Supplementary Information

Penta(organo)[60]fullerenes as Acceptors for Organic Photovoltaic Cells

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Figure S1. Device structure of BHJ photovoltaic cells.



Figure S2. Cyclic voltammograms of fullerenes **6–8** in THF containing ^{*n*}Bu₄NClO₄ as supporting electrolyte. Working, counter, and reference electrodes are glassy-carbon, platinum coil, and Ag/Ag⁺ electrodes. Scan rate: 100 mV/s. Compound **6**: $E_{pc} = -1.64$ and -2.26 V; $E_{pa} = -1.24$ and -1.88 V vs. Fc/Fc⁺. Compound **7**: $E_{pc} = -1.58$ and -2.21 V; $E_{pa} = -1.26$ and -1.89 V vs. Fc/Fc⁺. Compound **8**: $E_{pc} = -1.57$ and -2.19 V; $E_{pa} = -1.25$ and -1.87 V vs. Fc/Fc⁺. E_{pc} and E_{pa} are the cathodic and anodic peak potentials, respectively.



Figure S3. Absorption spectra of the films of fullerenes **6–8**, which have three peaks around at 380, 400, and 500 nm. Each film was prepared by spin-coating of the chlorobenzene solution on the ITO/PEDOT:PSS substrates. Data were recorded by means of the reference (ITO/PEDOT:PSS).





Figure S4. SEM cross section images of the active layers. Scale bar: 40 nm. (a) The P3HT:6 device. (b) The P3HT:7 device. (c) The P3HT:8 device. (d) The P3HT:PCBM device. Layers a, b, and c represent PEDOT:PSS, aggregates acribed to P3HT, and rather homogenous substance ascribed to PCBM, respectively.