

# **Modulation of Electronic and Self-Assembly Properties of a Donor-Acceptor-Donor Based Molecular Material *via* Atomistic Approach**

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## Synthesis:

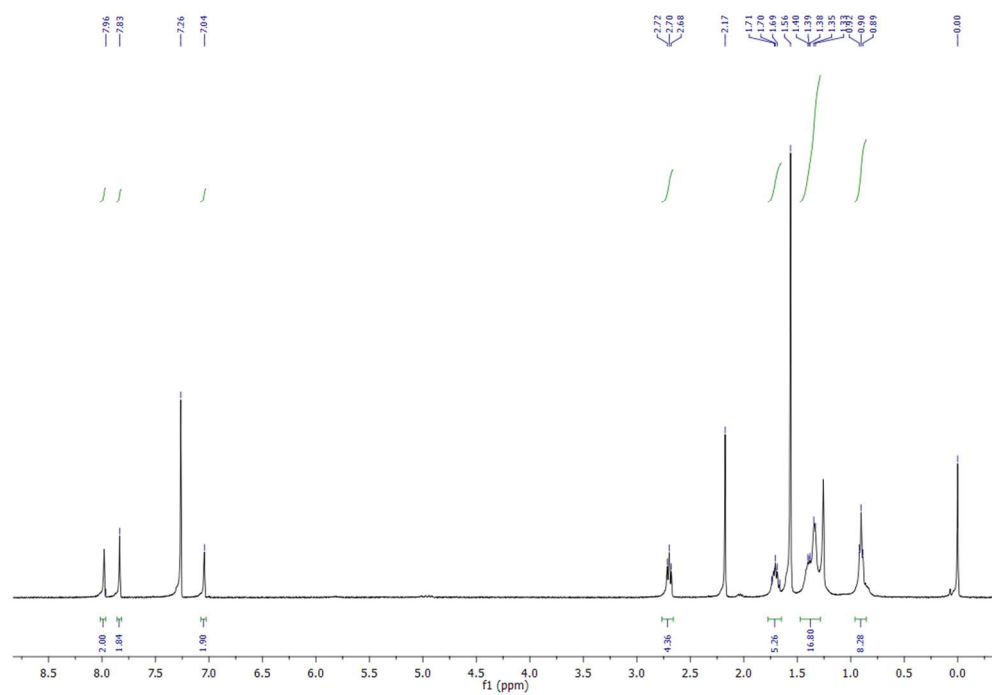
4,7-dibromo-2,1,3-benzothiadiazole, 4,7-dibromo-2,1,3-benzoselenadiazole and 4-hexyl-2-tributylstannylthiophene were synthesized following the reported synthetic procedure from literature.<sup>1</sup> Then by coupling 4-hexyl-2-tributylstannylthiophene with 4,7-dibromo-2,1,3-benzothiadiazole and 4,7-dibromo-2,1,3-benzoselenadiazole 4,7-bis(3'-hexylthiophen-2-yl)-2,1,3-benzothiadiazole (T4BT) and 4,7-bis(3'-hexylthiophen-2-yl)-2,1,3-benzoselenadiazole (T4BSe) were synthesized, respectively.

**4,7-Bis(3'-hexylthiophen-2-yl)-2,1,3-benzothiadiazole (T4BT):** To a 100 mL two-neck round-bottomed flask 4-hexyl-2-tributylstannylthiophene (4.85 g, 10.3 mmol), 4,7-dibromo-2,1,3-benzothiadiazole (1.0 g, 3.9 mmol), Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4 mg), toluene (60 mL) were taken in inert atmosphere. The solution mixture was heated to 110 °C overnight. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into water and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 50 mL). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was then loaded on a silica gel column and eluted with hexane affording the desired product as the orange colored solid. Yield: 73%

