

## Supporting information

# Tuning of energy levels, transport properties and device performance of naphthalenediimide derivatives by introduction of Michael addition reaction

Mehak Ahuja,<sup>1#</sup> Saurabh K. Saini<sup>2#</sup>, Neeraj Chaudhary<sup>1</sup>, Mahesh Kumar<sup>2</sup>, Rajiv K. Singh<sup>1</sup> and Rachana Kumar<sup>\*1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Photovoltaic Metrology Group, Advanced Materials and Devices Metrology Division, CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, National Measurement Institute of India, Dr. K. S. Krishnan Marg, New Delhi, India-110012

<sup>2</sup>Photonics Materials Metrology Group, Advanced Materials and Devices Metrology Division, CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, Dr. K. S. Krishnan Marg, New Delhi 110012, India.

<sup>#</sup>Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad- 201002, Uttar Pradesh, India

\*Corresponding author

E-mail: [rachanak@nplindia.org](mailto:rachanak@nplindia.org); [rachanasinghchem@gmail.com](mailto:rachanasinghchem@gmail.com)

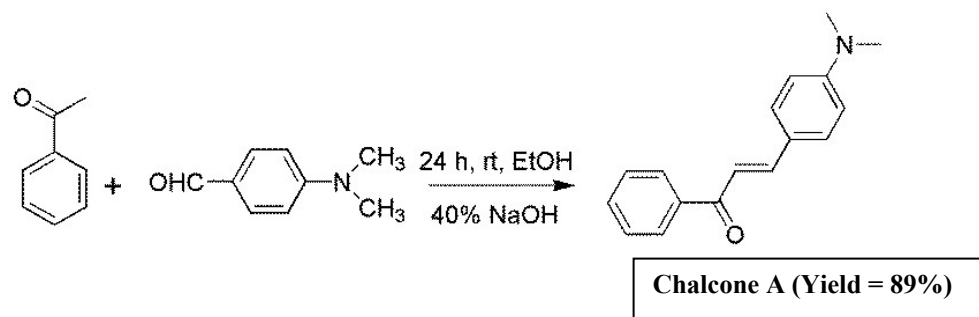


Figure S1(a). General synthesis scheme of chalcone A.

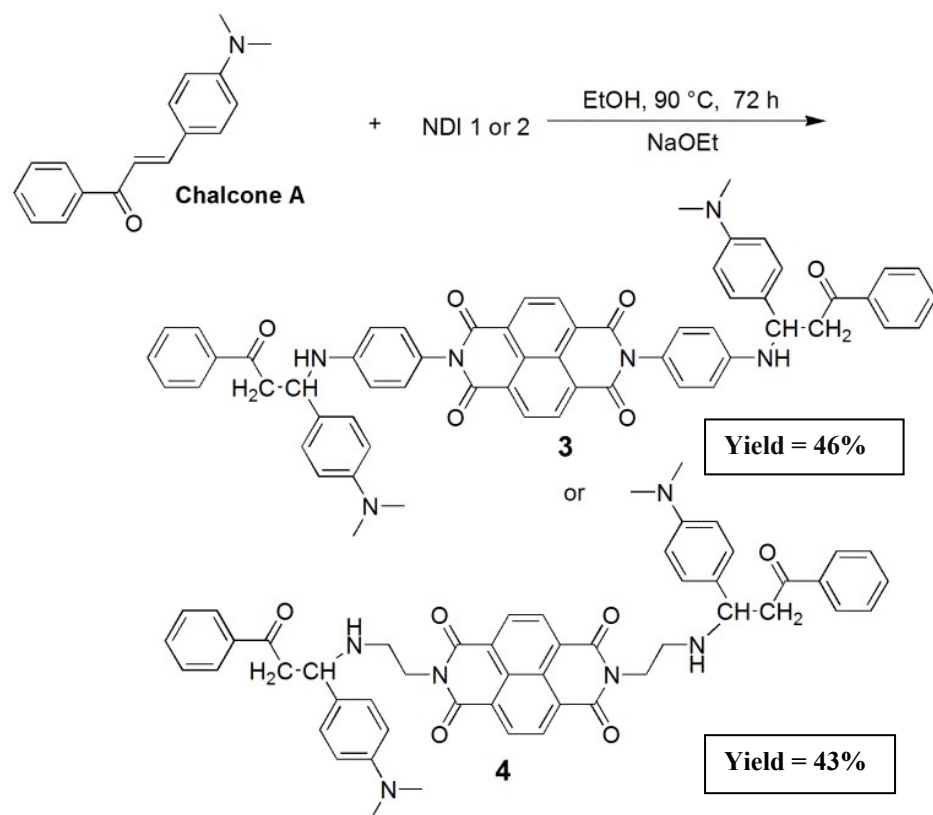


Figure S1(b). Synthesis scheme of Michael addition products **3** and **4** from 0.022 mM chalcone A and 0.022mM NDI in the presence of EtOH with NaOEt as catalyst.

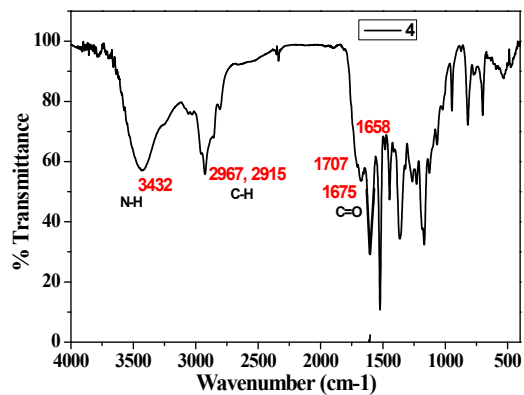
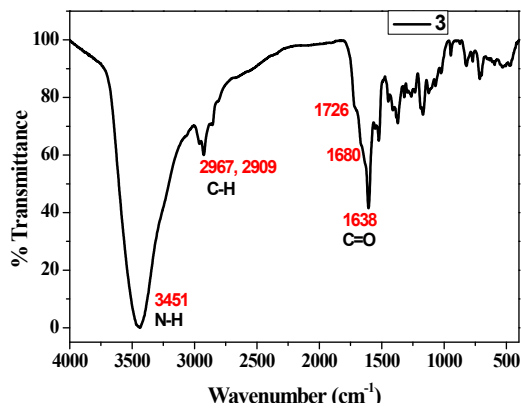
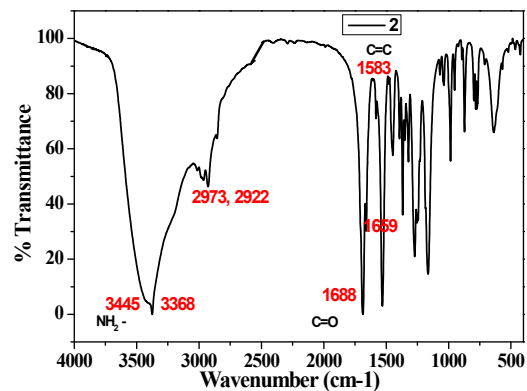
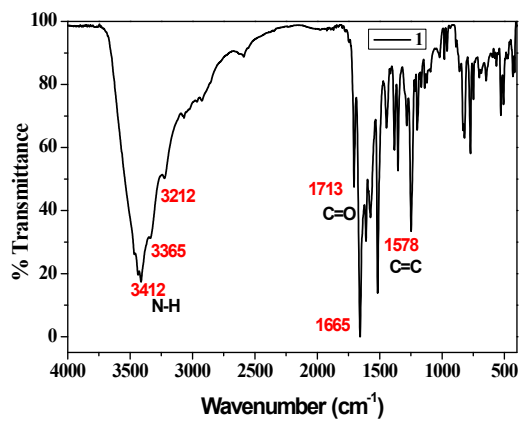


Figure S2(a). FTIR spectra of products 1, 2, 3 and 4.

