# Supporting Information

## **Tuning Pentacene Based Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells**

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#### General procedures and methods

Reagents were purchased reagent grade from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. THF was distilled from sodium/benzophenone. i-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH was dried over CaCl<sub>2</sub>. MgSO<sub>4</sub> • 2H<sub>2</sub>O was used as the drying reagent after aqueous (aq) work-up. Saturated (satd) NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and brine refer to saturated aqueous solutions of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and NaCl, respectively. Deoxygenated solutions were prepared by bubbling nitrogen through the solution for at least 20 min. All solutions containing pentacene were covered in foil to prevent decomposition. <sup>1</sup>H and  $^{13}C{^{1}H}$  NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance (300 and 400) spectrometers at 300 MHz (<sup>1</sup>H NMR) and 100 or 75 MHz (<sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR), respectively. NMR spectra were referenced to the residual solvent signal (<sup>1</sup>H: CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 7.24 ppm; <sup>13</sup>C: CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 77.0 ppm; <sup>1</sup>H: THF-d<sub>8</sub>, 1.72 ppm, 3.58 ppm; <sup>13</sup>C: THF-d<sub>8</sub>, 25.3 ppm, 67.2 ppm) and recorded at ambient probe temperature. CDCl<sub>3</sub> (99.8%, Deutero GmbH) and THF-d<sub>8</sub> (99.5%, Deutero GmbH) were stored over 4 Å molecular sieves. UV/Vis measurements were carried out in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and THF on a Varian Cary 5000 UV/Vis–NIR spectrophotometer at rt with quartz cuvettes having 1 cm path length. Mass spectra were obtained from either a Bruker micro TOF II or Bruker maxis 4G (APPI, ESI) instrument. IR spectra were recorded as solids on a Varian 660-IR spectrometer in ATR-mode. Melting points were measured with an Electrothermal 9100 instrument. TLC analyses were carried out on TLC plates from Macherey-Nagel (ALUGRAM® SIL G/UV254) and visualized via UV-light (264/364 nm). Column chromatography was performed using Silica Gel 60M (Merck).

#### Synthesis

Compound 5 has been obtained by protection of 2-bromo-5-thiophenecarboxaldehyde as the cyclic acetal according to a literature procedure.<sup>[1]</sup> The synthesis of compounds  $1,^{[4]}2,^{[4]}6,^{[2]}$  and  $8,^{[3]}$  and have been described elsewhere.



Compound 3: To a solution of 5 (2.01 g, 8.56 mmol) in dry THF (100 mL) at -78 °C was added n-BuLi (2.5 M in hexanes, 3.3 mL, 8.3 mmol). After stirring for 30 min at -78 °C, 6 (1.40 g, 2.85 mmol) was added as a solid. The resulting mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for 16 h. After quenching the reaction *via* the addition of satd aq NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, the mixture was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with  $H_2O$  (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The crude intermediate 7 was obtained as dark brown oil and subjected to reductive aromatization without further purification. Therefore, the residue was dissolved in THF (50 mL) and  $SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  (2.00 g, 8.85 mmol) and 10% ag sulfuric acid (5.0 mL) were added. To minimize light exposure, the flask was wrapped in aluminum foil. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at rt. After quenching the reaction via the addition of satd aq  $NH_4Cl$ , the mixture was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2 x 100 mL). The organic phases were combined and washed with  $H_2O$  (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and the solvent removed in vacuo. The residue was passed through a pad of silica ( $CH_2Cl_2$ /hexanes, 3:1). After removal of the solvent, the blue residue was purified by recrystallization from CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH at -18 °C to obtain 3 (1.24 g, 76%) as a deep blue crystalline solid. Mp 387 °C (decomp).  $R_{\rm f} = 0.74$  (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). UV/Vis (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)  $\lambda_{max}$  ( $\varepsilon$ ) 270 (29 600), 309 (370 000), 347 (10 300), 410 (2 000), 436 (2 800), 538 (4 600), 577 (11 500), 624 (19 000) nm. IR (ATR): 3042 (w), 2940 (m), 2857 (m), 2124 (w), 1667 (s), 1453 (m), 1360 (m), 1209 (m) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ10.14 (s, 1H), 9.35 (s, 2H), 8.36 (s, 2H), 8.10 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.40–7.30 (m, 4H), 1.40–1.35 (m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): *S*183.0, 149.9, 145.3, 136.7, 132.02, 131.96, 131.6, 130.4, 129.1, 128.52, 128.49, 127.4, 126.14, 126.07, 126.03, 125.0, 120.0, 107.1, 104.4, 19.0, 11.6. APPI HRMS  $(CH_3CN/CH_2Cl_2/THF) m/z$  calcd for  $C_{38}H_{37}OSSi ([M + H]^+), 569.2329$ , found 569.2330.

