Electronic Supporting Information

An ABA Triblock Copolymer Strategy for Intrinsically Stretchable Semiconductor

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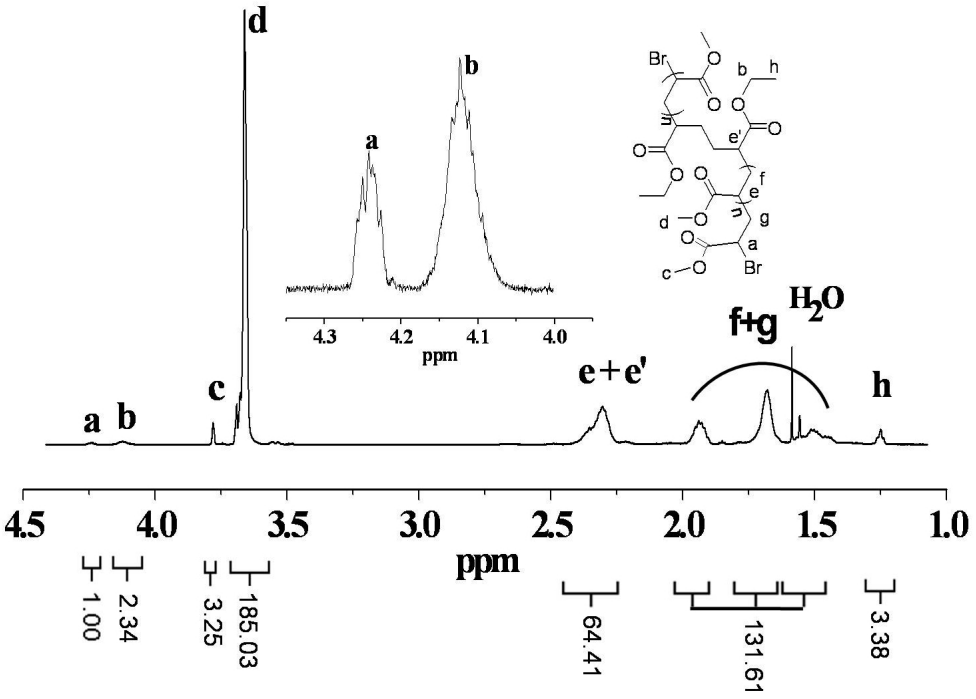

Figure S1. The HNMR spectrum of Br-PMA-Br ($CDCl_3$)

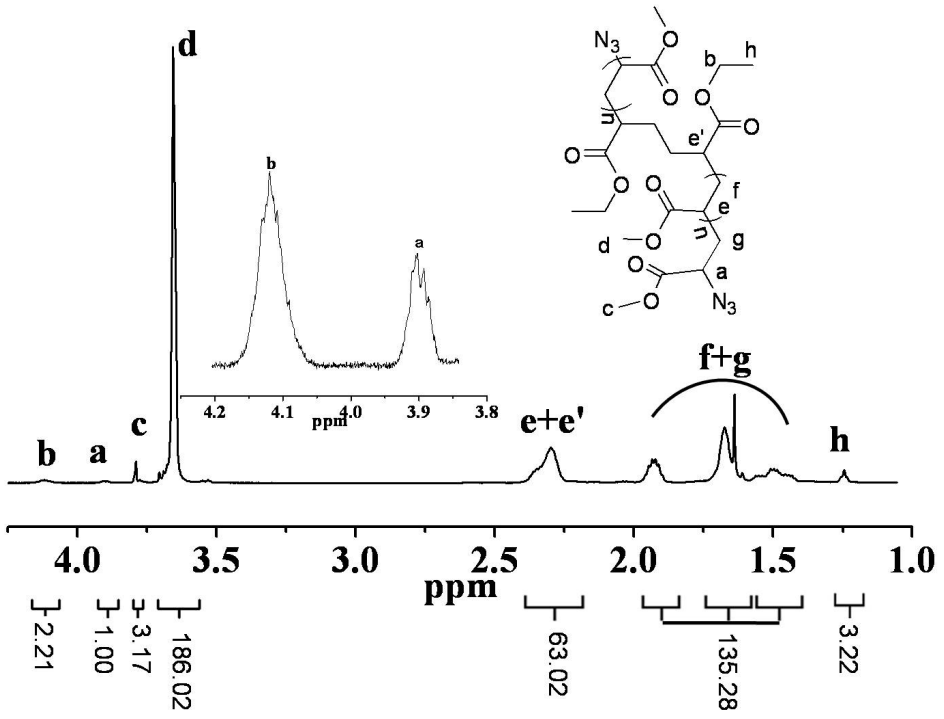

Figure S2. The HNMR spectrum of N_3-PMA-N_3 ($CDCl_3$)

