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Supporting Information for

An organic cathode for low-temperature processed, flexible ternary organic solar cells with high-performance[†]

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Figure S1. Energy level alignment of the functional layers involved in the control OSCs with a structure of ITO/ZnO/PM6:PC₇₁BM:Y6/MoO₃/Au.



Figure S2. N1s response of the XPS spectrum for the PEDOT:PSS/PEIE electrode.



Figure S3. Statistical PCE distributions for 32 inverted OSCs based on bare PEDOT:PSS, PEDOT:PSS/PEIE and ITO/ZnO (control) at the cathode side.



Figure S4. Transient photovoltage performance of the ternary OSCs using bare PEDOT:PSS or PEDOT:PSS/PEIE as the cathode.



Figure S5. *J*–*V* characteristics for the electron-only devices with electrodes of PEDOT:PSS and PEDOT:PSS/PEIE.



Figure S6. Light intensity dependence of V_{oc} of the OSCs using PEDOT:PSS and PEDOT:PSS/PEIE as the cathodes.

Table S1. Thickness and sheet resistance for as-casted PEDOT:PSS, acid treated PEDOT:PSS and ITO

electrodes.

Electrode	Thickness (nm)	Sheet resistance (Ω sq ⁻¹)
As-casted PEDOT:PSS	50	1081
Acid treated PEDOT:PSS	47	83
ITO	185	20

Electron mobility measurement

The electron mobility was measured following the space-charge limited current approach. The electrononly device was fabrication using the following architecture [PEDOT:PSS or PEDOT:PSS/PEIE/PM6:PC₇₁BM:Y6/LiF/Al]. The J-V characteristics for electron-only devices were measured in dark conditions. The mobility was calculated from the J-V characteristics following Mott– Gurney law:¹

$$J = \frac{9\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \mu (V - V_{\rm bi})^2}{8L^3}$$
(1)

where J is the current density, ε_0 is the permittivity of free space, ε_r is the relative dielectric constant of the organic active layer, V is the applied voltage, V_{bi} is the built-in voltage, μ is the electron mobility, and L is the thickness of the active layer.

Reference

1 Y. Sun, J. H. Seo, C. J. Takacs, J. Seifter, and A. J. Heeger, Adv. Mater. 2011, 23, 1679–1683.