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Journal:	<i>The Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters</i>
Manuscript ID	jz-2020-01421b.R3
Manuscript Type:	Letter
Date Submitted by the Author:	17-Jun-2020
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Conformational Analysis of [60]PCBM via 2nd-Order Proton NMR Spin-Spin Coupling Effects

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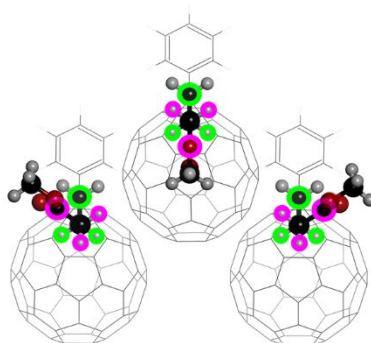
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1 The ^1H NMR spectrum of [60]PCBM was recorded at high resolution (600 MHz). All ^1H resonances
2 expected of the C_s symmetry molecule were observed. The spin-spin couplings in the ^1H NMR
3 spectrum were not as expected at 1st order. Instead, the effects of AA'BB'-type 2nd-order couplings
4 are clearly observed for the protons attached to both ester carbons C3 and C4, which were analyzed
5 in terms of 7 coupling constants. This indicates that there is no free rotation of the sigma bonds of
6 the alkyl chain in the ester group – although rotation becomes free at a larger distance from the
7 fullerene bridge carbon (C61). The ^1H results further indicated that there is a 1:6:1 population ratio
8 of the three staggered conformers (*gauche-anti-gauche'*) about the ester group C3-C4 bond. These
9 results may aid in the understanding of the morphological interactions between [60]PCBM and its
10 surroundings in condensed-phase organic electronic devices such as organic and perovskite
11 photovoltaics.
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30 TOC GRAPHICS

