

Poly(p-phenylene phosphaborene): towards Recyclable BP Congeners of Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) for Sustainable Electronics



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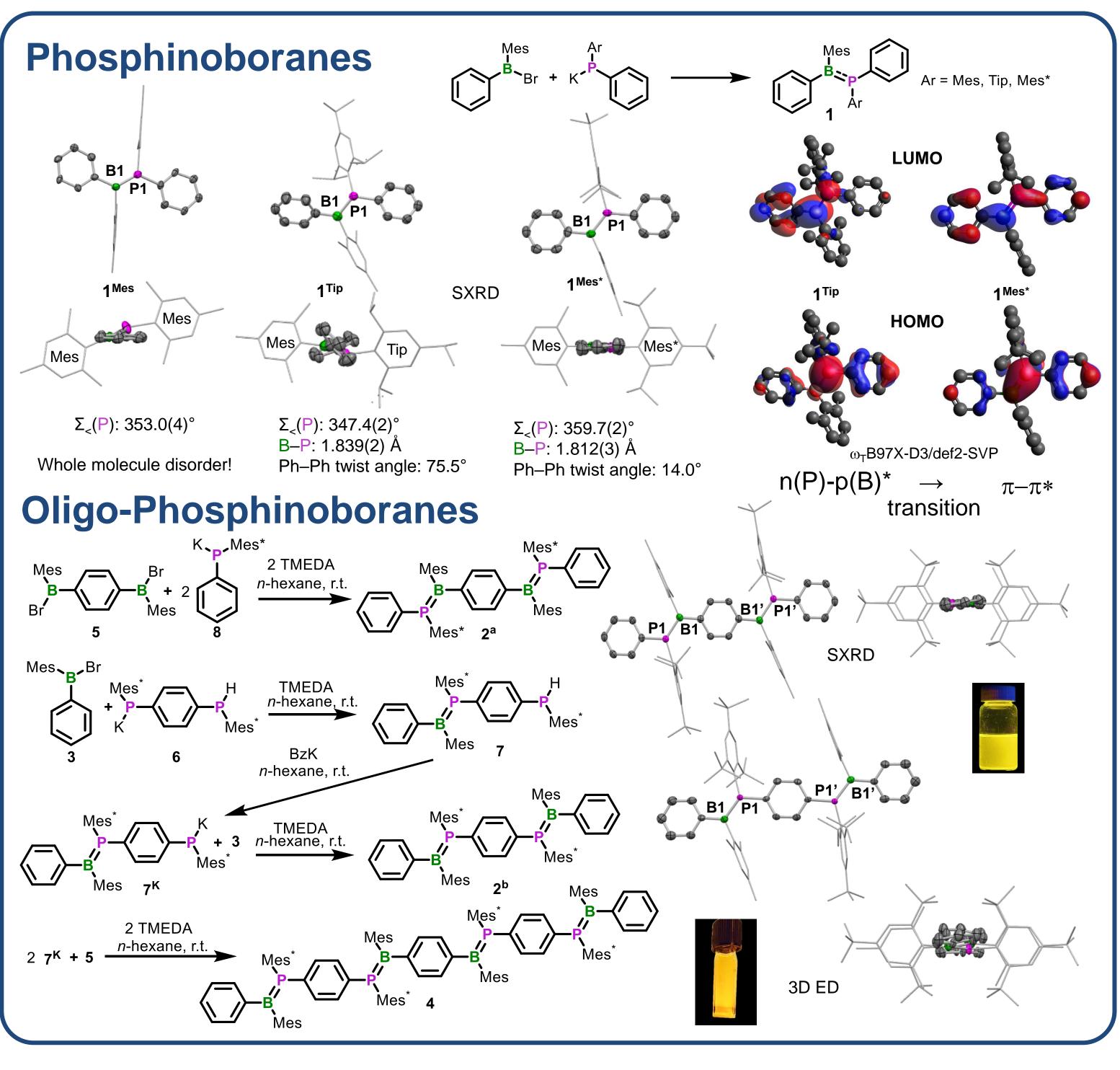
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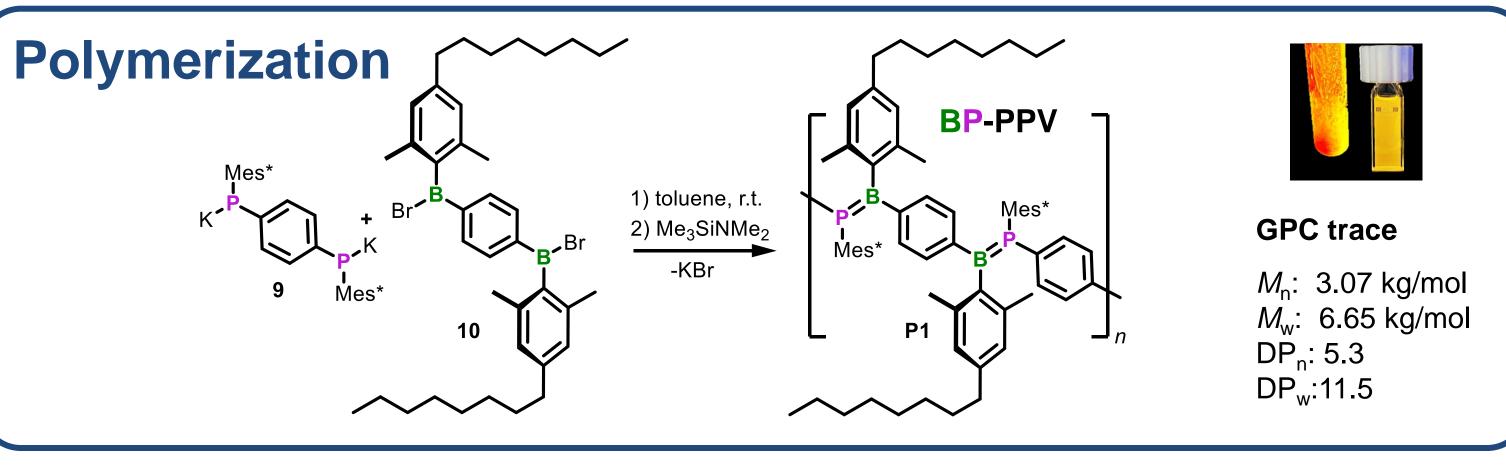
Introduction

