

Electronic Supplementary Information for:

**Diindeno[1,2-*b*:2',1'-*n*]Perylene: a Closed Shell related
Chichibabin's Hydrocarbon, Synthesis, Molecular Packing,
Electronic and Charge Transport Properties**

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General Methods for Synthesis

All reactions were carried out under argon. DCM was distilled from P₂O₅, THF and toluene were distilled over Na/benzophenone. DCM and toluene were kept over 3Å molecular sieves. All commercial reagents were used without further purification. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature on Bruker Avance-300 MHz NMR spectrometer. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded at 300 MHz and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 75 MHz. Chloroform residual peak was taken as internal reference at 7.27 ppm for ¹H NMR and 77 ppm for ¹³C NMR. High-resolution mass spectra were obtained by using Waters Xevo Q-ToF using positive mode. Infrared spectra were recorded from Nicolet 6700 FT-IR spectrometer. The elemental analyses were carried out in the analysis laboratory of the elemental analysis department at CNRS-. Vernaison, France.

Computational detail

MO Calculations were performed using Gaussian 09 program.¹ The geometries were optimized at the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level (no imaginary frequencies). The triisopropylsilyl groups of **CHI1** were omitted and hydrogen atoms were used in their place. The B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) optimized structures were used for determining energies of the states for all calculations.

The time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) calculations were conducted at the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level of theory. NICS values were estimated using the GIAO-B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) and GIAO-B3LYP/6-311+G(2df,2pd) methods. The open shell (OS) singlet were computed using broken symmetry UHF/6-31G(d,p), BS-UB3LYP/6-311+G(2df,2pd) and CASSCF(2,2) method. Triplet energies were calculated using UB3LYP/6-311+G(2df,2pd).

The transfer integrals were calculated using the PW-91/TZP level in the Amsterdam Density Functional (ADF) program.²

¹ Gaussian 09, Revision C.01: Frisch, M. J.; Trucks, G. W.; Schlegel, H. B.; Scuseria, G. E.; Robb, M. A.; Cheeseman, J. R.; Scalmani, G.; Barone, V.; Mennucci, B.; Petersson, G. A.; Nakatsuji, H.; Caricato, M.; Li, X.; Hratchian, H. P.; Izmaylov, A. F.; Bloino, J.; Zheng, G.; Sonnenberg, J. L.; Hada, M.; Ehara, M.; Toyota, K.; Fukuda, R.; Hasegawa, J.; Ishida, M.; Nakajima, T.; Honda, Y.; Kitao, O.; Nakai, H.; Vreven, T.; Montgomery, Jr., J. A.; Peralta, J. E.; Ogliaro, F.; Bearpark, M.; Heyd, J. J.; Brothers, E.; Kudin, K. N.; Staroverov, V. N.; Kobayashi, R.; Normand, J.; Raghavachari, K.; Rendell, A.; Burant, J. C.; Iyengar, S. S.; Tomasi, J.; Cossi, M.; Rega, N.; Millam, N. J.; Klene, M.; Knox, J. E.; Cross, J. B.; Bakken, V.; Adamo, C.; Jaramillo, J.; Gomperts, R.; Stratmann, R. E.; Yazyev, O.; Austin, A. J.; Cammi, R.; Pomelli, C.; Ochterski, J. W.; Martin, R. L.; Morokuma, K.; Zakrzewski, V. G.; Voth, G. A.; Salvador, P.; Dannenberg, J. J.; Dapprich, S.; Daniels, A. D.; Farkas, Ö.; Foresman, J. B.; Ortiz, J. V.; Cioslowski, J.; Fox, D. J. Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, 2009.

² Amsterdam Density Functional (ADF) Code, Release 2012, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2012.

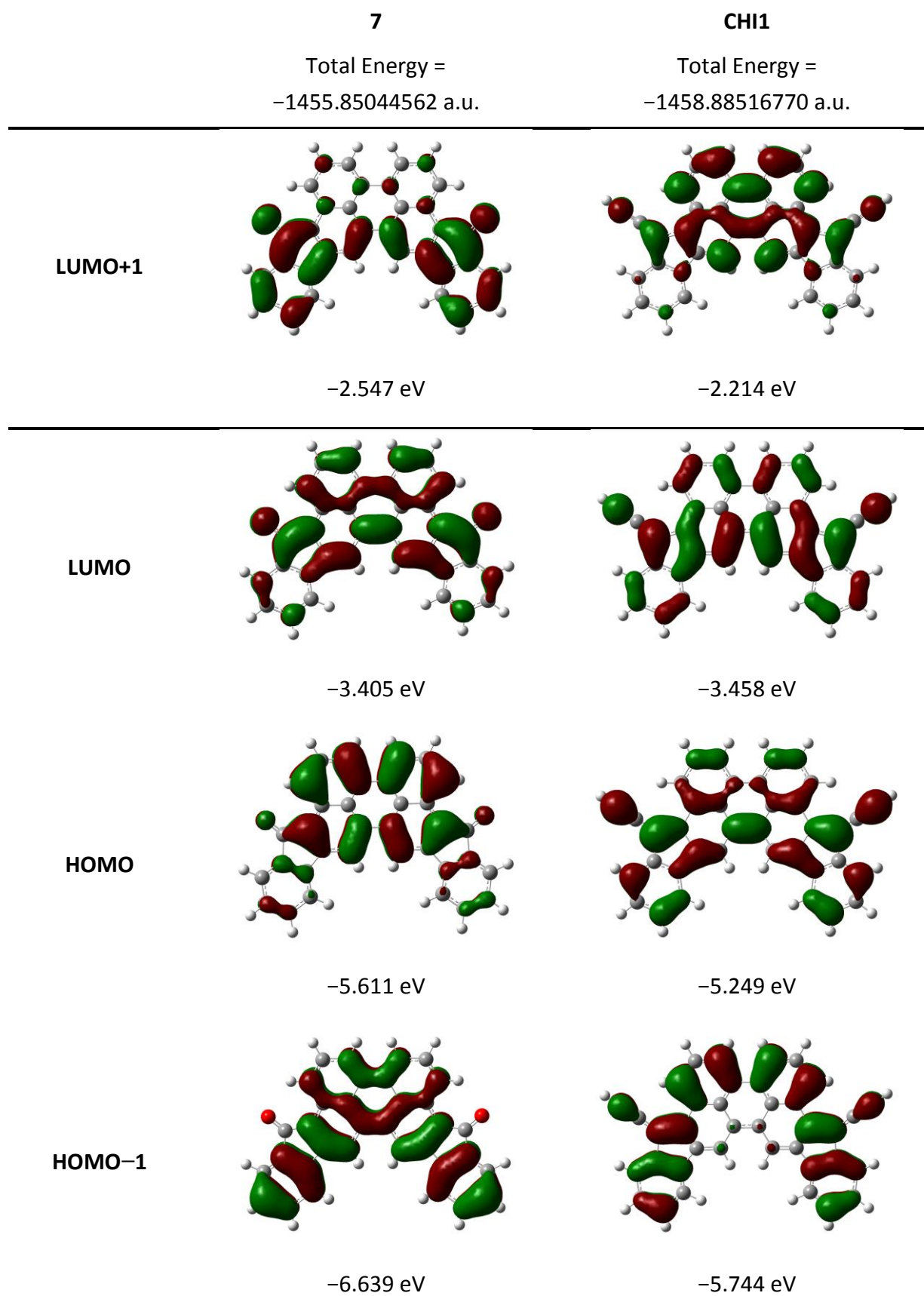


Figure S1. Molecular orbitals of **7** and **CHI1** calculated by DFT methods at the B3LYP/6-31+G(d,p)//B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level of theory.

Table S1. Optimized geometry of **7** (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p))

Atom	X	Y	Z	Atom	X	Y	Z
O	-5.9626628	0.8661541	-0.0002286	O	5.9626626	0.8661542	0.0002279
C	-5.0258479	0.0818198	-0.0001106	C	5.0258478	0.0818199	0.0001099
C	-5.1191014	-1.4157611	0.0000339	C	5.1191014	-1.4157610	-0.0000344
C	-6.2423709	-2.2259412	0.0000681	C	6.2423709	-2.2259410	-0.0000682
H	-7.2344708	-1.7847525	-0.0000164	H	7.2344708	-1.7847524	0.0000161
C	-6.0553678	-3.6162211	0.0002147	C	6.0553679	-3.6162211	-0.0002145
H	-6.9151867	-4.2790346	0.0002458	H	6.9151869	-4.2790344	-0.0002453
C	-4.7669990	-4.1544197	0.0003216	C	4.7669991	-4.1544197	-0.0003212
H	-4.6385345	-5.2329102	0.0004352	H	4.6385347	-5.2329102	-0.0004343
C	-3.6316248	-3.3271251	0.0002850	C	3.6316248	-3.3271251	-0.0002849
H	-2.6379380	-3.7657641	0.0003701	H	2.6379381	-3.7657642	-0.0003696
C	-3.8181609	-1.9515227	0.0001399	C	3.8181609	-1.9515228	-0.0001402
C	-2.8563579	-0.8206854	0.0000650	C	2.8563578	-0.8206854	-0.0000650
C	-1.4625648	-0.8339178	0.0001087	C	1.4625648	-0.8339178	-0.0001086
H	-0.9508781	-1.7879959	0.0002319	H	0.9508781	-1.7879959	-0.0002318
C	-0.7370370	0.3642631	0.0000108	C	0.7370370	0.3642630	-0.0000108
C	-1.4428067	1.6132980	-0.0000717	C	1.4428068	1.6132980	0.0000720
C	-0.7372217	2.8596781	-0.0000816	C	0.7372218	2.8596780	0.0000819
C	-1.4755587	4.0394432	-0.0002394	C	1.4755588	4.0394431	0.0002397
H	-0.9700348	4.9974332	-0.0002948	H	0.9700350	4.9974332	0.0002951
C	-2.8810049	4.0394830	-0.0003411	C	2.8810050	4.0394828	0.0003414
H	-3.4101818	4.9877346	-0.0004609	H	3.4101819	4.9877344	0.0004613
C	-3.5849183	2.8571933	-0.0002822	C	3.5849183	2.8571930	0.0002823
H	-4.6678995	2.8358121	-0.0003421	H	4.6678994	2.8358118	0.0003422
C	-2.8844269	1.6247152	-0.0001461	C	2.8844269	1.6247151	0.0001462
C	-3.5598671	0.3824081	-0.0000772	C	3.5598671	0.3824081	0.0000771

Table S2. Optimized geometry of **CHI1** (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p))

Atom	X	Y	Z	Atom	X	Y	Z
C	-1.4396444	-1.5548932	-0.0000065	C	-4.7115429	4.2572942	0.0000261
C	-2.8776072	-1.5641807	-0.0000136	C	-3.5793472	3.4333202	0.0000141
C	-3.5834644	-0.2992416	-0.0000107	C	3.5793471	3.4333198	-0.0000256
C	-2.8149357	0.9327996	-0.0000034	C	4.7115427	4.2572940	-0.0000346
C	-1.4551350	0.9227191	0.0000038	C	5.9968247	3.7038553	-0.0000248
C	-0.7074427	-0.3068741	-0.0000001	C	6.1828724	2.3170996	-0.0000056
C	-0.7311926	-2.7909139	-0.0000052	C	-6.0689747	-0.8130269	-0.0000093
C	-1.4661045	-3.9923758	-0.0000104	C	6.0689759	-0.8130271	0.0000257
C	-2.8518759	-3.9896095	-0.0000205	C	7.0851448	-1.4777954	0.0000344
C	-3.5555136	-2.7879990	-0.0000232	C	-7.0851422	-1.4777973	-0.0000013
C	0.7074424	-0.3068742	-0.0000001	H	-7.9673673	-2.0750596	0.0000028
C	1.4396440	-1.5548936	0.0000034	H	7.9673702	-2.0750576	0.0000429
C	0.7311918	-2.7909140	0.0000014	H	-0.9325176	1.8704575	0.0000153
C	2.8776068	-1.5641814	0.0000076	H	-0.9538265	-4.9457925	-0.0000094
C	3.5555129	-2.7879999	0.0000117	H	-3.3925592	-4.9312743	-0.0000245
C	2.8518749	-3.9896103	0.0000101	H	-4.6380555	-2.7950388	-0.0000333
C	1.4661035	-3.9923762	0.0000047	H	4.6380549	-2.7950400	0.0000149
C	1.4551349	0.9227188	-0.0000037	H	3.3925580	-4.9312752	0.0000126
C	2.8149357	0.9327990	-0.0000033	H	0.9538253	-4.9457928	0.0000044
C	3.5834644	-0.2992423	0.0000068	H	0.9325178	1.8704572	-0.0000091
C	-4.9378605	0.0298769	-0.0000079	H	-7.1797690	1.8868604	0.0000131
C	-5.0578702	1.4966265	0.0000012	H	-6.8622044	4.3601097	0.0000378
C	-3.7562113	2.0535982	0.0000029	H	-4.5905456	5.3363048	0.0000359
C	3.7562114	2.0535977	-0.0000051	H	-2.5849848	3.8717842	0.0000121
C	5.0578705	1.4966261	0.0000053	H	2.5849846	3.8717836	-0.0000334
C	4.9378613	0.0298763	0.0000145	H	4.5905452	5.3363045	-0.0000508
C	-6.1828722	2.3170996	0.0000144	H	6.8622042	4.3601099	-0.0000342
C	-5.9968248	3.7038553	0.0000268	H	7.1797694	1.8868606	0.0000024

Table S3. Optimized geometry of **CHI1'** (diindeno[1,2-*b*:2',1'-*n*]perylene) (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p))

Atom	X	Y	Z	Atom	X	Y	Z
C	1.4567203	-0.8064405	0.0000040	C	3.6246686	-3.3011979	0.0000079
C	2.8135048	-0.8149850	0.0000058	C	4.7717501	-4.1067598	0.0000029
C	3.5794695	0.4258226	0.0000015	C	6.0464556	-3.5310931	-0.0000069
C	2.8703503	1.6906967	0.0000036	C	6.2087748	-2.1407578	-0.0000115
C	1.4359257	1.6815825	0.0000019	C	-6.2087751	-2.1407577	-0.0000020
C	0.7048082	0.4283262	0.0000021	C	-6.0464559	-3.5310930	0.0000002
C	3.5523093	2.9093847	0.0000074	C	-4.7717504	-4.1067597	0.0000024
C	2.8553562	4.1149799	0.0000063	C	-3.6246689	-3.3011979	0.0000025
C	1.4688633	4.1192629	0.0000023	H	0.9309059	-1.7525749	0.0000033
C	0.7313217	2.9191624	0.0000007	H	4.6375840	2.9127892	0.0000118
C	-0.7313214	2.9191626	-0.0000013	H	3.3978803	5.0555811	0.0000089
C	-1.4359255	1.6815826	-0.0000006	H	0.9579160	5.0734859	0.0000007
C	-0.7048080	0.4283263	0.0000011	H	-0.9309061	-1.7525749	0.0000004
C	-2.8703502	1.6906969	-0.0000013	H	-0.9579155	5.0734860	-0.0000060
C	-3.5794696	0.4258229	-0.0000007	H	-3.3978798	5.0555815	-0.0000061
C	-2.8135049	-0.8149849	0.0000008	H	-4.6375839	2.9127896	-0.0000041
C	-1.4567203	-0.8064404	0.0000009	H	5.7453578	0.8160632	-0.0000150
C	-1.4688629	4.1192631	-0.0000038	H	-5.7453580	0.8160635	-0.0000052
C	-2.8553558	4.1149802	-0.0000047	H	2.6383177	-3.7578100	0.0000158
C	-3.5523091	2.9093851	-0.0000032	H	4.6693821	-5.1877092	0.0000072
C	3.7761212	-1.9202284	0.0000025	H	6.9230572	-4.1724495	-0.0000108
C	5.0724962	-1.3314809	-0.0000064	H	7.2034334	-1.7035367	-0.0000189
C	4.9179046	0.1164176	-0.0000073	H	-7.2034337	-1.7035364	-0.0000042
C	-4.9179047	0.1164179	-0.0000028	H	-6.9230575	-4.1724494	0.0000005
C	-5.0724964	-1.3314808	-0.0000021	H	-4.6693824	-5.1877090	0.0000043
C	-3.7761212	-1.9202283	0.0000001	H	-2.6383179	-3.7578100	0.0000040

