

Supporting Information

Naphthalene dithiol additive reduces trap-assisted recombination and improves outdoor operational stability of organic solar cells

Ilya V. Martynov,^{*a} Alexander V. Akkuratov,^a Pavel A. Troshin,^a Iris Visoly-Fisher,^b Eugene A. Katz^b

a. Institute for Problems of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IPCP RAS), Academician Semenov avenue 1, Chernogolovka, Moscow region, 142432 Russian Federation Address here.

*E-mail: martinov@mitht.org

b. Department of Solar Energy and Environmental Physics, Swiss Institute for Dryland Environmental and Energy Research, Jacob Blaustein Institutes for Desert Research, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Midreshet Ben-Gurion 8499000, Israel

Contents:

Table S1 Characteristics of organic solar cells with different loading of NDT stabilizing additive.

Fig. S1 J_{SC} (a) and V_{OC} (b) dependences on the light intensity for devices processed without or with NDT additive.

Fig. S2 Evolution of the GPC profiles the conjugated the pristine polymer P1 a) and P1 modified with NDT b) upon exposure to UV light in inert atmosphere. The decays of the peak intensity (area) on the GPC profiles are compared for the samples with and w/o NDT additive in (c).

Table S1 Characteristics of organic solar cells with different loading of NDT stabilizing additive.^a

NDT loading, %	VOC, mV	JSC, mA/cm ²	FF, %	PCE, %
0%	592.6	14.1	60.1	5.0
2.50%	605.0	14.2	53.9	4.6
5%	602.6	15.2	55.3	5.1
8%	600.1	14.5	56.4	4.9
10%	588.7	12.4	60.0	4.4