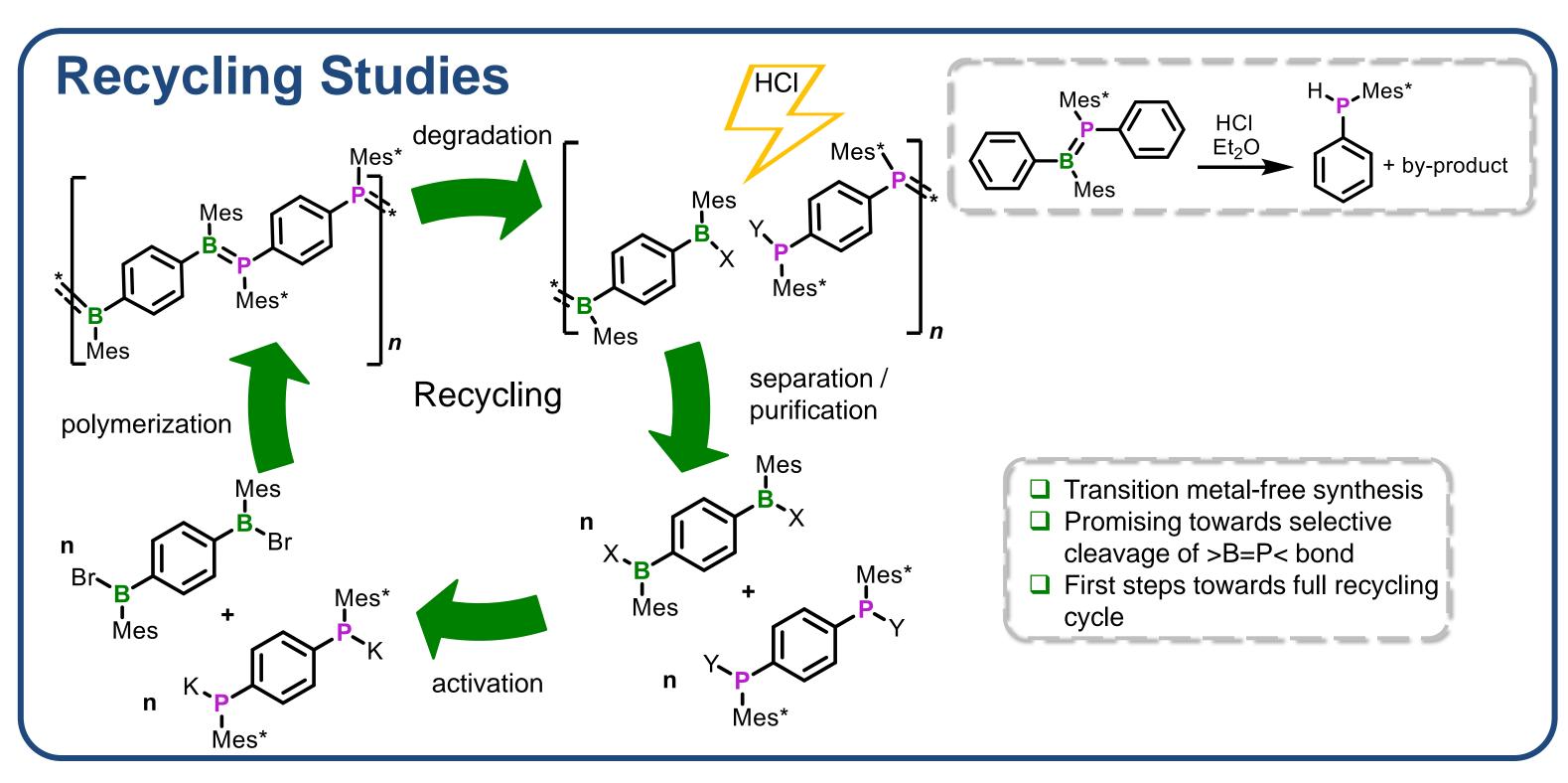
The replacement of selected C=C units in well-established π -conjugated organic materials by isosteric and isoelectronic heteroatomic units, e.g., B=N,^[1] has led to numerous novel hybrid materials, many of which show intriguing properties and functions. Our group recently presented an unprecedented BN-modified poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV).^[2] We now aim at introducing valence isoelectronic B=P units into such PPVs.

