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## **A Gel-Permeation Chromatography Study of the Electrochemically Synthesized Poly(3-alkylthiophenes)**

**Yen Wei\* and Jing Tian**

*Department of Chemistry, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA*

**Abstract:** Poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) and poly(3-*n*-hexylthiophene) were prepared using potentiostatic method and were characterized by gel-permeation chromatography (g.p.c.) in THF. In general, the molecular weight of the polymers increased as the applied potential was increased in the range of 1.3 to 1.7 V vs. SCE. The presence of 2,2'-bithiophene in the polymerization system resulted in a slight decrease in molecular weight but the polymer chains having higher regularity as evidenced by longer  $\pi$ -conjugation length. At the potentials greater than 1.9 V, the molecular weight decreased because of polymer degradation. The results strongly support the electrophilic aromatic substitution mechanism for electrochemical polymerization of thiophene monomers.

**(Key words: conducting polymers, molecular weight, poly(3-alkylthiophenes), gel-permeation chromatography, 2,2'-bithiophene)**

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\* To whom correspondence should be addressed

## *Introduction*

Among all the conductive polymers, polythiophene and its derivatives are particularly interesting because of the recent discovery that the polythiophenes with long alkyl chain substituents in the 3-position of the thiophene rings have good solubilities in common organic solvents in both doped and undoped forms<sup>1</sup>. A great deal of research efforts on poly(3-alkylthiophenes) have been devoted to the studies of the physicochemical properties, to the design and synthesis of new soluble derivatives<sup>2-8</sup>, and to the exploration of new applications of the soluble and processible poly(3-alkylthiophenes) such as the preparation of Langmuir-Blodgett films<sup>7</sup> and the fabrication of highly oriented conducting films<sup>8</sup>. It is well known that molecular weight and molecular weight distribution are of prime importance in determining the properties of a polymer and in elucidating the mechanism of polymerization. Although the molecular weights of many soluble polythiophenes have been measured<sup>2-6</sup>, there is still a general lack of systematic knowledge of the effects of polymerization conditions on molecular weight and molecular weight distribution of the polymers. Recently, we have found that a small amount of 2,2'-bithiophene greatly facilitates the rate of polymerization of thiophene monomers<sup>9,10</sup> and proposed an electrophilic aromatic substitution mechanism for electrochemical polymerization of thiophene monomers<sup>10</sup>. Based on the proposed mechanism, we can predict that the molecular weight of polythiophenes is dependent on the applied potentials in the electrochemical syntheses. In an effort to further establish the polymerization mechanism and to gain the knowledge and therefore the control of molecular weight and molecular weight distribution of the polymers, we have carried out a series of gel-permeation chromatography (g.p.c.) studies on the electrochemically synthesized poly(3-alkylthiophenes).

In this communication, we present our preliminary results on the effects of the applied potential and the presence of 2,2'-bithiophene on the molecular weight and the structure of electrochemically prepared poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) and poly(3-*n*-hexylthiophene). The data are discussed in relation to the proposed polymerization mechanism.

