

## High-efficiency organic solar cells enabled by non-ionic small-molecule cathode interlayers with tunable alkoxy side chains †

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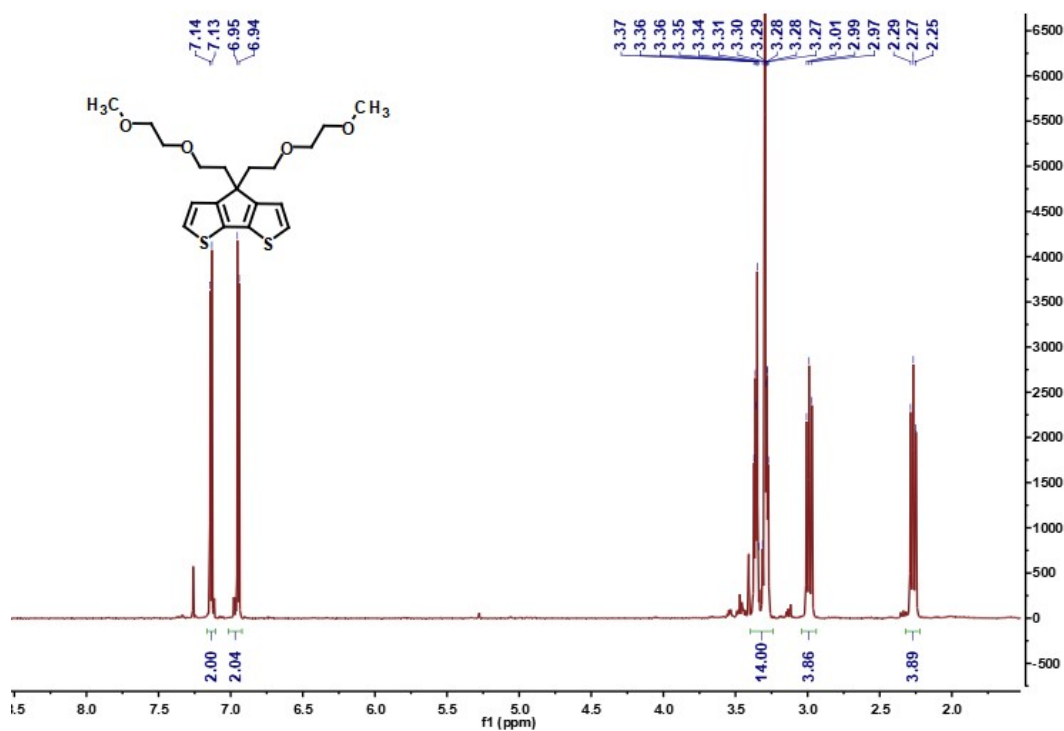
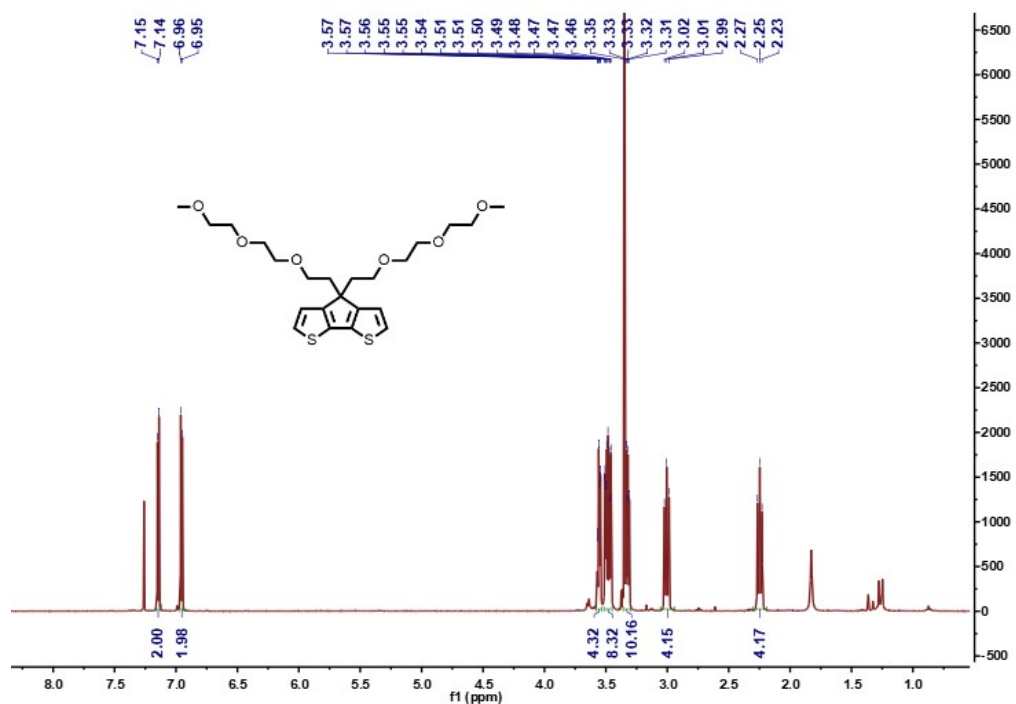
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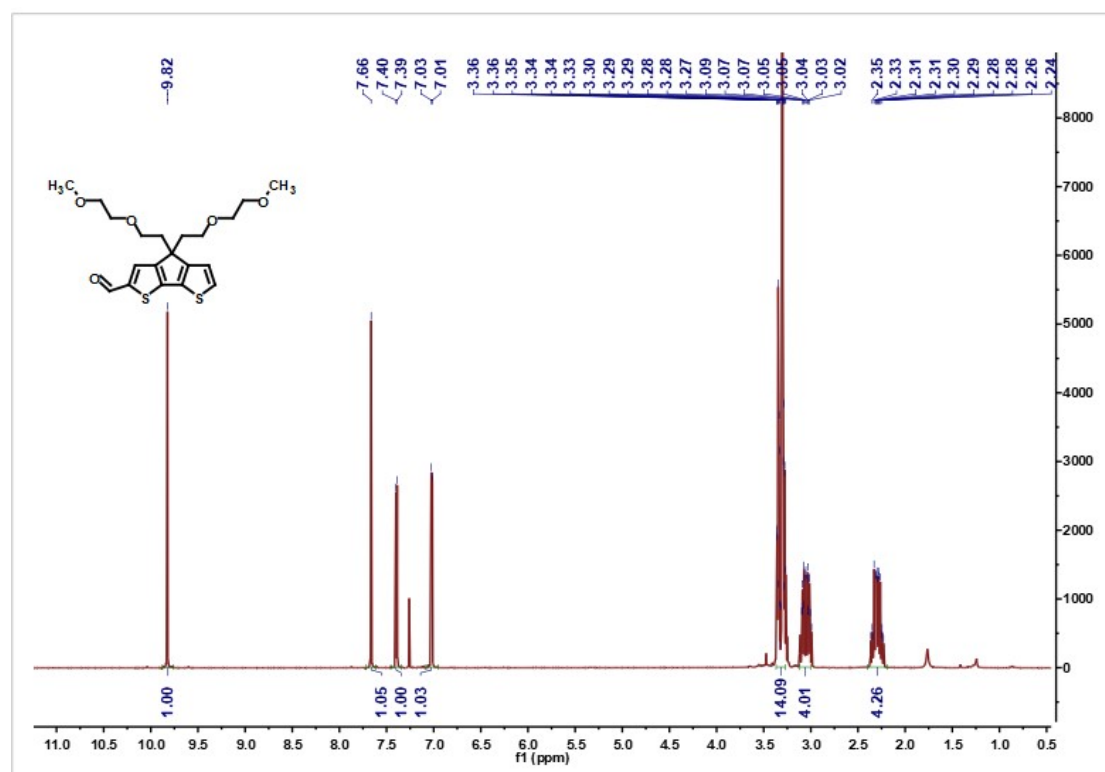
