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(12) **United States Patent**
Marks et al.(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,528,176 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 5, 2009**(54) **CARBONYL-FUNCTIONALIZED
THIOPHENE COMPOUNDS AND RELATED
DEVICE STRUCTURES**(75) Inventors: **Tobin J. Marks**, Evanston, IL (US);
Antonio Facchetti, Chicago, IL (US)(73) Assignee: **Northwestern University**, Evanston, IL
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U.S.C. 154(b) by 418 days.(21) Appl. No.: **11/227,559**(22) Filed: **Sep. 14, 2005**(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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14, 2004.(51) **Int. Cl.****A61K 31/795** (2006.01)**C07D 409/14** (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **514/772.1**; 549/31(58) **Field of Classification Search** 514/772.1;
549/31

See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner—Taofiq A Solola(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—K&L Gates LLP(57) **ABSTRACT**

Carbonyl-functionalized oligo/polythiophene compounds,
 and related semiconductor components and related device
 structures.

14 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets

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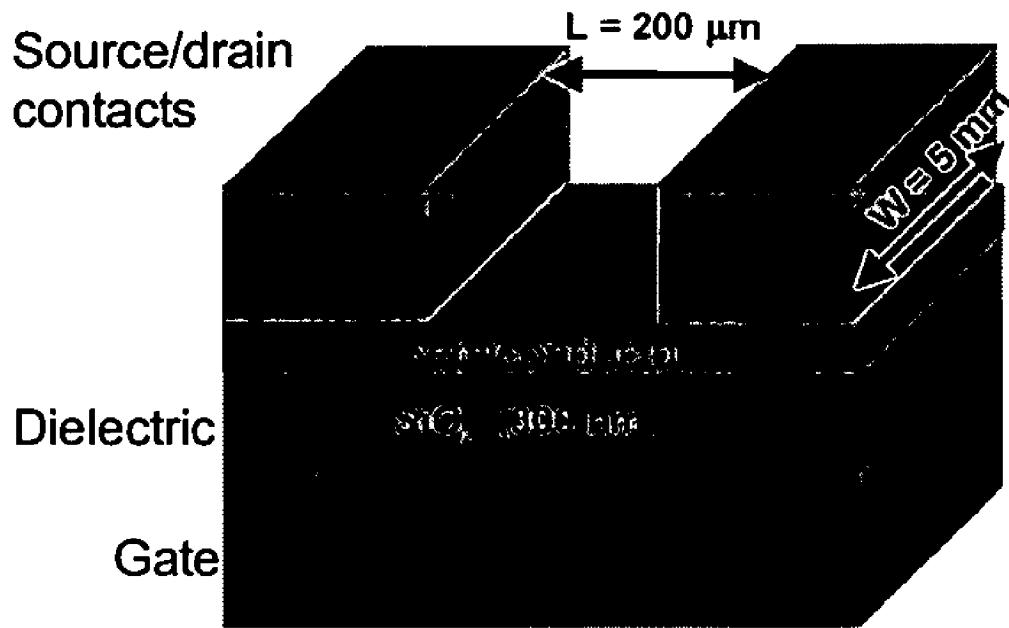


Figure 1

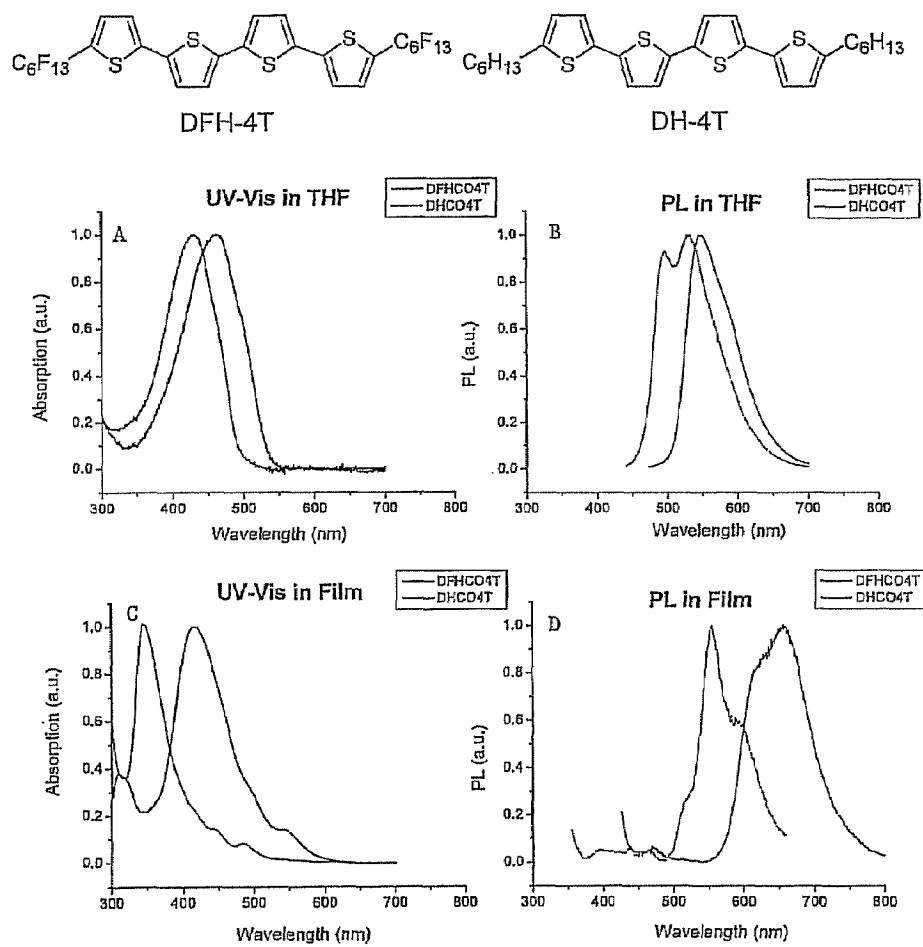


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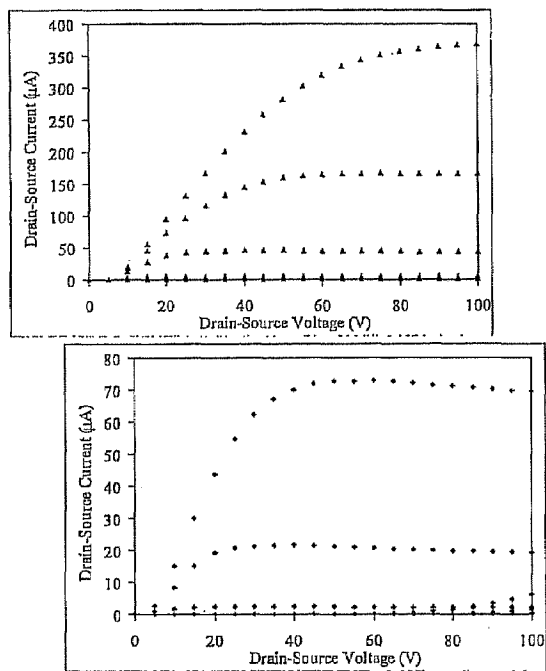


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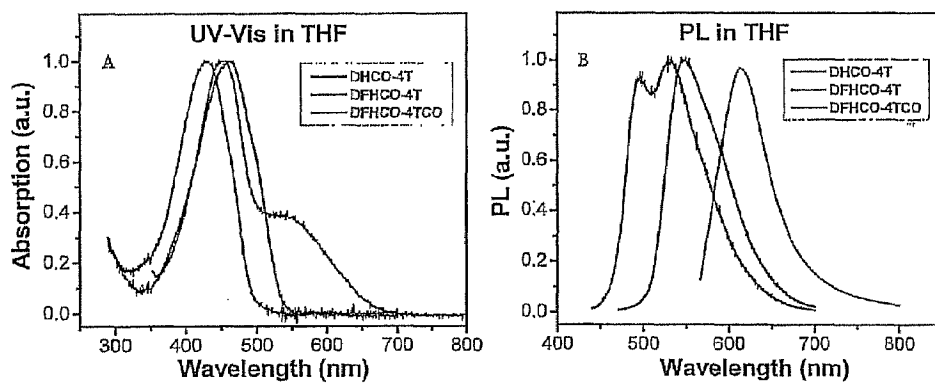


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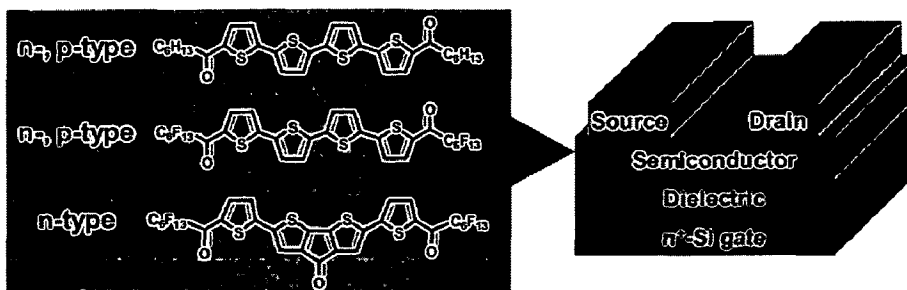


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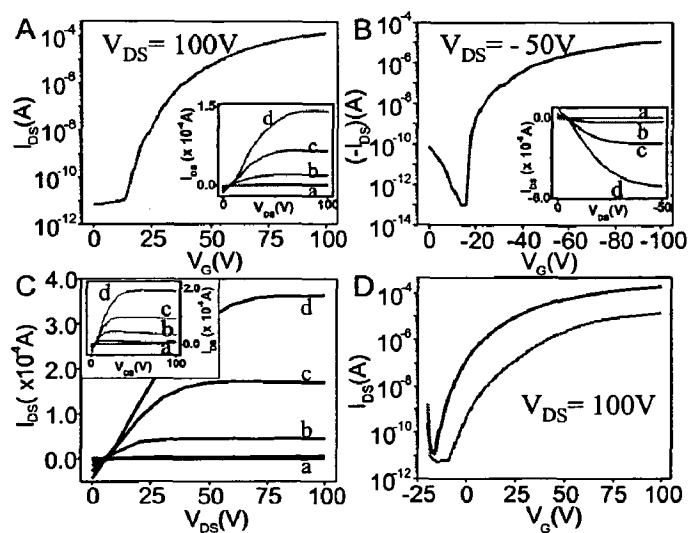


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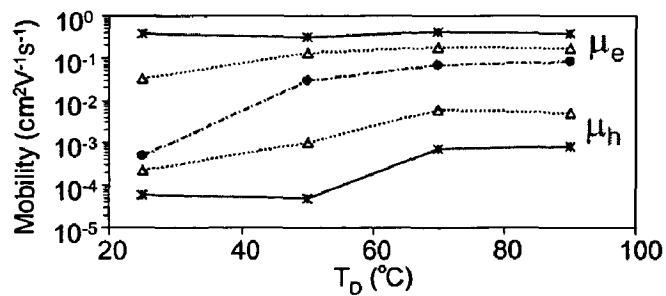


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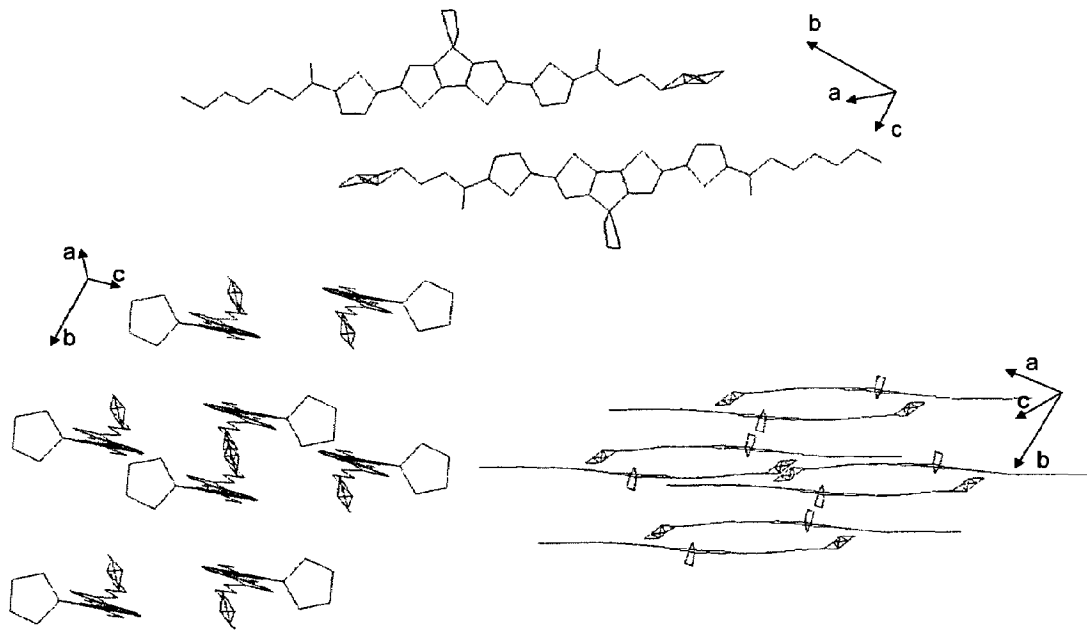


