

## Methoxy-substituted naphthothiophenes – single molecules' vs. condensed phase properties and prospects for organic electronics applications

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In this work, a series of tricyclic naphthothiophenes – photocyclization products (8-methoxynaphtho[1,2-b]thiophene (**1a**); 6,7-dimethoxynaphtho[1,2-b]thiophene (**1b**); 8-methoxynaphtho[2,1-b]thiophene (**2a**) have been studied. All compounds possessing similar structures demonstrated the close optical, electrochemical characteristics. Spectroelectrochemical investigation showed that **1b** and **2a** are able to form stable radical particles at 1.55 V. In case of **1a**, the formed at 1.55 V radical is short-living.

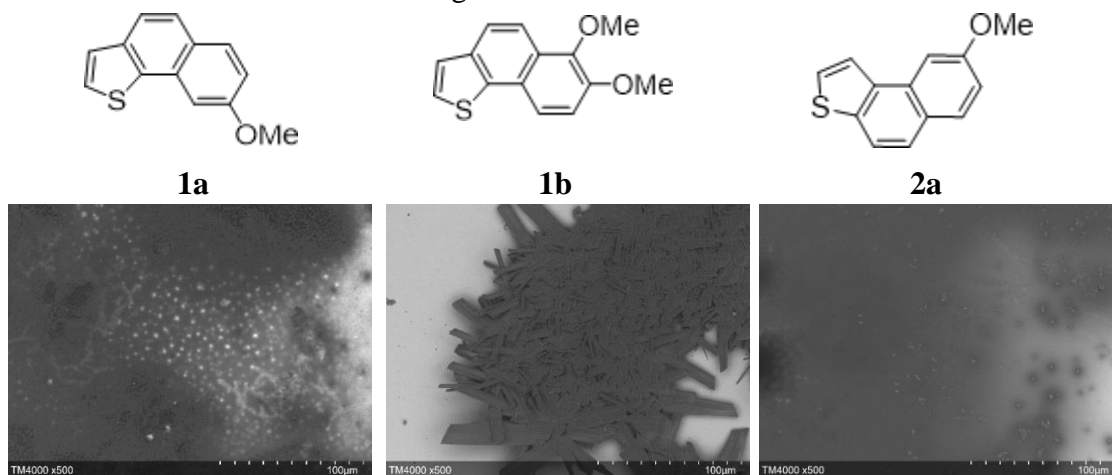


Fig.1 SEM image of **1a**, **1b**, **2a** film (thickness – 200 nm).

We have demonstrated, that due to differences in the morphology thin films of **1a** and **2a** exhibit the charge carriers mobilities ( $10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ ) one order of magnitude higher than that of **1b**. The **1a** and **2a** layers predominantly consist of an amorphous phase incorporated with microcrystals (Fig. 1). On the contrary, **1b** layers are formed only by microcrystals. Poor contacts between individual microcrystals limit the transport of charge carriers in such a polycrystalline medium. At the same time, the charge carrier mobility of **1a** in crystal form reaches high values ( $0.09 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ ). This indicates that these substances may serve a good starting point for the search for a new prospective organic semiconductors.

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