

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### **Alkylsilyl-Substituted Benzodithiophene-Based Small Molecules As Promising Hole-Transport Materials For Perovskite Solar Cells†**

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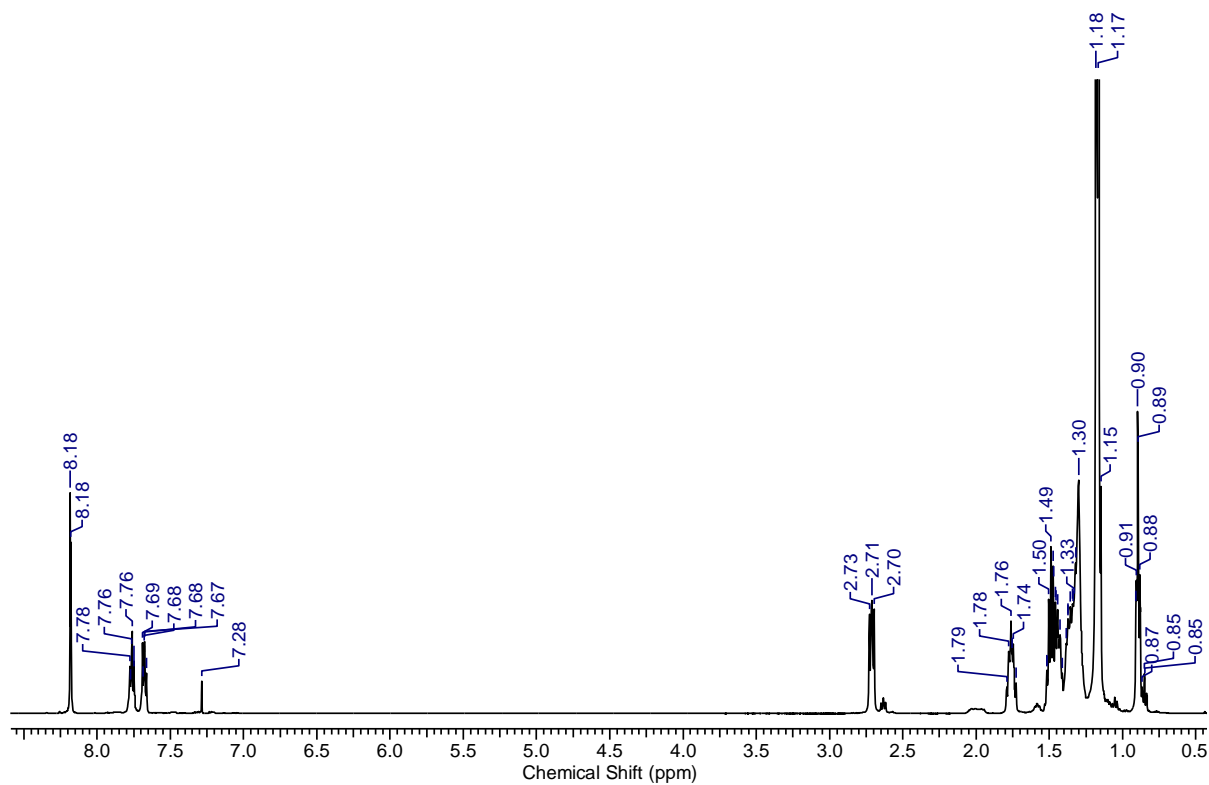


Figure S1.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of compound **2**.