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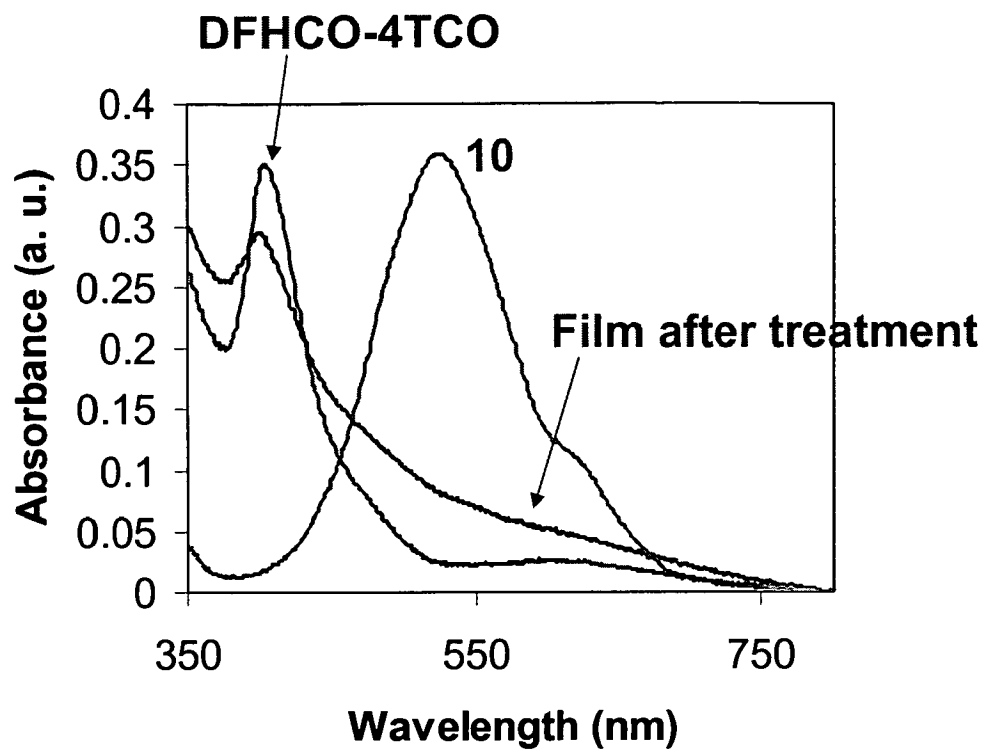


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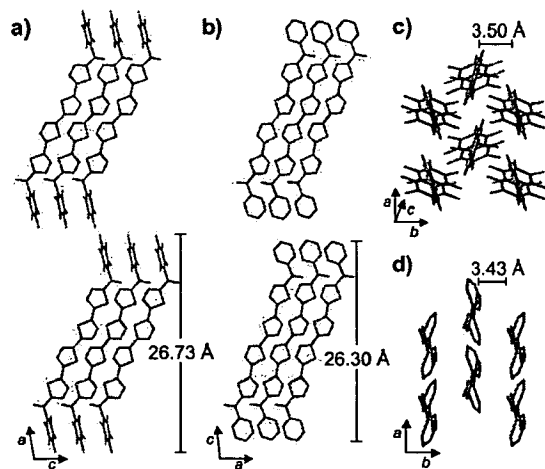


Figure 10

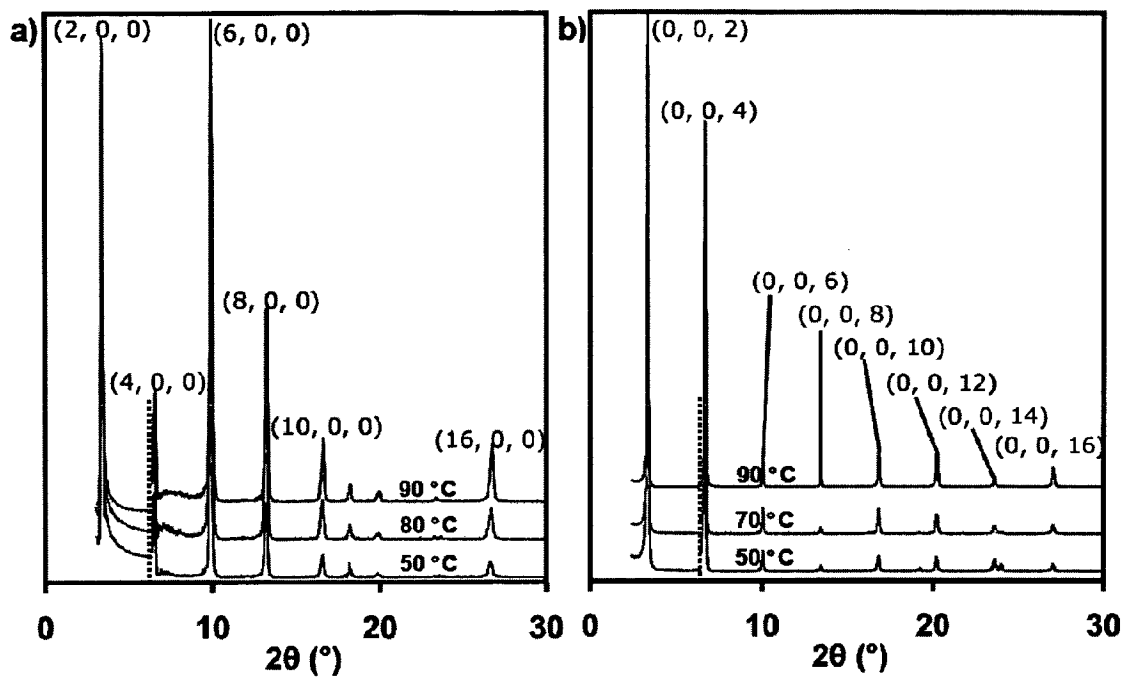


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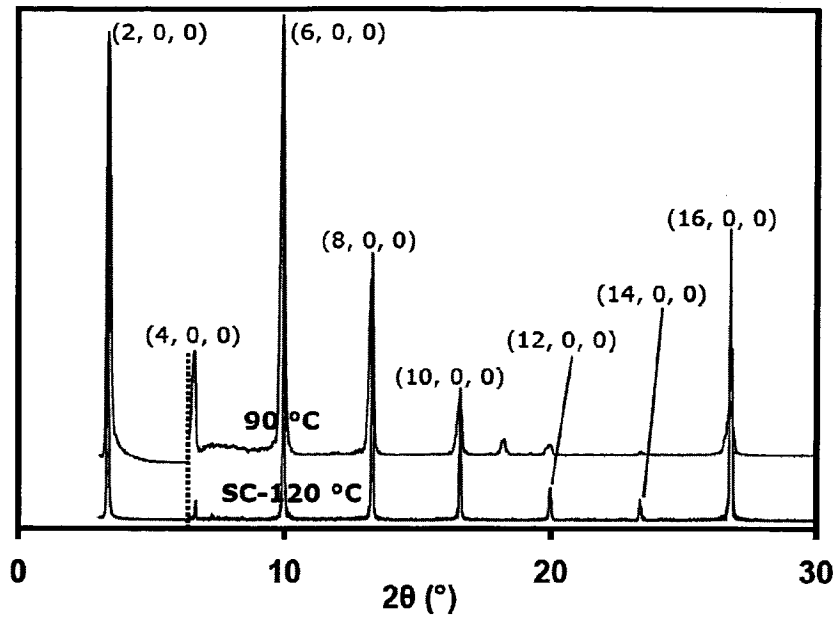


Figure 12

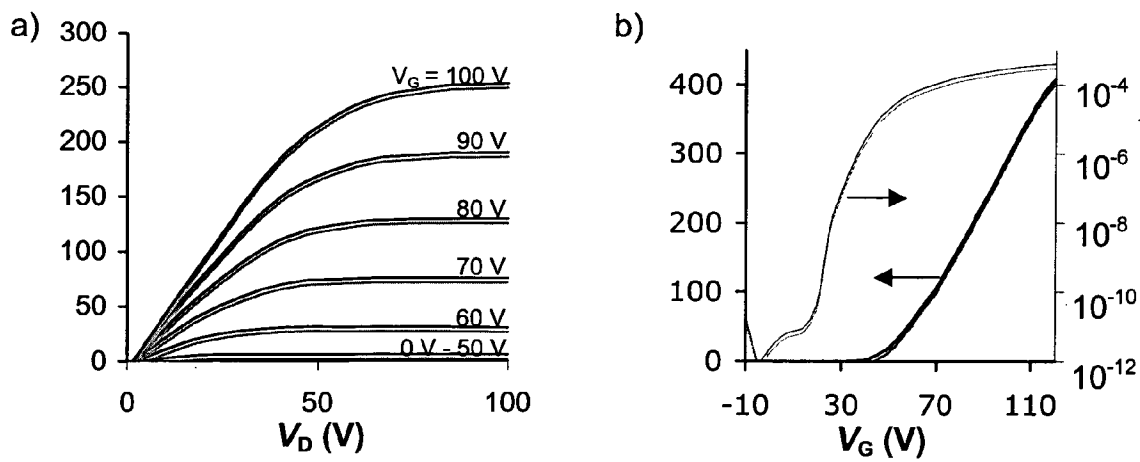


Figure 13

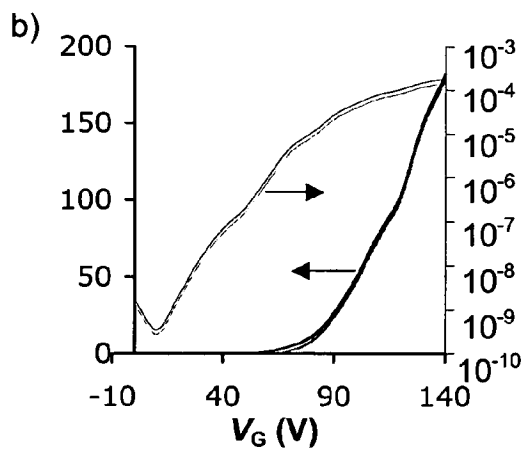
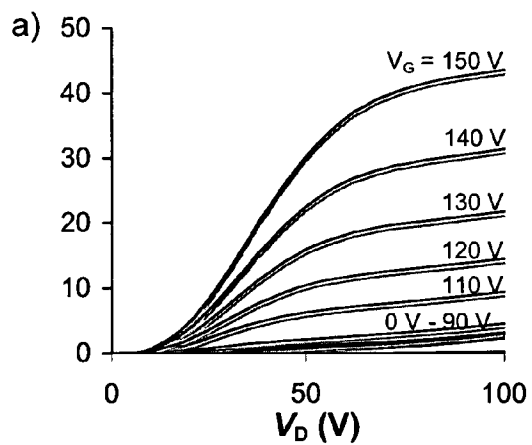


Figure 14

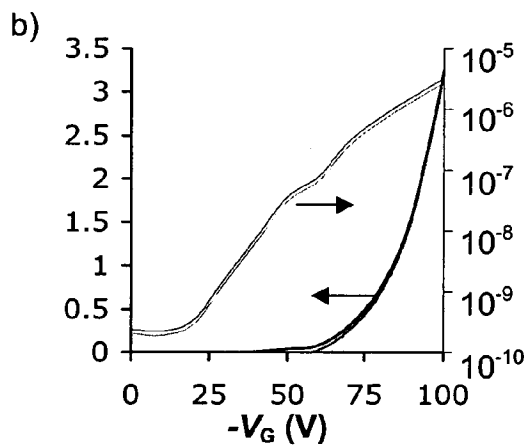
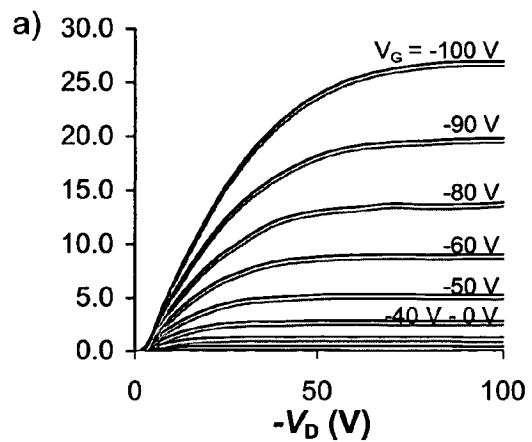


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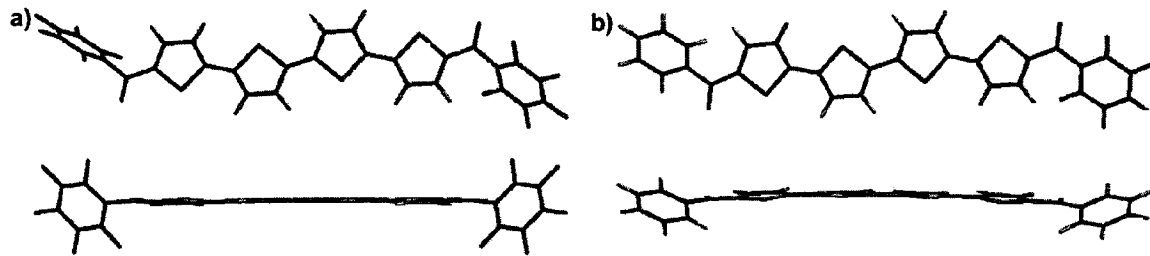


Figure 16

CARBONYL-FUNCTIONALIZED THIOPHENE COMPOUNDS AND RELATED DEVICE STRUCTURES

This application-claims priority benefit of prior provisional application Ser. No. 60/609,678 filed Sep. 14, 2004, the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The United States government has certain rights to this invention pursuant to Grant Nos. DMR-0076097, N00014-02-1-0909 and NCC 2-3163 from the National Science Foundation, the Office of Naval Research and the NASA Institute for Nanoelectronics and Computing, respectively, to Northwestern University.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The formidable building block for the development of (micro)electronics during the last one-half of the century is the field-effect transistor (FET) based on inorganic electrodes, insulators, and semiconductors. These materials have proven to be reliable, highly efficient, and with performance that increases periodically according to the well-known Moore's law. Rather than competing with conventional silicon technologies, an organic FET (OFET) based on molecular and polymeric materials may find large scale applications in low-performance memory elements as well as integrated optoelectronic devices, such as pixel drive and switching elements in active-matrix organic light-emitting diode (LED) displays, RF-ID tags, smart-ID tags and sensors. These systems have been widely pursued since they offer numerous advantages for easy evaporation/solution processing and good compatibility with a variety of substrates including flexible plastics, and great opportunities for facile structural modifications. This trend is driven by the demand for low-cost, large area, flexible, and lightweight devices and the possibility to process these materials at much lower substrate temperatures as compared to the high substrate temperatures for typical inorganic semiconductors.

