

Synthesis and characterization of platinum(II) di-ynes and poly-ynes incorporating ethylenedioxythiophene (EDOT) spacers in the backbone†

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A series of trimethylsilyl-protected di-alkynes incorporating 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene (EDOT) linker groups $\text{Me}_3\text{Si}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{SiMe}_3$ ($\text{R} =$ ethylenedioxythiophene-3,4-diyl **1a**, 2,2'-bis-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-5,5'-diyl **2a**, 2,2',5',2''-ter-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-5,5''-diyl **3a**) and the corresponding terminal di-alkynes, $\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$ **1b–2b** has been synthesized and characterized and the single crystal X-ray structure of **1a** has been determined. CuI-catalyzed dehydrohalogenation reaction between *trans*-[(Ph)(Et₃P)₂PtCl] and the terminal di-alkynes **1b–2b** in ^tPr₂NH/CH₂Cl₂ (2 : 1 mole ratio) gives the Pt(II) di-ynes *trans*-[(Et₃P)₂(Ph)Pt–C≡C–R–C≡C–Pt(Ph)(Et₃P)₂] **1M–2M** while the dehydrohalogenation polycondensation reaction between *trans*-[(ⁿBu₃P)₂PtCl₂] and **1b–2b** (1 : 1 mole ratio) under similar reaction conditions affords the Pt(II) poly-ynes *trans*-[Pt(PⁿBu₃)₂–C≡C–R–C≡C–]_n **1P–2P**. The di-ynes and poly-ynes have been characterized spectroscopically and, for **1M** and **2M**, by single-crystal X-ray which confirms the “rigid rod” di-yne backbone. The materials possess excellent thermal stability, are soluble in common organic solvents and readily cast into thin films. Optical absorption spectroscopic measurements reveal that the EDOT spacers create stronger donor-acceptor interactions between the platinum(II) centres and conjugated ligands along the rigid backbone of the organometallic polymers compared to the related non-fused and fused oligothiophene spacers.

Introduction

Conjugated polymers are used as light emitting diodes (LEDs),¹ lasers,² photocells,³ sensors,⁴ piezo- and pyro-electric materials,⁵ and are being investigated for use as optical data storage devices,⁶ as optical switches and signal processing devices⁷ as well as having nonlinear optical (NLO) applications.⁸ Within the domain of conjugated polymers two classes of material have sparked special interest. The first class of materials is the polythiophenes because of their applications as organic semiconductors for transistor applications and photovoltaic cells.⁹ The second class of materials comprises the “rigid-rod” platinum poly-yne polymers of general formula *trans*-[(ⁿBu₃P)₂Pt–C≡C–R–C≡C–]_n, where R is a conjugated spacer group.¹⁰ Metallopolymers derived from platinum(II) alkynyl structural units have been studied widely

as π -conjugated materials featuring high quantum efficiency for inter-system crossing to produce the triplet excited state following direct excitation, providing considerable insight concerning the electronic structure, delocalization, and dynamics of the triplet exciton.¹¹

We have combined the polythiophenes with the platinum(II) poly-ynes by incorporating a broad range of oligothiophene spacers into platinum(II) poly-ynes and investigated the electronic structure of the singlet (S1) and triplet (T1) excited states in fused and non-fused oligothiophenes.¹² The energies of the optical transitions for the S1 and T1 states shift to higher energies when going from the non-fused to the fused systems. The shift in electronic energies to higher values in fused system compared to non-fused system with the same number of thiophene rings is attributed to the level of conjugation within the oligothiophene spacers. The greater the number of conjugated double bonds, the lower is the energy gap. Apart from the non-fused and fused thiophene ring systems, 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene (EDOT) also occupies a prominent position as the functional component for conjugated polymers due, among other things, to the strong electron donor effect of the ethylenedioxy group, the self-rigidification of the structure by non-covalent intermolecular interactions as well as quinoidization of the conjugated system.¹³ The past decade has witnessed some spectacular development in EDOT-based organic polymers and

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copolymers¹⁴ but the organometallic chemistry based on the EDOT system remains relatively unexplored. To the best of our knowledge, there has been no report of EDOT-containing metal alkynyl complexes and polymers except two recent reports on the use of EDOT-benzothiadiazole hybrid spacer in platinum(II) polyynes.¹⁵

This background prompted us to undertake the synthesis of platinum(II) polyynes incorporating EDOT spacers in the backbone, the motivation for their synthesis is to extend the range of organometallic polymers and establish in what way the incorporation of EDOT spacers affects the physico-chemical properties of the new materials. Recently, attention has also been directed toward π -conjugated dimers and oligomers, taken not only as model compounds for the high molecular weight polymers, but also as efficient molecular wires in electronic device applications.¹⁶ They are more crystalline than the corresponding polymers, allowing for a detailed structural analysis and, thus, an assessment of the structure-electronic property relationship.¹⁷ There is also considerable interest in the solid-state structures of the polymeric materials because of evidence for inter-chain interactions that influence their electronic properties. In this context an analysis of intermolecular interactions in the crystal structures of the dialkynyl ligands and of the model di-yne complexes may lead to a better understanding of the interactions in the poly-ynes.¹⁸ The structural analysis of a ligand precursor **1a** and of two model dinuclear platinum(II) di-yne complexes, **1M** and **2M**, are reported in this paper. Spectroscopic, thermal and optoelectronic properties of the new platinum(II) di-ynes and poly-ynes, **1M–2M** and **1P–2P** are also presented and compared with those of related organometallic complexes and polymers.

