Electronic Supplementary Information

Photochromic organic solar cells based on diarylethenes



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Fig. S1. UV-vis absorption spectra and photographs of ternary blends of **1-3**, PC₆₁BM, and poly-TPD. The ratio DAE/poly-TPD/PC₆₁BM weight ratio was 5:1:4. The samples were consecutively measured as pristine samples, after UV illumination, and after illumination with visible light as detailed in the Experimental Section. The spectra UV-vis are offset vertically for clarity.



Fig. S2. UV-vis absorption spectra and photographs of ternary blends of **1-3**, PC₆₁BM, and poly-TPD. The ratio DAE/poly-TPD/PC₆₁BM weight ratio was 2.5:1:4. The samples were consecutively measured as pristine samples, after UV illumination, and after illumination with visible light as detailed in the Experimental Section. The spectra UV-vis are offset vertically for clarity.

1 before UV illumination: $R_q = 0.70$ nm



2 before UV illumination: $R_q = 0.31$ nm



3 before UV illumination: $R_q = 0.26$ nm

1 after UV illumination: $R_q = 0.37$ nm



Height





3 after UV illumination: $R_q = 0.28$ nm



Fig. S3. AFM height images of DAE/poly-TPD/PC₆₁BM ternary blends recoded for dyes 1-3 before and after UV illumination. Rq represents the root-mean-square surface roughness.



Fig. S4. Current density – voltage (*J*-*V*) characteristics of ternary 1/poly-TPD/PC₆₁BM solar cells, exposed to alternating UV and visible light for periods of 30 min. The experiment shows the stability of switching the device between the open-ring isomer (1a) and closed-ring isomer (1b). UV illumination switches the cell to the colored ring-closed isomer 1b, while illumination with visible light switches it back to the open-ring isomer 1a. Results are shown for the 1st and 5th cycle. Figure 8 in the main text show the photovoltaic parameters obtained in each cycle.