

# Supporting Information

## **Naphthalene diimide-based non-fullerene acceptors for simple, efficient, and solution-processable bulk-heterojunction devices**

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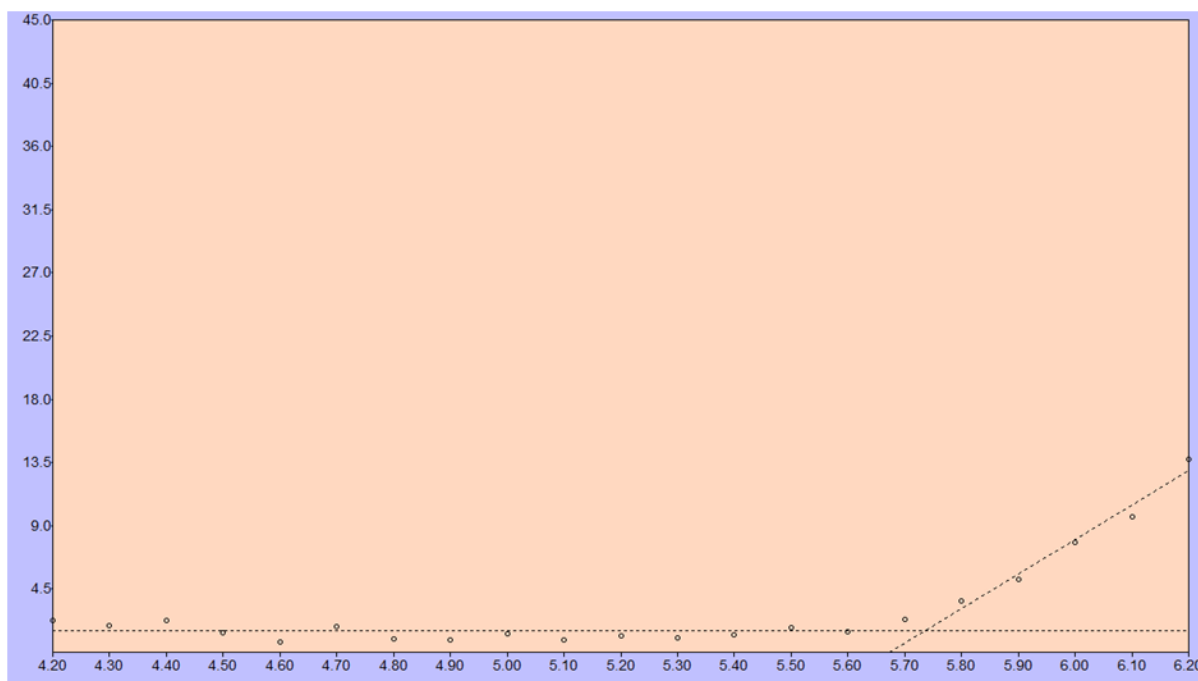
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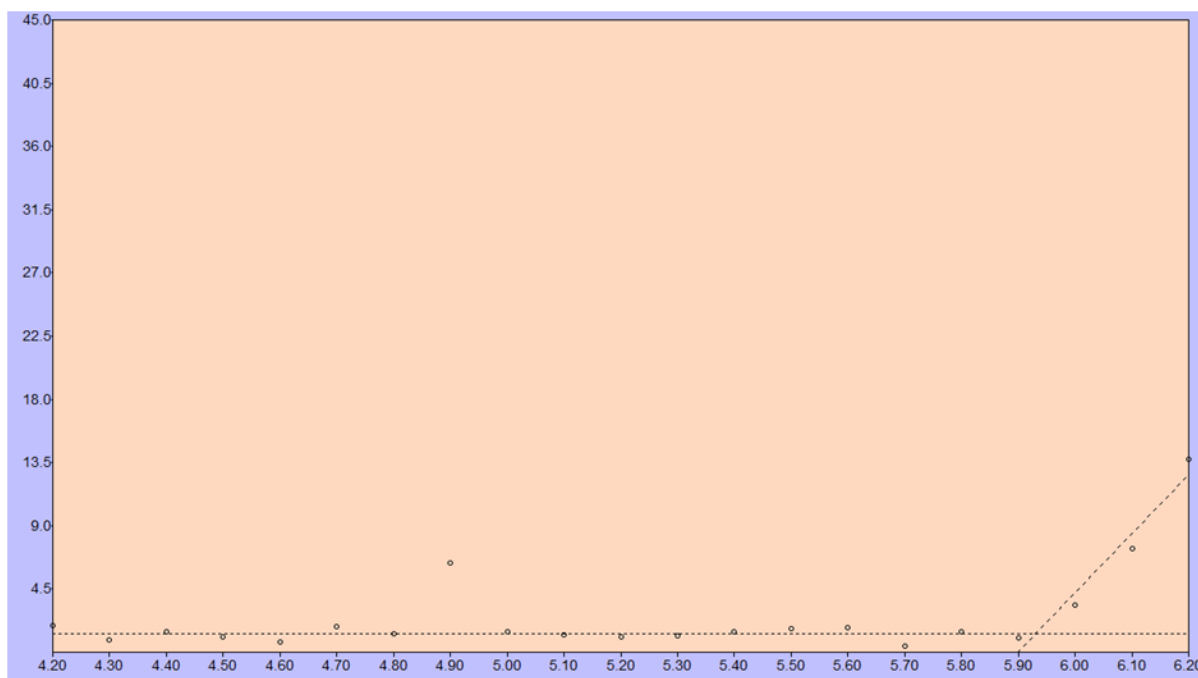
<sup>d</sup> Virtual Nanoscience Lab, CSIRO Manufacturing, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia

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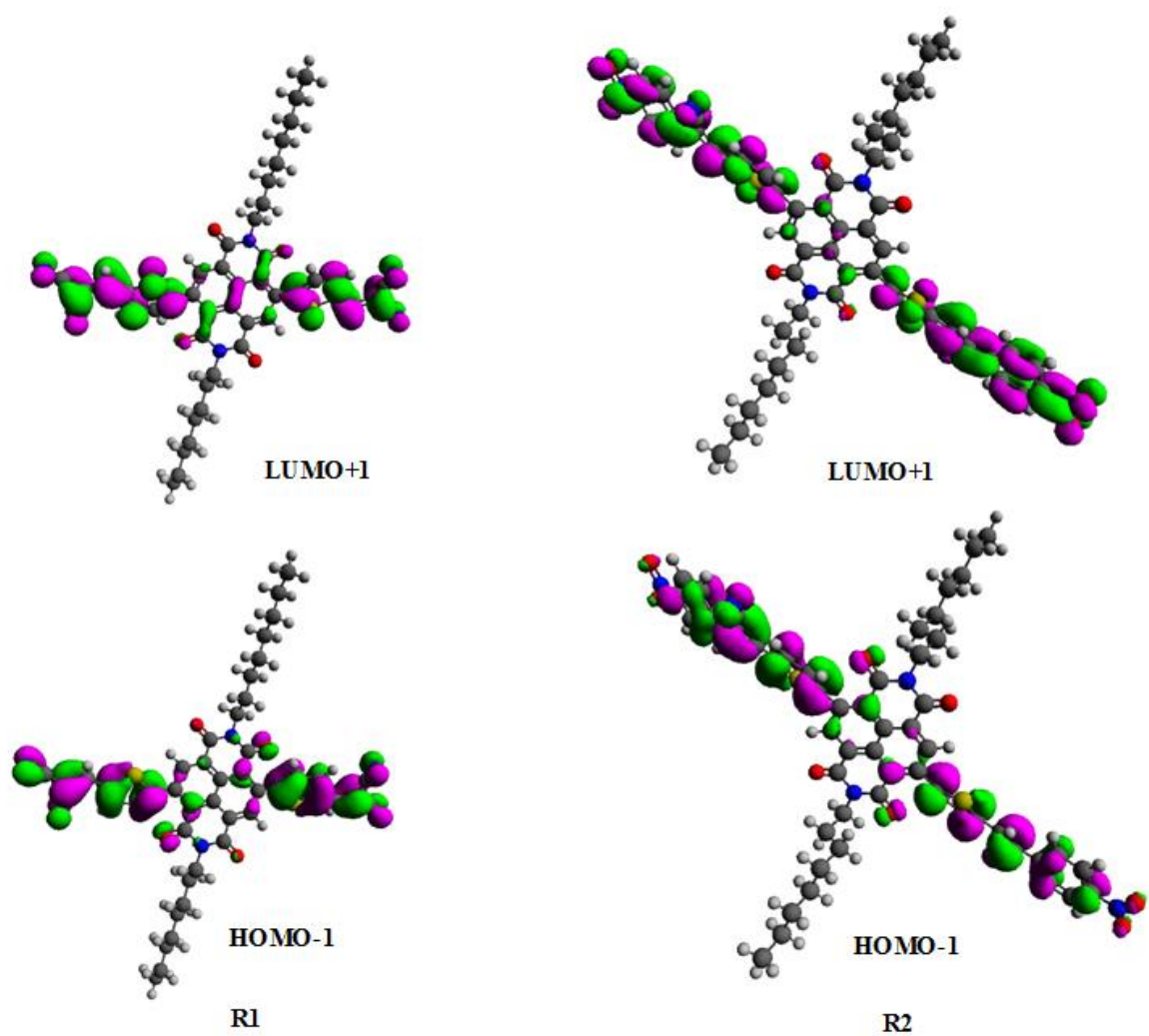
## Supporting figures



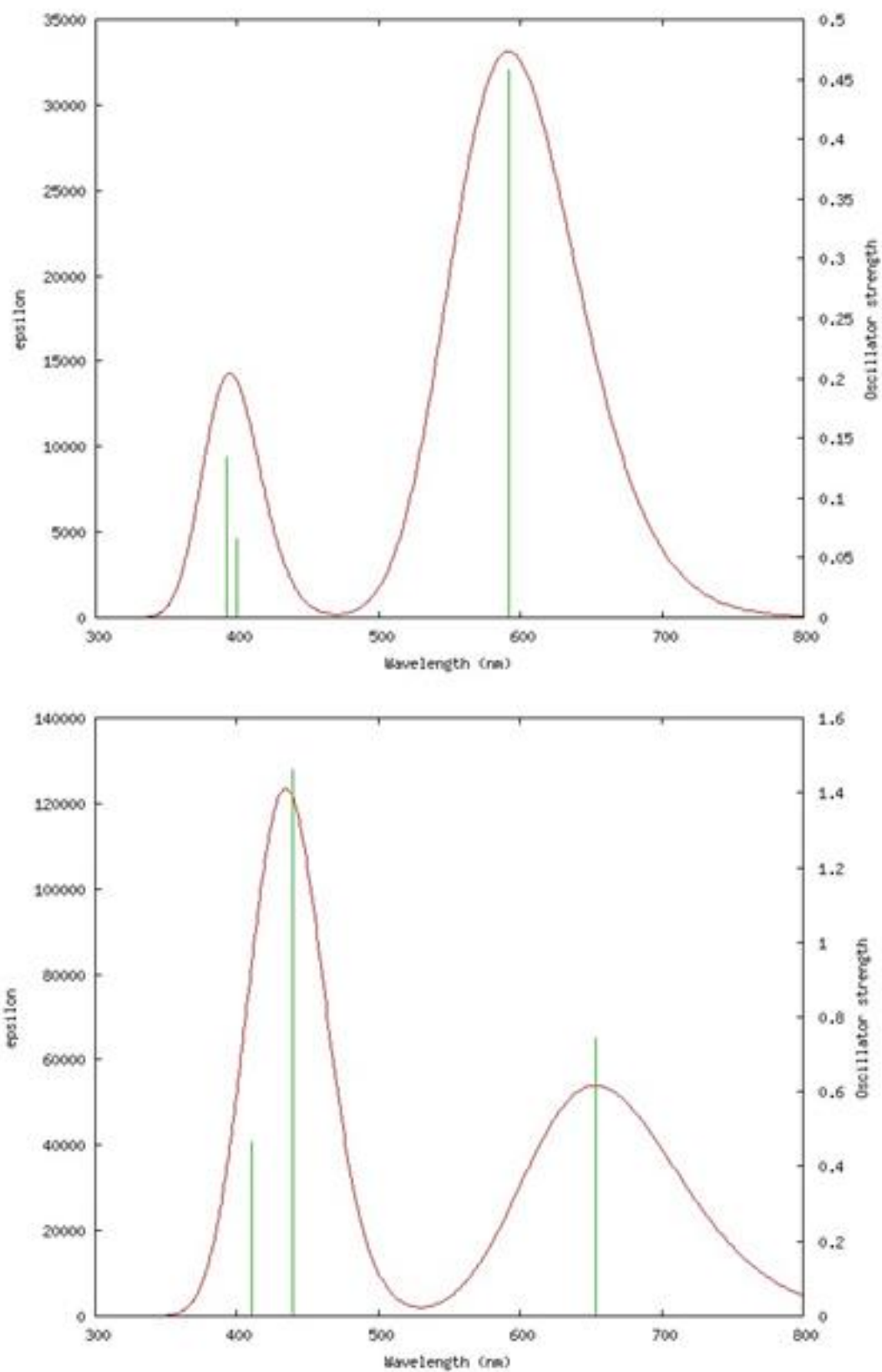
**Fig. S1** Photoelectron spectroscopy in air (PESA) curve of **R1**.



