

Supporting Information

Synthesis and Optical Characterisation of Triphenylamine-Based Hole Extractor Materials for CdSe Quantum Dots

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1. Supporting Information Figures

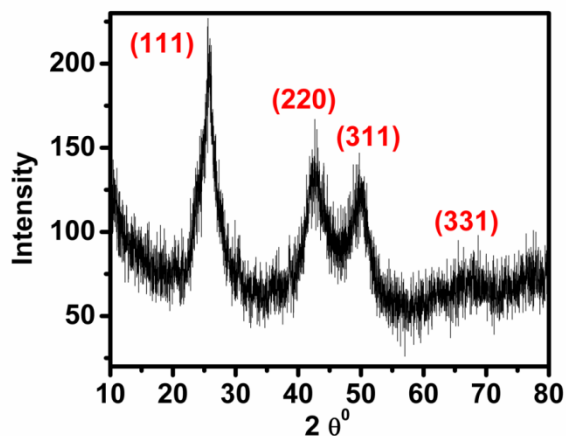


Figure S1. Powder X-Ray diffraction pattern of CdSe QDs. Lattice planes are marked.

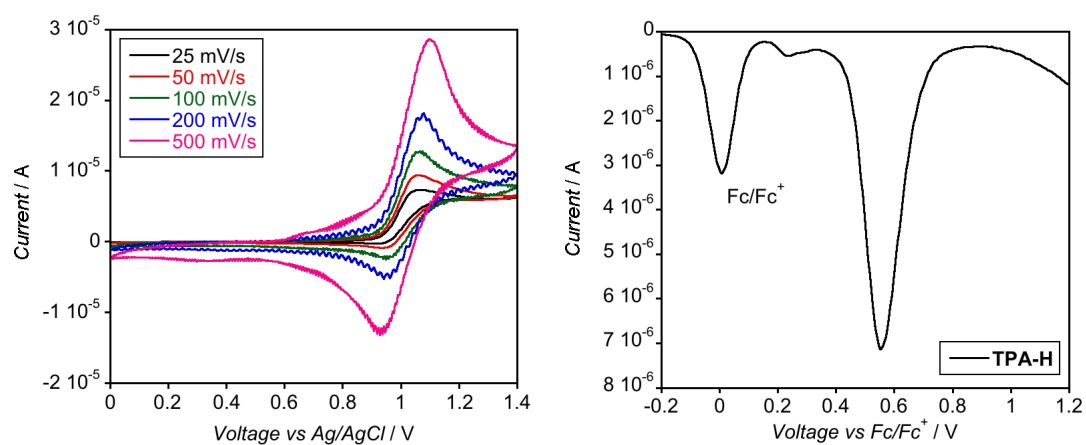


Figure S2. Cyclic voltammetry traces at different scan rates (*left*) and DPV scan (*right*) of TPA-H.

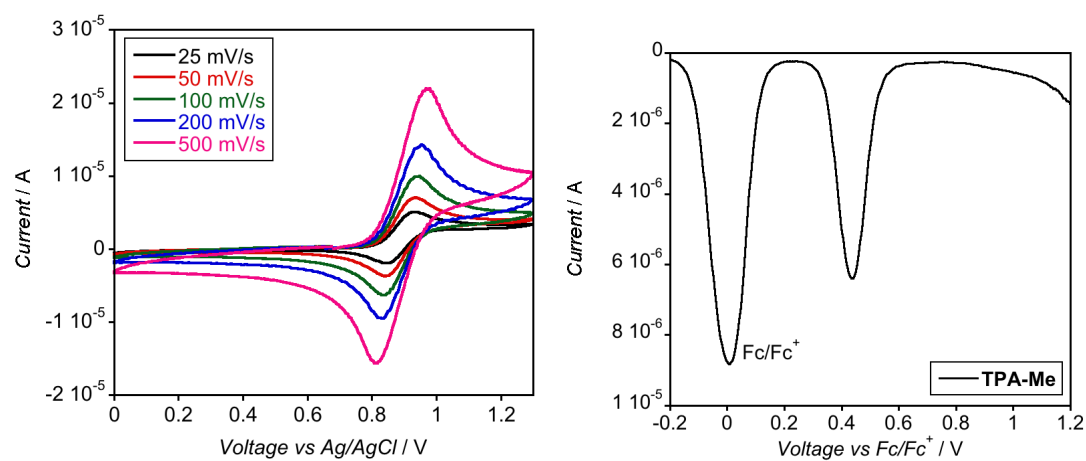


Figure S3. Cyclic voltammetry traces at different scan rates (*left*) and DPV scan (*right*) of TPA-Me.