Table S4. Optimized geometry of **1a** (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p))

Atom	X	Y	Z	Atom	X	Y	Z
C	-4.6383637	-1.2108917	-0.0000028	C	4.6383637	1.2108916	-0.0000029
C	-5.5523662	-0.1517833	-0.0000046	C	5.5523660	0.1517831	-0.0000046
C	-5.1096082	1.1751818	-0.0000045	C	5.1096079	-1.1751819	-0.0000044
C	-3.7403101	1.4761945	-0.0000018	C	3.7403098	-1.4761946	-0.0000017
C	-2.8236933	0.4321125	0.0000012	H	-4.9876775	-2.2397541	-0.0000015
C	-3.2731995	-0.9212146	0.0000007	H	-6.6179165	-0.3614939	-0.0000059
C	-1.3568954	0.4006563	0.0000018	H	-5.8354397	1.9829493	-0.0000067
C	-0.9675064	-1.0167322	0.0000024	H	-3.4098015	2.5113871	-0.0000028
C	-2.1068115	-1.7886430	0.0000081	H	-2.1410570	-2.8724957	0.0000110
C	-0.4199141	1.3888934	0.0000005	H	-0.6965756	2.4404540	0.0000004
C	0.9675066	1.0167325	0.0000025	H	0.6965758	-2.4404540	0.0000002
C	1.3568955	-0.4006560	0.0000017	H	2.1410577	2.8724956	0.0000112
C	0.4199143	-1.3888933	0.0000003	H	4.9876776	2.2397539	-0.0000017
C	2.1068117	1.7886430	0.0000081	H	6.6179164	0.3614936	-0.0000060
C	3.2731996	0.9212145	0.0000006	H	5.8354393	-1.9829495	-0.0000067
C	2.8236932	-0.4321125	0.0000013	H	3.4098013	-2.5113872	-0.0000026

Table S5. Optimized geometry of **1c** (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p))

Atom	X	Y	Z	Atom	X	Y	Z
C	1.3907345	1.8832593	-0.0773550	C	4.1908789	-0.4793410	-0.1044137
C	0.6769587	3.1315872	-0.0505038	C	1.7347116	-1.8275486	0.2335412
C	-0.6769585	3.1315889	0.0503970	C	2.9491257	-2.5336042	0.2382868
C	-1.3907343	1.8832620	0.0772905	C	4.1617791	-1.8707849	0.0568466
C	-0.6839261	0.5838055	0.0006534	H	-3.5056261	2.4143930	0.2587459
C	0.6839262	0.5838054	-0.0006740	H	1.2389154	4.0598806	-0.0941734
C	-2.7373098	1.6545934	0.1698715	H	-1.2389151	4.0598839	0.0940349
C	-2.9903194	0.2247436	0.1022143	H	-5.1369686	0.0432455	0.2147055
C	-4.1908789	-0.4793373	0.1044302	H	-5.0909068	-2.4330695	-0.0579768
C	-4.1617792	-1.8707868	-0.0567823	H	-2.9379751	-3.6083494	-0.3919552
C	-2.9491258	-2.5336123	-0.2381999	H	-0.8153527	-2.3640721	-0.4245978
C	-1.7347117	-1.8275566	-0.2334786	H	3.5056261	2.4143840	-0.2588287
C	-1.7414244	-0.4520407	-0.0331054	H	5.1369685	0.0432381	-0.2147068
C	2.7373098	1.6545875	-0.1699283	H	0.8153526	-2.3640576	0.4246786
C	2.9903194	0.2247401	-0.1022221	H	2.9379750	-3.6083360	0.3920789
C	1.7414244	-0.4520396	0.0331207	H	5.0909067	-2.4330675	0.0580605

Table S6. Results on TD-DFT calculations of **7** at the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level

Excited State	Transition Energy	Main CI Coefficient	Oscillator Strength
1	1.9926 eV, 622.22 nm	0.6975 (HOMO → LUMO)	f = 0.2838
2	2.5916 eV, 478.40 nm	0.1872 (HOMO-1 → LUMO) 0.6716 (HOMO → LUMO+1)	f = 0.0001
3	2.7575 eV, 449.63 nm	0.6673 (HOMO-1 → LUMO) -0.1962 (HOMO → LUMO+1)	f = 0.0129
4	2.8214 eV, 439.45 nm	0.6835 (HOMO-2 → LUMO) -0.1002 (HOMO → LUMO+3)	f = 0.0379
5	2.8365 eV, 437.10 nm	0.2881 (HOMO-4 → LUMO+1) 0.6350 (HOMO-3 → LUMO)	f = 0.0000

Table S7 Results on TD-DFT calculations of **CHI1** at the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level

Excited State	Transition Energy	Main CI Coefficient	Oscillator Strength
1	1.8144 eV, 683.35 nm	0.2467 (HOMO-2 → LUMO) 0.6696 (HOMO → LUMO)	f = 0.6506
2	1.8502 eV, 670.10 nm	-0.1082 (HOMO-3 → LUMO) 0.6897 (HOMO-1 → LUMO)	f = 0.0186
3	2.4006 eV, 516.46 nm	0.6585 (HOMO-2 → LUMO) -0.2508 (HOMO → LUMO)	f = 0.5228
4	2.4943 eV, 497.08 nm	0.5967 (HOMO-3 → LUMO) -0.3701 (HOMO → LUMO+1)	f = 0.0027
5	2.8271 eV, 438.55 nm	0.5967 (HOMO-3 → LUMO) 0.1284 (HOMO-1 → LUMO) 0.5747 (HOMO → LUMO+1)	f = 0.1412

Table S8 NICS(0) and NICS(1) values of **1c**, **7** and **CHI1** calculated at the GIAO-B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level and GIAO/6-311+G(2df,2pd)

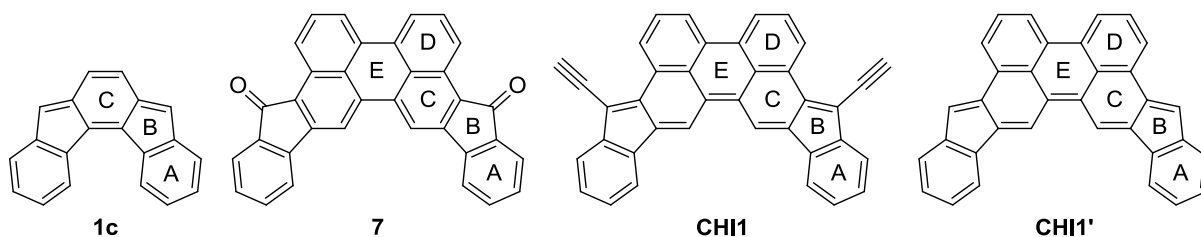
Ring ^{a)}	1c (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p))				1c (B3LYP/6-311+G(2df,2pd))			
	NICS(0)	NICS(0)zz	NICS(1)	NICS(1)zz	NICS(0)	NICS(0)zz	NICS(1)	NICS(1)zz
A	-4.36	4.81	-6.58	-12.80	-2.51	3.53	-5.25	-13.08
B	9.18	52.69	4.18	21.76	10.50	49.86	5.30	20.65
C	3.46	31.00	0.57	9.61	4.82	29.06	1.55	8.96

Ring ^{a)}	7 (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p))				7 (B3LYP/6-311+G(2df,2pd))			
	NICS(0)	NICS(0)zz	NICS(1)	NICS(1)zz	NICS(0)	NICS(0)zz	NICS(1)	NICS(1)zz
A	-5.93	0.37	-8.07	-17.83	-3.93	-0.30	-6.67	-17.55
B	11.22	47.61	3.99	20.06	12.64	46.45	5.09	20.04
C	-5.00	6.47	-7.40	-13.87	-2.70	6.82	-5.70	-12.82
D	-6.22	0.01	-8.74	-18.91	-4.06	0.02	-7.13	-18.18
E	5.21	36.74	0.55	10.60	7.37	37.12	2.09	11.47

Ring ^{a)}	CHI1 (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p))				CHI1 (B3LYP/6-311+G(2df,2pd))			
	NICS(0)	NICS(0)zz	NICS(1)	NICS(1)zz	NICS(0)	NICS(0)zz	NICS(1)	NICS(1)zz
A	-7.43	-3.48	-9.12	-20.85	-5.54	-4.88	-7.89	-21.31
B	1.48	34.48	-1.80	5.25	3.03	32.26	-0.67	4.40
C	1.82	27.29	-1.66	4.04	3.72	26.57	-0.40	4.01
D	-7.49	-3.01	-9.58	-21.28	-5.54	-3.70	-8.14	-21.16
E	-2.48	14.33	-5.62	-7.79	-0.56	13.97	-4.23	-7.41

Ring ^{a)}	CHI1' (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p))				CHI1' (B3LYP/6-311+G(2df,2pd))			
	NICS(0)	NICS(0)zz	NICS(1)	NICS(1)zz	NICS(0)	NICS(0)zz	NICS(1)	NICS(1)zz
A	-7.08	-2.96	-8.80	-20.22	-5.11	-4.17	-7.54	-20.55
B	2.80	35.70	-1.29	5.79	4.33	33.06	-0.24	4.56
C	2.71	29.41	-0.99	5.67	4.69	28.79	0.33	5.77
D	-7.56	-3.34	-9.62	-21.69	-5.51	-3.59	-8.10	-21.17
E	-2.29	14.77	-5.44	-7.44	-0.03	15.38	-3.77	-6.17

^a Ring positions are shown in the following drawings



Single point energies with a higher basis set for **CHI1** reveal that the broken symmetry solution has identical energy to that of the restricted closed shell as observed for the **1c** in the literature.³ Additionally, the square of the spin expectation (spin contamination, $\langle S^2 \rangle$) value was zero for the broken symmetry solution. The broken symmetry solution was tested for stability and found to be stable.

Table S9 Energies of converged wavefunctions for **CHI1**

Method	Total energy (hartree)
RB3LYP/6-311+G(2df,2pd)//B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)	-1459.24708263
BS-UB3LYP/6-311+G(2df,2pd)//B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)	-1459.24708263
UB3LYP/6-311+G(2df,2pd) triplet//B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)	-1459.21657025

The triplet state for **CHI1** is 19.1 kcal mol⁻¹ (0.83 eV) above the singlet state.

The singlet biradical character of related compounds was investigated by reoptimizing the geometry using an BS-UB3LYP/6-31G(d,p). The compound **1d** showed the biradical form contributes in the ground-state.

Table S10 Relative energies (in kcal/mol) and spin contamination ($\langle S^2 \rangle$) of **CHI1** and related compounds at the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level.

Compd	DE(CS – OS) ^b	$\langle S^2 \rangle$ ^c	DE(T ₁ – S ₀) ^d
1a	0.00	0.00	26.30
1b ^{4,a}	0.00	0.00	21.65
1c	0.00	0.00	23.93
1d ^{5,a}	3.02	0.71	2.76
CHI1	0.00	0.00	18.62

^a The reported optimized structures (B3LYP/6-31G(d)) were used. ^b Closed-shell singlet energy minus open-shell broken symmetry singlet energy. ^c given for S₀. ^d Unrestricted triplet energy minus singlet energy (open-shell singlet for **1d**).

³ A. G. Fix, P. E. Deal, C. L. Vonnegut, B. D. Rose, L. N. Zakharov, M. M. Haley, *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 1362.

⁴ A. Shimizu, Y. Tobe, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, *50*, 6906–6910.

⁵ A. Shimizu, R. Kishi, M. Nakano, D. Shiomi, K. Sato, T. Takui, I. Hisaki, M. Miyata, Y. Tobe, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 6076–6079.

The singlet biradical factor of **CHI1** and related compounds was also calculated by the natural orbital occupation number (NOON) of the LUMO in a spin-unrestricted Hartree-Fock calculation using 6-31G(d) and 6-31G(d,p) basis set.⁶ The broken symmetry UHF/6-31G(d,p) calculations gave LUMO occupation number. According to the Yamaguchi scheme,⁷ the index for singlet biradical character is expressed as

$$y_i = 1 - \frac{2T_i}{1 + T_i^2}$$

where T_i is the orbital overlap between the corresponding orbital pairs and it can be presented using the NOON of HOMO and LUMO.

$$T_i = \frac{n_{HOMO} - n_{LUMO}}{2}$$

The diradical characters by the theoretical calculation are listed in Table S11.

Table S11 Results on biradical character of **CHI1** and related compounds at the BS-UHF/6-31G(d) and BS-UHF/6-31G(d,p) level^a

	1a	1b ⁴	1c	1d ⁵	CHI1	CHI1' ^b	TIPS-pentacene ⁸	Pentacene
n_{LUMO}	0.59	0.61	0.59	0.84	0.71	0.67	0.70	0.68
n_{HOMO}	1.41	1.39	1.41	1.16	1.28	1.33	1.30	1.32
y_i	0.30	0.33	0.29	0.68	0.47	0.40	0.45 (0.15) ^c	0.42

^a The results for BS-UHF/6-31G(d) and BS-UHF/6-31G(d,p) are identical to four significant figures. ^b A parent structure of **CHI1** (diindeno[1,2-*b*:2',1'-*n*]perylene). ^c the experimentally obtained value is indicated in brackets.

In addition, CASSCF(2,2)/6-31G calculation was performed.

Table S12 Results on biradical character of **CHI1** and related compounds calculated at the CASSCF(2,2)/6-31G

	1a	1b	1c	1d	CHI1	CHI1' ^b
n_{LUMO}	0.141	0.137	0.126	0.443	0.066	0.069
n_{HOMO}	1.859	1.863	1.874	1.557	1.934	0.1931

⁶ D. D. Hnert, J. Koutecký, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 1789–1796.

⁷ K. Yamaguchi, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **1975**, *33*, 330–335.

⁸ K. Kamada, K. Ohta, A. Shimizu, T. Kubo, R. Kishi, H. Takahashi, E. Botek, B. Champagne, M. Nakano, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **2010**, *1*, 937–940

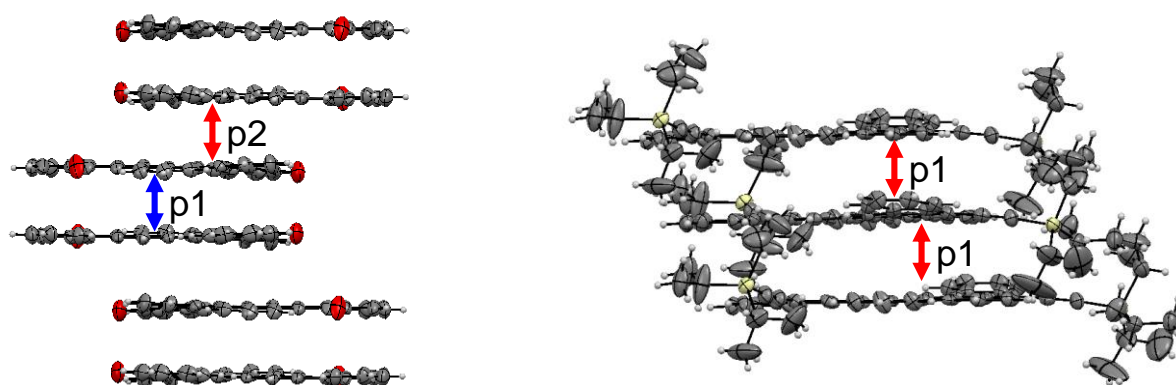


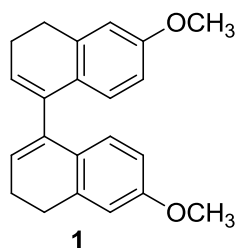
Figure S2. The inter- and intra-dimers of **7** and **CHI1** for which the transfer integral and interactions energy have been calculated at the PW-91/TZP level using the ADF program.