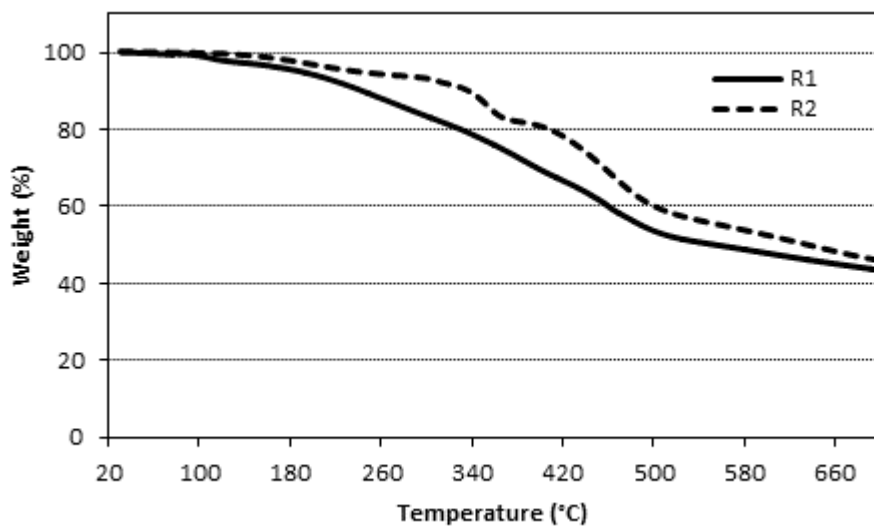
**Fig. S2** Photoelectron spectroscopy in air (PESA) curve of **R2**.



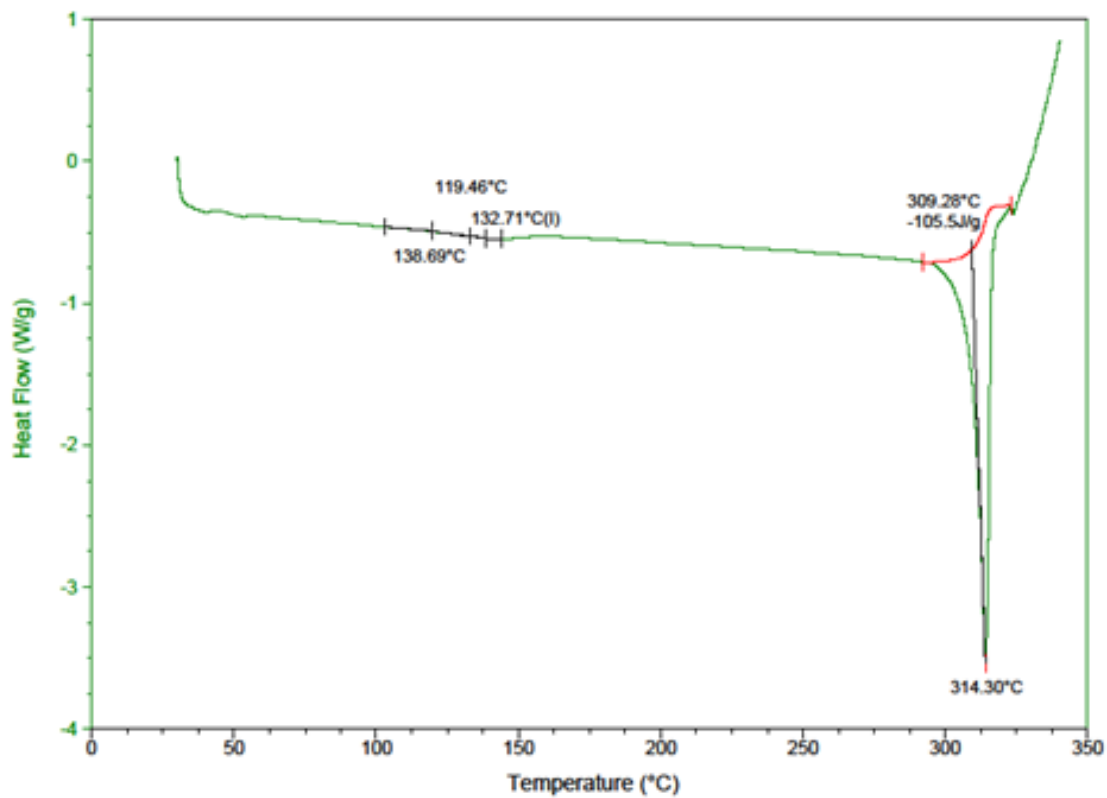
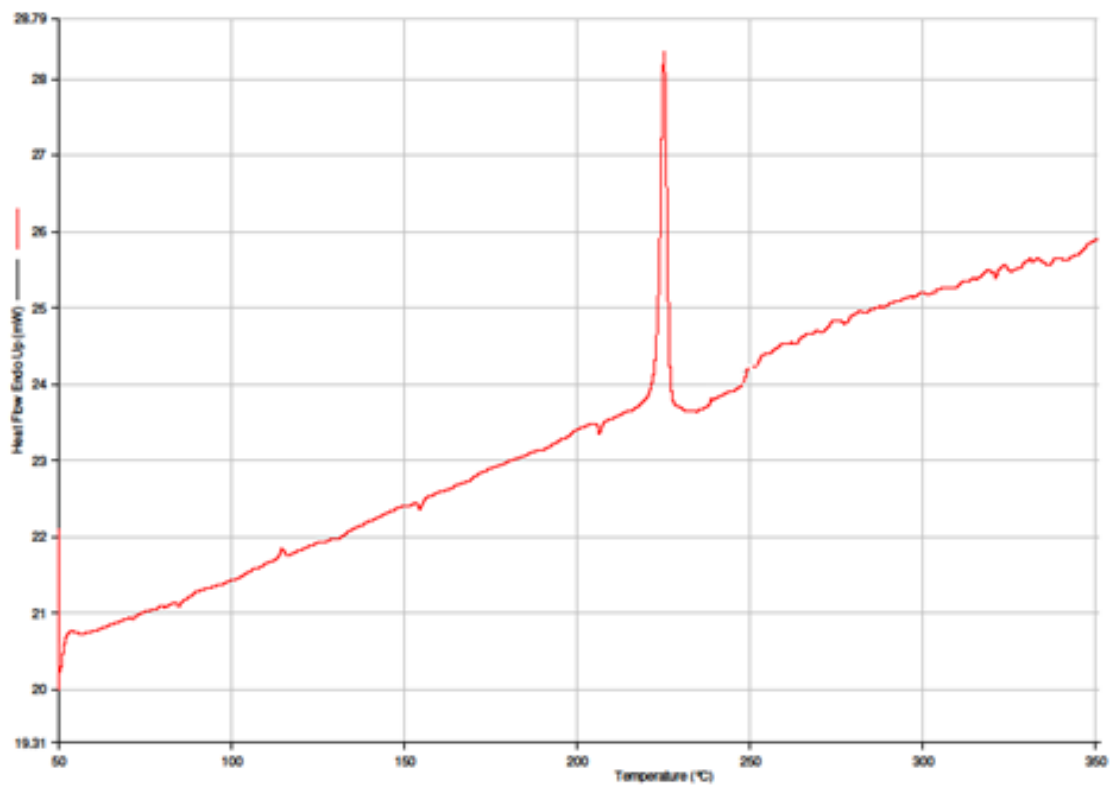
**Fig. S3** Theoretical HOMO-1 and LUMO+1 density distributions of **R1** and **R2** indicating the participation of terminal functionalities



