The optical, electrooptical, electronic electroluminescent and photoluminescent components or devices include, without limitation, organic field effect transistors (OFET), thin film transistors (TFT), integrated circuits (IC), logic circuits, capacitors, radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, devices or components, organic light emitting diodes (OLED), organic light emitting transistors (OLET), flat panel displays, backlights of displays, organic photovoltaic devices (OPV), bulk heterojunction (BHJ) OPV devices, solar cells, laser diodes, photoconductors, photodetectors, electrophotographic devices, electrophotographic recording devices, organic memory devices, sensor devices, charge injection layers, charge transport layers or interlayers in polymer light emitting diodes (PLEDs), organic plasmon-emitting diodes (OPEDs), Schottky diodes, planarising layers, antistatic films, polymer electrolyte membranes (PEM), conducting substrates, conducting patterns, electrode materials in batteries, alignment layers, biosensors, biochips, security markings, security devices, and components or devices for detecting and discriminating DNA sequences.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The term "polymer" generally means a molecule of high relative molecular mass, the structure of which essentially comprises the multiple repetition of units derived, actually or conceptually, from molecules of low relative molecular mass (PAC, 1996, 68, 2291). The term "oligomer" generally means a molecule of intermediate relative molecular mass, the structure of which essentially comprises a small plurality of units derived, actually or conceptually, from molecules of lower relative molecular mass (PAC, 1996, 68, 2291). In a preferred sense according to the present invention a polymer means a compound having > 1, preferably ≥ 5 repeating units, and an oligomer means a compound with > 1 and < 10, preferably < 5, repeating units.

Above and below, in a formula showing a polymer, like formula I and its subformulae, an asterisk ("*") denotes a linkage to the adjacent repeating unit in the polymer chain.

the single repeating unit as described in J. M. G. Cowie, *Polymers: Chemistry & Physics of Modern Materials*, Blackie, Glasgow, 1991.

The term "carbyl group" as used above and below denotes any monovalent or multivalent organic radical moiety which comprises at least one carbon atom either without any non-carbon atoms (like for example -C≡C-), or optionally combined with at least one non-carbon atom such as N, O, S, P, Si, Se, As, Te or Ge (for example carbonyl etc.). The term "hydrocarbyl group" denotes a carbyl group that does additionally contain one or more H atoms and optionally contains one or more hetero atoms like for example N, O, S, P, Si, Se, As, Te or Ge.

A carbyl or hydrocarbyl group comprising a chain of 3 or more C atoms may also be straight-chain, branched and/or cyclic, including spiro and/or fused rings.

Preferred carbyl and hydrocarbyl groups include alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy and alkoxycarbonyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted and has 1 to 40, preferably 1 to 25, very preferably 1 to 18 C atoms, furthermore optionally substituted aryl or aryloxy having 6 to 40, preferably 6 to 25 C atoms, furthermore alkylaryloxy, arylcarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, arylcarbonyloxy and aryloxycarbonyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted and has 6 to 40, preferably 7 to 40 C atoms, wherein all these groups do optionally contain one or more hetero atoms, preferably selected from N, O, S, P, Si, Se, As, Te and Ge.

The carbyl or hydrocarbyl group may be a saturated or unsaturated acyclic group, or a saturated or unsaturated cyclic group. Unsaturated acyclic or cyclic groups are preferred, especially aryl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups (especially ethynyl). Where the C_1-C_{40} carbyl or hydrocarbyl group is acyclic, the group may be straight-chain or branched. The C_1-C_{40} carbyl or hydrocarbyl group includes for example: a C_1-C_{40} alkyl group, a C_1-C_{40} alkoxy or oxaalkyl group, a C_2-C_{40} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{40} alkynyl group, a C_3-C_{40} allyl group, a C_4-C_{40} alkyldienyl group, a C_4-C_{40} polyenyl group, a C_6-C_{18} aryl group, a C_6-C_{40} alkylaryl group, a C_6-C_{40} arylalkyl group, a C_4-

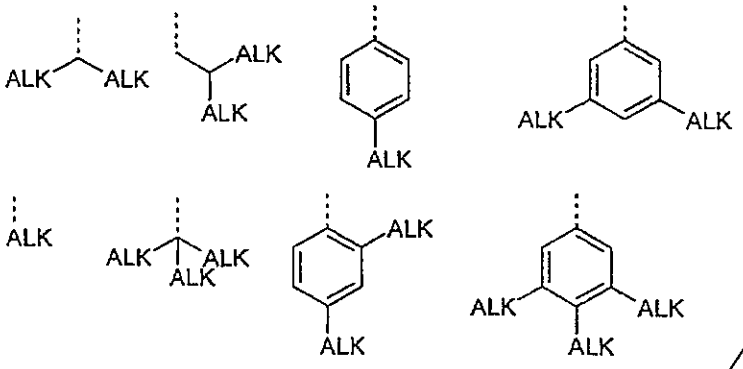
C_{40} cycloalkyl group, a C_4-C_{40} cycloalkenyl group, and the like. Preferred among the foregoing groups are a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{20} alkenyl group, a C_2 –C_{20} alkynyl group, a C_3-C_{20} allyl group, a C_4-C_{20} alkyldienyl group, a C_6-C_{12} aryl group and a C_4-C_{20} polyenyl group, respectively. Also included are combinations of groups having carbon atoms and groups having hetero atoms, like e.g. an alkynyl group, preferably ethynyl, that is substituted with a silyl group, preferably a trialkylsilyl group.

Aryl and heteroaryl preferably denote a mono-, bi- or tricyclic aromatic or heteroaromatic group with up to 25 C atoms that may also comprise condensed rings and is optionally substituted with one or more groups L as defined above, and wherein one or more carbon atoms are optionally substituted by a heteroatom, which is preferably selected from N, P, As, O, S, Se and Te.

Very preferred substituents L are selected from halogen, most preferably F, or alkyl, alkoxy, oxaalkyl, thioalkyl, fluoroalkyl and fluoroalkoxy with 1 to 12 C atoms or alkenyl, alkynyl with 2 to 12 C atoms.

An alkyl or alkoxy radical, i.e. where the terminal CH_2 group is replaced by -O-, can be straight-chain or branched. It is preferably straight-chain, has 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 carbon atoms and accordingly is preferably ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentoxy, hexoxy, heptoxy, or octoxy, furthermore methyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, nonoxy, decoxy, undecoxy, dodecoxy, tridecoxy or tetradecoxy, for example.

In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, R^1 and/or R^2 is selected from primary, secondary or tertiary alkyl or alkoxy with 1 to 30 C atoms, wherein one or more H atoms are optionally replaced by F, or aryl, alkylated aryl or alkoxy aryl with 4 to 40 C atoms. Especially preferred groups R^1 and R^2 of this type are selected from the group consisting of the following formulae



wherein "ALK" denotes optionally fluorinated, preferably linear, alkyl with 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 12 C-atoms, in case of tertiary alkyl very preferably 1 to 9 C atoms, and the dashed line denotes the link to the N-atom of the phenanthrocarbazole core in formula I. Especially preferred among these groups are those wherein all ALK subgroups are identical.

An alkenyl group, wherein one or more CH_2 groups are replaced by -CH=CH- can be straight-chain or branched. It is preferably straight-chain, has 2 to 10 C atoms and accordingly is preferably vinyl, prop-1-, or prop-2-enyl, but-1-, 2- or but-3-enyl, pent-1-, 2-, 3- or pent-4-enyl, hex-1-, 2-, 3-, 4- or hex-5-enyl, hept-1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or hept-6-enyl, oct-1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or oct-7-enyl, non-1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or non-8-enyl, dec-1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8- or dec-9-enyl.

Especially preferred alkenyl groups are C_2-C_7-1E-alkenyl, C_4-C_7-3E-alkenyl, C_5-C_7-4-alkenyl, C_6-C_7-5-alkenyl and C_7-6-alkenyl, in particular C_2-C_7-1E-alkenyl, C_4-C_7-3E-alkenyl and C_5-C_7-4-alkenyl. Examples for particularly preferred alkenyl groups are vinyl, 1E-propenyl, 1E-butenyl, 1E-pentenyl, 1E-hexenyl, 1E-heptenyl, 3-butenyl, 3E-pentenyl, 3E-hexenyl, 3E-heptenyl, 4-pentenyl, 4Z-hexenyl, 4E-hexenyl, 4Z-heptenyl, 5-hexenyl, 6-heptenyl and the like. Groups having up to 5 C atoms are generally preferred.

An oxaalkyl group, i.e. where one CH_2 group is replaced by -O-, is preferably straight-chain 2-oxapropyl (=methoxymethyl), 2-(=ethoxymethyl) or 3-oxabutyl (=2-methoxyethyl), 2-, 3-, or 4-oxapentyl, 2-,

nonaflate, $-SiMe_2F$, $-SiMeF_2$, $-O-SO_2Z^1$, $-B(OZ^2)_2$, $-CZ^3=C(Z^4)_2$, $-C\equiv CH$ and $-Sn(Z^4)_3$, wherein Z^{1-4} are selected from the group consisting of alkyl and aryl, each being optionally substituted, and two groups Z^2 may also form a cyclic group,

- Ar is substituted by one or more groups R^1,
- Ar is an aryl or heteroaryl group which has electron donor properties, including but not limited to aryl and heteroaryl groups selected from the group consisting of selenophene-2,5-diyl, thiophene-2,5-diyl, thieno[3,2-b]thiophene-2,5-diyl, thieno[2,3-b]thiophene-2,5-diyl, selenopheno[3,2-b]selenophene-2,5-diyl, selenopheno[2,3-b]selenophene-2,5-diyl, selenopheno[3,2-b]thiophene-2,5-diyl, selenopheno[2,3-b]thiophene-2,5-diyl, benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dithiophene-2,6-diyl, 2,2-dithiophene, 2,2-diselenophene, dithieno[3,2-*b*:2',3'-*d*]silole-5,5-diyl, 4*H*-cyclopenta[2,1-*b*:3,4-*b*']dithiophene-2,6-diyl, 2,7-di-thien-2-yl-carbazole, 2,7-di-thien-2-yl-fluorene, indaceno[1,2-b:5,6-b']dithiophene-2,7-diyl, benzo[1",2":4,5;4",5":4',5']bis(silolo[3,2-b:3',2'-b']thiophene)-2,7-diyl, 2,7-di-thien-2-yl-indaceno[1,2-b:5,6-b']dithiophene, 2,7-di-thien-2-yl-benzo[1",2":4,5;4",5":4',5']bis(silolo[3,2-b:3',2'-b']thiophene)-2,7-diyl, 2,7-di-thien-2-yl-phenanthro[1,10,9,8-*c*,*d*,*e*,*f*,*g*]carbazole, all of which are unsubstituted, or mono- or polysubstituted, preferably with R^1 as defined above and below,
- Ar is an aryl or heteroaryl group which has electron acceptor properties, including but not limited to aryl and heteroaryl groups selected from the group consisting of benzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkyl-benzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxybenzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, benzo[2,1,3]selenadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxy-benzo[2,1,3]selenadiazole-4,7-diyl, benzo[1,2,5]thiadiazole-4,7,diyl, benzo[1,2,5]selenadiazole-4,7,diyl, benzo[2,1,3]oxadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxybenzo[2,1,3]oxadiazole-4,7-diyl, 2H-benzotriazole-4,7-diyl, 2,3-dicyano-1,4-phenylene, 2,5-dicyano,1,4-phenylene, 2,3-difluro-1,4-phenylene, 2,5-difluoro-1,4-phenylene, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-1,4-phenylene, 3,4-difluorothiophene-2,5-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]pyrazine-2,5-diyl, quinoxaline-5,8-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]thiophene-4,6-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]thiophene-6,4-diyl, 3,6- pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole-1,4-dione, all of which are unsubstituted, or mono- or polysubstituted, preferably with R^1 as

tetramethyl benzene, pentylbenzene, mesitylene, cumene, cymene, cyclohexylbenzene, diethylbenzene, tetralin, decalin, 2,6-lutidine, 2-fluoro-m-xylene, 3-fluoro-o-xylene, 2-chlorobenzotrifluoride, dimethylformamide, 2-chloro-6fluorotoluene, 2-fluoroanisole, anisole, 2,3-dimethylpyrazine, 4-fluoroanisole, 3-fluoroanisole, 3-trifluoro-methylanisole, 2-methylanisole, phenetol, 4-methylansiole, 3-methylanisole, 4-fluoro-3-methylanisole, 2-fluorobenzonitrile, 4-fluoroveratrol, 2,6-dimethylanisole, 3-fluorobenzonitrile, 2,5-dimethylanisole, 2,4-dimethylanisole, benzonitrile, 3,5-dimethylanisole, N,N-dimethylaniline, ethyl benzoate, 1-fluoro-3,5-dimethoxybenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, N-methylpyrrolidinone, 3-fluorobenzotrifluoride, benzotrifluoride, benzotrifluoride, diosane, trifluoromethoxybenzene, 4-fluorobenzotrifluoride, 3-fluoropyridine, toluene, 2-fluorotoluene, 2-fluorobenzotrifluoride, 3-fluorotoluene, 4-isopropylbiphenyl, phenyl ether, pyridine, 4-fluorotoluene, 2,5-difluorotoluene, 1-chloro-2,4-difluorobenzene, 2-fluoropyridine, 3-chlorofluorobenzene, 3-chlorofluorobenzene, 1-chloro-2,5-difluorobenzene, 4-chlorofluorobenzene, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, 2-chlorofluorobenzene, p-xylene, m-xylene, o-xylene or mixture of o-, m-, and p-isomers. Solvents with relatively low polarity are generally preferred. For inkjet printing solvents with high boiling temperatures and solvent mixtures are preferred. For spin coating alkylated benzenes like xylene and toluene are preferred.

