


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2021, 11, 8879

Step-saving synthesis of star-shaped hole-transporting materials with carbazole or phenothiazine cores *via* optimized C–H/C–Br coupling reactions†

 Jui-Heng Chen,^a Kun-Mu Lee,^{*b} Chang-Chieh Ting^a and Ching-Yuan Liu ^{*a}

In most research papers, synthesis of organic hole-transporting materials relies on a key-reaction: Stille cross-couplings. This requires tedious prefunctionalizations including the preparation and treatment of unstable organolithium and toxicity-concern organotin reagents. In contrast to traditional multistep synthesis, this work describes that a series of star-shaped small molecules with a carbazole or phenothiazine core can be efficiently synthesized through a shortcut using optimized direct C–H/C–Br cross-couplings as the key step, thus avoiding dealing with the highly reactive organolithium or the toxic organotin species. Device fabrication of perovskite solar cells employing these molecules (6–13) as hole-transporting layers exhibit promising power conversion efficiencies of up to 17.57%.

 Received 3rd December 2020
 Accepted 15th February 2021

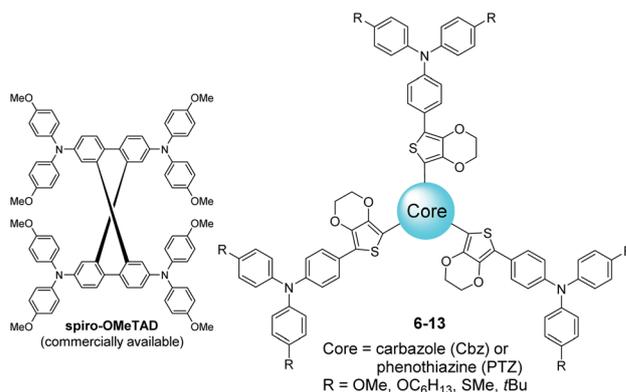
DOI: 10.1039/d0ra10190g

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Introduction

Perovskite solar cells (PSCs) using organic molecules as hole-transporting materials (HTMs) have attracted significant research interest because of their promising power conversion efficiencies (PCE).^{1–13} Compared to π -conjugated polymers, oligomers possess several advantages including well-defined conjugation lengths, flexible molecular design and reproducible chemical synthesis with higher compound purities.^{14–21} By far, 2,2',7,7'-tetrakis(*N,N*-di-*p*-methoxyphenylamino)-9,9'-spirobifluorene (**spiro-OMeTAD**) is the most used organic HTM in perovskite-based solar cells.²² However, it was also stated that **spiro-OMeTAD** owns a number of drawbacks such as low conductivity, low hole-mobility, and high commercial price. Besides, synthetically speaking, accessing **spiro-OMeTAD** requires costly spirobifluorene as starting material. Therefore, present research attention has been switched to the development of non-spiro-linked small molecules.²³ Among various non-spiro-type building blocks, triphenylamine (TPA), carbazole (Cbz), and phenothiazine (PTZ) were very attractive to material scientists since they are inexpensive, readily available and usually exhibit remarkable PCEs while incorporated in PSCs as hole-transport layers.²⁴ Recently, we also demonstrated a series

of small-molecule HTMs incorporating TPA- or Cbz-derivatives as end-groups for efficient PSCs.²⁵ However, we have noticed that the employment of Cbz or PTZ as core-moiety still remained less explored. Even though few examples were reported, synthetic approaches for these HTMs were neither step-economical nor optimized.^{24,26} Moreover, we envisaged that introduction of a carbazole or phenothiazine group as core for HTMs might further improve their hole-mobilities and the performance of PSCs. Therefore, we report herein, an efficient access to eight star-shaped new molecules with Cbz- or PTZ-



 **Star-shaped HTMs with Cbz- or PTZ-cores** 

 **Step-saving synthesis** through optimized direct C-H arylations 

 **Promising power conversion efficiencies of up to 17.57%** 

Fig. 1 Eight star-shaped HTMs with carbazole or phenothiazine cores: step-saving synthesis and application for perovskite solar cells.