Instruments

Thermogravimetry-differential thermal analysis (TG-DTA) was performed on a TA Instruments SDT Q600 unit under a N₂ atmosphere with a heating rate of 10 °C per minute. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis was conducted on a Rigaku Smart Lab Diffractometer operated at 45 kV and 200 mA using CuK α radiation. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) was performed on a Bruker Dimension Icon in tapping-mode. Cyclic voltammetry and square wave voltammetry experiments were performed with potentiostat–galvanostat Autolab PGSTAT 12 controlled by GPES software, in a three-electrode single-compartment cell with glassy-carbon or platinum working electrode, a platinum wire counter electrode, and an Ag/AgNO₃ reference electrode. The measurements were carried out in dry dichloromethane using a 0.1 M TBAPF₆ electrolyte, the solution being purged with argon prior to measurement. All potentials were internally referred to the ferrocene/ferrocenium couple. Square wave voltammetry was performed in the range of potential from –1.8 to 1.5 with scan rate 60 mV/s; step potential, 50 mV; square-wave frequency, 1 Hz; and square-wave amplitude 10 mV.

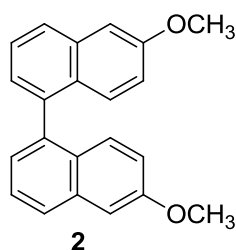
Synthesis

6,6'-dimethoxy-3,3',4,4'-tetrahydro-1,1'-binaphthalene 1



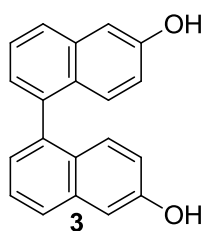
310ml of anhydrous THF and 3.2g (48.94mmol) of zinc were added in a three-necked flask under inert atmosphere. This suspension was cooled down to -60°C . Then, 9.92g (56.27mmol) of 6-methoxy-1-tetralone, 24.25ml (191.07 mmol) of TMSCl and 8.3 ml of HCl 37% were added. The solution is left under stirring at -50°C for 30 minutes and then allowed to return to room temperature overnight. Then 100 ml of water and 300 ml of diethyl ether were added. After separation, the organic phase was washed twice with water, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. A thick pale brown oil was obtained with a yield of 86% and was used without purification; $R_f = 0.30$ (eluent: petroleum ether / CH_2Cl_2 ; 70/30); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.76 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.46 (dd, $J = 8.5, 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.86 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.68 (s, 6H), 2.78 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.29 (td, $J = 7.9, 4.6$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 158.33, 138.01, 137.66, 127.96, 126.38, 125.23, 113.57, 110.85, 55.14, 28.79, 23.25.

6,6'-dimethoxy-1,1'-binaphthalene 2



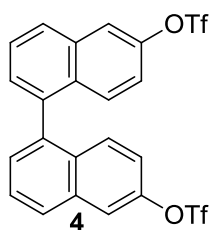
3g (9.42mmol) of compound **1** was dissolved in 80mL of anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 in inert atmosphere. The solution was cool down to 0°C then 7.78g (23.55mmol) of trityl fluoroborate was added by small portion. After stirring for 1hat 0°C , 11.82 mL (84.78mmol) of triethylamine was added carefully. The resulting mixture was filtered over a pad of silica gel (CH_2Cl_2) then the filtrate was concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was purified on a silica gel column with petroleum ether and CH_2Cl_2 (70:30) to afford a white solid with a yield of 59%; $R_f = 0.35$ (eluent: petroleum ether / CH_2Cl_2 ; 70/30); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.87 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.63 – 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, $J = 12.3, 5.1$ Hz, 4H), 7.28 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.00 (dd, $J = 9.2, 2.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.97 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 157.44, 138.49, 134.72, 128.26, 128.13, 126.65, 125.97, 125.55, 118.63, 105.91, 55.28. HRMS (TOF MS ESI^+): calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2$ (M^+): 314,1307 ; found: 314,1309.

[1,1'-binaphthalene]-6,6'-diol **3**



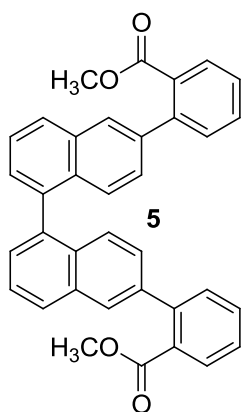
1.590g (5.06mmol) of compound **2** was dissolved in 60ml of anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 under inert atmosphere. The mixture was cooled down to 0°C and then 20.23ml (20.23mmol) of boron tribromide solution (1M in hexane) were added dropwise. After 24 hours of stirring, the mixture was hydrolysed carefully at 0°C . The organic phase was washed three times with water, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was filtered through a pad of silica gel with ethyl acetate and concentrated under vacuum to obtain a pale brown- white solid with a yield of 91%; $R_f = 0.05$ (CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.64 (s, 0.35H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.42 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.19 – 7.06 (m, 4H), 6.87 (dd, $J = 9.1, 2.5$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, Acetone) δ 156.48, 139.90, 136.64, 129.22, 128.96, 127.48, 127.10, 125.93, 119.57, 110.47; HRMS (TOF MS ESI⁺): calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2$ (MH^+): 287.1072; found: 287.1069.

Compound **4**



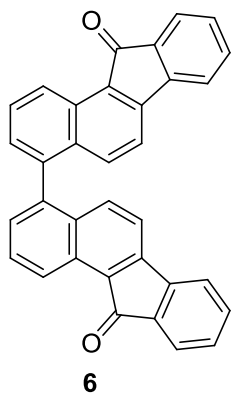
3g (10.48mmol) of compound **3** was dissolved in 130ml of anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 , then 5.08ml (62.88mmol) of anhydrous pyridine under inert atmosphere. The mixture was cooled down to 0°C and 8.88g (31.44mmol) of trifluoromethanesulfonyl anhydride was added dropwise. After 30 min of stirring, the mixture is left to return to room temperature and stirred for 2 hours. Then, 70mL of water was added and the organic phase was separated, washed three times with water, dried over Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solution was filtered through a pad of silica gel with petroleum ether and CH_2Cl_2 (50:50) and concentrated under vacuum to obtain a thick pale yellow oil with a yield of 83%; $R_f = 0.33$ (petroleum ether/ CH_2Cl_2 ; 80/20); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.98 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.72 – 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.53 (dd, $J = 7.0, 1.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.18 (dd, $J = 9.3, 2.5$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 147.20, 137.72, 133.69, 131.63, 129.17, 129.14, 128.47, 127.24, 119.92, 119.55, 118.76$ (CF_3 , $J = 318.7$ Hz); HRMS (TOF MS ESI⁺): calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6\text{F}_6\text{S}_2$ (M^+): 549.9980; found: 549.9971.

Compound 5



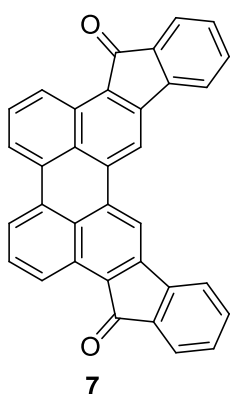
3.5g (6.63mmol) of compound **4**, 6.71g (31.6mmol) of K_3PO_4 , 3.58g (19.9mmol) of (2-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)boronic acid were weighted together then 60mL of anhydrous DMF was added. The resulting mixture was degased with bubbling argon for 10min then 2.29g (1.98mmol) of $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ was added under inert atmosphere. The solution was heated up at 95°C for 18h. After leaving the solution to return to room temperature, 250ml of water was added. The resulting solid was filtered and washed with water in order to remove DMF, then the product was taking up in CH_2Cl_2 and water was added. The organic layer was separated, washed three times with water, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solution was filtered through a pad of silica gel then concentrated. The crude product was purified on a silica gel column with petroleum ether and CH_2Cl_2 (50:50) until the subproducts were removed, then was accelerated using a proportion of 30:70 and concentrated under vacuum to give a white solid with a yield of 68%; $R_f = 0.49$ (petroleum ether/ CH_2Cl_2 ; 30/70); 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.99 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 2H), 7.88 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.70 – 7.40 (m, 12H), 7.27 (dd, $J = 9.3, 2.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.62 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 169.02, 142.26, 138.84, 138.20, 133.41, 131.82, 131.40, 131.07, 130.83, 129.93, 128.14, 128.06, 127.30, 127.08, 126.07, 125.75, 51.99; HRMS (TOF MS ESI +): calculated for $C_{36}H_{27}O_4$ (MH^+): 535.1909 ; found: 523.1902.

11H,11'H-[4,4'-bibenzo[a]fluorene]-11,11'-dione **6**



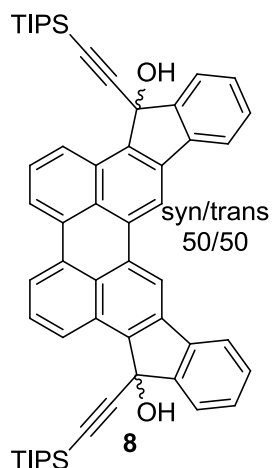
1.10g (2.10mmol) of **5** was added under inert atmosphere to a flask containing 125 ml of methanesulfonic acid. The resulting suspension was heated at 75°C. After 3 hours of stirring, the reaction was quenched by adding carefully 350ml of cold water in order to induce precipitation. A yellow solid was obtained and filtered, washed with water then with petroleum ether. The residual solvent was evaporated under vacuum to obtain a yellow solid sparkly soluble in common solvents with a yield of 97%; $R_f = 0.27$; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, Pyr): δ 9.40 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.80 – 7.65 (m, 8H), 7.52 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 4H), 7.41 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.28 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, Pyr): δ 135.33 (CH), 135.21 (CH), 130.36 (CH), 129.86 (CH), 129.16 (CH), 124.95 (CH), 124.47 (CH), 121.43 (CH), 119.67 (CH), quaternary carbons did not show up for solubility reasons; HRMS (TOF MS ESI⁺): calculated for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_2$ (M^+): 459.1385 ; found: 459.1384; IR: 3044, 1696, 1601, 1579, 1522, 1464, 1411, 1363, 1294, 1178, 1152, 1099, 1058, 924, 945, 843, 826, 808, 771, 749, 712 cm^{-1} .

Diindeno[1,2-b:2',1'-n]perylene-5,12-dione **7**



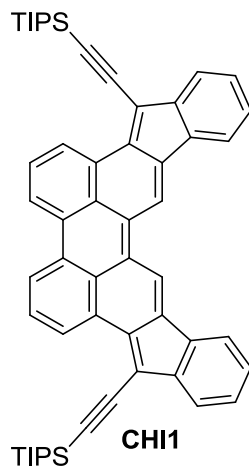
964mg (2.10mmol) of compound **6** and 7.4g (52.5mmol) of K_2CO_3 were added to 43.5ml of 2-aminoethanol under inert atmosphere. The resulting mixture was heated up at 160°C. After two hours of stirring, the dark blue solution was put in a 1L Erlenmeyer flask with the help of water then 800ml in total of water was added. The resulting blue precipitate was filtered, washed with water and then with petroleum ether. The blue product was dried under reduced pressure and obtained with a yield of 95%; IR: 3045, 1691, 1605, 1580, 1530, 1464, 1411, 1354, 1283, 1213, 1175, 1149, 1118, 1081, 1050, 930, 888, 863, 820, 783, 763 cm^{-1} ; UV/Vis (toluene): $\lambda^{\text{max}} = 592, 556, 455, 430$ nm; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$: C 89.46, H 3.53; found: C 89.55, H 3.52.

12-bis((triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl)-5,12-dihydrodiindeno[1,2-b:2',1'-n]perylene-5,12-diol **8**



110mg (0.241mmol) of compound **7** was put in suspension in 125ml of anhydrous THF under inert atmosphere. The solution was ultrasonicated for 1h at room temperature, then the mixture was cooled down to 0°C. 6.02mmol (25eq.) of ((triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl)lithium (prepared classically from triisopropylsilylacetylene and *n*-BuLi) was transferred via a cannula. The reaction was instantaneous. Then 100ml of a supersaturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl were added followed by the addition of 200 ml of diethyl ether. The organic layer was separated, washed twice with water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified on a silica gel column using hexane and CH₂Cl₂ (in proportion of 30:70 in the beginning, then accelerated to 100% of CH₂Cl₂) and concentrated under vacuum to obtain two diastereoisomers with different polarity in a yield of 88%; First diastereoisomer : *R_f* = 0.39 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ , 25/75); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.36 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 8.02 (s, 2H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 7.40 – 7.16 (m, 8H), 0.99 (s, 42H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.22, 140.38, 138.89, 137.22, 133.10, 131.58, 129.93, 129.39, 128.76, 128.33, 127.15, 124.71, 123.54, 120.23, 120.06, 112.62, 107.08, 86.03, 75.40, 18.61, 11.19. HRMS (TOF MS ESI⁺): calculated for C₅₆H₆₀O₂Si₂ (M⁺): 820.4132 ; found: 820.4123. Second diastereoisomer: *R_f* = 0.09 (hexane/CH₂Cl₂ , 25/75); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.36 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 8.29 (s, 2H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 7.73-7.67 (m, 4H), 7.47 – 7.34 (m, 6H), 0.98 (s, 42H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.38, 140.41, 139.08, 137.04, 133.19, 131.60, 129.99, 129.37, 128.85, 128.36, 127.21, 124.67, 123.72, 120.32, 119.93, 112.45, 106.89, 85.96, 75.34, 18.54, 11.10; HRMS (TOF MS ESI⁺): calculated for C₅₆H₆₀O₂Si₂ (M⁺): 820.4132 ; found: 820.4122.

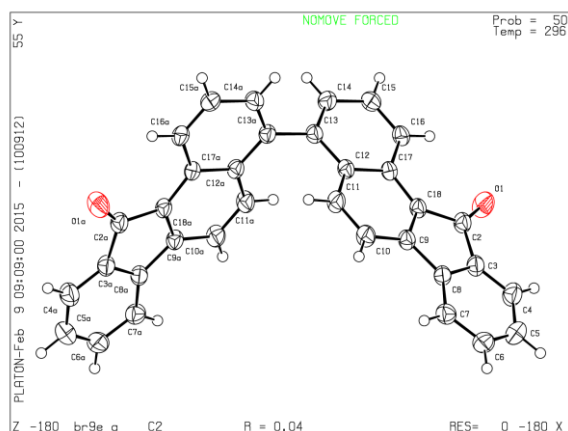
5,12-bis((triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl)diindeno[1,2-b:2',1'-n]perylene **CHI1**



110mg (0.241mmol) of compound **7** was put in suspension in 125ml of anhydrous THF under inert atmosphere. The solution was ultrasonicated for 1h at room temperature, then the mixture was cooled at 0°C. 6.02mmol (25eq.) of ((triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl)lithium (prepared classically from triisopropylsilylacetylene and *n*-BuLi) was transferred via a cannula. The reaction was instantaneous. Then 100ml of a supersaturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl were added followed by the addition of 200 ml of diethyl ether. The organic layer was separated, washed twice with water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product obtained was dried overnight under reduced pressure. The crude product was dissolved in 25ml of anhydrous toluene, then 183mg (0.964mmol) of anhydrous SnCl₂ was added. The solution was heated at 120°C and after one hour of stirring under inert atmosphere, the mixture was filtered through a pad of silica gel with toluene and hexane (50:50) and concentrated under vacuum to obtain a blue solid with a yield of 63%; R_f = 0.71 (hexane/toluene, 50/50); ¹H NMR (200 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 9.53 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 2H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.58 – 7.42 (m, 8H), 1.62 (s, 6H), 1.60 (s, 36H). IR (cm⁻¹): 3050, 2939, 2862, 2111, 1587, 1461, 1443, 1334, 1053, 1014, 993, 879, 800, 749, 700; UV/Vis (toluene): λ^{max} (ε mol⁻¹cmL⁻¹)=683 (71000), 636 (72400), 541 (48900), 498 (47600), 466 (36800), 442 (30700) nm; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₅₆H₅₈Si₂: C 85.44, H 7.43; found: C 85.55, H 7.42.

