

# Targeted and selective HOMO energy control by fine regulation of molecular planarity and its effect on interfacial charge transfer process in dye-sensitized solar cells

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**Table S1** Optical and electrochemical properties of four dyes measured in solvent and on TiO<sub>2</sub>.

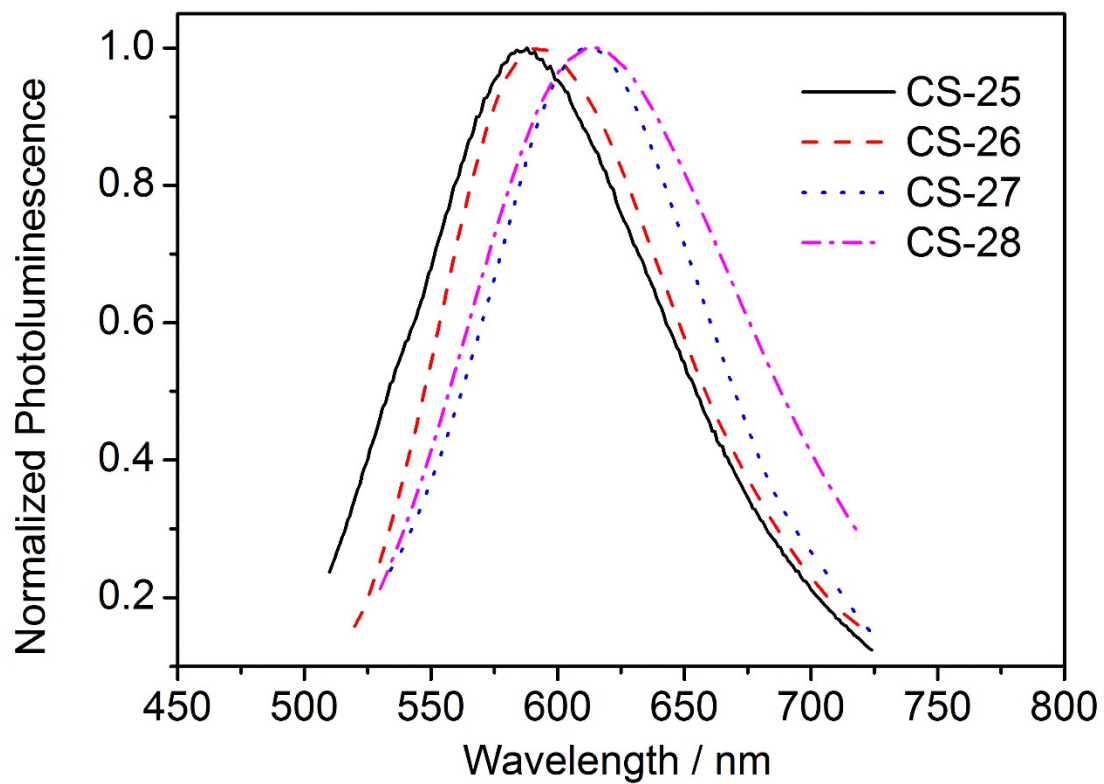
	$\lambda_{\max}^a$ / nm	$\epsilon_{\max}^a$ / M <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-1</sup>	$\lambda_{\text{PL}}^a$ / nm	$\tau_{\text{solution}}^a$ / ns	$\lambda_{\max}^b$ / nm	Energy loss / eV	H <sup>c</sup> / V vs NHE	$E_{0-0}^d$ / V	L <sup>e</sup> / V vs NHE
<b>CS-25</b>	497	13900	588	5.94	483	0.39	0.73	2.00	-1.27
<b>CS-26</b>	483	16400	592	5.51	476	0.47	0.79	2.05	-1.26
<b>CS-27</b>	478	18300	612	5.37	472	0.57	0.80	2.07	-1.27
<b>CS-28</b>	471	16700	614	4.14	468	0.61	0.83	2.09	-1.26

<sup>a</sup> Absorption of the dyes in CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH (v/v, 1/4). <sup>b</sup> Absorption of the dyes adsorbed on 3 μm TiO<sub>2</sub>. <sup>c</sup> HOMO levels of the dyes were extracted from the CVs of the dyes. H = HOMO, L = LUMO. <sup>d</sup> The  $E_{0-0}$  values were estimated from the onset wavelength of absorption spectra of dye-loaded TiO<sub>2</sub> films. <sup>e</sup> The LUMO level were calculated by followed equation: LUMO = HOMO -  $E_{0-0}$ .

