Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry

Supporting Information

Solution-processable conjugated polymers containing alternating 1-alkyl-1,2,4-triazole and N=S=N Links

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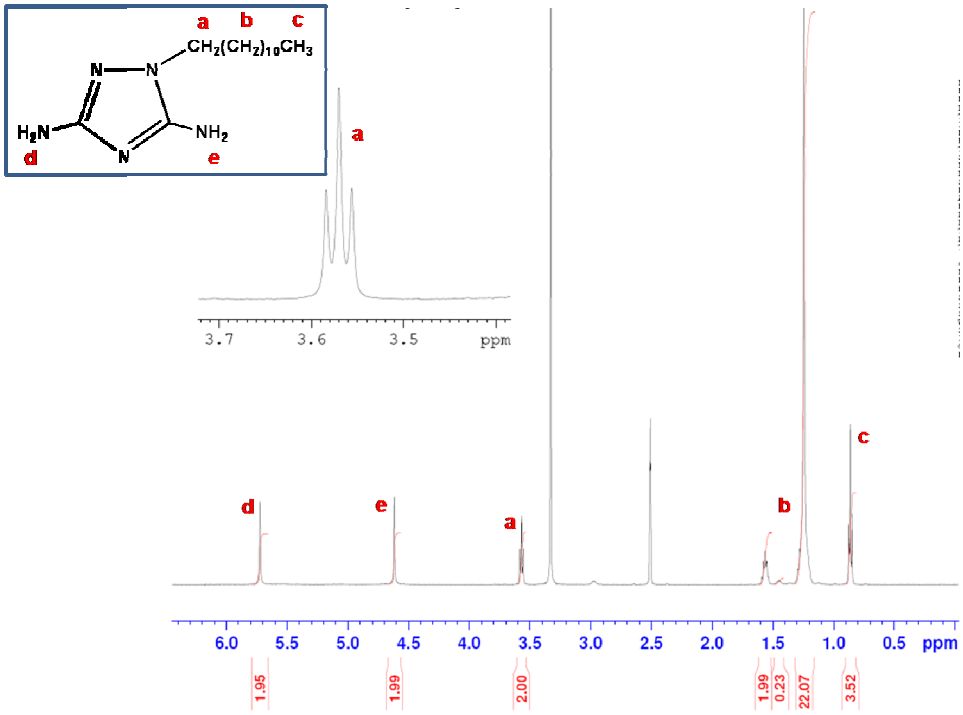

Figure S1. ^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d6) of DDTA.

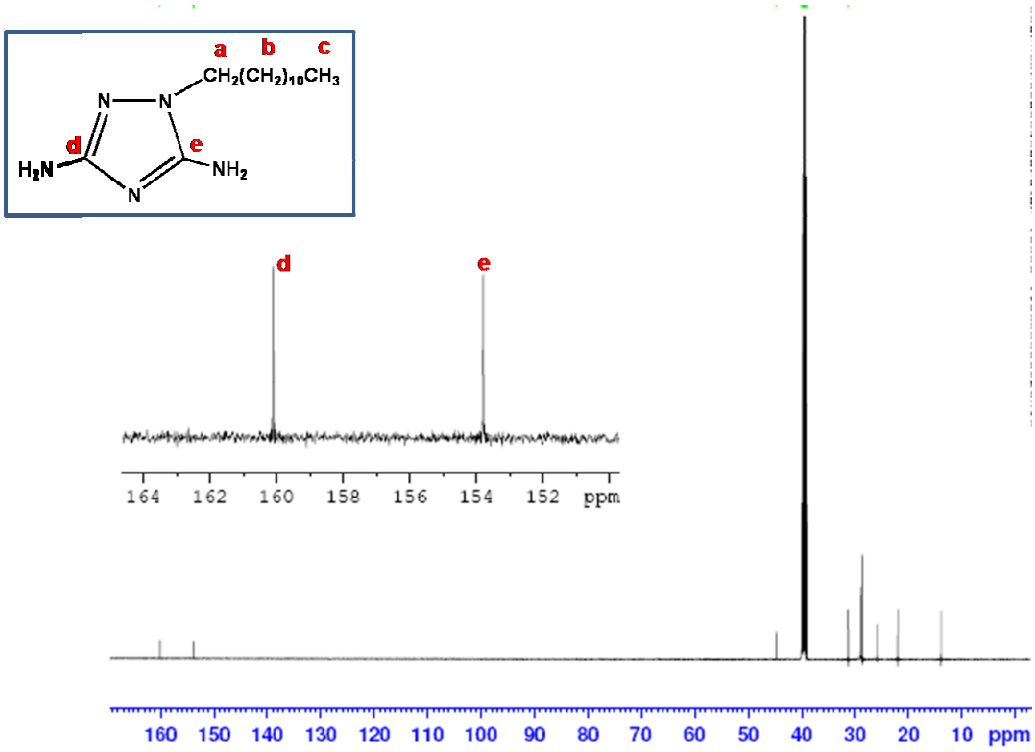

Figure S2. ^{13}C-NMR (DMSO-d6) of DDTA.

