

Modified Structure of Two-Dimensional Polythiophene Derivatives by Incorporating Electron-Deficient Units into Terthiophene-Vinylene Conjugated Side Chains and Polymer Backbone: Synthesis, Optoelectronic and Self- Assembly Properties, and Photovoltaic Application

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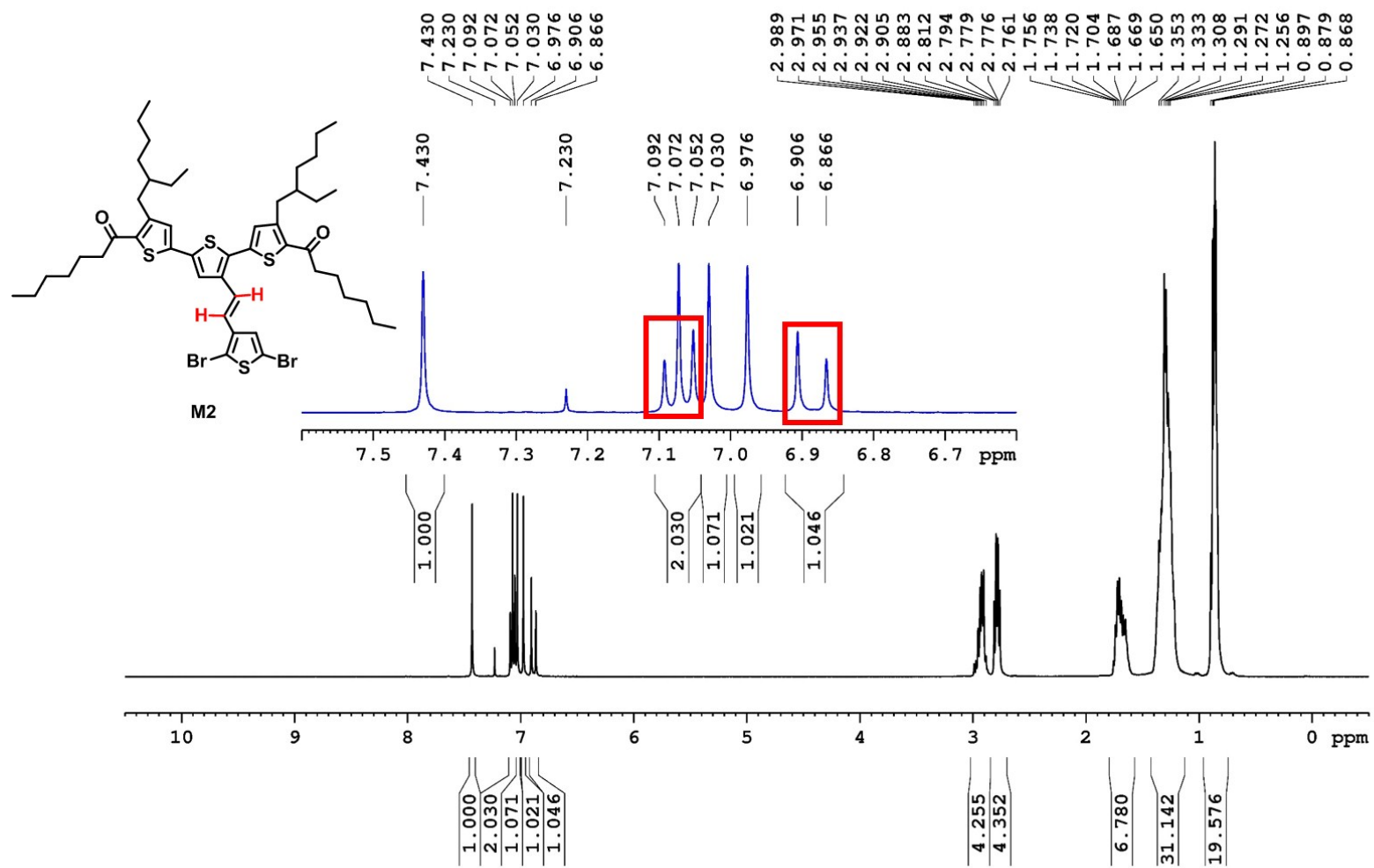


