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Electronic Supplementary Information

Cross-linked, Luminescent Films via Electropolymerization of Multifunctional Precursors for High-efficient Electroluminescence

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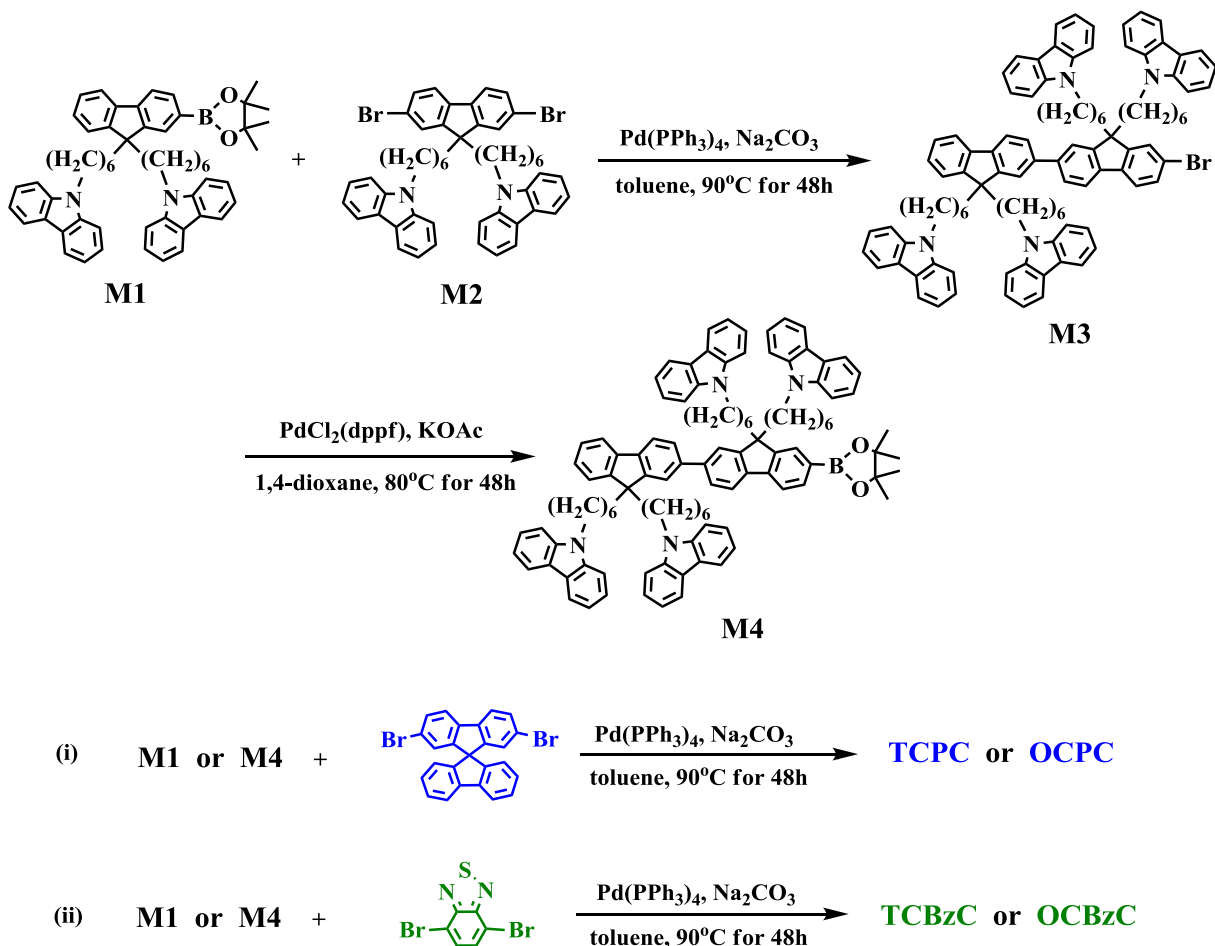
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1. Synthesis and characterization of OCPC, TCPC, DCPC, OCBzC and TCBzC.^{s1}



Scheme S1. Synthetic routes of OCPC, TCPC, OCBzC and TCBzC molecules.

