

# Tuning the Intramolecular Charge Transfer Emission from Deep Blue to Green in Ambipolar Systems Based on Dibenzothiophene *S*,*S*-Dioxide by Manipulation of Conjugation and Strength of the Electron Donor Units

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The efficient synthesis and photophysical properties of a series of ambipolar donor-acceptor-donor systems is described where the acceptor is dibenzothiophene *S*,*S*-dioxide and the donor is fluorene, carbazole, or arylamine. The systems exhibit intramolecular charge transfer (ICT) states (of variable ICT character strengths) leading to fluorescence emission ranging from deep blue to green with moderate to high photoluminescence quantum yields. The emission properties can be effectively tuned by systematically changing the position of substitution on both donor and acceptor units (which affects the extent of conjugation) and the redox potentials of the donor units. The results are supported by cyclic voltammetric data and TD-DFT calculations.

#### Introduction

The development of conjugated organic materials for optoelectronic devices remains a key objective across many disciplines of science.<sup>1</sup> These materials have applications in organic/polymeric light-emitting diodes (O/PLEDs),<sup>2</sup> organic photovoltaics

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(OPVs),<sup>3</sup> organic field-effect transistors (OFETs),<sup>4</sup> electrochromism,<sup>5</sup> and sensors.<sup>6</sup> Studies on  $\pi$ -conjugated oligomers provide valuable insights into relevant fundamental properties.<sup>7</sup>

The covalent combination of electron donor and electron acceptor units has provided a wealth of information about energy and charge transfer processes.<sup>8</sup> For example, the luminescence of 9,9-dialkylfluorene copolymers<sup>9</sup> can be tuned over a large wavelength range by utilizing intramolecular

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# CHART 1



charge and energy transfer processes both in solution and in the solid state.<sup>10</sup> Oligo-/polycarbazoles are also a benchmark family of materials which are widely used for O/PLEDs, OFETs, and OPVs.<sup>11</sup> They are predominantly hole transporters (p type) with reversible redox properties, strong luminescence, and a larger band gap than for polyfluorenes. Similarly, arylamines are well documented, mainly due to their high holetransporting ability.<sup>12</sup> Many optoelectronic applications require ambipolar compounds: i.e., those able to accept, transport, or store both holes and electrons.<sup>13–15</sup> Intramolecular charge transfer (ICT) processes<sup>16</sup> often play an important role in the photophysics of ambipolar systems. For example, Kulkarni et al. demonstrated an increase in ICT emission upon increasing the strength of the donor unit, comparing N-methylcarbazole with the stronger donor N-methylphenothiazine in acceptordonor-acceptor trimers (acceptor = phenylquinoline).<sup>17</sup> Estrada and Neckers studied fluoren-9-vlidene malononitrile derivatives as strong acceptors, linked through the 2,7- or 3,6-positions via alkyne bridges to carbazole donors to provide donoracceptor-donor triads.<sup>18</sup> Effective electronic communication

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was observed through the 3,6-positions to the fluoren-9-ylidene malononitrile core. However, in contrast with the donor-acceptor-donor systems described in the present article, the ICT state in these fluoren-9-ylidene malononitrile derivatives was a nonradiative deactivation pathway (i.e., nonemissive), with one of the 3,6-disubstituted oligomers showing total emission quenching in polar solvents.<sup>18</sup>

Our group<sup>19</sup> and other workers<sup>20</sup> have incorporated dibenzothiophene *S*,*S*-dioxide (**S**) as an electron-deficient comonomer unit in oligo-/polyfluorene (**F**) backbones, e.g. trimer  $1^{19a}$  and polymer  $2^{19d}$  (Chart 1), which show high luminescence efficiency. DFT calculations and cyclic voltammetric data established that the lower energy LUMO levels of the sulfone unit enhance the electron-accepting properties of 1 and 2.

In solution, F-S co-oligomers and copolymers of type 1 and 2 show a degree of intramolecular charge transfer (ICT) character and excited state relaxation depending on the nature of the local environment,: e.g. the solvent polarity.<sup>19b,c</sup> In nonpolar solvents, such as hexane or toluene, a well-structured emission is observed, in agreement with minimal conformation and solvent relaxations following excitation, whereas in polar solvents, such as acetonitrile, ethanol, and chloroform, broad, featureless (and red-shifted) ICT emission is dominant. The stability of the ICT state in F-S co-oligomers and copolymers is reduced by more twisted backbone conformations enforced by substituent effects on the S units.<sup>21</sup> Ambipolar molecules comprising disubstituted S units as the acceptor moiety and diphenylamine/triphenylamine donor moieties have also been studied.<sup>22</sup>

The present work describes new ambipolar oligomers containing **S** as the core unit. The objective is to tune the emission properties by combining the strategies of conjugation control (by systematically changing the substitution pattern between donor and acceptor) and varying the redox potential of the donor unit: namely, carbazole (**Cz**), di-/triphenylamine (**DPA**, **TPA**), and fluorene (**F**).

