

Supporting Information for

General Synthesis of Dinaphtho[2,3-*b*:2',3'-*f*]thieno[3,2-*b*]thiophene (DNTT)

Derivatives

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1. Experimental Details

General: All chemicals and solvents are of reagent grade unless otherwise indicated. 2-Methoxynaphthalene (**1a**) and 6-bromo-2-methoxynaphthalene (**6**) were purchased from TCI. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), triethylamine, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, (DMF), and dichloromethane were purified with standard distillation procedures prior to use. All reactions were carried out under nitrogen atmosphere unless otherwise mentioned. Melting points were uncorrected. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were obtained in deuterated chloroform with TMS as internal reference; chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million. EI-MS spectra were obtained using an electron impact ionization procedure (70 eV). The molecular ion peaks of the chlorine, bromine, sulfur, or selenium containing compounds showed a typical isotopic pattern, and all the mass peaks are reported based on ³²S.

6-Decyl-2-methoxynaphthalene (**1b**)

To a solution of 6-bromo-2-methoxynaphthalene (**6**, 2.37 g, 10 mmol), Ni(dppp)Cl₂ (271 mg, 0.5 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added at rt *n*-decylmagnesium bromide solution in THF, prepared from *n*-decylbromide (2.2 mL, 11 mmol) and Mg (292 mg, 12 mmol) in THF (2 mL), and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 19h. After cooling, the mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and filtered to remove unreacted Mg and other resulting solids. The filtrate was extracted with ether (5 mL \times 3), and the combined extracts were washed with brine (10 mL \times 3), dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated in vacuo. The resulting solid was recrystallized from hexane to give **1b** as a pale yellow solid (2.18g, 73%). Mp 48.6–49.3 °C; ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.25–1.32 (m, 14H), 1.67 (quint,

$J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.72 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 7.09–7.13 (m, 2H), 7.29 (dd, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (brs, 1H), 7.64 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 3.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3); δ 14.1, 22.7, 29.4, 29.6($\times 3$), 31.5, 31.9, 35.9, 55.2, 105.6, 118.5, 126.1, 126.0, 127.9, 128.9, 129.1, 132.9, 138.1, 157.0; EI-MS (70 eV) $m/z = 298$ (M^+); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}$: C, 84.51; H, 10.13%. Found: C, 84.62; H, 10.41%.

7-Decyl-2-methoxynaphthalene (1d)

1-Decyne (1.2 g, 6.5 mmol), $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (0.12 g, 0.16 mmol), CuI (13 mg, 0.065 mmol), and triethylamine (14 mL, 9.8 mmol) were added successively to a deaerated solution of 7-methoxy-2-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate^{S1} (**7**, 1.0 g, 3.3 mmol) in and THF (20 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 4 h at rt, then diluted with water (30 mL), acidified with HCl aqueous solution (2 M), and extracted with dichloromethane (30 mL \times 3). The combined extracts were washed with water (100 mL \times 3) and dried (MgSO_4). Evaporation of the solvent gave a crude oily product, which was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel eluted with dichloromethane to give 7-decan-1-yl-2-methoxynaphthalene as pale yellow oil. 7-Decan-1-yl-2-methoxynaphthalene (2.8 mmol), 10% Pd/C (0.16 g), and THF (13 mL) were placed in a 50 mL round bottomed flask, and the vessel was carefully vacuumed and then purged with hydrogen gas several times. The mixture was stirred at rt, and the progress of hydrogenation was traced by TLC analysis. After the starting material disappeared on a TLC plate (usually it took more than 12 h), the catalyst was filtered off, and the filtrate was concentrated. Column chromatography of the residue on silica gel eluted with dichloromethane gave **1d** (0.80 g, 95%).