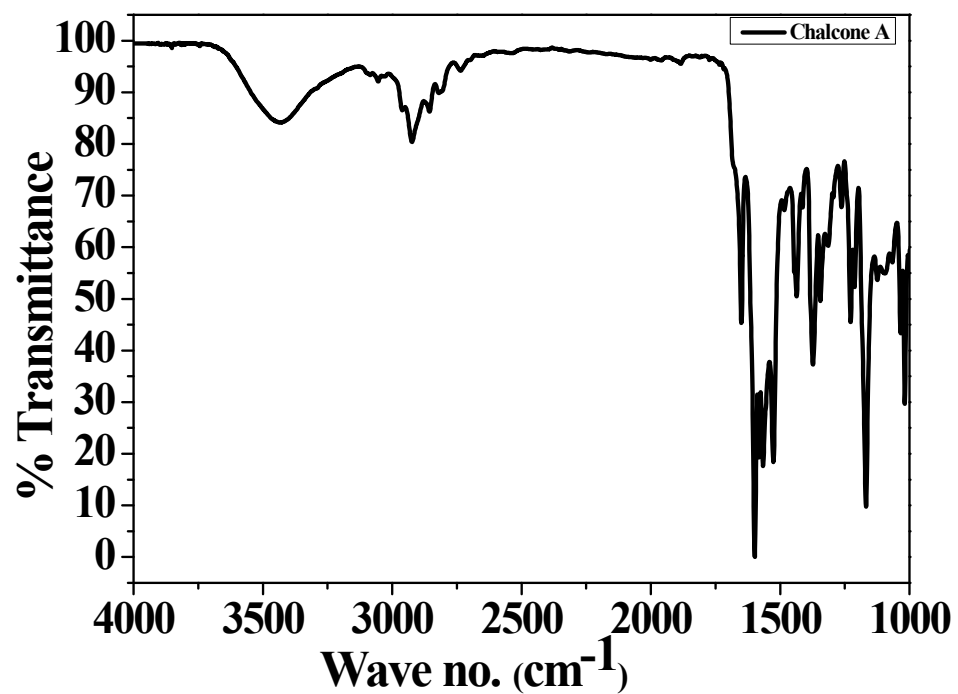


Figure S2 (b). FTIR spectrum of chalcone A

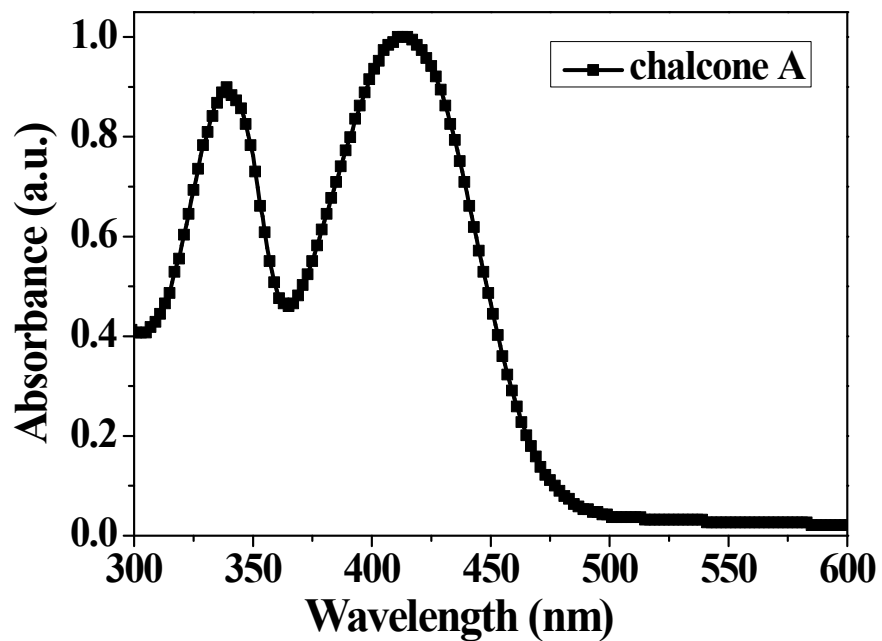


Figure S3. UV-Visible absorption spectrum of chalcone A

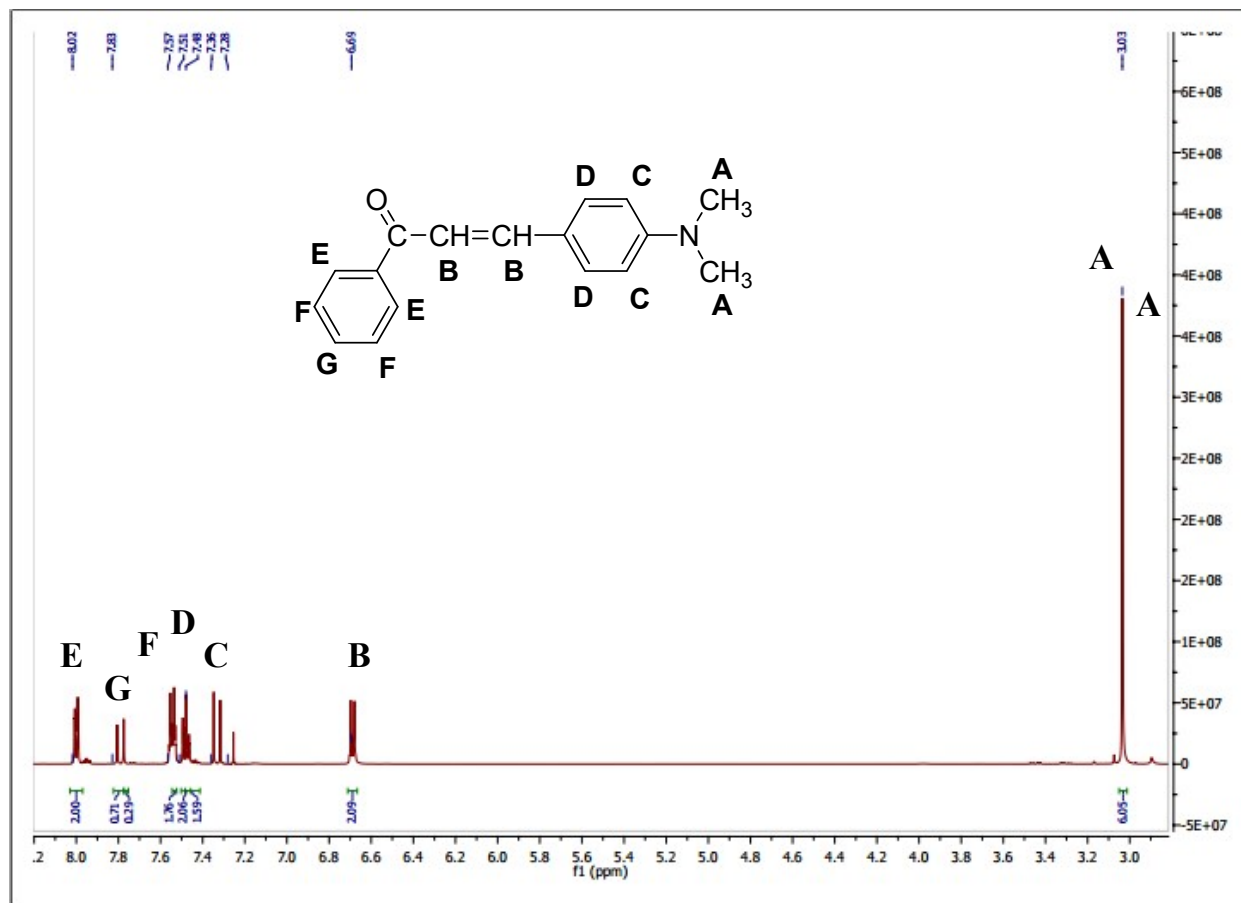


Figure S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of chalcone A

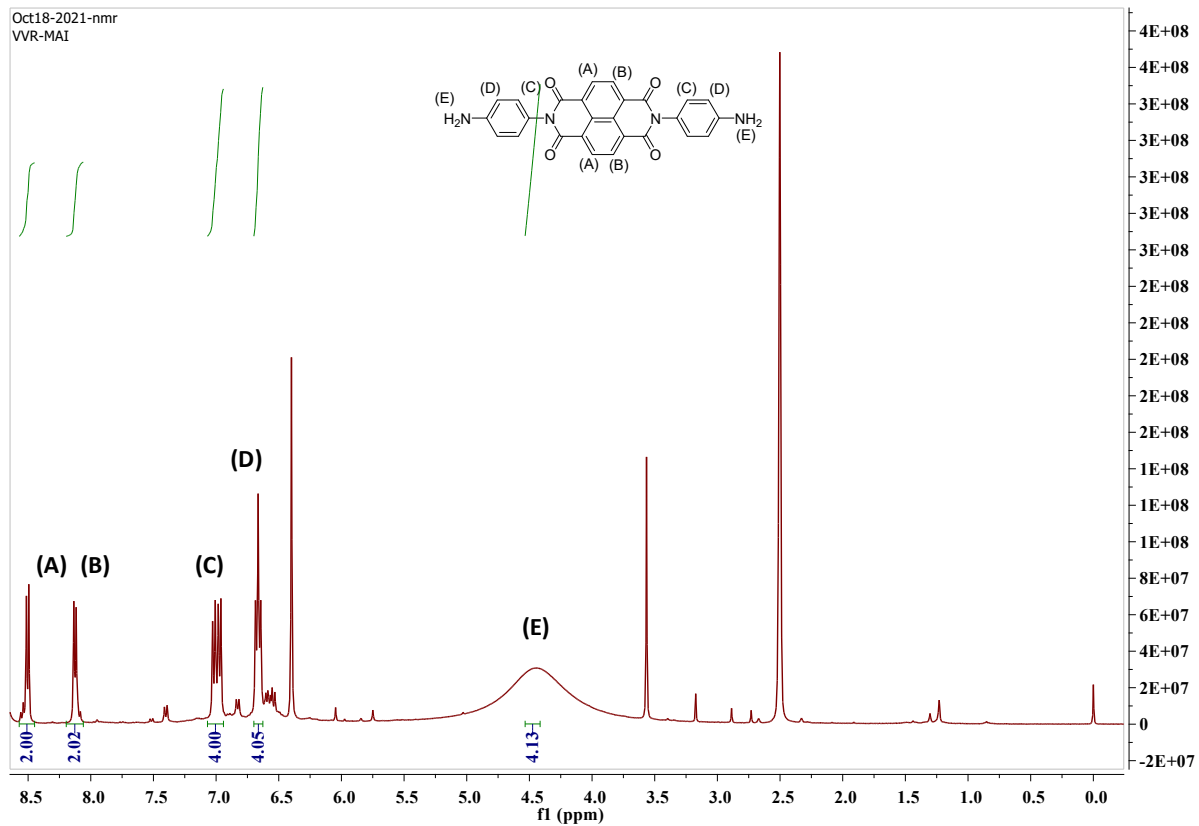


