Unlocking the effects of ancillary electron-donors on light absorption and charge recombination

in phenanthrocarbazole dye-sensitized solar cells

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Fig. S1 Wavelength-dependent absorption change upon applying a positive potential bias to a 1.2-µm-thick, dye-grafted titania film immersed in EMITFSI.



Fig. S2 The ¹H NMR (400 MHz) of 3 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S3 The ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) of 3 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S4 The ¹H NMR (400 MHz) of 4 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S5 The ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) of 4 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S6 The ¹H NMR (400 MHz) of 5 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S7 The 13 C NMR (100 MHz) of 5 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S8 The ¹H NMR (400 MHz) of 7 in CDCl₃.



210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 -10 Fig. S9 The ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) of 7 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S10 The ¹H NMR (400 MHz) of 8 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S11 The ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) of 8 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S12 The ¹H NMR (400 MHz) of 2 in CDCl₃.



Fig. S13 The ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) of 9 in CDCl₃.





Fig. S15 The 13 C NMR (100 MHz) of HW-1 in THF.



Fig. S16 The ¹H NMR (400 MHz) of HW-2 in THF.



Fig. S17 The 13 C NMR (100 MHz) of HW-2 in THF.



Fig. S18 The ¹H NMR (400 MHz) of HW-3 in THF.



Fig. S19 The 13 C NMR (100 MHz) of HW-3 in THF.