Figure S1. ^1H -NMR spectrum of compound M2

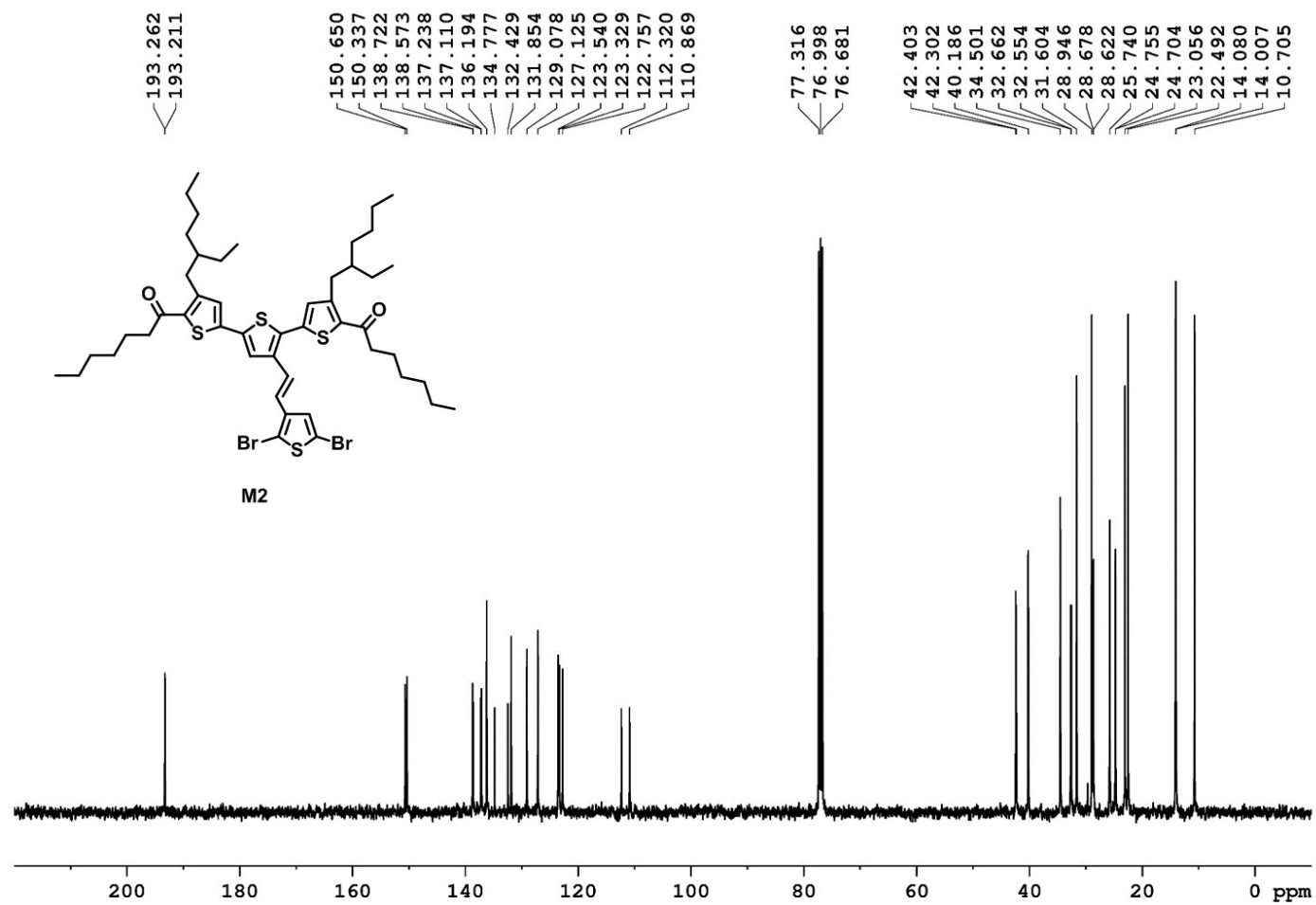


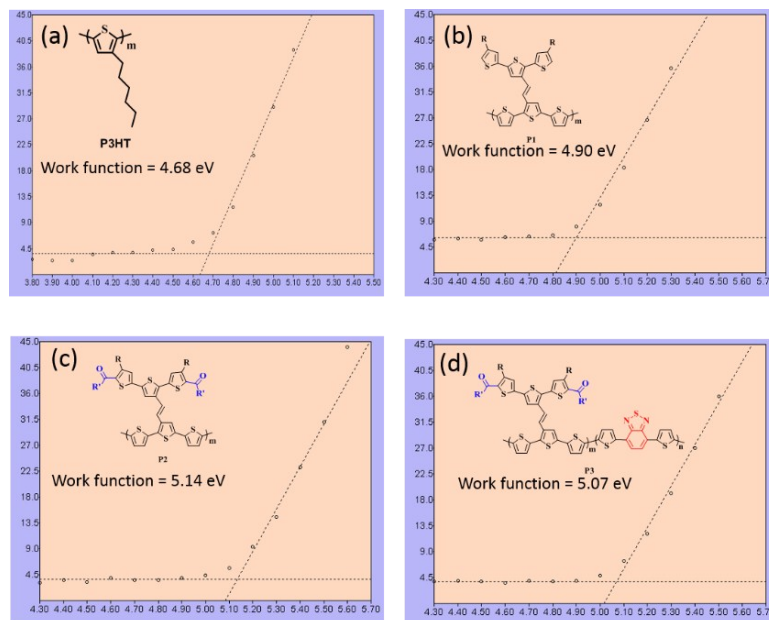
Figure S2. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of compound M2

Table S1. Conditions and results (GPC) for microwave-assisted Stille polymerization of **P1**.

Entry	Solvent	Concentration (M)	Catalyst ^a	Condition ^b	M _n (kDa) ^c	PDI
1	Toluene	0.01	A, 5 mol%	1	5.2 ^e	1.85
2	Toluene	0.01	A, 5 mol%	2	9.5	2.32
3	Toluene	0.05	A, 5 mol%	1	11.0	2.61
4	Toluene	0.05	A, 3 mol%	1	12.0	2.58
5	Toluene	0.05	A, 1 mol%	1	13.2	2.59
6	Toluene	0.05	B, 5 mol%	1	10.0	4.33
7	<i>p</i> -xylene	0.05	A, 3 mol%	2	14.0	2.36
8	<i>p</i>-xylene	0.05	B, 3 mol%	2	14.0	4.61
9	<i>p</i> -xylene	0.05	A, 3 mol%	3	12.1	2.60
10 ^d	Toluene	0.01	A, 5 mol%	4	12.0	3.61

^aA : Pd(PPh₃)₄; B : Pd₂dba₃, P(*o*-tol)₃; ^b**Condition (1)** raise temperature from r.t. to 200 °C as fast as possible; hold the temperature 30 min; cool down to 55 °C. **Condition (2)** raise temperature from r.t. to 200 °C as fast as possible; hold the temperature 60 min; cool down to 55 °C. **Condition (3)** raise temperature from r.t. to 250 °C as fast as possible; hold the temperature 30 min; cool down to 55 °C. **Condition (4)** reflux 2 days. ^cSoxhlet extractions by using methanol and hexane quickly to remove the small molecules and oligomers and finally chloroform to obtain the target compounds for optimizing polymerization conditions. M_n and PDI of the polymers were estimated by GPC using polystyrene as standards in THF. ^dconventional heating. ^eSoxhlet extractions by only using methanol to remove impurity and chloroform to obtain the target polymer.

© PESA spectrum of polymer films

**Figure S3.** PESA spectrum of (a) **P3HT**; (b) **P1**; (c) **P2**; (d) **P3** film prepared by spin-coating followed by thermal annealing at 120°C for 15 min and measured under identical condition.

© Two-dimensional grazing incidence X-ray diffraction (GIXRD) of pristine polymer thin film.

