Supplementary Information

Reduced Excimer Formation in Polyfluorenes by Introducing Coil-Like Poly[penta(ethylene glycol) methyl ether methacrylate] Block Segments

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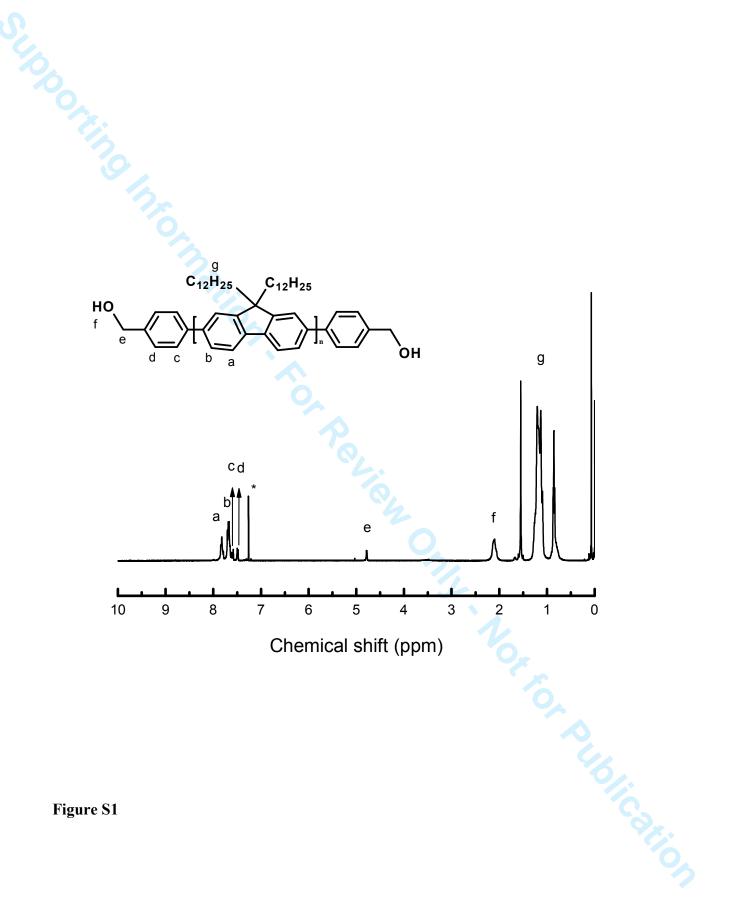
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<u>1. Synthesis of Hydroxyl End-Functionalized Oligofluorene 1 and its ¹H NMR data</u> (Figure S1) (*: CDCl₃).

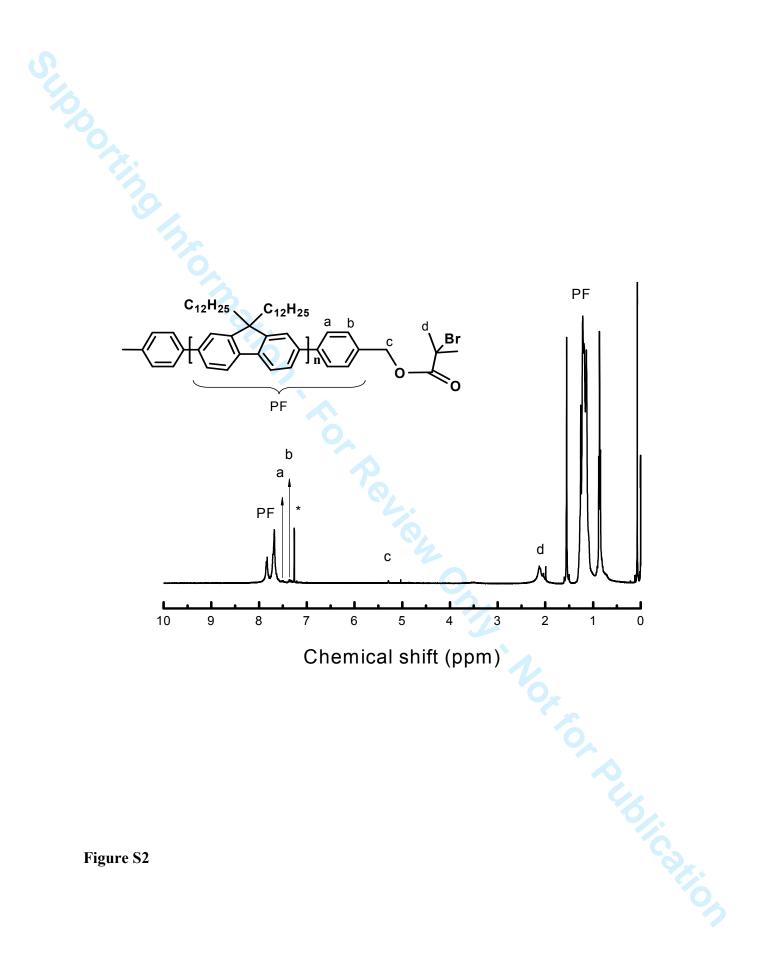
Ni(COD)₂, COD, bipyridine and anhydrous DMF were mixed with stirring at 70°C for 30 min under dry N₂ gas. 2,7-dibromo-9,9-didodecylfluorene and 4-bromobenzyl alcohol in anhydrous toluene were added *via* a syringe. The reaction was allowed to continue with stirring at 85°C in the absence of light for an additional 2 days. After the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with THF and an aqueous hydrazine solution. The mixture solution was stirred overnight. The organic layer of the mixture solution was separated, filtered, concentrated and poured into methanol. The precipitated powder product was purified by extraction with methanol, and reprecipitated into methanol. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δ /ppm): 7.65-7.86 (br, fluorene aromatic protons), 7.59, 7.49 (2d, phenyl end group), 4.78 (s, PhCH₂O-), 2.10 (br, -CH₂C₁₁H₂₃), 1.25-0.84 (m, -CH₂C₁₁H₂₅).

