

***Electronic Supplementary Information for***

**Synthesis, Packing Arrangement and Transistor Performance of Dimers of Dithienothiophenes**

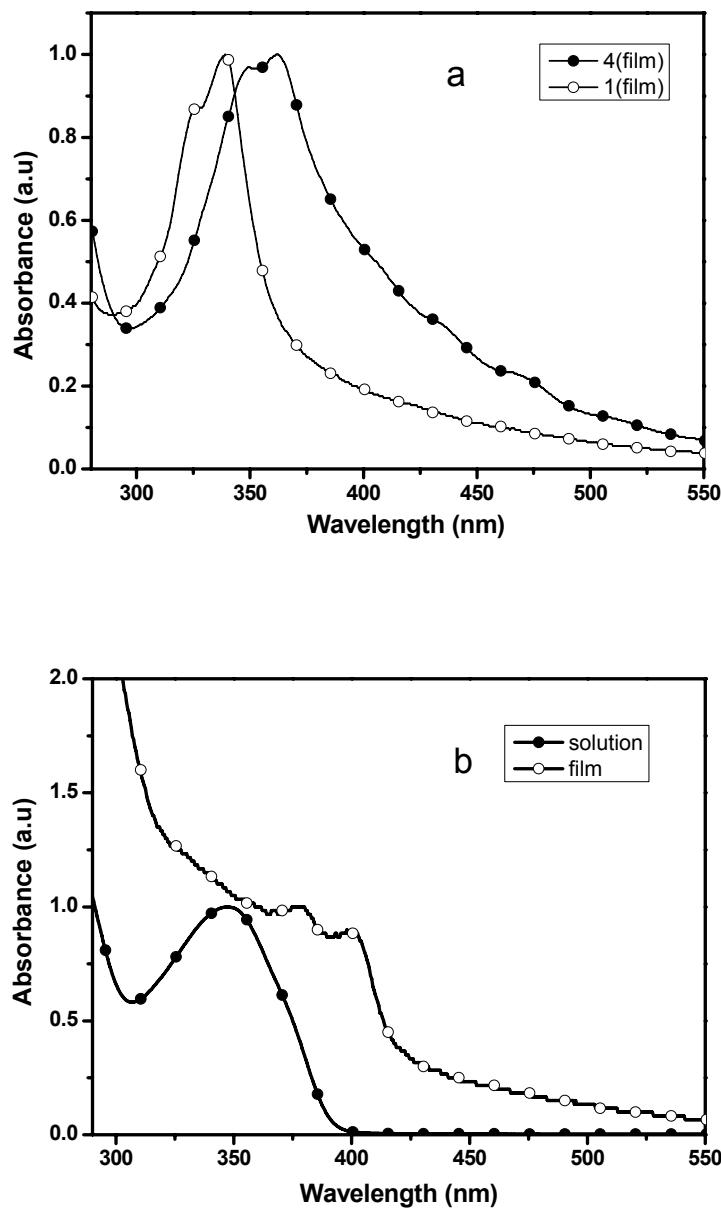
Lei Zhang<sup>†</sup>, Lin Tan<sup>†</sup>, Wenping Hu<sup>†</sup>, and Zhaohui Wang<sup>†</sup>

*Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, Key Laboratory of Organic Solid, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100190, China and Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100190, P. R. China*

**Contents**

1. UV-spectrums of fuse-ring dimers
2. CV-spectrums of fuse-ring dimers
3. DSC measurement of fuse-ring dimers
4. TGA measurement of fuse-ring dimers
5. Crystallographic data of compound 4

## 1. UV-spectra of fuse-ring dimers



**Figure 1.** Optical absorption spectra of fused-ring dimers in solution and vacuum deposited films on quartz. a: **1**, **4**; b: **2**;

Cyclic voltammograms (CVs) were recorded on a Zahner IM6e electrochemical workstation using glassy carbon discs as the working electrode, Pt wire as the counter electrode,  $\text{Ag}/\text{Ag}^+$  electrode as the reference electrode, and ferrocene/ferrocenium as an internal potential marker. 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate ( $\text{TBAPF}_6$ ) dissolved in THF was employed as the

supporting electrolyte. THF was freshly distilled over LiAlH<sub>4</sub> prior to use.