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A crystal of **3** suitable for X-ray crystallographic analysis has been grown from a solution of **3** in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (3:1) by slow evaporation at rt. X-ray data for **3** (C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>36</sub>OSSi • CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $F_w =$ 653.74; monoclinic crystal system; space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c; a = 11.8379(3) Å, b = 16.8043(5) Å, c =17.9233(4) Å;  $\beta = 106.646(3)^\circ$ , V = 3416.03(16) Å<sup>3</sup>; Z = 4;  $\rho_{\text{(calcd)}} = 1.271$  g cm<sup>-3</sup>;  $2\theta_{\text{max}} =$ 123.8°;  $\mu = 2.840$  mm<sup>-1</sup>; T = 173.0(1) K; total data collected = 8398;  $R_1 = 0.0635$  [5117 independent reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ];  $\omega R_2 = 0.1854$  for 5117 data, 403 variables, and 0 restraints; largest difference, peak and hole = 0.97 and -0.88 e Å<sup>-3</sup>. CCDC 1456574



Compound 4: Compound 8 (1.55 g, 2.85 mmol) and 5-bromothiophene-2-carbaldehyde (665 mg, 0.412 mL, 3.48 mmol) were dissolved in a mixture of dry, deoxygenated THF (35 mL) and *i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH (12 mL). PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (100 mg, 0.142 mmol) and CuI (40 mg, 0.21 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture stirred for 16 h at reflux. The reaction was quenched by addition of satd aq NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and the resulting solution extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2 x 100 mL). The organic phase was washed with satd aq NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (100 mL), H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL), and brine (100 mL), dried  $(MgSO_4)$ , filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude intermediate 9 was obtained as yellowbrown foamy residue and subjected to reductive aromatization without further purification. Therefore, the residue was dissolved in THF (50 mL) and SnCl<sub>2</sub> • 2H<sub>2</sub>O (2.00 g, 8.85 mmol) and 10% ag sulfuric acid (5.0 mL) were added. The mixture was stirred for 3 h at rt. To minimize light exposure, the flask was wrapped in aluminum foil. The reaction was quenched via the addition of satd aq NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and the mixture extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2 x 100 mL). The organic phases were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), and dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>). After filtration and concentration, a dark green residue was obtained. The residue was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mL), poured onto a pad of silica, and eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. Prepurification was achieved by precipitation from a concentrated  $CH_2Cl_2$  solution by the addition of MeOH and concentration of this mixture at 50 °C. The precipitate was filtered and further purified by column chromatography (silica gel, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to obtain pure 4 (1.38 g, 82%) as a green powder. Mp 362 °C (decomp).  $R_{\rm f} = 0.74$  (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). UV/Vis (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)  $\lambda_{\rm max}$  ( $\varepsilon$ ) 272 (28 100), 314 (269 000), 390 (15 400), 441 (6 200), 409 (23 200), 617 (14 300), 668 (23 400) nm. IR (ATR): 3044 (w), 2941 (m), 2857 (m), 2169 (w), 2123 (w), 1659 (s), 1452 (s), 1219 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ9.95 (s, 1H), 9.21 (s, 2H), 8.97 (s, 2H), 7.99–7.96 (m, 2H), 7.90–7.87 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 7.43–7.38 (m, 4H), 1.39–1.35 (m, 21H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ182.3, 144.2, 136.2, 132.9, 132.5, 132.4, 132.2, 130.3, 130.0, 128.6, 128.5, 126.6, 126.4, 126.1, 125.3, 120.0, 115.8, 108.3, 104.5, 96.9, 96.6, 19.0, 11.6. ESI HRMS (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/THF) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>37</sub>OSSi ([M + H]<sup>+</sup>), 593.2329, found 593.2330.