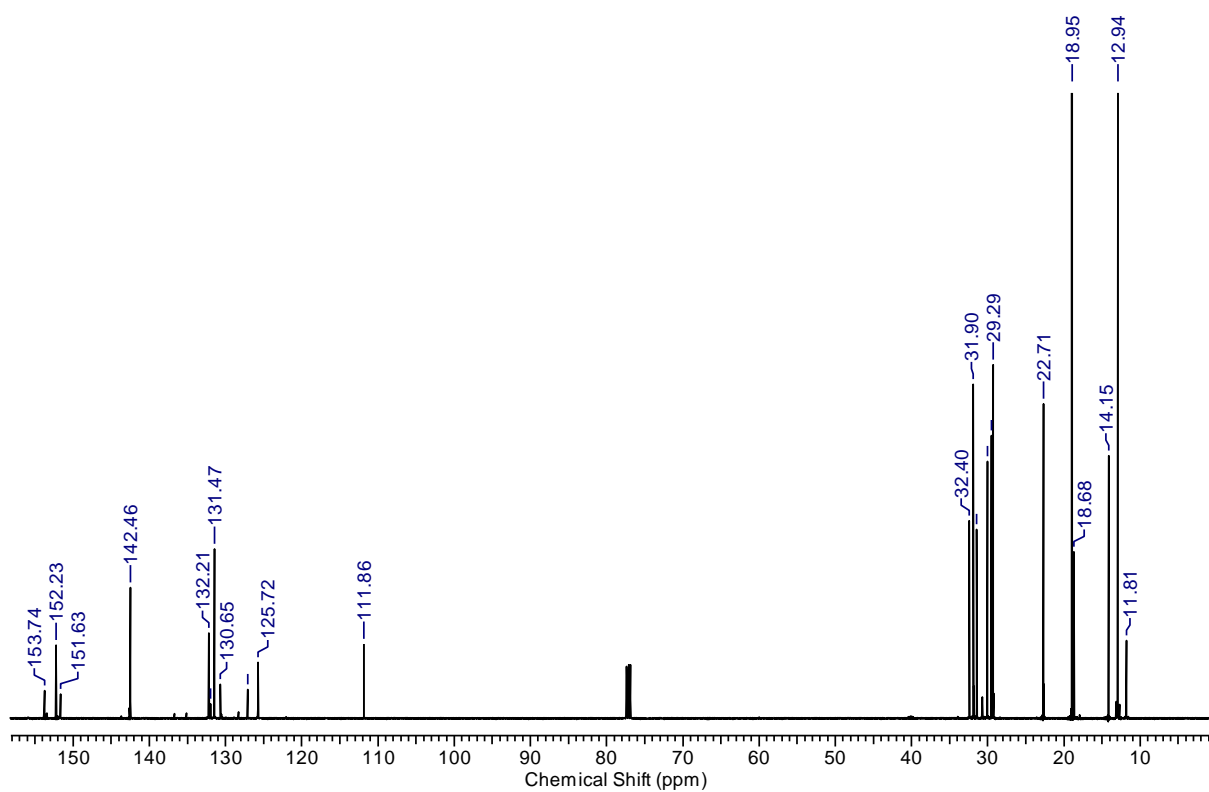


Figure S2.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of compound **2**.