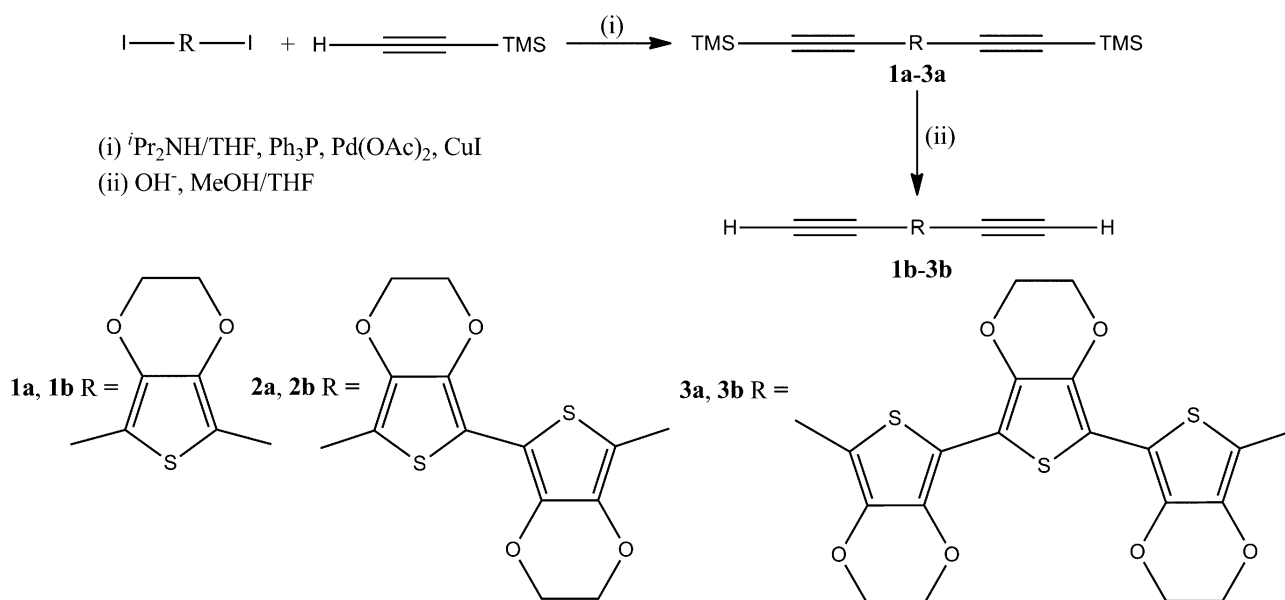
Results and discussion

Synthesis

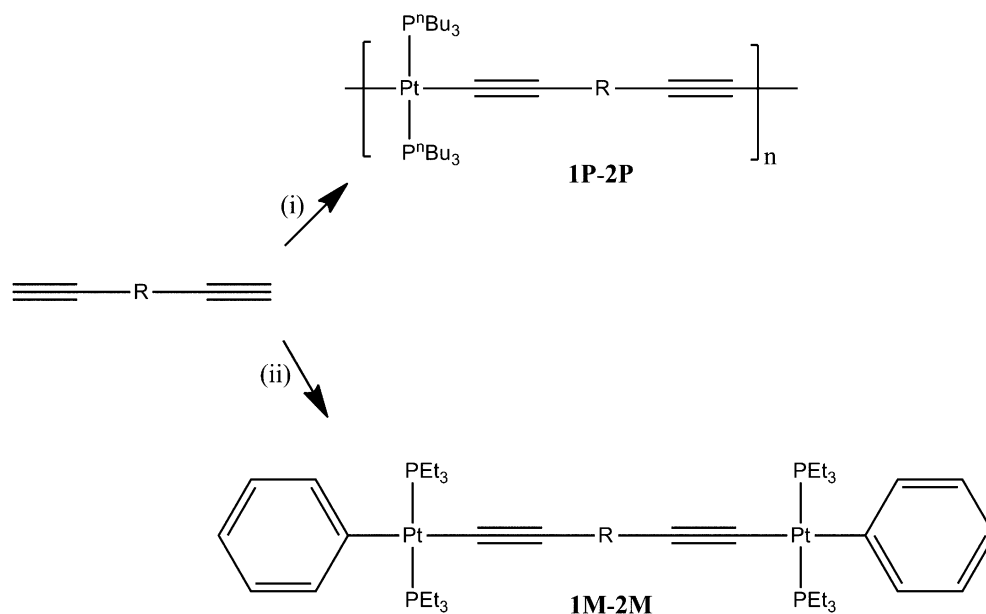
The key starting materials for the dialkynyl ligand precursors, 2,5-diiodo-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene, 5,5'-diiodo-2,2'-bis-3,

4-ethylenedioxythiophene and 5,5''-diiodo-2,2',5',2''-ter-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene were prepared in high yields by adaptation of a literature procedure involving iodination of EDOT/*bis*-EDOT/*tris*-EDOT with iodine monochloride–pyridine complex.¹⁵ The *bis*-ethynyl ligands were synthesized by a sequence of cross-coupling and proto-desilylation reactions. The protected dialkynyl ligand precursors, 2,5-bis(trimethylsilylethynyl)-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene **1a**, 5,5'-bis(trimethylsilylethynyl)-2,2'-bis-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene **2a** and 5,5''-bis(trimethylsilylethynyl)-2,2',5',2''-ter-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene **3a** were prepared by palladium(II)/copper(I)-catalyzed cross-coupling reaction of trimethylsilylethyne with the respective diiodo-EDOT, in ⁱPr₂NH–THF as illustrated in Scheme 1.¹⁹ The protected dialkynes are indefinitely stable towards light and air at ambient temperature and were fully characterised by IR, NMR (¹H and ¹³C) spectroscopy, EI mass spectrometry, as well as by satisfactory elemental analyses. Conversion of the protected dialkynes **1a–2a** into the diterminal alkynes, 2,5-*bis*(ethynyl)-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene **1b**, and 5,5'-*bis*(ethynyl)-2,2'-bis-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene **2b**, was accomplished by cleavage of the trimethylsilyl groups with dilute aqueous KOH in MeOH–THF (Scheme 1). The products were purified by silica gel column chromatography and isolated as orange to red solids in 78–85% yields. The diterminal alkynes **1b** and **2b** are somewhat unstable; storage over a long period of time at ambient temperature and under aerobic conditions leads to the formation of dark insoluble material that was presumed to be polymerization products. Hence, **1b** and **2b** were prepared freshly before reaction with the platinum(II) phosphine complexes. The diterminal alkyne **3b** rapidly decomposed as formed during the cleavage reaction and therefore could not be isolated for reaction with the platinum(II) phosphine complexes.

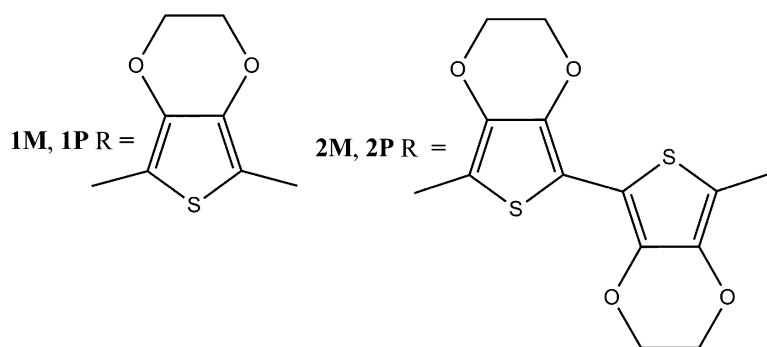
The dehydrohalogenation reactions between *trans*-[(Ph)(Et₃P)₂PtCl] and the diterminal alkynes **1b–2b** in a 2:1 stoichiometry, in ⁱPr₂NH–CH₂Cl₂, in the presence of CuI at room temperature gave the dinuclear platinum(II) di-ynes **1M–2M** while



Scheme 1



- (i) *Trans*-[PtCl₂(PⁿBu₃)₂](1 equiv.), CuI, ⁱPr₂NH/CH₂Cl₂
 (ii) *Trans*-[PtPhCl(PEt₃)₂], (2 equiv.)CuI, ⁱPr₂NH/CH₂Cl₂



Scheme 2

the polycondensation reactions between *trans*-[(PⁿBu₃)₂PtCl₂] and **1b–2b**, in a 1 : 1 ratio, under similar reaction conditions, readily afforded the platinum(II) poly-ynes **1P** and **2P** (Scheme 2). The poly-ynes were obtained in yields of 85–90%, pointing to a very high conversion.

Purification of the platinum(II) di-ynes was accomplished by column chromatography or preparative TLC on silica while the poly-ynes were purified by chromatography on an alumina column.

