

## Supporting Information

### Triarylamine-based hydrido-carboxylate rhenium(I) complexes as photosensitizers for dye-sensitized solar cells.

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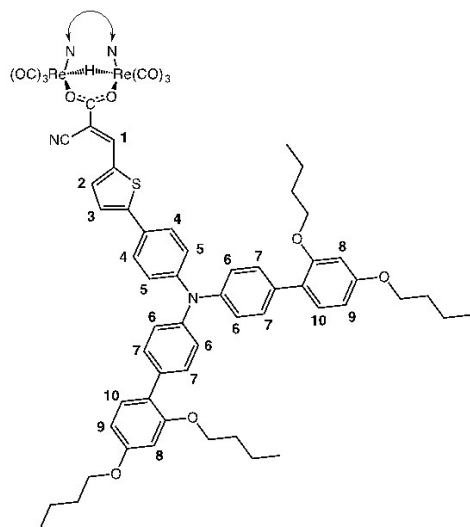
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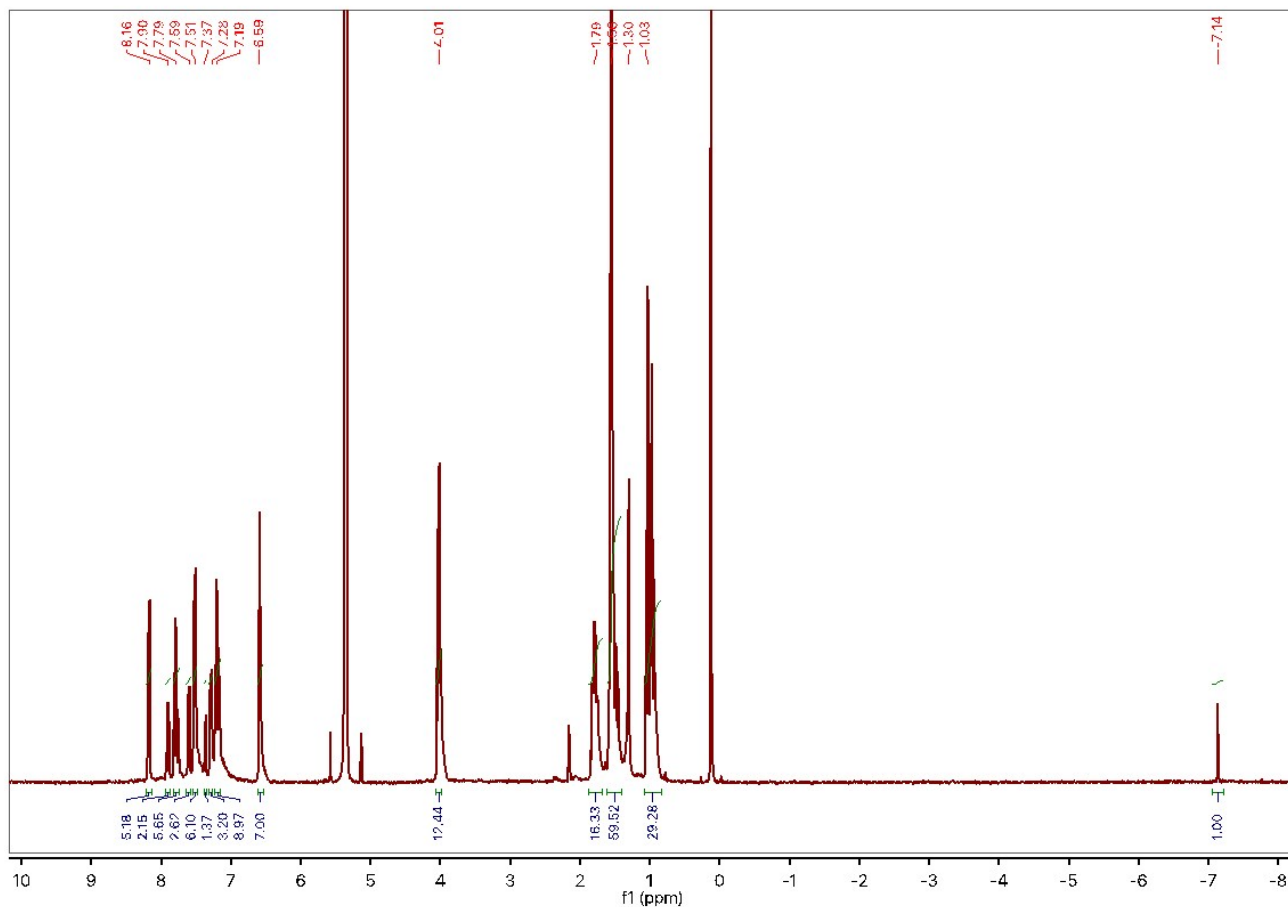
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**Figure S1.** Hydrogens on **D35** derivatives labeled for NMR spectra interpretation