Figure S5.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 1

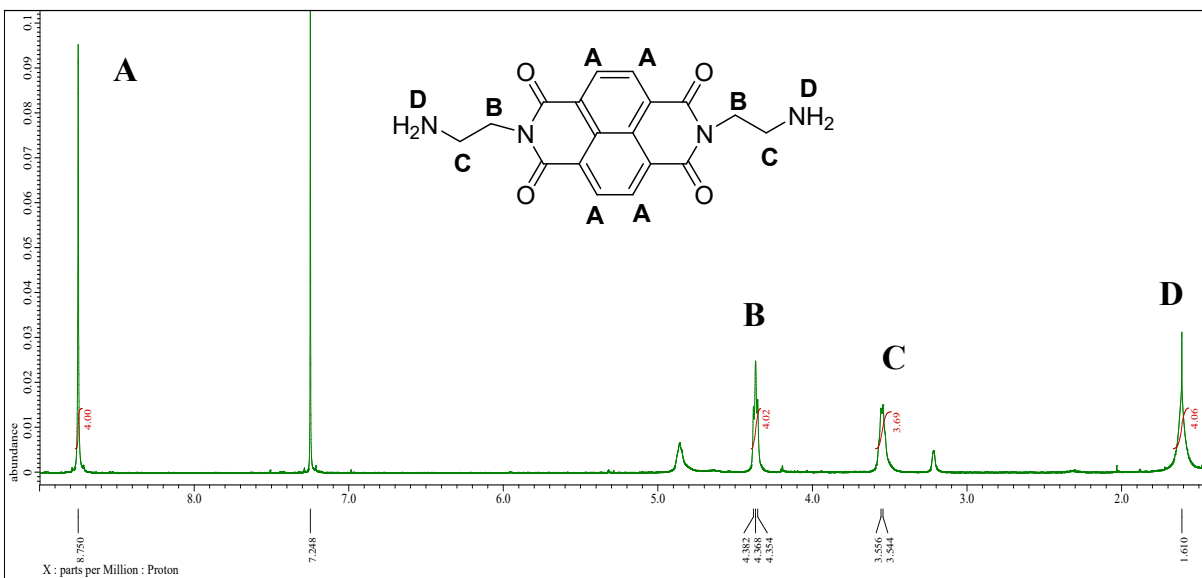


Figure S6.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 2

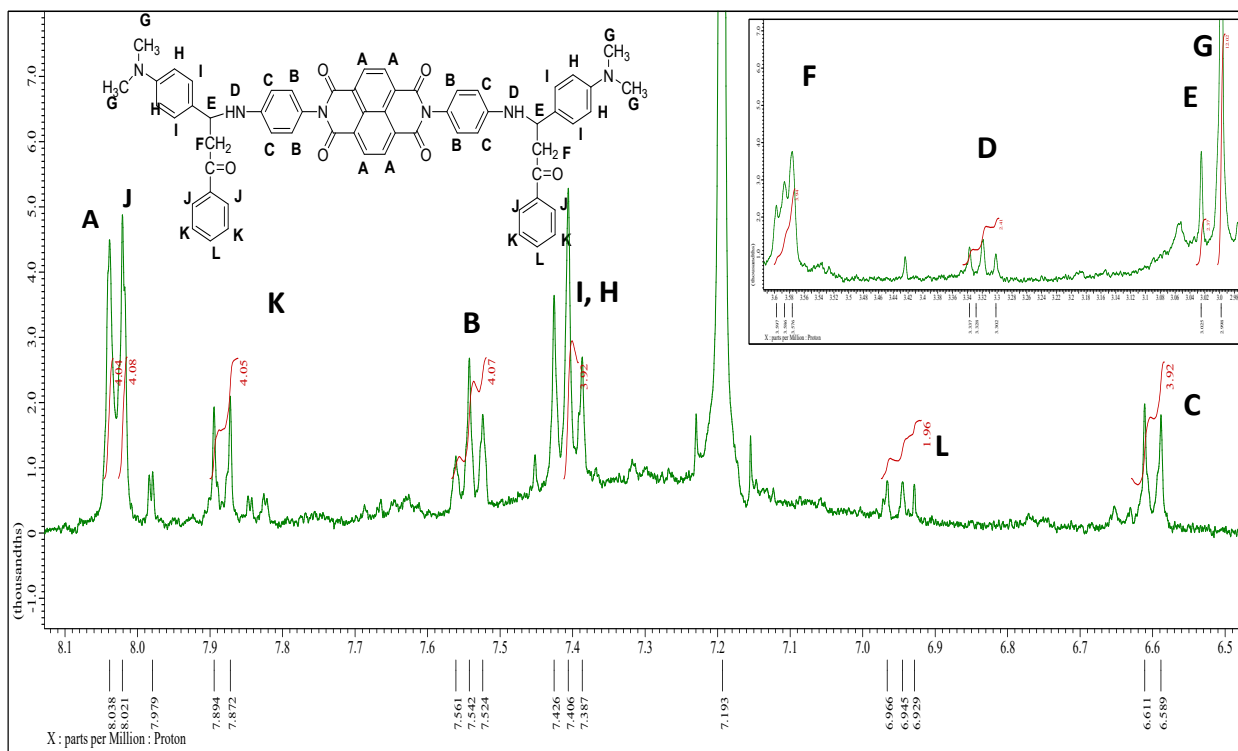


Figure S7.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of product 3

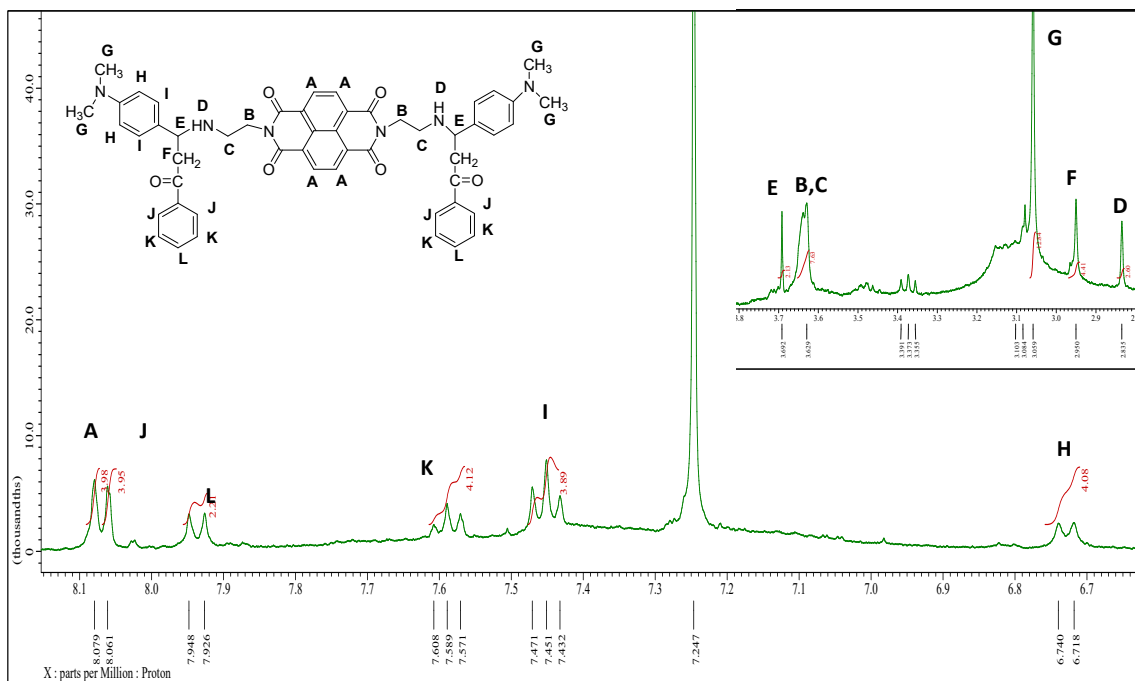


Figure S8.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of product 4