## 2. CV-spectra of fuse-ring dimers

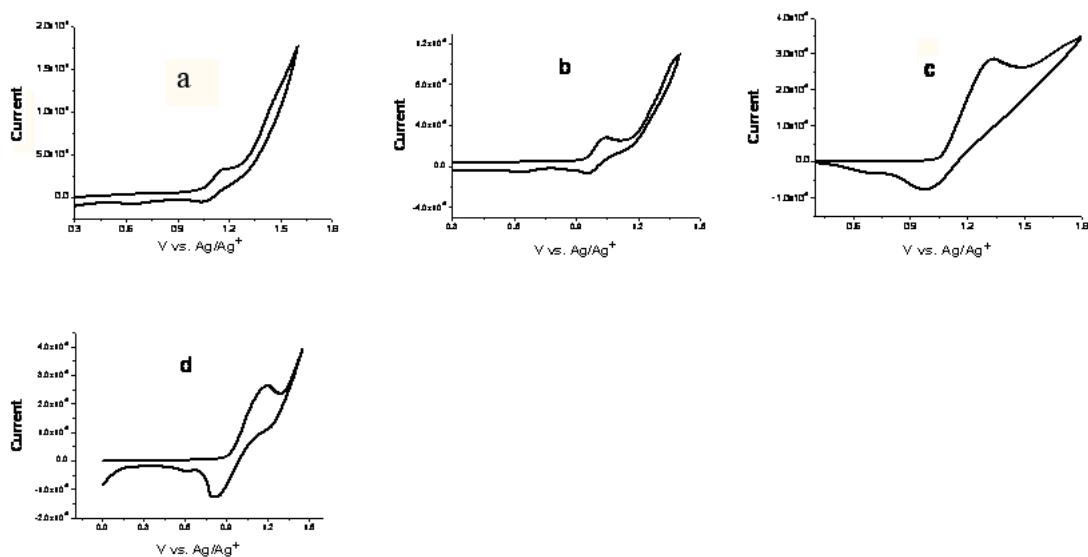


Figure 2. Cyclic voltammogram of fused-ring dimers. a, 1; b, 4; c, 3; d, 6.