Mp 29.9–30.8 °C; ^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) 0.88 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H), 1.27–1.171 (m, 16H), 2.74 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 7.07 (dd, $J = 9.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 7.19 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3); δ 14.4, 23.0, 29.6, 29.7, 29.9, 30.2($\times 2$), 31.7, 32.3, 36.5, 55.6, 105.8, 118.1, 125.6, 125.7, 127.8 ($\times 2$), 129.4, 135.1, 141.4, 158.0; EI-MS (70 eV) $m/z = 298$ (M^+); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}$: C, 84.51; H, 10.13%. Found: C, 84.48; H, 10.44%.

2-Methoxy-6-phenylnaphthalene (1c)

Tri-potassium phosphate n-hydrate (34 g, 0.16 mol) and phenylboronic acid (3.7 g, 30 mmol) were added to a solution **6** (6.1 g, 20 mmol) in DMF (350 mL). After bubbling for 30 min, the mixture was added $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (0.71 g, 1 mmol) in the shade and stirred for 4 h at 80 °C. The mixture was added to saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (500 mL). The resulting precipitate was collected by filtration and was washed with water (100 mL \times 3). Dryness of the solvent gave crude product, which was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel eluted with dichloromethane to give **1c** (3.4 g, 90%) as yellow crystals (from hexane). Mp 135.4–136.4 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.95 (s, 3H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.19 (dd, $J = 7.9, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.38 (tt, $J = 7.4, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.49 (m, 2H), 7.72

(dd, $J = 8.5, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.70–7.72 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 14.5, 15.1, 23.0, 29.7($\times 2$), 29.9($\times 2$), 29.8, 31.7, 32.2, 36.4, 56.2, 104.8, 123.7, 125.4, 126.0, 126.6, 128.0, 128.6, 132.7, 140.6, 155.0; EI-MS, $m/z = 234$ (M^+); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$: C, 87.15; H, 6.02%. Found: C, 86.86; H, 5.94%.

2-Methoxy-7-phenylnaphthalene (1e)^{S1}

A similar procedure as above using **7**^{S1} as the substrate gave the title compound. 73% yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 65.4–66.3 °C (ref 62–64 °C^{S1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.95 (s, 3H), 7.15 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.38 (tt, $J = 7.4, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.46–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.70–7.72 (m, 2H), 7.76 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 55.7, 106.5, 119.1, 123.7, 125.1, 127.7, 127.8, 128.5($\times 2$), 129.2, 129.5, 135.2, 139.5, 141.7, 158.4; EI-MS, $m/z = 234$ (M^+).

Typical procedure for the 3-methylthiolation via a selective lithiation on 2-methoxynaphthalenes

To a solution of 2-methoxynaphthalene (**1a**, 15.8 g, 100 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was added 1.67 M hexane solution of *n*-BuLi (66 mL, 110 mmol) at -78 °C. After the mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature, dimethyldisulfide (11 mL, 120 mmol) was added to the solution at -78 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 20 h at room temperature. The mixture was poured into a saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (100 mL) and was extracted with ether (30 mL \times 3). The combined ethereal extracts were washed with brine (50 mL \times 3), dried (MgSO_4), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by recrystallization from hexane to give 3-methylthio-2-methoxynaphthalene (19.0 g, 93%) as a colorless solid. Analytical sample was obtained with recrystallization from Hexane.

2-Methoxy-3-methylthionaphthalene (2a)

93% isolated yield; colorless solid from hexane. Mp 86.9–87.8 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.52 (s, 3H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 7.32 (ddd, $J = 8.2, 8.2, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.37 (ddd, $J = 8.2, 8.2, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 14.8, 56.2, 105.0, 123.4, 124.4, 125.7, 126.7, 126.8, 129.6, 123.0, 132.4, 154.8; EI-MS (70 eV) $m/z = 204$ (M^+). Anal Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{OS}$: C, 70.55; H, 5.92%. Found: C, 70.32; H, 5.74%.