Scheme S1 illustrates the synthetic procedures for OCPC, TCPC, OCBzC and TCBzC. The monomer, 9,9',9''-(7-bromo-9H,9'H-[2,2'-bifluorene]-9,9,9',9'-tetrayl) tetrakis(hexane-6,1-diyl) tetrakis(9Hcarbazole) (**M3**), was prepared from the Suzuki coupling reaction of **M1** and **M2** in a biphasic system (toluene/aqueous Na_2CO_3) using $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ as catalyst.^{s2} To prevent from generating excess byproduct, less ratio amount of **M1** (**M2** was 1.5 times by mol more than **M1**) was put into. The key intermediate, 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-(9,9,9',9'-tetrakis(6-(9H-fluorene-9-yl)hexyl)-9H,9'H-[2,2'-bifluorene]-7-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (**M4**), was synthesized from **M3**, and the reaction was carried out between **M3** and 4,4,4',4',5,5',5''-octamethyl-2,2'-bi(1,3,2-dioxaborolane) catalyzed by $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{dppf})$ in the presence of KOAc and 1,4-dioxane at 80°C for 48h. The boronic ester was purified by chromatography using silica support in the yield of 63%. Finally, T-series and O-series were synthesized via Suzuki coupling reaction similarly to **M3**. ¹H and ¹³C, MS, and elemental analysis were employed to confirm the chemical structures of the final compounds. FCz was synthesized following a general method reported by Ma and characterized by NMR.

^{s2}

TCPC: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25°C, TMS): $\delta=8.07\text{--}8.05$ (d, $J=8.06$, 8H; Ar-H), $7.94\text{--}7.92$ (d, $J=7.93$, 2H; Ar-H),

7.80–7.79 (d, $J=7.79$, 2H; Ar-H), 7.67–7.65 (d, $J=7.66$, 2H; Ar-H), 7.63–7.61 (d, $J=7.62$, 2H; Ar-H), 7.58–7.57 (d, $J=7.57$, 2H; Ar-H), 7.40–7.29 (m, 16H; Ar-H), 7.26–7.24 (m, 8H; Ar-H), 7.22–7.17 (m, 12H; Ar-H), 7.08–7.07 (t, $J=7.07$, 2H; Ar-H), 6.99 (s, 2H; Ar-H), 6.85–6.83 (d, $J=6.84$, 2H; Ar-H), 4.10–4.09 (t, $J=4.09$, 8H; CH₂), 1.88–1.84 (m, 8H; CH₂), 1.64–1.58 (m, 8H; CH₂), 1.12–1.02 (m, 16H; CH₂), 0.57–0.52 ppm (m, 8H; CH₂). MS (MALDI-TOF) mass (m/z): 1642 [M^+]. elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₂₃H₁₀₈N₄: C, 89.96; H, 6.63; N, 3.41. Found: C, 89.73; H, 6.92; N, 3.36.

TCBzC: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, 25°C, TMS): δ =8.04–8.03 (d, $J=7.6$ Hz, 8H; Ar-H), 7.98–7.96 (d, $J=7.9$ Hz, 2H; Ar-H), 7.91 (s, 2H, Ar-H), 7.86–7.84 (d, $J=7.9$ Hz, 2H; Ar-H), 7.77–7.74 (m, 4H; Ar-H), 7.38–7.35 (m, 10H; Ar-H), 7.32–7.29 (m, 4H; Ar-H), 7.27–7.25 (d, $J=7.6$ Hz, 8H; Ar-H), 7.17–7.14 (t, $J=7.6$ Hz, 8H; Ar-H), 4.15–4.12 (t, $J=7.3$ Hz, 8H; CH₂), 2.05–1.93 (m, 8H; CH₂), 1.71–1.65 (m, 8H; CH₂), 1.19–1.10 (m, 16H; CH₂), 0.80–0.68 ppm (m, 8H; CH₂); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 25°C, TMS): δ =154.66 (C), 151.34 (C), 151.11 (C), 141.73 (C), 141.07 (C), 140.74 (C), 136.65 (C), 133.78 (C), 128.66 (CH), 128.27 (CH), 127.81 (CH), 127.44 (CH), 125.91 (CH), 124.23 (CH), 123.26 (CH), 123.14 (C), 120.68 (CH), 120.47 (CH), 120.23 (CH), 119.04 (CH), 109.00 (CH), 55.49 (C), 43.28 (CH₂), 40.64 (CH₂), 30.13 (CH₂), 29.14 (CH₂), 27.21 (CH₂), 24.10 ppm (CH₂); MS (MALDI-TOF) mass (m/z): 1462 [M^+]; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₁₀₄H₉₆N₆S: C, 85.44; H, 6.62; N, 5.75; found: C, 85.28; H, 6.95; N, 5.56.

