

Supporting Information

Highly planar cross-conjugated alternating polymers with multiple conformational locks: synthesis, characterization and their field-effect properties

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1. Thermal properties of the polymers PDTO-C1 and PDTO-C3

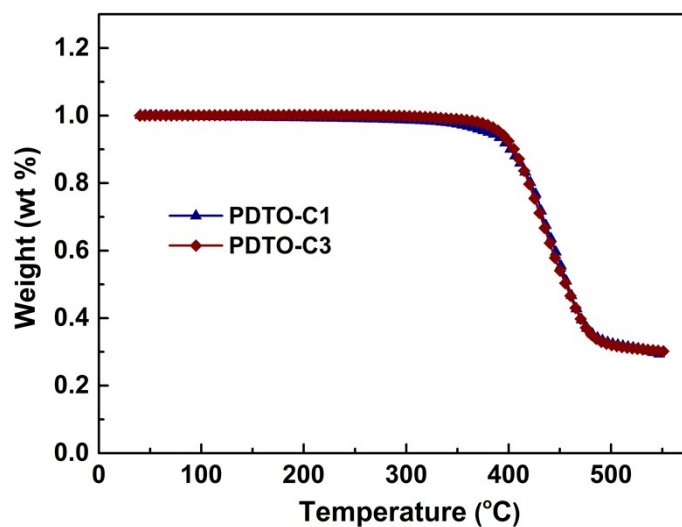


Fig. S1 TGA curves of the polymers PDTO-C1 and PDTO-C3.

2. The electrochemical properties of the polymers PDTO-C1 and PDTO-C3.

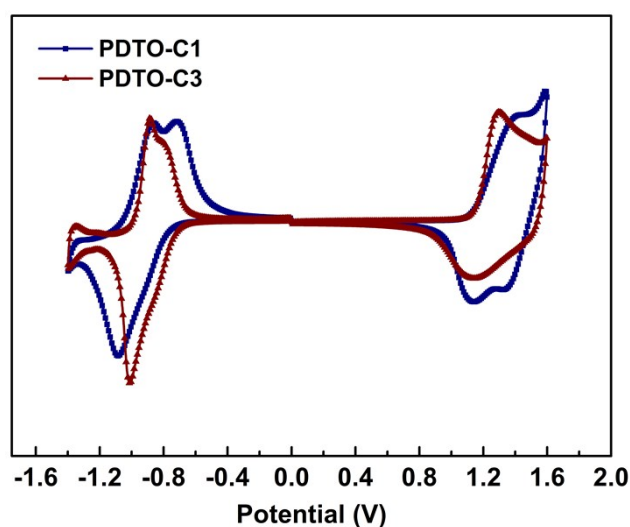


Fig. S2 CV traces of the polymers PDTO-C1 and PDTO-C3.

3. Typical transfer and output characteristics of the OFETs based on PDTO-C1.

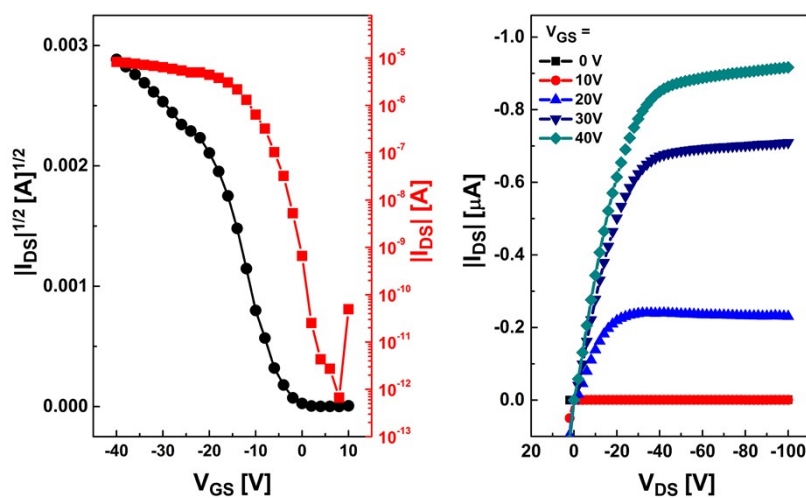
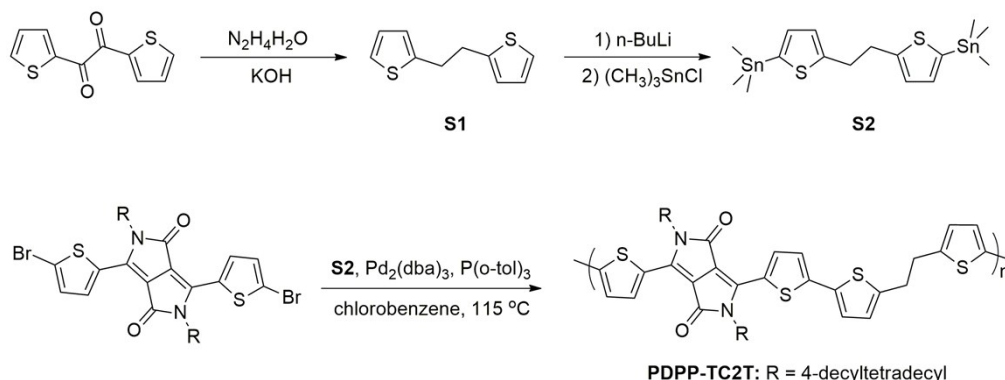