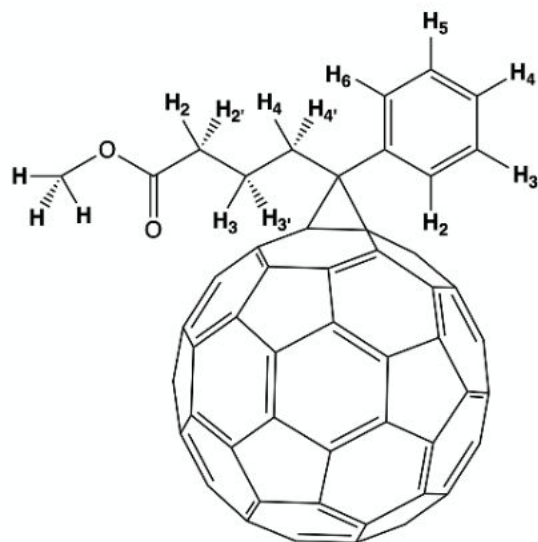


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49 **KEYWORDS** PCBM, structure, geometry, multiplet, coupling constant, staggered conformer.
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1 Phenyl butyric acid methyl ester ([60]PCBM), or more properly in IUPAC nomenclature, methyl
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3 4-[61-phenyl,3a*H'*-cyclopropa-1,9-(C₆₀-*I_h*)[5,6]-fullerenyl]butanoate, is one of the most important
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5 molecules in organic electronics; serving as an n-type material in bulk heterojunction and
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7 perovskite photovoltaics, field effect transistors, light emitting diodes and photodetectors.¹⁻⁷ It was
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9 first reported by Hummelen et al. in 1995 as one of several methano-bridged fullerene derivatives
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11 they had newly synthesized (and termed M1OMe at the time).⁸ Amongst other things, they
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13 reported the ¹H nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectral line positions of [60]PCBM. This
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15 included describing the resonances related to the C₃H₆ alkyl chain as being “multiplets,” This
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17 behavior is unexpected, as the ¹H NMR spectrum of this part of the molecule should show spin-spin
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19 couplings that give rise to a series of three 1:2:1 Pascal triangle triplets from the splitting by CH₂
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21 groups. However, although reported, this was not commented on, or analyzed. In addition, two
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23 subsequent reports of the ¹H NMR spectrum^{9,10} did not mention this multiplet behavior.
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32 In this paper we analyze the spin-spin coupling structure of these previously identified ¹H
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34 multiplets in terms of AA'BB'-type 2nd-order couplings that result from the hydrogens attached to
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36 carbons C2, C3 and C4 of the ester group. The 2nd-order effects occur because the two hydrogens
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38 attached to each of these carbons are symmetrically equivalent, but magnetically inequivalent. This
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40 behavior indicates there is restricted rotation about the bond between these two carbons. This
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42 analysis also gives insight into the relative populations at room temperature of the three staggered
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44 conformers (*gauche*, *anti* and *gauche'*) about the C3-C4 bond of the ester group. To aid in the
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46 interpretation of the spectrum, Figure 1 depicts [60]PCBM with the hydrogens number in
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3 accordance with the IUPAC label for the carbon they are attached to (e.g., H₄ and H_{4'} are attached
4 to ester carbon C4).
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28 **Figure 1.** A diagram of [60]PCBM showing the hydrogen numbering system used in this letter.
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31 Figure 2 shows the ¹H NMR spectrum of [60]PCBM. The insets show enlargements of
32 individual resonances that indicate spin-spin couplings with matched intensities. In addition
33 to the signals from [60]PCBM, the full spectrum exhibits several other resonances from
34 contaminants. Primary among these are resonances from toluene are a singlet at 2.26 ppm
35 from the methyl group; a triplet at 7.09 ppm from the hydrogens attached to the toluene
36 carbon C4, and the coincidence of a doublet (from the 7.20 ppm.
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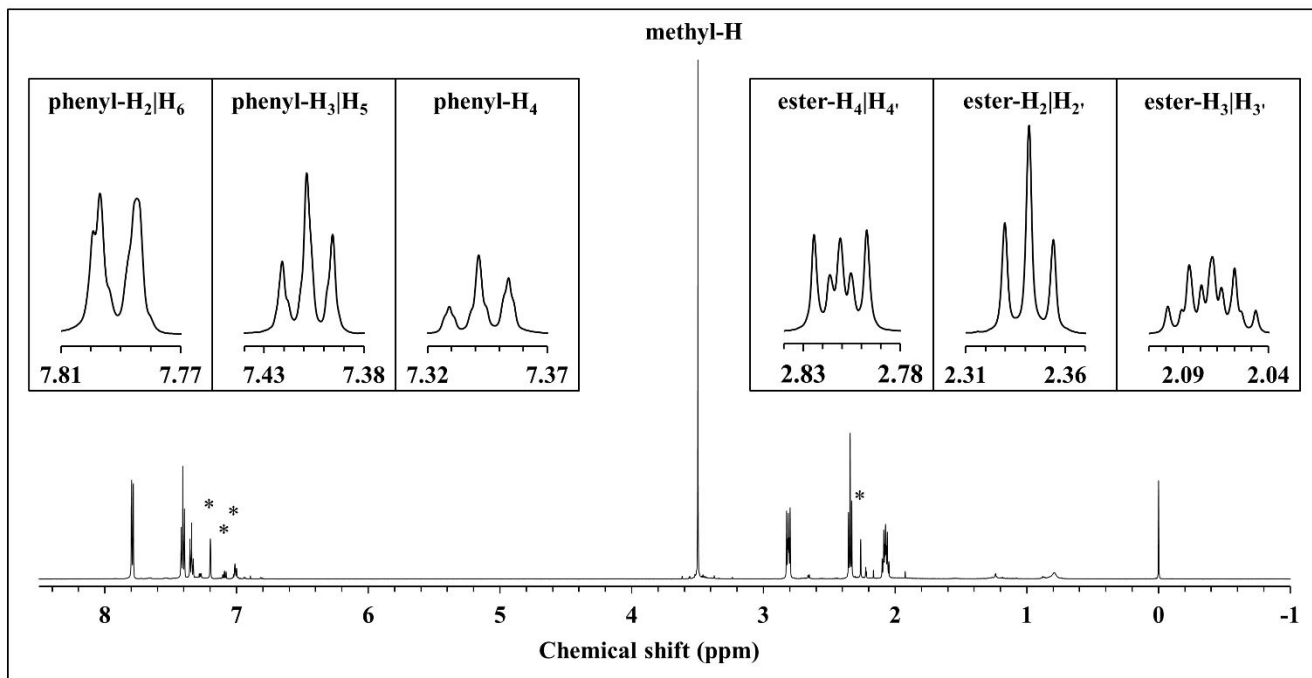


Figure 2. The ^1H NMR spectrum of [60]PCBM recorded in CS_2 solution at 300 K. The insets show the spin-spin splitting of resonances from the phenyl ring and the C_3H_6 part of the ester group. The asterisks denote resonances from toluene and benzene from the sample preparation which were tenaciously retained, and the singlet at 0.00 ppm is the TMS reference.