The simplest and most common OFET device configuration is that of a thin-film transistor (TFT), in which a thin film of the organic semiconductor is deposited on top of a dielectric with an underlying gate (G) electrode. (See FIG. 1, with dimensions for purpose of illustration only; and other configurations are possible.) In the example shown, charge-injecting drain-source (D-S) electrodes providing the contacts are defined either on top of the organic film (top-configuration) or on the surface of the FET substrate prior to the deposition of the semiconductor (bottom-configuration). The current between S and D electrodes is low when no voltage is applied between G and D electrodes, and the device is in the so called 'off' state. When a voltage is applied to the gate, charges can be induced into the semiconductor at the interface with the dielectric layer. As a result, the D-S current increases due to the increased number of charge carriers, providing the 'on' state of a transistor. Key parameters in characterizing a FET are the field-effect mobility (μ) which quantifies the average charge carrier drift velocity per unit electric field and the on/off ratio (I_{on}/I_{off}) defined as the D-S current ratio between the 'on' and 'off' states. For a high performance OFET, the field-effect mobility and on/off ratio should both be as high as possible.

Most of the OFETs operate in p-type accumulation mode, meaning that the semiconductor acts as a hole-transporting material. However, for the full development of the field, and for organic CMOS devices, high-performing electron-transporting (n-type) materials are needed as well. For most practical applications, the mobility of the field-induced charges should be about 0.1-1 cm^2/Vs or greater. To achieve high performance, the organic semiconductors should satisfy stringent criteria relating to both the injection and current-

carrying phenomena, in particular: (i) the HOMO/LUMO energies of the individual molecules (perturbed by their placement in a crystalline solid) should be at levels where holes/electrons may be added at accessible applied voltages; (ii) the crystal structure of the material should provide sufficient overlap of the frontier orbitals (π stacking and edge-to-face contacts) to allow charge to migrate among neighboring molecules; (iii) the compound should be highly pure since impurities act as charge carrier traps; (iv) the molecules (in particular the conjugated core axes) should be preferentially oriented with their long axes close to the FET substrate normal, as the most efficient charge transport occurs along the direction of intermolecular π - π stacking; and (v) the domains of the crystalline semiconductor should cover uniformly the area between source and drain contacts, hence the film should have a single crystal-like morphology.

Among the organic semiconductors used in OFETs, the class of (oligo, poly)thiophenes are certainly one of the most investigated. The first report on a polyheterocycle-based FET was on polythiophene, and poly(3-hexyl)thiophene and α,ω -dialkyloligothiophenes were the first high-mobility polymer and small molecules, respectively. Over the years, chemical modification(s) of the thiophene core, variations in ring-to-ring connectivity and substitution pattern have resulted in the production and testing of a considerably large number of thiophene-based materials. However, with the exception of very few α,ω -di(cyanomethanide-, perfluorohexyl, and perfluorophenyl)-substituted nTs, all of these materials are p-type semiconductors.

The synthesis of a large number of fluorocarbon-functionalized oligothiophenes was recently described and compared the molecular/solid-state properties with the corresponding alkyl-substituted and the parent unsubstituted oligothiophenes. All fluorocarbon-substituted oligothiophenes considered had large chemical/thermal stabilities, exhibit similar packing characteristics, strong π - π intermolecular interactions, and comparable LUMO energies across conjugation length. Furthermore, fluoroalkyl functionalization of the nT core significantly alters the electronic, film growth, and semiconducting properties of the resulting films, and that a TFT device with these system as active layer operates in the n-type accumulation mode, indicating facile electron injection into the semiconducting material. In addition, film growth morphologies were shown to strongly depend on growth temperature and substrate functionalization. The field effect mobilities measured in the saturated regime ($V_d > V_g$) approach $\approx 0.3 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$, the highest reported so far for organic n-type semiconductors. See, U.S. Pat. No. 6,585,914 incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. However, such fluorocarbon substituents limit subsequent structural modification and, in certain environments, present concerns regarding chemical stability.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1. Schematic diagram of a thin film field effect transistor geometry, known in the art.

FIGS. 2A-D. UV-vis/PL spectra of Ia (DFHCO-4T) and Ib (DHCO-4T).

FIG. 3. FET current-voltage characteristics of Ia and Ib under different positive gate-source biases (e.g., 0V, 80V and 100V).

FIGS. 4A-B. UV-vis/Photoluminescence (PL) spectra of DHCO-4T, DFHCO-4T and DFHCO-4TCO.

FIG. 5. Schematic diagram of an OFET device, with non-limiting semiconductor compound(s), in accordance with this invention.

FIGS. 6A-D. I_{DS} -V plots for: A. DHCO-4T (n-type, vacuum). B. DHCO-4T (p-type). C. DFHCO-4T in vacuum (black) and air (gray). D. DFHCO-4TCO transfer plots in

3

vacuum (black) and air (light) at different drain-source/gate biases. $V_G(V)$; $a=0\pm 40$, $b=\pm 60$, $c=\pm 80$, $d=\pm 100$.

FIG. 7. Electron μ_e and hole μ_h mobilities vs. film deposition temperature (T_D) for DHCO-4T (Δ), DFHCO-4T (*), and DFHCO-4TCO (\bullet) in vacuum. μ_e for DFHCO-4T is after I_2 vapor treatment.

FIG. 8. Illustrations of crystal structure and packing of a dioxolane-protected quaterthiophene.

FIG. 9. UV-vis spectra of DFHCO-4TCO and 10 films and that of film 10 after H_2O-HCl vapor treatment and annealing.

FIGS. 10A-D. With reference to examples 13a-13e, crystal structures of 1 (A) and 2 (B) viewed perpendicular to the long axis of the unit cell (hydrogen atoms not shown). Note the remarkably similar herringbone packing motif in 1 (C) and 2 (D) viewed along the long crystallographic axis.

FIGS. 11A-B. Thin film x-ray diffraction patterns of 1 (A) and 2 (B) films vacuum deposited at indicated temperatures onto HMDS treated SiO_2 (300 nm)/Si(100) substrates. All data beyond 2θ of 6.4° (dotted line) are expanded by a factor of 10 for clarity. Peaks are assigned from the powder pattern calculated from the single c crystal structures using the program Mercury version 1.3.

FIG. 12. Thin film x-ray diffraction pattern of 1 solution cast from xylenes (SC-120° C., purple) at 120° C. and vapor-deposited at $T_D=90^\circ$ C. (90° C., green) onto HMDS-treated SiO_2 (300 nm)/Si(100) substrates. All data beyond 2θ of 6.4° (dotted line) are expanded by a factor of 7 for clarity. Peaks are assigned from the powder pattern calculated from the single crystal structure using the program Mercury version 1.3.

FIGS. 13A-B. Output (A) and transfer (B) plots of an OFET fabricated with 1 vapor deposited at $T_D=80^\circ$ C.

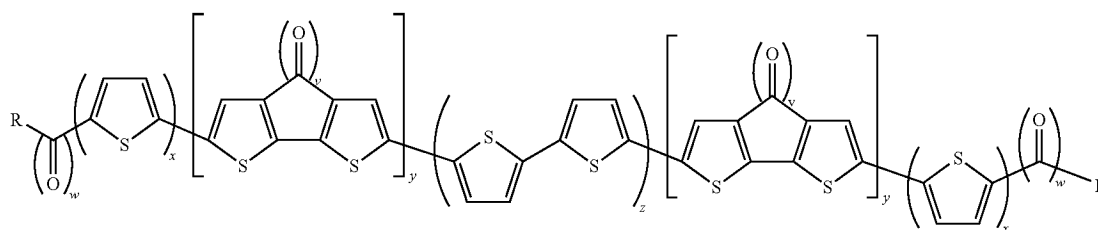
FIGS. 14A-B. Output (A) and transfer (B) plots of an OFET fabricated with 1 solution cast at 120° C.

FIGS. 15A-B. Output (A) and transfer (B) plots of an OFET fabricated with 2 vapor deposited at $T_D=90^\circ$ C.

FIGS. 16A-B. Optimized DFT (Q-Chem 2.0²/DFT/B3LYP/6-31G*) geometries of 1(a) and 2(b) viewed above the plane of the thiophene core (top) and in the thiophene core plane (bottom).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In light of the foregoing, it is an object of the present invention to provide a range of compounds and/or related device structures, thereby overcoming various deficiencies and shortcomings of the prior art, including those outlined above. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that one or more aspects of this invention can meet certain objectives,



while one or more other aspects can meet certain other objectives. Each objective may not apply equally, in all its respects, to every aspect of this invention. As such, the following objects can be viewed in the alternative with respect to any one aspect of this invention.

4

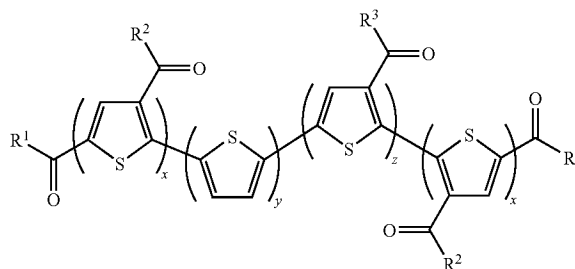
It is an object of the present invention to provide various oligo/polythiophene compounds exhibiting improved stability and charge transport characteristics.

It can be an object of the present invention to provide one or more compounds having an appropriate functionality, optionally meeting one or more of the aforementioned criteria, for ready incorporation into a conjugated core, and as can be used for possible subsequent chemical modification.

It can be another object of the present invention to provide one or more electrical/transistor devices, including OFET devices, fabricated to comprise a semi-conductor component comprising one or more such compounds, to promote electron mobility or a combination of electron and hole mobilities.

Other objects, features, benefits and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from this summary and the following descriptions of certain embodiments, and will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art having knowledge of various semi-conducting compounds and related device structures. Such objects, features, benefits and advantages will be apparent from the above as taken in conjunction with the accompanying examples, data, figures and all reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom, alone or with consideration of the references incorporated herein.

In part, this invention can comprise compounds represented by structural formulas I-V, as shown below.



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 can be independently selected from H, alkyl, fluorosubstituted alkyl, aryl, heterocyclic and fluorosubstituted aryl moieties, said alkyl and fluorosubstituted alkyl moieties ranging from about C_2 to about C_{10} ; each said x can be an integer independently ranging from about 0 to about 8; and z can be an integer selected from 0 and integers greater than 0, where at least one of x, y and z can be selected from 2 and integers greater than 2;

II

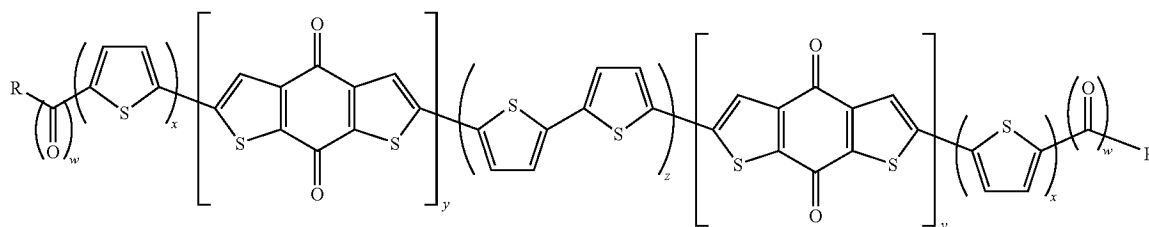
wherein R^1 can be selected from H, alkyl, fluorosubstituted heterocyclic alkyl, aryl and fluorosubstituted aryl moieties, said alkyl and fluorosubstituted alkyl moieties ranging from about C_2 to about C_{10} ; each said x can be an integer independently ranging from 0 to about 4; y and y' can be integers

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independently selected from 1 and integers greater than 1; z can be an integer selected from 0 and integers greater than 0; each said v can be an integer independently selected from 1 and 2; and each said w can be an integer independently selected from 0 and 1, wherein at least one of said x and z can be 1, at least one of y and y' is 1, and at least one of said v and said w is 1; and where v can be 2

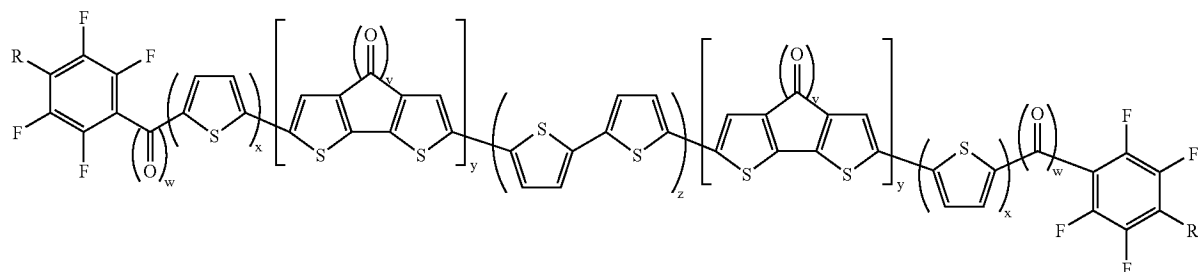
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More generally, the oligothiophene compounds of this invention can be represented by structural formula V, below, where variables corresponding structures I-IV are as described above and Ar can be selected from a y and/or y' number of the aryl and fused aryl (e.g., phenyl and/or thiophenyl) moieties shown in structures II-IV.