**Fig. S4** The computed absorption spectra of **R1** (upper) and **R2** (lower) showing the first transition peaks at 591.58 nm and 653.36 nm respectively.



**Fig. S5** Thermogravimetric analyses traces of **R1** and **R2**.



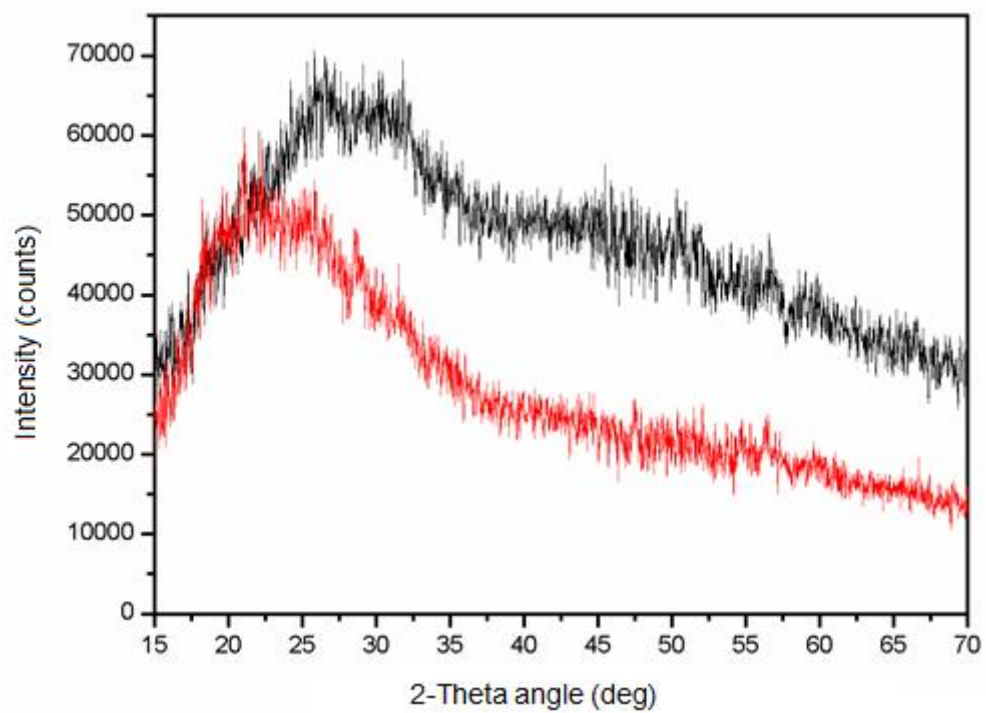
**Fig. S6** Differential scanning calorimetry analyses traces of **R1** (above) and **R2** (below).

**Table S1** Comparative BHJ device performances

Material	Testing conditions (donor: acceptor)	$V_{oc}$ (mV)	$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$FF$	Efficiency ( $\eta\%$ )
<b>R1</b>	1:1.2 <sup>a</sup>	1020 $\pm$ 10	2.15 $\pm$ 0.30	0.36 $\pm$ 0.03	0.79 $\pm$ 0.20
<b>R2</b>	1:1.2 <sup>a</sup>	870 $\pm$ 15	6.77 $\pm$ 0.25	0.38 $\pm$ 0.01	2.24 $\pm$ 0.25
<b>R1</b>	1:1 <sup>a</sup>	720 $\pm$ 20	2.01 $\pm$ 0.20	0.31 $\pm$ 0.02	0.46 $\pm$ 0.20
<b>R2</b>	1:1 <sup>a</sup>	640 $\pm$ 20	7.81 $\pm$ 0.35	0.35 $\pm$ 0.03	1.76 $\pm$ 0.30
<b>R2</b>	1:2 <sup>a,b</sup>	700 $\pm$ 20	6.20 $\pm$ 0.25	0.32 $\pm$ 0.04	1.40 $\pm$ 0.20

<sup>a</sup> BHJ devices with specified weight ratio. Device structure is ITO/PEDOT: PSS (38 nm)/active layer/Ca (20 nm)/Al (100 nm) with an active layer thickness of about 60 nm.