## **Experimental**

3-*n*-Pentylthiophene and 3-*n*-hexylthiophene were prepared by cross-coupling reactions between the corresponding *n*-alkylmagnesium bromides and 3-bromothiophene following Tamao's procedure<sup>11</sup>. Electrochemical syntheses of poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) and poly(3-*n*-hexylthiophene) were performed using potentiostatic method<sup>12</sup> in a one-compartment cell on an EG&G PAR Model 273 potentiostat/galvanostat. Platinum foils were used as both the working electrode (area: 3 cm<sup>2</sup>) and the counter electrode (6 cm<sup>2</sup>). A saturated calomel electrode (SCE) was used as the reference electrode. The monomer concentration was 0.2 M in 0.1 M LiClO<sub>4</sub> acetonitrile solution. Concentration of the additive, 2,2'-bithiophene, varied from 0 to 2 mM as specified in the text. The applied constant potential for the polymerization was in the range of 1.3 to 2.0 V vs. SCE. The amount of polymer formed on the working electrode was controlled by accumulating the total anodic charge to ~1.7 coulombs in all the polymerizations, which corresponds to the reaction time of, for example, ~30 min at 1.35 V and ~2 min at 1.7 V. Immediately after each polymerization, the polymer film was de-doped in a monomer-free 0.1 M LiClO<sub>4</sub> acetonitrile solution by maintaining a constant potential of -0.6 V for ~15 minutes until the current was reduced to negligible level. The film was then washed with acetonitrile and dried in the air followed by dissolution in 1 ml of THF. After filtering through a 0.5- $\mu$ m Teflon filter, the solution of polymers was used for gel-permeation chromatography measurements, which were performed on a Waters GPC Model IIA equipped with a Model 590 programmable solvent delivery module, a differential refractometer detector and a Ultrastyrigel linear column at 35°C using THF as eluant. The molecular weight and molecular weight distribution were calibrated with monodispersed polystyrene standards. The electronic absorption spectra of the poly(3-alkylthiophenes) in THF solution were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Lambda-2 UV/vis spectrophotometer.

## Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows representative g.p.c. elution patterns of poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) prepared at various applied potentials without addition of 2,2'-bithiophene. In general, a bimodal type of molecular weight distribution can be identified with the high and low molecular weight peaks at the retention times of ~8-9 min and of ~9.8 min, respectively. As the potential increases, the peak area of the low molecular weight fraction appears to be reduced with respect to that of the high molecular weight fraction but the peak position (i.e. the peak molecular weight) remains essentially unchanged. Since it is difficult to determine precisely the molecular weight of the low molecular weight fraction, the following discussion will be concentrated on the high molecular weight fraction only. It is clearly demonstrated in Figure 1 that as the applied potential increases, the molecular weight of high molecular weight fraction increases significantly. Based on the polystyrene calibration, poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) prepared at the potential of 1.35 V (Figure 1a) has a number-average molecular weight ( $\bar{M}_n$ ) of 4,700 and a weight-average molecular weight ( $\bar{M}_w$ ) of 21,000, while the polymer prepared at 1.5 V (Figure 1b) has  $\bar{M}_n$  and  $\bar{M}_w$  of 9,500 and 45,000, respectively.

The relationship between the molecular weight and the applied potential is further illustrated in Figure 2a with  $\bar{M}_w$  as examples ( $\bar{M}_n$  yields a similar plot). As the potential increases, the molecular weight increases rapidly in the lower applied potential range, then levels off at the higher potentials followed by a significant decrease at the potential of 2.0 V. According to the mechanism that we have proposed<sup>10</sup>, the polymer chain propagation in the oxidative polymerization of thiophene monomers is mainly achieved *via* electrophilic aromatic substitution of the neutral monomers by the chain radical cation intermediates that are generated from oxidation of (i.e. removal of one or more electrons from) the neutral oligomer or polymer chains. Removal of more electrons from an oligomer or a polymer chain will result in the chain radical cation intermediate with higher electrophilicity and therefore higher reactivity, which in turn leads to greater rate of the chain growth and higher molecular weight<sup>10</sup>. This is consistent with the observation that the  $\bar{M}_w$  increases as the applied potential is increased from 1.35 to 1.7 V (Figure

1a) because more electrons could be removed at higher potentials. As the potential is further increased, the molecular weight levels off and eventually decreases (e.g. at 2.0 V), mainly because the degradation of the polymer chains resulting from over-oxidation becomes dominant at higher potentials<sup>13</sup>. To verify such degradation at higher potentials, the poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) films, which were all prepared under identical conditions at 1.5 V, were subjected to an applied potential of 1.6 or 1.9 V in a monomer-free 0.1M LiClO<sub>4</sub> acetonitrile solution for 30 seconds. The polymer was then reduced to the neutral form for g.p.c. measurements. It was found that the  $\bar{M}_w$  decreased to ~25,000 and 14,000 for the polymer samples after holding potentials at 1.6 and 1.9 V, respectively.