6-Decyl-2-methoxy-3-methylthionaphthalene (2b)

Quantitative yield; yellow oil (purified with column chromatography on silica gel eluted with dichloromethane-hexane (1:1, v/v, $R_f = 0.35$); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.87 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H), 1.25–1.32 (m, 14H), 1.67 (quint, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.72 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.72 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 7.23 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3); δ 14.1, 14.6, 22.7, 29.4, 29.6($\times 3$), 31.5, 31.9, 36.0, 55.8, 104.6, 122.9, 125.0, 126.3, 127.0, 129.4, 130.4, 138.7, 154.0; EI-MS (70 eV) $m/z = 344$ (M^+). Anal Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{32}\text{OS}$: C, 76.69; H, 9.36%. Found: C, 76.83; H, 9.66%.

2-Methoxy-3-methylthio-6-phenylnaphthalene (2c)

Quantitative yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 124–125.2 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.56 (s, 3H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 7.36 (tt, *J* = 7.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.66 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.69–7.72 (m, 2H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.9, 56.3, 104.8, 123.7, 124.8, 125.4, 127.3, 127.4, 127.6, 129.2, 129.9, 130.6, 131.6, 137.2, 141.6; EI-MS, *m/z* = 280 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₆OS: C, 77.11; H, 5.75%. Found: C, 77.22; H, 5.75%.

7-Decyl-2-methoxy-3-methylthionaphthalene (2d)

93% yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp < 30 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.24–1.69 (m, 16H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.72 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.5, 15.1, 23.0, 29.7(×2), 29.9(×2), 30.0, 31.7, 32.2, 36.4, 56.2, 104.8, 123.7, 125.4, 126.0, 126.6, 128.0, 128.6, 132.7, 140.6, 155.0; EI-MS (70 eV) *m/z* = 344 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₃₂OS: C, 76.69; H, 9.36%. Found: C, 76.78; H, 9.64%.

2-Methoxy-3-methylthio-7-phenylnaphthalene (2e)

77% yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 149–150 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.56 (s, 3H), 4.03 (s, 3H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.38 (tt, *J* = 7.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.46–7.49 (m, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.61 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.70–7.72 (m, 2H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.9, 56.3, 105.4, 123.3, 124.2, 124.8, 127.3, 127.6(×3), 128.9, 129.2(×2), 130.2, 132.8, 141.6; EI-MS, *m/z* = 280 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₆OS: C, 77.11; H, 5.75%. Found: C, 77.05; H, 5.64%.

Typical procedure for the selective demethylation on the methoxy group of 2-methoxy-3-methylthionaphthalenes

To a solution of 2-methoxy-3-methylthionaphthalene (**2a**, 10 g, 49 mmol) in dichloromethane (30 mL) was added dropwise a dichloromethane solution of BBr₃ (ca. 2 M 50 mL, 100 mmol) at –78 °C. After the stirring was maintained for 19 h at room temperature, the mixture was added ice (approximately 30 g) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (50 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (50 mL × 3), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo to give practically pure 3-methylthio-2-naphthol (9.2 g, quantitative yield) as a white solid.

3-Methylthio-2-naphthol (**3a**)^{S2}

Quantitative yield. Mp 83.5–84.0 °C (ref. 83–84 °C^{S2}); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.41 (s, 3H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 7.30 (ddd, *J* = 8.2, 8.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.41 (ddd, *J* = 8.2, 8.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.3, 109.8, 124.4, 125.0, 127.0, 127.6, 127.9, 129.6, 134.4, 135.6, 153.2; IR (KBr) ν = 3348 cm⁻¹ (OH); EIMS (70 eV) *m/z* = 190 (M⁺).

6-Decyl-3-methylthio-2-naphthol (**3b**)

72% yield; white solid from hexane. Mp 65.5–66.0 °C; ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.26–1.32 (m, 14H), 1.67 (quint, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.71 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.28 (dd, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (brs, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.1, 19.9, 22.7, 29.3, 29.6(× 3), 31.4, 31.9, 35.9, 109.1, 124.1, 125.7, 126.3, 128.7, 129.1, 133.5(× 2), 138.5, 152.1; IR (KBr) ν = 3402 cm⁻¹ (OH); EIMS (70 eV) *m/z* = 330 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₃₀OS: C, 76.31; H, 9.15%. Found: C, 76.34; H, 9.23%.