^aDepartment of Chemical and Materials Engineering, National Central University, Jhongli District, Taoyuan 320, Taiwan, Republic of China. E-mail: cyliu0312@ncu.edu.tw

^bDepartment of Chemical and Materials Engineering, Chang Gung University, Department of Pediatrics, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Linkou, Taoyuan 333, Taiwan, Republic of China. E-mail: kmlee@mail.cgu.edu.tw

† Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: NMR spectra (¹H and ¹³C) of compounds 6–13. See DOI: 10.1039/d0ra10190g



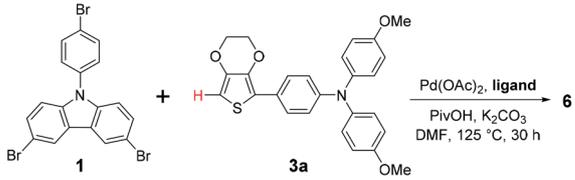
cores (Cbz: carbazole for **6–9**; PTZ: phenothiazine for **10–13**) through a step-saving synthetic strategy under pre-optimized direct C–H arylation reaction conditions (Fig. 1). Property and photovoltaic performance of perovskite solar cells using these compounds as HTMs were also investigated.

Results and discussion

In Scheme 1, a comparison of two synthetic pathways to **JHC01-08** was demonstrated. Traditionally, as shown in pathway A, the end-group molecules **3a–d**¹¹ underwent deprotonation with *n*-butyl lithium at low temperature (usually $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) to give unstable organolithium intermediates **4** which were subsequently transmetalated with trialkyltin chloride to afford organotin reagents **5**. The final products can be readily reached by performing Stille cross-coupling reactions of **5** with the core molecules (**1** or **2**), even though the preparation and treatment of organotin species is toxicity-concerned and time-consuming. On the other hand, in pathway B, we proposed a step-saving shortcut to **6–13** *via* direct C–H bond activation/arylation of **3a–d** with core **1** or **2**, by which the generation of organolithium and the contact of organotin compounds can be entirely avoided.

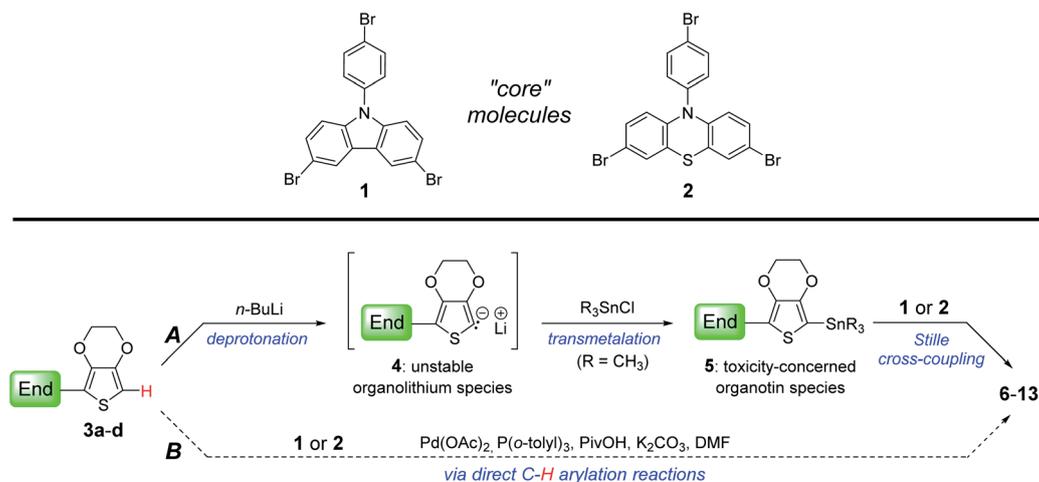
Based on pathway B, we carried out a facile synthesis of **6–13**. In order to find optimum reaction conditions, the direct C–H/C–Br cross-coupling was investigated using core **1** and end **3a** as model study focusing on ligand screening. First, as shown in Table 1, reaction of **3a** with tribromocarbazole was conducted under general C–H activation/arylation conditions: Pd(OAc)₂, PPh₃, PivOH, and K₂CO₃ in DMF (125 °C, 30 h), giving desired **6** in 38% (isolated yield, entry 1). Other triarylphosphine monodentate ligands were also examined to produce **6** in 29–57% yields (entries 2–4). *N*-Heterocyclic carbene (NHC) ligand such as IPr gave product in 38% (entry 5). The C–H arylation was then performed with three phosphine ligands bearing alkyl groups (entries 6–8), furnishing **6**

Table 1 Ligand screening for the optimization of direct C–H arylations using core **1** and end **3a**^a



