Supporting Information

Cu-catalysed oxidative C–H/C–H coupling polymerisation of benzodiimidazoles: an efficient approach to regioregular polybenzodiimidazoles for blue-emitting materials

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I. General remarks

Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Cu(OAc)₂ was washed with acetic anhydride using a Soxhlet extractor for 5 days prior to use. Benzodiimidazole derivatives were synthesized according to the literature procedures.¹ NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker AMX-400. The ¹H NMR (400 MHz) chemical shifts were reported relative to CDCl₃ as the internal reference (CDCl₃: $\delta = 7.26$ ppm); The ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) chemical shifts were given using CDCl₃ as the internal standard (CDCl₃: $\delta = 77.16$ High-resolution mass spectra (HR-MS) were obtained with ppm). а Waters-Q-TOF-Premier (ESI). Melting points were determined with XRC-1 and are uncorrected. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) measurements were performed on a LC-20AD system using CHCl₃ as eluent and polystyrene as standards at a column temperature of 40 °C. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was carried out using NETZSCH TG 209F1 Iris at a heating rate of 10 °C/min under N₂ atmosphere. Absorption spectra were recorded on HITACHI U-2910 spectrophotometer. Fluorescence spectra and absolute quantum yields were collected on a Horiba Jobin Yvon-Edison Fluoromax-4 fluorescence spectrometer with a calibrated integrating sphere system. To reduce the fluctuation in the excitation intensity, the lamp was kept on for 1 hour prior to the experiment.

II. Synthesis of the benzodiimidazole derivatives



To a well-stirred mixture of 7.31 g (50 mmol) of *m*-dichlorobenzene with 25 g (247.5 mmol) of potassium nitrate was added 80 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid in one portion. The temperature of the reaction mixture rose during a few minutes to 80 °C and kept the temperature for 30 minutes. And then rose the temperature to 130 °C for 4 h. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, it was poured into

crushed ice. A yellow precipitated was collected and washed by water $(3 \times 100 \text{ mL})$. The resulting solid was recrystallized with ethyl alcohol, affording 1,5-dichloro-3,4-dinitrobenzene as a yellow solid (10.82 g, 91.1% yield).



After 1,5-dichloro-3,4-dinitrobenzene (1.00 g, 4.22 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (75 mL), amine (16.9 mmol) was added in a single portion. The mixture was then placed in an oil bath at 80 °C and stirred for 48 h. The mixture was poured into H₂O (200 mL) which caused solids to precipitate. The solids $(N^1, N^3$ -dialkyl-4,6-dinitrobenzene-1,3-diamine) were collected via vacuum filtration, rinsed with H₂O, and dried under vacuum.



 N^1 , N^3 -Dialkyl-4,6-dinitrobenzene-1,3-diamine (2.44 mmol) was suspended in HCO₂H (88%, 100 mL). To the suspension was added HCO₂Na (1.99 g, 29.2 mmol) and Pd/C (103 mg, 3 wt %, 0.05 mmol Pd). The mixture was heated in an oil bath at 140 °C for 48 h. Upon completion, the cooled reaction mixture was filtered through celite and the filtrate volume was reduced to ca. 20 mL under vacuum. The solution was then added slowly into a vigorously stirred saturated solution of aqueous Na₂CO₃ (150 mL). Precipitated solids were collected via vacuum filtration, rinsed with H₂O. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/acetone = 1/1, v/v) afforded the desired product.



 N^{1} , N^{4} -Dioctyl-3,6-dinitrobenzene-1,4-diamine² (2.23 g, 5.29 mmol) was suspended

in HCO₂H (88%, 80 mL). To the suspension was added HCO₂Na (8.0 g, 118 mmol) and Pd/C (1.8 g, 5 wt %). The mixture was heated in an oil bath at 140 °C for 40 h. Upon completion, the cooled reaction mixture was filtered through celite and the filtrate volume was reduced to ca. 20 mL under vacuum. The solution was then added slowly into a vigorously stirred saturated solution of aqueous Na₂CO₃ (150 mL). Precipitated solids were collected via vacuum filtration, rinsed with H₂O. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (petroleum ether/acetone = 1/1, v/v) afforded the desired product (800 mg, 39.5%).