OCPC: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, 25°C, TMS): δ =8.03 (m, 16H; Ar-H), 7.95 (d, $J=7.9$ Hz, 2H; Ar-H), 7.68 (m, 20H; Ar-H), 7.33 (m, 24H; Ar-H), 7.17 (m, 36H; Ar-H), 7.07 (t, $J=7.6$ Hz, 2H; Ar-H), 7.01 (s, 2H; Ar-H), 6.85 (d, $J=7.6$ Hz, 2H; Ar-H), 4.16 (m, 16H; CH₂), 1.97 (m, 16H; CH₂), 1.59 (m, 16H; CH₂), 1.05 (m, 32H; CH₂), 0.63 ppm (m, 16H; CH₂); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 25°C, TMS): δ =151.79 (C), 151.63 (C), 150.94 (C), 150.31 (C), 149.17 (C), 142.27 (C), 141.77 (C), 141.10 (C), 140.73 (C), 140.43 (C), 140.27 (C), 128.38 (CH), 128.27 (CH), 127.64 (CH), 127.57 (CH), 127.36 (CH), 126.75 (CH), 126.62 (CH), 125.92 (CH), 124.76 (CH), 123.15 (C), 122.80 (CH), 121.50 (CH), 120.68 (CH), 120.51 (CH), 120.35 (CH), 120.25 (CH), 119.05 (CH), 108.99 (CH), 69.29 (C), 55.57 (C), 55.41 (C), 43.21 (CH₂), 40.68 (CH₂), 30.05 (CH₂), 29.08 (CH₂), 27.18 (CH₂), 24.03 ppm (CH₂); MS (MALDI-TOF) mass (m/z): 2966 [M^+ +H]; Anal. Calcd (%) for C₂₂₁H₂₀₀N₈: C, 89.43; H, 6.79; N, 3.78; found: C, 89.32; H, 6.67; N, 3.89.

OCBzC: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, 25°C, TMS): δ =8.04 (d, $J=7.6$ Hz, 8H; Ar-H), 8.00 (d, $J=7.6$ Hz, 10H; Ar-H), 7.94 (s, 2H, Ar-H), 7.79 (d, $J=7.9$ Hz, 2H; Ar-H), 7.82 (d, $J=7.9$ Hz, 2H; Ar-H), 7.74 (m, 6H; Ar-H), 7.64 (m, 6H; Ar-H), 7.59 (s, 2H; Ar-H), 7.34 (m, 18H; Ar-H), 7.25 (d, $J=7.9$ Hz, 12H; Ar-H), 7.20 (d, $J=8.2$ Hz, 8H; Ar-H), 7.17 (t, $J=7.9$ Hz, 8H; Ar-H), 7.12 (t, $J=7.3$ Hz, 8H; Ar-H), 4.09 (m, 16H; CH₂), 1.99 (m, 16H; CH₂), 1.63 (m, 16H; CH₂), 1.11 (m, 32H; CH₂), 0.71 ppm (m, 16H; CH₂); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 25°C, TMS): δ =154.67 (C), 152.25 (C), 151.64 (C), 151.36 (C), 150.96 (C), 141.40 (C), 141.15 (C), 140.91 (C), 140.74 (C), 140.36 (C), 136.69 (C), 133.77 (C), 128.80 (CH), 128.29 (CH), 127.61 (CH), 127.40 (CH), 126.83 (CH), 126.66 (CH), 126.51 (CH), 126.39 (CH), 125.93 (CH), 124.36 (CH), 123.26 (CH), 123.14 (C), 121.63 (CH), 121.56 (CH), 120.70 (CH), 120.51 (CH), 120.30 (CH), 119.07 (CH), 108.99 (CH), 55.69 (C), 55.46 (C), 43.23 (CH₂), 40.75 (CH₂), 30.14 (CH₂), 29.14 (CH₂), 27.22 (CH₂), 24.27 (CH₂), 24.06 ppm (CH₂); MS (MALDI-TOF) mass (m/z): 2837 [M^+]; Anal. Calcd (%) for C₂₀₂H₁₈₈N₁₀S: C, 87.03; H, 6.80; N, 5.02; S, 1.15; found: C, 86.95; H, 6.60; N, 4.94; S, 1.23.