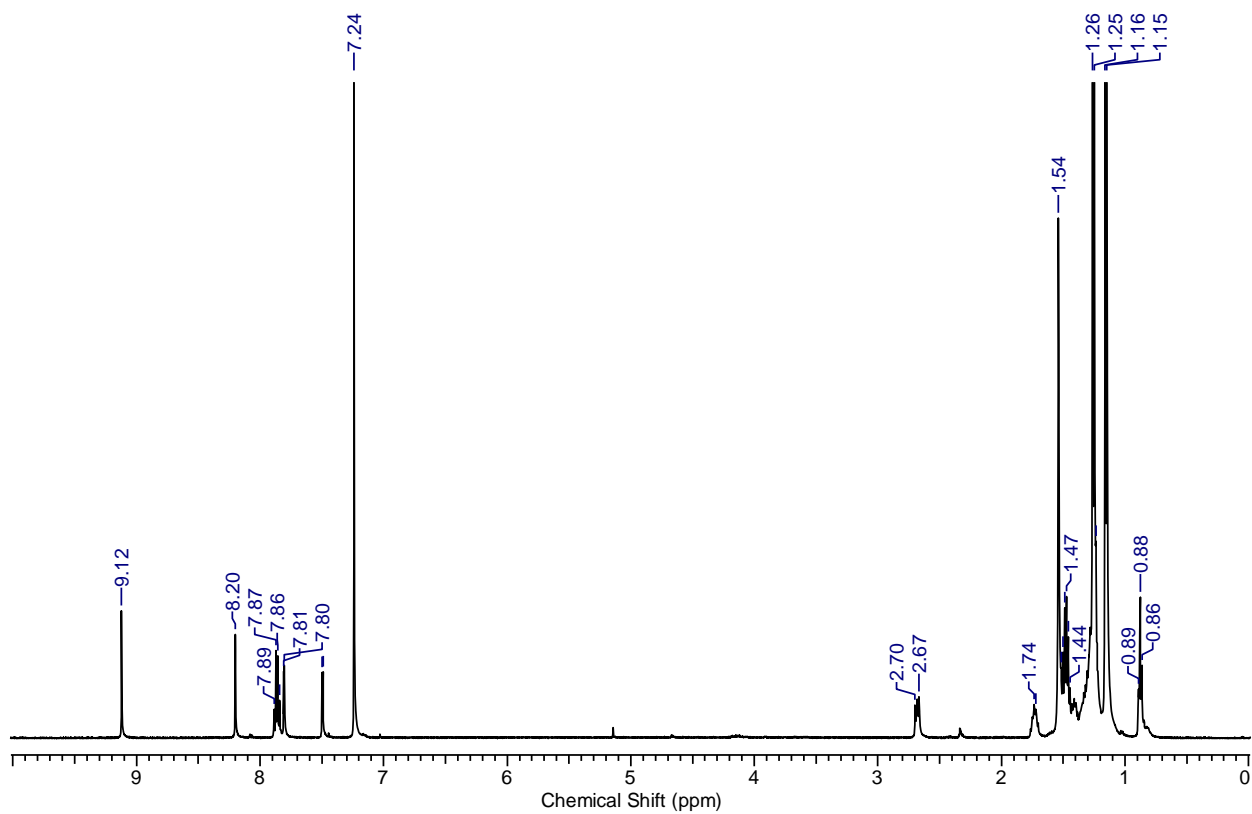


Figure S3.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **TB-Si<sub>3</sub>.3**.

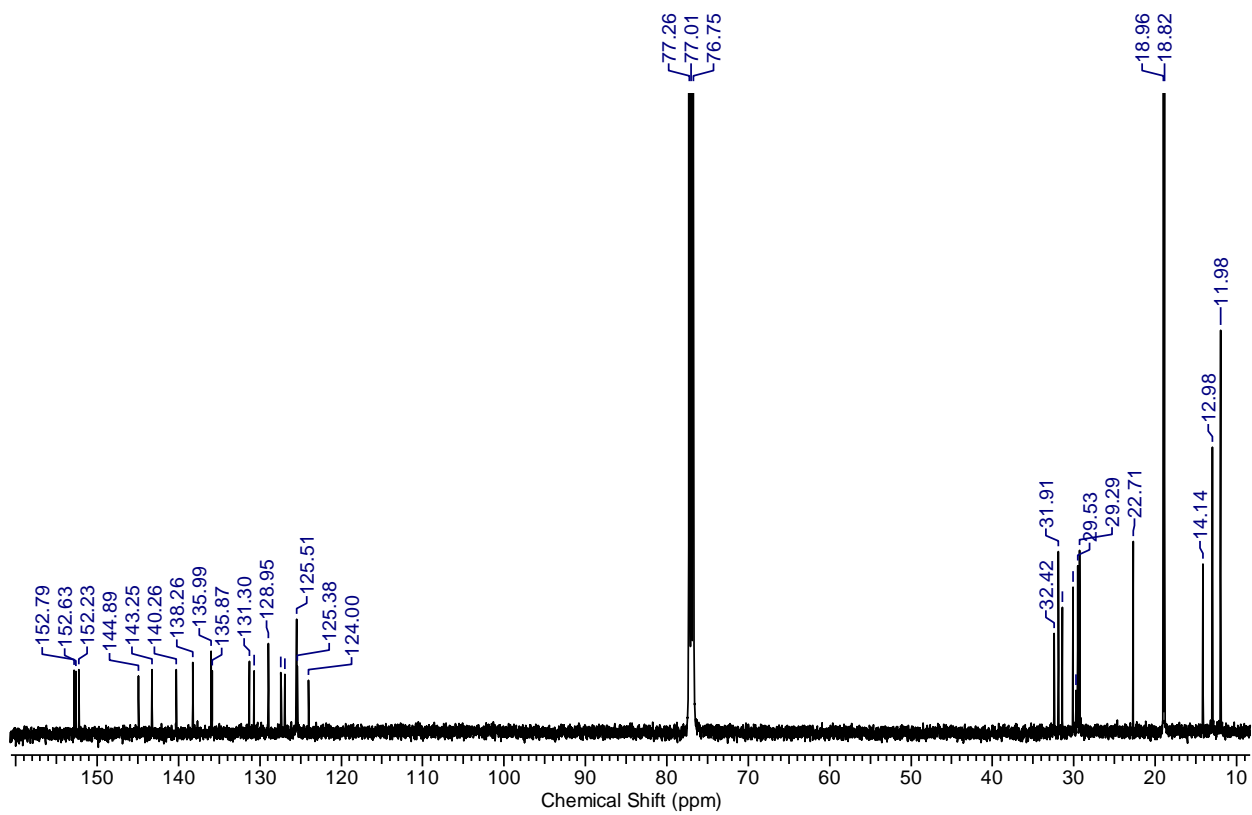


Figure S4.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of **TB-Si<sub>3</sub>.3**.

