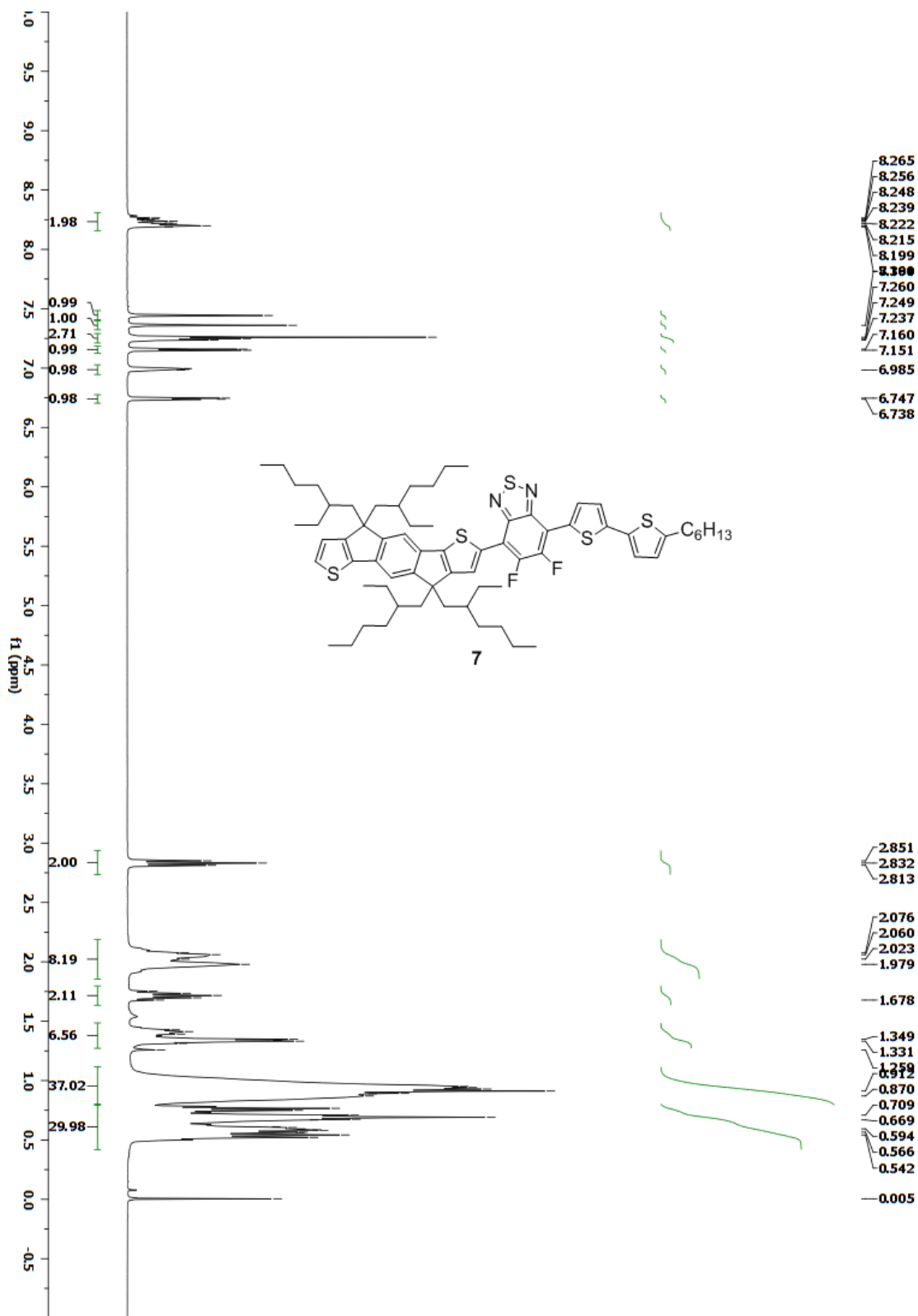
# Copies of $^1\text{H}$ and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR, and MALDI-TOF MS Spectra