X-ray structures

11H,11'H-[4,4'-dibenzo[a]fluorene]-11,11'-dione 6



Datablock: 6

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0024 Å Wavelength=0.71073

Cell: a=13.707(2) b=6.3468(10) c=13.269(3)

alpha=90 beta=103.472(8) gamma=90

Temperature: 296 K

	Calculated	Reported
Volume	1122.6(4)	1122.5(3)
Space group	C 2	C 2
Hall group	C 2y ?	
Moiety formula	C34 H18 O2 ?	
Sum formula	C34 H18 O2	C34 H18 O2
Mr	458.48	458.48
Dx,g cm-3	1.356	1.356
Z	2	2
Mu (mm-1)	0.083	0.083
F000	476.0	476.0
F000'	476.21	
h,k,lmax	19,8,18	19,8,18
Nref	3330[1802]	2849
Tmin,Tmax	0.980,0.990	0.980,0.990
Tmin'	0.980	

Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.980 Tmax=0.990

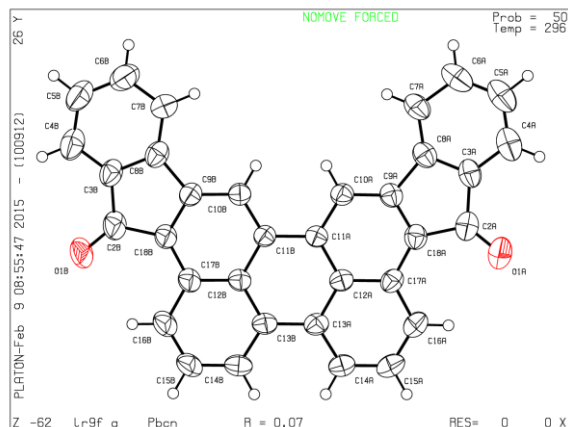
AbsCorr = NONE

Data completeness= 1.58/0.86 Theta(max)= 30.170

R(reflections)= 0.0402(2475) wR2(reflections)= 0.1215(2849)

S = 1.121 Npar= 165

Diindeno[1,2-b:2',1'-n]perylene-5,12-dione 7



Datablock: 7

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0040 Å Wavelength=0.71073

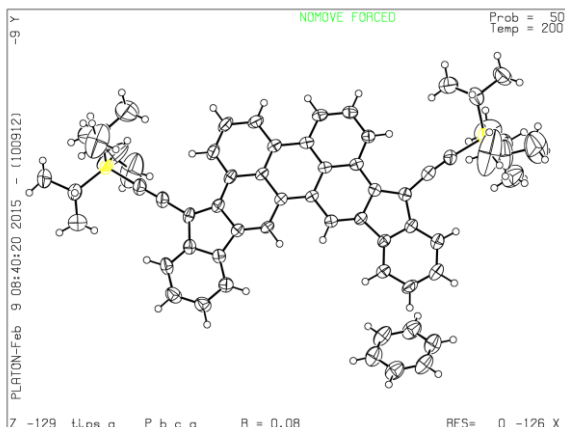
Cell: a=18.9562(15) b=15.4930(15) c=14.8168(14)

alpha=90 beta=90 gamma=90

Temperature: 296 K

	Calculated	Reported
Volume	4351.5(7)	4351.5(7)
Space group	P b c n	Pbcn
Hall group	-P 2n 2ab ?	
Moiety formula	C ₃₄ H ₁₆ O ₂ ?	
Sum formula	C ₃₄ H ₁₆ O ₂	C ₃₄ H ₁₆ O ₂
Mr	456.47	456.47
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.393	1.394
Z	8	8
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	0.086	0.086
F ₀₀₀	1888.0	1888.0
F ₀₀₀ '	1888.83	
h,k,lmax	22,18,17	22,18,17
Nref	3843	3842
Tmin,Tmax	0.994,0.997	0.983,0.997
Tmin'	0.983	
Correction method= # Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.983 Tmax=0.997		
AbsCorr = MULTI-SCAN		
Data completeness= 1.000 Theta(max)= 25.000		
R(reflections)= 0.0651(2051) wR2(reflections)= 0.1900(3842)		
S = 0.946 Npar= 326		

5,12-bis((triisopropylsilyl)ethynyl)diindeno[1,2-b:2',1'-n]perylene CHI1



Datablock: CHI1

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0062 Å Wavelength=0.71073

Cell: a=34.006(2) b=7.6167(5) c=36.832(2)

alpha=90 beta=90 gamma=90

Temperature: 200 K

	Calculated	Reported
Volume	9540.0(10)	9540.0(10)
Space group	P b c a	P b c a
Hall group	-P 2ac 2ab	-P 2ac 2ab
Moiety formula	C ₅₆ H ₅₈ Si ₂ , 0.5(C ₆ H ₆) ?	
Sum formula	C ₅₉ H ₆₁ Si ₂	C ₅₉ H ₆₁ Si ₂
Mr	826.26	826.25
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.151	1.151
Z	8	8
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	0.112	0.112
F000	3544.0	3544.0
F000'	3546.43	
h,k,lmax	40,9,43	40,9,43
Nref	8463	8431
Tmin,Tmax	0.984,0.996	
Tmin'	0.967	

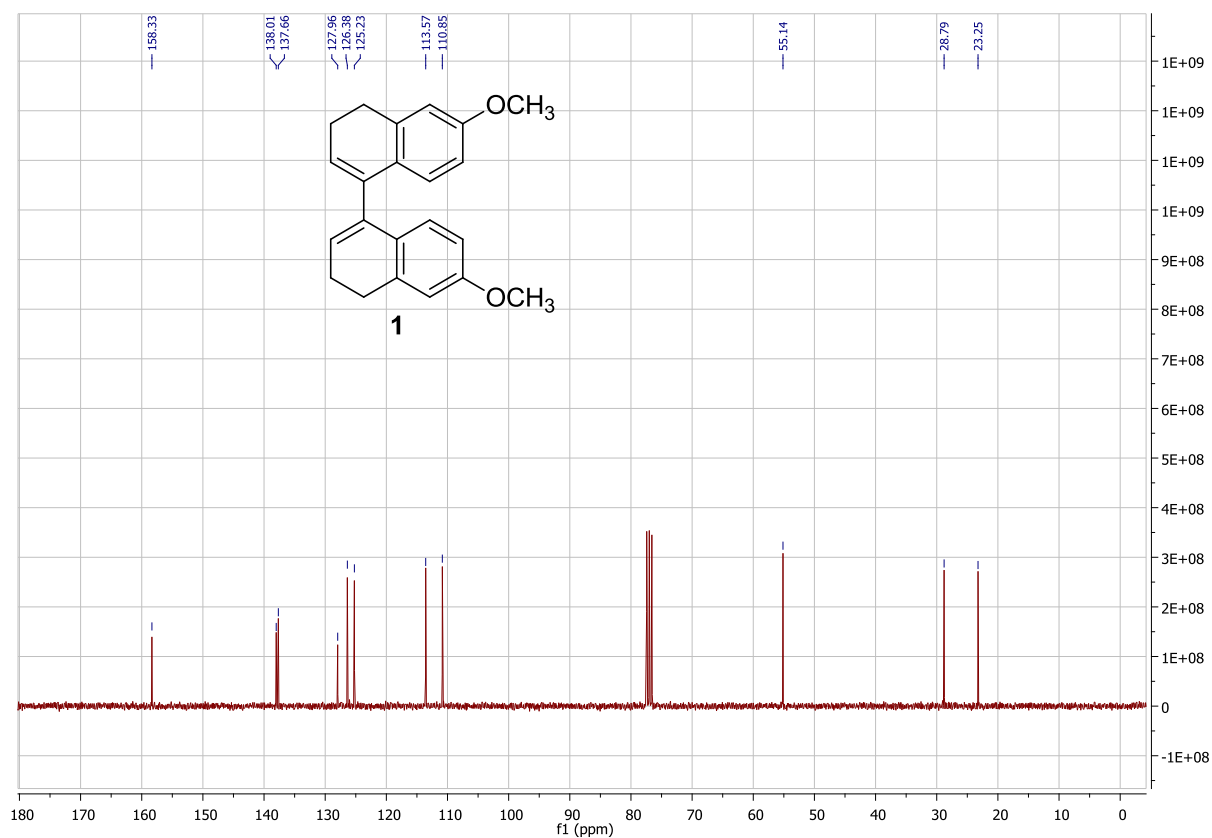
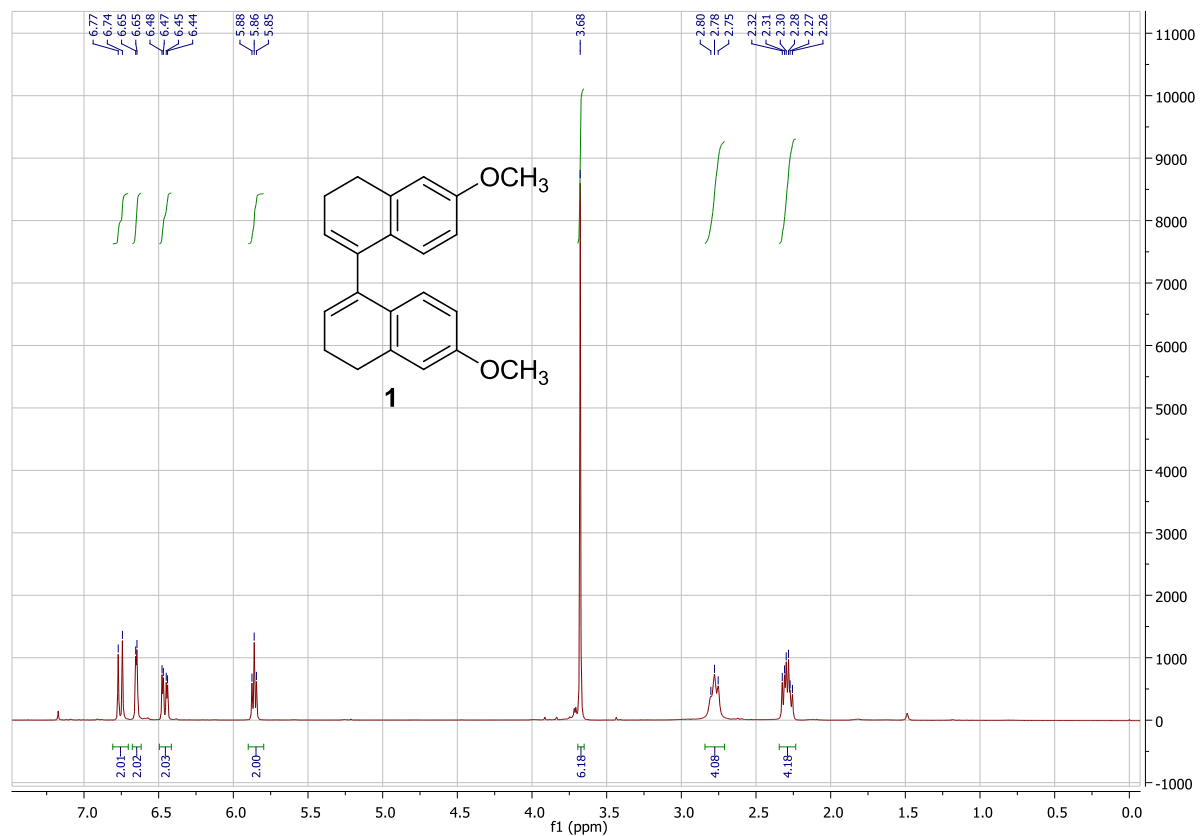
Correction method= Not given

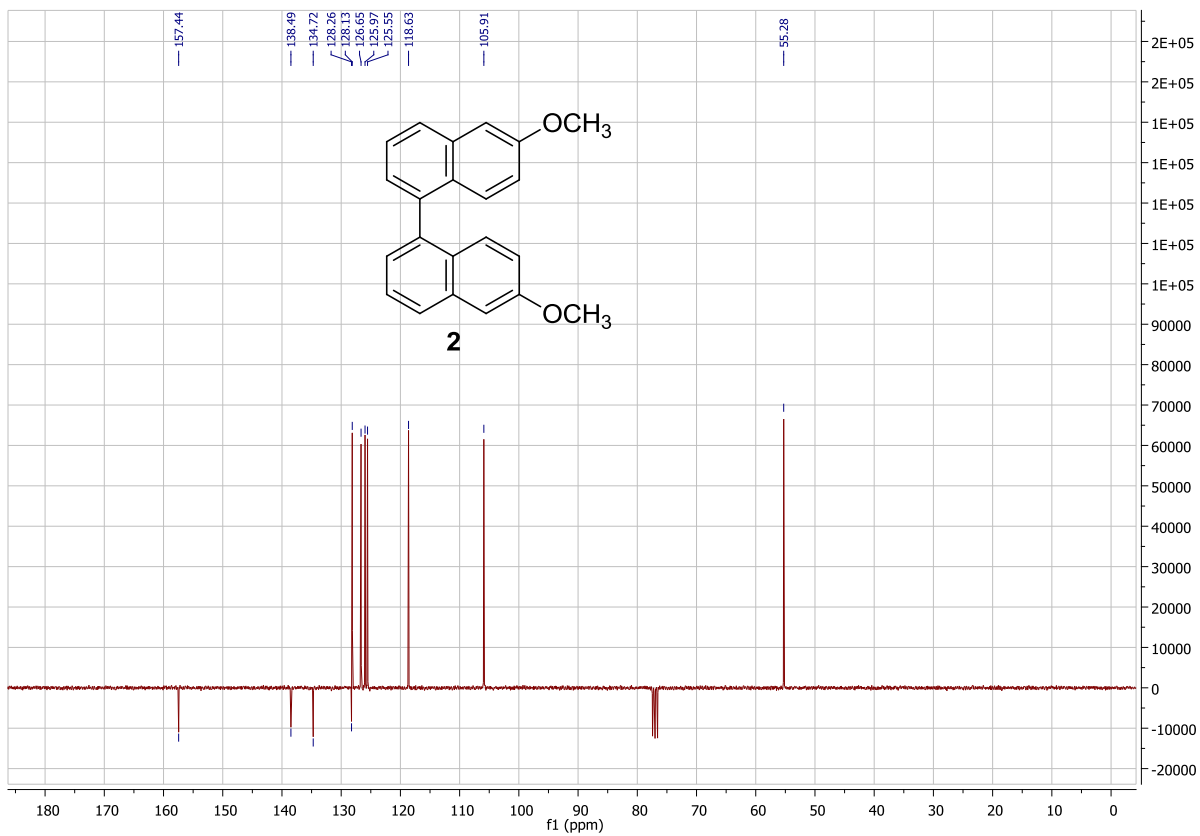
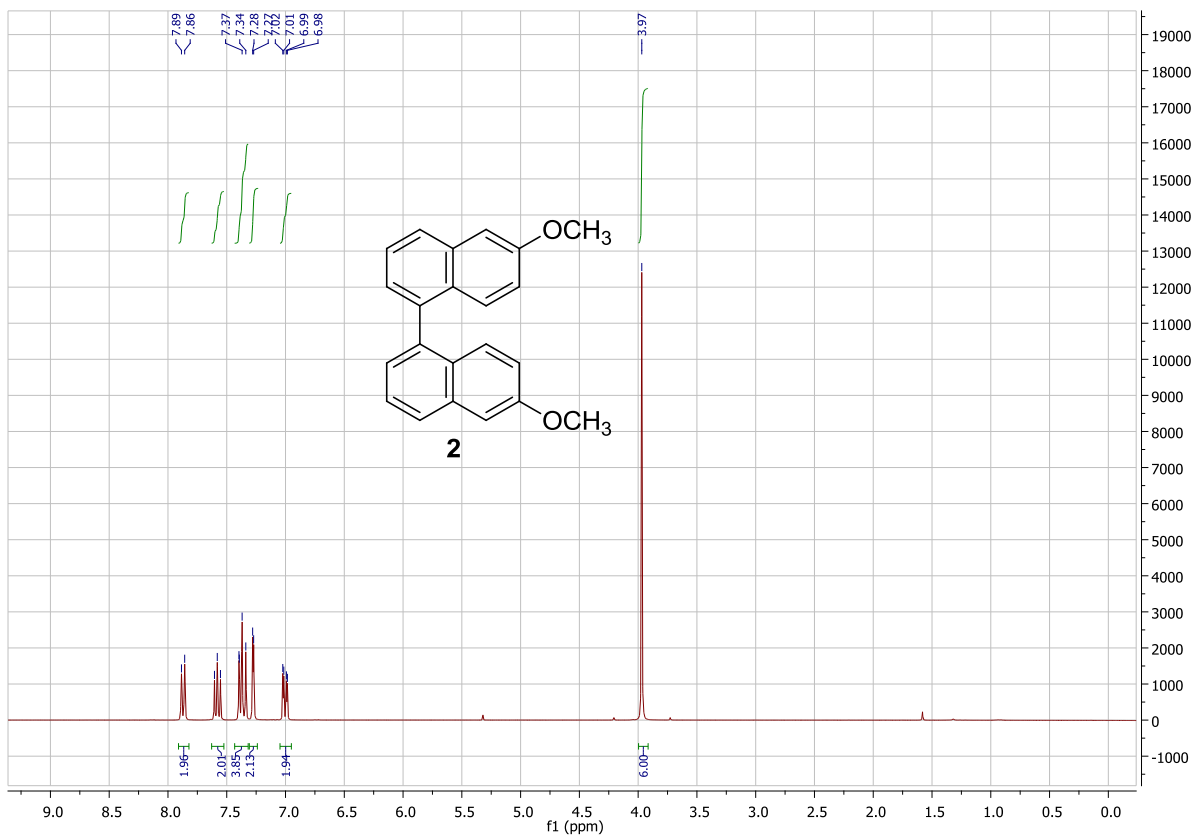
Data completeness= 0.996 Theta(max)= 25.082