Examples of especially preferred solvents include, without limitation, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, monochlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, anisole, morpholine, toluene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, 1,4-dioxane, acetone, methylethylketone, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide, tetraline, decaline, indane, methyl benzoate, ethyl benzoate, mesitylene and/or mixtures thereof.

The concentration of the polymers in the solution is preferably 0.1 to 10% by weight, more preferably 0.5 to 5% by weight. Optionally, the solution also comprises one or more binders to adjust the rheological properties, as described for example in WO 2005/055248 A1.

After the appropriate mixing and ageing, solutions are evaluated as one of the following categories: complete solution, borderline solution or insoluble. The contour line is drawn to outline the solubility parameter-hydrogen bonding limits dividing solubility and insolubility. 'Complete' solvents falling within the solubility area can be chosen from literature values such as published in "Crowley, J.D., Teague, G.S. Jr and Lowe, J.W. Jr., Journal of Paint Technology, 38, No 496, 296 (1966)". Solvent blends may also be used and can be identified as described in "Solvents, W.H.Ellis, Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology, p9-10, 1986". Such a procedure may lead to a blend of 'non' solvents that will dissolve both the polymers of the present invention, although it is desirable to have at least one true solvent in a blend.

The polymers according to the present invention can also be used in patterned OSC layers in the devices as described above and below. For applications in modern microelectronics it is generally desirable to generate small structures or patterns to reduce cost (more devices/unit area), and power consumption. Patterning of thin layers comprising a polymer according to the present invention can be carried out for example by photolithography, electron beam lithography or laser patterning.

For use as thin layers in electronic or electrooptical devices the polymers, polymer blends or formulations of the present invention may be deposited by any suitable method. Liquid coating of devices is more desirable than vacuum deposition techniques. Solution deposition methods are especially preferred. The formulations of the present invention enable the use of a number of liquid coating techniques. Preferred deposition techniques include, without limitation, dip coating, spin coating, ink jet printing, letter-press printing, screen printing, doctor blade coating, roller printing, reverse-roller printing, offset lithography printing, flexographic printing, web printing, spray coating, brush coating or pad printing. Ink-jet printing is particularly preferred as it allows high resolution layers and devices to be prepared.

Selected formulations of the present invention may be applied to

prefabricated device substrates by ink jet printing or microdispensing. Preferably industrial piezoelectric print heads such as but not limited to those supplied by Aprion, Hitachi-Koki, InkJet Technology, On Target Technology, Picojet, Spectra, Trident, Xaar may be used to apply the organic semiconductor layer to a substrate. Additionally semi-industrial heads such as those manufactured by Brother, Epson, Konica, Seiko Instruments Toshiba TEC or single nozzle microdispensers such as those produced by Microdrop and Microfab may be used.

In order to be applied by ink jet printing or microdispensing, the polymers should be first dissolved in a suitable solvent. Solvents must fulfil the requirements stated above and must not have any detrimental effect on the chosen print head. Additionally, solvents should have boiling points >100°C, preferably >140°C and more preferably >150°C in order to prevent operability problems caused by the solution drying out inside the print head. Apart from the solvents mentioned above, suitable solvents include substituted and non-substituted xylene derivatives, di-C_{1-2}-alkyl formamide, substituted and non-substituted anisoles and other phenol-ether derivatives, substituted heterocycles such as substituted pyridines, pyrazines, pyrimidines, pyrrolidinones, substituted and non-substituted *N,N*-di-C_{1-2}-alkylanilines and other fluorinated or chlorinated aromatics.

A preferred solvent for depositing a polymer according to the present invention by ink jet printing comprises a benzene derivative which has a benzene ring substituted by one or more substituents wherein the total number of carbon atoms among the one or more substituents is at least three. For example, the benzene derivative may be substituted with a propyl group or three methyl groups, in either case there being at least three carbon atoms in total. Such a solvent enables an ink jet fluid to be formed comprising the solvent with the polymer, which reduces or prevents clogging of the jets and separation of the components during spraying. The solvent(s) may include those selected from the following list of examples: dodecylbenzene, 1-methyl-4-tert-butylbenzene, terpineol limonene, isodurene, terpinolene, cymene, diethylbenzene. The solvent may be a solvent mixture, that is a combination of two or more solvents, each solvent preferably having a boiling point >100°C, more preferably

Preferably the gate insulator layer is deposited, e.g. by spin-coating, doctor blading, wire bar coating, spray or dip coating or other known methods, from a formulation comprising an insulator material and one or more solvents with one or more fluoro atoms (fluorosolvents), preferably a perfluorosolvent. A suitable perfluorosolvent is e.g. FC75® (available from Acros, catalogue number 12380). Other suitable fluoropolymers and fluorosolvents are known in prior art, like for example the perfluoropolymers Teflon AF® 1600 or 2400 (from DuPont) or Fluoropel® (from Cytonix) or the perfluorosolvent FC 43® (Acros, No. 12377). Especially preferred are organic dielectric materials having a low permittivity (or dielectric contant) from 1.0 to 5.0, very preferably from 1.8 to 4.0 ("low *k* materials"), as disclosed for example in US 2007/0102696 A1 or US 7,095,044.

In security applications, OFETs and other devices with semiconducting materials according to the present invention, like transistors or diodes, can be used for RFID tags or security markings to authenticate and prevent counterfeiting of documents of value like banknotes, credit cards or ID cards, national ID documents, licenses or any product with monetry value, like stamps, tickets, shares, cheques etc..

Alternatively, the materials according to the invention can be used in OLEDs, e.g. as the active display material in a flat panel display applications, or as backlight of a flat panel display like e.g. a liquid crystal display. Common OLEDs are realized using multilayer structures. An emission layer is generally sandwiched between one or more electron-transport and/ or hole-transport layers. By applying an electric voltage electrons and holes as charge carriers move towards the emission layer where their recombination leads to the excitation and hence luminescence of the lumophor units contained in the emission layer. The inventive compounds, materials and films may be employed in one or more of the charge transport layers and/ or in the emission layer, corresponding to their electrical and/ or optical properties. Furthermore their use within the emission layer is especially advantageous, if the compounds, materials and films according to the invention show electroluminescent properties themselves or comprise electroluminescent groups or compounds. The

Br^-, I^-, I_3^-, HSO_4^-, SO_4^{2-}, NO_3^-, ClO_4^-, BF_4^-, PF_6^-, AsF_6^-, SbF_6^-, $FeCl_4^-$, $Fe(CN)_6^{3-}$, and anions of various sulfonic acids, such as aryl-SO_3^-). When holes are used as carriers, examples of dopants are cations (e.g., H^+, Li^+, Na^+, K^+, Rb^+ and Cs^+), alkali metals (e.g., Li, Na, K, Rb, and Cs), alkaline-earth metals (e.g., Ca, Sr, and Ba), O_2, $XeOF_4$, (NO_2^+) (SbF_6^-), (NO_2^+) $(SbCl_6^-)$, (NO_2^+) (BF_4^-), $AgClO_4$, H_2IrCl_6, $La(NO_3)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, FSO_2OOSO_2F, Eu, acetylcholine, R_4N^+, (R is an alkyl group), R_4P^+ (R is an alkyl group), R_6As^+ (R is an alkyl group), and R_3S^+ (R is an alkyl group).

The conducting form of the compounds of the present invention can be used as an organic "metal" in applications including, but not limited to, charge injection layers and ITO planarising layers in OLED applications, films for flat panel displays and touch screens, antistatic films, printed conductive substrates, patterns or tracts in electronic applications such as printed circuit boards and condensers.

The compounds and formulations according to the present invention amy also be suitable for use in organic plasmon-emitting diodes (OPEDs), as described for example in Koller et al., Nature Photonics 2008 (published online September 28, 2008).

According to another use, the materials according to the present invention can be used alone or together with other materials in or as alignment layers in LCD or OLED devices, as described for example in US 2003/0021913. The use of charge transport compounds according to the present invention can increase the electrical conductivity of the alignment layer. When used in an LCD, this increased electrical conductivity can reduce adverse residual dc effects in the switchable LCD cell and suppress image sticking or, for example in ferroelectric LCDs, reduce the residual charge produced by the switching of the spontaneous polarisation charge of the ferroelectric LCs. When used in an OLED device comprising a light emitting material provided onto the alignment layer, this increased electrical conductivity can enhance the electroluminescence of the light emitting material. The compounds or materials according to the present invention having mesogenic or liquid crystalline properties can form oriented anisotropic films as described above, which are especially useful

as alignment layers to induce or enhance alignment in a liquid crystal medium provided onto said anisotropic film. The materials according to the present invention may also be combined with photoisomerisable compounds and/or chromophores for use in or as photoalignment layers, as described in US 2003/0021913.

According to another use the materials according to the present invention, especially their water-soluble derivatives (for example with polar or ionic side groups) or ionically doped forms, can be employed as chemical sensors or materials for detecting and discriminating DNA sequences. Such uses are described for example in L. Chen, D. W. McBranch, H. Wang, R. Helgeson, F. Wudl and D. G. Whitten, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 1999, **96**, 12287; D. Wang, X. Gong, P. S. Heeger, F. Rininsland, G. C. Bazan and A. J. Heeger, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 2002, **99**, 49; N. DiCesare, M. R. Pinot, K. S. Schanze and J. R. Lakowicz, Langmuir 2002, **18**, 7785; D. T. McQuade, A. E. Pullen, T. M. Swager, Chem. Rev. 2000, **100**, 2537.

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, as used herein plural forms of the terms herein are to be construed as including the singular form and vice versa.

Throughout the description and claims of this specification, the words "comprise" and "contain" and variations of the words, for example "comprising" and "comprises", mean "including but not limited to", and are not intended to (and do not) exclude other components.

It will be appreciated that variations to the foregoing embodiments of the invention can be made while still falling within the scope of the invention. Each feature disclosed in this specification, unless stated otherwise, may be replaced by alternative features serving the same, equivalent or similar purpose. Thus, unless stated otherwise, each feature disclosed is one example only of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

All of the features disclosed in this specification may be combined in any combination, except combinations where at least some of such features

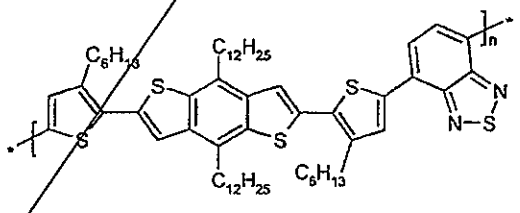
and/or steps are mutually exclusive. In particular, the preferred features of the invention are applicable to all aspects of the invention and may be used in any combination. Likewise, features described in non-essential combinations may be used separately (not in combination).

It will be appreciated that many of the features described above, particularly of the preferred embodiments, are inventive in their own right and not just as part of an embodiment of the present invention. Independent protection may be sought for these features in addition to or alternative to any invention presently claimed.

The invention will now be described in more detail by reference to the following examples, which are illustrative only and do not limit the scope of the invention.