III. Optimization of the oxidative C–H/C–H coupling polymerization

1,7-Dioctyl-1*H*,7*H*-benzo[1,2-*d*:4,5-*d*]diimidazole (**BDI-8**, 0.25 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂ (9 mg, 20 mol%) and oxidant were dissolved in solvent (1 mL). The reaction container was purged with O_2 for 30 min to remove air and then heated at 140 °C for 24 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, and the polymer was precipitated by slowly adding the mixture of CH₃OH and H₂O. The resulting solid was filtered and subjected to Soxhlet extraction in methanol, acetone and hexane for the removal of low molecular weight materials and impurities. The remaining polymer was extracted with chloroform, precipitated again from methanol, filtered, washed with methanol and dried under vacuum.

Table	S1	Optimization	of	the	Cu-catalysed	oxidative	C-H/C-H	coupling
polyme	erisat	ion ^a						

		$\sum_{N}^{C_8H_{17}} H \xrightarrow{Cu(OAe)_2, \text{ oxidant}}_{\text{solvent}}$		+117 	
	BD	I-8	PBDI-8		
Entry	Oxidant ^b	Solvent	Yield ^c	Mn ^d	PDI^{d}
1	Ag ₂ CO ₃ (1.5)/O ₂	xylene	63%	8100	1.78
2	$Ag_2CO_3(1.0)/O_2$	xylene	70%	3300	3.08
3	Ag_2CO_3/O_2	xylene	66%	32000	1.52
4	$Ag_2CO_3(0.2)/O_2$	xylene	67%	8200	3.55
5^e	_	xylene	70%	2700	2.63
6 ^e	_	DMF	64%	2200	2.21
7^{f}	Ag ₂ CO ₃ /O ₂	xylene	71%	6700	2.32
8	Ag_2CO_3/O_2	dioxane	67%	5800	2.47
9	Ag_2CO_3/O_2	dioxane/DMF	67%	4700	3.27
10	Ag ₂ CO ₃ /O ₂	toluene	74%	5300	3.46

11	Ag ₂ CO ₃ /O ₂	toluene/CHCl ₃	63%	4200	1.93	
12^g	Ag_2CO_3/O_2	xylene	68%	31500	2.16	

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: **BDI-8** (0.25 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂ (20 mol%), Ag₂CO₃ (0.5 equiv), and solvent (1.0 mL) under O₂ (1 atm) at 140 °C for 24 h; ^{*b*} The number in parentheses is the equivalent of Ag₂CO₃; ^{*c*} The products were obtained by reprecipitation from CHCl₃/MeOH after Soxhlet extraction; ^{*d*} Estimated by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) on polystyrene standards; ^{*e*} Cu(OAc)₂ (1.0 equiv); ^{*f*}Cu(OAc)₂ H₂O; ^{*g*} 48 h.

IV. General procedure for the oxidative C-H/C-H coupling polymerization of benzodiimidazoles



The benzodiimidazole derivative (0.25 mmol), $Cu(OAc)_2$ (9 mg, 20 mol%) and Ag_2CO_3 (34.5 mg, 50 mol%) were dissolved in xylene (1 mL). The reaction container was purged with O_2 for 30 min to remove air and then heated at 140 °C for 24 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, and the polymer was precipitated by slowly adding the mixture of CH₃OH and H₂O. The resulting solid was filtered and subjected to Soxhlet extraction in methanol, acetone and hexane for the removal of low molecular weight materials and impurities. The remaining polymer was extracted with chloroform, precipitated again from methanol, filtered, washed with methanol and dried under vacuum.

V. Characterization data of products





A yellow powder, m.p.100-102 °C, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.01$ (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 6H), 1.46-1.55 (m, 4H), 1.72-1.79 (m, 4H), 3.25-3.30 (m, 4H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 8.31 (s, 2H), 9.22 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 13.9$, 20.4, 30.6, 43.2, 90.2, 124.2, 129.7, 148.8 ppm. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₄H₂₂O₄N₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 333.1539, found 333.1536.