That the resonances shown in Figure 2 are from [60]PCBM is confirmed by three main indicators. Firstly, they occur at the expected chemical shifts for [60]PCBM; secondly, their integrations are all consistent with those expected of [60]PCBM – with all in near-integer ratios (to two significant figures); and finally, they are consistent with the previous report from the original synthesis.⁸

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3 Discussing the aliphatic protons first, the singlet at 3.50 ppm, of integration 3H, is clearly
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5
6 from the three methyl protons. The remaining three resonances at 2.81, 2.34 and 2.07 ppm,
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8 all of integration 2H, are from the -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂- chain. These show as a 5-peak multiplet,
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10 a 1:2:1 triplet and a 9-peak multiplet, respectively.
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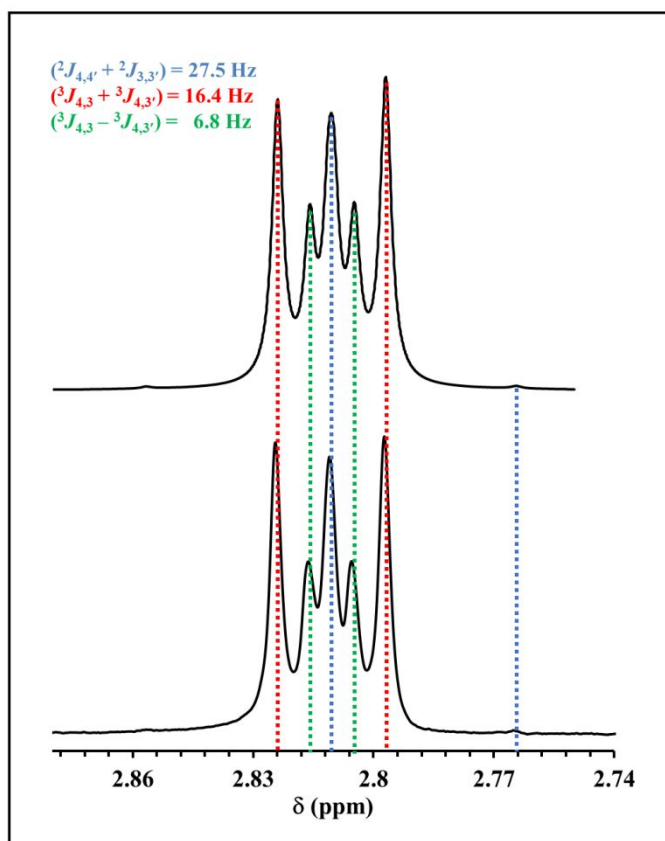
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14 Based on typical group resonance values the 1H resonance with the lowest chemical shift
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16 (2.07 ppm) may be assigned to hydrogens attached to the central carbon of this chain (carbon
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18 C3 of the methyl butanoate group) and the resonance with the highest chemical shift (2.81
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20 ppm) assigned to the hydrogens attached to the C4 carbon of that group. This leaves the
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22 resonance at 2.34 ppm as originating from the hydrogens of C2. These assignments concur
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24 with those from Ref. 1.
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29
30 At first order, the resonance from the two chemically equivalent hydrogens attached to
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32 carbon C4 of the methyl butanoate group is expected to show spin-spin coupling to the two
33
34 chemically equivalent hydrogens attached to the neighboring carbon C3. As such, it should
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36 comprise a 1:2:1 triplet of integration $I = 2$, with a spin-spin coupling constant ${}^3J \sim 8$ Hz.
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38 However, what is observed for the C4 hydrogens is, at first sight, roughly a 2:1:2:1:2 pentet.
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40 This feature was previously reported as a 'multiplet' but not analyzed or explained.⁸ Such a
41
42 line pattern indicates that the two hydrogens of C4 are not magnetically equivalent to each
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44 other despite being symmetrically equivalent. Similarly, the two C3 hydrogens are also
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46 magnetically inequivalent. Hence, this system shows 2nd-order spin-spin couplings between
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48 the hydrogens of C4 and C3. The situation presented for the C4 hydrogens is a 4-spin AA'BB'
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50 -type system; where A and A' represent the two chemically equivalent, but magnetically
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3 inequivalent, hydrogens attached to C4, and B and B' represent their analogues attached to
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5 the neighboring carbon C3. This situation generally yields 4 coupling constants: ${}^3J_{AB}$, ${}^3J_{AB'}$,
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7 ${}^2J_{AA'}$ and ${}^2J_{BB'}$. Generally, the AA'BB' system yields a spectrum that is comprised of 10 lines
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9 for the hydrogens at C4, resulting from a doublet, and two separate AB-type quartets.
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11 However, the measured spectrum contains 7 lines (close inspection of the abovementioned
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13 5-line multiplet, reveals two very weak outer lines). Such a pattern is explained in Reference
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15 11 and presented in Table 31 of that reference. It represents the situation where ${}^2J_{AA'}$ and ${}^2J_{BB'}$
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17 are equal to within experimental error, which leads to coincidences of 3 lines. As such, the
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19 spectrum may be analyzed in terms of three features. The first is an intense doublet (2.79 and
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21 2.83 ppm), centered on ν_A and has a separation of $({}^3J_{AB} + {}^3J_{AB'})$. The second generally is an
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23 AB-type quartet – again centered on ν_A . However, with ${}^2J_{AA'} = {}^2J_{BB'}$, the two outer lines are
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25 coincidental in our case. This has the appearance of a doublet (2.80 and 2.82 ppm) of total
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27 separation of $({}^3J_{AB} - {}^3J_{AB'})$. The third is another AB-type quartet centered on ν_A ; which this
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29 time has the two central lines being coincidental. This yields a triplet (2.76, 2.81 and 2.86
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31 ppm) with two equal separations of $({}^2J_{AA'} + {}^2J_{BB'})$; this time the inner line is much more
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33 intense than the outer lines. Applying these analyses to the present spectrum indicates that:
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35 $\nu_A = 1683.82$ Hz, on the instrument used, corresponding to a chemical shift of $\delta = 2.81$ ppm
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37 from TMS. The splitting of the intense doublet indicated that ${}^3J_{AB} + {}^3J_{AB'} = {}^3J_{4,3} + {}^3J_{4,3'} = 16.4$
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39 Hz. The width of the 1st quartet indicates that ${}^3J_{AB} - {}^3J_{AB'} = {}^3J_{4,3} - {}^3J_{4,3'} = 6.8$ Hz. From these it
40
41 can be established that ${}^3J_{4,3}$ and ${}^3J_{4,3'}$ are 11.6 Hz and 4.8 Hz, respectively (as ${}^3J_{4,3} - {}^3J_{4,3'}$ is
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3 positive, ${}^3J_{4,3} > {}^3J_{4,3'}$). Since ${}^2J_{AA'} = {}^2J_{BB'}$, from the shape and spacings of the 2nd quartet, (${}^2J_{AA'} +$
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5
6 ${}^2J_{BB'}$) = 27.5 Hz, in this case, it is established that ${}^2J_{4,4'} = {}^2J_{3,3'} = 13.8$ Hz.