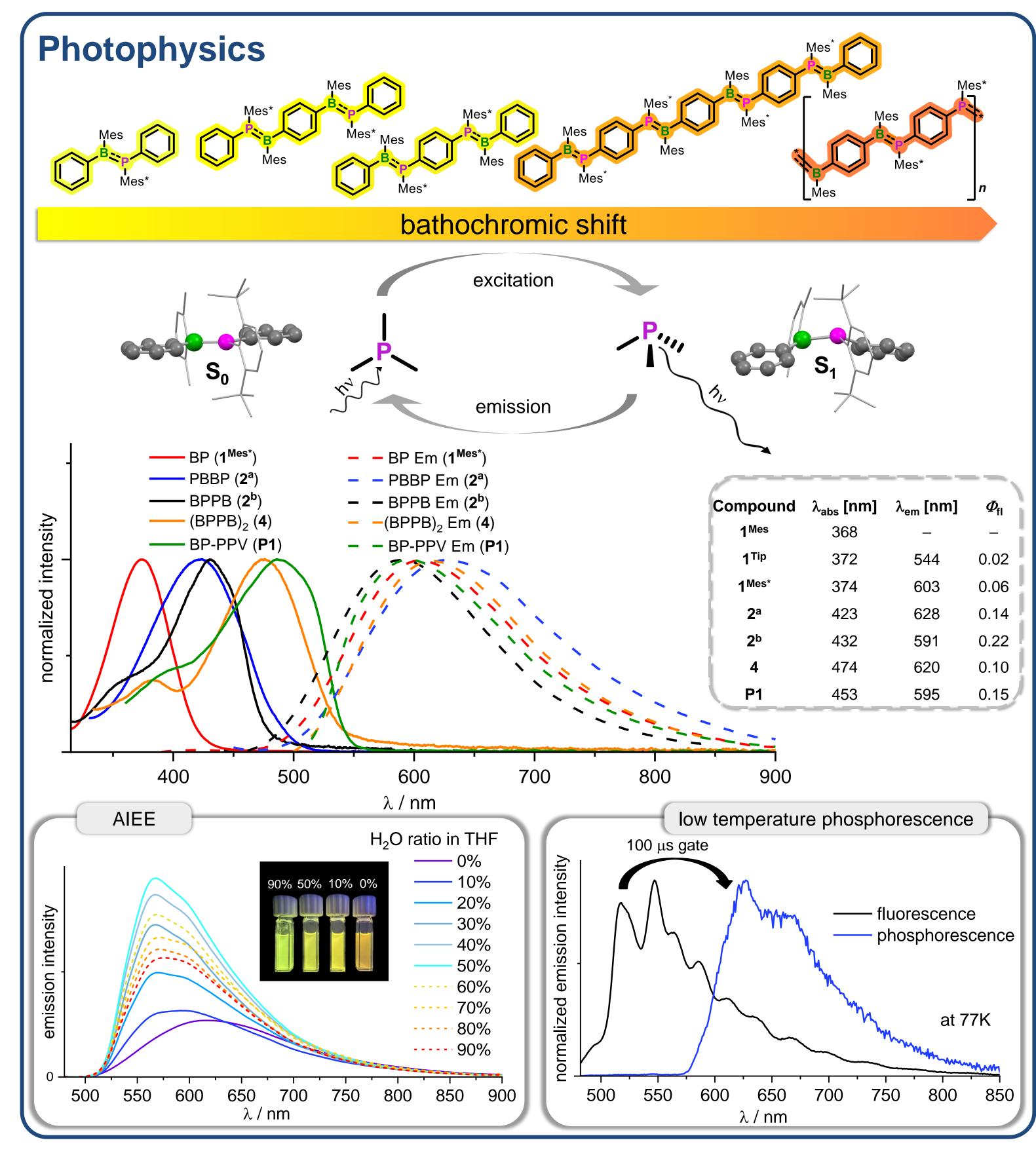
So far, we have prepared BP-PPV-type oligomers, which exhibit a planar backbone with extended π -conjugation, and we performed several polymerization studies. The introduced B–P bond also serves as a predetermined cleavage point, which could provide the fundament for a full recycling process. We have already made first achievements towards selective degradation of these compounds. [3]

Modifying the optoelectronic properties of PPV by incorporation of BN and BP units into the polymer backbone.









Conclusion

We accomplished the synthesis of a series of oligo(p-phenylene phosphaborene)s, which serve as model compounds for BP analogues of PPV. These species exhibit a nearly perfect planarization of the phosphorus center, a highly planar backbone, and B–P bond lengths that indicate B=P double bond character. The π - π * absorption bands in their UV-vis spectra show a continuous redshift with increasing chain length of the oligomers. Furthermore, all oligomers and the polymer show distinct emission in solution as well as aggregation induced emission enhancement (AIEE).

Acknowledgement

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References

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