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## SCHEME 1. Synthesis of 8, 9, and 11<sup>a</sup>



<sup>*a*</sup>Reagents and conditions: (i) 2-ethylhexyl bromide, KO'Bu, DMF, 130 °C, 55%; (ii) <sup>*n*</sup>BuLi, (<sup>*i*</sup>PrO)<sub>3</sub>B, concentrated HCl, THF, -78 to 20 °C, 51%; (iii) Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (aq), 1,4-dioxane, 110 °C, 78% for **8**, 50% for **9**, 78% for **11**.

#### SCHEME 2. Synthesis of $15^a$



<sup>a</sup>Reagents and conditions: (i) 2-ethylhexyl bromide, KO'Bu, DMF, 130 °C, 80%; (ii) <sup>n</sup>BuLi, (<sup>i</sup>PrO)<sub>3</sub>B, concentrated HCl, THF, -78 to 20 °C, 67%; (iii) **6**, Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (aq), 1,4-dioxane, 110 °C, 78%.

#### **Results and Discussion**

A series of Cz–S–Cz trimers, as well as their analogous F-S-F trimers, were synthesized via palladium-catalyzed Suzuki-Miyaura coupling reactions (Schemes 1-3). The 3,7-dibromo- (linear) and 2,8-dibromo-substituted (bent) **S** units  $6^{19a}$  7,<sup>21c</sup> and  $10^{20b}$  were synthesized according to previously reported procedures. The carbazole boronic acid derivatives 5 and 14 were synthesized in good yields from 4 and 13, respectively, by a sequence of lithiation, borylation, and hydrolysis. The 2-ethylhexyl substituent was chosen to enhance solubility. For the cross-couplings dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) or tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) was used as a catalyst and trimers 8, 9, 11, 15, 17, and 18 were obtained in moderate to good yields as either white or yellow solids. N-substituted carbazole trimers 20 and 21 were synthesized via palladium-catalyzed C-N cross-coupling reactions of carbazole 19 with 6 and 10, respectively (Scheme 4). The very low solubility of 20 and 21 made reaction and workup difficult, and the

products were obtained in low yields. The diarylamine analogue **23** was similarly synthesized from **6**. The triarylamine analogue **26** was synthesized by a different route. The diboronic ester derivative **24** underwent Suzuki cross-coupling (Scheme 5) with **25** to give **26**. Both **23** and **26** are bright yellow solids with good solubility imparted by the *n*-butyl substituents.

Cyclic voltammetric data on all the Cz-S-Cz, DPA-S-DPA, TPA-S-TPA, and F-S-F trimers synthesized here are given in Table 1. The carbazolyl derivatives show irreversible oxidation waves at ca. 0.8-1.0 V typically found for carbazoles.<sup>23</sup> These potentials are lower than those of the reversible oxidation waves observed at ca. 1.2-1.4 V for the fluorenyl analogues. Even lower oxidation potentials at ca. 0.4 V were obtained for the DPA (23) and TPA compounds (26), demonstrating a decrease in oxidation potential with an

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## SCHEME 3. Synthesis of 1, 17, and $18^{a}$



<sup>a</sup>Reagents and conditions: (i) **6**, Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (aq), 1,4-dioxane, 110 °C, 86% for **1**; (ii) **7**, Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (aq), toluene, 110 °C, 50% for **17**; (iii) **10**, Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (aq), 1,4-dioxane, 110 °C, 21%.

SCHEME 4. Synthesis of 20 and 21<sup>a</sup>



<sup>*a*</sup>Reagents and conditions: (i) **6**,  $Pd_2(dba)_3$ , xphos, NaO'Bu, 'BuOH, toluene, 110 °C, 24%; (ii) **10**,  $Pd_2(dba)_3$ , 'Bu<sub>3</sub>PHBF<sub>4</sub>, 'BuOH, toluene, 110 °C, 20%.

increase in donor strength (fluorene  $\rightarrow$  carbazole  $\rightarrow$  arylamine). While trimer 26 showed a reversible two-electron oxidation wave, indicating that oxidizing one amine group has little influence on the oxidation of the second amine group, trimer 23 showed two well-separated one-electron reversible waves ( $\Delta E = 300 \text{ mV}$ ), implying that oxidation at one amine group strongly influences the oxidation of the second amine group. These waves suggest that substantial conjugation exists across the linear S unit. The reduction potentials observed for the reversible waves of these trimers are within the range of ca. -1.9to -2.4 V and arise from the one-electron reduction of the S unit in all cases. The difluorinated trimers 9 and 17 are more easily reduced by ca. 0.1-0.3 V in comparison to their parent analogues 8 and 1, respectively. These data illustrate the ambipolar nature of these compounds.

The photophysical data for the trimers are summarized in Table 2. There is a progressive red shift in the absorption and emission in the series fluorene  $\rightarrow$  carbazole  $\rightarrow$  arylamine, in line with the increasing electron-donating ability of these

substituents: e.g.,  $\lambda_{PL}$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) **1** at 427 nm, 2.90 eV, **8** at 458 nm, 2.71 eV, and **26** at 520 nm, 2.38 eV (Figure 1). This trend corresponds with the HOMO–LUMO gaps of 3.37 eV for **1**, 3.06 eV for **8**, and 2.65 eV for **26** determined by cyclic voltammetric studies (Table 1). Thus, the fluorene-containing trimers exhibit deep blue fluorescence which becomes sky blue for the carbazole analogues and green for the arylamine analogues (see Figure SI2-8 in the Supporting Information for a photograph showing the emission colors of compounds **1**, **8**, and **23**). The **TPA**-based trimer **26** emits at the longest wavelength of all the compounds in this study (in both toluene and chloroform), consistent with the stronger donor enhancing the red shift.