III

and where R¹ can be fluoro-substitutedphenyl

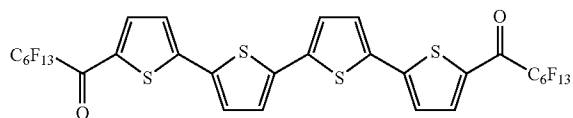


IV

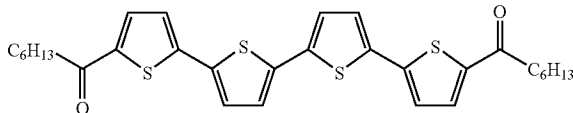
Two representative non-limiting examples of oligothiophene I are shown below: The diperfluorohexyl carbonyl (DFHCO) and dihexyl carbonyl (DHCO) substituted quaterthiophene (4T) compounds Ia and Ib, respectively.

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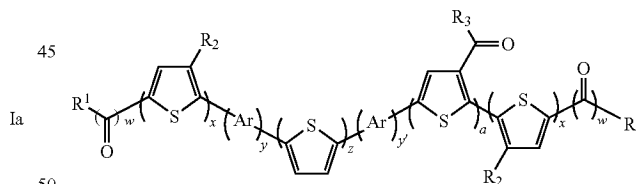
V



(DFHCO-4T)



(DHCO-4T)



45

50

55

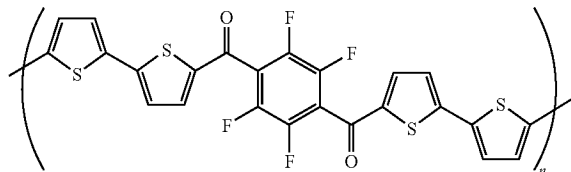
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wherein R¹, R² and R³ can be independently selected from H, alkyl, fluorosubstituted alkyl, aryl heterocyclic, and fluoro-substituted aryl moieties, said alkyl and fluorosubstituted alkyl moieties ranging from about C₂ to about C₁₀; each said Ar can be an aryl moiety independently selected from phenyl, perfluorophenyl, diacylphenyl, diacylperfluorophenyl, and thiophenyl moieties; each said x can be an integer independently selected from 0 to about 4; y and y' can be integers independently selected from 0 to about 4; z can be an integer selected from 0 to about 8; and a can be an integer ranging from 0 to about 4, wherein at least one of said x, z and a is selected from 2 and integers greater than 2; and each said w is an integer selected from 0 and 1; and further, R² can be independently selected from C(O)R₁.

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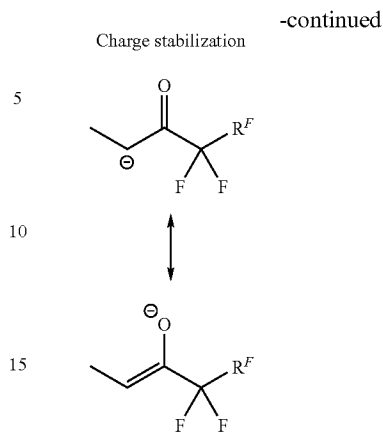
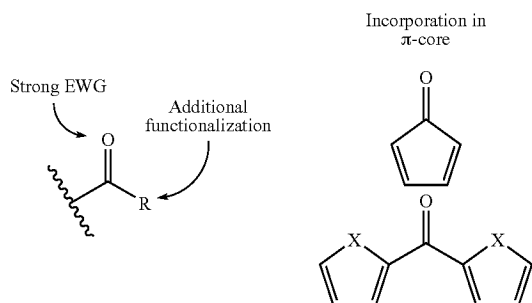
Without limitation, in certain embodiments, each of x can be 2, R₁ and R₂ can be H, y can be 1, y', z, w and a can be 0, and Ar can be diacylperfluorophenyl. A corresponding polymer of such a compound can be of a formula



and prepared as discussed more fully below. In certain other embodiments of such compounds/polymers, the 3- and/or 4-positions of one or more thiophenyl moieties can be substituted with alkyl, fluorosubstituted alkyl, and/or fluorosubstituted alkylcarbonyl moieties, such moieties as described above. Likewise, in certain other embodiments, alone or in conjunction with the foregoing, the diacyl moiety can, in the alternative, be phenyl or substituted at one or more positions with one or more other halogen moieties. Such compounds can be used as described below, alone or in combination with one or more other compounds of this invention, in the fabrication of OFET devices—including those comprising semiconductor components comprising one or more of the inventive compounds exhibiting hole mobility, electron mobility, or both under operating conditions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN EMBODIMENTS

The present invention relates to novel classes of thiophene-based materials substituted with one or more carbonyl moieties on the periphery, on the terminal or lateral positions, and at positions along the oligo/polythiophene backbone. With reference to Scheme 1, the choice of any carbonyl moiety of the sort described herein, or understood by those skilled in the art made aware of this invention, can be considered for any one of the following reasons: 1) it is one of the strongest electron-withdrawing groups (EWG), 2) in contrast to e.g., CN and NO₂ groups, such a moiety allows additional synthetic modifications/functionalization, 3) it can be part of the π -conjugated core, and 4) it prevents β -elimination of fluorine atoms when positioned in between a fluoroalkyl chain and a carbanion site.



Scheme 1. Effect of Carbonyl Substitution/Insertion.

The compounds of this invention have been characterized by a combination of techniques including thermal analysis (DSC, TGA), molecular spectroscopy (NMR, UV-Vis, PL), and electrochemistry (CV, DPP). Results confirm that all the thiophene-carbonyl modified systems are more chemically and thermally stable than the corresponding π -isoelectronic oligothiophenes and are highly volatile and soluble in common organic solvents. FIG. 2 shows optical spectrum of THF solution and vacuum-deposited films. These data demonstrate that carbonyl-insertion allows for an effective modulation of optical absorption-emission maximum, optical gap, and photoluminescent efficiencies (quantum yields) both in solution and as thin-deposited films. The effect on the optical spectra is much larger than that found for the corresponding diperfluorohexyl and dihexyl carbonyl-free systems, DFH-4T and DH-4T, whose UV-Vis/PL spectra are almost superimposable.

Table 1 summarizes for purposes of comparison and illustration, the electrochemical data of compounds Ia and Ib to that for the corresponding non-carbonyl compounds of the prior art, DFH-4T and DH-4T. The reduction potential values decrease of about 0.7-0.9 V. Reversible oxidation potentials were not observed for the carbonyl series, possibly but without limitation because of the low caution stability.

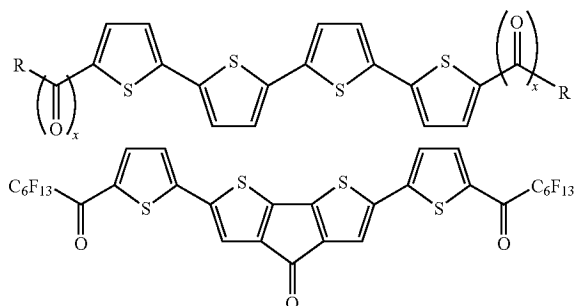
TABLE 1

Compound	Electrochemical data (vs. SCE) for the investigate oligothiophenes.					
	Reduction Cathodic		Anodic		Half	
	E _{c1}	E _{c2}	E _{a1}	E _{a2}	E ₁ ^{e,fra 1/2}	E ₂ ^{e,fra 1/2}
DFH-4T	-1.58	-1.82	-1.49	-1.69	-1.53	-1.75
DH-4T	-2.01	-2.35	-1.89	-2.24	-1.95	-2.29
DFHCO-4T	-0.93	-1.04	-0.83	-0.97	-0.88	-1.01
DHCO-4T	-1.19	-1.52	-0.93	-1.42	-1.06	-1.47

By combining such electrochemical and optical data, absolute orbital energies can be estimated. LUMO energies can be determined from the first reduction potentials and HOMO energies considering the optical gap. As further shown below, modification of an all-thiophene framework by introduction of powerful carbonyl-containing electron-withdrawing groups was found to decrease MO energy levels, allowing for an easier electron injection. The impact of substitution on the morphology of corresponding thin films and single crystals of

several compounds was examined by X-ray crystallography. Depending on chemical nature of the system, deposition method (evaporation, spin-coating, casing), substrate temperature and pretreatment, either highly ordered or amorphous solids can be produced and incorporated into various

semi-conductor components and related device structures. More specifically, several new quaterthiophenes were synthesized according to Scheme 3 and examples 10, 10a-10i, and characterized by conventional chemical and physical methods.



DHCO-4T: $x = 1$, $R = C_6H_{13}$
 DFHCO-4T: $x = 1$, $R = C_6F_{13}$
 DH-4T: $x = 0$, $R = C_6H_{13}$
 DFH-4T: $x = 0$, $R = C_6F_{13}$
 α 4T: $x = 0$, $R = H$
 DFHCO-4TCO

With reference to examples 10a-10i, cyclic voltammetry (Versus Fc^+/Fc (0.54 vs. SCE/THF) using 0.1 M TBAPF₆ electrolyte), of 1-3 in THF reveals two reversible one-electron reduction processes [E_1/E_2 (V): DHCO-4T -1.06/-1.47; DFHCO-4T -0.88/-1.01; DFHCO-4TCO -0.65/-0.78], considerably less negative than unsubstituted α 4T (-1.94/-2.07 V). UV-vis/PL data (FIG. 4) indicate that the C=O groups are effectively conjugated with the 4T core, and exhibit substantially red-shifted absorption/emission maxima [$\lambda_{abs}/\lambda_{em}$ (nm): DHCO-4T 430/530; DFHCO-4T 465/550; DFHCO-4TCO 545/615] and HOMO-LUMO gap reductions [E_g (eV): DHCO-4T 2.6; DFHCO-4T 2.4; DFHCO-4TCO 2.2] vs. 4T [$\lambda_{abs}/\lambda_{em}$ = 391/450 nm, E_g = 2.8 eV]. From the electrochemical/optical data HOMO/LUMO energies [E_{HOMO}/E_{LUMO} (eV)] are estimated as follows for DHCO-4T (-6.38/-3.78), DFHCO-4T (-6.36/-3.96) and DFHCO-4TCO (-6.39/-4.19) vs. α 4T (E_{HOMO}/E_{LUMO} = -5.79/-2.90 eV). Note that compared to p-type α 4T, the new systems exhibit a considerably larger depression of LUMO (-0.9-1.3 eV) vs. HOMO (-0.6 eV) energies, suggesting that carbonyl functionalization of the core should more affect electron than hole transport. In contrast, on going from α 4T to DFH-4T (E_{HOMO}/E_{LUMO} = -6.19/-3.31 eV) or DH-4T (E_{HOMO}/E_{LUMO} = -5.80/-2.89 eV) a uniform E_{HOMO}/E_{LUMO} shift is observed in agreement with σ -EWD substituent effects. Theoretical and experimental studies on carbonyl-functionalized (oligo)heteroaromatics indicate that HOMO energies are less affected than LUMO's, since the latter are more localized on the molecular core. In marked contrast, the LUMO fully extends to the C=O groups via $S_{thiophene} \rightarrow C=O$ intramolecular charge transfer, enhancing substituent σ/π -EWD effects. Therefore, greater perturbation of the 1-3 LUMOs is expected, in excellent agreement with the present electrochemical and optical data.

Such carbonyl-substituted oligothiophenes are thermally stable and undergo quantitative sublimation. Thin films are readily grown from the vapor phase under vacuum and have been characterized by XRD (revealing molecular edge-on-

substrate growth orientation), scanning electron microscopy, and FET I-V measurements. Top-contact FET devices were fabricated as described in the literature and elsewhere herein. Briefly, with respect to examples 10a-10i and 11, semiconductors 1-3 (~50 nm) were vapor-deposited on HMDS-treated p-doped Si/SiO₂ substrates maintained at temperatures (T_D) between 25-90° C. OFET fabrication was completed by vapor-depositing source-drain Au contacts (~50 nm). (See, schematically, FIG. 5.) Measurements were performed in air and vacuum (~10⁻⁵ Torr), and the standard saturation FET equation (Eq. 1, below) employed to calculate carrier mobilities.