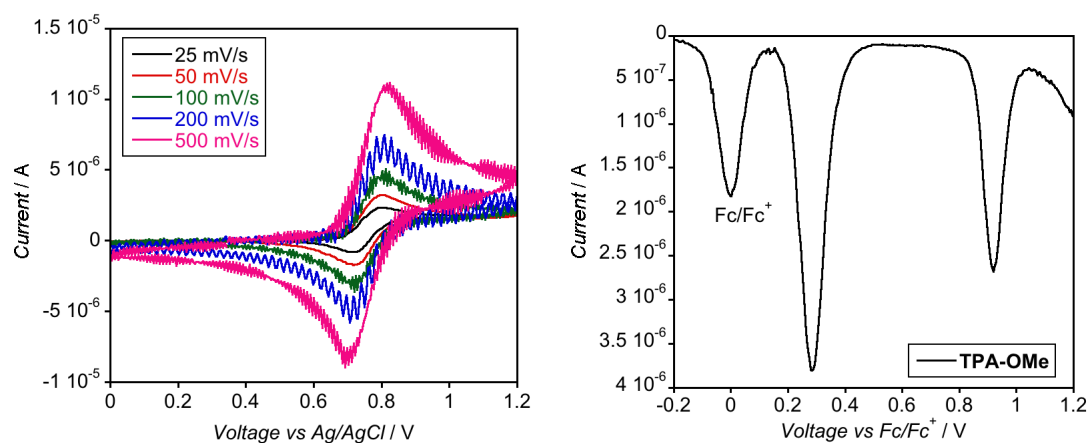


Figure S4. Cyclic voltammetry traces at different scan rates (*left*) and DPV scan (*right*) of TPA-OMe.

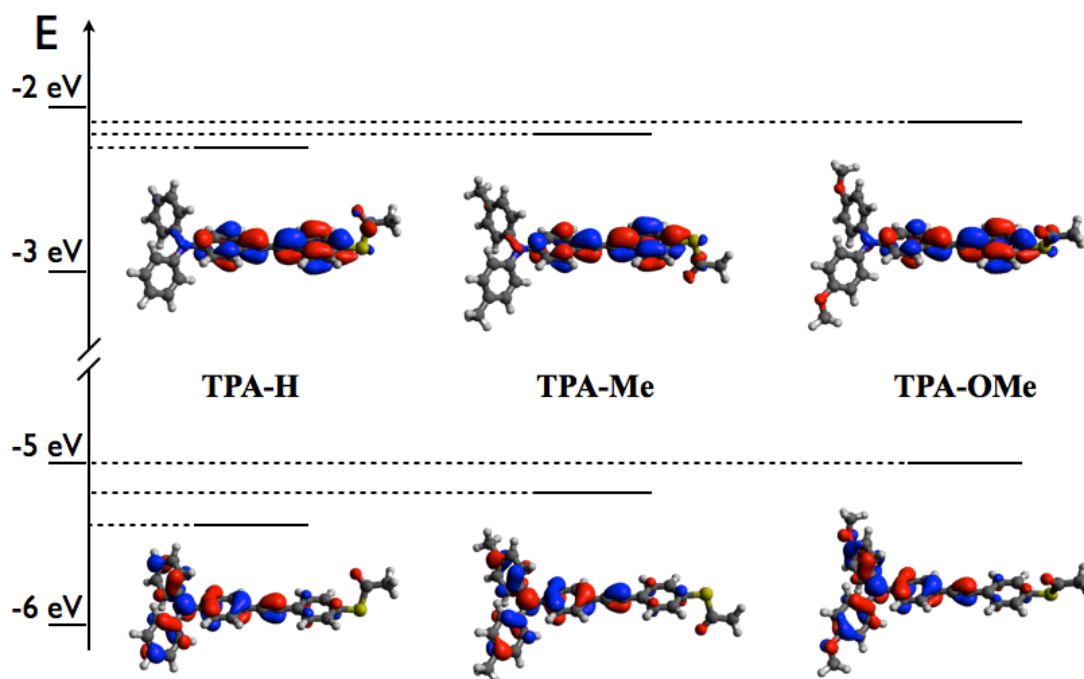


Figure S5. Molecular orbital distribution of HOMO (*bottom*) and LUMO (*top*) for TPA derivatives at B3LYP/6-31G(d) level of theory (isodensity = 0.03).