Spectroscopic characterization

Preliminary, systematic characterization of the organic ligand precursors as well as the platinum(II) di-ynes and poly-ynes was achieved by spectroscopic methods. The IR spectra of the platinum(II) di-ynes and poly-ynes show a single, sharp $\nu_{\text{C}\equiv\text{C}}$ absorption at around 2085 cm⁻¹ consistent with a *trans*-configuration of the ethynylene units around the platinum(II) centre, and the observed value is similar to that found in a range of related materials.²⁰ The $\nu_{\text{C}\equiv\text{C}}$ values for the terminal di-ynes **1b–2b** (2107 cm⁻¹) are much lower than those of the trimethylsilyl-protected

dialkynes **1a–2a** (2140–2150 cm⁻¹). The fact that terminal ethynes (HC≡C–R) have lower $\nu_{\text{C}\equiv\text{C}}$ frequencies than their protected counterparts RC≡C–R (by about 40 cm⁻¹ in this case) is well established.²¹ Furthermore, the platinum(II) di-ynes and poly-ynes display lower $\nu_{\text{C}\equiv\text{C}}$ values than those in the corresponding protected or terminal dialkynes. This may be attributed to either metal-yne π -backbonding or the M^{δ+}–C^{δ-} polarity.²² NMR analyses indicate a rigid structure for the platinum(II) di-ynes and poly-ynes. In all cases, ¹H NMR resonances arising from the protons of the aromatic ring systems were clearly observed. In addition, two distinct ¹³C NMR peaks for the individual ethynylene carbons in the di-ynes and poly-ynes were observed, in accord with their formulations, and they are shifted downfield with respect to the signals in the diterminal alkynes. The resonances due to the ethyl and butyl groups were clearly identified. The single resonance in the ³¹P NMR spectra of the platinum(II) di-ynes and poly-ynes confirms the *trans* arrangement of the phosphine ligands. The ¹J_{Pt–P} values range from 2628 to 2645 Hz for the di-ynes and 2363–2377 Hz for the poly-ynes; the spectral features are quite similar to other platinum(II) di-ynes and poly-ynes reported previously^{12,20} and confirm the all-*trans* configuration of the compounds.

The mass spectrometric results confirm the molecular assignments for the organic precursors and the platinum(II) di-ynes. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC), using a polystyrene (PS) standard shows that the number-average molecular weights (M_n) of the poly-ynes are in the range of 40,000–52,000 g mol^{-1} , corresponding to degrees of polymerization of between 66 and 44 repeat units. The value of polydispersity index (PDI) varies between 1.4 and 1.7. The narrow polydispersity (PDI < 2) in the molecular weights is consistent with the extended linear structure. GPC data indicate that the number of repeat unit per chain for the EDOT-containing poly-yne is higher than that for the *bis*(EDOT)-based poly-yne. The reduction in chain length with increasing size of the spacer group may reflect a reduction in solubility of the larger species. The molecular weight values should be viewed with caution in view of the difficulties associated with utilizing GPC for rigid-rod type polymers. GPC does not give absolute values of molecular weights but provides a measure of hydrodynamic volume. Rod-like polymers in solution possess very different hydrodynamic properties to flexible polymers. Therefore, calibration of the GPC with PS standards could inflate the values of the molecular weights of the poly-ynes to some extent. However, the lack of discernable resonances that could be attributed to end groups in the NMR spectra provides support for the view that a high degree of polymerization has been achieved in these organometallic polycondensation reactions.

Crystal structure analysis

Single crystals of compounds **1a**, **1M** and **2M** were obtained, and the crystal and molecular structures of these materials were determined in order to confirm the spectroscopic assignments, and investigate the intermolecular interactions in the solid state, with a view to correlating the structure/property relationships in these systems.

The molecular structure of 2,5-*bis*(trimethylsilylethynyl)-3,4-ethyldioxythiophene **1a** is shown in Fig. 1 along with selected bond parameters. The molecules show the expected linear geometry (average Si–C≡C, 171.8(3)°, and average C≡C–C, 177.3(4)° along the two acetylene groups on either side of the ethylenedioxythiophene group). The two C≡C bonds have an average length of 1.209(4) Å, consistent with values found in a range of *bis*-trimethylsilylethynyl derivatives.²³ For the trimethylsilyl groups the

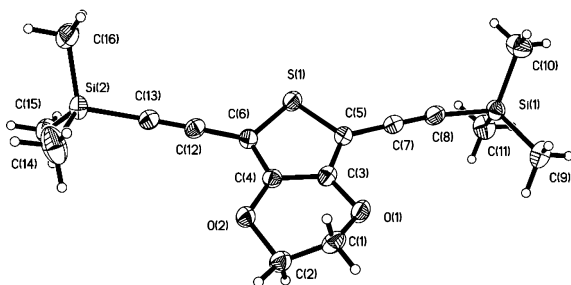


Fig. 1 The molecular structure of **1a** with 50% thermal ellipsoids. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): C(1)–O(1), 1.450(4); C(1)–C(2), 1.494(5); C(2)–O(2), 1.447(4); C(3)–O(1), 1.363(4); C(4)–O(2), 1.354(4); C(3)–C(4), 1.413(4); C(3)–O(5), 1.379(4); C(4)–C(6), 1.369(4); C(5)–S(1), 1.735(3); C(6)–S(1), 1.736(3); C(7)–C(8), 1.203(4); C(12)–C(13), 1.214(4); C(5)–C(7)–C(8), 178.5(4); C(7)–C(8)–Si(1), 171.9(3); C(6)–C(12)–C(13), 176.0(3); C(12)–C(13)–Si(2), 172.0(3).

(Me)C–Si–C(Me) angles (average 110.63°) are slightly larger than the (≡C)C–Si–C(Me) angles (average 108.27°), and the geometry around Si is distorted tetrahedral. The C–C bond lengths within the central EDOT ring are in the range 1.369(4)–1.494(4) Å, and reflect the expected single, C(1)–C(2), and partial multiple bond character. The two S–C bond lengths are not significantly different at 1.736(3) Å, and the four C–O distances average 1.404(5) Å. The thiophene ring is essentially planar with a maximum deviation from the ring plane of 0.014 Å for C(4). The ethylenedioxy unit has a total puckering parameter of 0.490(4) Å, q_2 of 0.384(3), q_3 of 0.304(3) and ϕ_2 of –86.4(4)°, consistent with a distorted half-chair conformation.²⁴ All these parameters are not significantly different from those reported in several structures that contain EDOT ring systems.²⁵

The **1a** molecules are packed into double-stranded columns along the (1 0 0) direction. The two strands of these columns are connected by two weak C–H...O hydrogen bonds. One, between the ethylenedioxy oxygen acceptor atom, O(1), and an ethylenedioxy hydrogen donor, H(1a), on a molecule related by the symmetry operation $2-x, -y, 1-z$ (O(1)...H(1a), 2.68(3) Å; C(1)–H(1), 0.86(3) Å; O(1)...H(1a)–C(1), 141(2)°). This interaction forms a co-operative pair of hydrogen bonds across a crystallographic centre of symmetry. The second hydrogen bond involves the other ethylenedioxy oxygen atom, O(2), and a methyl hydrogen atom, H(10b), on a molecule related by the symmetry operation $1-x, -y, 1-z$. Here the hydrogen bond parameters are O(2)...H(10b), 2.45(5) Å, C(10)–H(10b), 1.00(5) and O(2)...H(10b)–C(10) 149(4)°.