**Figure S2.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $[\text{Re}_2(\mu\text{-H})(\mu\text{-D35})(\text{CO})_6(\mu\text{-ppd})]$  in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (400 MHz)



**Figure S3.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **2** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (400 MHz)

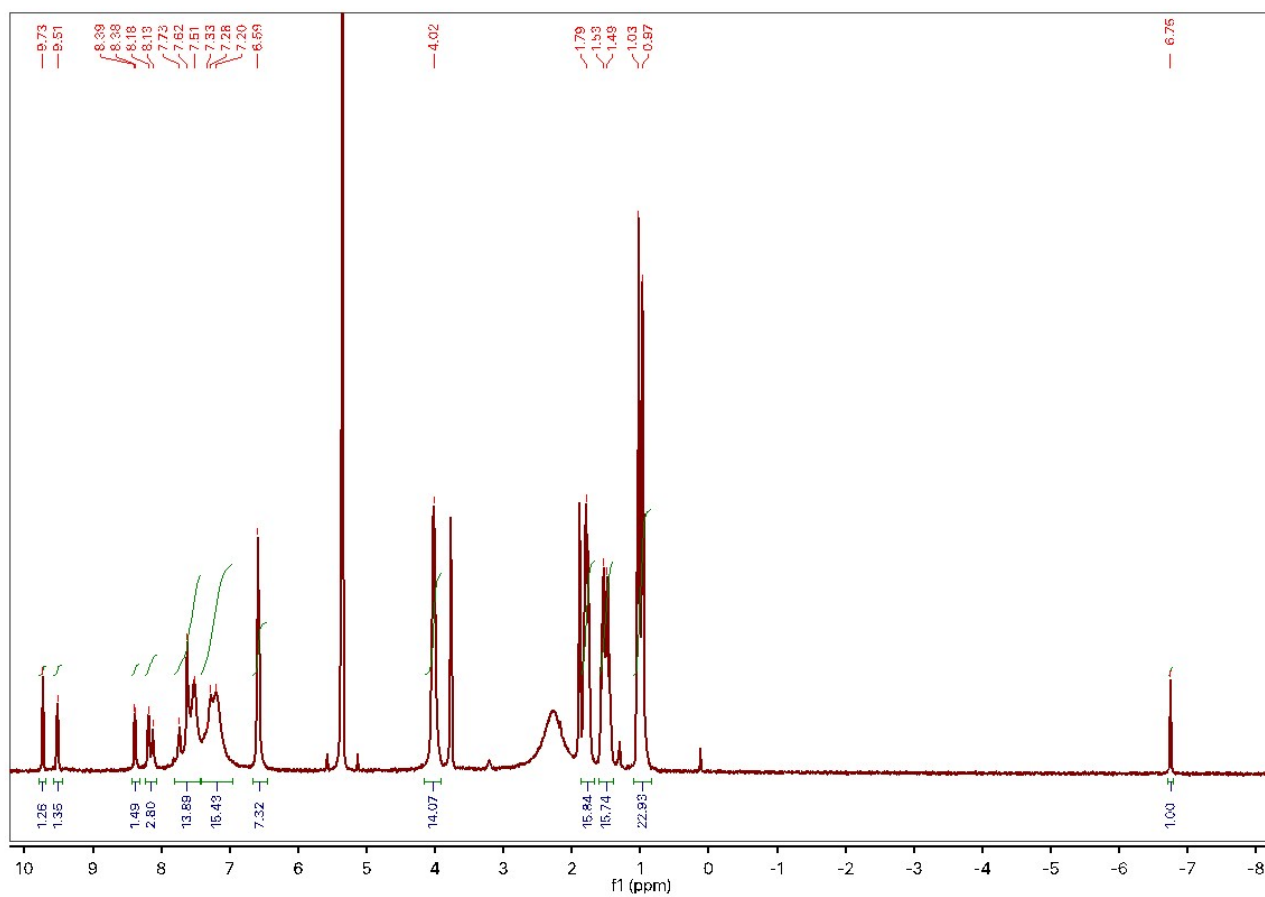
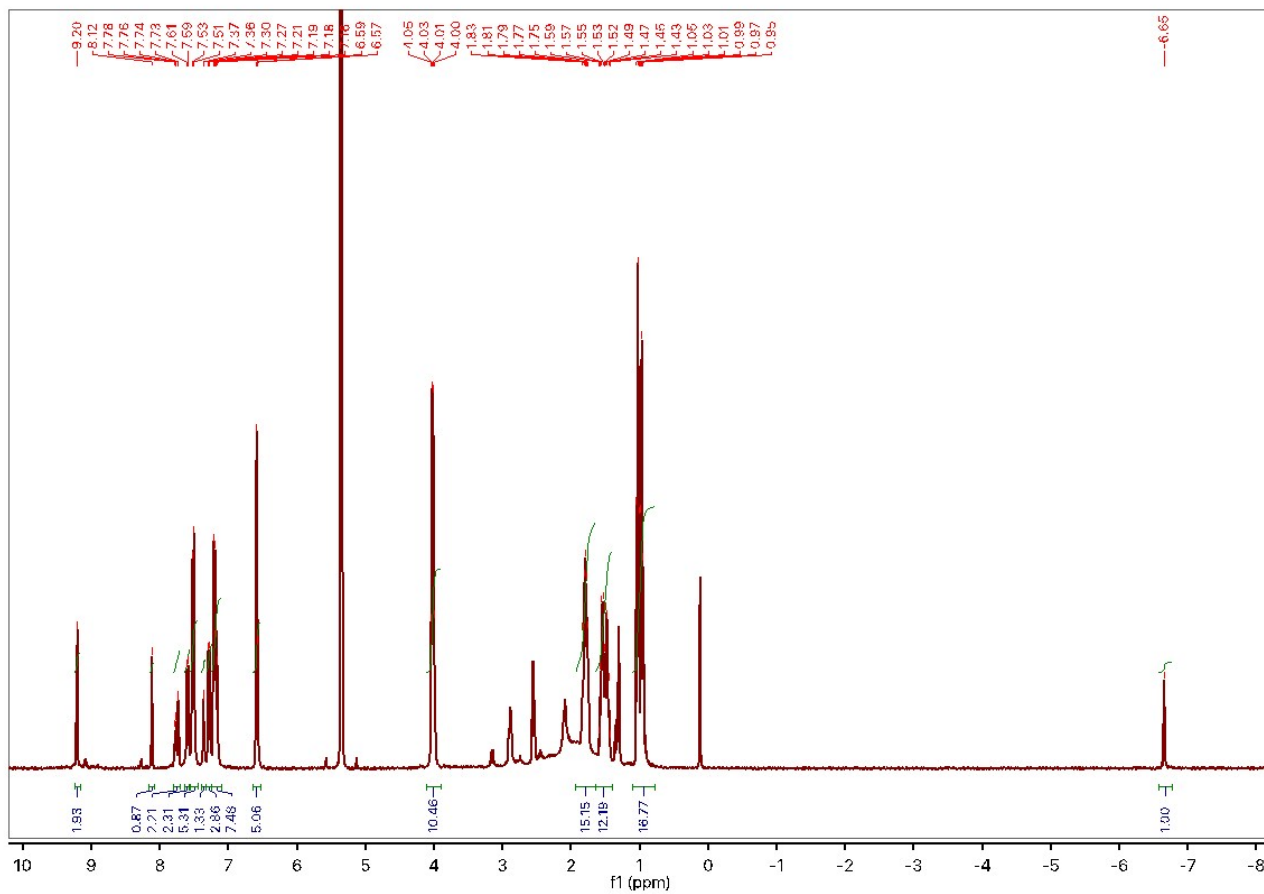
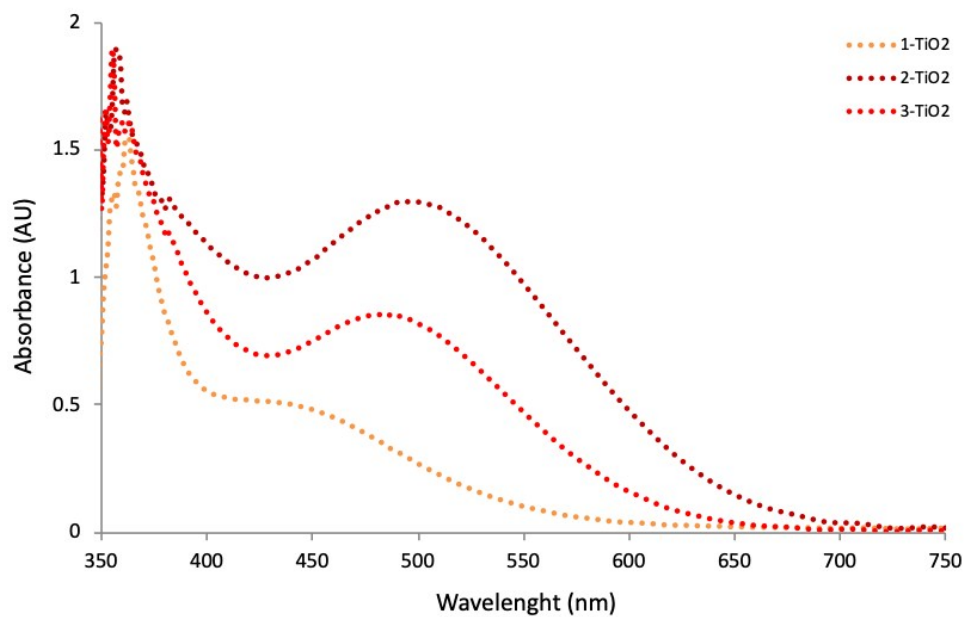