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8 To test these analyses, this multiplet was simulated using the WinDNMR computer
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10 program¹² for an AA'BB' system using the couplings established above, together with the
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12 experimental $\nu_A - \nu_B$ difference of 430 Hz and the instrumental resolution (0.07 Hz). The
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14 experimental $\nu_A - \nu_B$ difference of 430 Hz and the instrumental resolution (0.07 Hz). The
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16 result, shown in Figure 3, is remarkably like the experimental spectrum of this multiplet. The
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18 splittings and relative intensities, including the 2nd-order unevenness of those intensities of
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20 the simulation is effectively indistinguishable from experiment. This suggests that all the
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22 couplings for the protons on ester carbon C4 established from the 2nd-order analysis are
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24 reliable.
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3 **Figure 3.** WinDNMR simulation (top) of the experimental spectrum (bottom) of the ester C4
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5 protons based on an AA'BB' system with ${}^3J_{4,3}$, ${}^3J_{4,3'}$ and ${}^2J_{4,4'}$ being 11.6, 4.8 and 13.8 Hz,
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7 respectively (from the shown experimental splittings), and on $\nu_4 - \nu_3$ being the experimental
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9 430 Hz.
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14 Staggered conformers are considerably more stable than eclipsed conformers. Hence, they
15 are more likely to be populated. In addition, the presence of 2nd-order couplings between the
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17 hydrogens of the ester carbon C4 with those at C3 strongly suggests that there is an unevenly
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19 population amongst the three staggered conformers (*gauche*, *anti* and *gauche'*). This is
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21 because, even at 2nd-order, an equal population of all three conformers yields the normal 1st-
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23 order 1:2:1 triplet. This means that there is a preferred conformer resulting from hinderance
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25 to full rotation about the C3–C4 bond of the ester group. There is not usually any hindered
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27 rotation, and thereby no 2nd-order effects in the proton spectra of alkyl chains. As such, the
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29 hindered rotation about the ester C3–C4 bond, which gives rise to the 2nd-order effects, is
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31 most likely to originate from the thing that makes the difference – close proximity via direct
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33 bonding of C4 to the relatively huge phenyl-cyclopropafullerenyl group.
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44 A reasonable estimate of the relative populations of the three staggered conformers may be
45 obtained via the computer program MestReJ¹³ using a Colucci-Jungk-Gandour analysis.¹⁴
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47 Although this program has empirical data for an ester substituent, it has none for a phenyl
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49 cyclopropafullerenyl group. However, making the reasonable substitution of phenyl group
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51 gives ${}^3J_{AB} = 3.36$ Hz for the *anti* and *gauche* conformers and ${}^3J_{AB} = 14.37$ Hz for the *gauche'*
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3 conformer, and ${}^3J_{AB'}$ = 14.37 Hz for the *anti* conformer and ${}^3J_{AB\bar{0}}$ = 3.36 Hz for the *gauche* and
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6 *gauche'* conformers.
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10 A population analysis based on these figures suggests the '*anti*' conformer is occupied for
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12 about 75% of the time, while the occupation times of the two *gauche* conformers are equal at
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14 about 12.5% each. This is because a 75:12.5:12.5 ratio gives ${}^3J_{4,3}$ = (0.75 × 14.37 + 0.125 × 3.36
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16 + 0.125 × 3.36) = 11.6 Hz and also gives ${}^3J_{4,3'}$ = (0.75 × 3.36 + 0.125 × 3.36 + 0.125 × 14.37) =
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18 4.8 Hz. This shows that it is only the population difference that is the cause of the 2nd-order
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20 effects. This is because if the populations are equal (one third each) then ${}^3J_{4,3}$ and ${}^3J_{4,3'}$ would
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22 be indistinguishable – giving only the 1st-order splitting. Indeed, substituting equal
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24 populations into the above equations yields a 1:2:1 triplet with ${}^3J_{4,3'} = {}^3J_{4,3} = 7.1$ Hz, which is
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26 typical of an alkyl chain.
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34 The values of ${}^3J_{4,3}$ and ${}^3J_{4,3'}$ obtained via this analysis are both consistent with the
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36 experimental values of 11.6 and 4.8 Hz. It suggests that there is a strong preference for the
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38 '*anti*' conformer; whereby, the carbon C4 of the ester group lies along the mirror plane.
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40 However, there is some probability of rotation about the C3-C4 bond through the eclipsed
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42 conformer to the *gauche* staggered conformers on either side – but there is a negligible