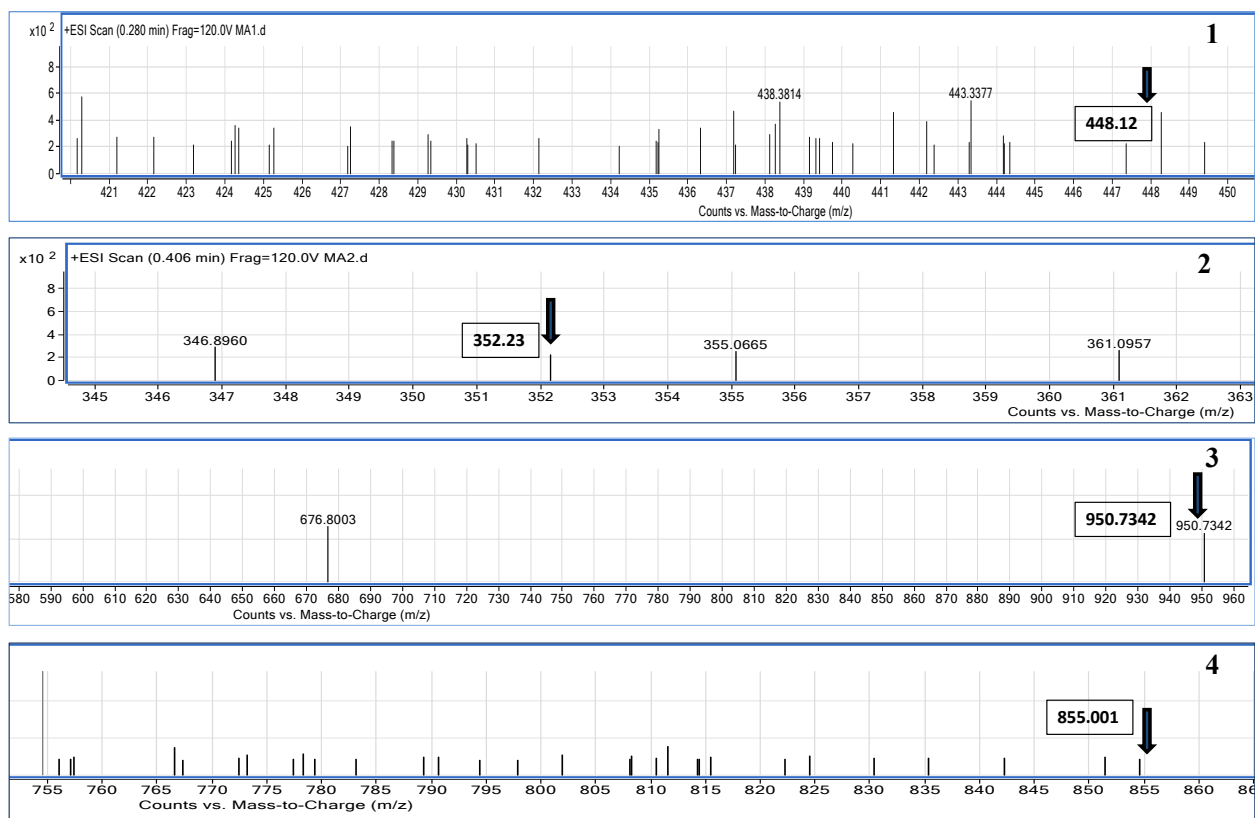


Figure S9. Mass spectrum analysis of products **1**, **2**, **3** and **4**.

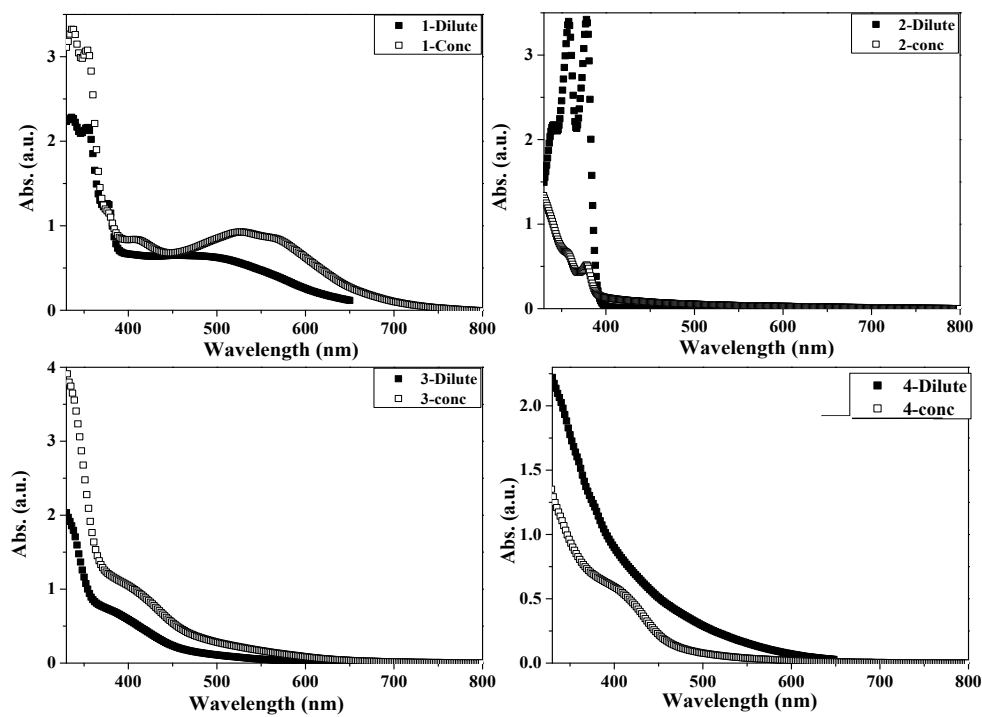


Figure S10. Comparative absorption spectra of the products **1**, **2**, **3** and **4** in THF for dilute ( $1 \mu\text{M}$ ) and concentrated ( $1\text{mM}$ ) solutions.



