## Supplementary Information:





Figure S1: DSC thermograms (first heating scan, heating rate of $10 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{~min}^{-1}$ ) of binary mixtures: a) P3HT and PCPDTBT, b) PCBM and PCPDTBT and c) ternary mixtures with 50 wt\% PCBM including the neat P3HT and PCBM. Thermograms are ploted with exotherm up.




Figure S2: DSC thermograms (first cooling scan, cooling rate of $10 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{~min}^{-1}$ ) of binary mixtures: a) P3HT and PCPDTBT, b) PCBM and PCPDTBT and c) ternary mixtures including $50 \mathrm{wt} \%$ PCBM and the neat P3HT and PCBM. Thermograms are ploted with exotherm up.



Figure S3: DSC thermograms (second heating scan, heating rate of $10 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{~min}^{-1}$ ) of binary mixtures: a) P3HT and PCPDTBT, b) PCBM and PCPDTBT and c) ternary mixtures with 50 $w t \%$ PCBM including the neat P3HT and PCBM. Thermograms are plotted with exotherm up.


Figure S4: Two-dimensional GiWAXS detector pattern obtained for the as-coated and annealed P3HT films (intensity scale 10000).

For the conversion of mass fractions into volume fractions we assumed a density of about 1 $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ for PCPDTBT and $1.1 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ for P3HT. Since PCPDTBT is less crystalline than P3HT its density should be lower than that of P3HT. For PCBM density values ranging from 1.3 $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ up to $1.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ are reported [Ref. (S1-S3)]. This leads to an average PCBM volume fraction of $0.43 \pm 0.02$.

Table S1: Normalization to PCBM volume fraction

| Density PCBM <br> [g/cm3] | P3HT:PCPDTBT wt\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $50: 0$ | $40: 10$ | $30: 20$ | $25: 25$ | $20: 30$ | $0: 50$ |  |
|  | PCBM vol\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3 Ref.(2) | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 44 |  |
| 1.5 Ref.(2) | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |  |

Table S2: Device performance of ternary cells with higher PCBM content

| ratio P3HT:PCPDTBT:PCBM wt\% | Voc (V) | Jsc <br> $\left(\mathrm{mA} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ | FF (\%) | PCE (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| polymer:fullerene 1:2 wt\% | $0.56 \pm 0.01$ | $3.6 \pm 0.6$ | $42 \pm 4.5$ | $0.8 \pm 0.2$ |
| 45:15:120 | $0.57 \pm 0.01$ | $3.5 \pm 0.4$ | $39 \pm 0.7$ | $0.8 \pm 0.1$ |
| $\mathbf{5 0 : 1 0 : 1 2 0}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| polymer:fullerene 1:3 wt\% | $0.48 \pm 0.02$ | $4.2 \pm 0.6$ | $31 \pm 1.8$ | $0.6 \pm 0.1$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 : 0 5 : 7 5}$ | $0.57 \pm 0.01$ | $2.9 \pm 0.3$ | $36 \pm 2.4$ | $0.6 \pm 0.1$ |
| $\mathbf{1 5 : 1 0 : 7 5}$ |  |  |  |  |

## References

S1. A.C. Arias, J. Macromol. Sci. Polym. Rev. 2006, 46, 103.
S2. J. W Kiel, B. J. Kirby, C. F. Majkrzak, B. B. Maranville, M. E. Mackay, Soft Matter 2010, 6, 641.
S3. C. W. T. Bulle-Lieuwma, W. J. H. van Gennip, J. K. J. van Duren, et al. Appl. Surf. Sci. 2003, 203, 547.