4,6-Dinitro- N^1 , N^3 -dioctylbenzene-1,3-diamine

A yellow powder, m.p. 76-78 °C, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.89$ (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.29-1.49 (m, 20H), 1.72-1.80 (m, 4H), 3.24-3.29 (m, 4H), 5.63 (s, 1H) , 8.31 (s, 2H), 9.22 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.2$, 22.8, 27.2, 28.6, 29.3, 29.4, 31.9, 43.5, 90.2, 124.2, 129.7, 148.8 ppm. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₂₂H₃₈O₄N₄ Na [M+Na]⁺ 445.2791, found 445.2788.



N^1 , N^3 -Didodecyl-4, 6-dinitrobenzene-1, 3-diamine

A yellow powder, m.p. 84-86 °C, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.88$ (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.26-1.36 (m, 32H), 1.42-1.49 (m, 4H), 1.73-1.80 (m, 4H), 3.24-3.29(m, 4H), 5.63 (s, 1H) , 8.32 (s, 2H), 9.23 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.3$, 22.8, 27.2, 28.6, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 29.7, 29.77, 29.79, 32.1, 43.5, 90.2, 124.2, 129.8, 148.8 ppm. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₃₀H₅₄O₄N₄ Na [M+Na]⁺ 557.4043, found 557.4045.

4,6-Dinitro-N¹,N³-dioctadecylbenzene-1,3-diamine

A yellow powder, m.p. 82-84 °C, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.88$ (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.25-1.36 (m, 56H), 1.42-1.47 (m, 4H), 1.72-1.80 (m, 4H), 3.24-3.29 (m, 4H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 2H), 9.23 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.3$, 22.8, 27.2, 28.6, 29.4, 29.5, 29.65, 29.73, 29.80, 29.81, 29.83, 29.9, 32.1, 43.5, 90.2, 124.2, 129.8, 148.8 ppm. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₄₂H₇₈O₄N₄Na [M+Na]⁺ 725.5921, found 725.5919.



1,7-Dibutyl-1H,7H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d]diimidazole (BDI-4)

A white powder, m.p. 76-78 °C, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.93-0.97$ (m, 6H), 1.33-1.40 (m, 4H), 1.85-1.90 (m, 4H), 4.16-4.20 (m, 4H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 2H), 8.16 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 13.7$, 20.2, 31.5, 45.0, 88.3, 110.3, 132.1, 141.1, 143.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₁₆H₂₃N₄ [M+H]⁺ 271.1923, found 271.1920.



1,7-Dioctyl-1*H*,7*H*-benzo[1,2-*d*:4,5-*d*]diimidazole (BDI-8)

A white powder, m.p. 72-74 °C, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.84$ (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 1.22-1.32 (m, 20H), 1.86-1.91 (m, 4H), 4.17 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 2H), 8.17 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.1$, 22.7, 27.0,

29.2, 29.5, 31.8, 45.3, 88.3, 110.3, 132.0, 141.1, 143.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for $C_{24}H_{39}N_4 [M+H]^+$ 383.3175, found 383.3173.



1,5-Dioctyl-1,5-dihydrobenzo[1,2-d:4,5-d]diimidazole (BDI-8')

A white powder, m.p. 106-108 °C, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.83$ (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.22-1.30 (m, 20H), 1.87-1.92 (m, 4H), 4.19 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 7.72 (s, 2H), 7.93 (s, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.1$, 22.7, 26.9, 29.2, 29.5, 31.8, 45.4, 99.1, 131.6, 141.6, 144.2 ppm. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₂₄H₃₉N₄ [M+H]⁺ 383.3175, found 383.3173.



1,7-Didodecyl-1*H*,7*H*-benzo[1,2-*d*:4,5-*d*]diimidazole (BDI-12)

A white powder, m.p. 70-72 °C, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.87$ (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 1.24-1.35 (m, 36H), 1.87-1.96 (m, 4H), 4.20 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 2H), 8.19 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.2$, 22.8, 27.1, 29.3, 29.5, 29.57, 29.61, 29.68, 29.73, 29.74, 32.0, 45.4, 88.3, 110.5, 132.1, 141.2, 143.8 ppm. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₃₂H₅₅N₄ [M+H]⁺ 495.4427, found 495.4426.