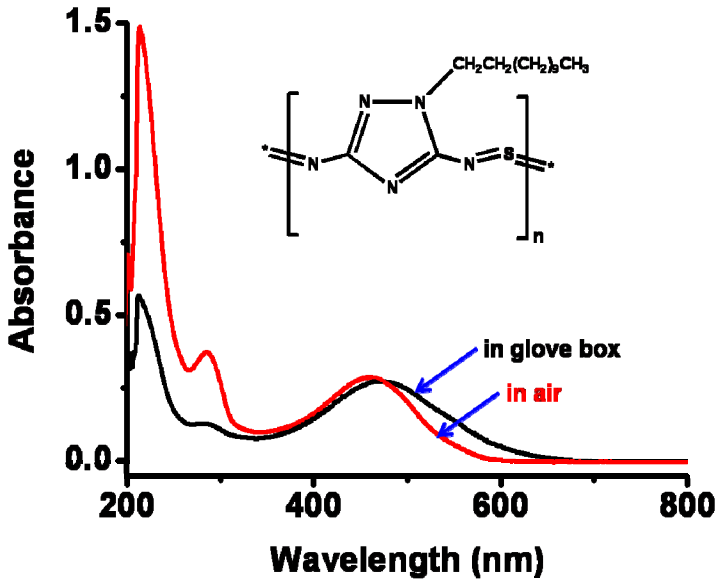

Figure S3. UV-vis absorption spectra of PBSDDT-1 in THF prepared under different conditions. This polymer was synthesized from the polymerization of BSDDT-1 that was prepared by using N-sulfinyl-p-toluenesulfonamide as the sulfinylating agent. DMAP was used as the catalyst for the polymerization.

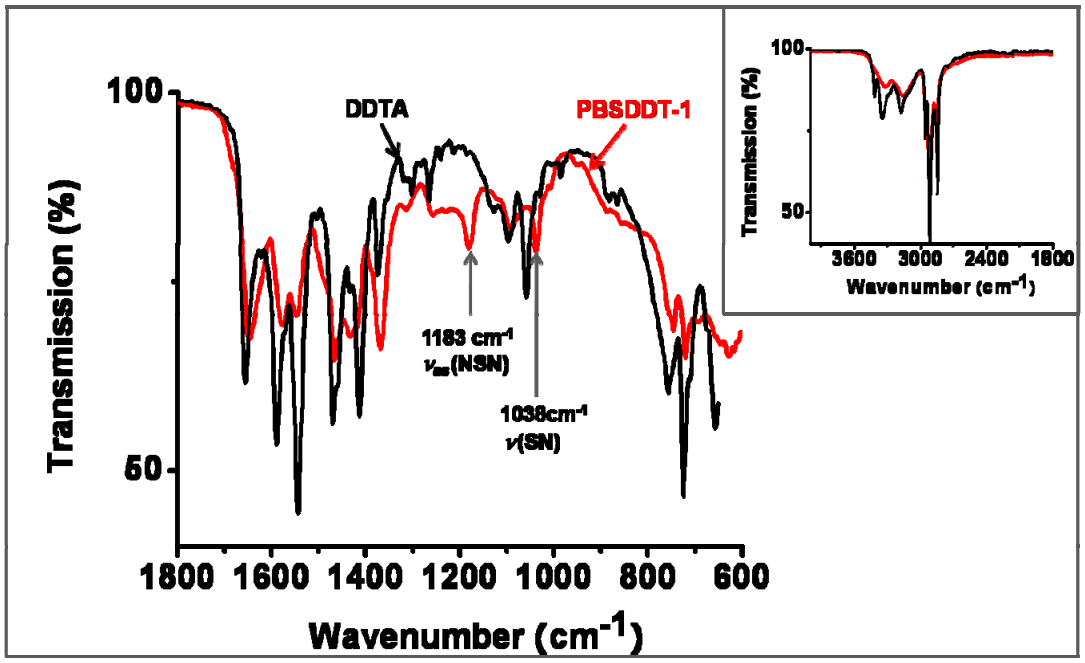

Figure S4. FTIR spectra of DDTA-1 and PBSDDT-1 that was purified twice by precipitation in CH_3CN. This polymer was synthesized from the polymerization of BSDDT that was prepared by using N-sulfinyl-p-toluenesulfonamide as the sulfinylating agent. DMAP was used as the catalyst for the polymerization. The polymer product was purified twice by precipitation in CH_3CN.