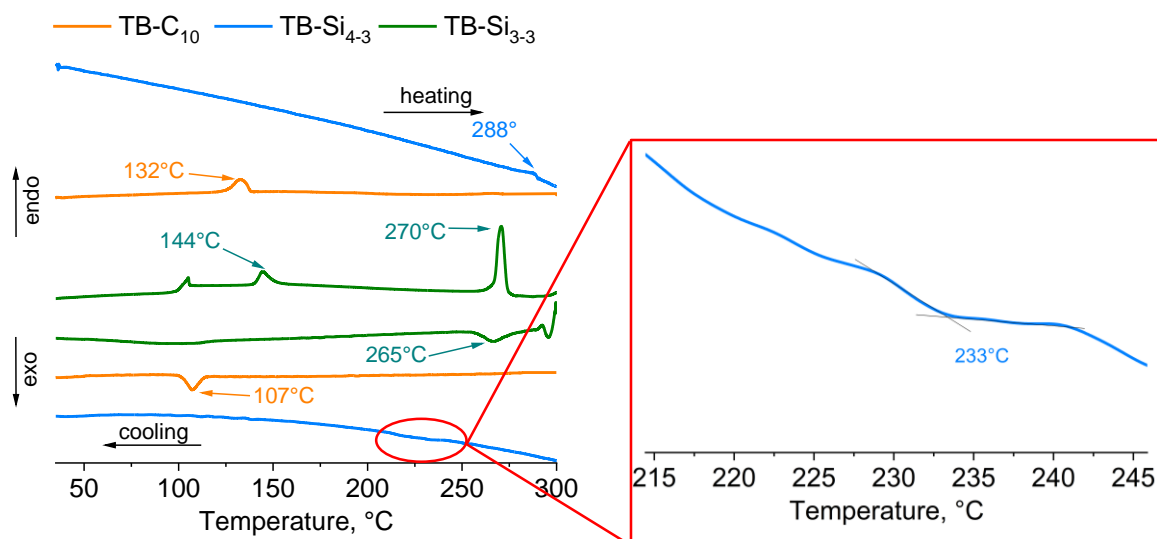


Figure S5. DSC plots for small molecules **TB-C<sub>10</sub>**, **TB-Si<sub>4-3</sub>**, and **TB-Si<sub>3-3</sub>**

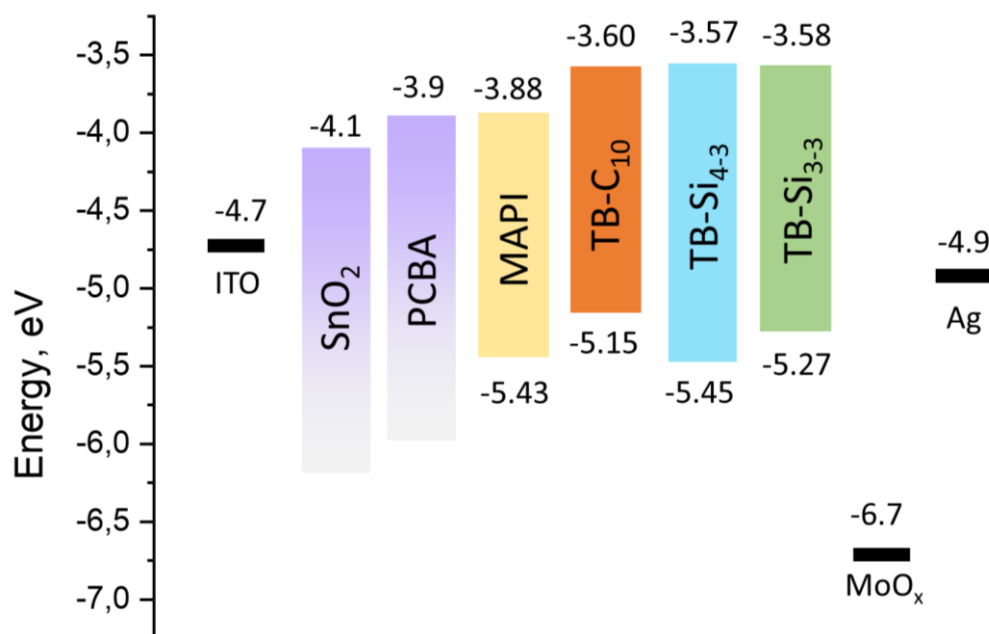


Figure S6. Energy level diagram of components of PSCs.