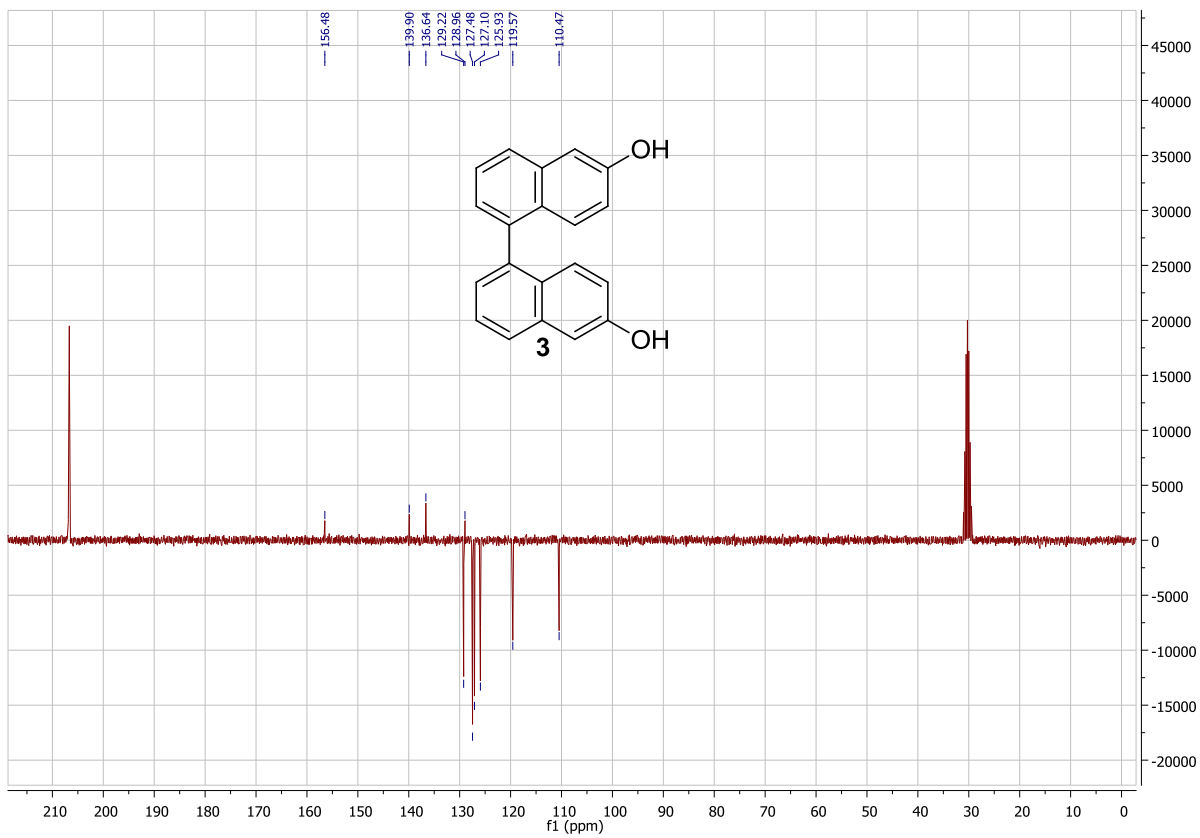
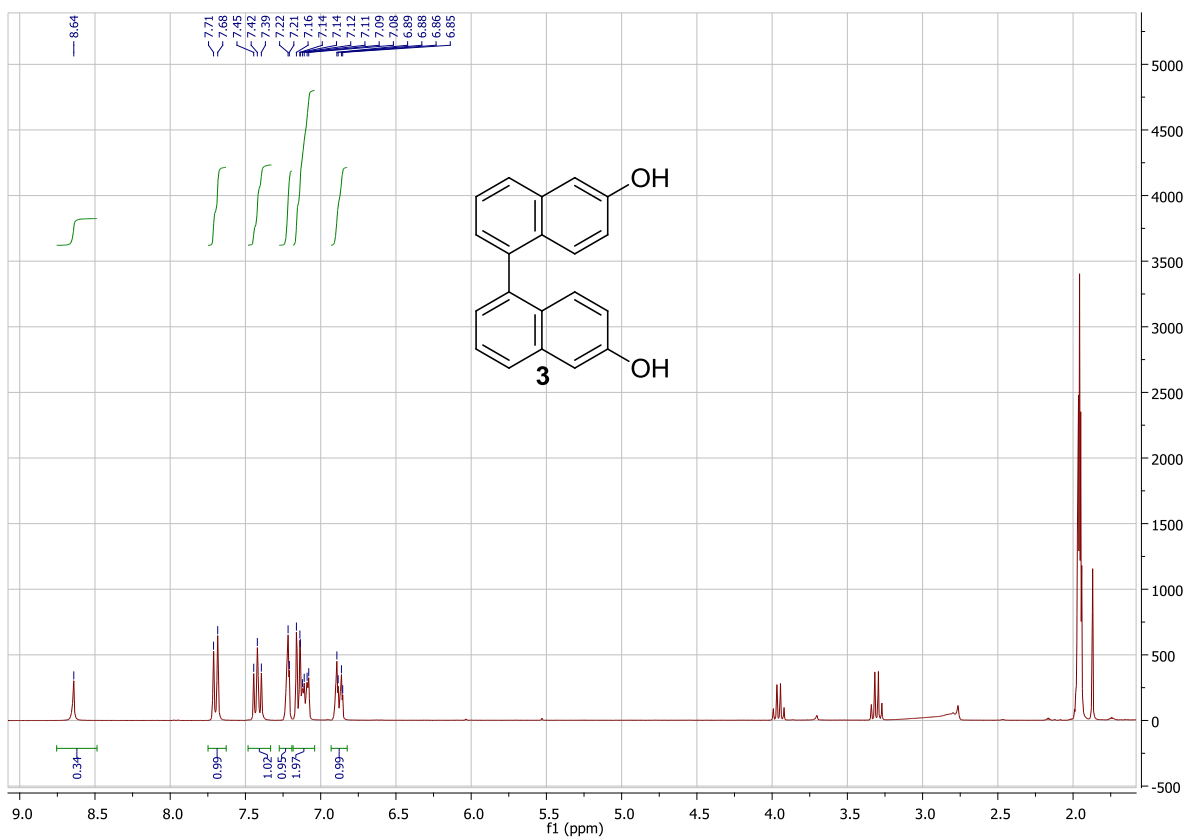
R(reflections)= 0.0778(4355) wR2(reflections)= 0.2072(8431)

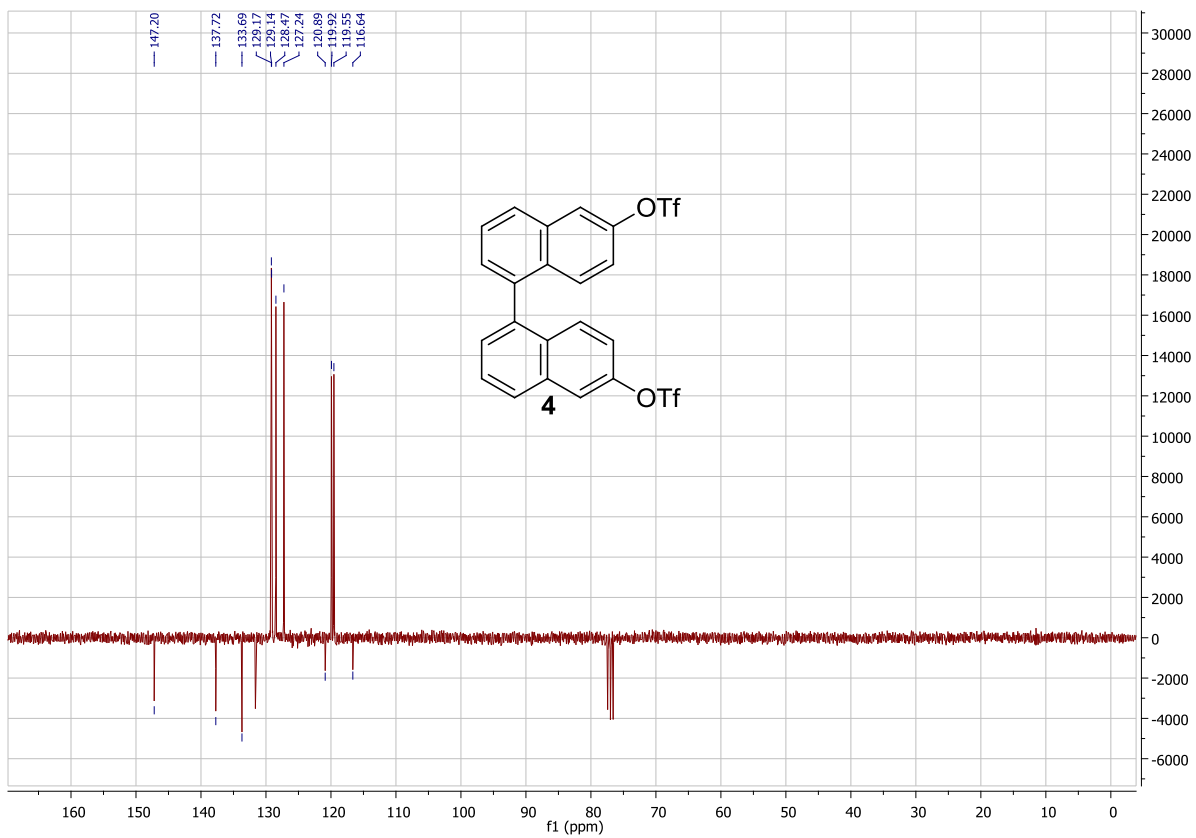
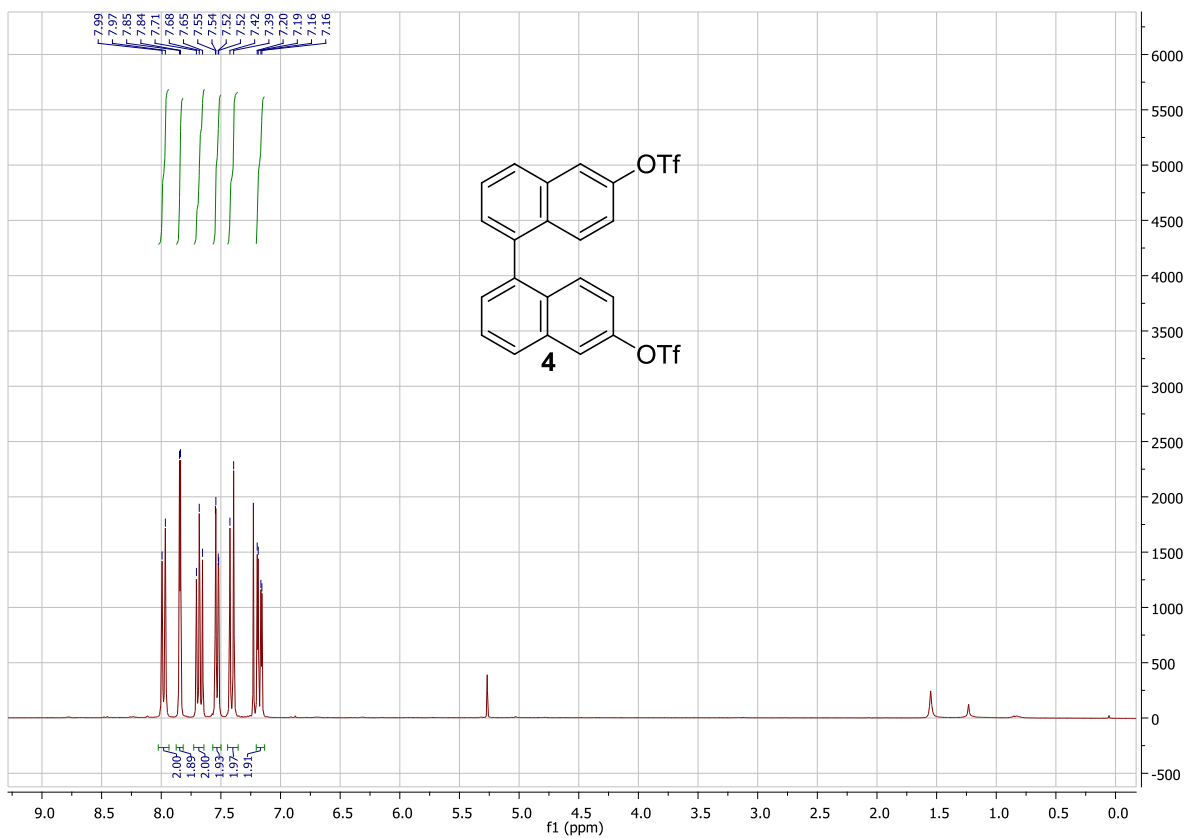
S = 1.022 Npar= 562

