

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

The effect of acceptor structure on emission colour tuning in organic semiconductors with D- π -A- π -D structures

Przemyslaw Ledwon^{1,*}, Gabriela Wiosna-Salyga^{2,*}, Marian Chapran² and Radoslaw Motyka¹

¹ Silesian University of Technology, Faculty of Chemistry, Strzody 9, 44-100 Gliwice, Poland;

² Department of Molecular Physics, Lodz University of Technology, Zeromskiego 116, 90-924 Lodz, Poland;

* Correspondence: przemyslaw.ledwon@polsl.pl; Tel.: +48-32-237-1305 (P.L.); gabriela.wiosna-salyga@p.lodz.pl; Tel.: +48 42-631-3205 (G.W.-S.)

Table of content

Figure S1-S13: ¹³ C-NMR and ¹ H-NMR spectra	p. 2-9
Figure S16. UV-Vis and photoluminescence spectra spectra of studied compounds, measured in different solvents	p.10
Figure S17. Photoluminescence spectra of emitters in the different solvents, 1 wt% in zeonex matrix and in pristine films	p. 11
Figure S18. Photoluminescence decay curves of studied compounds in the different solutions (10 ⁻⁵ M in toluene, chloroform, THF, DCM) at the maximum emission	p. 12
Table S1. The fluorescence lifetime of the red emitters in diluted solutions obtained from photoluminescence decay curves at the maximum emission	p.12
Figure S19. Normalized absorption spectra of the emitters in toluene solution and photoluminescence spectrum of PVK:PO-T2T in film	p. 13
Figure S20. Normalized photoluminescence spectra of thin layers: PVK:PO-T2T doped with 1, 2, 5, 8, 10 wt% of studied molecules.	p. 14