In the crystal structure of [(Ph)(PEt₃)₂Pt–C≡C–(EDOT)–C≡C–Pt(PEt₃)₂Ph] **1M** the asymmetric unit contains one unique dimetallic fragment the structure of which is shown in Fig. 2 which also contains a selection of relevant bond parameters. The structure is closely related to the previously reported “rigid

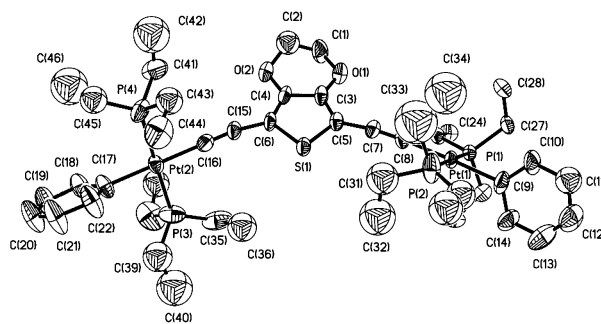


Fig. 2 The molecular structure of [(Ph)(PEt₃)₂Pt–C≡C–(EDOT)–C≡C–Pt(PEt₃)₂Ph] **1M** with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level and hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): Pt(1)–C(8), 2.023(8); Pt(1)–C(9), 2.061(9); Pt(1)–P(1), 2.289(2); Pt(1)–P(2), 2.286(3); Pt(2)–C(16), 2.032(10); Pt(2)–C(17), 2.062(9); Pt(2)–P(3), 2.279(3); Pt(2)–P(4), 2.287(3); C(7)–C(8), 1.194(11); C(15)–C(16), 1.201(12); C(1)–O(1), 1.399(12); C(1)–C(2), 1.419(17); C(2)–O(2), 1.455(14); C(3)–O(1), 1.364(11); C(3)–C(5), 1.387(12); C(3)–C(4), 1.415(11); C(4)–O(2), 1.367(10); C(4)–C(6), 1.380(13); C(5)–C(7), 1.424(11); C(5)–S(1), 1.732(9); C(6)–S(1), 1.742(8); C(8)–Pt(1)–C(9), 178.1(4); C(8)–Pt(1)–P(2), 88.1(3); C(9)–Pt(1)–P(2), 91.2(3); C(8)–Pt(1)–P(1), 92.7(3); C(9)–Pt(1)–P(1), 87.9(3); P(2)–Pt(1)–P(1), 178.82(11); C(16)–Pt(2)–C(17), 179.6(4); C(16)–Pt(2)–P(3), 91.4(3); C(17)–Pt(2)–P(3), 88.9(3); C(16)–Pt(2)–P(4), 86.9(3); C(17)–Pt(2)–P(4), 92.8(3); P(3)–Pt(2)–P(4), 178.04(12).

rod" diplatinum di-yne complexes with the general formula $trans-[(Ph)(R_3P)_2Pt-C\equiv C-X-C\equiv C-Pt(PR_3)_2(Ph)]$, where $R = Et$ or $n-Bu$ and $X = C_6H_4$, (C_4H_2S) and related derivatives.^{12,17,20,26} The two PtC_2P_2 units are planar and the bond parameters associated with the platinum(II) centres are similar to previously reported values. The dihedral angle between the Pt(1)P(1)P(2)C(8)C(9) and the thiophene ring plane, C(3)C(4)C(5)C(6)S(1), is 40.9° while that between the thiophene ring and Pt(2)P(3)P(4)C(16)C(17) is 63.8° in such an orientation that the resultant dihedral angle between the two Pt square planes is 90.7° . The acetylinic units show small deviations from linearity with C(5)–C(7)–C(8), $171.4(10)^\circ$, Pt(1)–C(8)–C(7), $176.1(8)^\circ$, C(6)–C(15)–C(16), $170.5(10)^\circ$, and Pt(2)–C(16)–C(15), $178.9(9)^\circ$. The bond parameters within the central EDOT ring are similar to those found in the structure of **1a** and, again, the thiophene ring shows slight deviations from planarity with the maximum deviation from the plane being 0.013 \AA for C(4). The ethylenedioxy ring adopts a distorted half chair conformation with a total puckering parameter of $0.407(6) \text{ \AA}$, q_2 of $0.333(4)$, q_3 of $0.233(4)$ and ϕ_2 of $53.3(6)^\circ$.

An analysis of the intermolecular interactions in the crystal structure of **1M** shows no abnormally short intermolecular interactions. The shortest potential C–H...O hydrogen bond with a C–H...O angle greater than 140° is between one of the methyl hydrogen atoms and a ring oxygen atom in a molecule related by the symmetry operation $I -x, I -y, -z$; the hydrogen bond parameters are C(38)...O(2) $3.65(1) \text{ \AA}$, H(38a)...O(2) 2.91 \AA and C(38)–H(38a)...O(2) 142° .

As with **1M** the complex $[(Ph)(PEt_3)_2Pt-C\equiv C-(EDOT)-(EDOT)-C\equiv C-Pt(PEt_3)_2Ph]$ **2M** crystallises in space group $C2/c$ but, in this case, the asymmetric unit contains only half the dimeric unit and there is a crystallographic centre of symmetry at the mid-point of the C(6)–C(6a) bond that links the two EDOT groups. The structure of the dimetallic molecule is shown in Fig. 3 which also contains a selection of relevant bond parameters. As with **1M**, the structure closely resembles that of a range of previously reported diplatinum di-yne complexes with various aromatic and heteroaromatic linker groups.^{12,17,20,26} The unique

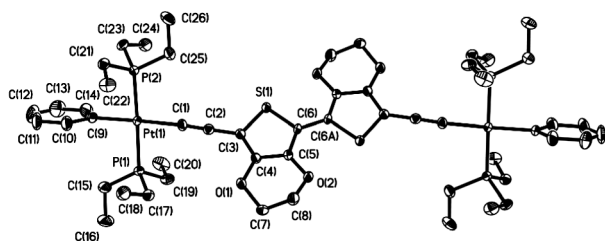


Fig. 3 The molecular structure of $[(Ph)(PEt_3)_2Pt-C\equiv C-(EDOT)-(EDOT)-C\equiv C-Pt(PEt_3)_2Ph]$ **2M** with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level and hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity. The disorder in the C(7)–C(8) fragment is also omitted. Selected bond lengths (\AA) and angles ($^\circ$): Pt(1)–C(1), $2.037(3)$; Pt(1)–C(9), $2.069(3)$; Pt(1)–P(1), $2.2920(7)$; Pt(1)–P(2), $2.2950(7)$; C(1)–C(2), $1.195(4)$; C(3)–S(1), $1.752(3)$; C(6)–S(1), $1.742(3)$; C(3)–C(4), $1.371(4)$; C(4)–C(5), $1.418(4)$; C(5)–C(6), $1.371(4)$; C(6)–C(6a), $1.446(5)$; C(4)–O(1), $1.374(3)$; C(5)–O(2), $1.373(3)$; C(7)–O(1), $1.459(5)$; C(8)–O(2), $1.445(6)$; C(7)–C(8), $1.506(9)$; C(1)–Pt(1)–C(9), $177.13(11)$; C(1)–Pt(1)–P(1), $86.46(9)$; C(9)–Pt(1)–P(1), $91.52(8)$; C(1)–Pt(1)–P(2), $94.14(9)$; C(9)–Pt(1)–P(2), $88.02(8)$; P(1)–Pt(1)–P(2), $175.75(3)$. The atom denoted "C(6a)" is related to atom C(6) by the symmetry operation $-x, y, 0.5 - z$.

