

Pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-Based Copolymers as Donor Materials for Organic Photovoltaics

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A new acceptor unit, pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione, was prepared and utilized for the synthesis of the conjugated polymers containing electron donor-acceptor pair for OPVs. Pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione unit, regioisomer of the known pyrrolo[3,4-*c*]pyrrole-1,4-dione, is originated from the structure of stable synthetic pigment. The new conjugated polymers with 1,4-diphenylpyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione, thiophene and carbazole were synthesized using Suzuki polymerization to generate **P1** and **P2**. The solid films of **P1** and **P2** show absorption bands with maximum peaks at about 377, 554 and 374, 542 nm and the absorption onsets at 670 and 674 nm, corresponding to band gaps of 1.85 and 1.84 eV, respectively. To improve the hole mobility of the polymer with 1,4-bis(4-butylphenyl)-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione unit, which was previously reported by us, the butyl group at the 4-positions of the *N*-substituted phenyl group was substituted with hydrogen and methyl group. The field-effect hole mobility of **P2** is 9.6×10^{-5} cm²/Vs. The device with P2:PC₇₁BM (1:2) showed V_{OC} value of 0.84 V, J_{SC} value of 5.10 mA/cm², and *FF* of 0.33, giving PCE of 1.42%.

Key Words : Polymer-based solar cells, Photovoltaic cells, Pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione

Introduction

In recent years, the development of efficient polymer-based solar cells has become an active area of research due to their potential as alternative source of green energy.¹⁻³ Organic photovoltaics (OPVs) with bulk heterojunction (BHJ) architecture have attracted substantial attentions due to its possibility to be renewable clean energy for low-cost, lightweight, printable, and flexible large area devices.^{4,5} Conjugated polymers as the donor with the fullerene derivative PCBM as the acceptor have achieved impressive values of power conversion efficiency (PCE) near 8%⁶ to $\geq 10\%$ ⁷ in bulk heterojunction (BHJ) devices.^{6,7}

To obtain low bandgap conjugated polymers with planar molecular geometries, various types of aromatic heterocycles have been widely investigated in OPVs.⁸⁻¹⁰ Semiconducting copolymers with diketopyrrolopyrrole units are emerging as interesting materials for optoelectronic applications in field-effect transistors (FETs)¹¹ and organic photovoltaic cells.¹² The pyrrolo[3,4-*c*]pyrrole-1,4-dione (**DPP**) chromophore has been primarily known in commercial high-performance pigments with heat stability and high and balanced hole and electron mobilities for optoelectronic applications. The **DPP** unit constitutes a planar moiety capable of providing π - π stacking in the solid state to generate efficient charge transport.¹³ The pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione (**iDPP**) exhibiting absorption in the near IR range, the structure of a

