

Supporting Information

Electrochemical copolymerization of 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene and dithienothiophene: influence of feed ratio on electrical, optical and electrochromic properties

Rashi Kedia,^{ab} Manisha Khatak,^{ab} Manisha Balkhandia^{ab} and Asit Patra^{*ab}

^aPhotovoltaic Metrology Section, Advanced Materials & Device Metrology Division, CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, Dr K. S. Krishnan Marg, New Delhi-110012, India

^bAcademy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India

*Corresponding Author: apatra@nplindia.org

Table S1. Molar feed ratio of EDOT and DTT used to prepare different copolymers.

Copolymers P[EDOT- <i>co</i> -DTT]	Monomers feed ratio in the copolymerization mixture	
	EDOT	DTT
P1(2:1)	2	1
P2(1:1)	1	1
P3(1:2)	1	2

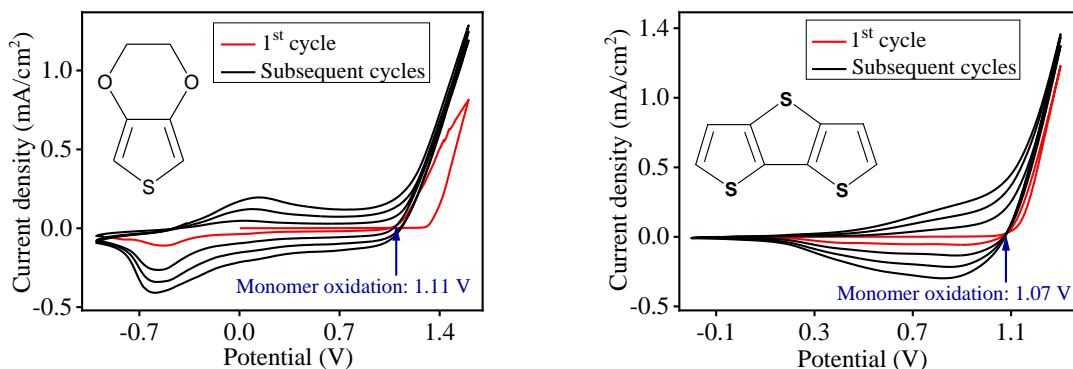


Figure S1. Electrochemical polymerization curves of EDOT and DTT in 0.1 M TBAClO₄/MeCN solution to electrodeposit homopolymers PEDOT and PDTT at scan rate of 100 mV/s (vs Ag/Ag⁺ wire, Fc/Fc⁺ = 0.40 V).

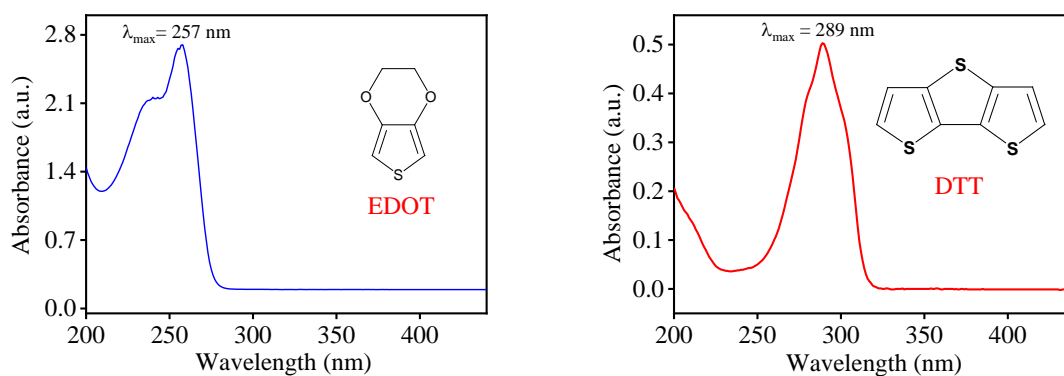
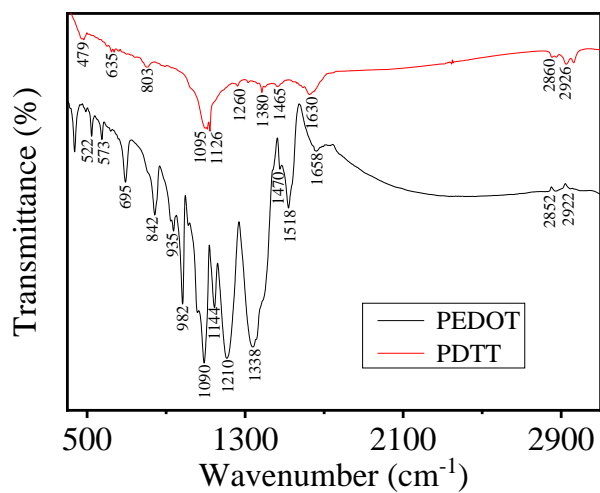


Figure S2. UV-visible absorption spectra of EDOT and DTT in acetonitrile solution.