Pt(II) centre adopts the expected square planar geometry and the Pt1C1C9P1P2 plane makes a dihedral angle of 46.2° with the plane of the unique thiophene ring (C3C4C5C6S1); a value within 6° of that found in **1M**. The two thiophene rings in the bi(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) spacer group are necessarily coplanar by crystallographic symmetry. The intramolecular S(1)...O(1a) distance is $2.938(3) \text{ \AA}$, which is significantly shorter than the sum of the van der Waals distances and has previously been taken as being indicative of a strong intramolecular interaction.²⁷ Unlike the structures of **1a** and **1M**, the ethylenedioxy ring displays disorder with two orientations of the C(7) and C(8) atoms. However, the ring conformation can still be described as a half-chair. The bond parameters within the unique EDOT fragment closely resemble those in **1a**, **1M** and in a series of bi(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)-containing compounds.^{27,28} The "rigid-rod" nature of the complex is again confirmed by the near linear acetylene unit; C(2)–C(1)–Pt(1), $176.0(3)^\circ$; C(1)–C(2)–C(3), $177.9(3)^\circ$.

In the crystal packing of **2M** there are no particularly short intermolecular interactions. The only significant hydrogen bond is between a methyl hydrogen and one of the ring oxygen atoms in a molecule related by the symmetry operation $x, y, z -I$; C(22)...O(1), $3.703(4) \text{ \AA}$; H(22b)...O(1), $2.814(2) \text{ \AA}$; C(22)–H(22b)...O(1), $151.2(2)^\circ$.

Thermal analysis

All samples analysed under a dinitrogen atmosphere exhibit an exotherm coincident with mass loss due to decomposition. Decomposition onset was defined as a mass loss of 2%. The peak decomposition temperature was defined as the first inflection point in the thermogravimetric curve, corresponding to a peak in the derivative of the TG data. The decomposition exotherms are broad with multiple peaks, and the TG curves suggest a stepwise decomposition process. The first step can be assigned to the removal of trialkylphosphine groups from the Pt(II) di-yne and poly-yne. TG traces show that **1M**–**2M** and **1P**–**2P** have decomposition temperatures of over 400°C , indicative of excellent thermal stability. These results are quite encouraging as they allow for the use of high temperature T sealing procedures in device fabrication. The DTA peaks show exotherms at these temperatures, indicating that decomposition rather than vaporization is being observed. The results are shown in Table 1. The results indicate that the platinum(II) di-yne and poly-yne containing the EDOT spacers exhibit significantly higher thermal stability compared to those with fused and non-fused oligothiophene spacers,¹² possibly because the ethylenedioxy groups encourage stronger inter-chain van der Waals bonding. The poly-yne **2P** exhibits higher onset and peak decomposition temperatures than **1P**; similarly the di-yne **2M** shows higher onset and peak decomposition temperatures than **1M**. Thus both the

Table 1 Thermal analysis results for decomposition temperatures: all temperatures in $^\circ\text{C}$. Uncertainties are approximately $\pm 8^\circ\text{C}$

Compound	T_{decomp} (onset) $^\circ\text{C}$	T_{decomp} (peak) $^\circ\text{C}$
1M	392	426
2M	398	432
1P	382	418
2P	391	422

Table 2 Optical gap of **1M–2M**, **1P–2P** and other related compounds

Compound	Optical gap (eV)
1M	3.00
2M	2.70
1P	2.70
2P	2.50
Pt–thiophene di-yne ³⁰	3.14
Pt–thiophene poly-yne ¹²	2.86
Pt–bithiophene di-yne ³²	2.84
Pt–bithiophene poly-yne ¹²	2.55
Pt–thienothiophene di-yne ¹²	3.02
Pt–thienothiophene poly-yne ¹²	2.78

di-ynes and the poly-ynes exhibit increasing thermal stability with increasing size of the spacer group in the backbone. The di-ynes **1M–2M** exhibit slightly higher onset and peak decomposition temperatures than the corresponding poly-ynes **1P–2P**. A similar trend in thermal stability was previously observed among related platinum(II) di-ynes and poly-yne compounds.²⁰

Optical absorption spectroscopy

Optical absorption and emission spectra taken in thin films are shown in Fig. 4. The first absorption band of **1P** peaking at 2.90 eV has its origin in the π – π^* transitions of the conjugated polymer backbone and is associated with the first singlet excited state S_1 .²⁹ This band is red-shifted to 2.65 eV in **2P**, indicating a more conjugated backbone along the polymer chain. The optical gaps (*i.e.*, the onset of absorptions) of **1M–2M**, **1P–2P** and related materials are shown in Table 2. The energy of the optical gap of both the di-ynes and poly-ynes decreases in going from EDOT to the bis-EDOT linker unit. We attribute the reduction in optical gap to an increased delocalization of π electrons through the more conjugated bis-EDOT spacer along the polymer backbone. The optical gaps of the poly-ynes are lowered compared to the corresponding di-ynes, indicating that the π conjugation of the ligand extends into and through the metal centre. This finding is consistent with our previous results on related systems.^{12,20}

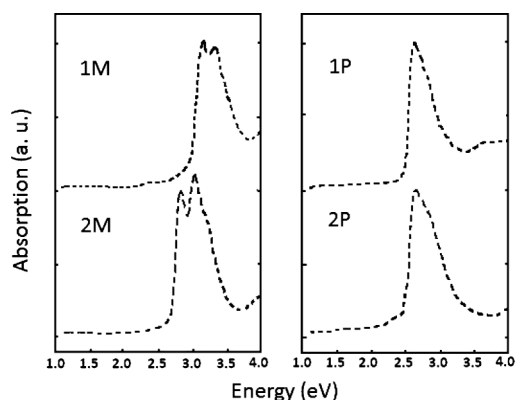


Fig. 4 Optical absorption spectra of Pt(II) di-ynes and poly-ynes (**1** = **1M**, **2** = **1P**, **3** = **2M** and **4** = **2P**) taken at room temperature.

The optical gap of **1P** is 2.70 eV, which compares to the gap of 2.86 eV observed for the corresponding polymer containing the thiophene spacer group, and represents a red-shift of 0.16 eV. The optical gap of **2P** is 2.50 eV, which compares to gaps

of 2.55 and 2.78 eV, observed for the corresponding polymers containing the related non-fused and fused oligothiophene spacer groups, and represents a red-shift of 0.05 eV and 0.28 eV, respectively. Similarly, the optical gaps of the di-ynes **1M–2M** are lower compared to their counterparts containing the non-fused and fused thiophene systems.^{12,30,31} Thus the electron-rich EDOT spacers create stronger donor-acceptor interactions between the Pt(II) centres and conjugated ligands compared to their non-fused and fused counterparts.

Conclusions

In summary, the present work has demonstrated that it is possible to synthesize acetylide-functionalized heterocyclic ligands based on EDOT spacer groups and incorporate them into platinum(II) di-ynes and poly-ynes, by CuI catalysed dehydrohalogenation and polycondensation reaction respectively. Dinuclear platinum(II) complexes as well as polymeric materials with molar masses in the range of 40,000–52,000 g mol⁻¹ containing EDOT and bis-EDOT spacer groups have been characterised by spectroscopic methods. Attempts have been made to evaluate how the EDOT linker units would influence the structural, thermal and optical properties of the dimeric and polymeric organoplatinum(II) compounds. The results of optical absorption measurements reveal that the electron-rich EDOT spacers create stronger donor-acceptor interactions between the platinum(II) centres and conjugated ligands compared to the non-fused and fused oligothiophene counterparts. The EDOT spacer groups also have a significant effect on the thermal stability of the dimeric as well as polymeric platinum(II) complexes. The improved properties of the new materials have stimulated a study of organometallic polymers containing a variety of hybrid spacer groups based on EDOT systems and further investigation of other properties (such as redox and photovoltaic properties) of these π -conjugated organometallic systems and their organic analogues are in progress.