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44 probability of rotation from the *gauche* conformer, through the conformer with the phenyl
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46 group and the remainder of the ester being eclipsed, to the *gauche'* staggered conformer.
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50 That is, through restricted rotation about the C3-C4 bond the ester group dynamically flips
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3 back and forth between the two *gauche* conformers but only via the *anti* conformer; while
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6 spending most of its time in the middle (*anti* conformer).
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9 The proton on carbon C2 of the ester group, at the other end of the -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂- chain,
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11 closely resembles a 1st-order 1:2:1 triplet with a chemical shift of $\delta = 2.34$ ppm and a ${}^3J_{3,2}$
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13 coupling, through protons on the middle carbon(C3), of 7.4 Hz. The presence of this triplet
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15 indicates that the populations of the three conformers of the type discussed above are
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17 effectively equally populated (i.e., that there is reasonably free rotation about the ester C2-C3
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19 bond). Closer analysis indicated that there is also what appears to be a ${}^4J_{2,4}$ coupling to the
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21 hydrogens of ester carbon C4 with a coupling constant 1.7 Hz. Hence, this resonance appears
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23 as a triplet of triplets.
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31 The resonance of the protons on the middle carbon (C3 of the ester group) has a chemical
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33 shift of $\delta = 2.07$ ppm and is very complex – with some 10 components. Similarly to the
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35 protons of C4, this feature was previously reported as an unexplained multiplet.⁸ However, as
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37 these protons are coupled to those on C4 (with its 2nd-order couplings) and to those on
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39 carbon C2 (with its 1st-order couplings), the coupling constants, of the protons on this carbon
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41 are those already determined (${}^2J_{3,3'} = 13.8$ Hz, ${}^3J_{3,4} = 11.6$ Hz, ${}^3J_{3,4'} = 4.8$ Hz, ${}^3J_{3,2} = 7.4$ Hz).
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48 Turning to the aromatic resonances, the three resonances at 7.79, 7.41, and 7.34 ppm (the
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50 insets on the left of Figure 2) are from the protons of the phenyl ring. The integration 2 line
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52 at 7.79 is clearly from the hydrogens attached to the symmetrically equivalent phenyl
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3 carbons C2 and C6 (*ortho* position). This resonance seems to show the doublet of doublets
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5 pattern expected of this position. However, closer inspection reveals unresolved shoulders
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7 indicative of weak 2nd-order effects. This suggests that $^4J_{2,6}$ and $^4J_{3,5}$ are both vanishingly
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9 small. Although the additional 2nd-order peaks are seen, unlike for the C₃H₆ chain of the
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11 ester, the effect is so weak that no reliable measurement can be made of their resonance
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13 frequencies. Hence, the resonances from the phenyl C2|C6 hydrogens were analyzed in
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15 terms of their measurable 1st-order spin-spin splitting. That is, a ddd pattern with coupling
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17 constants $^3J_{2,3} = 7.8$ Hz and $^4J_{2,4} = 1.3$ Hz. The $^5J_{2,5}$ coupling constant although present was not
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19 resolved enough to be reliably determined from the spectrum.
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28 The integration-2 resonance at 7.41 ppm is assigned to the phenyl hydrogens at C3/C5
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30 (*meta* position). This resonance was reported as a 1:2:1 triplet.⁸ However, it shows as a
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32 double doublet of doublets in which one line from each doublet is practically coincident –
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34 giving the effect of a triplet. This is evidenced by the fact the intense ‘central’ line is not at
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36 the center of the ‘triplet’. Hence, two coupling constants were measured $^3J_{3,2} = 7.8$ Hz and
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38 $^3J_{3,4} = 7.3$ Hz. A doublet of doublets is expected for this resonance because the splitting of the
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40 C3 hydrogen by that at C2 is very close to but not identical to the splitting of the hydrogen
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42 as C3 by the one at C4. There is also evidence of further doublet splitting of this resonance
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44 by the hydrogen at phenyl C6 (as evidenced by shoulders) with $^5J_{3,6} = 2.0$ Hz. As with the
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46 resonance for the hydrogens at C2/C6, there is evidence of immeasurable 2nd-order effects, as
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48 evidenced by weak unresolved shoulders on the lines. The ¹H integral resonance at 7.34 ppm
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is assigned to the hydrogen at phenyl carbon C4 (*para* position) and shows as a triplet of triplets with coupling constants of ${}^3J_{4,3} = 7.3$ Hz and ${}^4J_{4,2} = 1.3$ Hz.