^a Average parameters for eight devices

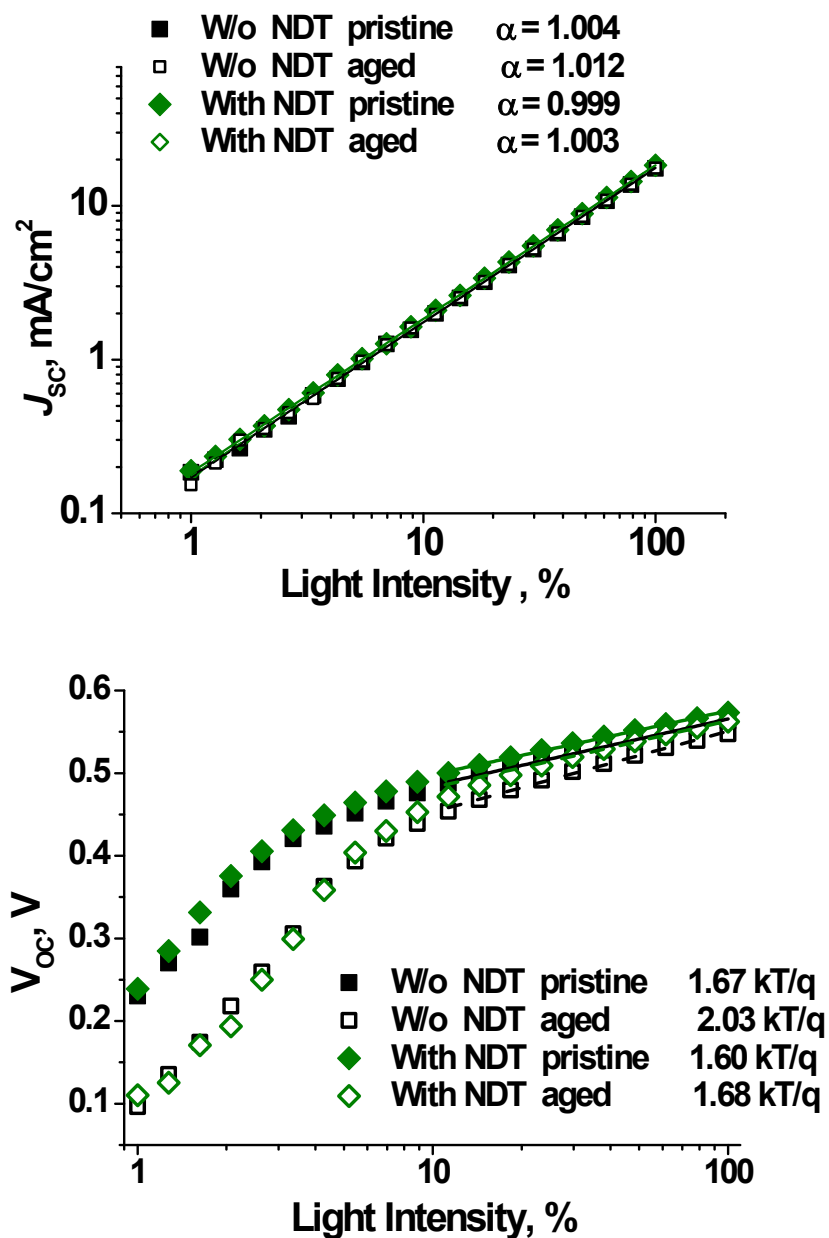


Fig. S1 JSC (a) and VOC (b) dependences on the light intensity for devices processed without or with NDT additive.

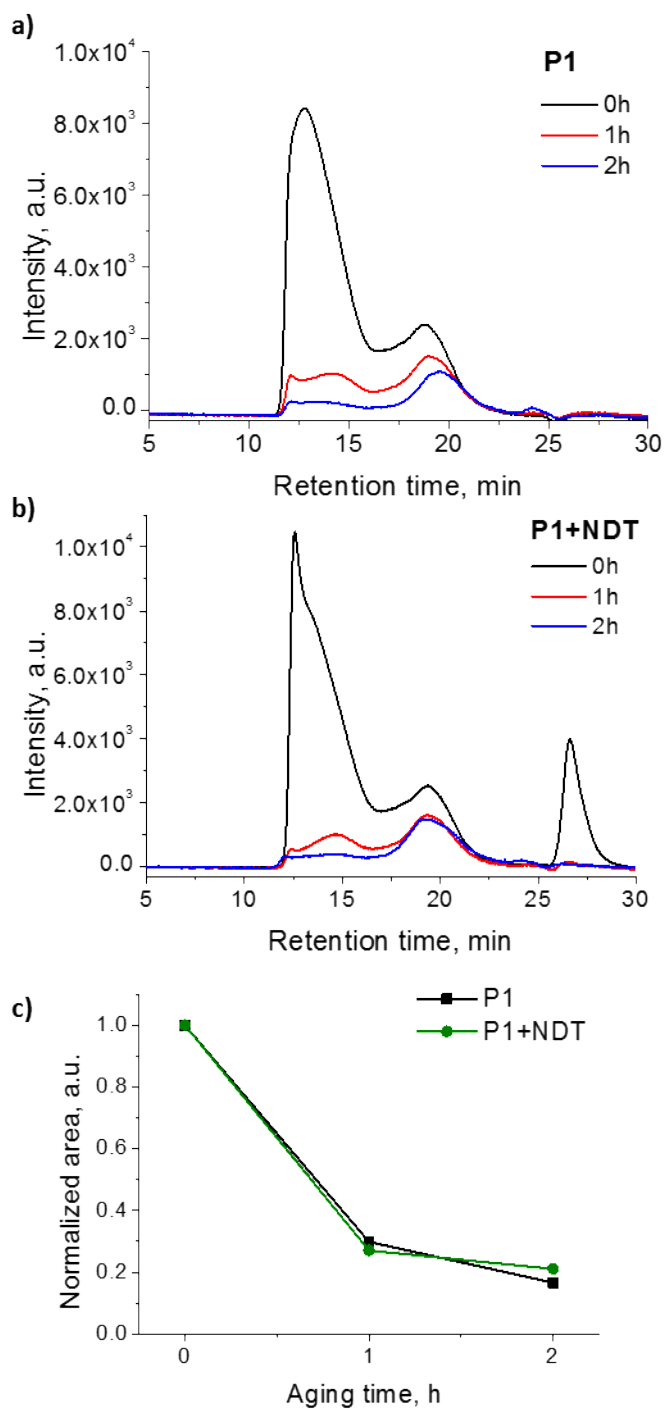


Fig. S2 Evolution of the GPC profiles the conjugated the pristine polymer P1 a) and P1 modified with NDT b) upon exposure to UV light in inert atmosphere. The decays of the peak intensity (area) on the GPC profiles are compared for the samples with and w/o NDT additive in (c)