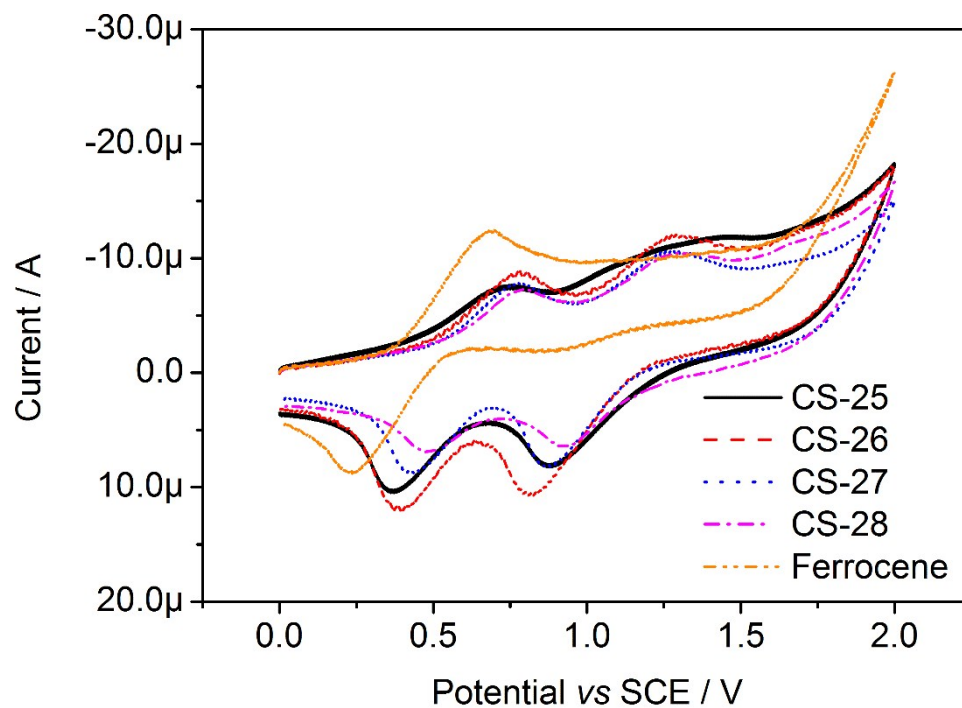
**Table S2** Optical and electrochemical properties of **CS-25 - 28** calculated by Gaussian 09 program.

	$\lambda_{\max}^a$ / nm	PL / nm	Energy loss <sup>b</sup> / eV	H <sup>c</sup> / V vs NHE	$E_{0-0}$ / V	L <sup>c</sup> / V vs NHE
<b>CS-25</b>	522	669	0.52	0.60	2.12	-1.52
<b>CS-26</b>	499	668	0.63	0.63	2.16	-1.53
<b>CS-27</b>	489	658	0.65	0.68	2.21	-1.53
<b>CS-28</b>	483	650	0.66	0.70	2.23	-1.53

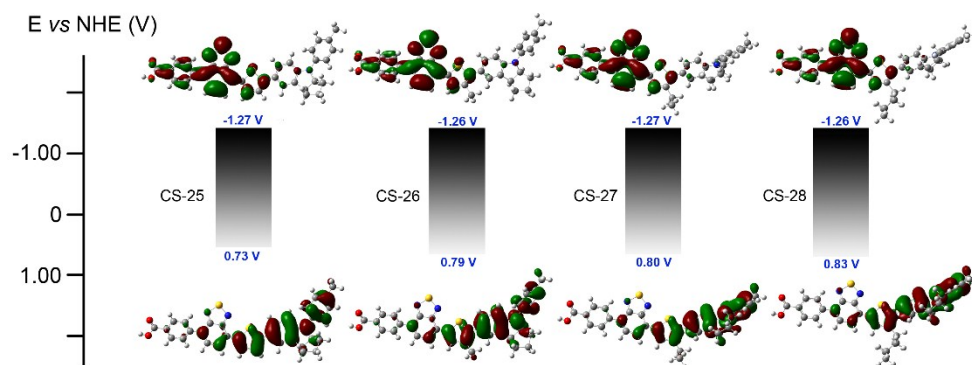
<sup>a</sup> The maximum absorption wavelengths were obtained by TD-DFT calculations (MPWPW91/6-311G (d,p)) at the optimized geometries of ground states, which was simulated at B3LYP/6-311G (d,p) level. H = HOMO, L = LUMO. <sup>b</sup> The energy loss is calculated from the energy difference between absorption peak and photoluminescence peak. <sup>c</sup> The HOMO and LUMO levels were simulated by DFT calculations at B3LYP/6-311G (d,p) level at the optimized geometries of ground states.