Example 1

Poly{5,5-[2,6-bis[(3-hexyl)-2-thienyl]-4,8-didodecylbenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dithiophene]-*alt*-4,7-(2,1,3-benzothiadiazole)} (1) was prepared as follows:



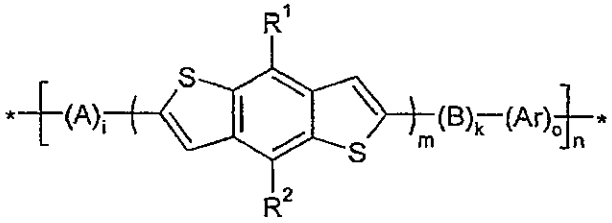
(1)

1.1 2,6-Dibromo-4,8-didodecylbenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dithiophene

A 1.0M solution of dodecylmagnesium bromide in diethyl ether (17.5 mL, 17.5 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of 2,6-dibromo-4,8-dihydrobenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dithiophene-4,8-dione (2.00 g, 5.29 mmol) in anhydrous THF (70 mL) under N_2. The mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 18 h. Stannous(II) chloride (5.02 g, 26.45 mmol) and 37% hydrochloric acid (10 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred for 6 hours. Water (150 mL) was added and the resulting precipitate was filtered off and dried

Patent Claims

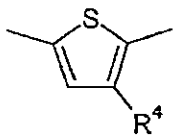
1. Polymer of formula I



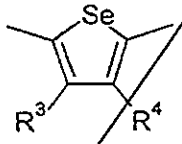
I

wherein

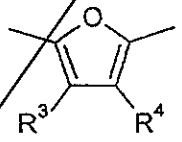
A is on each occurrence identically or differently a group selected from the following formulae



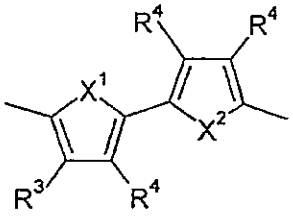
IIa



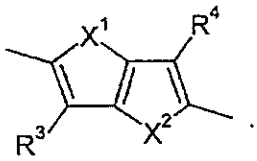
IIb



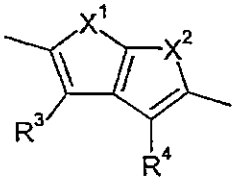
IIc



IId

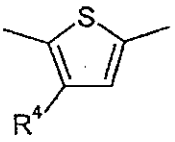


IIe



IIf

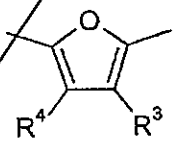
B is on each occurrence identically or differently a group selected from the following formulae



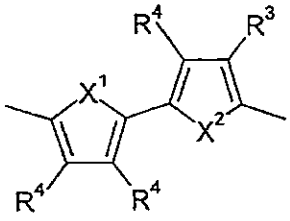
IIg



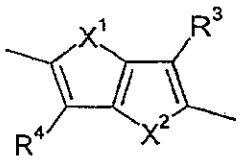
IIh



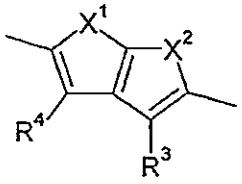
IIi



IIk



IIm



IIn

X^1 and X^2 are on each occurrence identically or differently, and independently of each other, O, S or Se,

R^1 and R^2 are on each occurrence identically or differently, and independently of each other, halogen, a straight-chain, branched or cyclic alkyl with 1 to 35 C atoms, in which one or more non-adjacent C atoms are optionally replaced by -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-O-, $-CR^0=CR^{00}-$ or -C≡C- and in which one or more H atoms are optionally replaced by F, Cl, Br, I or CN, or an aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy or heteroaryloxy group having 2 to 40 ring atoms that is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more non-aromatic groups R^5,

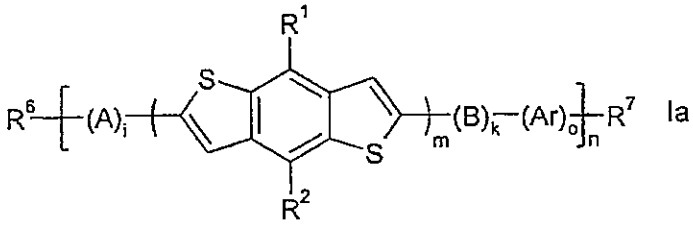
R^3 and R^4 on each occurrence identically or differently, and independently of each other, denote H or have one of the meanings given for R^1,

R^0 and R^{00} are independently of each other H or an optionally substituted carbyl or hydrocarbyl group optionally comprising one or more hetero atoms,

Ar is on each occurrence identically or differently an aryl or heteroaryl group that is optionally substituted by one or more groups R^1,

	R^5	is on each occurrence identically or differently H, halogen, -CN, -NC, -NCO, -NCS, -OCN, -SCN, $-C(=O)NR^0R^{00}$, $-C(=O)X^0$, $-C(=O)R^0$, $-NH_2$, $-NR^0R^{00}$, -SH, $-SR^0$, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_2R^0$, -OH, $-NO_2$, $-CF_3$, $-SF_5$, optionally substituted silyl, carbyl or hydrocarbyl with 1 to 40 C atoms that is optionally substituted and optionally comprises one or more hetero atoms, or P-Sp-,
	P	is a polymerisable group,
	Sp	is a spacer group or a single bond,
	X^0	is halogen,
	m	is on each occurrence identically or differently 0 or 1, wherein in at least one repeating unit m is 1,
	o	is on each occurrence identically or differently 0 or 1, wherein in at least one repeating unit o is 1,
	i and k	are on each occurrence identically or differently, and independently of each other, 0 or 1, wherein in at least one repeating unit at least one of i and k is 1,
	n	is an integer > 1.

2. Polymer according to claim 1, selected from the following formula

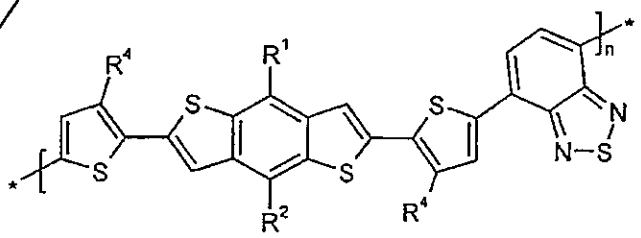


Ia

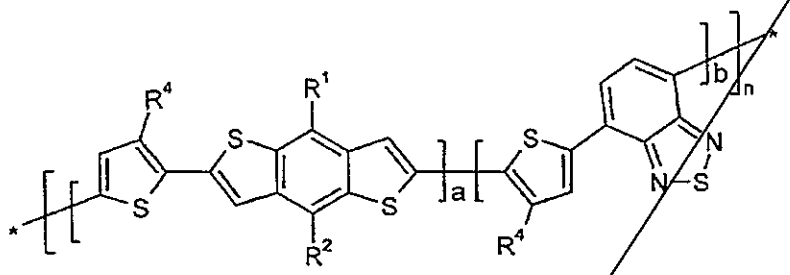
wherein R^{1-4}, A, B, Ar, i, k, m, n and o on each occurrence identically or differently have the meanings of claim 1, and R^6 and R^7 have independently of each other one of the meanings of R^1 of claim 1, or denote $-CH_2Cl$, -CHO, $-CH=CH_2$, -SiR'R"R"', -SnR'R"R"', -BR'R", -B(OR')(OR"), $-B(OH)_2$, or P-Sp, wherein P and Sp are as defined above, and R', R" and R"' have independently of each other one of the meanings of R^0 given above and R' and R" may also form a ring together with the hetero atom to which they are attached.

3. Polymer according to claim 1 or 2, wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of benzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, , 5,6-dialkyl-benzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxybenzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, benzo[2,1,3]selenadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxy-benzo[2,1,3]selenadiazole-4,7-diyl, benzo[1,2,5]thiadiazole-4,7,diyl, benzo[1,2,5]selenadiazole-4,7,diyl, benzo[2,1,3]oxadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxybenzo[2,1,3]oxadiazole-4,7-diyl, 2H-benzotriazole-4,7-diyl, 2,3-dicyano-1,4-phenylene, 2,5-dicyano,1,4-phenylene, 2,3-difluro-1,4-phenylene, 2,5-difluoro,1,4-phenylene, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro,1,4-phenylene, 3,4-difluorothiophene-2,5-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]pyrazine-2,5-diyl, quinoxaline-5,8-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]thiophene-4,6-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]thiophene-6,4-diyl, 3,6- pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole-1,4-dione, all of which are unsubstituted, mono- or polysubstituted with R^1 as defined in claim 1, and wherein "alkyl" means a straight-chain or branched alkyl group with 1 to 30 C atoms and "alkoxy" means a straight-chain or branched alkoxy group with 1 to 30 C atoms.

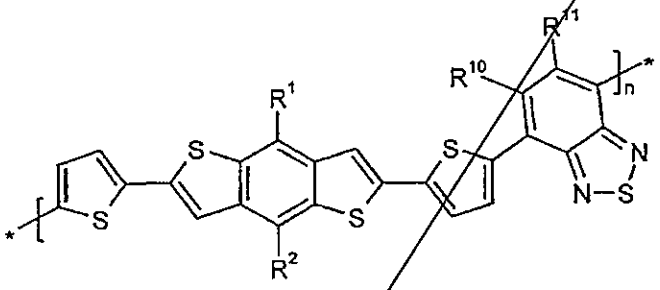
4. Polymer according to one or more of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that they are selected from the following formulae



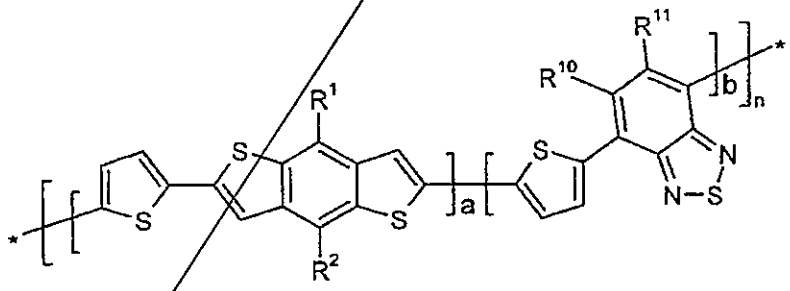
I1



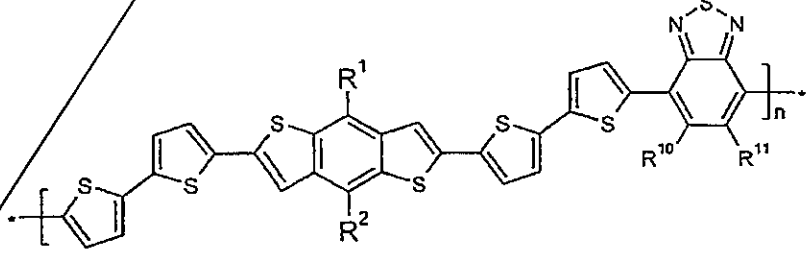
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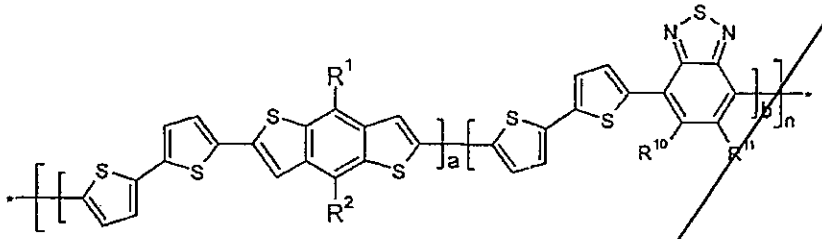
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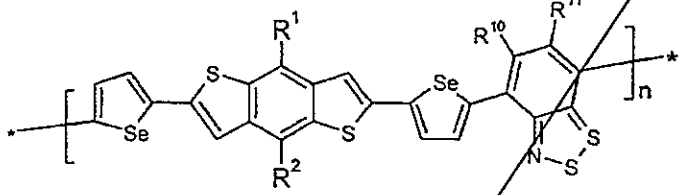
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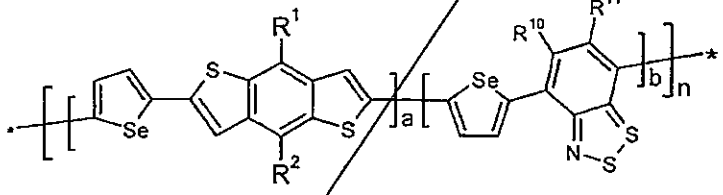
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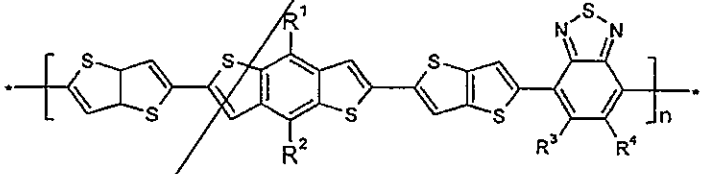
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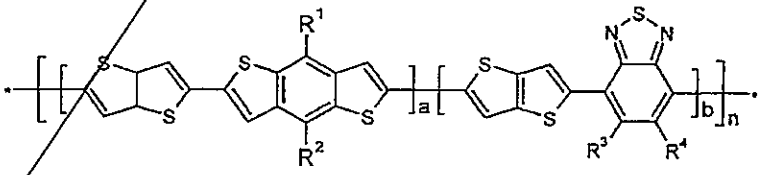
I7