Experimental

General procedures

All reactions were performed under a dry nitrogen atmosphere using standard Schlenk or glove box techniques.³³ Solvents were pre-dried and distilled before use by standard procedures.³⁴ All chemicals, except where stated otherwise, were obtained from Sigma Aldrich and used as received. The compounds *trans*-[(Ph)(PEt₃)₂PtCl],³⁵ *trans*-[(PⁿBu)₃PtCl₂],³⁵ 2,2'-bis-EDOT³⁶ and 2,2',5',2''-ter-EDOT³⁷ were prepared by adaptation of literature procedures. The NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker WM-250 or AM-400 spectrometer in CDCl₃. The ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectra were referenced to solvent resonances and ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra were referenced to external trimethylphosphite. IR spectra were recorded as CH₂Cl₂ solutions, in a NaCl cell, on a Perkin-Elmer 1710 FT-IR spectrometer, mass spectra on a Kratos MS 890 spectrometer by the electron impact (EI) and fast atom bombardment (FAB) techniques. Microanalyses were performed in the Department of Chemistry, University of Bath. Preparative TLC was carried out on commercial Merck plates with a 0.25 mm layer of silica. Column chromatography was performed either

on Kieselgel 60 (230–400 mesh) silica gel or alumina (Brockman Grade II–III).

Molecular weight measurements

Molar masses were determined by GPC method³⁸ using two PL Gel 30 cm, 5 micron mixed C columns at 30 °C running in THF at 1 cm³ min⁻¹ with a Roth Moxel 200 high precision pump. A DAWN DSP (Wyatt Technology) Multi-Angle Laser Light Scattering (MALLS) apparatus with 18 detectors and auxiliary Viscotek model 200 differential refractometer/viscometer detectors was used to calculate the molecular weights (referred to as GPC LS).

Optical spectroscopy

The dimeric and polymeric platinum(II) complexes were dissolved in dichloromethane. Thin films were prepared on quartz substrates using a conventional photoresist spin-coater. Typical film thicknesses were 100–150 nm as measured on a Dektak profilometer. The optical absorption spectra were measured with a Hewlett-Packard ultraviolet-visible (UV-VIS) spectrometer. Measurements of photoluminescence (PL) were made with the sample in a continuous-flow helium cryostat. The temperature was controlled with an Oxford-Intelligent temperature controller-4 (ITC-4) and was measured adjacent to the sample with a calibrated silicon diode. For PL measurements, excitation was provided from a continuous wave (cw) argon ion laser. The UV lines (334–365 nm) of this laser were used for the compounds with benzene and naphthalene spacers and 488 nm was used for the compounds with the anthracene spacer. Typical intensities used were a few mW mm⁻². The emission spectra were recorded using a spectrograph with an optical fibre input coupled to a cooled charge coupled device (CCD) array (Oriel Instaspec IV).

Thermal analysis

Thermal analysis (differential thermal analysis, DTA, and thermogravimetry, TG) was performed simultaneously in a Stanton–

Redcroft model STA-780 Simultaneous Thermal Analyser under flowing N₂. Sample masses were ~1 mg packed with ~1 mg Al₂O₃ in open Inconel crucibles. The reference crucible contained Al₂O₃. Samples were heated at 10 °C min⁻¹ to 485 °C. The thermocouple readings were calibrated using a series of DTA standard materials: KNO₃, In, Sn, Ag₂SO₄, and K₂SO₄ as well as Pb and Al as secondary standards, using the same heating rates as the samples.

X-ray crystallography

Data for **1a** and **1M** were collected on a Bruker Nonius Kappa CCD diffractometer equipped with an Oxford Cryostream crystal cooling apparatus, and using graphite monochromator Mo-K α radiation. Data for **2M** was collected on Station 9.8 at the SRS Daresbury synchrotron facility using a Bruker APEX II diffractometer, also equipped with an Oxford Cryosystems crystal cooling device. In all cases semi-empirical absorption corrections based on inframe scaling were applied. The structures were solved using direct methods (SIR92³⁹) and from subsequent Fourier difference syntheses. The structures were refined by full-matrix least-squares on F^2 (SHELXL 97⁴⁰). For **1a** the hydrogen atoms were located in the electron density difference map and were allowed to refine freely. For **1M** and **2M** the hydrogen atoms were placed in geometrically-idealised positions and refined using a riding model. In **1M** some of the ethyl groups displayed a tendency to disorder, but the best refinement model was obtained by using single sites with the carbon atoms assigned isotropic displacement parameters. In **2M** the C(7) and C(8) atoms in the EDOT ligand showed positional disorder over two sites. The pairs of atoms were refined with the occupancies summed to unity. The refinements were continued until convergence was reached, and in the final cycles of refinement weighting schemes were introduced which produced relatively flat analyses of variance. Crystal data and refinement details are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Crystal data and refinement parameters for **1a**, **1M** and **2M**

Compound reference	1a	1M	2M
Chemical formula	C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₂ SSi ₂	C ₄₆ H ₇₄ O ₂ P ₄ Pt ₂ S	C ₅₂ H ₇₈ O ₄ P ₄ Pt ₂ S ₂
Formula mass	334.58	1205.17	1345.32
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
<i>a</i> /Å	7.3848(4)	31.8940(3)	42.980(4)
<i>b</i> /Å	27.2437(12)	9.6610(1)	13.4875(13)
<i>c</i> /Å	9.4632(6)	33.6030(4)	9.8161(9)
β (°)	99.407(2)	103.240(1)	101.078(1)
Unit cell volume/Å ³	1878.29(18)	10078.8(2)	5584.3(9)
<i>T</i> /K	150(2)	150(2)	150(2)
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>a</i>	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>
No. of formula units per unit cell, <i>Z</i>	4	8	4
Radiation type	Mo-K α	Mo-K α	Synchrotron
Wavelength, λ /Å	0.71073	0.71073	0.6775
Absorption coefficient, μ /mm ⁻¹	0.301	5.748	4.446
No. of reflections measured	11695	39442	31903
No. of independent reflections	4099	9063	8384
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.0583	0.0602	0.0978
Final <i>R</i> ₁ values (<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>))	0.0599	0.0490	0.0283
Final <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²) values (<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>))	0.1168	0.1194	0.0722
Final <i>R</i> ₁ values (all data)	0.1101	0.0645	0.0325
Final <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²) values (all data)	0.1406	0.1287	0.0738
Goodness of fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.050	1.043	0.976

Ligand synthesis

The ligand precursors were synthesized by following a general procedure outlined below for **1a** and **1b**.

2,5-Diiodo-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene 1. A solution of 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene (2.8 g, 20.0 mmol) and iodine monochloride–pyridine complex (11.5 g, 45.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (75 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h during which time a precipitate of pyridinium salt was produced. The precipitate was removed by filtration and the filtrate was removed under reduced pressure. The solid residue was rinsed with a mixture of water/methanol (1 : 1) and it was recrystallized twice from propanone. The product was obtained as greenish-white crystals (7.4 g, 93%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 4.24 ppm (s, 4H, H_{EDOT}). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 54.08 (CH₂), 64.84 (C2,5), 143.84 (C3,4), and EI-MS: *m/z* 393.7 (*M*⁺).