3-Methylthio-6-phenyl-2-naphthol (3c)

73% yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 128.9–129.8 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.45 (s, 3H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.37 (tt, *J* = 7.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.72 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.68–7.72 (m, 2H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.2, 109.4, 125.2, 125.5, 127.1, 127.3, 127.5, 127.6, 129.2, 129.5, 134.5 (×2), 137.0, 141.3, 153.1; IR (KBr) ν = 3402 cm⁻¹ (OH); EI-MS, *m/z* = 266 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₄OS: C, 76.66; H, 5.30%. Found: C, 76.50; H, 5.15%.

7-Decyl-3-methylthio-2-naphthol (3d)

85% yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 64.4–65.4 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.24–1.72 (m, 16H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.72 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.63 (s, 1H), 7.17 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.4, 20.4, 23.0, 29.6, 29.7, 29.9 (×2), 31.6, 32.2, 36.5, 109.1, 123.4, 125.2, 125.9, 127.5, 127.8, 134.5, 135.8, 142.3, 153.2; IR (KBr) ν = 3402 cm⁻¹ (OH); EI-MS, *m/z* = 330 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₃₀OS: C, 76.31; H, 9.15%. Found: C, 76.62; H, 9.38%.

3-Methylthio-7-phenyl-2-naphthol (3e)

94% yield; yellow crystals from hexane; Mp 149–150 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.44 (s, 3H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 7.38–7.40 (m, 2H), 7.48 (tt, *J* = 7.6, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70–7.72 (m, 2H), 7.80 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.2, 109.8, 124.1, 124.7, 127.7, 127.9, 128.5, 129.2(×2), 134.1, 135.7, 140.1, 141.3, 153.4; IR (KBr) ν = 3497 cm⁻¹ (OH); EI-MS, *m/z* = 266 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₄OS: C, 76.66; H, 5.30%. Found: C, 76.97; H, 5.14%.

Typical procedure for the synthesis of 3-methylthio-2-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate

To a deaerated solution of 3-methylthio-2-naphthol (**3a**, 7.4 g, 39 mmol) and pyridine (10.0 mL, 124 mmol) in dichloromethane (100 mL) was added trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (7.5 mL, 45 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 15 h at room temperature, the mixture was diluted with water (10 mL) and hydrochloric acid (4 M, 50 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (30 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL × 3), dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo to give practically pure 3-methylthio-2-(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)naphthalene (13.0 g, quantitative yield) as a yellow solid.

3-Methylthio-2-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (4a)

Quantitative yield; yellow solid from hexane. Mp 56.5–57.0 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.59 (s, 3H), 7.49 (ddd, *J* = 8.2, 8.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (ddd, *J* = 8.2, 8.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 15.8, 118.8 (q, *J* = 319 Hz), 119.5, 126.7, 126.7, 126.8, 126.9, 127.8, 128.0, 131.1, 132.8, 145.4; IR (KBr) ν = 1414, 1219 cm⁻¹ (-O-SO₂-); EIMS (70 eV) *m/z* = 322 (M⁺); Anal Calcd for C₁₂H₉F₃O₃S₂: C, 44.72; H, 2.81%. Found C, 44.57; H, 2.60%.

6-Decyl-3-methylthio-2-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (4b)

Quantitative yield; yellow solid from hexane. Mp 42.0–42.9 °C; ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.26–1.32 (m, 14H), 1.68 (quint, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.59 (s, 3H), 2.76 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (dd, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (brs, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.1, 15.8, 22.7, 29.3(× 2), 29.5, 29.6(× 2), 31.2, 31.9, 36.1, 118.7 (q, *J* = 319 Hz), 119.2, 125.2, 126.3, 127.7, 128.4, 129.4, 130.7, 133.0, 142.7, 144.8; IR (KBr) ν = 1423, 1211 cm⁻¹ (-O-SO₂-); EIMS (70 eV) *m/z* = 462 (M⁺); Anal Calcd for C₂₂H₂₉F₃O₃S₂: C, 57.12; H, 6.32%. Found C, 56.91; H, 6.15%.