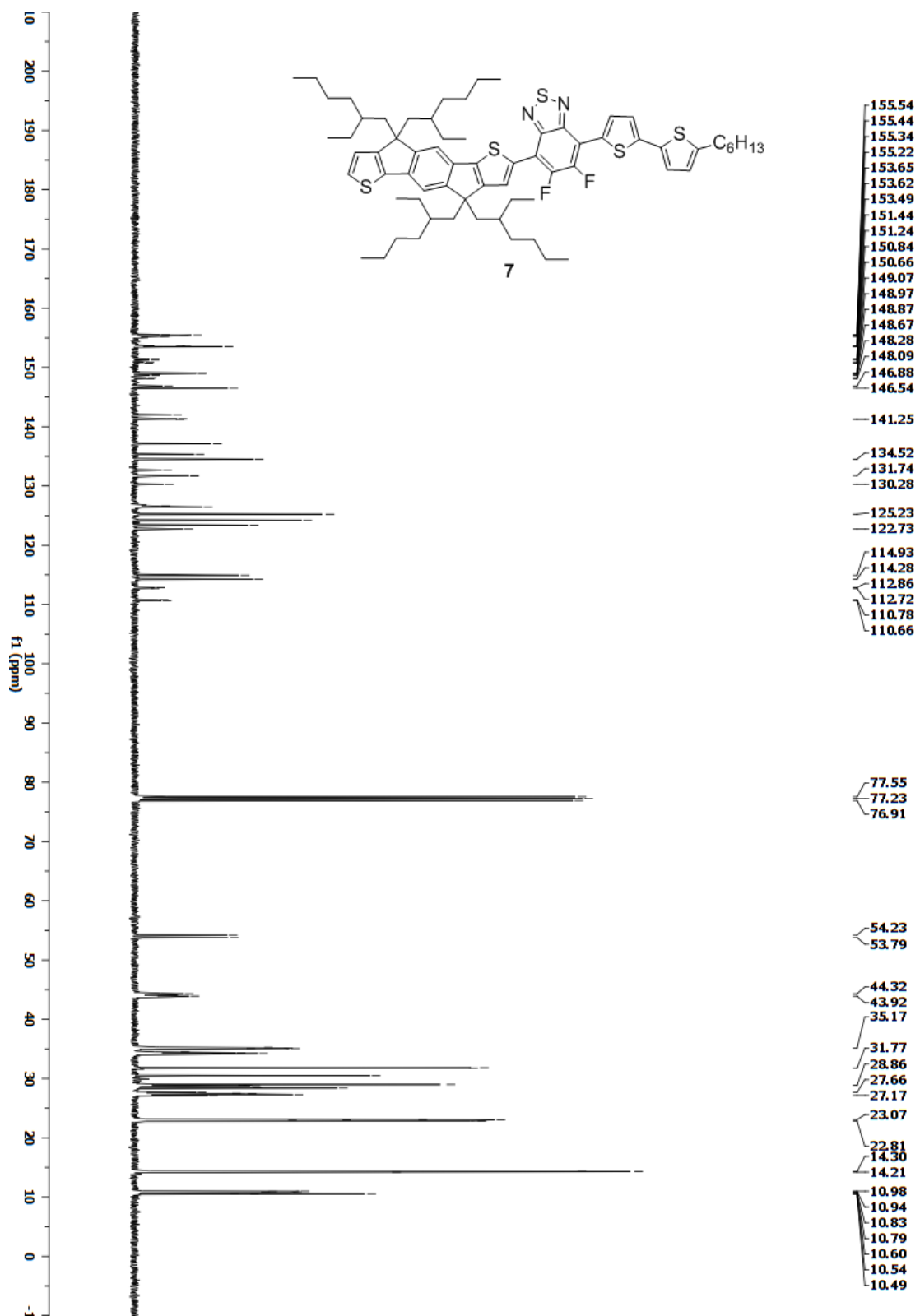
$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum for compound **4**



$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum for compound 4.

