

Supporting Information

16.55% Power Conversion Efficiency Achieved in PM6:Y6 Organic

Solar Cells Based on Salicylic Acid-Doped ZnO

Wenwen Chen^a, Weidi Liu^a, Na Li^{b*}, Qikun Rong^{a*}, Chen Wangqiao^{a*}

^a) Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Optical Information Materials and Technology & Institute of Electronic Paper Displays, South China Academy of Advanced Optoelectronics, South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510006, China. E-mail: wqchen@m.scnu.edu.cn (W. Chen), rongqikun@m.scnu.edu.cn (Q. Rong),

^b) School of Information and Optoelectronic Science and Engineering, South China Normal University, Guangzhou, 510006, China. E-mail: dreamerlina@163.com (N. Li)

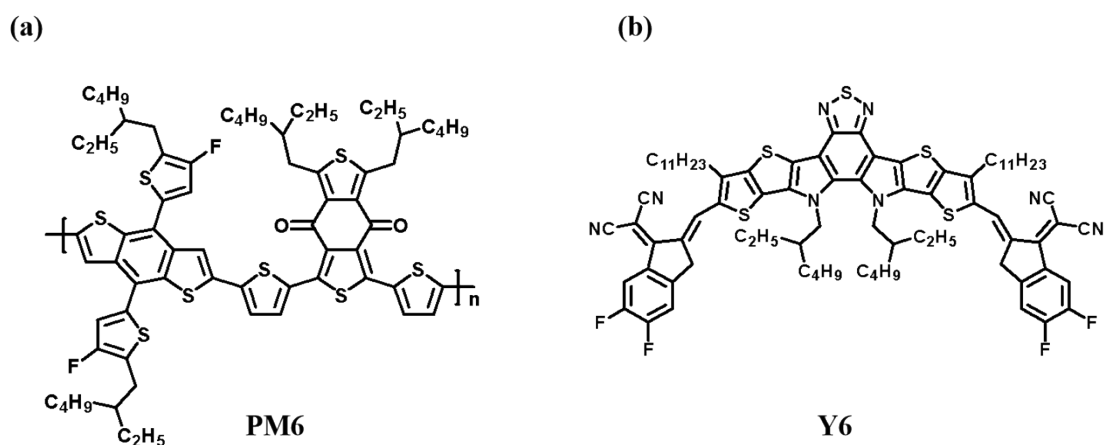


Figure S1. The molecular structures of PM6 and Y6

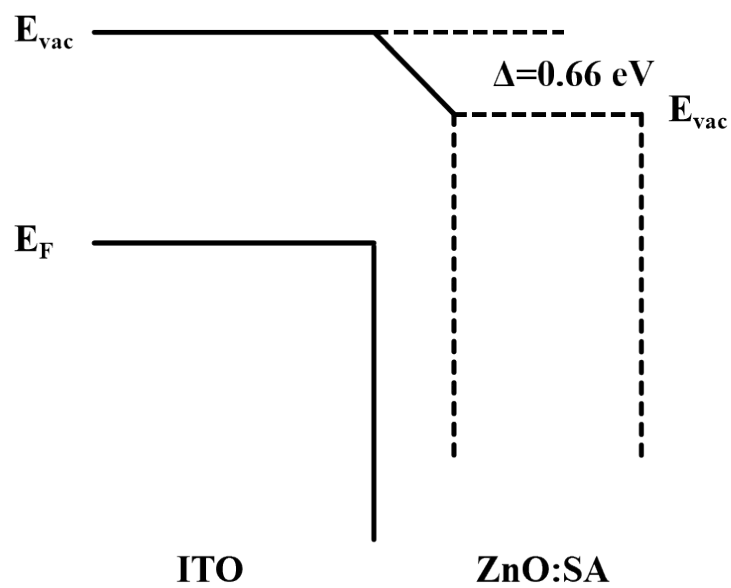


Figure S2. Schematic diagram of planar energy levels for ZnO:SA in inverted devices.

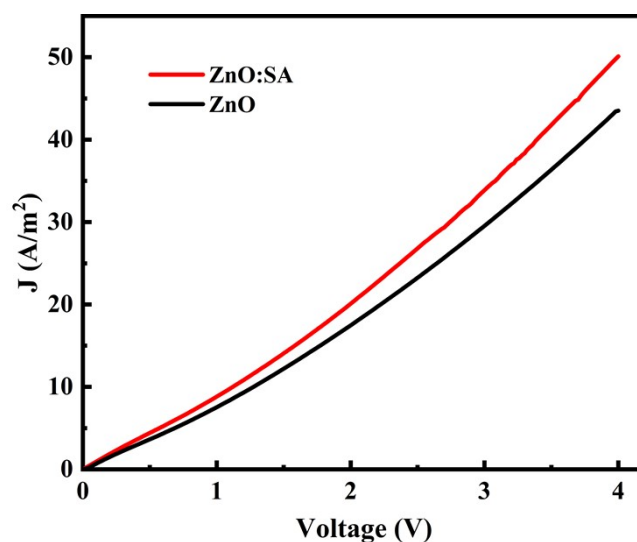


Figure S3. J-V characteristic curves of electron-only devices

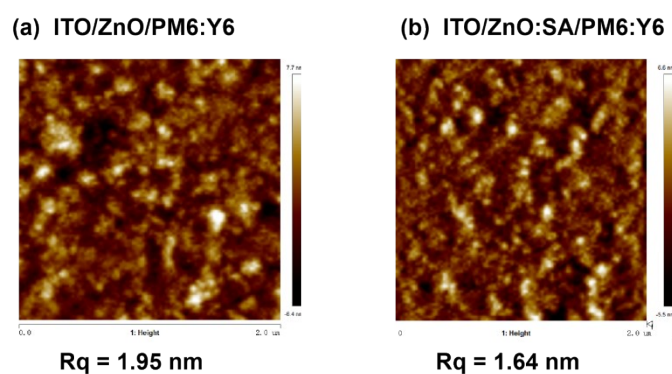


Figure S4. AFM images for PM6:Y6 active layer on ITO/ZnO and ITO/ZnO;SA substrates

Table S1. Summary of the measured contact angles and surface energies for ZnO and ZnO:SA urfaces.

Surface	Water contact angle	Formamide contact angle	Surface energy [mN/m]
ZnO	33.6	42.1	67.65
ZnO:SA	33.1	30.3	55.84