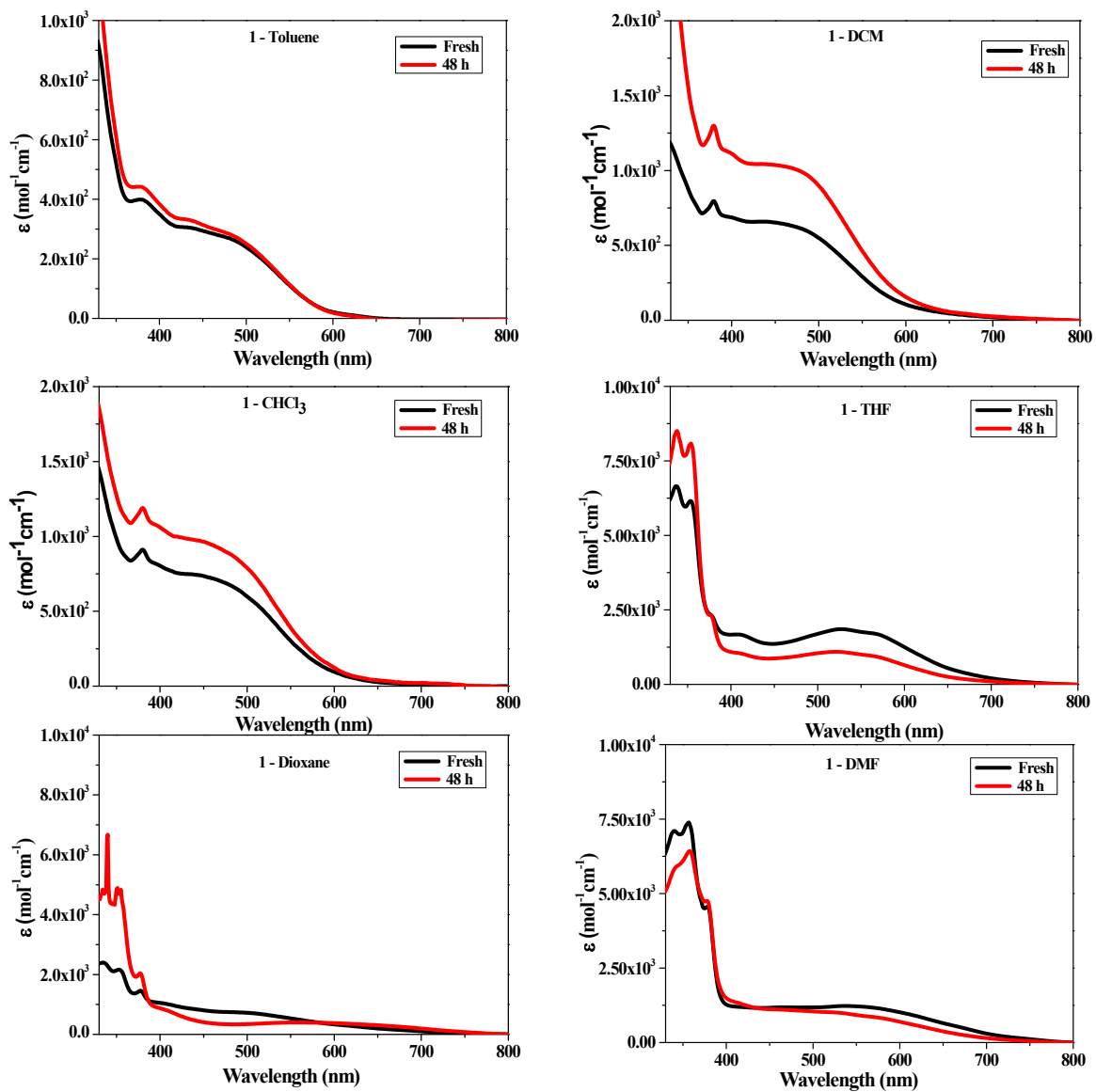


Figure S11. UV-Vis absorption of 1 (fresh and 48 h aged) in different solvents

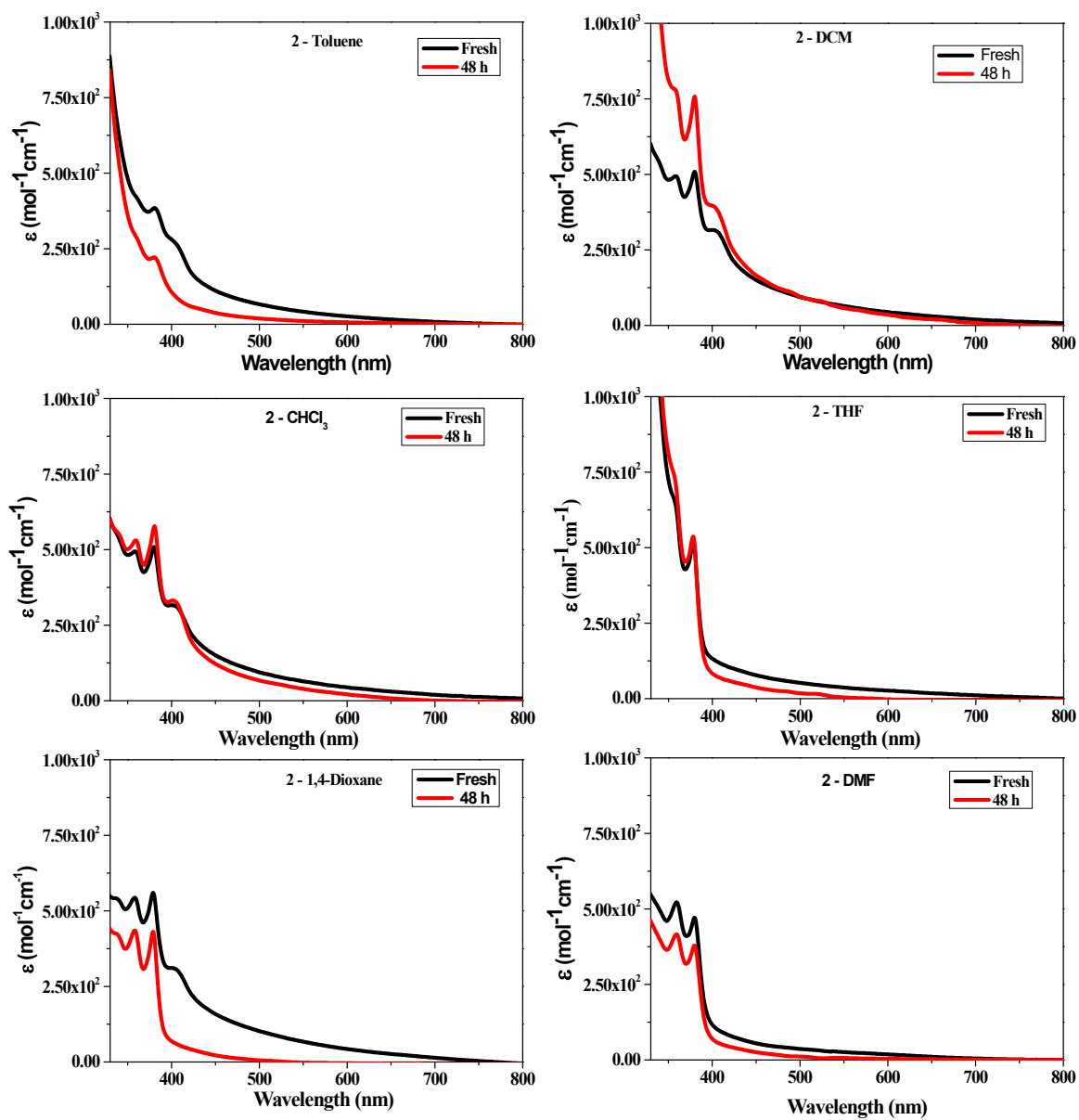


Figure S12. UV-Vis absorption of 2 (fresh and 48 h aged) in different solvents.