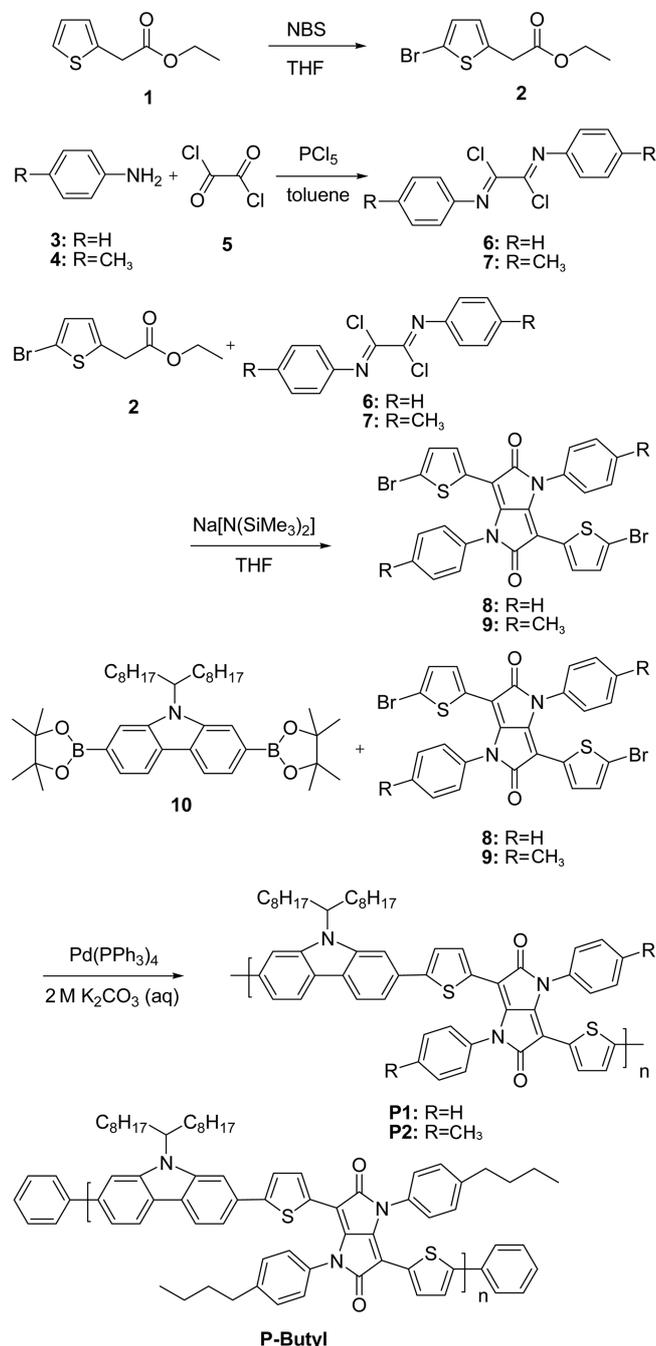
natural dye found in lichens,¹⁴ is the regioisomer of the known **DPP** which has been used as the electron rich unit.¹⁵ In our previous study, new electron deficient unit, 1,4-bis(4-butylphenyl)-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione, has been designed and utilized for the efficient ICT to generate polymer with low band gap.¹⁶

In this paper, we reported the synthesis and characterization of polymers with **iDPP** for OPV device. At the 4-positions of the *N*-substituted phenyl groups of 1,4-bis(4-butylphenyl)-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione unit, the butyl group was substituted with hydrogen or methyl group to improve the hole mobility. The low bandgap conjugated polymers were synthesized by Suzuki coupling reaction of **iDPP** as the electron poor unit and carbazole as the electron rich unit with thiophene as the bridge. The photovoltaic properties of the polymers were investigated by fabrication of the polymer solar cells with the configuration of ITO/PEDOT:PSS/polymer:PCBM/Al.

Results and Discussion

Synthesis and Characterization. The general synthetic routes of the monomers and polymers are outlined in Scheme 1. In the first step, ethyl 2-thiopheneacetate (**1**) was brominated with *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS) to generate ethyl 2-(5-bromo-2-thienyl)acetate (**2**). The aniline (**3**) and *p*-toluidine (**4**) were treated with oxalyl chloride (**6**) and PCl₅

in toluene to provide diphenylethanediiimidoyl dichloride (**6**) and *N,N'*-bis(4-methylphenyl)ethanediiimidoyl dichloride (**7**), respectively. Ethyl 2-(5-bromo-2-thienyl)acetate (**2**) and compound **6** (or compound **7**) were coupled using



Scheme 1. Synthetic route for the synthesis of the monomer and polymer.

Table 1. Polymerization Result and Properties of Polymer

Polymer	M_n^a	M_w^a	PDI ^a	DSC (T_g)	TGA (T_d) ^b	λ_{max} (sol.)	λ_{max} (film)
P1	5500	16700	3.0	116	407	352, 540	377, 554
P2	13600	32800	2.4	95	388	367, 541	374, 542

^aMolecular weight (M_w) and polydispersity (PDI) of the polymers were determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) in THF using polystyrene standards. ^bOnset decomposition temperature (5% weight loss) measured by TGA under N₂.

