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Supplementary Information

Indigo-based Highly Coplanar Semiconducting Polymer for N-Type Organic Thin

Film Transistors

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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 b3lyp/6-31g(d) guess=save geom=connectivity int=ultrafine

The obtained key dihedral angles of two model compounds, (*E*)-6,6'-dibromo-[2,2'-biindolinylidene]-3,3'-dione (or Tyrian Purple) (*trans*-IDBr) and (*E*)-1,1'-diacetyl-6,6'-dibromo-[2,2'-biindolinylidene]-3,3'-dione (*trans*-IDBrAc) are summarized in Table S1.

Table S1. Summary of computer simulation results of model compounds, *trans*-IDBr and *trans*-IDBrAc.



R = H (*trans*-IDBr), CH₃ (*trans*-IDBrAc)

Model	Dihedral angle, °					
compound						
	N(1)-C(2)-C(2')-N(1')	N(1)-C(2)-C(2')-C(3')	C(3)-C(2)-C(2')-C(3')			
trans-IDBr	180	0	180			
trans-IDBrAc	173.3	22.6/24.5	139.5			

2. Additional data



Fig. S1 The 300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of di-*tert*-butyl 6,6'-dibromo-3,3'-dioxo-[2,2'-biindolinylidene]-1,1'-dicarboxylate (compound **2**) measured in CDCl₃.



Fig. S2 The 75 MHz ¹C NMR spectrum of di*-tert*-butyl 6,6'-dibromo-3,3'-dioxo-[2,2'-biindolinylidene]-1,1'-dicarboxylate (compound **2**) measured in CDCl₃.



Fig. S3 The 300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of 4,8-bis((2-decyltetradecyl)oxy)benzo[1,2-*b*:4,5-

b']dithiophene (compound 3) measured in CDCl₃.



Fig. S4 The 300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of (4,8-bis((2-decyltetradecyl)oxy)benzo[1,2-*b*:4,5-

b']dithiophene-2,6-diyl)bis(trimethylstannane) (compound 4) measured in CDCl₃.



Fig. S5 The 300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of PIDBDT measured in CDCl₃.



Fig. S6 DSC curves of **PIDBDT** with a heating rate of 10 °C·min⁻¹ under N_2 .



Fig. S7 Transfer and output curves of OTFT devices with **PIDBDT** thin films annealed at 250 °C for 1 h. Device dimensions: channel width (W) = 1 mm; channel length (L) = 30 µm.



Fig. S8 UV-vis absorption spectra of **PIDBDT** films on glass substrates annealed at 200 °C for different periods of time.

Annealing	Average	Maximum	Standard	Threshold	Current on-	Drain
temperature /	electron	electron	deviation	voltage, V _{th}	to-off ratio,	voltage, V _{DS}
time	mobility,	mobility, μ_e	$(cm^2V^{-1}s^{-1})$	(V)	I _{on} /I _{off}	(V)
	μ_e (cm ² V ⁻	$(cm^2V^{-1}s^{-1})$				
	$^{1}S^{-1}$)					
200 °C / 0.5 h	3.1 × 10 ⁻³	3.9×10^{-3}	4.5×10^{-4}	39.7-55.3	~10 ³	100
200 °C / 1 h	4.9×10^{-3}	5.7×10^{-3}	4.7 × 10 ⁻⁴	32.2-57.5	~10 ³	100
200 °C / 3 h	4.1 × 10 ⁻³	4.9×10^{-3}	4.2×10^{-4}	35.7-56.7	~10 ³	100
250 °C / 1 h	2.5×10^{-3}	3.1 × 10 ⁻³	4.4×10^{-4}	42.2-57.6	~10 ³	100

Table S2. Performance of OTFT devices using PIDBDT annealed at 200 or 250 °C.^a

^a Data were collected from at least five devices for each condition.

3. References

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