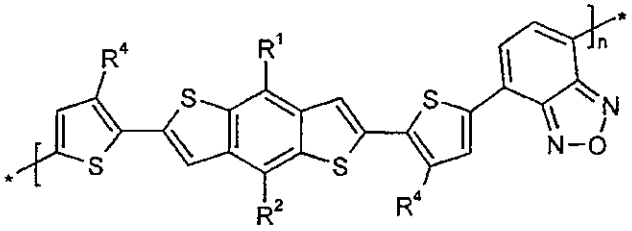
I8



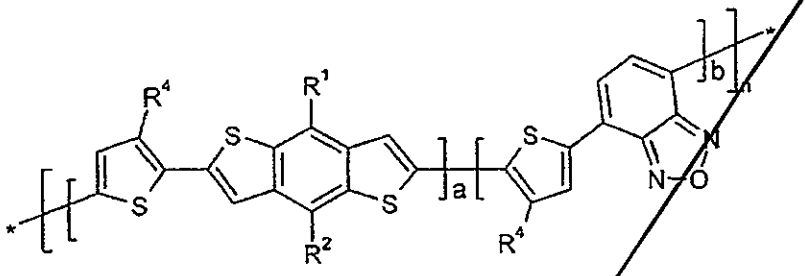
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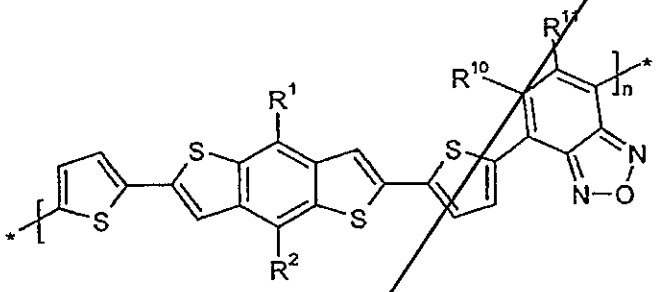
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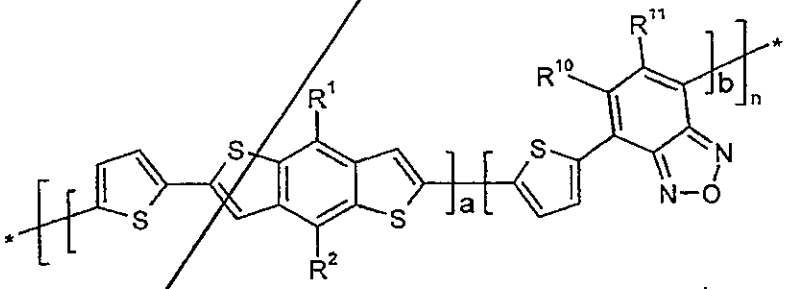
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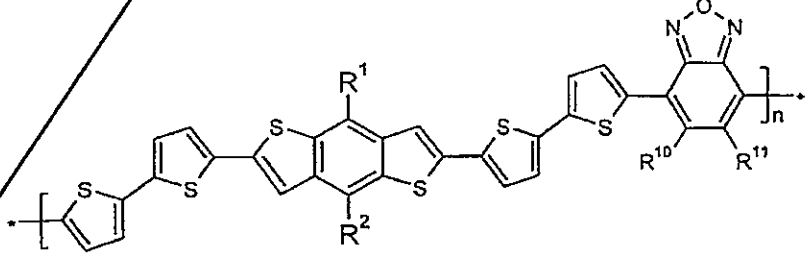
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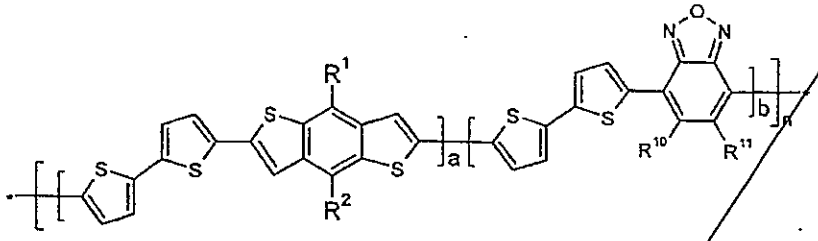
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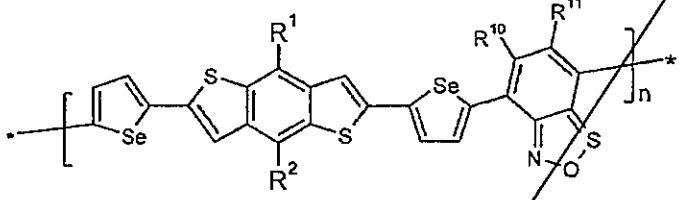
I14



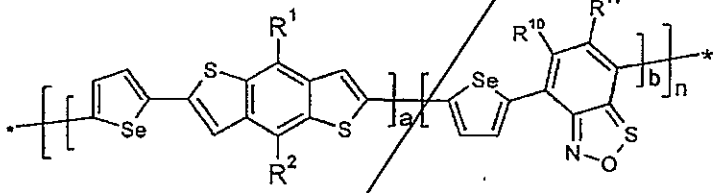
I15



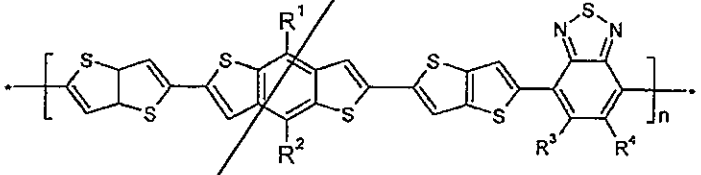
I16



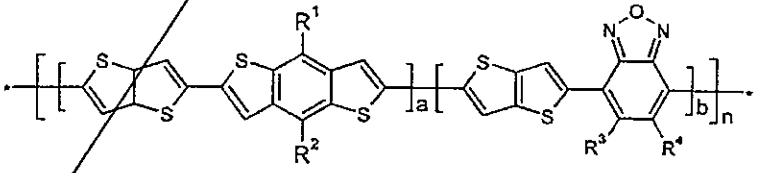
I17



I18



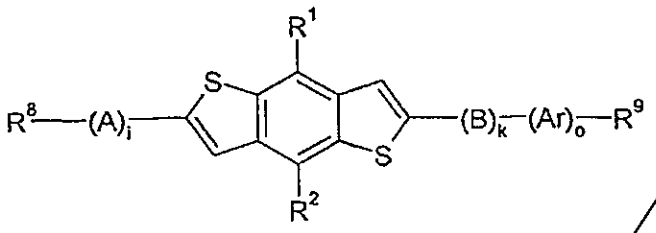
I19



I20

wherein R^1, R^2, R^4 and n have the meanings given in claim 1, with R^4 being different from H, R^{10} and R^{11} have independently of each other one of the meanings of R^1 given in claim 1, and wherein formula I2, I4, 6, I8, I10, I12, I14, I16, I18 and I20 denote random copolymers formed by units wherein a=1 and b=0 and units wherein a=0 and b=1.

5. Monomer of formula IIIa



IIIa

wherein R^1, R^2, A, B and Ar have the meanings given in claim 1, i, k, m and o are independently of each other 0 or 1, with at least one of i, k and o being 1, and R^8 and R^9 are identical or different groups having one of the meanings of R^6 in formula Ia different from H or being selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, I, O-tosylate, O-triflate, O-mesylate, O-nonaflate, $-SiMe_2F$, $-SiMeF_2$, $-O-SO_2Z^1$, $-B(OZ^2)_2$, $-CZ^3=C(Z^3)_2$, $-C\equiv CH$ and $-Sn(Z^4)_3$, wherein Z^{1-4} are selected from the group consisting of alkyl and aryl, each being optionally substituted, and two groups Z^2 may also form a cyclic group.

6. Polymer or monomer according to one or more of claims 1 to 5, wherein R^1 and R^2 denote straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, thioalkyl with 1 to 30 C atoms, or ketone ($-CO-R^y$) or carboxylic acid ester ($-CO-O-R^y$), wherein R^y is straight-chain, branched or cyclic alkyl with 1 to 30 C atoms, and wherein in all aforementioned groups one or more H atoms are optionally replaced by F.

7. Polymer or monomer according to one or more of claims 1 to 6, wherein R^3 and R^4 denote straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy or thioalkyl with 1 to 15 C atoms, wherein one or more H atoms are optionally replaced by F.

8. Polymer blend comprising one or more polymers according to one or more of claims 1 to 4, 6 and 7, and one or more polymers, preferably selected from polymers having semiconducting, charge transport, hole/electron transport, hole/electron blocking, electrically conducting, photoconducting or light emitting properties.

9. Formulation comprising one or more polymers or polymer blends according to one or more of claims 1 to 4 and 6 to 8, and one or more solvents, preferably selected from organic solvents.

10. Use of a polymer, polymer blend or formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 4 and 6 to 9 as charge transport, semiconducting, electrically conducting, photoconducting or light emitting material in optical, electrooptical, electronic, electroluminescent or photoluminescent components or devices.

11. Optical, electrooptical or electronic component or device comprising one or more polymers, polymer blends or formulations according to one or more of claims 1 to 4 and 6 to 9.

12. Component or device according to claim 11, characterized in that it is selected from the group consisting of organic field effect transistors (OFET), thin film transistors (TFT), integrated circuits (IC), logic circuits, capacitors, radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, devices or components, organic light emitting diodes (OLED), organic light emitting transistors (OLET), flat panel displays, backlights of displays, organic photovoltaic devices (OPV), solar cells, laser diodes, photoconductors, photodetectors, electrophotographic devices, electrophotographic recording devices, organic memory devices, sensor devices, charge injection layers, charge transport layers or interlayers in polymer light emitting diodes (PLEDs), Schottky diodes, planarising layers, antistatic films, polymer electrolyte membranes (PEM), conducting substrates, conducting patterns, electrode materials in batteries, alignment layers, biosensors, biochips, security markings, security devices, and components or devices for detecting and discriminating DNA sequences.

13. Component or device according to claim 12, which is a bulk heterojunction OPV device.

14. Process of preparing a polymer according to one or more of claims 1 to 4, 6 and 7, by coupling one or more identical or different monomers of formula IIIa according to claim 5, 6 or 7, wherein o is 0, and i and k are independently of each other 0 or 1, with one or more identical or different comonomers of the formula

R^8-Ar-R^9

and optionally one or more identical or different comonomers selected from the following formulae

R^8-A-R^9

R^8-B-R^9

wherein A, B and Ar are as defined in claim 1, 2 or 3, and R^8 and R^9 are as defined in claim 5, in an aryl-aryl coupling reaction.

The optical, electrooptical, electronic electroluminescent and photoluminescent components or devices include organic field effect transistors (OFET), thin film transistors (TFT), integrated circuits (IC), logic circuits, capacitors, radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, devices or components, organic light emitting diodes (OLED), organic light emitting transistors (OLET), flat panel displays, backlights of displays, organic photovoltaic devices (OPV), bulk heterojunction (BHJ) OPV devices, solar cells, laser diodes, photoconductors, photodetectors, electrophotographic devices, electrophotographic recording devices, organic memory devices, sensor devices, charge injection layers, charge transport layers or interlayers in polymer light emitting diodes (PLEDs), organic plasmon-emitting diodes (OPEDs), Schottky diodes, planarising layers, antistatic films, polymer electrolyte membranes (PEM), conducting substrates, conducting patterns, electrode materials in batteries, alignment layers, biosensors, biochips, security markings, security devices, and components or devices for detecting and discriminating DNA sequences.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The term "polymer" generally means a molecule of high relative molecular mass, the structure of which essentially comprises the multiple repetition of units derived, actually or conceptually, from molecules of low relative molecular mass (PAC, 1996, 68, 2291). The term "oligomer" generally means a molecule of intermediate relative molecular mass, the structure of which essentially comprises a small plurality of units derived, actually or conceptually, from molecules of lower relative molecular mass (PAC, 1996, 68, 2291). In a preferred sense according to the present invention a polymer means a compound having > 1, preferably ≥ 5 repeating units, and an oligomer means a compound with > 1 and < 10, preferably < 5, repeating units.

Above and below, in a formula showing a polymer, like formula I and its subformulae, an asterisk ("*") denotes a linkage to the adjacent repeating unit in the polymer chain.

the single repeating unit as described in J. M. G. Cowie, *Polymers: Chemistry & Physics of Modern Materials*, Blackie, Glasgow, 1991.