NMR Spectra

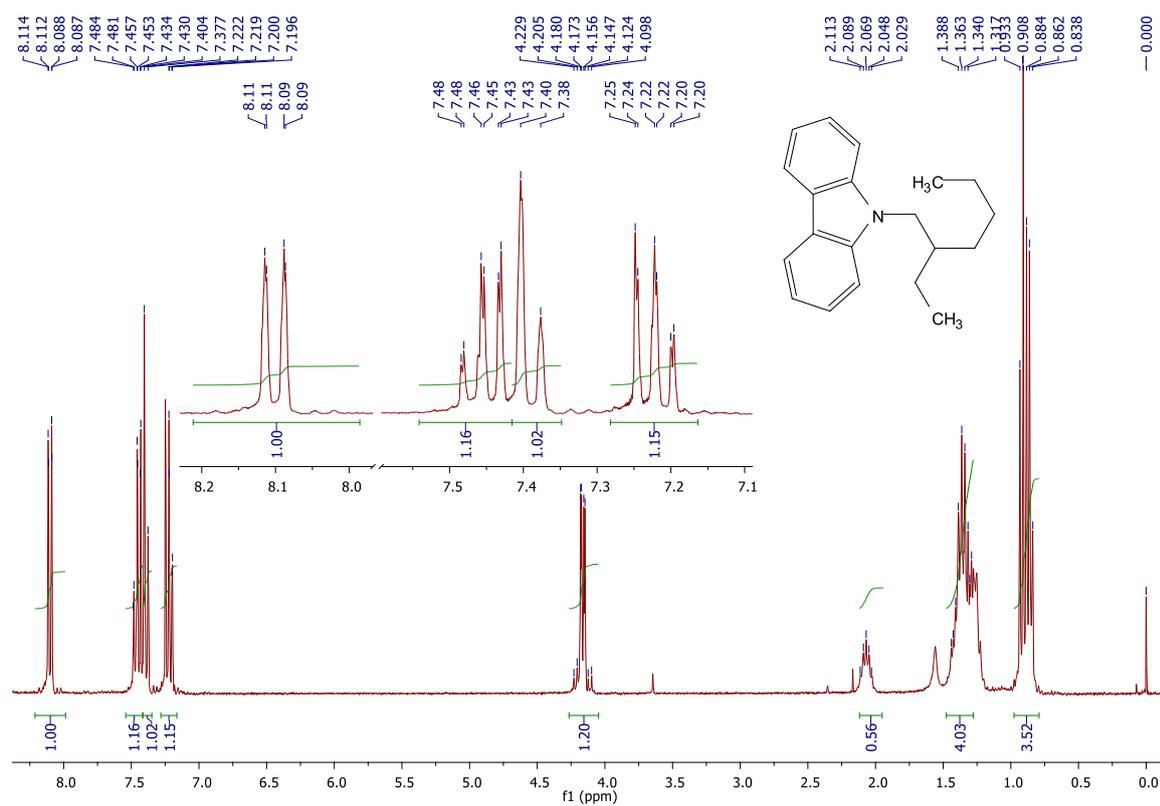


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR of compound 2 in CDCl₃

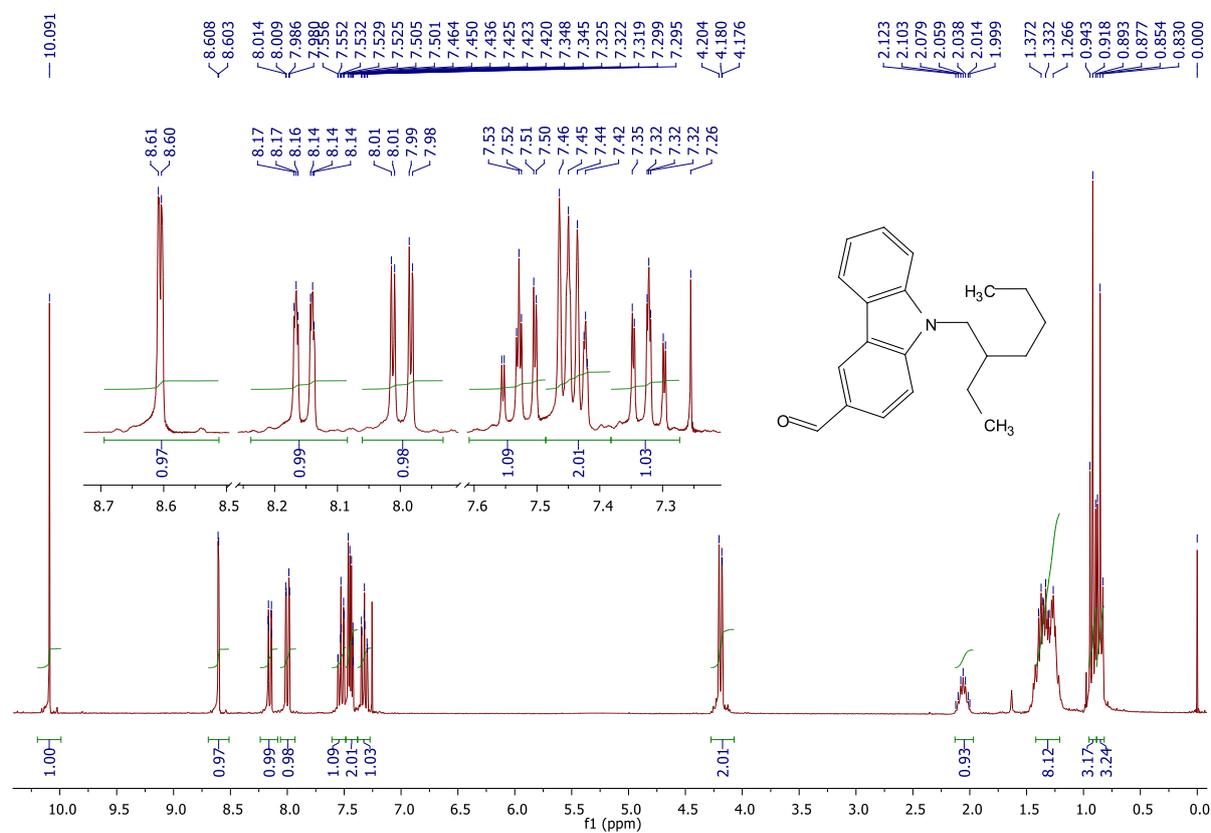


Figure S2. ¹H-NMR of compound 3 in CDCl₃

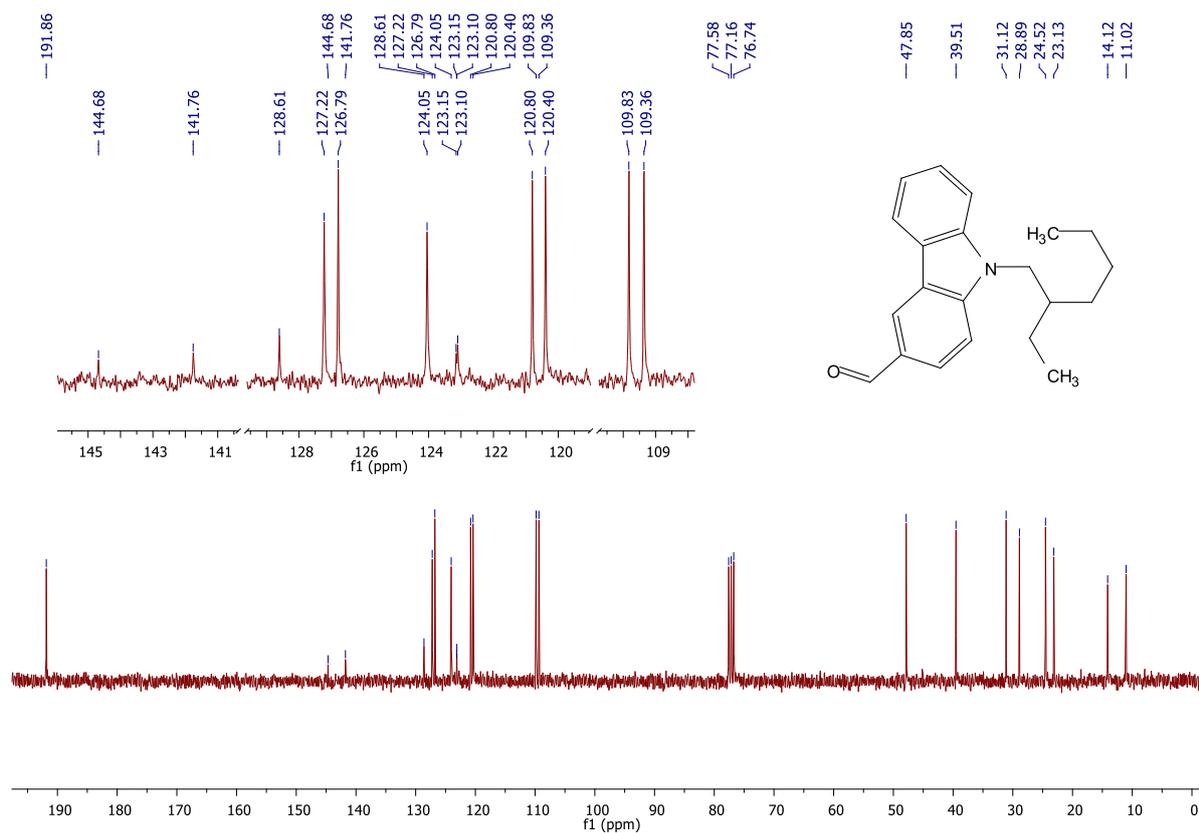


Figure S3. $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ of compound **3** in CDCl_3

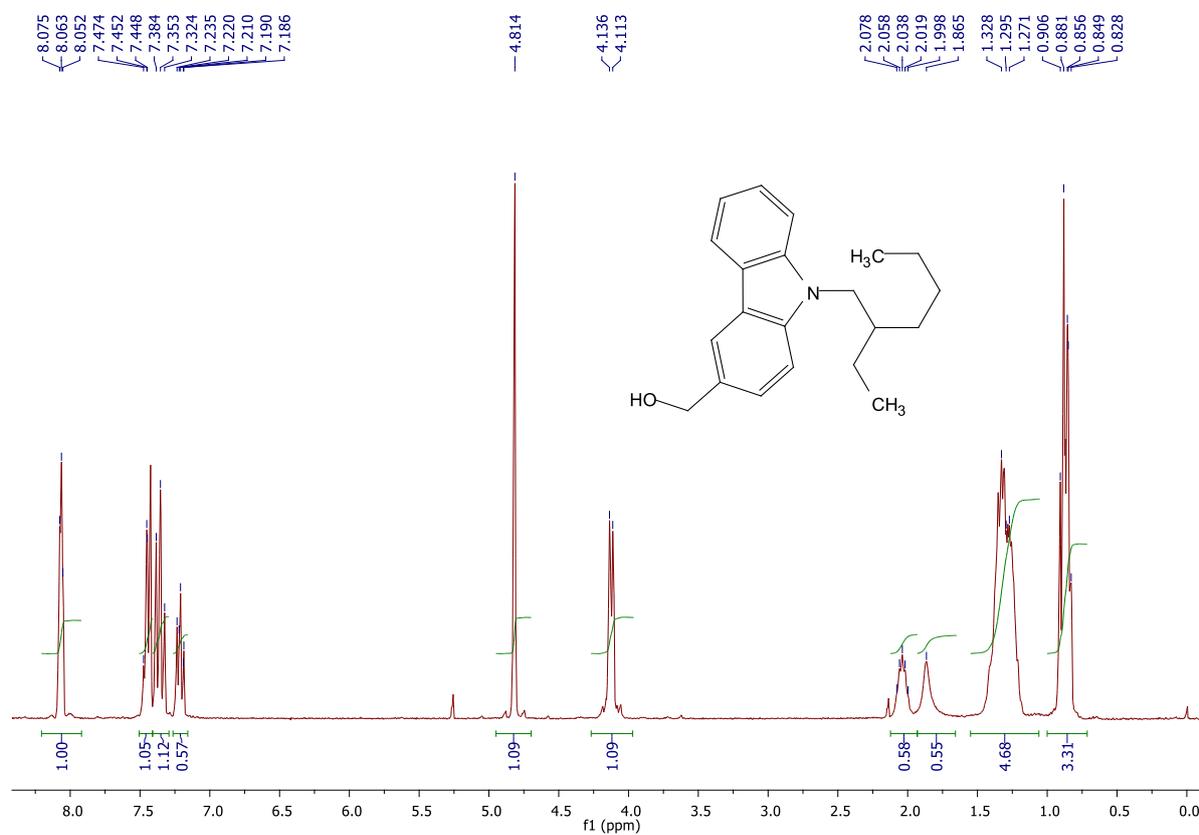


Figure S4. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ of compound **4** in CDCl_3

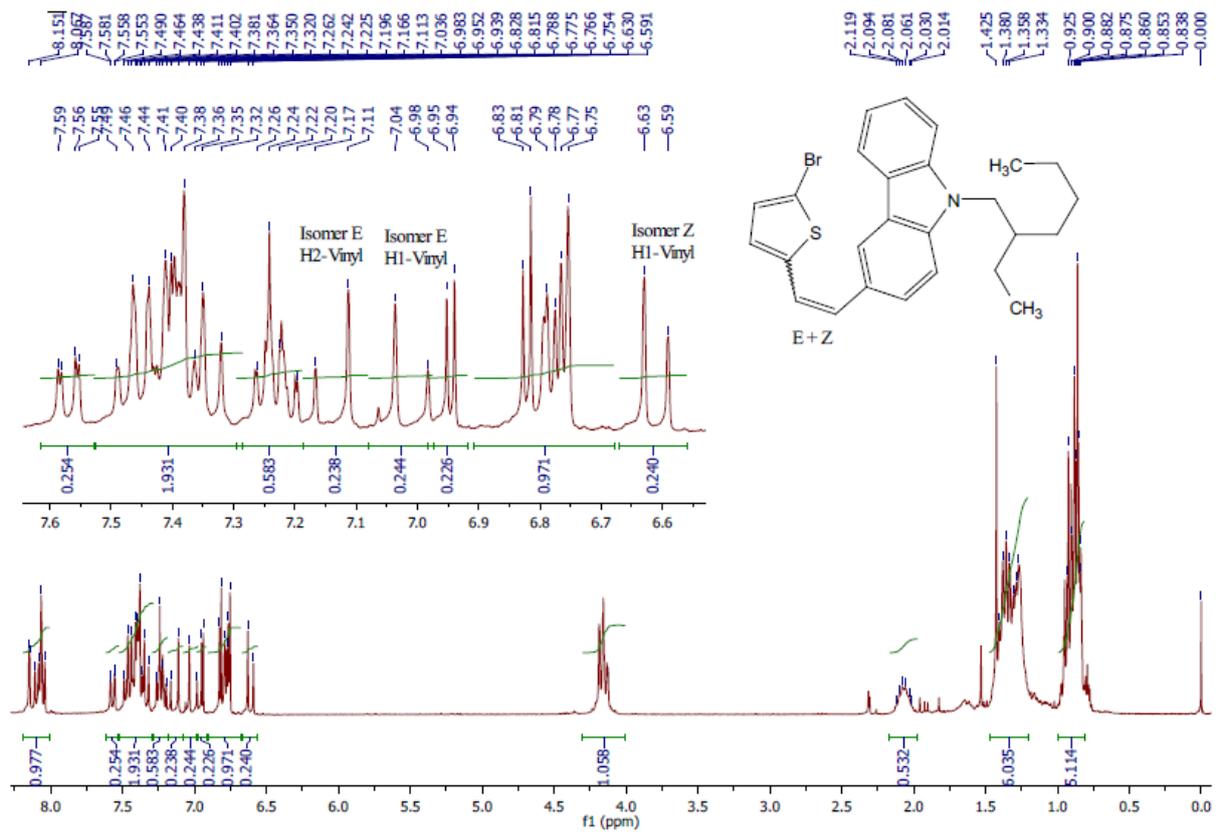


Figure S5. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ of mixture of compounds **6** in CDCl_3