Na[N(SiMe₃)₂] to form 3,6-bis{5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-2-thienyl}-1,4-diphenylpyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione (**8**) (or 3,6-bis{5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-2-thienyl}-1,4-bis(4-methylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione (**9**)). Compound **8** (or compound **9**), as electron-accepting moiety, and 2,7-bis(4',4',5',5'-tetramethyl-1',3',2'-dioxaborolan-2'-yl)-*N*-9'-heptadecanylcarbazole (**10**),¹⁰ as electron-donating unit, were co-polymerized through Suzuki coupling reaction with Pd(0)-catalyst to yield poly(*N*-9-heptadecanyl-2,7-carbazole-*alt*-3,6-bis{5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-2-thienyl}-1,4-diphenylpyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione) (**P1**) (or poly(*N*-9-heptadecanyl-2,7-carbazole-*alt*-3,6-bis{5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-2-thienyl}-1,4-bis(4-methylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione) (**P2**)). The structures and purities of the monomers were confirmed by ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, and HRMS. The synthesized polymers were soluble in various organic solvents such as chloroform, chlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran (THF), dichloromethane and *o*-dichlorobenzene (ODCB).

Table 1 summarizes the polymerization results including molecular weight, polydispersity index (PDI) and thermal stability of the polymers. The weight-average molecular weight (M_w) of 16700 and 32800 with polydispersity index (PDI, M_w/M_n) value of 3.0 and 2.4 of the **P1** and **P2** were determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC), respectively. The thermal properties of the polymers were characterized by both differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA). TGA was performed with TGA 2950 in a nitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of 10 °C/min to 600 °C. The DSC analysis was performed under a nitrogen atmosphere (50 mL/min) on a DSC 2920 at heating rate of 10 °C/min. The decomposition temperatures (T_d , 5% weight loss) are 407 and 388 °C for **P1** and **P2** under

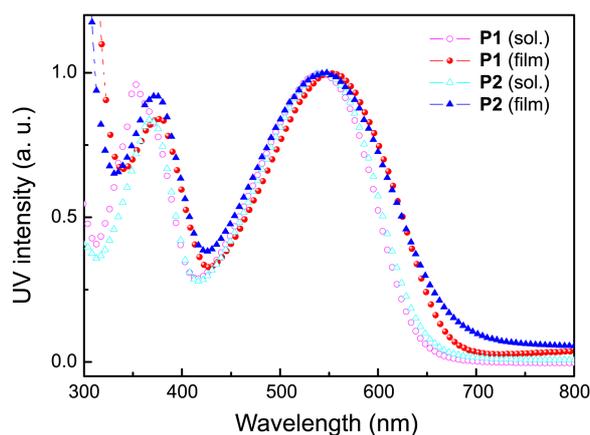


Figure 1. UV-visible absorption spectra of polymer in chloroform solution and the solid state.

N_2 . The T_d value of **P1** is higher than that of **P2** with two methyl groups introduced at 4-positions of the *N*-substituted phenyl groups. The **P1** and **P2** showed good thermal stability with glass transition temperature (T_g) values of 116 and 95 °C, using DSC performed at a temperature range of 30 to 200 °C. The T_g value of **P1** is higher than that of **P2** caused by crystallinity coming from the removal of the methyl groups. The high thermal stability of the resulting polymers prevents the deformation of the polymer morphology and is important for organic photovoltaics (OPVs) application.

Optical Properties. The optical properties of chloroform solution and films of the polymers were investigated by UV-vis absorption spectroscopy as shown in Figure 1. Uniform films were prepared on quartz plate by spin-casting from their chloroform solution at room temperature. The absorption spectra of **P1** and **P2** exhibited maximum peaks at about 352, 540 and 367, 541 nm in solution, respectively. The short wavelength absorption peak of **P1** in solution was blue shifted about 16 nm as compared with that of the polymer based on pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione (iDPP) with butyl chains (**P-Butyl**)¹⁶ caused by lower molecular weight. The solid films of **P1** and **P2** show absorption bands with maximum peaks at about 377, 554 and 374, 542 nm and the absorption onsets at 670 and 674 nm, corresponding to band gaps of 1.85 and 1.84 eV, respectively. The absorption peaks of **P1** in film were red shifted as compared with the case of **P-Butyl** because the alkyl chain, which prevent π - π^* stacking of the polymer backbone, was removed. In both cases of **P1** and **P2**, the short wavelength absorption maxima and the absorption onsets of the films were red shifted as compared to the solution state. The long wavelength absorption peaks of the films show higher fwhm (full width at half maximum) as compared to the cases of the solution state. The short-wavelength absorption peak has been ascribed to a delocalized excitonic π - π^* transition in the conjugated chain and the long-wavelength absorption peak attributed to the intramolecular charge transfer (ICT) between the carbazole and iDPP units.¹⁷