DCPC: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, 25°C, TMS): δ =8.08–8.07 (d, $J=8.07$, 4H; Ar-H), 7.68–7.66 (d, $J=7.67$, 2H; Ar-H),

7.44–7.42 (t, $J=7.42$, 4H; Ar-H), 7.31–7.28 (m, 6H; Ar-H), 7.24–7.19 (m, 8H; Ar-H), 4.16–4.15 (t, $J=4.15$, 4H; CH₂), 1.89–7.85 (m, 4H; CH₂), 1.70–1.63 (m, 4H; CH₂), 1.17–1.03 (m, 8H; CH₂), 0.60–0.53 ppm (m, 4H; CH₂).

2. 2. Electrochemical property and PL spectra of OCPC and TCPC.

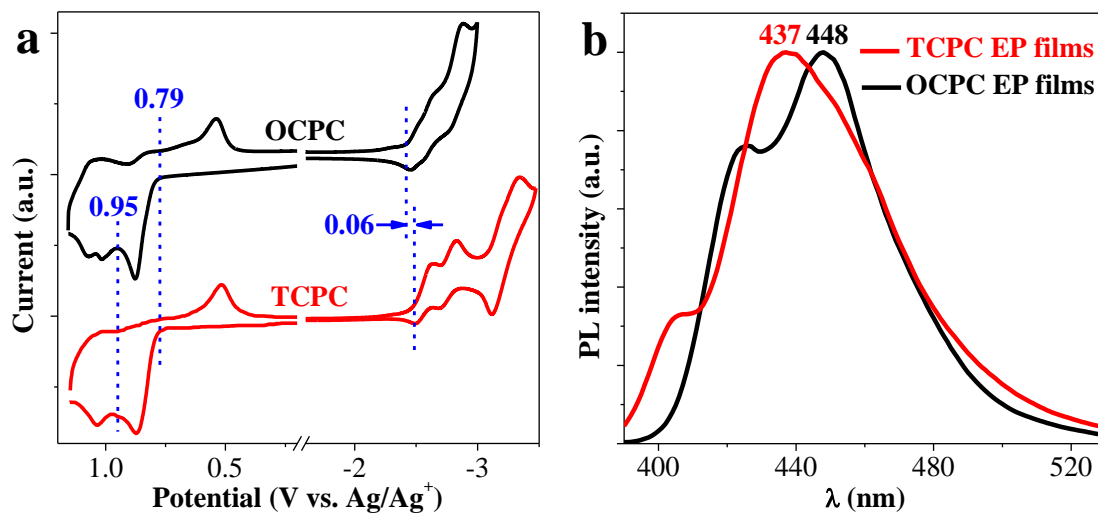


Fig. S1. a) CV curve of OCPC and TCPC for the first cycle; b) PL spectra of OCPC and TCPC EP films prepared at the scan range $-0.80 \sim 0.85$ V and the scan rate 50 mV s^{-1} for 10 cycles, using Bu_4NPF_6 (0.1 mol L^{-1}) as supporting electrolyte in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ($\text{V}/\text{V} = 2/3$) solution.