<sup>b</sup> BHJ devices with the weight ratio of 1:2 using **R1** didn't become feasible mainly due to very poor solubility and excess of **R1** in this combination.



**Fig. S7** XRD patterns of **R1** (red curve) and **R2** (black curve).



## Spectra of R1 and R2

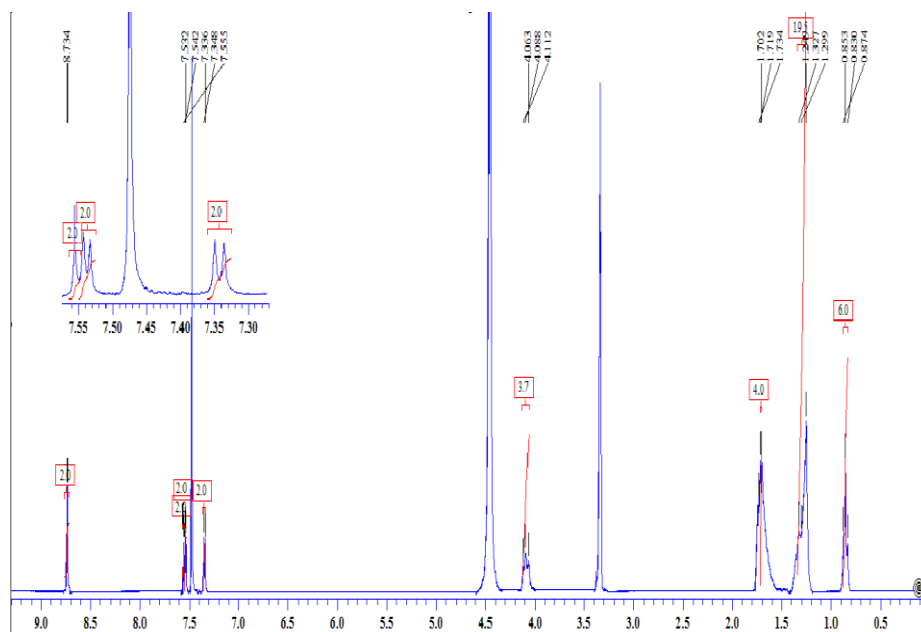


Fig. S8  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of R1

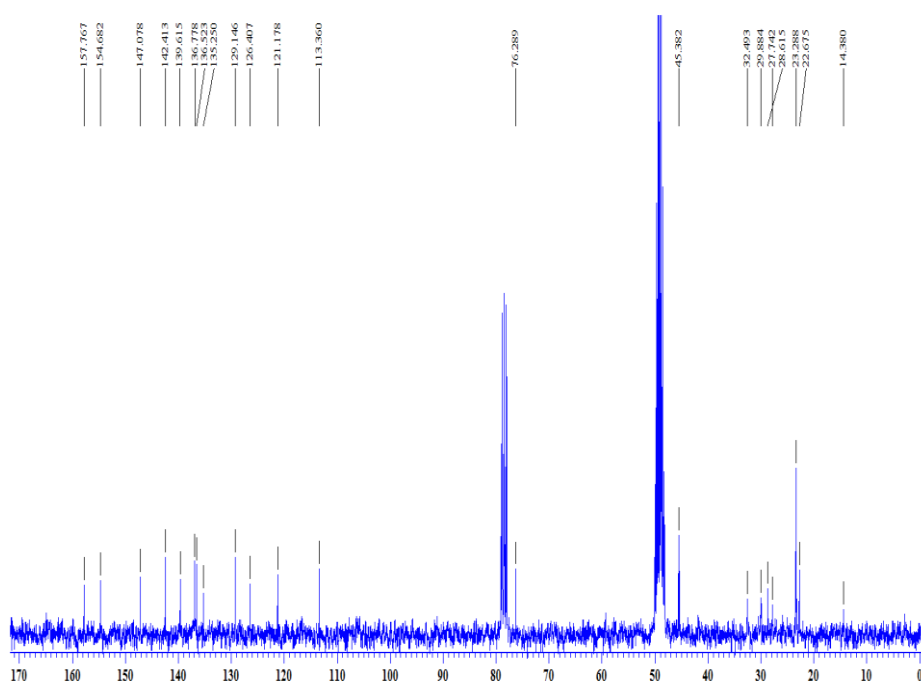
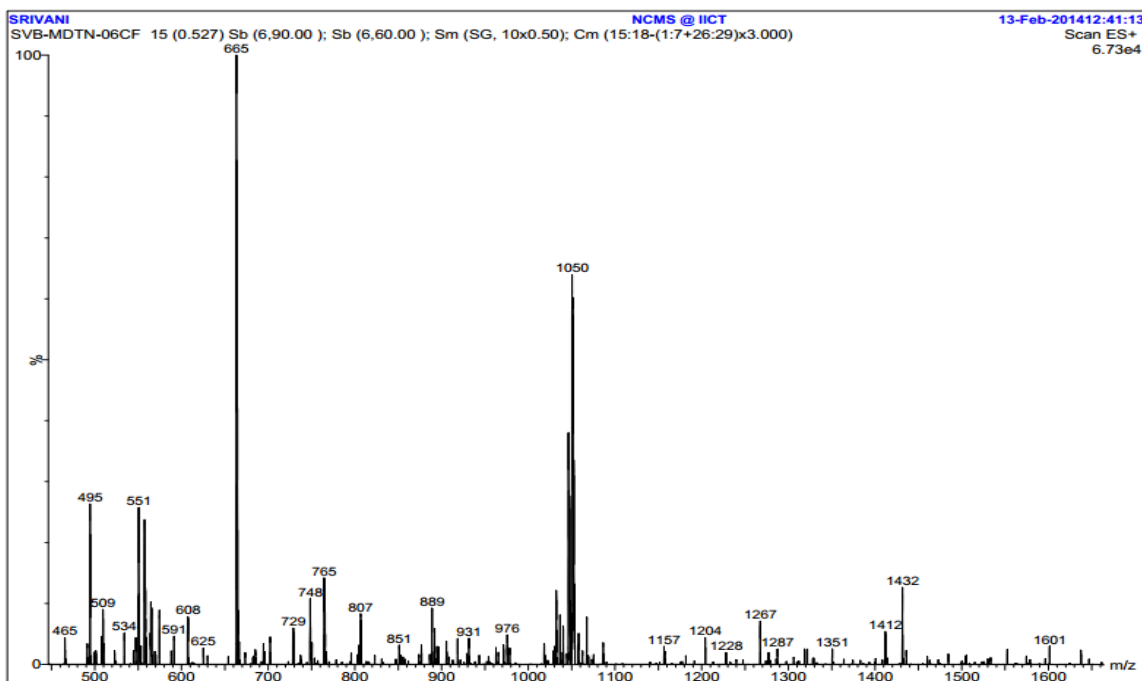
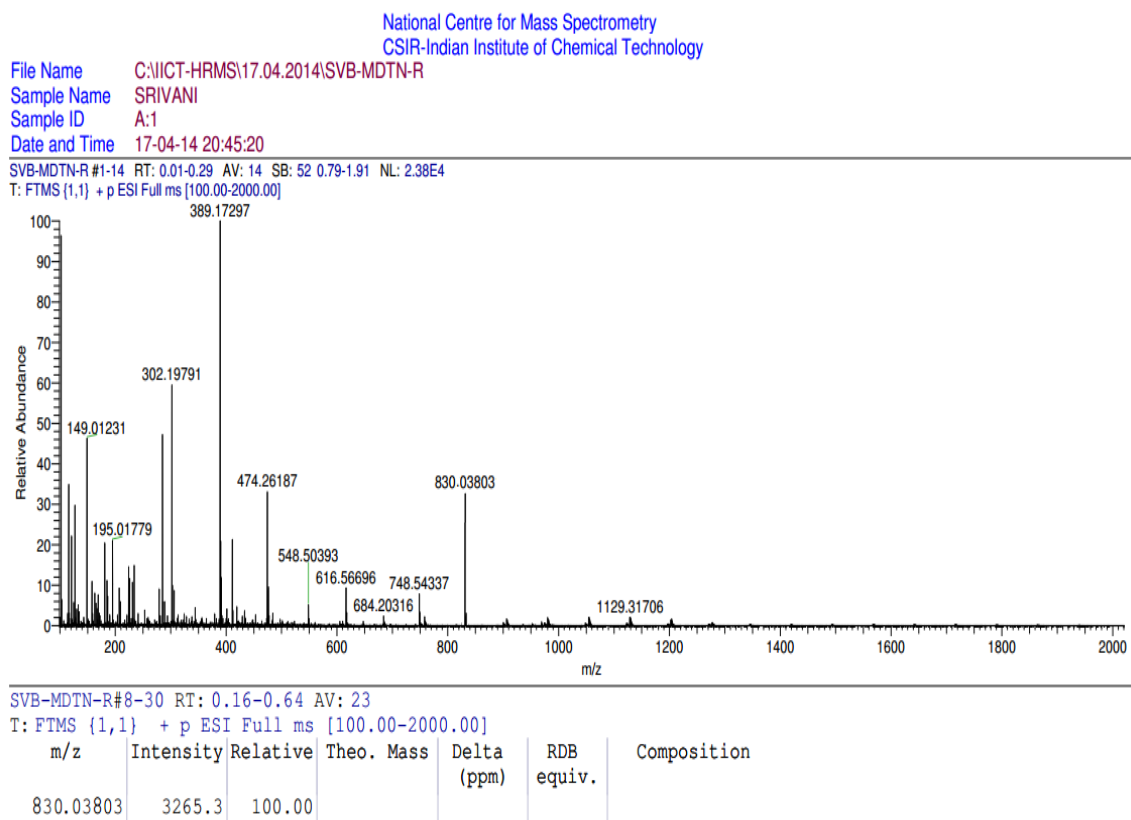