Entry	Ligand	Yield ^b (%)
1	PPh ₃	38
2	P(<i>o</i> -tolyl) ₃	57
3	P(<i>m</i> -tolyl) ₃	29
4	Tris(<i>o</i> -methoxyphenyl)phosphine	53
5	IPr	38
6	P(Cy) ₃	51
7	P(adamantyl) ₂ (<i>n</i> Bu)	62
8	JohnPhos	35
9	dpe	20
10	dppp	23
11	Xantphos	21
12	DPEphos	18
13 ^c	P(<i>o</i> -tolyl) ₃	70
14 ^c	P(adamantyl) ₂ (<i>n</i> Bu)	67

^a Direct C–H arylation of **3a** (0.96 mmol) with **1** (0.30 mmol) was conducted under N₂ in the presence of Pd(OAc)₂ (15 mol%), ligand (30 mol%), pivalic acid (60 mol%), and K₂CO₃ (1.08 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) at 125 °C for 30 h. ^b Isolated yields. ^c 1 mL DMF was used.



Pathway A: traditional multi-step synthesis **vs.** **Pathway B:** step-saving synthesis shortcut (This Work)

Scheme 1 Comparison of two synthetic pathways: multi-step *versus* step-saving synthesis of **6–13**.



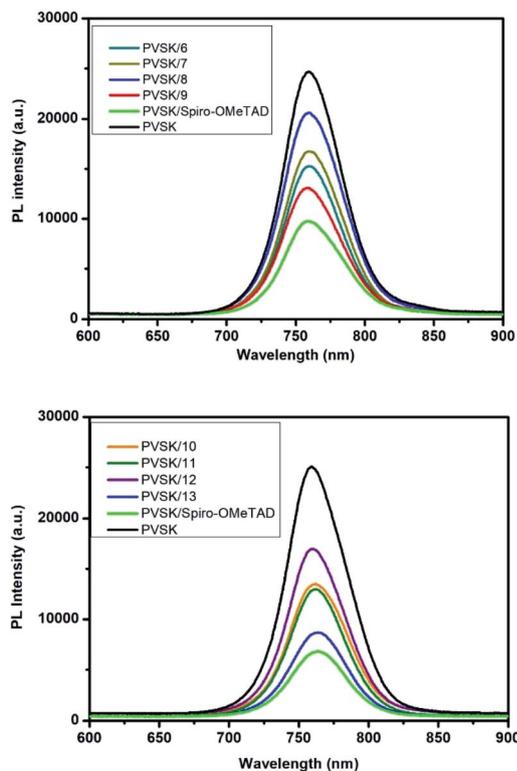


Fig. 2 The steady-state photoluminescence spectra of devices fabricated as: glass/MAPbI₃ (perovskite layer)/6–13 (hole-transport layer).

HTMs, 7 and 11 carrying long alkoxy groups (–OC₆H₁₃) demonstrated obviously lower T_g (88–91 °C), presumably resulting from the thermally caused motion of alkyl chains.^{27,28} Furthermore, we studied the hole-extraction

capability of eight molecules by conducting the experiments of steady-state photoluminescence (PL). The required devices were fabricated as glass/MAPbI₃/6–13, respectively. The spectra provided in Fig. 2 revealed that 9 & 13 (*t*Bu groups) had remarkable PL quenching abilities. This implied they could extract holes efficiently from the interface between perovskite- and hole-transport layers, whereas the 8 & 12 (–SMe groups) showed poor hole-extraction capabilities.²⁹ We speculated this might be attributed to the inferior coordination of methyl sulfide groups to the perovskite layer.

Device fabrication of perovskite solar cells using 6–13 as hole-transporting layers was detailed in ESI.† In general, 6–13 was each dissolved in chlorobenzene and the solutions were heated to 90–100 °C to ensure the HTM molecule was completely dissolved. Each solution was then doped with lithium bis(trifluoromethane)sulfonimide (Li-TFSI) and 4-*tert*-butylpyridine (TBP). After the PSC devices were obtained *via* spin-coating techniques, we evaluated their photovoltaic performances and the data were summarized in Table 3. It is interesting to note that PSCs based on 9 and 13 (with *t*Bu groups) showed exceptional power conversion efficiencies (PCEs = 17.51%, 17.57%) regardless of the variation of their core molecules (Cbz or PTZ), which is comparable to the PCE of reference cells (spiro-OMeTAD, PCE = 17.65%). Based on the high T_g of 9 and 13 shown in last section (Table 2), we speculated that PSC devices incorporating 9- or 13 as hole-transporting layer might possess more stable film morphology at high operational temperature, thus leading to higher PCEs. In addition, we found that there was no significant difference in PCEs of the solar cells fabricated with HTM molecules bearing either –OMe groups (6 & 10) or the longer –OC₆H₁₃ chains (7 & 11), all of which demonstrated excellent PCEs of 15.28–17.10%. PSCs with 8 & 12 (–SMe groups), as expected, displayed relatively poor PCEs