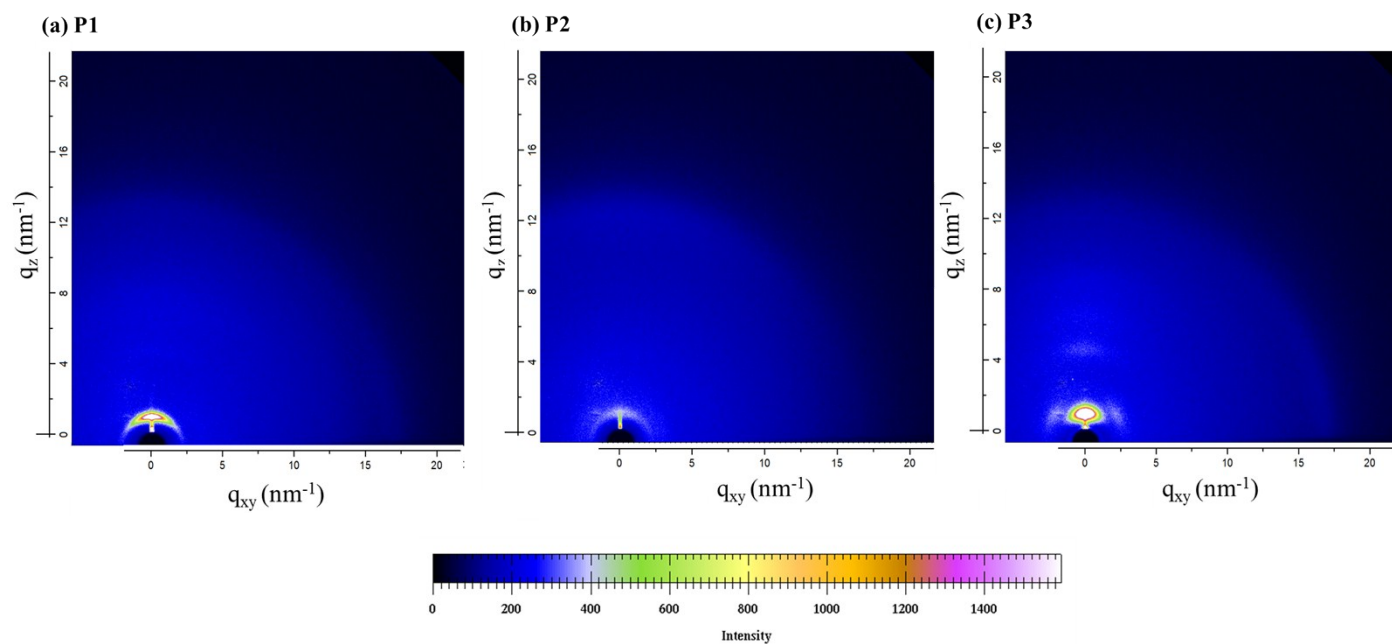


Figure S4. Two-dimensional grazing incidence X-ray diffraction (GIXRD) from thin films of (a) **P1**; (b) **P2**; (c) **P3** prepared by drop-cast followed by thermal annealing at 120°C for 15 min and measured under identical condition.

© Dark J - V curves of polymer/ PC_{61}BM devices.

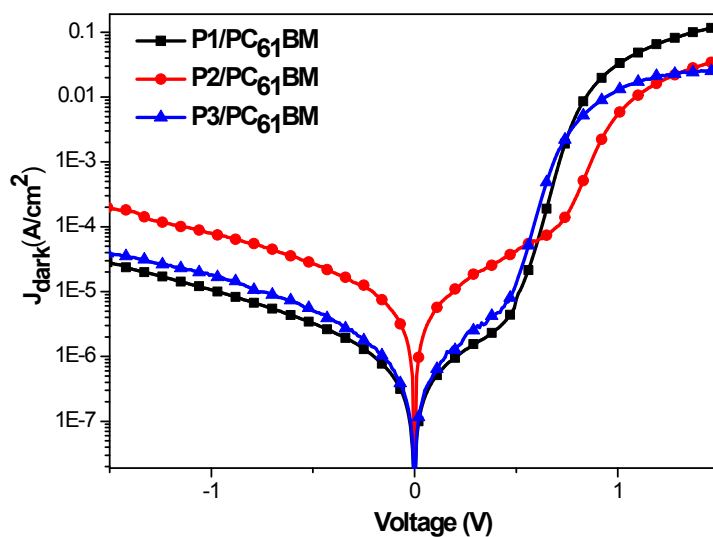


Figure S5. Dark J - V curves of polymer/ PC_{61}BM devices.

© Mobility of polymer with/without PC₆₁BM.