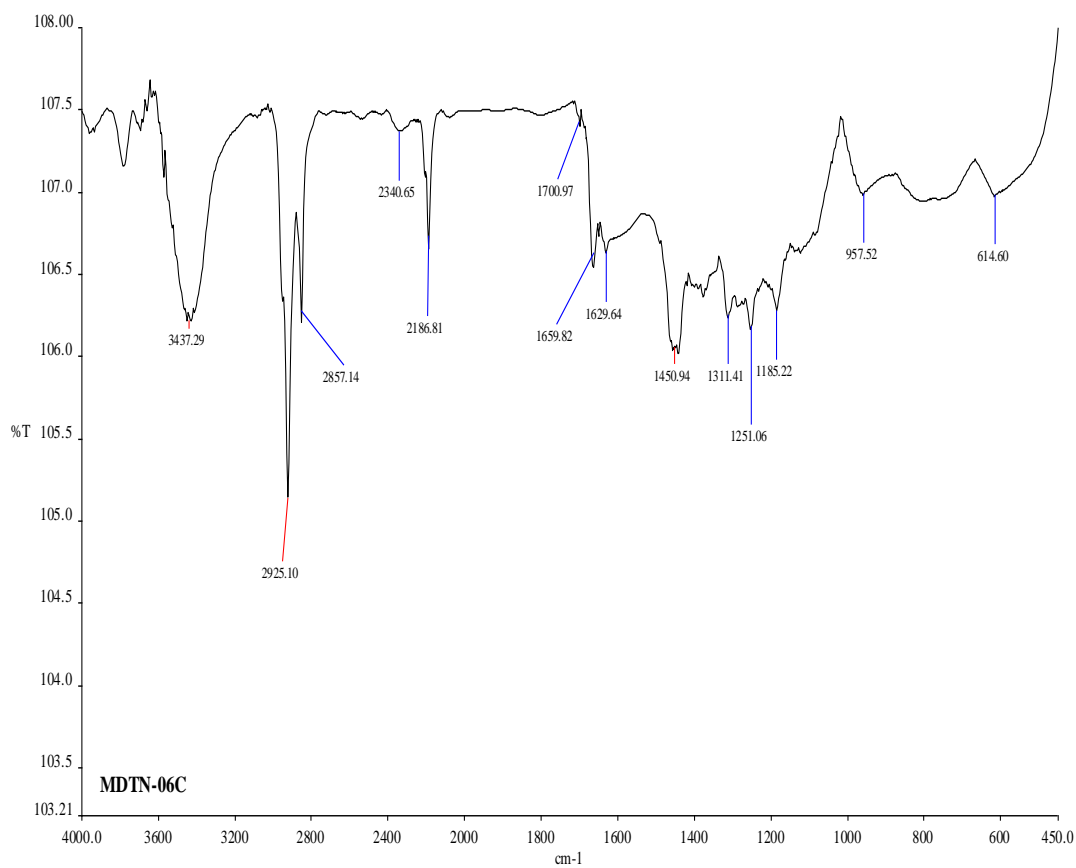
Fig. S9  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of R1