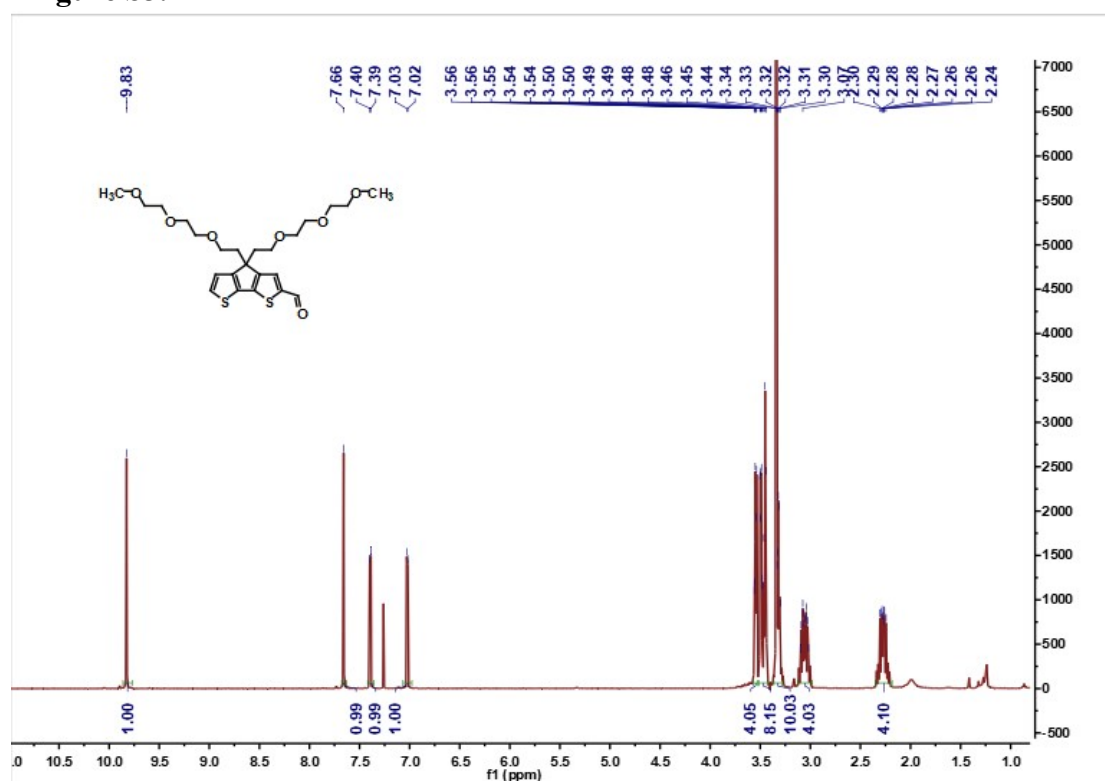
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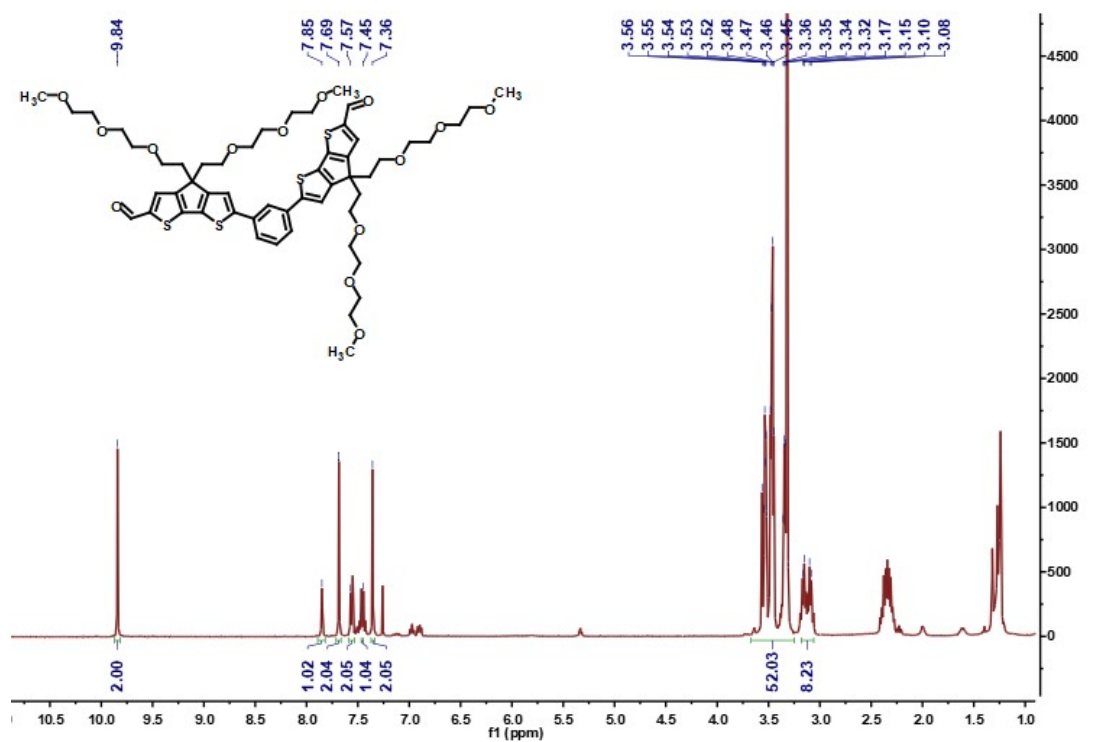
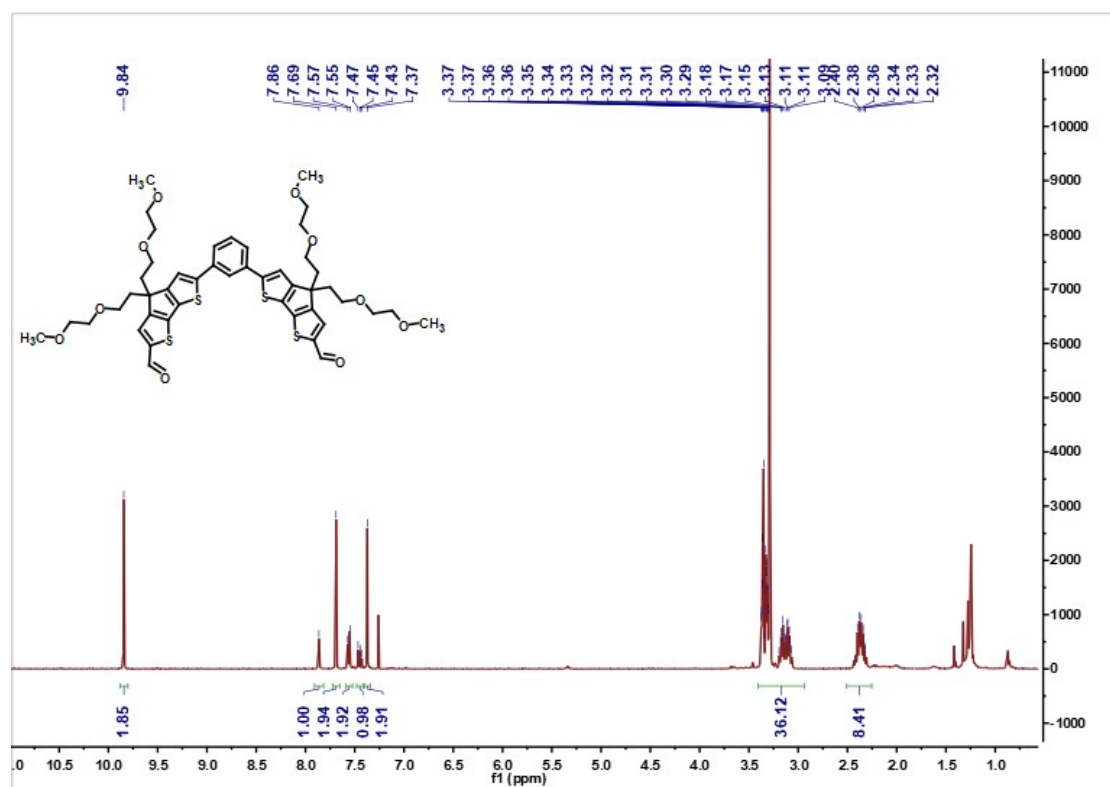
