**Supporting Information** 

## Interface engineering for highly sensitive solution processed

## organic photodiode

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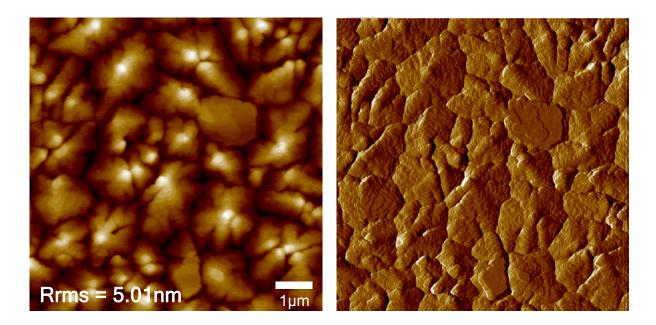


Figure S1. AFM height (left) and phase (right) image of Pentacene on the ITO-coated glass

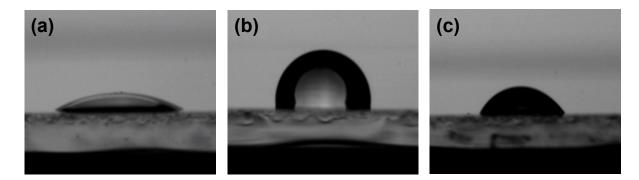


Figure S2. Photographs of water droplets on the different surface layers: (a) PEDOT:PSS, (b) Pentacene and (c) p-DTS(FBTTh<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

	Contact	t angle (°)			
	Water	Diiodomethane	$\gamma_s^{p}$ (mJ m <sup>-2</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	$\gamma_s^{\ d}(mJ\ m^{-2})^b$	$\gamma_s^{c} (\gamma_s^{p} + \gamma_s^{d}) (mJ m^{-2})$
PEDOT:PSS	28	25	34.01	32.29	66.30
Pentacene	96	67	1.98	22.71	24.69
p-DTS(FBTTh <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	64	52	16.04	25.02	41.24

 Table S1. Surface energy of three different layers

<sup>a</sup>  $\gamma_s^{p}$ : the polar component <sup>b</sup>  $\gamma_s^{d}$ : the dispersion component <sup>c</sup>  $\gamma_s$ : the surface energy (The  $\gamma_s$  values were calculated according to the following equation by fitting to the measured values of the contact angles :

$$1 + \cos \theta = \frac{2(\gamma_s^d)^{1/2} (\gamma_{IV}^d)^{1/2}}{\gamma_{IV}} + \frac{2(\gamma_s^p)^{1/2} (\gamma_{IV}^p)^{1/2}}{\gamma_{IV}}$$