The similar effects of the applied potential on the molecular weight of poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) prepared in the presence of 0.2 mM (i.e. 0.1 mol-% to the monomer) of 2,2'-bithiophene were also observed as demonstrated in Figure 2b. The presence of 2,2'-bithiophene also significantly increases the overall rate of polymerization. However, the polymers generally have lower molecular weights than those prepared without the bithiophene (Figure 1a). As the amount of the 2,2'-bithiophene increases at a fixed potential (e.g. 1.5 V), the molecular weight decreases slightly. These results are also in good agreement with the proposed mechanism<sup>10</sup>. Since the oxidation potential of the bithiophene (1.2 V) is much lower than that of 3-*n*-pentylthiophene (1.5 V), the bithiophene molecules will be oxidized first to generate the radical cation intermediates that will undergo electrophilic attack at neutral monomers, leading to the growing polymer chains. Therefore, the added 2,2'-bithiophene functions as an initiator in the polymerization system<sup>10</sup>. The more the initiator present, the greater the number of growing polymer chains, resulting in the lower average molecular weight.

Poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) samples prepared under various conditions were also studied by UV-vis spectroscopy in THF. The polymers prepared in the absence of 2,2'-bithiophene exhibited a maximum absorption ( $\lambda_{max}$ ) peak at around 426 nm, which is generally insensitive to the applied potential employed in the synthesis. However, the polymers prepared in the presence of 2,2'-bithiophene showed a significant red-shift in this absorption maximum; the

more 2,2'-bithiophene added, the greater the red-shift. As depicted in Figure 3, the  $\lambda_{\max}$  increases from 426 to 437 nm as the amount of 2,2'-bithiophene varies from 0 to 1.0 mol-% with respect to the amount of monomer. Since this well-understood absorption band is assigned to the  $\pi$ - $\pi^*$  transition for the conjugated polymer backbones<sup>2,14</sup>, the observed red-shift indicates that the polymer chain have a longer conjugation length. Thus, the polymers prepared in the presence of the bithiophene should have less structural defects and therefore better electronic properties such as higher conductivities as observed previously<sup>10</sup>. The improved structure regularity could be attributed probably to the increase in the overall rate of polymerization when the bithiophene is present so that many possible side reactions were relatively suppressed. Poly(3-*n*-hexylthiophene) exhibited essentially the same behavior as poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene).

In summary, we have found that the molecular weight of electrochemically prepared poly(3-alkylthiophenes) increased as the applied potential was increased in the range of 1.3 to 1.7 V and that the addition of 2,2'-bithiophene to the polymerization system led to a slight decrease in molecular weight but to a significantly increase in the  $\pi$ -conjugation length of the polymer chains. All the results can be interpreted by and strongly support the electrophilic aromatic substitution mechanism which we have proposed for electrochemical polymerization of thiophene monomers. Further investigation is in progress in our laboratory to evaluate the effect of other synthetic parameters, such as the reaction time and temperature, and different monomers and additives, on the molecular weight and molecular weight distribution of these interesting polymers.

### *Acknowledgements*

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**Suggested running headline:**

*Molecular Weight of Poly(3-alkylthiophenes): Y. Wei and J. Tian*

## List of Figures

*Figure 1* The GPC elution pattern of poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) prepared at an applied potential of (a) 1.35, (b) 1.50 and (c) 1.90 V vs. SCE.

*Figure 2* Plots of the weight-average molecular weight of poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) prepared (a) in the absence and (b) in the presence of 0.1 mol-% (to the monomer) of 2,2'-bithiophene against the applied potential used for the synthesis.

*Figure 3* Effect of the amount (mole-% to the monomer) of 2,2'-bithiophene added to the polymerization system on the absorption peak maximum in the UV-vis spectra of poly(3-*n*-pentylthiophene) in THF solution. The applied potential for the syntheses was 1.5 V vs. SCE.