FIG. 6 shows typical drain-source current-voltage plots for 1-3-based OFETs under different conditions. All of the new oligothiophenes exhibit very high electron mobilities (μ_e) in vacuum, with average values as a function of deposition temperature (T_D) shown in FIG. 7. For some devices μ_e as high as ~0.65 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹ has been measured. Interestingly, DHCO-4T films also exhibit relatively large hole (i.e., p-type) mobilities (μ_h , up to 0.01 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹) at all deposition temperatures. Ambipolar transport has been observed previously in blend/bilayers and single component OFETs but with modest figures of merit, large imbalances between μ_e and μ_h , and only for narrow T_D ranges. DHCO-4T is the first organic conductor exhibiting unoptimized μ_e/μ_h values as high as ~0.1/0.01 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹. DFHCO-4T also exhibits ambipolar behavior but only after I₂ vapor treatment. More electron-deficient DFHCO-4T and DFHCO-4TCO are air-stable with μ_e 's exhibiting the same T_D dependence as in vacuum but with ~5/10 \times lower magnitudes. Thus, DFHCO-4TCO-based devices can be cycled many times in air without obvious degradation. From the transfer plots, very high $I_{on}:I_{off}$ ratios are observed for electrons, >10⁷. Maximum current gains for holes is >10⁸ for DHCO-4T. The sub-threshold swings (S), indicating how sharply the devices turn on, are in the 1.3-4.9 V/decade range and turn-on voltages $|V_0|$ are ~5-30 V.

Solution-processable semiconductors are attractive for low-cost printed electronics applications. Toward that goal, it has been shown that dioxolane-protected quaterthiophenes (e.g., 10, in scheme 3, the precursor of DFHCO-4TCO) exhibit very high solubility in common organic solvents due to reduced π - π core stacking (see crystal structure in FIG. 8). Preliminary results, films of 10 can be readily converted to DFHCO-4TCO films by deprotection via H₂O-HCl vapor treatment/annealing (FIG. 9), affording films with μ_e ~10⁻⁴ cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹.

The combination of electron (n-type) materials with hole-transporters (p-type), or concurrent function from one or a combination of materials, will enable inexpensive, high throughput organic CMOS fabrication via spin-coating, drop casting, and/or printing—in contrast to traditional approaches which are high cost, low throughput, and not readily scalable. Two primary challenges exist for achieving such properties: (i) obtaining favorable crystal packing while allowing dissolution by certain solvents, (ii) achieving n-type transport via appropriate molecular electronic structure/orbital energetics and low-defect density films.³ Post-deposition film processing and chemistries have been explored to address these issues with mixed results, since high purity and highly regular film morphology are essential. As further discussed, below, the present invention provides a new class of soluble oligothiophenes having high electron/hole mobilities both in solution-cast (e.g., μ_e ~0.25 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹) and vapor-deposited (e.g., μ_e ~0.5 cm² V⁻¹ s⁻¹) films with very high current modulation (e.g., $I_{on}:I_{off}$ >10⁵ and 10⁸, respectively). Furthermore, the structure and energetics of these molecular

motifs can also be used as models for the synthesis/characteristics of other n-type polythiophenes, in accordance with this invention.

With reference to examples 13a-13e, below, quaterthiophenes 1 and 2 and polythiophene 3, therein, were synthesized according to Scheme 4 and characterized by conventional chemical and physical methods. Crystals of 1 and 2 suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by sublimation. They both crystallize in a herringbone motif (FIG. 10), with the shortest inter-core distance being 3.50 Å (C14-C15) and 3.43 Å (C14-C16), respectively. The average dihedral angle between the phenyl substituent and the adjacent thiophene subunit is ~53° in 1 and ~49° in 2. The quaterthiophene core of 2 is more planar than that of 1 with a maximum interthiophene torsional angle of ~4° versus ~13° in 1. However, the 1 carbonyl groups lie ~6° out of the plane of the adjacent thiophene ring while in 2 this angle increases considerably to ~17°.

Both semiconductors are thermally stable and undergo quantitative sublimation at reduced pressure as indicated by differential scanning calorimetry and thermogravimetric analysis. Films can be grown from the vapor phase and by solution casting from common solvents such as thiophene, toluene, and xylenes. Wide angle x-ray diffraction (WAXRD) indicates that vapor-deposited films are highly crystalline, having the same phase observed in the crystal structure (FIG. 11). The progression of Bragg reflections corresponds to a d-spacing of 27.62 Å (1) and 26.87 Å (2). These spacings are consistent with half of the unit cell long axis (shown in FIG. 10), indicating an end-on-substrate molecular orientation, favorable for in-plane charge transport. As the substrate temperature during vapor phase film deposition (T_D) is increased from 25 to 90° C., the films become more crystalline and minority crystallite orientations, present at lower T_D , are no longer observable by WAXRD. Diffraction patterns similar to the high T_D vapor-deposited films are also observed for solution deposited films of 1 (FIG. 12).

As described elsewhere, herein, field effect transistors of 1, 2, and 3 were fabricated with Au top-contact electrodes. Semiconductor films (50 nm) were deposited onto temperature controlled HMDS-treated SiO₂/p⁺-Si substrates by vapor deposition and drop casting. A 50 nm layer of Au was then deposited through a shadow mask to define the source and drain electrodes. (See example 14.) OFET characterization was performed in a high vacuum probe station back-filled with Argon. High electron mobilities (μ_e) of ~0.5 cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹ are observed for vapor deposited 1 films (T_D =80° C.) with a threshold voltage (V_T) of ~30 V ($I_{on}:I_{off}>10^8$, FIG. 13). This highly reproducible μ_e value is one of the largest reported to date, doubtless reflecting the favorable crystal packing of this molecule. In solution cast devices, μ_e is exceptionally high with a maximum of ~0.25 cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹ ($I_{on}:I_{off}=10^5$; V_T =50-70 V, FIG. 14). This is the highest OFET electron mobility for a solution cast semiconductor reported to date, surpassing that of the highest mobility n-type molecular¹ⁿ (0.01 cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹) and polymeric (0.1 cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹) solution processable semiconductors. The non-fluorinated system, 2, exhibits hole mobilities (μ_h) in vapor deposited films up to ~0.04 cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹ ($I_{on}:I_{off}=10^5$; V_T ~-20 V, FIG. 15), but no electron conduction is observed. Films of this material drop-cast from xylenes have μ_h 3x10⁻⁴ cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹. Similar dependencies of mobility on T_D are observed in both semiconductors, consistent with the trend, observed by WAXRD, of increased crystallinity with increasing T_D .

Cyclic voltammetry of the semiconductors in THF reveals two reversible single-electron reductions (E_1/E_2 (V) vs. S.C.E.) at -1.05/-1.16 in 1 and at -0.95/-1.30 in 2. Irrevers-

ible oxidative features are observed at +1.07/+1.22 for 1. UV-vis absorption in THF indicates that the optical band gap (E_g) is ~2.40 eV for 1 and ~2.46 eV for 2. Surprisingly, E_1 of n-type 1 is slightly more negative (0.1 V) than that of p-type 2. Based upon conventional understanding, redox processes, related to MO energetics, are primary factors in determining majority charge carrier type—therefore, it is surprising that 1 exhibits electron mobility in the solid state, while 2 preferentially conducts holes. Without limitation, an explanation may lie in subtle crystal structure molecular conformational differences—the dihedral angle between the electron-withdrawing carbonyl groups and the thiophene core (intrinsically p-type) is much greater in 2 than in 1. This may be a result of crystal packing forces as the DFT-derived vacuum geometry (FIG. 16) indicates that the carbonyl oxygen lies closer in the thiophene plane for both molecules. The resulting greater conjugation in 1 should enhance stabilization of the negatively charged core in the solid-state. Since such packing effects are not present in solution, the molecular geometry and hence the electronic structure/energetics are more similar—in agreement with MO computation and the electrochemistry experiment.

Finally, polymer 3 (scheme 4, example 13e) is found to have good solubility in common solvents and forms high-quality films when spun cast from xylenes. In THF, 3 undergoes a reversible two electron reduction at -1.23 V plus an additional irreversible reduction at -1.60 V and three single electron oxidations at +0.96/+1.13 V (reversible) and +1.40 V. While spin cast films of the neat polymer exhibit μ_e ~10⁻⁶ cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹ (optimization in progress), an initial study revealed that blends of 1 and 3 (500-1000 ppm, 1:1 wt. ratio from xylenes) yield films with a μ_e of ~0.01 cm²V⁻¹s⁻¹ ($I_{on}:I_{off}=10^4$; V_T ~60 V). Such blends are promising for OFET printing since the polymer adjusts solution rheology, while the molecular semiconductor enhances charge transport.

As discussed above, new carbonyl-functionalized oligo/polythiophenes have been prepared and characterized. A combination of one or more carbonyl substituent(s) affects molecular and solid-state properties and affords materials with unique properties. The results summarized above demonstrate the relationship between connectivity at the molecular level and the collective electro-optical properties of organic solids, and show compounds of this invention, in particular compounds I-V, are extremely useful materials for a range of opto-electronic applications. These materials possess low-lying LUMOs which allow/facilitate electron injection/transport as well as HOMO energies compatible with respectable hole transport. For instance, OFETs fabricated by conventional methods exhibit the largest oligothiophene thin-film μ_e 's found to date and approach the performance of pentacene/SiO₂ OFETs.

EXAMPLES OF THE INVENTION

The following non-limiting examples and data illustrate various aspects and features relating to the compounds and/or device structures of the present invention, including preparation of n-type thiophene semiconductor compounds, as are available through the synthetic methodologies described herein and by incorporated reference. In comparison with the prior art, the present compounds and related devices provide results and data which are surprising, unexpected and contrary thereto. While the utility of this invention is illustrated through the use of several compounds and related semiconductor components made therefrom, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that comparable results are obtainable

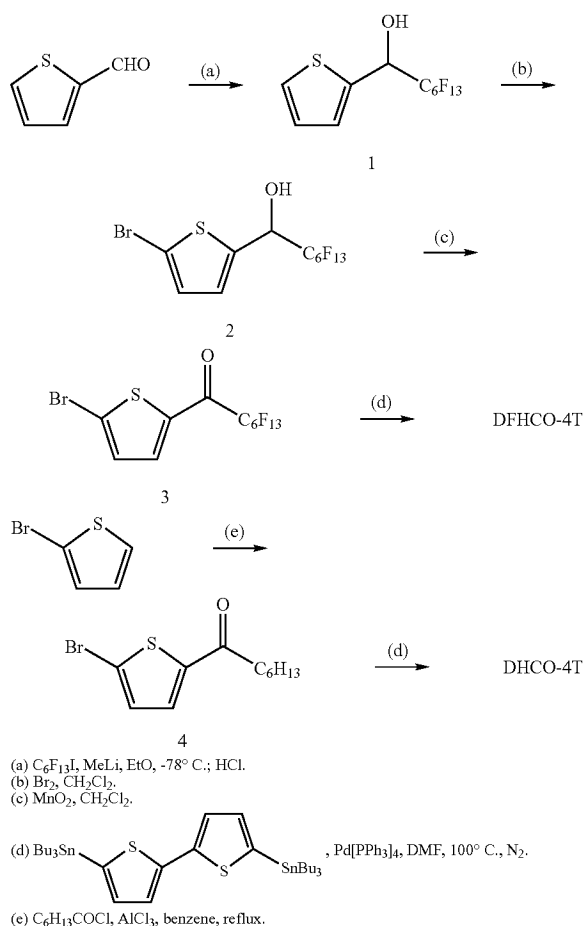
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with various oligo/poly compounds and/or semiconductor components, as are commensurate with the scope of this invention.

Example 1

Generally, 2-Thiophenylaldehyde and 2-bromothiophene are commercially available. The reagent 5,5'-bis(tri-*n*-butylstannyl)-2,2'-dithiophene was prepared according to the known procedure (Wei, Y.; Yang, Y.; Yeh, J.-M. *Chem. Mater.* 1996, 8, 2659). With reference to Scheme 2 and examples 2-7, compounds 1-4 are prepared as described below, enroute to the diperfluorohexyl and dihexyl compounds, DFHCO-4T and DHCO-4T, respectively.

Scheme 2.



While the synthetic techniques schematically illustrated here are provided with reference to the compounds of examples 1-7, analogous procedures or variations thereof—as provided elsewhere herein—can be used or modified as would be understood by those skilled in the art en route to other carbonyl substituted/functionalized oligo/polythiophenes, in accordance with this invention.

Example 2

Perfluorohexyl-thien-2-yl-methanol (1). 1.6 M MeLi (15.9 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of 5-thiophenyl aldehyde (2.80 g, 25.0 mmol) and perfluorohexyliodide (11.73 g,

14

26.3 g) in dry Et_2O (70 mL) at $-78^\circ C$. with stirring. The mixture was stirred for additional 40 min and quenched with 3N HCl (70 mL). The organic layer was separated, washed with water twice, dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography of the residue over silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate=1:1) yielded 1 (6.20 g, 57%).

Example 3

Perfluorohexyl-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)-methanol (2). Bromine (0.698 g) was added to a solution of 1 (1.80 g, 4.16 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL). After stirring overnight at room temperature, the mixture was neutralized with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×20 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo (1.90 g, 89%).

Example 4

2-Perfluorohexylcarbonyl-5-bromothiophene (3). A CH_2Cl_2 solution of compound 2 (1.90 g, 3.72 mmol) and activated MnO_2 (5 g) was stirred overnight. The mixture was filtered with celite. The filtrate was dried over $MgSO_4$, and the solvent was evaporated in vacuum (1.85 g, 98%).