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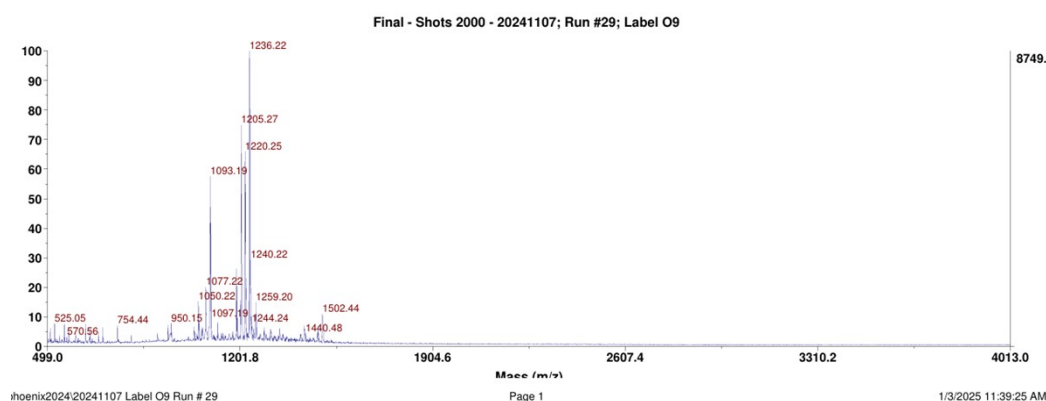
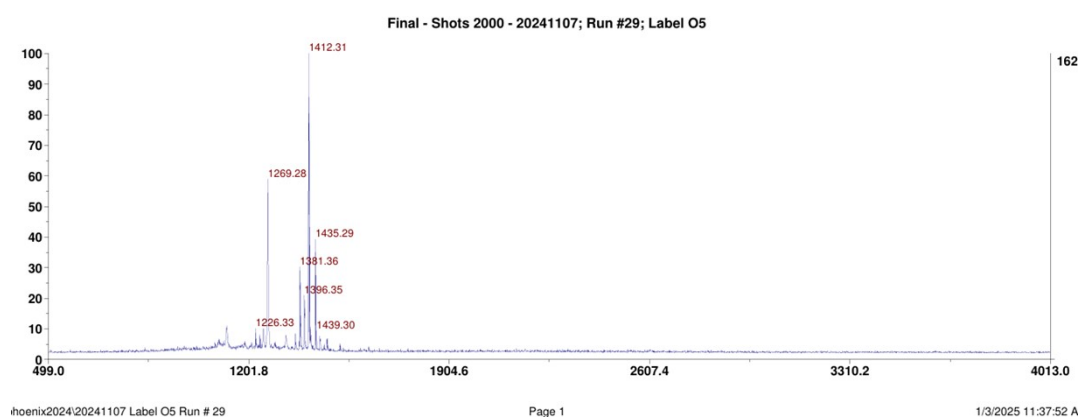
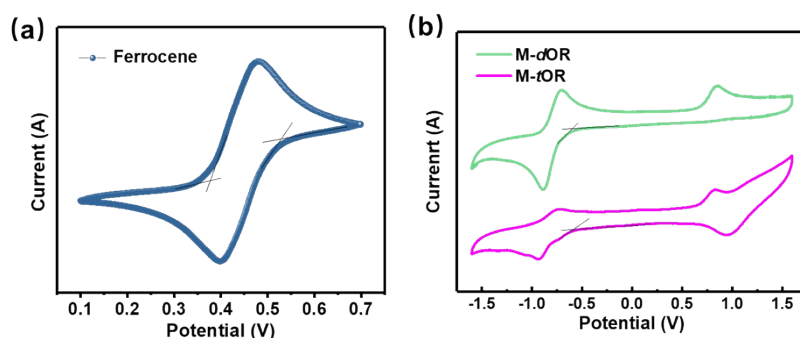
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**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 1a**Figure S2.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 1b

