Side Chain effect on the electrochemical and optical properties of thieno[3,4-c]pyrrole-4,6-dione based donor acceptor donor type monomers and polymers

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Scheme S1. The structures of TPD based donor acceptor donor monomers with different side chains.

Table S1. The calculated band transitions in Fl-appended unsubstitued ProDOT based D-A-D monomer.

Wavelength (nm)	Osc. Strength	Major contribs
405.72	0.52	HOMO->LUMO (99%)
375.35	0.19	H-1->LUMO (49%), H-1->L+1 (43%)
301.83	0.23	H-4->LUMO (87%)
281.94	0.42	H-6->LUMO (13%), H-1->L+2 (56%)
279.26	0.23	H-6->LUMO (59%), H-1->L+2 (18%)



Figure S1. HOMO, LUMO and ESP surfaces for the pristine methyl substituted EDOT (**E**) and ProDOT (**P**).



Figure S2. HOMO, LUMO and ESP surfaces for the pristine methyl substituted E(POSS) and P(POSS).



Figure S3. Density of states for the (a) pristine EDOT (E), (b) pristine ProDOT (P), (c) P(FI).



Figure S4. Scan rate dependence of the polymer films on Pt disc electrode recorded in 0.1 M $n-Bu_4NPF_6$ solution (a) **PE(FI)** in DCM and (c) **PP(FI)** in MeCN at different scan rates from 25 mVs⁻¹ to 200 mVs⁻¹ with 25 mVs⁻¹ increments. The relationship of anodic and cathodic current peaks as a function of scan rate for (b) **PE(FI)** and (d) **PP(FI)** polymer films



Sheme S2. The proposed mechanism for electrochemical polymerization of E(Fl) via radical-monomer coupling.





Scheme S3. The proposed mechanism for electrochemical polymerization of E(Fl) via radical-radical coupling.



Figure S5. Neutral state absorption spectra of **PE(FI)** and **PP(FI)** films coated on ITO electrode in 0.1 M n-Bu₄NPF₆/MeCN.



Figure S6. Electrochemical and optical stability tests for the polymer films on ITO in 0.1 M n-Bu₄NPF₆/MeCN when the films switched between redox states (-0.5 V and +1.1 V) at 630 nm for (a) **PE(FI)** and (0.0 V and +1.1 V) at 605 nm for (b) **PP(FI)** with an interval of 1 s.