Example 5

5,5'''-Diperfluorohexylcarbonyl-2,2':5',2'':5'',2'''-quaterthiophene, DFHCO-4T, (1a). A mixture of compound 3 (1.86 g, 3.66 mmol), 5,5'-bis(tri-*n*-butylstannyl)-2,2'-dithiophene (1.36 g, 1.83 mmol), and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.13 g, 0.11 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was deaerated three times with N_2 . The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at $100^\circ C$. during which time a precipitate formed. After cooling, the dark red solid was collected by filtration and washed several times with hexane, MeOH. Further purification was achieved by gradient vacuum sublimation (1.22 g, 65%). Elemental Analysis calcd for $C_{30}H_{18}F_{26}O_2S_4$ (%): C 35.24, H 0.79, F 48.30; found: C 35.13, H 0.84, F 48.51; MS (EI): m/z (%) 1021.5 (100) [M^+].

Example 6

2-Heptanoyl-5-bromothiophene (4). 2-Bromothiophene (1.63 g, 10.0 mmol) and heptanoyl chloride (1.78 g, 12.0 mmol) were dissolved in dry benzene (15 mL) and $AlCl_3$ was added in portions with stirring over 10 min. The resulting dark brown solution was refluxed for 1 hr and left to cool down to room temperature. The mixture was quenched with 2M HCl (15 mL) carefully while stirred. The organic layer was separated, washed with 2M HCl, 2M NaOH, and water, and passed through silica column ($d=3$ cm, $l=8$ cm). The solution was dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated in vacuo (2.40 g, 87%).

Example 7

5,5'''-Diheptanoyl-2,2':5',2'':5'',2'''-quaterthiophene, DHCO-4T, (1b). A mixture of compound 4 (0.64 g, 2.33 mmol), 5,5'-bis(tri-*n*-butylstannyl)-2,2'-dithiophene (0.744 g, 1.00 mmol), and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was deaerated three times with N_2 . The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at $100^\circ C$. during which time a precipitate formed. After cooling, the orange solid was collected by filtration and washed several times with hexane, MeOH. The solid was recrystallized in xylene and dried in vacuum oven ($120^\circ C$.) yielding

15

pure compound (0.36 g, 65%). Elemental Analysis calcd for $C_{30}H_{34}O_2S_4$ (%): C 64.94, H 6.18; found: C 64.80, H 6.21; MS (EI): m/z (%) 553.9 (100) $[M^+]$.

Example 8

In accordance with the preceding and following examples, various other carbonyl-functionalized (e.g., heterocyclacyl, etc.) oligothiophene compounds of structures I-IV and/or V can be prepared using synthetic techniques of the sort described in the aforementioned incorporated '914 patent or straight-forward modifications thereof, depending upon choice of reagent or thiophene core, as would be understood by those skilled in the art made aware of this invention.

Example 9

Field effect transistor devices were fabricated for compounds of the preceding examples using a top-contact configuration. These semiconductors were vacuum-deposited on top of HMDS-treated Si/SiO₂ substrates kept at the temperature (T_D) of 25 and 70° C. To show the precision of each measurement, the reported data are an average of at least three devices tested at different area of the semiconductor layer. The electrical measurements were performed under vacuum ($\sim 10^{-4}$ Torr). FIG. 3 shows typical drain-source current/voltage plots of compounds Ia and Ib operating at different gate bias. For the purposes of comparison with other organic FETs, the mobilities were calculated by standard field effect transistor equations. In traditional metal-insulator-semiconductor FETs (MISFETs) there is typically a linear and saturated regime in the I_{DS} vs V_{DS} curves at different V_G . At large V_{DS} the current saturates and is given by equation (1)

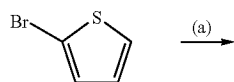
$$(I_{DS})_{sat} = (WC_i/2L)\mu(V_G - V_T)^2 \quad (1)$$

where L and W are the device channel length and width, respectively, C_i is the capacitance of the insulator (1×10^{-8} F/cm² for 300 nm SiO₂). The mobility and the threshold voltage (V_T) can be calculated from the slope and intercept, respectively, of the linear section of the plot of V_G versus $(I_{SD})^{1/2}$ (at $V_{SD} = -100$ V). FIG. 3 shows I-V electrical characteristics of Ia and Ib. From these data n-type mobilities approaching 0.5 cm²/Vs, current on/off ratio of 10^6 - 10^7 , and V_T of ~ 20 V were obtained. Furthermore, devices of Ib exhibit ambipolar characteristics, meaning that a channel of both electrons and holes can be induced upon applying a positive and negative bias to the gate-source contacts, respectively.

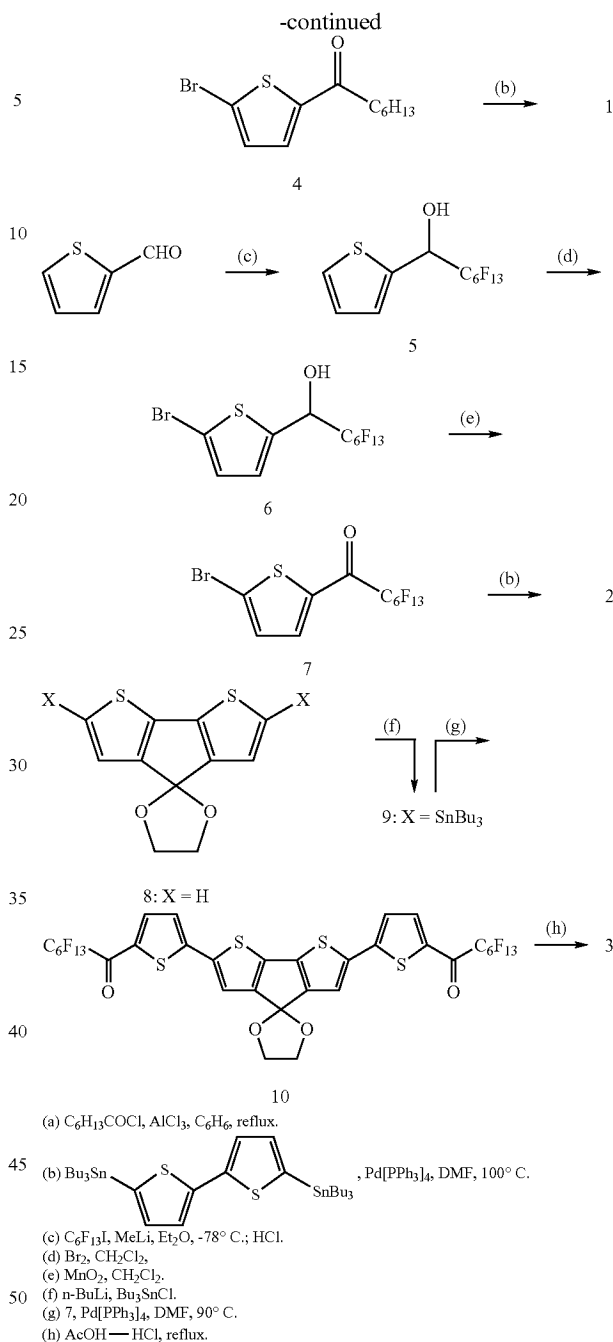
Example 10

With respect to Scheme 3, below, and examples 10a-10i and 11, the reagent 2-thiophenylaldehyde and 2-bromothiophene are commercially available. The reagent 5,5'-bis(tri-n-butylstannyl)-2,2'-dithiophene was prepared according to the known procedure (Wei, Y.; Yang, Y.; Yeh, J.-M. *Chem. Mater.* 1996, 8, 2659). Compound 8 was prepared following a known procedure (Brzezinski, J. Z.; Reynolds, J. R. *Synthesis* 2002, 8, 1053, respectively).

Scheme 3.
Synthetic route to semiconductors 1-3, below.



16



Example 10a

Synthesis of 5,5''-diheptanoyl-2,2':5':2'':5'',2'''-quaterthiophene (DHCO-4T, 1). A mixture of compound 4 (0.64 g, 2.33 mmol), 5,5'-bis(tri-n-butylstannyl)-2,2'-dithiophene (0.744 g, 1.00 mmol), and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was deaerated three times with N₂. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 100° C. during which time a precipitate formed. After cooling, the orange solid was collected by filtration and washed several times with hexane, then MeOH. The solid was recrystallized from xylene and dried in vacuum oven (120° C.) yielding pure compound (0.36 g, 65%). mp 290° C.; ¹H NMR

17

(CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.60 (d, 2H, ²J=3.6 Hz), 7.25 (d, 2H, ²J=3.6 Hz), 7.19 (d, 2H, ²J=3.6 Hz), 7.16 (d, 2H, ²J=3.6 Hz), 2.85 (t, 4H, ³J=7.6 Hz), 1.72-1.70 (m, 4H), 1.36-1.31 (m, 12H), 0.88 (t, 4H, ³J=6.0 Hz); Anal. Calcd for C₃₀H₃₄O₂S₄: C 64.94, H 6.18. Found: C 64.80, H 6.21; MS (EI): m/z (%) 553.9 (100) [M⁺].

Example 10b

Synthesis of 5,5'''-diperfluorohexylcarbonyl-2,2':5',2'':5'', 2'''-quaterthiophene (DFHCO-4T, 2). A mixture of compound 3 (1.86 g, 3.66 mmol), 5,5'-bis(tri-*n*-butylstannyl)-2,2'-dithiophene (1.36 g, 1.83 mmol), and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.13 g, 0.11 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was deaerated three times with N₂. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 100° C. during which time a precipitate formed. After cooling, the dark red solid was collected by filtration and washed several times with hexane, then MeOH. Further purification was achieved by gradient vacuum sublimation (1.22 g, 65%). mp 248° C.; ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂) 120° C. δ 7.93 (2H), 7.39 (2H), 7.32 (2H), 7.27 (2H); ¹⁹F NMR (CD₂Cl₂) 120° C. δ -79.88 (6F), -113.42 (4F), -120.18 (8F), -121.62 (4F), -124.90 (4F). Anal. Calcd for C₃₀H₈F₂₆O₂S₄: C 35.24, H 0.79, F 48.30. Found: C 35.13, H 0.84, F 48.51; MS (EI): m/z (%) 1021.5 (100) [M⁺].

Example 10c

Synthesis of 2,7-[bis-(5-perfluorohexylcarbonylthien-2-yl)]-4H-cyclopenta[2,1-b:3,4-b']-dithiophen-4-one (DFHCO-4TCO, 3). Molecule 7 (0.50 g, 0.46 mmol) was dissolved in 75 mL acetic acid while refluxing. After addition of concentrated HCl (2 mL), the solution turned from purple to brown, and a dark green precipitate formed immediately. The reaction was quenched with H₂O (20 mL). The solution was then decanted off while warm and the product was collected as a dark green solid (0.45 g). The solid was washed with acetone (2×10 mL) and chloroform (6×10 mL), dried overnight in vacuum oven, and purified by gradient sublimation twice. The pure portion was collected and washed with boiling chloroform (20 mL). The red solution was decanted leaving the product as a black solid. It was washed with chloroform and purified by gradient sublimation (0.265 g, 60% yield); mp 297° C.; Anal. Calcd for C₃₁H₆F₂₆O₃S₄: C 35.51, H 0.58. Found: C 35.40, H 0.71; MS (EI, 70 eV) m/z: calcd (M⁺) for C₃₁H₆F₂₆O₃S₄, 1048.0; found, 1048.0.

Example 10d

Synthesis of 2-heptanoyl-5-bromothiophene (4). The reagent of 2-bromothiophene (1.63 g, 10.0 mmol) and heptanoyl chloride (1.78 g, 12.0 mmol) were dissolved in dry benzene (15 mL) and AlCl₃ was added in portions with stirring over a period of 10 min. The resulting dark brown solution was refluxed for 1 h and left to cool down to room temperature. The reaction mixture was quenched with 2M HCl (15 mL) while carefully stirring. The organic layer was separated, washed with 2M HCl, 2M NaOH, and water, and passed through silica column (d=3 cm, l=8 cm). The collected solution was dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo (2.40 g, 87%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.44 (d, 1H, ²J=3.8 Hz), 7.10 (d, 1H, ²J=3.8 Hz), 2.81 (t, 2H, ³J=7.4 Hz), 1.74-

18

1.68 (m, 2H), 1.38-1.23 (m, 6H), 0.89 (t, 3H, ³J=6.4 Hz); HRMS (EI, 70 eV) m/z: calcd (M⁺) for C₁₁H₁₅BrOS, 274.00; found, 274.0016.

Example 10e

Synthesis of perfluorohexyl-thien-2-yl-methanol (5). MeLi (1.6 M, 15.9 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of 5-thiophenyl aldehyde (2.80 g, 25.0 mmol) and perfluorohexyl iodide (11.73 g, 26.3 g) in dry Et₂O (70 mL) at -78° C. with stirring. The mixture was stirred for additional 40 min and quenched with 3N HCl (70 mL). The organic layer was separated, washed with water twice, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography of the residue over silica gel (hexane:ethyl acetate=1:1) yielded 5 (6.20 g, 57%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.45 (d, 1H, ²J=4.5 Hz), 7.24 (d, 1H, ²J=3.0 Hz), 7.10-7.06 (dd, 1H, J=4.5, 3.8 Hz), 5.54-5.46 (m, 1H), 2.56 (d, 1H, ²J=5.7 Hz); HRMS (EI, 70 eV) m/z: calcd (M⁺) for C₁₁H₅F₁₃OS, 431.99; found, 431.9838.

Example 10f

Synthesis of perfluorohexyl-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)-methanol (6). Bromine (0.698 g, 4.37 mmol) was added to a solution of 1 (1.80 g, 4.16 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL). After stirring overnight at room temperature, the mixture was neutralized with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3×20 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo (1.90 g, 89%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.02 (d, 1H, ²J=3.7 Hz), 6.97 (d, 1H, ²J=3.8 Hz), 5.46-5.38 (m, 1H), 2.64 (d, 1H, ²J=5.2 Hz); HRMS (EI, 70 eV) m/z: calcd (M⁺) for C₁₁H₄F₁₃BrOS, 509.90; found, 509.8945.

