Supporting Information for

Novel Perylenediimide-Based Polymers with Electron-Deficient

Segment as the Comonomer for Efficient All-Polymer Solar Cells

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Characterization. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AV400 NMR spectrometer and used tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard in CDCl₃. The molecular weight was determined by GPC using THF as the eluent and monodispersed polystyrene as the standard. The UV-Vis spectra of polymers were measured on with a TU-1601 spectrophotometer by using a 1 cm glass cuvette. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) was performed in 0.1M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate in acetonitrile at a scan rate of 100 mV/s with ITO as the working electrode, Pt wire as the counter electrode and Ag/Ag⁺ as the reference electrode. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) images were obtained using a NanoMan VS microscope in the tapping mode. The thickness of the active layer of the device was measured via a VeecoDektak 150 surface profiler.

All-polymer solar cell fabrication. The detailed fabrication is listed in Supporting Information. A patterned ITO was pre-cleaned by detergent, deionized water, acetone and 2-propanol for 15 min, respectively, under ultrasonic condition. The cleaned ITO was then treated by UV oxygen to form the hydrophilic surface. The PEDOT:PSS solution was spin-coated on the ITO at 3500 rpm for 30s and dried over 150 °C for 15 min under air. The PTB7-Th:polymer acceptor solution (optimized weight ratio of 1:1) in chlorobenzene with different amount solvent additives was then spin-coated above PEDOT:PSS layer at a total concentration of 20 mg/mL within glove box. The Ca (20 nm) and Al (80 nm) cathode were evaporated onto the active layer under a pressure of below 10⁻⁶ bar with an active area of 4 mm². The current density-voltage curves were collected by a Keithley 2420 under Oriel Newport 150W solar simulator (AM 1.5G).

The EQEs were measured by an Oriel Newport System. All above measurements were done at room temperature.

The hole-only device for the hole mobility was fabricated with a device structure of ITO/PEDOT:PSS/PTB7-Th:polymer acceptor/Au. The electron-only device for the electron mobility was fabricated with a device structure of ITO/TiO_x/PTB7-Th: polymer acceptor/Al. Both the hole and electron mobilities by space charge limited current (SCLC) were calculated with the following Mott-Gurney equation in the SCLC region: $J = (9/8)\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r\mu(V^2/L^3)$, in which ε_0 is the permittivity of the vacuum, ε_r is the dielectric constant of the polymer and assumed to be 3, and *L* is the thickness of active layer.



Figure S1. The molar coefficient of PPDI-DTBT and PFPDI-DTBT in chlorobenzene solution.

| Acceptor | D/A Ratio | $V_{\rm oc}(V)$ | $J_{\rm SC}$ (mA cm ⁻²) | FF | PCE (%) |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| PPDI-DTBT | 1.5:1 | 0.77 | 10.09 | 0.43 | 3.34 |
| | 1:1 | 0.78 | 10.43 | 0.44 | 3.58 |
| | 1:1.5 | 0.79 | 9.70 | 0.44 | 3.37 |
| PFPDI-DTBT | 1.5:1 | 0.75 | 12.23 | 0.52 | 4.77 |
| | 1:1 | 0.76 | 12.48 | 0.56 | 5.31 |
| | 1:1.5 | 0.76 | 12.03 | 0.55 | 5.03 |

Table S1. Photovoltaic performance parameters of the all-PSCs based on PTB7-Th: PPDI-DTBT (or FPDI-DTBT) with various blend weight ratios, under the annealing temperature of 120 °C.

Table S2. Photovoltaic performance parameters of the all-PSCs based on PTB7-Th: PPDI-DTBT (orPFPDI-DTBT) with different solvent additives, under the annealing temperature of 120 °C.

| Acceptor | Additive | $V_{\rm oc}(V)$ | $J_{\rm SC}$ (mA cm ⁻²) | FF | PCE (%) |
|------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| PPDI-DTBT | no | 0.78 | 10.43 | 0.44 | 3.58 |
| | 1%DIO | 0.78 | 9.10 | 0.50 | 3.55 |
| | 1%DPE | 0.79 | 8.94 | 0.48 | 3.39 |
| | 0.5%CN | 0.78 | 10.59 | 0.46 | 3.80 |
| | 1%CN | 0.78 | 9.79 | 0.50 | 3.82 |
| | 3%CN | 0.78 | 10.65 | 0.49 | 4.07 |
| | 4%CN | 0.78 | 10.50 | 0.47 | 3.85 |
| PFPDI-DTBT | no | 0.76 | 12.48 | 0.56 | 5.31 |
| | 1%DPE | 0.76 | 9.63 | 0.62 | 4.54 |
| | 1%CN | 0.76 | 11.80 | 0.63 | 5.65 |
| | 0.5%DIO | 0.76 | 13.62 | 0.60 | 6.21 |
| | 1%DIO | 0.76 | 13.25 | 0.60 | 6.04 |
| | 3%DIO | 0.76 | 10.02 | 0.55 | 4.19 |

| Acceptor | Additive | т(°С) | V _{oc} (V) | J _{sc} (mA cm ⁻ ²) | FF | РСЕ (%) |
|----------------|----------|-------|---------------------|---|------|------------|
| PPDI-DTBT | 3%CN | 80 | 0.77 | 10.71 | 0.45 | 3.71 |
| | | 100 | 0.78 | 10.58 | 0.47 | 3.88 |
| | | 120 | 0.78 | 10.65 | 0.49 | 4.07 |
| | | 140 | 0.78 | 10.20 | 0.48 | 3.82 |
| | | 160 | 0.77 | 9.59 | 0.44 | 3.25 |
| PFPDI- DTBT | 0.5%DIO | 80 | 0.75 | 13.19 | 0.54 | 5.34 |
| | | 100 | 0.75 | 14.05 | 0.54 | 5.69 |
| | | 120 | 0.76 | 13.62 | 0.60 | 6.21 |
| | | 140 | 0.76 | 14.13 | 0.58 | 6.23 |
| | | 160 | 0.75 | 13.76 | 0.59 | 6.09 |

Table S3. Photovoltaic performance parameters of the all-PSCs based on PTB7-Th: PPDI-DTBT (orPFPDI-DTBT) with different annealing temperature.



Figure S2. The PL spectra of PTB7-Th, PTB7-Th:PPDI-DTBT and PTB7-Th:PFPDI-DTBT films excited at 701nm.