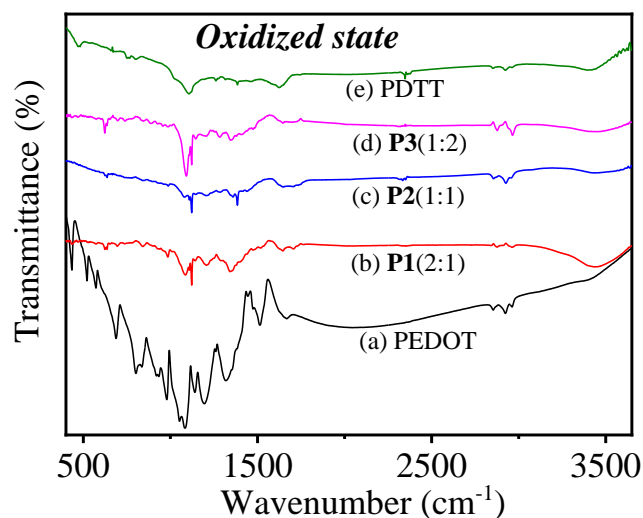


Figure S3. (i) FTIR spectra of PEDOT and PDTT. (ii) FTIR spectra of (a) PEDOT, (b) **P1(2:1)**, (c) **P2(1:1)**, (d) **P3(1:2)** and (e) PDTT in the oxidized form.

Table S2. Elemental analysis results: EDX spectrum and quantitative analysis of elemental composition of P[EDOT-*co*-DTT] copolymers obtained from various feed ratios of EDOT and DTT.

Copolymer	Neutral state	Oxidized state																														
P1(2:1)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th> <th>Weight%</th> <th>Atomic%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C K</td> <td>61.13</td> <td>73.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O K</td> <td>19.16</td> <td>17.35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S K</td> <td>19.71</td> <td>8.91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100.00</td> <td>100.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Element	Weight%	Atomic%	C K	61.13	73.74	O K	19.16	17.35	S K	19.71	8.91	Total	100.00	100.00	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Element</th> <th>Weight%</th> <th>Atomic%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C K</td> <td>51.68</td> <td>65.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O K</td> <td>24.65</td> <td>23.41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S K</td> <td>23.67</td> <td>11.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100.00</td> <td>100.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Element	Weight%	Atomic%	C K	51.68	65.38	O K	24.65	23.41	S K	23.67	11.21	Total	100.00	100.00
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P3(1:2)

