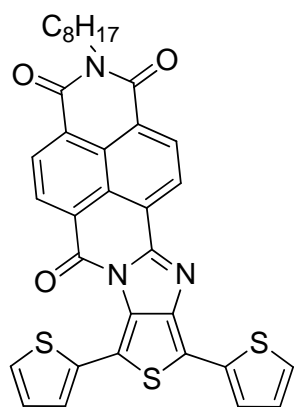
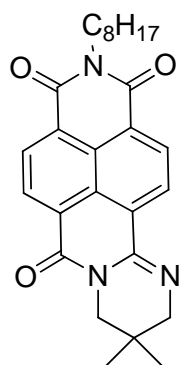


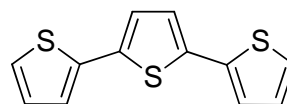
Scheme 1



NDI-3T



NDI



3T

Figure S1 Cyclic voltammograms obtained in 1 mM NDI-3T and 0.1 M TBAPF₆ dichloromethane solution sweeping the potential from 0.00 to 1.15 V. Scan rate, 50 mVs⁻¹.

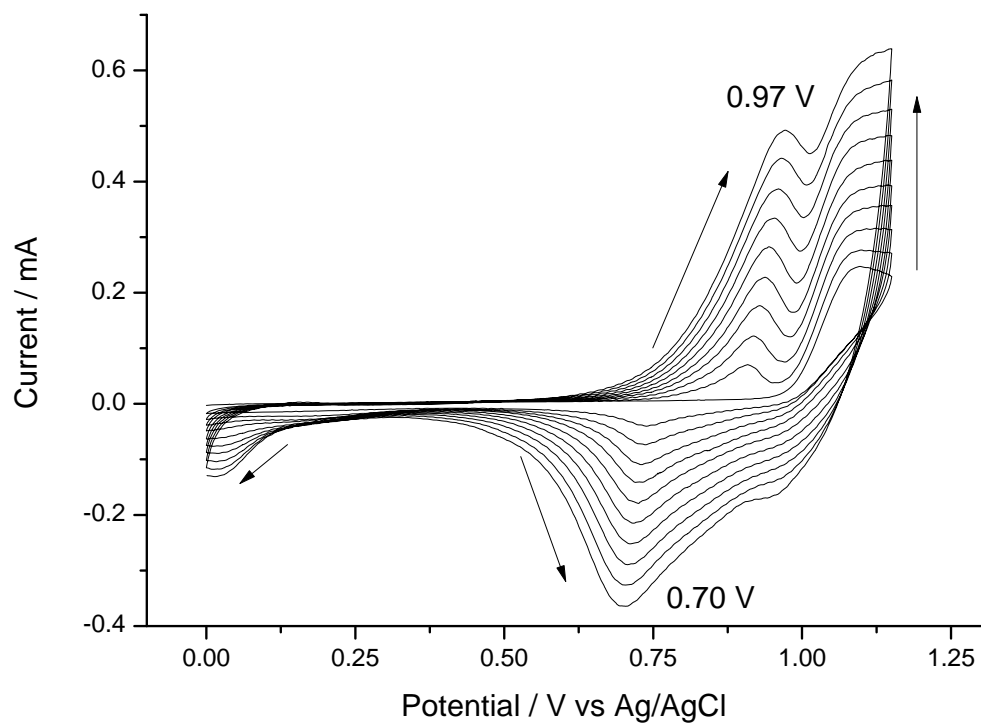


Figure S2: SEM images obtained from a poly(NDI-3T) polymer film generated with 50 mCcm^{-2} .

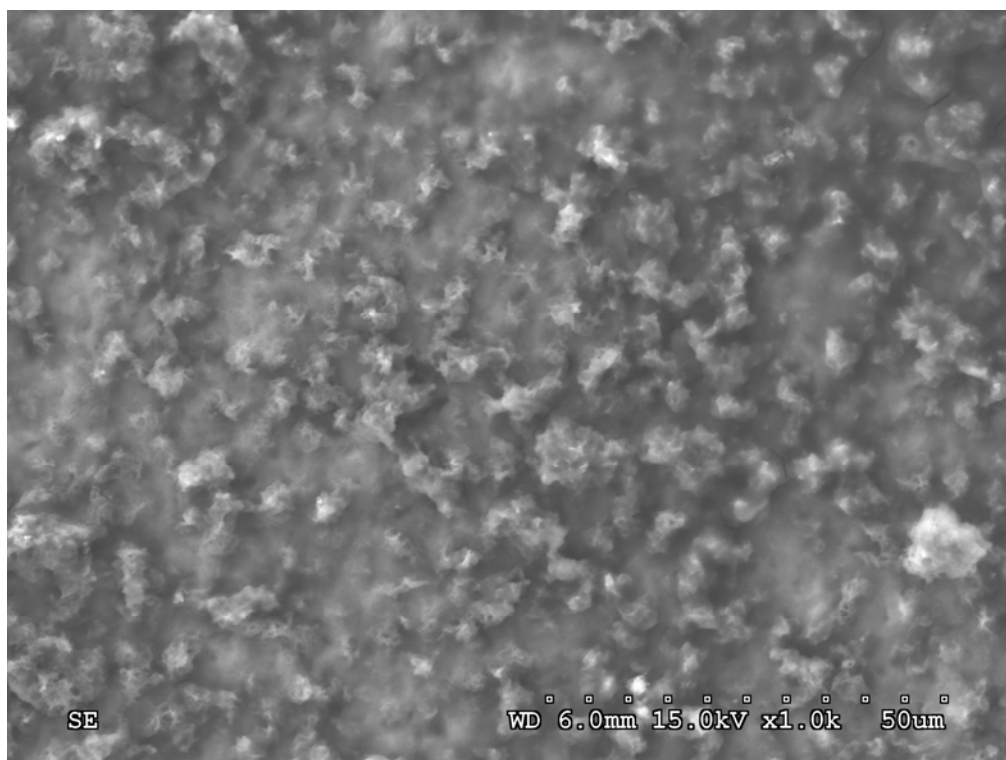


TABLE 1: Charges obtained by integration between different potential limits of the voltammetric responses from Fig. 2.a, obtained for different cathodic potential limits.

Cathodic potential (V)	Total reduction charge (C)	Total oxidation charge (C) (Q₃)	Q₁ (C)	Trapped %
0	-6.32E-03	6.43E-03 (Q ₂)		
-0.50	-7.65E-03	7.58E-03	6.79E-03	31.4
-0.60	-8.91E-03	8.78E-03	7.00E-03	24.6
-0.70	-1.11E-02	1.09E-02	7.28E-03	19.3
-0.80	-1.40E-02	1.37E-02	7.64E-03	16.8
-0.90	-1.63E-02	1.59E-02	8.01E-03	16.8
-1.00	-1.92E-02	1.85E-02	8.31E-03	15.6
-1.10	-2.26E-02	2.19E-02	8.58E-03	14.0
-1.20	-2.39E-02	2.28E-02	8.79E-03	14.4
-1.30	-2.44E-02	2.32E-02	8.95E-03	15.1
-1.40	-2.48E-02	2.33E-02	9.09E-03	15.7

Q₁, oxidation charge between 0.20 and 1.20 V; Q₂, the oxidation charge consumed by p-doping between the same potential limits; Q₃, full oxidation charge involved in each voltammogram. The trapping charge percentage is giving by $100 \times (Q_1 - Q_2) / (Q_3 - Q_2)$.

Figure S3: Plot of voltammetric oxidation charge vs reduction charge for different cathodic potential limits, indicated on the figure, during p-doping

