Electronic Supplementary Information

Effect of an Auxiliary Acceptor on D-A-π-A Sensitizers for Highly Efficient and Stable Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells

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1. DTF simulation of the three compounds

The molecular structures were optimised in vacuum, using the software Avogadro¹ to enter the starting geometry. Then the structure was optimised in dichloromethane, using the optimised structure from vacuum. All calculations were carried out using the Gaussian 09 program² with the hybrid B3LYP functional³ and the standard 6-31G(d) basis set. In the calculations, the long alkyl chains were replaced by methyl groups to reduce computational costs without affecting the nature of frontier molecular orbitals. Time-dependent DFT calculations (TD-DFT) were performed using Gaussian 09 program with a dichloromethane polarisable continuum model (PCM)⁴, using the range-separated CAM-B3LYP functional⁵ and the triple-zeta TZVP basis set⁶. The 20 lowest singlet electronic transitions were calculated and processed with the GaussSum software package.⁷



Fig. S1 Chemical structures of dyes B-87, Q-85 and Q-93.



Table S1. Molecular orbital distributions and energy optimized in DCM(isodensity=0.020 a.u.).



Table S2. Dihedral angles and dipole moments of B-87, Q-85 and Q-93								
Dyes	α	β	γ	Dipole moment				
B-87	33.6°	-5.6°	-0.1°	13.03				
Q-85	24.7°	17.4°	0°	13.43				
Q-93	29.3°	20.4°	0°	12.17				

2. Optimized process of photoelectrode in DSSCs.



Fig. S2 *J-V* curves for DSSCs based on the dyes B-87, Q-85 and Q-93 with different thickness of TiO₂ layer under illumination of AM 1.5 G simulated sunlight (100 mW cm⁻²).

Dye	TiO ₂	$V_{ m oc}$	$J_{\rm sc}$ (mA cm ⁻²)	FF (%)	PCE (%)
	Thickness ^a (µm)	(mV)			
B-87	8 + 4	732	18.52	67.97	9.22
	12 + 4	724	20.28	68.26	10.02
	16 + 4	689	20.63	64.63	9.19
Q-85	8 + 4	664	17.91	71.67	8.53
	12 + 4	722	19.55	66.64	9.41
	16 + 4	708	19.18	63.46	8.62
Q-93	8 + 4	682	15.74	68.08	7.31
	12 + 4	676	19.53	61.83	8.17
	16 + 4	653	19.80	61.14	7.90

Table S3. Photovoltaic performance of the DSSCs based on dyes B-87, Q-85 andQ-93 with different thickness of TiO2 layer.

^aThick commercial colloidal paste TiO_2 film layer + scattering TiO_2 film layer.

3. Optimized process of CDCA concentration in DSSCs.



Fig. S3 *J-V* curves for DSSCs based on the dyes B-87, Q-85 and Q-93 with different concentration of CDCA under illumination of AM 1.5 G simulated sunlight (100 mW cm⁻²) in iodide electrolyte.

Dye	CDCA	$V_{\rm oc}~({ m mV})$	$J_{\rm sc}$ (mA cm ⁻²)	FF	PCE (%)				
B-87	0	724	20.28	68.26	10.02				
	6 mM	724	20.78	67.77	10.20				
	20 mM	708	18.75	65.64	8.71				
Q-85	0	722	19.55	66.64	9.41				
	6 mM	682	15.74	68.08	7.31				
	20 mM	696	11.40	69.00	5.48				
Q-93	0	676	19.53	61.83	8.17				
	6 mM	638	15.83	72.67	7.35				
	20 mM	668	12.83	69.20	5.93				

Table S4Photovoltaic performance of the DSSC based on dyes B-87, Q-85 and Q-
93 with different concentration of CDCA.



Fig. S4 *J-V* curves for **B-87** based DSSCs with different thickness of the photoelectrode by using ionic liquid electrolyte under illumination of AM 1.5 G simulated sunlight (100 mW cm⁻²).

4. Characterization of compounds B-87, Q-85 and Q-93





Fig. S5 ¹H NMR spectrum of compound B-87 in CDCl₃



Fig. S6 ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound B-87 in CDCl₃



Fig. S7 MALDI-TOF spectrum of compound B-87



Fig. S8 ¹H NMR spectrum of compound Q-85 in $CDCl_3$



Fig. S9 ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound Q-85 in CDCl₃



Fig. S10 MALDI-TOF spectrum of compound Q-85



Fig. S11 MALDI-TOF spectrum of compound Q-93



Fig. S12 ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound Q-93 in CDCl₃



Fig. S13 MALDI-TOF spectrum of compound Q-93

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