Table 3 Photovoltaic performance of perovskite solar cells using 6–13 as hole-transporting layers.^{ab}

HTMs		V_{oc} [V]	J_{sc} [mA cm ⁻²]	FF [%]	PCEs [%]
6	Best	1.05	21.41	75.50	16.96
	Average	1.02 ± 0.02	21.25 ± 0.42	73.40 ± 2.50	15.96 ± 0.92
7	Best	1.04	19.85	74.30	15.28
	Average	0.98 ± 0.04	19.73 ± 1.34	70.40 ± 5.50	13.61 ± 1.21
8	Best	0.87	19.99	22.80	3.95
	Average	0.60 ± 0.22	16.86 ± 3.36	30.90 ± 7.30	2.98 ± 0.93
9	Best	1.02	22.18	77.40	17.51
	Average	1.03 ± 0.01	22.00 ± 0.25	74.30 ± 2.20	16.82 ± 0.56
10	Best	1.06	21.37	73.30	16.61
	Average	1.02 ± 0.03	19.84 ± 1.39	74.30 ± 2.50	15.04 ± 1.04
11	Best	1.03	22.57	73.60	17.10
	Average	1.01 ± 0.01	22.07 ± 0.40	70.60 ± 6.80	15.82 ± 1.77
12	Best	0.87	14.68	61.00	7.78
	Average	0.81 ± 0.14	12.14 ± 1.63	66.00 ± 7.00	6.38 ± 1.24
13	Best	1.09	23.44	68.80	17.57
	Average	1.05 ± 0.02	22.20 ± 1.26	70.10 ± 1.00	16.42 ± 1.08
spiro-OMeTAD	Best	1.05	22.50	74.50	17.65
	Average	1.04 ± 0.01	21.59 ± 0.82	74.40 ± 1.60	16.77 ± 0.78

^a Reverse scans. ^b Statistical data were calculated based on 6–8 cells.



(3.95%, 7.78%), which is consistent with the hole-mobility data acquired in Table 2.

Conclusions

Based on the optimized direct C–H arylation approach, we have efficiently synthesized eight new molecules bearing carbazole (6–9) or phenothiazine (10–13) cores in moderate to good isolated yields. Compared to traditional multistep synthesis, this step-saving synthetic methodology omitted previously required prefunctionalization steps such as deprotonative lithiation and transmetalation/stannylation. Perovskite solar cells fabrication using 6–13 as hole-transporting materials demonstrated power conversion efficiencies of 3.95–17.57%. Most noteworthy was that *t*-butyl substituted HTMs (9 and 13) exhibited exceptional hole-mobilities, thermal properties (high T_d and T_g), and the devices based on 9 or 13 displayed very promising power conversion efficiencies of 17.51–17.57%. Development of succinct synthetic routes combining direct C–H activation/arylation reactions³⁰ for the facile preparation of new small-molecule HTMs is currently underway in our laboratory.

Experimental

General procedure for the synthesis of 6–13

To a solution of Pd(OAc)₂ (15 mol%), P(*o*-tolyl)₃ (30 mol%), PivOH (60 mol%) and K₂CO₃ (3.60 equiv.) in DMF (3 mL) in a flame-dried Schlenk flask were added 3,6-dibromo-9-(4-bromophenyl)-9H-carbazole (1) or 3,7-dibromo-10-(4-bromophenyl)-10H-phenothiazine (2) (0.30 mmol) and the corresponding end-groups (3a–d) (0.96 mmol) under N₂. The reaction mixture was then heated at 125 °C under N₂ for 30 h. After the reaction mixture had cooled to room temperature, water (10 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (2 × 20 mL), and the combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash chromatography afforded the desired products 6–13.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

Financial support provided by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Taiwan (MOST 108-2113-M-008-013 and 108-2628-E-182-003-MY3), National Central University (NCU), Chang Gung University (QZRPD181) and Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Linkou, Taiwan (CMRPD2G0302 and CMRPD2J0041) are gratefully acknowledged. We also thank the instrument center (R & D office, NCU) for the technical support of NMR and mass analysis.

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