

Supporting Information

Thermal properties

Both polymers showed excellent thermal stability, as shown in the thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) profiles (**Figure S1**), with decomposition temperatures of 425°C. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermograms of the polymers showed very broad crystalline peaks at 112°C and melting peaks at 153°C. However, the peaks were broad and small, suggesting that they corresponded to low crystalline lamellar structures.

Structure

In-plane GIXD patterns of PDTST and PDTQT are depicted in **Figure S2**. At the same diffraction center, near $2\theta = 20.5^\circ$, both polymers showed a broad peak.

TFT device performance

The optimal device performance was found and evaluated on the more hydrophobic surfaces, as reported. However, a thermally annealed film of PDTQT exhibited degraded device performance on more hydrophobic surfaces, such as ODTS and OTS.

Figure

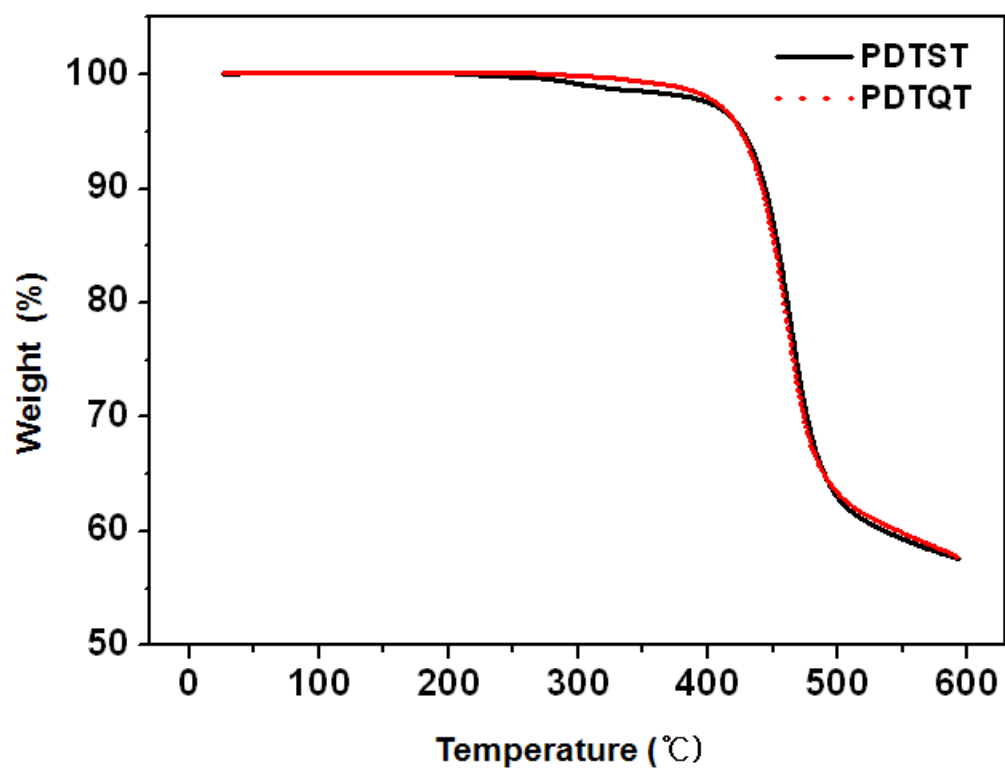


Figure S1. TGA plots for PDTST and PDTQT.