Fig. S3. The typical transfer and output characteristics of the OFETs based on PDTO-C1.

4. Synthetic procedures of PDPP-TC2T and PDPP-DTE.

For obtaining better comparisons, PDPP-TC2T sample was also synthesized according to reported methods (Scheme S1).¹ The PDPP-DTE sample was

synthesized based on previous literature.²



Scheme S1 Synthetic routes of alternating polymers PDTO-TC2T.

1,2-di(thiophen-2-yl)ethane (S1): An established method was adopted using 1,2-di(thiophen-2-yl)ethane-1,2-dione (1.00 g), 85% hydrazine hydrate (1.3 mL), KOH (1.8 g), and ethylene glycol (15 mL) to give the title compound as a colorless crystal (340 mg, 39 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): 7.16 (dd, *J* = 5.1 Hz, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (dd, *J* = 5.1 Hz, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 2H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 2H), 3.10 (s, 4H). HRMS: Calcd. for [C₁₀H₁₀S₂]⁺: 194.0224; Found: 194.0221.

1,2-bis((5-trimethylstannyl)thiophen-2-yl)ethane (S2): An established method was adopted using S1 (300 mg, 1.54 mmol), 2.5 M n-BuLi in hexanes (1.8 mL, 4.6 mmol), 1.0 M trimethyltin chloride in hexanes (4.8 mL, 4.8 mmol), and anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) affording the title compound as a white solid (224 mg, 28 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): 6.93 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 2H), 3.13 (s, 4H), 0.25 (s, 18H). HRMS: Calcd. for [C₁₆H₂₆S₂Sn₂]⁺: 519.9514; Found: 519.9518.

PDPP-TC2T. An established method was adopted using S2 (0.2 mmol), dibromo-DPPs (0.2 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (6 mg) and P(*o*-tol)₃ (17 mg) and chlorobenzene (5.0 mL)

to afford the desired polymer martial (193 mg, 84 %). GPC: $M_n = 14.3$ kDa, $M_w = 40.0$ kDa, PDI = 2.34. Elemental Anal. Calcd. for $C_{72}H_{112}N_2O_4S_4$: C, 74.17; H, 9.68; N, 2.40; Found: C 72.79, H 9.19, N 2.52.

1. X. K. Zhao, Y. Zhao, Q. Ge, K. Butrouna, Y. Diao, K. R. Graham and J. G. Mei, *Macromolecules*, 2016, **49**, 2601–2608.

2. H. J. Chen, Y. L. Guo, G. Yu, Y. Zhao, J. Zhang, D. Gao, H. T. Liu and Y. Q. Liu, *Adv. Mater.*, 2012, **24**, 4618–4622.