All the oligomers show positive solvatochromism in their photoluminescence (PL) spectra due to ICT behavior, which enables the emission color to be tuned by varying the solvent polarity. Table 2 shows the absorption and emission data in both toluene and chloroform for all compounds. Compounds **20** and **21** are distinct in that they are bonded directly through the carbazole N atom rather than via one of the ring carbons and are considerably less soluble than the other trimers discussed here.

Table 3 gives the Stokes and solvatochromic shift energies. There appear to be two distinct groups in this study based on the ICT character of these trimers. Trimers with relatively strong ICT may be defined by

- (i) a lack of fine structure emission in toluene (only one band value given in Table 2)
- (ii) a large positive solvatochromic shift in the emission band on changing from toluene to chloroform (>1000 cm<sup>-1</sup> in Table 3)
- (iii) a significantly positive solvatochromatic shift in the low-energy absorption maximum from toluene to chloroform (>400 cm<sup>-1</sup> in Table 3)
- (iv) larger Stokes shifts (5000-6000 cm<sup>-1</sup>) in both toluene and chloroform

Trimers with relatively weak ICT character may, therefore, be defined by

(i) the presence of fine structure emission in toluene (two band values given in Table 2)

# SCHEME 5. Synthesis of 23 and 26<sup>a</sup>



<sup>*a*</sup>Reagents and conditions: (i)  $B_2(pin)_2$ ,  $Pd(dppf)_2Cl_2$ , KOAc, DMF, 90 °C, 26%; (ii)  $Pd_2(dba)_3$ , <sup>*b*</sup>Bu<sub>3</sub>PHBF<sub>4</sub>, NaO'Bu, toluene, 107 °C, 44%; (iii)  $Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_2$ ,  $K_2CO_3$  (aq), toluene, 110 °C, 33%.

TABLE 1. Electroc	chemical Data a	nd Computed	Frontier (	Orbital	Energies
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compd	donor	acceptor	$E_{\mathrm{ox}}(\mathbf{V})^{a,b}$	$E_{\rm red} ({\rm V})^a$	HLG (CV) (eV) <sup>f</sup>	HOMO (calcd) (eV) <sup>g</sup>	LUMO (calcd) (eV) <sup>g</sup>	HLG $(calcd) (eV)^h$
1	F	linear	1.20	-2.17	3.37	1.06	-2.57	3.63
8	3-Cz	linear	$0.83^{c}$	-2.23	3.06	0.73	-2.86	3.59
9	3-Cz	linear, F <sub>2</sub>	$1.04^{c}$	-2.14	3.18	0.84	-2.61	3.45
11	3-Cz	bent	$0.75^{c}$	-2.22	2.97	0.93	-2.90	3.83
15	2-Cz	linear	$0.81^{c,d}$	-2.13	2.94	0.98	-2.63	3.61
17	F	linear, F <sub>2</sub>	1.39	-1.91	3.30	1.18	-2.65	3.52
18	F	bent	1.24	-2.26	3.50	1.28	-2.65	3.93
20	N-Cz	linear	$0.96^{c,d}$	-2.18	3.14	1.00	-2.42	3.42
21	N-Cz	bent	$0.94^{c,d}$	-2.19	3.13	1.16	-2.41	3.57
23	DPA	linear	$0.40^{e}$	-2.39	2.79	0.24	-3.13	3.37
26	TPA	linear	0.45	-2.20	2.65	0.31	-2.78	3.09

 ${}^{a}E_{1/2}$  values reported with reference to the ferrocene/ferrocenium couple at 0.00 V using tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (0.2 M) in DCM as electrolyte solution.  ${}^{b}$ Poorly defined oxidation wave arising from two simultaneous one-electron-oxidation processes in most cases.  ${}^{c}$ Irreversible wave;  $E_{1/2}$  values estimated from deconvolution data.  ${}^{d}$ Irreversible reduction wave at ca. -2.0 V observed after oxidation.  ${}^{e}$ Well-defined one-electron reversible wave with a second reversible wave at 0.70 V.  ${}^{f}$ HOMO–LUMO gap derived from the difference between oxidation and reduction potentials.  ${}^{g}$ Calculated HOMO/LUMO values converted to the ferrocene/ferrocenium couple: E = -4.8 V – E(HOMO/LUMO) V.  ${}^{b}$ Calculated HOMO–LUMO gap.

