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(54) **Title:** HIGHLY PHOTO-STABLE BIS-TRIAZOLE FLUOROPHORES

(57) **Abstract:** This disclosure is related to photo-stable chromophores which are useful in various applications. Chromophores disclosed herein include a bis-triazole core, two electron-donors at C-4 and C-8, and two groups derived from pentaerythritol (R = OR⁵) or 1,1,1-tris(hydroxymethyl)methane (R = H) at N-2 and N-6. Such structures have been proven to have greater than five times higher photo-stability than their analogs with simpler alkyl groups at N-2 and N-6.



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HIGHLY PHOTO-STABLE BIS-TRIAZOLE FLUOROPHORES

BACKGROUND

Field

[0001] This disclosure generally relates to photo-stable highly luminescent chromophores which are useful in various applications.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] In recent years, with the need for new optical light collection systems, fluorescence-based solar collectors, fluorescence-activated displays, and single-molecule spectroscopy, various approaches for preparing luminescent chromophores have been explored. However, many technical issues have yet to be overcome.

[0003] One of the useful properties of fluorescence (or photo-luminescent) dyes is that they have the ability to absorb light of a particular wavelength and re-emit light of a different wavelength. This phenomenon also makes them useful in the photovoltaic industry. There has been very little work reported on the use of photo-luminescent organic mediums for efficiency improvements in photovoltaic devices. The use of an organic medium, as opposed to an inorganic medium, is attractive in that organic materials are typically cheaper and easier to use, making them a better economical choice. However, most of the currently available organic luminescent dyes are typically not photo-stable for long periods of time, and therefore unusable in photovoltaic applications which require consistent performance for more than 20 years.

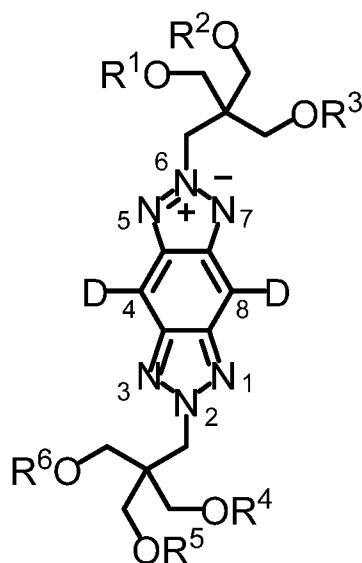
[0004] The use of luminescent dyes in greenhouse roofing materials to alter the incident solar spectrum plants are exposed to within a greenhouse has also been attempted. However, the disclosed systems lack efficiency and stability. For instance, current systems lose a large amount of the emitted light to the polymeric or glass matrix which encapsulates the dyes. Also, the stability of the dyes is poor and the dyes often degrade quickly, especially when exposed to UV light.

[0005] Because of high cost and low efficiency/stability, there remains an unmet need for dyes that improve plant growth, are photostable, and can be used to improve solar energy harvesting simultaneously.

SUMMARY

[0006] Novel compounds of bis-triazole fluorophores are disclosed. These compounds are highly photo-stable fluorophores that absorb green and emit red light.

[0007] Some embodiments include compound represented by Formula (I):



(I);

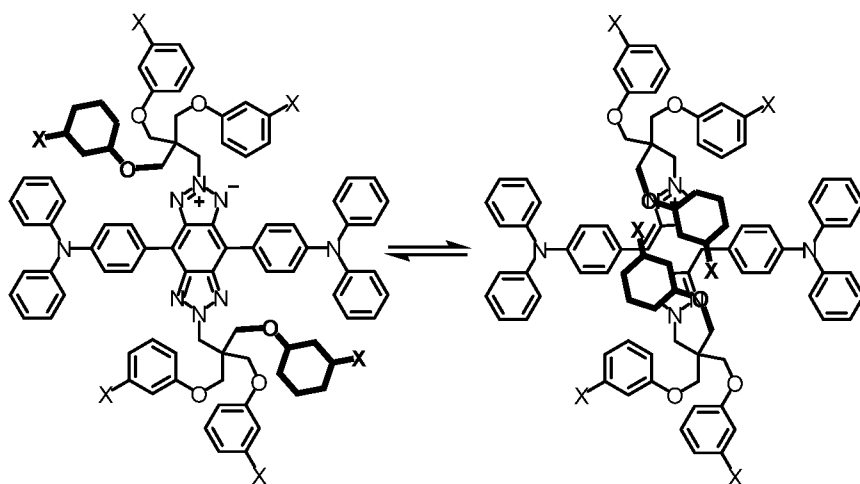
wherein: D is optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl; and R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted naphthyl, or optionally substituted heterocyclyl. These compounds may be used in wavelength conversion materials, films, or layers for use or conversion of solar energy, such as conversion of solar energy into electricity, or use in greenhouses or other buildings.

[0008] Further aspects, features and advantages of this disclosure will become apparent from the detailed description of the preferred embodiments which follow.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0009] Bis-triazole chromophores having a unique combination of pentaerythritol and phenols photo-protective groups may have increased the photostability up to ten fold higher than without the photoprotective groups.

[0010] Chromophore structures of formula I have been shown to have up to ten times higher photo-stability than their analogs with simpler alkyl groups at N-2 and N-6. Spectral data (red shifts of the absorption and emission bands) and shifts of the NMR signals indicate that there may be strong interaction by p-p stacking between the chromophore core and aryloxy groups attached to the pentaerythrityl linker. This may allow shielding of the core against harmful radicals formed during exposure of the material to visible light. Depending on the environment and nature of the groups X, the equilibrium shown below may be shifted more or less to the right. For example, in glass encapsulated PVB matrix, some of these chromophores showed no degradation at all at up to 1000 h exposure time to light with intensity of 1 sun. This allows use of these chromophores in wavelength conversion films for numerous applications, including solar cell energy harvesting and agriculture (greenhouse roofing) materials, building and vehicle materials, etc.

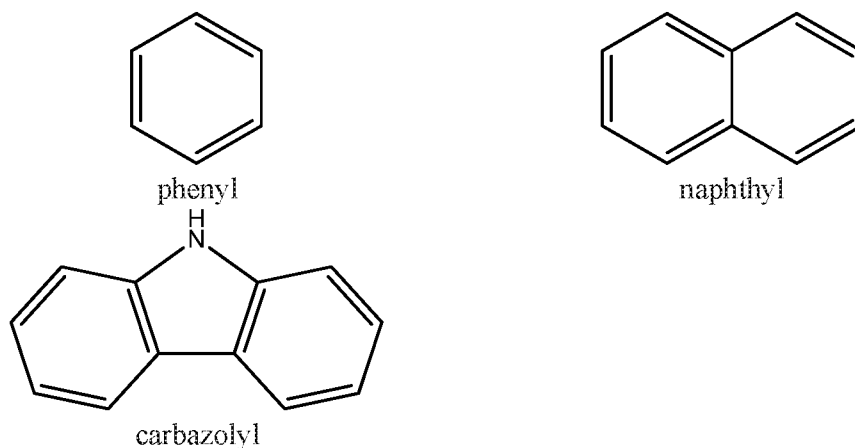


[0011] One of the useful properties of fluorescent (or photo-luminescent) dyes is that they have the ability to absorb light of a particular wavelength, and re-emit light at a different wavelength. This phenomenon also makes them useful in several applications, including the photovoltaic industry and agriculture industry. In order for organic chromophores to be useful in these industries they require high quantum yield and good photostability. Surprisingly, the inventors have discovered chromophores comprising a benzotriazole system using unique combination of pentaerythritol and phenols that increase the photostability ten-fold higher than without the photoprotective groups. The fluorophores, as disclosed herein, can absorb green light at about 450 to about 600 nm and emit red light at about 600 to about 700 nm.

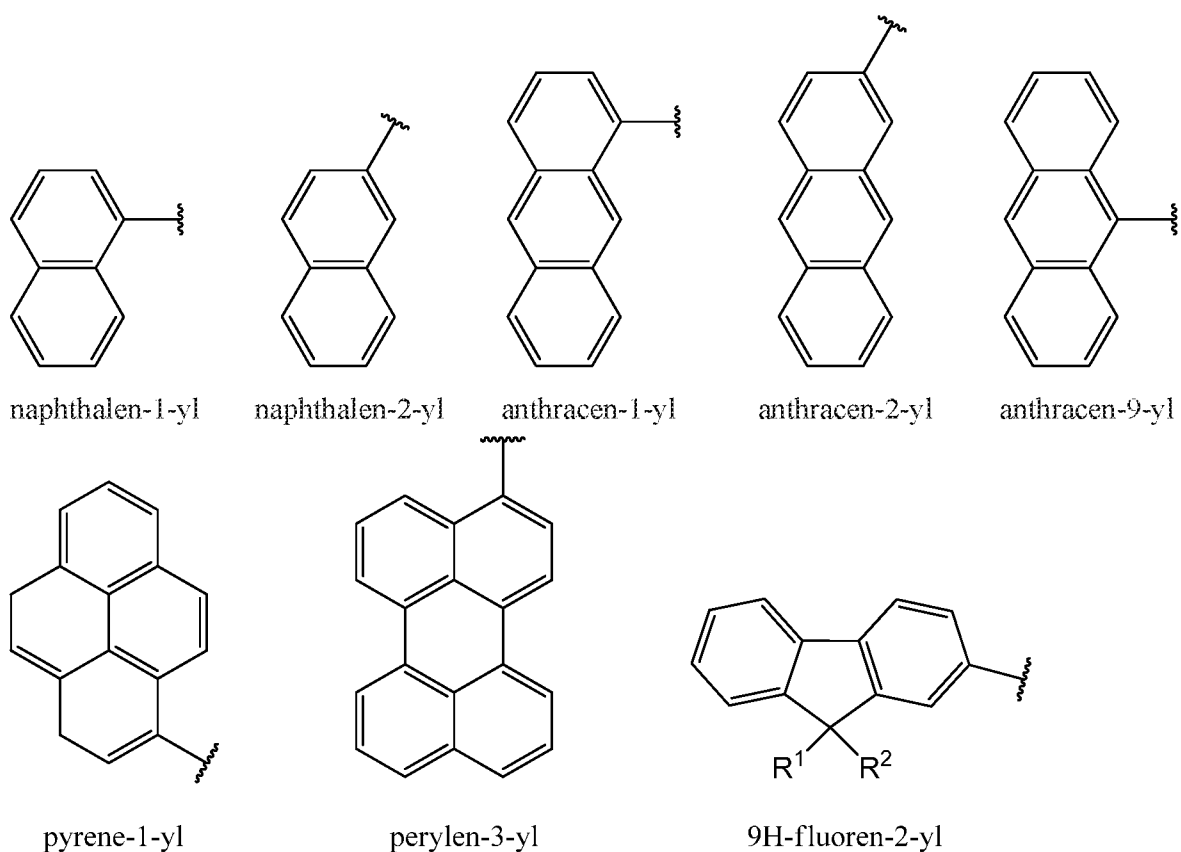
[0012] The chromophores represented by general formula I are useful for absorbing green light and emitting red light. These chromophores are useful as fluorescent dyes in various applications, including in wavelength conversion films.

[0013] The term “alkyl” refers to a branched or straight fully saturated acyclic aliphatic hydrocarbon group (i.e., composed of carbon and hydrogen containing no double or triple bonds). Alkyls include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tertiary butyl, pentyl, hexyl, and the like.

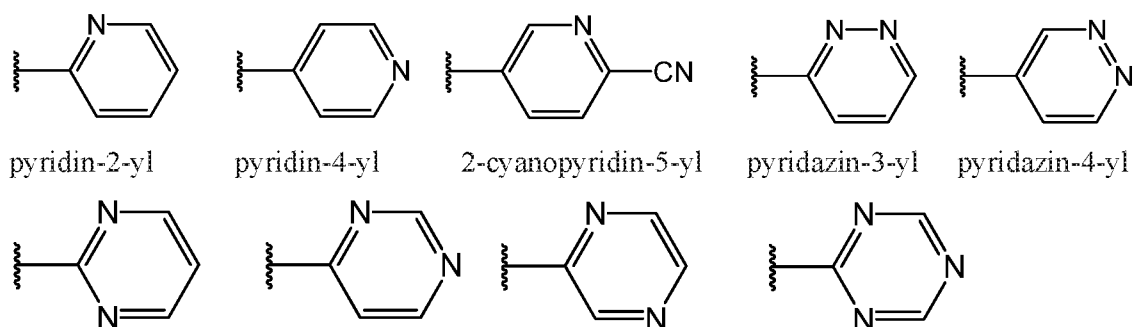
[0014] The term “aryl” used herein refers to homocyclic aromatic moiety whether one ring or multiple fused rings. Examples of aryl groups include, but are not limited to, phenyl, naphthyl, phenanthrenyl, naphthacenyl, fluorenyl, pyrenyl, and the like.



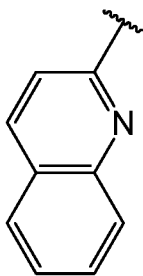
[0015] Further examples include:



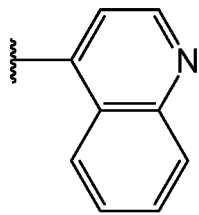
[0016] The term “heteroaryl” used herein refers to an aromatic group comprising one or more heteroatoms, whether one ring or multiple fused rings. When two or more heteroatoms are present, they may be the same or different. In fused ring systems, the one or more heteroatoms may be present in only one of the rings. Examples of heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, benzothiazyl, benzoxazolyl, quinazoliny, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, quinoxaliny, pyridinyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, indolyl, thiazyl and the like. Further examples of substituted and unsubstituted heteroaryl rings include:



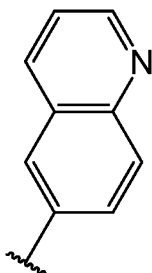
pyrimidin-2-yl



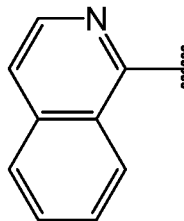
pyrimidin-4-yl



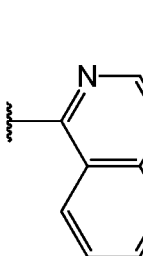
pyrazin-2-yl



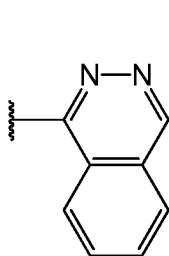
triazin-2-yl



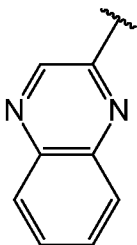
quinolin-2-yl



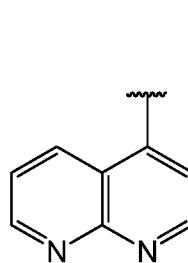
quinolin-4-yl



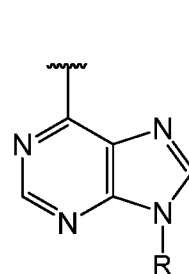
quinolin-6-yl



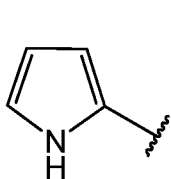
isoquinolin-1-yl



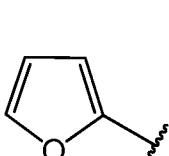
quinazolin-2-yl



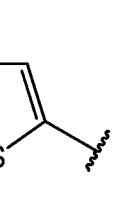
quinazolin-4-yl



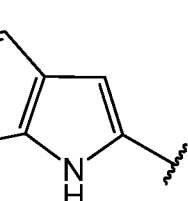
phthalazin-1-yl



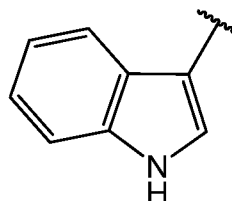
quinoxalin-2-yl



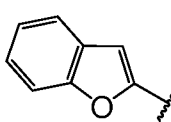
naphthiridin-4-yl



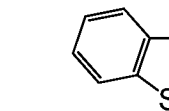
9-H-purin-6-yl



1-H-pyrrol-2-yl



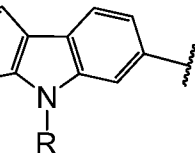
furan-2-yl



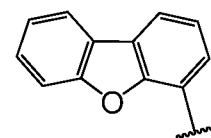
thiophen-2-yl



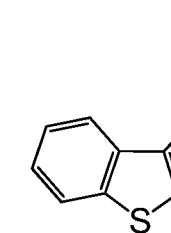
indol-2-yl



indol-3-yl



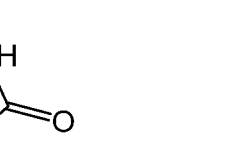
benzofuran-2-yl



benzothiophen-2-yl



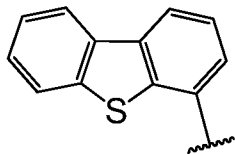
9H-carbazol-2-yl



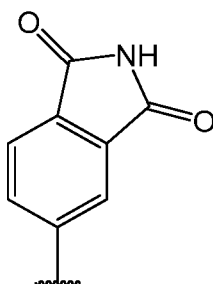
dibenzofuran-4-yl



dibenzothiophene-4-yl



1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl



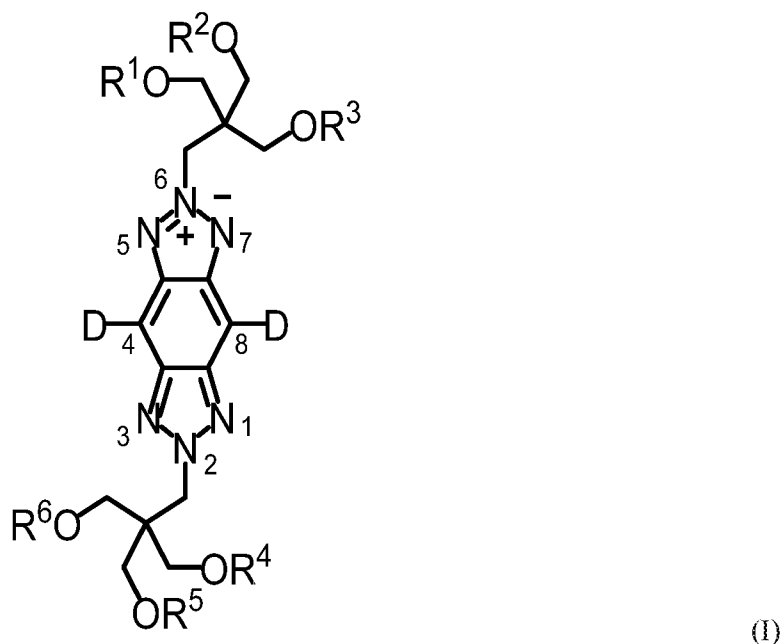
[0017] As used herein, a substituted group is related to an unsubstituted parent structure in that one or more position of the parent group that are normally occupied by one or more hydrogen atoms are instead occupied by a substituent. A substituent may be any organic group including organic groups having a molecular weight of about 15 to about 500 Da, about 15 to about 300 Da, about 15 to about 200 Da, about 15 to about 150 Da, about 15 to about 100 Da, about 15 to about 50 Da, or any other molecular weight bound by these values; and/or organic groups represented by a formula such as $C_{0-20}H_{0-41}N_{0-5}O_{0-10}S_{0-5}P_{0-3}F_{0-10}Cl_{0-5}Br_{0-3}$, $C_{0-18}H_{0-37}N_{0-2}O_{0-5}F_{0-5}Cl_{0-2}$, $C_{0-12}H_{0-25}N_{0-2}O_{0-5}F_{0-5}Cl_{0-2}$, $C_{0-12}H_{0-25}F_{0-10}$, $C_{0-12}H_{0-25}O_{0-2}F_{0-10}$, $C_{0-20}H_{0-41}N_{0-5}O_{0-5}$, $C_{0-20}H_{0-41}O_{0-5}$, or $C_{0-12}H_{0-25}O_{0-2}Cl_{0-3}$, provided that at least 1 non-hydrogen atom is present in each substituent.

[0018] In some embodiments, a substituent group is C_1 - C_{25} alkyl, C_2 - C_{25} alkenyl, C_2 - C_{25} alkynyl, C_3 - C_{25} cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with a moiety selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, alkoxy, alcohol, carboxyl, haloalkyl, CN, OH, $-SO_2$ -alkyl, $-CF_3$, and $-OCF_3$), cycloalkyl geminally attached, C_1 - C_{25} heteroalkyl, C_3 - C_{25} heterocycloalkyl (e.g., tetrahydrofuryl) (optionally substituted with a moiety selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, alkoxy, alcohol, carboxyl, CN, $-SO_2$ -alkyl, $-CF_3$, and $-OCF_3$), aryl (optionally substituted with a moiety selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, alcohol, aryloxy, carboxyl, amino, imido, amido (carbamoyl), optionally substituted cyclic imido, cyclic amido, CN, $-NH-C(=O)$ -alkyl, $-CF_3$, $-OCF_3$, and aryl optionally substituted with C_1 - C_{25} alkyl), arylalkyl (optionally substituted with a moiety selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, alkoxy, alcohol, aryl, carboxyl, CN, $-SO_2$ -alkyl, $-CF_3$, and $-OCF_3$), heteroaryl (optionally substituted with a moiety selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, alkoxy, alcohol, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, carboxyl, CN, $-SO_2$ -alkyl, $-CF_3$, and $-OCF_3$), halo (e.g., chloro, bromo, iodo and fluoro), cyano, hydroxy, optionally substituted cyclic imido, amino, imido, amido, $-CF_3$, C_1 - C_{25} alkoxy (optionally substituted with halo, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, carboxyl, CN, OH, $-SO_2$ -alkyl, $-CF_3$, and $-OCF_3$), aryloxy, acyloxy, sulfhydryl (mercapto), halo(C_1 - C_6)alkyl, C_1 - C_6 alkylthio, arylthio, mono- and di-(C_1 - C_6)alkyl amino, quaternary ammonium salts, amino(C_1 - C_6)alkoxy, hydroxy(C_1 - C_6)alkylamino, amino(C_1 - C_6)alkylthio, cyanoamino, nitro, carbamoyl, keto (oxy), carbonyl, carboxy, acyl, glycolyl, glycylyl, hydrazino, guanlyl, sulfamyl, sulfonyl, sulfinyl, thiocarbonyl, thiocarboxy, sulfonamide, ester, C-amide, N-amide, N-carbamate, O-carbamate, urea or a combination

thereof. Wherever a substituent is described as “optionally substituted” that substituent can be substituted with the above substituents.

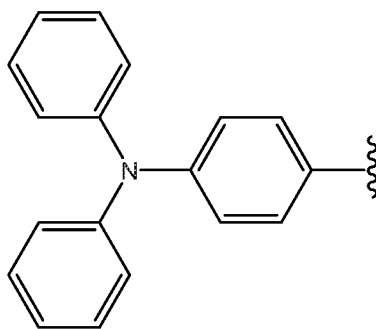
Formula (I)

[0019] Some compounds are represented by Formula (I):

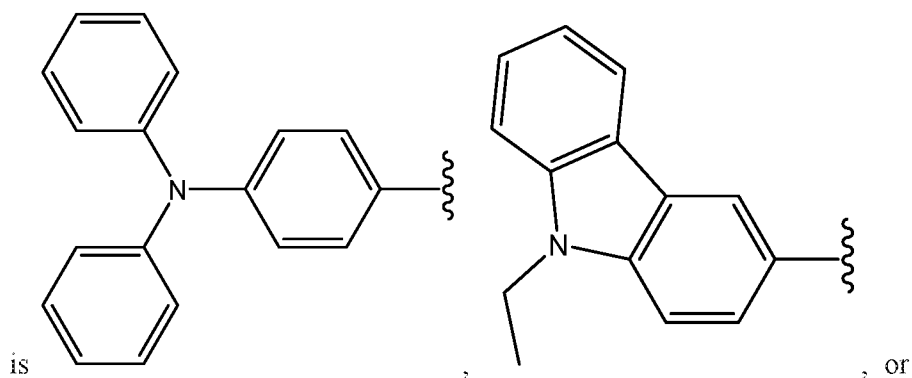


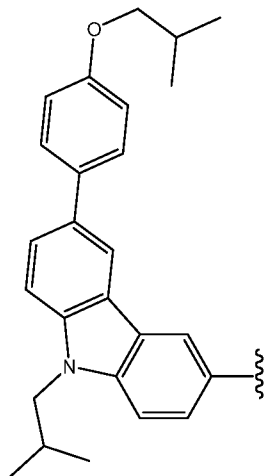
[0020] With respect to any relevant compound or structural representation herein, such as Formula (I), D may be hydrogen, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted aryloxy, optionally substituted acyloxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted amino, amido, cyclic amido, cyclic imido, -aryl-NR'R'', -ary-aryl-NR'R'', and -heteroaryl-heteroaryl-R'; wherein R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, and optionally substituted aryl. In some embodiments, D is optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl (such as optionally substituted carbazolyl).

[0021] With respect to any relevant compound or structural representation herein, such as Formula (I), in some embodiments, D is optionally substituted phenyl, including optionally substituted 4-(diphenyl)amino phenyl, such as optionally substituted:



[0022] With respect to any relevant compound or structural representation herein, such as Formula (I), in some embodiments, D is optionally substituted carbazolyl, including optionally substituted 9H-carbazol-2-yl. In some embodiments, the carbazolyl, such as 9H-carbazol-2-yl, has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently C₁₋₆ alkyl (such as methyl, ethyl, C₃ alkyl such as propyl, C₄ alkyl, C₅ alkyl, or C₆ alkyl); C₁₋₆ -O-alkyl (such as -O-methyl, -O-ethyl, -O-[C₃ alkyl] such as -O-propyl, -O-[C₄ alkyl], -O-[C₅ alkyl], or -O-[C₆ alkyl]); or phenyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ -O-alkyl. In some embodiments, D

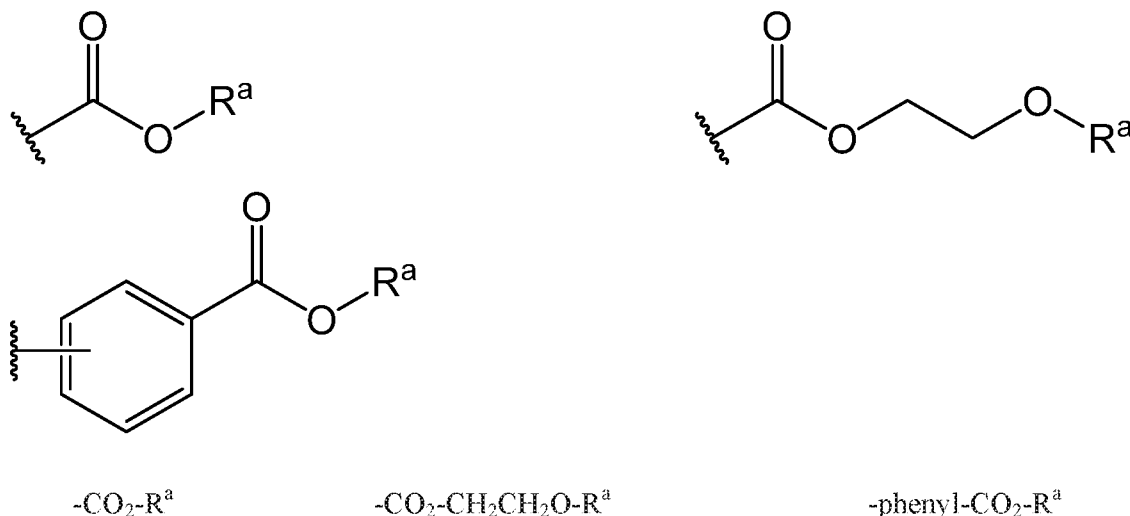




[0023] With respect to any relevant compound or structural representation herein, such as Formula (I), in some embodiments, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted alkoxyalkyl, optionally substituted heteroalkenyl, optionally substituted arylalkyl, optionally substituted heteroaryl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloheteroalkyl, optionally substituted cycloheteroalkenyl, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, optionally substituted cyclic amido, optionally substituted cyclic imido, optionally substituted alkoxy, and optionally substituted carboxy, optionally substituted carbonyl, optionally substituted ether, optionally substituted ketone, optionally substituted sulfone, and optionally substituted sulfonamide; or R is an optionally substituted polycyclic ring system, wherein each ring is independently cycloalkyl, aryl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl.

[0024] With respect to any relevant compound or structural representation herein, such as Formula (I), in some embodiments, R^1 and R^4 ; R^2 and R^5 ; R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 ; R^3 and R^6 ; or R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently optionally substituted phenyl. In some embodiments, R^1 and R^4 ; R^2 and R^5 ; R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 ; R^3 and R^6 ; or R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl. For any of these embodiments, each phenyl or each 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$, $-CO_2-R^a$, $-CO_2-CH_2CH_2O-R^a$, F, CF_3 , $-CN$, phenyl, $-phenyl-R^a$, $-phenyl-OR^a$, or $-phenyl-CO_2-R^a$, wherein R^a is C_{1-12} alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, C_3 alkyl, C_4 alkyl, C_5 alkyl, C_6 alkyl, C_7 alkyl, C_8 alkyl, C_9 alkyl, C_{10} alkyl, C_{11} alkyl, C_{12} alkyl, etc. In

some embodiments, each 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$. In some embodiments, each phenyl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$, $-CO_2-R^a$, $-CO_2-CH_2CH_2O-R^a$, R^a , F, CF_3 , $-CN$, phenyl, $-phenyl-R^a$, $-phenyl-OR^a$, or $-phenyl-CO_2-R^a$, wherein R^a is C_{1-12} alkyl.

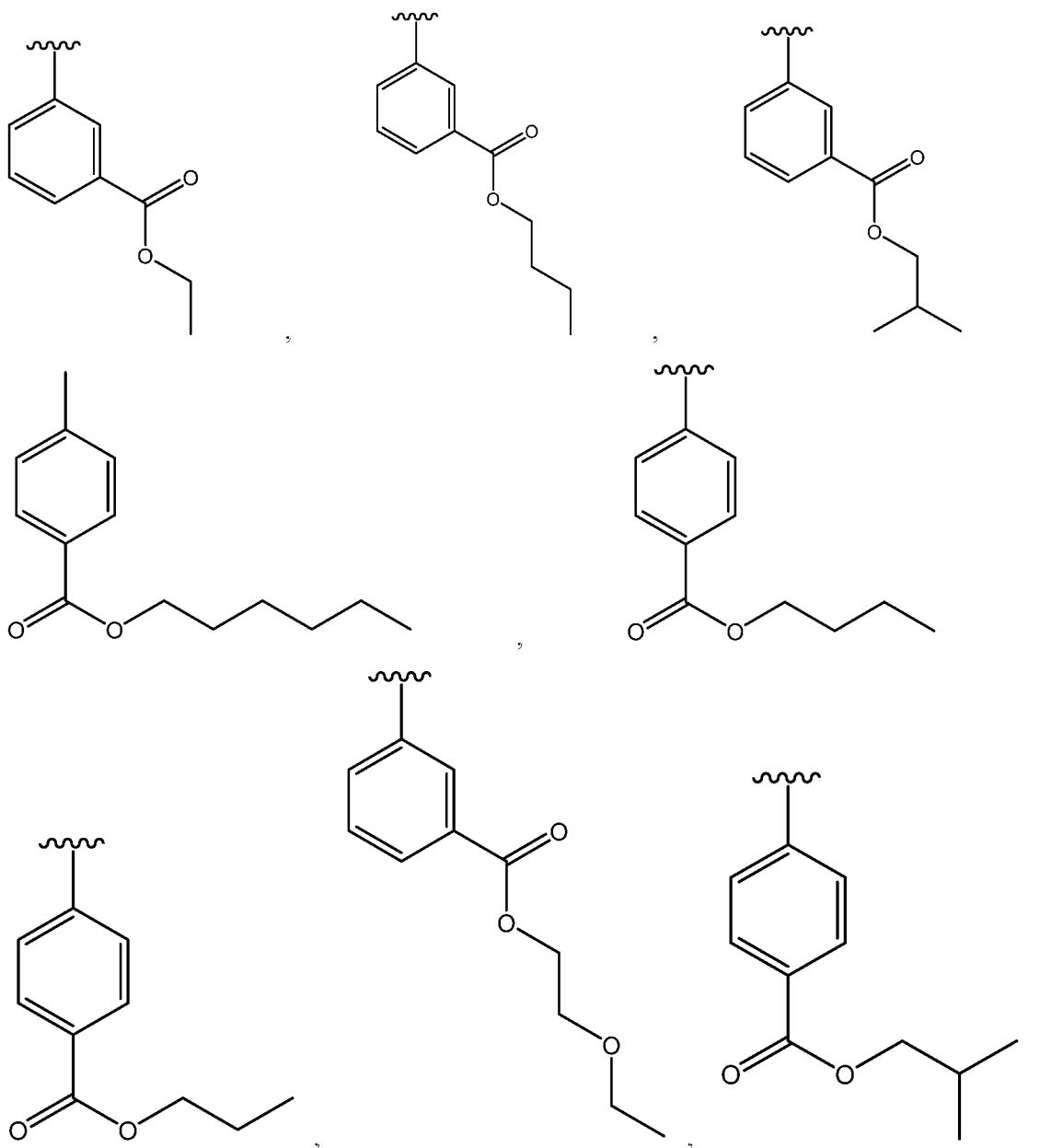


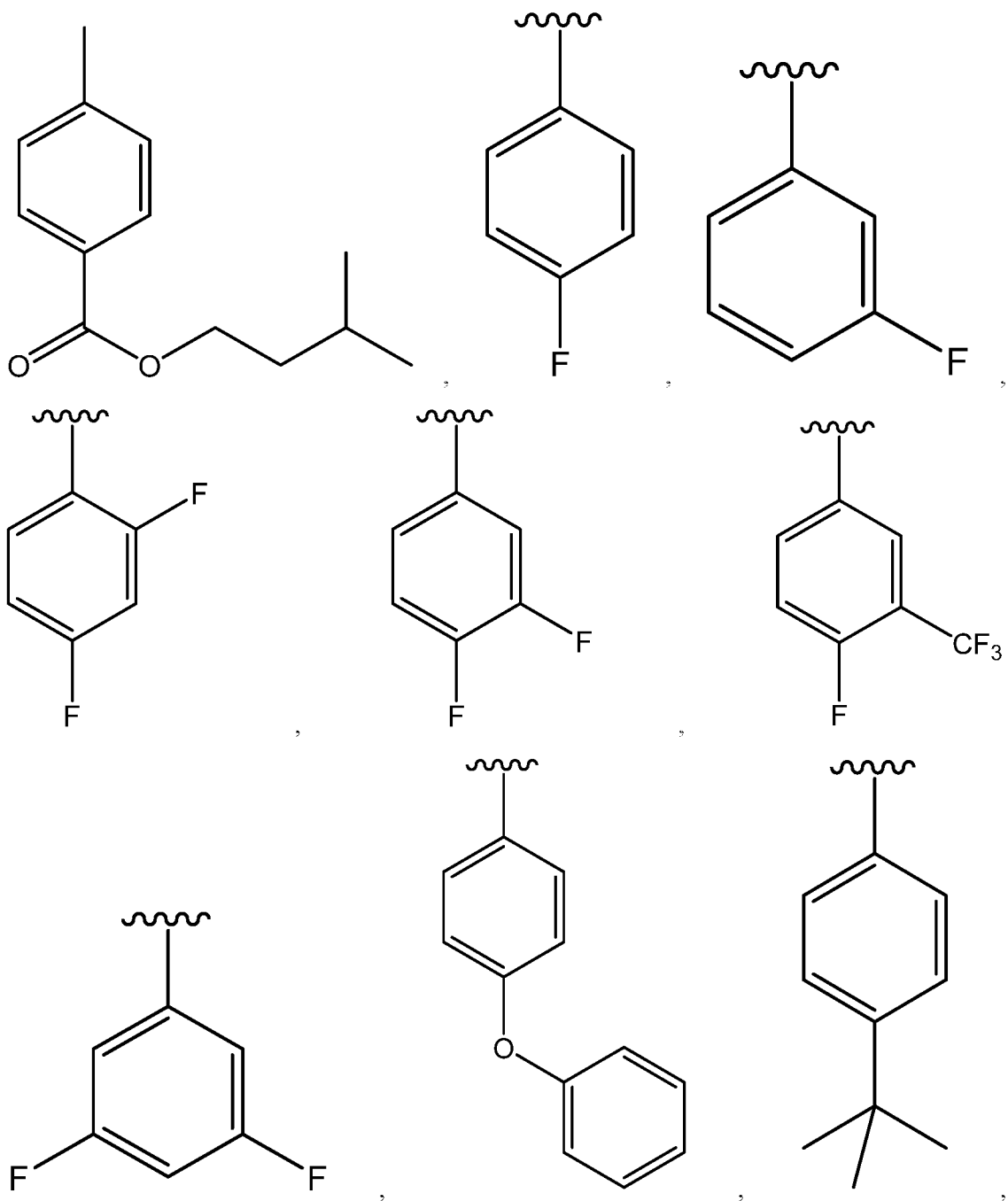
[0025] With respect to any relevant compound or structural representation herein, such as Formula (I), in some embodiments (for example when R^3 and R^6 are different from R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5) R^3 and R^6 are independently phenyl having 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$, $-CO_2-R^a$, $-CO_2-C_2H_4O-R^a$, F, CF_3 , $-CN$, or phenyl, wherein R^a is C_{1-12} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, C_3 alkyl, C_4 alkyl, C_5 alkyl, C_6 alkyl, C_7 alkyl, C_8 alkyl, C_9 alkyl, C_{10} alkyl, C_{11} alkyl, C_{12} alkyl, etc. In some embodiments, R^3 and R^6 are independently phenyl having 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently F or CF_3 . In some embodiments, R^3 and R^6 are independently phenyl having 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently F. In some embodiments, R^3 and R^6 are independently phenyl having 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently F.

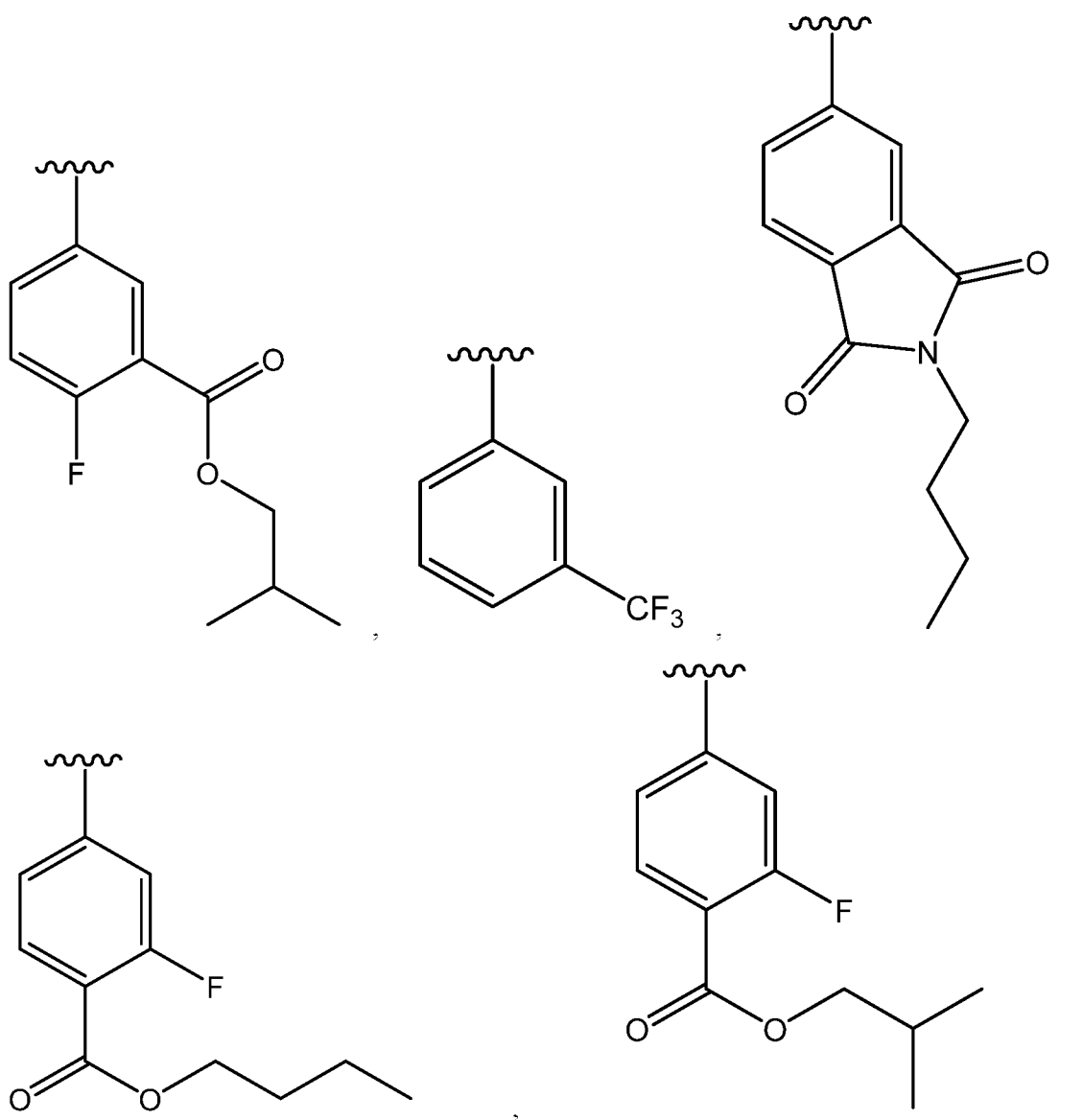
[0026] In some embodiments, D is optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl, and R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted naphthyl, or optionally substituted heterocyclyl.

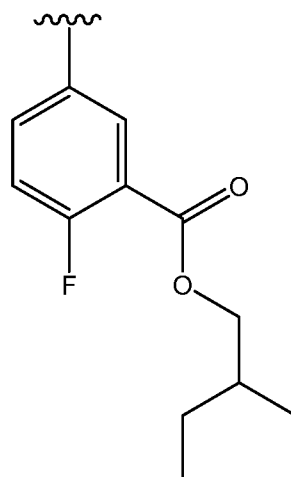
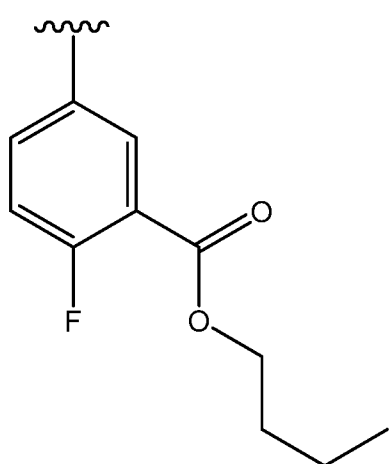
[0027] In some embodiments, D is selected from furan, thiophene, pyrrole, benzofuran, benzothiophene, indole, carbazole, dibenzofuran, or dibenzothiophene.

[0028] In some embodiments, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently selected from

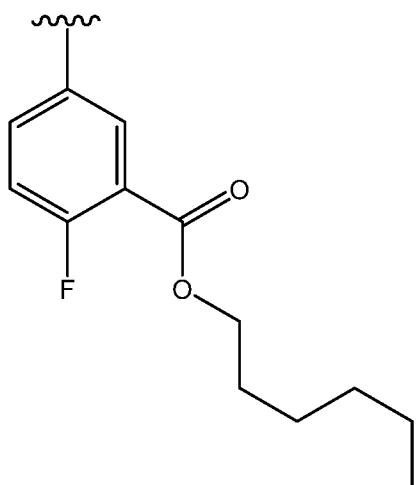




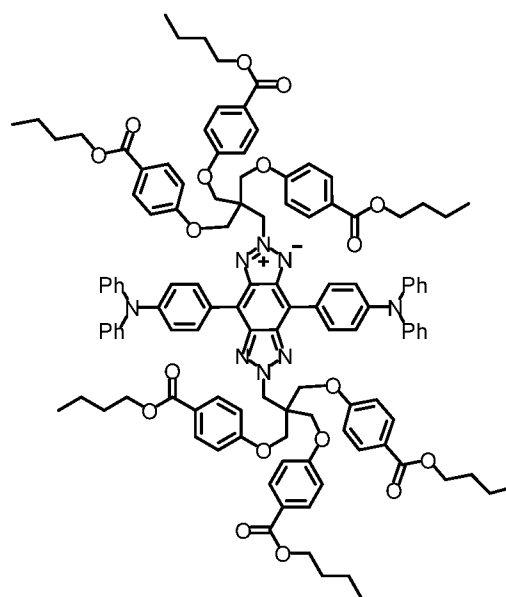
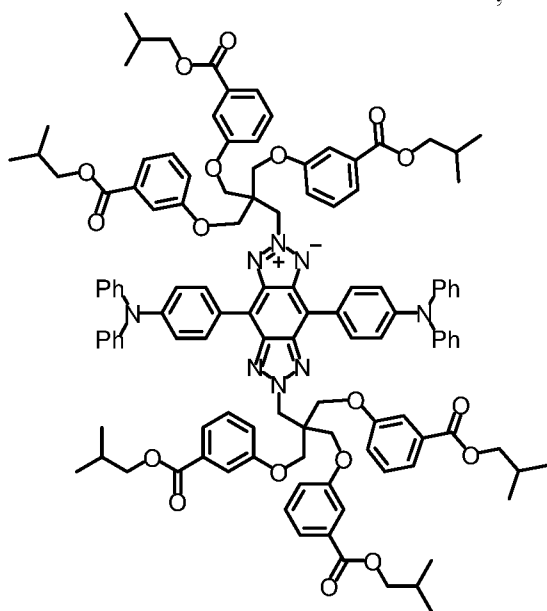
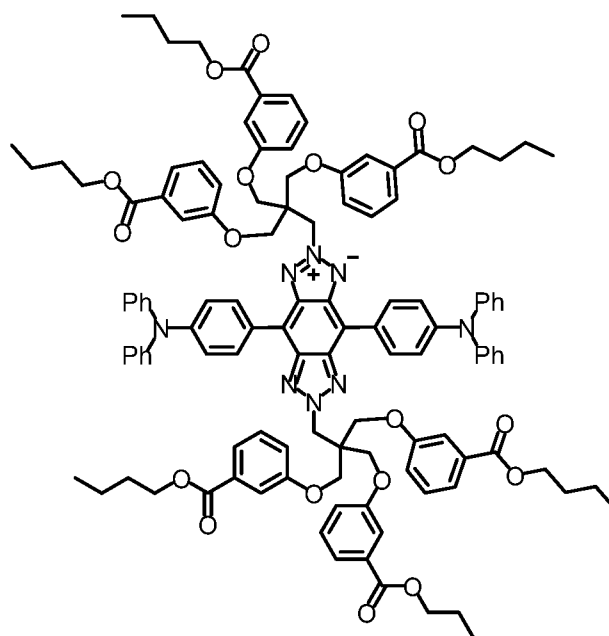
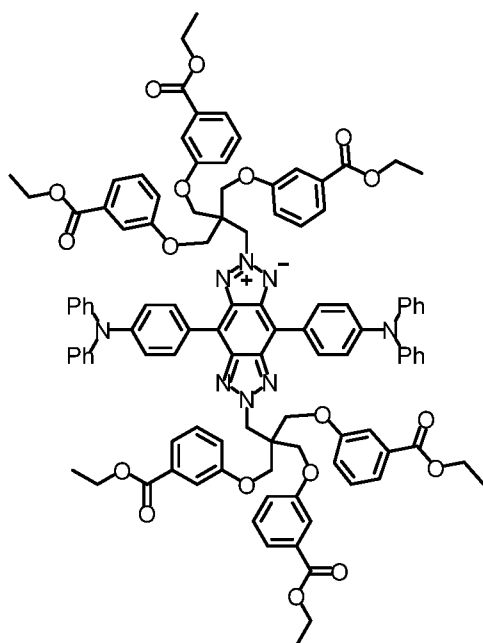


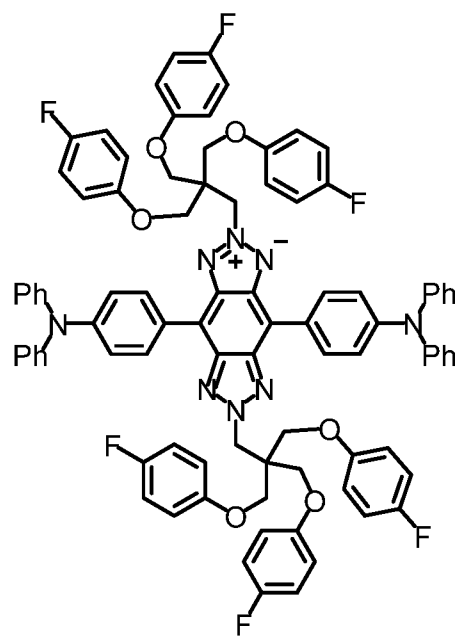
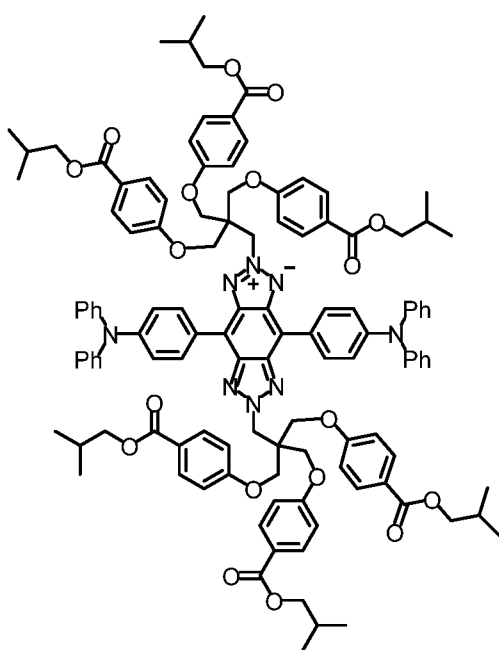
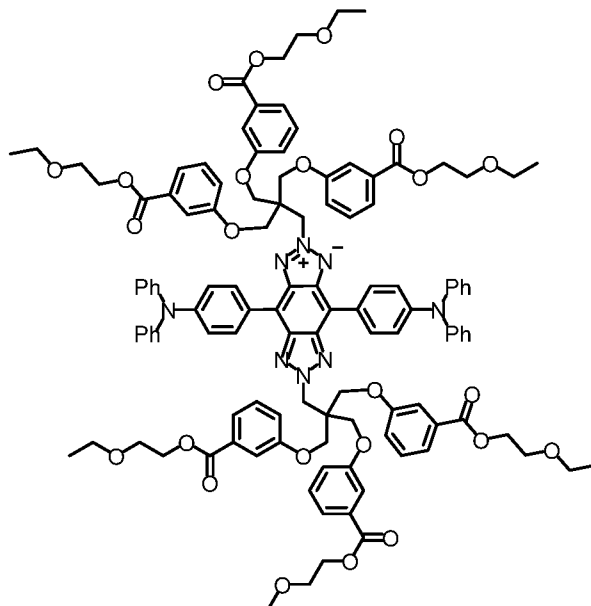
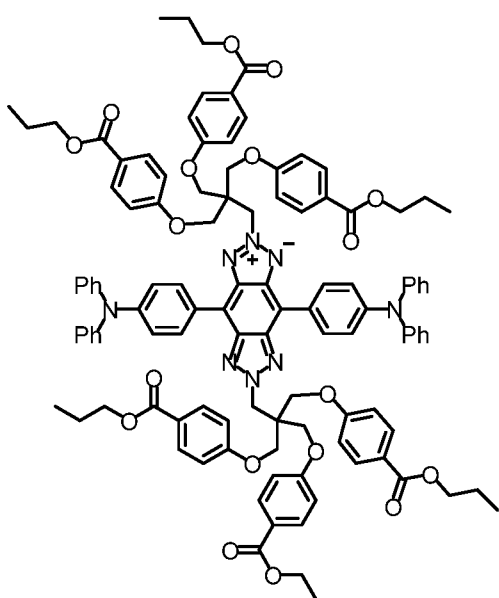


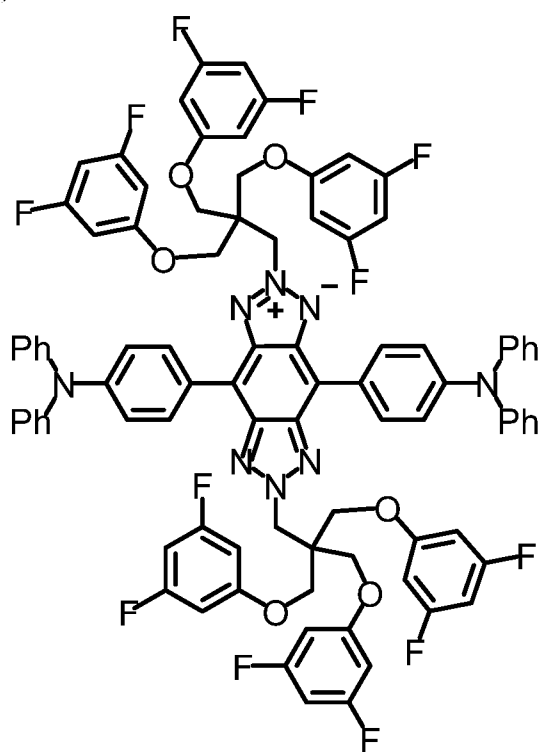
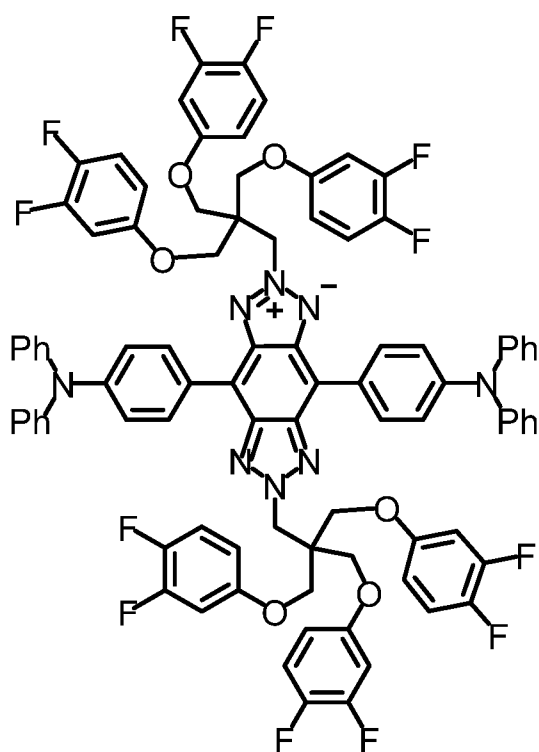
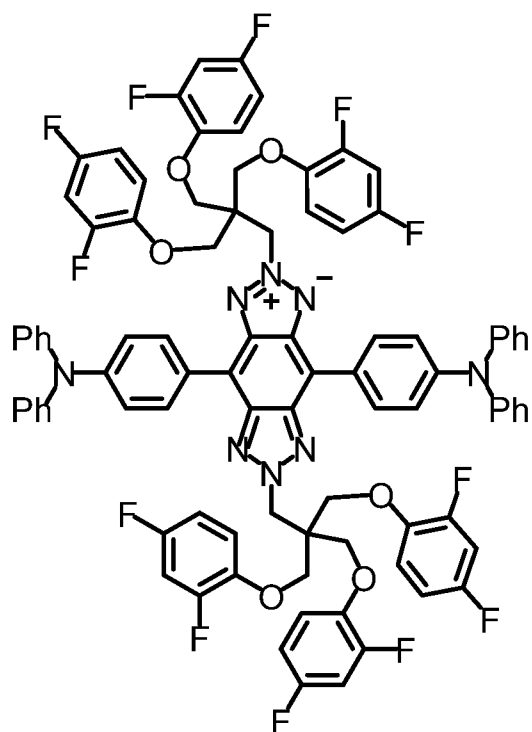
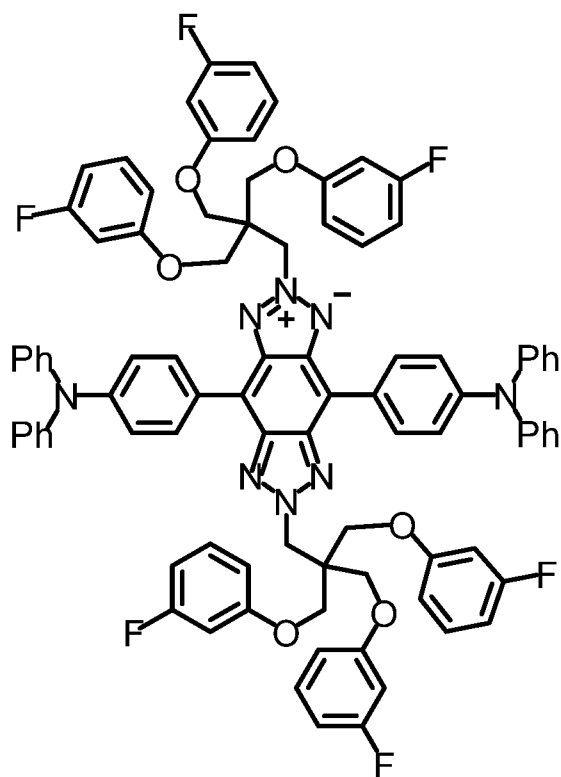
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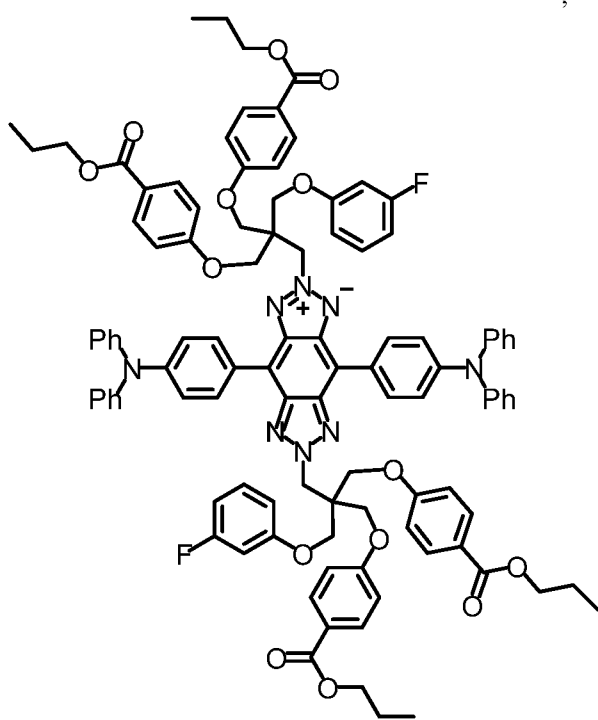
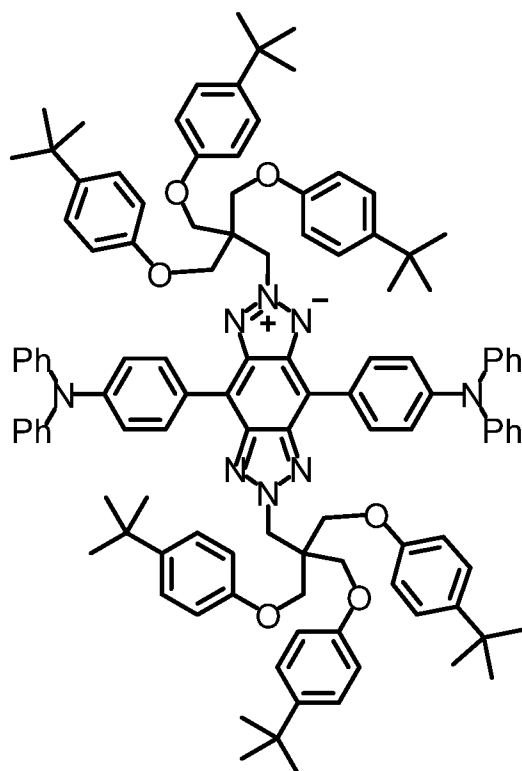
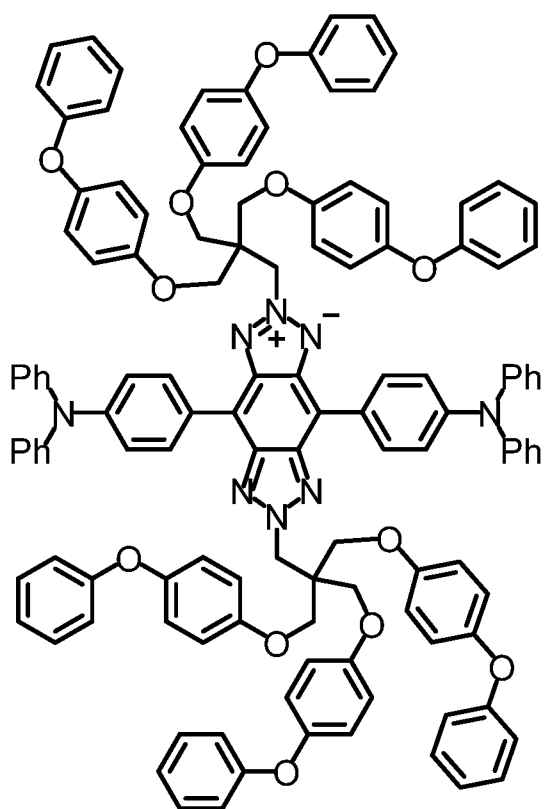


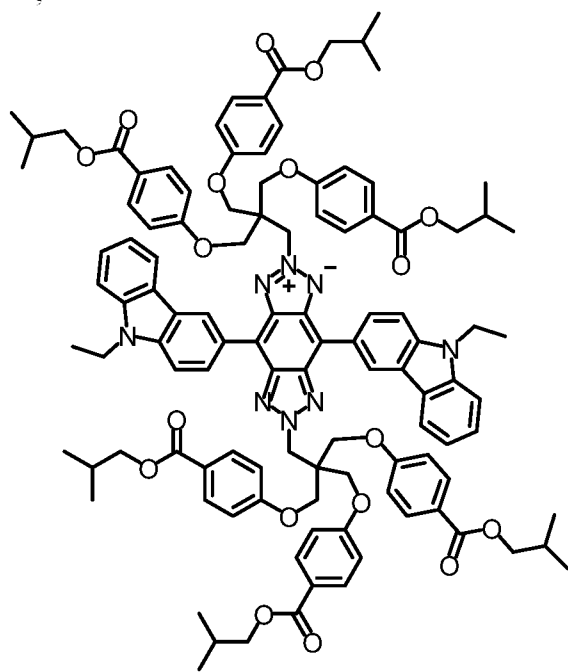
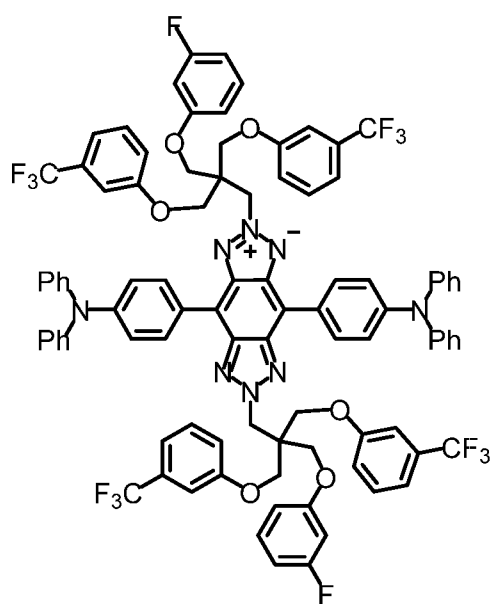
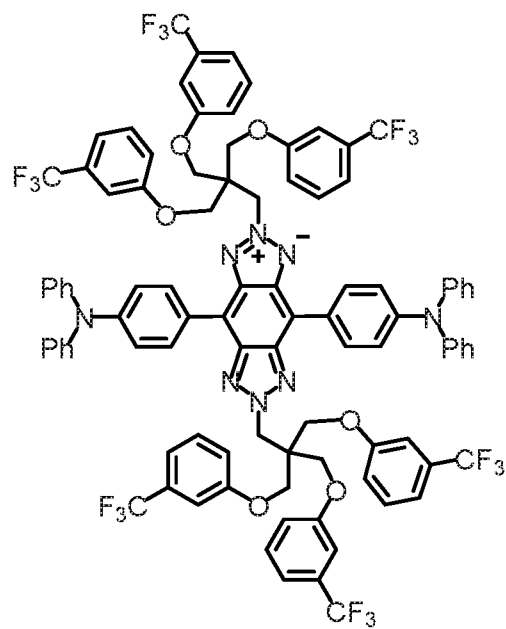
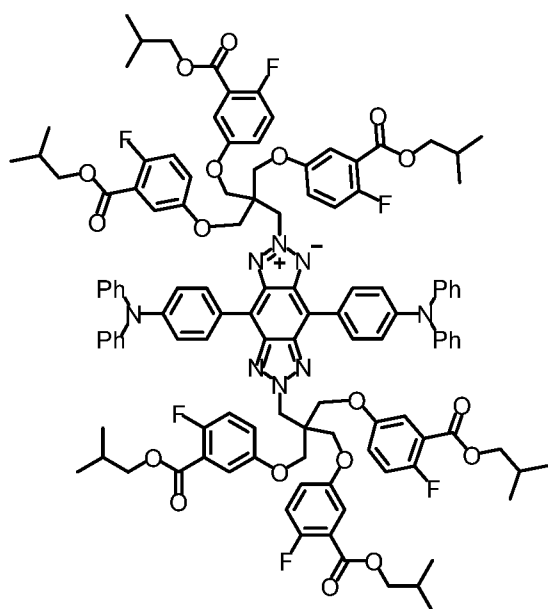
[0029] In some embodiments, the structure is any one of the following:

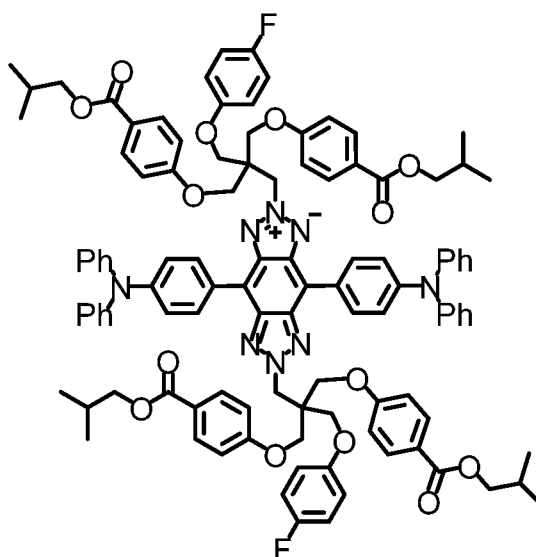
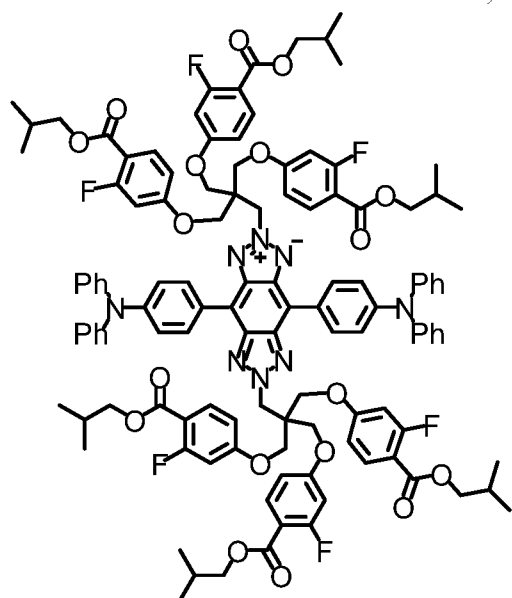
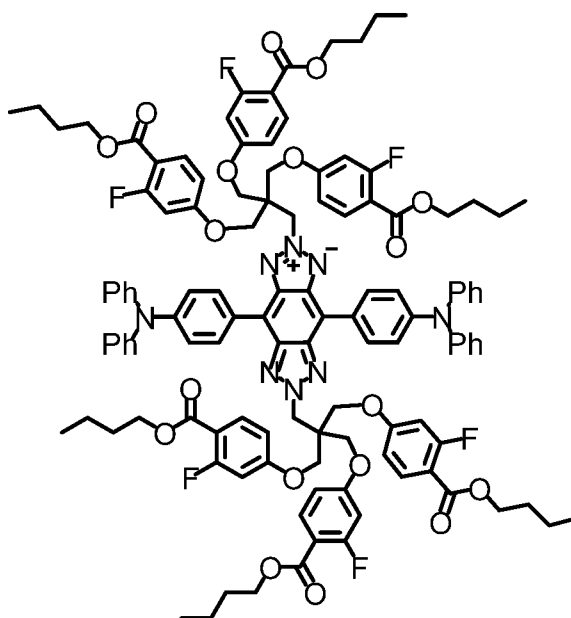
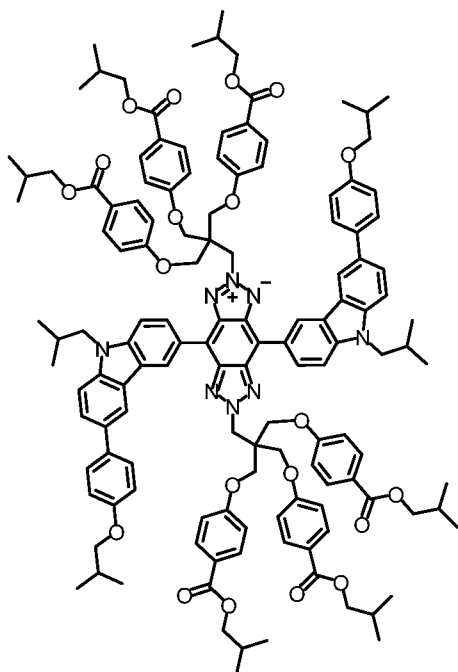


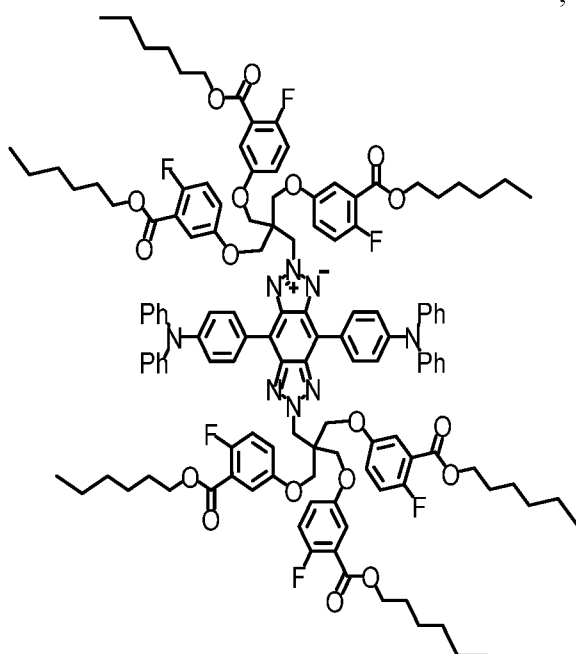
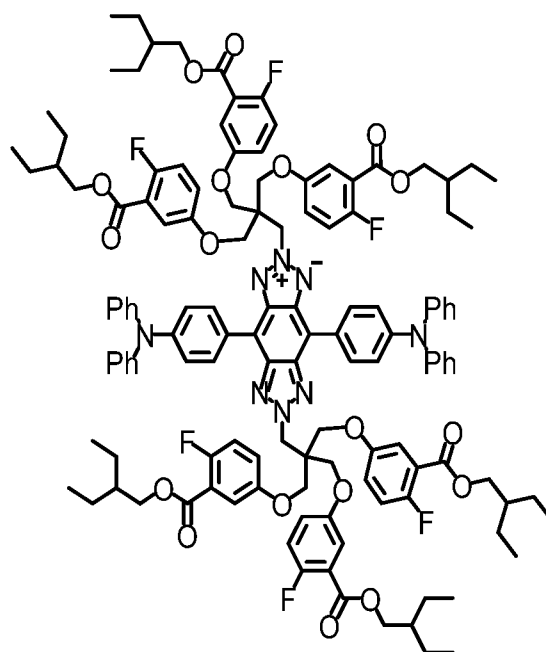
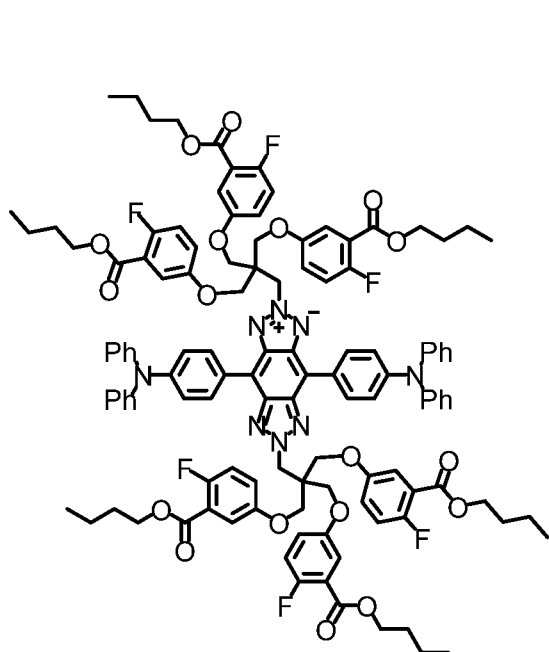


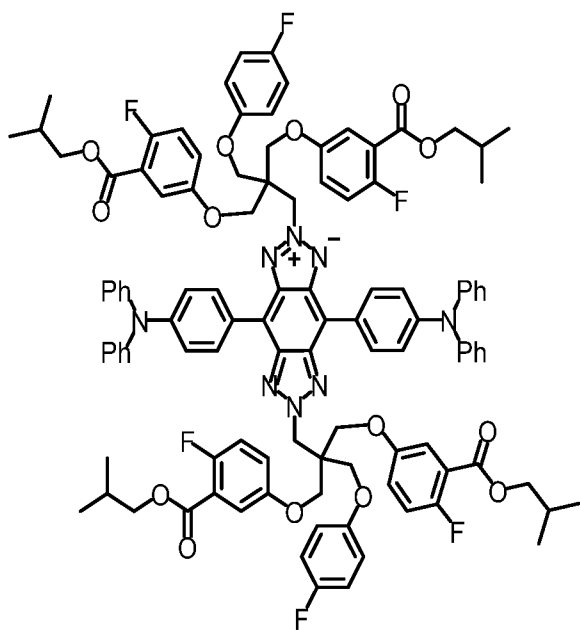
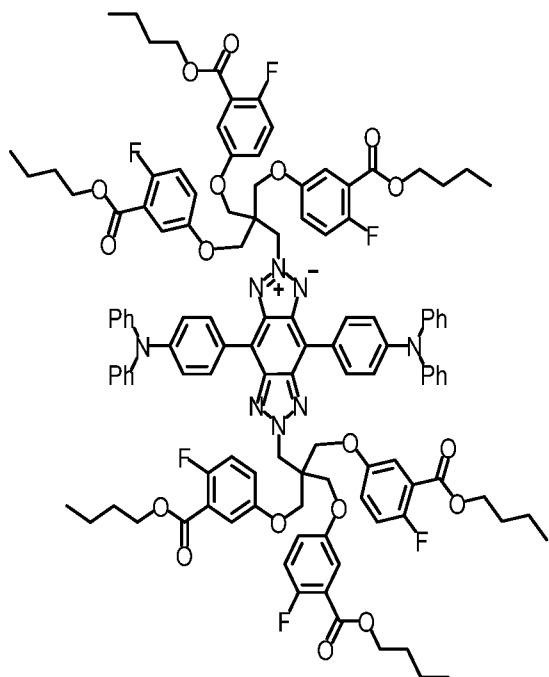


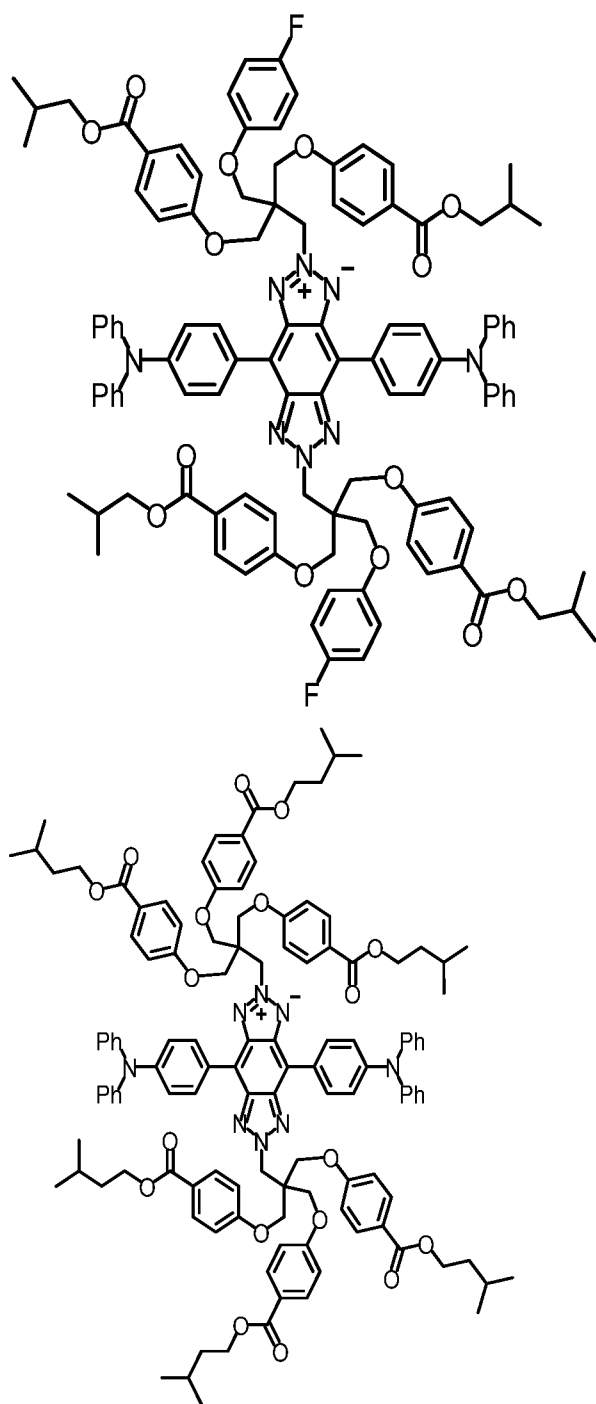


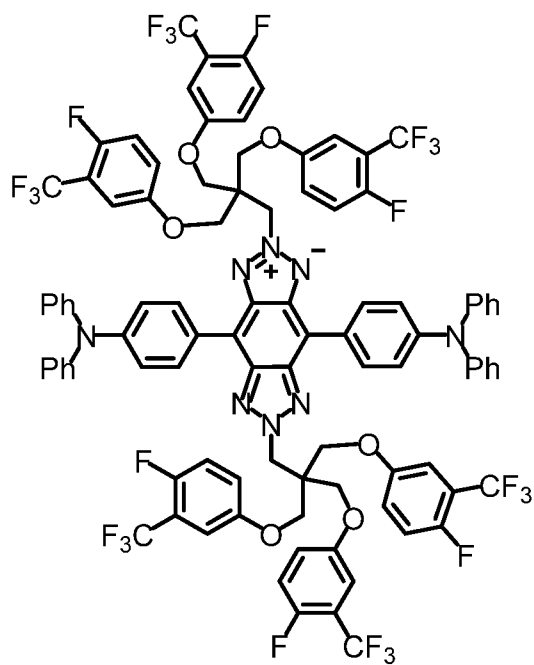
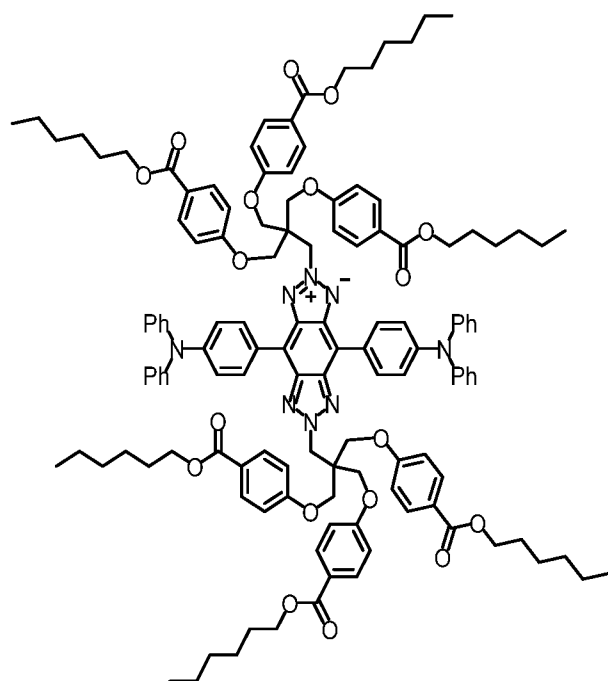


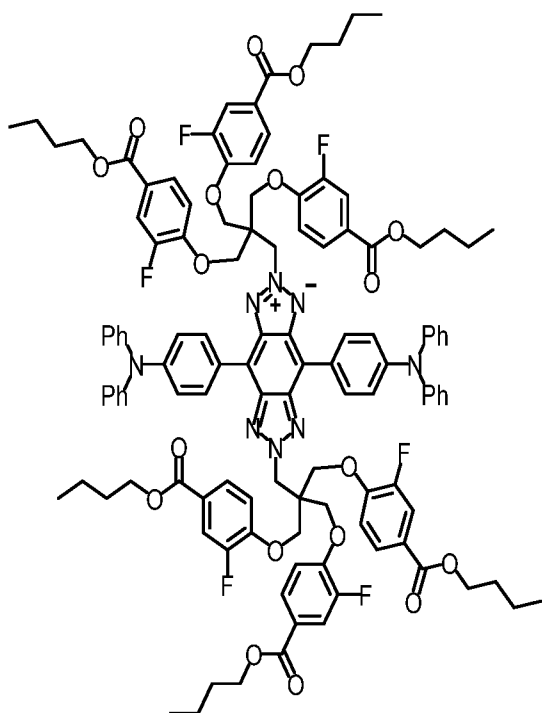
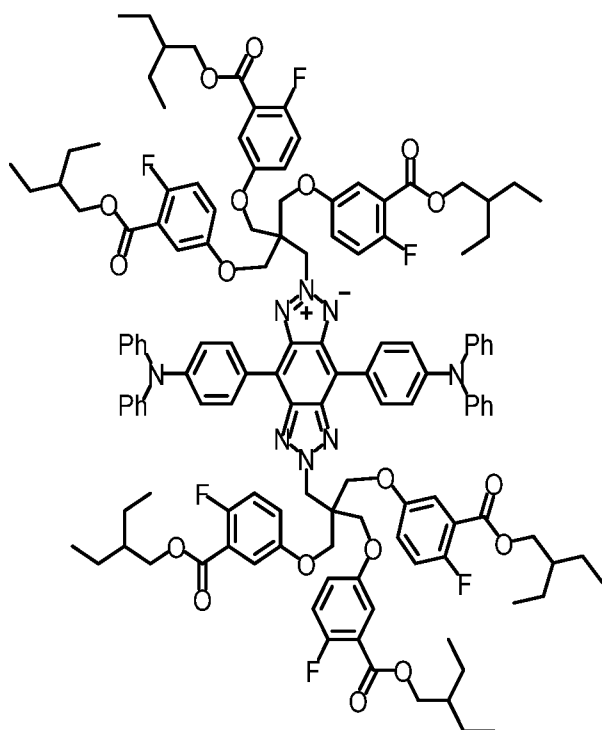


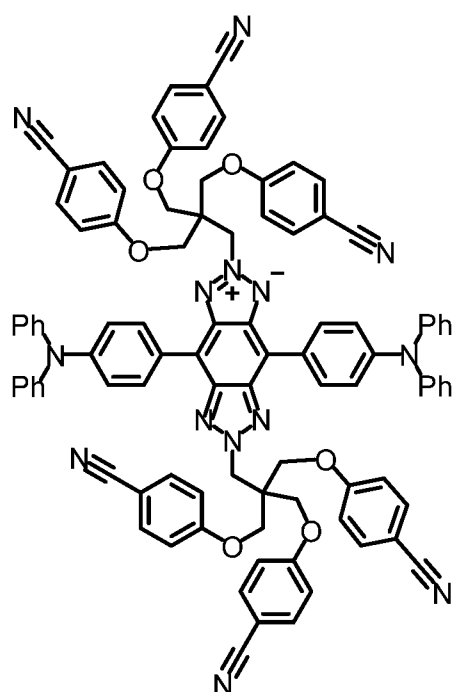
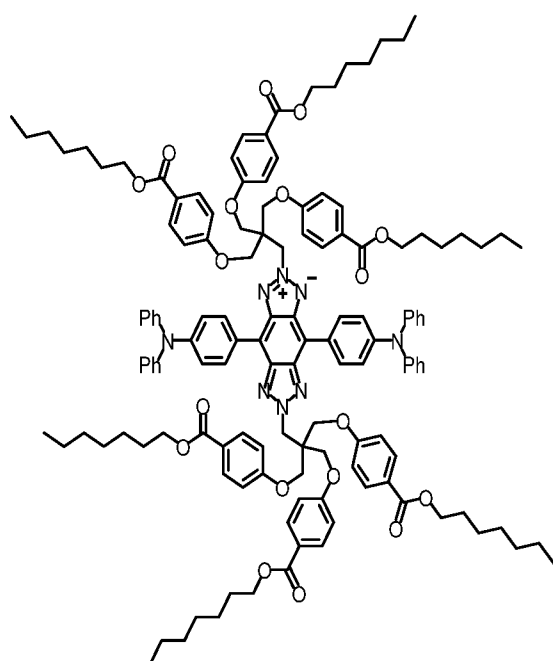
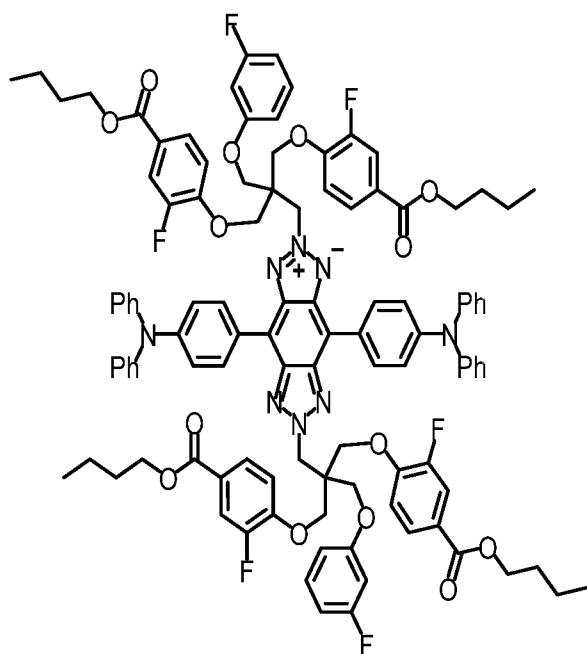


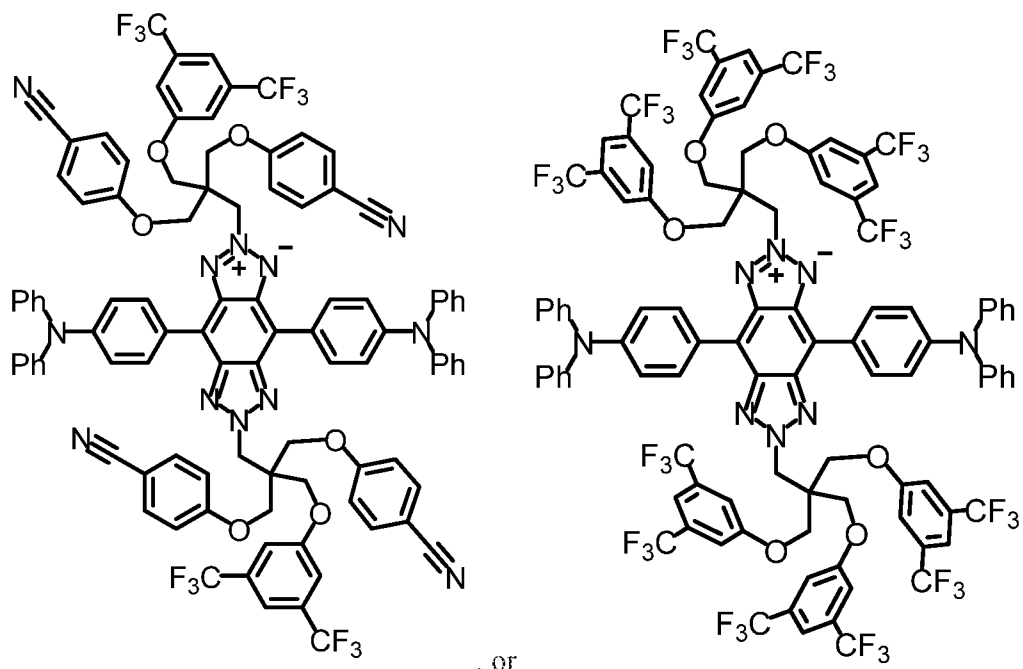




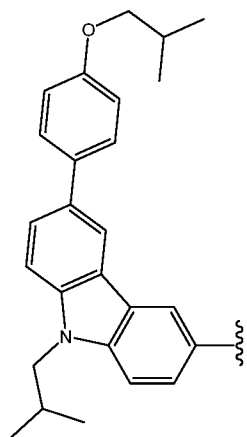
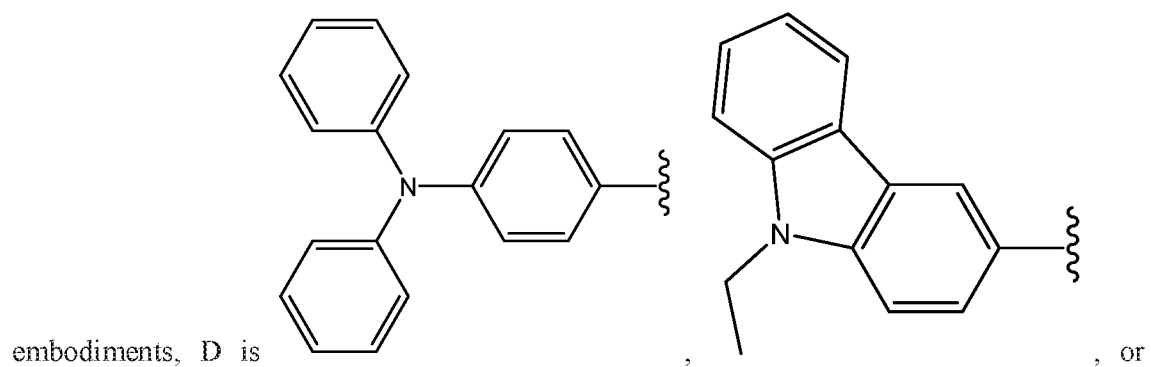




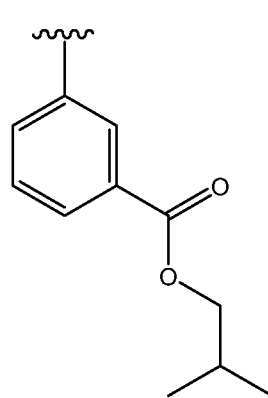
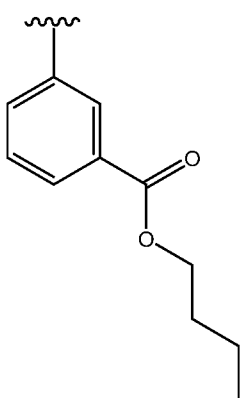
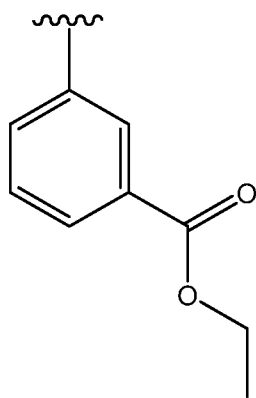


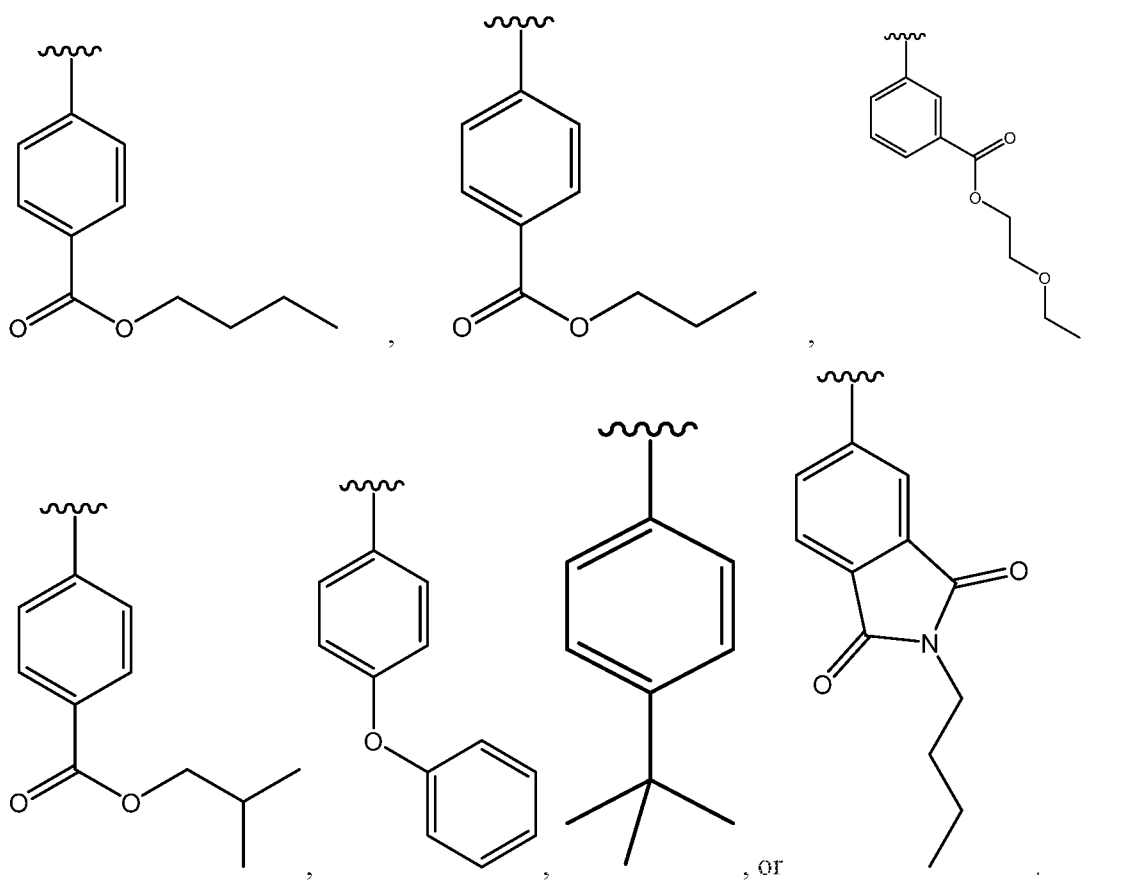


[0030] Some embodiments provide a chromophore having the structure of Formula (I), wherein D is optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl, and R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted naphthyl, or optionally substituted heterocyclyl, and wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 do not comprise fluorine. In some embodiments, D is selected from furan, thiophene, pyrrole, benzofuran, benzothiophene, indole, carbazole, dibenzofuran, or dibenzothiophene. In some

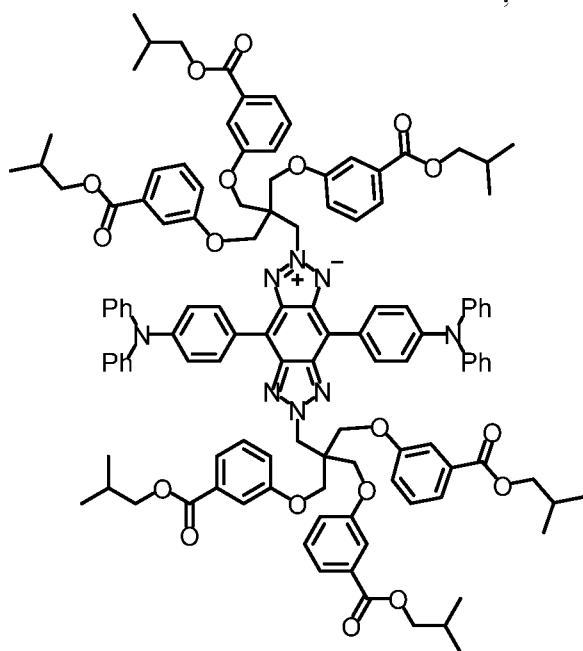
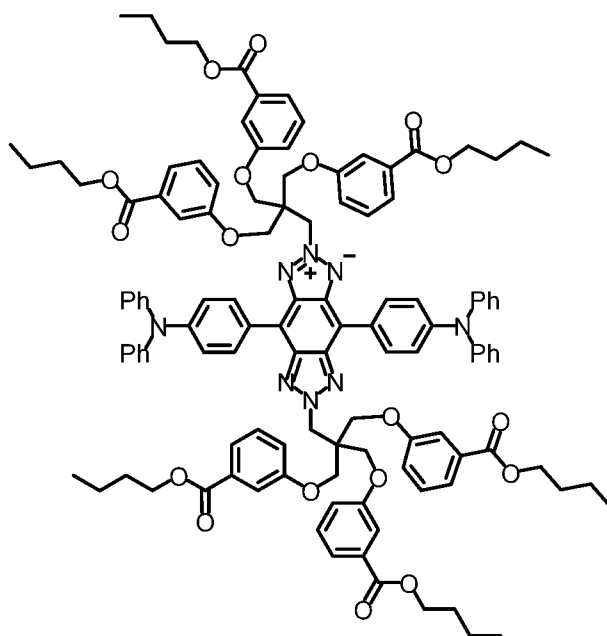
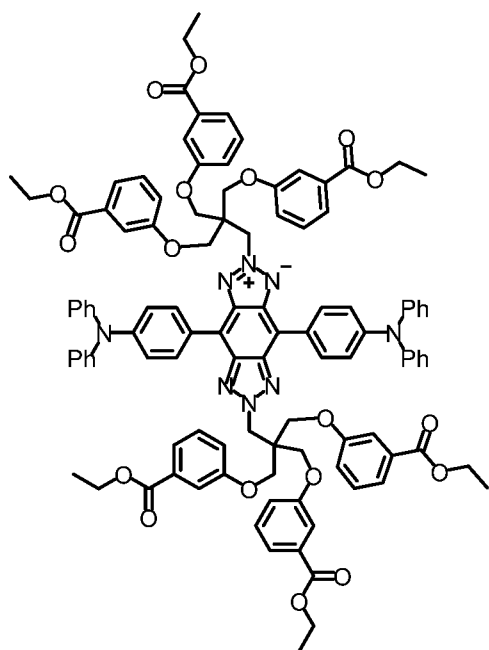


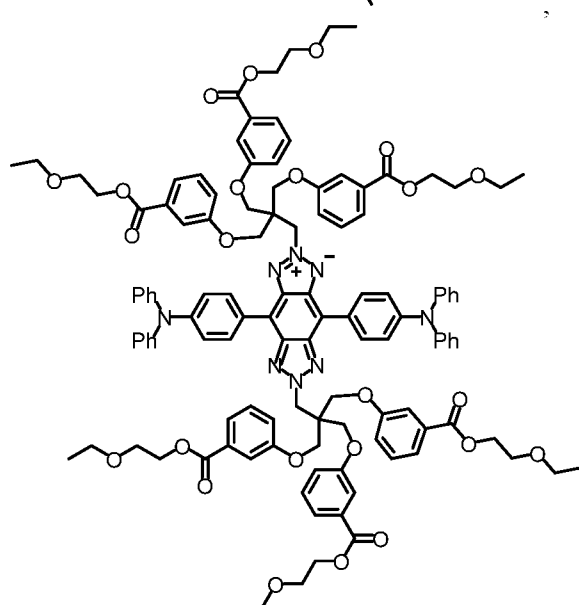
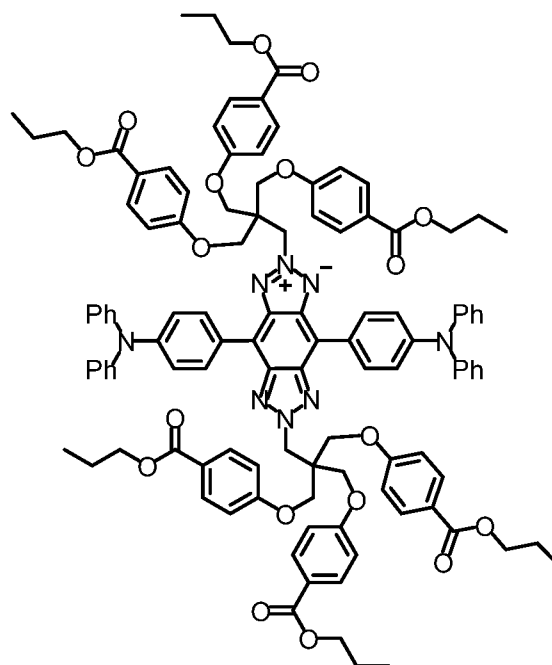
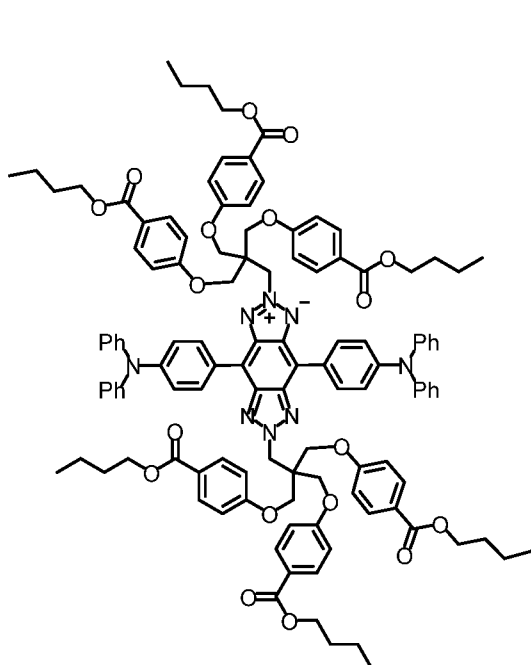
[0031] In some embodiments, R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently selected from

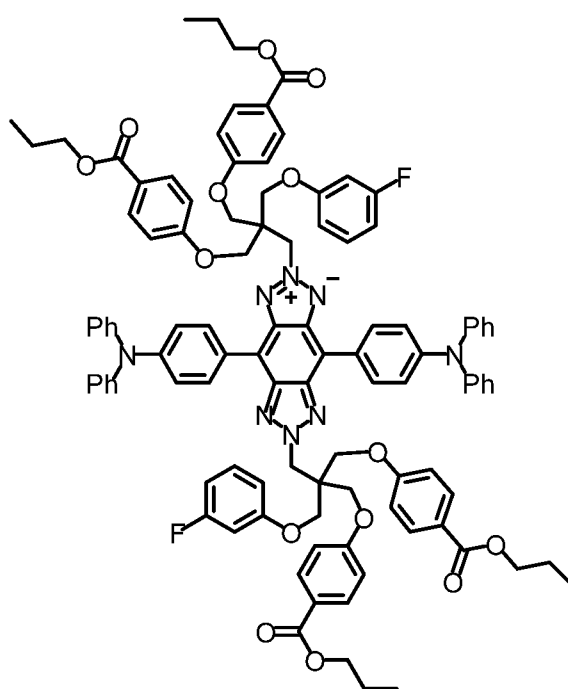
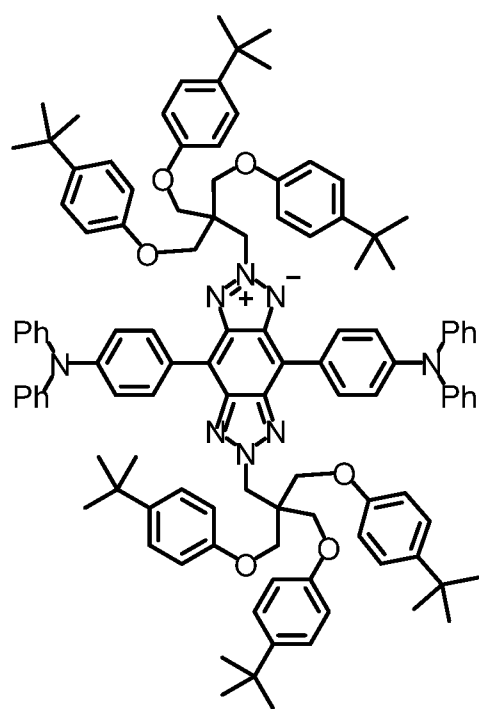
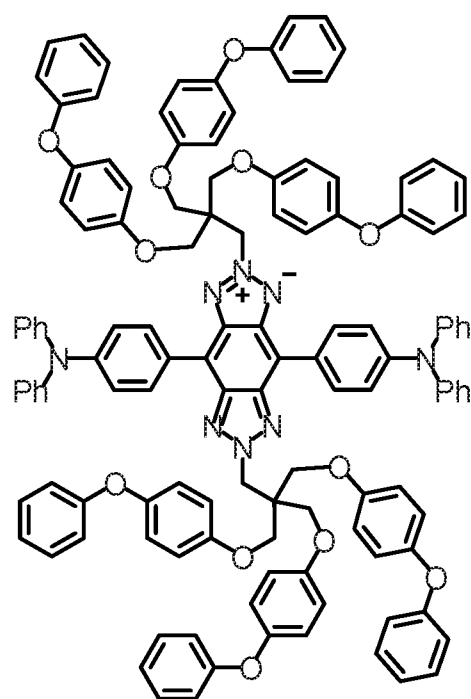
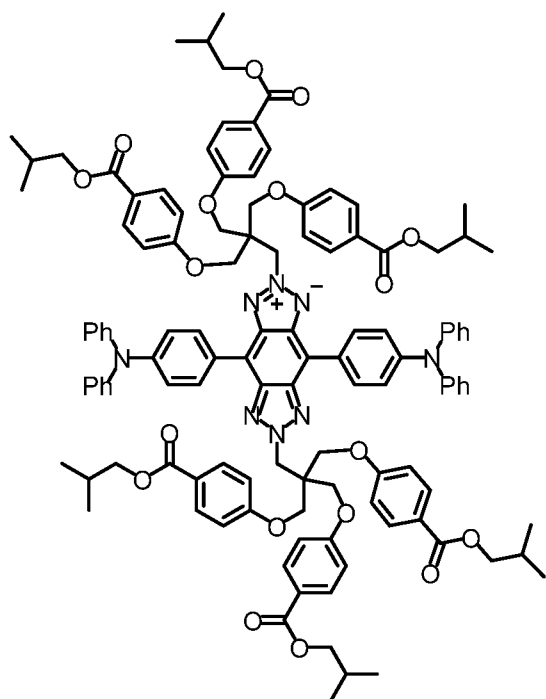


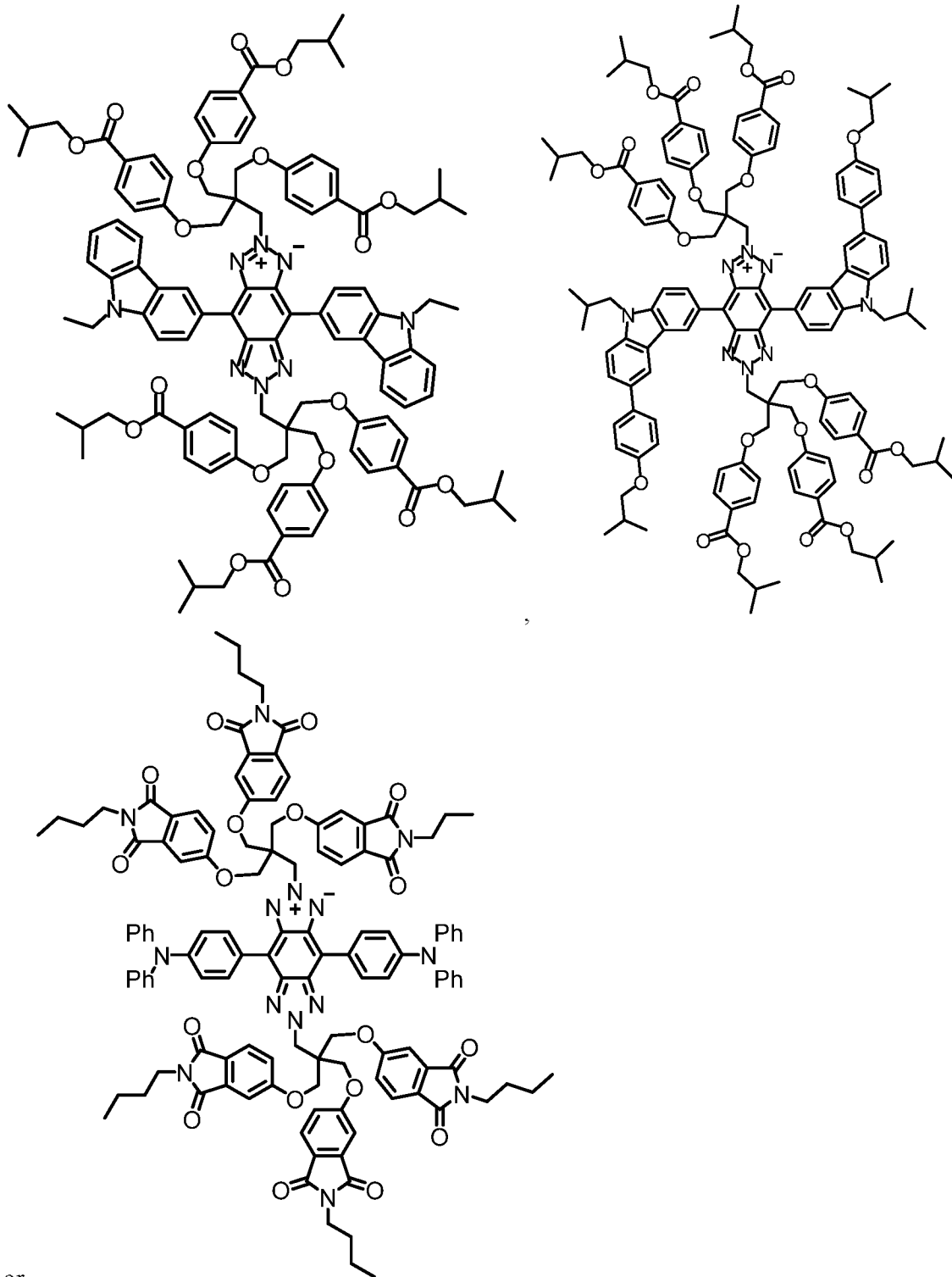


[0032] In some embodiments, the structure is any one of the following:





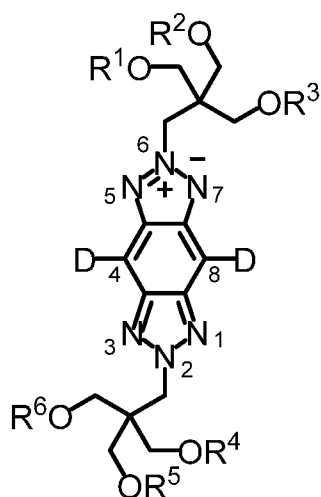




or

[0033] The following embodiments are specifically contemplated:

Embodiment 1. A compound represented by formula I:



(I);

wherein:

D is optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl; and

R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, and R⁶ are independently optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted naphthyl, or optionally substituted heterocyclyl.

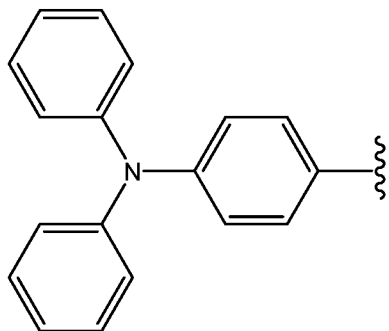
Embodiment 2. The compound of Embodiment 1, wherein each substituent of D, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, and R⁶, if present, has a molecular weight of about 15 Da to about 500 Da and is represented by a formula C₀₋₂₀H₀₋₄₁N₀₋₅O₀₋₁₀S₀₋₅P₀₋₃F₀₋₁₀Cl₀₋₅Br₀₋₃, provided that at least 1 non-hydrogen atom is present in each substituent.

Embodiment 3. The compound of Embodiment 1 or 2, wherein D is optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted furanyl, optionally substituted thiophenyl, optionally substituted pyrrolyl, optionally substituted benzofuranyl, optionally substituted benzothiophenyl, optionally substituted indolyl, optionally substituted carbazolyl, optionally substituted dibenzofuranyl, or optionally substituted dibenzothiophenyl.

Embodiment 4. The compound of Embodiment 3, wherein D is optionally substituted phenyl.

Embodiment 5. The compound of Embodiment 3, wherein the D is optionally substituted 4-(diphenylamino)phenyl.

Embodiment 6. The compound of embodiment 3, wherein D is

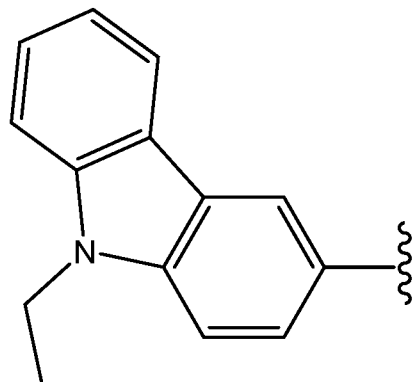


Embodiment 7. The compound of Embodiment 3, wherein D is optionally substituted carbazolyl.

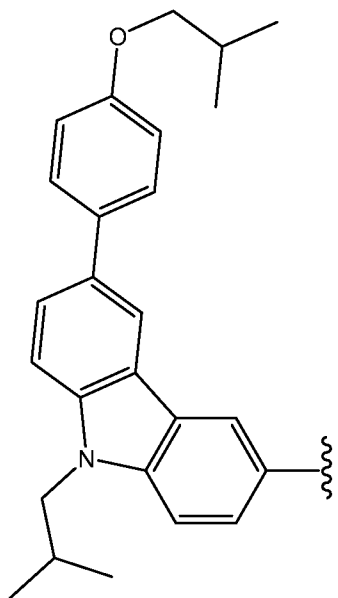
Embodiment 8. The compound of Embodiment 3, wherein D is optionally substituted 9H-carbazol-2-yl.

Embodiment 9. The compound of Embodiment, 7 wherein the carbazolyl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} -O-alkyl, or phenyl optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{1-6} -O-alkyl.

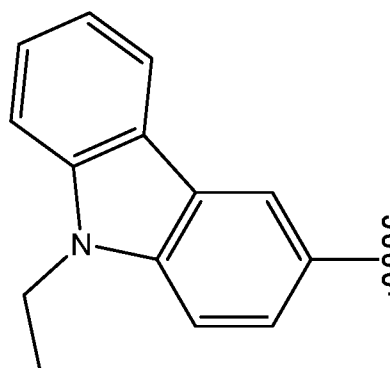
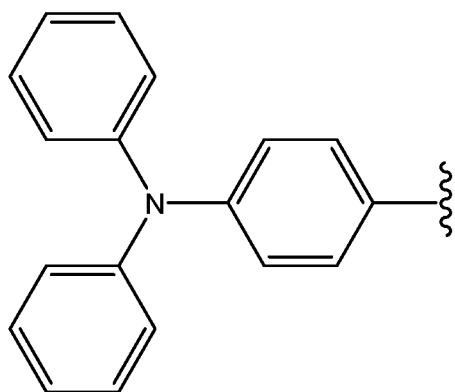
Embodiment 10. The compound of Embodiment 3, wherein D is



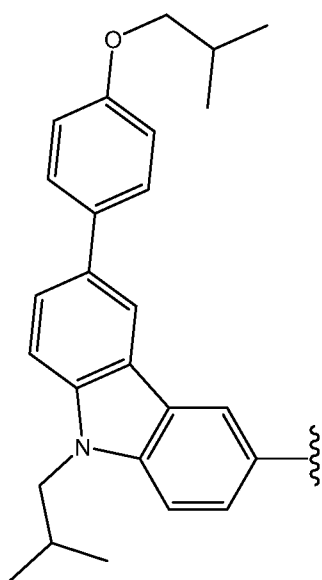
Embodiment 11. The compound of Embodiment 3, wherein D is



Embodiment 12. The compound of Embodiment 3, wherein D is



or



Embodiment 13. The compound of Embodiment 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, wherein R^1 and R^4 are independently optionally substituted phenyl.

Embodiment 14. The compound of Embodiment 13, wherein R^2 and R^5 are independently optionally substituted phenyl.

Embodiment 15. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^3 and R^6 are independently optionally substituted phenyl.

Embodiment 16. The compound of Embodiment 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, wherein R^1 and R^4 are independently optionally substituted 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl.

Embodiment 17. The compound of Embodiment 16, wherein R^2 and R^5 are independently optionally substituted 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl.

Embodiment 18. The compound of Embodiment 17, wherein R^3 and R^6 are independently optionally substituted 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl.

Embodiment 19. The compound of Embodiment 13, 14, 16, or 17, wherein each phenyl or each 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$, $-CO_2-R^a$, $-CO_2-CH_2CH_2O-R^a$, F, CF_3 , $-CN$, phenyl, $-phenyl-R^a$, $-phenyl-OR^a$, or $-phenyl-CO_2-R^a$, wherein R^a is C_{1-12} alkyl.

Embodiment 20. The compound of Embodiment 19, wherein each 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$.

Embodiment 21. The compound of Embodiment 19, wherein each phenyl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$, $-CO_2-R^a$, $-CO_2-CH_2CH_2O-R^a$, F, CF_3 , $-CN$, phenyl, $-phenyl-R^a$, $-phenyl-OR^a$, or $-phenyl-CO_2-R^a$, wherein R^a is C_{1-12} alkyl.

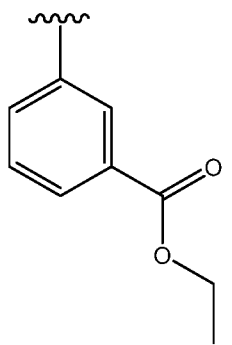
Embodiment 22. The compound of Embodiment 15 or 21, wherein R^3 and R^6 are independently phenyl having 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$, $-CO_2-R^a$, $-CO_2-C_2H_4O-R^a$, F, CF_3 , $-CN$, or phenyl, wherein R^a is C_{1-12} alkyl.

Embodiment 23. The compound of Embodiment 15 or 21, wherein R^3 and R^6 are independently phenyl having 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently F or CF_3 .

Embodiment 24. The compound of Embodiment 15 or 21, wherein R^3 and R^6 are independently phenyl having 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently F.

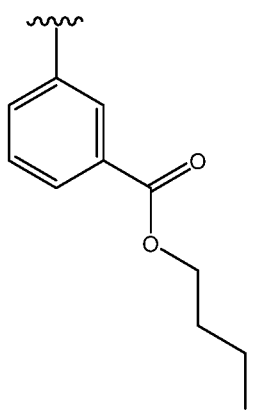
Embodiment 25. The compound of Embodiment 15 or 21, wherein R^3 and R^6 are independently phenyl having 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently CF_3 .

Embodiment 26. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



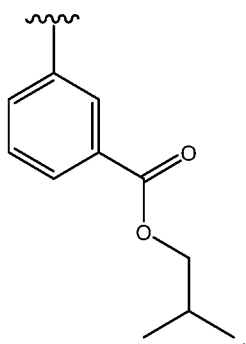
Embodiment 27.

The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



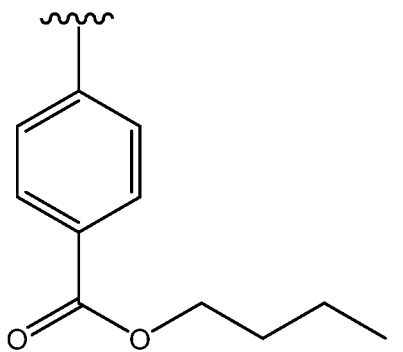
Embodiment 28.

The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:

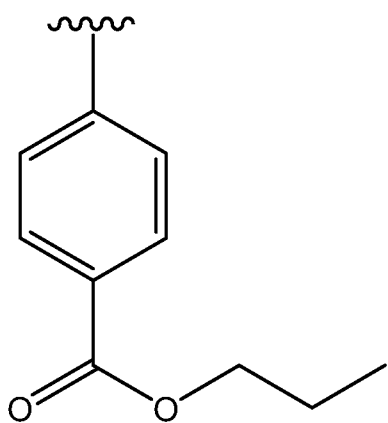


Embodiment 29.

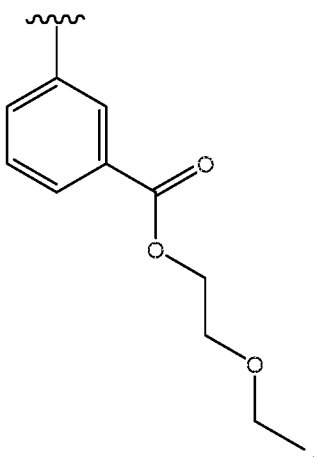
The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



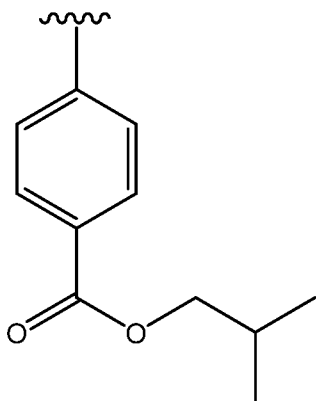
Embodiment 30. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



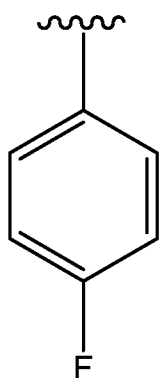
Embodiment 31. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



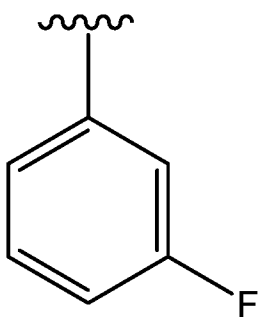
Embodiment 32. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



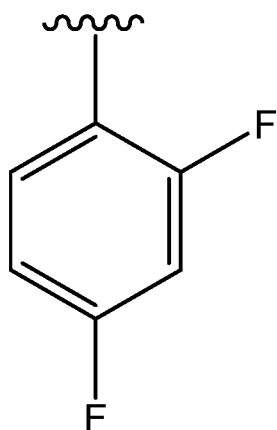
Embodiment 33. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R¹, R², R⁴, and R⁵ are:



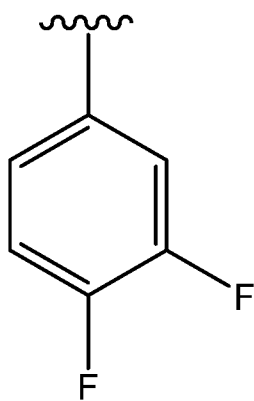
Embodiment 34. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R¹, R², R⁴, and R⁵ are:



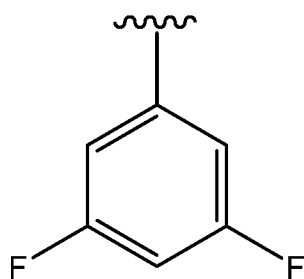
Embodiment 35. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R¹, R², R⁴, and R⁵ are:



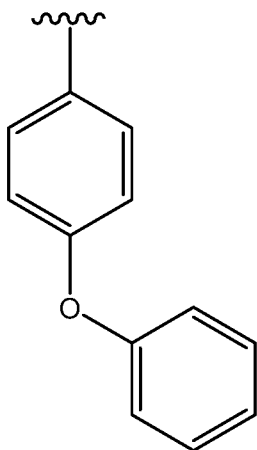
Embodiment 36. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



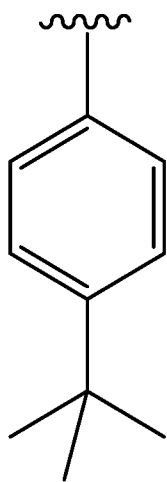
Embodiment 37. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



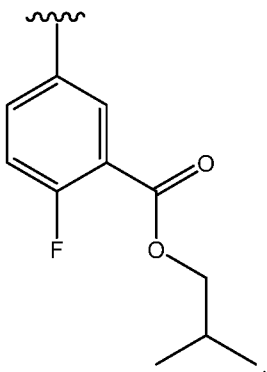
Embodiment 38. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



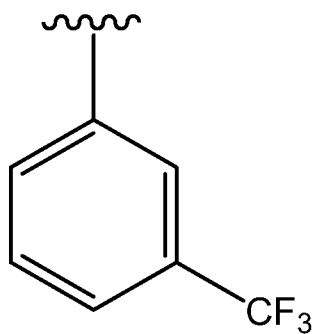
Embodiment 39. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



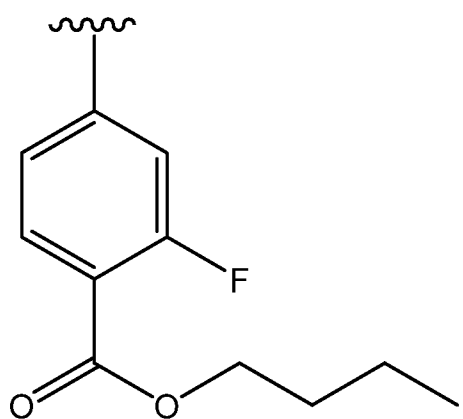
Embodiment 40. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



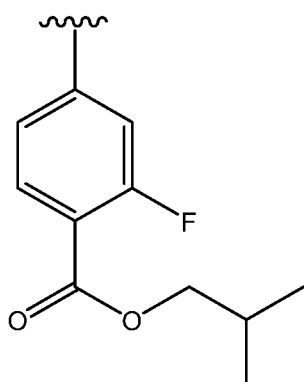
Embodiment 41. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



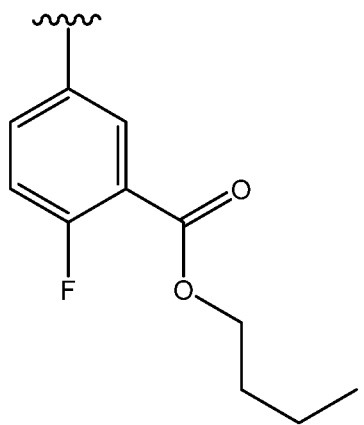
Embodiment 42. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



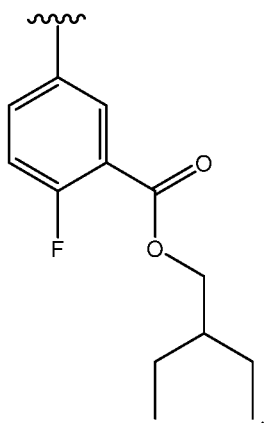
Embodiment 43. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



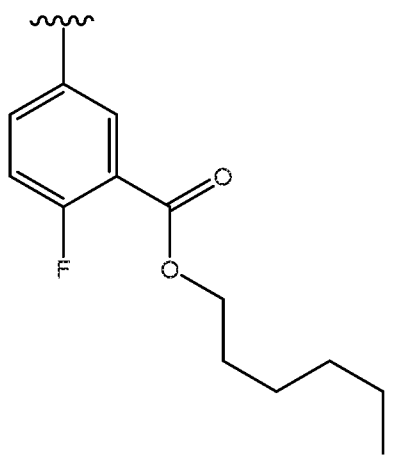
Embodiment 44. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



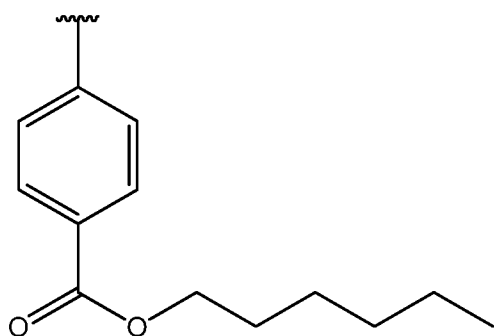
Embodiment 45. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R¹, R², R⁴, and R⁵ are:



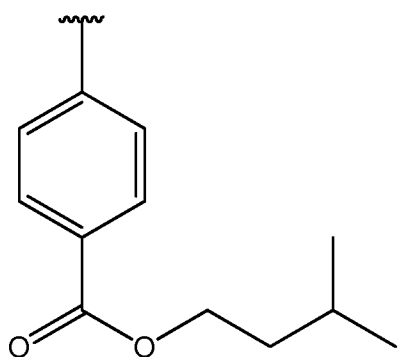
Embodiment 46. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R¹, R², R⁴, and R⁵ are:



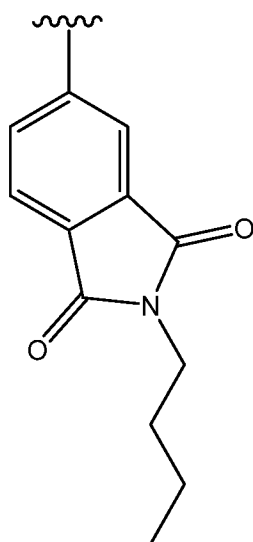
Embodiment 47. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R¹, R², R⁴, and R⁵ are:



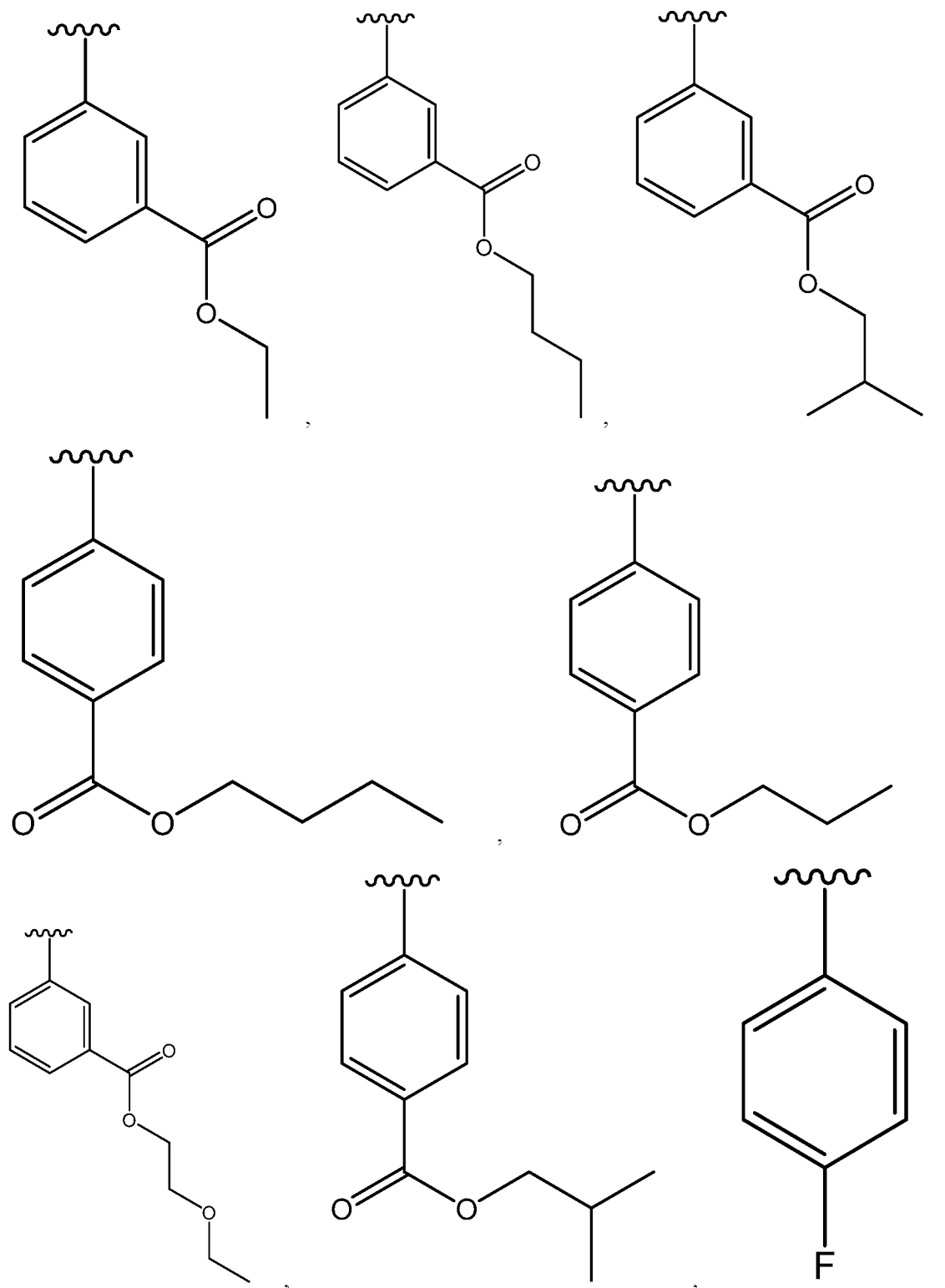
Embodiment 48. The compound of Embodiment 14, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:

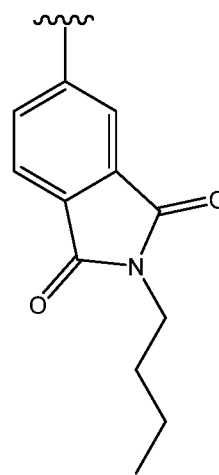
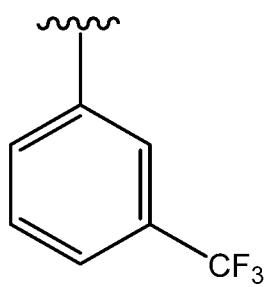
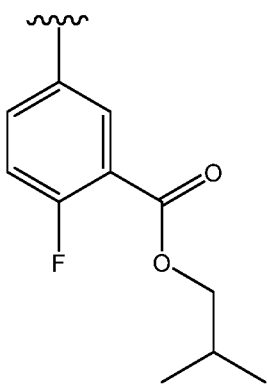
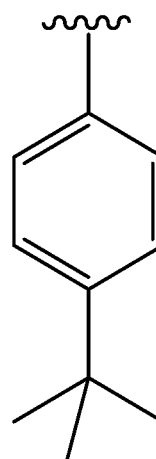
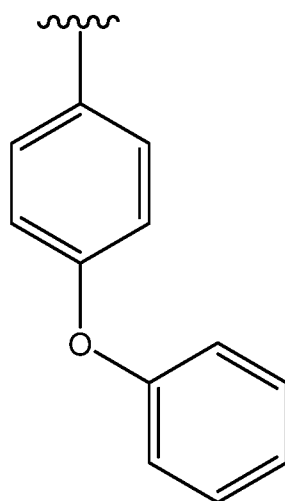
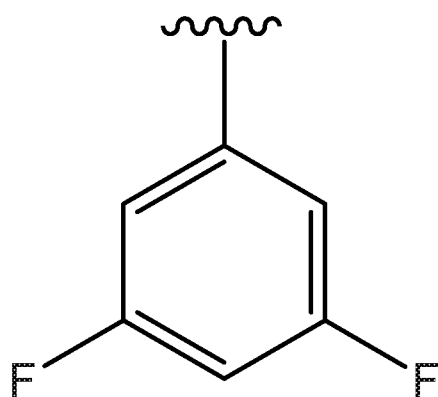
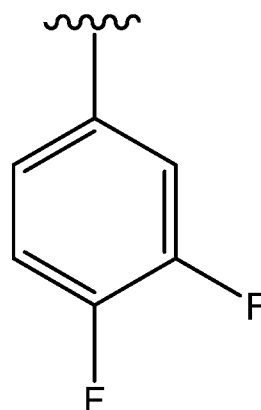
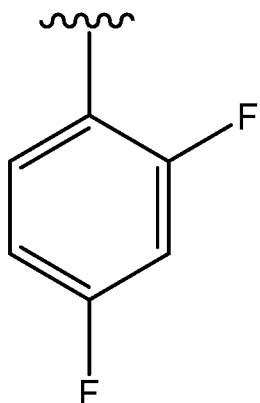
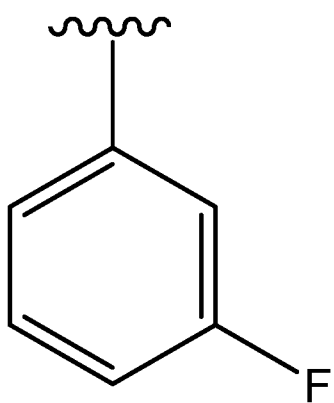


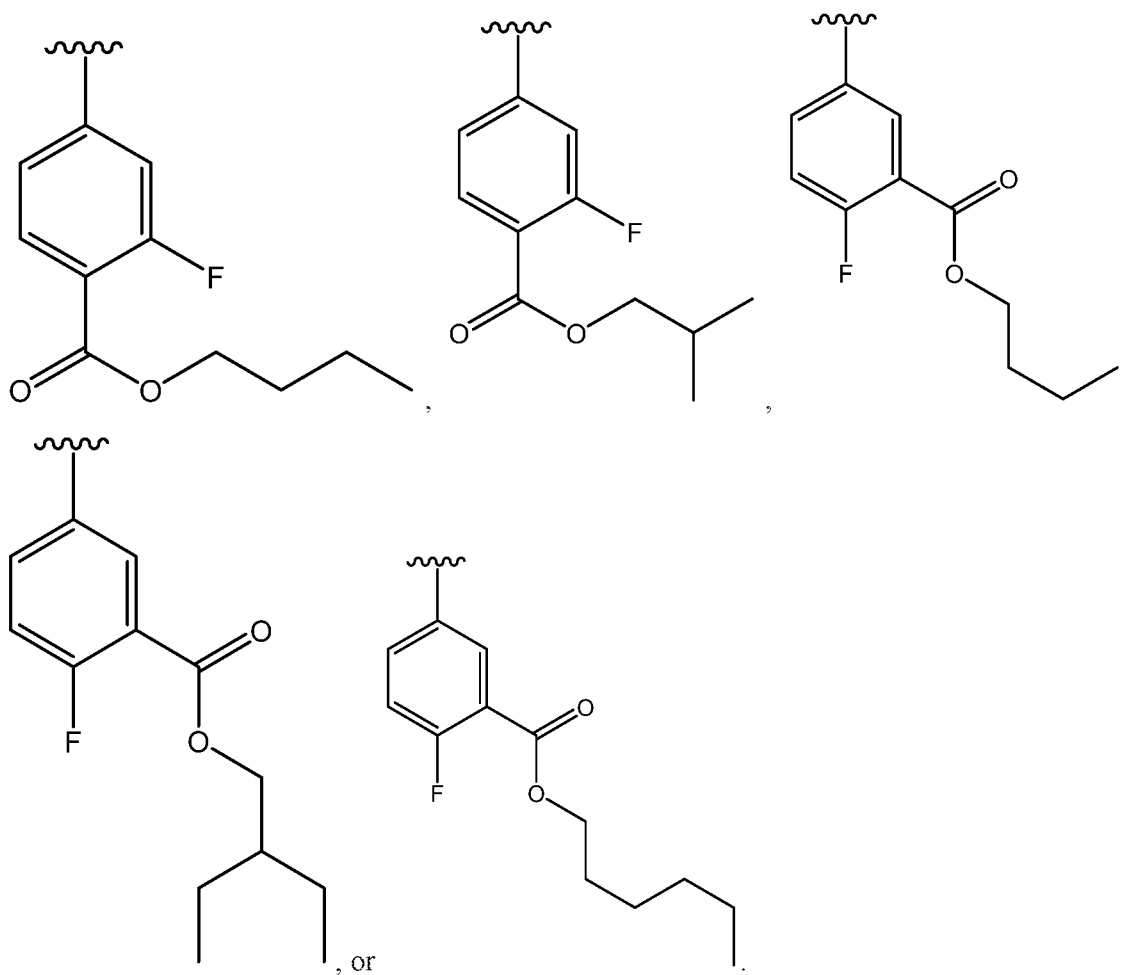
Embodiment 49. The compound of Embodiment 18, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are:



Embodiment 50. The compound of Embodiment 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently:

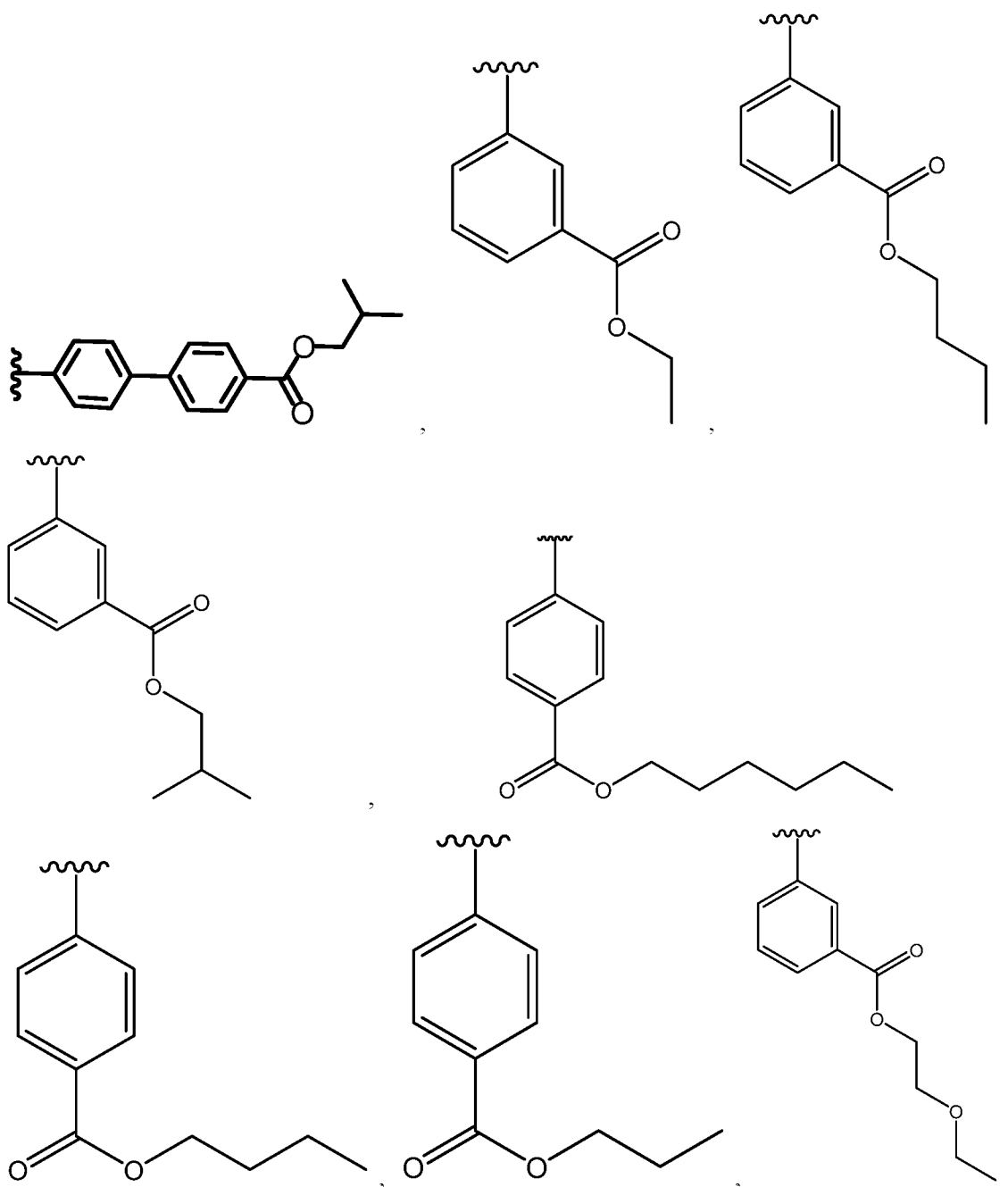


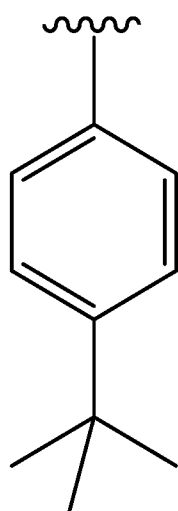
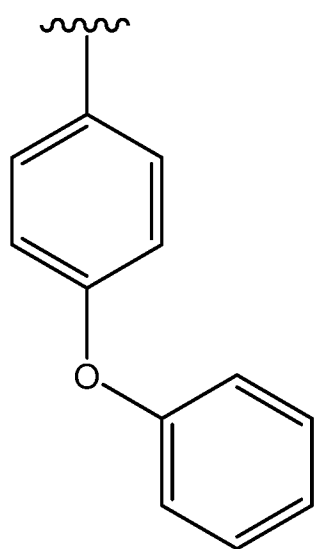
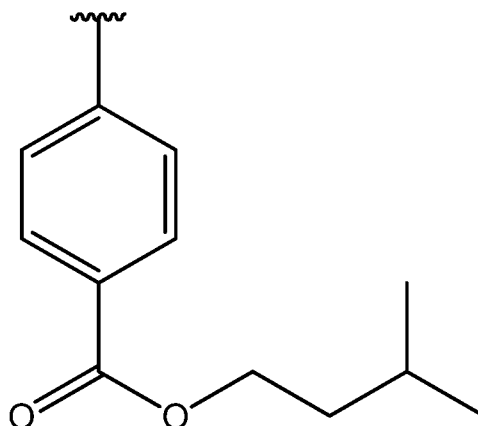
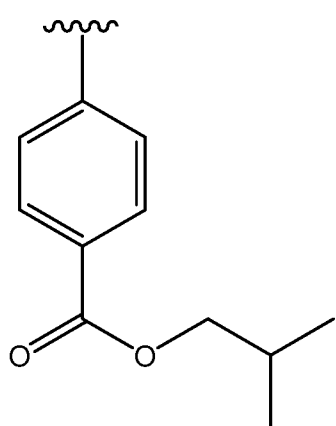




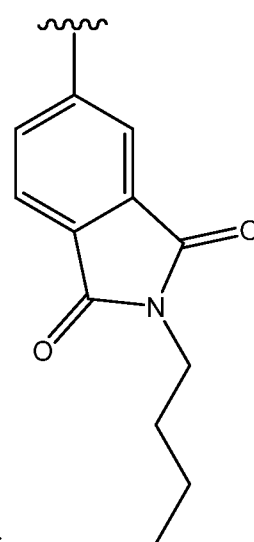
Embodiment 51. The compound of Embodiment 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 do not comprise fluorine.

Embodiment 52. The compound of Embodiment 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are independently:

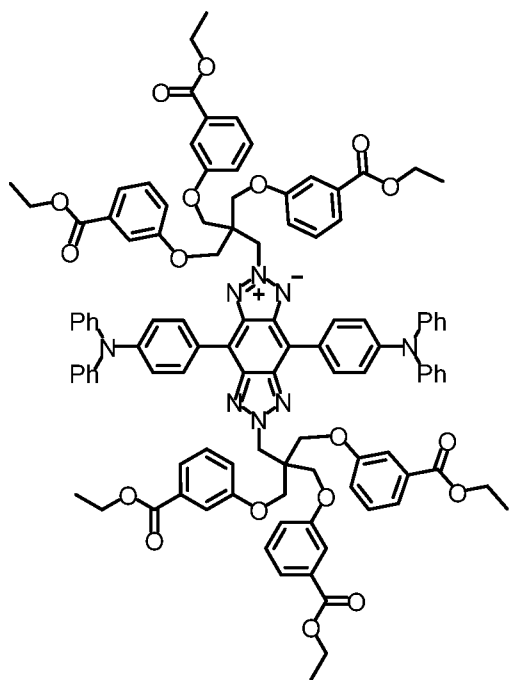
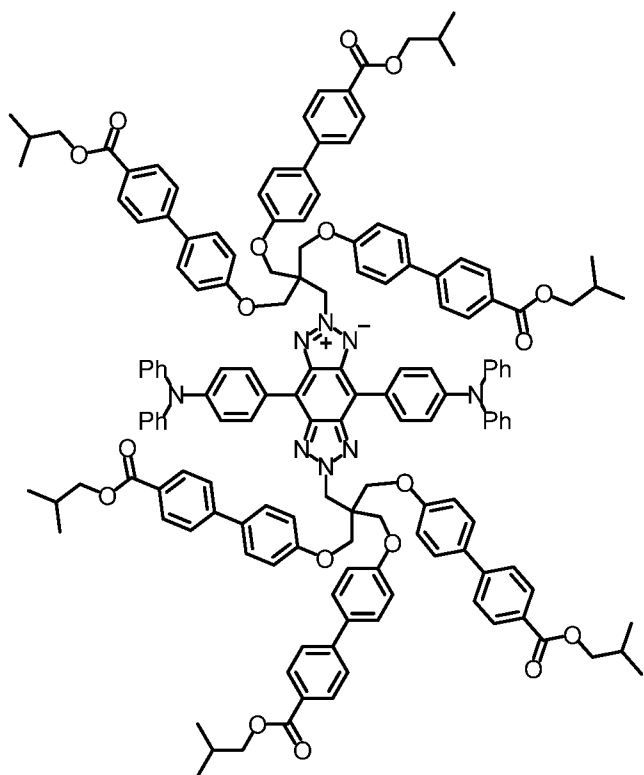


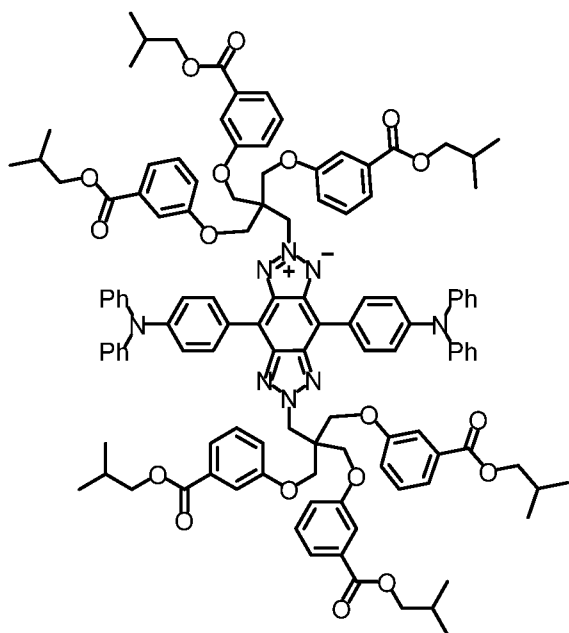
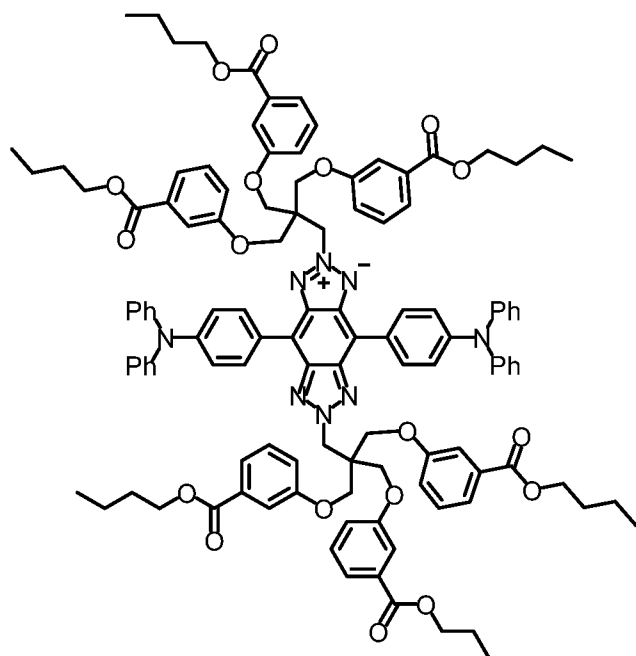


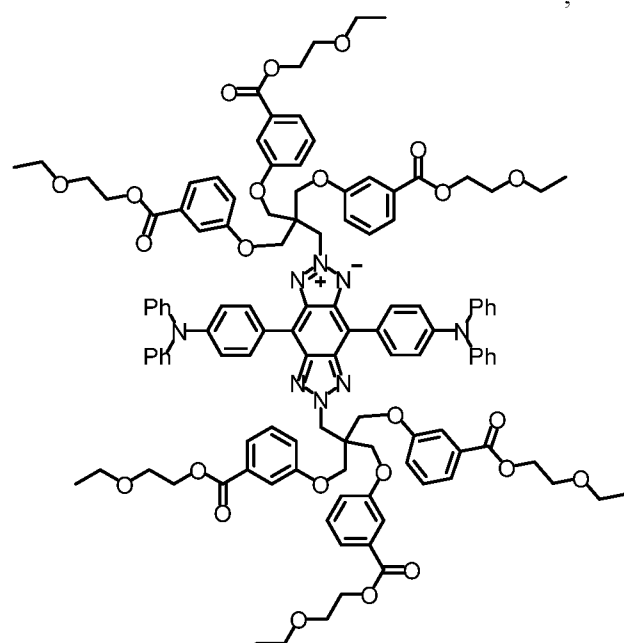
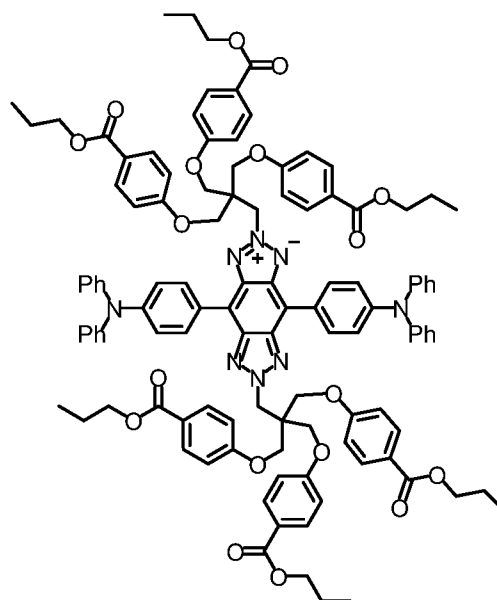
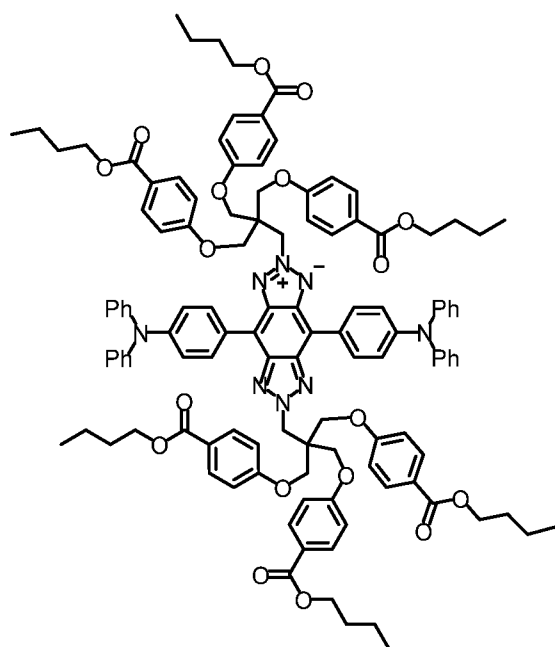
, or

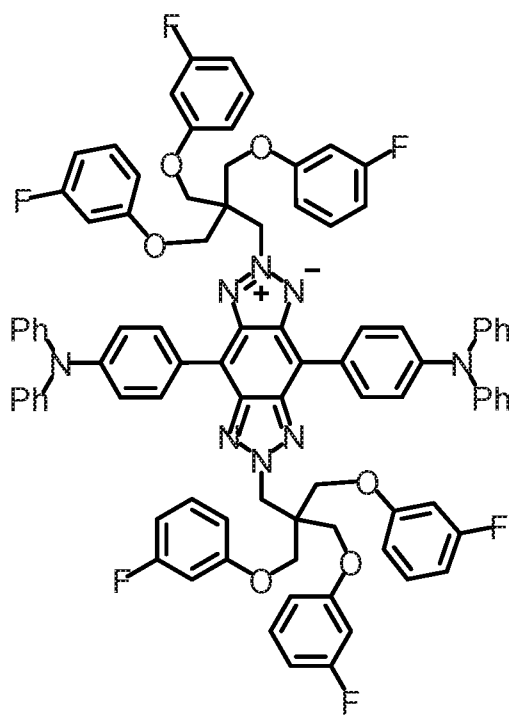
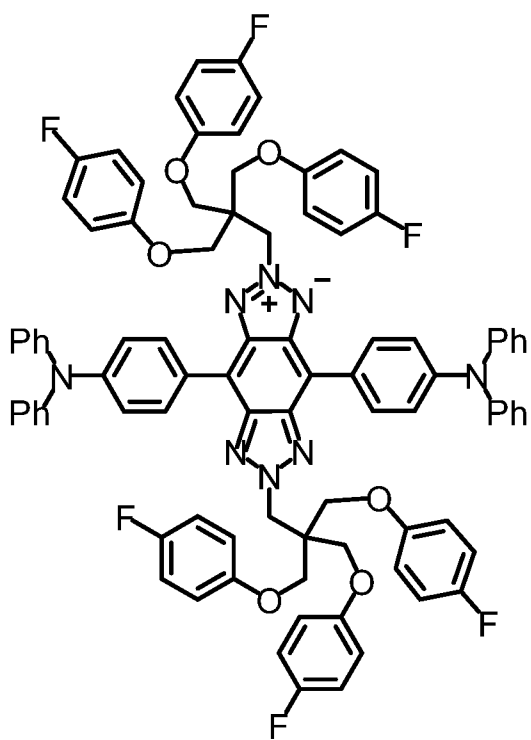
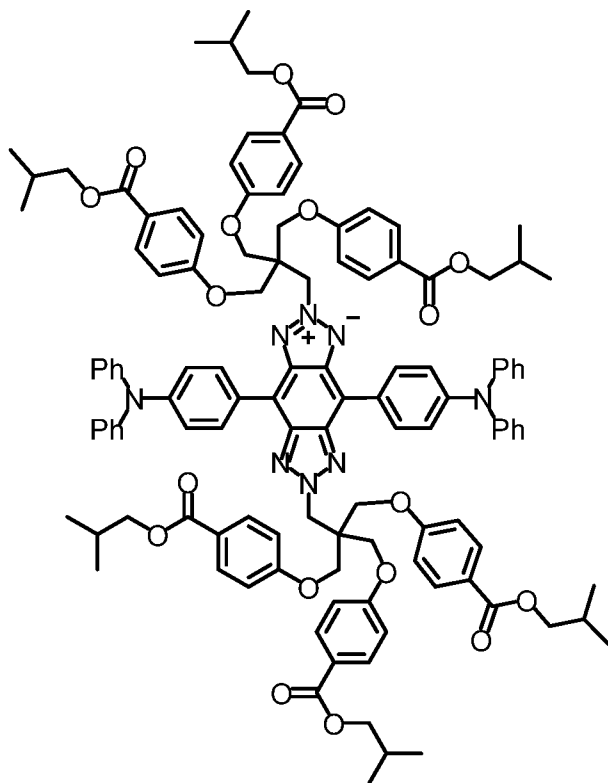


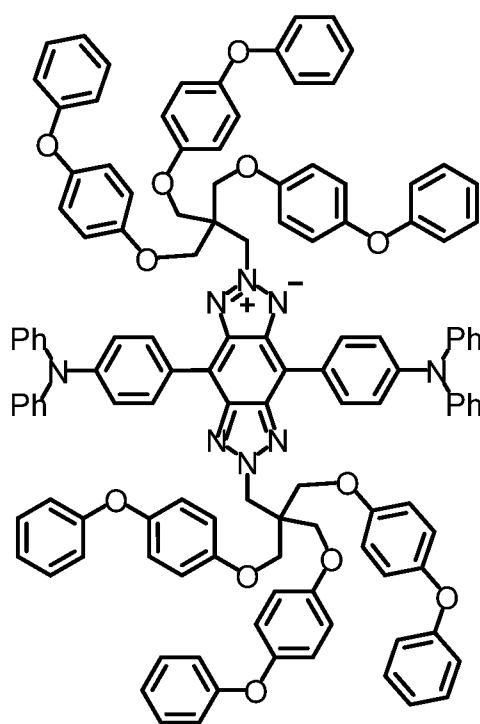
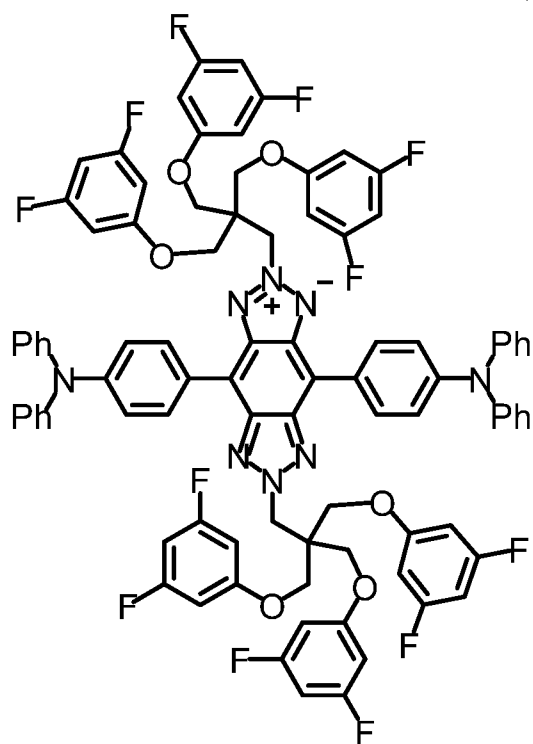
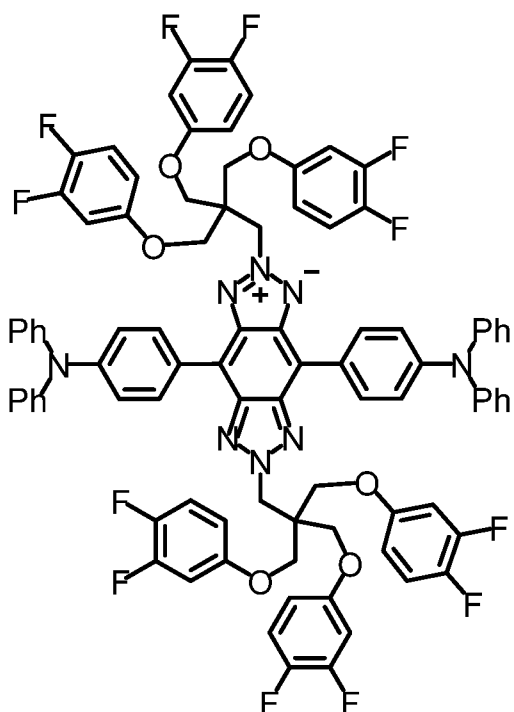
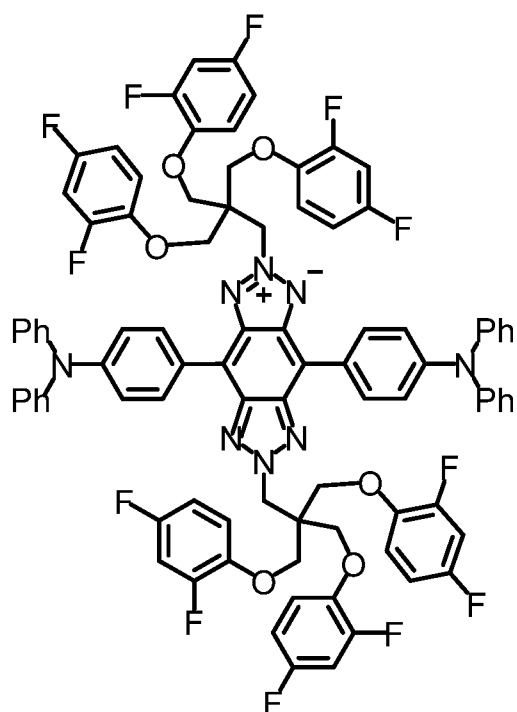
Embodiment 53. A compound represented by a formula:

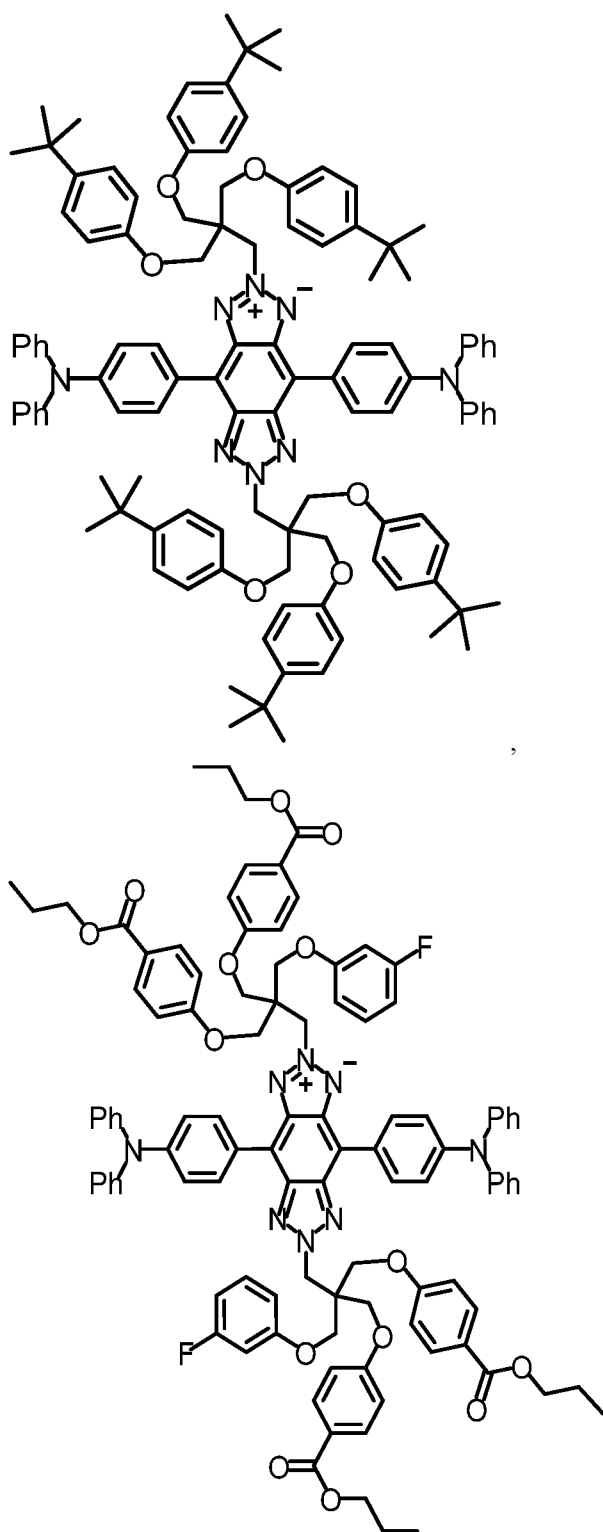


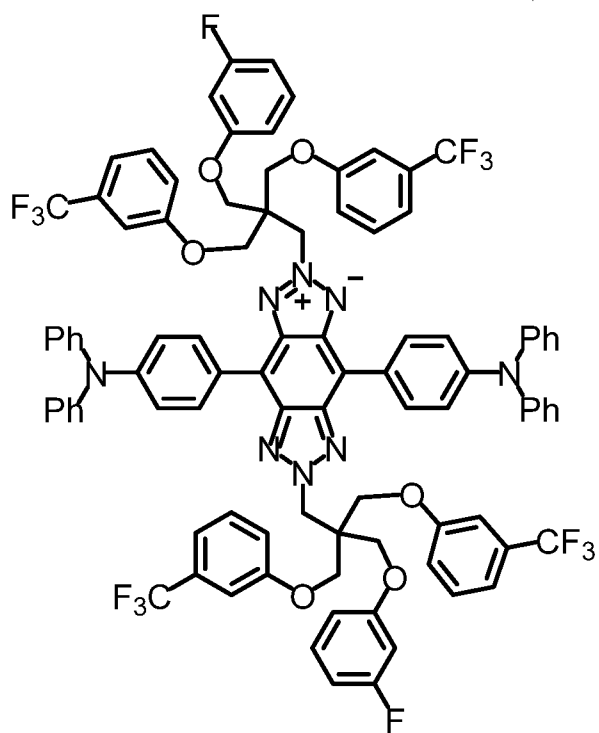
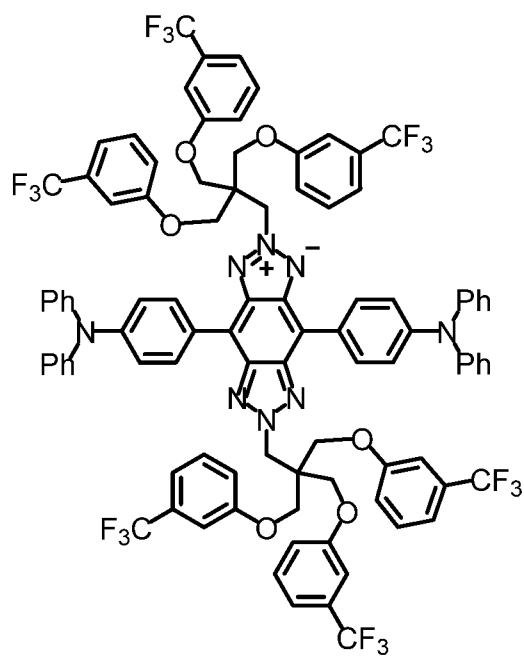
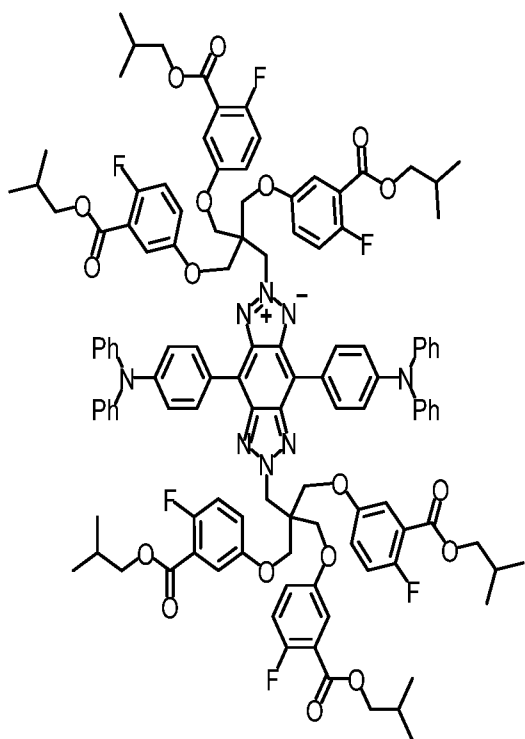


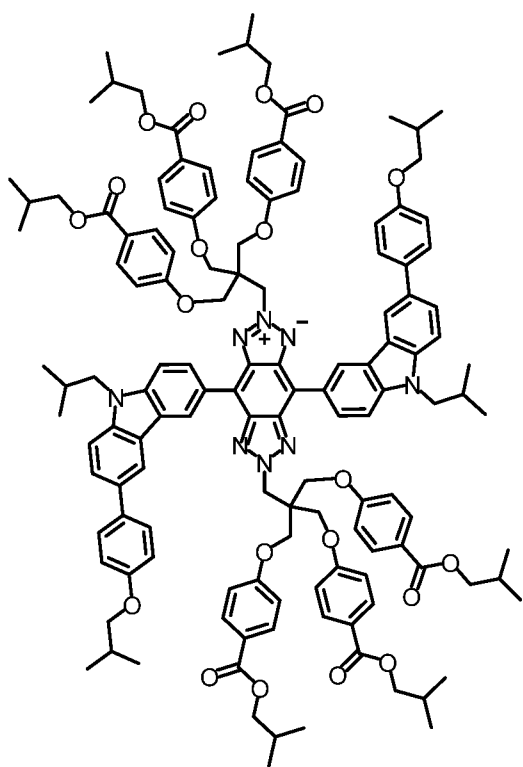
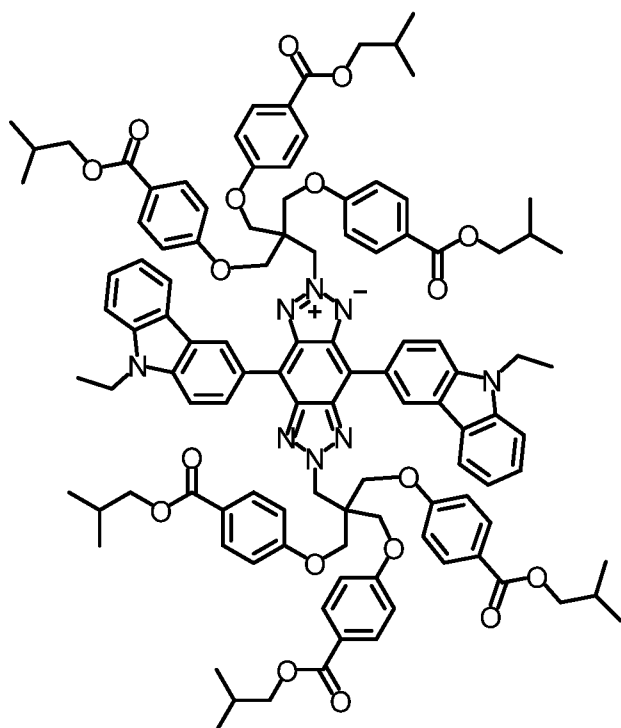


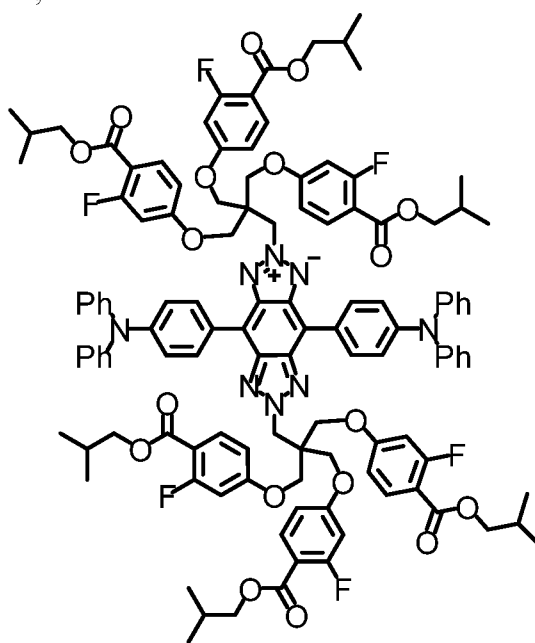
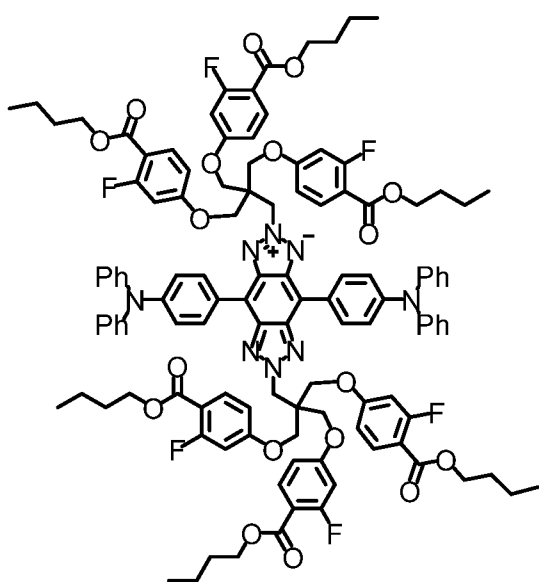
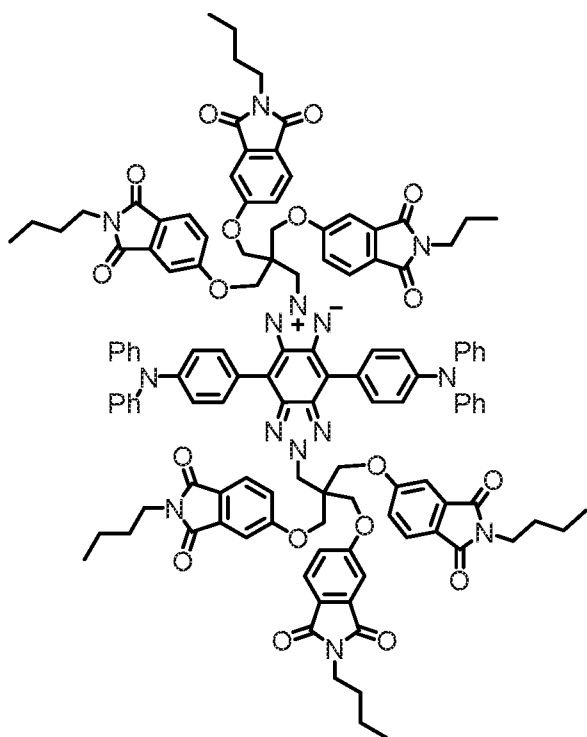


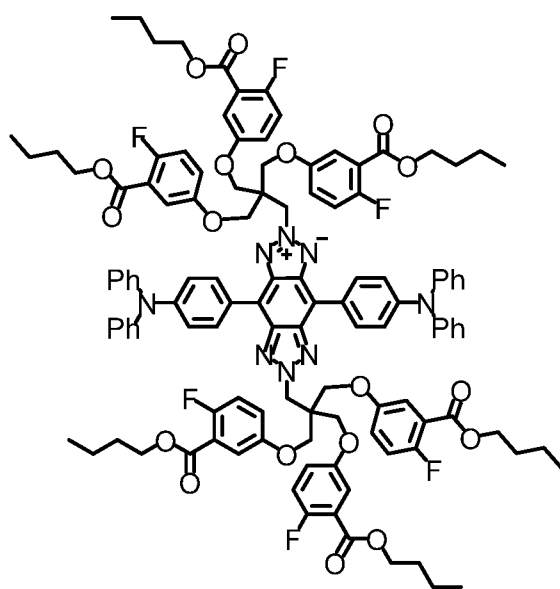
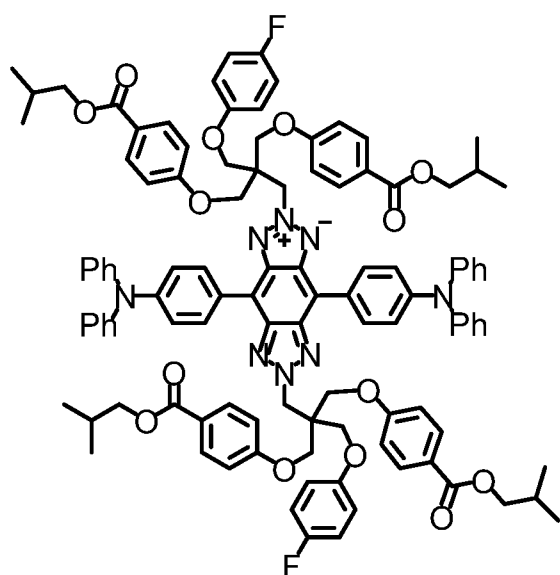


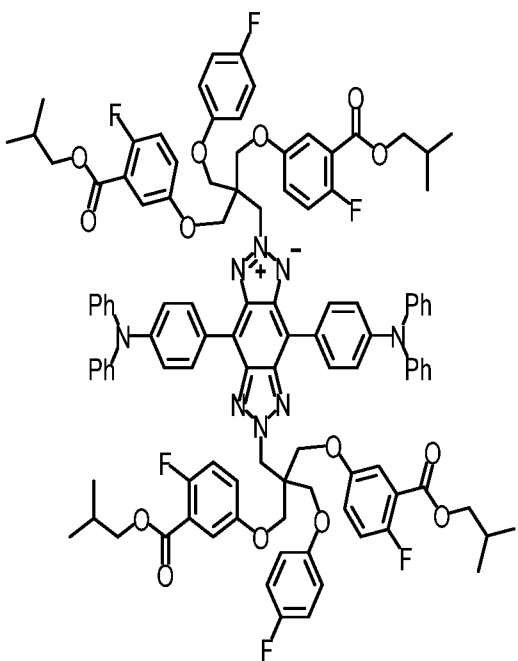
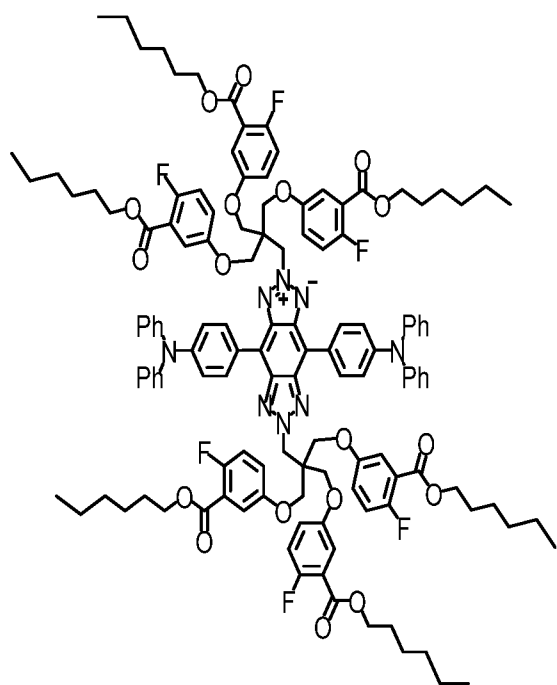
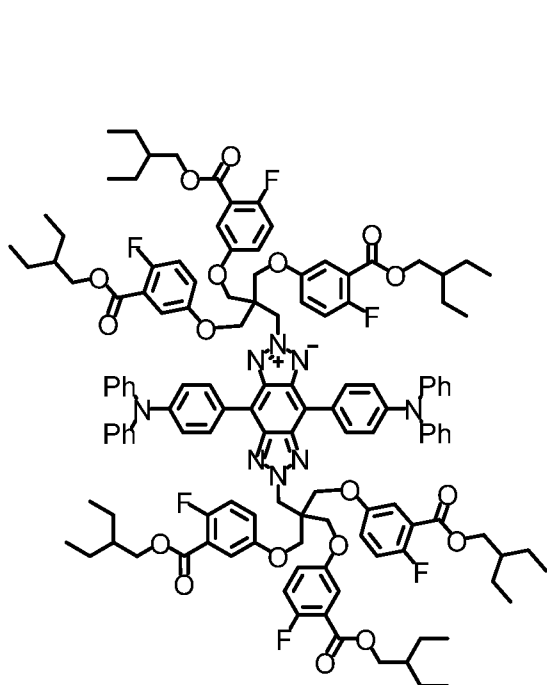


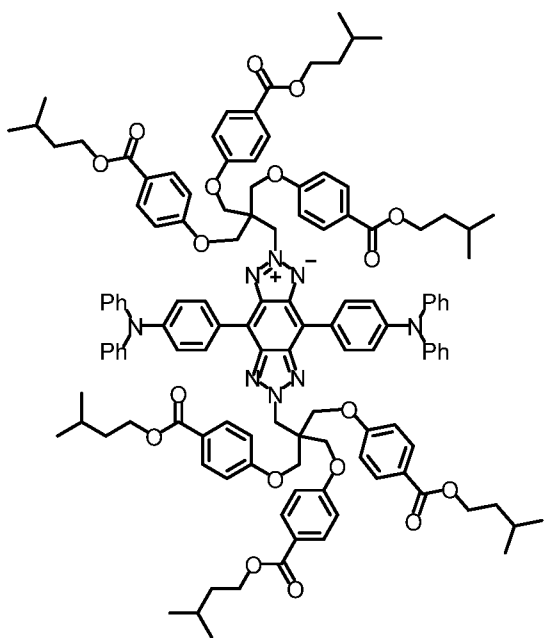
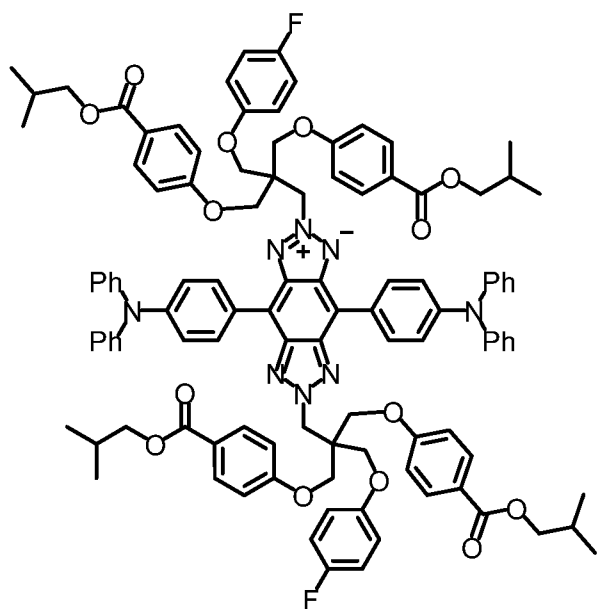


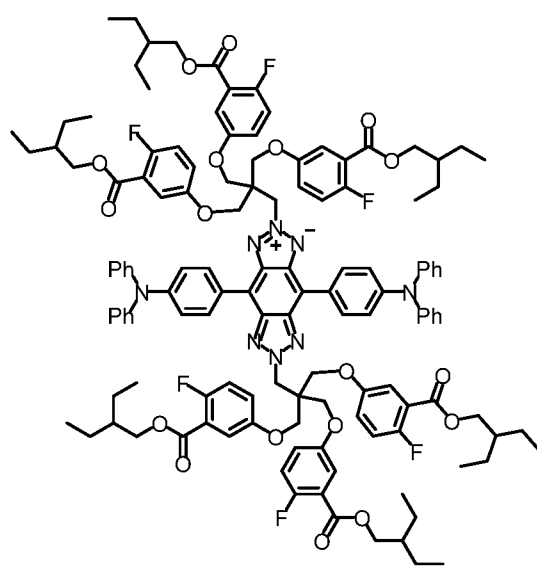
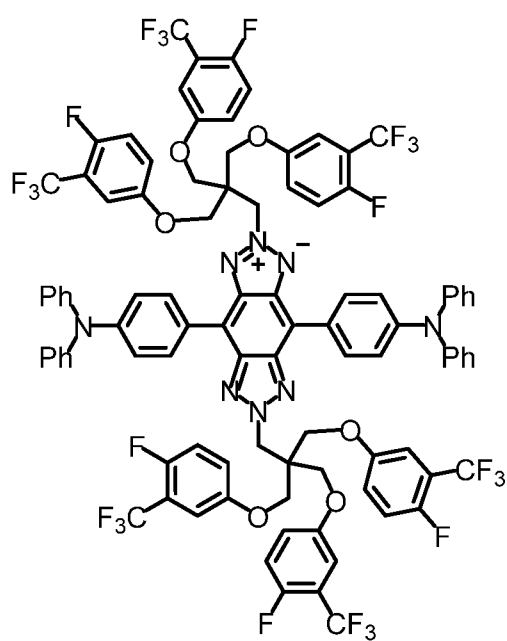
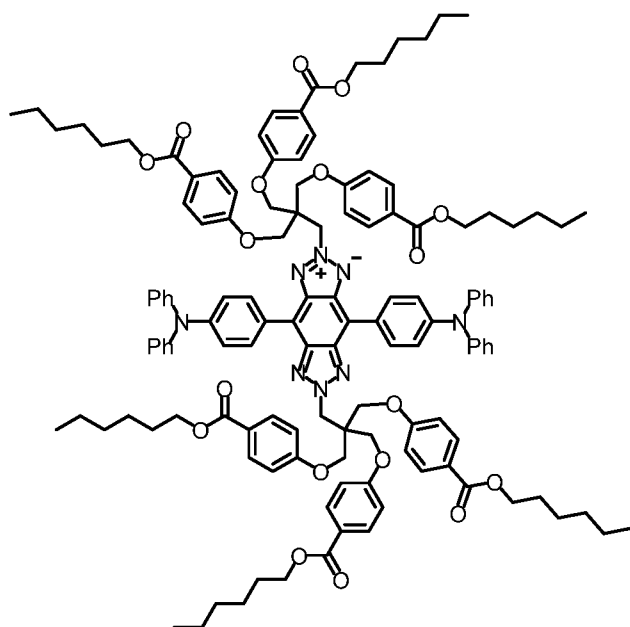


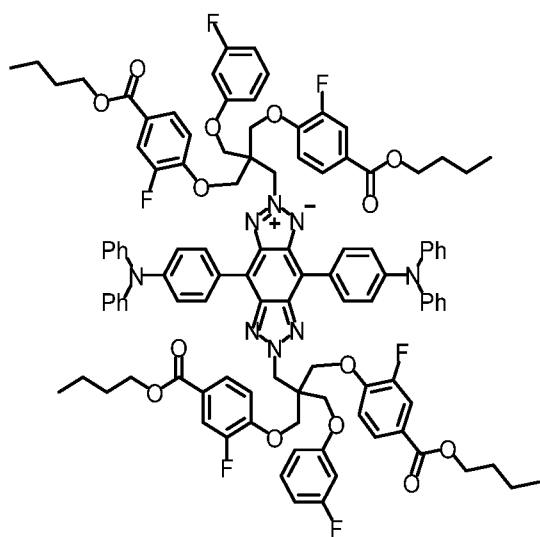
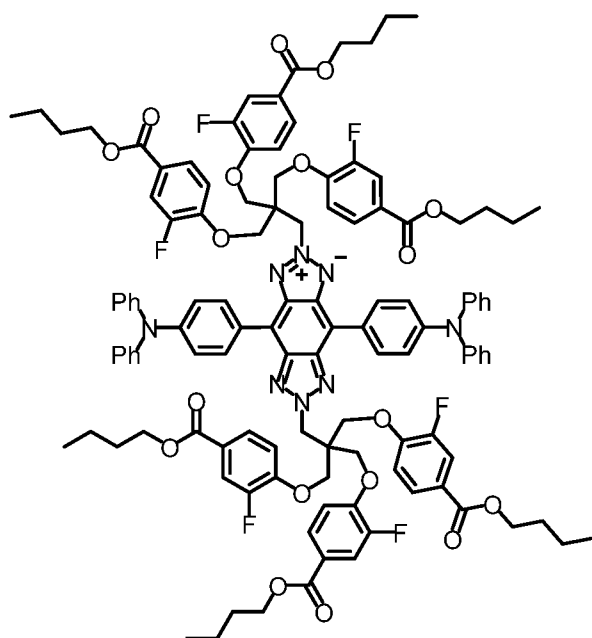


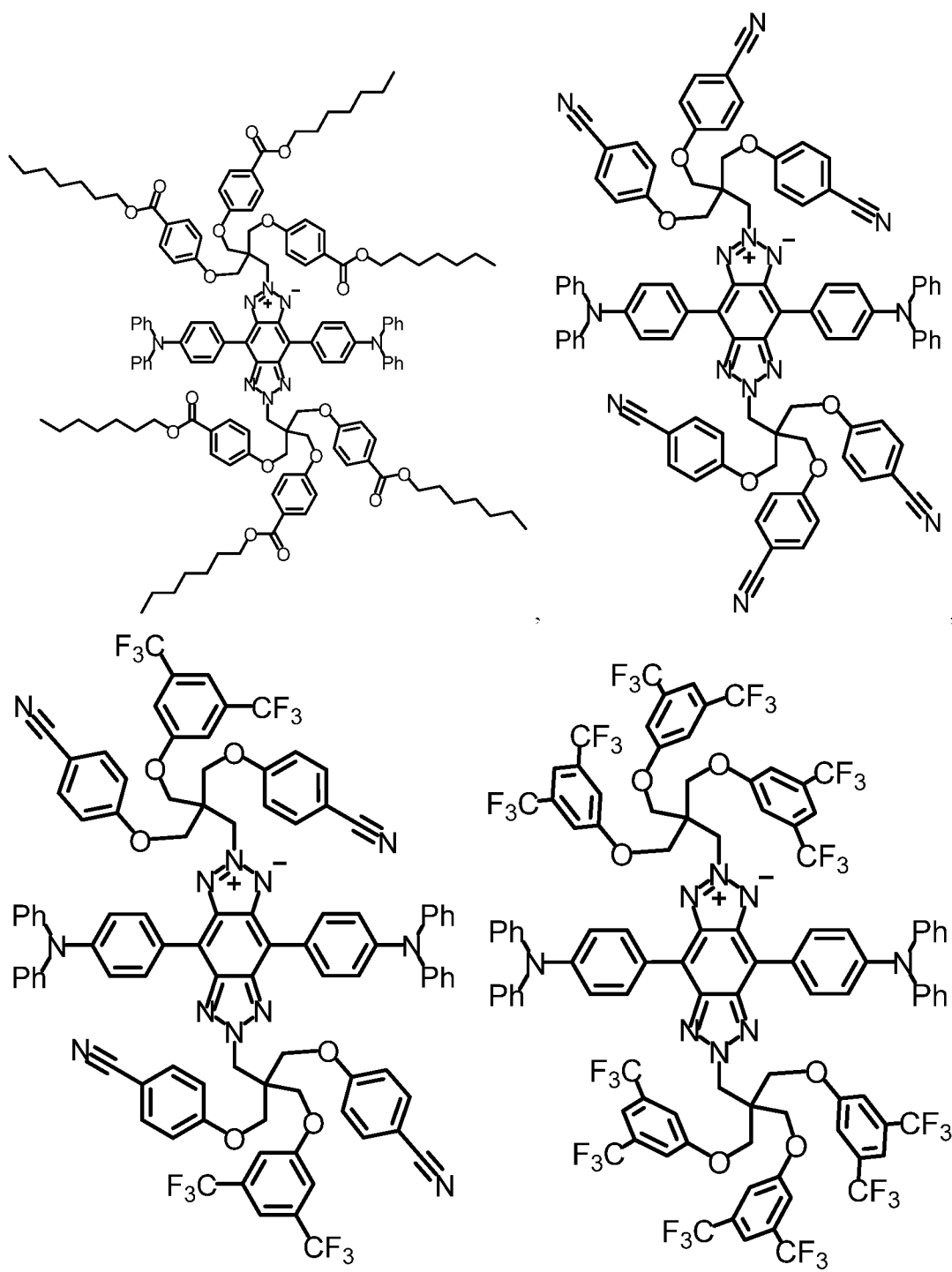


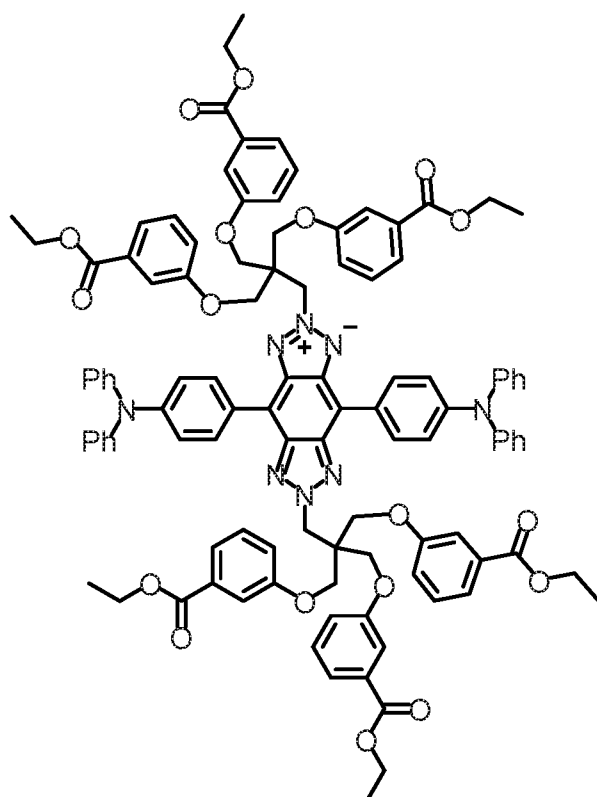




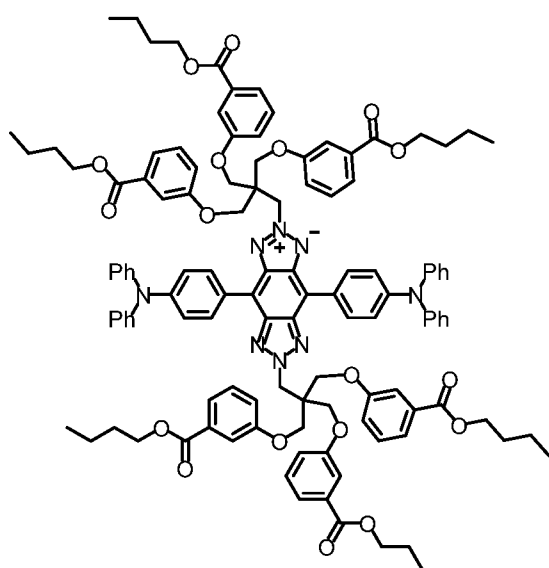




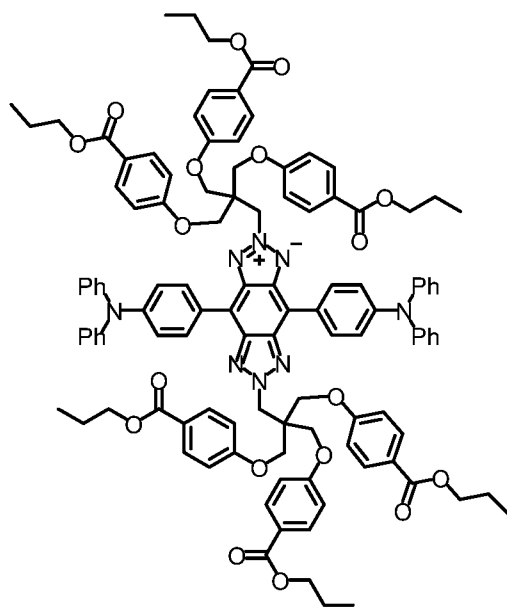
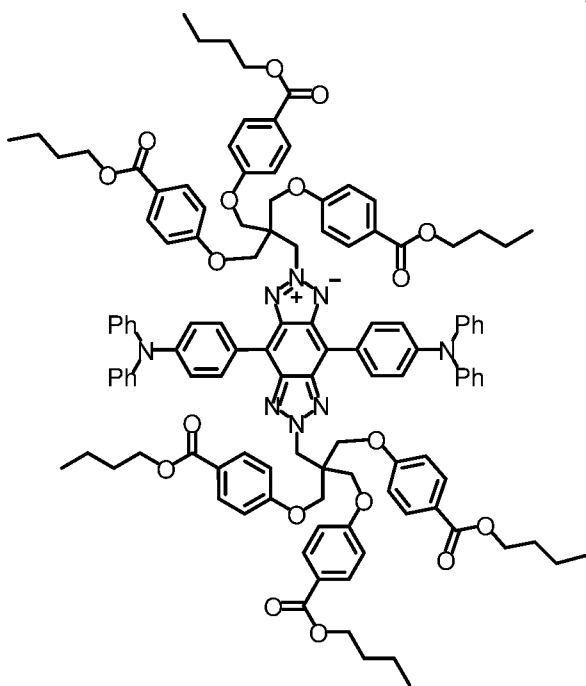
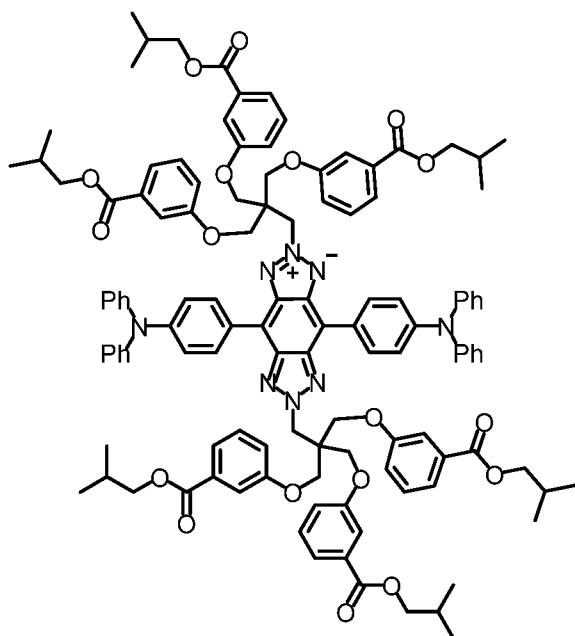


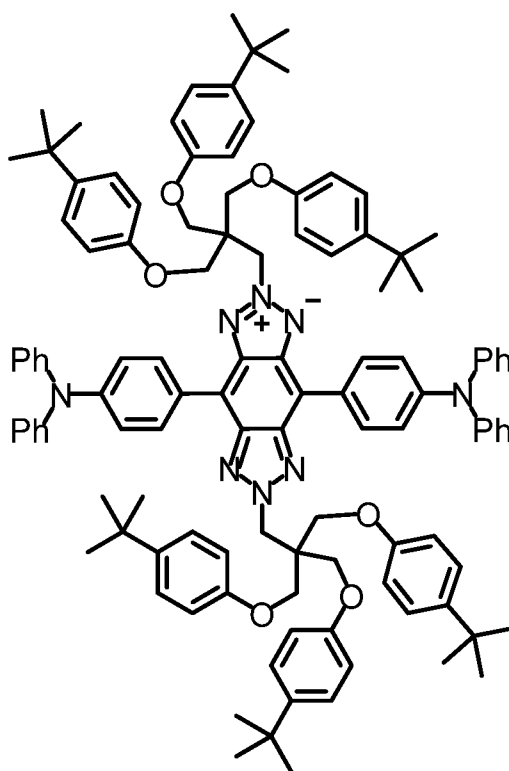
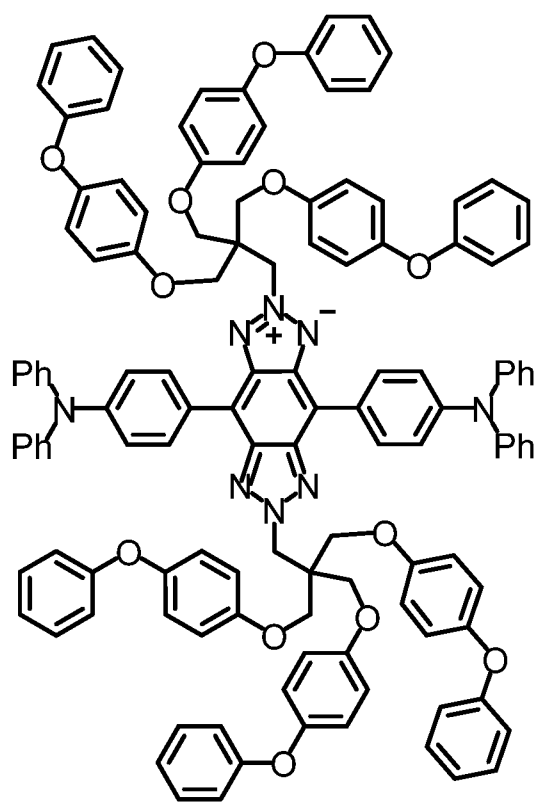
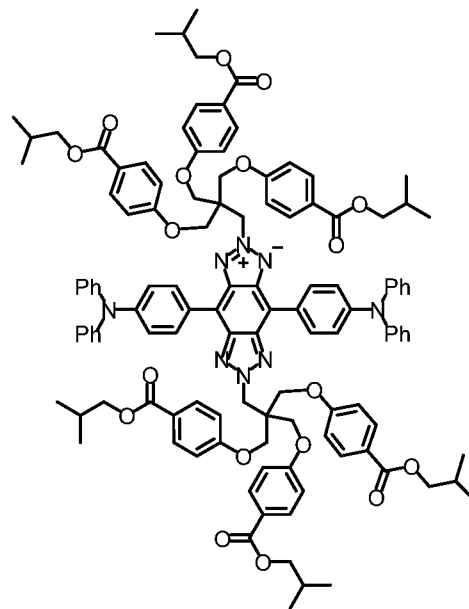
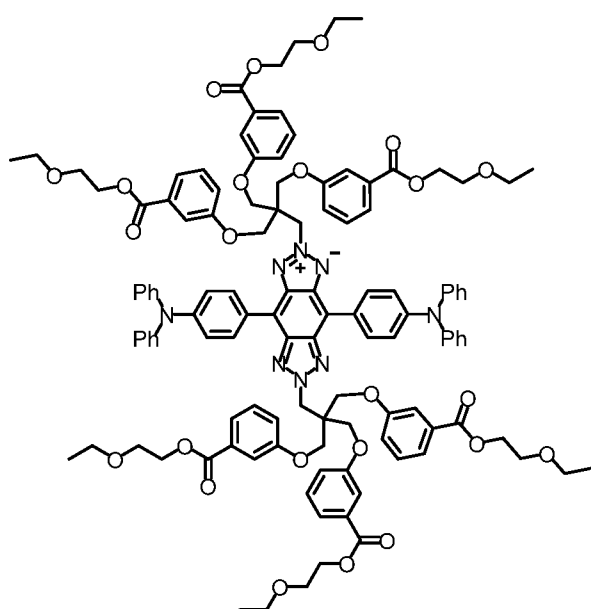


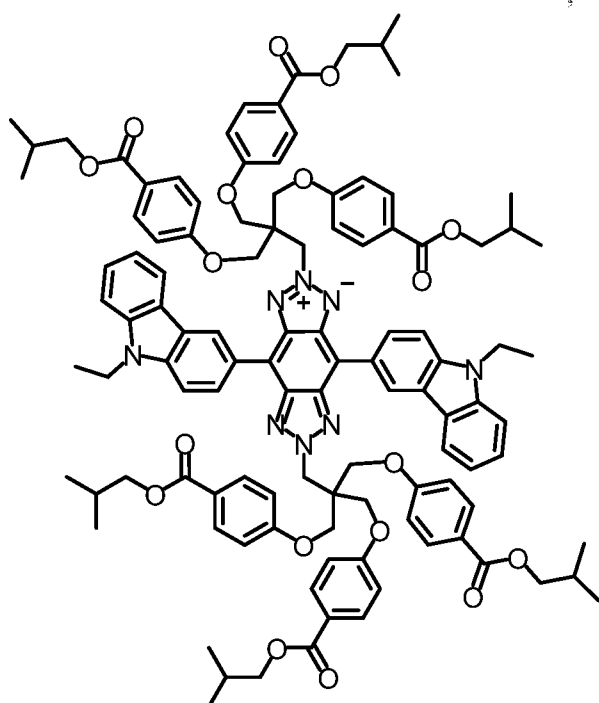
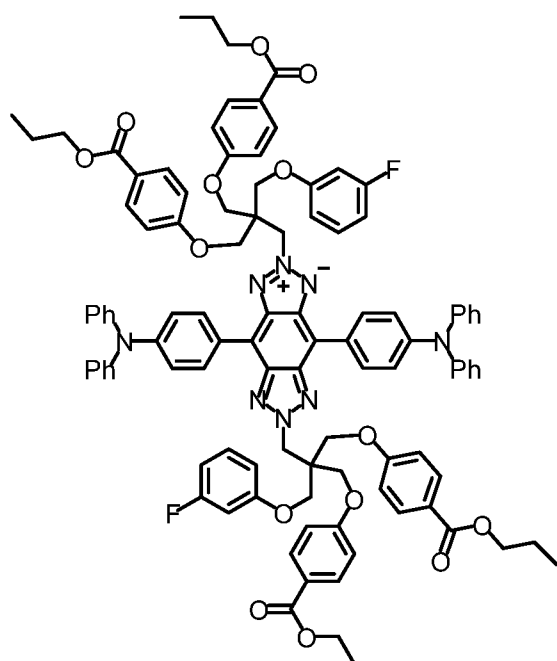
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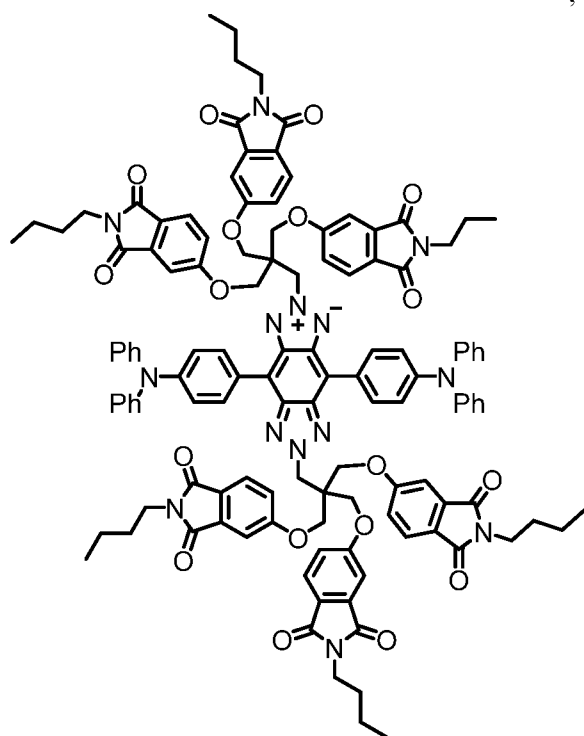
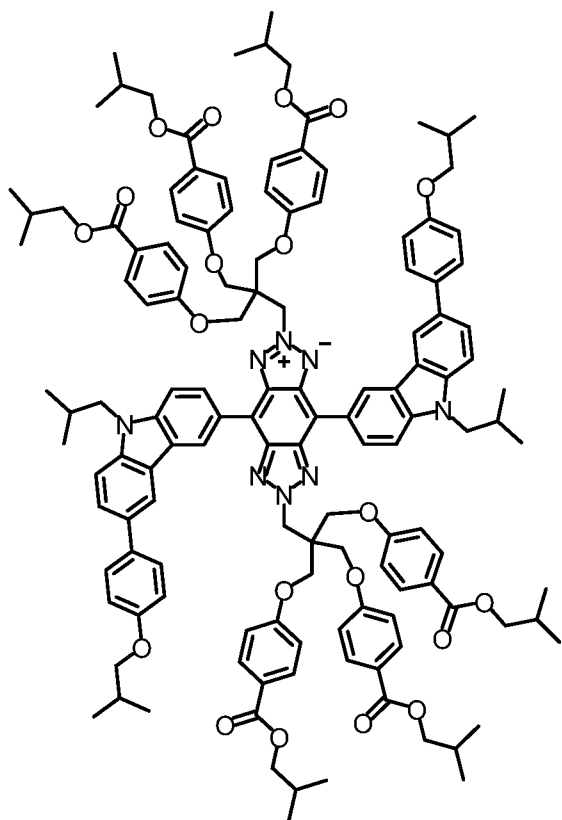


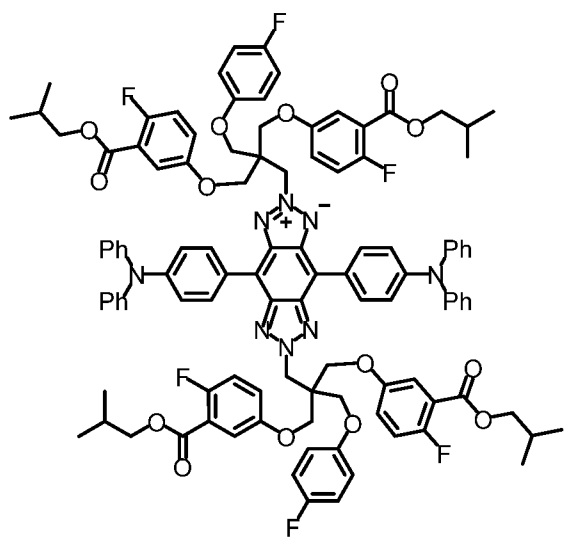
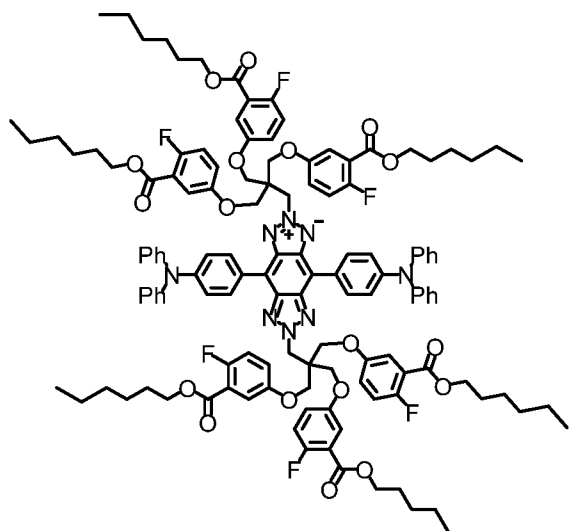
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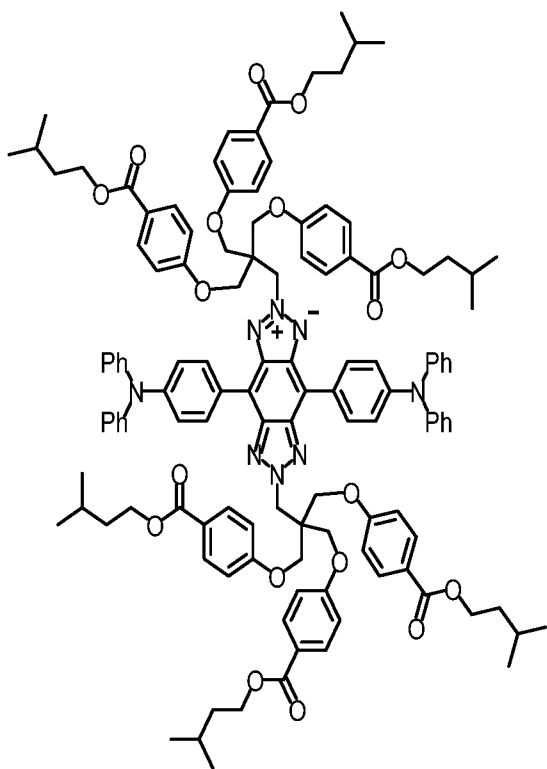
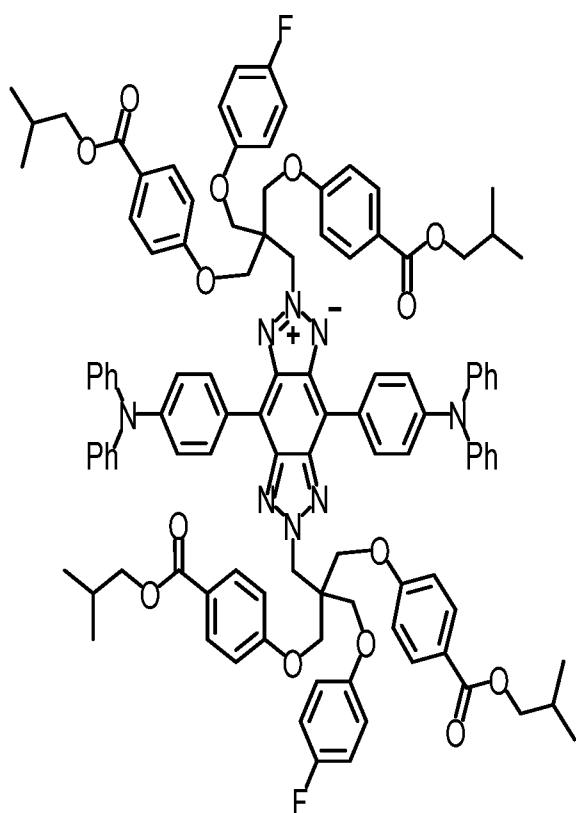


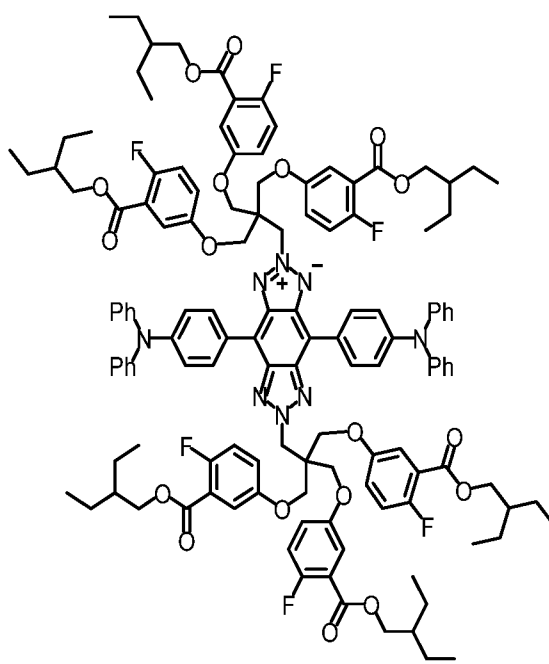
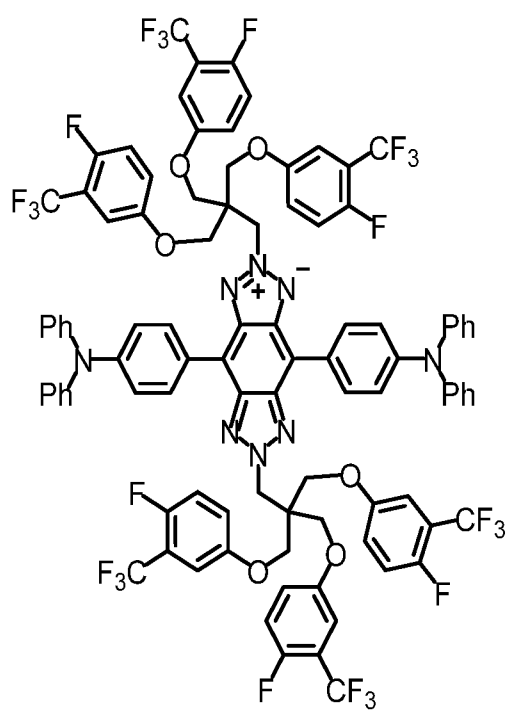
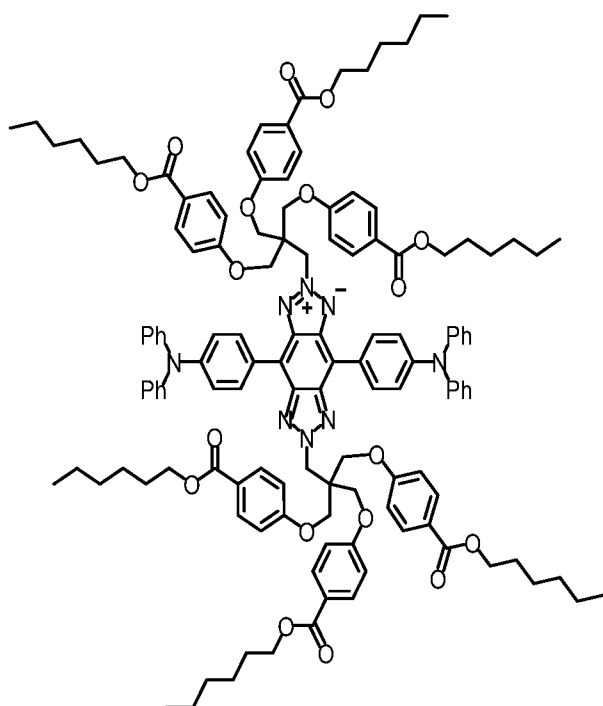


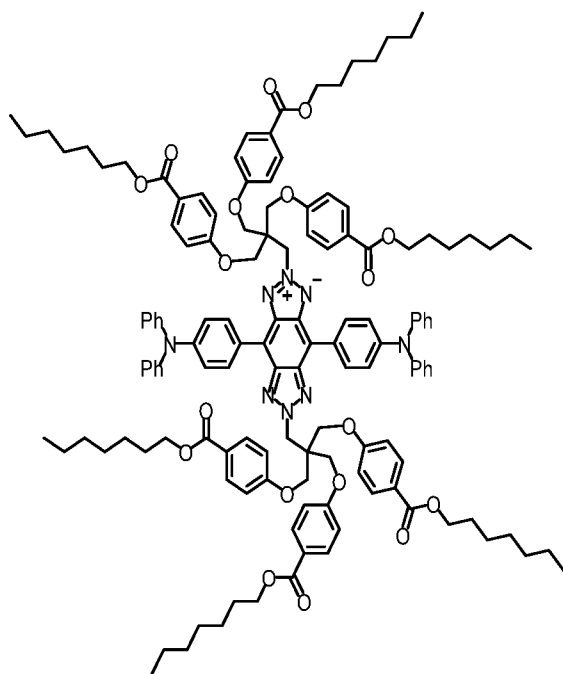
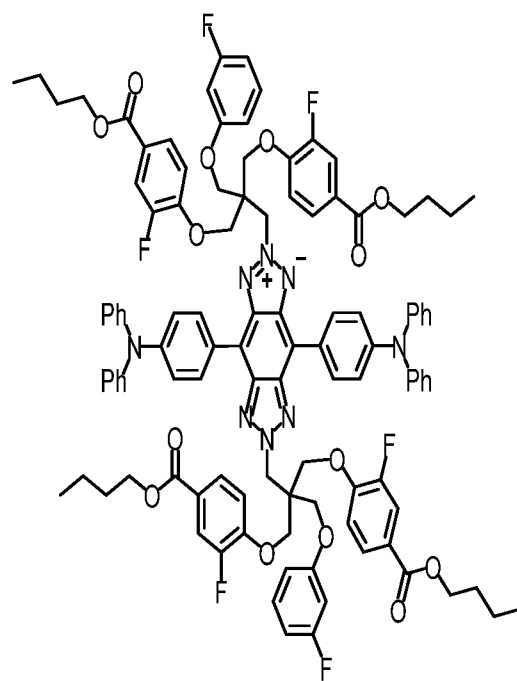
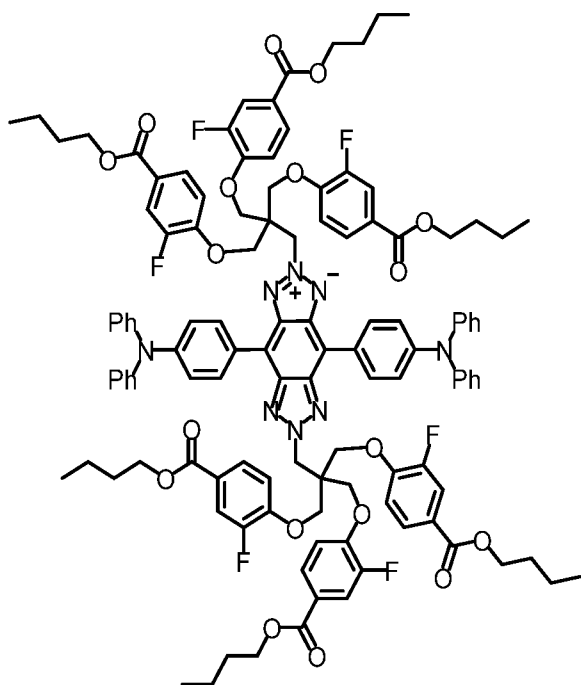


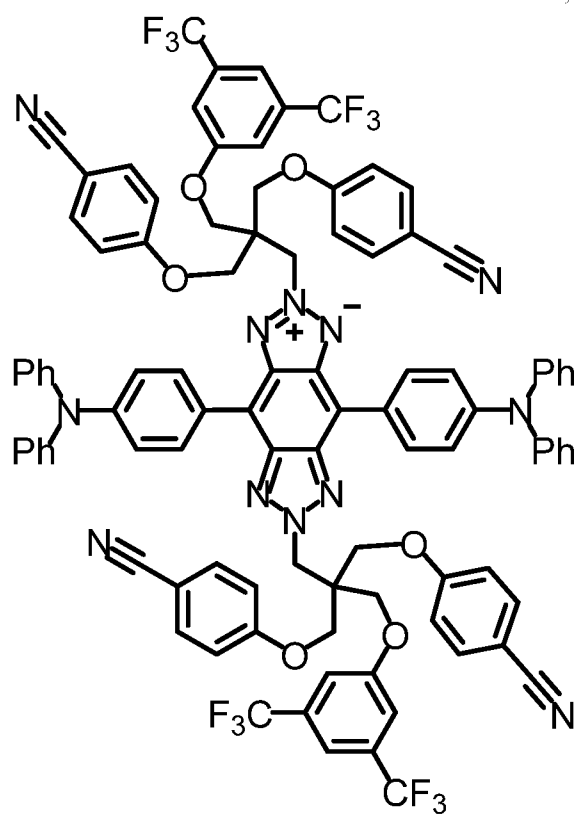
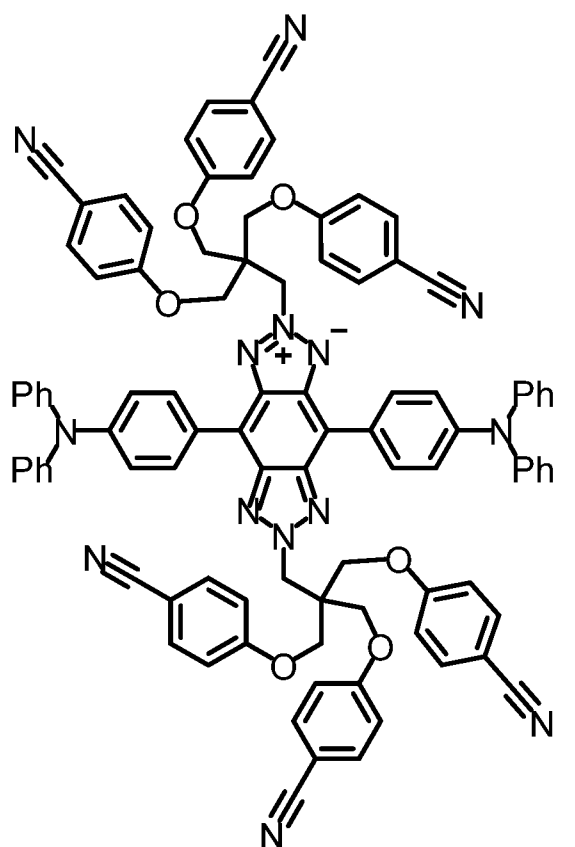




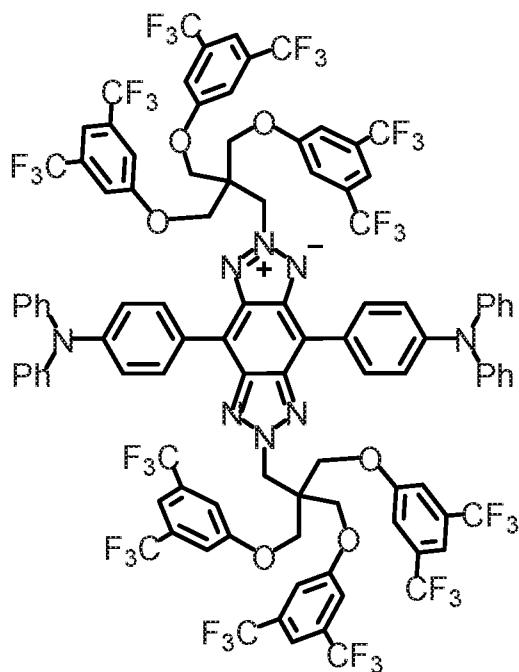




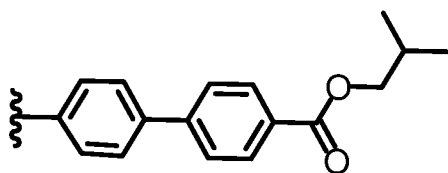




, or



Embodiment 54. The compound of Embodiment 18, wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , and R^5 are:



Wavelength Conversion Luminescent Medium

[0034] The chromophores disclosed herein are useful and may be suitable for providing a fluorescence film for use in improving wavelength conversion efficiency and provide high fluorescence quantum efficiency. The chromophores can provide a wavelength conversion luminescent medium that provides excellent light conversion effects. The wavelength conversion luminescent medium receives as input at least one photon having a first wavelength, and provides as output at least one photon having a second wavelength which is longer (higher) than the first wavelength.

[0035] The wavelength conversion luminescent medium comprises an optically transparent polymer matrix and at least one organic luminescent dye comprising a chromophore disclosed herein. In some embodiments, the polymer matrix is form from a substance selected from the group consisting of polyethylene terephthalate, polymethyl methacrylate, polyvinyl butyral, ethylene vinyl acetate, ethylene tetrafluoroethylene,

polyimide, amorphous polycarbonate, polystyrene, siloxane sol-gel, polyurethane, polyacrylate, and combinations thereof.

[0036] In some embodiments, the luminescent dye is present in the polymer matrix in an amount in the range of about 0.01 wt% to about 3 wt%; about 0.03 wt% to about 2 wt%; about 0.05 wt% to about 1 wt%; about 0.1 wt% to about 0.9 wt%; or about 0.2 wt% to about 0.7 wt%. In some embodiments of the medium, the luminescent dye is present in the polymer matrix in an amount of about 0.3 wt%.

[0037] In some embodiments, the refractive index of the polymer matrix material is in the range of about 1.4 to about 1.7, about 1.45 to about 1.65, or about 1.45 to about 1.55. In some embodiments, the refractive index of the polymer matrix material is about 1.5.

[0038] In some embodiments, a wavelength conversion luminescent medium is fabricated into a thin film structure by (i) preparing a polymer solution with dissolved polymer powder in a solvent such as tetrachloroethylene (TCE), cyclopentanone, dioxane, etc., at a predetermined ratio; (ii) preparing a luminescent dye containing a polymer mixture by mixing the polymer solution with the luminescent dye at a predetermined weight ratio to obtain a dye-containing polymer solution; (iii) forming a dye/polymer thin film by directly casting the dye-containing polymer solution onto a glass substrate, then heat treating the substrate from room temperature up to 100 °C in 2 hours, completely removing the remaining solvent by further vacuum heating at 130 °C overnight; (iv) peeling off the dye/polymer thin film under the water and then drying out the free-standing polymer film before use; and (v) the film thickness can be controlled by varying the dye/polymer solution concentration and evaporation speed.

[0039] The luminescent thin film thickness may vary over a wide range. In some embodiments, the luminescent thin film thickness is between about 0.1 μm to about 1 mm, about 0.5 μm to about 1 mm, about 1 μm to about 0.8 mm, or any other thickness bound by these ranges. In some embodiments, the luminescent thin film thickness is between about 5 μm to about 0.5 mm.

[0040] Wavelength conversion mediums are useful in various applications, such as optical light collection systems, fluorescence-based solar collectors, fluorescence-activated displays, and single-molecule spectroscopy, to name a few. The use of the organic

wavelength down-shifting luminescent medium as disclosed herein, significantly enhances the photoelectric conversion efficiency of photovoltaic devices or solar cells by greater than 0.5% when applied directly to the light incident surface of the device or encapsulated directly into the device during fabrication. The use of the wavelength conversion film as disclosed herein, may significantly enhance plant growth when applied as a greenhouse roofing film.

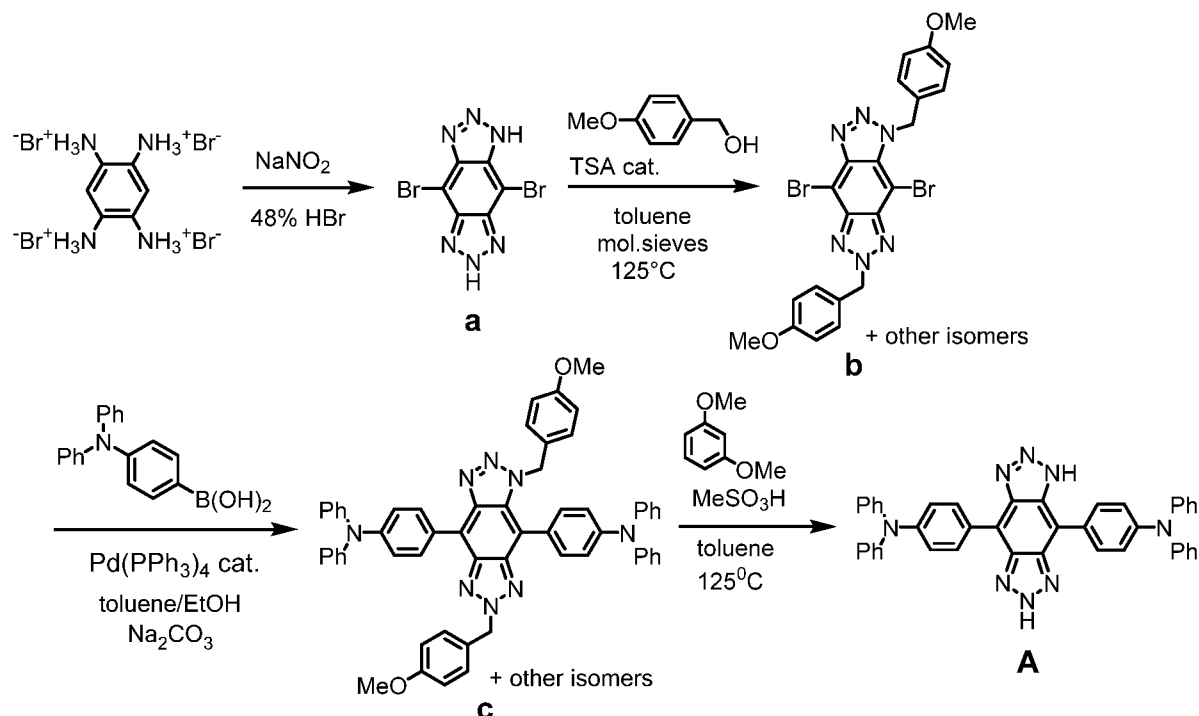
EXAMPLES

[0041] The embodiments will be explained with respect to preferred embodiments which are not intended to limit the any embodiment in general. In the present disclosure, the listed substituent groups include both further substituted and unsubstituted groups unless specified otherwise. Further, in the present disclosure where conditions and/or structures are not specified, the skilled artisan in the art can readily provide such conditions and/or structures, in view of the present disclosure, as a matter of routine experimentation guided by the present disclosure.

[0042] For each example compound, the maximum absorption and fluorescence emission wavelength were measured in an ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA) film. For example, in a EVA film (having 0.3 wt% chromophore) comprising **Compound 1** (4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(3-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide), the maximum absorption of the chromophore was 553 nm and the maximum fluorescence emission was 634 nm upon 553 nm light illumination. The ability to absorb green wavelengths and convert into red wavelengths is an improved property that is useful for new optical light collection systems, particularly agriculture based applications (greenhouse roofing materials).

Example Synthesis and Spectral Data

Compound A



Step 1

[0043] A solution of 1,2,4,5-benzenetetraamine tetrahydrobromide (2.3 g, 5 mmol) in 50 mL of 48% HBr was placed in a 500 mL round bottomed flask, and it was stirred and cooled in an ice-water bath (approx. $0-5^\circ\text{C}$). A solution of NaNO_2 (5.25 g in 100 mL of water) was added dropwise over a period of 2 h. After the addition, the reaction mixture was kept at 0°C for an additional 1 h and then removed from the cooling bath and heated at $90-100^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 h. The mixture was set aside overnight for slow crystallization. The grayish-brown solid was separated, washed with water and dried to give **Compound a**, 4,8-dibromo-1,6-dihydrobenzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole), (1.39 g, 86% yield).

Step 2

[0044] A mixture of **Compound a** (13.4 g, 42 mmol), 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol (17.5 g, 126 mmol, 3 eq.) and 4-toluenesulfonic acid (200 mg) in toluene was heated at reflux under Dean-Stark trap for 16 h. After cooling, the toluene solution was decanted from an oily layer formed on the flask bottom. The oily layer was triturated first with hexane and then with methanol to wash out an excess of benzyl alcohol. The brown solid obtained was separated,

washed with methanol and dissolved in DCM (as little as possible to get clear solution). Diethyl ether was then added portion wise, while stirring, until crystals started to form, and the mixture was left for crystallization. The obtained yellow solid was separated, washed with ether and dried to give **Compound b**, 4,8-dibromo-1,6-bis(4-methoxybenzyl)-1,6-dihydrobenzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole), (20.50 g, 87% yield) as a mixture of Bt-2-Bt-2 and Bt-2-Bt-1 isomers.

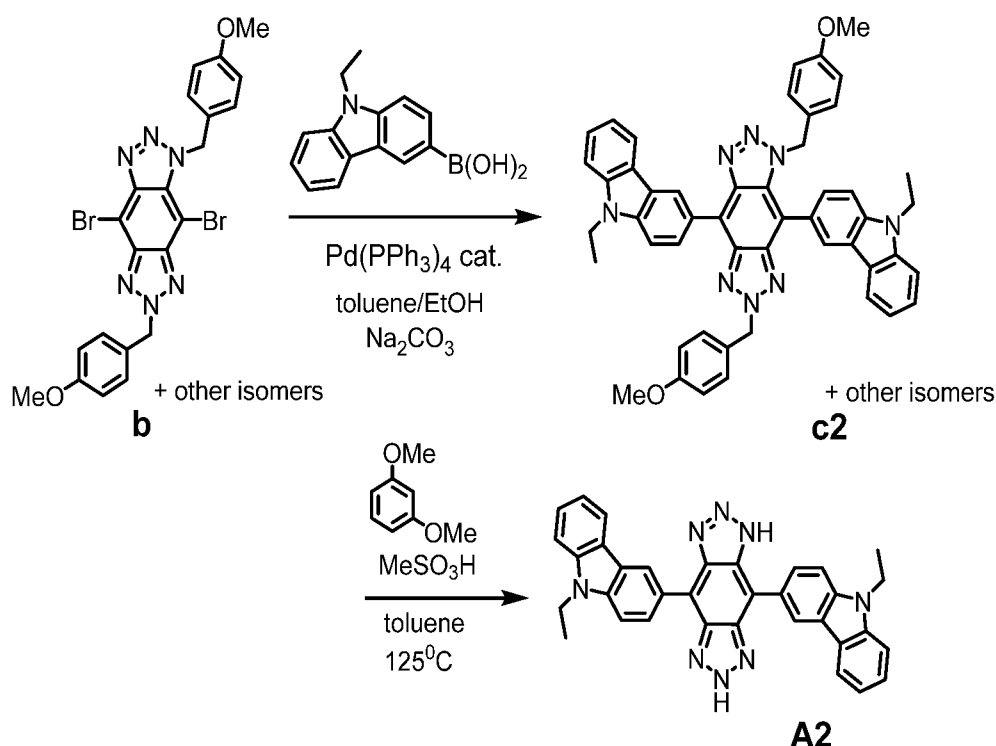
Step 3

[0045] **Compound b** (6.7 g, 12 mmol) in a mixture of solvents (toluene/EtOH/2M- Na_2CO_3 , 3:2:1 by volume, total volume 150 mL) was treated with 4-(diphenylamino)phenylboronic acid (10.4 g, 35 mmol) and tetrakis-triphenylphosphine-Pd(0) (2.00 g, 1.75 mmol) and heated with stirring at 100 °C. Progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. When all the starting material was consumed (about 2 h), the mixture was cooled down to room temperature and transferred to a separator funnel. The top organic layer was separated, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and subjected directly to fast column chromatography – “wash trough” 2 in of silica gel in a 3.5 in diameter column. DCM was used as solvent. The first few fractions with blue fluorescence have been discarded, and only red and orange colored fractions with strong fluorescence have been collected (approx. 1.5 L). After evaporation of the solvent, red solid (7.50 g, 70% yield) consisting of three isomers of **Compound c**, 4,4'-(1,6-bis(4-methoxybenzyl)-1,6-dihydrobenzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-4,8-diyl)bis(N,N-diphenylaniline), was obtained.

Step 4

[0046] A solution of **Compound c** (7.50 g, 8.4 mmol), 1,3-dimethoxybenzene (6.0 mL) and methanesulfonic acid (3.0 mL) in toluene (50 mL) was heated at 125 °C (temp. of oil bath) for 30 min. After cooling, the dark toluene layer was decanted, and the sticky oily residue was triturated with water. Soon brownish solid was formed. The solid was separated, stirred with methanol (20 mL), filtered off, washed with methanol, and dried to give **Compound A**, 4,4'-(1,6-Dihydrobenzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-4,8-diyl)bis(N,N-diphenylaniline), as orange-brown solid (4.6 g, 83% yield) that was used for derivatization without further purification. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 8.0-8.2 (bs, 2H), 7.93 (s, 4H), 7.26-7.30 (m, 8H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.13 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 8H), 7.04 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 4H).

Compound A2



Step 1

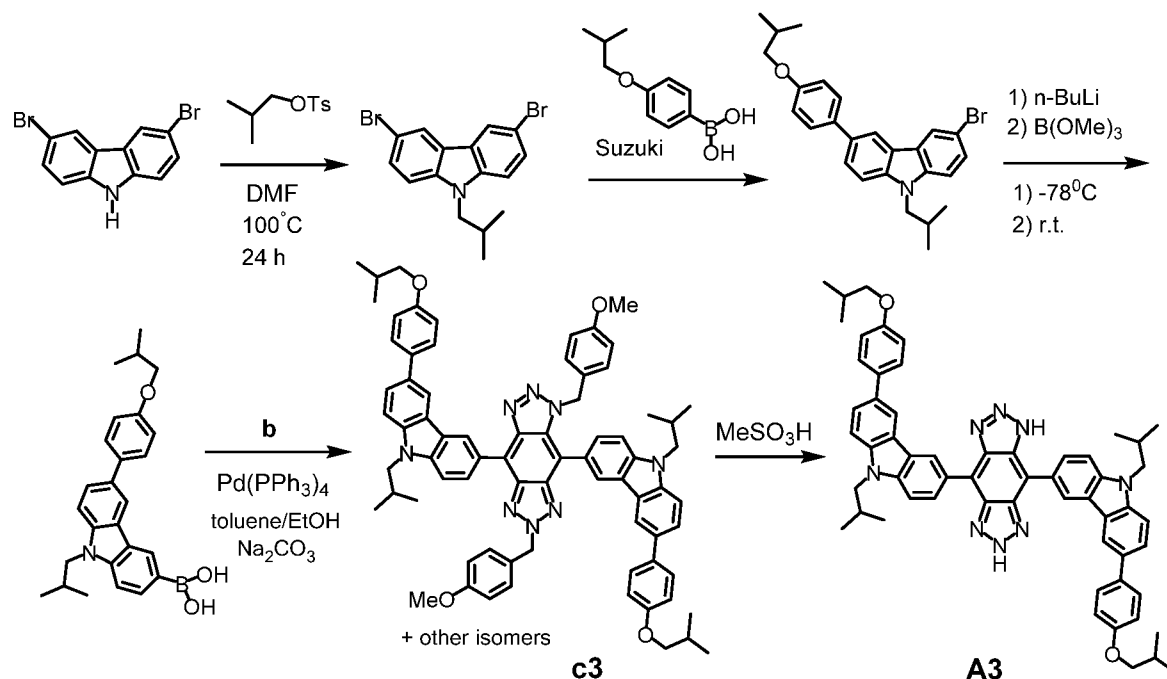
[0047] A mixture of **Compound b** (2.23 g, 4.0 mmol), (9-ethyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)boronic acid (2.4 g, 10 mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) catalyst (600 mg), 2M Na_2CO_3 (12 mL), toluene (36 mL), and ethanol (24 mL) was stirred under nitrogen at 110 °C for 5 h. After TLC confirmed that the starting material was consumed, the reaction mixture was cooled and extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL). The extract was washed with water (100 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give 4.0 g of a glassy orange material, which was purified by column chromatography to give **Compound c2**, 3,3'-(1,6-bis(4-methoxybenzyl)-1,6-dihydrobenzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis[1,2,3]triazole)-4,8-diylbis(9-ethyl-9H-carbazole), (2.10 g, 67% yield) as a mixture of two isomers (Bt-2-Bt-2 red color and Bt-2-Bt-1 orange color).

Step 2

[0048] **Compound c2** (2.10 g, 2.7 mmol) was reacted with methanesulfonic acid (1.0 mL) in a mixture of toluene (20 mL) and 1,3-dimethoxybenzene (2.0 mL) at 125 °C for 30 min. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into saturated NaHCO_3 (100 mL) and stirred for 15 min. The obtained solid was separated by filtration, dried and purified by column chromatography (DCM $\rightarrow$ DCM-2.5%EA) to give pure **Compound A2**, 3,3'-(1,6-

Dihydrobenzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-4,8-diyl)bis(9-ethyl-9H-carbazole), (420 mg, 30%).

Compound A3



Step 1

[0049] 3,6-Dibromocarbazole (32.5 g, 100 mmol) was reacted with isobutyl tosylate (22.8 g, 100 mmol) in DMF (100 mL) in the presence of K_2CO_3 (27.6 g, 200 mmol) at 100 °C for 24 h. The reaction mixture was poured into water (500 mL) to give white precipitate. The solid was filtered off, washed with water (100 mL) and recrystallized from methanol to give pure 3,6-dibromo-9-isobutyl-9H-carbazole (32.5 g, 85% yield). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.12 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (dd, $J = 1.8$ and 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 4.02 d ($J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.29 (m, 1H), 0.94 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 6H).

Step 2

[0050] 3,6-Dibromo-9-isobutyl-9H-carbazole (7.6 g, 20 mmol) was reacted with 4-isobutoxy-phenylboronic acid (3.88 g, 20 mmol) in the presence of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(0) in a mixture of toluene, ethanol and 2M Na_2CO_3 (60-40-20 mL) at 110 °C for 16 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (300 mL), washed with water (200 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4), and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue with DCM/hexane

(1:3) afforded 3-bromo-6-(4-isobutoxyphenyl)-9-isobutyl-9H-carbazole as white powder (1.8 g, 20% yield). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.23 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dd, J = 1.8 Hz and 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (dd, J = 1.8 Hz and 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.07 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (m, 1H), 2.12 (m, 1H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 0.97 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H).

Step 3

[0051] The boronic acid was prepared under standard conditions: first lithiation of 3-bromo-6-(4-isobutoxyphenyl)-9-isobutyl-9H-carbazole in THF with n-BuLi (1.6 M solution in hexane, 1.05eq) at -78 °C and then reaction with trimethyl borate (1.1 eq, also at -78 °C). The reaction mixture was left overnight to warm-up to room temperature, and then it was treated with 3M HCl, 1ml/1mmol and stirred for 30 min. Extraction with ethyl acetate, drying (MgSO₄) and removal of the solvent under reduce pressure gave a glassy product, 6-(4-Isobutoxyphenyl)-9-isobutyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)boronic acid, that was used directly for the next step without purification.

Step 4

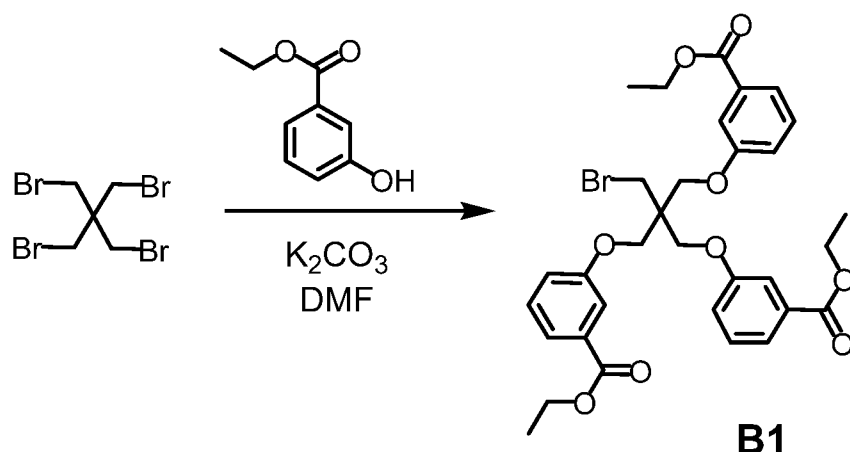
[0052] Reaction of 4,8-dibromo-1,6-bis(4-methoxybenzyl)-1,6-dihydrobenzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole) (**Compound b**, 560 mg, 1 mmol) was treated with (6-(4-isobutoxyphenyl)-9-isobutyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)boronic acid (1.25 g, 3 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenyl-phosphine)palladium(0) (150 mg) under Suzuki coupling conditions at 110 °C for 4 h. Work-up with water and DCM. Column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of DCM and hexane as a mobile phase (1:1 → 2:1 → DCM) allowed to separate Bt-2-Bt-2 isomer as the first fraction, dark red color solid (50 mg). A mixture of other isomers was isolated as the second fraction, dark orange color solid **Compound c3**, 6,6'-(1,6-Bis(4-methoxybenzyl)-1,6-dihydrobenzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-4,8-diyl)bis(3-(4-isobutoxyphenyl)-9-isobutyl-9H-carbazole), (620 mg).

Step 5

[0053] **Compound c3** (2.1 g, 2.6 mmol) was treated with methanesulfonic acid (1.0 mL) in a mixture of toluene (20 mL) and 1,3-dimethoxybenzene (2.0 mL) at 125°C for 30 min. After cooling, the mixture was stirred with saturated NaHCO₃ (20 mL) to provide crude **A3** as an orange solid (1.18 g), which was further purified by column chromatography (DCM,

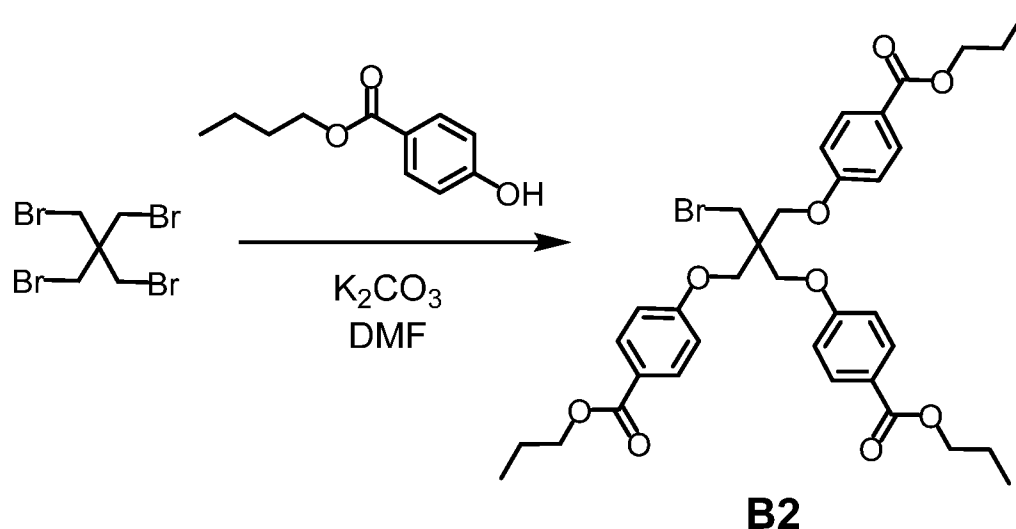
DCM-2.5%EA) to give pure **Compound A3**, 6,6'-(1,6-Dihydrobenzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-4,8-diyl)bis(3-(4-isobutoxyphenyl)-9-isobutyl-9H-carbazole), (420 mg, 30% yield).

Compound B1



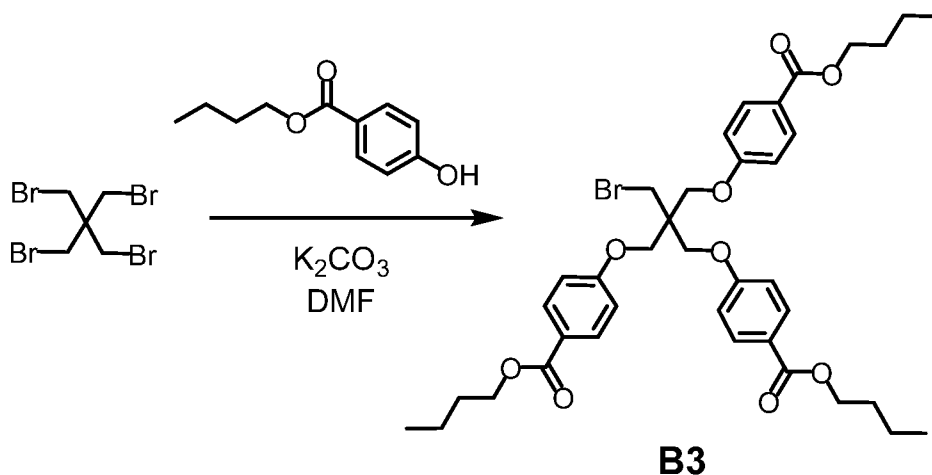
[0054] A mixture of pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (7.75 g, 20.0 mmol), ethyl 3-hydroxybenzoate (10.80 g, 65 mmol), potassium carbonate (13.80 g, 100 mmol) and DMF (50 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 20 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL) and extracted with hexane/ethyl acetate (1:1, 400 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography using silica gel and hexane/ethyl acetate (9:1) as an eluent to give pure **Compound B1**, diethyl 3,3'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((3-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))dibenzoate, (5.22 g, 40% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CCl₃): δ 7.64 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 7.57 (dd, J = 1.8 and 2.6 Hz, 3H), 7.32 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 3H), 7.10 (ddd, J = 0.8, 2.6 and 8.1 Hz, 3H), 4.36 (q, J = 7.4 Hz, 6H), 4.30 (s, 6H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 1.39 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 9H).

Compound B2



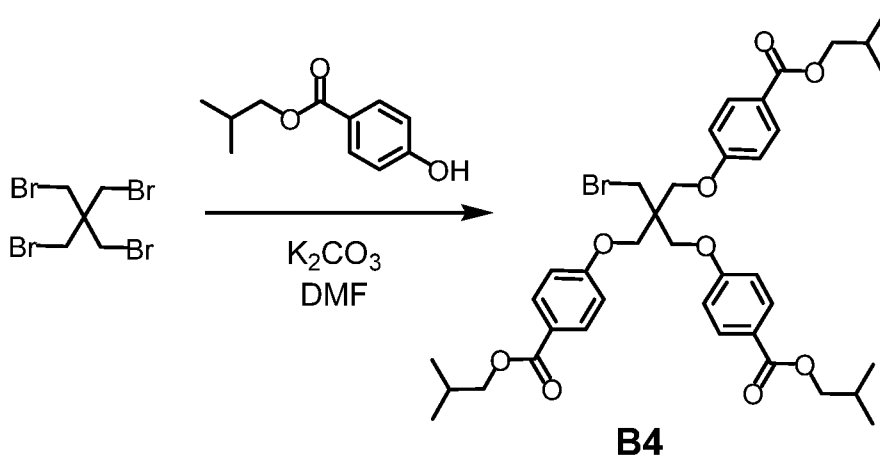
[0055] A mixture of pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (3.87 g, 10.0 mmol), propyl 3-hydroxybenzoate (6.30 g, 35 mmol), potassium carbonate (6.90 g, 50 mmol) and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 100 °C for 4 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL) and extracted with hexane/ethyl acetate (1:1, 200 mL). The extract was washed with water (2 x 200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography using silica gel and hexane/DCM/ethyl acetate (48:50:2) as an eluent to give pure **Compound B2**, dipropyl 4,4'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-(propoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))dibenzoate, (1.59 g, 23% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CCl₃): δ 7.99 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 6H), 6.94 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 6H), 4.32 (s, 6H), 4.24 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 1.77 (sextet, J = 7.5 Hz, 6H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 9H).

Compound B3

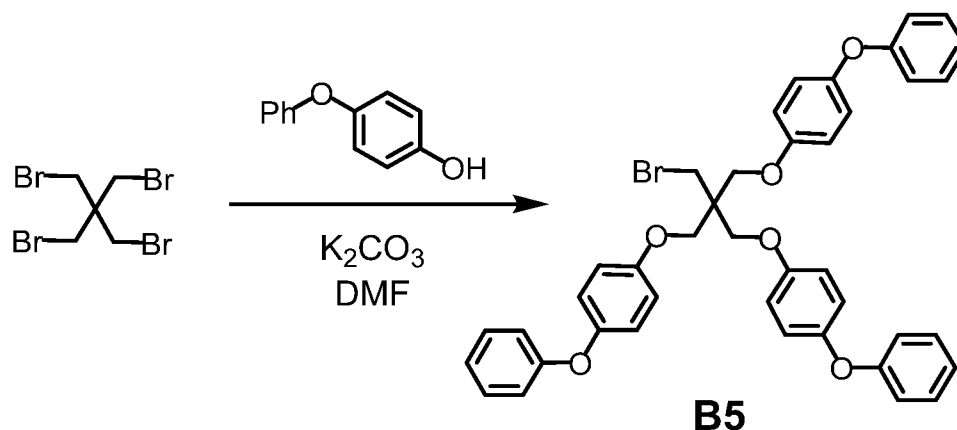


[0056] Starting from butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and applying a procedure analogous to that of **B1** gave **Compound B3**, dibutyl 4,4'-((2-(2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-(butoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))dibenzoate, (7.10 g, 49%). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CCl_3): δ 7.98 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 6H), 6.93 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 6H), 4.32 (s, 6H), 4.29 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 6H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 1.75 (quintet, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 6H), 1.47 (sextet, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 6H), 0.97 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 9H).

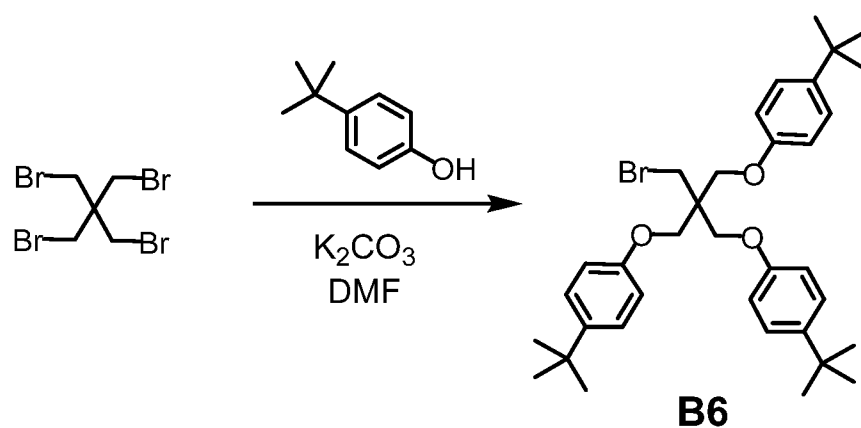
Compound B4



[0057] Starting from isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and applying a procedure analogous to that of **Compound B1** gave **Compound B4**, diisobutyl 4,4'-((2-(2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-(isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))dibenzoate, (6.74 g, 46% yield). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CCl_3): δ 7.99 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 6H), 6.94 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 6H), 4.32 (s, 6H), 4.07 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 6H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 2.06 (m, 3H), 0.98 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 18H).

Compound B5

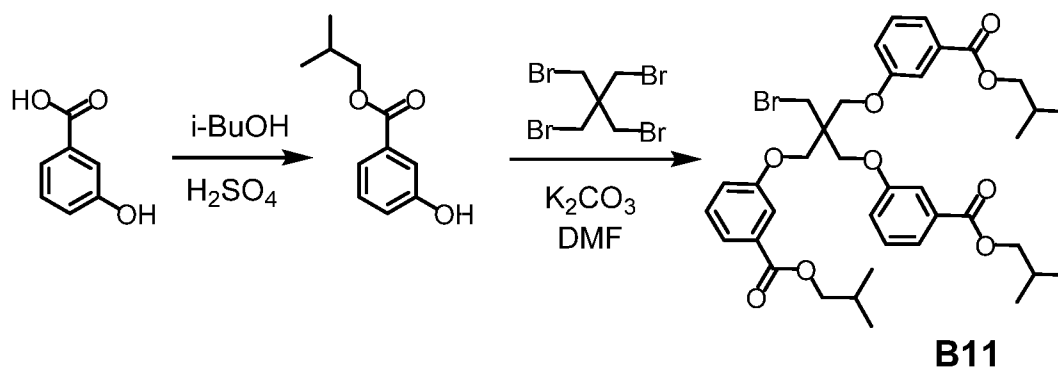
[0058] A mixture of pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (3.87 g, 10 mmol), 4-phenoxyphenol (7.44 g, 40 mmol), potassium carbonate (8.28 g, 60 mmol), and DMF (15 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 24 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into water (200 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate/toluene (200 + 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/toluene, 1:1) afforded **Compound B5**, 4,4'-((2-(Bromomethyl)-2-((4-phenoxyphenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))bis(phenoxybenzene), (3.71 g, 53% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CCl₃): δ 7.29 (m, 6H), 7.04 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 6.9-7.0 (m, 18H), 4.24 (s, 6H), 3.90 (s, 2H).

Compound B6

[0059] A mixture of pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (3.88 mg, 10 mmol), 4-tert-butylphenol (6.00 g, 40 mmol), potassium carbonate (8.28 g, 60 mmol), and DMF (20 mL)

was stirred under argon and heated at 90 °C for 16 h. Aqueous work-up like for **Compound B5** and chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene, 4:1) afforded **Compound B6**, 4,4'-((2-(Bromomethyl)-2-((4-(tert-butyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))bis(tert-butylbenzene), (3.10 g, 52% yield).

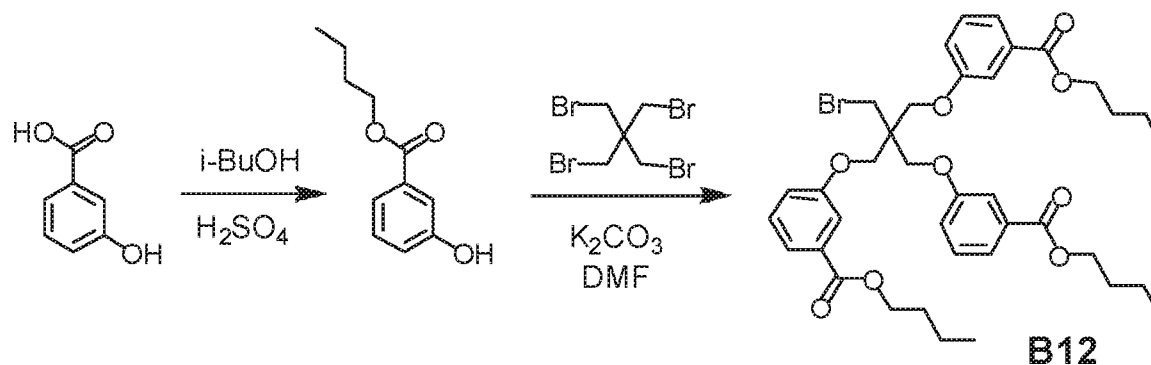
Compound B11



[0060] A mixture of 3-hydroxybenzoic acid (6.90 g, 50 mmol), isobutanol (50 mL) and 20% oleum (0.5 mL) was heated at 110 °C for 20 h. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. A solution of the residue in ethyl acetate/hexane (1:1, 200 mL) was washed with brine (100 mL) and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Obtained isobutyl 3-hydroxybenzoate was directly used in the next step without purification.

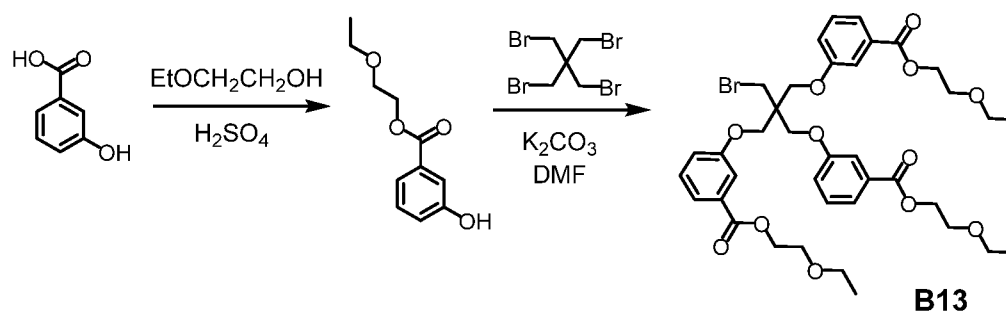
[0061] A mixture of the obtained ester, pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (5.82 g, 15 mmol), potassium carbonate (10.35 g, 75 mmol), and DMF (40 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 24 h. After cooling, the mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL) and extracted with hexane/ethyl acetate (200 + 200 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel – hexane/ethyl acetate, 9:1) gave **Compound B11**, diisobutyl 3,3'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((3-(isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))dibenzoate, (4.27 g, 39% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CCl₃): δ 7.65 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 7.59 (m, 3H), 7.33 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 7.11 (dd, J = 2.0 and 7.5 Hz, 3H), 4.31 (s, 6H), 4.10 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H), 3.90 (s, 2H), 2.08 (m, 3H), 0.97 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 18H).

Compound B12



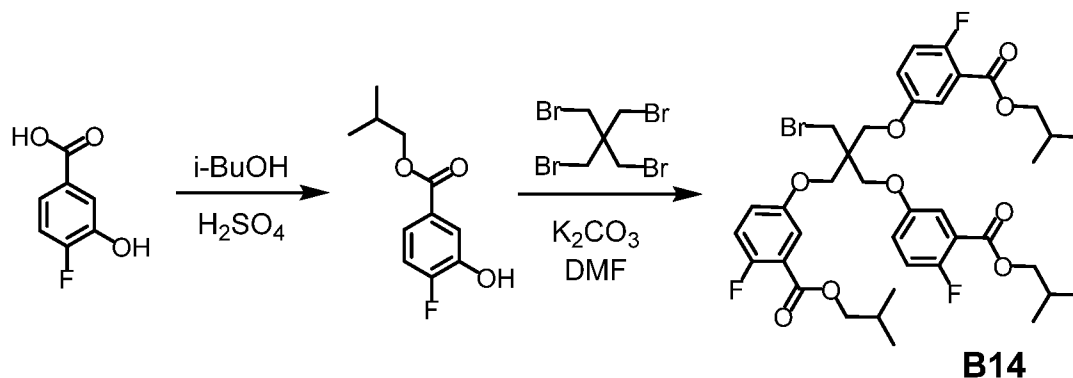
[0062] Using n-butanol and following the procedure for **Compound B11** gave **Compound B12**, dibutyl 3,3'-((2-(2-bromomethyl)-2-((3-butoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))dibenzoate, (5.67 g, 52% yield).

Compound B13



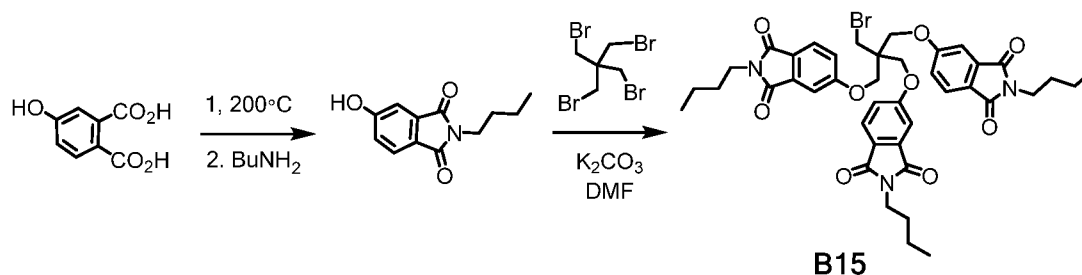
[0063] Using 2-ethoxyethanol and following the procedure for **Compound B11** gave **Compound B13**, bis(2-ethoxyethyl) 3,3'-((2-(2-bromomethyl)-2-((2-ethoxyethoxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))dibenzoate, (3.82 g, 35% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CCl₃): δ 7.67 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 7.60 (dd, J = 1.8 and 2.6 Hz, 3H), 7.33 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 7.11 (dd, J = 2.0 and 8.0 Hz, 3H), 4.46 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 6H), 4.31 (s, 6H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 3.76 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 6H), 3.57 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 9H).

Compound B14



[0064] By a procedure similar to that for **Compound B11**, 4-fluoro-3-hydroxybenzoic acid was converted to pentaerythrityl **Compound B14**, diisobutyl 5,5'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-fluoro-3-(isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))bis(2-fluorobenzoate), with 24% yield. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_3): δ 7.42 (m, 3H), 7.03 (m, 6H), 4.22 (s, 6H), 4.11 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 12H), 3.83 (s, 2H), 2.06 (m, 3H), 0.98 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 18H).

Compound B15



Step 1.

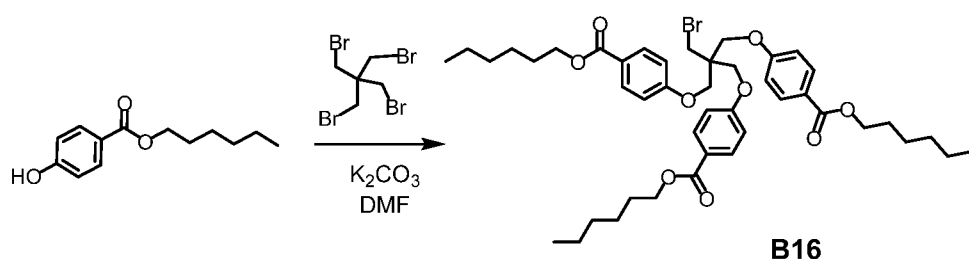
[0065] 4-Hydroxyphthalic acid (10.0 g, 55 mmol) was heated under argon at 200 °C for 16 h. After cooling, toluene (100 mL), butylamine (6.9 mL, 70 mmol) and molecular sieves 4A (30 g) were added, and the obtained mixture was heated at reflux for 24 h. The reaction mixture was poured into water (300 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over sodium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from methanol/water (1:1) to give pure 2-butyl-5-hydroxyisoindoline-1,3-dione (7.24 g, 60% yield).

Step 2.

[0066] A mixture of 2-butyl-5-hydroxyisoindoline-1,3-dione (7.00 g 32 mmol), pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (3.87 g, 10 mmol), potassium carbonate (6.90 g, 50 mmol), and

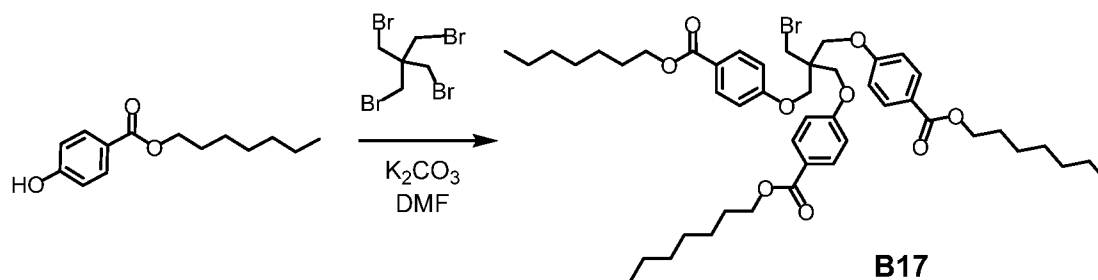
DMF (15 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 24 h and poured onto crushed ice (200 g). When the ice melted, the obtained precipitate was filtered off, washed with water (200 mL) and dried. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, DCM/ethyl acetate, 95:5) to give **Compound B15**, 5,5'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-(((2-butyl-1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)oxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))bis(2-butylisindoline-1,3-dione), (1.96 g, 24% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CCl₃): δ 7.73 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 3H), 7.35 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 3H), 7.16 (dd, J = 2.2 and 8.0 Hz, 3H), 4.38 (s, 6H), 3.86 (s, 2H), 3.64 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 6H), 1.60 (m, 6H), 1.33 (m, 6H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 9H).

Compound B16



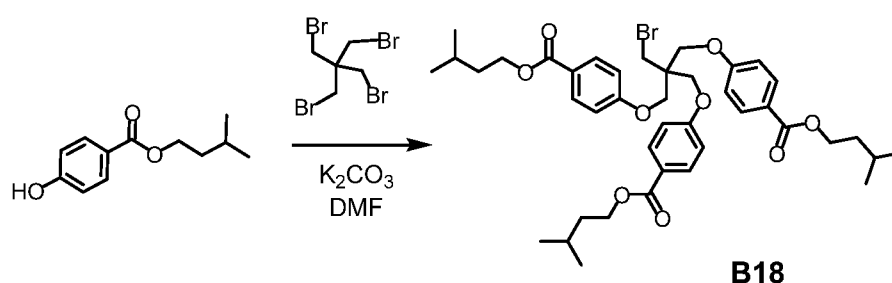
[0067] Starting from hexyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and applying a procedure analogous to that of **Compound B1** gave **Compound B16**, dihexyl 4,4'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-(hexyloxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)dibenzoate, (6.83 g, 50% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CCl₃): δ 7.97 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 6H), 6.93 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 6H), 4.31 (s, 6H), 4.27 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 1.74 (quintet, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H), 1.42 (m, 6H), 1.33 (m, 12H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 9H).

Compound B17



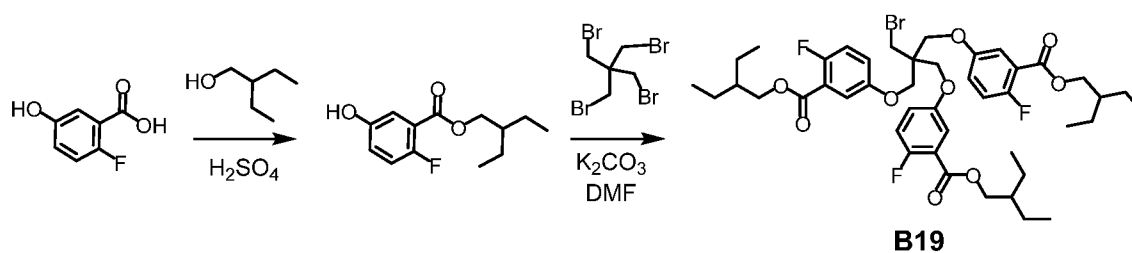
[0068] Starting from hexyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and applying a procedure analogous to that of **Compound B1** gave **Compound B17**, diheptyl 4,4'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-((heptyloxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)dibenzoate, (6.54 g, 46% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_3): δ 7.97 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 6H), 6.93 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 6H), 4.31 (s, 6H), 4.27 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 6H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 1.74 (quintet, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 6H), 1.40 (m, 6H), 1.34 (m, 6H), 1.29 (m, 12H), 0.88 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 9H).

Compound B18



[0069] By a procedure analogous to that of **Compound B1**, reaction of isopentyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (10.41 g, 50 mmol) with pentaerythritol tetrabromide (6.46 g, 16.66 mmol) gave **Compound B18**, diisopentyl 4,4'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-((isopentyloxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)dibenzoate (6.64 g, 52% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_3): δ 7.96 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 6H), 6.92 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 6H), 4.31 (s, 6H), 4.31 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 6H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 1.77 (m, 3H), 1.63 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 6H), 0.95 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 18H).

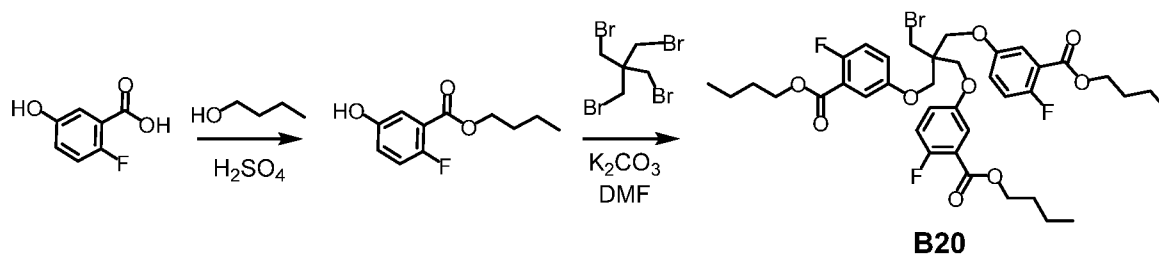
Compound B19



[0070] By a procedure analogous to that of **Compound B11**, reaction of 2-ethylbutyl 2-fluoro-5-hydroxybenzoate (8.00 g, 33 mmol) with pentaerythritol tetrabromide (4.65 g, 12 mmol) gave **Compound B19**, bis(2-ethylbutyl) 5,5'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-((2-ethylbutyloxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)dibenzoate.

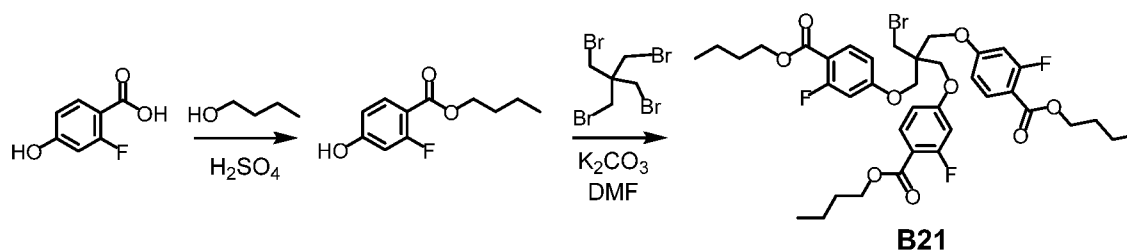
ethylbutoxy)carbonyl)-4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)bis(2-fluorobenzoate) (4.61 g, 48% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_3): δ 7.42 (m, 3H), 7.03 (m, 6H), 4.25 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 6H), 4.22 (s, 6H), 3.82 (s, 2H), 1.64 (m, 3H), 1.43 (quintet, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 12H), 0.92 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 18H).

Compound B20



[0071] By a procedure analogous to that of B11, reaction of butyl 2-fluoro-5-hydroxybenzoate (6.79 g, 32 mmol) with pentaerythritol tetrabromide (4.65 g, 12 mmol) gave **Compound B20**, dibutyl 5,5'-((2-bromomethyl)-2-((3-((2-butoxycarbonyl)-4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)bis(2-fluorobenzoate), (3.13 g, 33% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_3): δ 7.41 (m, 3H), 7.03 (m, 6H), 4.33 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 6H), 4.22 (s, 6H), 3.83 (s, 2H), 1.64, 1.72 (quintet, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.47 (sextet, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 6H), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 9H).

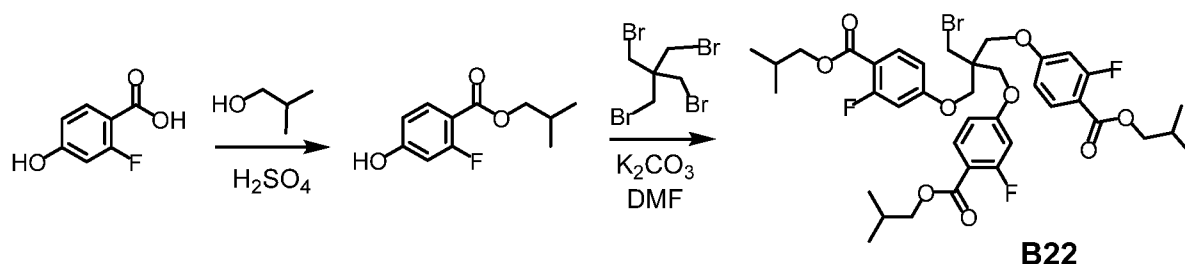
Compound B21



[0072] By a procedure analogous to that of **Compound B11**, reaction of butyl 2-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzoate (6.37 g, 30 mmol) with pentaerythritol tetrabromide (3.87 g, 10 mmol) gave **Compound B21**, dibutyl 4,4'-((2-bromomethyl)-2-((4-butoxycarbonyl)-3-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)bis(2-fluorobenzoate), (3.24 g, 41% yield).

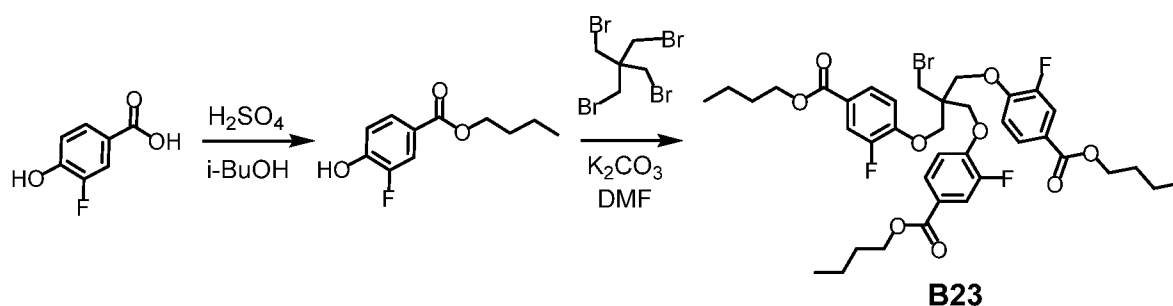
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_3): δ 7.88 (t, $J = 8.60$ Hz, 3H), 6.72 (dd, $J = 8.8$ and 2.2 Hz, 3H), 6.65 (dd, $J = 12.1$ and 2.6 Hz, 3H), 4.29 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 6H), 4.26 (s, 6H), 3.81 (s, 2H), 1.72 (quintet, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 6H), 1.46 (sextet, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 6H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 9H).

Compound B22



[0073] By a procedure analogous to that of **Compound B11**, reaction of isobutyl 2-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzoate (6.37 g, 30 mmol) with pentaerythritol tetrabromide (3.87 g, 10 mmol) gave **Compound B22**, diisobutyl 4,4'-((2-bromomethyl)-2-((3-fluoro-4-isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)bis(2-fluorobenzoate) (3.10 g, 40% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CCl_3): δ 7.90 (t, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 3H), 6.73 (dd, $J = 0.16$ and 2.6 Hz, 3H), 6.65 (dd, $J = 12.4$ and 2.6 Hz, 3H), 4.26 (s, 6H), 4.07 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 6H), 3.81 (s, 2H), 2.04 (m, 3H), 0.99 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 18H).

Compound B23

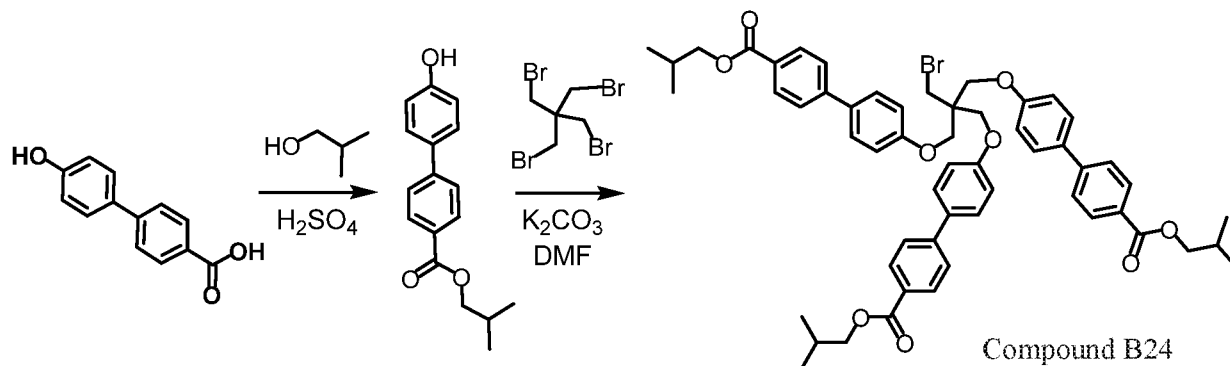


[0074] A mixture of 3-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzoic acid (5.00 g, 32 mmol), n-butanol (50 mL) and 20% oleum (0.5 mL) was heated at 110°C for 16 h. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. A solution of the residue in hexane/EA (1:1, 300 mL) was washed

with water (2 x 200 mL), dried over sodium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give butyl 3-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzoate (6.50 g, 96% yield).

[0075] A solution of the obtained ester and pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (4.65 g, 12 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was treated with potassium carbonate (6.90 g, 50 mmol), and the obtained mixture was stirred under argon and heated at 110°C for 6 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), neutralized with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/toluene/EA (200 + 200 + 100 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 45:50:5) gave **Compound B23**, dibutyl 4,4'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-(butoxycarbonyl)-2-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))bis(3-fluorobenzoate), (3.24 g, 41% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.79 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 3H), 7.71 (m, 3H), 7.03 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 3H), 4.40 (s, 6H), 4.28 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 3.92 (s, 2H), 1.72 (quintet, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 1.44 (sextet, J = 7.3 Hz, 6H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 9H).

Compound B24

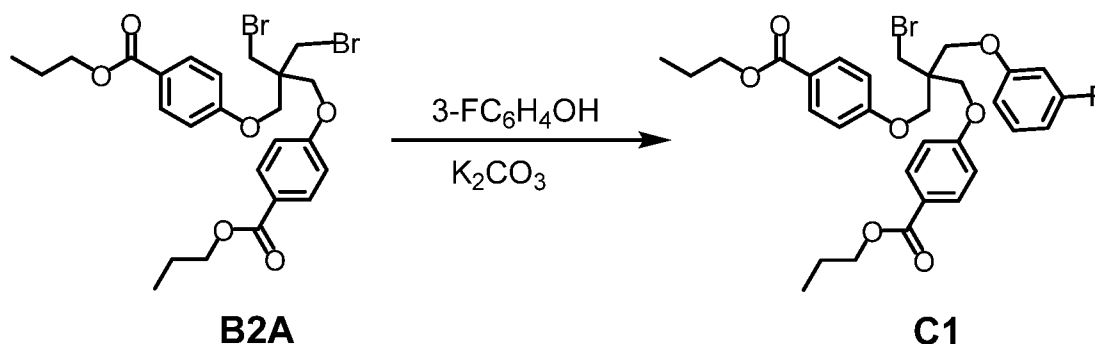


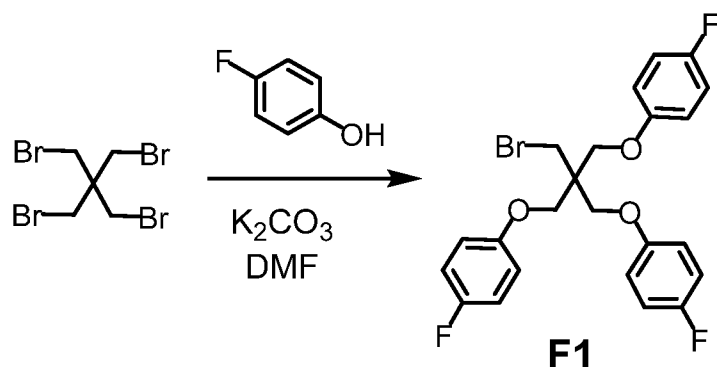
[0076] A mixture of 4'-hydroxy-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carboxylic acid (16.20 g, 75 mmol), isobutanol (100 mL) and 20% oleum (1.0 mL) was heated at 110 °C for 7 h. After the mixture was set aside at room temperature overnight, the product was separated as colorless crystals. The crystals were washed with methanol and dried in a vacuum oven to give pure isobutyl 4'-hydroxy-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carboxylate (16.13 g, 80% yield).

[0077] A mixture of isobutyl 4'-hydroxy-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carboxylate (16.00 g, 59 mmol), pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (9.70 g, 25 mmol), potassium carbonate (13.80 g, 100

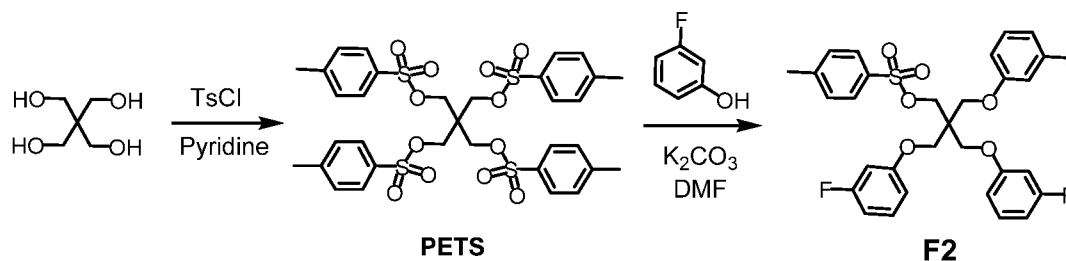
mmol), and DMF (50 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 24 h. After cooling, the mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), neutralized with 3N HCl, and extracted with toluene/ethyl acetate (1:1, 500 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed (silica gel, hexane/toluene/ethyl acetate, 44:50:6) to give **Compound B24** (10.00 g, 42% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.07 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 6H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 6H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 4.34 (s, 6H), 4.11 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 3.94 (s, 2H), 2.07 (m, 3H), 1.02 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 18H).

Compound C1



Compound F1

[0079] A mixture of pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (7.75 g, 20 mmol), 4-fluorophenol (7.84 g, 70 mmol), potassium carbonate (13.80 g, 100 mmol), and DMF (40 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 100 °C for 68 h. After aqueous work-up, the reaction mixture was chromatographed (silica gel, hexane/DCM, 3:1) to give **Compound F1**, 4,4'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))bis(fluorobenzene), (3.92 g, 41% yield).

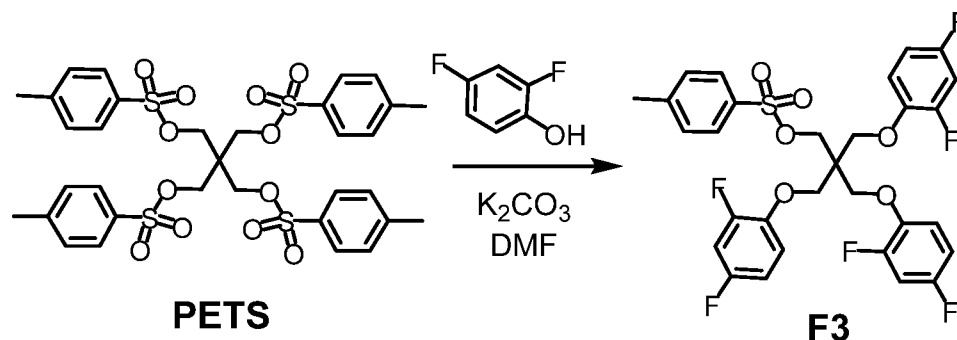
Compound F2

[0080] Pentaerythritol (13.6g, 100 mmol) was reacted with 4-toluenesulfonyl chloride (72.0 g, 0.4 mol) in dry pyridine (100mL) for 16 h at room temperature. After the reaction was accomplished, 500 mL of ice-cold water was added while the mixture was stirred vigorously. The white precipitate that formed was filtered off and rinsed five times with water to remove pyridine. Drying of the product in a vacuum oven gave pure pentaerythrityl tosylate (**PETS**, 67.0 g, 89%) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.67 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 8H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.04, 8H), 3.80 (s, 8H), 2.46 (s, 12H).

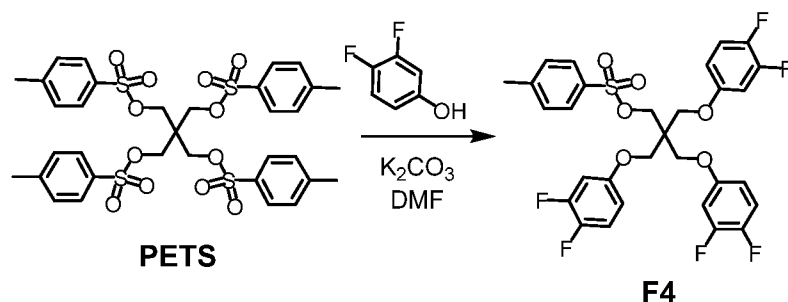
[0081] **PETS** (11.4 g, 15 mmol) was reacted with 3-fluorophenol (5.9 g, 53 mmol, 3.5 eq) in the presence of anhydrous K₂CO₃ (10.4 g, 100 mmol, 5 eq.) in dry DMF (25 mL) at 110 °C

for 21 h under nitrogen. The reaction was monitored by TLC. After tri-substituted product became the major one in the reaction mixture, it was poured into 200 mL of ice-cold water and neutralized with 1M HCl. Extraction with DCM, washing of the organic layer with water, drying over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and evaporation of the solvent afforded 11.2g of the crude product as a yellowish oil. Purification by column chromatography using hexane/ethyl acetate (4:1) as a mobile phase gave **Compound F2**, 3-(3-fluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate, as the second fraction (5.0 g, 58% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.68 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.15-7.22 (m, 5H), 6.67 (td, J = 6.4 and 1.6 Hz, 3H), 6.60 (dd, J = 6.4 and 1.6 Hz, 3H), 6.50 (dt, J = 8.8 and 1.6 Hz, 3H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 4.11 (s, 6H), 2.36 (s, 3H).

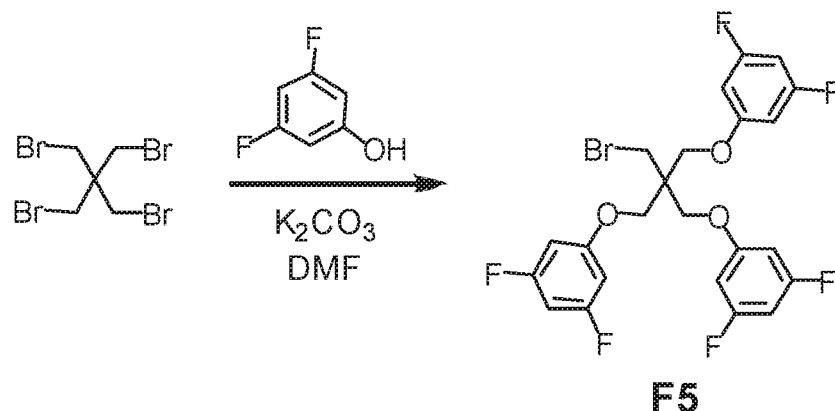
Compound F3



[0082] A mixture of **PETS** (10.3 g, 13.6 mmol), 2,4-difluorophenol (6.2 g, 48 mmol), K_2CO_3 (9.4g, 68 mmol), and dry DMF (25 mL) was heated at 110 °C for 22 h under nitrogen. Work-up similar to that of **Compound F2**. Purification by column chromatography using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) as a mobile phase afforded **Compound F3**, 3-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((2,4-difluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate, (3.2 g, 35% yield) as white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.73 (d, J =6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, J =6.4 Hz, 2H), 6.82-6.88 (m, 3H), 6.76-6.81 (m, 5H), 4.41 (s, 2H), 4.18 (s, 6H), 2.36 (s, 3H).

Compound F4

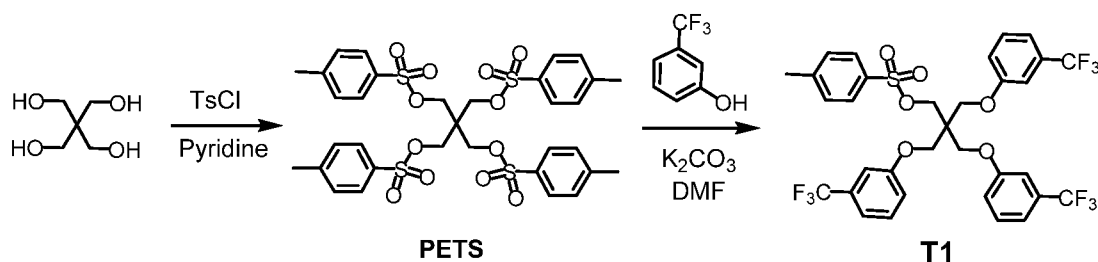
[0083] A reaction of **PETS** with 3,4-difluorophenol under conditions similar to those for **Compound F2** and purification of the crude product by column chromatography using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) as a mobile phase afforded **Compound F4**, 3-(3,4-difluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((3,4-difluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate, (4.0 g, 47% yield) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.69 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.04 (dd, $J = 15.2$ and 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.58-6.62 (m, 3H), 6.50-6.53 (m, 3H), 4.34 (s, 2H), 4.18 (s, 6H), 2.36 (s, 3H).

Compound F5

[0084] A mixture of pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (7.75 g, 20 mmol), 3,5-difluorophenol (8.45 g, 65 mmol), potassium carbonate (13.80 g, 100 mmol), and DMF (50 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 100 °C for 16 h. After cooling, the mixture was poured into water (300 mL) and extracted with toluene/ethyl acetate (1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (300 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/DCM, 9:1)

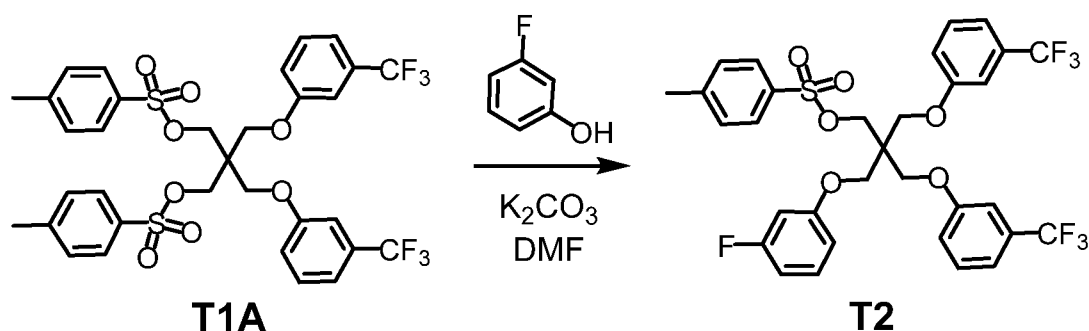
afforded **Compound F5**, 3-(3,5-difluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((3,5-difluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate, of purity 80% (5.16 g, 39% yield).

Compound T1



[0085] **PETS** (15.0 g, 20 mmol) was reacted with 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (11.3 g, 70 mmol) in the presence of anhydrous K_2CO_3 (13.8 g, 100 mmol) in dry DMF (25 mL) at 115 °C for 16 h under nitrogen protection. After TLC indicated mainly tris- and bis-substituted products present, the reaction mixture was poured into 200 mL of ice-cold water and neutralized with 1M HCl. Extraction with DCM, washing of the organic layer with water, drying over magnesium sulfate, and evaporation of the solvent afforded 14.7 g of the crude oily product, which soon became almost solid. Purification by column chromatography using hexane/ethyl acetate (6:1) as a mobile phase afforded **Compound T1**, 3-(3-(Trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate, (4.4 g, 30% yield) as a solid. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.68 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 6H), 7.38 (m, 9H), 7.23 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 9H), 7.15 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 6H), 7.03 (s, 9H), 7.00 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 9H), 4.42 (s, 2H), 4.20 (s, 6H), 2.32 (s, 3H).

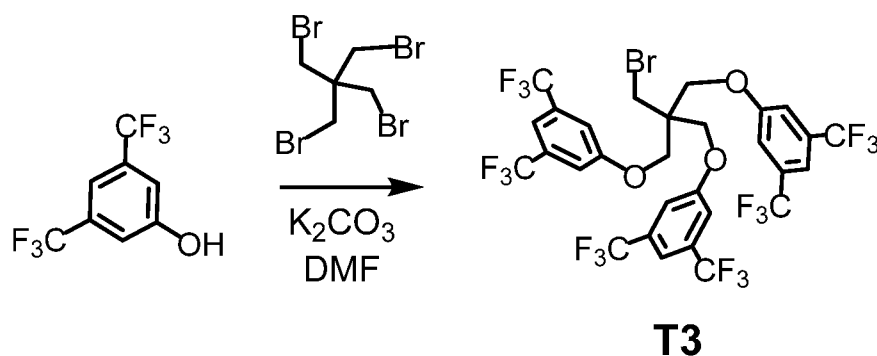
Compound T2



[0086] A solution of **Compound T1A** (a side product from preparation of **Compound T1**, 1.47 g, 2.0 mmol) was treated with 3-fluorophenol (270 mg, 2.4 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (560

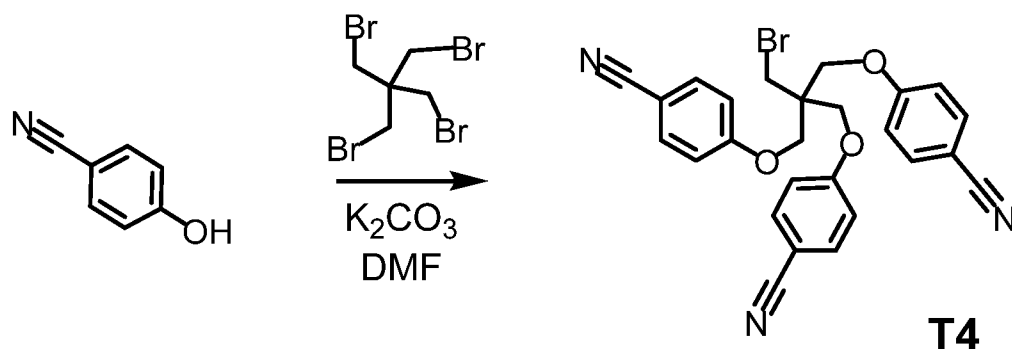
mg, 4 mmol), and the mixture was heated under nitrogen at 110 °C for 9 h. Work-up with ice cold water and extraction with DCM afforded a crude product that was purified by column chromatography using hexane/ethyl acetate (6:1) to give pure **Compound T2**, 3-(3-fluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate, (0.78 g, 58% yield) as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.17-7.24 (m, 3H), 7.15 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (s, 2H), 6.99 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 6.68 (m, 1H), 6.60 (m, 1H), 6.51 (m, 1H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 4.19 (s, 4H), 4.14 (s, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H).

Compound T3



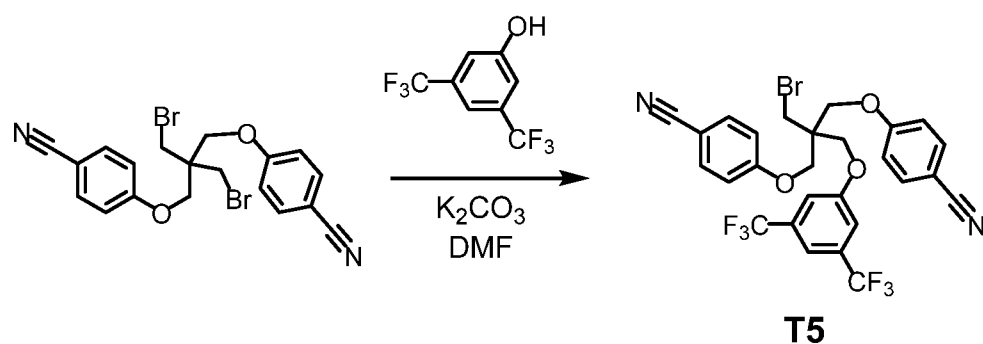
[0087] A mixture of 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenol (15.2 mL, 100 mmol), pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (11.63 g, 30 mmol), potassium carbonate (27.60 g, 200 mmol), and DMF (50 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C. Progress of the reaction was monitored by NMR. After 3 h, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (400 mL), neutralized with 3N HCl, and extracted with EA/toluene/hexane (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (300 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The product was purified by recrystallization from toluene/hexane to give **Compound T3**, 5,5'-((2-((3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)methyl)-2-(bromomethyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))bis(1,3-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene) (12.0 g of purity 65%, 48% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.51 (s, 3H), 7.34 (s, 6H), 4.35 (s, 6H), 3.87 (s, 2H).

Compound T4



[0088] A mixture of 4-hydroxybenzonitrile (15.39 g, 129 mmol), pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (11.63 g, 30 mmol), potassium carbonate (27.60 g, 200 mmol), and DMF (50 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C. Progress of the reaction was monitored by NMR. After 3 h, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (400 mL), acidified with 36% HCl to pH 1, and stirred for 15 min. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with water and dried in air. Column chromatography of the crude product (silica gel, hexane/toluene/ethyl acetate, 30:60:100) gave pure **Compound T4**, 4,4'-((2-(bromomethyl)-2-((4-cyanophenoxy)methyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))dibenzonitrile. (6.04 g, 40% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.59 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 6.98 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 6H), 4.29 (s, 6H), 3.84 (s, 2H).

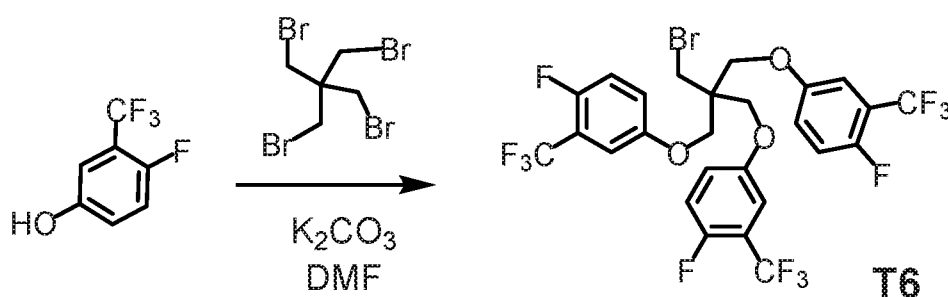
Compound T5



[0089] A mixture of 4,4'-((2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))dibenzonitrile (2.80 g, 4.7 mmol, a side product from preparation of **Compound T4**), 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenol (0.91 mL, 6 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 20 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL), neutralized with 3N HCl and extracted with ethyl

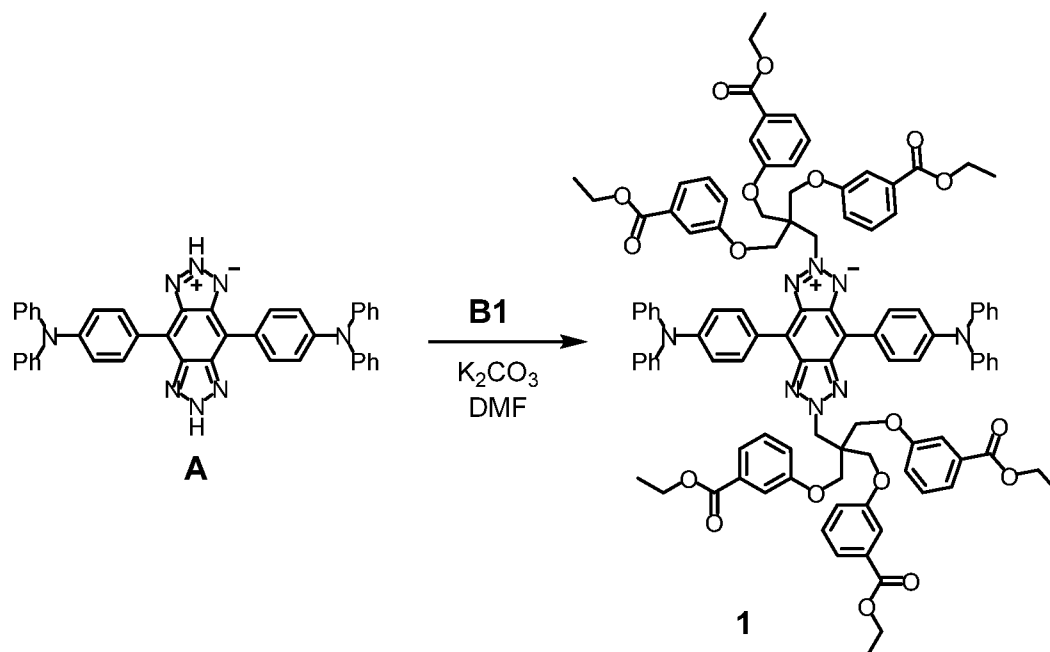
acetate/toluene (1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and the volatiles were removed off under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate, 8:2) to give **Compound T5**, 4,4'-((2-((3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)methyl)-2-(bromomethyl)-propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)dibenzonitrile, (2.16 g, 75% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.59 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.32 (s, 2H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 4.34 (s, 2H), 4.30 (s, 4H), 3.85 (s, 2H).

Compound T6



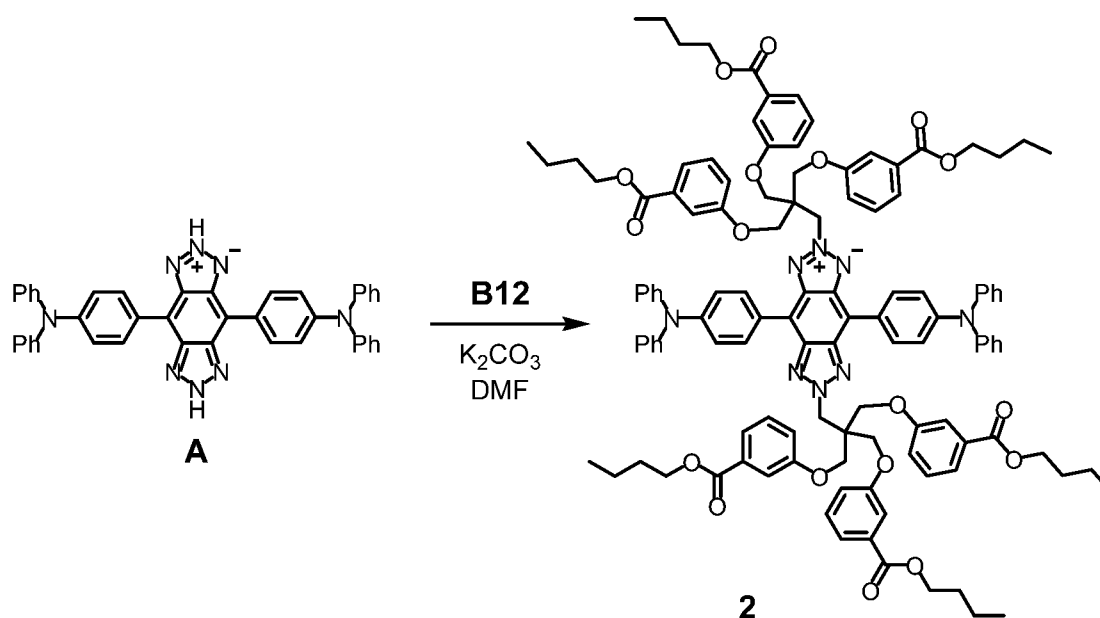
[0090] A mixture of 4-fluoro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (9.00 g, 50 mmol), pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (6.46 g, 16.6 mmol), potassium carbonate (13.80 g, 100 mmol), and DMF (40 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (400 mL), acidified with 3N HCl to pH 1 and extracted with EA/toluene/hexane (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (300 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 65:33:2) gave **Compound T6**, 4,4'-((2-bromomethyl)-2-((4-fluoro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)methyl)-propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))bis(1-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzene, (4.27 g, 37% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.11 (m, 9H), 4.22 (s, 6H), 3.83 (s, 2H).

Compound 1

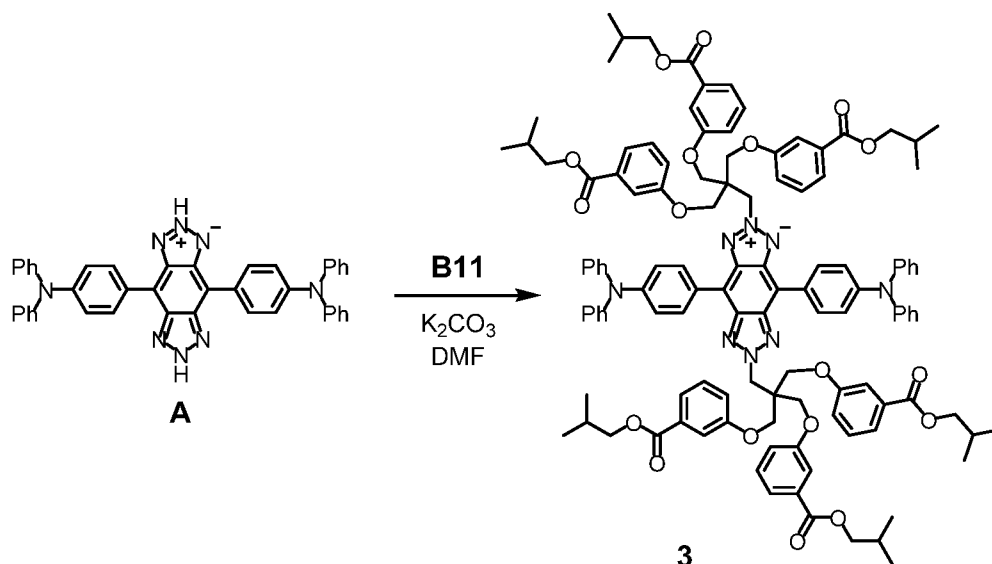


[0091] A mixture of **Compound A** (388 mg, 0.6 mmol), **Compound B1** (2.20 g, 3.4 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and anhydrous DMF (6 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 90 °C for 16 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate/toluene (2:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel – hexane/DCM/ethyl acetate, 37:60:3) and recrystallization from acetone/methanol to give **Compound 1**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(3-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-(ethoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (325 mg, 30% yield). ^1H NMR (benzene- D_6): δ 8.29 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 7.56 (s, 6H), 7.42 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 6H), 7.12 (m, 8H), 7.02 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 8H), 6.94 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 4H), 6.86 (m, 12H), 6.67 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 4H), 5.11 (s, 4H), 4.06 (m, 24H), 1.05 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 553$ nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 634$ nm.

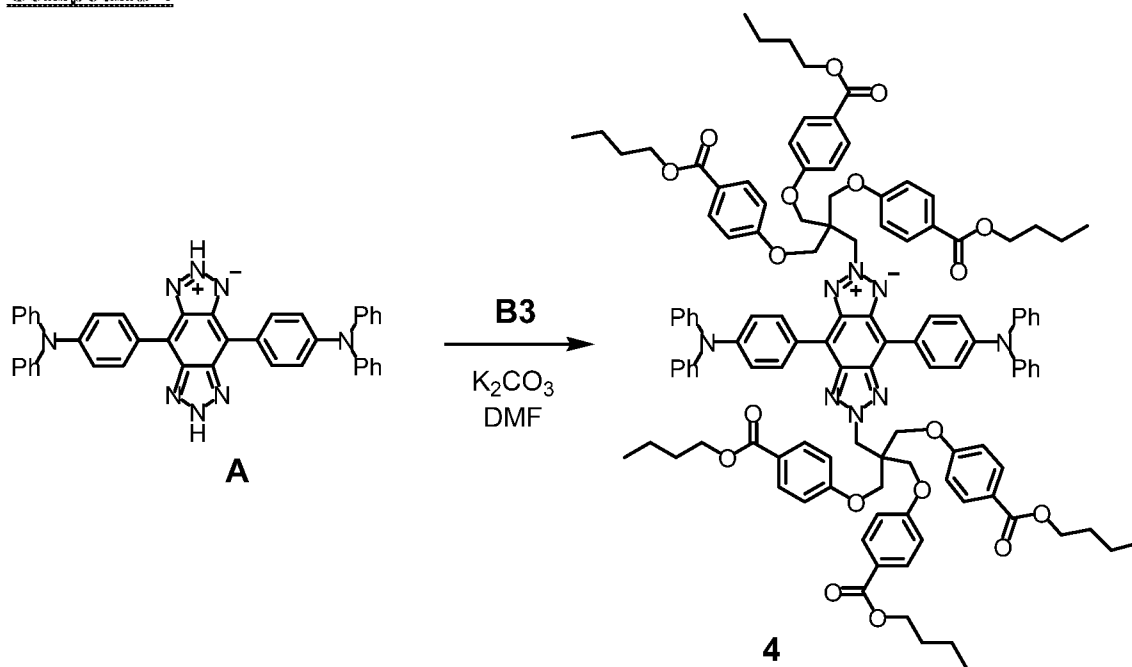
Compound 2



[0092] A mixture of **Compound A** (323 mg, 0.5 mmol), **Compound B12** (1.45 g, 2.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol), and DMF (12 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 6 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), neutralized with 1N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate/hexane (1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate, 85:15) and recrystallization of the product from acetone/methanol afforded **Compound 2**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(3-(butoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-(butoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (200 mg, 21% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.14 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.51 (s, 6H), 7.43 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 7.32 (m, 6H), 7.06 (m, 26H), 6.61 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 5.41 (s, 4H), 4.38 (s, 12H), 4.22 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 12H), 1.68 (quintet, J = 7.5 Hz, 12H), 1.40 (sextet, J = 7.7 Hz, 12H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 551 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 645 nm.

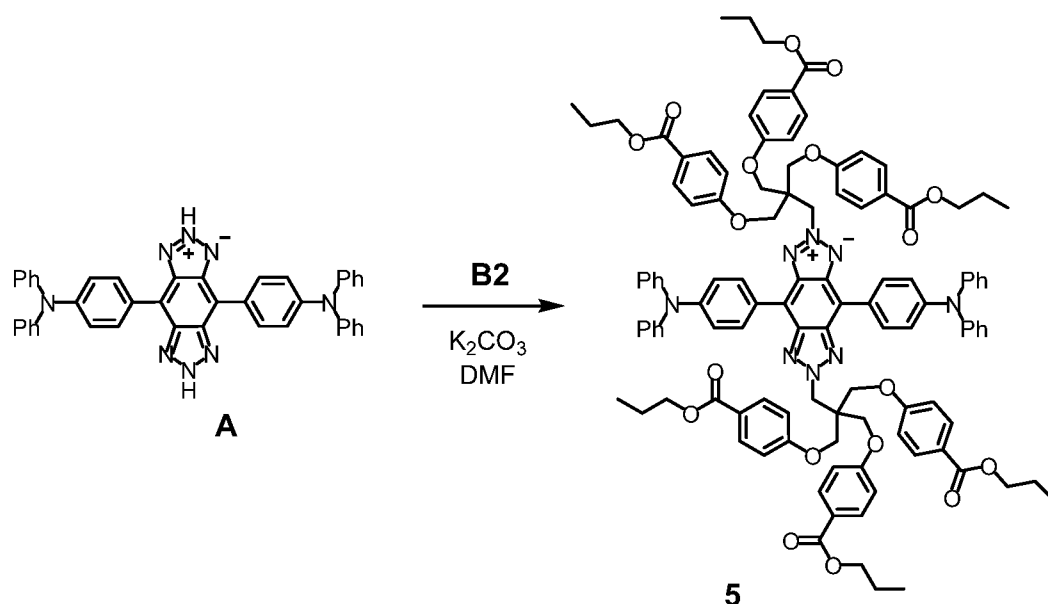
Compound 3

[0093] A mixture of **Compound A** (480 mg, 0.74 mmol), **Compound B11** (1.45 g, 2.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and DMF (12 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 120 °C for 20 h. After cooling, the mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL) and extracted with hexane/toluene/ethyl acetate (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene/ethyl acetate, 40:50:10) and recrystallization from acetone/methanol afforded **Compound 3**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(3-(isobutoxy carbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-(isobutoxy carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (75 mg, 5% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 8.74 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.90 (s, 6H), 7.70 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 6H), 7.15 (m, 14H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 6.95 (m, 4H), 6.90 (m, 6H), 6.85 (m, 8H), 5.05 (s, 4H), 4.12 (s, 12H), 3.97 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 12H), 1.82 (m, 6H), 0.77 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 36H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 553 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 637 nm.

Compound 4

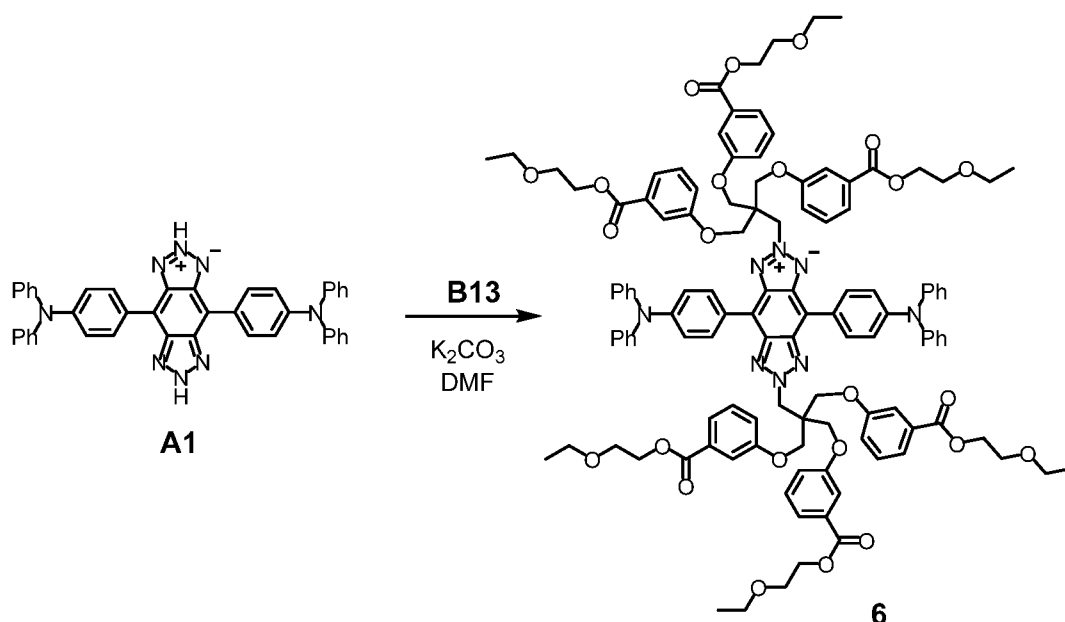
[0094] A procedure analogous to that for **Compound 2** was applied to give **Compound 4**, 2,6-bis(3-(4-(butoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-(butoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (191 mg, 20% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.29 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 12H), 7.31 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 8H), 7.15 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 8H), 7.09 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 4H), 6.91 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 4H), 6.84 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 12H), 5.41 (s, 4H), 4.44 (s, 12H), 4.24 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 12H), 1.69 (quintet, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 12H), 1.41 (sextet, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 12H), 0.93 (t, $J = 7.31$ Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 551$ nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 653$ nm.

Compound 5



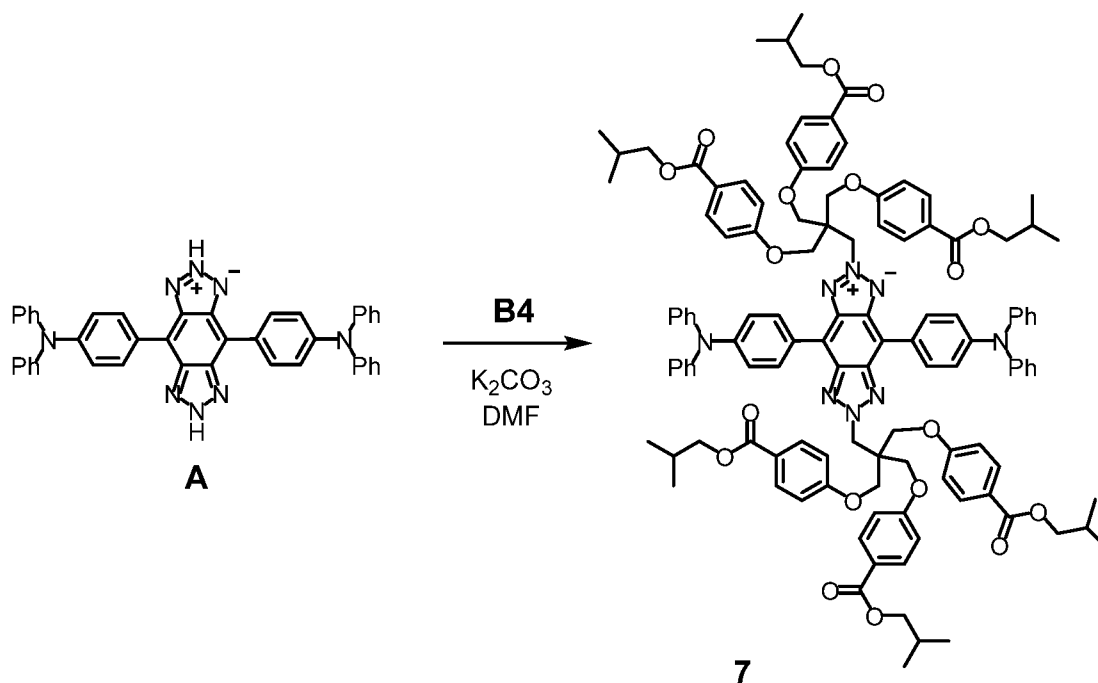
[0095] A mixture of **Compound A** (517 mg, 0.8 mmol), **Compound B2** (1.59 g, 2.3 mmol), potassium carbonate (552 mg, 4.0 mmol), and DMF (15 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 16 h. After cooling, the mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL) and extracted with toluene/ethyl acetate (1:1, 200 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed using silica gel and hexane/DCM/ethyl acetate (35:60:5), and the obtained product was crystallized from acetone/methanol to give **Compound 5**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-(propoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-(propoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (220 mg, 15% yield). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6): δ 8.86 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 4H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 12H), 7.25 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 4H), 7.22 (m, 16H), 7.02 (m, 4H), 6.64 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 12H), 5.11 (s, 4H), 4.16 (s, 12H), 4.11 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 12H), 1.50 (sextet, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 12H), 0.77 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 556$ nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 643$ nm.

Compound 6



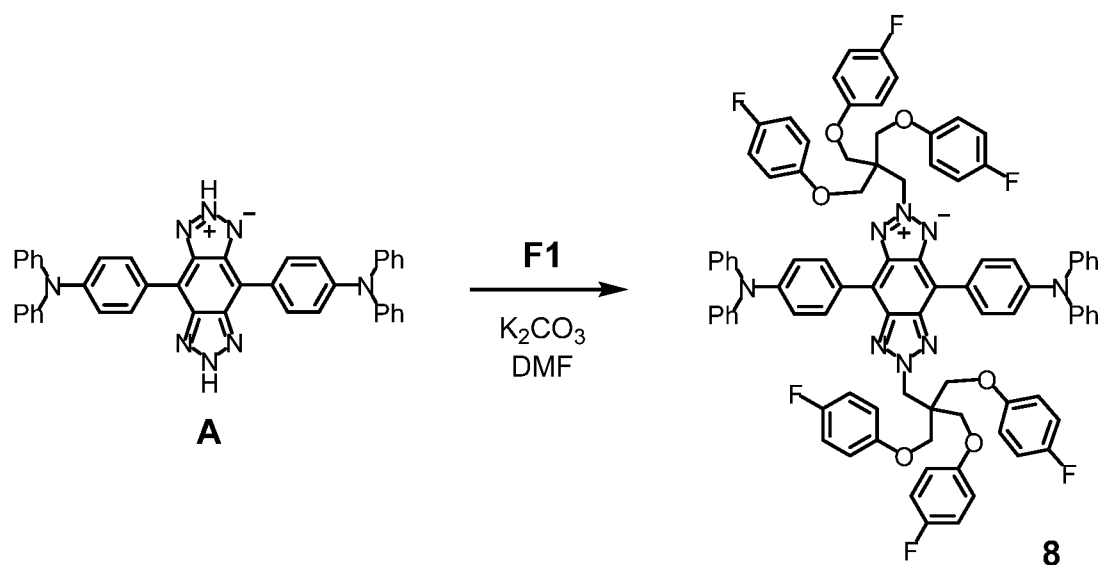
[0096] A mixture of **Compound A** (760 mg, 1.17 mmol), **Compound B13** (3.80 g, 4.9 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and DMF (15 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 100 °C for 4 h. After cooling, the mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL) and extracted with hexane/ethyl acetate (1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (300 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate, 1:1) afforded **Compound 6**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(3-((2-ethoxyethoxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-((2-ethoxyethoxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)-methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (295 mg, 12% yield). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6): δ 8.74 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 4H), 7.87 (s, 6H), 7.72 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 6H), 7.09 (m, 6H), 7.00 (m, 12H), 6.88 (m, 18H), 5.03 (s, 4H), 4.31 (m, 12H), 4.05 (s, 12H), 3.35 (m, 12H), 3.20 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 12H), 1.01 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 555$ nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 673$ nm.