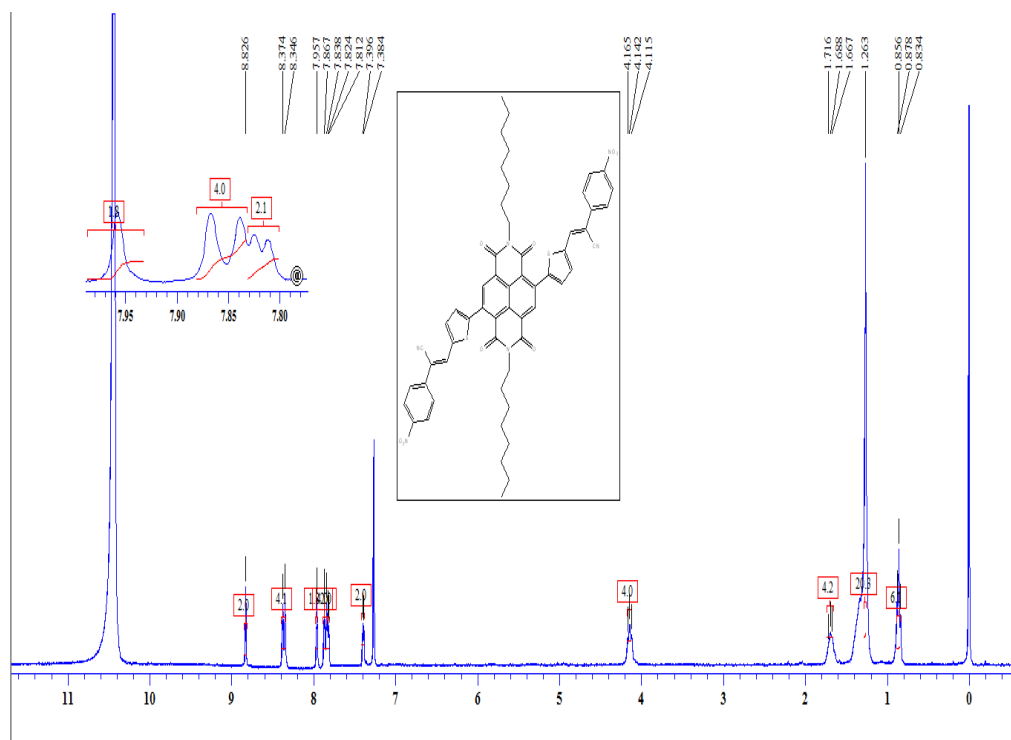
**Fig. S10** ESI mass spectrum of **R1**