Electrochemical Properties. The electrochemical property of the polymer was determined from the bandgap estimated from the absorption onset wavelength, and the HOMO energy level which was estimated from the cyclic voltammetry (CV). The CV was performed with a solution of tetrabutylammonium tetrafluoroborate (Bu_4NBF_4) (0.10 M) in acetonitrile at a scan rate of 100 mV/s at room temperature under argon atmosphere. A platinum electrode (~ 0.05 cm²) coated with a thin polymer film was used as the working electrode. Pt wire and Ag/AgNO₃ electrode were used as

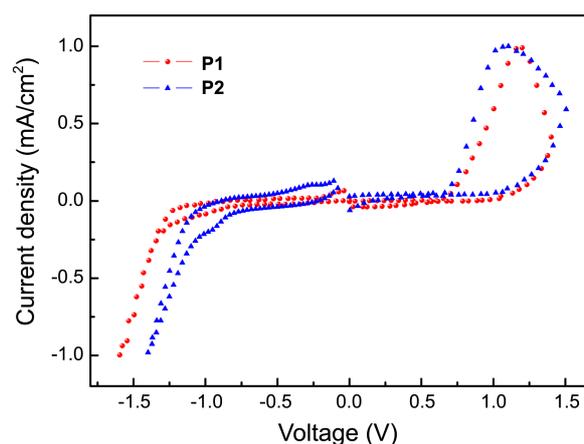


Figure 2. Electrochemical properties of polymers.

the counter electrode and reference electrode, respectively. The energy level of the Ag/AgNO₃ reference electrode (calibrated by the Fc/Fc⁺ redox system) was 4.8 eV below the vacuum level.¹⁸ The CV spectra are shown in Figure 2, and the oxidation potentials derived from the onsets of electrochemical p-doping are summarized in Table 2. HOMO and LUMO levels were calculated according to the empirical formula ($E_{\text{HOMO}} = -([E_{\text{onset}}]^{\text{ox}} + 4.8)$ eV) and ($E_{\text{LUMO}} = -([E_{\text{onset}}]^{\text{red}} + 4.8)$ eV), respectively. The polymers, **P1** and **P2**, exhibited the absorption onset wavelengths of 670 and 674 nm in solid thin films, which correspond to band gaps of 1.85 and 1.84 eV, respectively. The polymers exhibit irreversible processes in an oxidation scan. The oxidation onsets of the **P1** and **P2** were estimated to be 0.66 and 0.67 V, which correspond to HOMO energy levels of -5.46 and -5.47 eV, respectively. The reduction potential onsets of **P1** and **P2** are -1.26 and -1.15 V, which correspond to LUMO energy levels of -3.54 and -3.65 eV, respectively. The electrochemical bandgaps, calculated from cyclic voltammetry data, are about 1.92 and 1.82 eV.

FET and Photovoltaic Properties. The field-effect carrier mobilities of the polymers were measured by fabricating thin film field-effect transistors (FETs) using the top-contact geometry. Figure 3 shows the FET transfer characteristics of the polymer devices of the OTS-modified SiO₂. Hole mobilities of the **P1** and **P2** were calculated from the transfer characteristics of the OFETs. To improve the hole mobility of the polymer with 1,4-bis(4-butylphenyl)-pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione unit, which was previously reported by us, the butyl group at the 4-positions of the *N*-substituted phenyl group was substituted with hydrogen and methyl group to provide **P1** and **P2**. The field-effect hole mobilities of **P1** and **P2** are 1.6×10^{-5} and 9.6×10^{-5} cm²/Vs, respectively.

