Supporting information

(*E*)-1,2-di(thiophen-2-yl)ethene based High Mobility Polymer

for Efficient Photovoltaic devices without any Post Treatment

Junzhen Ren^{a‡}, Yongchao Zhang^{b‡}, Fushuai Liu^a, Yan Yan^c, Meng Qiu^b, V. A. L. Roy^c, Huilin Zheng^a, Mingliang Sun^{a*}, Renqiang Yang^{b*}

^aInstitute of Material Science and Engineering, Ocean University of China, Qingdao 266100, People's Republic of China. Fax: 86-532- 66781927; Tel: 86-532-66781690; E-mail: <u>mlsun@ouc.edu.cn</u>

^bCAS Key Laboratory of Bio-based Materials, Qingdao Institute of Bioenergy and Bioprocess Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Qingdao 266101, People's Republic of China. Fax: 86-532-80662778; Tel: 86-532-80662700; E-mail: <u>yangrq@qibebt.ac.cn</u>

^c Center of Super-Diamond and Advanced Films (COSDAF), City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

[‡] J. Ren and Y. Zhang contributed equally to this work.



Figure S1 AFM topography of the PDT-DTBT-DT (a) and PTVT-DTBT-DT (b) films(scan size: 5 $\mu m \times$ 5 $\mu m)$



Figure S2 PSCs J-V cures based on PDT-DTBT-DT/PC₇₁BM blends with different weight ratios.

Table S1 Photovoltaic Properties of PSCs Devices of PDT-DTBT-DT/PC71BM blend	ls
with different weight ratios	

Polymer	Ratio	V _{oc} (V)	$J_{\rm sc}$ (mA/cm ²)	FF (%)	PCE _{max} /PCE _{ave}
PDT-DTBT-DT	1.5:1	0.70	13.68	56.89	$5.53/(5.22\pm0.22)$ $7.20/(7.00\pm0.10)$
	1:1.5	0.70	13.94	69.57	$6.89/(6.69\pm 0.23)$