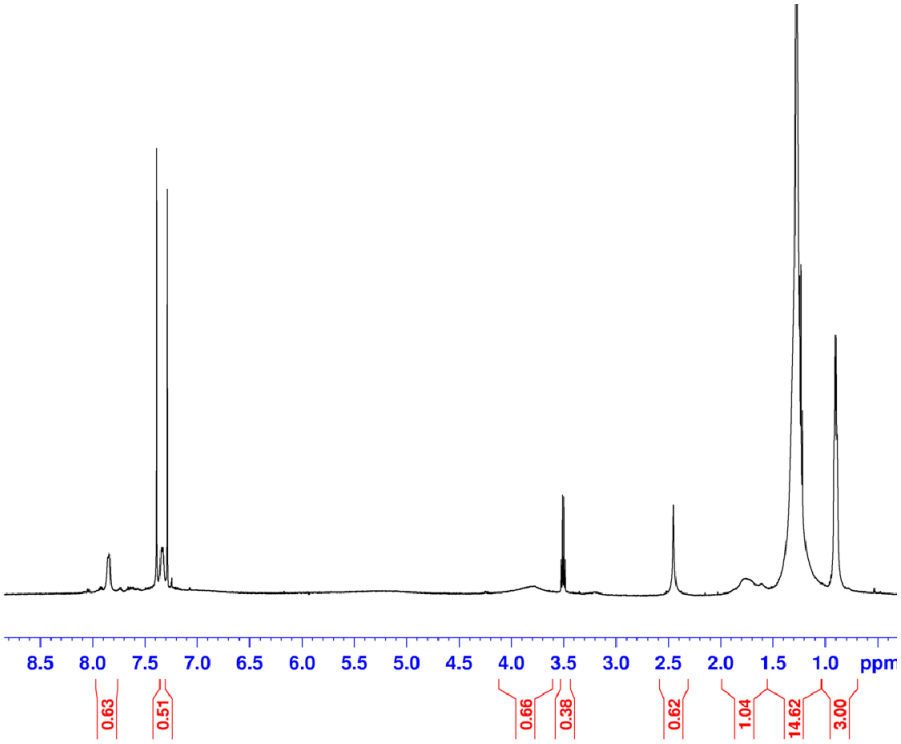

Figure S5. ^{1}H-NMR ($CDCl_3$) of PBSDDT-2. This polymer was synthesized from the polymerization of BSDDT-1 that was prepared by using N-sulfinyl-p-toluenesulfonamide as the sulfinylating agent. $AlCl_3$ was used as the catalyst for the polymerization.

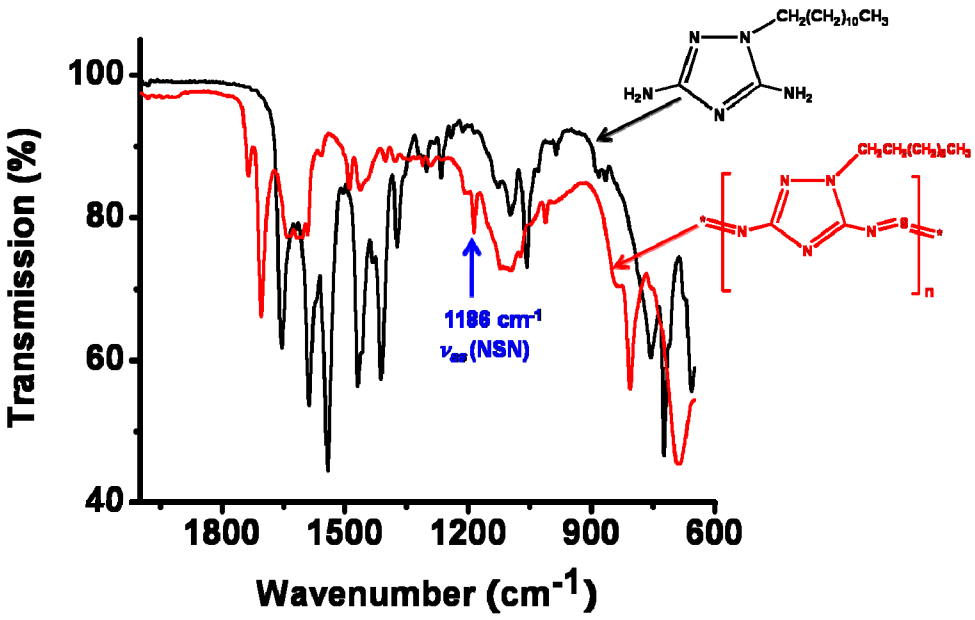

Figure S6. FTIR spectra of DDTA and PBSDDT-2. This polymer was synthesized from the polymerization of BSDDT-1 that was prepared by using N-sulfinyl-p-toluenesulfonamide as the sulfinylating agent. $AlCl_3$ was used as the catalyst for the polymerization.