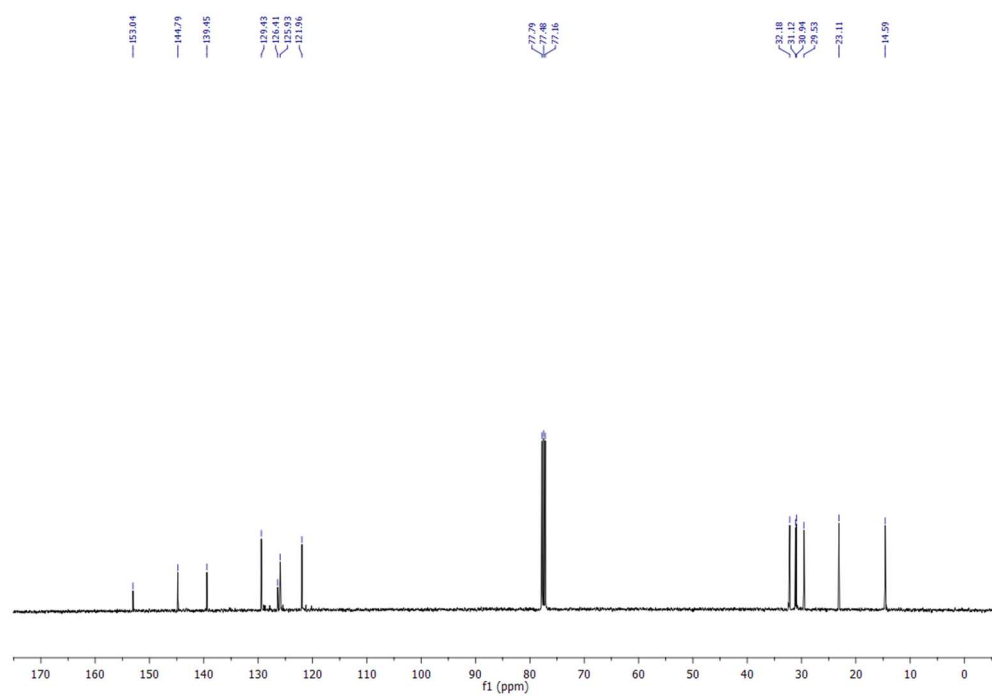
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.96 (d, 2H), 7.83 (s, 2H), 7.04 (d, 2H), 2.72-2.68 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 1.71-1.69 (m, 4H), 1.40-1.33 (m, 12H), 0.92-0.89 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 153.04, 144.79, 139.45, 129.43, 126.41, 125.93, 121.96, 32.18, 31.12, 30.94, 29.53, 23.11, 14.59 ppm. (ESI-MS) calculated for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> (M)<sup>+</sup>: *m/z*: 469.21

**4,7-Bis(3'-hexylthiophen-2-yl)-2,1,3-benzoselenadiazole (T4BSe):** Following same reaction condition as it was followed to synthesize T4BT, 4,7-Bis(3'-hexylthiophen-2-yl)-2,1,3-benzoselenadiazole (T4BSe) was synthesized using 4-hexyl-2-tributylstannylthiophene and 4,7-dibromo-2,1,3-benzoselenadiazole. (Yield: 69%)