Table 1. The ${}^1\text{H}$ NMR chemical shifts, integrations, assignments and spin-spin coupling constants for [60]PCBM as extracted from the ${}^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum. The multiplets both show strong 2nd-order spin-spin interactions from symmetrically equivalent but magnetically inequivalent protons.

Chemical shift/ppm	Int.	Assignment	Multiplet	Spin-spin coupling constant/Hz			
7.79	2H	<i>o</i> -Ph(C2/C6)	ddd	${}^3J_{2,3}$ 7.8	${}^4J_{2,4}$ 1.3	${}^5J_{2,5}$ (unresolved)	
7.41	2H	<i>m</i> -Ph(C3/C5)	ddd	${}^3J_{3,2}$ 7.8	${}^3J_{3,4}$ 7.3	${}^5J_{3,6}$ 2.0	
7.34	1H	<i>p</i> -Ph(C4)	tt	${}^3J_{4,3}$ 7.3	${}^4J_{4,2}$ 1.3		
3.50	3H	Me	s				
2.81	2H	Ph-C- CH ₂ -	2 nd -order m	${}^2J_{4,4'}$ 13.8	${}^3J_{4,3}$ 11.6	${}^3J_{4,3'}$ 4.8	
2.34	2H	-CH ₂ - CH ₂ -CO	tt	${}^3J_{2,3}$ 7.4	${}^4J_{2,4}$ 1.7		
2.07	2H	CH ₂ - CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	2 nd -order m	${}^2J_{3,3'}$ 13.8	${}^3J_{3,4}$ 11.6	${}^3J_{3,4'}$ 4.8	${}^3J_{3,2}$ 7.4