3-Methylthio-6-phenyl-2-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (4c)

Quantitative yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 79.4–80.3 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.62 (s, 3H), 7.42 (tt, *J* = 7.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.43–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.68–7.71 (m, 2H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.77 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 16.0, 119.0 (q, *J* = 321 Hz), 119.6, 124.9, 126.8, 127.1, 127.8, 128.2, 128.7, 129.3, 130.5, 131.9, 133.4, 140.7, 140.9, 145.6; IR (KBr) ν = 1429, 1225 cm⁻¹ (O-SO₂-); EI-MS, *m/z* = 398 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₃O₃S₂F₃: C, 54.26; H, 3.29%. Found: C, 54.17; H, 3.01%.

7-Decyl-3-methylthio-2-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (4d)

94% yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 149–150 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.44 (s, 3H), 6.64 (s, 1H), 7.38–7.40 (m, 2H), 7.48 (tt, *J* = 7.6, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70–7.72 (m, 2H), 7.80 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.4, 16.4, 23.0, 29.6, 29.7, 29.8, 29.9, 30.0, 31.5, 32.2, 36.3, 119.0 (q, *J* = 320 Hz), 119.3, 126.6, 127.0, 127.5, 129.7, 129.9, 131.6, 131.8, 142.1, 125.9; IR (KBr) ν = 1427, 1213 cm⁻¹ (-O-SO₂-); EI-MS, *m/z* = 266 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₄OS: C, 76.66; H, 5.30%. Found: C, 76.97; H, 5.14%.

3-Methylthio-7-phenyl-2-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (4e)

Quantitative yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 87.8–88.7 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.62 (s, 3H), 7.41 (tt, *J* = 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.68–7.71 (m, 2H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.82 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 16.0, 119.0 (q, *J* = 321 Hz), 120.0, 125.9, 126.8, 127.6, 127.7, 127.8, 128.2, 129.3, 131.3, 131.7, 132.3, 139.8, 140.5, 146.0; IR (KBr) ν = 1425, 1209 cm⁻¹ (O-SO₂-); EI-MS, *m/z* = 398 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₃O₃S₂F₃: C, 54.26; H, 3.29%. Found: C, 54.42; H, 3.08%.

Typical procedure for the Stille cross-coupling reaction between

***trans*-1,2-bis(tributylstannyl)ethene and 3-methylthio-2-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate**

To a deaerated solution of 3-methylthio-2-naphthyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (**4a**, 3.2 g, 10 mmol) and *trans*-1,2-bis(tributylstannyl)ethene (3.0 g, 5.0 mmol) in DMF (40 mL) was added Pd(PPh₃)₄ (322 mg, 3.0 mmol, 3 mol%). The mixture was heated at 100 °C for 18 h in dark and then diluted with water. Then the mixture was extracted with chloroform. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was passed through a silica gel pad with dichloromethane as eluent to give *trans*-1,2-bis(3-methylthionaphthalen-2-yl)ethene (1.8 g, quantitative yield) as a yellow solid.

***trans*-1,2-Bis(3-methylthionaphthalen-2-yl)ethene (**5a**)**^{S3}

Quantitative yield; yellow solid from chloroform. Mp 197.5–198.0 °C (ref 195.0–196.0 °C^{S3}); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.60 (s, 6H), 7.43 (ddd, *J* = 7.4, 7.4, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (ddd, *J* = 7.6, 7.6, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (s, 2H), 7.66 (s, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.10 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 16.3, 124.1, 125.2, 125.6, 126.45, 126.54, 127.9, 128.5, 131.5, 133.4, 134.9, 135.9; EI-MS (70 eV) *m/z* = 372 (M⁺).