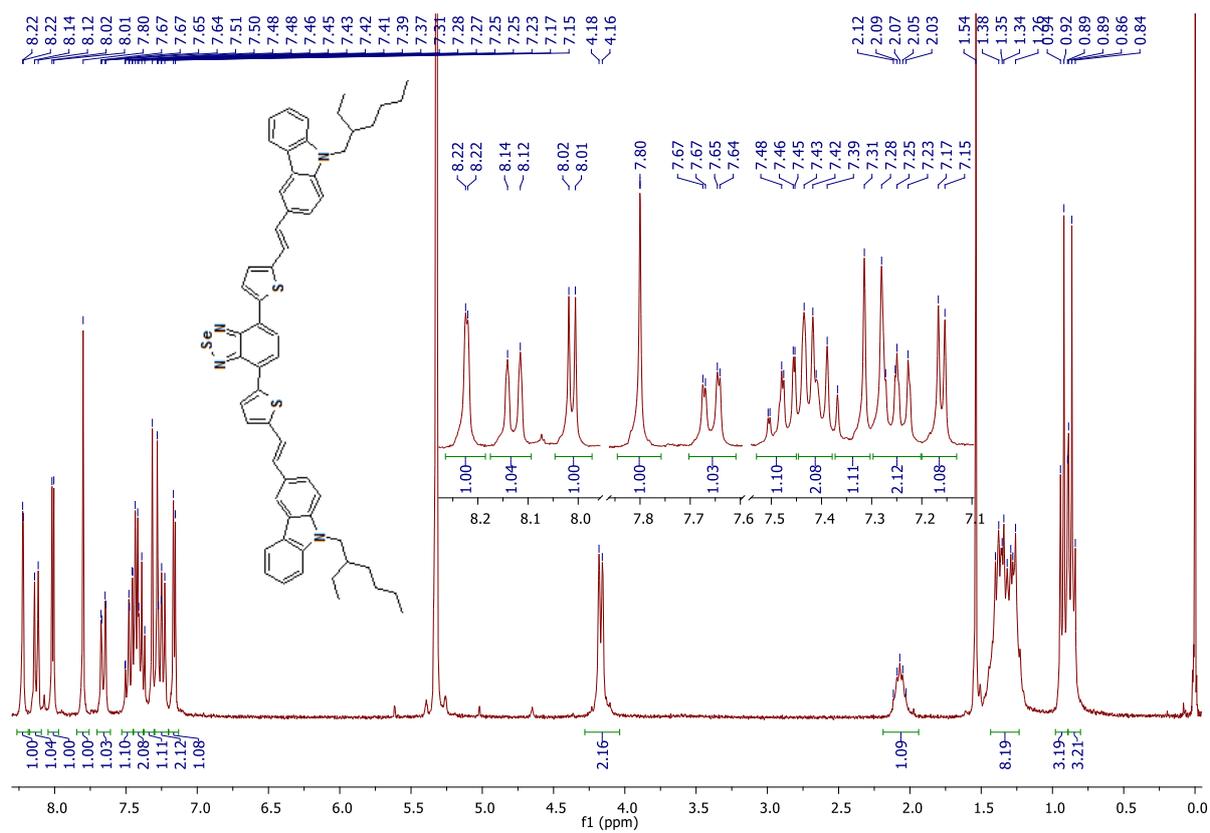


Figure S6. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ of compound **C4** in CD_2Cl_2

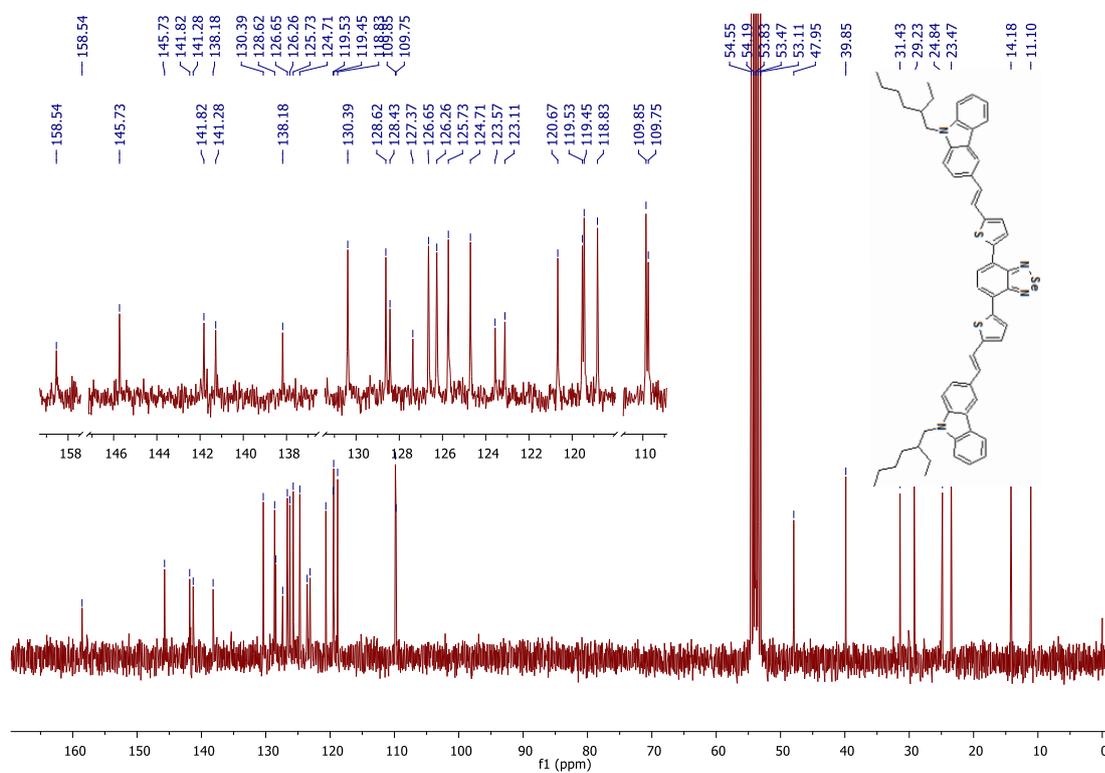


Figure 7. $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ of compound **C4** in CD_2Cl_2