Figure S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **3** in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (400 MHz)



**Figure S5:** UV-Vis absorption spectra of dyes **1-3** absorbed on TiO<sub>2</sub>



**Table S1:** Photovoltaic parameters for optimized cells sensitized by **1** using homemade Iodine based (IE) and cobalt (CE) electrolytes. SnO<sub>2</sub> has been used as semiconductor only with dye **1**, in two different conditions: as transparent layer alone and coupled with a TiO<sub>2</sub> scattering layer (please note that thickness, counters and electrolytes are comparable to the all- TiO<sub>2</sub> cells reported in the draft). In addition to that, I have also tried a bromide/tribromide electrolyte on these cells with tin oxide, but the electrolyte almost instantly swept away/degraded the dye and those cells did not perform at all.

<b>DYE 1</b>	I <sup>-</sup> /I <sup>3-</sup>				Co <sup>2+</sup> /Co <sup>3+</sup>			
	J <sub>sc</sub> (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	V <sub>oc</sub> (V)	FF	η (%)	J <sub>sc</sub> (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Voc (V)	FF	η (%)
SnO <sub>2</sub> transparent layer	-0.57	0.36	0.62	0.13	-0.66	0.34	0.56	0.13
SnO <sub>2</sub> transparent layer + TiO <sub>2</sub> scattering layer	-1.41	0.39	0.6	0.33	-2.17	0.39	0.65	0.55