- (ii) a small positive solvatochromic shift in the emission band on changing from toluene to chloroform (< 1000 cm<sup>-1</sup> in Table 3)
- (iii) little solvatochromatic shift in the low-energy absorption maximum from toluene to chloroform (< 400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in Table 3)
- (iv) smaller Stokes shifts  $(3000-4000 \text{ cm}^{-1})$  in both solvents

Compounds with strong CT character are the 2,8-disubstituted bent trimers 11, 18, and 21, whereas those with weaker CT character are the 3,7-disubstituted linear trimers 1, 8, 9, 15, 17, and 20. The linear compounds containing DPA and TPA units (23 and 26, respectively) are between. The CT strength may be measured by comparing the emission peak maxima in different solvents: compound 11 represents strong ICT character, whereas the previously reported compound 1 is representative of weak ICT character (for details of the solvatochromism of 1 see ref 19b). Solvatochromic effects were studied in detail for compound 11, and Figure 2 shows the emission spectra in eight solvents of different polarities (see Figure SI2-19 for the corresponding absorption spectra). Figure 3 depicts the emission colors of 11 in four solvents. For compound **11** spectral shifts due to solvent polarity are seen in both the absorption and emission spectra, with a profound effect seen in the emission. The emission spectra are red-shifted and broadened as the solvent polarity increases (from MCH to methanol), typical of ICT excited states.<sup>24,25</sup> The vibronic structure of the emission spectrum can be seen in MCH but disappears as the solvent polarity increases, again indicative of an excited ICT state.<sup>26</sup>

By plotting the wavelengths of the emission maxima of **11** in the different solvents as a function of the solvent orientation polarizability,  $\Delta f = (\varepsilon - 1)/(2\varepsilon + 1) - 1/2((n^2 - 1)/(2n^2 + 1))$ (Lippert–Mataga equation),<sup>19b</sup> the corresponding Lippert plot is obtained (Figure 4). It can be seen from this plot that the spectral shift of the emission follows (to a good approximation) a linear trend. Polar aprotic solvents such as dichloromethane and acetonitrile which are included in this plot indicate that the spectral shift is the result of solvent polarity and is not due to

<sup>(24)</sup> Diwu, Z.; Lu, Y.; Zhang, C.; Klaubert, D. H.; Haugland Photochem. Photobiol. **1997**, 66, 424-431.

<sup>(25)</sup> Rettig, W. Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl. 1986, 25, 971-988.

<sup>(26)</sup> Lakowicz, J. R., Ed. Principles of Fluorescence Spectroscopy, 2nd ed.; Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers: New York, 1999.

TABLE 2.Photophysical Properties

compd	$\lambda_{abs} (nm),$ toluene	$\varepsilon (M^{-1} cm^{-1}), toluene$	$\lambda_{abs}$ (nm), chloroform	$\lambda_{PL}$ (nm), toluene	$\lambda_{PL}$ (nm), chloroform	$\Phi_{\rm PL}$ , <sup><i>a</i></sup> toluene	$\lambda_{\rm ex} ({\rm nm})$ for $\Phi_{\rm PL}$
1	344	55 800	352	$412^{b}$	$427^{b}$	$0.90 \pm 0.10$	380
	366	57 100	367	433	440		
8	355	35900	355	433 <sup>b</sup>	458	$0.45 \pm 0.05$	380
	379	34 900	382	450			
9	$352^{c}$	30 700	$357^{c}$	$432^{b}$	454	$0.58 \pm 0.05$	380
	377	36 300	387	450			
11	299	62 800	300	408	438	$0.25 \pm 0.10$	360
	340	27 000	355				
15	339	38 800	339	$420^{b}$	438	$0.55 \pm 0.05$	380
	370	53 000	371	440			
17	360	49 100	362	411 <sup>b</sup>	$425^{b}$	$1.00 \pm 0.10$	380
				429	440		
18	300	47 000	300	377	409	$0.59 \pm 0.05$	320
	320	43 700	326	$387^{b}$			
20	338	18 850	350	431	454	$0.57 \pm 0.05$	380
	379	14760	384	$442^{b}$			
21	323	13 000	322	424	456	$0.26 \pm 0.10$	360
	336	16 500	334				
	351 <sup>b</sup>	9100	$354^c$				
23	298	20 600	296	482	516	$0.60 \pm 0.05$	375
	380	33 600	380				
	$428^{b}$	13 440	436 <sup>c</sup>				
26	300	35100	302	471	520	$0.75 \pm 0.05$	375
	411	40 500	418				

<sup>a</sup>Photoluminescence quantum yield. <sup>b</sup>Highest maximum. <sup>c</sup>Shoulder.



FIGURE 1. Influence of the donor substituents on the absorption and emission spectra for the linear systems 1, 8, and 26 in chloroform.