The term "carbyl group" as used above and below denotes any monovalent or multivalent organic radical moiety which comprises at least one carbon atom either without any non-carbon atoms (like for example -C≡C-), or optionally combined with at least one non-carbon atom such as N, O, S, P, Si, Se, As, Te or Ge (for example carbonyl). The term "hydrocarbyl group" denotes a carbyl group that does additionally contain one or more H atoms and optionally contains one or more hetero atoms like for example N, O, S, P, Si, Se, As, Te or Ge.

A carbyl or hydrocarbyl group comprising a chain of 3 or more C atoms may also be straight-chain, branched and/or cyclic, including spiro and/or fused rings.

Preferred carbyl and hydrocarbyl groups include alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy and alkoxycarbonyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted and has 1 to 40, preferably 1 to 25, very preferably 1 to 18 C atoms, furthermore optionally substituted aryl or aryloxy having 6 to 40, preferably 6 to 25 C atoms, furthermore alkylaryloxy, arylcarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, arylcarbonyloxy and aryloxycarbonyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted and has 6 to 40, preferably 7 to 40 C atoms, wherein all these groups do optionally contain one or more hetero atoms, preferably selected from N, O, S, P, Si, Se, As, Te and Ge.

The carbyl or hydrocarbyl group may be a saturated or unsaturated acyclic group, or a saturated or unsaturated cyclic group. Unsaturated acyclic or cyclic groups are preferred, especially aryl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups (especially ethynyl). Where the C_1-C_{40} carbyl or hydrocarbyl group is acyclic, the group may be straight-chain or branched. The C_1-C_{40} carbyl or hydrocarbyl group includes for example: a C_1-C_{40} alkyl group, a C_1-C_{40} alkoxy or oxaalkyl group, a C_2-C_{40} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{40} alkynyl group, a C_3-C_{40} allyl group, a C_4-C_{40} alkyldienyl group, a C_4-C_{40} polyenyl group, a C_6-C_{18} aryl group, a C_6-C_{40} alkylaryl group, a C_6-C_{40} arylalkyl group, a C_4-

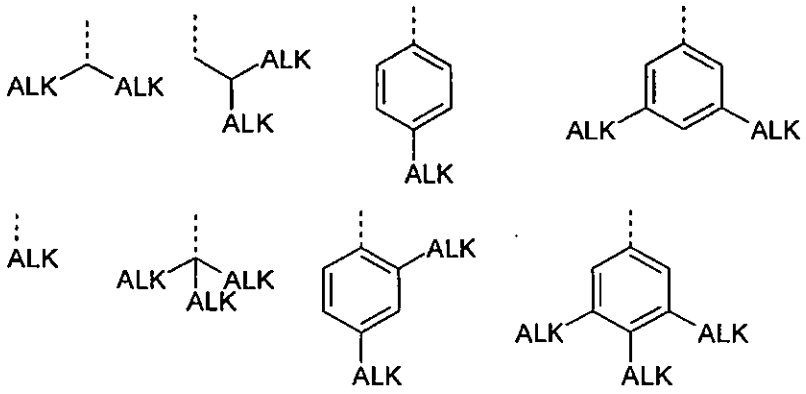
C_{40} cycloalkyl group, a C_4-C_{40} cycloalkenyl group. Preferred among the foregoing groups are a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{20} alkenyl group, a C_2 –C_{20} alkynyl group, a C_3-C_{20} allyl group, a C_4-C_{20} alkyldienyl group, a C_6-C_{12} aryl group and a C_4-C_{20} polyenyl group, respectively. Also included are combinations of groups having carbon atoms and groups having hetero atoms, like e.g. an alkynyl group, preferably ethynyl, that is substituted with a silyl group, preferably a trialkylsilyl group.

Aryl and heteroaryl preferably denote a mono-, bi- or tricyclic aromatic or heteroaromatic group with up to 25 C atoms that may also comprise condensed rings and is optionally substituted with one or more groups L as defined above, and wherein one or more carbon atoms are optionally substituted by a heteroatom, which is preferably selected from N, P, As, O, S, Se and Te.

Very preferred substituents L are selected from halogen, most preferably F, or alkyl, alkoxy, oxaalkyl, thioalkyl, fluoroalkyl and fluoroalkoxy with 1 to 12 C atoms or alkenyl, alkynyl with 2 to 12 C atoms.

An alkyl or alkoxy radical, i.e. where the terminal CH_2 group is replaced by -O-, can be straight-chain or branched. It is preferably straight-chain, has 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 carbon atoms and accordingly is preferably ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentoxy, hexoxy, heptoxy, or octoxy, furthermore methyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, nonoxy, decoxy, undecoxy, dodecoxy, tridecoxy or tetradecoxy, for example.

In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, R^1 and/or R^2 is selected from primary, secondary or tertiary alkyl or alkoxy with 1 to 30 C atoms, wherein one or more H atoms are optionally replaced by F, or aryl, alkylated aryl or alkoxy aryl with 4 to 40 C atoms. Especially preferred groups R^1 and R^2 of this type are selected from the group consisting of the following formulae



wherein "ALK" denotes optionally fluorinated, preferably linear, alkyl with 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 12 C-atoms, in case of tertiary alkyl very preferably 1 to 9 C atoms, and the dashed line denotes the link to the N-atom of the phenanthrocarbazole core in formula I. Especially preferred among these groups are those wherein all ALK subgroups are identical.

An alkenyl group, wherein one or more CH_2 groups are replaced by -CH=CH- can be straight-chain or branched. It is preferably straight-chain, has 2 to 10 C atoms and accordingly is preferably vinyl, prop-1-, or prop-2-enyl, but-1-, 2- or but-3-enyl, pent-1-, 2-, 3- or pent-4-enyl, hex-1-, 2-, 3-, 4- or hex-5-enyl, hept-1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or hept-6-enyl, oct-1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or oct-7-enyl, non-1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or non-8-enyl, dec-1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8- or dec-9-enyl.

Especially preferred alkenyl groups are C_2-C_7-1E-alkenyl, C_4-C_7-3E-alkenyl, C_5-C_7-4-alkenyl, C_6-C_7-5-alkenyl and C_7-6-alkenyl, in particular C_2-C_7-1E-alkenyl, C_4-C_7-3E-alkenyl and C_5-C_7-4-alkenyl. Examples for particularly preferred alkenyl groups are vinyl, 1E-propenyl, 1E-butenyl, 1E-pentenyl, 1E-hexenyl, 1E-heptenyl, 3-butenyl, 3E-pentenyl, 3E-hexenyl, 3E-heptenyl, 4-pentenyl, 4Z-hexenyl, 4E-hexenyl, 4Z-heptenyl, 5-hexenyl, 6-heptenyl. Groups having up to 5 C atoms are generally preferred.

An oxaalkyl group, i.e. where one CH_2 group is replaced by -O-, is preferably straight-chain 2-oxapropyl (=methoxymethyl), 2-(=ethoxymethyl) or 3-oxabutyl (=2-methoxyethyl), 2-, 3-, or 4-oxapentyl, 2-,

nonaflate, $-SiMe_2F$, $-SiMeF_2$, $-O-SO_2Z^1$, $-B(OZ^2)_2$, $-CZ^3=C(Z^4)_2$, $-C\equiv CH$ and $-Sn(Z^4)_3$, wherein Z^{1-4} are selected from the group consisting of alkyl and aryl, each being optionally substituted, and two groups Z^2 may also form a cyclic group,

- Ar is substituted by one or more groups R^1,
- Ar is an aryl or heteroaryl group which has electron donor properties, including aryl and heteroaryl groups selected from the group consisting of selenophene-2,5-diyl, thiophene-2,5-diyl, thieno[3,2-b]thiophene-2,5-diyl, thieno[2,3-b]thiophene-2,5-diyl, selenopheno[3,2-b]selenophene-2,5-diyl, selenopheno[2,3-b]selenophene-2,5-diyl, selenopheno[3,2-b]thiophene-2,5-diyl, selenopheno[2,3-b]thiophene-2,5-diyl, benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dithiophene-2,6-diyl, 2,2-dithiophene, 2,2-diselenophene, dithieno[3,2-*b*:2',3'-*d*]silole-5,5-diyl, 4*H*-cyclopenta[2,1-*b*:3,4-*b*']dithiophene-2,6-diyl, 2,7-di-thien-2-yl-carbazole, 2,7-di-thien-2-yl-fluorene, indaceno[1,2-b:5,6-b']dithiophene-2,7-diyl, benzo[1",2":4,5;4",5":4',5']bis(silolo[3,2-b:3',2'-b']thiophene)-2,7-diyl, 2,7-di-thien-2-yl-indaceno[1,2-b:5,6-b']dithiophene, 2,7-di-thien-2-yl-benzo[1",2":4,5;4",5":4',5']bis(silolo[3,2-b:3',2'-b']thiophene)-2,7-diyl, 2,7-di-thien-2-yl-phenanthro[1,10,9,8-*c*,*d*,*e*,*f*,*g*]carbazole, all of which are unsubstituted, or mono- or polysubstituted, preferably with R^1 as defined above and below,
- Ar is an aryl or heteroaryl group which has electron acceptor properties, including aryl and heteroaryl groups selected from the group consisting of benzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkyl-benzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxybenzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, benzo[2,1,3]selenadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxy-benzo[2,1,3]selenadiazole-4,7-diyl, benzo[1,2,5]thiadiazole-4,7,diyl, benzo[1,2,5]selenadiazole-4,7,diyl, benzo[2,1,3]oxadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxybenzo[2,1,3]oxadiazole-4,7-diyl, 2H-benzotriazole-4,7-diyl, 2,3-dicyano-1,4-phenylene, 2,5-dicyano,1,4-phenylene, 2,3-difluro-1,4-phenylene, 2,5-difluoro-1,4-phenylene, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-1,4-phenylene, 3,4-difluorothiophene-2,5-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]pyrazine-2,5-diyl, quinoxaline-5,8-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]thiophene-4,6-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]thiophene-6,4-diyl, 3,6- pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole-1,4-dione, all of which are unsubstituted, or mono- or polysubstituted, preferably with R^1 as

tetramethyl benzene, pentylbenzene, mesitylene, cumene, cymene, cyclohexylbenzene, diethylbenzene, tetralin, decalin, 2,6-lutidine, 2-fluoro-m-xylene, 3-fluoro-o-xylene, 2-chlorobenzotrifluoride, dimethylformamide, 2-chloro-6fluorotoluene, 2-fluoroanisole, anisole, 2,3-dimethylpyrazine, 4-fluoroanisole, 3-fluoroanisole, 3-trifluoro-methylanisole, 2-methylanisole, phenetol, 4-methylansiole, 3-methylanisole, 4-fluoro-3-methylanisole, 2-fluorobenzonitrile, 4-fluoroveratrol, 2,6-dimethylanisole, 3-fluorobenzonitrile, 2,5-dimethylanisole, 2,4-dimethylanisole, benzonitrile, 3,5-dimethylanisole, N,N-dimethylaniline, ethyl benzoate, 1-fluoro-3,5-dimethoxybenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, N-methylpyrrolidinone, 3-fluorobenzotrifluoride, benzotrifluoride, benzotrifluoride, diosane, trifluoromethoxybenzene, 4-fluorobenzotrifluoride, 3-fluoropyridine, toluene, 2-fluorotoluene, 2-fluorobenzotrifluoride, 3-fluorotoluene, 4-isopropylbiphenyl, phenyl ether, pyridine, 4-fluorotoluene, 2,5-difluorotoluene, 1-chloro-2,4-difluorobenzene, 2-fluoropyridine, 3-chlorofluorobenzene, 3-chlorofluorobenzene, 1-chloro-2,5-difluorobenzene, 4-chlorofluorobenzene, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, 2-chlorofluorobenzene, p-xylene, m-xylene, o-xylene or mixture of o-, m-, and p-isomers. Solvents with relatively low polarity are generally preferred. For inkjet printing solvents with high boiling temperatures and solvent mixtures are preferred. For spin coating alkylated benzenes like xylene and toluene are preferred.

Examples of especially preferred solvents include, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, monochlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, anisole, morpholine, toluene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, 1,4-dioxane, acetone, methylethylketone, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, dimethylsulfoxide, tetraline, decaline, indane, methyl benzoate, ethyl benzoate, mesitylene and/or mixtures thereof.

The concentration of the polymers in the solution is preferably 0.1 to 10% by weight, more preferably 0.5 to 5% by weight. Optionally, the solution also comprises one or more binders to adjust the rheological properties, as described for example in WO 2005/055248 A1.