Compound DPV1: To a solution of 1 (281 mg, 0.500 mmol) and cyanoacetic acid (425 mg, 5.00 mmol) in deoxygenated CHCl<sub>3</sub> (75 mL) was added piperidine (298 mg, 0.345 mL, 3.50 mmol). The flask was wrapped in aluminum foil to minimize light exposure and the mixture stirred for 16 h at reflux. After allowing to cool to rt, the reaction mixture was poured into 1M aq HCl (50 mL) and extracted with toluene (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and the solvent removed in vacuo. Ultrasonication in pentane for 10 min, filtration, and drying in vacuo gave the desired product **DPV1** (251 mg, 80%) as a greyish-blue solid. Mp 291 °C (decomp).  $R_{\rm f} =$ 0.18 (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH, 10:1). UV/Vis (THF)  $\lambda_{max}$  ( $\varepsilon$ ) 309 (305 400), 348 (13 400), 434 (4 100), 544 (5 800), 577 (11 200), 623 (15 300) nm. IR (ATR): 3039 (w), 2938 (m), 2860 (m), 2131 (w), 1696 (m), 1591 (s), 1375 (m), 1280 (m) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, THF-d<sub>8</sub>): δ9.39 (s, 2H), 8.53 (s, 1H), 8.45 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.32 (s, 2H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 7.41–7.28 (m, 4H), 1.45–1.40 (m, 21H); the acidic carboxyl proton is not observed. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, THF-d<sub>8</sub>): δ163.8, 154.2, 145.0, 138.0, 133.5, 133.1, 132.8, 132.2, 131.7, 129.5, 129.05, 128.98, 127.1, 126.63, 126.59, 126.4, 118.5, 116.4, 106.3, 105.9, 105.1, 19.4, 12.6 (one signal coincident or not observed). APPI HRMS (CH<sub>3</sub>CN/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/THF) m/z calcd for  $C_{43}H_{40}NO_2Si$  ([M + H]<sup>+</sup>), 630.2823, found 630.2828.



Compound DPV2: To a solution of 2 (235 mg, 0.400 mmol) and cyanoacetic acid (340 mg, 4.00 mmol) in deoxygenated CHCl<sub>3</sub> (60 mL) was added piperidine (238 mg, 0.277 mL, 2.80 mmol). The flask was wrapped in aluminum foil to minimize light exposure and the mixture stirred for 16 h at reflux. After allowing to cool to rt, the reaction mixture was poured into 1M aq HCl (50 mL) and extracted with toluene (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and the solvent removed in vacuo. Ultrasonication in pentane for 10 min, filtration, and drying in vacuo gave the desired product **DPV2** (194 mg, 74%) as a dark green solid. Mp 282 °C (decomp).  $R_f = 0.13$  $(CH_2Cl_2/MeOH, 10:1)$ . UV/Vis (THF)  $\lambda_{max}$  ( $\varepsilon$ ) 272 (30 400), 312 (231 000), 347 (18 300), 402 (20 400), 571 (5 700), 611 (14 600), 665 (25 000) nm. IR (ATR): 3039 (w), 2940 (m), 2861 (m), 2173 (w), 2122 (w), 1693 (s), 1575 (vs), 1417 (m), 1281 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, THF-d<sub>8</sub>):  $\delta$  9.32 (s, 4H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.15–8.09 (m, 4H), 7.98–7.94 (m, 2H), 7.48–7.43 (m, 4H), 1.45–1.38 (m, 21H); the acidic carboxyl proton is not observed. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, THF-d<sub>8</sub>): δ 163.6, 153.4, 133.6, 133.5, 133.2, 133.1, 131.9, 131.4, 131.1, 129.5, 129.2, 128.6, 127.32, 127.28, 127.0, 126.7, 119.8, 118.2, 116.3, 108.4, 105.8, 105.4, 105.3, 92.1, 19.4, 12.6. APPI HRMS (CH<sub>3</sub>CN, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/THF) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>45</sub>H<sub>40</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>Si ([M + H]<sup>+</sup>), 654.2823, found 654.2826.