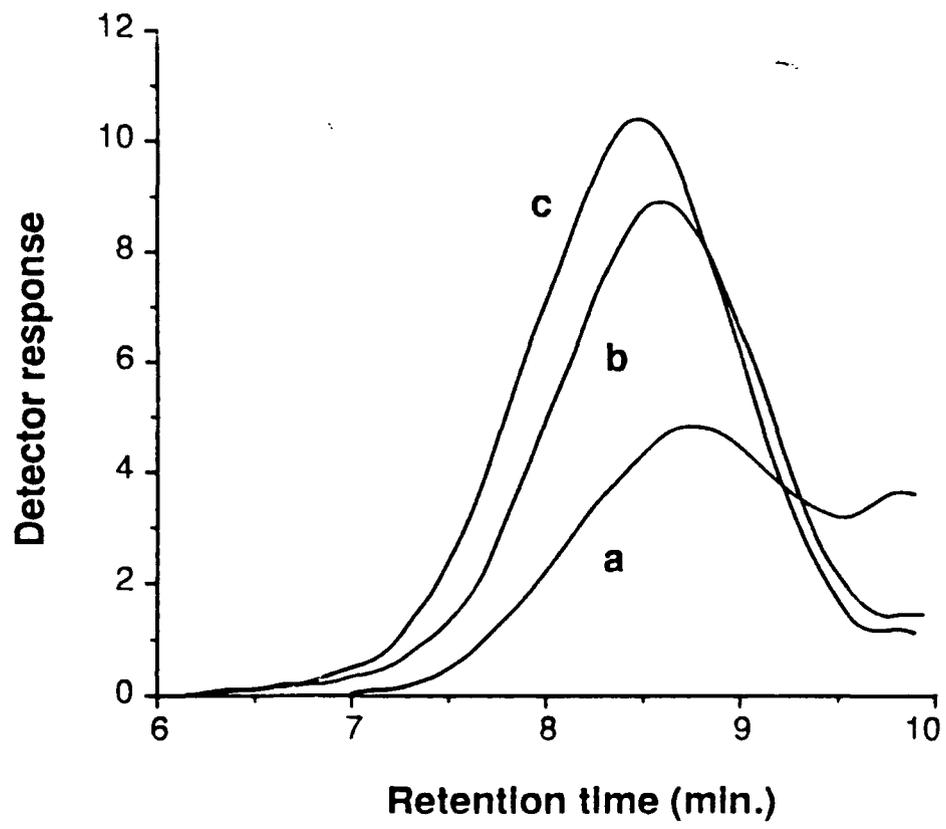


Figure 1

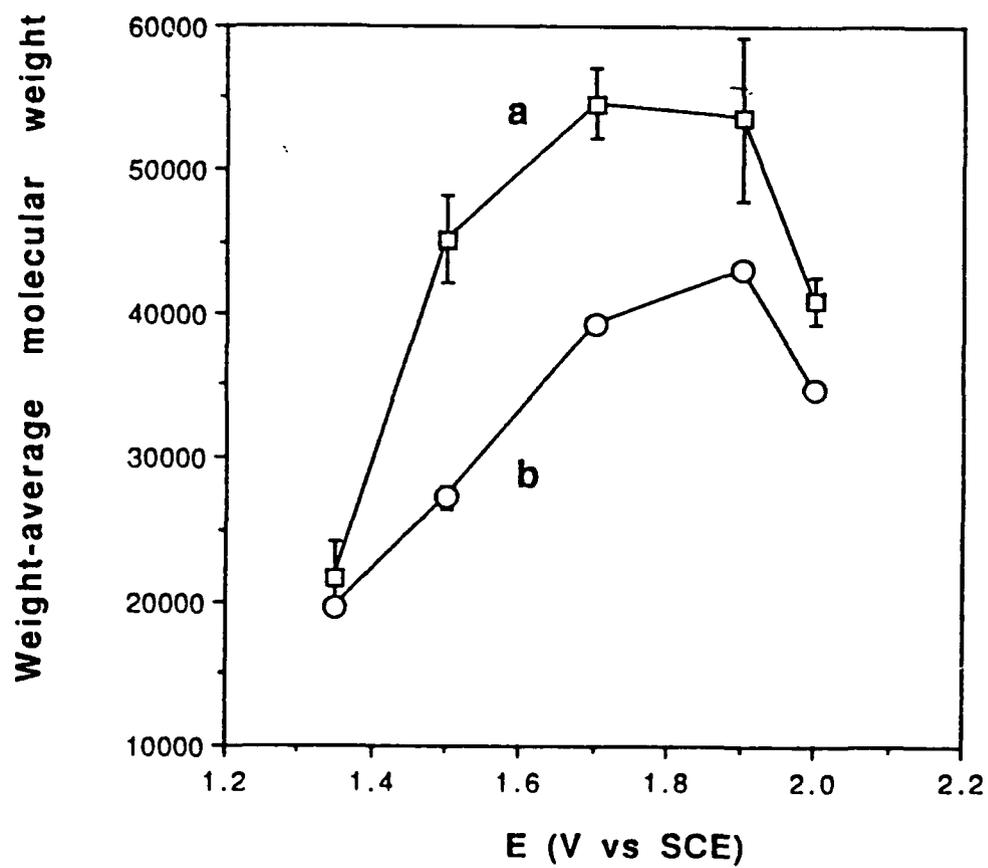