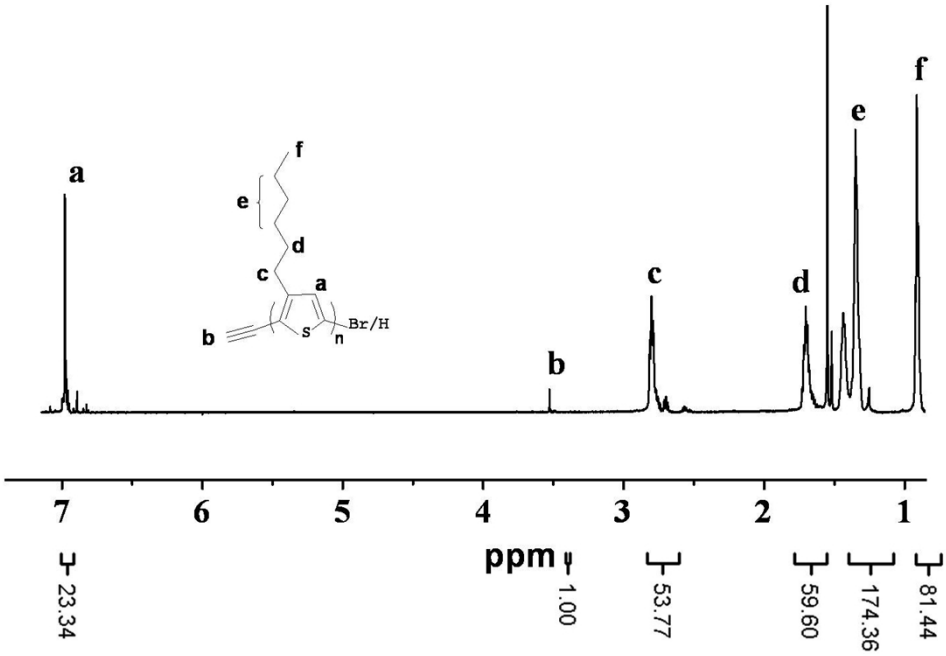

Figure S3. The HNMR spectrum of ethynyl–terminated poly(3-hexylthiophene) ($CDCl_3$)