TABLE 3. Solvatochromic and Stokes Shift Energies (in  $\mbox{cm}^{-1})$  for the Trimers

	solvatoo	chromic	S	tokes				
compd	$\Delta \lambda_{\rm abs}$	$\Delta\lambda_{ m PL}$	$\lambda_{abs} - \lambda_{PL}$ (toluene)	$\lambda_{abs} - \lambda_{PL}$ (chloroform)				
1	250	500	3450	3950				
8	200	750	3800	4350				
9	350	550	4000	4200				
11	1250	1700	4900	5350				
15	100	400	3750	4100				
17	150	700	3950	4550				
18	1050	1750	5550	6250				
20	500	850	3650	4000				
<b>21</b> <sup><i>a</i></sup>	250	1650	4900	6300				
<b>23</b> <sup><i>a</i></sup>	450	1350	2600	3550				
26	400	2000	3100	4700				
<sup><i>a</i></sup> Tentative low-energy absorption value based on a shoulder.								

hydrogen bonding. Figure 4 also shows the Lippert plot of 1 for comparison (data taken from ref 19b). The slope of the Lippert



FIGURE 2. Emission spectra for 11 in solvents of different polarities.

plots of both 1 and 11 suggests, as can be seen from the Lippert– Mataga equation, that the excited-state dipole moment is larger than the ground-state dipole moment, which is also confirmed by the transient spectral shift to lower energies, observed in polar media from time-resolved data (as discussed in ref 19b). Especially for 11 the slope is much steeper, which, assuming that the cavity radii are similar for both compounds, yields a much larger difference between the dipole moments of the excited and ground states. This suggests a large charge separation for 11 in the excited state, which is also compatible with the frontier orbital picture obtained through DFT calculations (vide infra, Figure 8).

The assumption that both compounds have similar cavity radii is based on the fact that for both of them the longest axis is estimated to be ca. 25 Å and according to Lippert<sup>27</sup> the cavity radius for nonspherical molecules can be approximated to 40% of their longest axis.

<sup>(27)</sup> El-Gezawy, H.; Rettig, W.; Lapouyade, R. J. Phys. Chem. A 2006, 110, 67–75.



**FIGURE 3.** Photograph showing the effect of solvent polarity on the emission color of **11** when excited by a 360 nm laser with 2 ps pulses (MCH = methylcyclohexane): (left to right) MCH, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, EtOH, and MeOH.



FIGURE 4. Lippert plots for 1 and 11.

Changing the position of the donor substituents on the S unit significantly affects the absorption and emission spectra. For 11 (2,8-disubstitution: bent) compared to isomer 8 (3,7-disubstitution: linear), the emission is blue-shifted (Figure 5). This can be explained by extended conjugative (para) effects in 8 where four rings are in conjugation, whereas in 11 only two rings are in conjugation. This effect is also seen in the analogous F-S systems 1 and 18. However, the bent vs linear effects of the *N*-carbazole groups on the emission maxima in 20 and 21 (Figure 6) are much smaller, implying that less conjugation is taking place between the carbazolyl groups and the S unit in the linear isomer.

Analogous 2,8-disubstituted (bent) **S** units with both DPA and TPA substituents (without butyl chains) have been previously reported;<sup>22</sup> they exhibit blue-shifted emission in toluene compared with **23** and **26**, indicating similar bent vs linear effects. A similar effect was reported by Estrada and Neckers for trimers with the fluoren-9-ylidene malonitrile acceptor at the core: for the linear trimer the HOMO was delocalized, whereas for the bent isomer the HOMO was predominantly localized on the donor units.<sup>18</sup>



**FIGURE 5.** Absorption and emission spectra for **8** and **11**, representing linear vs bent trimers, showing solvent effects on the  $\lambda_{max}$  values.



FIGURE 6. Absorption and emission spectra for 20 and 21 showing the solvent effects on the maxima values. Bent vs linear conformations have little effect on the emission maxima values.

As we were completing this paper, Grisorio et al. reported the *N*-methylcarbazole analogues of **8** and **11**.<sup>28</sup> Due to limited solubility they were unable to study the solvatochromism of these compounds, as we have done for **8** and **11**. Their observation that substitution of **S** in the 2,8-position gave more blue-shifted emission in chloroform due to a reduced conjugation effect, in comparison to the 3,7-isomer, is consistent with our data discussed above for **8** and **11**.

A general trend is that the bent systems have lower fluorescence quantum yields compared to their linear isomers: compare 1 and 18, 8 and 11, and 20 and 21 (i.e. linear versus bent, respectively). The addition of the fluorine substituents increases the quantum yields  $\Phi_{PL}$  from 0.45 to 0.58 (±0.05), on comparing 8 and 9 in toluene, presumably due to a decrease in nonradiative decay pathways caused by C–H bond vibrations.<sup>29</sup> A similar effect is observed for the analogous F–S systems 1 and 17.<sup>21c</sup>

All time-resolved fluorescence decays could be fitted with two exponential components whose amplitudes and time constants, are given in Table 4, along with the average lifetime, the values of excitation and collection wavelengths, the solvent, and the local  $\chi^2$  values of the fitting in each case. The average lifetime was calculated from the expression<sup>30</sup>  $\tau_{av} = \sum_i A_i \tau_i^2 / \sum_i A_i \tau_i$ , where  $a_i$ 

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<sup>(28)</sup> Grisorio, R.; Melcarne, G.; Suranna, G. P.; Mastrorilli, P.; Nobile, C. F.; Cosma, P.; Fini, P.; Colella, S.; Fabiano, E.; Piacenza, M.; Sala, F. D.; Ciccarella, G.; Mazzeo, M.; Gigli, G. J. Mater. Chem. **2010**, *20*, 1012–1018.