2,5-Bis(trimethylsilylethynyl)-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene 1a. To a deoxygenated solution of **1** (1.50 g, 3.80 mmol) in ⁱPr₃NH–THF (50 mL, 1 : 1 (v/v)) under N₂ was added a catalytic mixture of CuI (12 mg), Pd(OAc)₂ (11 mg) and PPh₃ (65 mg). The solution was stirred for 10 min at room temperature and then trimethylsilylethyne (0.93 g, 9.5 mmol) was added. The reaction temperature was then raised to 40 °C and the reaction was left with stirring for 2 h. The reaction mixture was then allowed to cool down to room temperature, filtered and the solvent mixture was removed. The solid residue was purified by silica column chromatography eluting with CH₂Cl₂/hexane (1 : 2 v/v). The desired compound **1a** was isolated as a light-yellow solid (1.1 g, 85% yield). IR(CH₂Cl₂): ν cm⁻¹ 2141 (–C≡C–). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.20 (s, 18H, H_{Me}), 4.24 ppm (s, 4H, H_{EDOT}), ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.17 (SiMe₃), 64.4 (CH₂), 94.2 (C2,5), 99.97, 103.1 (C≡C), 143.8 (C3,4), and EI-MS: *m/z* 334.4 (*M*⁺). Calc. for C₁₆H₂₂Si₂O₂S: C, 57.44; H, 6.63; Found: C, 57.60; H, 6.70%.

2,5-Bis(ethynyl)-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene 1b. **1a** (0.668 g, 2.00 mmol) was dissolved in 30 mL THF. KOH (0.25 g, 4.4 mmol) in water/methanol (20 mL, 1 : 3 v/v) was added and the solution was stirred for one hour at room temperature. The solvent was then removed and the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and subjected to a silica column chromatography. The desired compound was collected with the aid of hexane/dichloromethane (1 : 1 v/v) to afford **1b** as a colorless microcrystalline solid (0.29 g, 78% yield). IR(CH₂Cl₂): ν cm⁻¹ 2107 (–C≡C–), 3300 (–C≡C–H). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.4 ppm (s, 2H, H_{terminal}), 4.20 ppm (s, 4H, H_{EDOT}). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 64.5 (CH₂), 95.2 (C2,5), 99.07, 106.23 (C≡C), 144.4 (C3,4) and EI-MS: *m/z* 190.3 (*M*⁺). Calc. for C₁₀H₆O₂S: C, 63.14; H, 3.18; Found: C, 63.20; H, 3.00%.

2,2'-Bis-(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene). 3,4-Ethylenedioxythiophene **1** (5.00 g, 0.036 mol) in 170 mL THF was cooled to –78 °C under N₂. ⁿBuLi (1.6 M, 0.036 mol) was then added dropwise and the solution was stirred for 45 min. After that CuCl₂ (4.7 g, 0.036 mol) was added and the reaction mixture was left to stir at 40 °C for 2 h. The solution was allowed to cool down to room temperature and the reaction was washed with water, solvent was removed and the solid residue was purified by silica column chromatography eluting with chloroform. The title compound was isolated as a white crystalline solid (6.73 g, 68% yield). ¹H

NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 4.27 (s, 8H, H_{EDOT}), 6.83 (s, 2H, H_{terminal}). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.8, 85.5, 64.9. EI-MS: *m/z* 282.3 (*M*⁺). Calc. for C₁₂H₁₀S₂O₄: C, 51.05; H, 3.57; Found: C, 51.4; H, 3.60%.

5,5'-Diiodo-(2,2'-bis-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) 2. Similar method to the synthesis of **1** was applied but using 2,2'-bis-(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) instead. The title compound was isolated as a dark-green crystalline solid in 85% yield. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 4.27 (s, 8H, H_{EDOT}). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.8, 85.5, 64.9. EI-MS: *m/z* 534.1 (*M*⁺). Calc. for C₁₂H₈S₂O₄I₂: C, 26.99; H, 1.51; Found: C, 27.09; H, 1.48%.

5,5'-Bis(trimethylsilylethynyl)-2,2'-bis-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene 2a. Similar procedure to the synthesis of **1a** was applied using **2** (1.50 g, 2.8 mmol). **2a** was isolated as a pale yellow solid (1.1 g, 83% yield). IR(CH₂Cl₂): ν cm⁻¹ 2135 (–C≡C–). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.22 ppm (s, 8H, H_{EDOT}), 0.17 ppm (s, 18H, H_{Me}). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.0 (C3,4), 85.2 (C2,5) and 65.1 (CH₂), 106.23, 92.07 (C≡C), 0.17 (SiMe₃). EI-MS: *m/z* 474.8 (*M*⁺). Calc. for C₂₂H₂₆Si₂O₄S₂: C, 55.66; H, 5.52; Found: C, 55.90; H, 5.48%.

5,5'-Bis(ethynyl)-2,2'-bis-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene 2b. Similar procedure to that of **1b** was applied using **2a** (0.668 g, 1.41 mmol). **2b** was isolated as a colorless microcrystalline solid (0.37 g, 80% yield). IR(CH₂Cl₂): ν cm⁻¹ 2107 (–C≡C–), 3298 (–C≡C–H). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.24 ppm (s, 8H, H_{EDOT}), 3.3 ppm (s, 2H, H_{terminal}). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.6 (C3,4), 85.2 (C2,5) and 64.5 (CH₂), 106.23, 92.07 (C≡C). EI-MS: *m/z* 330.5 (*M*⁺). Calc. for C₁₆H₁₀O₄S₂: C, 58.17; H, 3.05; Found: C, 58.30; H, 3.20%.

2,2',5',2''-Ter-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene. A solution of 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene (1.33 g, 9.37 mmol) in 50 mL THF under nitrogen was cooled to –78 °C via a cooling bath. To the stirred pre-cooled solution, (3.7 mL, 9.25 mmol) of ⁿBuLi was added via syringe. After 45 min the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 0 °C, then MgBr₂·Et₂O (2.50 g, 9.68 mmol) was added in one portion. After 45 min, NiCl₂-dppp (0.10 g, 0.187 mmol) was added followed by 2,5-diiodo-EDOT **1** (1.40 g, 3.56 mmol). The mixture was allowed to warm slowly to room temperature. The product was precipitated in water/pentane mixture and the title compound was isolated as a medium brown solid (2.6 g, 65.5%). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 4.27 (s, 4H, H-4,5); ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.8 (C3,4), 85.5 (C2,5) and 64.9 (CH₂). EI-MS: *m/z* 325 (*M*⁺).

5,5''-Diiodo-2,2',5',2''-ter-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene 3. Similar method to the synthesis of **1** was applied using 2,2',5',2''-ter-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene. Dark-green crystalline solid (83% yield). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 4.300 (br, 12H, H_{EDOT}). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 140.3, 139.20, 131.10, 128.64, 124.63, 124.02, 92.07, 85.2, 64.5. EI-MS: *m/z* 674.1 (*M*⁺). Calc. for C₁₈H₁₂S₃O₆I₂: C, 32.06; H, 1.79; Found: C, 32.11; H, 1.83%.