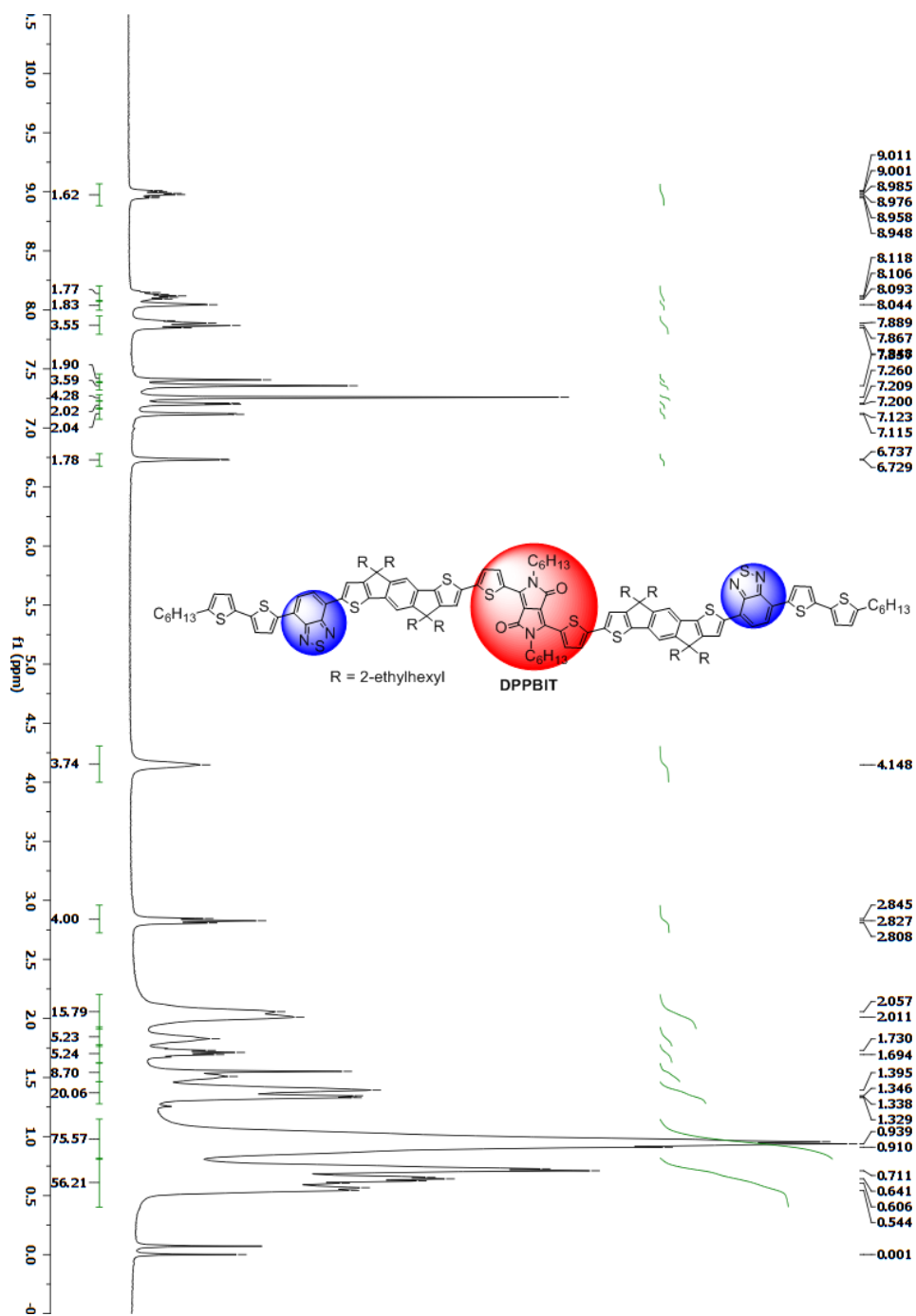


<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum for compound 7

