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Supplementary Information

Regioisomeric control of charge transport polarity for indigo-based polymers

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3. References

1. Computer simulations

Geometry optimization of model compounds was performed based on the density functional theory (DFT) using the B3LYP hybrid function¹ and the 6-31G* basis set and the Gaussian 09W package² on the Shared Hierarchical Academic Research Computer Network (SHARCNET) of Canada. The route used for all calculations was the following: # opt=tight freq b31yp/6-31g(d) guess=save geom=connectivity int=ultrafine

The obtained key dihedral angles of two model compounds, 5,5'-ID-BDT-ID-BDT and 6,6'-ID-BDT-ID-BDT are summarized in Table S1.

Table S1. Summary of computer simulation results of model compounds, 5,5'-ID-BDT-ID-BDT and 6,6'-ID-BDT-ID-BDT.



Model compound	Dihedral angle ()				
	1	2	3	4	5
5,5'-ID-BDT-ID-BDT	0	24.8	26.4	0	24.8
6,6'-ID-BDT-ID-BDT	0	25.5	25.6	0	25.3

2. Additional data



Figure S1. The 300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of 5-bromo-2-nitrobenzaldehyde (1) measured in CDCl₃.



Figure S2. The 300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of di-*tert*-butyl 5,5'-dibromo-3,3'-dioxo-[2,2'-biindolinylidene]-1,1'-dicarboxylate (**3**) measured in CDCl₃.



Figure S3. The 300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of 5,5'-PIDBDT measured in CDCl₃.



Figure S4. AFM images (2 μ m × 2 μ m) of polymer thin films on SiO₂/Si substrates annealed at 100 C, 150 C, 200 C and 250 C.



Figure S5. XRD diagrams obtained from spin-coating polymer thin film on SiO₂/Si substrates annealed at 100 C, 150 C, 200 C and 250 C. Note: The peak at $2 = -28^{\circ}$ for the 250 C-annealed sample is the (111) peak of the Si substrate.

3. References

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