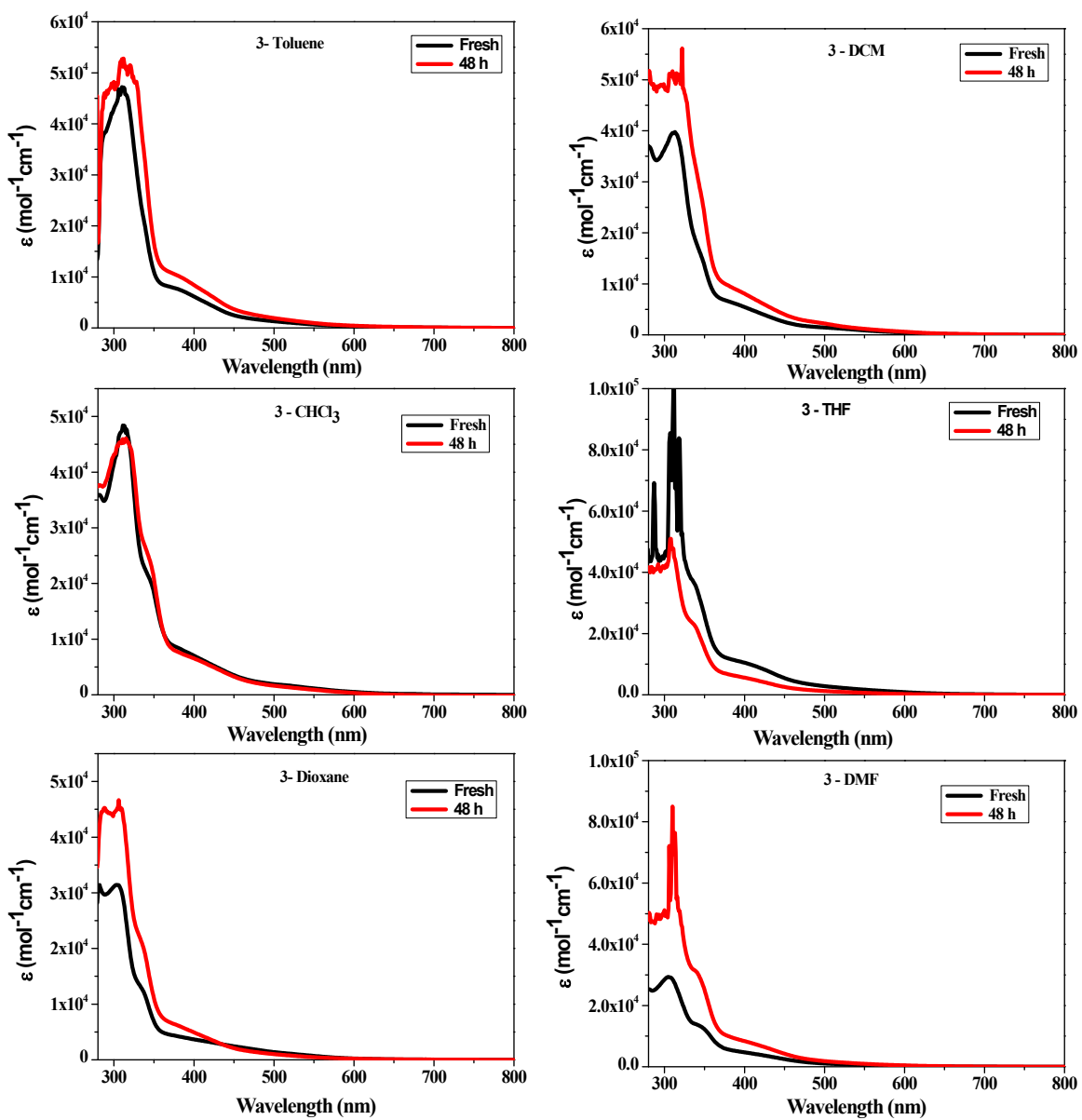


Figure S13. UV-Vis absorption of 3 (fresh and 48 h aged) in different solvents.

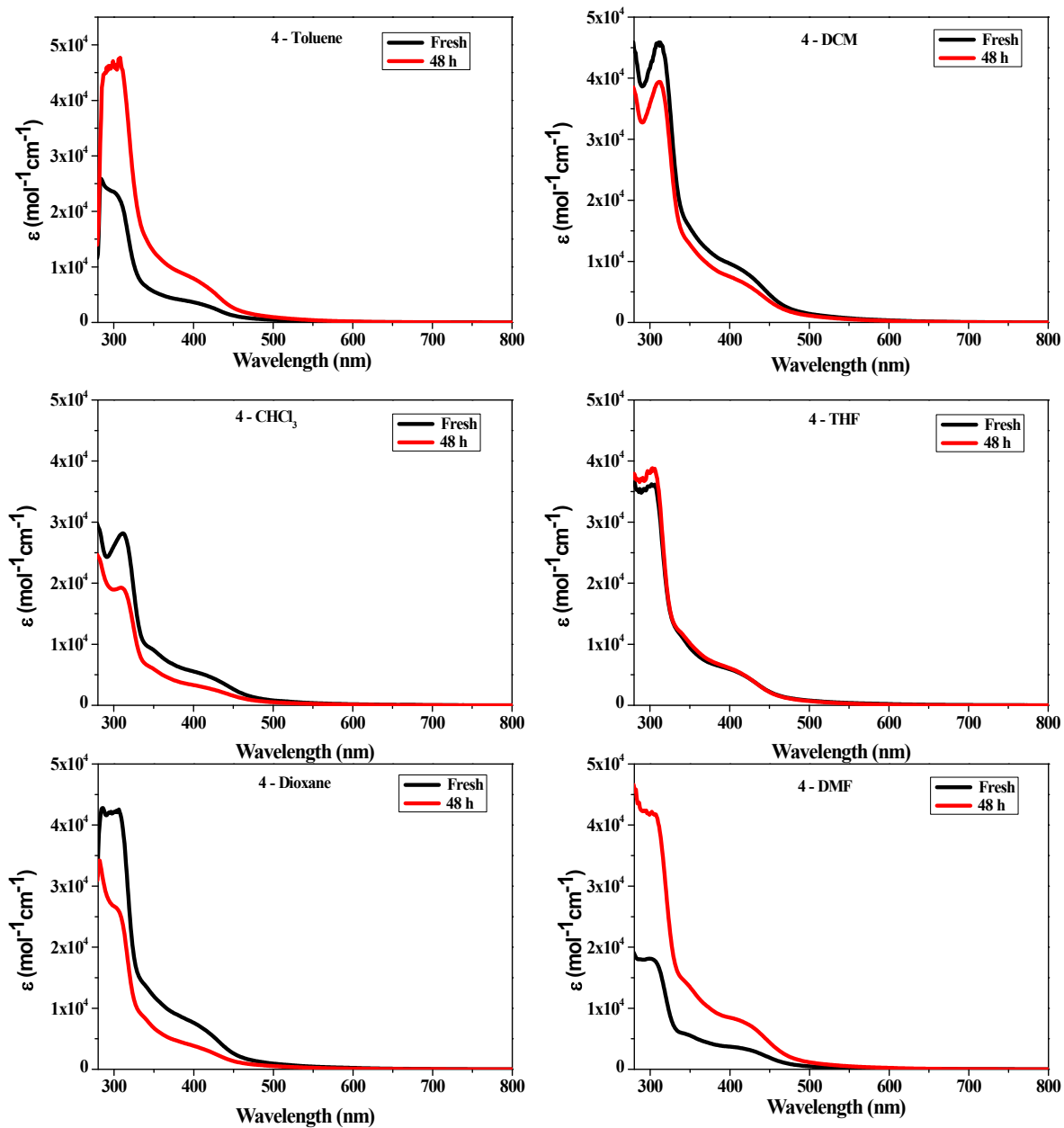


Figure S14. UV-Vis absorption of fresh and 48 h aged samples of 4 in different solvents

Table S1. Position of absorption maximum of 1, 2, 3 and 4 in different solvents in their fresh and 48 h aged samples

<b>1</b>	<b>toluene</b>	<b>DCM</b>	<b>CHCl<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>THF</b>	<b>Dioxane</b>	<b>DMF</b>
<b>fresh</b>	319,379	319,379, 467	319,379, 467	335,378, 412,526	335,377, 500	338,379, 549
<b>48 h</b>	319,382	316,379, 480	317,377, 480	337,377, 543	339,377, 589	339,357, 380,552
<b>2</b>	<b>toluene</b>	<b>DCM</b>	<b>CHCl<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>THF</b>	<b>Dioxane</b>	<b>DMF</b>
<b>fresh</b>	381	340,358, 378,401	336,357, 378	356, 378	336,358, 378	359, 379
<b>48 h</b>	379	359, 381, 406	337, 357, 380,403	357, 377	337,360, 379	359, 380
<b>3</b>	<b>toluene</b>	<b>DCM</b>	<b>CHCl<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>THF</b>	<b>Dioxane</b>	<b>DMF</b>
<b>fresh</b>	311,378	311,347, 439	310,348, 397	305,336, 392	302,335, 410	305,347, 410
<b>48 h</b>	321,388	309,320, 485	313,348, 397	312,341, 424	306,338, 397	315,342, 413
<b>4</b>	<b>toluene</b>	<b>DCM</b>	<b>CHCl<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>THF</b>	<b>Dioxane</b>	<b>DMF</b>
<b>fresh</b>	296,396	310,414	311,351, 418	304,341, 406	306,341, 402	302,343, 419
<b>48 h</b>	306,407	312,417	311,347, 422	306,341, 406	305,344, 408	306,343, 427