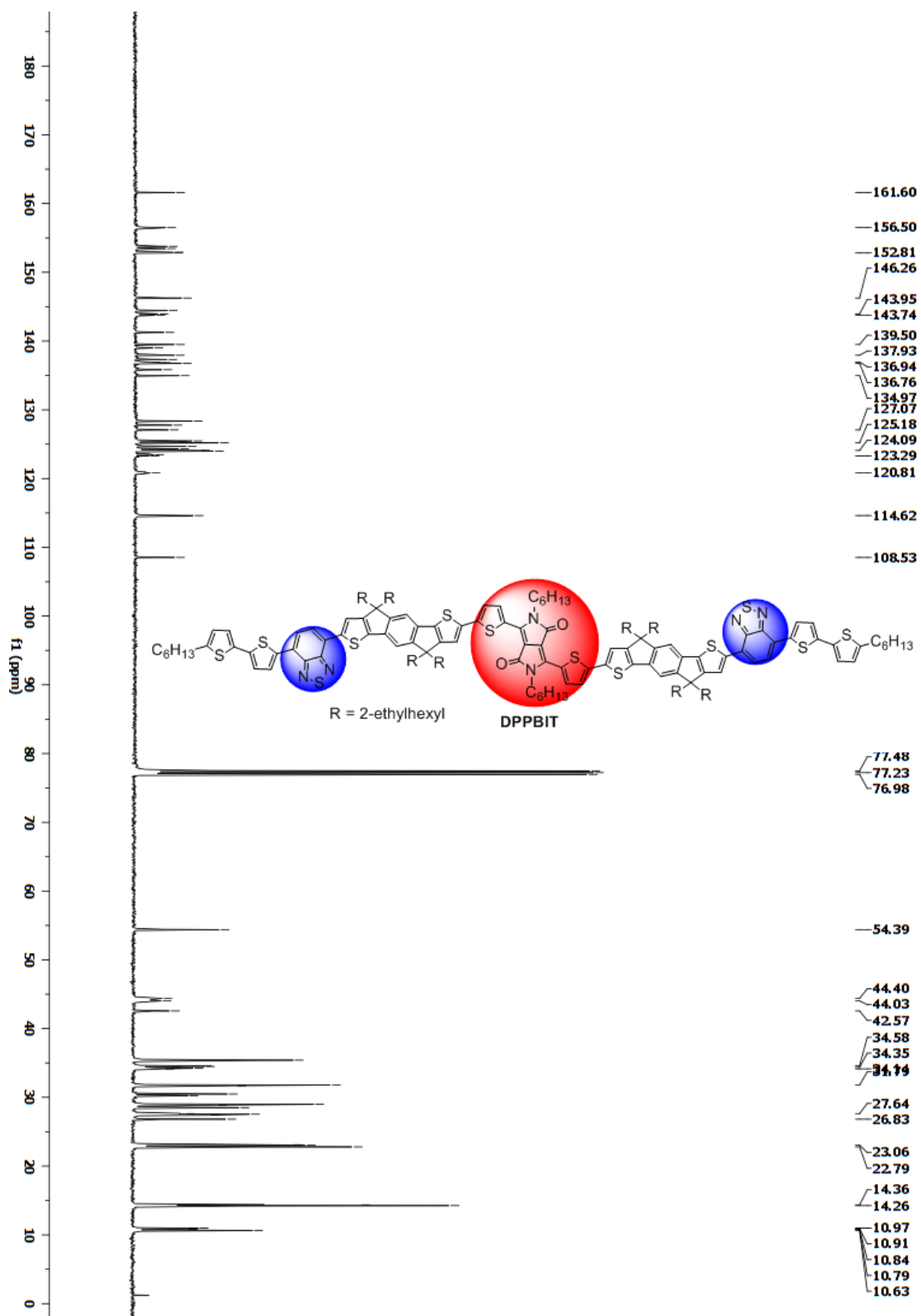


<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum for compound 7.