**Figure S3.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 2a**Figure S4.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR of 2b



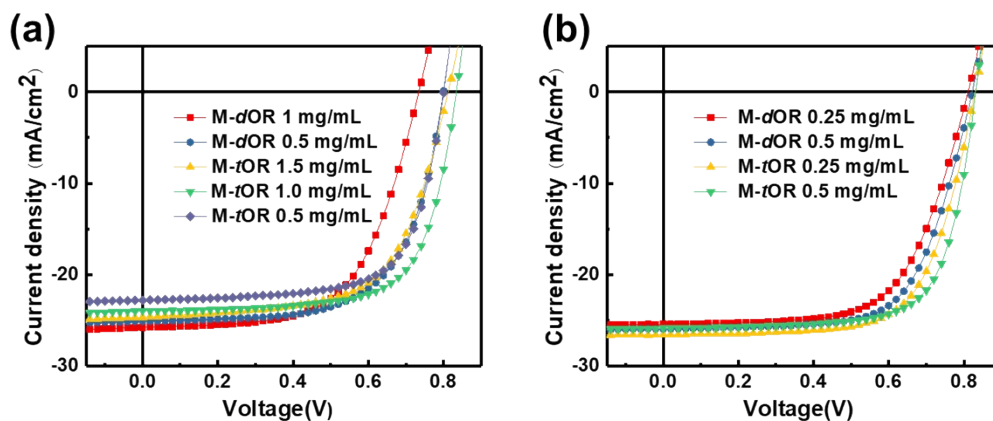


**Figure S9.** MLADI-TOF of **M-dOR****Figure S10.** MLADI-TOF of **M-tOR****Figure S11.** CV curves of (a) standard, (b) **M-dOR** and **M-tOR**

### Device fabrication

Organic photovoltaics were fabricated on glass substrates pre-coated with a layer of indium tin oxide (ITO) with the structure of ITO/PEDOT:PSS/Active layer/CIL/Ag. Before fabrication, the substrates were subjected to a series of cleaning agents including detergent, deionized water, acetone, and isopropanol, with each step lasting for 20 minutes. Subsequently, the pre-treated ITO substrates were exposed to an ultraviolet ozone generator for a duration of 6 minutes, followed by being spin-coating of PEDOT:PSS (Clevios™ 4083) at 4500 rpm. After baking the PEDOT:PSS layer in air at 135°C for 10 min, the substrates were transferred into the N<sub>2</sub> glovebox to ensure a controlled environment. For all blends, the total concentration was maintained at 16

mg·ml<sup>-1</sup> dissolved in chloroform, with a fixed donor-acceptor (D:A) weight ratio of 1:1.25, 0.5% (v/v) CN as additive and spin-coated in a nitrogen glove box at 3000 rpm for 40 s, and then were annealed at 100°C, 10min. After that, the TFE solution of **M-dOR** (0.25 mg/mL)/**M-rOR** (0.25 mg/mL)/PDINO (1.0 mg/mL) was spin-coated at 3500r/3000r; Finally, thermal evaporation was employed to deposit a 100 nm-thick silver (Ag) electrode, and the testing aperture area was 0.043 cm<sup>2</sup>



**Figure S12.** (a)  $J$ - $V$  curve (CH<sub>3</sub>OH solvent); (b)  $J$ - $V$  curve (TFE solvent)

**Table S1.** Optimization parameters of CIL with different concentrations using CH<sub>3</sub>OH as solvent

Spin speed/rpm	CIL	C (mg/mL)	<sup>a</sup> $V_{oc}$ (V)	<sup>a</sup> $J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>a</sup> FF (%)	<sup>a</sup> PCE (%)
3000	<b>M-dOR</b>	1	0.73	25.78	60.37	11.42
		0.5	0.80	25.12	64.54	12.96
3000	<b>M-rOR</b>	0.5	0.80	22.81	68.59	12.52
3000		1	0.83	23.99	69.19	13.84
3000		1.5	0.81	24.67	62.84	12.59