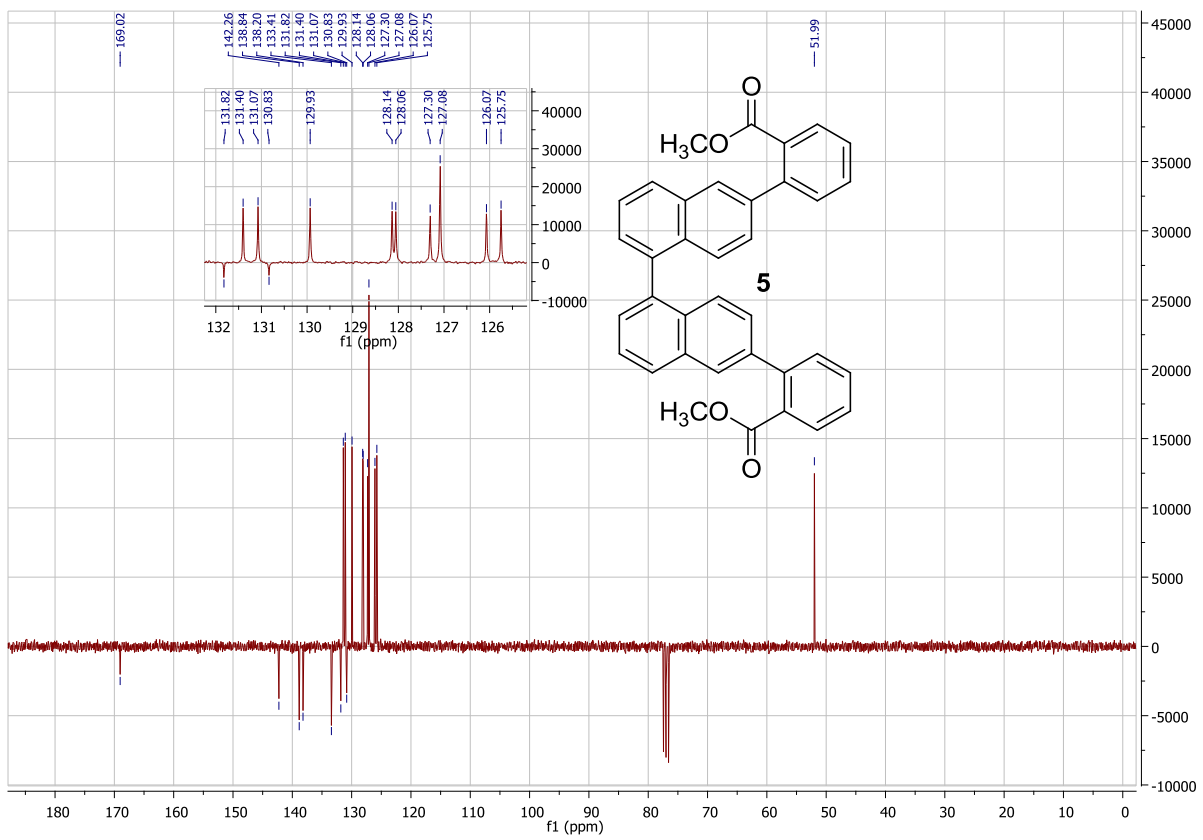
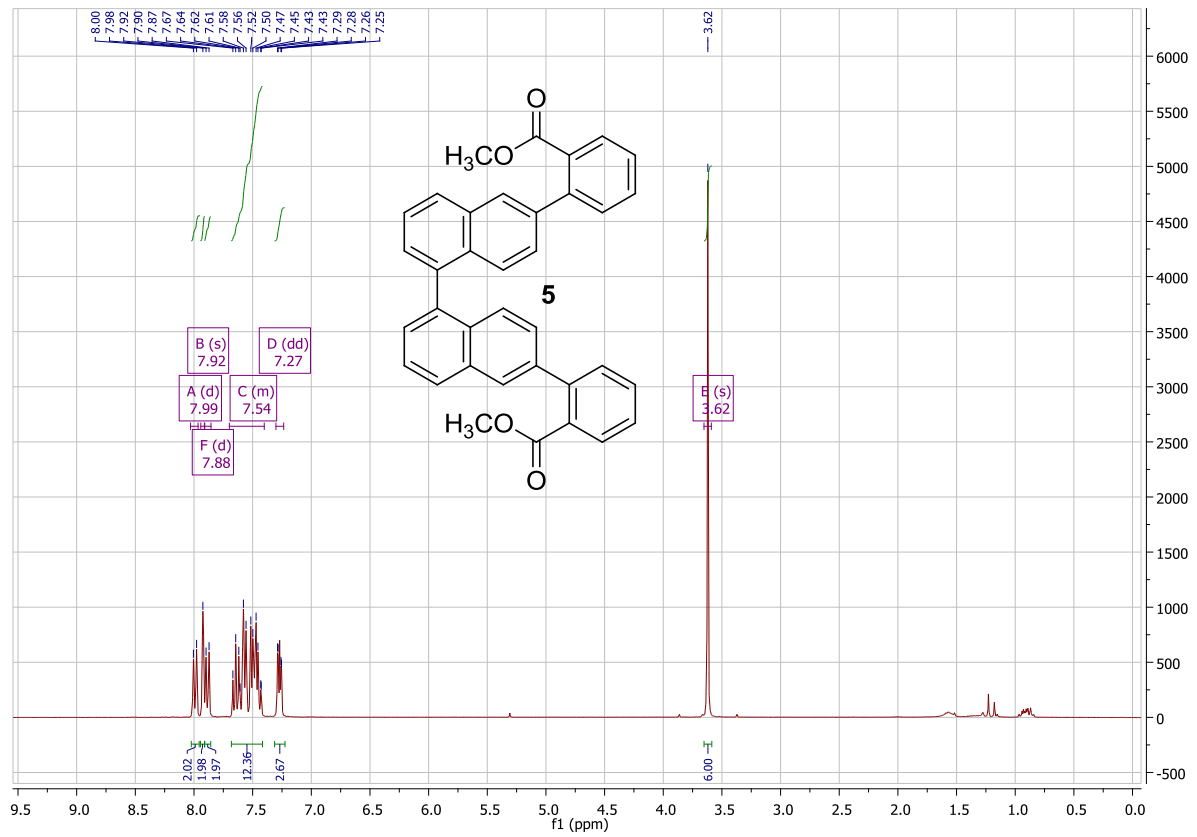
NMR Spectra

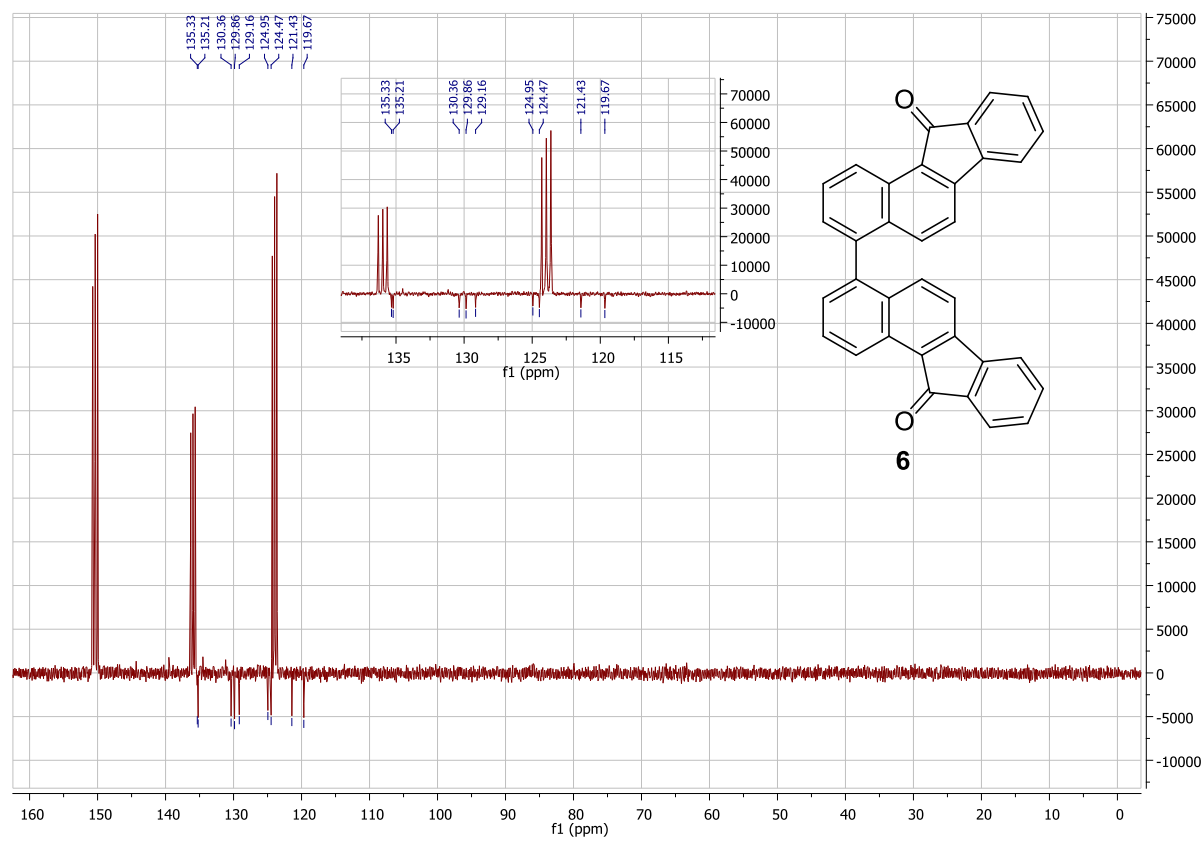
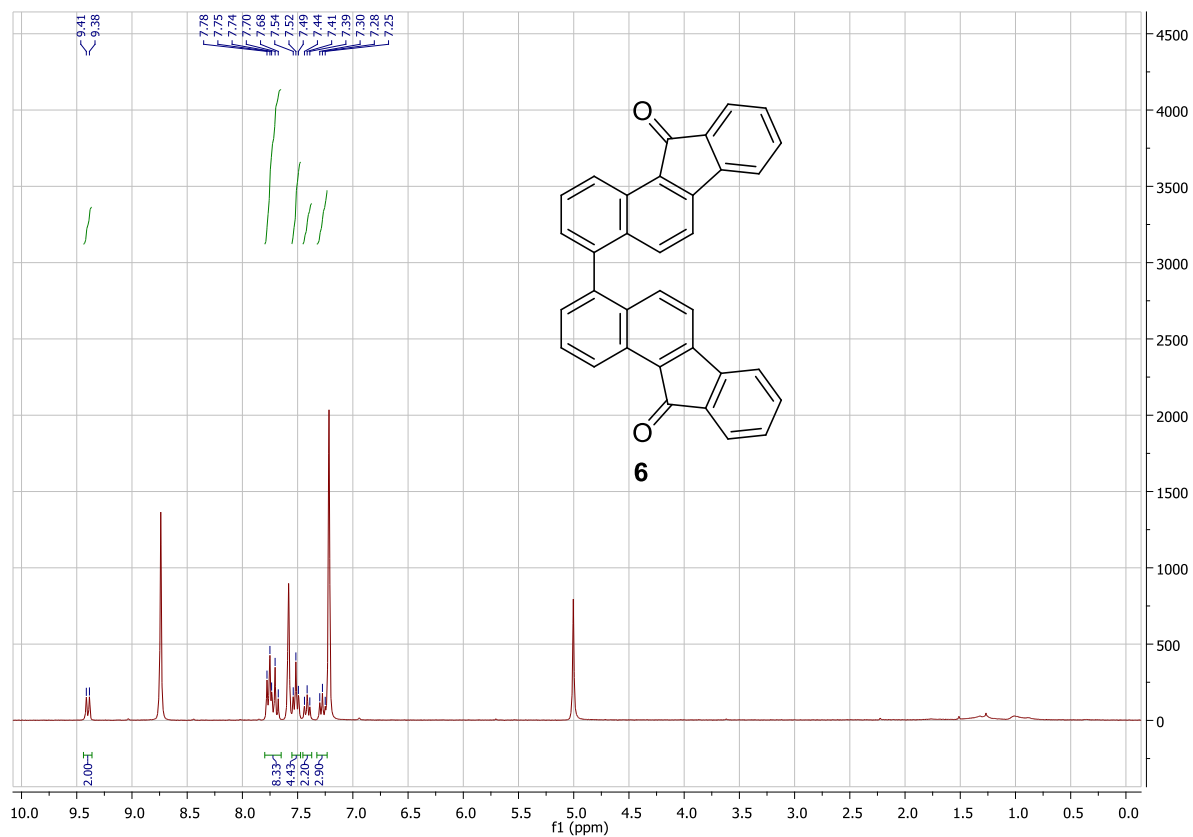


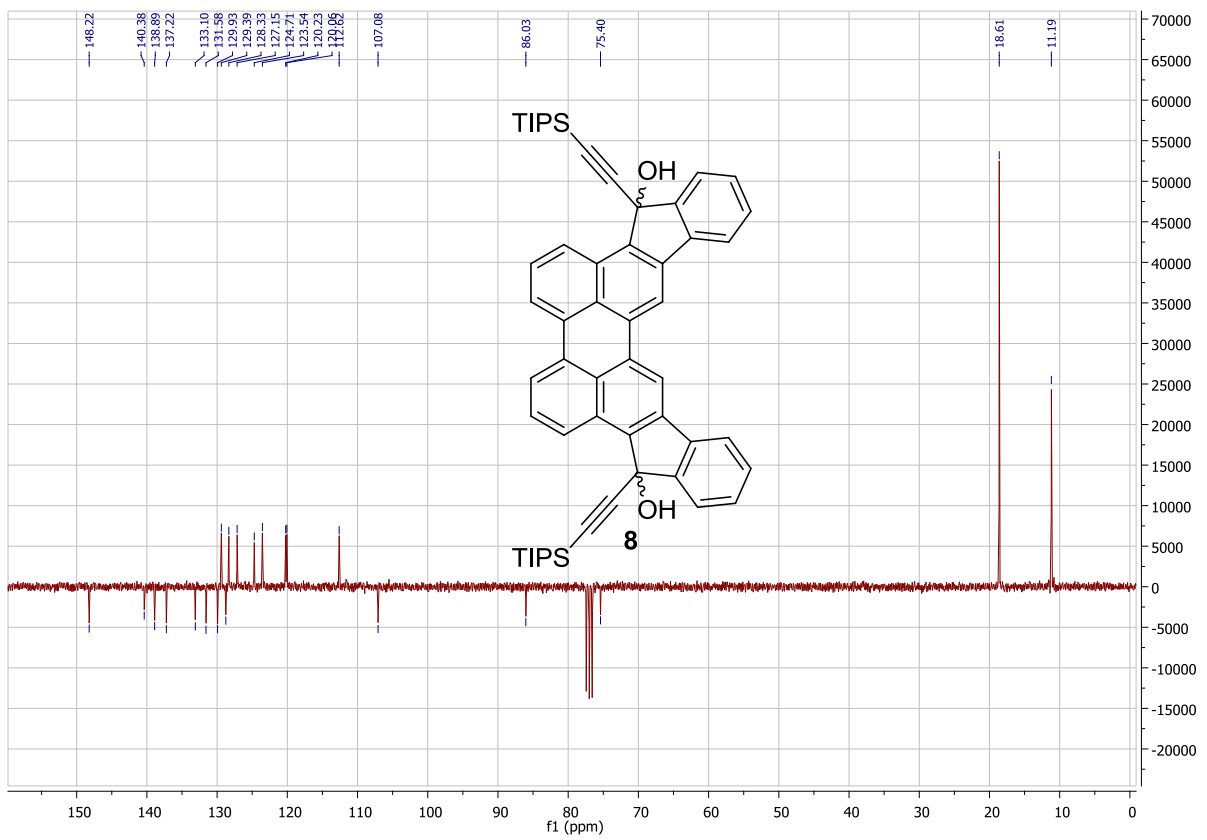
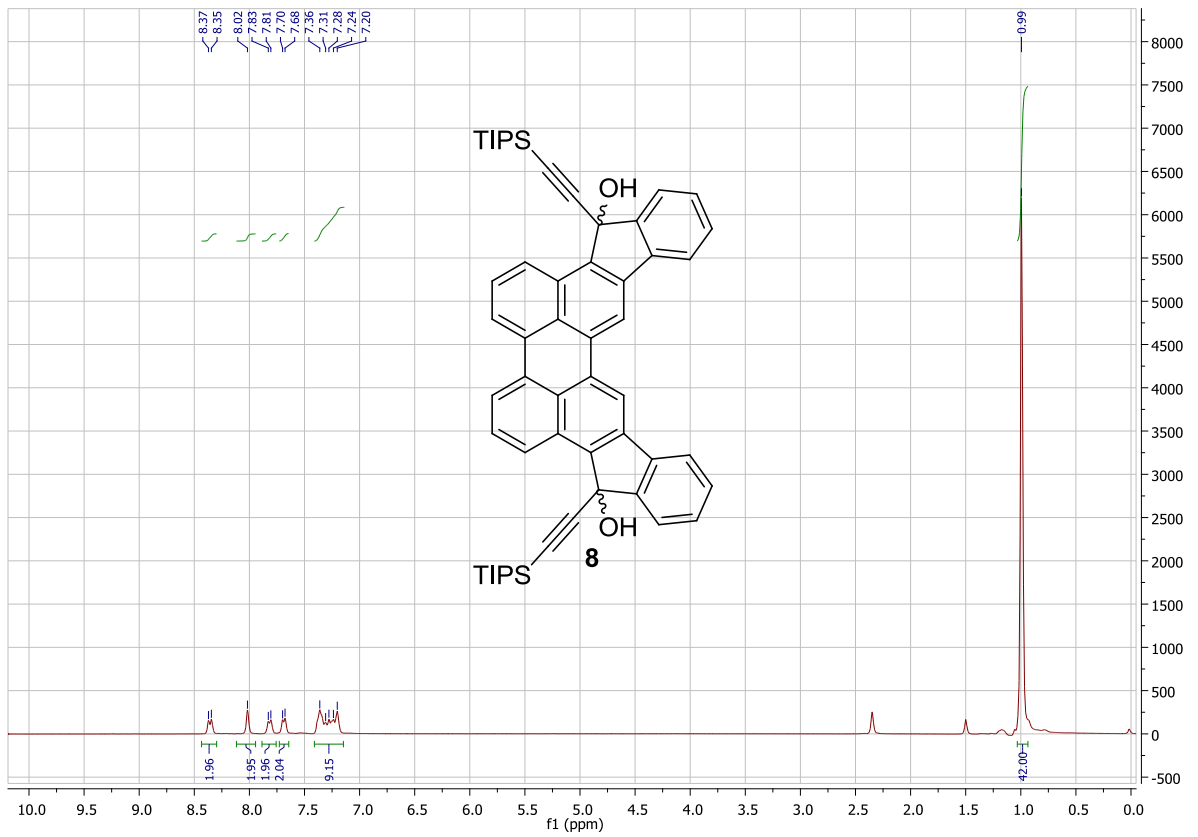