After the appropriate mixing and ageing, solutions are evaluated as one of the following categories: complete solution, borderline solution or insoluble. The contour line is drawn to outline the solubility parameter-hydrogen bonding limits dividing solubility and insolubility. 'Complete' solvents falling within the solubility area can be chosen from literature values such as published in "Crowley, J.D., Teague, G.S. Jr and Lowe, J.W. Jr., Journal of Paint Technology, 38, No 496, 296 (1966)". Solvent blends may also be used and can be identified as described in "Solvents, W.H.Ellis, Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology, p9-10, 1986". Such a procedure may lead to a blend of 'non' solvents that will dissolve both the polymers of the present invention, although it is desirable to have at least one true solvent in a blend.

The polymers according to the present invention can also be used in patterned OSC layers in the devices as described above and below. For applications in modern microelectronics it is generally desirable to generate small structures or patterns to reduce cost (more devices/unit area), and power consumption. Patterning of thin layers comprising a polymer according to the present invention can be carried out for example by photolithography, electron beam lithography or laser patterning.

For use as thin layers in electronic or electrooptical devices the polymers, polymer blends or formulations of the present invention may be deposited by any suitable method. Liquid coating of devices is more desirable than vacuum deposition techniques. Solution deposition methods are especially preferred. The formulations of the present invention enable the use of a number of liquid coating techniques. Preferred deposition techniques include dip coating, spin coating, ink jet printing, letter-press printing, screen printing, doctor blade coating, roller printing, reverse-roller printing, offset lithography printing, flexographic printing, web printing, spray coating, brush coating or pad printing. Ink-jet printing is particularly preferred as it allows high resolution layers and devices to be prepared.

Selected formulations of the present invention may be applied to

prefabricated device substrates by ink jet printing or microdispensing. Preferably industrial piezoelectric print heads such as those supplied by Aprion, Hitachi-Koki, InkJet Technology, On Target Technology, Picojet, Spectra, Trident, Xaar may be used to apply the organic semiconductor layer to a substrate. Additionally semi-industrial heads such as those manufactured by Brother, Epson, Konica, Seiko Instruments Toshiba TEC or single nozzle microdispensers such as those produced by Microdrop and Microfab may be used.

In order to be applied by ink jet printing or microdispensing, the polymers should be first dissolved in a suitable solvent. Solvents must fulfil the requirements stated above and must not have any detrimental effect on the chosen print head. Additionally, solvents should have boiling points >100°C, preferably >140°C and more preferably >150°C in order to prevent operability problems caused by the solution drying out inside the print head. Apart from the solvents methoned above, suitable solvents include substituted and non-substituted xylene derivatives, di-C_{1-2}-alkyl formamide, substituted and non-substituted anisoles and other phenol-ether derivatives, substituted heterocycles such as substituted pyridines, pyrazines, pyrimidines, pyrrolidinones, substituted and non-substituted *N,N*-di-C_{1-2}-alkylanilines and other fluorinated or chlorinated aromatics.

A preferred solvent for depositing a polymer according to the present invention by ink jet printing comprises a benzene derivative which has a benzene ring substituted by one or more substituents wherein the total number of carbon atoms among the one or more substituents is at least three. For example, the benzene derivative may be substituted with a propyl group or three methyl groups, in either case there being at least three carbon atoms in total. Such a solvent enables an ink jet fluid to be formed comprising the solvent with the polymer, which reduces or prevents clogging of the jets and separation of the components during spraying. The solvent(s) may include those selected from the following list of examples: dodecylbenzene, 1-methyl-4-tert-butylbenzene, terpineol limonene, isodurene, terpinolene, cymene, diethylbenzene. The solvent may be a solvent mixture, that is a combination of two or more solvents, each solvent preferably having a boiling point >100°C, more preferably

Preferably the gate insulator layer is deposited, e.g. by spin-coating, doctor blading, wire bar coating, spray or dip coating or other known methods, from a formulation comprising an insulator material and one or more solvents with one or more fluoro atoms (fluorosolvents), preferably a perfluorosolvent. A suitable perfluorosolvent is e.g. FC75® (available from Acros, catalogue number 12380). Other suitable fluoropolymers and fluorosolvents are known in prior art, like for example the perfluoropolymers Teflon AF® 1600 or 2400 (from DuPont) or Fluoropel® (from Cytonix) or the perfluorosolvent FC 43® (Acros, No. 12377). Especially preferred are organic dielectric materials having a low permittivity (or dielectric contant) from 1.0 to 5.0, very preferably from 1.8 to 4.0 ("low *k* materials"), as disclosed for example in US 2007/0102696 A1 or US 7,095,044.

In security applications, OFETs and other devices with semiconducting materials according to the present invention, like transistors or diodes, can be used for RFID tags or security markings to authenticate and prevent counterfeiting of documents of value like banknotes, credit cards or ID cards, national ID documents, licenses or any product with monetry value, like stamps, tickets, shares, cheques .

Alternatively, the materials according to the invention can be used in OLEDs, e.g. as the active display material in a flat panel display applications, or as backlight of a flat panel display like e.g. a liquid crystal display. Common OLEDs are realized using multilayer structures. An emission layer is generally sandwiched between one or more electron-transport and/ or hole-transport layers. By applying an electric voltage electrons and holes as charge carriers move towards the emission layer where their recombination leads to the excitation and hence luminescence of the lumophor units contained in the emission layer. The inventive compounds, materials and films may be employed in one or more of the charge transport layers and/ or in the emission layer, corresponding to their electrical and/ or optical properties. Furthermore their use within the emission layer is especially advantageous, if the compounds, materials and films according to the invention show electroluminescent properties themselves or comprise electroluminescent groups or compounds. The

Br^-, I^-, I_3^-, HSO_4^-, SO_4^{2-}, NO_3^-, ClO_4^-, BF_4^-, PF_6^-, AsF_6^-, SbF_6^-, $FeCl_4^-$, $Fe(CN)_6^{3-}$, and anions of various sulfonic acids, such as aryl-SO_3^-). When holes are used as carriers, examples of dopants are cations (e.g., H^+, Li^+, Na^+, K^+, Rb^+ and Cs^+), alkali metals (e.g., Li, Na, K, Rb, and Cs), alkaline-earth metals (e.g., Ca, Sr, and Ba), O_2, $XeOF_4$, (NO_2^+) (SbF_6^-), (NO_2^+) $(SbCl_6^-)$, (NO_2^+) (BF_4^-), $AgClO_4$, H_2IrCl_6, $La(NO_3)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, FSO_2OOSO_2F, Eu, acetylcholine, R_4N^+, (R is an alkyl group), R_4P^+ (R is an alkyl group), R_6As^+ (R is an alkyl group), and R_3S^+ (R is an alkyl group).

The conducting form of the compounds of the present invention can be used as an organic "metal" in applications including charge injection layers and ITO planarising layers in OLED applications, films for flat panel displays and touch screens, antistatic films, printed conductive substrates, patterns or tracts in electronic applications such as printed circuit boards and condensers.

The compounds and formulations according to the present invention amy also be suitable for use in organic plasmon-emitting diodes (OPEDs), as described for example in Koller et al., Nature Photonics 2008 (published online September 28, 2008).

According to another use, the materials according to the present invention can be used alone or together with other materials in or as alignment layers in LCD or OLED devices, as described for example in US 2003/0021913. The use of charge transport compounds according to the present invention can increase the electrical conductivity of the alignment layer. When used in an LCD, this increased electrical conductivity can reduce adverse residual dc effects in the switchable LCD cell and suppress image sticking or, for example in ferroelectric LCDs, reduce the residual charge produced by the switching of the spontaneous polarisation charge of the ferroelectric LCs. When used in an OLED device comprising a light emitting material provided onto the alignment layer, this increased electrical conductivity can enhance the electroluminescence of the light emitting material. The compounds or materials according to the present invention having mesogenic or liquid crystalline properties can form oriented anisotropic films as described above, which are especially useful

as alignment layers to induce or enhance alignment in a liquid crystal medium provided onto said anisotropic film. The materials according to the present invention may also be combined with photoisomerisable compounds and/or chromophores for use in or as photoalignment layers, as described in US 2003/0021913.

According to another use the materials according to the present invention, especially their water-soluble derivatives (for example with polar or ionic side groups) or ionically doped forms, can be employed as chemical sensors or materials for detecting and discriminating DNA sequences. Such uses are described for example in L. Chen, D. W. McBranch, H. Wang, R. Helgeson, F. Wudl and D. G. Whitten, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 1999, **96**, 12287; D. Wang, X. Gong, P. S. Heeger, F. Rininsland, G. C. Bazan and A. J. Heeger, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 2002, **99**, 49; N. DiCesare, M. R. Pinot, K. S. Schanze and J. R. Lakowicz, Langmuir 2002, **18**, 7785; D. T. McQuade, A. E. Pullen, T. M. Swager, Chem. Rev. 2000, **100**, 2537.

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, as used herein plural forms of the terms herein are to be construed as including the singular form and vice versa.

Throughout the description and claims of this specification, the words "comprise" and "contain" and variations of the words, for example "comprising" and "comprises", mean "including" , and are not intended to (and do not) exclude other components.

It will be appreciated that variations to the foregoing embodiments of the invention can be made.
Each feature disclosed in this specification, unless stated otherwise, may be replaced by alternative features serving the same, equivalent or similar purpose. Thus, unless stated otherwise, each feature disclosed is one example only of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

All of the features disclosed in this specification may be combined in any combination, except combinations where at least some of such features

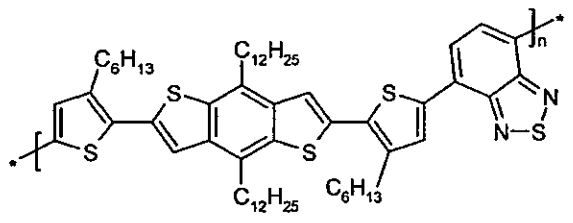
and/or steps are mutually exclusive. In particular, the preferred features of the invention are applicable to all aspects of the invention and may be used in any combination. Likewise, features described in non-essential combinations may be used separately (not in combination).

It will be appreciated that many of the features described above, particularly of the preferred embodiments, are inventive in their own right and not just as part of an embodiment of the present invention. Independent protection may be sought for these features in addition to or alternative to any invention presently claimed.

The invention will now be described in more detail by reference to the following examples, which are illustrative only.

Example 1

Poly{5,5-[2,6-bis[(3-hexyl)-2-thienyl]-4,8-didodecylbenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dithiophene]-*alt*-4,7-(2,1,3-benzothiadiazole)} (1) was prepared as follows:



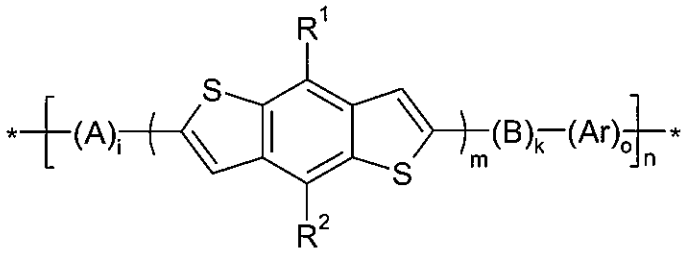
(1)

1.1 2,6-Dibromo-4,8-didodecylbenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dithiophene

A 1.0M solution of dodecylmagnesium bromide in diethyl ether (17.5 mL, 17.5 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of 2,6-dibromo-4,8-dihydrobenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dithiophene-4,8-dione (2.00 g, 5.29 mmol) in anhydrous THF (70 mL) under N_2. The mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 18 h. Stannous(II) chloride (5.02 g, 26.45 mmol) and 37% hydrochloric acid (10 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred for 6 hours. Water (150 mL) was added and the resulting precipitate was filtered off and dried

Patent Claims

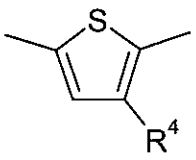
1. Polymer of formula I



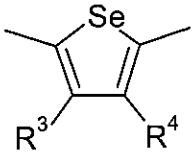
I

wherein

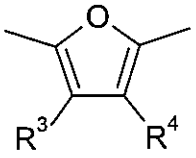
A is on each occurrence identically or differently a group selected from the following formulae



