Electronic Supplementary Information

Generating a three-dimensional non-fullerene electron acceptor by combining inexpensive spiro[fluorene-9,9'-xanthene] and cyanopyridone functionalities

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DFT details:

The Gaussian 09 ab initio/DFT quantum chemical simulation package was employed to acquire results represented in the present work.^{S1} The geometry optimization of **A1** with truncated alkyl chains was carried out at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level of theory. To ensure structures to be real, frequency calculations were carried out. Furthermore, the geometry of **A1** obtained at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level was subjected to the time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) studies for the observation of absorption properties (see Table S1). From the TD-DFT results it was seen that **A1** shows absorption bands at 539 nm and 512 nm. The frontier molecular orbitals (FMOs) were generated using Avogadro^{S2,S3} and are depicted in Fig. S1. During the transition from HOMO to LUMO and HOMO-1 to LUMO+1, the electron density flows from the central part of molecule to the terminals.

Molecule	Excitation Energy	Excitation Wavelength	Excitation Oscillator Wavelength Strength		% contribution for transition
	(eV)	(nm)	(f)		
A1	2.3015	539	1.6615	351 (H) → 352 (L)	95%
				350 (H-1) → 352 (L)	4%
	2.4224	512	0.7807	$\begin{array}{c} 350 \ (\text{H-1}) \to \\ 353 \ (\text{L+1}) \end{array}$	95%

 Table S1:
 Calculated TD-DFT excitation properties of A1



Fig. S1 Frontier molecular orbitals of A1 with energy levels in eV.



Fig. S2 The computed absorption spectrum of **A1** showing transition peaks at 539 nm and 512 nm.



Fig. S3 The dominant natural transition orbital pair for the selected excited singlet states.



Fig. S4 PESA spectrum of thin film of A1. The dashed-lines show the fits to extract ionisation potential (-5.81 eV) that corresponds to the HOMO energy level. [The PESA measurement was conducted using a Riken Keiki AC-2 PESA spectrometer with a power number setting of 0.5. Samples for PESA were prepared on ITO cleaned glass substrates and were run using the UV intensity of 10 nW (incident photon energy range = 4.2 eV to 6.2 eV)].



Fig. S5 Energy level diagram showing alignments of different components of a BHJ device architecture. **Note**: The LUMO energy level was calculated using the method described in P. I. Djurovich *et al.*, *Org. Elect.*, 2009, 10, 515.



Fig. S6 TGA curve showing thermal stability of A1.

Acceptor	Donor	Testing	V _{oc}	$J_{ m sc}$	FF	Best	Average PCE
		conditions	(V)	(PCE	(%)
		(D: A) ^a		(mA/cm ²)		(%)	(± std dev) ^c
A1	P3HT	1:1.2	1.01	9.56	0.61	5.84	5.80 (± 0.09)
		(annealed)					
A1	P3HT	1:1.2	0.88	8.01	0.58	4.13	4.09 (± 0.08)
		(no					
		annealing)					
A1	PTB7	1:1.2	1.04	11.01	0.63	7.21	7.18 (± 0.10)
		(annealed)					
A1	PTB7	1:1.2	0.84	9.38	0.57	4.50	4.47 (± 0.06)
		(no annealing)					
PC ₆₁ BM	РЗНТ	1: 1.2 ^b	0.57	8.28	0.64	3.03	2.99 (± 0.06)

 Table S2. Photovoltaic cell parameters for A1 blends

^a BHJ devices with specified weight ratio. Device structure was ITO/PEDOT: PSS (38 nm)/active layer/Ca (20 nm)/Al (100 nm) with an active layer thickness of ~70 nm

 $^{\rm b}$ A standard P3HT: $PC_{61}BM$ device afforded 3.02% efficiency when tested under alike annealing conditions

^c A total of ten devices were made for each combination; cell area = 0.1 cm^2 .



Fig. S7 XRD spectra of the blend films of A1 with PTB7 and P3HT showing the surfaces to be amorphous.

References:

S1 M. J. Frisch, et al., Gaussian 09, Revision C.01, Gaussian Inc., Wallingford CT, 2009.

S2 Avogadro: an open-source molecular builder and visualization tool, Version 1.1.0. http://avogadro.openmolecules.net/

S3 M. D. Hanwell, et al., J. Cheminf., 2012, 4, 17.

Experimental Spectra

Compound 1:







Compound 2:

Anu.S_140 pure HNMR PROTON CDC13 {C:\data} Anuradha 1 -9.826 -9.751 6.719 817 795 790 665 652 652 551 466 405 377 359 .346 969 942 822 595 565 .043 9.0 8.5 ppm 9.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 9.826 9.751 9.751 9.759 7.7959 7.7822 7.7822 7.7827 652 7.790 652 7.7595 7.7595 7.7574 7.551 7.466 7.466 7.465 7.377 7.377 7.359 7.359 6.719 6.712 6.712 6.712 5.296 -1.614CHO 5 S OHC S CHO -Ś онс 10 11 9 8 7 5 4 3 2 1 6 ppm * CDCl₃





D:\Data\Frank2016\Anurunda\ANU-S-140\0_P16\1\1SRef

Compound A1:







Bruker Daltonics flexAnalysis

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