Example 10g

Synthesis of 2-perfluorohexylcarbonyl-5-bromothiophene (7). A solution of compound 2 (1.90 g, 3.72 mmol) and activated MnO₂ (5 g) was stirred overnight. The mixture was filtered through Celite. The filtrate was dried over MgSO₄, and the solvent evaporated in vacuum (1.85 g, 98%). The mixture was purified by sublimation; mp 27° C.; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.74 (d, 1H, ²J=3.8 Hz), 7.23 (d, 1H, ²J=3.8 Hz); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ -81.20 (3F), -115.20 (2F), -121.77 (4F), -123.18 (2F), -126.53 (2F); Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₂BrF₁₃OS: C 25.95, H 0.40. Found: C 26.11, H 0.54; MS (EI, 70 eV) m/z: (M⁺) calcd for C₁₁H₂BrF₁₃OS 509.8; found 509.8.

Example 10h

Synthesis of spiro[4H-cyclopenta[2,1-b:3,4-b']dithiophene-4,2'-[1,3]dioxolane], 2,6-bis(tri-*n*-butylstannyl) (9). Spiro[4H-cyclopenta[2,1-b:3,4-b']dithiophene-4,2'-[1,3]dioxolane] (1.71 g, 7.35 mmol) was dissolved in dry THF (20 mL) under nitrogen and cooled to -78° C. Two equivalents of *n*-BuLi were added dropwise (5.92 mL, 14.85 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred for 30 min. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for an additional 1.5 h. The resulting thick brown suspension was cooled again to -78° C. and tri-*n*-butyltin chloride (4.78 g, 14.7 mmol) was added. The solution was then stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The reaction was quenched with 100 mL H₂O and extracted with hexane. The organic layer was washed with H₂O (6×50 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, evaporation of the solvent left a brown oil (5.7 g, 95. % yield):

19

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 6.96 (s, 2H), 4.33 (s, 4H), 1.57 (m, 12H), 1.33 (m, 12H), 1.10 (m, 12H), 0.91, (t, 18H, $^3\text{J}=6.8$ Hz); HRMS (ACPI, CH_2Cl_2) m/z: $((\text{M}+\text{H})^+)$ calcd for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{60}\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{Sn}_2$, 814.4; found, 815.2.

Example 10i

Synthesis of spiro[4H-cyclopenta[2,1-b:3,4-b'] dithiophene-4,2'-[1,3]dioxolane], 2,6-bis-(5-perfluorohexyl carbonylthien-2-yl) (10). A mixture of compound 6 (2.00 g, 2.46 mmol), compound 3 (2.50 g, 4.91 mmol), and $\text{Pd}[\text{PPh}_3]_4$ (0.193 g, 0.167 mmol) in dry DMF (60 mL) was stirred at 90°C . for 6 h. After 15 min a purple solid precipitated. Filtration of the red solution left the disubstituted product as a dark green solid (2.18 g, 81.04% yield). The solid was washed with ether (3×20 mL) and hexane (3×10 mL), dried overnight in vacuum oven, and purified by gradient sublimation: mp 218°C .; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 7.88 (2H), 7.32 (4H), 4.39 (4H); $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ (DMSO) -85.88 (6F), -119.69 (4H), -126.43 (8F), -127.85 (4F), -131.21 (4F); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{10}\text{F}_{26}\text{O}_4\text{S}_4$: C 36.27, H 0.92. Found: C 36.15, H 1.01; MS (EI, 70 eV) m/z: (M^+) calcd for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{10}\text{F}_{26}\text{S}_4\text{O}_4$, 1092.4; found 1092.2.

Example 11

Device Fabrication and Thin Film Characterization. Prime grade n-doped silicon wafers (100) having 300 nm thermally grown oxide (Process Specialties Inc.) were used as device substrates. They were rinsed with water, methanol, and acetone before film deposition. Trimethylsilyl functionalization of the Si/SiO₂ surface was carried out by exposing the silicon wafers to hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS) vapor at room temperature in a closed container under nitrogen overnight. Organic compounds were deposited by either vacuum evaporation (pressures $<10^{-5}$ Torr) at a growth rate of $0.2\text{-}0.3$ \AA s^{-1} , or by casting films from THF solutions (concentrations 200-400 ppm, $10^{-4}\text{-}10^{-2}\text{M}$). Evaporated films were 500 \AA thick (as determined by a calibrated in situ quartz crystal monitor), and solution-cast films were variable and thicker, on the order of microns. For solution depositions, a region of

20

the substrate surface ($\sim 1\text{-}2$ cm^2) was defined using 3M Novec™ EGC-1700 electronic coating (comparable to the previously used 3M FC-722 product) before casting. The room temperature or warm solution was transferred inside the defined area and allowed to evaporate, with no special care taken to avoid dust in the environment (a clean hood is optional). For FET device fabrication, top-contact electrodes (500 \AA) were deposited by evaporating gold (pressure $<10^{-5}$ Torr); channel dimensions were $50/100$ μm (L) by 5.0 mm (W). The capacitance of the insulator is 2×10^{-8} F/cm² for 300 nm SiO₂. TFT device measurements were carried out in a customized vacuum probe station (8×10^{-5} Torr) or in air. Coaxial and/or triaxial shielding was incorporated into Signatone probe stations to minimize the noise level. TFT characterization was performed with a Keithly 6430 subfemtoammeter and a Keithly 2400 source meter, operated by a locally written Labview program and GPIB communication.

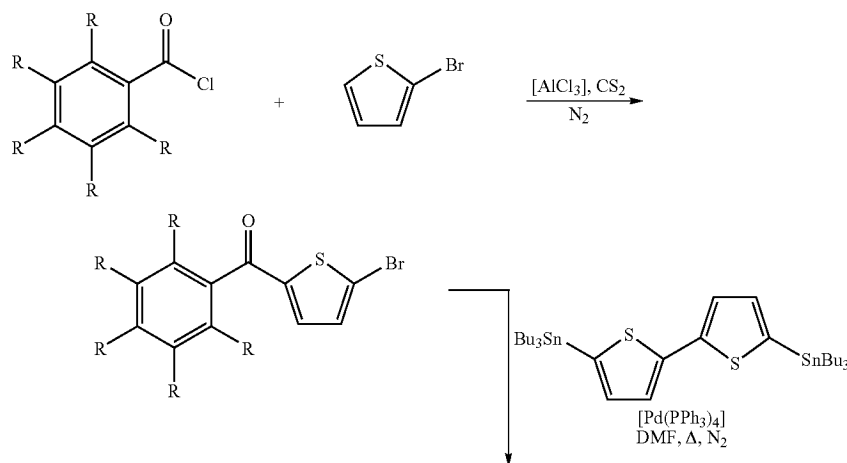
Example 12

Thin films were analyzed by X-ray film diffractometry (XRD), using standard $\theta\text{-}2\theta$ techniques, with Cu K α radiation and a monochromator. All $\theta\text{-}2\theta$ scans were calibrated in situ with the reflection of the Si (100) substrates. Films were coated with 3 nm of sputtered Au before analysis by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) using a Hitachi S4500 FE microscope.

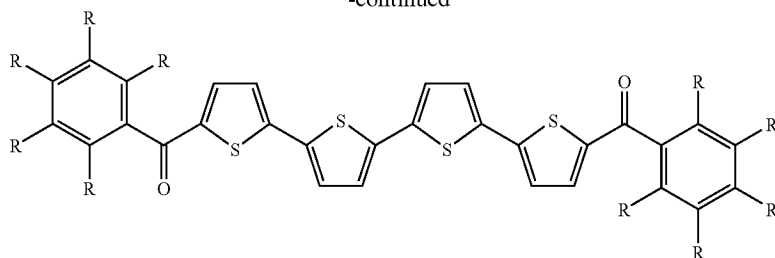
Example 13

With reference to examples 13a-13e, and 14, and Scheme 4, all reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification unless otherwise noted. Ether and tetrahydrofuran were distilled from Na/benzophenone, and carbon disulfide was distilled from calcium hydride prior to use. Conventional Schlenk techniques were used and reactions carried out under N₂ unless otherwise noted. The reagents 5,5'-bis(tributylstannyl)-2,2'-dithiophene and 4,4'-diethyl-2,2'-dithiophene were prepared following known procedures (Wei, Y.; Yang, Y.; Yeh, J.-M. *Chem. Mater.* 1996, 8, 2659).

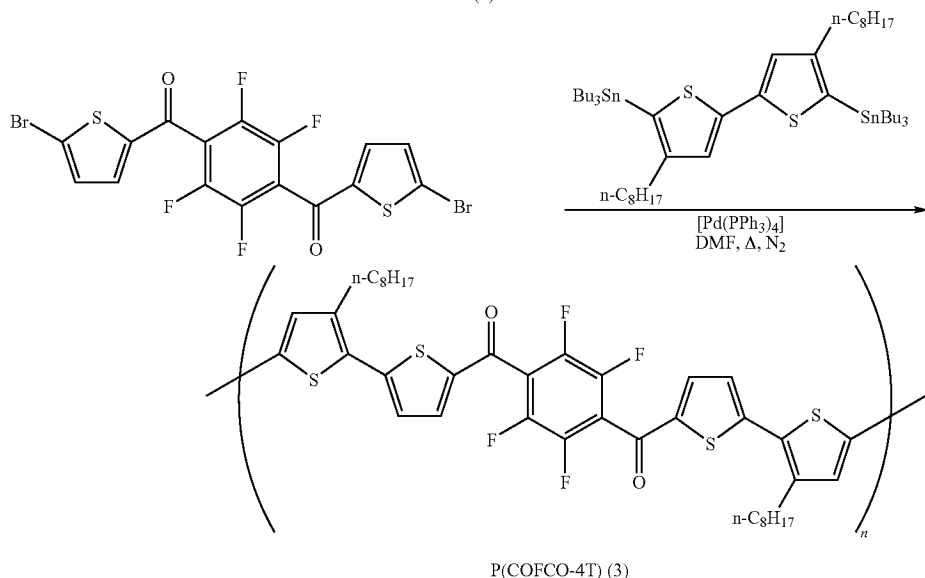
Scheme 4.



-continued



DFCO-4T (1): R = F
DHCO-4T (2): R = H



Example 13a

(2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)methanone. To a mixture of perfluorobenzoyl chloride (2.51 g, 10.9 mmol) and 2-bromothiophene (1.86 g, 11.4 mmol) in carbon disulfide (80 mL), aluminum chloride (2.90 g, 21.8 mmol) was added in portions over 10 min with vigorous mechanical stirring. The reaction mixture turned red and was stirred for 2.5 h before being quenched with water (80 mL). The organics were then separated, the aqueous layer extracted with carbon disulfide (3×50 mL), and the combined organics washed with water (3×100 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the organics were concentrated in vacuo and the chromatographed on a silica gel column (hexane:ether=9:1) to yield 1.23 g (32%) green crystals. mp 51-54° C.; ¹H NMR (DMSO): δ 7.78 (d, 2H, ³J=3.6 Hz), 7.54 (d, 2H, ³J=4.4 Hz); ¹⁹F NMR (DMSO): δ -142.1 (m, 2H), -151.6 (m, 1H), -160.6 (m, 2H) Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₂BrF₅O: C 37.00, H 0.56. Found: C 37.37, H 0.83; MS (EI): m/z (%) 355.8 (92) [M⁺].

Example 13b

5,5''-bis(perfluorophenylcarbonyl)-2,2',5',2''-5''-2'''-quaterthiophene (DFCO-4T, 1). A mixture of (2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)methanone (6) (0.511 g, 1.43 mmol), 5,5'-bis(tributylstannyl)-2,2'-dithiophene (0.532 g, 7.15 mmol), and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.0250 g, 0.0215 mmol) was degassed with nitrogen three

times before 8 mL anhydrous DMF was added. The reaction mixture was heated to 80° C. for 10 h with stirring. A red-brown precipitate formed and upon cooling was collected by filtration, washed with hexanes (3×10 mL) and methanol (3×10 mL). Gradient sublimation (2×) afforded a bright orange crystalline material (0.305 g, 60%) with some crystals suitable for x-ray diffraction. mp 291-294° C.; ¹H NMR (DMSO): δ 7.87 (d, 2H, ³J=3.2 Hz), 7.70 (d, 2H, ³J=3.2 Hz), 7.60 (d, 2H, ³J=4.4 Hz), 7.54 (d, 2H, ³J=4.0 Hz); ¹⁹F NMR (DMSO): δ -142.3 (m), -152.0 (m), -160.7 (m); Anal. Calcd for C₃₀H₈F₁₀O₂S₄: C 50.14, H 1.12, F 26.11. Found: C 50.00, H 1.30, F 26.11; MS (EI): m/z (%) 717.8 (100) [M⁺].

Example 13c

(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)(phenyl)methanone. To a mixture of benzoyl chloride (2.81 g, 20.0 mmol) and 2-bromothiophene (3.42 g, 21.0 mmol) in carbon disulfide (120 mL) aluminum chloride (5.34 g, 40.0 mmol), was added in portions over 10 min with vigorous magnetic stirring. The reaction was next allowed to stir for 2.5 h before being quenched with 100 mL 1 M HCl (aq). The organics were separated, the aqueous layer extracted with carbon disulfide (3×50 mL), and the combined organics washed with water (3×100 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the organics were concentrated in vacuo and the residue chromatographed on a silica gel column (hexane:ether=9:1) to yield 5.14 g (96%) of yellow crystals. mp 41-43° C.; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.84 (d, 2H,

23

$^3J=8.0$ Hz), 7.62 (t, 1H, $^3J=7.2$ Hz), 7.52 (t, 2H, $^3J=7.5$ Hz), 7.40 (d, 2H, $^3J=3.5$ Hz), 7.15 (d, 2H, $^3J=4.0$ Hz).