Table 2. Electrochemical potentials and energy levels of the polymer

Polymer	Optical band gap ^a (eV)	HOMO ^b (eV)	LUMO ^c (eV)	E_{ox}^d (V)	E_{red}^d (V)	Chemical band gap ^e (eV)
P1	1.85	-5.46	-3.54	0.66	-1.26	1.92
P2	1.84	-5.47	-3.65	0.67	-1.15	1.82

^aOptical energy band gap was estimated from the onset wavelength of the optical absorption. ^bCalculated from the oxidation potentials. ^cCalculated from the reduction potentials. ^dOnset oxidation and reduction potential measured by cyclic voltammetry. ^eCalculated from the E_{ox} and E_{red} .

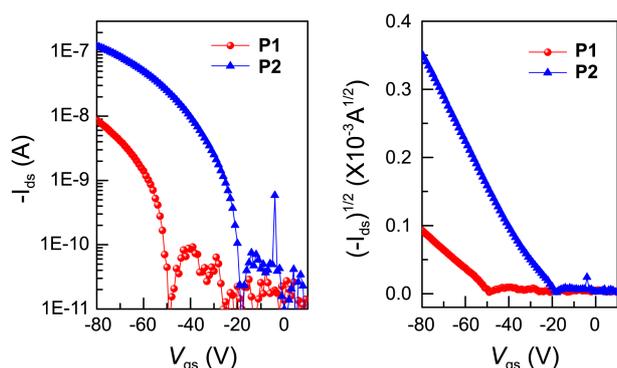


Figure 3. Transfer Characteristics of PCDTPPDB-based Top-contact OFETs.

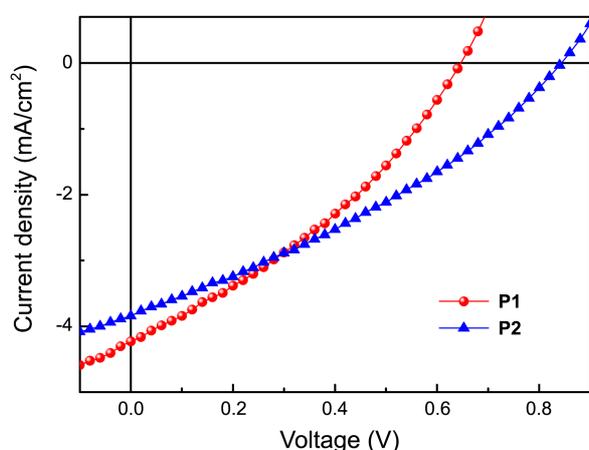


Figure 4. Current density-potential characteristics of the polymer solar cell under the illumination of AM 1.5, 100 mW/cm².

Through this modification, the mobility was increased in case of **P2** but was decreased in case of **P1** caused by its relatively poor solubility.

The OPVs were fabricated by spin-casting of ODCB solution of PCBM/polymers. All polymers were applied as donors into a conventional BHJ type OPV device with PC₇₁BM as acceptor, which has been widely used for this purpose. Typical *J-V* characteristics of devices with the configuration of ITO/PEDOT:PSS (40 nm)/polymer:PC₇₁BM (1:2) (80 nm)/without or with TiO_x (10 nm)/Al (100 nm) under AM 1.5G irradiation (100 mW/cm²) are depicted in Figure 4. The photovoltaic parameters for all the polymers, including open circuit voltage (V_{OC}), short circuit current density (J_{SC}), fill factor (FF), and power conversion efficiency (PCE) are summarized in Table 3. The device of **P1**:PC₇₁BM (1:2) showed V_{OC} value of 0.65 V, J_{SC} value of 4.23 mA/cm², and FF of 0.34, giving PCE of 0.93%. The device with **P2**:PC₇₁BM (1:2) showed V_{OC} value of 0.84 V, J_{SC} value of 5.10 mA/cm², and FF of 0.33, giving PCE of 1.42%. In case of the devices with blending ratio of 1:2, the PCE values of the devices were increased caused by the increased current density. However, neither of the processes, using 1,8-diiodooctane (DIO) or thermal treatment, improved the performance in the devices based on the polymer:PCBM (1:2) blend. The incident photon to current efficiency (IPCE)