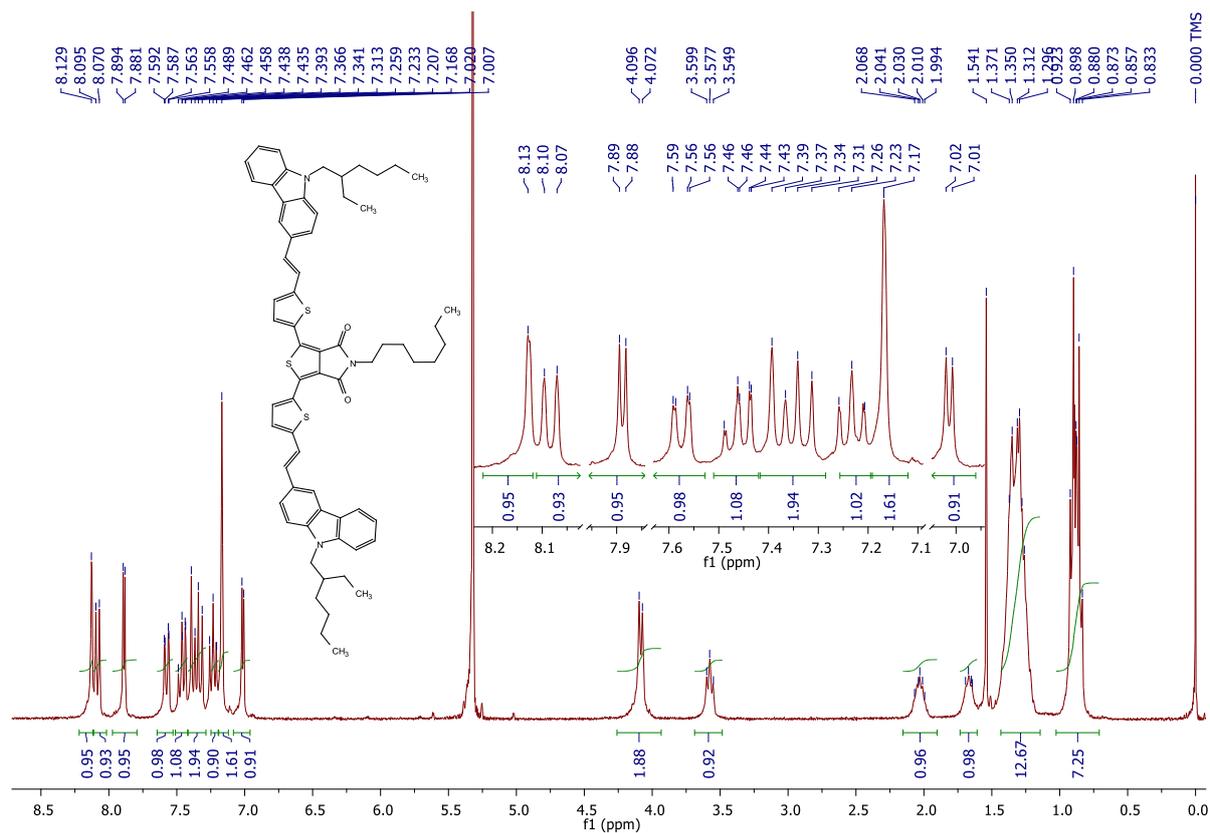


Figure S8. ¹H-NMR of compound C1 in CD₂Cl₂

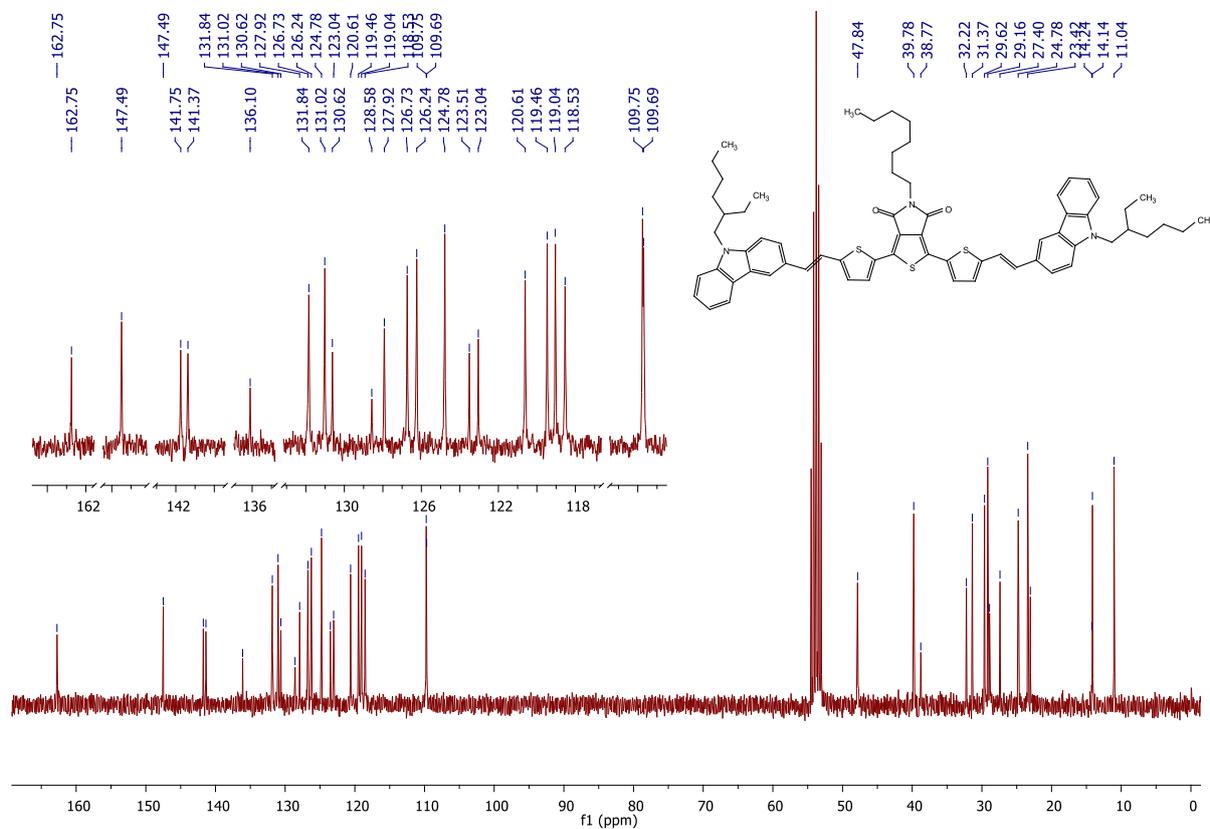


Figure S9. ¹³C-NMR of compound C1 in CD₂Cl₂

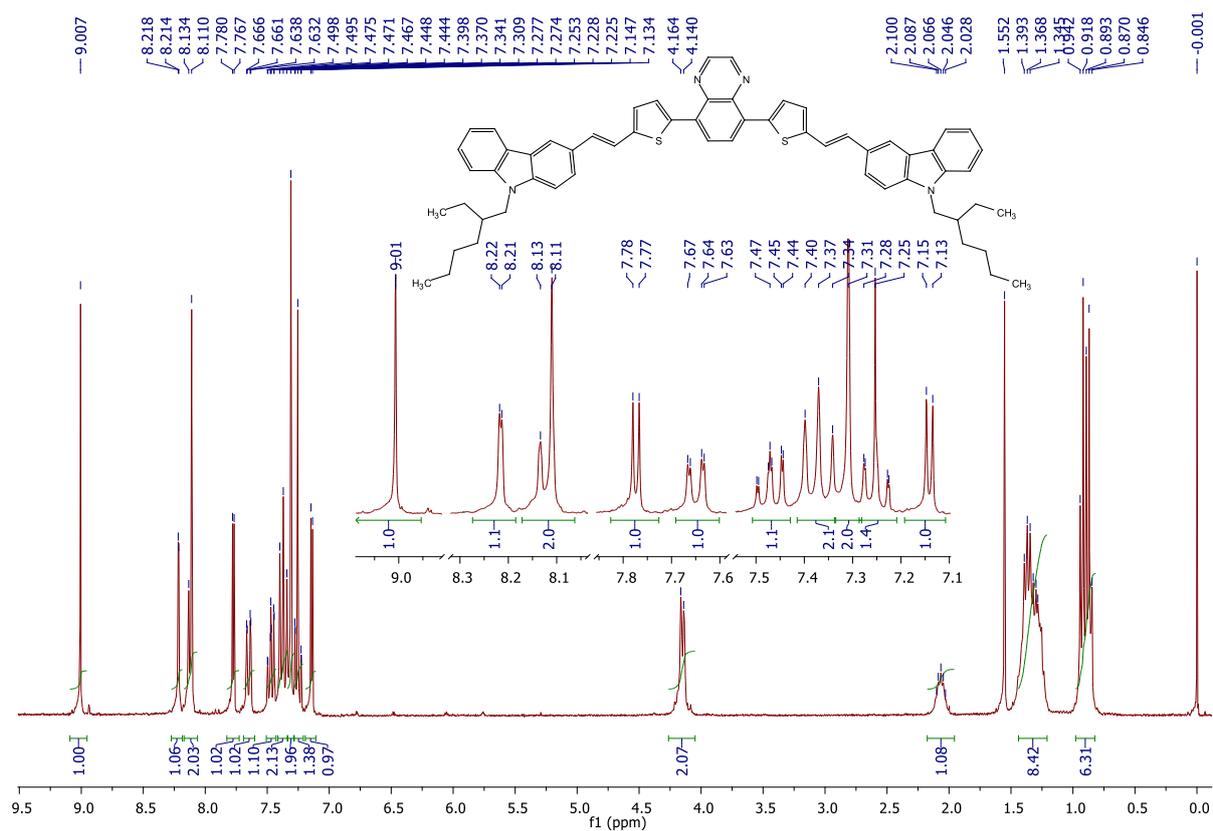


Figure S10. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ of compound C2 in CDCl_3

