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# Fluorous molecules for dye-senzitized solar cells: synthesis and properties of di-branched, di-

### anchoring organic sensitizers containing fluorene subunits

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# **NEW JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY**

# **Electronic Supplementary Information**

#### Synthesis of aryl halides

All commercially available chemicals were used as received without further purification. 2-(4-Bromophenyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)propane-1,3-diol<sup>1</sup> and n-(4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11heptadecafluoro)undecyliodide<sup>2</sup> were prepared as described in the literature. Solvents were purified by standard methods and dried if necessary. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) that was conducted on plates precoated with silica gel Si 60-F254 (Merck, Germany). Column chromatography was carried out on silica gel SI 60 (Merck, Germany), mesh size 0.063 – 0.200 mm (normal) or 0.040 – 0.063 mm (flash). <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 spectrometer (400 and 100.6 MHz, respectively); <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AC 300 spectrometer (282 MHz).



**1-Iodo-4-(undecyloxy)benzene**. To a solution of 4-iodophenol (2.20 g, 10 mmol) in DMSO (30 ml) pelleted KOH (2.20 g, 40 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred 10 minutes at RT, then *n*-undecylbromide (2.24 mL, 10 mmol) was added dropwise by a syringe. The mixture was stirred overnight at RT. After addition of H<sub>2</sub>O (150 mL). the resulting suspension was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 30 mL) and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> 8/1) affording the title compound as a white solid. Yield: 3.40 g (91%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  [ppm] = 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H) 6.67 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.81 – 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.49 – 1.39 (m, 2H), 1.37 – 1.21 (m, 14H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl3)  $\delta$  [ppm] = 159.2, 138.3, 117.1, 82.5, 68.3, 32.1, 29.8, 29.8, 29.7, 29.5, 29.5, 29.28, 26.1, 22.8, 14.3.



1-iodo-4-(4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11-heptadecafluoroundecyloxy)benzene. А flame-dried Schlenk tube was charged with 4-iodophenol (0.44 g, 2.0 mmol), anhydrous K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.12 g, 3.4 mmol) and dry DMF (8 mL), evacuated, and backfilled with nitrogen. Neat n-(4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,11-heptadecafluoro)undecyliodide (1.17 g, 2.0 mmol) was added under nitrogen. The Schlenk tube was sealed and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 60 °C. The resulting suspension was allowed to reach room temperature and partitioned between  $H_2O$  (40 mL) and Et<sub>2</sub>O (40 ml). The organic layer was recovered, washed with  $H_2O$  (3 x 20 mL) and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9/1) affording the title compound as an off-white solid.

Yield: 1.20 g (88%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  [ppm] = 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H) 6.67 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.00 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 2.44 – 2.19 (m, 2H), 2.17 – 2.01 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 158.4, 138.3, 116.8, 83.1, 66.4, 27.9 (t, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 22.5 Hz, <u>CH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub></u>), 20.5 (t, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 3.9 Hz, <u>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = -81.7 (t, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 3F), -114.91 – -115.70 (m, 2F), -122.5 – -123.0 (m, 6F), -123.6 (br s, 2F), -124.3 (br s, 2F), -127.01 (br s, 2F).</u>



#### 1-(1,3-Bis(1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)propan-2-yloxy)-2-((1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-

(trifluoromethyl)propan-2-yloxy)methyl)propan-2-yl)-4-bromobenzene. 2-(4-Bromophenyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)propane-1,3-diol (1.57 g, 6.0 mmol) and PPh<sub>3</sub> (6.02 g, 23.0 mmol) were dissolved under nitrogen in dry THF (20 mL). To the stirred solution cooled at 0 °C, a 40% solution of diisopropyl azodicarboxilate in toluene (10.8 mL, 23.0 mmol) was added dropwise by a syringe. After 10 minutes the reactor was brought to RT and perfluoro-*tert*-butanol (3.3 mL, 23 mmol) was added dropwise by a syringe. The reaction mixture was warmed at 45 °C for 48h. The solvent was the removed under reduced pressure and the residue was partitioned between AcOEt (10 mL) and perfluorodimethylcyclohexane (PFDMC, 20 mL). The organic layer was extracted twice with PFDMC (10 mL). The combined perfluorocarbon layers were washed with AcOEt (5mL) and evaporated to dryness affording the title compound as a white solid. Yield: 2.53 g (46%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  [ppm] = 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.36 (s, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 134.8, 131.9, 127.6, 122.4, 120.0 (q, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 293 Hz), 79.4 (m), 67.9, 48.1. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  [ppm] = -71.1

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- 2. J.-M. Vincent, A. Rabion, V. K. Yachandra and R. H. Fish, *Can. J. Chem.* 2001, **79**, 888.

1H NMR spectra of fluorene derivatives













#### 13C NMR spectra of fluorene derivatives















**Figure S1:** UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra of the **FBA** dyes adsorbed on TiO2 porous films (black line) compared to spectra in DCE solution (red line).



**Figure S2:** Cyclic voltamperometry profiles for the **FBA** dyes solutions onto Pt electrodes. Electrolyte: TBAPF6 0.1M, scan rate: 75 mV/s.



Figure S3: FT-IR spectra of FBA3 in KBr pellets (up) and adsorbed onto TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles.



Figure S4: IPCE spectra of the DSSCs fabricated with the FBA1-4 dyes.