**Supporting Information for** 

## Improving performance of organic solar cells by supplying additional acceptors to surface of bulk-heterojunction layers

Xiaoyin Xie,<sup>‡a</sup> Guanchen Liu,<sup>‡b</sup> Guanjian Cheng,<sup>b</sup> Zhihai Liu<sup>\*cd</sup> and Eun-Cheol Lee<sup>\*de</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemical Technology, Jilin Institute of Chemical Technology, Jilin 132022, China <sup>b</sup>Department of Material Science and Technology, Jilin Institute of Chemical Technology, Jilin 132022, China <sup>c</sup>Department of Bio-Nano Technology, Gachon University, Gyeonggi 461-701, Republic of Korea. \*E-mail: zhliu@gachon.ac.kr <sup>d</sup>Gachon Bio-Nano Research Institute, Gyeonggi 461-701, Republic of Korea <sup>e</sup>Department of Nano-Physics, Gachon University, Gyeonggi 461-701, Republic of Korea. \*E-mail: eclee@gachon.ac.kr



**Fig. S1.** J-V characteristics for the OSCs without (control) and with 3, 6, 9, and 12 nm additional PC<sub>71</sub>BM layer.



Fig. S2. Average values and standard deviations of (a)  $V_{oc}$ , (b)  $J_{sc}$ , (c) FF, and (d) PCE of 12 individual OSCs.



**Fig. S3.** *J*–*V* characteristics for the OSCs without (control) and with 3, 5, 7, and 9 nm additional ITIC layer. The inset of the figure shows the molecular structure of ITIC.

## **Electron mobility measurement**

The electron mobility was measured following the space-charge limited current approach. The electrononly device was fabrication using the following architecture ITO/ZnO/PTB7-Th:PC<sub>71</sub>BM/PC<sub>71</sub>BM/Al. For the control device, the use of additional PC<sub>71</sub>BM was skipped. We used a solution-processing method for preparing ZnO following previous work.<sup>1</sup> The J-V characteristics for electron-only devices were measured in the dark. The mobility was calculated from the J-V characteristics following Mott–Gurney law:

$$J = \frac{9\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \mu (V - V_{\rm bi})^2}{8L^3} \tag{1}$$

where *J* is the current density,  $\varepsilon_0$  is the permittivity of free space,  $\varepsilon_r$  is the relative dielectric constant of the organic active layer, *V* is the applied voltage, *V*<sub>bi</sub> is the built-in voltage,  $\mu$  is the electron mobility, and *L* is the thickness of the active layer.



Fig. S4. J-V characteristics for the electron-only device without and with 9 nm additional PC<sub>71</sub>BM.



**Fig. S5.** Stability of the OSCs without and with 9 nm additional  $PC_{71}BM$ , in terms of the normalized PCEs, plotted *vs.* time.

		$J_{\rm sc}$ (mA		Average PCE	Best PCE
Device configuration (rigid)	$V_{\rm oc}$ (V)	cm <sup>-2</sup> )	FF (%)	(%)	(%)
	$0.785 \pm$		$65.5 \pm$		
Without ITIC layer (control)	0.011	$16.7\pm0.3$	1.1	$8.59\pm0.31$	8.99
	$0.787 \pm$		$66.1 \pm$		
With 3 nm ITIC layer	0.010	$16.9\pm0.3$	1.1	$8.79\pm0.32$	9.05
	$0.788 \pm$		$67.2 \pm$		
With 5 nm ITIC layer	0.011	$17.2\pm0.3$	0.8	$9.11\pm0.28$	9.42
	$0.792 \pm$		$68.3 \pm$		
With 7 nm ITIC layer	0.011	$17.5\pm0.3$	0.9	$9.47\pm0.29$	9.78
-	$0.789 \pm$		$67.5 \pm$		
With 9 nm ITIC layer	0.012	$17.3 \pm 0.2$	1.1	$9.21 \pm 0.30$	9.53

**Table S1**. Device parameters (average and best values for 12 individual devices in each group) for rigidOSCs based on 0, 3, 5, 7, or 9 nm additional ITIC layer.

## Reference

1 Y. Sun, J. H. Seo, C. J. Takacs, J. Seifter, and A. J. Heeger, Adv. Mater. 2011, 23, 1679–1683.