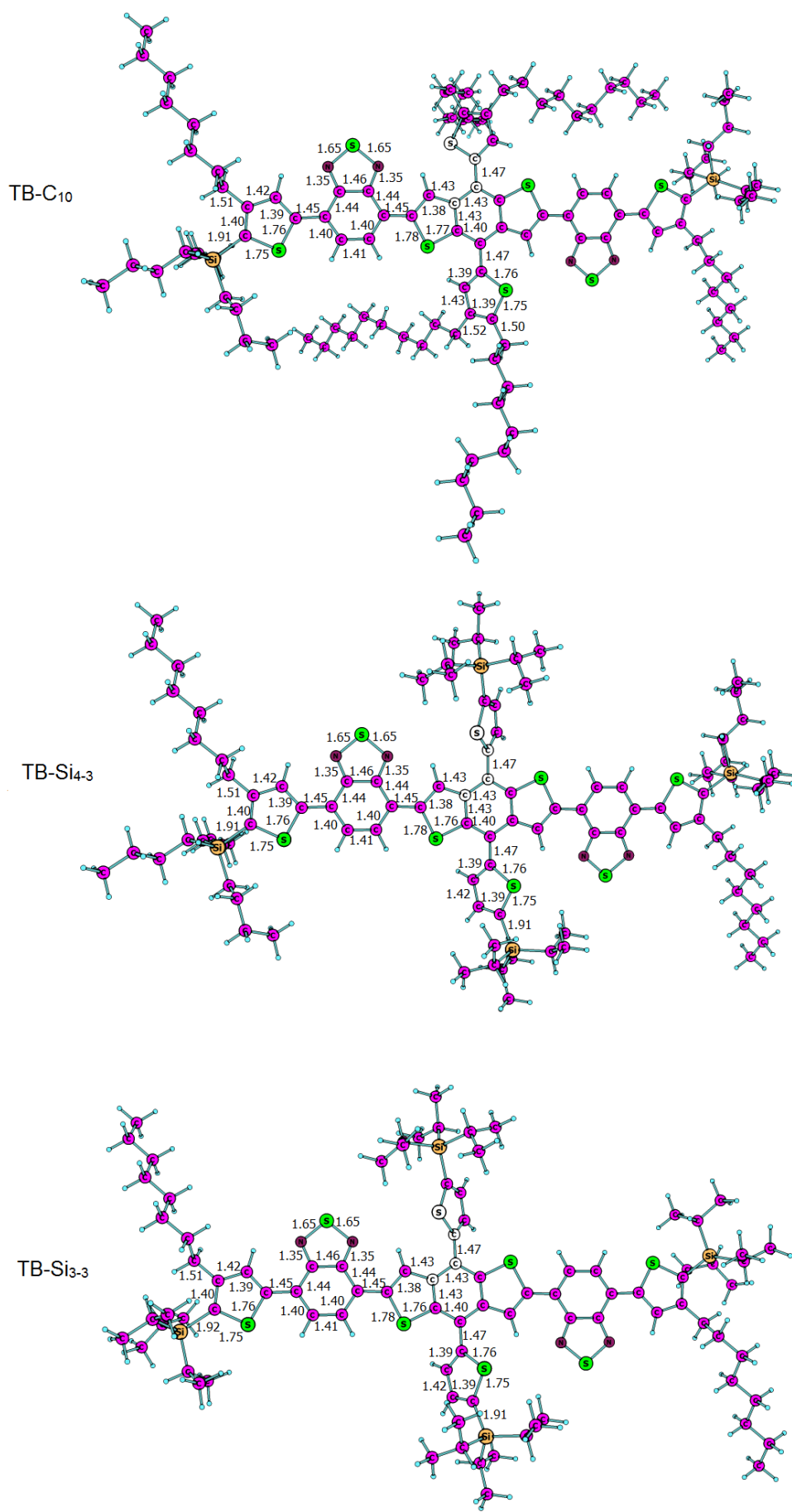


Figure S7. The optimized geometry of the TB-C<sub>10</sub>, TB-Si<sub>4</sub>-3, TB-Si<sub>3</sub>-3. Distances between atoms are indicated in Å.