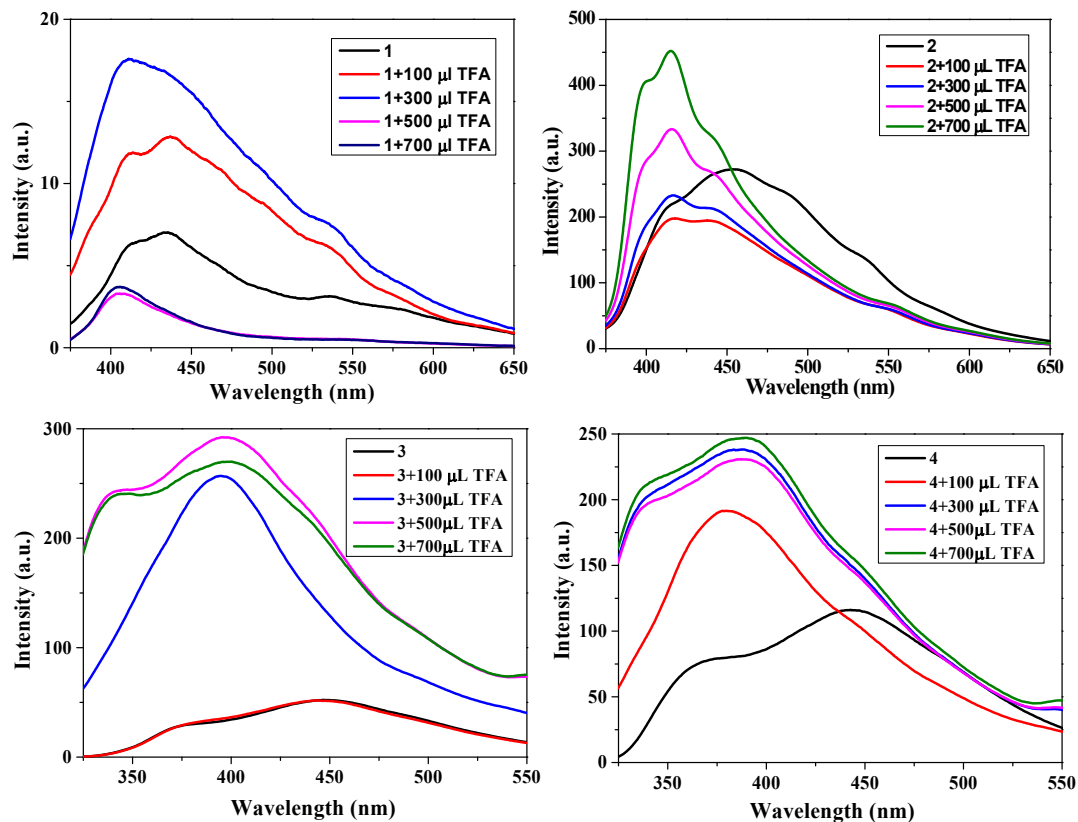


Figure S15. PL spectra of products in chloroform with addition of TFA.

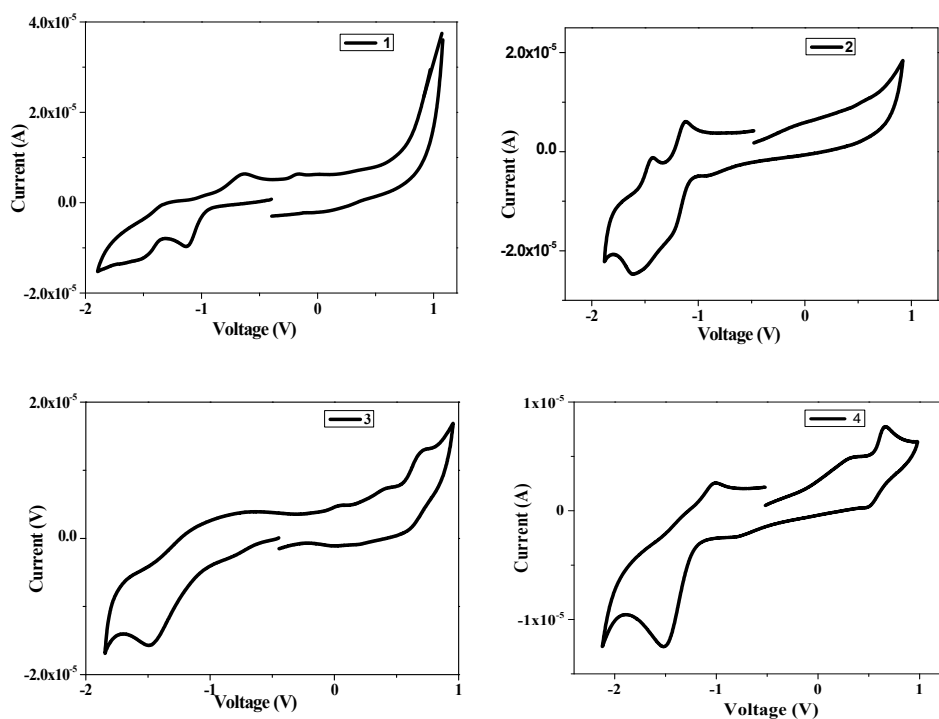


Figure S16. Cyclic voltammograms of 1, 2, 3 and 4 for the determination of HOMO-LUMO energy levels.

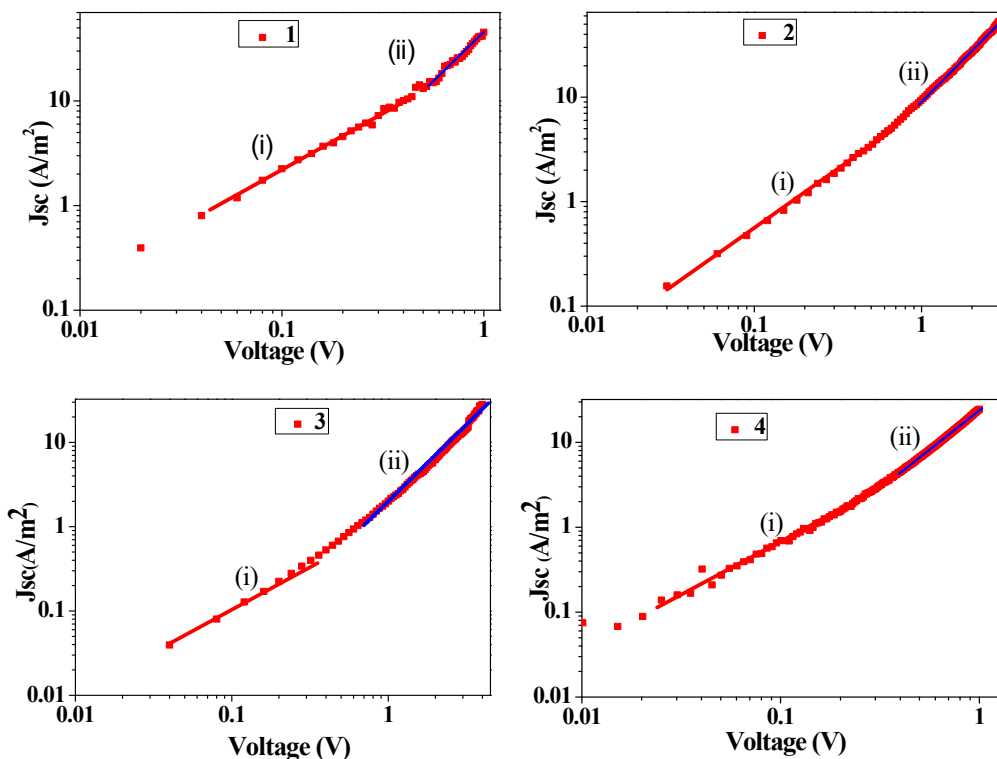


Figure S17. SCLC electron mobility measurement curves for 1, 2, 3 and 4.