6. f₂₃), 1.2.



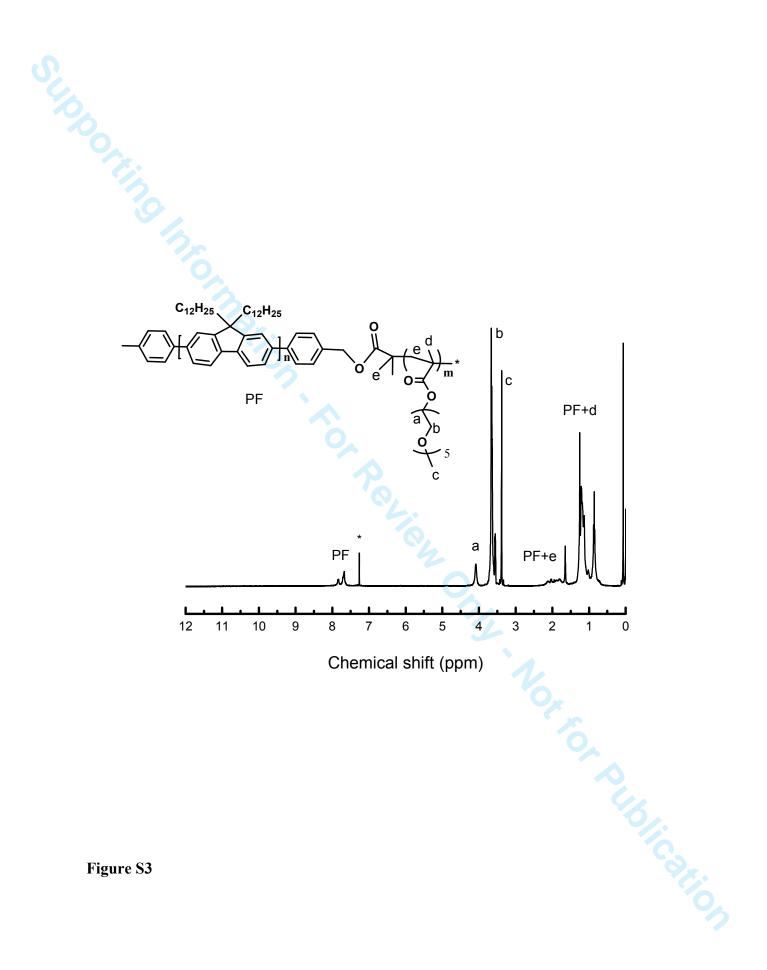
2. Synthesis of Polyfluorene Macroinitiator 2 and its ¹H NMR data (Figure S2) (*: <u>CDCl₃).</u>

Compound 1, triethylamine, anhydrous methylene chloride, purified with CaH₂, was placed in a round-bottom flask and the mixture was cooled to 0°C. BIB was added to the mixture dropwise via a syringe under dry N₂ gas. The solution was stirred overnight at 20°C. The resulting solution was extracted with water, dried with sodium sulfate, concentrated and precipitated into methanol. The obtained, yellow powder was filtered, rinsed with methanol and passed through a short silica column (using toluene as the eluant) for purification. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.65-7.86 (br, fluorene aromatic protons), 7.59, 7.49 (2d, phenyl end group), 5.31 (s, PhCH₂O-), 2.13 (br, $-CH_2C_{11}H_{23}$), 2.0 (s, $C(CH_3)_2Br$), m): 1, 55.3, 45. 1.25-0.81 (m, -CH₂C₁₁H₂₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 151.8, 151.7, 140.5, 140.0, 128.5, 127.4, 126.1, 125.7, 121.5, 120.0, 119.9, 67.4, 55.7, 55.3, 45.7, 40.4, 31.9, 30.8, 30.0, 29.6, 29.4, 29.3, 23.9, 22.7, 14.1.



