

Supplementary Information

Enhancement of the thermoelectric performance for DTC-based polymer via *N*-octyl substitution

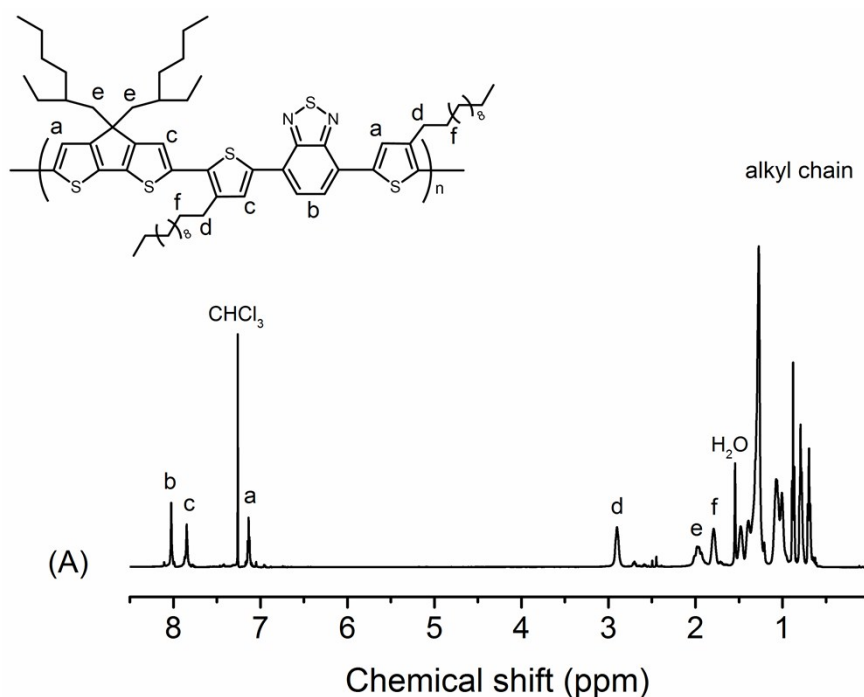
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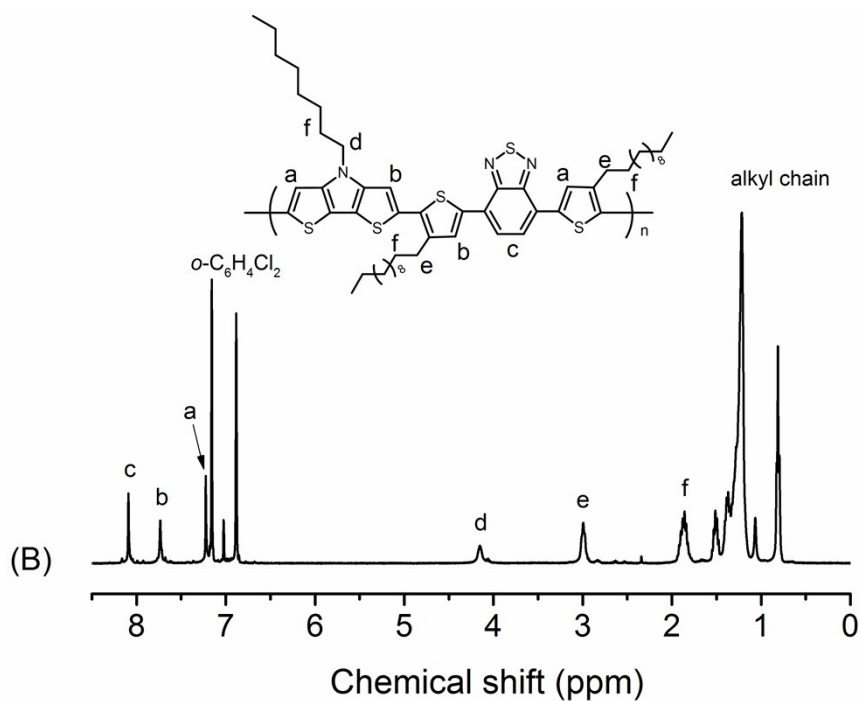


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectra of P(DTCTBT) in CDCl_3 at room temperature (A) and P(DTPTBT) in $o\text{-C}_6\text{D}_4\text{Cl}_2$ at 110°C (B).