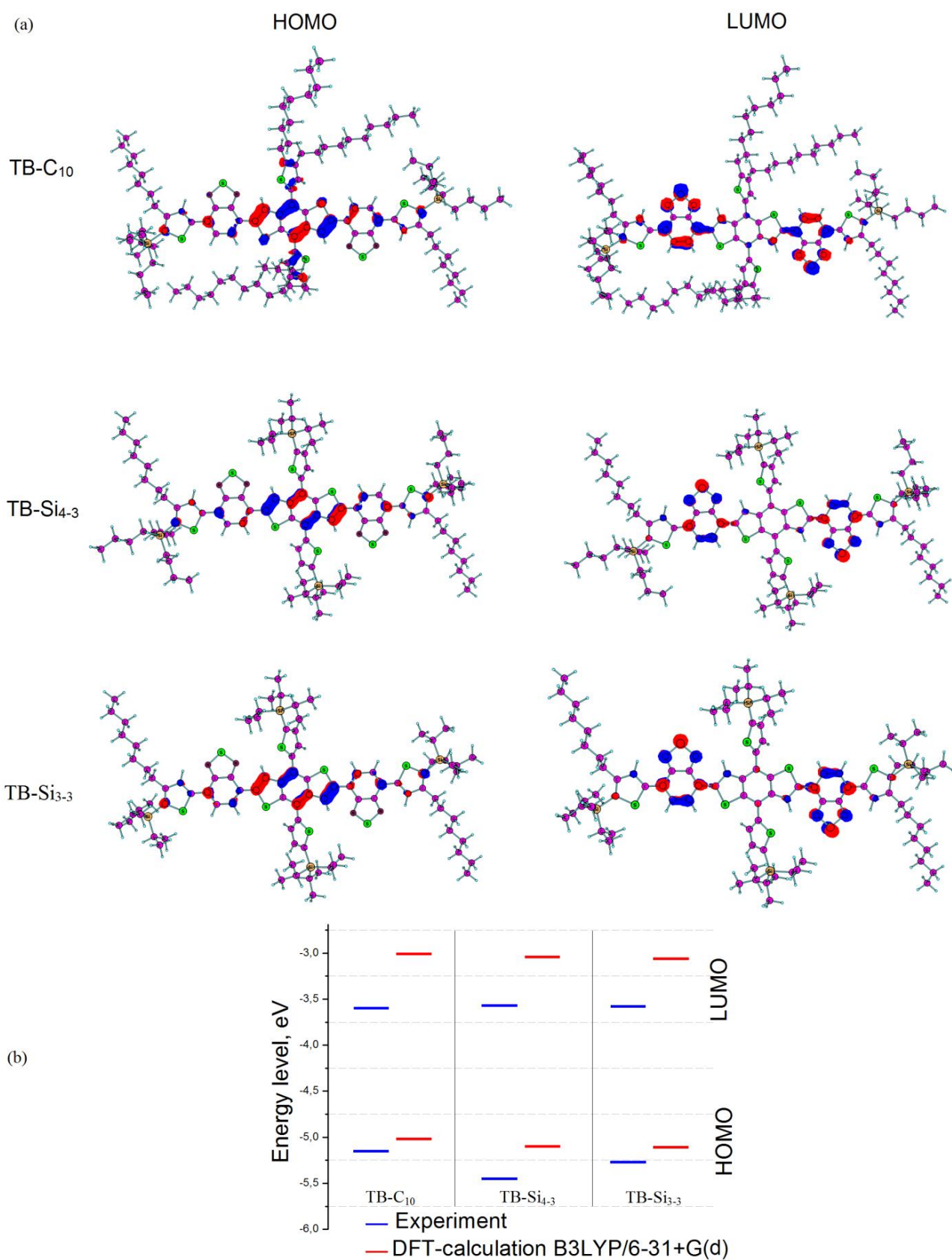


Figure S8. HOMO and LUMO distribution for **TB-C<sub>10</sub>**, **TB-Si<sub>4-3</sub>**, **TB-Si<sub>3-3</sub>** (a); and frontier molecular orbital energy levels as estimated from experiment and predicted by B3LYP/6-31+G(d) calculations (b).

Table S1. HOMO/LUMO energies and energy gaps ( $E_g$ ) for **TB-C<sub>10</sub>**, **TB-Si<sub>4-3</sub>**, **TB-Si<sub>3-3</sub>** calculated using the PBE/6-31+G(d) and B3LYP/6-31+G(d) approaches in comparison with experimental data.