5. Typical transfer and output characteristics of the OFETs based on PDPP-TC2T and PDPP-DTE.

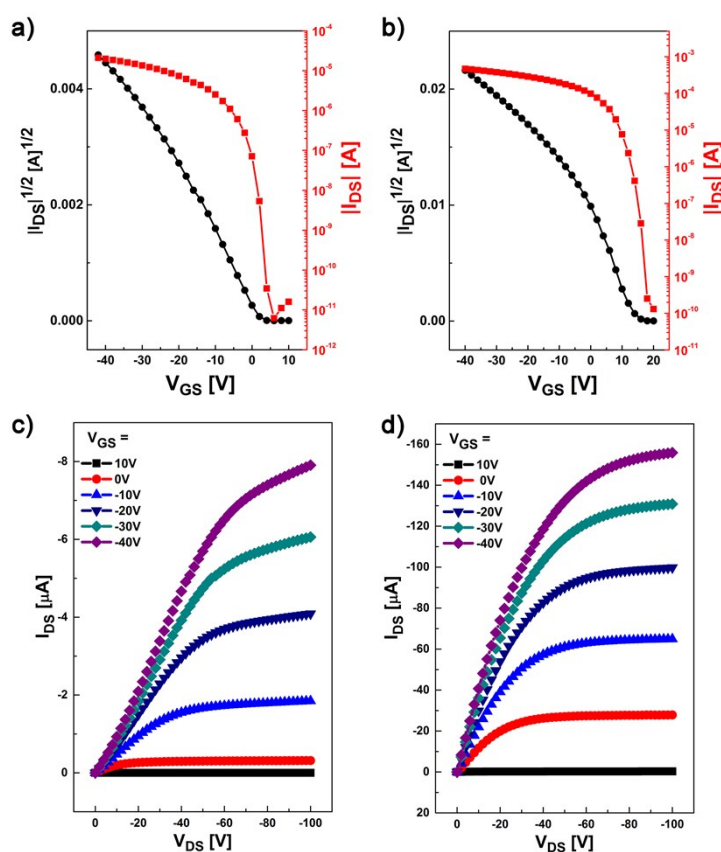


Fig. S4 The typical transfer and output characteristics of the FET devices based on PDPP-TC2T and PDPP-DTE. (a), (c) PDPP-TC2T after annealing at 100 °C; (b), (d) PDPP-DTE after annealing at 180 °C.

6. X-ray crystallographic data

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for dibromo-DTO, **3**.

Identification code	sa3394
Empirical formula	C ₁₀ H ₄ Br ₂ O ₂ S ₂
Formula weight	380.07
Temperature	173.1500 K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system	Orthorhombic
Space group	P 21 21 21
Unit cell dimensions	a = 5.7908(6) Å α = 90° b = 11.3325(13) Å β = 90° c = 17.3880(19) Å γ = 90°
Volume	1141.1(2) Å ³
Z	4
Density (calculated)	2.212 mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	7.448 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	728
Crystal size	0.69 × 0.18 × 0.1 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	3.596 to 27.480°
Index ranges	-7 ≤ h ≤ 7, -12 ≤ k ≤ 14, -12 ≤ l ≤ 22
Reflections collected	4648
Independent reflections	2548 [R(int) = 0.0264]
Completeness to theta = 26.000°	99.3 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	1.0000 and 0.3890
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	2548 / 0 / 145
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.069
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0277, wR2 = 0.0571
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0297, wR2 = 0.0582
Absolute structure parameter	0.023(9)

Extinction coefficient	n/a
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.319 and $-0.555 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$