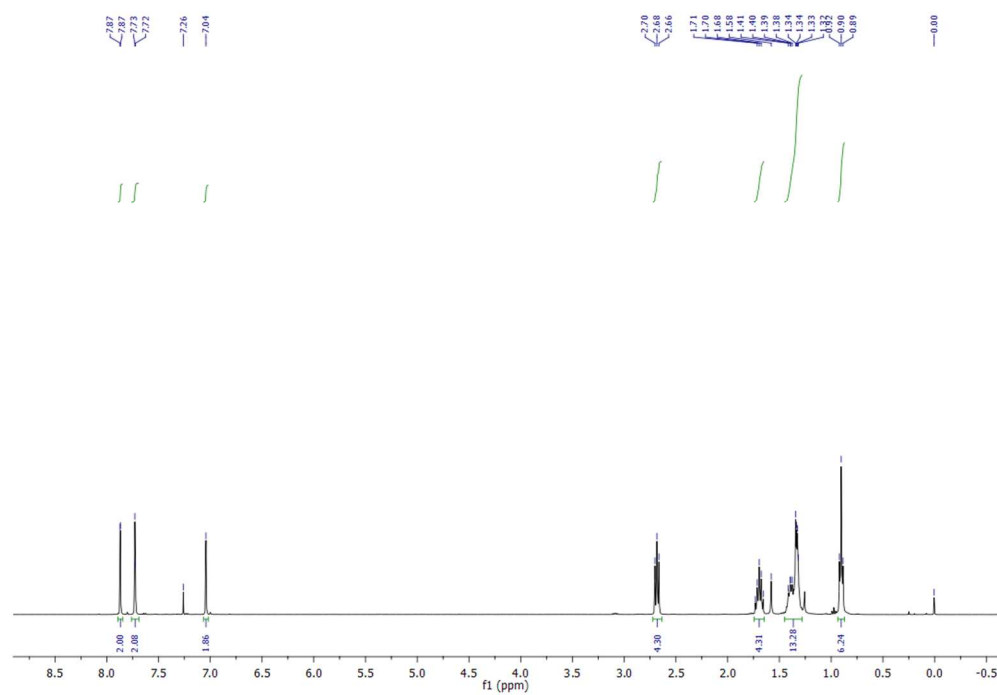
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.87 (s, 2H), 7.73 (s, 2H), 7.04 (s, 2H), 2.70-2.66 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 1.71-1.68 (m, 4H), 1.41-1.32 (m, 12H), 0.92-0.89 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 158.68, 144.48, 139.76, 129.35, 127.91, 126.25, 122.31, 32.17, 31.10, 30.94, 29.53, 23.10, 14.59 ppm. (ESI-MS) calculated for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>Se (M)<sup>+</sup>: *m/z*: 517.34



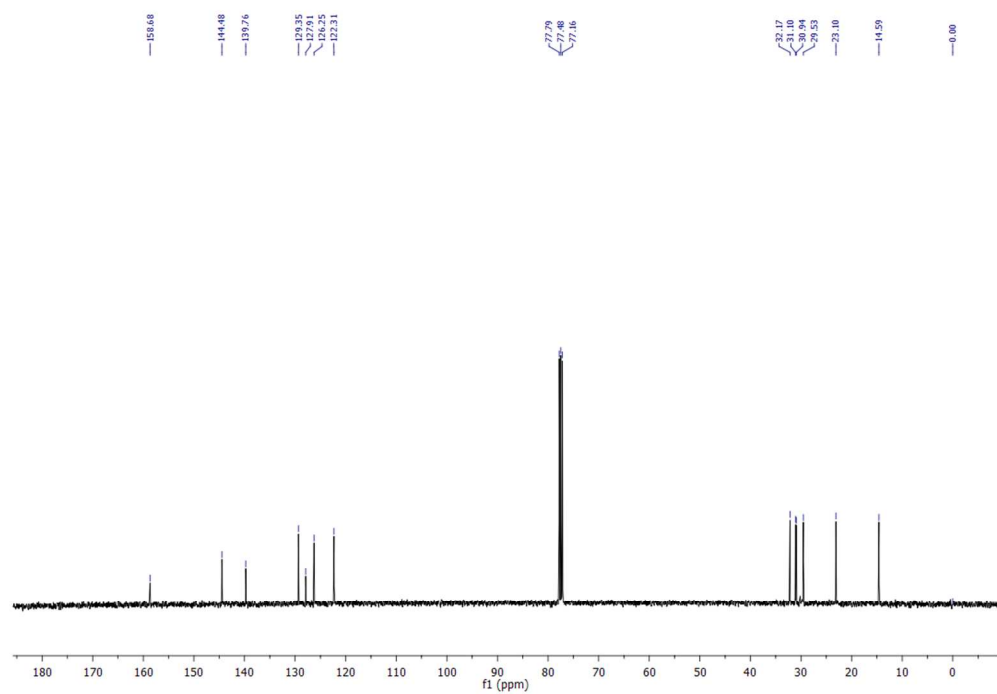
**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of T4BT