Compound DPV3: To a solution of 3 (284 mg, 0.500 mmol) and cyanoacetic acid (425 mg, 5.00 mmol) in deoxygenated CHCl<sub>3</sub> (75 mL) was added piperidine (298 mg, 0.347 mL, 3.50 mmol). The flask was wrapped in aluminum foil to minimize light exposure and the mixture stirred for 16 h at reflux. After allowing to cool to rt, the reaction mixture was poured into 1M aq HCl (50 mL) and extracted with toluene (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and the solvent removed in vacuo. Ultrasonication in pentane for 10 min, filtration, and drying in vacuo gave the desired product **DPV3** (273 mg, 86%) as a blue-greyish solid. Mp 320 °C (decomp).  $R_{\rm f}$  = 0.20 (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH, 10:1). UV/Vis (THF)  $\lambda_{max}$  ( $\varepsilon$ ) 270 (25 000), 308 (302 000), 345 (27 200), 538 (4 500), 578 (11 200), 625 (18 200) nm. IR (ATR): 3041 (w), 2938 (m), 2861 (m), 2126 (m), 1690 (s), 1572 (vs), 1419 (m), 1327 (m), 1272 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, THF-d<sub>8</sub>):  $\delta$ 9.38 (s, 2H), 8.63 (s, 1H), 8.51 (s, 2H), 8.31 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 7.42-7.30 (m, 4H), 1.45-1.40 (m, 21H); the acidic carboxyl proton is not observed. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, THF-d<sub>8</sub>): δ163.9, 149.6, 146.6, 139.3, 138.7, 133.20, 133.15, 133.1, 131.4, 130.2, 129.4, 129.05, 128.98, 127.3, 126.9, 126.5, 126.2, 120.3, 116.5, 107.5, 105.7, 101.4, 19.4, 12.6. APPI HRMS (CH<sub>3</sub>CN, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/THF) m/z calcd for  $C_{41}H_{38}NO_2SSi ([M + H]^+), 636.2387, found 636.2391.$ 



Compound **DPV4**: To a solution of **4** (300 mg, 0.500 mmol) and cyanoacetic acid (430 mg, 5.06 mmol) in deoxygenated CHCl<sub>3</sub> (75 mL) was added piperidine (300 mg, 349 mL, 3.52 mmol). The flask was wrapped in aluminum foil to minimize light exposure and the mixture stirred for 3 h at reflux. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was poured into 1M aq HCl (200 mL) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/THF, 9:1 (400 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (200 mL) and brine (200 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), filtered, and the solvent removed in vacuo. Recrystallization from THF/pentane at -18 °C yielded the desired product **DPV4** (273 mg, 83%) as a dark green solid. Mp 307 °C (decomp).  $R_f = 0.12$  (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH, 10:1). UV/Vis (THF)  $\lambda_{max}$  ( $\varepsilon$ ) 271 (32 700), 313 (145 000), 347 (19 000), 442 (19 400), 628 (11 800), 677 (18 100) nm. IR (ATR): 3043 (w), 2939 (m), 2861 (m), 2150 (w), 2142 (w), 1688 (m), 1564 (vs), 1410 (s), 1252 (s), 1213 (vs) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, THF-d<sub>8</sub>):  $\delta$  9.30 (s, 2H), 9.21 (s, 2H), 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.12–8.09 (m, 2H), 7.98–7.94 (m, 3H), 7.81 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 7.49–7.42 (m, 4H), 1.44–1.39 (m, 21H); the acidic carboxyl proton is not observed. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, THF-d<sub>8</sub>): δ 163.8, 146.0, 139.0, 138.9, 134.2, 133.5, 133.3, 132.4, 131.0, 130.6, 129.4, 129.2, 127.3, 127.2, 127.0, 126.3, 120.1, 117.1, 116.6, 108.6, 105.7, 101.6, 98.3, 97.9, 19.4, 12.6. ESI HRMS (CH<sub>3</sub>CN, toluene/MeOH) m/z calcd for C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>36</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>SSi ([M-H]), 658.2242, found 658.2235.









MG0-75P



MG0-73P

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MG0-66P



MG0-66P









MG0-84P



APPI HRMS of compound 3 (NCCH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, THF).



ESI HRMS of compound 4 (NCCH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, THF).



APPI HRMS of compound DPV1 (NCCH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, THF).







APPI HRMS of compound DPV3 (NCCH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, THF).



ESI HRMS of compound DPV4 (NCCH<sub>3</sub>, PhMe, MeOH).