<sup>(29)</sup> Babudri, F.; Farinola, G. M.; Naso, F.; Ragni, R. Chem. Commun. 2007, 1003–1022.

<sup>(30)</sup> Lakowicz, J. R. *Principles of Fluorescence Spectroscopy*, 3rd ed.; Springer: Singapore, 2006.

and  $\tau_i$  are the amplitude and time constant of each exponential, respectively, and  $\tau_{av}$  is the average lifetime. For all toluene solutions, except for **1** (see the previous discussion for this compound),<sup>19c</sup> both components have positive amplitudes with the fast components having time constants in the range of hundreds of picoseconds and the slower components having time constants in the range of nanoseconds.

The pre-exponential amplitude associated with the faster component is always small, and the weight of this decay



**FIGURE 7.** Fluorescence decays for **11** in ethanol collected at 446 and 540 nm.

TABLE 4.Lifetimes of Compounds

component is always below 2%, in agreement with the very small transient spectral relaxation observed in toluene, a low-polarity solvent. For compound **11**, and also for compound **1**,<sup>19b</sup> additional time-resolved measurements were performed in ethanol, which is a solvent of high polarity (Figure 7). The decays collected in the high-energy region of the spectrum could be fitted with two exponential components with positive amplitudes. One component appears as a fast decay with a time constant of 28 ps, while the slower component has a time constant of 3.98 ns. The decays collected in the low-energy part of the spectrum could be fitted again with two exponential components. However, the amplitude of the fast one is now negative and its time constant is 23 ps, which correlates well with the time constant of the corresponding fast component of the high-energy region of the spectrum. The latter observation is a good indication that these components are due to the excited-state reorganization, controlled by solvent and molecular rearrangements, as observed for compound  $1.^{19b}$  The time constant of the slow component (3.93 ns) is also in excellent agreement with the corresponding one in the high-energy region of the spectrum. This indicates that the slow component is associated with the lifetime of the ICT state of this compound (11) in ethanol.

compd	solvent	$\lambda_{\rm exc} (\rm nm)$	$\lambda_{\rm em} (\rm nm)$	$\tau_2$ (ns) (A <sub>2</sub> )	$\tau_1$ (ns) (A <sub>1</sub> )	$\chi^2$	$\tau_{\rm av}({\rm ns})$	
$1^{a}$	toluene	380	415	0.030 (-0.05)	1.08(1.00)	1.12	1.08	
8	toluene	360	433	0.173 (0.12)	1.47 (0.88)	1.05	1.45	
9	toluene	360	431	0.153 (0.12)	1.27 (0.88)	1.25	1.25	
11	toluene	377	489	0.098 (0.07)	1.13 (0.93)	1.04	1.12	
	ethanol	360	446	0.028 (0.87)	3.98 (0.13)	1.12	3.79	
	ethanol	360	540	0.023(-0.84)	3.93 (1.00)	1.48	3.93	
15	toluene	377	420	0.246 (0.09)	1.24(0.91)	1.05	1.22	
17	toluene	360	431	0.153 (0.11)	0.92 (0.89)	1.07	0.90	
18	toluene	363	390	0.129 (0.07)	1.22(0.93)	1.10	1.21	
20	toluene	360	430	0.173 (0.18)	3.93 (0.82)	1.45	3.89	
21	toluene	360	425	0.070 (0.13)	2.68 (0.86)	1.10	2.68	
23	toluene	381	483	0.154 (0.04)	4.20 (0.25)	1.43	4.17	
26	toluene	377	490	0.305 (0.07)	1.49 (0.93)	1.02	1.47	
$^{a}$ Data for compound 1 are taken from ref 19c.								



FIGURE 8. Frontier orbitals for 8a and 11a. Contour values are plotted at  $\pm 0.03$  (e/bohr<sup>3</sup>)<sup>1/2</sup>.

 $TABLE 5. Dihedral Angles between Donor (F, Cz, DPA, and TPA) and Acceptor (S) Units in Optimized Ground-(S_0) and Excited-State (S_1) Geometries and Energy Differences between These Geometries and Their Planar Forms$ 

compd	S <sub>0</sub> dihedral (deg)	S1 dihedral (deg)	$\Delta(S_0-S_1)$ dihedral (deg)	$S_0$ planar energy (kcal mol <sup>-1</sup> )	S <sub>1</sub> planar energy (kcal mol <sup>-1</sup> )
1a	38.3	22.0	16.3	3.9	2.5
8a	38.7	25.0	13.7	4.1	2.8
9a	39.6	31.8	7.8	5.5	4.4
11a	40.1	34.8	5.3	4.9	4.3
15a	38.3	23.6	14.7	4.3	3.0
17a	40.2	28.6	11.6	5.5	4.3
18a	40.7	27.6	13.1	4.8	3.2
20a	53.4	89.3	-35.9	25.9	24.0
21a	54.6	89.4	-34.8	27.9	25.6
23a	33.6	56.1	-22.5		
26a	35.6	17.7	17.9		

Ground-state (S<sub>0</sub>) geometry optimizations were carried out on the 11 trimers at the B3LYP/6-311G\*\* level of theory without symmetry constraints. Methyl groups were used instead of ethylhexyl or butyl groups (where present) to reduce computational efforts, and these model geometries are labeled with "**a**" for convenience. Many conformers were found, but no true minimum for a planar geometry was located in any trimer. Only the most stable conformers found are considered here, and their dihedral angles are listed in Table 5. Comparison of the geometrical parameters between the optimized model geometry **17a** and the experimental geometry<sup>21c</sup> of **17** shows very good agreement. The dihedral angles between the **F** and **S** units are 40.2° in **17a** (theory) and between 36.7 and 46.0° in **17** (experimental).