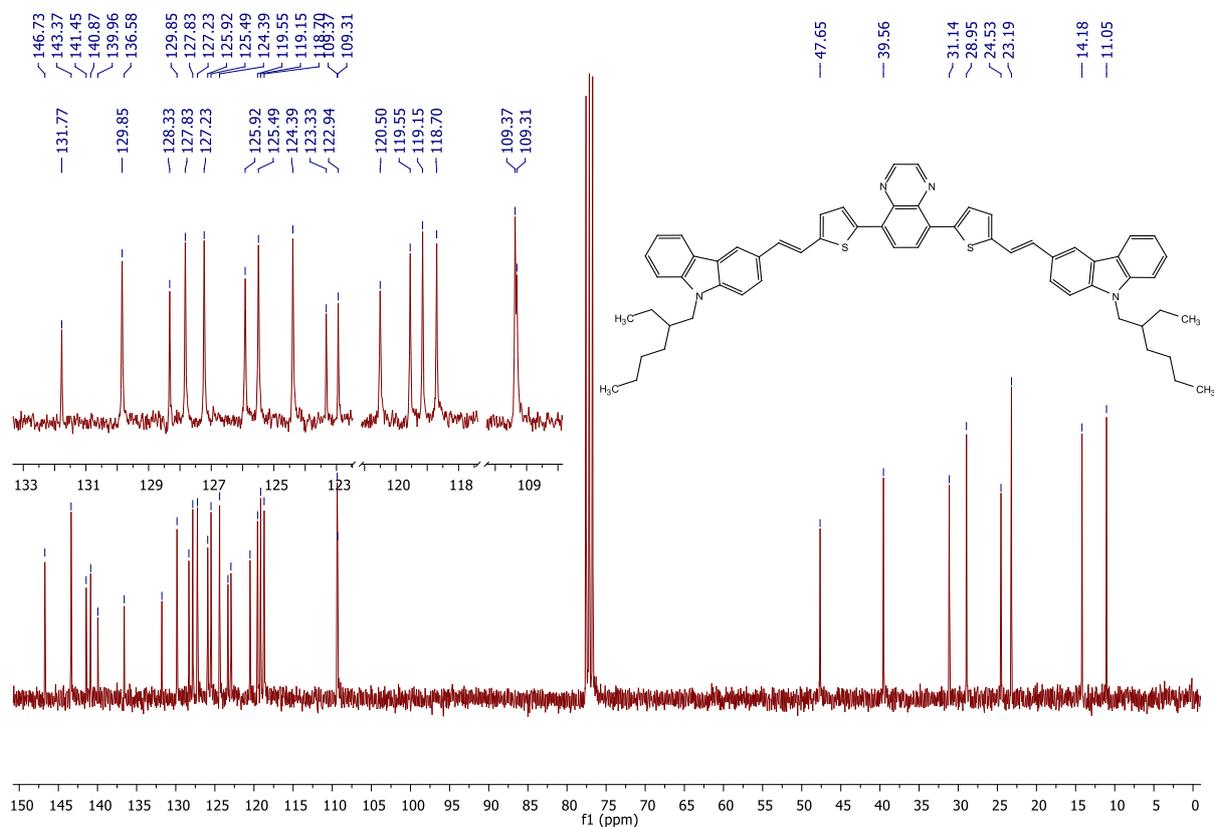


Figure S11. $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ of compound C2 in CDCl_3

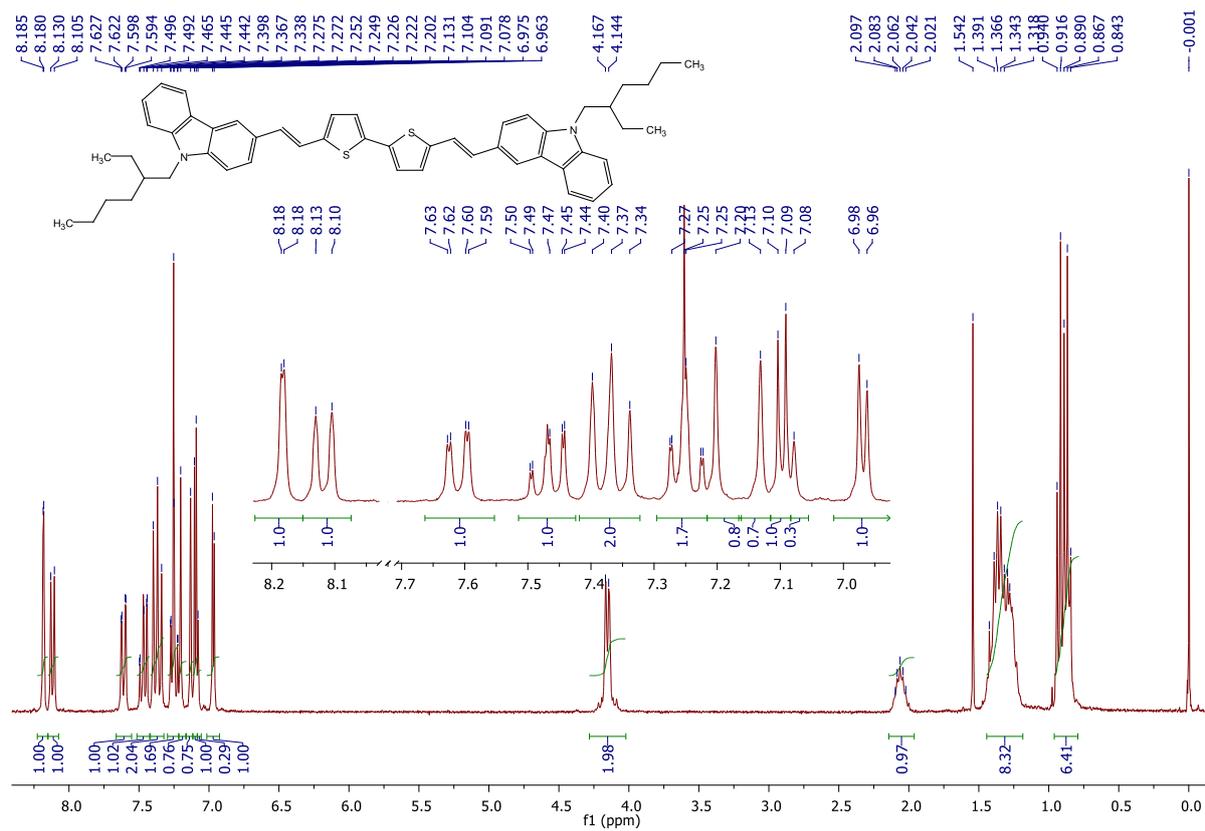


Figure S12. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ of compound **C5** in CDCl_3

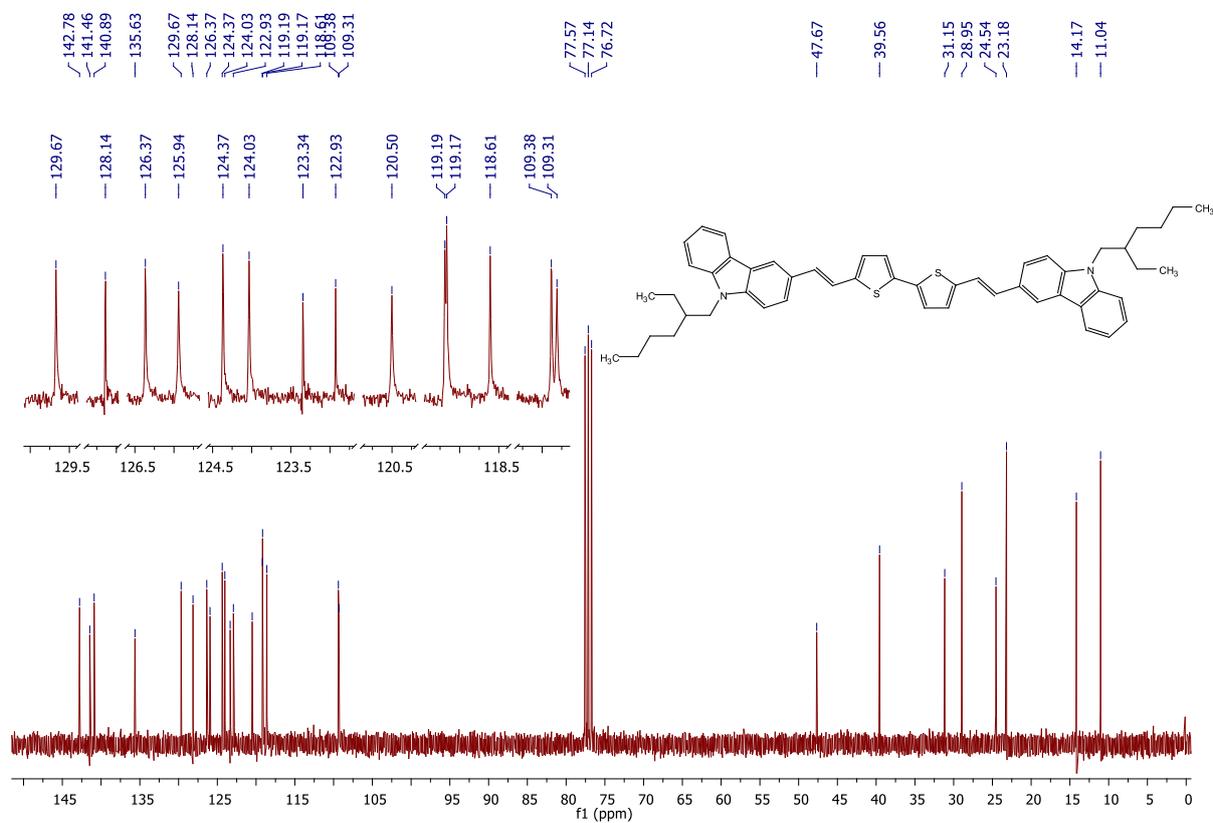


Figure S13. $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ of compound **C5** in CDCl_3