7. The annealing temperature-dependent mobilities of PDTO-C1 and PDTO-C3-based devices.

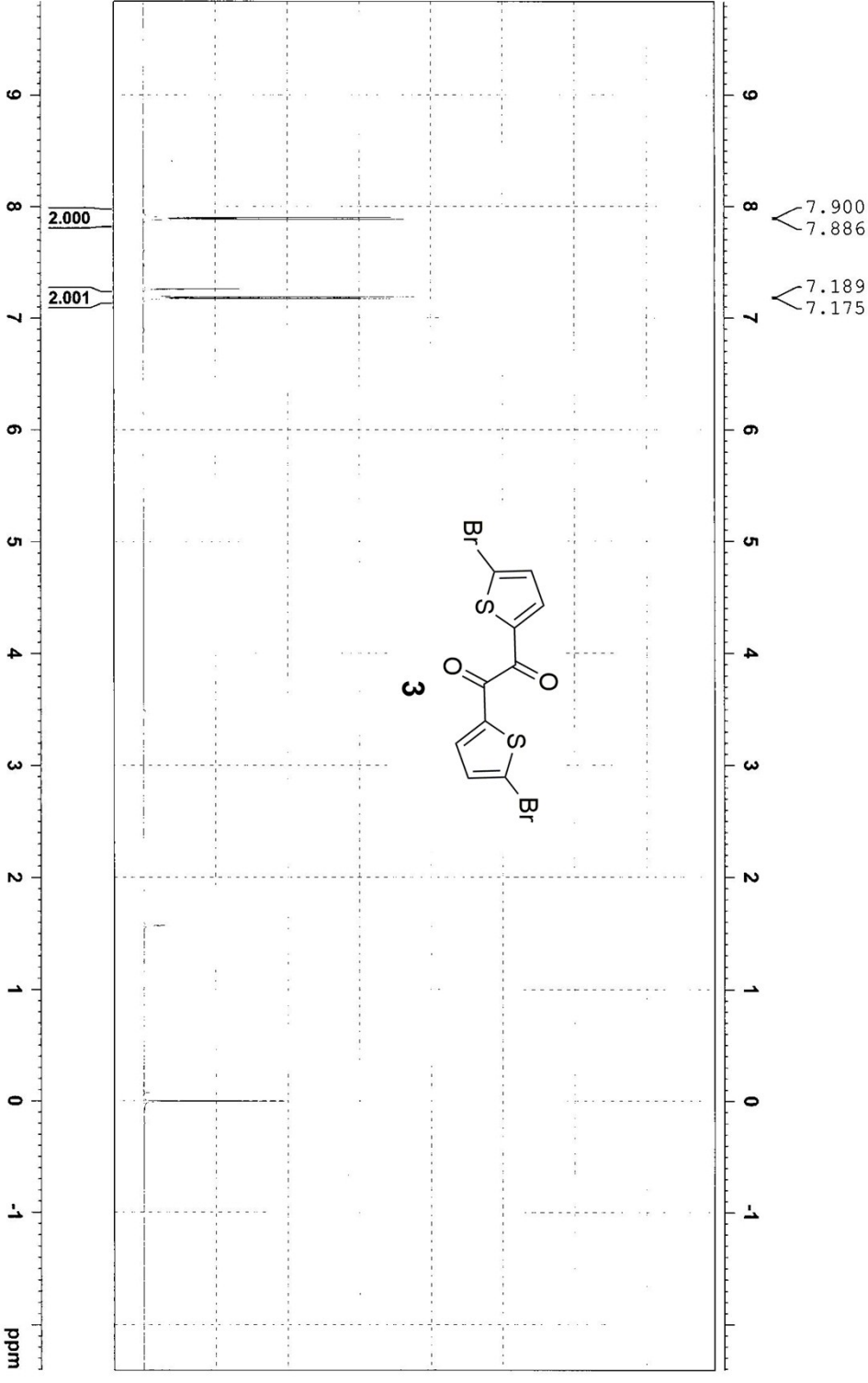
Table S2. The mobilities of PDTO-C1 and PDTO-C3-based FET devices before and after annealed at different temperatures.

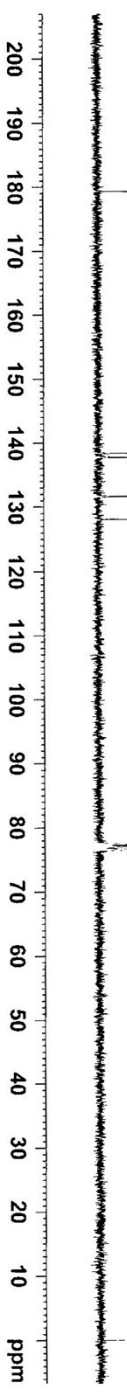
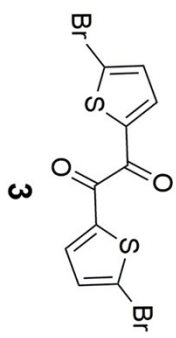
<i>Polymer</i>	T_{an}^a	μ	I_{on}/I_{off}	V_{th}
	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\text{cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$		V
PDTO-C1	25	0.02 ^b (0.028) ^c	$>10^4$	5~-5
	60	0.05 (0.070)	$>10^5$	-5~-10
	100	0.08 (0.095)	$>10^6$	-5~-10
	120	0.11 (0.14)	$>10^6$	-5~-10
	140	0.18 (0.22)	$>10^6$	-5~-10
	160	0.13 (0.16)	$>10^6$	-5~-10
PDTO-C3	25	0.08 (0.10)	$>10^4$	-5~-10
	60	0.21 (0.24)	$>10^5$	0~-10
	100	0.28 (0.40)	$>10^6$	0~-10
	120	0.36 (0.54)	$>10^6$	0~-10
	140	0.31 (0.43)	$>10^6$	0~-10