Planar geometries were optimized using  $C_{2\nu}$  symmetry constraints (apart from 23a and 26a, where the tolyl groups at nitrogen would be unrealistically constrained to be perpendicular to the S unit) to obtain differences in energy between the planar and nonplanar geometries. These energy values are given in Table 5 and would be considered as rotational energy barriers to planar geometries. For the vast majority of the trimers, the energy barriers are in the range of only 4.0-5.5 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>. The donor and acceptor units are considered to be freely rotating in solution at ambient temperatures. The presence of fluorine atoms in 9a and 17a increases the energy barrier by only 1.4-1.6 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> in comparison to **8a** and **1a**, respectively. The geometries of **20a** and **21a**, however, are computed to have considerably larger energy barriers at 25.9-27.9 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>. Planar geometries of 20a and 21a are unlikely to be present in solution at ambient temperatures, as hydrogens near the carbazolyl nitrogen severely hinder such planar geometries.

The singlet excited-state geometries  $(S_1)$  were also optimized without symmetry constraints and, like the ground-state geometries  $(S_0)$ , nonplanar geometries were located as minima. The dihedral angles are smaller by  $5-17^{\circ}$  in all cases, except for **20a**, **21a**, and **23a**, where the angles are larger due to unfavorable steric factors involving the *N*-carbazolyl and **DPA** units. The S<sub>1</sub> planar geometries were also obtained using  $C_{2\nu}$  symmetry constraints and reveal slightly smaller energy barriers to planar forms in comparison to the ground-state geometries. The differences in the dihedral angles of  $6.6-6.8^{\circ}$  due to the fluorine atoms in **9** and **17** compared to **8** and **1** in the S<sub>1</sub> excited-state geometries indicate steric effects with the fluorine atoms but, as shown in their photophysical data and the small energy barriers to planar forms, these steric effects are not significant.

Molecular orbital calculations on the  $S_0$  optimized geometries of the model trimers show that the HOMOs are located on the donor groups and LUMO on the S unit, in accord with

TABLE 6.	Contributions (%)	of the Donor	and Acceptor	Groups in the
Frontier Orb	itals			

	LUN	10	НОМО		
	acceptor	donor	acceptor	donor	
1a	72	28	29	71	
8a	84	16	22	78	
9a	85	15	18	82	
11a	90	10	13	87	
15a	74	26	5	95	
17a	76	24	23	77	
18a	77	23	19	81	
20a	93	7	16	84	
21a	96	4	11	89	
23a	86	14	36	64	
26a	78	22	10	90	

observed CV and photophysical data. The delocalized LUMOs suggest that the thiophene *S*,*S*-dioxide ring (rather than only the SO<sub>2</sub> unit) acts as the acceptor. The HOMO, LUMO, and HOMO–LUMO gap (HLG) energies are compared with the CV data in Table 1, where trends are clearly evident. The different absolute values are typical when comparing oxidation and reduction potentials with computed MO energies. The calculated HOMO energies correspond to the increasing electron-donating ability of the donor unit from fluorenyl ( $\mathbf{F}$ ) to carbazolyl ( $\mathbf{Cz}$ ) to arylamine groups ( $\mathbf{DPA}$ ,  $\mathbf{TPA}$ ). The calculated LUMO and HLG energies are also in broad agreement with observed reduction potentials and HLGs in Table 1.

The orbital contributions of the acceptor and donor units in the LUMO and HOMO for each trimer are shown in Table 6. When the linear and bent analogues of **8a** and **11a** are compared, it is clear that the HOMO and LUMO characters are more localized on the donor and acceptor units, respectively, for the bent isomers. These frontier orbitals are shown pictorially in Figure 8, where the HOMO and LUMO are considered as largely  $\pi$  (donor) and  $\pi^*$  (acceptor) orbitals, respectively, with more mixing in both orbitals for **8a**. Similar conclusions are found for the linear/bent pair, **1a** and **18a**. A slightly different scenario occurs for **20a** and **21a**, where the HOMO and LUMO compositions are similar in both cases and are essentially localized (Figure 9). This indicates that the conjugation present in other linear trimers is reduced in compound **20a**, due to significantly nonplanar orientations of the carbazolyl groups in **20a**.

TD-DFT computations were carried out on the S<sub>0</sub> model geometries to assign the nature of the transitions in the absorption spectra for the trimers, and the results are summarized in Table 7. In all cases, the observed lowest energy bands are  $\pi$ (donor) to  $\pi^*$  (acceptor) charge transfer transitions in nature. The charge transfer character of these transitions varies between 43% (1a) and 87% (21a). The bent trimers clearly have greater



FIGURE 9. Frontier orbitals for 20a and 21a. Contour values are plotted at  $\pm 0.03$  (e/bohr<sup>3</sup>)<sup>1/2</sup>.