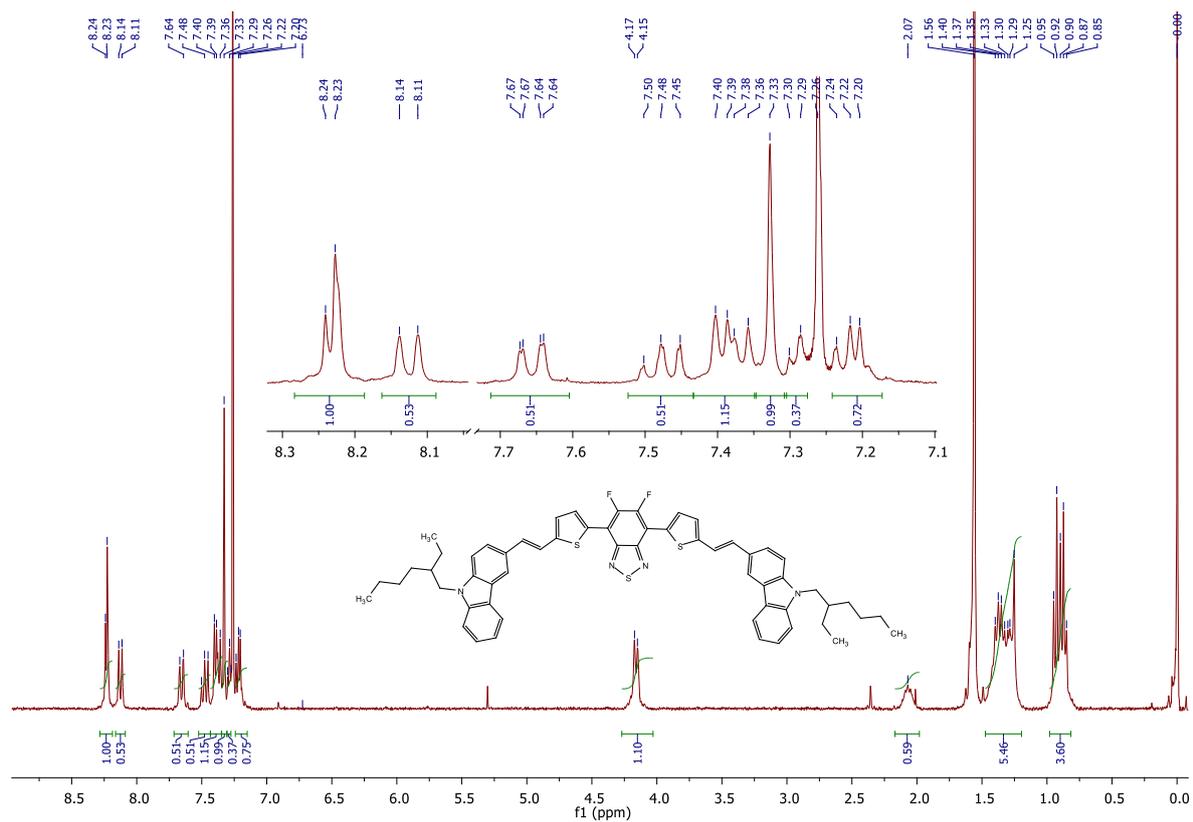


Figure S14. ¹H-NMR of compound C3 in CDCl₃

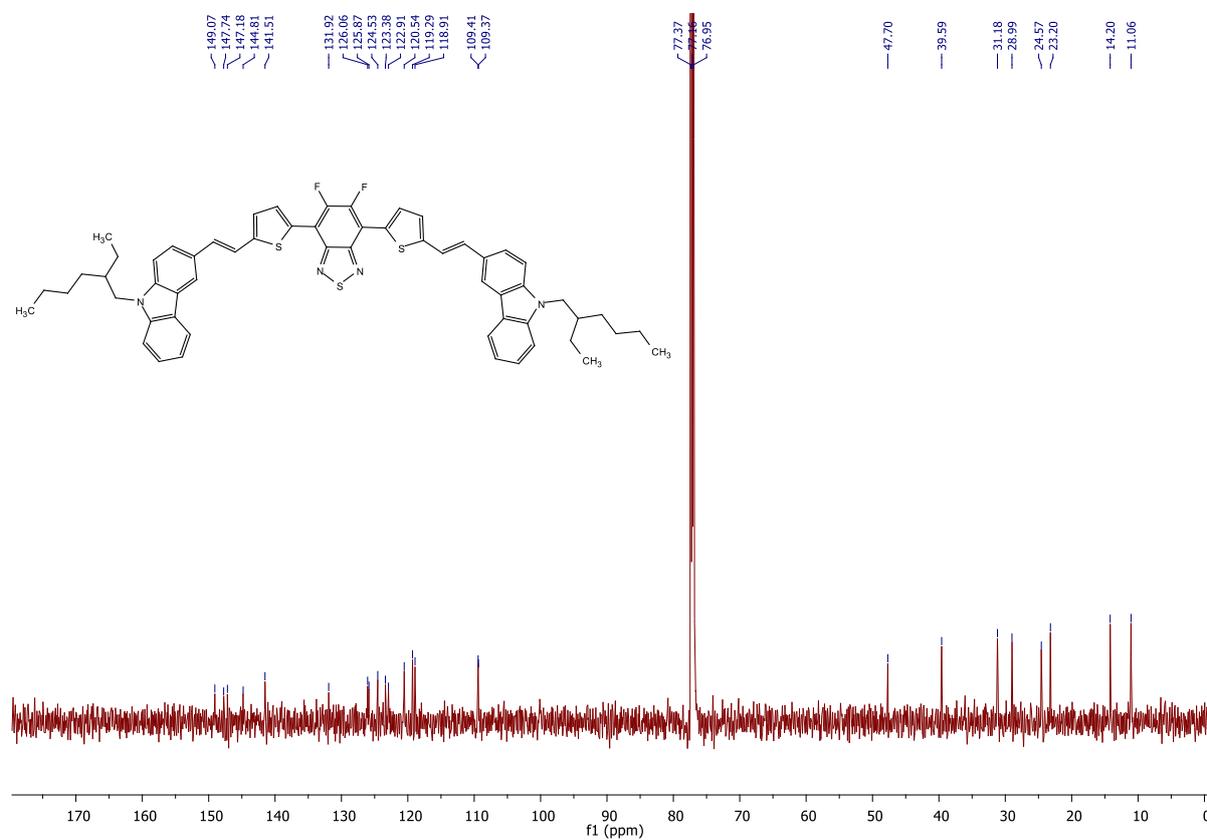


Figure S15. ¹³C-NMR of compound C3 in CDCl₃

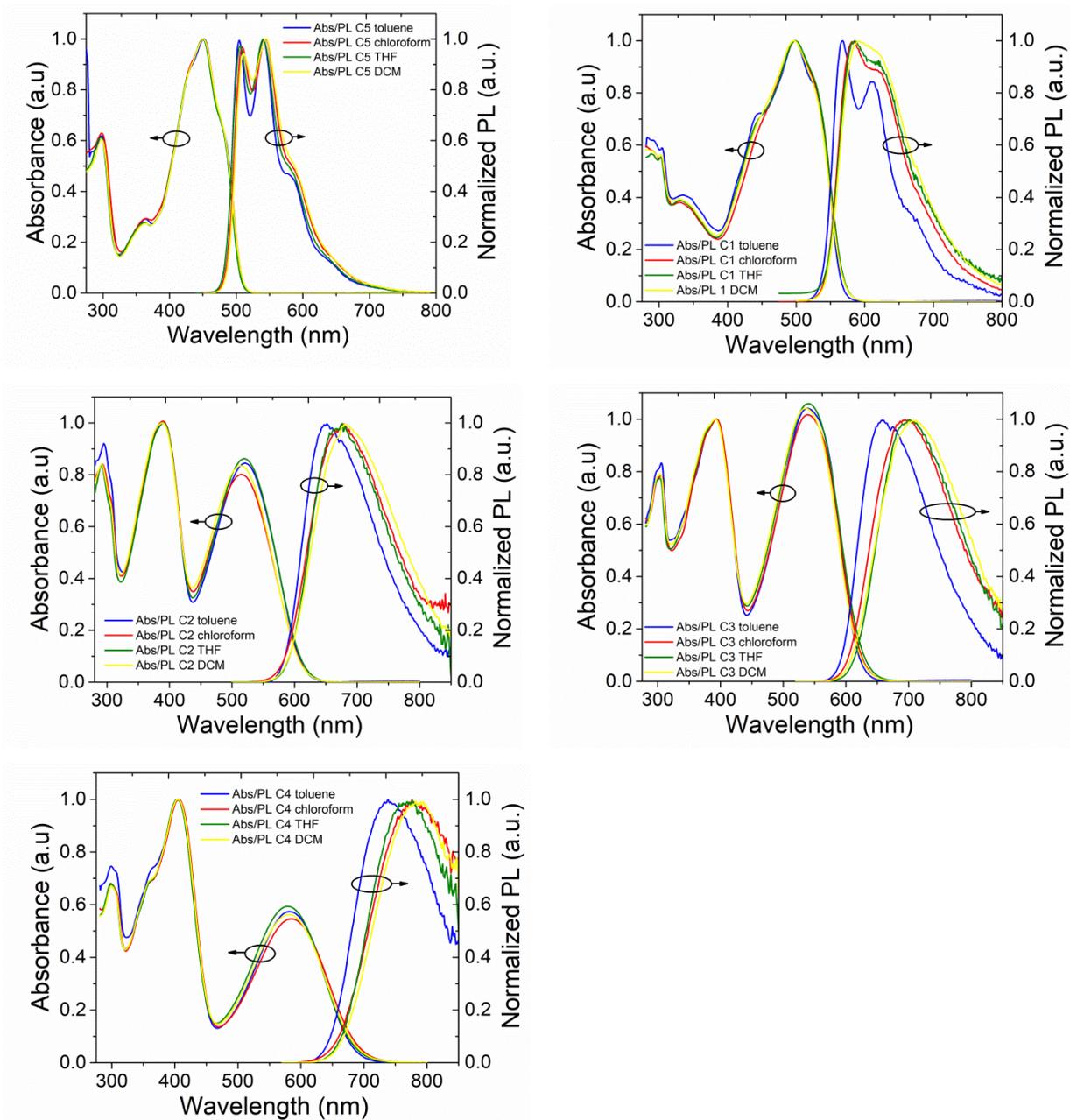


Figure S16. UV-Vis and photoluminescence spectra spectra of studied compounds, measured in different solvents.