3. Synthesis of PEGMA-*b*-PF-*b*-PEGMA 3 and its ¹H NMR data (Figure S3) (*: <u>CDCl₃).</u>

Compound 2, EGMA, PMDETA, and xylene were placed in a flask and degassed by three vacuum-nitrogen cycles. After stirring the mixture at room temperature for 1 hr, CuBr was added to initiate the reaction and the mixture was transferred to an oil bath at 70 °C. After stirring for 24 hrs, the reaction was finally terminated by opening the flask and exposing the catalyst to air. The reacted mixture was diluted with methylene chloride and passed through an activated (neutral) alumina column to remove the catalyst. The unreacted monomers were removed by precipitation with methanol and the resulting product was dried under vacuum. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.65-7.86 (br, fluorene aromatic protons), 7.59, 7.49 (2d, phenyl end group), 4.69 (s, -PhCH₂OCO-), 4.14-4.04 (Br, -COOCH₂CH₂O-), 3.7-3.54 (m, O-CH₂CH₂-O), 3.38 (s, -OCH₃) 2.16-1.77 (m, -CH₂(CH₃-, -CH₂C₁₁H₂₃ and -COC(CH₃)₂CH₂-), 1.25-0.81 (m, -CH₂C₁₁H₂₃ and -CH₂C(CH₃)-). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, δ /ppm): 151.7, 140.5, 139.9, 126.1, 121.4, 119.9, 71.9, 70.5, 68.5, 63.9, 59.0, 55.3, 45.1, 44.7, 40.3, 31.9, 30.0, 29.6, 29.3, 23.9, 22.6, 14.0.



4. ¹³C NMR data of PF macroinitiator 2 (*: CDCl₃).

The absence of fluorenone defects was confirmed by the ¹³C-NMR data of the compound 2, showing that the peak of a carbonyl carbon at $\delta = 194$ ppm was absent, indicating that the formation of the fluorenone defects was prevented during the reaction.

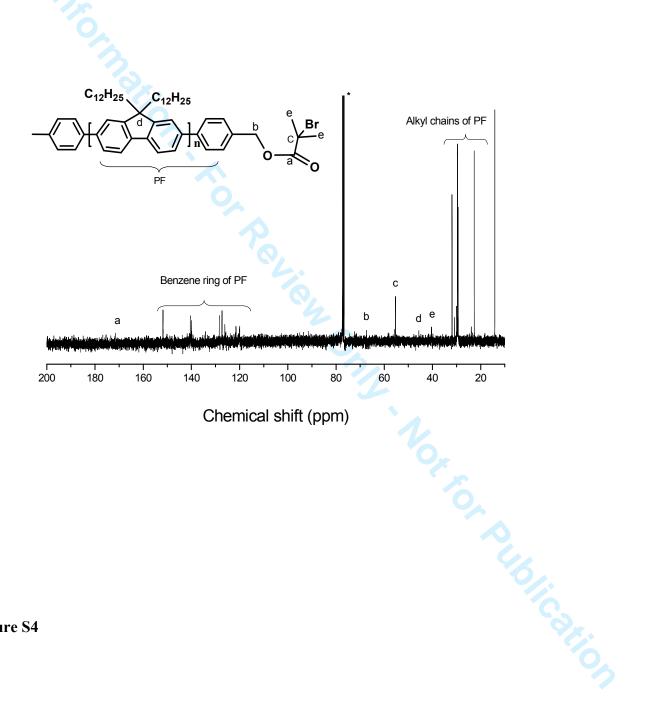


Figure S4

5. DSC scans of PF macroinitiator 2 and PEGMA-b-PF-b-PEGMA 3.

Figure S5 shows (a) the first and (b) second DSC heating scans of PF macroinitiator 2; and (c) the first and (d) second heating of PEGMA-*b*-PF-*b*-PEGMA 3.

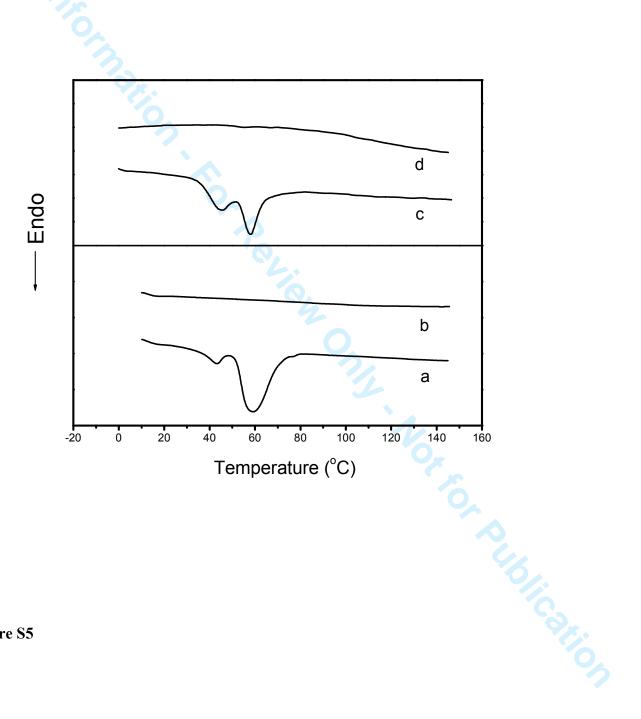


Figure S5