Figure 2

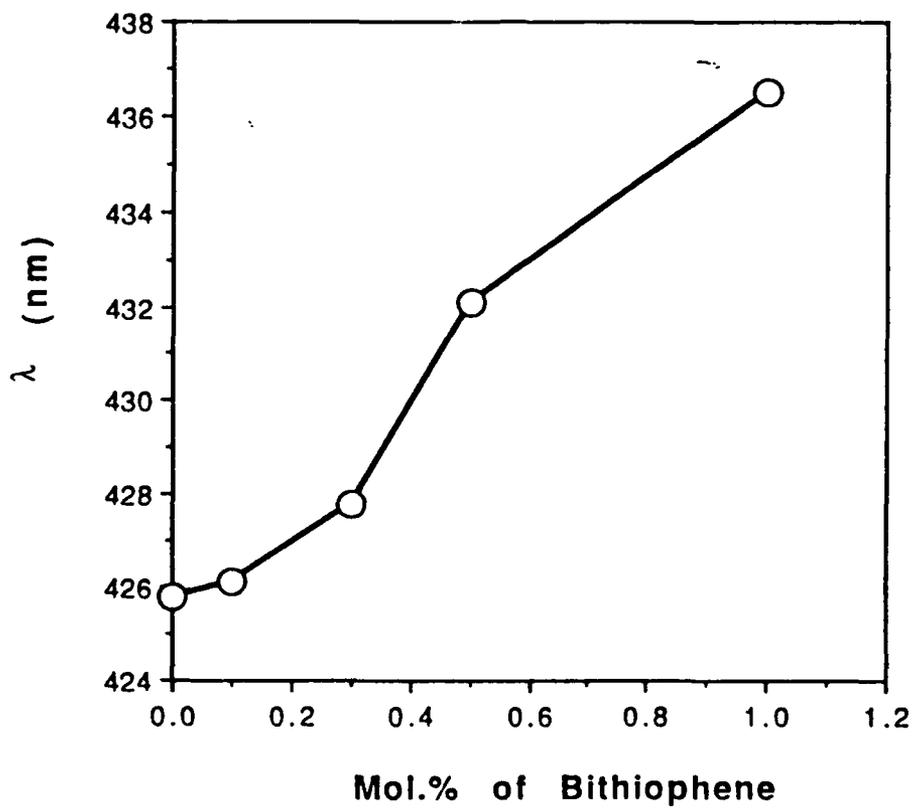


Figure 3