	HOMO/LUMO, eV			$E_g$ , eV			
	Calculation		Experiment	Calculation		Experiment	
	PBE/ 6-31+G(d)	B3LYP/ 6-31+G(d)		PBE/ 6-31+G(d)	B3LYP/ 6-31+G(d)	$E_g^{CV}$	$E_g^{opt}$
<b>TB-C<sub>10</sub></b>	-4.49/-3.41	-5.02/-3.01	-5.15/-3.60	1.08	2.01	1.55	1.99
<b>TB-Si<sub>4-3</sub></b>	-4.58/-3.45	-5.10/-3.04	-5.45/-3.57	1.13	2.06	1.88	2.05
<b>TB-Si<sub>3-3</sub></b>	-4.60/-3.46	-5.11/-3.06	-5.27/-3.58	1.14	2.05	1.69	2.05

HTM	$V_{oc}$ , mV	$J_{sc}$ , mA $cm^{-2}$	FF, %	PCE, %
Spiro-OMeTAD	910±60	16.1±0.5	46±10	7.0±2.0

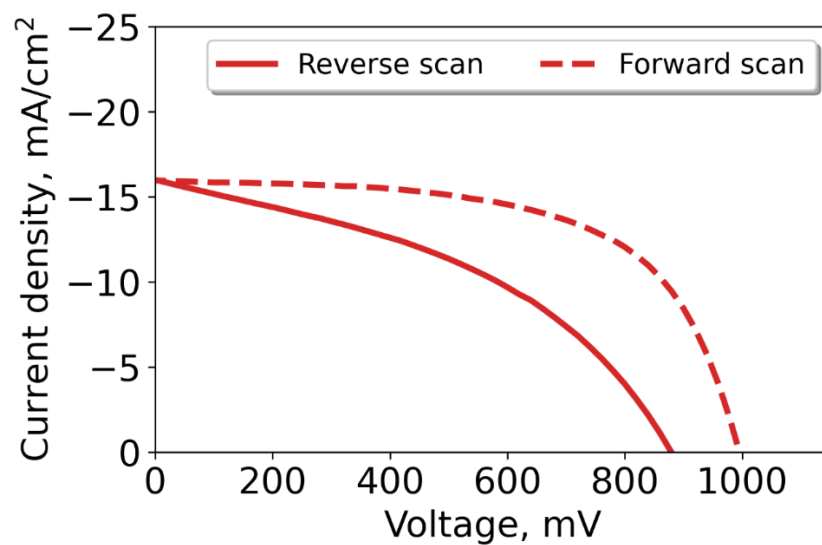


Figure S9. *J-V* curve for PSCs with non-doped spiro-OMeTAD as HTM.