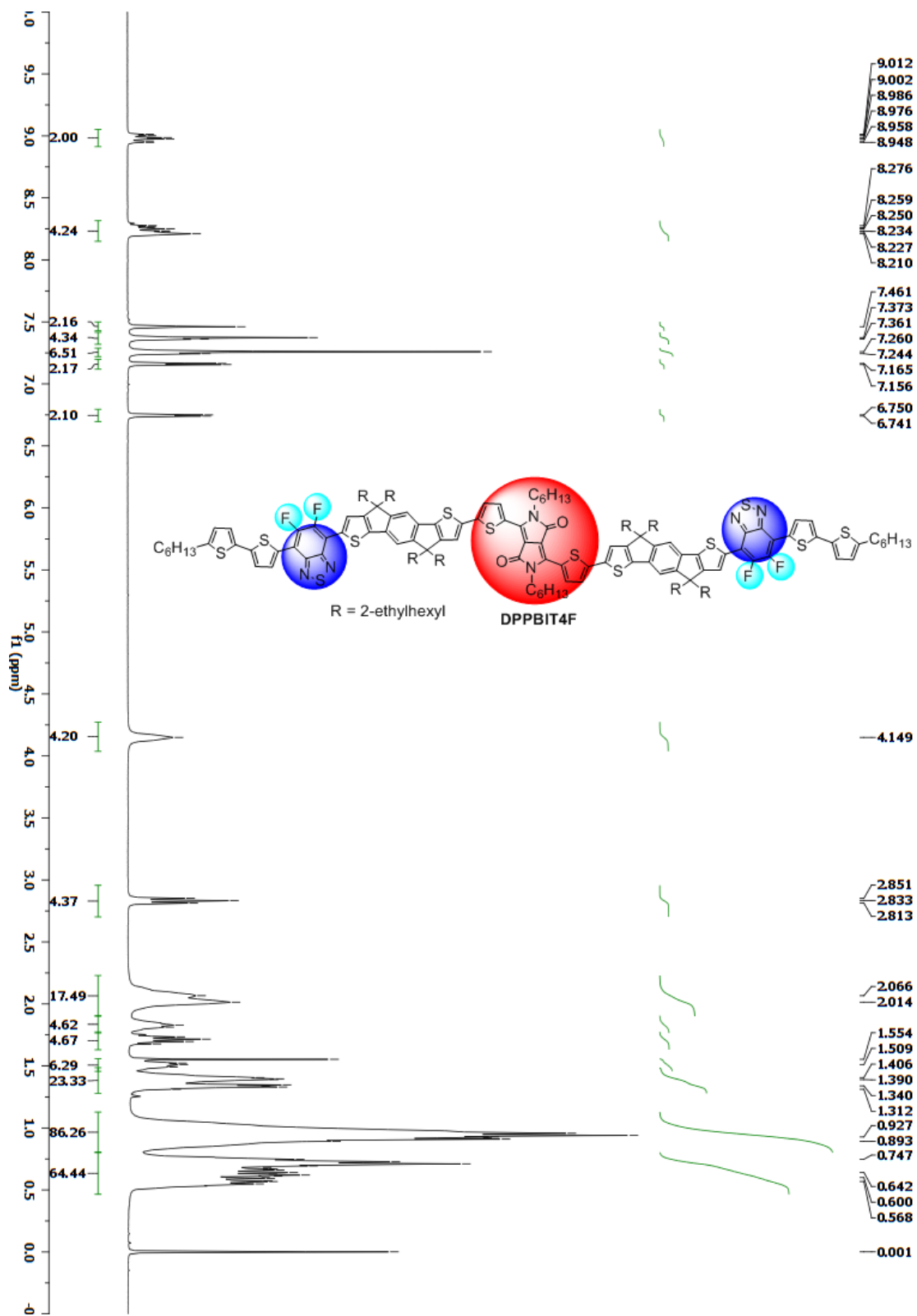




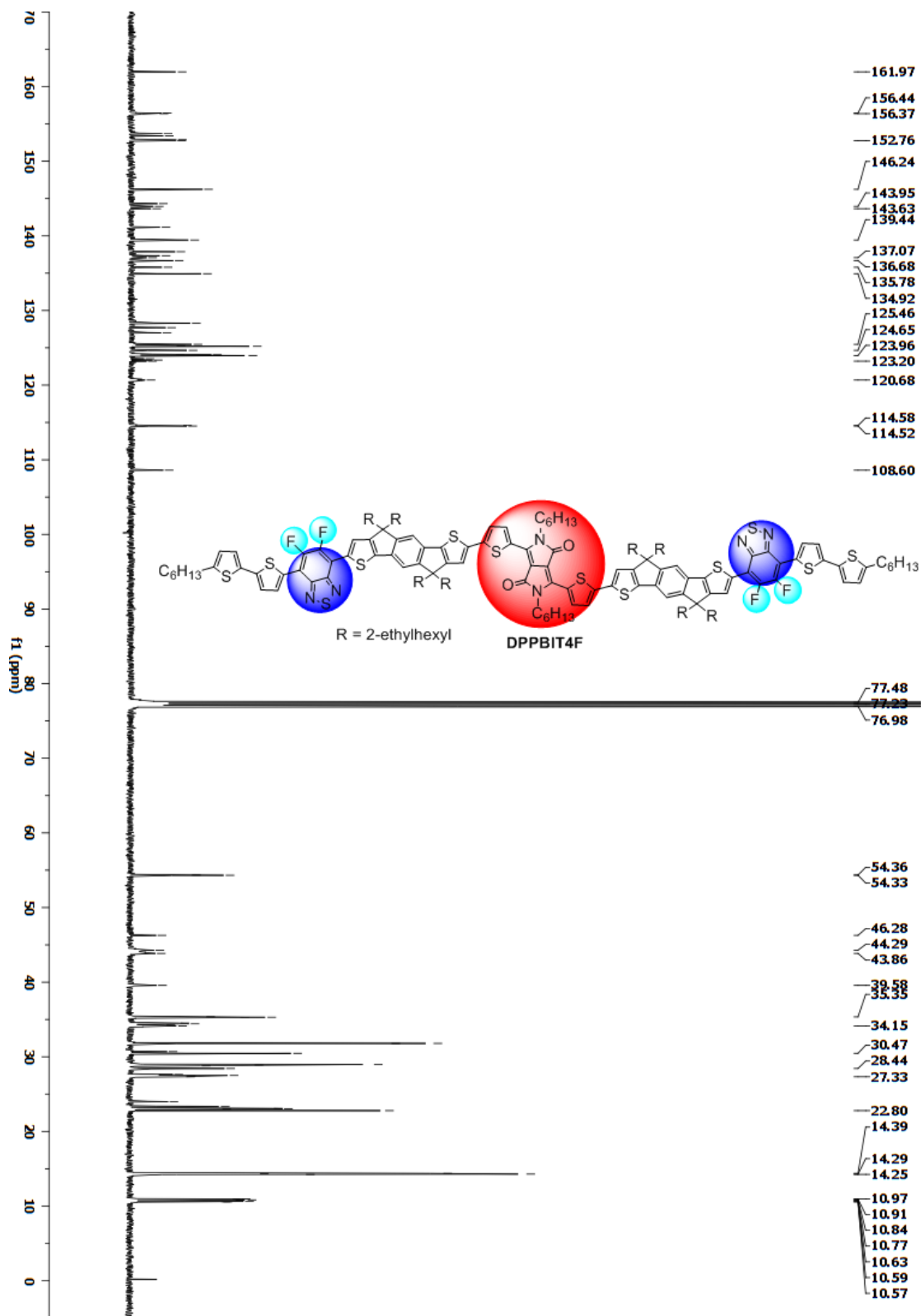
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum for **DPPBIT**



<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum for DPPBIT.