In summary, spin-spin couplings in the ${}^1\text{H}$ spectrum for the ester group in [60]PCBM were not as expected at 1st-order. Clear 2nd-order couplings are seen; revealing that the two protons on each of the three carbons of the C₃H₆ chain are not magnetically equivalent, despite being symmetrically equivalent. This indicates that there is restricted rotation about the sigma bond of the alkyl chain in ester group owing to steric effects from the bulky phenyl-cyclopropafullerenyl group. There is no full rotation about the ester bond connected directly to the fullerene bridge carbon (C61). However, the rotation becomes increasingly freer as the distance from the fullerene increases. This is evidenced by strong 2nd-order effects on the hydrogens at ester carbon C4, mixed effects at C3, and almost normal 1st order

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3 free-rotation splitting at the hydrogens of ester carbon C2. Assuming an AA'BB'-type system,
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6 the hydrogens of ester carbons C3 and C4 revealed 7 coupling constants. It was also
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9 determined that there was hindered rotation about the ester C3–C4 bond, which yielded a
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11 1:6:1 population ratio of the three staggered conformers (gauche-anti-gauche') about this
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14 bond. These hindered rotational and conformational conclusions may also provide insights
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17 into the packing behavior of [60]PCBM in the solid state;^{15,16} and perhaps more importantly,
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19 it may aid in the understanding of the morphological interactions between [60]PCBM and its
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22 surroundings in condensed-phase organic electronic devices such as organic and perovskite
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24 photovoltaics.
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27 [60]PCBM was synthesized via the method of Hummelen et al.⁸ and purified following the
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29 method of Shi et al.¹⁷ used to isolate the isomers of bis[60]PCBM. The ¹H NMR spectrum (16
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31 co-added scans) was recorded at 300 K on Bruker AV600 spectrometer in CS₂ solution
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33 following the method of Liu et al.¹⁸ for the ¹³C NMR spectra of 19 purified isomers of
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35 bis[60]PCBM. Chemical shifts (ppm) are referenced to trimethylsilane (TMS) and reported to
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38 two decimal places with insignificant error, and the spin-spin couplings (Hz) are reported to
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41 1 decimal point with an error of ±0.1 Hz. Step-by-step details of the synthesis, HPLC
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43 chromatogram and NMR experimental details given as Supporting Information.
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49 ASSOCIATED CONTENT

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52 **Supporting Information.**
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1
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3 The following files are available free of charge.
4

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6 Synthesis, HPLC chromatogram and NMR experimental details (PDF)
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10 AUTHOR INFORMATION

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13 **Notes**

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15 The authors declare no competing financial interests.
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17
18 ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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20
21 We thank the China Scholarship Council and Queen Mary University of London for a joint
22
23 PhD studentship to Tong Liu; Dr Harold Toms of the School of Biological and Chemical
24
25 Sciences at QMUL for assistance with recording the NMR spectrum. We also thank Mr
26
27 Charles Gellet, a final-year undergraduate research project student within the School of
28
29 Physics and Astronomy at QMUL, for his assistance in analyzing the 2nd-order aspects of the
30
31 proton NMR spectrum.
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