Table 3. Photovoltaic properties of the polymer

Polymer	doron:PCBM	V_{OC} (V)	J_{SC} (mA/cm ²)	FF	PCE (%)
P1	1:2 ^a	0.76	3.11	0.37	0.87
	1:2 ^b	0.65	4.23	0.34	0.93
	1:3 ^b	0.66	3.58	0.36	0.85
	1:4 ^b	0.65	3.92	0.33	0.86
P2	1:2 ^a	0.84	3.84	0.33	1.06
	1:2 ^b	0.84	5.10	0.33	1.42
	1:3 ^b	0.81	3.00	0.31	0.75
	1:4 ^b	0.82	2.30	0.31	0.58

^ausing PC₆₁BM. ^busing PC₇₁BM.

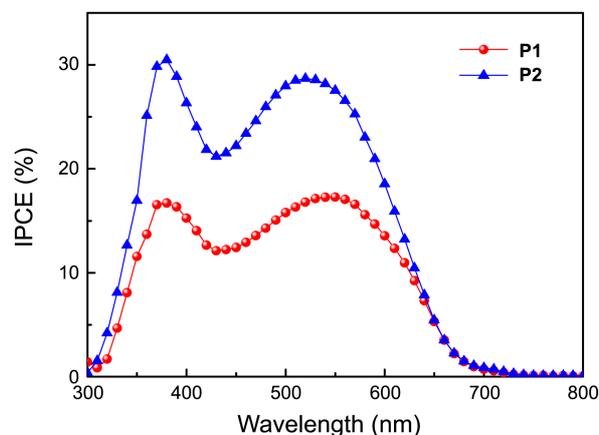


Figure 5. IPCE curve of the polymer solar cells under the illumination of AM 1.5, 100 mW/cm².

spectra of the photovoltaic devices from polymer:PC₇₁BM blends are presented in Figure 5. The IPCE spectra of the polymers show maxima of 17.3% at 550 nm for **P1** and 30.5% at 380 nm for **P2**.

Conclusions

The polymers, **P1** and **P2** utilizing the acceptor unit, diphenylpyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione, were synthesized to show good solubility at room temperature in organic solvents. Pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione unit, regioisomer of the known pyrrolo[3,4-*c*]pyrrole-1,4-dione, is originated from the structure of stable synthetic pigment. The solid films of **P1** and **P2** show absorption bands with maximum peaks at about 377, 554 and 374, 542 nm and the absorption onsets at 670 and 674 nm, corresponding to band gaps of 1.85 and 1.84 eV, respectively. The hole mobility of **P2** is 9.6×10^{-5} cm²/Vs. The device with **P2**:PC₇₁BM (1:2) showed V_{OC} value of 0.84 V, J_{SC} value of 5.10 mA/cm², and FF of 0.33, giving PCE of 1.42%.

Experimental Section

General. All reagents were purchased from Aldrich or TCI, and used without further purification. Solvents were purified by normal procedure and handled under moisture-

free atmosphere. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded with a Varian Gemini-300 (300 MHz) spectrometer and chemical shifts were recorded in ppm units with TMS as the internal standard. Flash column chromatography was performed with Merck silica gel 60 (particle size 230-400 mesh ASTM) with ethyl acetate/hexane or methanol/methylene chloride gradients unless otherwise indicated. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted using Merck 0.25 mm silica gel 60F pre-coated aluminum plates with fluorescent indicator UV254. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a JEOL JMS-700 mass spectrometer under electron impact (EI) conditions in the Korea Basic Science Institute (Daegu). The UV-vis absorption spectra were recorded by a Varian 5E UV/VIS/NIR spectrophotometer, while the Oriel InstaSpec IV CCD detection system with xenon lamp was used for the photoluminescence and electroluminescence spectra measurements.