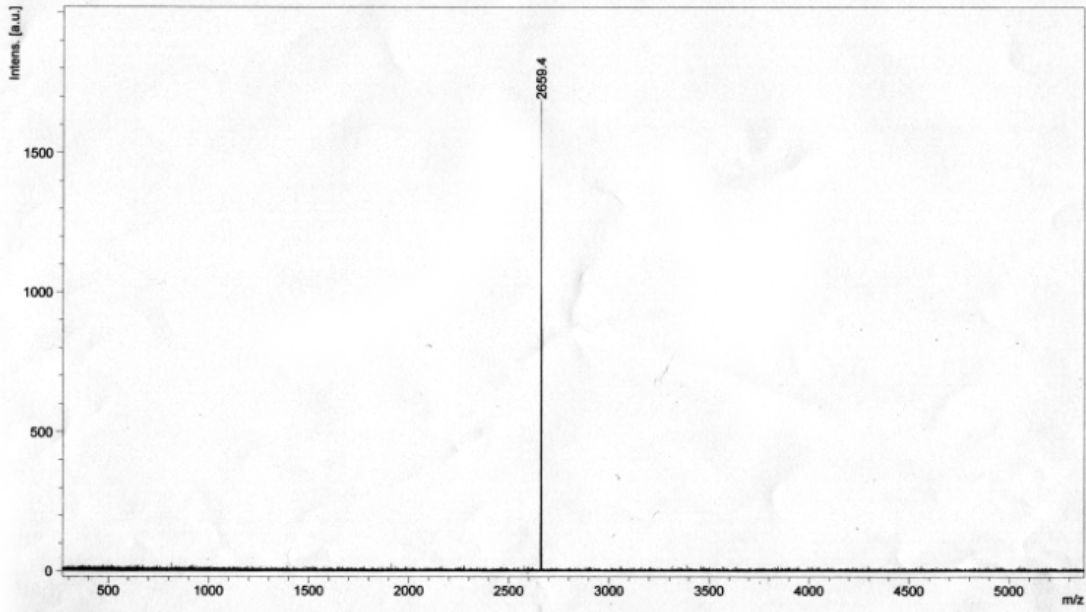


$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum for DPPBIT4F

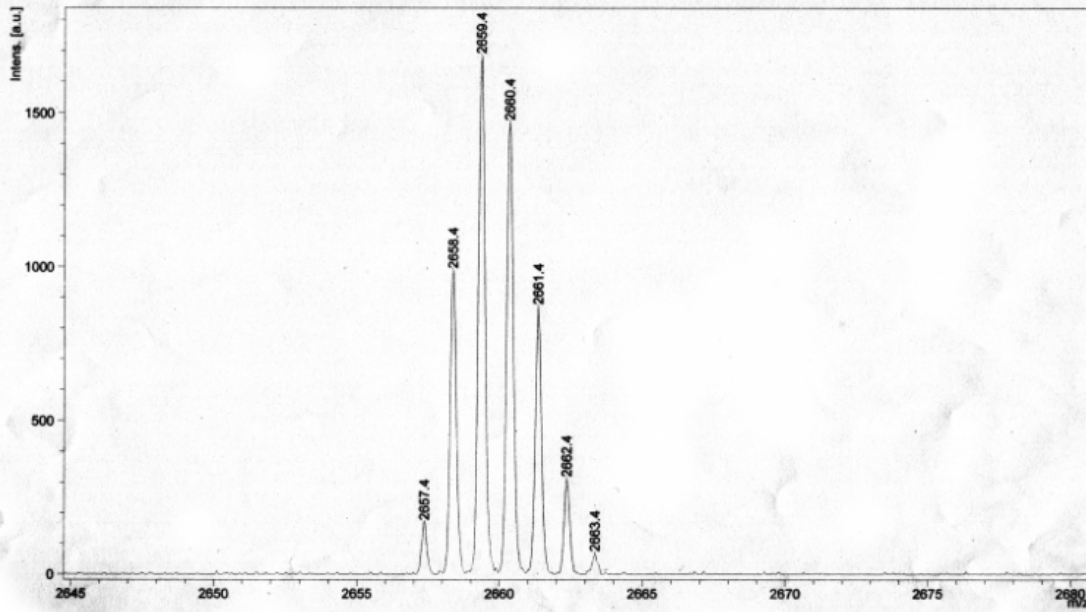


<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum for DPPBIT4F.