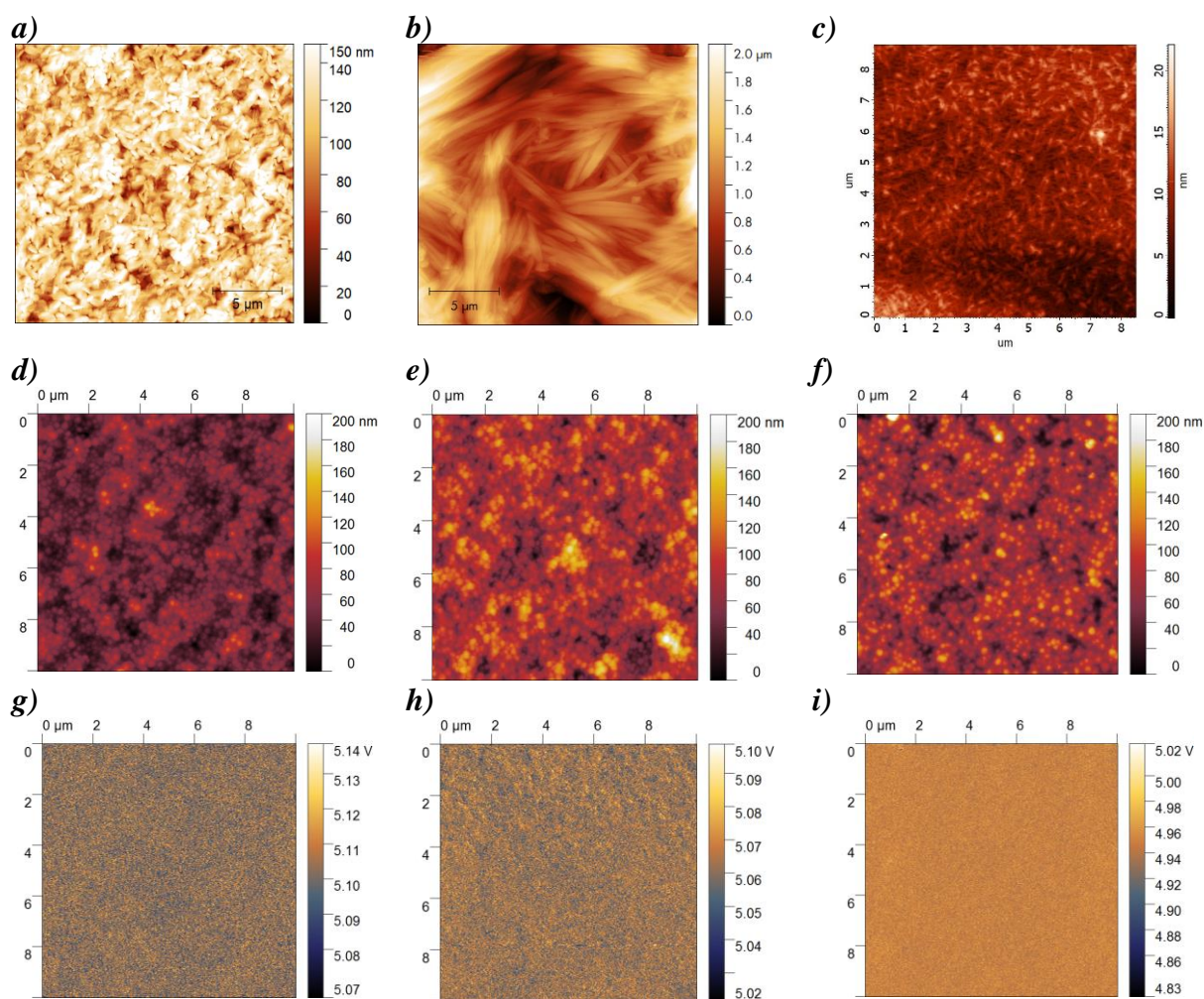


Figure S10. AFM images for thin films of **TB-C<sub>10</sub>** (a), **TB-Si<sub>4-3</sub>** (b) and **TB-Si<sub>3-3</sub>** (c) deposited from chlorobenzene. AFM (d, e, f) and surface potential images (g, h, i) of MAPbI<sub>3</sub>/TB-C<sub>10</sub>, MAPbI<sub>3</sub>/TB-Si<sub>4-3</sub>, MAPbI<sub>3</sub>/TB-Si<sub>3-3</sub>, respectively.

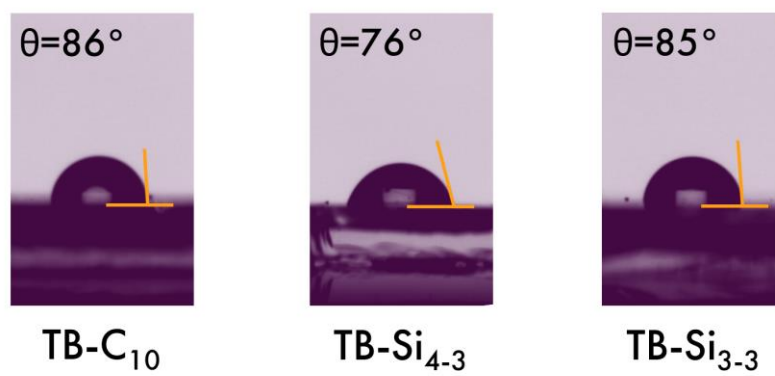


Figure S11. Contact angle of water on the surface of MAPbI<sub>3</sub>/HTMs.

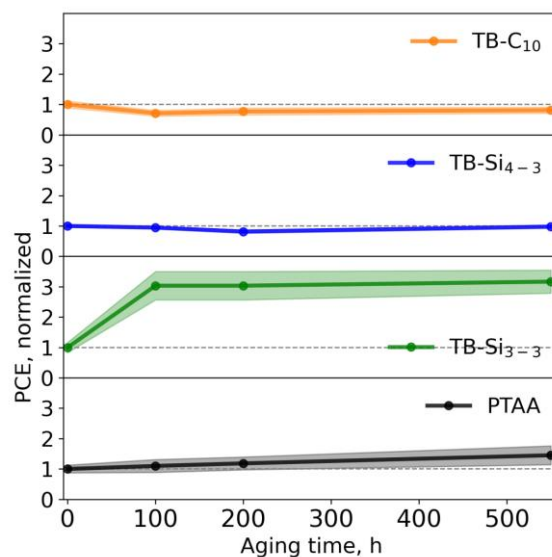


Figure S12. Evolution of relative power conversion efficiency of perovskite solar cells incorporating **TB-C<sub>10</sub>**, **TB-Si<sub>4-3</sub>**, **TB-Si<sub>3-3</sub>** and PTAA as HTMs.