## 3. DSC measurement of fuse-ring dimers

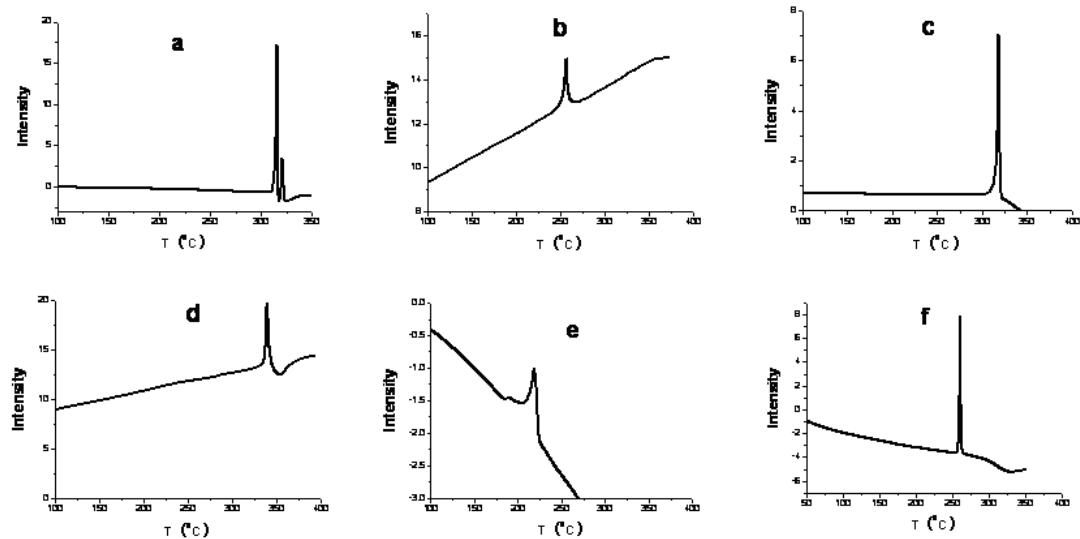
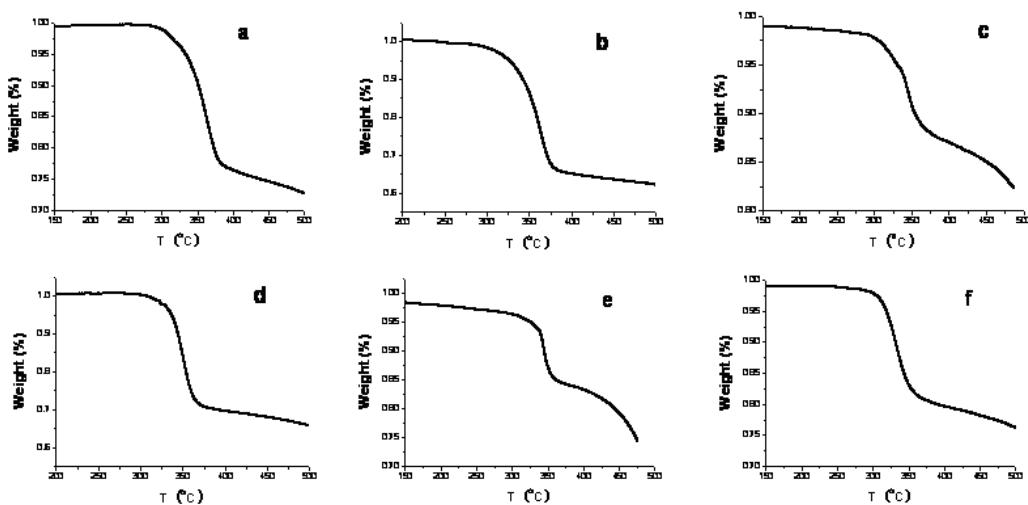


Figure 3. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermogram of fused-ring dimers with a scan of 10 °C/min. a, 1; b, 2; c, 4; d, 5; e, 3; f, 6.

## 4. TGA measurement of fuse-ring dimers



**Figure 4.** TGA measurements for fused-ring dimers with a scan of 10 °C/min under nitrogen flow. a, **1**; b, **2**; c, **5**; d, **4**; e, **3**; f, **6**.

## 5. X-ray crystallographic analysis of compound **4**

The X-ray crystal structures analysis were made on a Bruker SMART CCD diffractometer, using graphite-monochromated MoK $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$ ) 0.7107 Å. The data were collected at 113 K and the structures were refined by full-matrix least-square on  $F^2$ . The computations were performed with SHELXL-97 program. All-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically.

Crystallographic data for compound **4**: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S<sub>6</sub>, M=416.6, crystal size: 0.14×0.12×0.01mm<sup>3</sup>, monoclinic, space group P<sub>1</sub>21/n<sub>1</sub>,  $a$ = 6.1973 (12),  $b$ = 4.7149 (7),  $c$ = 27.494 (5),  $\alpha$ = 90.00,  $\beta$ = 95.383,  $\gamma$ = 90.00,  $V$ = 799.80 (2)Å<sup>3</sup>, Z=2,  $\rho$ = 1.730mg/cm<sup>3</sup>, 2θmax= 27.85. Of 6967 reflections, 1886 were unique ( $R_{\text{int}}$ = 0.0458). GOF= 1.104, 110 parameters, RI= 0.0419, wR<sub>2</sub>= 0.0837. CCDC 680799. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via [www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\\_request/cif](http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif).