

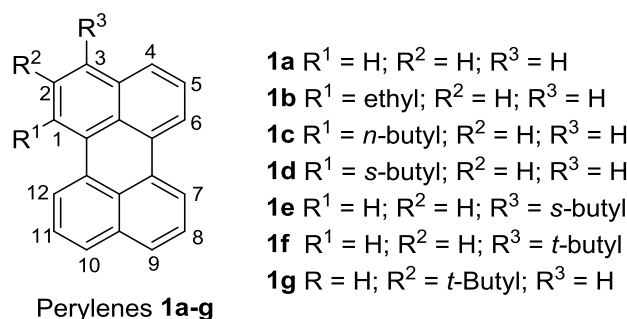
Exploring perylene based chromophores with enhanced solid state performance

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In several emerging research fields, such as triplet-triplet annihilation and strong exciton-photon coupling,^[1,2,3] the concentration of chromophores is of utmost importance. However, for the vast majority of chromophores, photo-physical properties such as emission quantum yields lowers significantly at high concentrations. Perylene is a well-established chromophore, highly absorbing and emitting in dilute solution. In this project, we aim at modifying perylene, to create alkyl substituted derivatives, with retained photo-physical properties at high concentration as compared to dilute solutions. We were able to synthesize 1-alkylperylene in good to excellent yields by reacting perylene with alkyllithiums at low temperature (Fig.1). In case of sterically hindered alkyl lithium such as *t*-BuLi, reaction afforded 3-*tert*-butylperylene exclusively. Further, 2-*tert*-butylperylene was synthesized by Friedal Crafts alkylation of perylene in presence of aluminium chloride as lewis acid. Synthetic strategies, as well as photo-physical properties in solution and in the solid state is presented.



Perylenes **1a-g**

Figure 1. Synthesized alkylperylene

Funding: Swedish Foundation of Strategic Research (ICA14-0018), and the Ragnar Söderberg Foundation

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