1,7-Dioctadecyl-1H,7H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d]diimidazole (BDI-18)

A white powder, m.p. 68-70 °C, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.87$ (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.24-1.34 (m, 60H), 1.90-1.94 (m, 4H), 4.20 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 2H), 8.18 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.2$, 22.8, 27.1, 29.3, 29.5, 29.57, 29.61, 29.7, 29.76, 29.79, 29.83, 32.1, 45.4, 88.4, 110.3, 132.1, 141.1, 143.7 ppm. HRMS (ESI⁺): calculated for C₄₄H₇₉N₄ [M+H]⁺ 663.6305, found 663.6308.



PBDI-4

According to the general procedure, **PBDI-4** was obtained as a brown solid (42 mg, 63% yield). Mn = 22500, PDI = 2.09. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.94-0.99 (m, 6H), 1.43 (s, 4H), 1.97 (s, 4H), 5.11 (s, 4H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 8.30 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.9, 20.3, 31.9, 45.3, 89.4, 110.2, 134.8, 140.7, 144.0.



PBDI-8

According to the general procedure, **PBDI-8** was obtained as a brown solid (63 mg, 66% yield). Mn= 32000, PDI = 1.52. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.83 (s, 6H), 1.23 (s, 20H), 1.98 (s, 4H), 5.09 (s, 4H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2, 22.8, 27.1, 29.3, 29.77, 29.84, 31.9, 45.6, 89.3, 110.4, 134.8, 140.8, 144.0. The structure of **PBDI-8** was further confirmed by ¹H-¹H NOESY spectrum and HMQC (¹³C-¹H COSY) spectrum.



PBDI-8'

According to the general procedure, **PBDI-8'** was obtained as a brown solid (67 mg, 71% yield). Mn= 5800, PDI = 1.33. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.85 (s, 6H), 1.24-1.28 (m, 20H), 2.01 (s, 4H), 5.08 (s, 4H), 7.95 (s, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2, 22.7, 27.0, 29.3, 29.8, 31.9, 45.6, 99.7, 134.0, 141.5, 144.4.



COPBDI-8

According to the general procedure, **COPBDI-8** was obtained as a brown solid (57 mg, 61% yield). Mn= 4100, PDI = 1.50. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.82 (s, 11H), 1.24 (m, 36H), 1.98 (m, 7.7H), 5.08 (s, 4H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1.8H), 8.34 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2, 22.8, 27.1, 29.3, 29.8, 31.8, 45.5, 134.8, 140.8, 141.6, 144.5.





According to the general procedure, **PBDI-12** was obtained as a brown solid (78 mg, 63% yield). Mn= 37200, PDI = 1.68. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.84-0.88 (m, 6H), 1.22-1.25 (m, 36H), 1.98 (s, 4H), 5.09 (s, 4H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2, 22.8, 27.1, 29.46, 29.51, 29.79, 29.83, 32.1,

45.7, 89.3, 110.4, 134.8, 140.8, 144.0.



According to the general procedure, **PBDI-18** was obtained as a brown solid (140 mg, 85% yield). Mn = 44500, PDI = 1.32. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.86 (s, 6H), 1.25 (s, 60H), 1.99 (s, 4H), 5.10 (s, 4H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2, 22.8, 27.1, 29.46, 29.51, 29.79, 29.84, 32.1, 45.6, 89.3, 110.3, 134.9, 140.8, 144.0.

VI. References

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VII. Absorption spectra of the polymers



Fig. S1. Absorption spectra of PBDI-4, PBDI-8, PBDI-12, PBDI-18, PBDI-8' and COPBDI-8 in CHCl_{3.}

VIII. Emission spectra of the polymers in PS film



Fig. S2. Emission spectra of **PBDI-8**, **PBDI-12**, **PBDI-18**, **PBDI-8**' and **COPBDI-8** in PS (c = 1 wt%) film.

IX. TGA curves of the polymers



Fig. S3. TGA curves of PBDI-4, PBDI-8, PBDI-12 and PBDI-18 (left); TGA curves of PBDI-8' and COPBDI-8 (right).



X. ¹H-¹H NOESY and HMQC (¹³C-¹H COSY) spectra of PBDI-8

Fig. S4. ¹H-¹H NOESY and HMQC (¹³C-¹H COSY) spectra of PBDI-8.

XI. Copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra



















S24





S26





S28