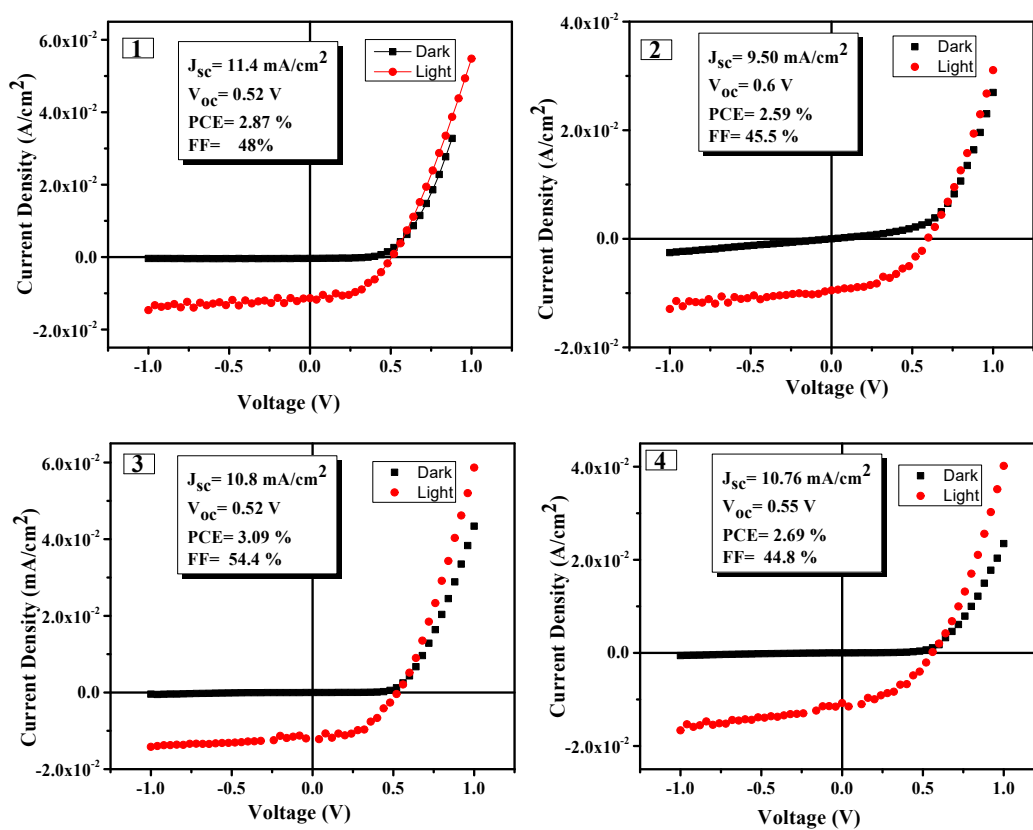


Figure S18. J-V characteristics of the Champion cell for products 1, 2, 3 and 4 with their Photovoltaic parameters  $J_{sc}$  (short-circuit current density),  $V_{oc}$  (open-circuit voltage), FF (fill factor), and PCE (power conversion efficiency) in the inset.

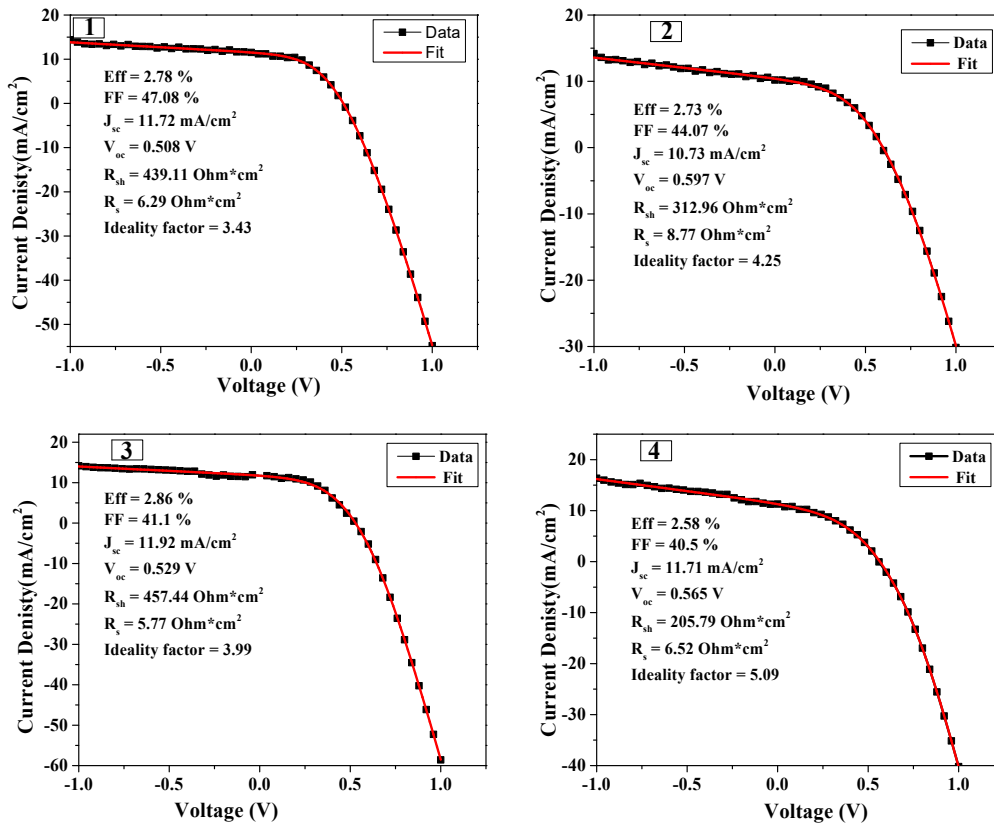


Figure S19. J-V characteristics of 1, 2, 3 and 4 devices with theoretical fitting showing  $J_{sc}$ ,  $V_{oc}$ , FF, PCE, ideality factor, shunt and series resistance.

Table S2. Photovoltaic parameters for 1

Conc.	Spin coating(rpm)	$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$V_{oc}$ (mV)	FF	PCE (%)
3 mg/mL	1000	11.4	0.52	0.48	2.87
		10.8	0.52	0.45	2.54
		10.4	0.52	0.48	2.61
5 mg/mL	1000	8.80	0.51	0.33	1.52
		8.68	0.52	0.37	1.49
		6.92	0.52	0.38	1.39
7 mg/mL	1000	6.01	0.51	0.40	1.27
		7.06	0.49	0.33	1.19
		7.58	0.50	0.29	1.15



Table S3. Photovoltaic parameters for 2

Conc.	Spin coating(rpm)	$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$V_{oc}$ (mV)	FF	PCE (%)
3 mg/mL	1000	10.5	0.6	0.42	2.71
		9.38	0.6	0.42	2.38
		9.5	0.6	0.45	2.59
5 mg/mL	1000	7.41	0.51	0.35	1.33
		6.93	0.50	0.34	1.20
		7.85	0.49	0.30	1.19
7 mg/ mL	1000	5.78	0.51	0.30	0.89
		5.45	0.47	0.31	0.85
		4.77	0.42	0.33	0.68

Table S4. Photovoltaic parameters for 3

Conc.	Spin coating(rpm)	$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$V_{oc}$ (mV)	FF	PCE (%)
3 mg/mL	1000	10.7	0.54	51.2	3.00
		10.8	0.52	54.4	3.09
		9.35	0.54	54.4	2.73
5 mg/mL	1000	8.61	0.49	31.8	1.37
		7.47	0.50	36.4	1.36
		8.57	0.48	28.9	1.20
7 mg/ mL	1000	6.73	0.43	30.4	0.88
		6.28	0.42	27.3	0.72
		5.72	0.43	34.0	0.84

Table S5. Photovoltaic parameters for 4

Conc.	Spin coating(rpm)	$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$V_{oc}$ (mV)	FF	PCE (%)
3 mg/mL	1000	10.76	0.55	44.8	2.69
		10.14	0.51	46.0	2.39
		10.86	0.51	51.1	2.55
5 mg/mL	1000	8.69	0.52	35.8	1.63
		8.04	0.52	38.1	1.62
		8.67	0.51	35.4	1.58
7 mg/ mL	1000	7.88	0.52	33.6	1.38
		8.08	0.52	34.1	1.44
		6.96	0.52	37.2	1.35

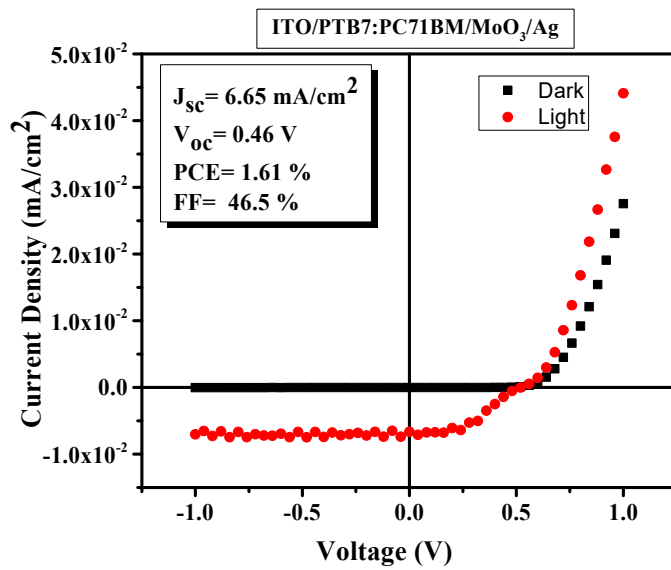


Figure S20. J-V characteristic for inverted organic solar cell device fabricated without ETL.