**Figure S1**. Absorption spectra of TiO<sub>2</sub> electrodes with **DPV1** a), **DPV2** b), **DPV4** c) after 1 (black), 30 (red), and 90 min (blue) uptake.



**Figure S2**. Molecular orbital representation of the HOMO-1, HOMO, LUMO and LUMO+1 of **DPV3** (right) and **DPV4** (left). Isovalue 0.01 in gas phase. Optimized geometries via B3lyp-6311 G\* and def-TZVP basis set.



**Figure S3**. J-V curves a), c), and e) and IPCE spectra b), d), and f) of devices with **DPV1** a) and b), **DPV2** c) and d) and **DPV4** e) and f) with different Li<sup>+</sup> concentrations in the electrolyte redox couple (see figure legend for details) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity.



**Figure S4**. Figures-of-merit for devices with **DPV1** a), **DPV2** b), and **DPV4** c) as a function of Li<sup>+</sup> concentration in the electrolyte redox couple under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity.



Figure S5. J-V curves a) and c) and IPCE spectra b) and d) of  $In_xZn_yO$  based devices with increasing In concentration (see figure legend for details) as well as with **DPV3** a) and b) and **DPV4** c) and d) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity.



**Figure S6**. Changes in the efficiency of  $In_xZn_yO$  based devices with increasing In concentration in the electrode for **DPV3** a) and **DPV4** b) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity.



**Figure S7**. Nyquist plots for devices with **DPV1** as a function of Li<sup>+</sup> concentration in the electrolyte redox couple (see figure legends for details) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity a) and b) and dark conditions c) and d).



**Figure S8**. EIS figures-of-merit of sensitized solar cells with **DPV1** as a function of Li<sup>+</sup> concentration in the electrolyte redox couple. a) Resistance changes under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity ( $R_w$ , Black) and dark ( $R_k$ , Blue) conditions; b) Capacitance (C, Black) and lifetime ( $\tau$ , Blue) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity; c) Charge collection efficiency (, Black) and the density of states (DOS, Blue) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity.



**Figure S9**. Nyquist plots for devices with **DPV2** as a function of Li<sup>+</sup> concentration in the electrolyte redox couple (see figure legends for details) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity a) and b) and dark conditions c) and d).



**Figure S10**. EIS figures-of-merit of DSSCs with **DPV2** as a function of Li<sup>+</sup> concentration in the electrolyte redox couple. a) Resistance changes under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity ( $R_w$ , black) and dark ( $R_k$ , blue) conditions; b) Capacitance (C, black) and lifetime ( $\tau$ , blue) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity; c) Charge collection efficiency ( $\eta_{coll}$ , black) and the density of states (DOS, blue) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity.



**Figure S11**. Nyquist plots for devices with **DPV3** as a function of Li<sup>+</sup> concentration in the electrolyte redox couple (see figure legends for details) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity a) and b) and dark conditions c) and d).



**Figure S12**. Nyquist plots for devices with **DPV3** as a function of Li<sup>+</sup> concentration in the electrolyte redox couple (see figure legends for details) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity a) and b) and dark conditions c) and d).



**Figure S13**. EIS figures-of-merit of DSSCs with **DPV4** as a function of Li<sup>+</sup> concentration in the electrolyte redox couple. a) Resistance changes under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity ( $R_w$ , black) and dark ( $R_k$ , blue) conditions; b) Capacitance (C, black) and lifetime ( $\tau$ , blue) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity; c) Charge collection efficiency ( $\eta_{coll}$ , black) and the density of states (DOS, blue) under 1 sun AM 1.5 solar intensity.

	[Li+]	Injection		[Li+]	Injection
	[M]	(s-1)		[M]	(s <sup>-1</sup> )
DPV3	0	4.4 x 10 <sup>10</sup>		0	9.3 x 10 <sup>10</sup>
	0.5	5.5 x 10 <sup>10</sup>	DPV4	0.5	1.3 x 10 <sup>11</sup>
	1	5.5 x 10 <sup>10</sup>		1	1.4 x 10 <sup>11</sup>
	3	1.4 x 10 <sup>11</sup>		3	1.5 x 10 <sup>11</sup>

 Table S1: Injection kinetics for devices with DPV3@DSSC (left) and DPV4@DSSC (right) upon increasing the Li+ concentration in the electrolyte.

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