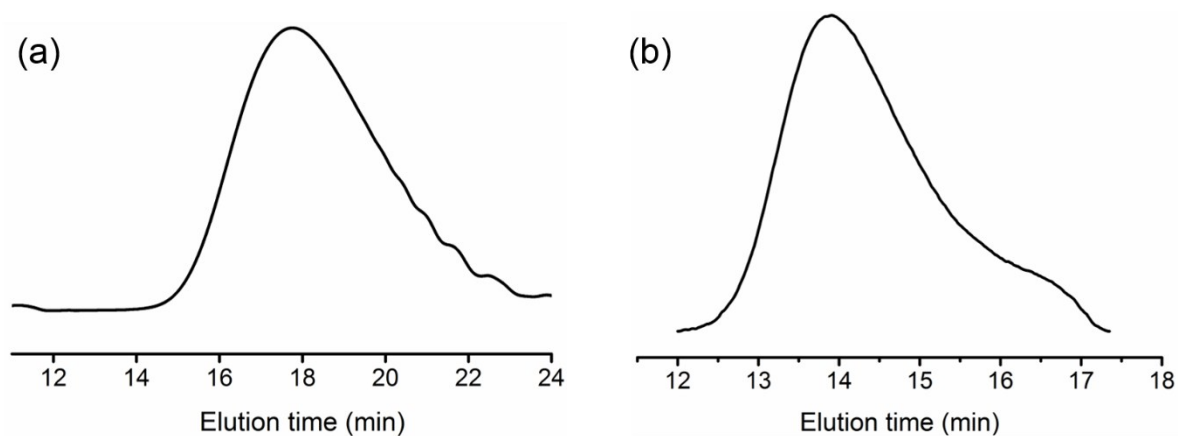


Figure S2. GPC curves of P(DTCTBT) with THF as eluent at 40°C (a) and P(DTPTBT) with 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene as eluent at 150°C (b).

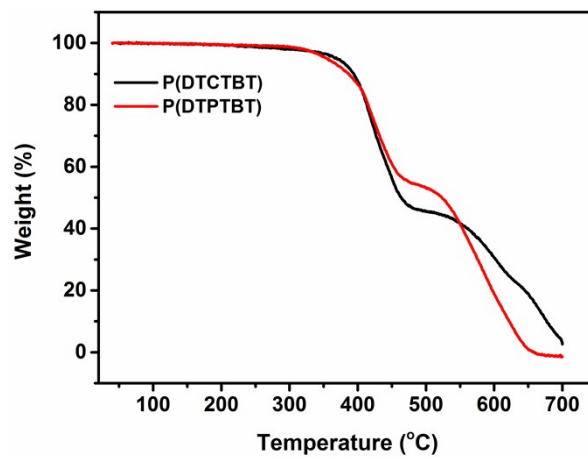


Figure S3. TGA analysis of P(DTCTBT) and P(DTPTBT)

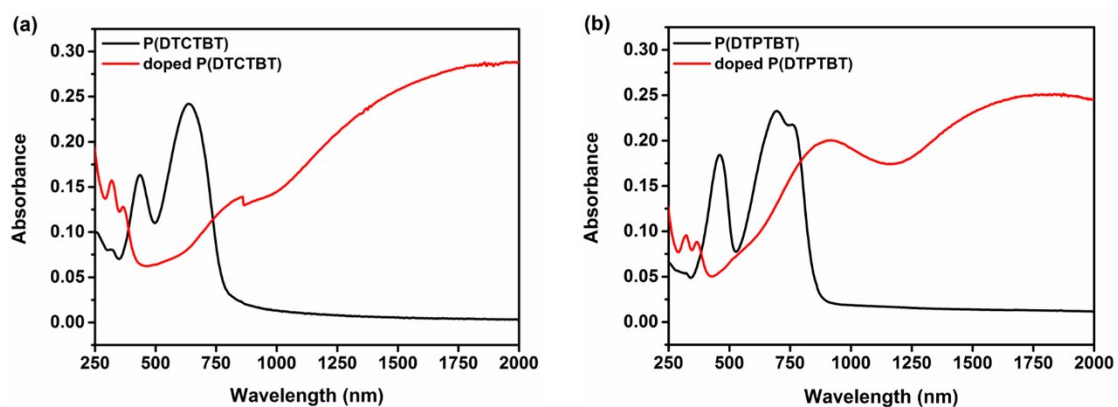


Figure S4. UV-vis-NIR spectra of P(DTCTBT) before and after doping by FeCl_3 (a) and P(DTPTBT) before and after doping by FeCl_3 (b).