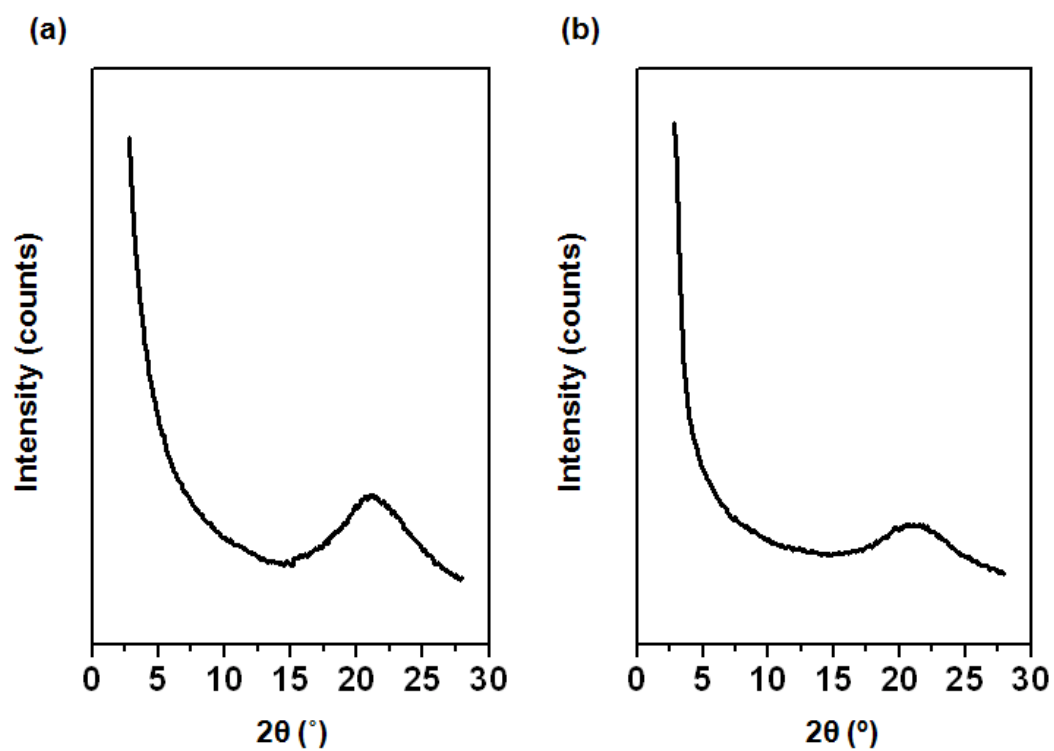


Figure S2. In-plane GIXD patterns for (a) PDTST, and (b) PDTQT.

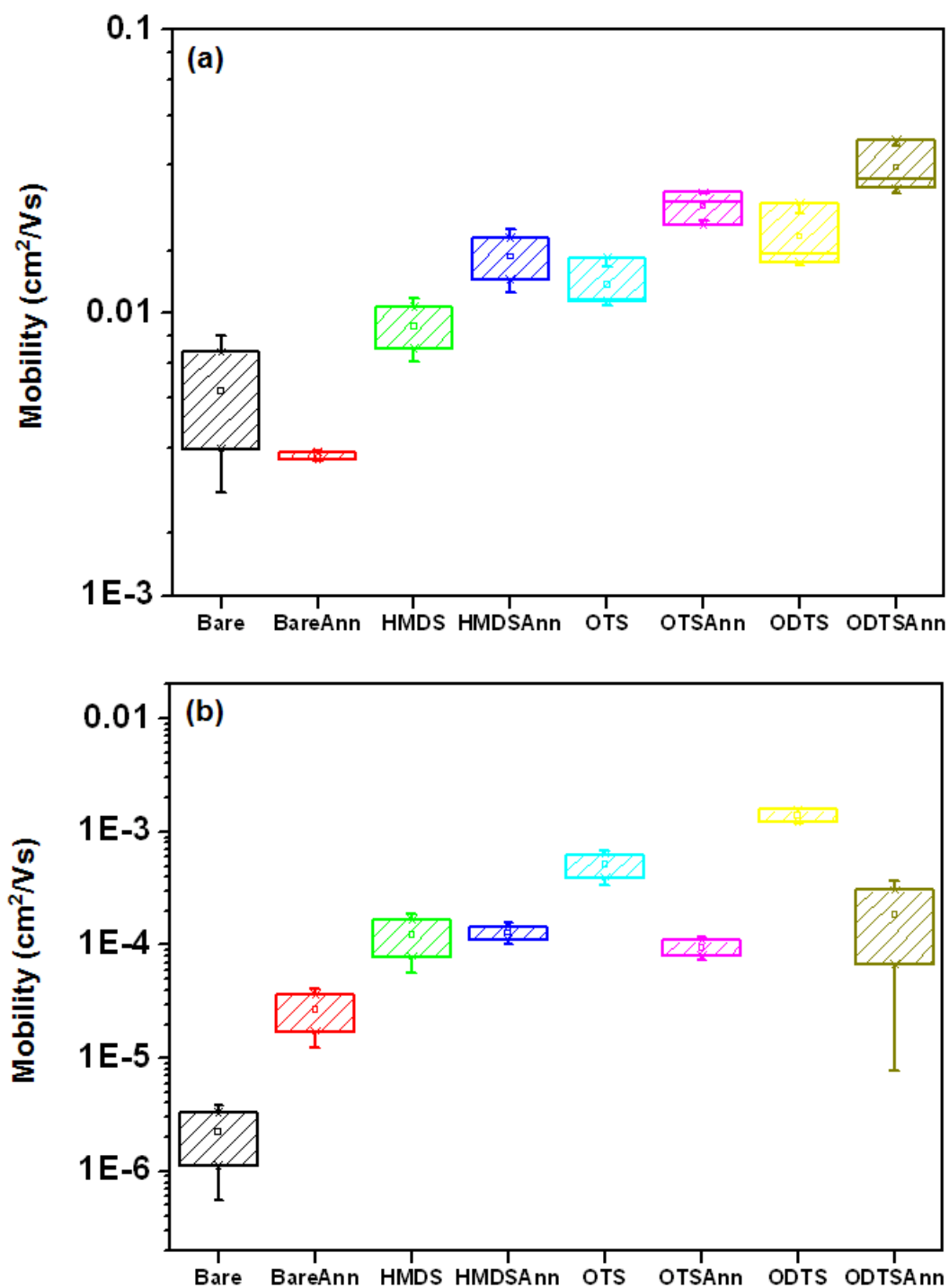


Figure S3. Field effect mobility depended on the hydrophobicity of dielectric surfaces for devices composed of (a) PDTST, and (b) PDTQT.