Example 13d

5,5'''-bis(phenylcarbonyl)-2,2':5',2'':5'',2'''-quaterthiophene (DPCO-4T, 2). A mixture of 2-bromo-5-benzoylthiophene (1.07 g, 4.00 mmol), 5,5'-bis(tributylstannyl)-2,2'-dithiophene (1.49 g, 2.00 mmol), and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.0693 g, 0.0600 mmol) was degassed with nitrogen three times before 20 mL anhydrous DMF was added. The reaction mixture was heated to 80° C. for 15 h with stirring. A deep red precipitate formed and upon cooling and was collected by filtration, then washed with hexanes (3×10 mL) and methanol (3×10 mL). Gradient sublimation (2×) afforded an orange-red crystalline material (0.689 g, 64%) with some crystals suitable for x-ray diffraction. mp 307-310° C.; 1H NMR (DMSO): δ 7.85 (2H), 7.84 (2H), 7.67 (4H), 7.59 (2H), 7.53 (2H), 7.48 (1H), 7.44 (1H); Anal. Calcd for $C_{30}H_{18}O_2S_4$: C 66.88, H 3.37. Found: C 66.93, H 3.42; MS (EI): m/z (%) 538.0 (100) [M^+].

Example 13e

P(COFCO-4T) (3). A mixture of 4,4'-dioctyl-5,5'-bis(tributylstannyl)-2,2'-dithiophene (0.969 g, 1.00 mmol), 1,4-bis((5-bromothiophen-2-yl)carbonyl)-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorobenzene (0.530 g, 1.00 mmol), and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (34.7 mg, 0.0300 mmol, 0.03 equiv.) was degassed with nitrogen three times before 10 mL anhydrous DMF was added. The reaction mixture was then heated to 110° C. for an additional 72 h during which time four equal amounts of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (34.7 mg, 0.0300 mmol, 0.03 equiv.) were added at intervals of 12 h. After cooling, a red precipitate was isolated by filtration through a 0.45 μ m filter and washed with methanol (200 mL). The powder was next dissolved in $CHCl_3$, precipitated with methanol, and centrifuged to give black pellets which became translucent red upon drying in a vacuum oven. This process was repeated three times to give 3 (342 mg) as translucent red flakes soluble in toluene, xylenes, trichlorobenzene, thiophene, and THF. This material has a M_w of 15,300 and M_n of 6100 by HT-GPC (140° C., trichlorobenzene, calibrated vs. polystyrene). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.13 (s, 1H); ^{19}F NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ -138.97 (s), -139.03 (s); ^{119}Sn NMR δ -4.2 (s); Anal. Calcd for $C_{40}H_{40}F_4O_2S_4$: C 63.46, H 5.33. Found: C 63.20, H 5.44.

Example 14

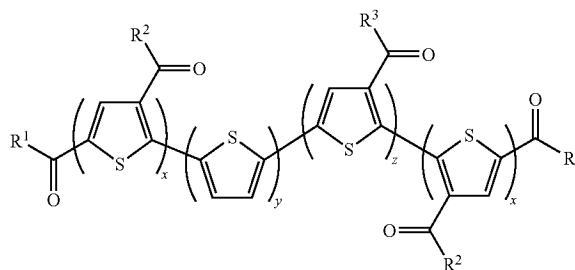
Device Fabrication and Thin Film Characterization. Prime grade p-doped silicon wafers (100) having 300 nm thermally grown oxide (Process Specialties Inc. and Montco Silicon Technologies Inc.) were used as device substrates. They were first rinsed with water, methanol, and acetone before film deposition. Trimethylsilyl functionalization of the Si/SiO₂ surface was carried out by exposing the silicon wafers to hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS) vapor at room temperature in a closed container under nitrogen overnight. Organic compounds were deposited by either vacuum evaporation (pressures <10⁻⁵ Torr) at a growth rate of 0.2-0.3 Ås⁻¹, or by drop casting films from xylenes solutions (concentrations 200-1000 ppm). Polymer films were spin cast from xylenes or drop cast from a xylenes/triethylamine mixture (7:3 v/v), before being annealed under high vacuum for 1 h at 100° C. Films of polymer and molecule blends were cast from

24

xylenes before annealing under the same conditions. Evaporated films were 500 Å thick (as determined by a calibrated in situ quartz crystal monitor), and solution-cast films were variable and thicker, on the order of microns. For solution depositions, the room temperature and warm solution was transferred onto the temperature controlled substrate and allowed to slowly evaporate, with no special care taken to avoid dust or oxygen in the environment (a clean hood is optional). For FET device fabrication, top-contact electrodes (500 Å) were deposited by evaporating gold (pressure <10⁻⁵ Torr); channel dimensions were 50/100 μ m (L) by 5.0 mm (W). The capacitance of the insulator is 2×10⁻⁸ F/cm² for 300 nm SiO₂. TFT device measurements were carried out in a customized vacuum probe station pumped down to (8×10⁻⁶ Torr) before being backfilled with Argon or in air. Coaxial and/or triaxial shielding was incorporated into Signatone probe stations to minimize the noise level. TFT characterization was performed with a Keithly 6430 sub-femtoamp meter and a Keithly 2400 source meter, operated by a locally written Labview program and GPIB communication. Thin films were analyzed by wide-angle X-ray film diffractometry (WAXRD) on a Rigaku ATX-G using standard θ -2 θ techniques, with Cu K α radiation and a monochromator. All θ -2 θ scans were calibrated in situ with the reflection of the Si (100) substrates.

What is claimed is:

1. A semiconductor compound of a formula



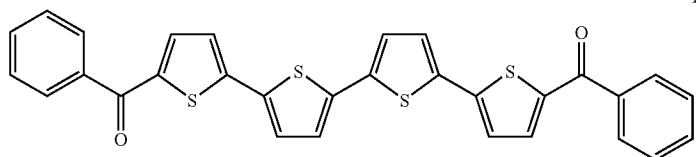
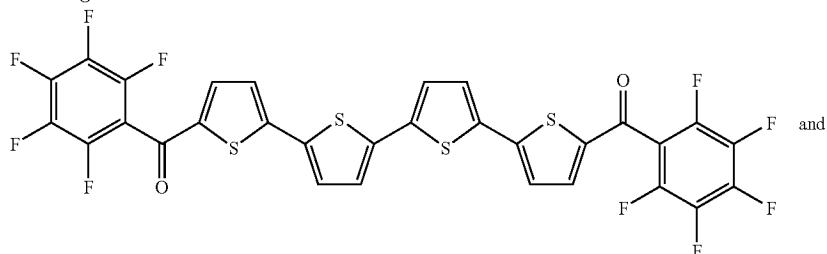
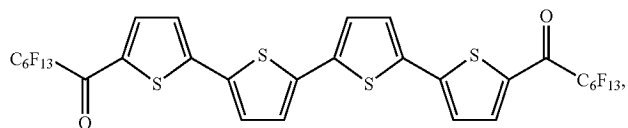
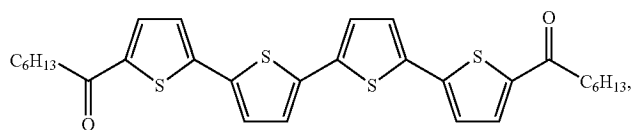
wherein R¹ is selected from fluorosubstituted alkyl, heterocyclic, aryl and fluorosubstituted aryl moieties, said fluorosubstituted alkyl moieties ranging from C₂ to C₁₀; R² and R³ are independently selected from H, alkyl, fluorosubstituted alkyl, heterocyclic, aryl and fluorosubstituted aryl moieties, said alkyl and fluorosubstituted alkyl moieties ranging from C₂ to C₁₀; each said x is an integer independently ranging from 0 to 8; y is an integer selected from 2 and integers greater than 2; and z is an integer selected from 0 and integers greater than 0.

2. The compound of claim 1 wherein each said x and z are 0, and y is an integer ranging from 4 to 8.

3. The compound of claim 1 wherein R¹ is selected from perfluoroalkyl, phenyl and perfluorophenyl moieties.

4. The compound of claim 3 wherein each said x and z are 0, and y is an integer ranging from 4 to 8.

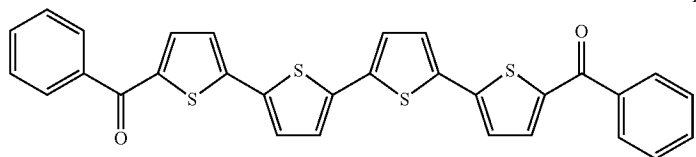
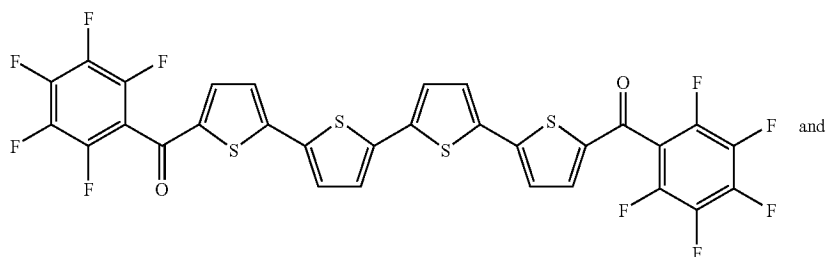
5. A compound selected from



6. A semiconductor component of an electronic device incorporating one or more compounds of claim 1.

7. The semiconductor component of claim 6, wherein said component comprises a composition comprising one or more compounds of claim 1 and a polymer enhancing solubility of said one or more compounds in a solvent.

8. The compound of claim 5 selected from



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9. An organic field effect transistor device comprising a semiconductor component comprising one or more compounds of claim 1.

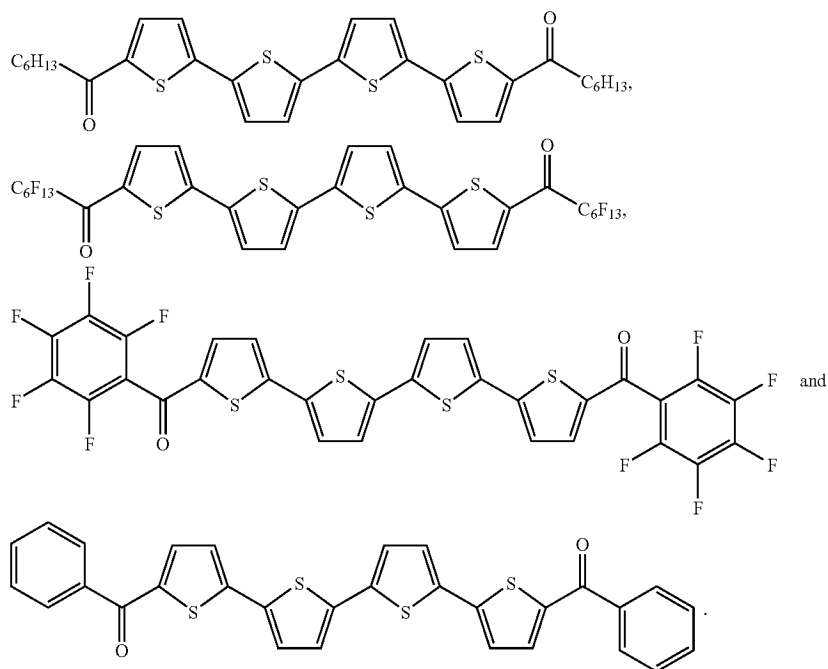
10. The device of claim 9 wherein said semiconductor component comprises at least one compound exhibiting hole and electron mobilities under device operation conditions.

11. The device of claim 9 wherein said semiconductor component is fabricated with a composition comprising at least one of said compounds and a polymer enhancing solvent solubility of said compounds.

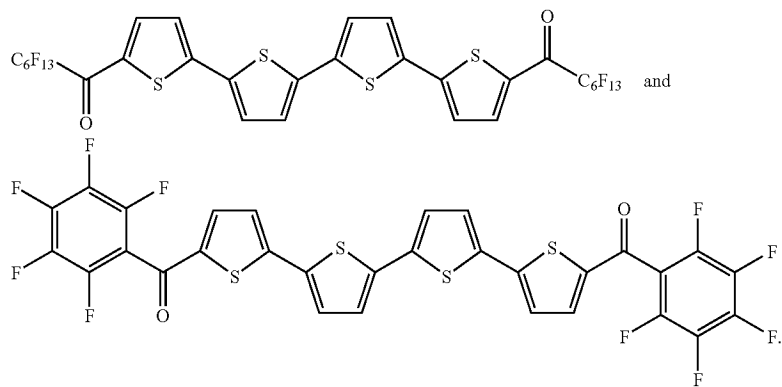
12. The device of claim 9 comprising a semiconductor component comprising at least one said compound exhibiting

hole mobility and at least one said compound exhibiting electron mobility, under device operation conditions.

13. An organic field effect transistor device comprising a semiconductor component comprising one or more compounds selected from:



14. The organic field effect transistor device of claim 13³⁰ comprising a semiconductor component comprising one or more compounds selected from



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