

Effect of electron-acceptor content on the efficiency
of regioregular double-cable thiophene copolymers in
single-material organic solar cells.

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Supporting Information

Synthesis of poly(3-decylthiophene) (PT10H)

3-Decylthiophene (Sigma-Aldrich Merck, Product id. 456357) was converted to 3-decyl-2,5-dibromothiophene and subsequently polymerized to poly(3-decylthiophene) following the procedure described in M. Lanzi et al, *Polymer*, **2003**, *44*, 535-545. Yield: 44%.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , ppm): δ 6.97 (1H, s, $H_4\text{Th}$); 2.77 (2H, m, ThCH_2); 1.70-1.11 (16H, bm, CH_2); 0.90 (3H, t, CH_3).

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , ppm): δ 139.88 (ThC3); 133.61 (ThC5); 130.73 (ThC2); 128.47 (ThC4); 31.86 (CH_2Th); 30.51, 30.08, 29.96, 29.77, 29.42, 29.31, 29.23, 29.04 (central CH_2), 14.15 (CH_3).

FT-IR (Ge, cm^{-1}): 3054, 2924, 2855, 1512, 1461, 827, 726.

$M_n = 22 \text{ KDa}$; $M_w/M_n = 1.25$

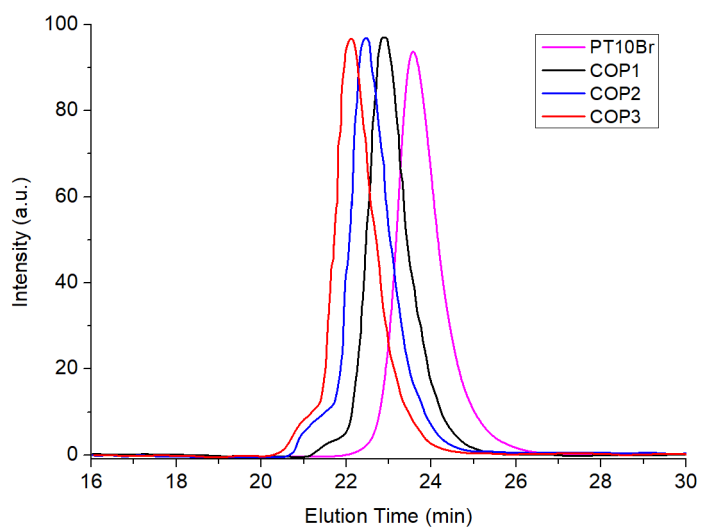


Figure S1. GPC of the examined polymers (intensity vs. elution time).

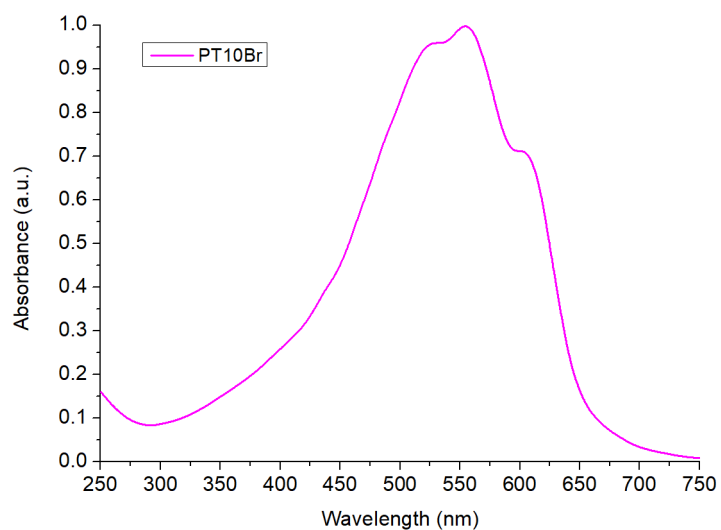


Figure S2. UV-Vis absorption spectrum of PT10Br in film on a quartz slide.

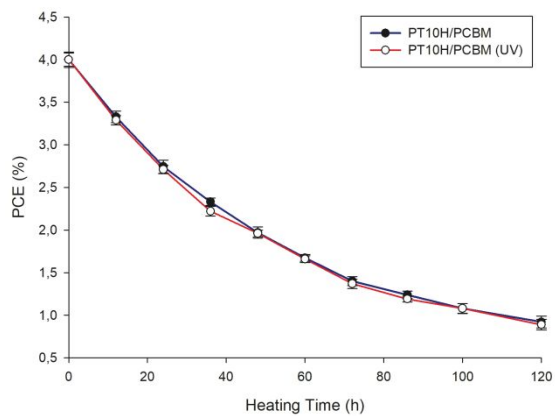


Figure S3. Efficiency of PT10H/PCBM cells heated at 150°C over time (average PCE of four devices). The UV samples were exposed to UV-light for 30 min.