TABLE 7.	Comparison of TD-DFT Data v	vith Observed Absorption and Emission Data
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	$\lambda_{abs} (nm)$						$\lambda_{\rm em}$ (	(nm)
	calcd	obsd	oscillation strength	$\varepsilon (M^{-1} cm^{-1}) obsd$	transition type <sup>a</sup>	CT character (%)	calcd	obsd
1a	386	364	1.48	57 100	H > L	43	462	424
8a	391	379	0.98	34 900	H > L	62	458	443
9a	406	377	1.07	36 300	H > L	67	462	443
11a	298	299	0.11	62 800	$H-4 > L^c$	30	406	408
	356	340	0.14	27 000	H-1 > L	81		
15a	331	339	0.21	38 800	H-2 > L+1	69	458	430
	384	370	0.81	53 000	H-2 > L	51		
17a	395	360	1.46	49 100	H > L	53	463	420
18a	321	300	0.24	47 000	H > L+1	56	405	382
	352	315	0.33	43 700	H > L	58		
20a	371	338	0.12	18850	H > L+1	81	530	437
	425	377	0.41	14 760	H > L	77		
21a	360	333	0.12	13 000	H > L+1	87	516	424
	402	351 <sup>b</sup>	0.05	16 500	H-1 > L	84		
23a	316	298	0.27	20 600	$H > L+4^d$	29	545	482
	388	380	0.54	33 600	H > L+1	48		
	430	$428^{b}$	0.56	13 440	H > L	50		
26a	324	300	0.87	35100	$H-2 > L^c$	20	555	471
	456	411	1.21	40 500	H > L	68		
<sup>a</sup> H	= HOMO, I	L = LUMO	. <sup>b</sup> Shoulder. <sup>c</sup> Local transitio	on at S unit. <sup>d</sup> Local t	transition at DPA units			



FIGURE 10. Correlation between observed and calculated absorption (circles) and emission (triangles) values.

CT character than their linear analogues (8a vs 11a, 1a vs 18a), which is reflected in their photophysical properties. In the absorption spectra for 11, 23, and 26, there are distinct, strong bands at around 300 nm which are assigned as local  $\pi$  to  $\pi^*$  transitions on the basis of TD-DFT data. Calculated emission data were obtained from TD-DFT computations on S<sub>1</sub> optimized geometries. The emission values listed in Table 7 correspond to the lowest energy transition in each case and are assumed to be  $\pi^*$  (acceptor) to  $\pi$  (donor) charge transfer transitions. Figure 10 shows reasonable correlations between observed and computed values for both absorption and emission data, where absolute values of observed and computed data are typically different.

#### Conclusions

Donor-acceptor-donor S-based oligomers have been synthesized where the donor strength has been increased in

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the series fluorene  $\rightarrow$  carbazole  $\rightarrow$  arylamine. Their photophysical properties have been investigated in detail, with particular emphasis on probing the charge transfer character of the singlet excited state. The substitution of fluorene by carbazole red-shifts the emission from deep blue to sky blue. For the arylamine analogues the emission is further redshifted into the green region. We have also investigated the effect of conjugation between the donor and acceptor units and demonstrated that the para versus meta conjugation between the successive phenyl rings controls the properties having a strong effect on the ICT character and emission yield of the singlet excited state. These results demonstrate a promising strategy for exploiting ICT states in ambipolar oligomers to tune the emission across the deep blue-green spectral region while retaining moderate to high photoluminescence quantum yields. Furthermore, a number of these oligomers have the potential to be developed into polymers for use as emissive materials in optoelectronic devices. The high stability of fluorene, carbazole, and dibenzothiophene S,S-dioxide derivatives is very attractive in this regard.

# **Experimental Section**

General Procedure: Palladium-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling. 3,7-Dibromodibenzothiophene S,S-dioxide (6) or 2,8-dibromodibenzothiophene S,S-dioxide (10) (1 equiv) and the boronic

acid derivative **5**, **14**, or **16** (2.2 equiv) were dissolved in 1,4dioxane or toluene. The solution was degassed by bubbling argon through it for 15 min. Dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) (3–5 mol %) or tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (5 mol %) was added and the solution degassed further. Degassed potassium carbonate solution (2 M) or degassed sodium carbonate (1 M) was added under argon and the solution heated to 110 °C for 24 h with protection from sunlight. The resulting slurry was poured into aqueous sodium chloride solution (5%), and the organic product was extracted into dichloromethane (DCM). The organic layer was washed with water until pH 7 and dried over magnesium sulfate (MgSO<sub>4</sub>). After removal of the solvent under vacuum, the residue was purified by column chromatography to obtain the product.

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**Supporting Information Available:** Text, figures, and tables giving details of experimental procedures, characterization data, absorption and fluorescence spectra, fluorescence decays, solution electrochemical data, and computations. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.