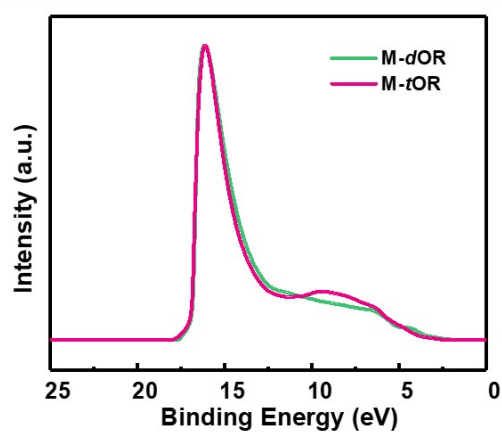
**Table S2.** Optimization parameters of CIL with different concentrations using TFE as solvent

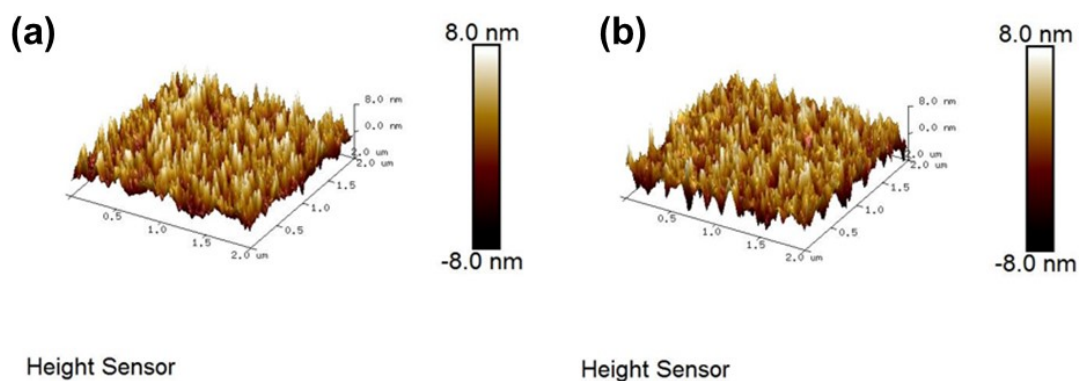
Spin speed/rpm	CIL	C (mg/mL)	<sup>a</sup> $V_{oc}$ (V)	<sup>a</sup> $J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>a</sup> FF (%)	<sup>a</sup> PCE (%)
3000	<b>M-dOR</b>	0.25	0.82	25.94	66.05	14.09
3000		0.5	0.81	25.4	63.30	13.07
3000	<b>M-rOR</b>	0.25	0.83	25.88	71.42	15.36

3000	0.5	0.83	25.89	66.06	14.12
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**Table S3. Summary table of properties of several reported multi-arm CIL molecules based on different active layers**

CIL	Active layer	$V_{oc}$ (V)	$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	FF (%)	PCE (%)	Publish Date	Reference
<b>OBN-Ph-N</b>	PM6:L8-BO	0.87	26.65	73.60	17.06	2025.8.25	1
<b>NTN</b>	PM6:BTP-eC9	0.862	27.6	73.3	17.4	2025.2.26	2
<b>NTRIC</b>	PM6:BTP-eC9	0.825	28.3	73.3	17.1		2
<b>BT-N-M</b>	PM6:Y6	0.859	26.37	75.43	17.09	2025.8.17	2
<b>3ONIN</b>	PM6:BTP-eC9	0.827	27.58	73.74	16.73	2024.2.1	2, 3
<b>NTA</b>	PM6:Y6	0.849	26.72	74.3	16.86	2022.8.1	4
<b>HPDIN-B01</b>	PM6:BTP-BO-4Cl	0.848	26.65	76.77	17.40	2023.11.1	5
<b>N-TBHOB</b>	PM6:Y6	0.843	26.33	75.64	16.78	2022.4.25	6
<b>M-<i>r</i>OR</b>	PM6:Y6	0.83	25.88	71.4	15.36	15.36	This Work

**Figure S13. UPS spectra of M-*d*OR; and M-*r*OR.**



**Figure S14.** AFM 3D height image of **M-dOR**; and (b)**M-tOR**.

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