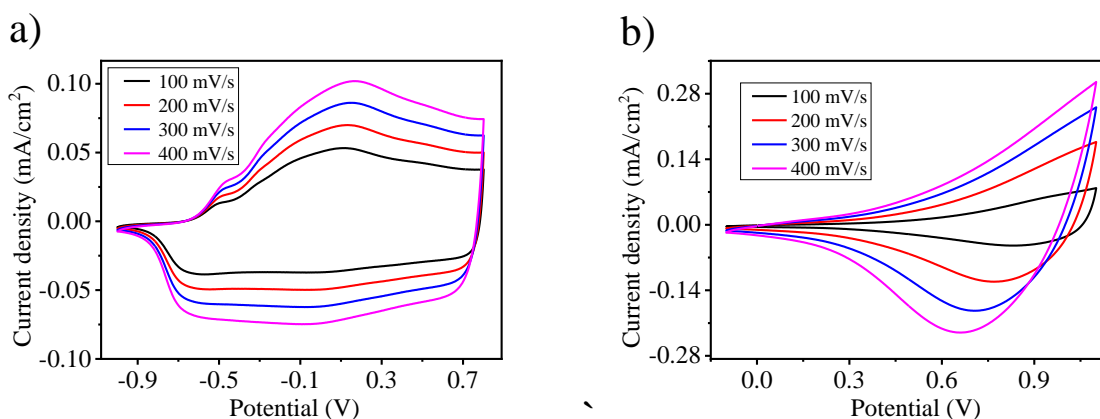
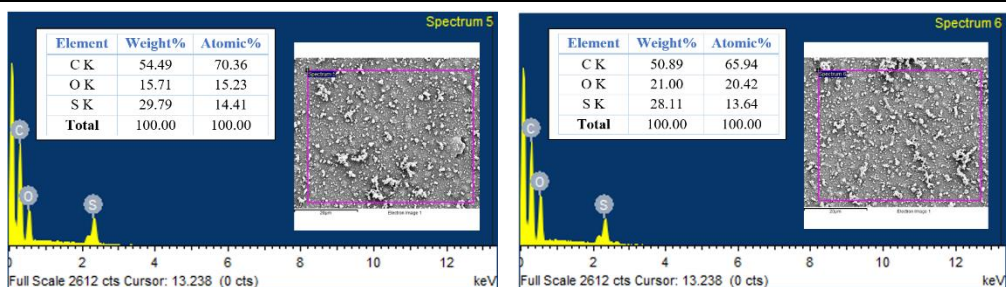
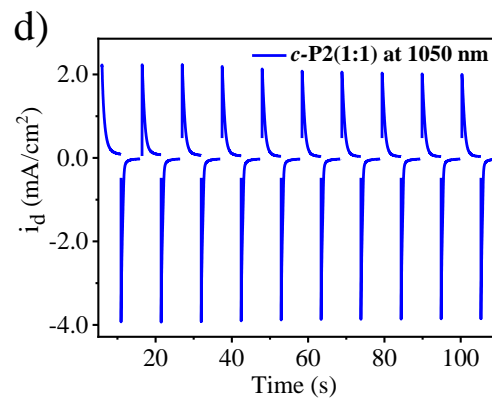
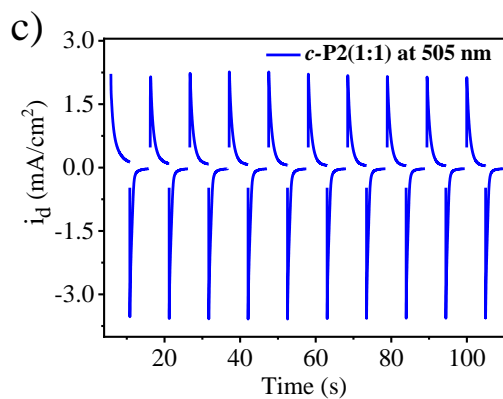
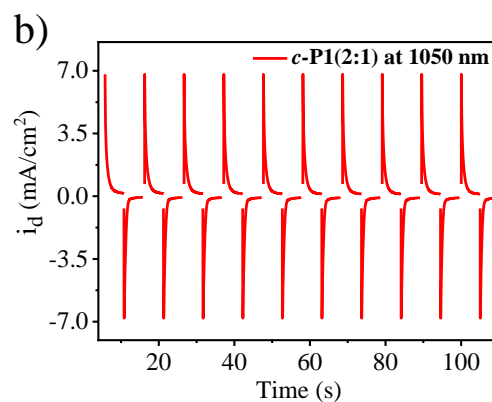
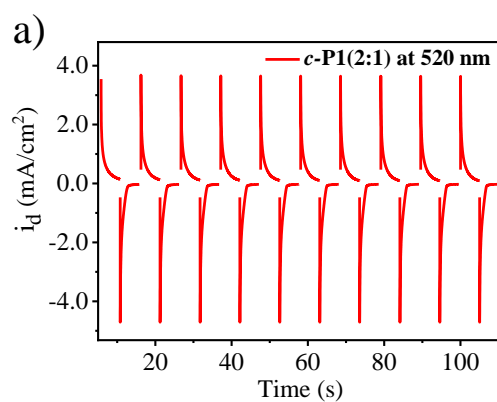
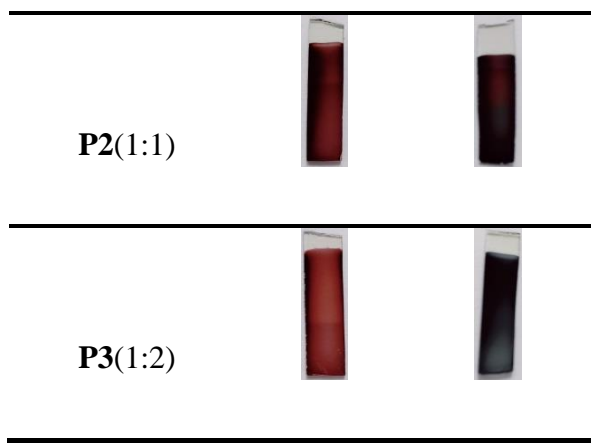


Figure S4. CV curves of PEDOT and PDTT on Pt working electrode in monomer-free electrolytic solution (0.1 M TBAClO₄/MeCN) at potential scan rate of 100, 200, 300 and 400 mV/s (vs Ag/Ag⁺).

Table S3. Photographs of copolymers electrodeposited onto ITO electrode in various feed ratio of EDOT and DTT as 2:1, 1:1 and 1:2. Neutral form denotes the undoped form of the copolymers while oxidized form shows the doped condition.

