

## Development of Fused Polycyclic Electron-Accepting Molecules Composed of Dithienothiophenes and Benzothiadiazole

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Electron-deficient fused polycyclic  $\pi$ -conjugated compounds are attracting attention as acceptor materials for organic solar cells (OSCs) because their material properties can be tuned through chemical structure design. We have developed sulfanyl substituted naphthobisthiadiazole-based acceptor materials<sup>1</sup> by nucleophilic substitution of fluorine atoms.<sup>2,3</sup> In this work, we synthesized new fused-ring **TTBTz** by the ring-closure reaction of thienothiophenes and sulfinyl substituted benzothiadiazole, and developed **TTBTz**-based acceptors (**TTBTz-DCI**, **TTBTz-Rhd**).

On UV-vis absorption spectra in chloroform, **TTBTz-DCI** and **TTBTz-Rhd** showed the maximum absorbance peak at 648 nm and 569 nm, respectively. From the onset wavelength, the optical energy gaps of **TTBTz-DCI** and **TTBTz-Rhd** were estimated to be 1.78 and 2.04 eV, respectively. Cyclic voltammetry measurements showed reduction waves with the half-wave reduction potentials ( $E_{\text{red}}^{1/2}$ ) of  $-0.94$  and  $-1.44$  V vs.  $\text{Fc}/\text{Fc}^+$ , respectively. Based on  $E_{\text{red}}^{1/2}$ , the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital energy levels of **TTBTz-DCI** and **TTBTz-Rhd** were estimated to be  $-3.86$  and  $-3.36$  eV, respectively. The OSC devices using **TTBTz-DCI** and **TTBTz-Rhd** as acceptor materials, and PBDB-T (CAS No. 1415929-80-4) and P3HT as donor materials showed photovoltaic characteristics.

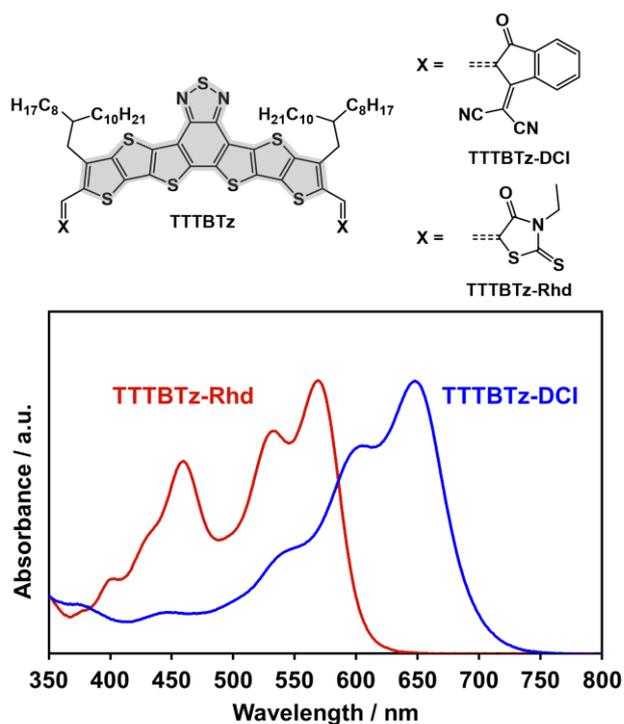


Fig. 1 Chemical structures and UV-vis absorption spectra of **TTBTz-DCI** and **TTBTz-Rhd**.

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