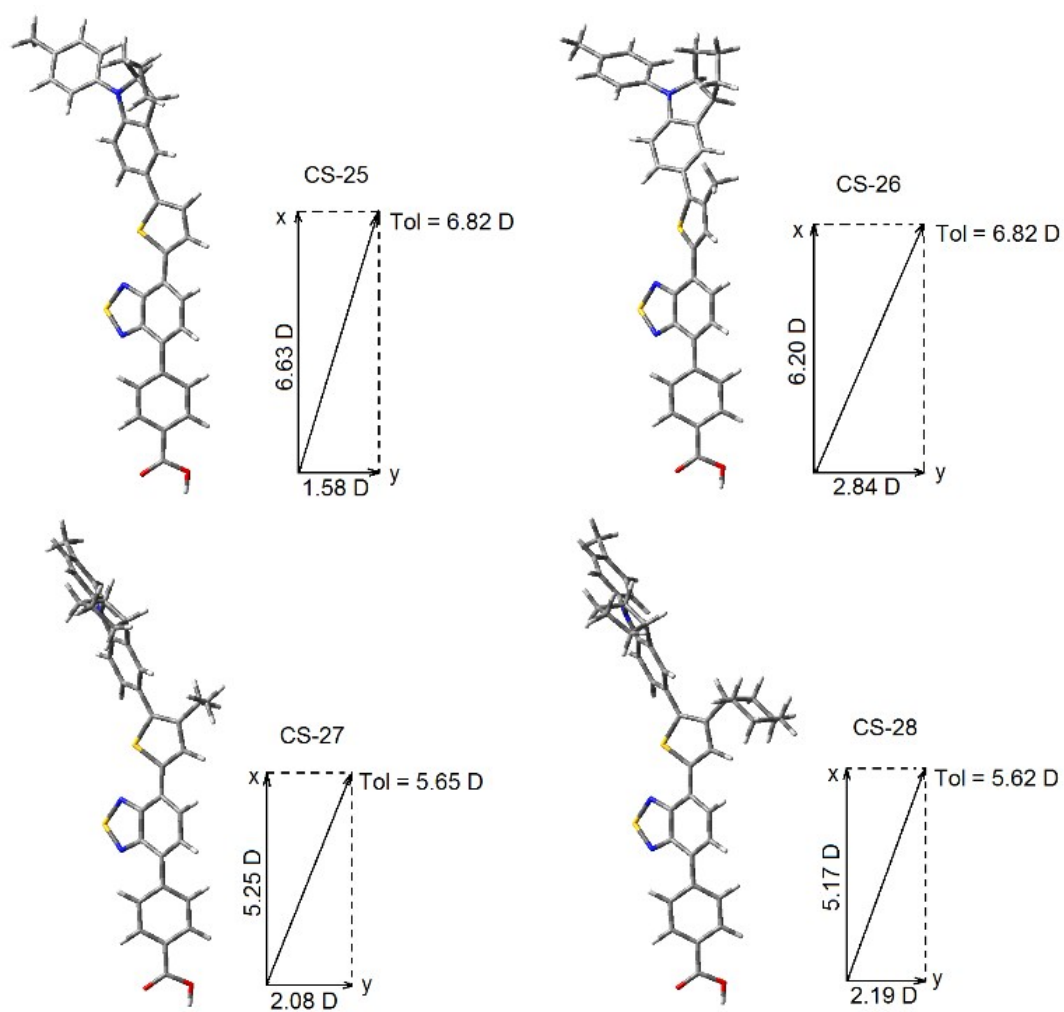
**Fig. S1.** Normalized photoluminescence spectra of CS-25 - 28 measured in CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH (v/v, 1/4).



**Fig. S2.** Cyclic voltammograms of **CS-25 - 28** in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ . A dye-loaded  $\text{TiO}_2$  electrode was used as the working electrode and a Pt wire was used as the counter electrode with a SCE reference electrode, while 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphoric was used as the supporting electrolyte. After the measurement, ferrocene was added as the external reference for calibration (0.63 V vs NHE).



**Fig. S3** Optimized geometries of the ground singlet states and first equilibrium excited singlet states of CS-25 - 28, as well as their HOMOs and LUMOs with their experimental values.



**Fig. S4** The vertical dipole moments of **CS-25 - 28** calculated at their optimized geometries of the ground singlet states.