Copolymers	Colour of copolymers	
	Neutral	Oxidized
P1(2:1)		



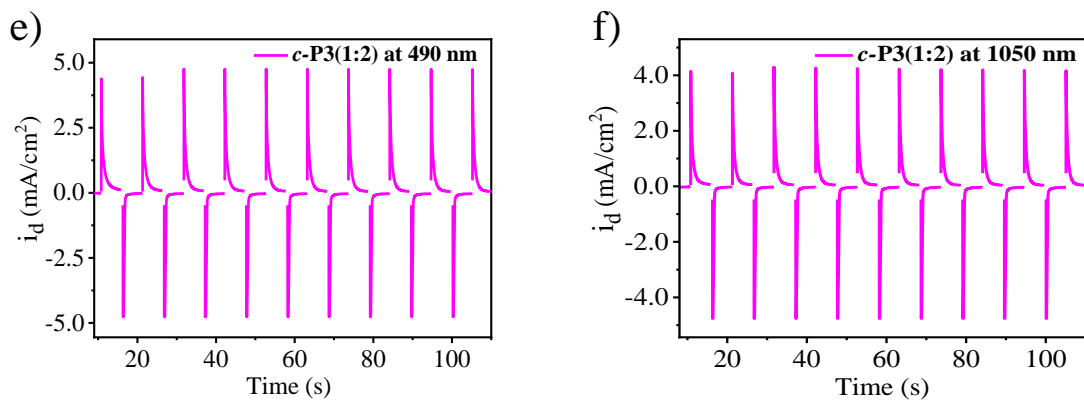


Figure S5. Chronoamperograms showing current consumption during the electrochromic switching of P[EDOT-*co*-DTT] in 0.1 M MeCN/TBAClO₄ electrolyte solution at different wavelengths with the switching time of 5 s.

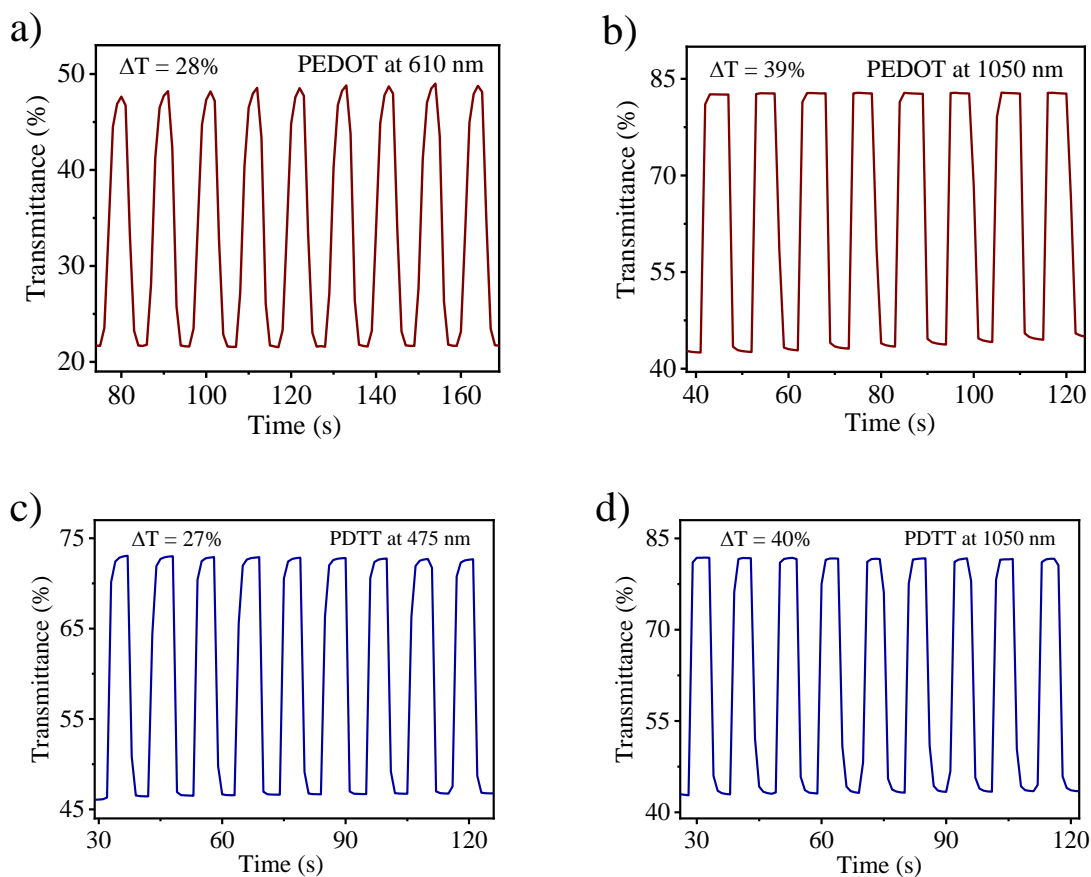


Figure S6. Optical response of the homopolymers a-b) PEDOT and c-d) PDTT in the potential between -1.0 and 1.0 V at λ_{\max} and 1050 nm at the switching time of 5 s.