### MALDI-TOF,CCA,BTIDTPPC6,20141119

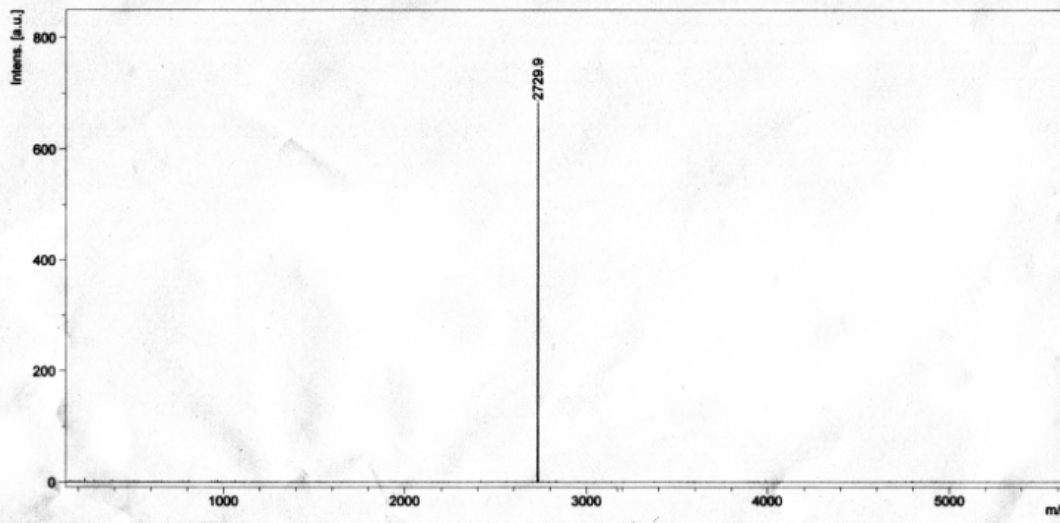


### MALDI-TOF,CCA,BTIDTPPC6,20141119

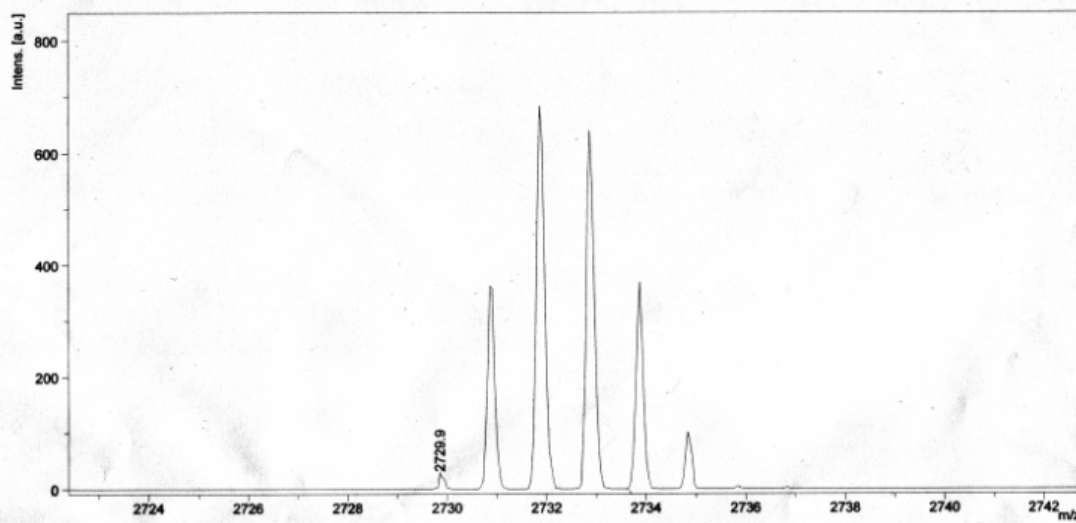


MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of DPPBIT.

### MALDI-TOF,CCA,DPPIDT2F,20131217



### MALDI-TOF,CCA,DPPIDT2F,20131218



MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of **DPPBIT4F**.