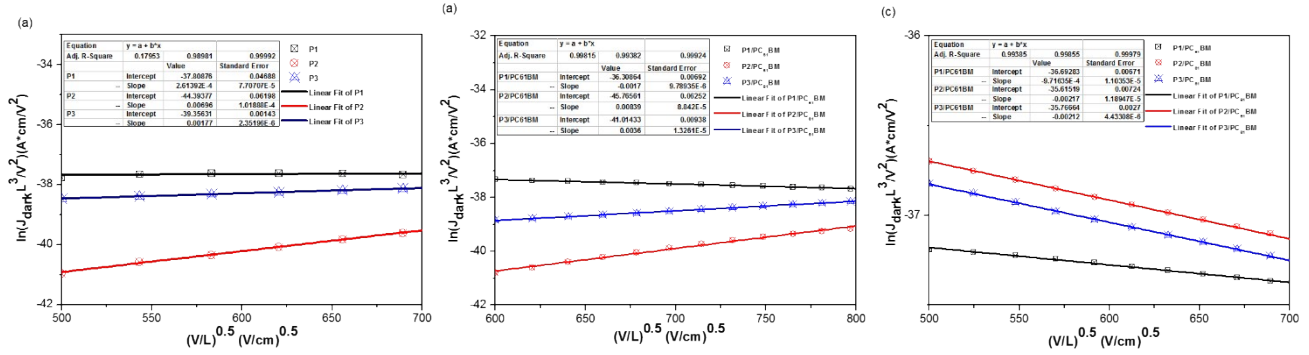


Figure S6. $\ln(J_{\text{dark}} L^3 V^{-2})$ versus $(VL^{-1})^{0.5}$ plots of (a) the pristine polymers for the measurement of hole mobility; the polymers blend PC₆₁BM for the measurement of (b) hole and (c) electron mobility by the SCLC method.

Table S2. Mobility of P1, P2 and P3 with/without PC₆₁BM by the SCLC method.

	Pristine polymer hole mobility (cm ² /(V*sec))	Blend with PC ₆₁ BM hole mobility (cm ² /(V*sec))	Blend with PC ₆₁ BM electron mobility (cm ² /(V*sec))	h ⁺ /e ⁻
P1	3.9×10 ⁻⁴	2.1*10 ⁻⁴	2.5*10 ⁻⁴	0.84
P2	3.8×10 ⁻⁵	1.1x10 ⁻⁶	3.5x10 ⁻⁴	0.003
P3	1.0×10 ⁻⁴	8.4x10 ⁻⁵	3.3x10 ⁻⁴	0.25

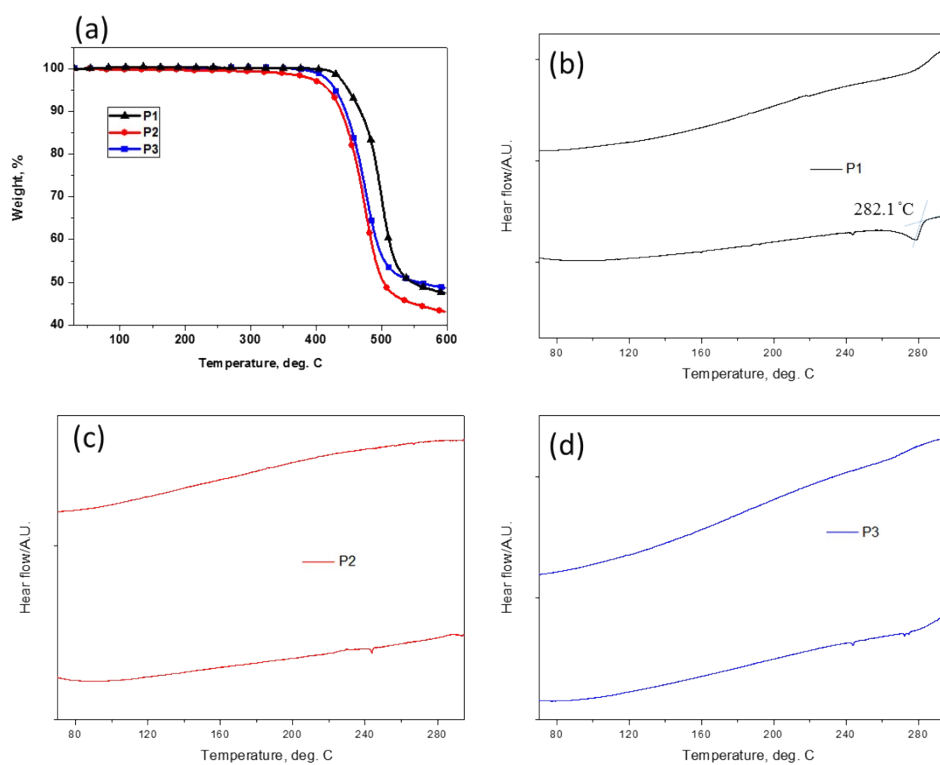


Figure S7. (a) TGA and (b-d) DSC second heating profiles of **P1**, **P2**, and **P3** with a heating rate of 10 °C/min under N₂ atmosphere and a cooling rate of 10 °C/min.