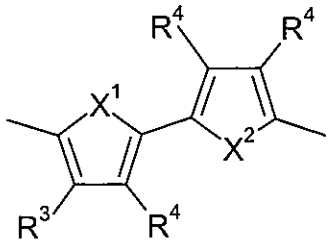
IIa



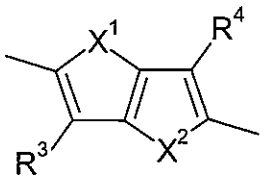
IIb



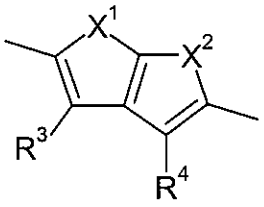
IIc



IId

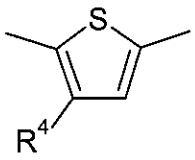


IIe

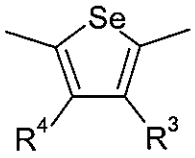


IIf

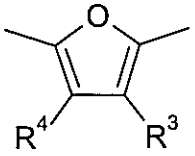
B is on each occurrence identically or differently a group selected from the following formulae



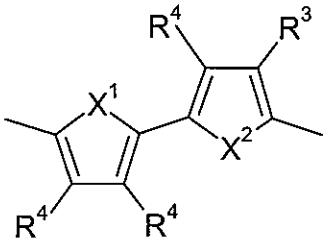
IIg



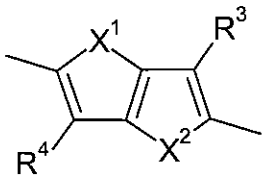
IIh



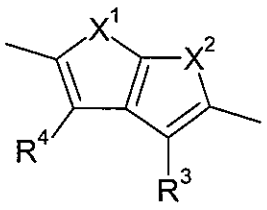
IIi



IIk



IIm



IIn

X^1 and X^2 are on each occurrence identically or differently, and independently of each other, O, S or Se,

R^1 and R^2 are on each occurrence identically or differently, and independently of each other, halogen, a straight-chain, branched or cyclic alkyl with 1 to 35 C atoms, in which one or more non-adjacent C atoms are optionally replaced by -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-O-, $-CR^0=CR^{00}-$ or -C≡C- and in which one or more H atoms are optionally replaced by F, Cl, Br, I or CN,

R^3 and R^4 on each occurrence identically or differently, and independently of each other, denote H or have one of the meanings given for R^1,

R^0 and R^{00} are independently of each other H or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl,

Ar is selected from the group consisting of benzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkylbenzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxybenzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, benzo[2,1,3]selenadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxy-benzo[2,1,3]selenadiazole-4,7-diyl, benzo[1,2,5]thiadiazole-4,7,diyl, benzo[1,2,5]selenadiazole-4,7,diyl, benzo[2,1,3]oxadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxybenzo[2,1,3]oxadiazole-4,7-diyl, 2H-benzotriazole-4,7-diyl, 2,3-dicyano-1,4-phenylene, 2,5-dicyano-1,4-

phenylene, 2,3-difluro-1,4-phenylene, 2,5-difluoro,1,4-phenylene, 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro,1,4-phenylene, 3,4-difluorothiophene-2,5-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]pyrazine-2,5-diyl, quinoxaline-5,8-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]thiophene-4,6-diyl, thieno[3,4-b]thiophene-6,4-diyl, 3,6- pyrrolo[3,4-c]pyrrole-1,4-dione, all of which are unsubstituted, or mono- or polysubstituted with R^1, and wherein "alkyl" means a straight-chain or branched alkyl group with 1 to 30 C atoms and "alkoxy" means a straight-chain or branched alkoxy group with 1 to 30 C atoms,

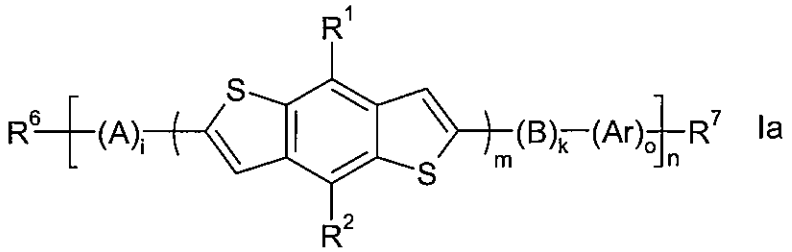
m is on each occurrence identically or differently 0 or 1, wherein in at least one repeating unit m is 1,

o is on each occurrence identically or differently 0 or 1, wherein in at least one repeating unit o is 1,

i and k are on each occurrence identically or differently, and independently of each other, 0 or 1, wherein in at least one repeating unit at least one of i and k is 1,

n is an integer > 1.

2. Polymer according to claim 1, selected from the following formula



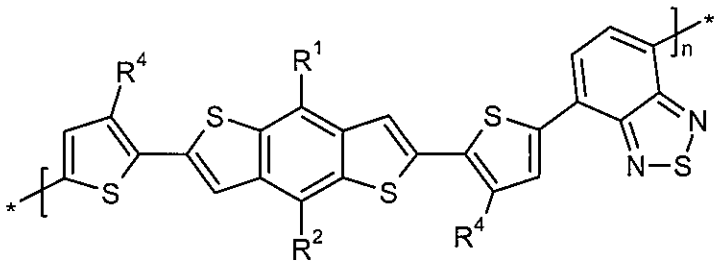
Ia

wherein R^{1-4}, A, B, Ar, i, k, m, n and o on each occurrence identically or differently have the meanings of claim 1, and R^6 and R^7 have independently of each other one of the meanings of R^3 of claim 1, or denote $-CH_2Cl$, -CHO, $-CH=CH_2$, -SiR'R"R"', -SnR'R"R"', -BR'R",

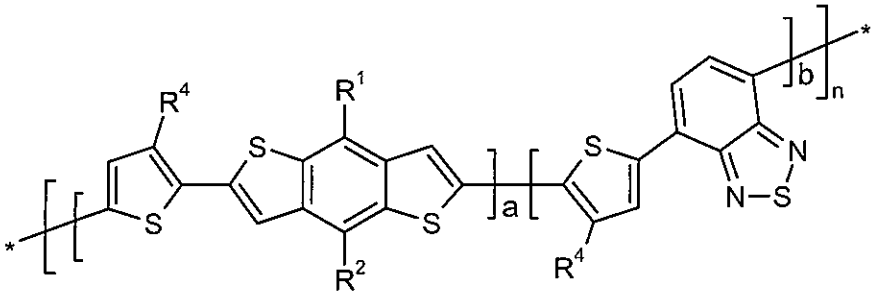
-B(OR')(OR"), -$B(OH)_2$, and R', R" and R"' have independently of each other one of the meanings of R^0 given in claim 1, and R' and R" may also form a ring together with the hetero atom to which they are attached.

3. Polymer according to claim 1 or 2, wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of benzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, , 5,6-dialkyl-benzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxybenzo[2,1,3]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl, benzo[2,1,3]selenadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxy-benzo[2,1,3]selenadiazole-4,7-diyl, benzo[1,2,5]thiadiazole-4,7,diyl, benzo[1,2,5]selenadiazole-4,7,diyl, benzo[2,1,3]oxadiazole-4,7-diyl, 5,6-dialkoxybenzo[2,1,3]oxadiazole-4,7-diyl, 2H-benzotriazole-4,7-diyl, all of which are unsubstituted,or mono- or polysubstituted with R^1 as defined in claim 1, and wherein "alkyl" means a straight-chain or branched alkyl group with 1 to 30 C atoms and "alkoxy" means a straight-chain or branched alkoxy group with 1 to 30 C atoms.

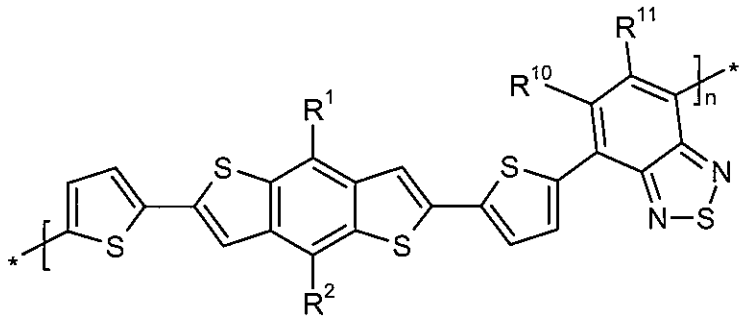
4. Polymer according to one or more of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that it is selected from the following formulae