Solar cells were fabricated on an indium tin oxide (ITO)-coated glass substrate with the following structure; ITO-coated glass substrate/poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT:PSS)/small molecule: PCBM/Al. The ITO-coated glass substrate was first cleaned with detergent, ultrasonicated in acetone and isopropyl alcohol, and subsequently dried overnight in an oven. PEDOT:PSS (Baytron PH) was spin-cast from aqueous solution to form a film of 40 nm thickness. The substrate was dried for 10 min at 140 °C in air and then transferred into a glove box to spin-cast the active layer. A solution containing a mixture of small molecule:PCBM in dichlorobenzene solvent with concentration of 7 wt %/mL was then spin-cast on top of the PEDOT/PSS layer. The film was dried for 60 min at 70 °C in the glove box. The sample was heated at 80 °C for 10 min in air. Then, an aluminum (Al, 100 nm) electrode was deposited by thermal evaporation in a vacuum of about 5×10^{-7} Torr. Current density-voltage (J - V) characteristics of the devices were measured using a Keithley 236 Source Measure Unit. Solar cell performance utilized an Air Mass 1.5 Global (AM 1.5 G) solar simulator with an irradiation intensity of 1000 W m^{-2} . An aperture (12.7 mm^2) was used on top of the cell to eliminate extrinsic effects such as cross-talk, waveguiding, shadow effects, *etc.* The spectral mismatch factor was calculated by comparison of solar simulator spectrum with AM 1.5 spectrum at room temperature. The IPCE is a measure of the photon to electron conversion efficiency at a particular irradiation wavelength (Eq. 1).

$$\text{IPCE} = (1240 \times J_{\text{sc}}) / (\lambda_i \times P_{\text{in}}) \quad (1)$$

Synthesis of Ethyl 2-(5-bromo-2-thienyl)acetate (2): Ethyl 2-thiopheneacetate (1) (10 g, 66.66 mmol) was brominated with *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS) (13 g, 73.26 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at room temperature. After stirring for 24 h, water (200 mL) and ethyl acetate (400 mL) were added. The organic layer was washed with 3×200 mL of water and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography to give compound 2 as a yellow oil; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.29 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), δ 3.76 (s, 2H), δ 4.19 (q, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), δ 6.69

(d, 1H, $J = 3.8$ Hz), δ 6.90 (d, 1H, $J = 3.8$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 14.35, 36.07, 61.59, 111.55, 127.31, 129.66, 137.09, 170.05; HRMS (EI^+ , m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{BrO}_2\text{S}$ 247.9507, measured 247.9509.

Synthesis of Diphenylethanediimidoyl Dichloride (6): A solution of aniline (3) (54.82 mmol) and oxalyl chloride (5) (10.9 mL, 115 mmol) in toluene (50 mL) was treated with PCl_5 (12.53 g, 60 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 30 min, the reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C until no further hydrogen chloride was formed. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and crude product was recrystallized from hexane/ CH_2Cl_2 to afford compound 6 as a yellow crystal. mp 100 °C; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.12 (d, 4H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.29 (t, 2H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 7.47 (t, 4H, $J = 7.2$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 120.67, 126.91, 129.28, 138.89, 146.03; HRMS (EI^+ , m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2$ 276.0221, measured 276.0221.

Synthesis of *N,N'*-Bis(4-methylphenyl)ethanediimidoyl Dichloride (7): A solution of *p*-toluidine (4) (46.24 mmol) and oxalyl chloride (5) (9.3 mL, 98 mmol) in toluene (50 mL) was treated with PCl_5 (11 g, 52 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring for 30 min, the reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C until no further hydrogen chloride was formed. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and crude product was recrystallized from hexane/ CH_2Cl_2 to afford compound 7 as a yellow crystal. mp 100 °C; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.40 (s, 6H), 7.08 (d, 4H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.26 (d, 4H, $J = 7.7$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 21.42, 121.09, 129.79, 137.05, 138.07, 143.31; HRMS (EI^+ , m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2$ 304.0534, measured 304.0531.

Synthesis of 3,6-Bis(5-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2-thienyl)-1,4-diphenylpyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione (8): Ester 2 (33.23 mmol) and 1 M $\text{NaN}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$ (144 mmol) was dissolved in THF (30 mL) at room temperature under argon. After stirring for 1 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and a THF solution (30 mL) of the compound 6 (15.75 mmol) was slowly added. After stirring for 48 h at room temperature, aqueous solution of NH_4Cl (5 M, 250 mL) and ethyl acetate (400 mL) were added. The organic layer was washed with 3×200 mL of water and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography to give compound 8 as a red solid. mp 300 °C; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.95 (d, 2H, $J = 4.1$ Hz), δ 6.71 (d, 2H, $J = 3.8$ Hz), δ 7.30-7.32 (m, 4H), δ 7.45-7.48 (m, 6H); ^{13}C NMR not obtained due to the low solubility; HRMS (EI^+ , m/z) calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{14}\text{Br}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}_2$ 607.8863, measured 607.8865.

