

## Sub-glass transition annealing enhances polymer solar cell performance

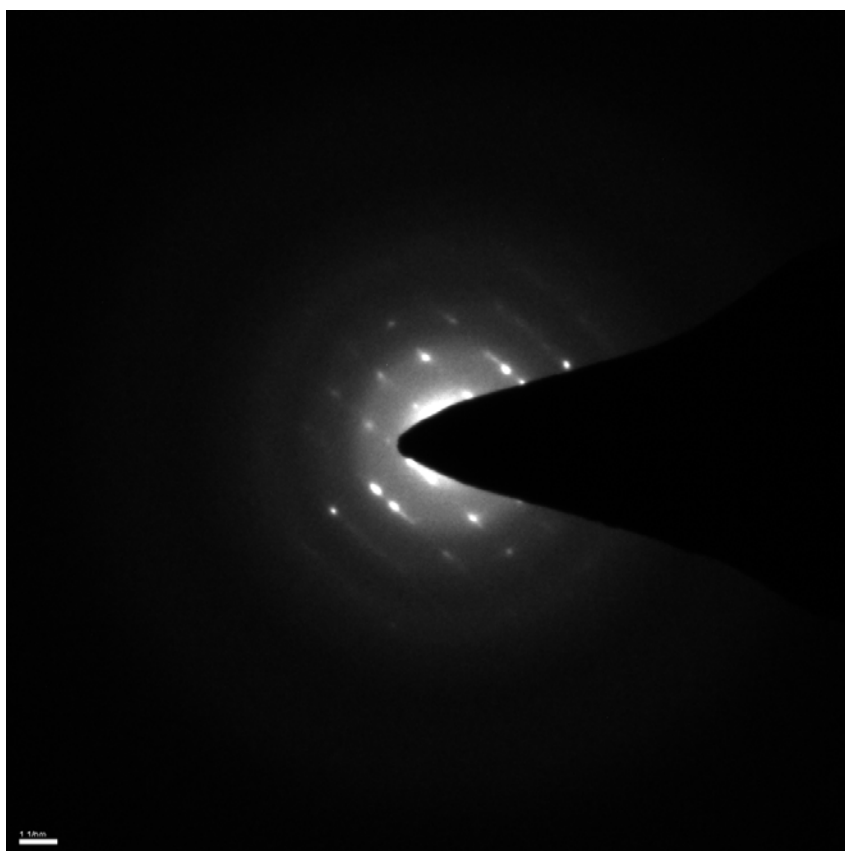
Jonas Bergqvist,<sup>1</sup> Camilla Lindqvist,<sup>2</sup> Olof Bäcké,<sup>3</sup> Zaifei Ma,<sup>1</sup> Zheng Tang,<sup>1</sup> Wolfgang Tress,<sup>1</sup> Stefan Gustafsson,<sup>3</sup> Ergang Wang,<sup>2</sup> Eva Olsson,<sup>3</sup> Mats R. Andersson,<sup>2</sup> Olle Inganäs,<sup>1</sup> Christian Müller<sup>2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Biomolecular and Organic Electronics, IFM, Linköping University, 58183 Linköping, Sweden

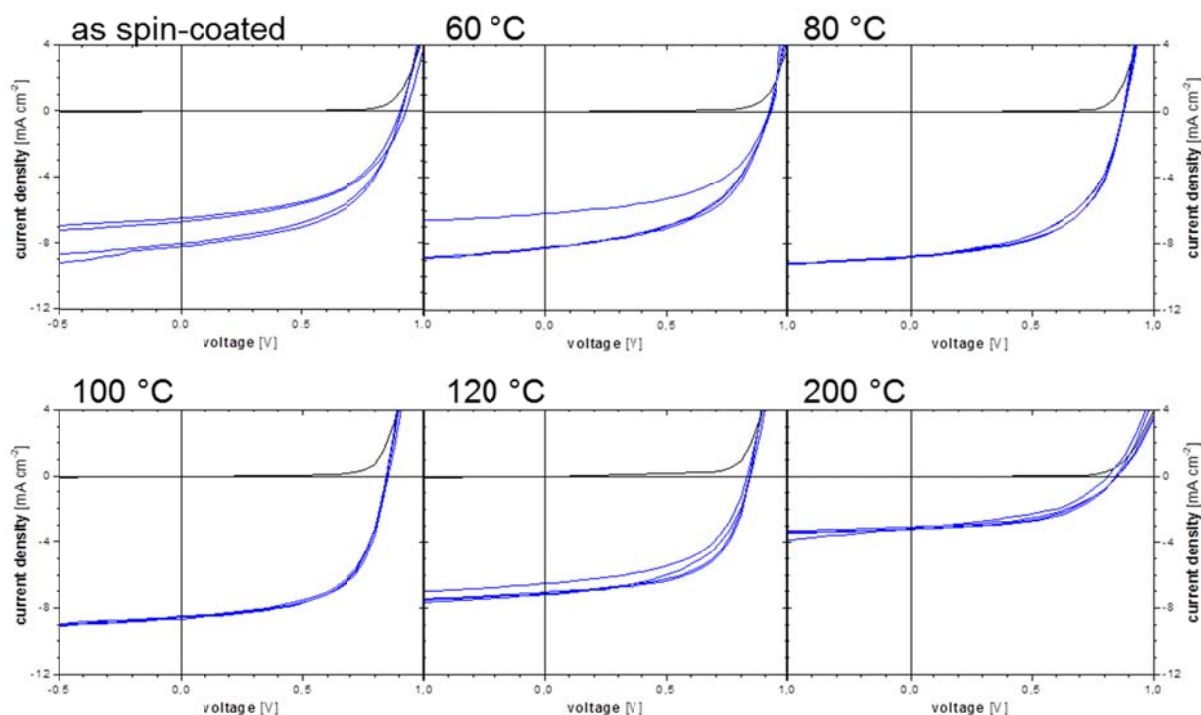
<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering/Polymer Technology, Chalmers University of Technology, 41296 Göteborg, Sweden

<sup>3</sup>Department of Applied Physics, Chalmers University of Technology, 41296 Göteborg, Sweden

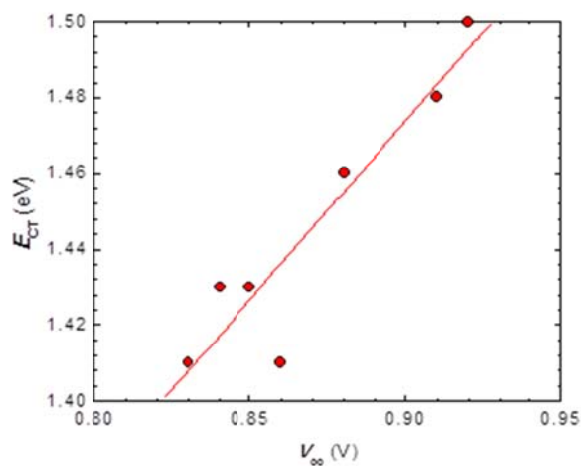
\*christian.muller@chalmers.se



**SI Fig. 1** Electron diffraction pattern of a PCBM crystal grown at 120 °C.



**SI Fig. 2** *JV*-curves of devices prepared by annealing the active layer at the indicated temperatures; device characteristics for four diodes placed on the same substrate are shown together with the dark current curve of one pixel.



**SI Fig. 3** CT state energy as a function of  $V_{oc}$  measured for TQ1:PCBM devices with active layers annealed at  $T_{anneal} \sim 20$ -200 °C. The red line is a linear fit.