Compound 7



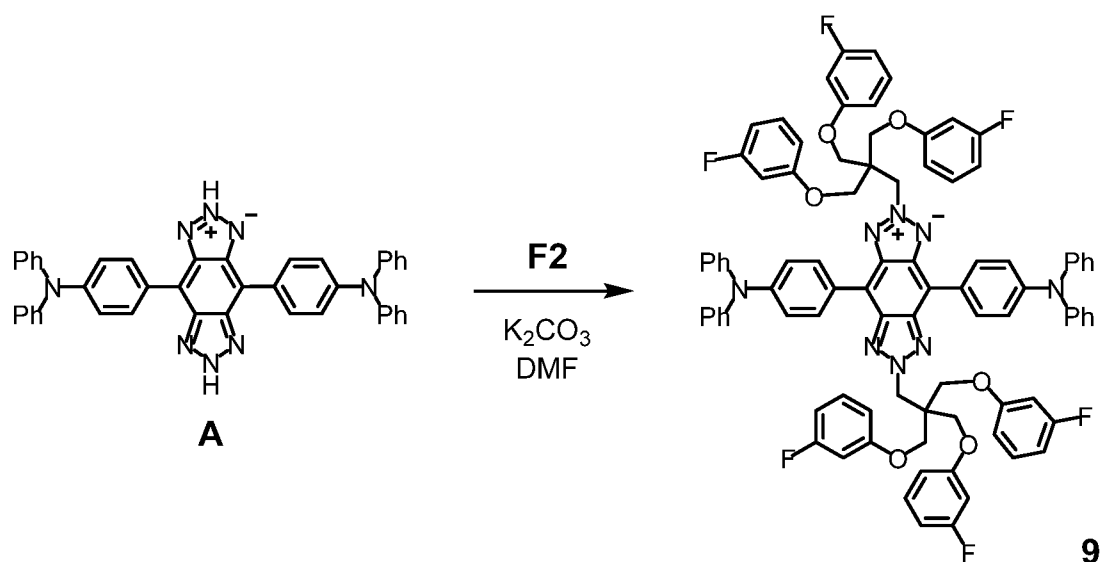
[0097] A mixture of **Compound A** (485 mg, 0.75 mmol), **Compound B4** (1.46 g, 2.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (414 mg, 3.0 mmol), and DMF (12 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 24 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified with 3N HCl to pH 1 and extracted with hexane/toluene/ethyl acetate (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/DCM/ethyl acetate (35:60:5) and crystallization of the separated product from acetone/methanol afforded pure **Compound 7**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-(isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-(isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (90 mg, 5% yield). ^1H NMR (benzene- D_6): δ 8.46 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 12H), 6.90-7.20 (m, 24H), 6.62 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 12H), 5.14 (s, 4H), 4.15 (s, 12H), 3.89 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 12H), 1.83 (m, 6H), 0.82 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 36H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 550 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 654 nm.

Compound 8



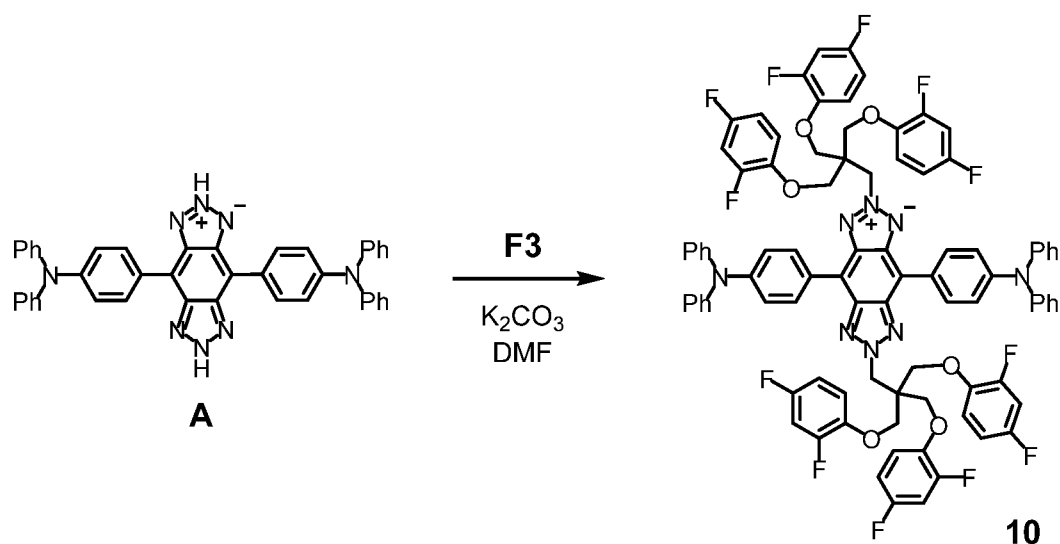
[0098] A mixture of **Compound A** (323 mg, 0.5 mmol), **Compound F1** (962 mg, 2.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and DMF (5 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 120 °C for 3 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into water (200 mL) and extracted with petroleum ether/toluene/ethyl acetate (1:1:1, 200 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/toluene, 1:2) afforded **Compound 8**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-fluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (444 mg, 61% yield). ¹H NMR (benzene-D₆): δ 8.86 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.15 (m, 16H), 6.99 (m, 4H), 6.64 (m, 12H), 6.53 (m, 12H), 5.15 (s, 4H), 4.08 (s, 12H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 558 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 638 nm.

Compound 9



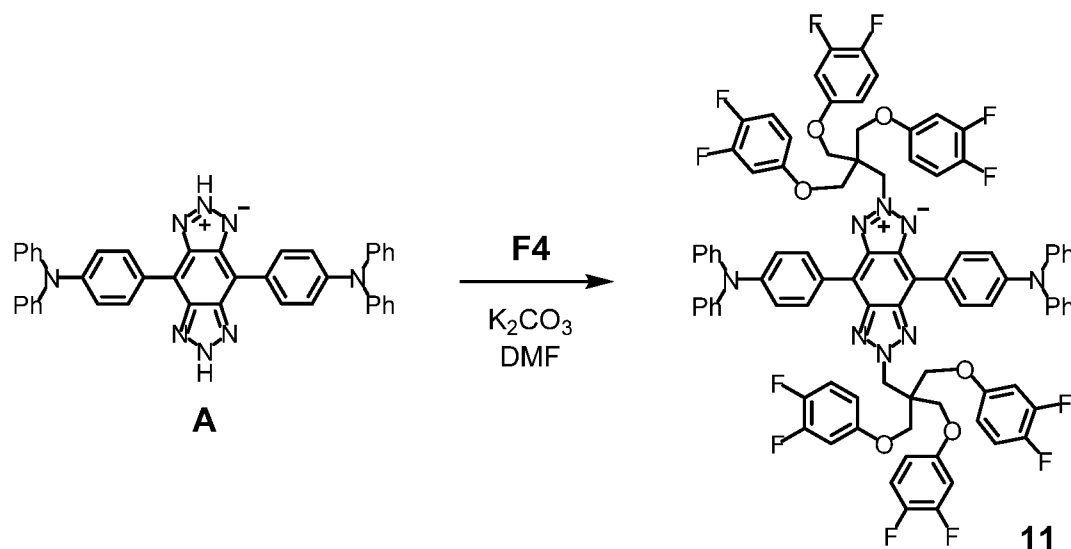
[0099] A mixture of **Compound A** (323 mg, 0.5 mmol), **Compound F2** (858 mg, 1.5 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and DMF (10 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 22 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into water (100 mL) and extracted with toluene/ethyl acetate (1:1, 100 mL). The extract was washed with water (2x100 mL), and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, DCM/Hexane, 2:3) afforded **Compound 9**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(3-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis[1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (410 mg, 56% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, benzene-D₆): δ 8.86 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.14 (m, 16H), 7.07 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 6.95 (m, 4H), 6.74 (m, 6H), 6.52 (m, 6H), 6.47 (m, 6H), 6.42 (m, 6H), 5.05 (s, 4H), 3.98 (s, 12H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 563 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 640 nm.

Compound 10



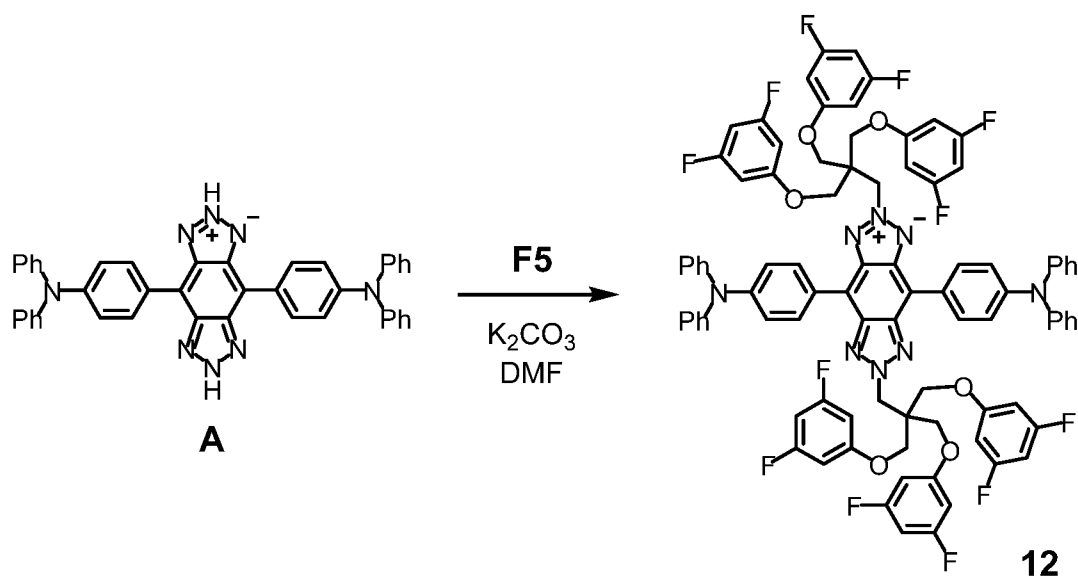
[00100] A mixture of **Compound A** (323 mg, 0.5 mmol), **Compound F3** (940 mg, 1.5 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and DMF (10 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 18 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into water (100 mL) and extracted with toluene/ethyl acetate (1:1, 100 mL). The extract was washed with water (2x100 mL), and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, DCM/Hexane, 1:1) afforded **Compound 10**, 2,6-bis(3-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((2,4-difluorophenoxy)methyl)-propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis[1,2,3]triazole-6-ium-5-ide, (310 mg, 38% yield). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, benzene- D_6): δ 8.88 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.22 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.15 (m, 16H), 6.97 (m, 4H), 6.46 (m, 12H), 6.32 (m, 6H), 5.20 (s, 4H), 4.16 (s, 12H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 560 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 641 nm.

Compound 11



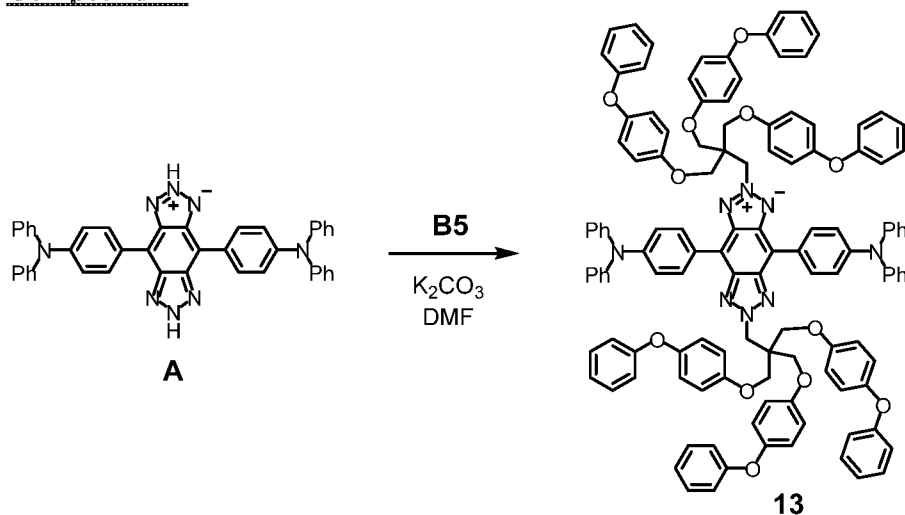
[00101] A mixture of **Compound A** (162 mg, 0.25 mmol), **Compound F4** (410 mg, 0.65 mmol), potassium carbonate (345 mg, 2.5 mmol), and DMF (5 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 18 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into water (50 mL) and extracted with toluene/ethyl acetate (1:1, 2x50 mL). The extract was washed with water (2x50 mL), and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, DCM/Hexane, 1:1) afforded **Compound 11**, 2,6-bis(3-(3,4-difluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((3,4-difluorophenoxy)methyl)-propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (120 mg, 30% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, benzene-D₆): δ 8.84 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 7.16-7.24 (m, 20H), 6.99 (t, J = 7.00 Hz, 4H), 6.55 (m, 6H), 6.40 (m, 6H), 6.18 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 5.01 (s, 4H), 3.90 (s, 12H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 564 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 639 nm.

Compound 12



[0102] A mixture of **Compound A** (388 mg, 0.6 mmol), **Compound F5** (80%, 1.44 g, 2.15 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and anhydrous DMF (6 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 90 °C for 18 h. Work-up and purification was similar to those for **Compound 8**, which gave **Compound 12**, 2,6-bis(3-(3,5-difluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((3,5-difluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (335 mg, 36% yield). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 566 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 650 nm.

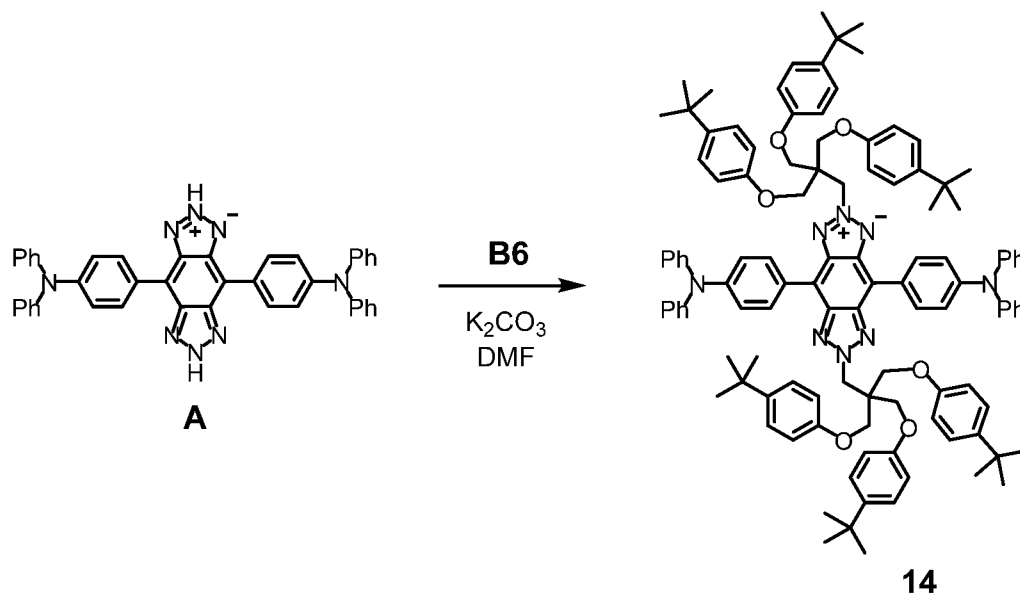
Compound 13



[0103] A mixture of **Compound A** (517 mg, 0.8 mmol), **Compound B5** (1.65 g, 2.3 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and DMF (8 mL) was stirred under argon

and heated at 120 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was poured into water (300 mL) and extracted with toluene/ethyl acetate (2:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue (silica gel, toluene) followed by crystallization from acetone/methanol gave **Compound 13**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-phenoxyphenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (524 mg, 34% yield). ¹H NMR (benzene-D₆): δ 8.92 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.07 (m, 28H), 6.91 (m, 12H), 6.84 (m, 10H), 6.77 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 12H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 12H), 5.20 (s, 4H), 4.23 (s, 12H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 553 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 636 nm.

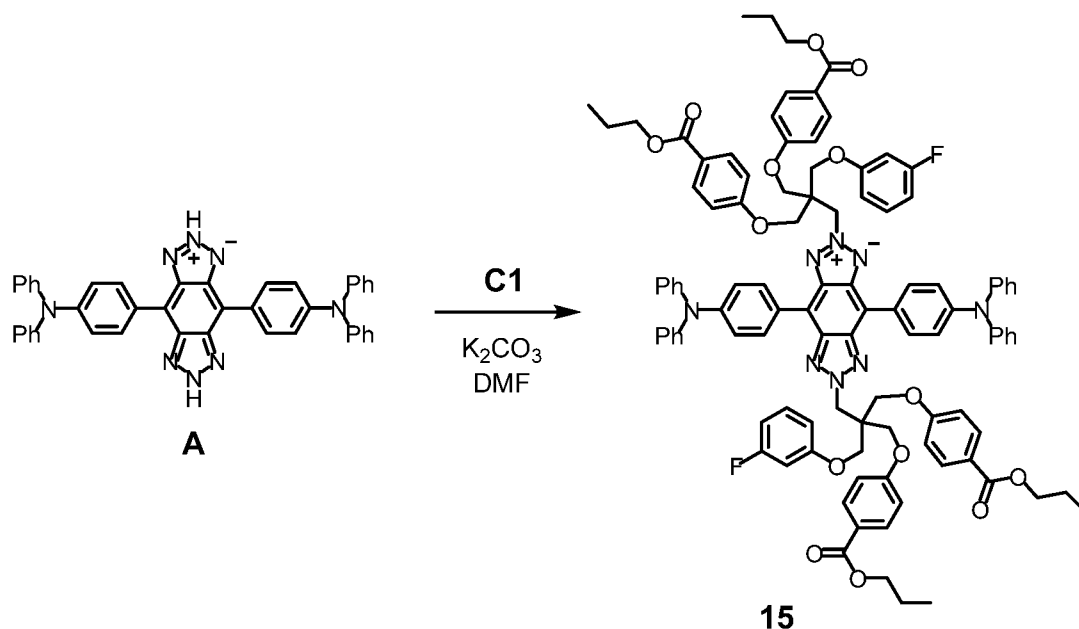
Compound 14



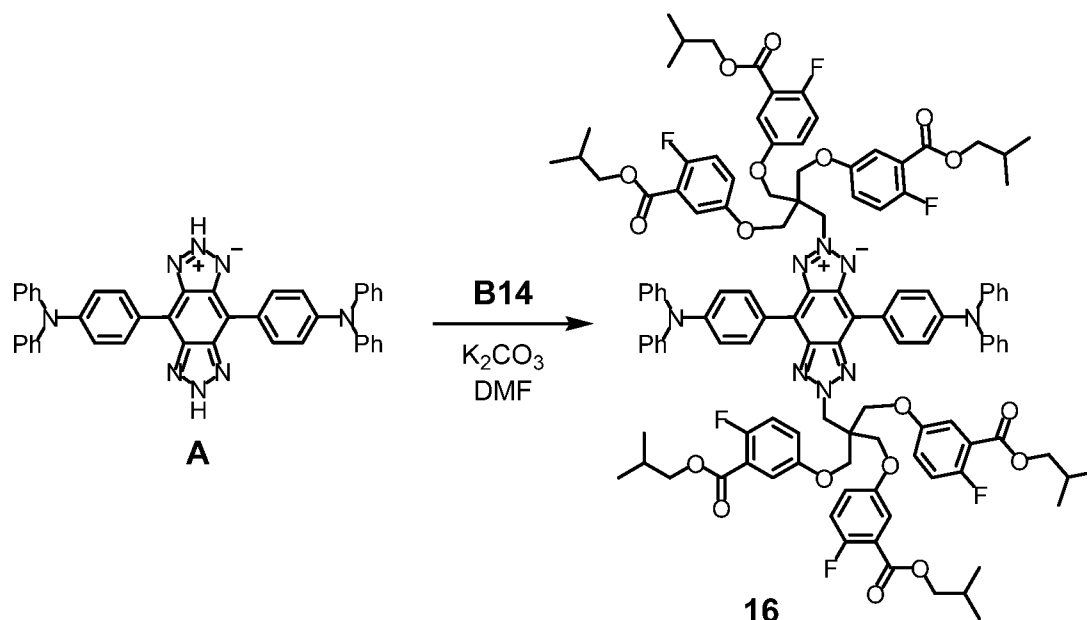
[0104] A mixture of **Compound A** (258 mg, 0.4 mmol), **Compound B6** (542 mg, 0.91 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5 mmol), and DMF (5 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 120 °C for 4 h. Work-up was similar to **Compound 13**, column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene, 1:2) and crystallization from acetone/methanol afforded **Compound 14**, 2,6-bis(3-(4-(tert-butyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-(tert-butyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (88 mg, 13% yield). ¹H NMR (benzene-D₆): δ 8.65 (m, 4H), 7.17 (m, 20H), 7.11 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 12H), 6.94 (m, 4H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 12H), 5.34

(s, 4H), 4.37 (s, 12H), 1.20 (s, 54H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 536$ nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 621$ nm.

Compound 15

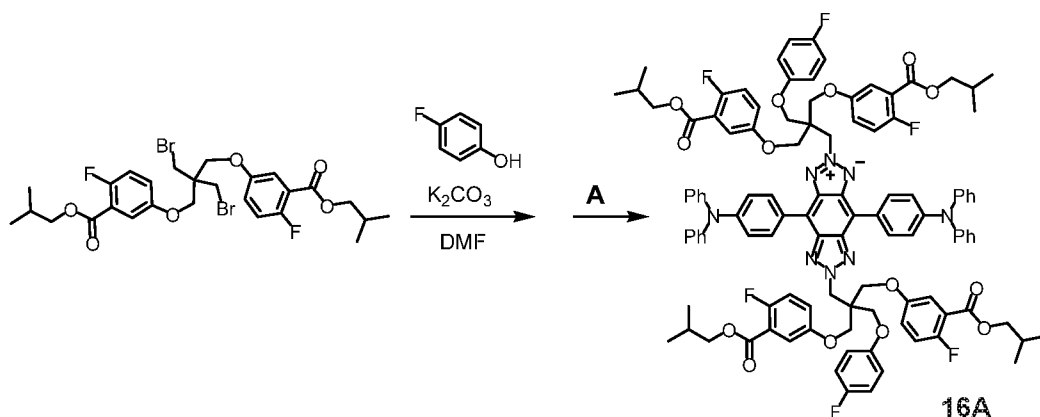


[0105] A mixture of **Compound A** (517 mg, 0.8 mmol), **Compound C1** (75%, 2.44 mg, 3.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (552 mg, 4.0 mmol), and DMF (12 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 18 h. After cooling, the mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate/toluene (1:1, 400 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/DCM/ ethyl acetate, 48:50:2) and recrystallization from acetone afforded **Compound 15**, 2,6-bis(3-(3-chlorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-(propoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)-methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (235 mg, 17% yield). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 558$ nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 641$ nm.

Compound 16

[0106] A mixture of **Compound A** (485 mg, 0.75 mmol), **Compound B14** (1.50 g, 1.9 mmol), potassium carbonate (414 mg, 3.0 mmol), and DMF (12 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 24 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified with 3N HCl to pH 1 and extracted with hexane/toluene/ethyl acetate (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/DCM/ethyl acetate, 48:50:2) and crystallization of the separated product from acetone/methanol afforded pure **Compound 16**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-fluoro-3-(isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-fluoro-3-(isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)-methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (331 mg, 22% yield). ¹H NMR (benzene-D₆): δ 8.37 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.34 (dd, J = 3.3 and 5.2 Hz, 6H), 7.00-7.20 (m, 16H), 6.92 (m, 8H), 6.65 (dt, J = 9.0 and 3.3 Hz, 6H), 6.55 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 6H), 5.08 (s, 4H), 4.04 (s, 12H), 3.88 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 12H), 1.81 (m, 6H), 0.78 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 36H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 550 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 651 nm.

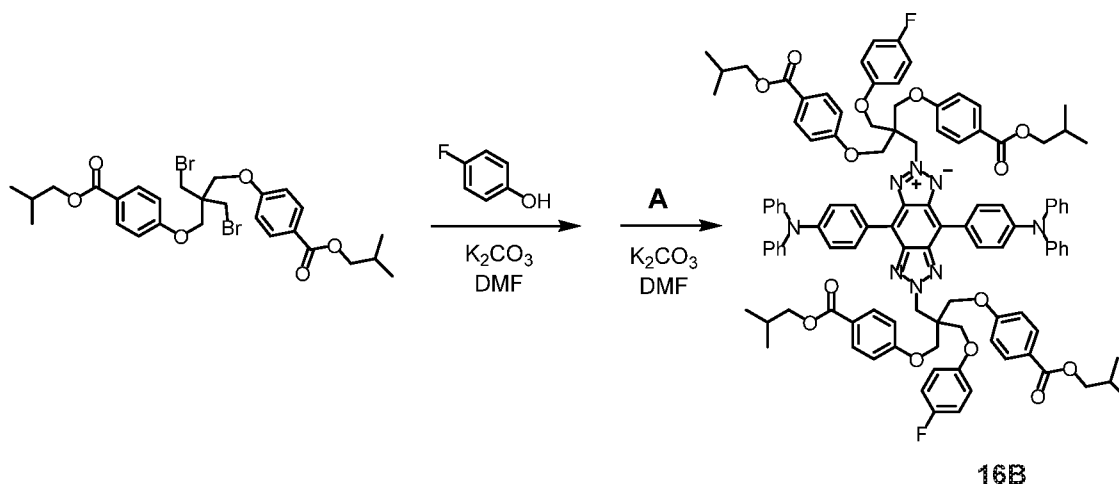
Compound 16A



[0107] A mixture of diisobutyl 5,5'-((2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))bis(2-fluorobenzoate) (a side product from preparation of **Compound B14**, 0.98 g, 1.50 mmol), 4-fluorophenol (196 mg, 1.75 mmol), potassium carbonate (414 mg, 3.0 mmol), and DMF (5 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 100 °C for 16 h, and then at 110 °C for additional 8 h.

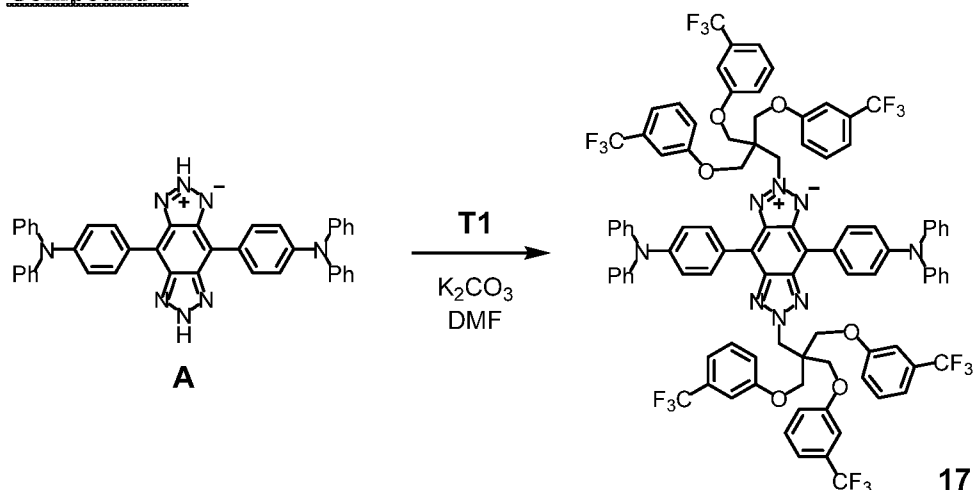
[0108] **Compound A** (323 mg, 0.5 mmol), potassium carbonate (414 mg, 3.0 mmol) and DMF (5 mL) were added to the reaction mixture, and the whole was stirred and heated at 110 °C for 16 h. The mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL), acidified to pH 3 with 1N HCl and extracted with toluene/EA (1:1, 200 mL). The extract was washed with water (100 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed (silica gel/hexane/toluene/EA, 45:50:5) to afford **Compound 16A**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-fluoro-3-(isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)-2-((4-fluoro-3-(isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)-2-((4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (250 mg, 18% yield) as a glassy material. ¹H NMR (benzene-D₆): δ 8.85 (m, 4H), 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.00-7.20 (m, 16H), 6.92 (m, 8H), 6.65 (m, 8H), 6.55 (m, 8H), 5.06 (s, 4H), 4.04 (s, 8H), 3.97 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 8H), 1.83 (m, 4H), 0.80 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 24H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): λ_{max} = 550 nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): λ_{max} = 641 nm.

Compound 16B



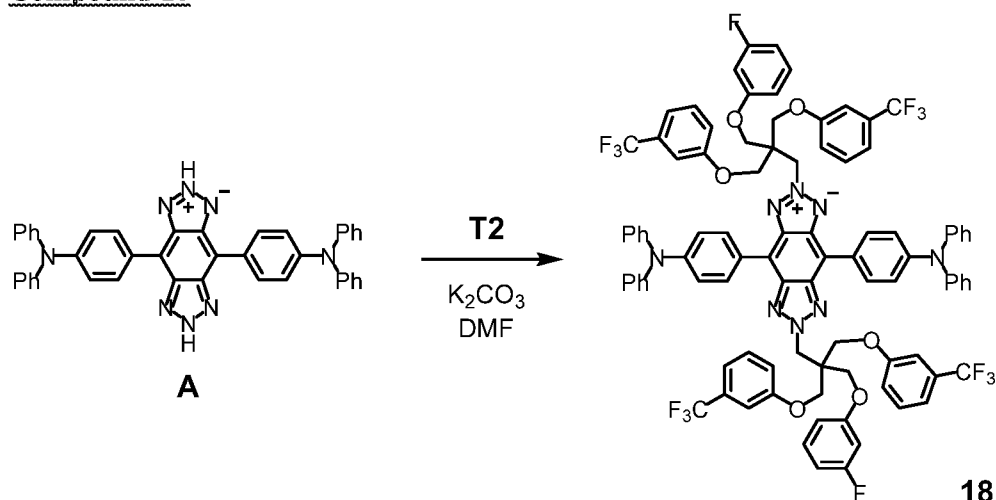
[0109] Following a procedure from **Compound 16A**, diisobutyl 4,4'-((2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy)dibenzoate (2.00 g, 3.25 mmol) was treated consecutively with 4-fluorophenol (448 mg, 4.0 mmol) and **Compound A** (485 mg, 0.75 mmol). The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 35:50:15) to give **Compound 16B**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-fluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-(isobutoxy carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (472 mg, 16% yield). ^1H NMR (benzene- D_6): δ 8.66 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 4H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 7.92 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 8H), 6.90-7.20 (m, 24H), 6.50-6.80 (m, 12H), 5.13 (s, 4H), 4.15 (s, 12H), 3.90-4.20 (m, 20H), 1.83 (m, 4H), 0.81 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 24H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 551$ nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 651$ nm.

Compound 17

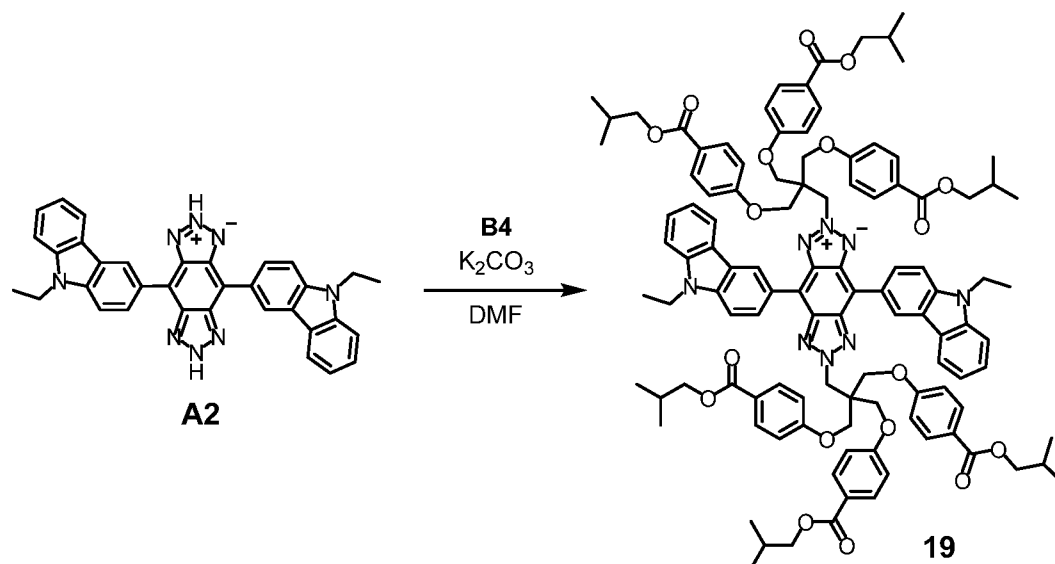


[0110] A solution of **Compound A** (325 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dry DMF (15 mL) was treated with **Compound 17** (1.10 g, 1.5 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (560 mg, 4 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred under nitrogen and heated at 125 °C for 16 h. Work-up with ice-cold water, neutralization with 1M HCl, extraction with ethyl acetate (100 mL) containing small amount of THF (5 mL), washing the organic layer with water and drying with $MgSO_4$ afforded 1.3 g of a glassy material, which was subjected to column chromatography using DCM/Hex (1:1-3:2) as a mobile phase. The separated product was crystallized from acetone/methanol to give **Compound 17**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, as purple crystals (247 mg, 28% yield). 1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6H_6): δ 8.67 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.16-7.12 (m, 22H), 6.95-6.92 (m, 14H), 6.79 (m, 6H), 6.71 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 5.04 (s, 4H), 4.00 (s, 12H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 562 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 650 nm.

Compound 18

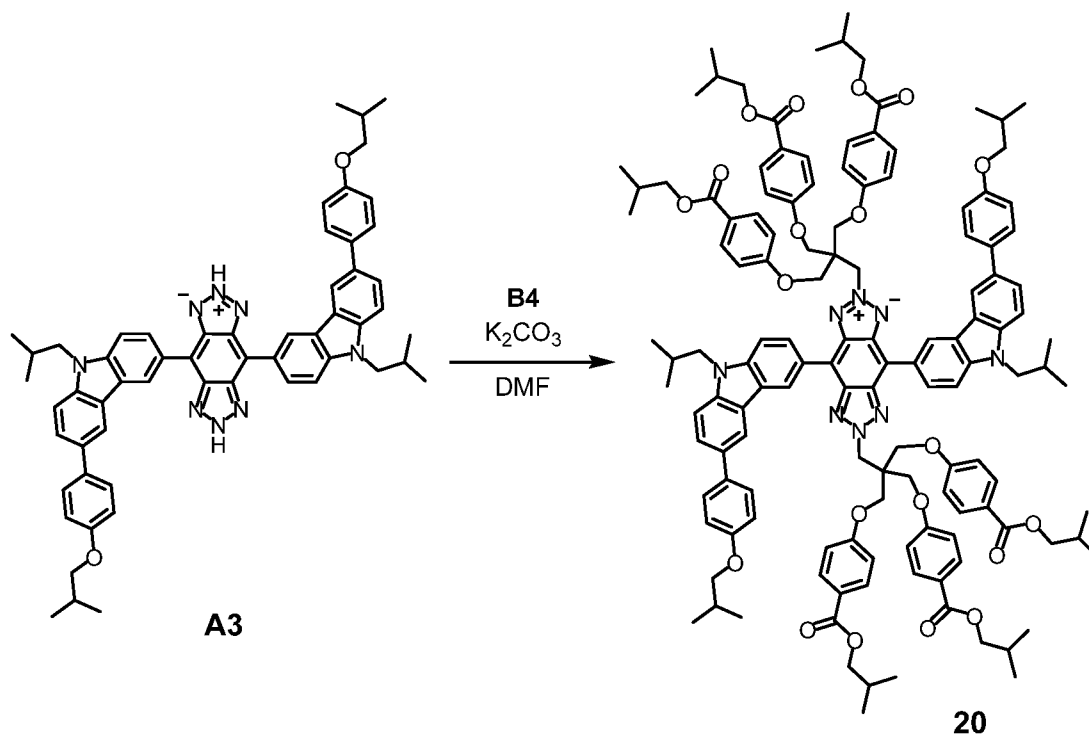


[0111] Starting from **Compound T2** and applying conditions similar to those for **Compound 17**, **Compound 18**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(3-fluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, was obtained. 1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6H_6): δ 8.69 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.96 (m, 12H), 7.12-7.35 (m, 20H), 6.74-6.79 (m, 6H), 6.66-6.68 (m, 4H), 6.40-6.55 (m, 6H), 5.03 (s, 4H), 3.98 (s, 8H), 3.96 (s, 4H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 560 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 650 nm.

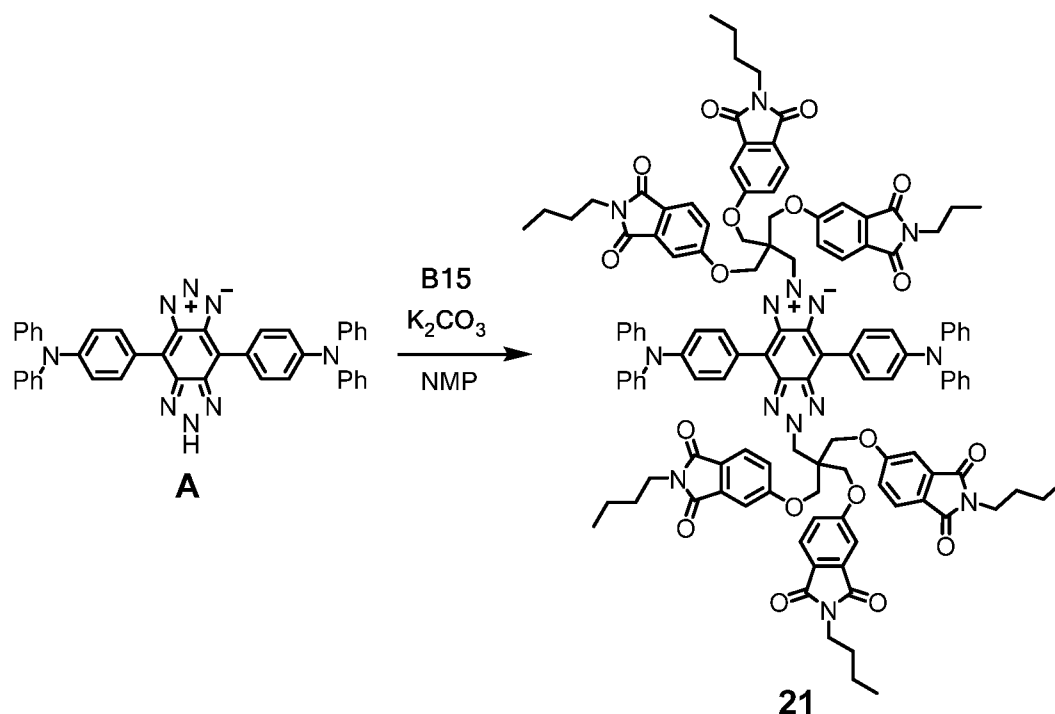
Compound 19

[0112] **Compound A2** (280 mg, 0.5 mmol) in 20 mL of dry DMF was treated with **Compound B4** (1.15 g, 3 eq.) and potassium carbonate (700 mg, 5.0 mmol) under nitrogen protection at 110 °C for 18 hours. Work-up with water and ethyl acetate. After drying of the extract over magnesium sulfate, the solvent was removed, and the residue was subjected to column chromatography using first DCM and later 2.5% ethyl acetate in DCM. Recrystallization of the obtained product from acetone/MeOH provided pure **Compound 19**, 4,8-bis(9-ethyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-(isobutoxycarbonyl)-phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-(isobutoxycarbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, of purple color (355 mg, 38% yield). ¹H NMR (benzene-D₆): δ 9.8 (s, 2H), 8.97 (m, 2H), 8.18 (m, 2H), 8.05 (m, 14H), 8.18 (m, 2H), 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.32 (m, 2H), 6.80 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.71 (m, 12H), 5.20 (bs, 4H), 4.21 (m, 12 H), 4.0 (m, 12H), 1.80-1.87 (m, 6H), 1.20-1.26 (m, 6H), 0.79 (m, 36 H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 535 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 631 nm.

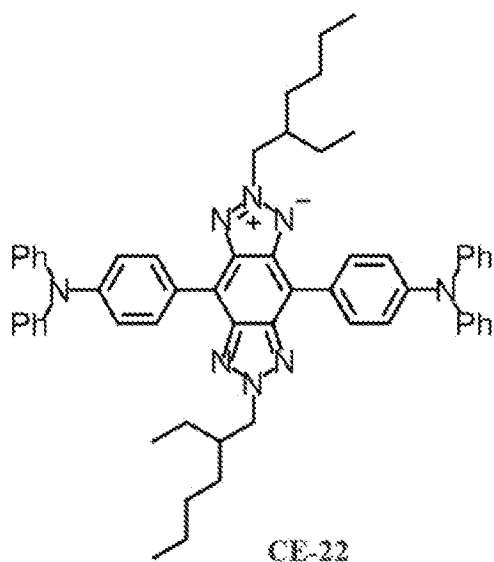
Compound 20



[0113] A solution of **Compound A3** (330 mg, 0.36 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was treated with **Compound B4** (916 mg, 1.28 mmol) and potassium carbonate (500 mg, 3.6 mmol) and heated for 14 h at 110 °C. The reaction mixture was poured into water (100 mL). The precipitate was filtered off, washed with water, followed by MeOH, and dried in a vacuum oven. Column chromatography of the crude product using a mixture of hexane/DCM/ethyl acetate (37:60:3) provided pure **Compound 20** as a purple solid (92 mg, 12% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.24 (s, 2H), 8.39 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.21 (s, 2H), 7.99 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 12H), 7.81 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.97 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 12H), 6.92 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H), 5.53 (s, 4H), 4.51 (s, 10H), 4.32 (s, 8H), 4.13 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 4.07 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 8H), 4.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 12H), 3.78 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 2.43 (m, 2H), 1.98-2.09 (m, 8H), 1.04 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 36H).

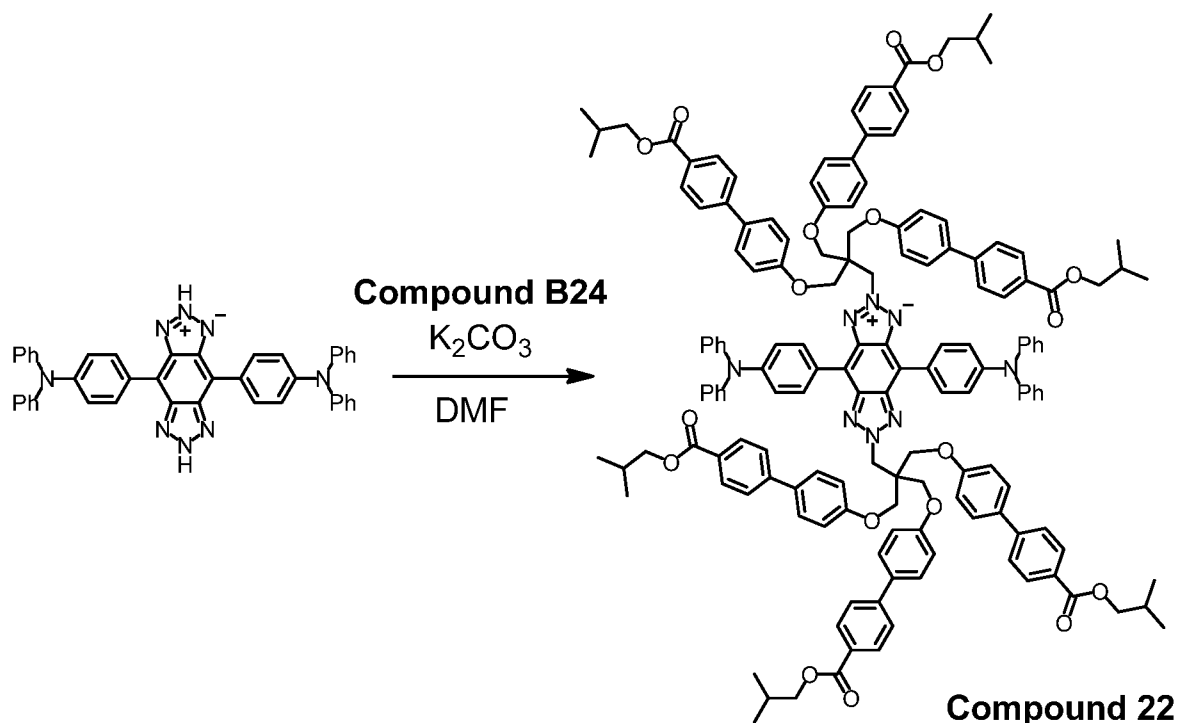
Compound 21

[0114] A mixture of **Compound A** (400 mg, 0.62 mmol), **Compound B15** (1.96 g, 2.4 mmol), potassium carbonate (552 mg, 4.0 mmol), and NMP (12 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 5 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL) and extracted with toluene/ethyl acetate (1:2, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate, 2:1) afforded **Compound 21**, 2-(3-((2-butyl-1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)oxy)-2,2-bis(((2-butyl-1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)oxy)methyl)propyl)-6-(3-((2-butyl-1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)oxy)-2-(((2-butyl-1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl)oxy)methyl)-2-(((1,3-dioxo-2-propylisindolin-5-yl)oxy)methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (120 mg, 9% yield). ¹H NMR (benzene-D₆): δ 8.49 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 6.90-7.20 (m, 30H), 6.67 (m, 6H), 5.03 (s, 4H), 4.12 (s, 12H), 3.43 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 12H), 1.46 (quintet, J = 7.3 Hz, 12H), 1.14 (sextet, J = 7.3 Hz, 12H), 0.76 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 550 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 657 nm.

Comparative Example Compound 22

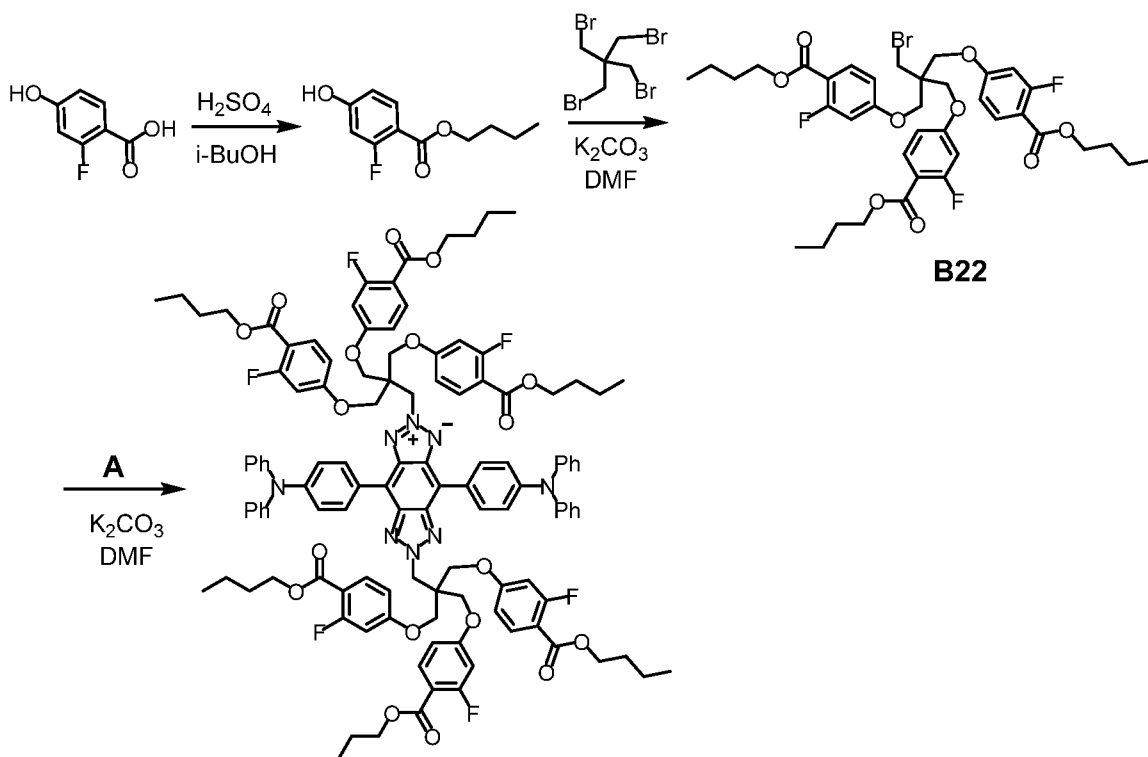
[0115] Comparative Example Compound 22 (CE-22) was prepared using similar methods to those described in International Patent Application PCT/US2014/010226, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Compound 22



[0116] In a procedure analogous to the above, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide (647 mg, 1.0 mmol) reacted with **Compound B24** (1.90 g, 2 mmol) and potassium carbonate (552 mg, 4.0 mmol) to give **Compound 22** (1.20 g, 50% yield). 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 8.20 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 12H), 7.45 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 12H), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 12H), 7.15 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 8H), 6.99 (m, 12H), 6.96 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 12H), 6.84 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 5.47 (s, 4H), 4.45 (s, 12H), 4.11 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 12H), 2.09 (m, 6H), 1.02 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 36H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): $\lambda_{max} = 554$ nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): $\lambda_{max} = 659$ nm.

Compound 23



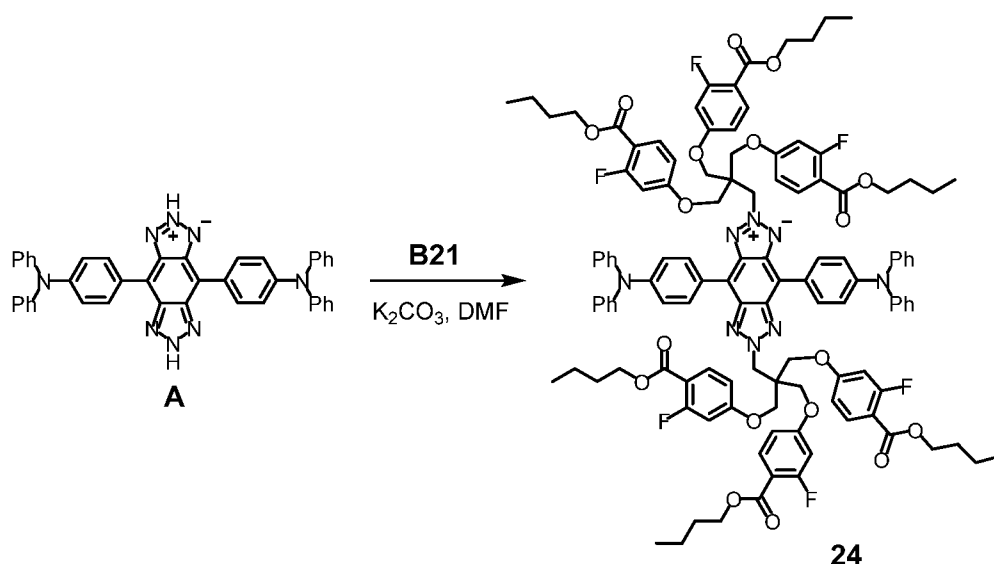
[0117] A mixture of 2-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzoic acid (10.00 g, 64 mmol), n-butanol (80 mL) and 20% oleum (1 mL) was heated at 100°C for 20 h. The mixture was diluted with toluene (100 mL), and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. A solution of the residue in ethyl acetate (200 mL) was washed with brine (2 x 100 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give pure n-butyl 2-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzoate (13.02 g, 96% yield).

[0118] A mixture of n-butyl 2-fluoro-4-hydroxybenzoate (6.37 g, 30 mmol), pentaerythrityl tetrabromide (3.87 g, 10 mmol), potassium carbonate (7.68 g, 60 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 100 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified to pH 2 with 3N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate/hexane (200 + 100 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Column chromatography of the residue (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate, 80:20) afforded pure **Compound B22** (3.24 g, 41% yield).

[0119] A mixture of **Compound A** (485 mg, 0.75 mmol), **Compound B22** (1.56g, 2.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5 mmol), and DMF (5 mL) was stirred under argon

and heated at 100 °C for 20 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl, and extracted with hexane/ethyl acetate (1:2, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate, 2:1) to give crude product **Compound 23** that was further purified by recrystallization from acetone/methanol to afford pure **Compound 23** (115 mg, 7% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, benzene-d₆): δ 8.61 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.77 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 6.90-7.20 (m, 20 H), 6.34 (m, 16H), 4.96 (s, 4H), 4.14 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 18H), 3.90 (s, 12H), 1.50 (quintet, J = 6.6 Hz, 12H), 1.25 (sextet, J = 7.3 Hz, 12H), 0.78 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (EVA): λ_{max} = 554 nm. Fluorimetry (EVA): λ_{max} = 668 nm.

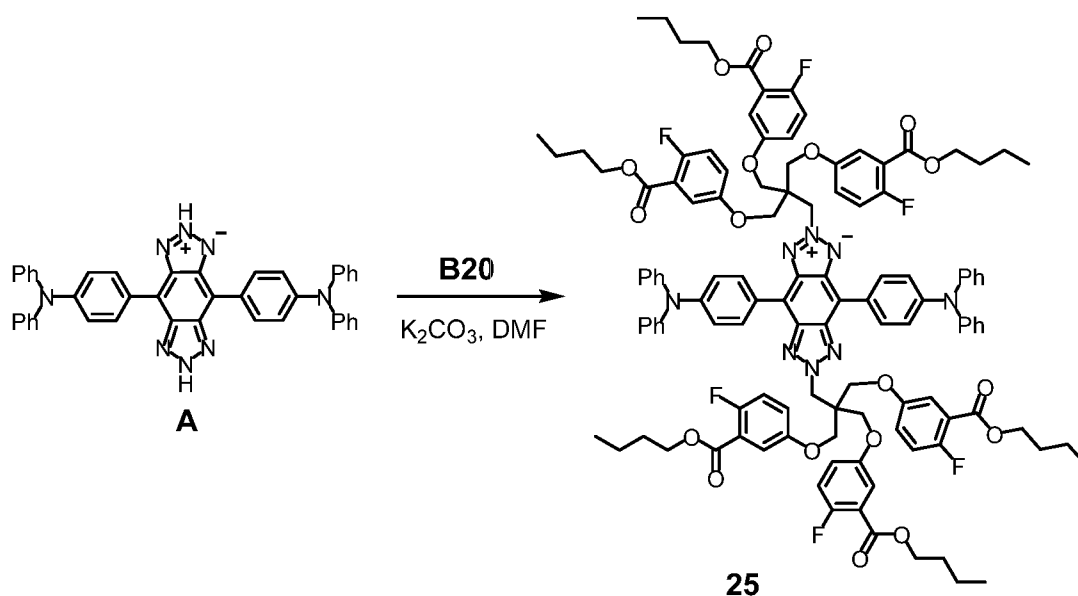
Compound 24



[0120] A mixture of **Compound A** (485 mg, 0.75 mmol), **Compound B21** (1.56 g, 2.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and DMF (5 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 100 °C for 20 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/EA (1:2, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EA, 2:1) and recrystallization from acetone/methanol to afford pure **Compound 24**, 2,6-bis(3-(4-(butoxycarbonyl)-3-fluorophenoxy))-2,2-bis((4-(butoxycarbonyl)-3-

fluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide (200 mg, 13% yield). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6): δ 8.61 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 7.76 (m, 6H), 7.16 (m, 20H), 6.98 (m, 4H), 6.34 (m, 12H), 4.96 (s, 4H), 4.13 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 12H), 3.99 (s, 12H), 1.48 (sextet, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 12H), 1.26 (m, 12H), 0.79 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 554$ nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 668$ nm.