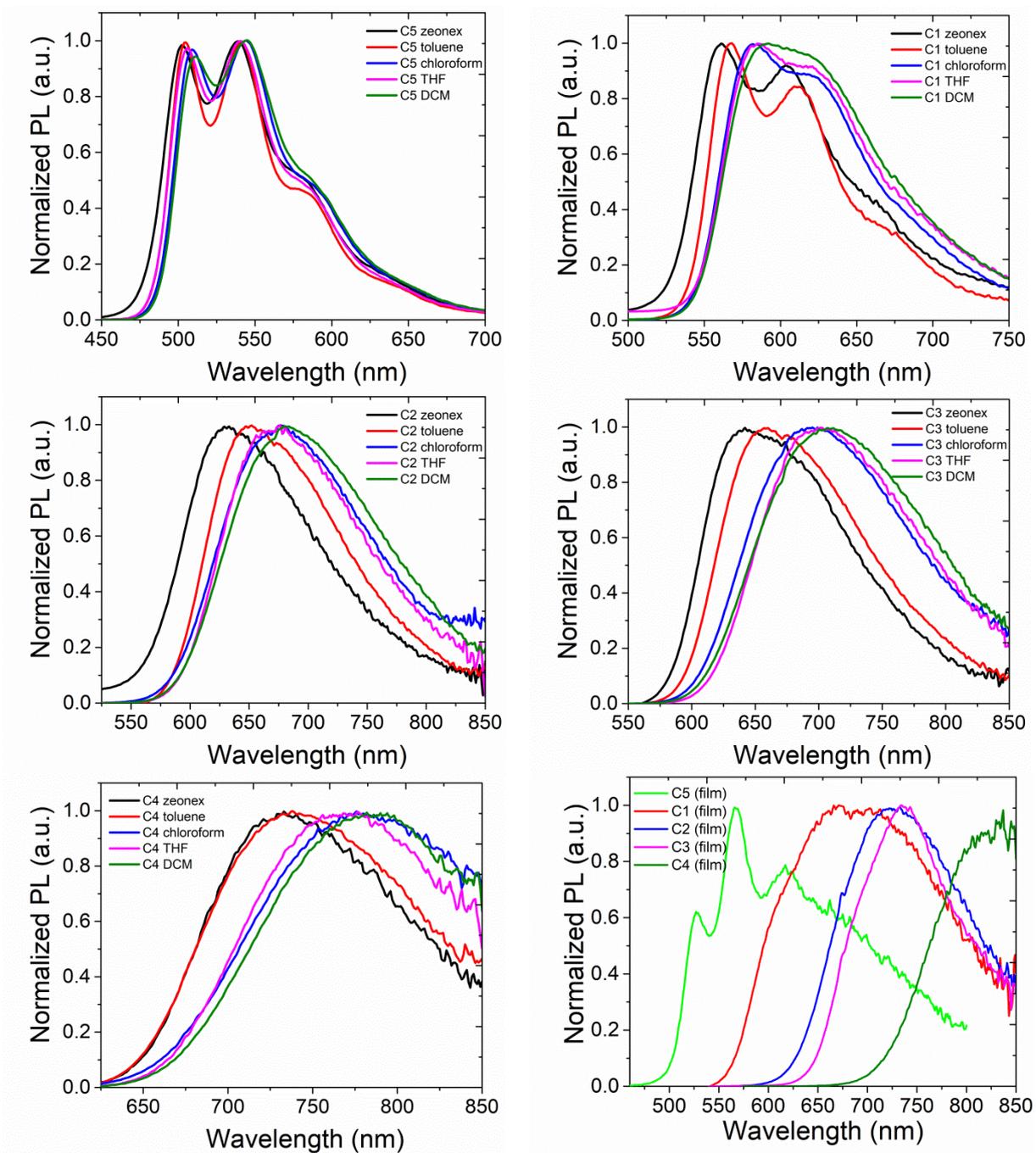


Figure S17. Photoluminescence spectra of emitters in the different solvents, 1 wt% in zeonex matrix and in pristine films.

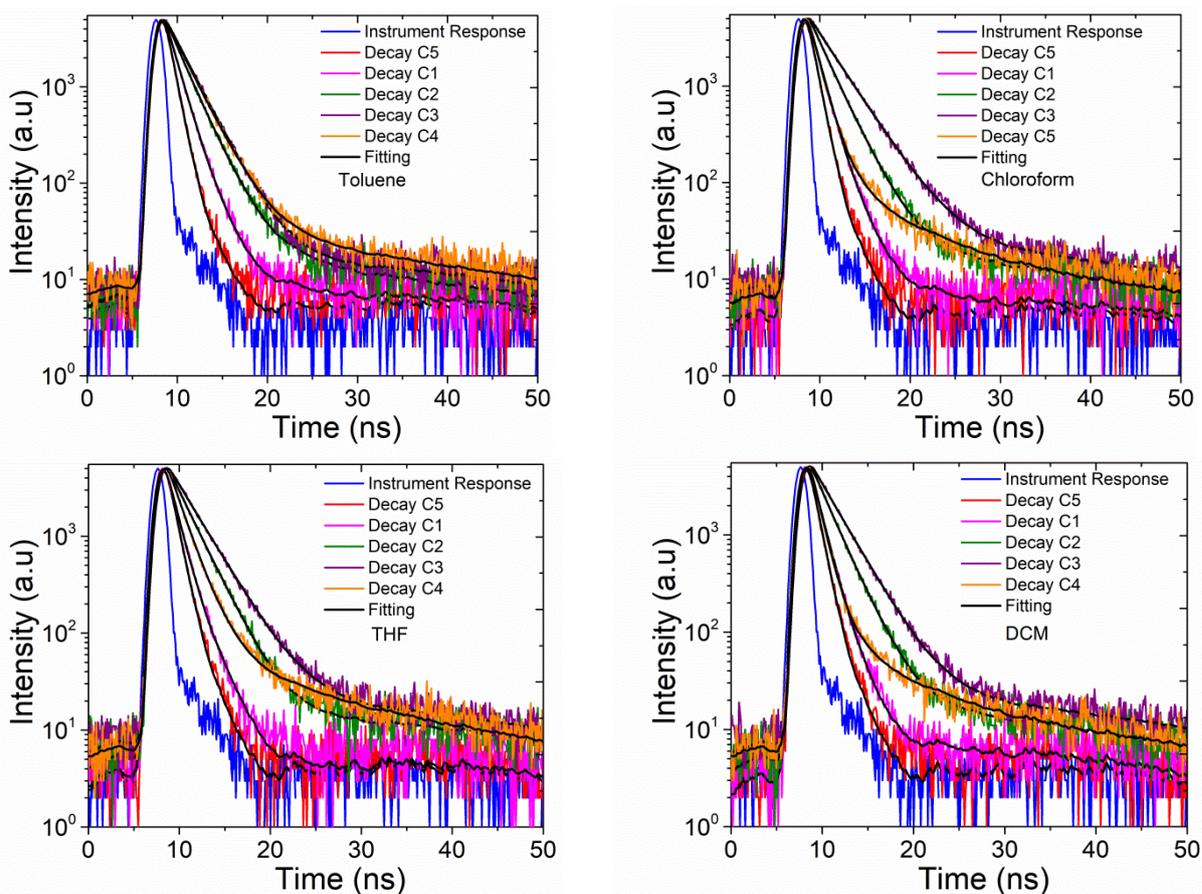


Figure S18. Photoluminescence decay curves of studied compounds in the different solutions (10^{-5} M in toluene, chloroform, THF, DCM) at the maximum emission.