***trans*-1,2-Bis(6-decyl-3-methylthionaphthalen-2-yl)ethene (**5b**)**^{S4}

Quantitative yield; yellow solid from hexane. Mp 116.8–117.7 °C (ref 116.8–117.7 °C^{S4}); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 6H), 1.29–1.70 (m, 32H), 2.58 (s, 6H), 2.75 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.29 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 2H), 7.59 (s, 2H), 7.64 (s, 2H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.06 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.4, 16.8, 23.0, 24.2, 29.6, 29.8, 29.9, 30.0, 31.7, 32.2, 36.5, 124.3, 125.2, 125.3, 127.6, 128.0, 128.4, 130.3, 133.9, 134.5, 136.0, 141.6; EI-MS *m/z* = 652 (M⁺).

***trans*-1,2-Bis(3-methylthio-6-phenylnaphthalen-2-yl)ethane (**5c**)**

57% yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 191.5–192.4 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.64 (s, 6H), 7.40 (tt, *J* = 7.2, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.48–7.53 (m, 4H), 7.71 (s, 2H), 7.72 (s, 2H), 7.73–7.76 (m, 4H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (s, 2H), 8.14 (s, 2H); EI-MS, *m/z* = 524 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₃₄H₂₅S₂: C, 82.40; H, 5.38%. Found: C, 82.22; H, 5.29%.

***trans*-1,2-Bis(7-decyl-3-methylthionaphthalen-2-yl)ethene (**5d**)**

Quantitative yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 87.8–88.7 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.62 (s, 3H), 7.41 (tt, *J* = 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.68–7.71 (m, 2H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.82 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 16.2, 120.0, 125.9, 126.9, 127.7, 127.8, 128.1, 129.4, 131.3, 131.8, 132.2, 139.9, 140.5, 146.1; EI-MS, *m/z* = 398 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₃O₃S₂F₃: C, 54.26; H, 3.29%. Found: C, 54.42; H, 3.08%.

***trans*-1,2-Bis(3-methylthio-7-phenylnaphthalen-2-yl)ethane (**5e**)**

63% yield; yellow crystals from hexane. Mp 87.8–88.7 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.63 (s, 6H), 7.40 (tt, *J* = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.48–7.52 (m, 4H), 7.68 (s, 2H), 7.73–7.76 (m, 4H), 7.72 (s, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 8.08 (s, 2H), 8.17 (s, 2H); EI-MS, *m/z* = 524 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₃₄H₂₅S₂: C, 82.40; H, 5.38%. Found: C, 82.38; H, 5.22%.

Typical procedure for the synthesis of DNTT derivatives

A solution of *trans*-1,2-bis(3-methylthionaphthalen-2-yl)ethene (**5a**, 0.2235 g, 0.60 mmol) and iodine (4.87 g, 19.2 mmol) in chloroform (15 mL) was refluxed for 21 h. After cooling to room temperature, saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen sulfite solution (20 mL) was added, and the resulting precipitate was collected by filtration and was washed with water and chloroform. The crude product was purified by vacuum sublimation (source temperature: 220 °C under $\sim 10^{-3}$ Pa) to give analytical sample of DNTT as a yellow solid (0.173 g, 85%).

Dinaphtho[2,3-*b*:2',3'-*f*]thieno[3,2-*b*]thiophene

85% yield; yellow crystals. Mp >300 °C (ref >300 °C^{S3}); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.54–7.57 (m, 4H), 7.96–7.98 (m, 2H), 8.05–8.07 (m, 2H), 8.40 (s, 2H), 8.45 (s, 2H); EI-MS (70 eV) *m/z* = 340 (M⁺).

2,9-Didecyldinaphtho[2,3-*b*:2',3'-*f*]thieno[3,2-*b*]thiophene (2,9-C₁₀-DNTT)

81% yield; yellow solid from chlorobenzene. Mp > 300 °C (ref >300 °C^{S4}); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 6H), 1.21–1.74 (m, 32H), 2.80 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 7.40 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 1.9 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (s, 2H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.32 (s, 2H), 8.34 (s, 2H); EI-MS (70 eV) *m/z* = 620 (M⁺).