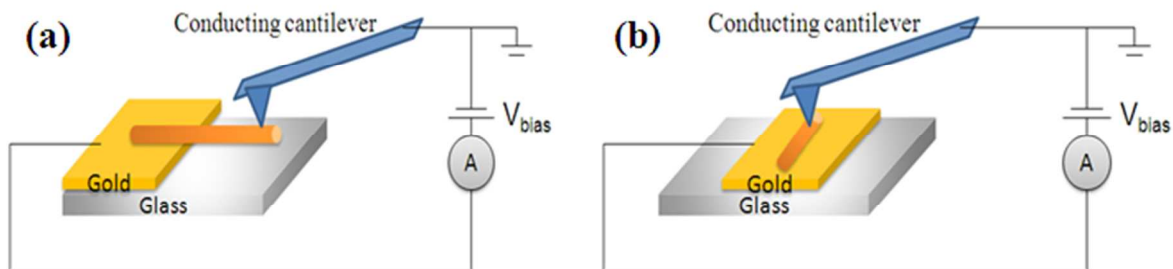
**Figure S2.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of T4BT



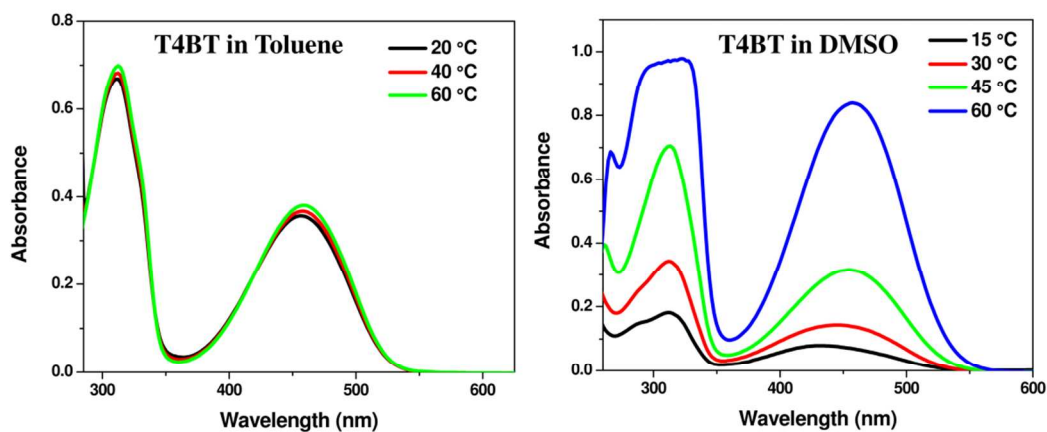
**Figure S3:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of T4BSe



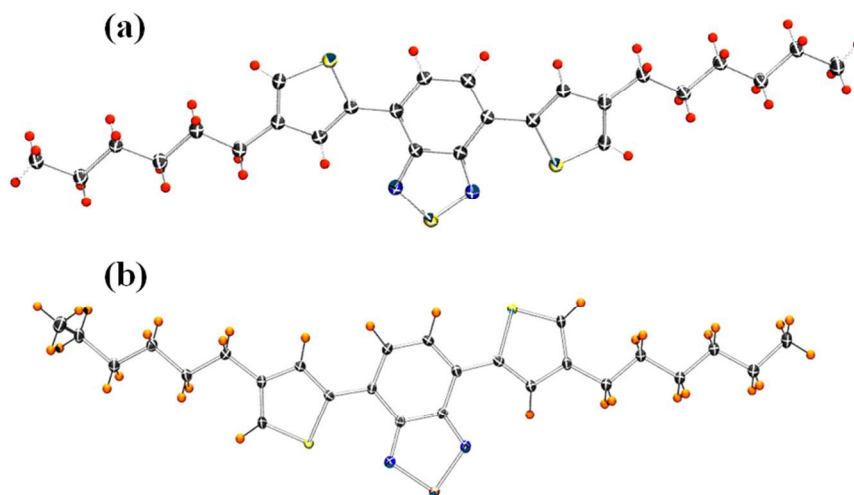
**Figure S4:** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of T4BSe