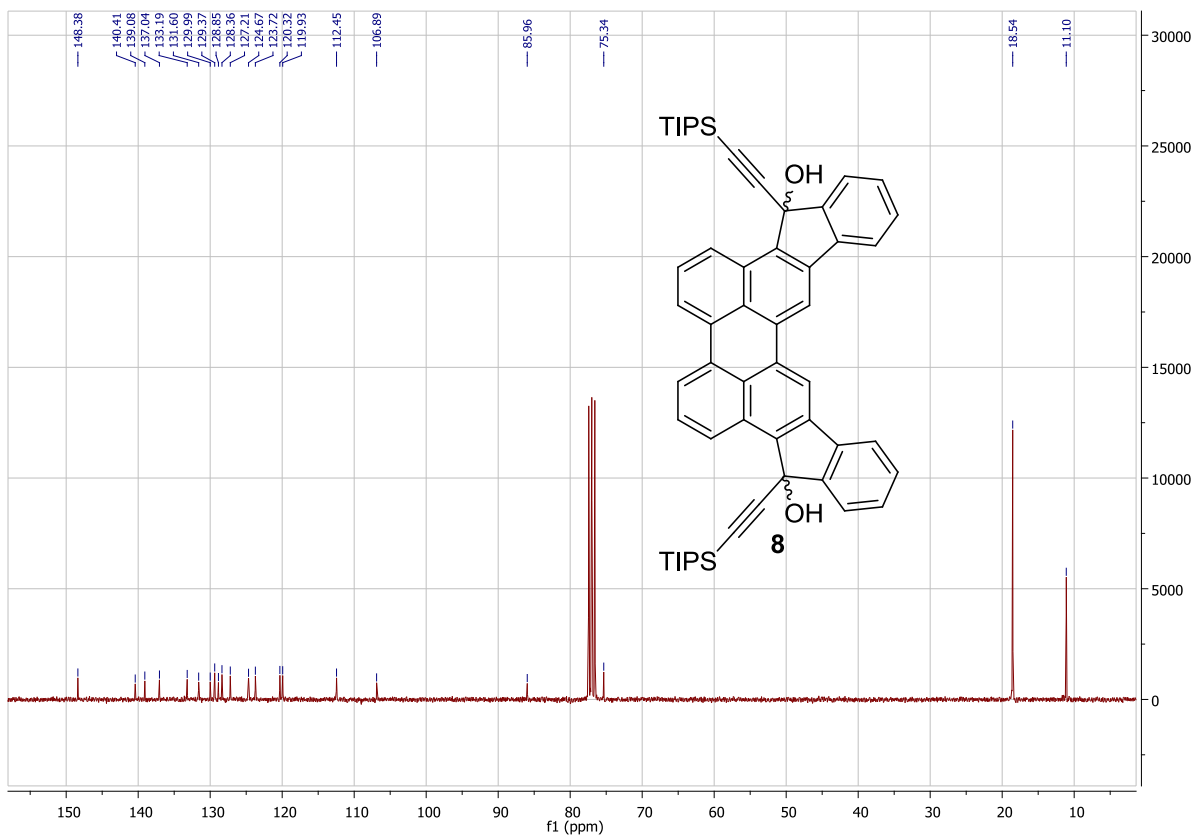
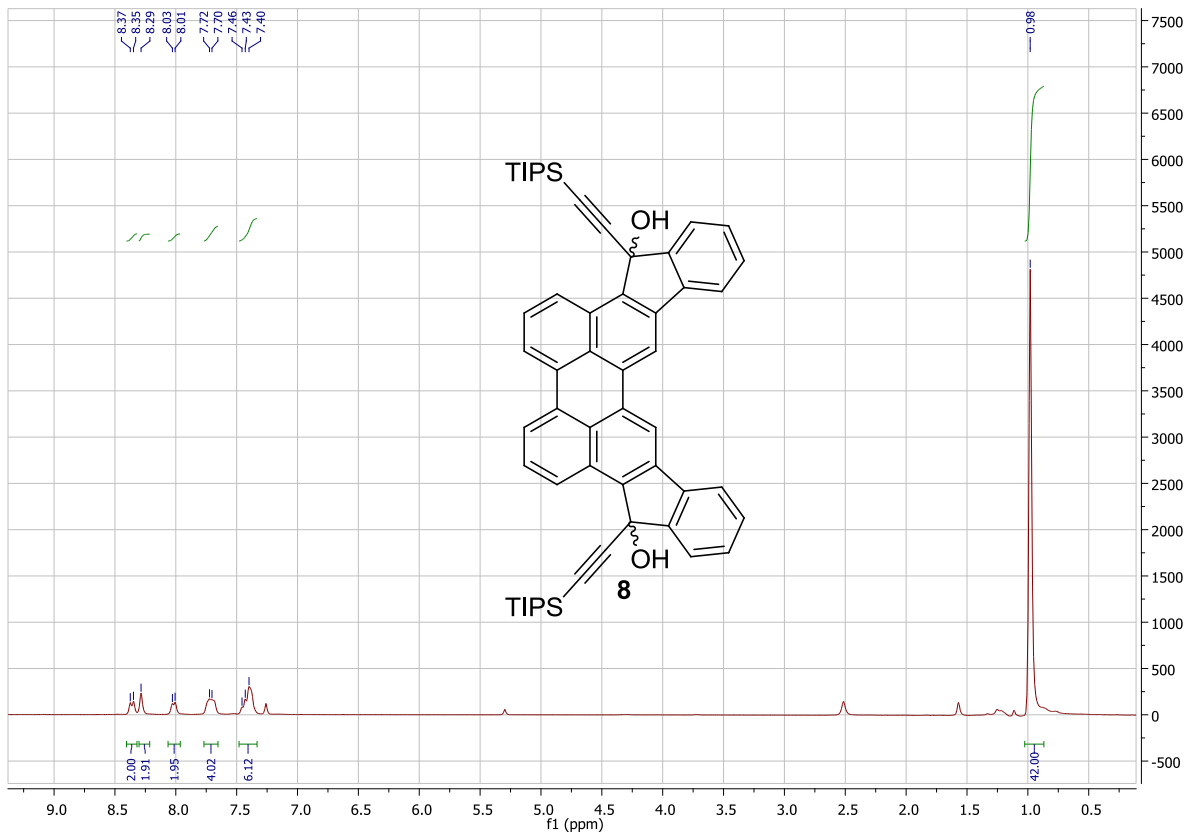


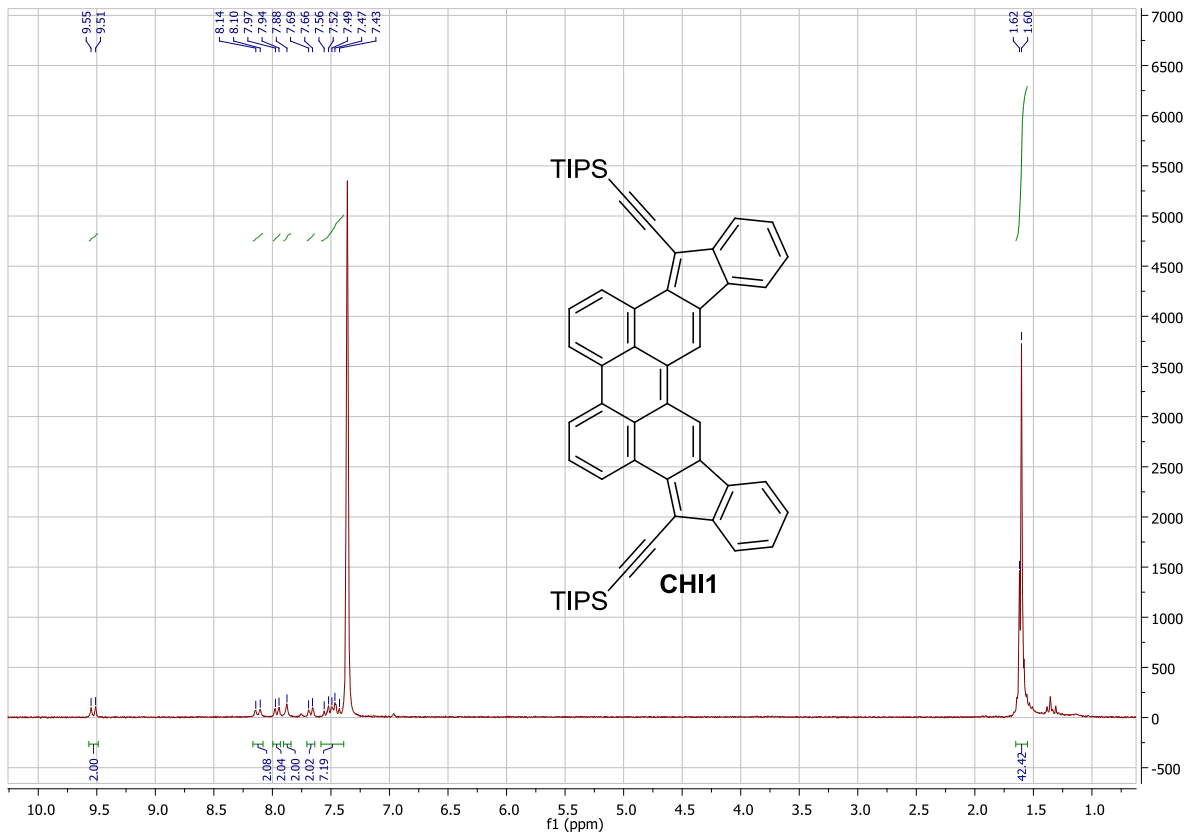




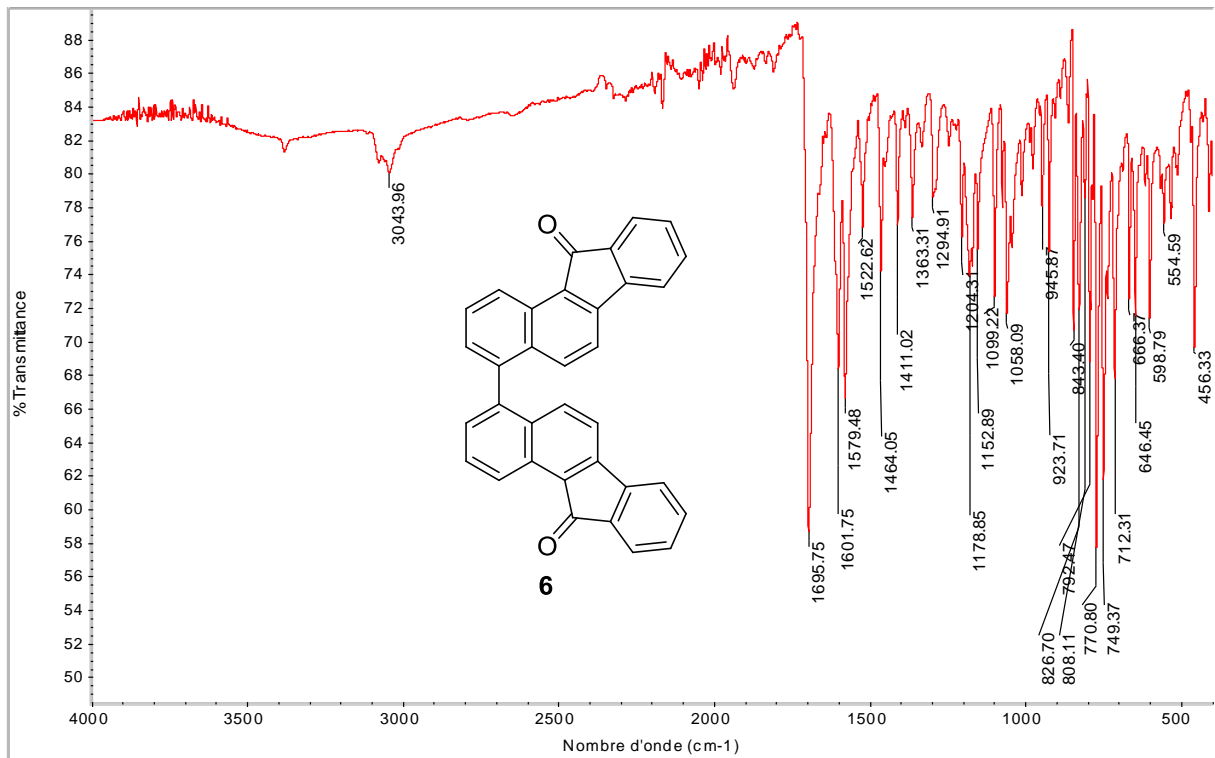


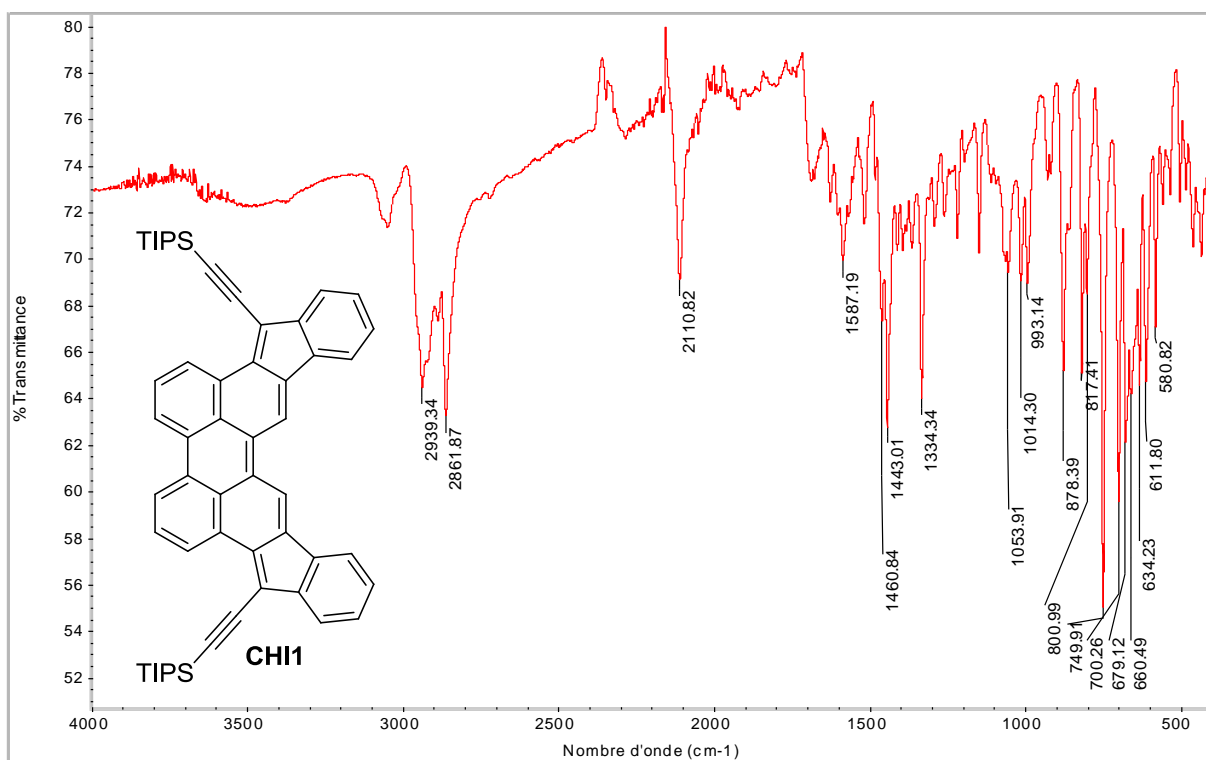
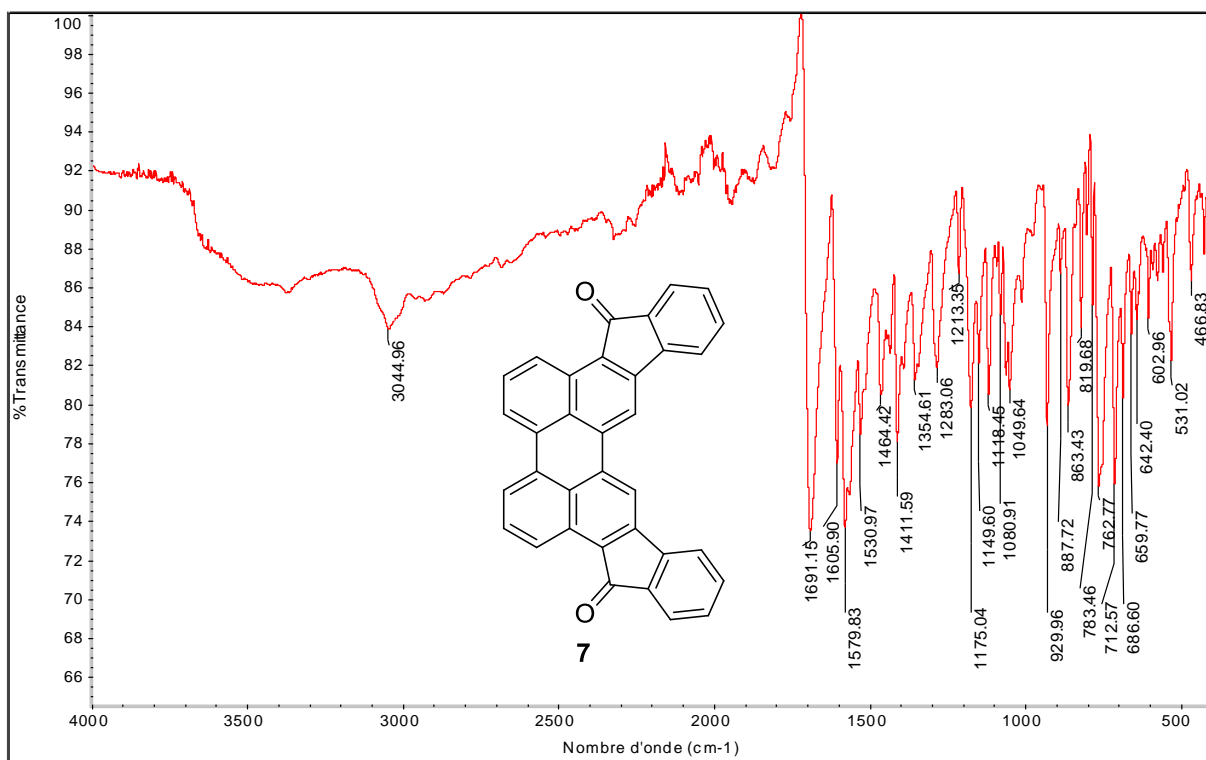