2,9-Diphenyldinaphtho[2,3-*b*:2'.3'-*f*]thieno[3,2-*b*]thiophene (2,9-DPhDNTT)

89% yield; yellow crystals from chlorobenzene. Mp > 300 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) no peak owing to poor solubility; EI-MS, *m/z* = 492 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₃₄H₂₀S₂: C, 82.89; H, 4.09%. Found: C, 82.73; H 3.75%.

3,10-Didecyldinaphtho[2,3-*b*:2',3'-*f*]thieno[3,2-*b*]thiophene (3,10-C₁₀-DNTT)

71% yield; yellow crystals from chlorobenzene. Mp 187–188 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.24–1.79 (m, 32H), 2.82 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 4H), 7.38 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (s, 2H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.29 (s, 2H), 8.36 (s, 2H); EI-MS, *m/z* = 620 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₄₂H₅₂S₂: C, 81.46; H, 8.43%. Found: C, 81.13; H, 8.43%.

3,10-Diphenyldinaphtho[2,3-*b*:2'.3'-*f*]thieno[3,2-*b*]thiophene (3,10-DPhDNTT)

85% yield; yellow crystals from chlorobenzene. Mp > 300 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) no peak owing to poor solubility; EI-MS, *m/z* = 492 (M⁺); Anal. Calcd for C₃₄H₂₀S₂: C, 82.89; H, 4.09%. Found: C, 82.80; H 3.78%.

2. FET characteristics of C10- and DPh-DNTTs-based devices

OFETs were fabricated in a “top-contact” configuration on a heavily doped n^+ -Si (100) wafer with a 200 nm thermally grown SiO_2 ($C_i = 17.3 \text{ nF cm}^{-2}$). The substrate surfaces were treated with octyltrichlorosilane (OTS) or octadecylsilane (ODTS) as reported previously.^{S4} A thin film of DNTT derivatives as the active layer was vacuum-deposited on the Si/SiO₂ substrates maintained at various temperatures (T_{sub}) at a rate of 1 \AA s^{-1} under a pressure of $\sim 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}$. On top of the organic thin film, gold films (80 nm) as drain and source electrodes were deposited through a shadow mask. For a typical device, the drain-source channel length (L) and width (W) are 50 μm and 1.5 mm, respectively. Characteristics of the OFET devices were measured at room temperature under ambient conditions with a Keithley 4200 semiconducting parameter analyzer. Field-effect mobility (μ_{FET}) was calculated in the saturation ($V_d = -60 \text{ V}$) of the I_d using the following equation,

$$I_d = C_i \mu_{\text{FET}} (W/2L) (V_g - V_{\text{th}})^2$$

where C_i is the capacitance of the SiO_2 insulator, and V_g and V_{th} are the gate and threshold voltages, respectively. Current on/off ratio ($I_{\text{on}}/I_{\text{off}}$) was determined from the I_d at $V_g = 0 \text{ V}$ (I_{off}) and $V_g = -60 \text{ V}$ (I_{on}). The μ_{FET} data reported are typical values from more than six different devices.

Table S1. Characteristics of FETs based on new DNTT derivatives.

SAM	Material	$T_{\text{sub}} / ^\circ\text{C}$	$\mu_{\text{FET}}^a / \text{cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$I_{\text{on}}/I_{\text{off}}$	V_{th} / V
OTS ^b	3,10-C ₁₀ -DNTT	rt	3.71	1×10^7	-7.7
	2,9-DPh-DNTT	100	1.44	3×10^8	-8.8
	3,10-DPh-DNTT	100	2.27	2×10^8	-18
ODTS ^b	3,10-C ₁₀ -DNTT	100	8.02	1×10^9	-15
	2,9-DPh-DNTT	100	3.43	6×10^8	-9.4
	3,10-DPh-DNTT	100	3.81	5×10^8	-21

^a data from more than 6 devices. ^b OTS: octyltrichlorosilane, ODTS: octadecyltrichlorosilane.

3. References

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4. NMR spectra





















