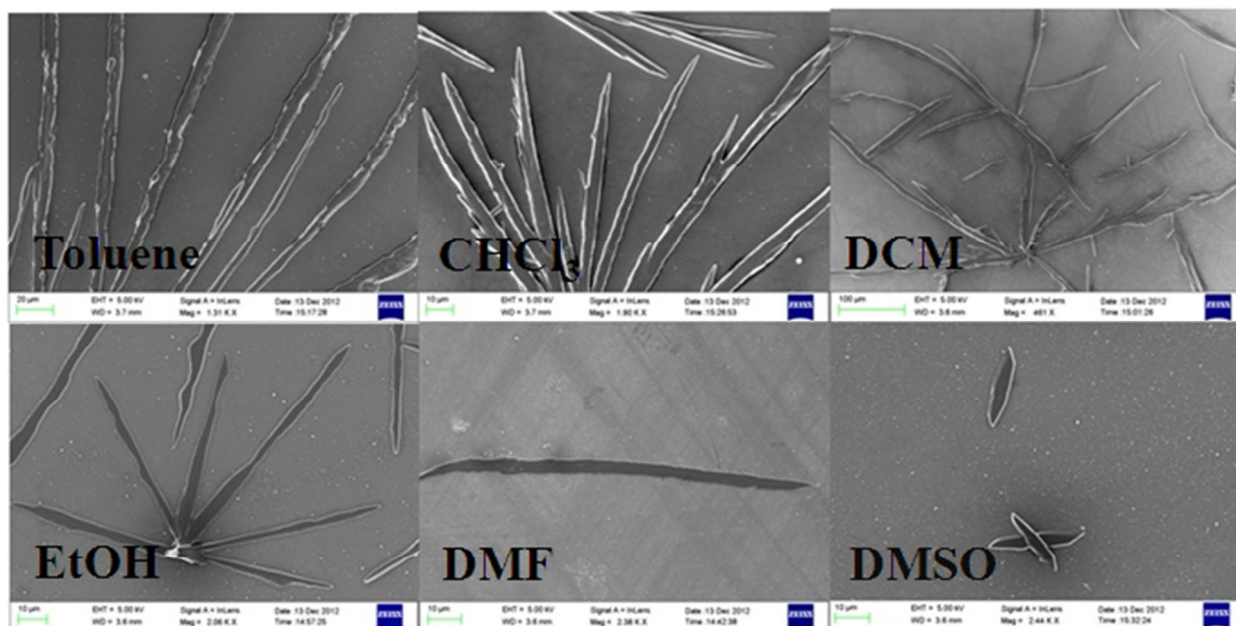
**Figure S5.** General device configuration for CP-AFM measurements in vertical (a) and in horizontal (b) geometries



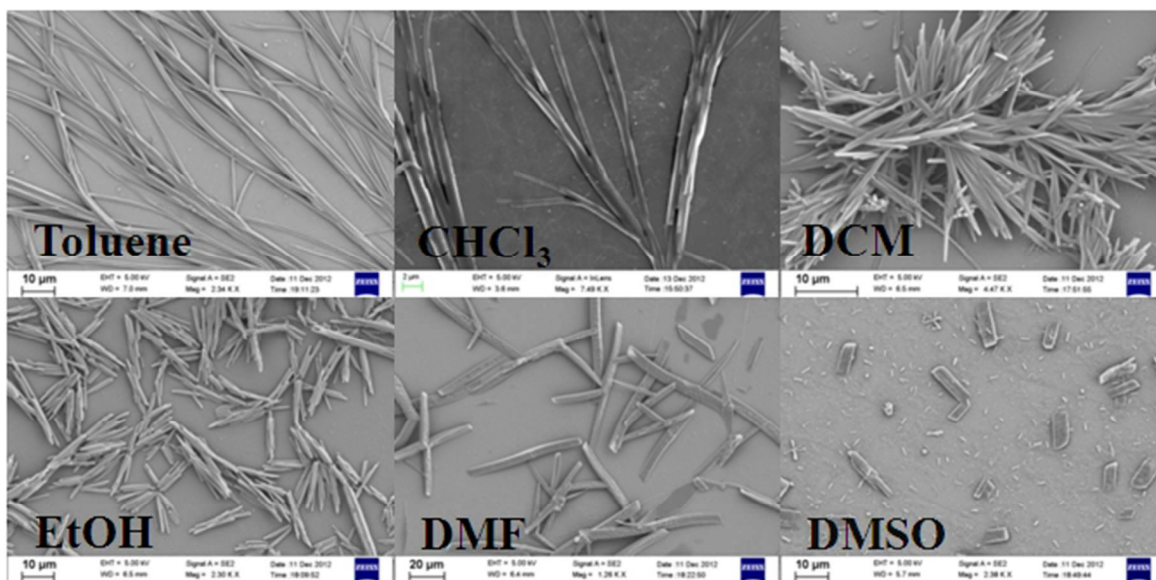
**Figure S6:** Temperature dependent absorption spectra of T4BT in toluene and DMSO