3. Determination of molar absorption coefficient of OCPC and TCPC backbone.

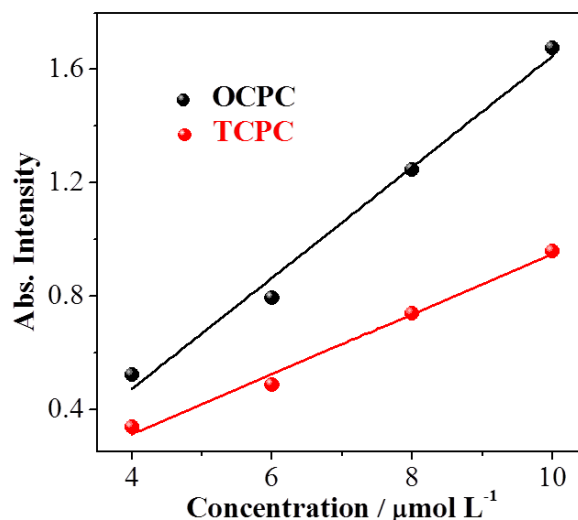


Fig. S2. Absorption intensities of OCPC and TCPC backbones with different concentration in CH_2Cl_2 . According to the Lambert-Beer's law, the mean calculated molar absorption coefficients of OCPC and TCPC backbone are $1.44 \times 10^5 \text{ L mol}^{-1}$

cm^{-1} and $8.72 \times 10^4 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$, respectively.