Synthesis of 3,6-Bis(5-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2-thienyl)-1,4-bis(4-methylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione (9): Ester 2 (23.12 mmol) and 1 M $\text{NaN}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2$ (98 mmol) was dissolved in THF (30 mL) at room temperature under argon. After stirring for 1 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and a THF solution (30 mL) of the compound 7 (10.56 mmol) was slowly added. After stirring for 48 h at room temperature, aqueous solution of NH_4Cl (5 M, 250 mL) and ethyl acetate (400 mL) were added. The organic layer was

washed with 3 × 200 mL of water and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography to give compound **9** as a red solid. mp 300 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.44 (s, 6H), 5.99 (d, 2H, *J* = 4.1 Hz), 6.72 (d, 2H, *J* = 4.1 Hz), δ 7.18 (d, 4H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), δ 7.26 (d, 4H, *J* = 6.3 Hz); ¹³C NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.25, 100.18, 109.99, 110.00, 116.33, 126.97, 129.44, 129.79, 129.88, 130.75, 131.16, 138.78, 142.22, 170.04; HRMS (FAB, *m/z*) calcd for C₂₈H₁₉Br₂N₂O₂S₂ 636.9255, measured 636.9255.

Synthesis of the Poly(*N*-9-heptadecanyl-2,7-carbazole-*alt*-3,6-bis(5-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2-thienyl)-1,4-diphenylpyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione) (P1): Carefully purified 3,6-bis{5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-2-thienyl}-1,4-diphenylpyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione (**8**) (150 mg, 0.25 mmol), 2,7-bis(4',4',5',5'-tetramethyl-1',3',2'-dioxaborolan-2'-yl)-*N*-9"-heptadecanylcarbazole (**10**) (160 mg, 0.25 mmol), and (PPh₃)₄Pd(0) (3 mol %) were dissolved in a mixture of toluene and aqueous 2 M K₂CO₃. The mixture was refluxed with vigorous stirring for 3 days under argon atmosphere. After 72 h, phenylboronic acid was added to the reaction then 12 h later, bromobenzene was added and the reaction mixture refluxed overnight to complete the end-capping reaction. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was poured into methanol. The precipitated material was recovered by filtration. The resulting solid material was reprecipitated using 100 mL of THF/1.0 L of methanol several times to remove residual amount of catalyst. The resulting polymer was soluble in THF, CHCl₃, ODCB and toluene.

Synthesis of the Poly(*N*-9-heptadecanyl-2,7-carbazole-*alt*-3,6-bis(5-(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2-thienyl)-1,4-bis(4-methylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione) (P2): Carefully purified 3,6-bis{5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-2-thienyl}-1,4-bis(4-methylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-*b*]pyrrole-2,5-dione (**9**) (150 mg, 0.23 mmol), 2,7-bis(4',4',5',5'-tetramethyl-1',3',2'-dioxaborolan-2'-yl)-*N*-9"-heptadecanylcarbazole (**10**) (150 mg, 0.23 mmol), and (PPh₃)₄Pd(0) (3 mol %) were dissolved in a mixture of toluene and aqueous 2 M K₂CO₃. The mixture was refluxed with vigorous stirring for 3 days under argon atmosphere. After 72 h, phenylboronic acid was added to the reaction then 12 h later, bromobenzene was added and the reaction mixture refluxed overnight to complete the end-capping reaction. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was poured into methanol. The precipitated material was recovered by filtration. The result-

ing solid material was reprecipitated using 100 mL of THF/1.0 L of methanol several times to remove residual amount of catalyst. The resulting polymer was soluble in THF, CHCl₃, ODCB and toluene.

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