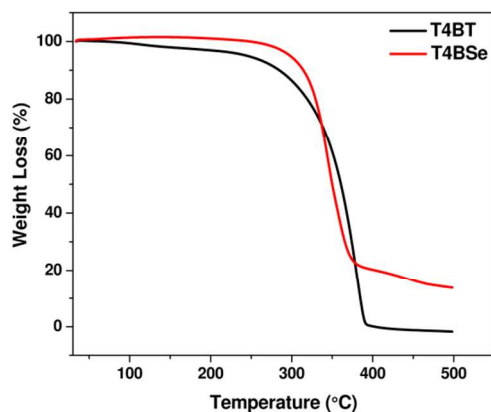
**Figure S7.** ORTEP representation of T4BT (a) and T4BSe (b)



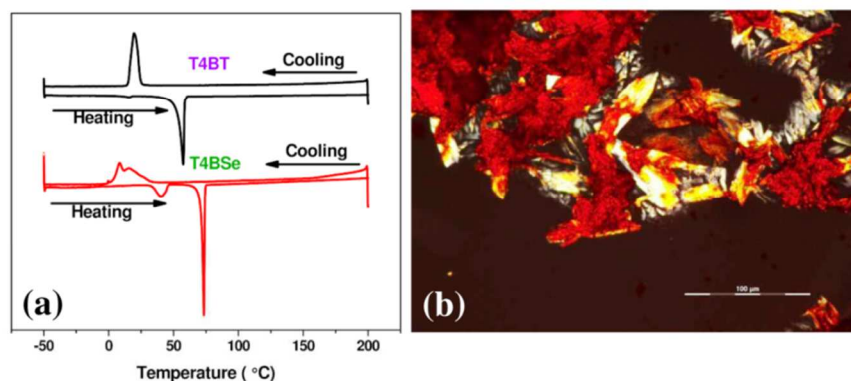
**Figure S8.** FESEM images of T4BSe microstructures drop-casted from solvent of different polarities



**Figure S9.** FESEM images of T4BT microstructures in solvent of different polarities



**Figure S10.** TGA plot of T4BT and T4BSe recorded at 10 °C/min heating rate in nitrogen atmosphere



**Figure S11.** DSC thermograms of both the semiconductors (a) and polarizing microscopic image (b) of T4BSe at 50 °C

**T1.** Excited state fluorescence lifetime and corresponding amplitude of T4BT and T4BSe in solvent of different polarities

Solvent	T4BT				T4BSe			
	Amp. (%)	$\tau_1$ (ns)	Amp. (%)	$\tau_2$ (ns)	Amp. (%)	$\tau_1$ (ns)	Amp. (%)	$\tau_2$ (ns)
Toluene	100	10.88	-	-	100	6.64	-	-
EtOH	100	4.27	-	-	90.22	1.07	9.78	2.25
DMSO	62.61	9.73	37.39	5.43	100	4.8	-	-

## References.

- (1) Yang, R. Q.; Tian, R. Y.; Yan, J. G.; Zhang, Y.; Yang, J.; Hou, Q.; Yang, W.; Zhang, C.; Cao, Y. Deep-Red Electroluminescent Polymers: Synthesis and Characterization of New Low-Band-Gap Conjugated Copolymers for Light-Emitting Diodes and Photovoltaic Devices *Macromolecules* **2005**, *38*, 244-253.