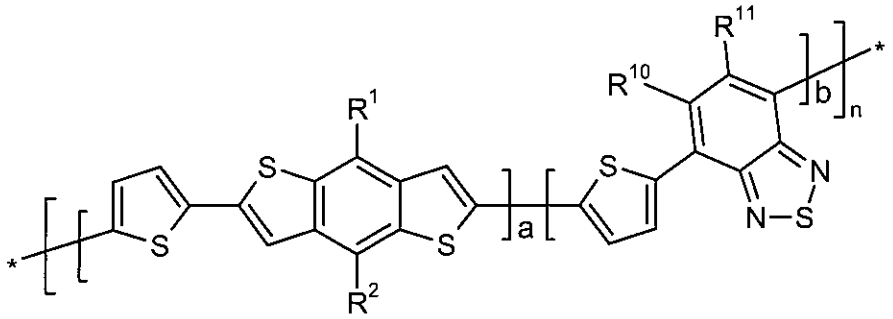
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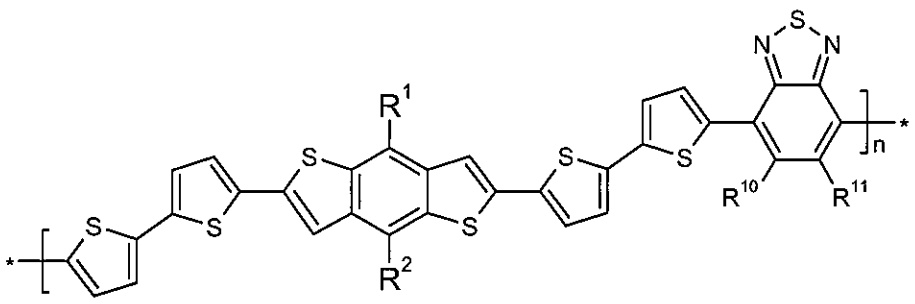
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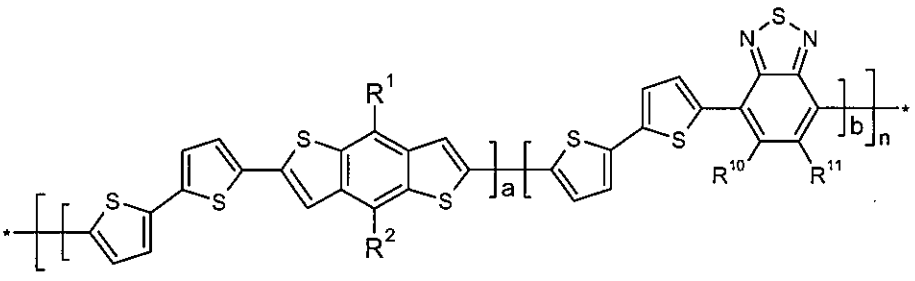
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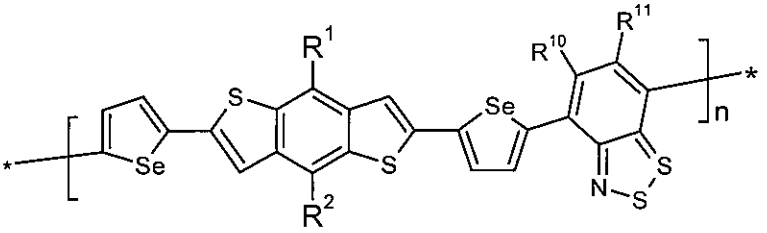
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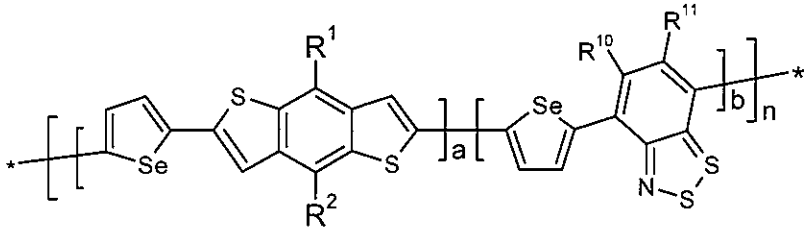
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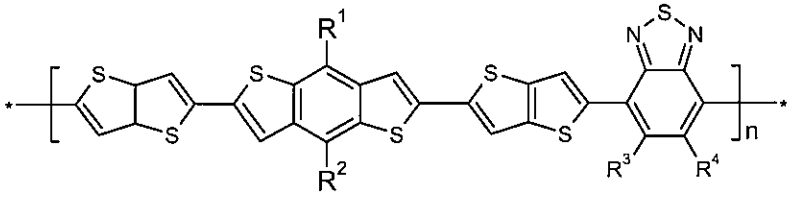
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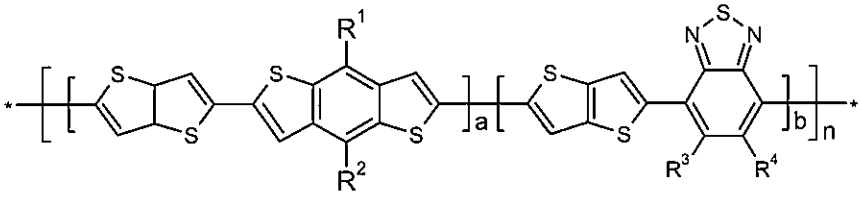
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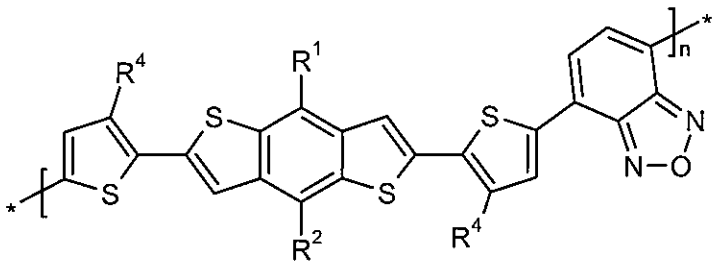
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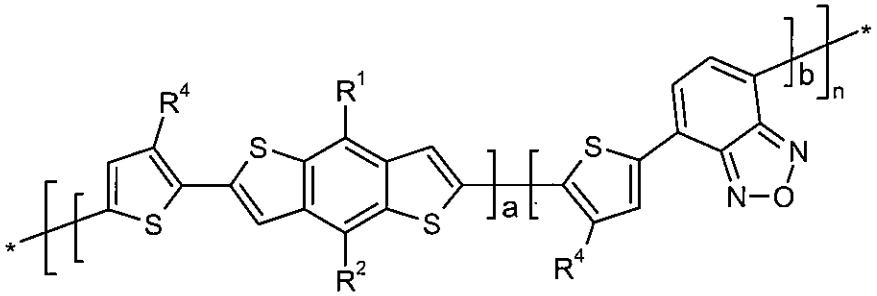
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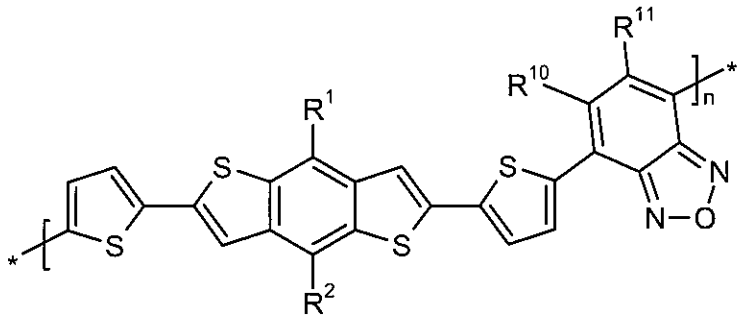
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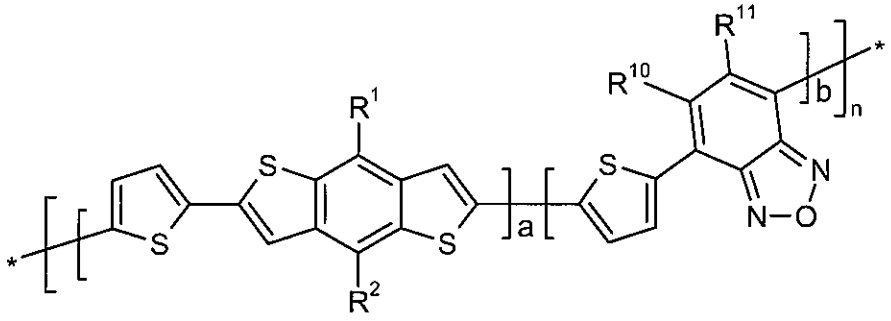
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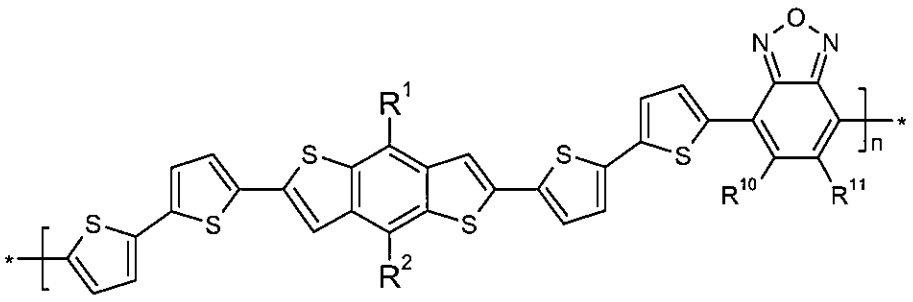
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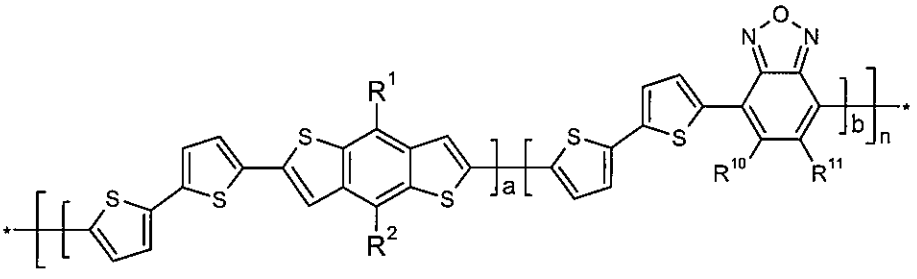
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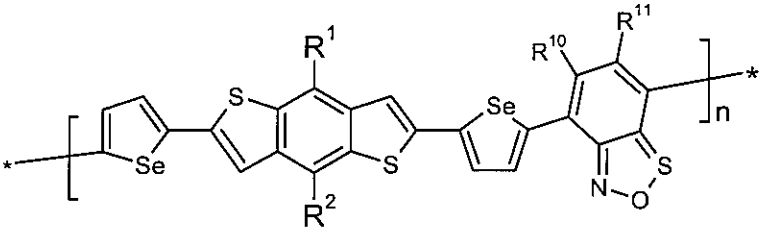
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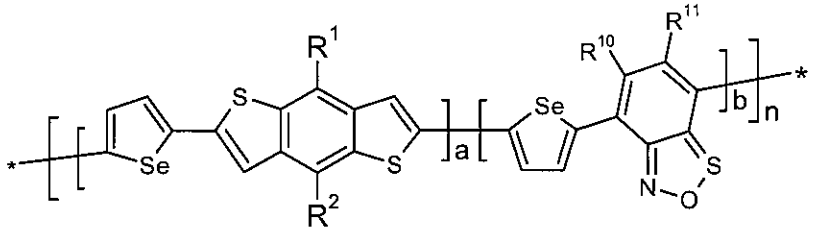
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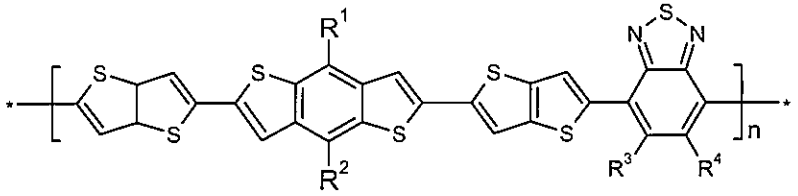
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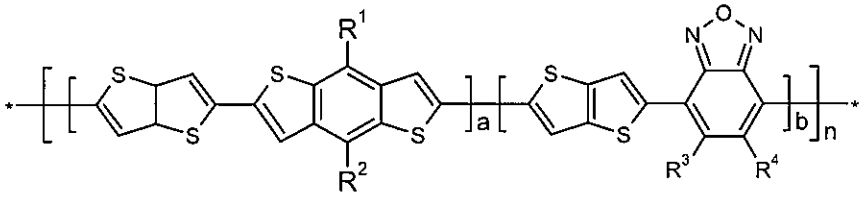
I17



I18



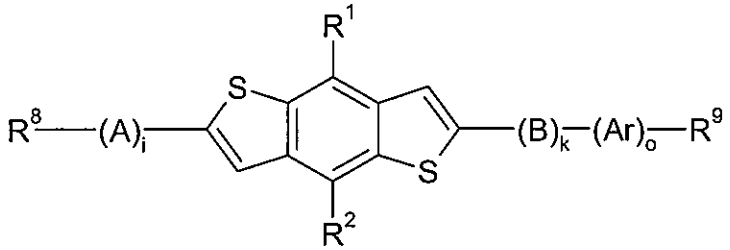
I19



I20

wherein R^1, R^2, R^4 and n have the meanings given in claim 1, with R^4 being different from H, R^{10} and R^{11} have independently of each other one of the meanings of R^1 given in claim 1, and wherein formula I2, I4, 6, I8, I10, I12, I14, I16, I18 and I20 denote random copolymers formed by units wherein a=1 and b=0 and units wherein a=0 and b=1.

5. Monomer of formula IIIa



IIIa

wherein R^1, R^2, A, B and Ar have the meanings given in claim 1, i, k, m and o are independently of each other 0 or 1, with at least one of i, k and o being 1, and R^8 and R^9 are identical or different groups

having one of the meanings of R^6 in claim 2 different from H or being selected from the group consisting of Cl, Br, I, O-tosylate, O-triflate, O-mesylate, O-nonaflate, $-SiMe_2F$, $-SiMeF_2$, $-O-SO_2Z^1$, $-B(OZ^2)_2$, $-CZ^3=C(Z^3)_2$, $-C\equiv CH$ and $-Sn(Z^4)_3$, wherein Z^{1-4} are selected from the group consisting of alkyl and aryl, and two groups Z^2 may also form a cyclic group.

6. Polymer or monomer according to one or more of claims 1 to 5, wherein R^1 and R^2 denote straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy, thioalkyl with 1 to 30 C atoms, or ketone ($-CO-R^y$) or carboxylic acid ester ($-CO-O-R^y$), wherein R^y is straight-chain, branched or cyclic alkyl with 1 to 30 C atoms, and wherein in all aforementioned groups one or more H atoms are optionally replaced by F.

7. Polymer or monomer according to one or more of claims 1 to 6, wherein R^3 and R^4 denote straight-chain or branched alkyl, alkoxy or thioalkyl with 1 to 15 C atoms, wherein one or more H atoms are optionally replaced by F.

8. Polymer blend comprising one or more polymers according to one or more of claims 1 to 4, 6 and 7, and one or more polymersy selected from polymers having semiconducting, charge transport, hole/electron transport, hole/electron blocking, electrically conducting, photoconducting or light emitting properties.

9. Formulation comprising one or more polymers or polymer blends according to one or more of claims 1 to 4 and 6 to 8, and one or moreorganic solvents.

10. Use of a polymer, polymer blend or formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 4 and 6 to 9 as charge transport, semiconducting, electrically conducting, photoconducting or light emitting material in optical, electrooptical, electronic, electroluminescent or photoluminescent components or devices.

11. Optical, electrooptical or electronic component or device comprising

one or more polymers, polymer blends or formulations according to one or more of claims 1 to 4 and 6 to 9.

12. Component or device according to claim 11, characterized in that it is selected from the group consisting of organic field effect transistors (OFET), thin film transistors (TFT), integrated circuits (IC), logic circuits, capacitors, radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, devices or components, organic light emitting diodes (OLED), organic light emitting transistors (OLET), flat panel displays, backlights of displays, organic photovoltaic devices (OPV), solar cells, laser diodes, photoconductors, photodetectors, electrophotographic devices, electrophotographic recording devices, organic memory devices, sensor devices, charge injection layers, charge transport layers or interlayers in polymer light emitting diodes (PLEDs), Schottky diodes, planarising layers, antistatic films, polymer electrolyte membranes (PEM), conducting substrates, conducting patterns, electrode materials in batteries, alignment layers, biosensors, biochips, security markings, security devices, and components or devices for detecting and discriminating DNA sequences.

13. Component or device according to claim 12, which is a bulk heterojunction OPV device.

14. Process of preparing a polymer according to one or more of claims 1 to 4, 6 and 7, by coupling one or more identical or different monomers of formula IIIa according to claim 5, 6 or 7, wherein o is 0, and i and k are independently of each other 0 or 1, with one or more identical or different comonomers of the formula

R^8-Ar-R^9

and optionally one or more identical or different comonomers selected from the following formulae

R^8-A-R^9

R^8-B-R^9

wherein A, B and Ar are as defined in claim 1, 2 or 3, and R^8 and R^9 are as defined in claim 5, in an aryl-aryl coupling reaction.