Supporting Information

Order, Viscoelastic and Dielectric Properties of Symmetric and Asymmetric Alkyl[1]benzothieno[3,2-b][1]benzothiophenes

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1. Synthetic pathway to C8-BTBT and C8-BTBT-C8 and potential impurities

C₈-BTBT and C₈-BTBT-C₈ have been obtained by reduction with hydrazine in basic conditions from their corresponding mono- and di-ketones, respectively (Fig. S1). [Bedřich Košata, Václav Kozmik, Jiří Svoboda, *Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun.* **2002**, *67*, 645-664] [Bedřich Košata, Václav Kozmik, Jiří Svoboda, Vladimíra Novotná, Přemsyl Vaněk, Milada Glogarová, *Liq. Cryst.* **2003**, *30*, 603-610] According to [Yun Li, Chuan Liu, Michael V. Lee, Yong Xu, Xu Wang, Yi Shi, Kazuhito Tsukagoshi, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, **2013**, *1*, 1352-1358], this reduction procedure generates some side products as traces that are depicted below and that, in principle, might contribute to dielectric response. However, we have not observed any impurities by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy and thin layer chromatography (Fig. S2).



Fig. S1. Synthesis scheme and possible traces of side-products



2. ¹H-NMR spectra of C₈-BTBT and C₈-BTBT-C₈

Fig. S2. ¹H-NMR spectra



Fig. S3. Expanded DSC trace of C8-BTBT obtained during cooling (blue) and subsequent heating (red) with 10 K/min. Arrows indicate the direction of temperature change.



Fig. S4. Temperature dependence of the dielectric permittivity of C_8 -BTBT (left) and C_8 -BTBT- C_8 (right) obtained under isochronal conditions (*f*=0.1 MHz) on cooling/heating cycles to different final temperatures. All temperature ramps are made with the same rate (2 K/min).