IR Spectra





OFET Fabrication and Characterization

Solution-processed OFETs, bottom-gate/top-contact

Bottom-gate/top-contact (BG/TC) OFETs were fabricated on heavily doped n-type silicon wafers covered with thermally grown silicon dioxide (200 nm) which was cleaned by piranha solution. The silicon dioxide acts as a gate dielectric layer, and the silicon wafer serves as a gate electrode. The HMDS (hexamethyldisilazane) treatment was carried out by immersing the substrate in HMDS at room temperature for >10 h. Solution processed organic semiconductor layers were formed by spin-coating at 2000 rpm for 60 s from a 0.3 wt% chloroform solution, followed by thermal annealing at 60 °C for ca. 30 min. Gold was used as source and drain electrodes (50 nm) and deposited on the organic semiconductor layer through a shadow mask with $L/W = 50/2000 \mu\text{m}$.

Solution-processed OFETs, Top-gate/bottom-contact

Top-gate/bottom-contact (TG/BC) OFETs were constructed on glass substrates with the cross-linked PVP (poly-4-vinylphenol), which was prepared by spin-coating from a solution of PVP (Mw ~5000, 10.0 wt%) and poly(melamine-co-formaldehyde) (Mn ~432, 10.0 wt%) in propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) at the rotational speed of 500 rpm for 5 s and then 4000 rpm for 60 s, followed by the cross-linkage at temperatures of 150 °C for 60 min under nitrogen atmosphere. Bottom-contact gold source-drain electrodes (50 nm) were deposited on PVP through a shadow mask with $L/W = 50/2000 \mu\text{m}$. The self-assembled monolayer (SAM) treatment for source-drain electrodes was prepared by immersing the substrates in a 30 mM isopropyl alcohol solution of pentafluorobenzenethiol (PFBT) for 5 min at room temperature. The substrates were then rinsed with pure propanol and blown dry with nitrogen. A 1 wt% solution of fluoropolymer (DuPont™, Teflon® AF 1600,) in Fluorinert™ (3M™ FC-43) was used as a bank layer around source-drain electrodes and printed by using dispenser equipment (Musashi Engineering, Image Master 350 PC) that included a three-axis table and an air dispenser, both of which were computer-controlled to dispense and pattern the solution. 200-nm-thick fluoropolymer bank layers were printed at a patterning speed of 20 mm/s and discharge pressure of 7 kPa, and they were subsequently cured at 40 °C for 5 min in air. Organic semiconductor layers were formed by drop-casting from a 0.1–0.2 wt% solution of compounds **CHI1** with/without 0.025–0.05 wt% of polystyrene (PS) in mesitylene, followed by thermal annealing at 60 °C for ca. 1 h. The CYTOP dielectric layer (435–600 nm measured by DektakXT™ Stylus Profiler) was spin-coated from a solution of CYTOP™ CTL-809M in CT-solv 180 from Asahi Glass at the rotational speed of 500 rpm for 5 s and then 1800 rpm for 120 s on top of the organic layer and then was dried at room temperature for 2 h. The Al gate electrode (50 nm) was formed by vacuum evaporation through a shadow mask.

The OFET measurements were carried out at room temperature in a glovebox without exposure to air with a semiconductor parameter analyzer (4200-SCS, KEITHLEY). Mobilities (μ) were calculated in the saturation regime by the relationship: $\mu_{\text{sat}} = (2I_{\text{D}}L)/[WC_i(V_{\text{G}} - V_{\text{th}})^2]$ where I_{D} is the source-drain saturation current; C_i is the capacitance of the insulating layer; V_{G} is the gate voltage and V_{th} is the threshold voltage. The latter can be estimated as the intercept of the linear section of the plot of $V_{\text{G}} (I_{\text{D}})^{1/2}$.

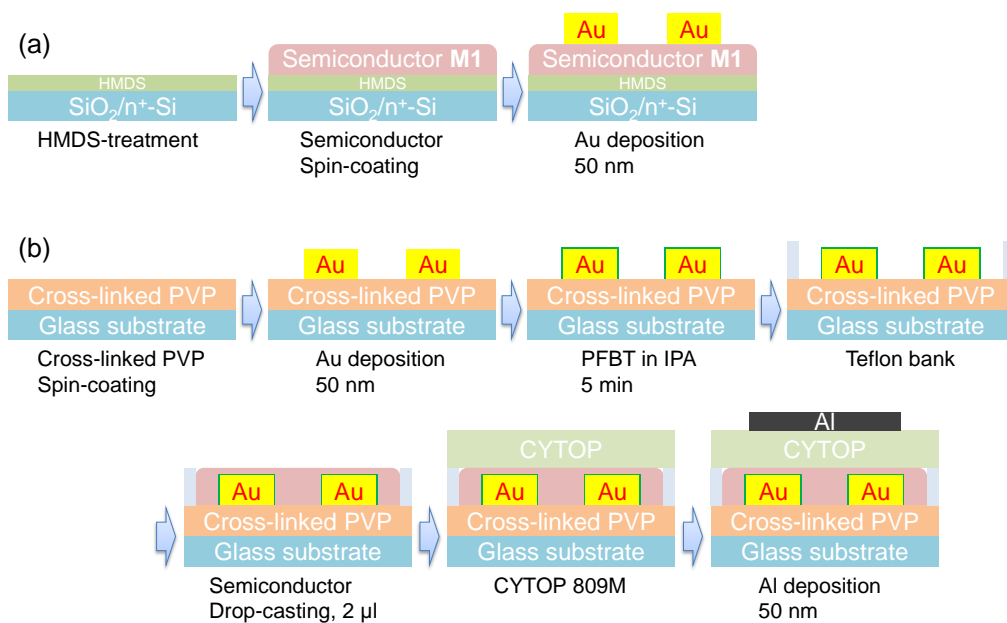


Figure S3 Schematic illustrations of the fabrication processes for (a) bottom-gate/top-contact (BG/TC) OFETs and (b) top-gate/bottom-contact (TG/BC) OFETs.

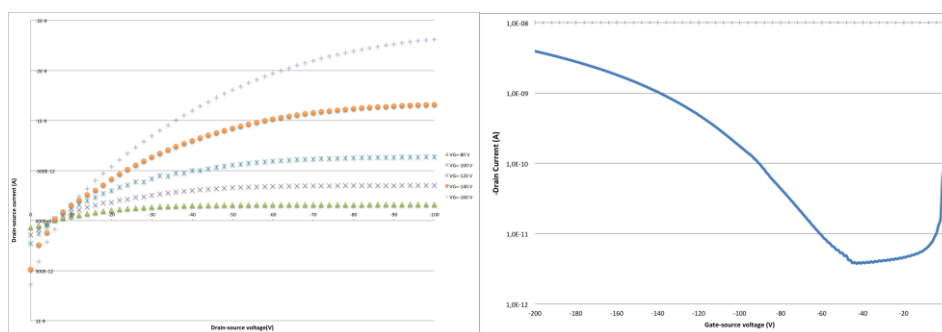


Figure S4 OFET and transfer characteristics of a device made with **7** as active layer on PMMA/ITO/glass substrate.

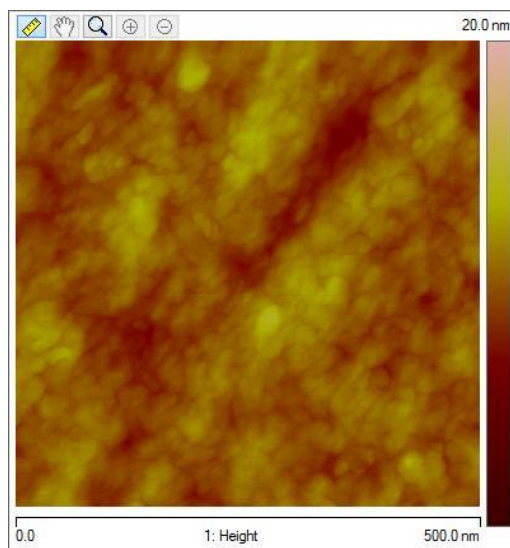


Figure S5 Atomic force microscopy height image (0.5 μm X 0.5 μm) of the diindeno[1,2-*b*:2',1'-*n*]perylene-5,12-dione (**7**) film deposited on Si-wafer.

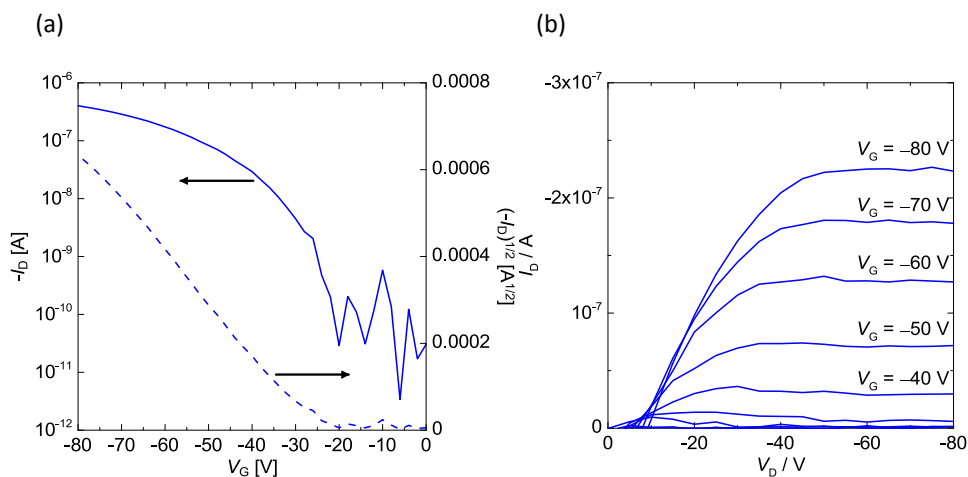


Figure S6 (a) Transfer and (b) output characteristics of BG/TC device for thin film of **CHI1**.

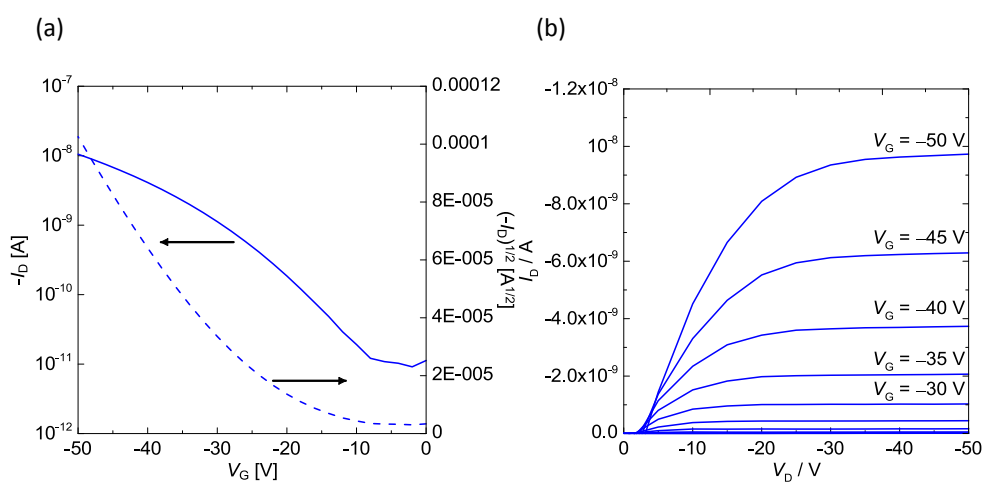


Figure S7 (a) Transfer and (b) output characteristics of TG/BC device for thin film of **CHI1** deposited by drop-casting from the 0.2 wt% solution in the mesitylene.

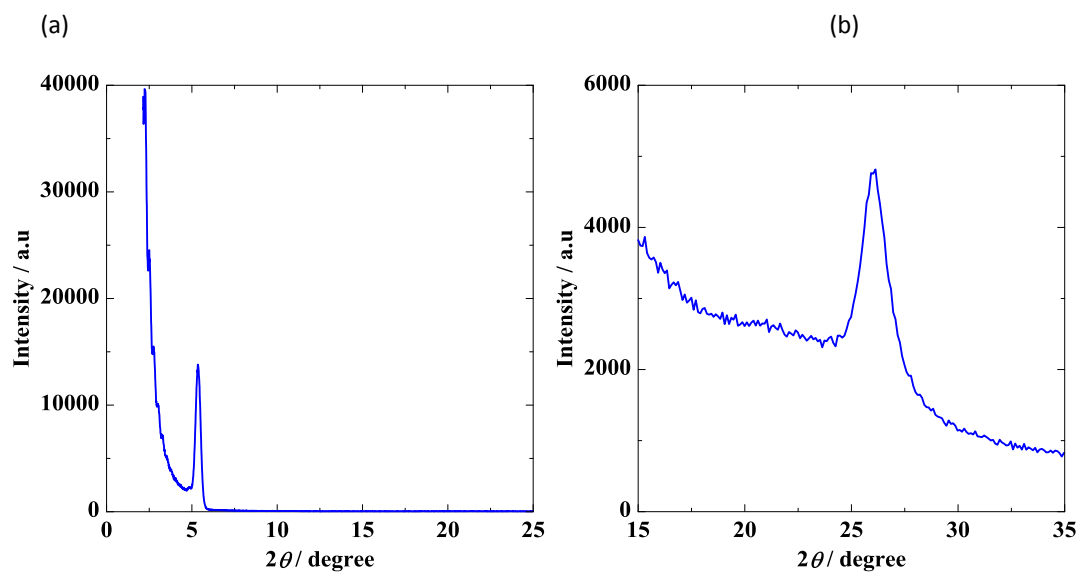


Figure S8. (a) Out-of-plane and (b) in-plane X-ray diffractograms of thin film of **CHI1** spin-coated from the chloroform solution and deposited on HMDS-treated SiO₂ substrate.