Electronic Supplemental Information for:

Noncovalently grafting sulfonic acid onto graphene oxide toward

improved hole transport in polymer solar cells

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Fig. S1. Surface potential images of GO-PSA HTLs with different GO:PSA ratio of 1:2 (b), 1:1 (c) and 2:1 (d) in comparison with that of pristine GO (a). To ensure the accuracy eliminating the influence of the tip, the surface potential image of the individual HOPG used in the corresponding measurement in (a)-(d) was measured prior to the sample measurement, and their images are shown in the right panels of (a)-(d).

	reference		GO-PSA ^a					
	GO	$HOPG^{b}$	GO:PSA=1:2	HOPG ^a	GO:PSA=1:1	$HOPG^{b}$	GO:PSA=2:1	$HOPG^{b}$
Surface potential (SP, mV)	-833	-433	-700	-410	-773	-474	-814	-476
ΔSP^{c}	-400		-290		-299		-338	
Work function ^{d} (Φ , eV)	5.00	4.60	4.89	4.60	4.90	4.60	4.94	4.60

Table S1. The surface potentials and work functions of different GO-PSA HTLs.

^a PSA was added with variable weight ratios (2:1, 1:1, 1:2, w/w) into the GO dispersions in DI water with fixed concentration of 0.20 wt%;

^b HOPG (highly oriented pyrolytic graphite) was used as a reference with the work function of 4.6 eV;

^c Δ SP is surface potential change of sample relative to HOPG. Δ SP=SP(sample) – SP(HOPG);

^d $\Phi = \Phi_0 - e\Delta SP$, where Φ_0 is the work function of HOPG (4.6 eV).