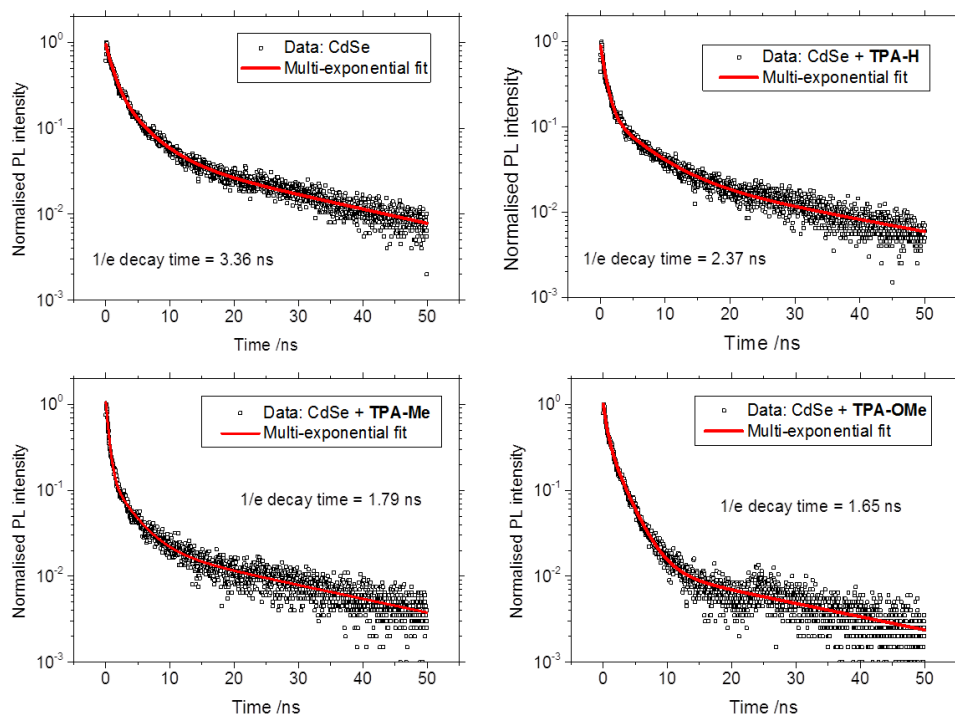


Figure S6. Multi (*tri*) exponential fits to the SPC data presented in Fig. 6 and the calculated $1/e$ decay times from each fit.

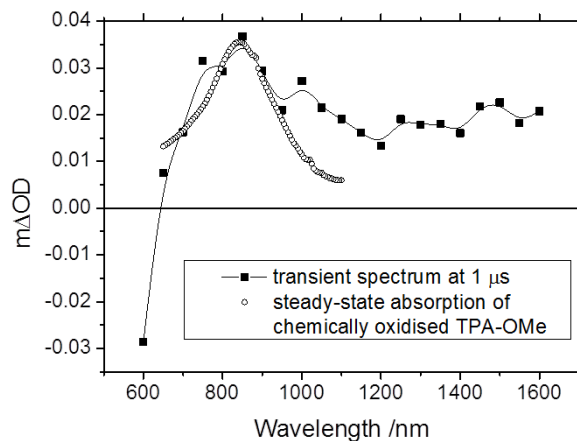


Figure S7. Transient absorption spectrum (*solid squares*) at $1 \mu\text{s}$ for the sample CdSe + TPA-OMe. Excitation was at 550 nm with an energy of $11.5 \pm 1 \mu\text{J cm}^{-2}$. Overlaid (*open circles*) is the normalised steady-state absorption of chemically oxidised TPA-OMe in CH_2Cl_2 .

2. Supporting Information Tables

Table S1. Total and reorganisation energies of TPA derivatives at B3LYP/6-31G(d) level of theory (C-PCM in toluene).^a

	Energies / eV				
	E_0G_0	E_cG_0	E_0G_c	E_cG_c	TPA → TPA⁺ Reorg. energy
TPA-H	-39595.393024	-39589.998646	-39595.312885	-39590.075185	0.076539
TPA-Me	-41735.181770	-41729.900879	-41735.115777	-41729.966907	0.066028
TPA-OMe	-45828.041912	-45822.892667	-45827.951573	-45822.992373	0.099706

^a E_0 : Energy at the neutral state configuration (charge = 0, singlet); E_c : Energy at the cation configuration (charge = +1, doublet); G_0 : Neutral state geometry; G_c : Cation geometry. Reorganisation energy after hole transfer = $E_cG_0 - E_cG_c$.