Table S1. The fluorescence lifetime of the red emitters in diluted solutions obtained from photoluminescence decay curves at the maximum emission

	Toluene			Chloroform			THF			DCM		
	τ_1 ns (%)	τ_2 ns (%)	χ^2	τ_1 ns (%)	τ_2 ns (%)	χ^2	τ_1 ns (%)	τ_2 ns (%)	χ^2	τ_1 ns (%)	τ_2 ns (%)	χ^2
C5	0.9(100)	-	1.28	0.8(100)	-	1.42	0.9(100)	-	1.32	0.9	-	1.36
C1	1.3 (97)	6.1 (3)	1.28	1.2 (98)	5.7 (2)	1.29	1.1 (91)	2.3 (9)	1.52	1.1 (98)	14.9 (2)	1.25
C2	1.9 (95)	8.3 (5)	1.29	2.1 (96)	9.8 (4)	1.21	2.1 (97)	18.5 (3)	1.33	1.9 (97)	13.8 (3)	1.29
C3	2.3 (97)	16.6 (3)	1.28	2.9 (96)	14.2 (4)	1.28	2.7 (97)	15.7 (3)	1.28	2.5 (97)	16.2 (3)	1.21
C4	2.2 (95)	11.2 (5)	1.14	1.1 (91)	8.2 (9)	1.48	1.5 (93)	9.7 (7)	1.27	1.0 (92)	8.6 (8)	1.27

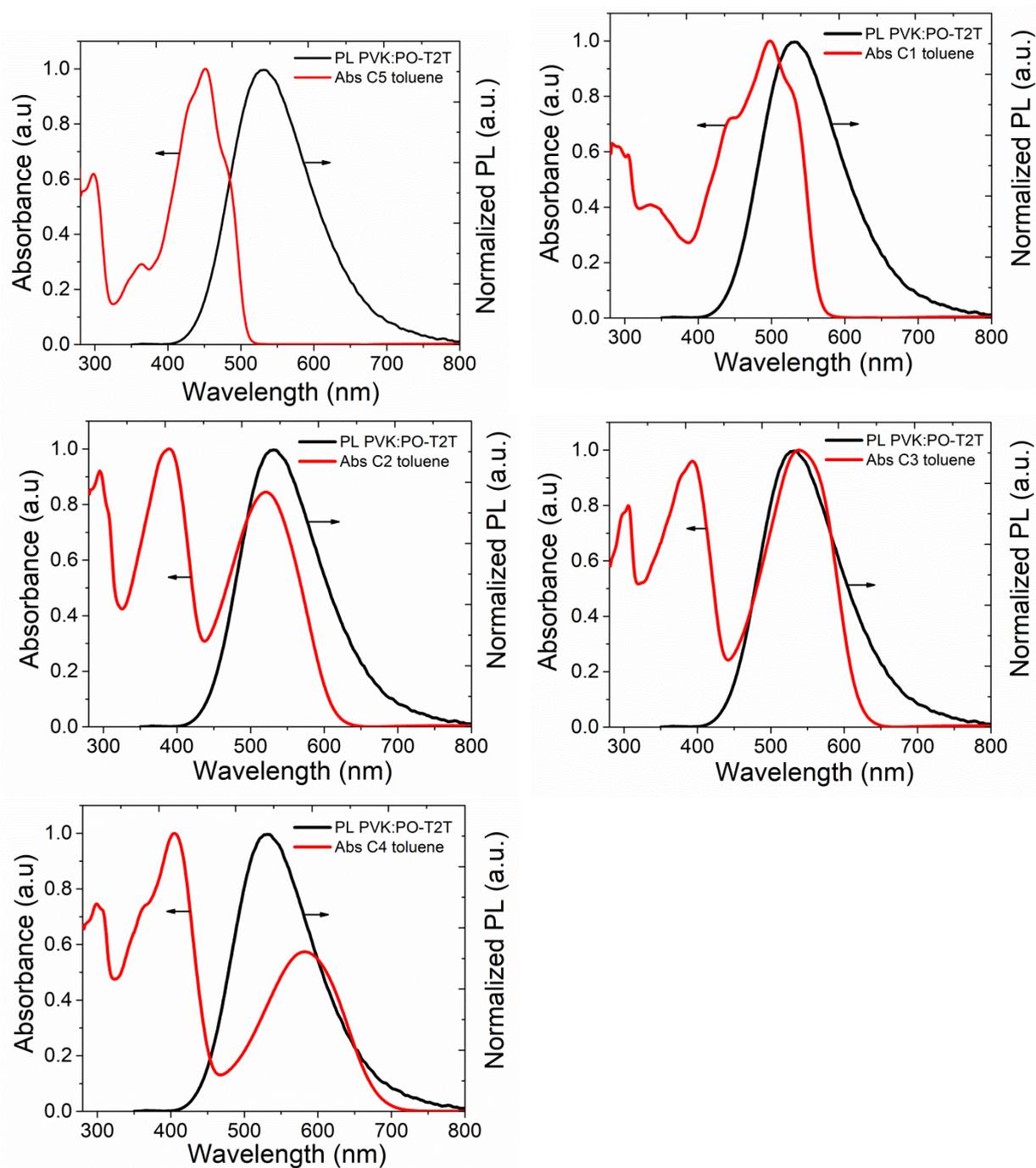


Figure S19. Normalized absorption spectra of the emitters in toluene solution and photoluminescence spectrum of PVK:PO-T2T in film.

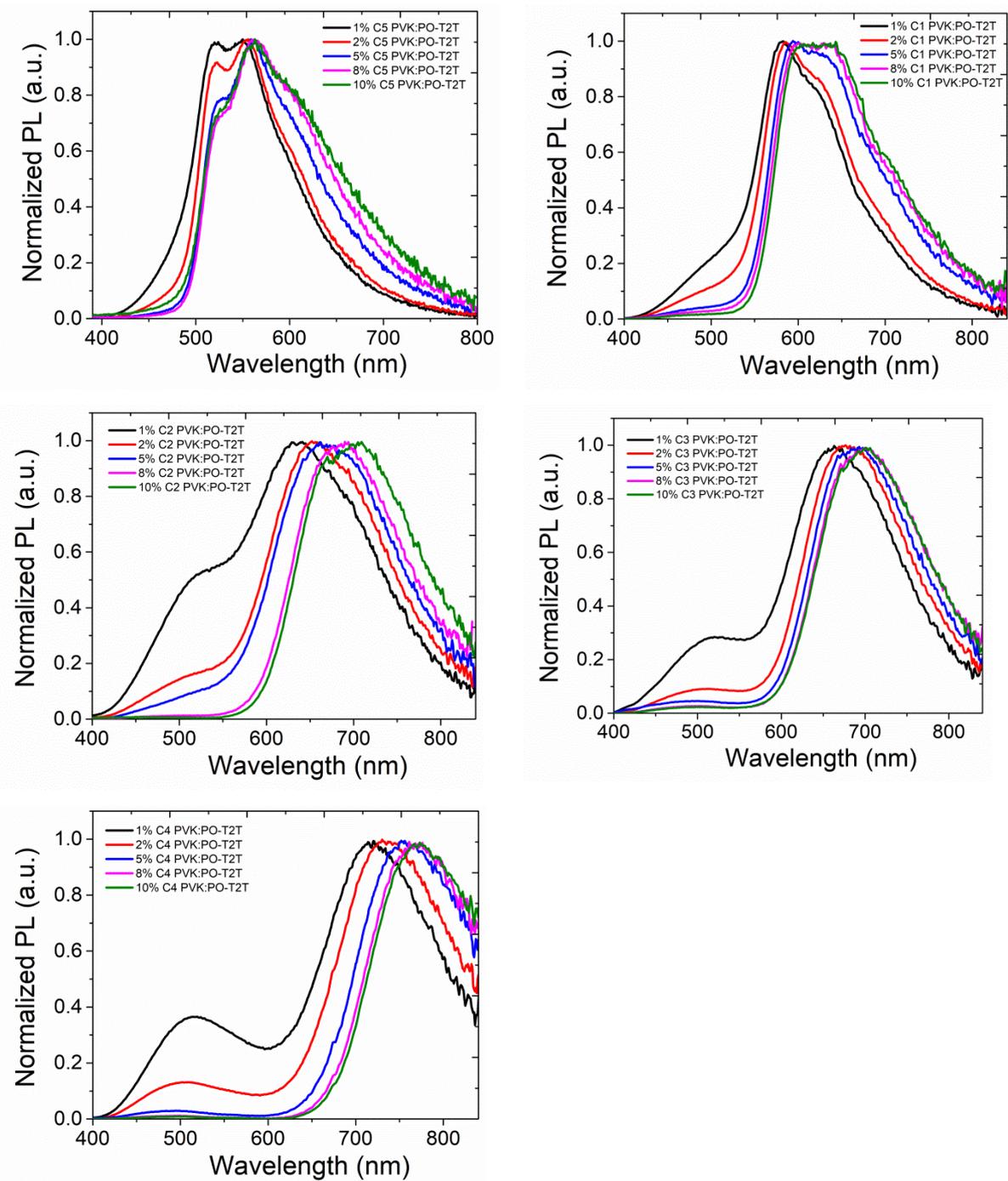


Figure S20. Normalized photoluminescence spectra of thin layers: PVK:PO-T2T doped with 1, 2, 5, 8, 10 wt% of studied molecules.