5,5''-Bis(trimethylsilylethynyl)-2,2',5',2''-ter-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene, 3a. Similar procedure to the synthesis of **1a** was applied using **3** (1.50 g, 2.23 mmol) instead. Pale yellow solid (1.1 g, 83% yield). IR(CH₂Cl₂): ν cm⁻¹ 2135 (–C≡C–). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.28 ppm (s, 12H, H_{EDOT}), 0.16 ppm (s, 18H, H_{Me}). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.0 (C3,4), 85.0 (C2,5)

and 66.7 (CH₂), 105.0, 91.0 (C≡C), 0.22 (SiMe₃). EI-MS: *m/z* 614.9 (*M*⁺). Calc. for C₂₈H₃₀Si₂O₆S₃: C, 54.68; H, 4.93; Found: C, 55.07; H, 5.05%.

5,5'-Bis(ethynyl)-2,2',5',2''-ter-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene 3b. Similar procedure to that of **1b** was applied using **3a** (0.867 g, 1.41 mmol), KOH (0.25 g, 4.4 mmol) in THF/methanol (30 mL, 5:1, v/v). The product decomposed to a black solid during work-up and isolation.

Synthesis of Pt(II) di-yenes

trans-[(Ph)(Et₃P)₂Pt-C≡C-R-C≡C-Pt-(PEt₃)₂Ph] [R = 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-2,5-diyl] 1M. **1b** (0.0448 g, 0.2358 mmol) and *trans*-[Pt(PEt₃)₂Cl₂] (0.2816 g, 0.5187 mmol) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂/Pr₂NH (50 mL, 1:1, v/v) under nitrogen. A catalytic amount of CuI (~5 mg) was added and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 15 h, after which all volatile components were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, passed through a silica column eluting with hexane/CH₂Cl₂ (1:1, v/v). Removal of the solvents under reduced pressure gave the title compound as a pale yellow solid (0.21 g, 75%). IR(CH₂Cl₂): ν cm⁻¹ 2080 (C≡C). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.21 ppm (d, 4H, H_{ortho} of Ph), 6.89 ppm (dd, 4H, H_{meta} of Ph), 6.75 ppm (dd, 2H, H_{para} of Ph), 4.20 ppm (s, 4H, H_{EDOT}), 1.65 ppm (q, 24H, H_{P-CH₂}), 1.00 ppm (t, 36H, H_{P-CH₃}). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.74, 139.19, 138.41, 128.76, 127.14, 122.47, 122.29 (Arom.) 107.95, 108.56 (C≡C), 15.02, 7.99 (Et). ³¹P {¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -138.07, ¹J_{Pt-P} = 2645 Hz. FAB-MS: *m/z* 1205 (*M*⁺). Calc. for C₄₆H₇₄SO₂P₄Pt₂: C, 45.84; H, 6.19. Found: C, 45.90; H, 6.30%.

trans-[(Ph)(Et₃P)₂Pt-C≡C-R-C≡C-Pt-(PEt₃)₂Ph] [R = 2,2'-bis-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-5,5'-diyl] 2M. Similar procedure to the synthesis of **1M** was applied using **2b** (0.090 g, 0.272 mmol), *trans*-[(PEt₃)₂(Ph)PtCl] (0.50 g, 0.92 mmol) in Pr₂NH/CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL, 1:1 v/v) and CuI (5 mg). **1M** was isolated as a pale yellow solid (0.30 g, 58% yield). IR(CH₂Cl₂): ν cm⁻¹ 2135 (C≡C). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.25 ppm (d, 4H, H_{ortho} of Ph), 6.90 ppm (dd, 4H, H_{meta} of Ph), 6.70 ppm (dd, 2H, H_{para} of Ph), 4.20 ppm (s, 8H, H_{EDOT}), 1.65 ppm (q, 12H, H_{P-CH₂}), 1.00 ppm (t, 36H, H_{P-CH₃}). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 140.4, 139.4, 127.7–119.6 (C-1 to 8 and Ph Cs), 112.6 (C≡C), 30.1 (PCH₂), 8.45 (CH₃). ³¹P {¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -138.27, ¹J_{Pt-P} = 2640 Hz. FAB-MS: *m/z* 1345.6 (*M*⁺). Calc. for C₅₂H₇₈S₂O₄P₄Pt₂: C, 46.42; H, 5.84. Found: C, 46.60; H, 5.90%.

Synthesis of Pt(II) poly-yenes

trans-[(ⁿBu₃P)₂Pt-C≡C-R-C≡C-]_n, (R = 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-2,5-diyl) 1P. To a solution of *trans*-[Pt(PBu₃)₂Cl₂] (0.1904 g, 0.28 mmol) and **1b** (0.0540 g, 0.28 mmol) in Pr₂NH/CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL, 1:1, v/v) was added CuI (5mg). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h, after which all volatile compounds were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and passed through a short alumina column. Removal of the solvent under vacuum gave the title compound as a bright yellow solid (0.17 g, 70%). Further purification was accomplished by precipitating the polymer solution from CH₂Cl₂ into methanol. IR(CH₂Cl₂): ν cm⁻¹ 2088. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.18 (s, 4H, H_{EDOT}), 2.17 (m, 12H,

H_{P-CH₂}), 2.20 (br, 12H, H_{CH₂}), 1.52 (sextet, 12H, H_{CH₂}), 0.90 (t, 18H, H_{CH₃}). ¹³C {¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.74, 139.19, 138.41, 128.76 (Arom.), 121.62 (C≡C), 26.05–24.26, 13.83 (alkyl). ³¹P {¹H} NMR (101.3 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -138.03, ¹J_{Pt-P} = 2363 Hz. Calc. for (C₃₄H₅₈SO₂P₂Pt)_n: C, 51.83; H, 7.42. Found: C, 51.94; H, 7.45%. GPC (THF): *M_n* = 30,500 (*n* = 66), *M_w* = 52,008 g mol⁻¹ g mol⁻¹, PDI = 1.7.

trans-[(Bu₃P)₂Pt-C≡C-R-C≡C-]_n (R = 2,2'-bis-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene-5,5'-diyl) 2P. Similar procedure to the synthesis of **1P** was applied using **2b** (0.155 g, 0.470 mmol), *trans*-[(PBu₃)₂PtCl₂] (0.315 g, 0.47 mmol) in THF/Pr₂NH (50 mL, 1:1 v/v) and CuI (5 mg) under N₂. **2P** was isolated in (0.26 g, 70% yield). Further purification was accomplished by precipitating the polymer solution from CH₂Cl₂ into methanol. IR(CH₂Cl₂): ν cm⁻¹ 2085 (C≡C). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.20 ppm (s, 8H, H_{EDOT}), 2.0 ppm (t, 12H, H_{P-CH₂}), 1.50 ppm (tt, 12H, H_{P-CH₂}), 1.30 ppm (qt, 12H, H_{P-CH₂}), 0.85 ppm (t, 18H, H_{P-CH₃}). ³¹P {¹H} NMR (101.3 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -137.5. Calc. for (C₄₀H₆₂S₂O₄P₂Pt)_n: C, 51.77; H, 6.73. Found: C, 51.83; H, 6.80%. GPC (THF): *M_n* = 29,556 g mol⁻¹ (*n* = 44), *M_w* = 40,836 g mol⁻¹, PDI = 1.4.

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