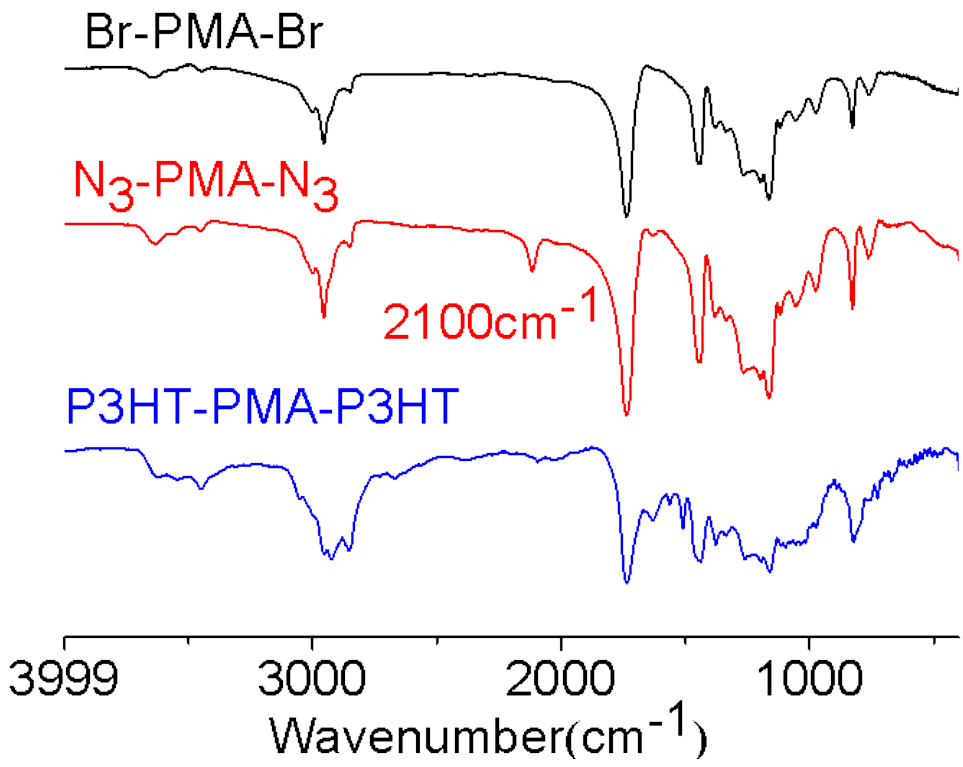

Figure S4. FT-IR spectra of Br-PMA-Br, N_3-PMA-N_3 and P3HT-PMA-P3HT, the signal at 2100 cm^{-1} was attributed to the azide stretching frequency.

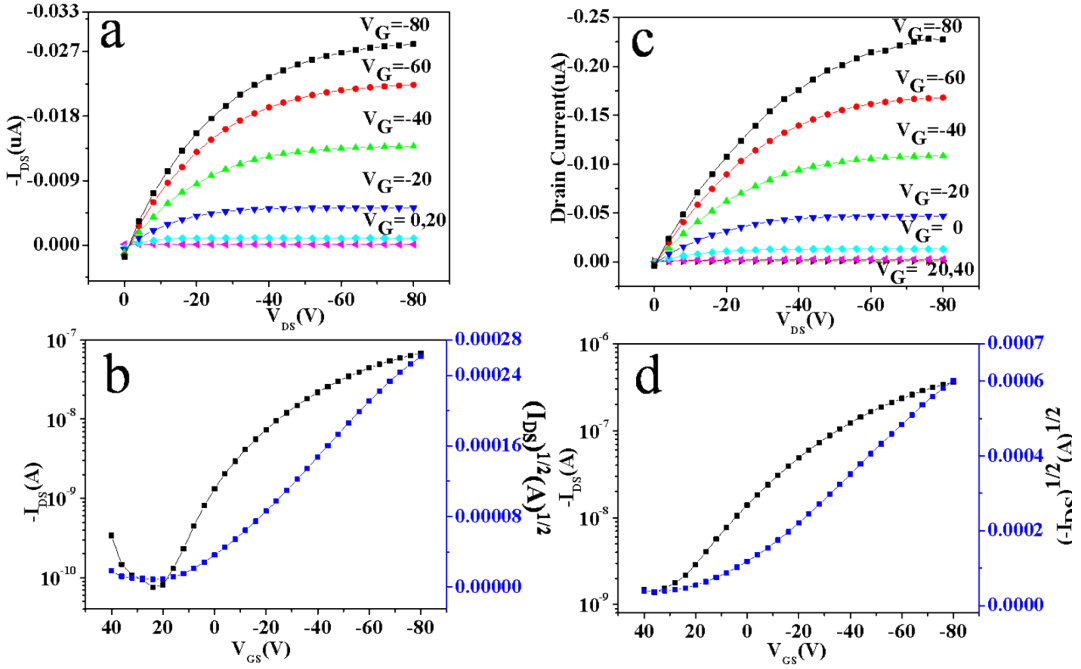

Figure S5. Output and transfer characteristics of a top-contact OTFT based on $P3HT_1$, (a, b, $\overline{Mn}$ =3800, HNMR, $\overline{Mn}$ =5200, GPC), $P3HT_2$ (c, d $\overline{Mn}$ =6600, HNMR, $\overline{Mn}$ =5600, GPC) at V_D=-60v. The maximum field-effect mobilities of $P3HT_1$ and $P3HT_2$ were up to 4.2×10^{-4} and $4.5\times10^{-4}cm^2/V.s$ respectively.