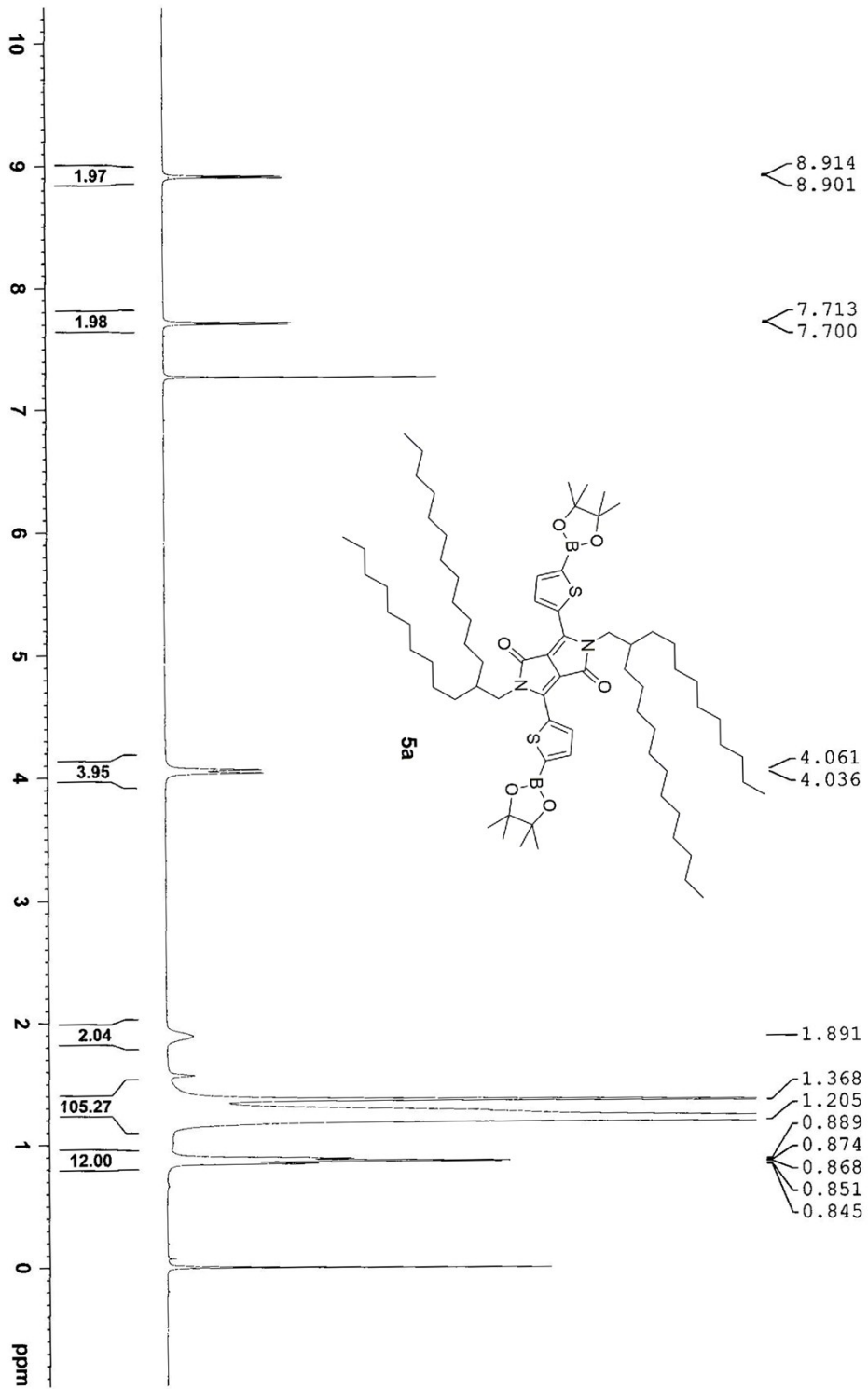
^aAnnealing temperature. ^bAverage mobility. ^cThe highest mobility.

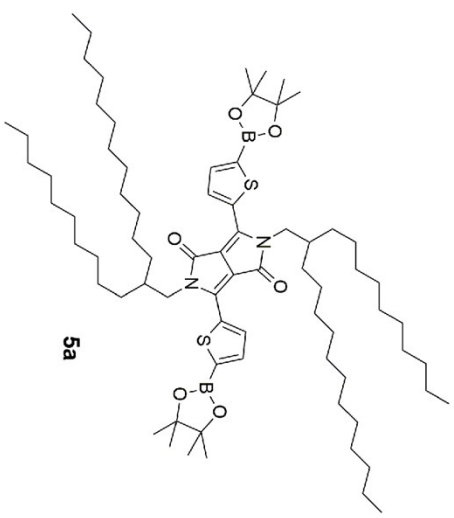
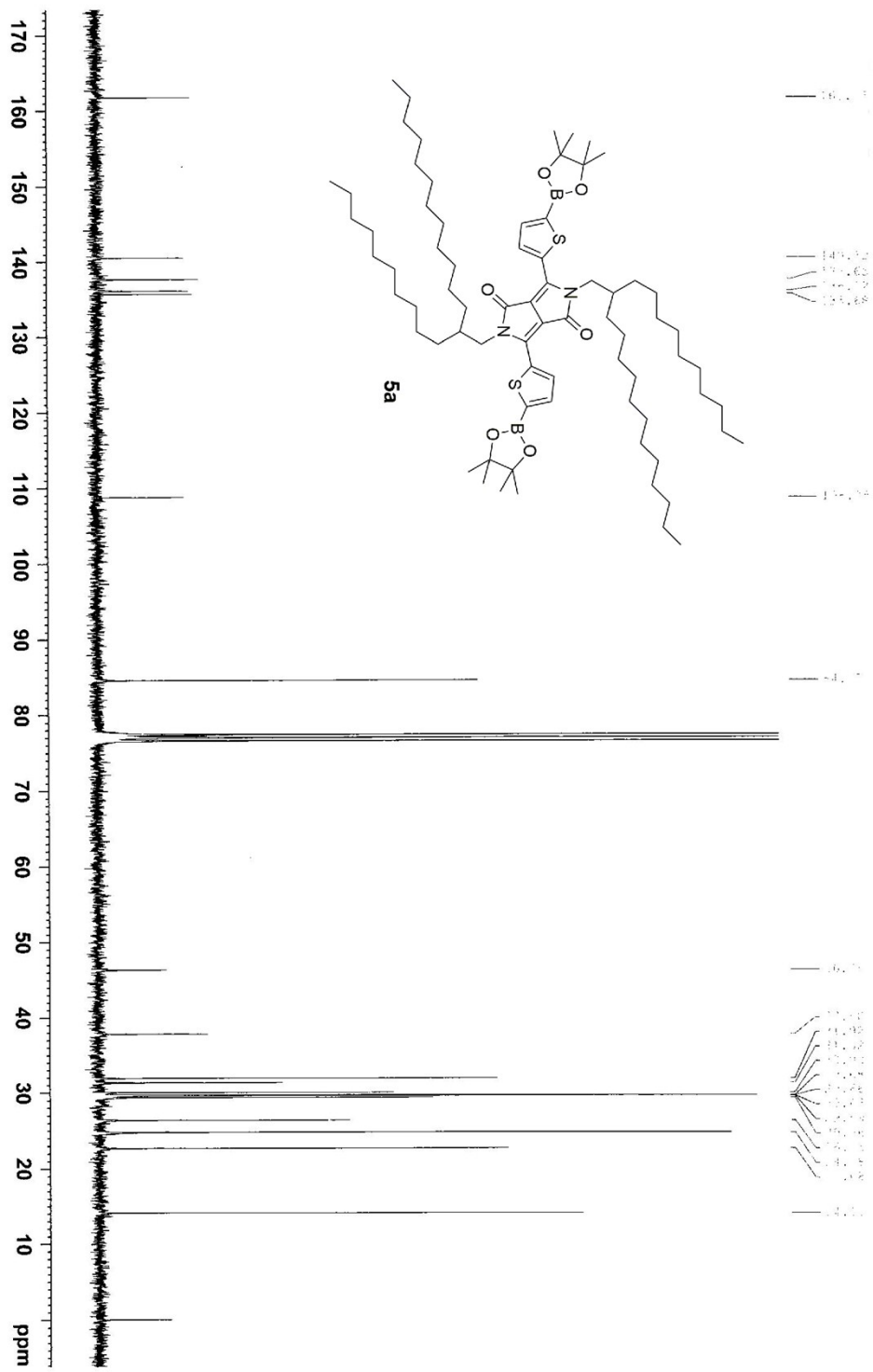
8. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra



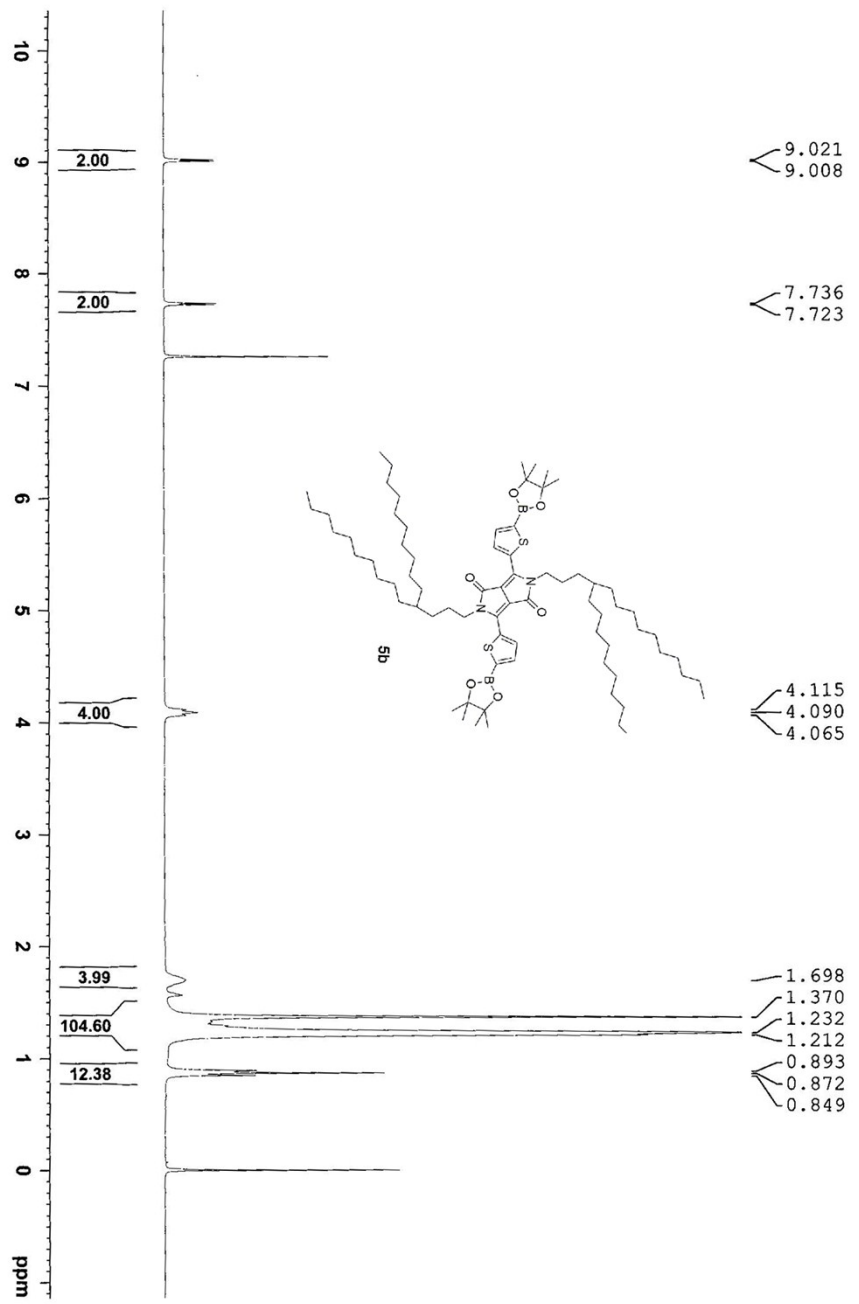






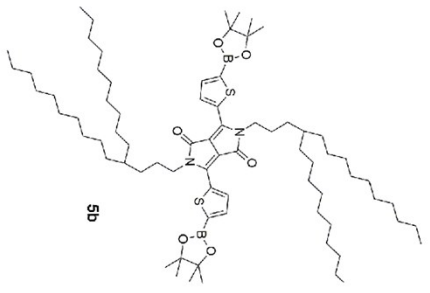


DPP-B320



DPP-B320

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170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 ppm