4. The measurement of D_0 of OCPC, TCPC and DCPC.

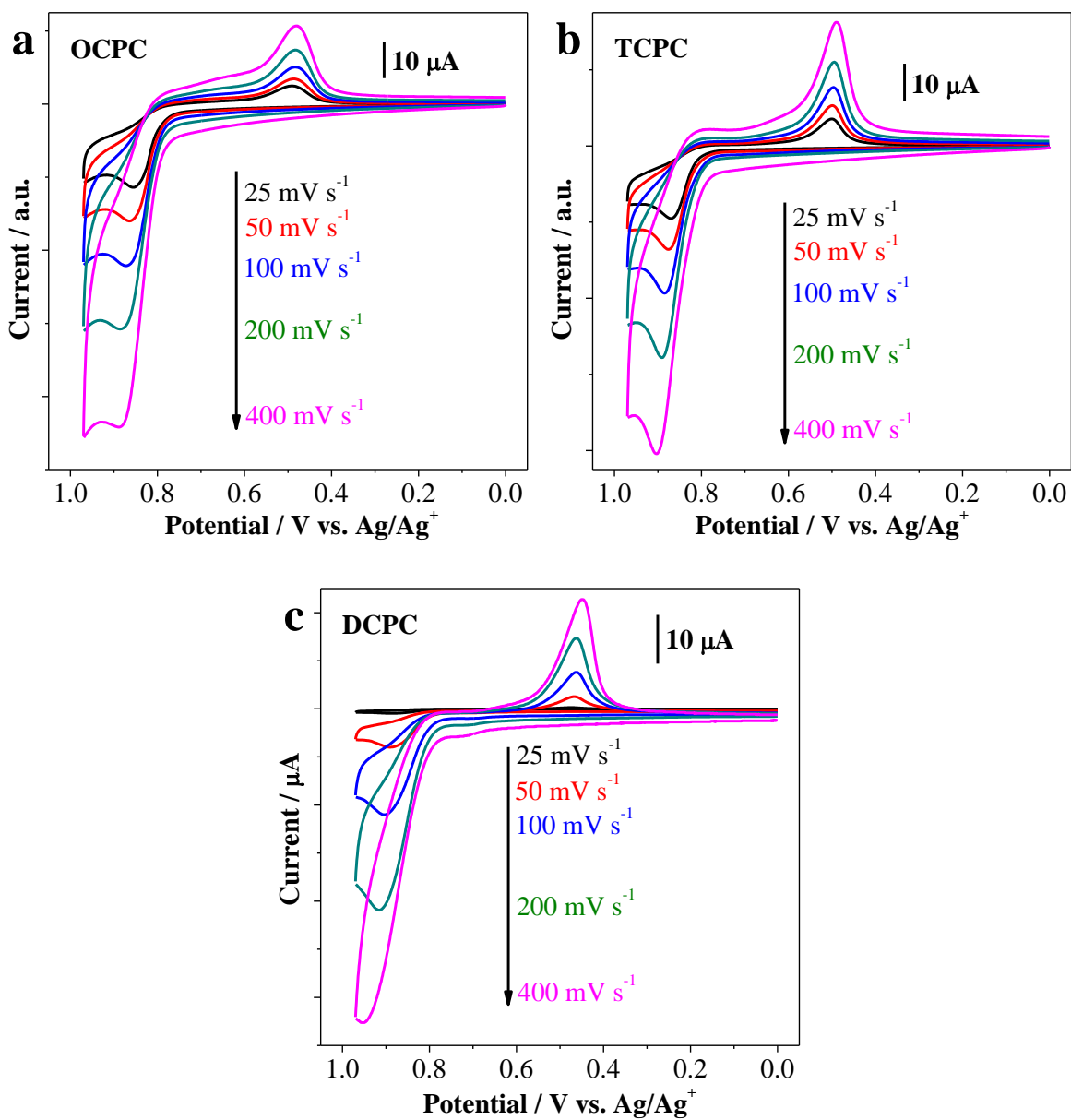


Fig. S3. CV curves of a) OCPC, b) TCPC, c) DCPC for the first cycle. The potential ranges from 0 to 0.97 V, and the scan rates are 25 mV s^{-1} , 50 mV s^{-1} , 100 mV s^{-1} , 200 mV s^{-1} and 400 mV s^{-1} , respectively.

5. Electrochemical properties of OCBzC and TCBzC.

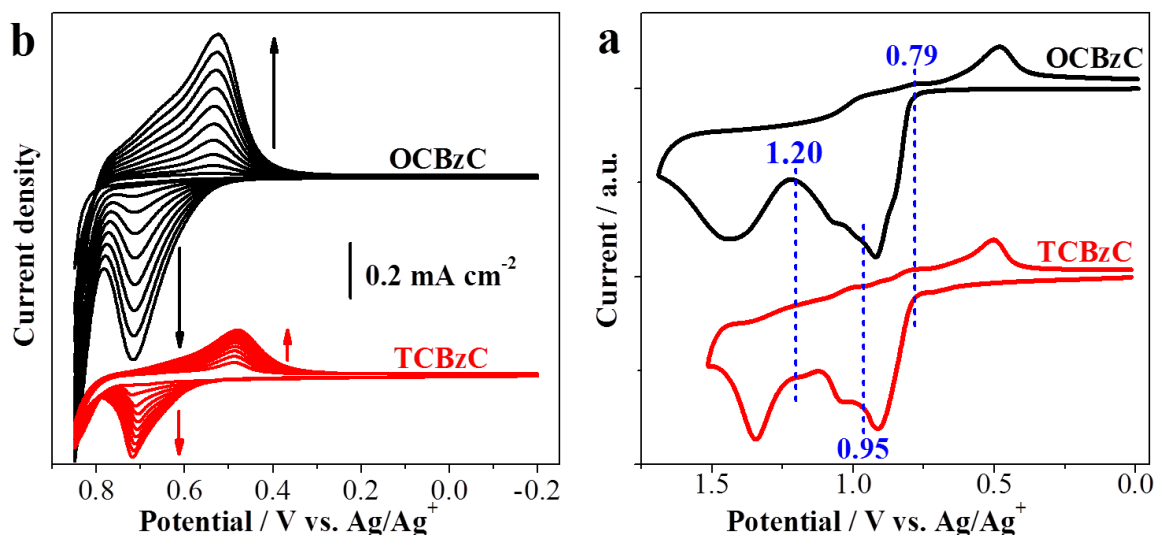


Fig. S4. a) CV of **OCBzC** and **TCBzC** for the first cycle. b) CV curves for the polymerization of **OCBzC** (0.17 mmol L^{-1}) and **TCBzC** (0.34 mmol L^{-1}) at the scan rate 50 mV s^{-1} and the scan rang $-0.20 \text{ V} \sim 0.85 \text{ V}$ for 10 cycles using Bu_4NPF_6 (0.1 mol L^{-1}) as supporting electrolyte. The oxidation of carbazole, fluorene and 2, 1, 3-benzothiadiazole (BTz) unit occur at 0.79 V , 0.95 V and 1.20 V , implying the emission center (backbone) will not be affected in the EP process at the potential below 0.95 V . Similar to the comparison of **OCPC** and **TCPC**, the film growth rate of **OCBzC** is enhanced by ca. 2 times compared with **TCBzC**.

References

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