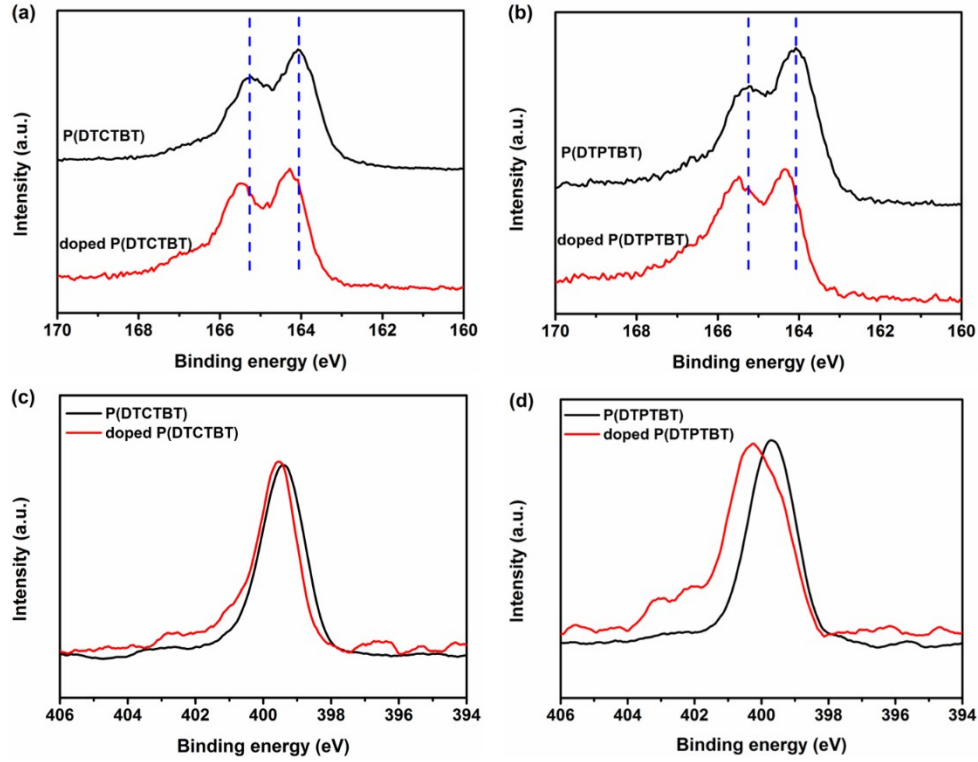


Figure S5. XPS spectra of S2p for P(DTCTBT) (a), P(DTPTBT) (b) and N1s for P(DTCTBT) (c), P(DTPTBT) (d) before and after doping.

Table S1. The high resolution XPS results of S2p (binding energy and area) for polymers in different conditions^[1].

	P(DTCTBT)		doped P(DTCTBT)		P(DTPTBT)		doped P(DTPTBT)	
	T units	BT units	T units	BT units	T units	BT units	T units	BT units
S2p _{3/2} (eV)	164.05	165.65	164.27	165.87	164.05	165.65	164.35	165.95
S2p _{1/2} (eV)	165.20	166.70	165.45	166.92	165.20	166.75	165.52	167.08
Area of S2p _{3/2}	9200	2200	6250	2050	7400	1850	4000	1500
Area of S2p _{1/2}	4550	1050	3500	950	3650	870	2400	750

Intensity ratio^[2]:

$$\text{P(DTCTBT): } \frac{S2p(BT)}{S2p(T)} = \frac{2200 + 1050}{9200 + 4550} = 0.236$$

$$\text{doped P(DTCTBT): } \frac{S2p(BT)}{S2p(T)} = \frac{2050 + 950}{6250 + 3500} = 0.308$$

$$\text{P(DTPTBT): } \frac{S2p(BT)}{S2p(T)} = \frac{1850 + 870}{7400 + 3650} = 0.246$$

$$\text{doped P(DTPTBT): } \frac{S2p(BT)}{S2p(T)} = \frac{1500 + 750}{4000 + 2400} = 0.352$$

References:

- [1] Y. Vaynzof, T. J. K. Brenner, D. Kabra, H. Sirringhaus and R. H. Friend, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2012, **22**, 2418–2424.
- [2] J. Tan, Z. Chen, D. Wang, S. Qin, X. Xiao, D. Xie, D. Liu and L. Wang, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019, **7**, 24982–24991.