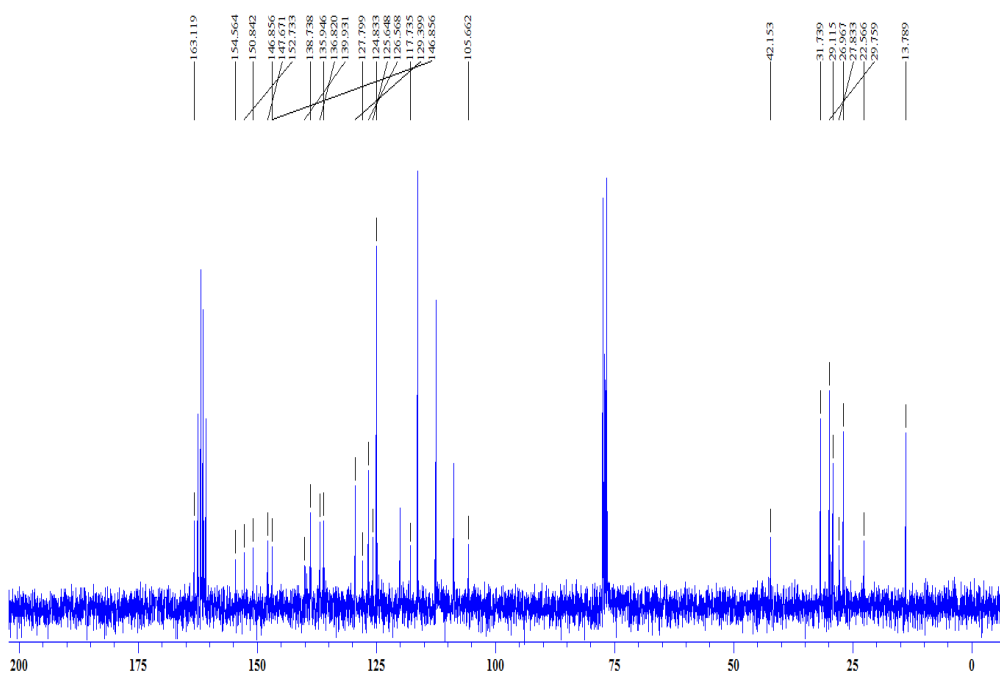
**Fig. S11** HRMS of **R1**



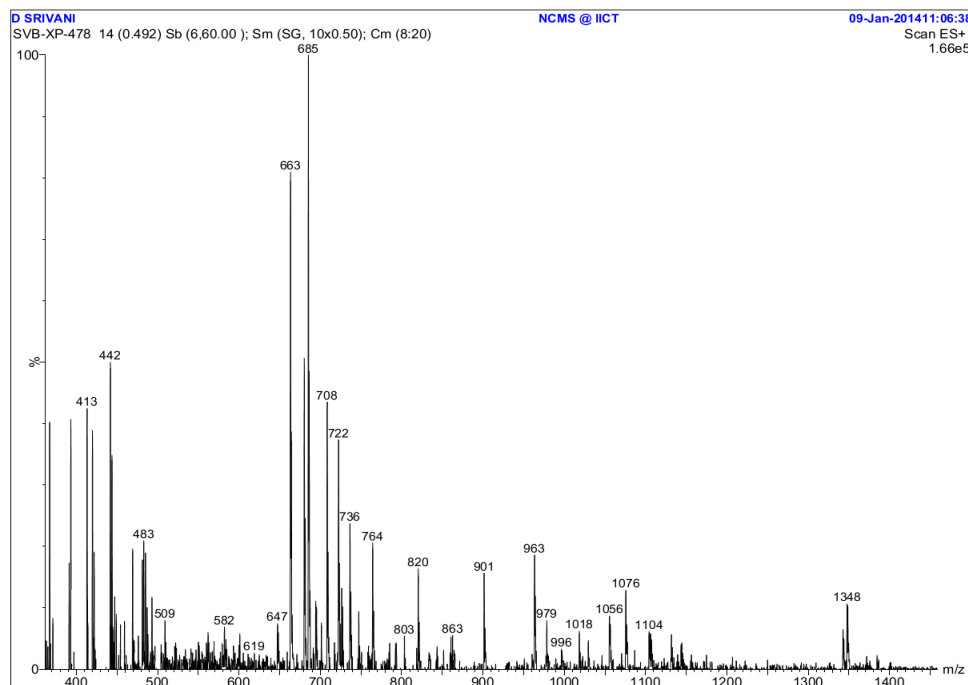
**Fig. S12** FT-IR spectrum of **R1**



**Fig. S13** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **R2**



**Fig. S14**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of **R2**



**Fig. S15** Mass spectrum of **R2**

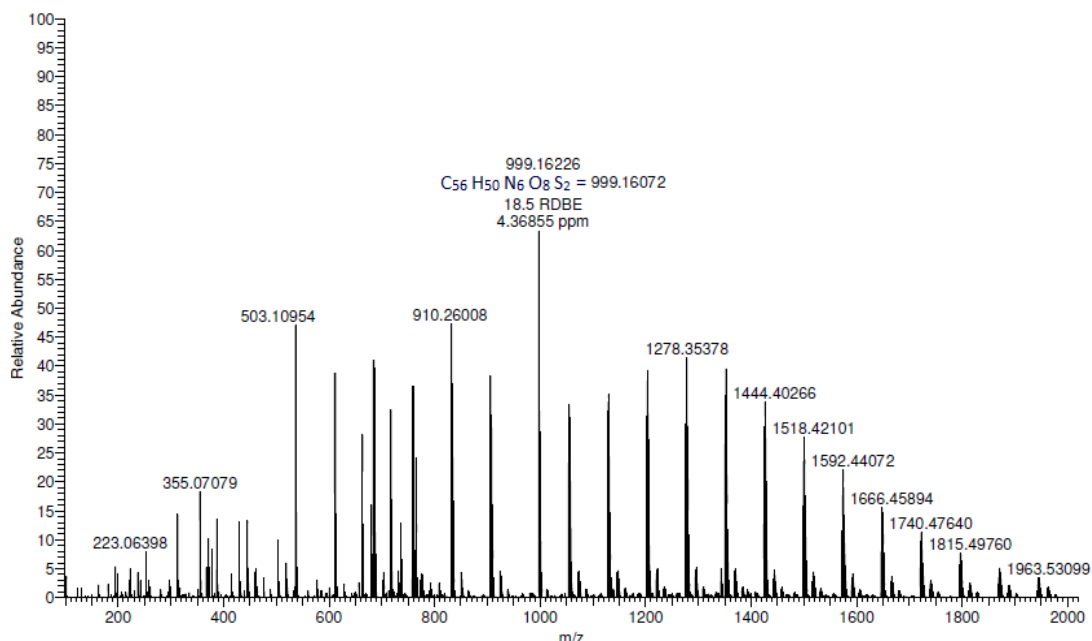


Fig. S16 HRMS of R2

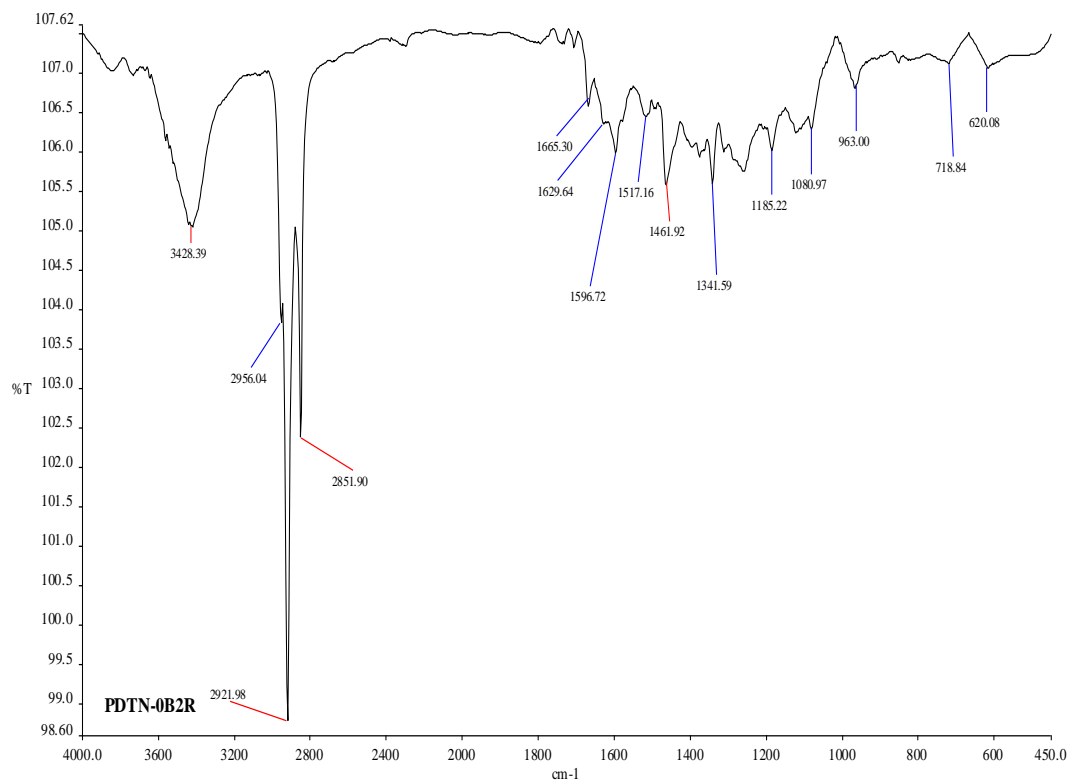


Fig. S17 FT-IR spectrum of R2