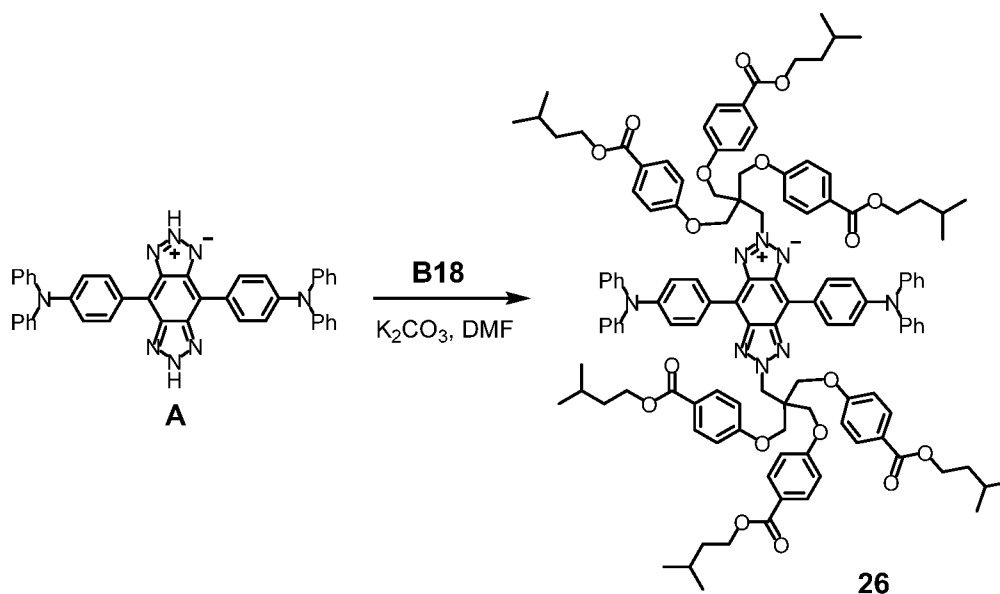
Compound 25



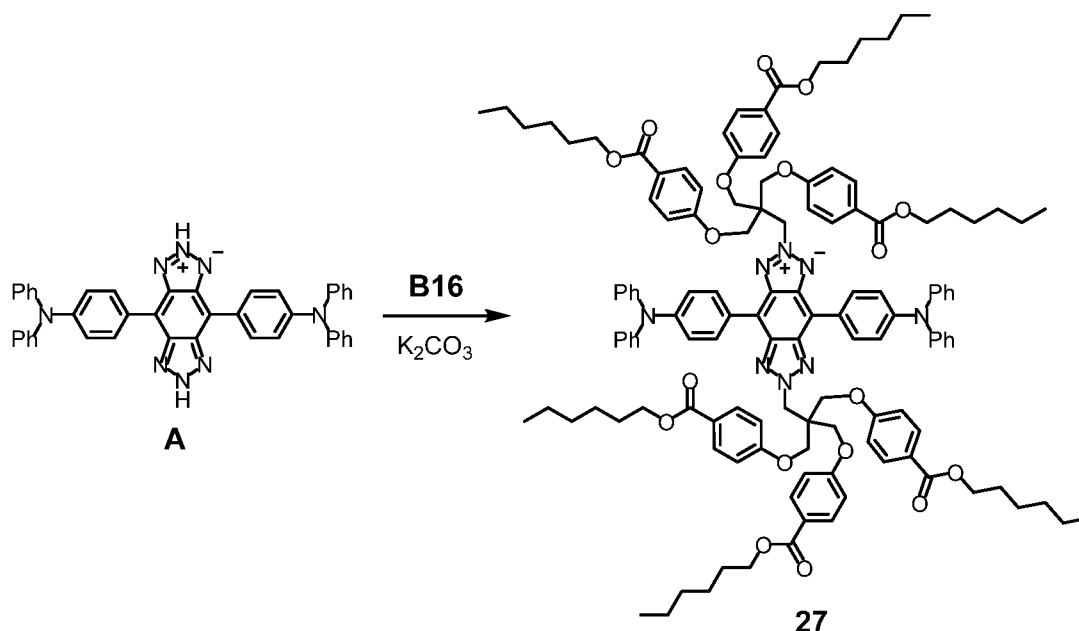
[0121] A mixture of **Compound A** (647 mg, 1.0 mmol), **Compound B20** (2.34 g, 3.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and DMF (15 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 20 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/EA (1:1, 500 mL). The extract was washed with water (300 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 45:50:5) and recrystallization from toluene/hexane to afford pure **Compound 25**, 2,6-Bis(3-(3-(butoxycarbonyl)-4-fluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-(butoxycarbonyl)-4-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (252 mg, 12% yield). ^1H NMR (benzene- D_6): δ 8.25 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 7.35 (m, 14H), 7.16 (m, 8H), 7.13 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 4H), 6.95 (dt, $J = 9.0$ and 3.3 Hz, 6H), 6.87 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 6.79 (t, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 6H), 5.36 (s, 4H), 4.34

(s, 12H), 4.23 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 12H), 1.67 (quintet, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 12H), 1.40 (sextet, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 12H), 0.92 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 550$ nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 660$ nm.

Compound 26

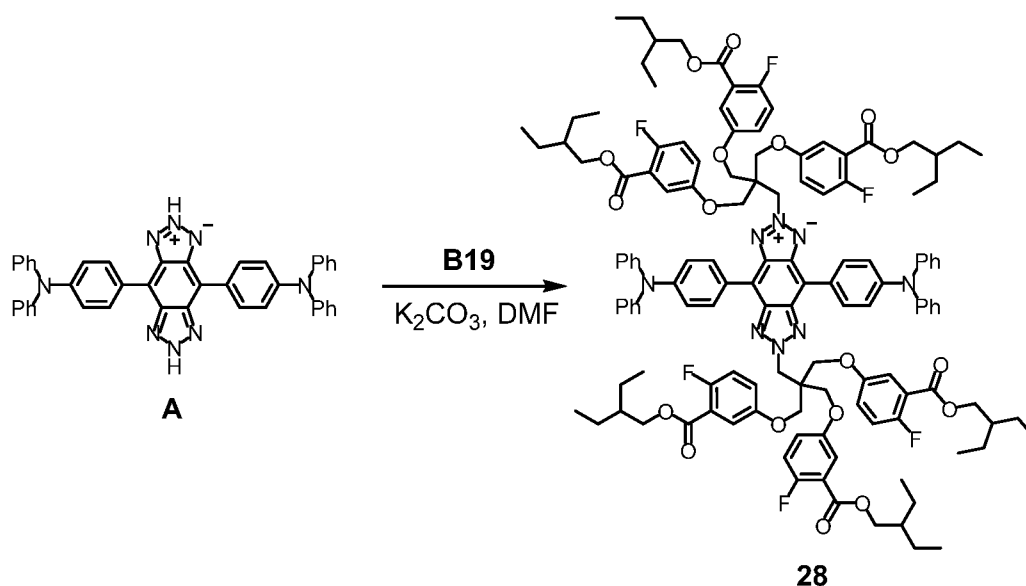


[0122] A mixture of **Compound A** (452 mg, 0.7 mmol), **Compound B18** (2.37 g, 3.1 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110°C for 20 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/toluene/EA (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (300 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 40:50:10) and recrystallization from toluene/hexane to afford pure **Compound 26**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-fluoro-3-((isopentyloxy)-carbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-fluoro-3-((isopentyloxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (504 mg, 25% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.29 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 12H), 7.31 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 8H), 7.15 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 8H), 7.09 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 4H), 6.91 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 4H), 6.84 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 12H), 5.41 (s, 4H), 4.43 (s, 12H), 4.26 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 12H), 1.74 (m, 6H), 1.60 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 12H), 0.93 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 36H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 557$ nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 663$ nm.

Compound 27

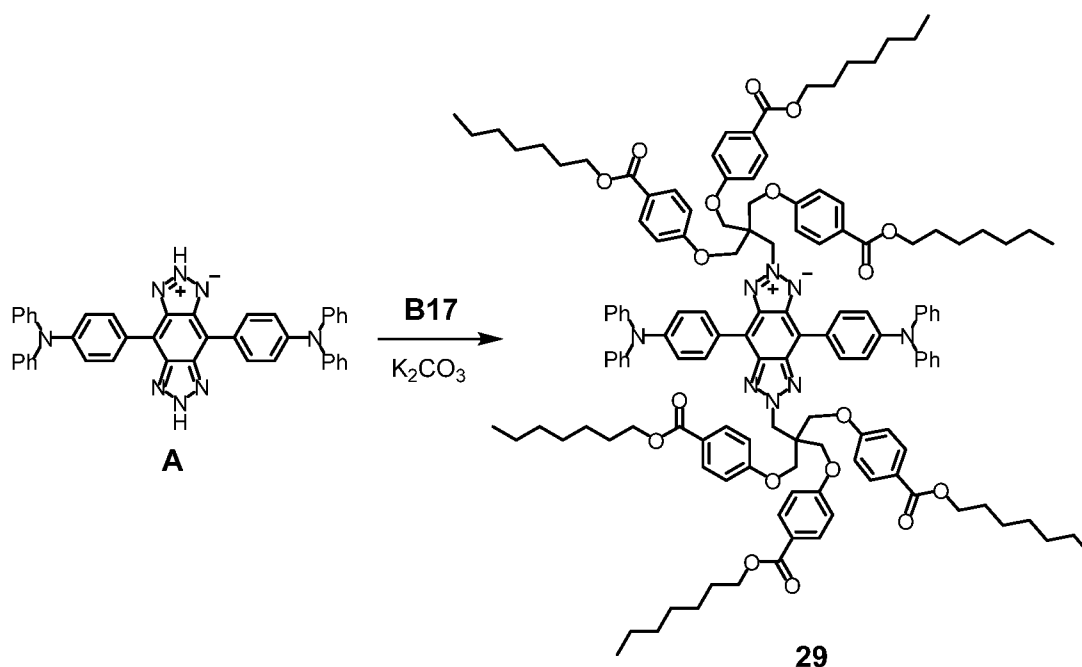
[0123] A mixture of **Compound A** (452 mg, 0.7 mmol), **Compound B16** (2.36 g, 2.9 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 20 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/toluene/EA (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (300 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 44:50:6) and recrystallization from toluene/hexane to afford pure **Compound 27**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-((hexyloxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-((hexyloxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis[1,2,3]triazole-6-ium-5-ide, (639 mg, 31% yield). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.29 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 12H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 8H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H), 7.09 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 6.91 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 12H), 5.41 (s, 4H), 4.44 (s, 12H), 4.24 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 12H), 1.70 (quintet, J = 7.5 Hz, 12H), 1.39 (m, 12H), 1.29 (m, 24H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): λ_{max} = 560 nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): λ_{max} = 666 nm.

Compound 28



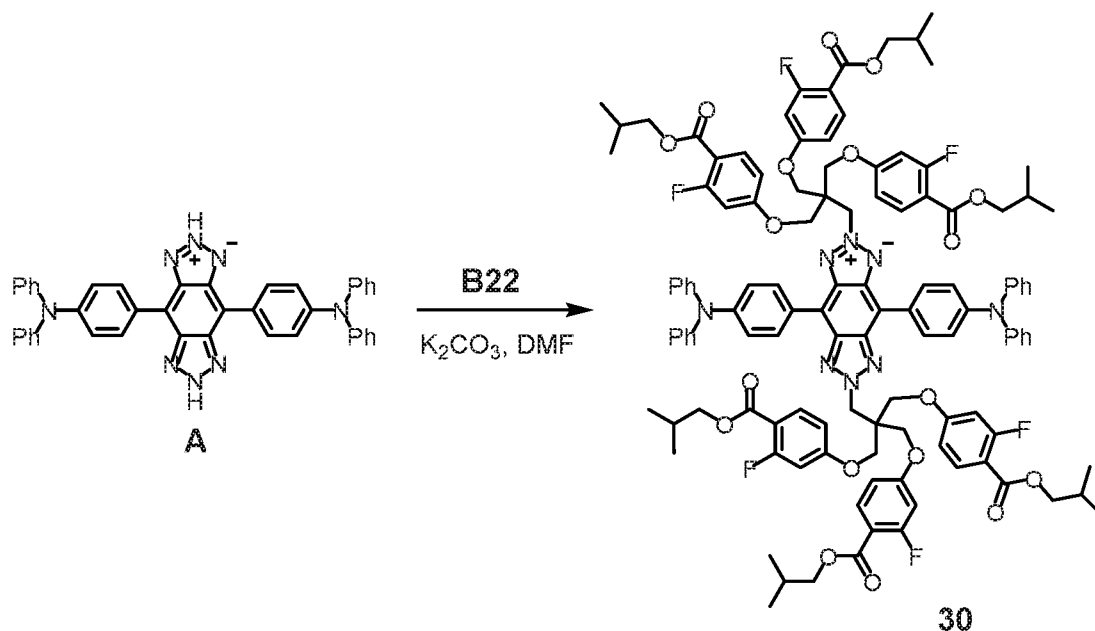
[0124] A mixture of **Compound A** (452 mg, 0.7 mmol), **Compound B19** (2.30 g, 2.6 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 16 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/toluene/EA (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (300 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 44:50:6) and recrystallization from EA/hexane to afford pure **Compound 28** (605 mg, 39% yield). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.24 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 7.3 (m, 14H), 7.16 (m, 8H), 7.11 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 4H), 6.95 (dt, $J = 9.0$ and 3.3 Hz, 6H), 6.87 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 4H), 6.78 (t, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 6H), 5.36 (s, 4H), 4.34 (s, 12H), 4.17 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 12H), 1.58 (m, 6H), 1.38 (quintet, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 12H), 0.88 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 555$ nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 661$ nm.

Compound 29



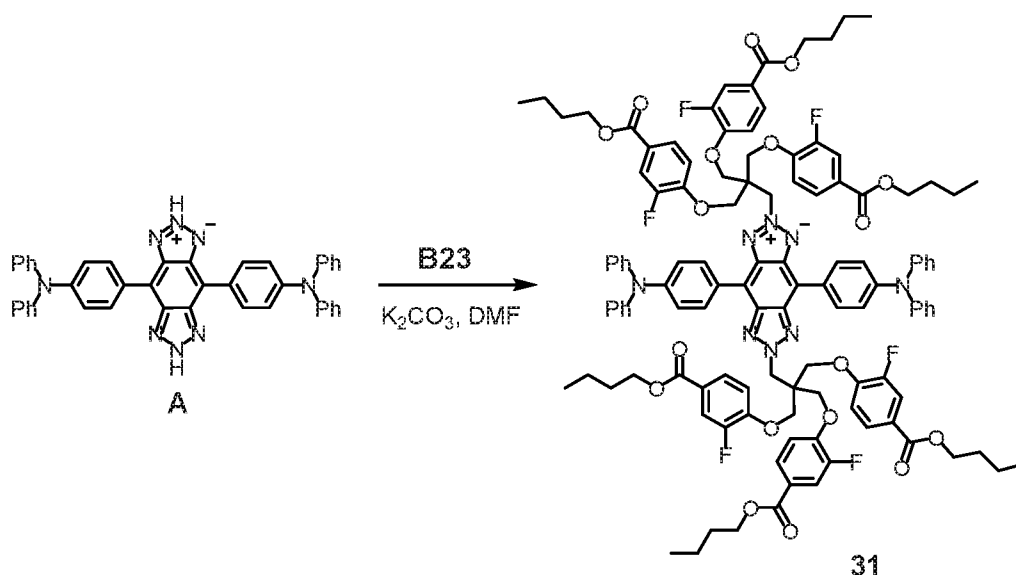
[0125] A mixture of **Compound A** (452 mg, 0.7 mmol), **Compound B17** (1.70 g, 2.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 6 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/toluene/EA (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (300 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 44:50:6) and recrystallization from toluene/hexane to afford pure **Compound 29**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-((heptyloxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-((heptyloxy)carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (405 mg, 26% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.29 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 12H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 8H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 8H), 7.09 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 6.91 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 12H), 5.41 (s, 4H), 4.44 (s, 12H), 4.22 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 12H), 1.70 (quintet, J = 7.5 Hz, 12H), 1.27 (m, 48H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): λ_{max} = 560 nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): λ_{max} = 666 nm.

Compound 30



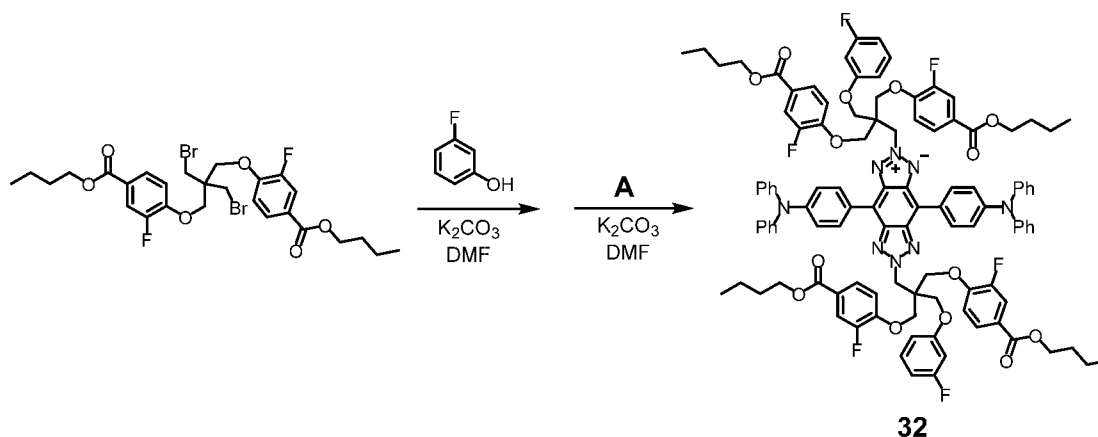
[0126] A mixture of **Compound A** (485 mg, 0.75 mmol), **Compound B22** (1.56 g, 2.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (690 mg, 5.0 mmol), and DMF (5 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 100 °C for 30 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (200 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/EA (1:2, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EA, 2:1) and recrystallization from acetone/methanol to afford pure **Compound 30**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(3-fluoro-4-(isobutoxy-carbonyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((3-fluoro-4-(isobutoxy-carbonyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis[1,2,3]triazole-6-ium-5-ide, (36 mg, 2% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 8.60 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.77 (m, 6H), 7.16 (m, 20H), 6.98 (m, 4H), 6.34 (m, 12H), 4.97 (s, 4H), 3.99 (s, 12H), 3.95 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 12H), 1.84 (m, 6H), 0.82 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 36H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): λ_{max} = 555 nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): λ_{max} = 662 nm.

Compound 31



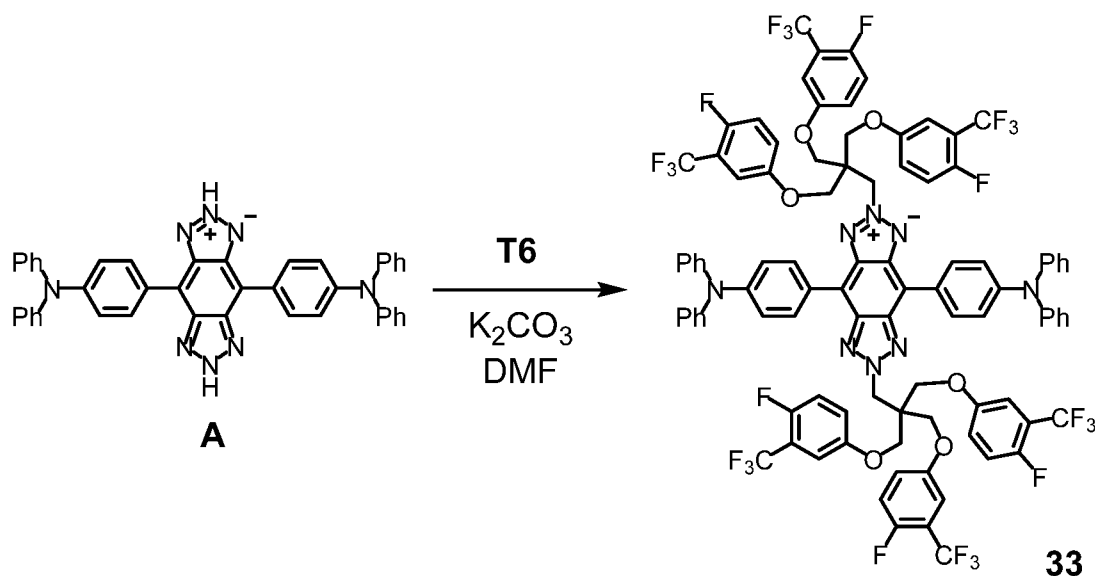
[0127] A mixture of **Compound A** (452 mg, 0.7 mmol), **Compound B23** (1.82 g, 2.3 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 100 °C for 7 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/toluene/EA (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 42:50:8) and recrystallization from toluene/hexane to afford pure **Compound 31**, 2,6-bis(3-(4-(butoxycarbonyl)-2-fluorophenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-(butoxycarbonyl)-2-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis[1,2,3]triazole-6-ium-5-ide, (225 mg, 16% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.34 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.63 (m, 12H), 7.31 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 8H), 7.16 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 8H), 7.09 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 6.96 (m, 10H), 5.45 (s, 4H), 4.52 (s, 12H), 4.25 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 12H), 1.67 (m, 12H), 1.43 (m, 12H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): λ_{max} = 564 nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): λ_{max} = 672 nm.

Compound 32



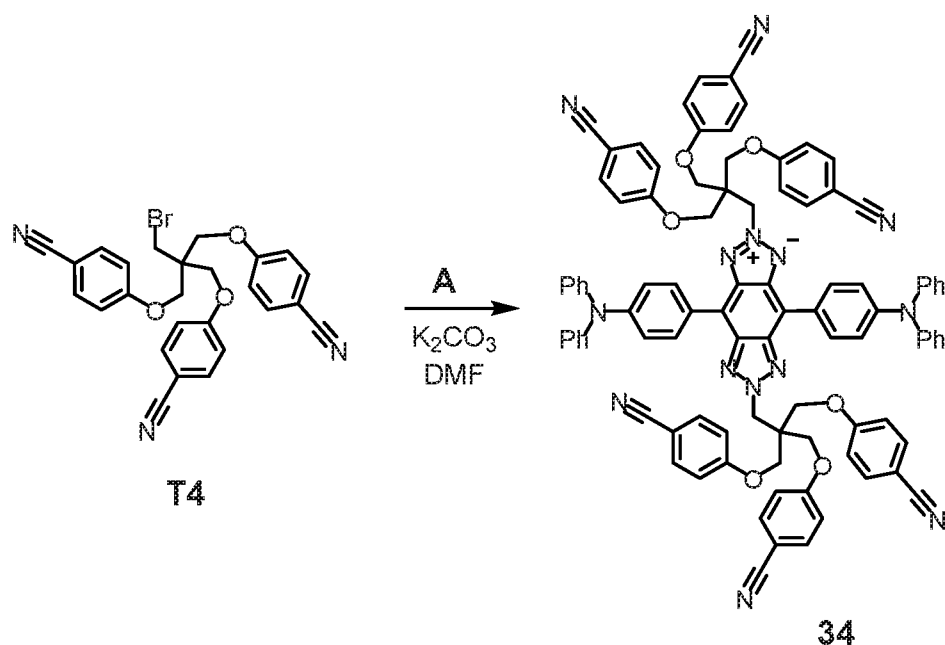
[0128] A mixture of dibutyl 4,4'-((2,2-bis(bromomethyl)propane-1,3-diyl)bis(oxy))bis(3-fluorobenzoate) (a side products from preparation of **Compound B23**, 2.10 g, 3.2 mmol), 3-fluorophenol (0.45 mL, 5.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 5 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/toluene/EA (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was treated with **Compound A** (452 mg, 0.7 mmol), potassium carbonate (276 mg, 2.0 mmol) and DMF (12 mL), and the mixture was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 16 h. Aqueous work-up (as above) gave crude **Compound 32** that was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 42:50:8) and crystallization from EA/methanol to afford pure **Compound 32**, 2,6-bis(3-(4-(butoxycarbonyl)-2-fluorophenoxy)-2-((4-(butoxycarbonyl)-2-fluorophenoxy)methyl)-2-((3-fluorophenoxy)methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (145 mg, 11% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.28 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.63 (m, 8H), 7.32 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 8H), 7.16 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 8H), 7.11 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 6.96 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 8H), 6.85 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 4H), 6.64 (m, 2H), 6.57 (m, 2H), 6.42 (m, 2H), 5.43 (s, 4H), 4.50 (m, 8H), 4.34 (s, 4H), 4.25 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 12H), 1.67 (m, 12H), 1.43 (m, 12H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 18H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): λ_{max} = 564 nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): λ_{max} = 667 nm.

Compound 33



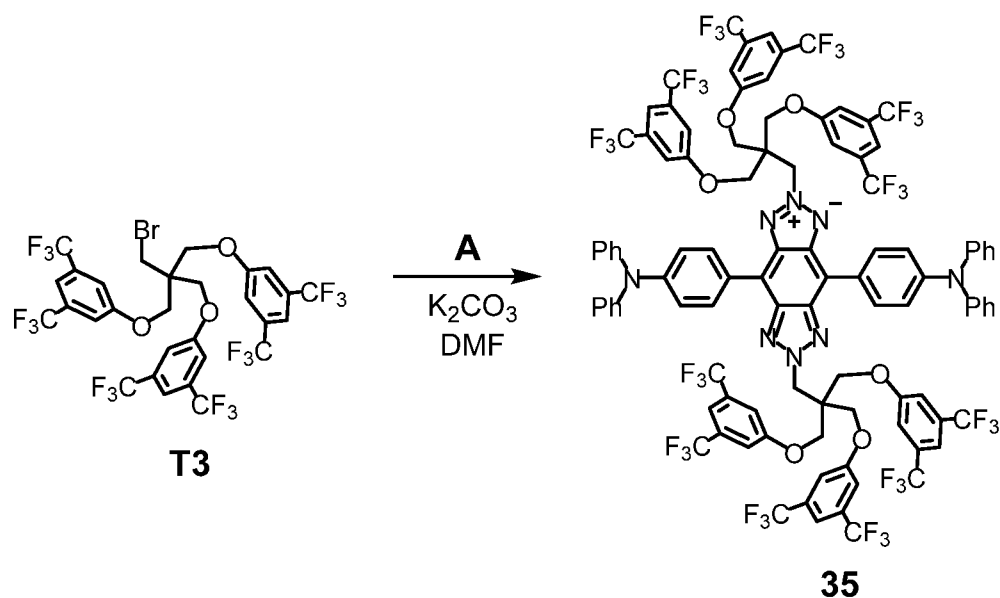
[0129] A mixture of **Compound A** (452 mg, 0.7 mmol), **Compound T6** (2.10 g, 3.1 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 16 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), acidified to pH 1 with 3N HCl and extracted with hexane/toluene/EA (1:1:1, 300 mL). The extract was washed with water (300 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene/EA, 44:50:6) and recrystallization from methanol to afford pure **Compound 33**, 4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2,6-bis(3-(4-fluoro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-fluoro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (680 mg, 52% yield). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.25 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.3 (t, J = 8.04 Hz, 8H), 7.16 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 8H), 7.13 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 4H), 6.95 (m, 12H), 6.90 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 6H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 5.35 (s, 4H), 4.35 (s, 12H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): λ_{max} = 561 nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): λ_{max} = 665 nm.

Compound 34



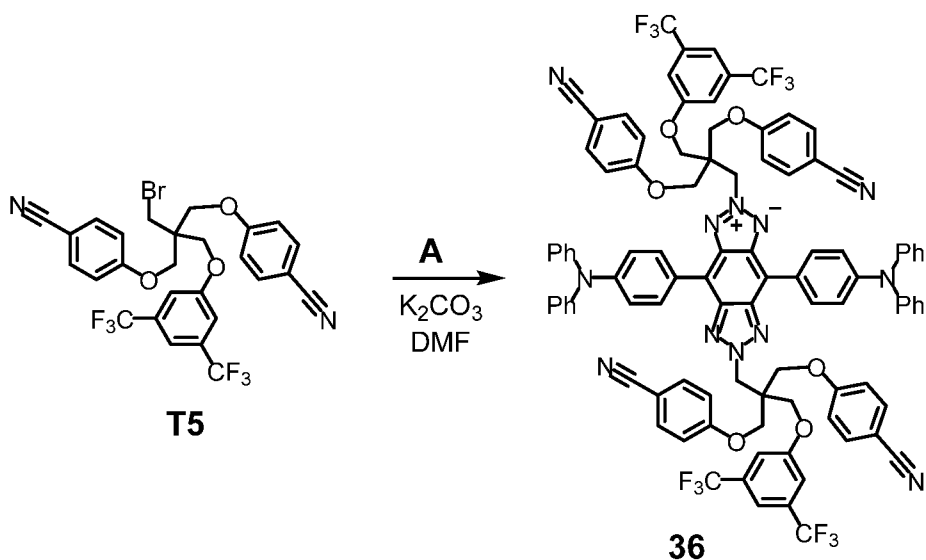
[0130] A mixture of **Compound T4** (1.54 g, 3.06 mmol), **Compound A** (0.54 g, 0.83 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 6 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), neutralized with 3N HCl and extracted with EA/toluene/THF (200 + 200 + 100 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, toluene/EA, 88:12) and crystallization from toluene/hexane to afford pure **Compound 34**, 2,6-bis(3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-cyanophenoxy)methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (370 mg, 30% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.18 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.40 (m, 20H), 7.22 (m, 12H), 6.87 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 12H), 6.81 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 5.37 (s, 4H), 4.43 (s, 12H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): λ_{max} = 573 nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): λ_{max} = 676 nm.

Compound 35



[0131] A mixture of crude **Compound T3** (3.0 g, purity 50%, 1.8 mmol), **Compound A** (0.48 g, 0.74 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.67 g, 5.0 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 48 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), neutralized with 3N HCl and extracted with EA/toluene/THF (200 + 200 + 100 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/toluene, 1:1) and crystallization from toluene/hexane to afford pure **Compound 35**, 2,6-bis(3-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)methyl)propyl-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide (105 mg, 7% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.30 (m, 26H), 7.10 (m, 12H), 6.48 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 5.40 (s, 4H), 4.44 (s, 12H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): λ_{max} = 566 nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): λ_{max} = 667 nm.

Compound 36



[0132] A mixture of **Compound T5** (90%, 1.40 g, 2.0 mmol), **Compound A** (0.50 g, 0.77 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol), and DMF (20 mL) was stirred under argon and heated at 110 °C for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was poured into ice/water (300 mL), neutralized with 3N HCl and extracted with EA/toluene/THF (200 + 200 + 100 mL). The extract was washed with water (200 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, toluene/EA, 95:5) and crystallization from acetone/methanol to afford pure **Compound 36**, 2,6-bis(3-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)-2,2-bis((4-cyanophenoxy)methyl)propyl)-4,8-bis(4-(diphenylamino)phenyl)-2H-benzo[1,2-d:4,5-d']bis([1,2,3]triazole)-6-ium-5-ide, (150 mg, 11% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.15 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.38 (m, 18H), 7.30 (bs, 2H), 7.18 (m, 16H), 6.90 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 8H), 6.74 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 5.37 (s, 4H), 4.43 (s, 12H). UV-vis spectrum (PVB): λ_{max} = 566 nm. Fluorimetry (PVB): λ_{max} = 667 nm.

Compound 37

[0133] Other compounds can be made by analogous methods to those detailed above.

Comparative Example 1 - Preparation of Wavelength Conversion Films

[0134] In an embodiment, a wavelength conversion film which comprises a chromophore, and an optically transparent polymer matrix, is fabricated by (i) preparing a 15 wt% Ethyl-methyl methacrylate (EMMA) (from Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO; and used as received)

polymer solution with dissolved polymer powder in cyclopentanone; (ii) preparing a chromophore containing an EMMA matrix by mixing the EMMA polymer solution with the synthesized **CE-22** at a weight ratio (**CE-22**/EMMA) of 0.3 wt%, to obtain a chromophore-containing polymer solution; (iii) stirring the solution for approximately 30 min; (iv) then forming the chromophore/polymer film by directly drop casting the dye-containing polymer solution onto a substrate, then allowing the film to dry at room temperature over night followed by heat treating the film at 60 °C under vacuum for 10 min, to completely remove the remaining solvent, and (v) hot pressing the dry composition under vacuum to form a bubble free film with film thickness of approximately 200 μ m.

Measurement of the Photostability

[0135] The Comparative Example 1 wavelength conversion film, was exposed to continuous one sun (AM1.5 G) irradiation at ambient temperature. The absorption peak of the wavelength conversion film was measured using a UV-Vis spectrometer prior to exposure, and then again after 100 h. The initial UV-Vis absorption data was normalized to its absorption peak maximum so that at 0 hours, the peak intensity is 100%. The UV-Vis measurements after exposure to one sun are then normalized to the initial 0 hour data, and the absorption peak intensity is reported as the photostability. Easily degraded films typically show a drastic decay of the absorption peak within a few hours of one sun irradiation. Films with excellent photostability will maintain the peak absorption over a long time period of exposure to one sun irradiation. Table 1 shows the photostability of the wavelength conversion films that were fabricated, where the data is normalized to the Comparative Example 1 film.

Example 2

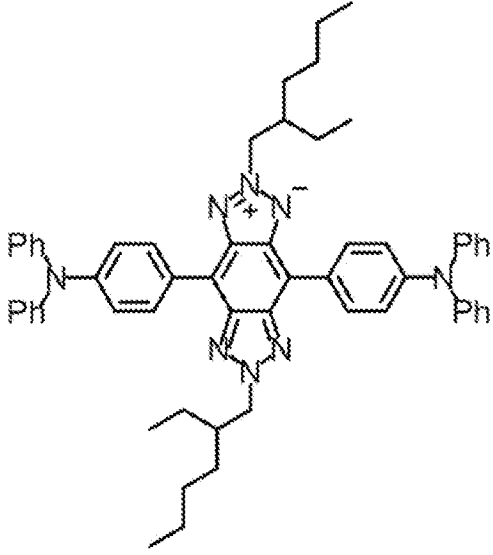
[0136] A wavelength conversion film was prepared in the same manner as in Comparative Example 1 except that **Compound 10** was used instead of **CE-22**. The measured photostability of the wavelength conversion film was 5.3x higher than the Comparative Example 1 film.

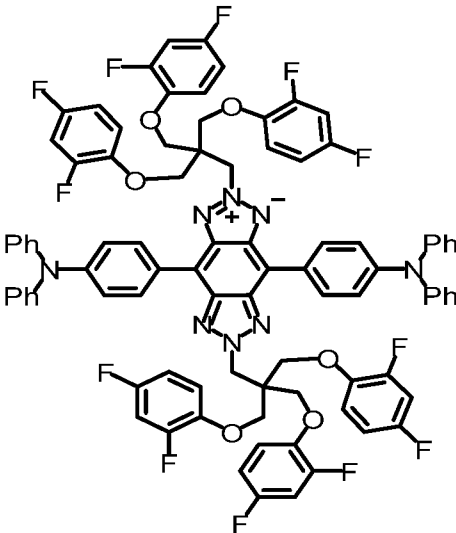
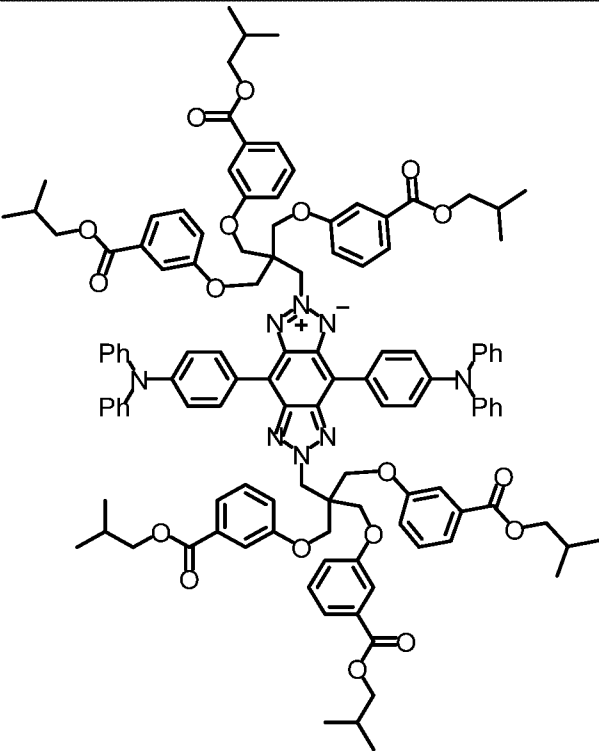
Example 3

[0137] A wavelength conversion film was prepared in the same manner as in Comparative Example 1 except that **Compound 3** was used instead of **CE-22**. The measured

photostability of the wavelength conversion film was 12.4x higher than the Comparative Example 1 film.

Table 1 Photostability of the example wavelength conversion films normalized to the Comparative Example 1 data.

Example	Chromophore	Stability in EMMA
Comparative Example 1	 CE-22	1

Example 2	 -- Compound 10	5.3
Example 3	 Compound 3	12.4

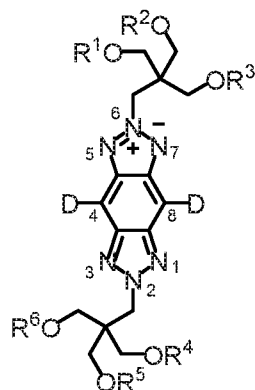
[0138] It has been discovered that the chromophore derivatives, as disclosed herein, can be combined with a polymer matrix to form an organic down-shifting luminescent medium,

which is significantly higher photostability compared to previously reported chromophores. Surprisingly, the unique combination of pentaerythritol and phenol substituents increase the photostability greater than 2x, greater than 5x, or greater than 10x. This allows these chromophores to be utilized in applications requiring long lifetimes.

[0139] Although the foregoing description has shown, described, and pointed out the fundamental novel features of the present teachings, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form of the detail of the invention as illustrated, as well as the uses thereof, may be made by those skilled in the art, without departing from the scope of the present teachings. Consequently, the scope of the present teachings should not be limited to the foregoing discussion, but should be defined by the appended claims. All patents, patent publications and other documents referred to herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

CLAIMS:

1. A compound represented by formula I:



(I);

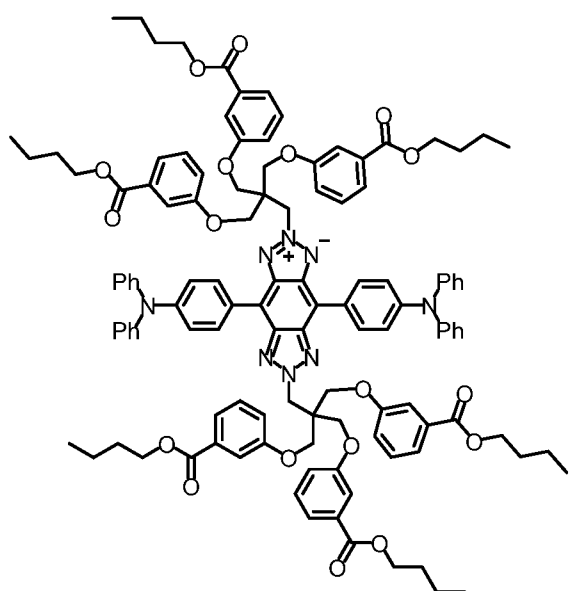
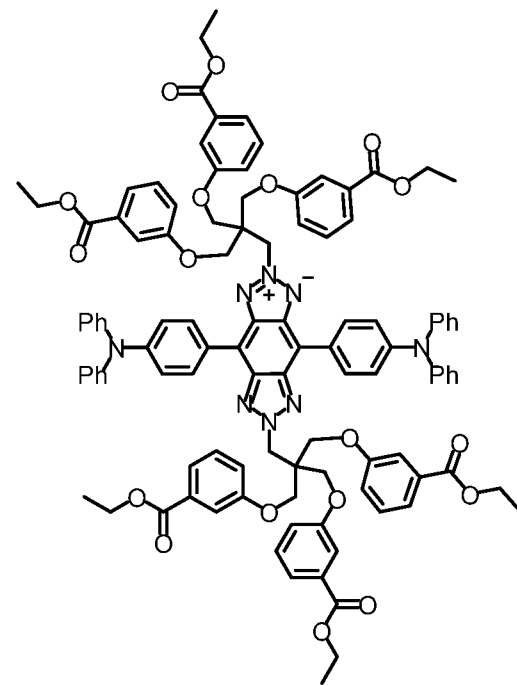
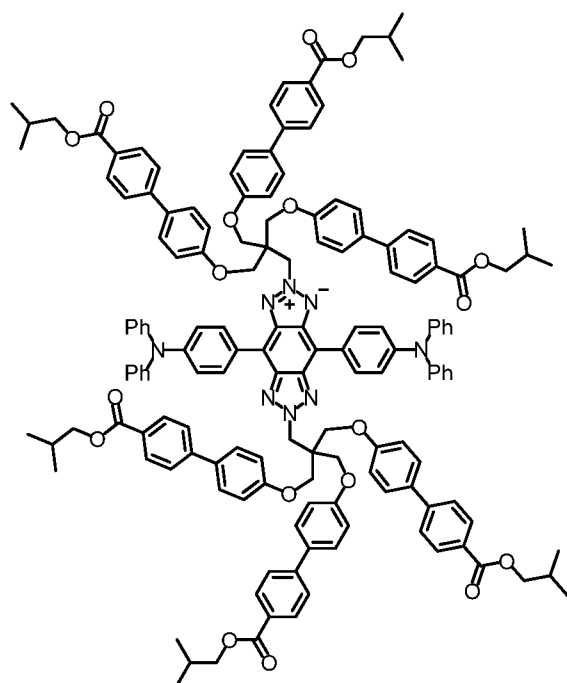
wherein:

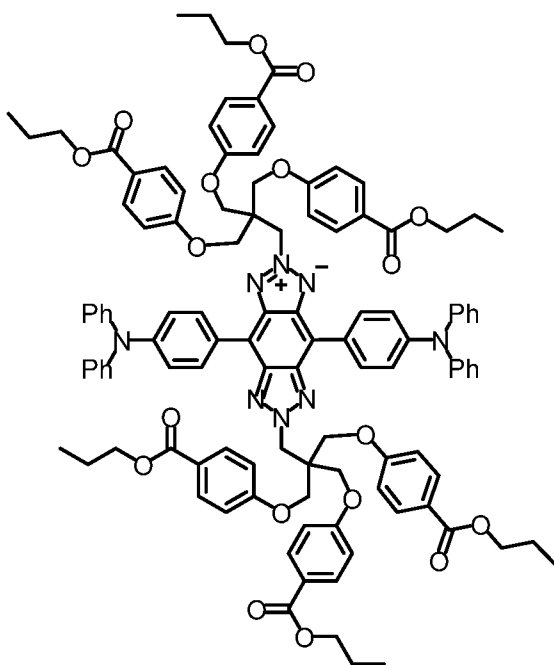
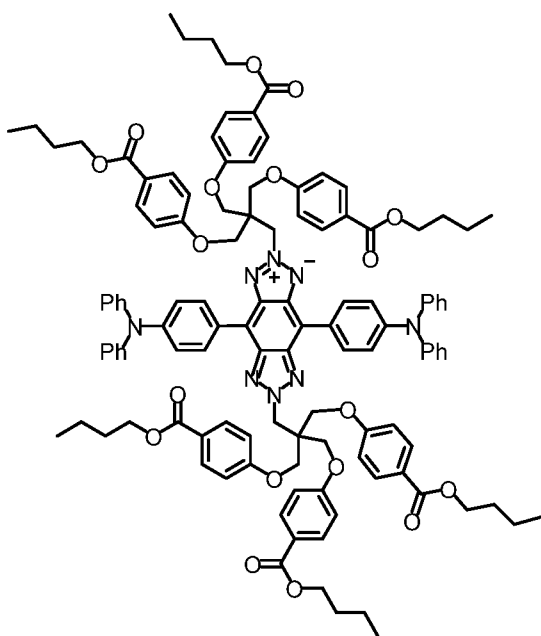
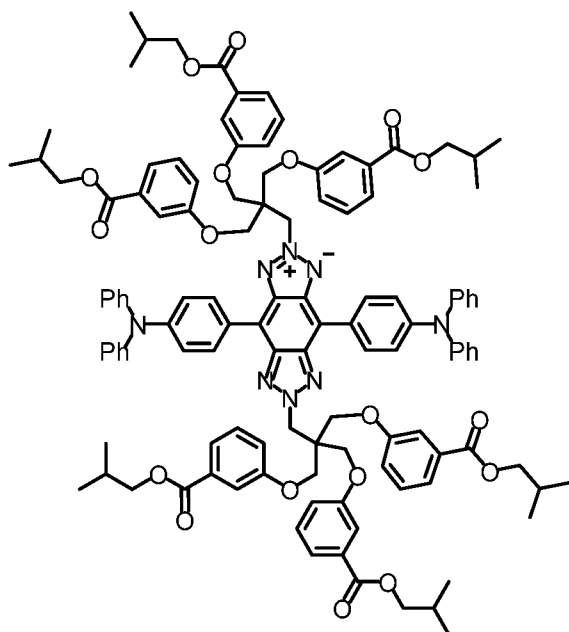
D is optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted heteroaryl; and

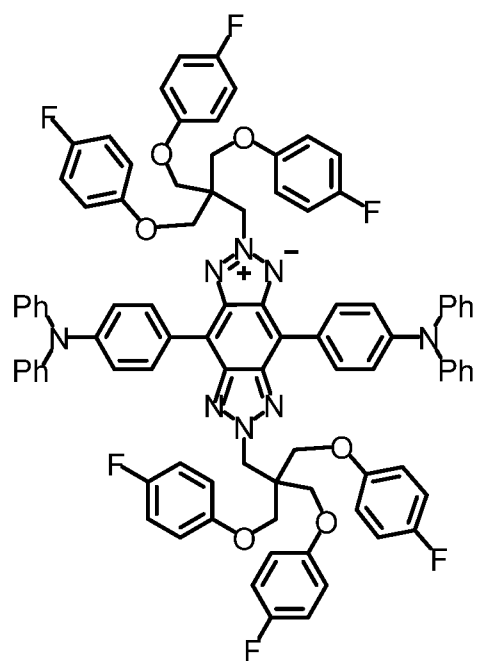
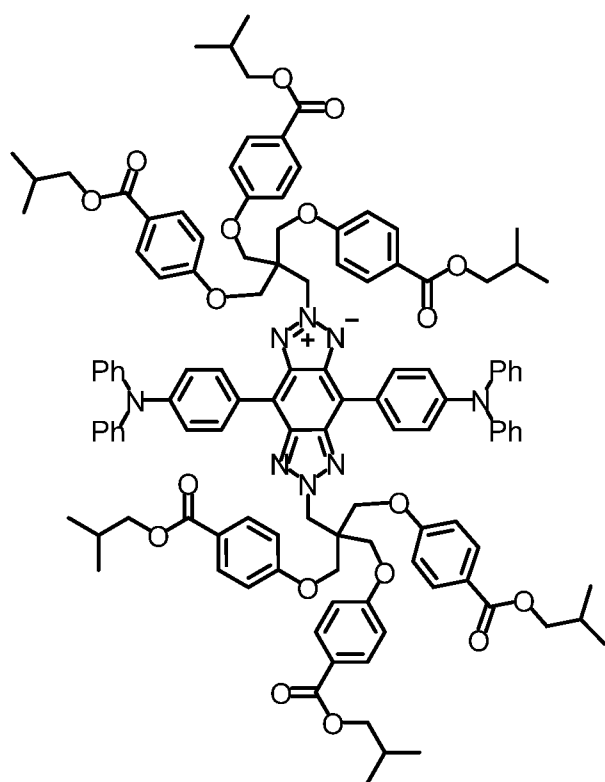
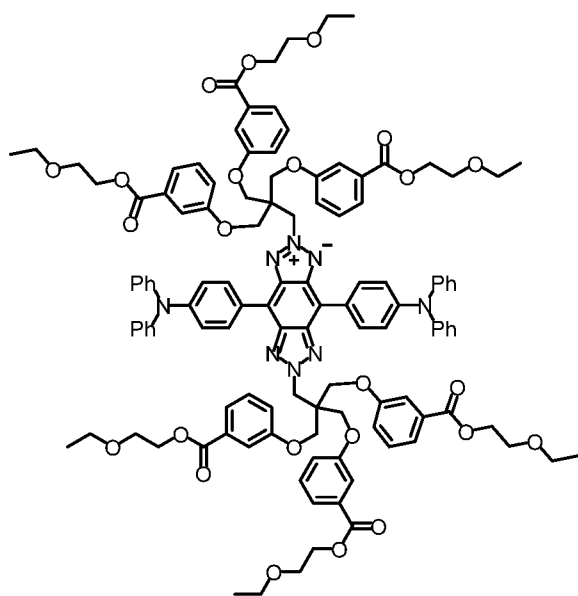
R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, and R⁶ are independently optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted naphthyl, or optionally substituted heterocyclyl.

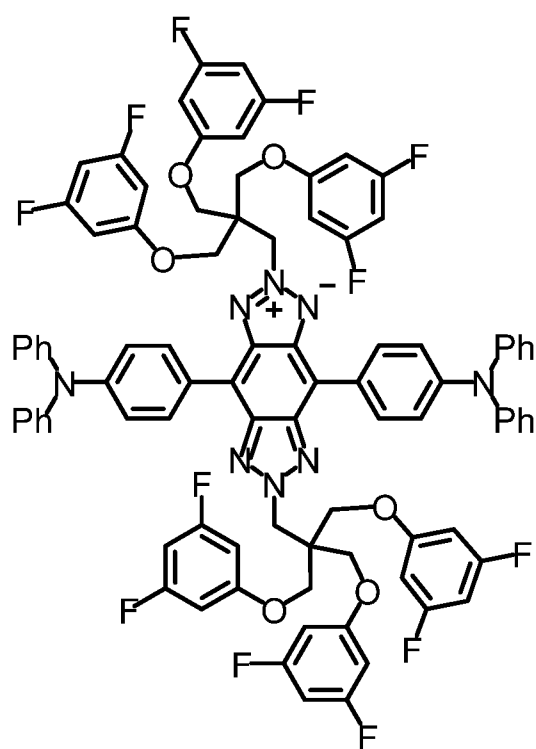
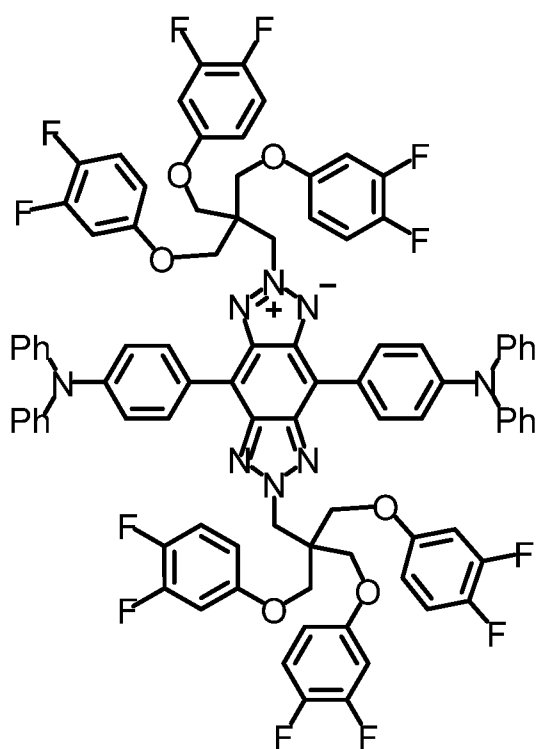
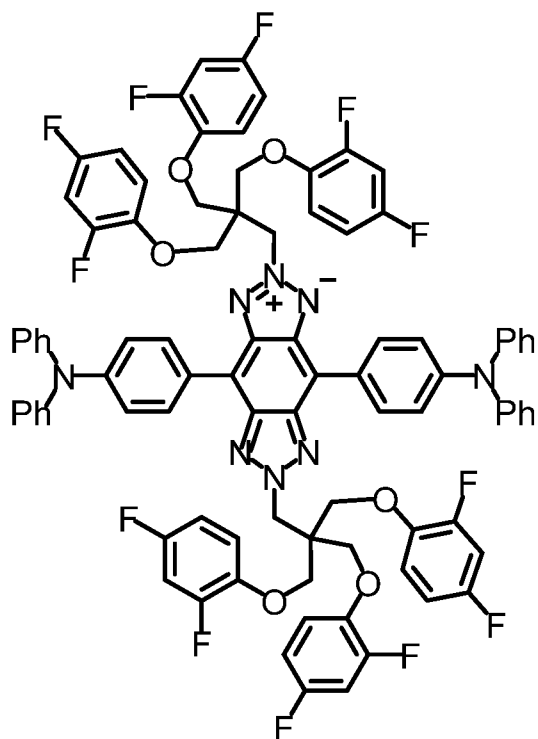
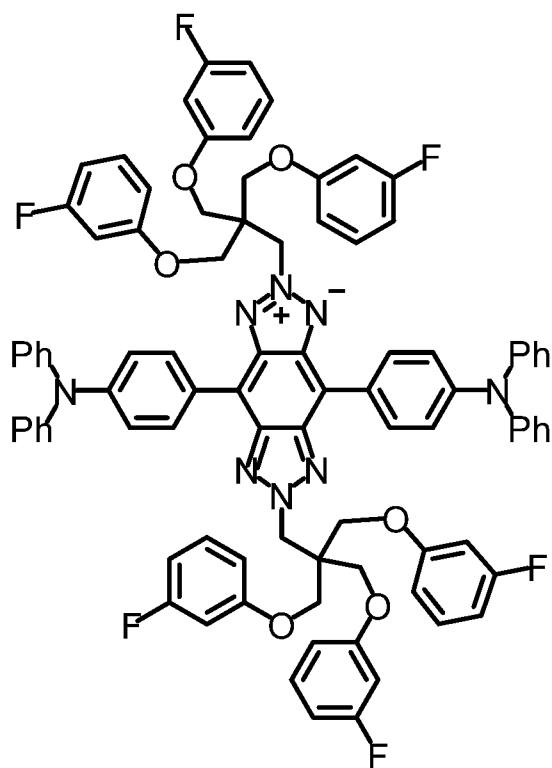
2. The compound of Claim 1, wherein each substituent of D, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, and R⁶, if present, has a molecular weight of 15 Da to 500 Da and is represented by a formula C₀₋₂₀H₀₋₄₁N₀₋₅O₀₋₁₀S₀₋₅P₀₋₃F₀₋₁₀Cl₀₋₅Br₀₋₃, provided that at least 1 non-hydrogen atom is present in each substituent.
3. The compound of Claim 1 or 2, wherein D is optionally substituted phenyl.
4. The compound of Claim 3, wherein the D is optionally substituted 4-(diphenylamino)phenyl.
5. The compound of Claim 3, wherein R¹ or R² is optionally substituted carbazolyl.
6. The compound of Claim 5, wherein D is optionally substituted 9H-carbazol-2-yl.
7. The compound of Claim 5 or 6, wherein the carbazolyl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ -O-alkyl, or phenyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ -O-alkyl.
8. The compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7, wherein R¹ and R⁴ are independently optionally substituted phenyl.

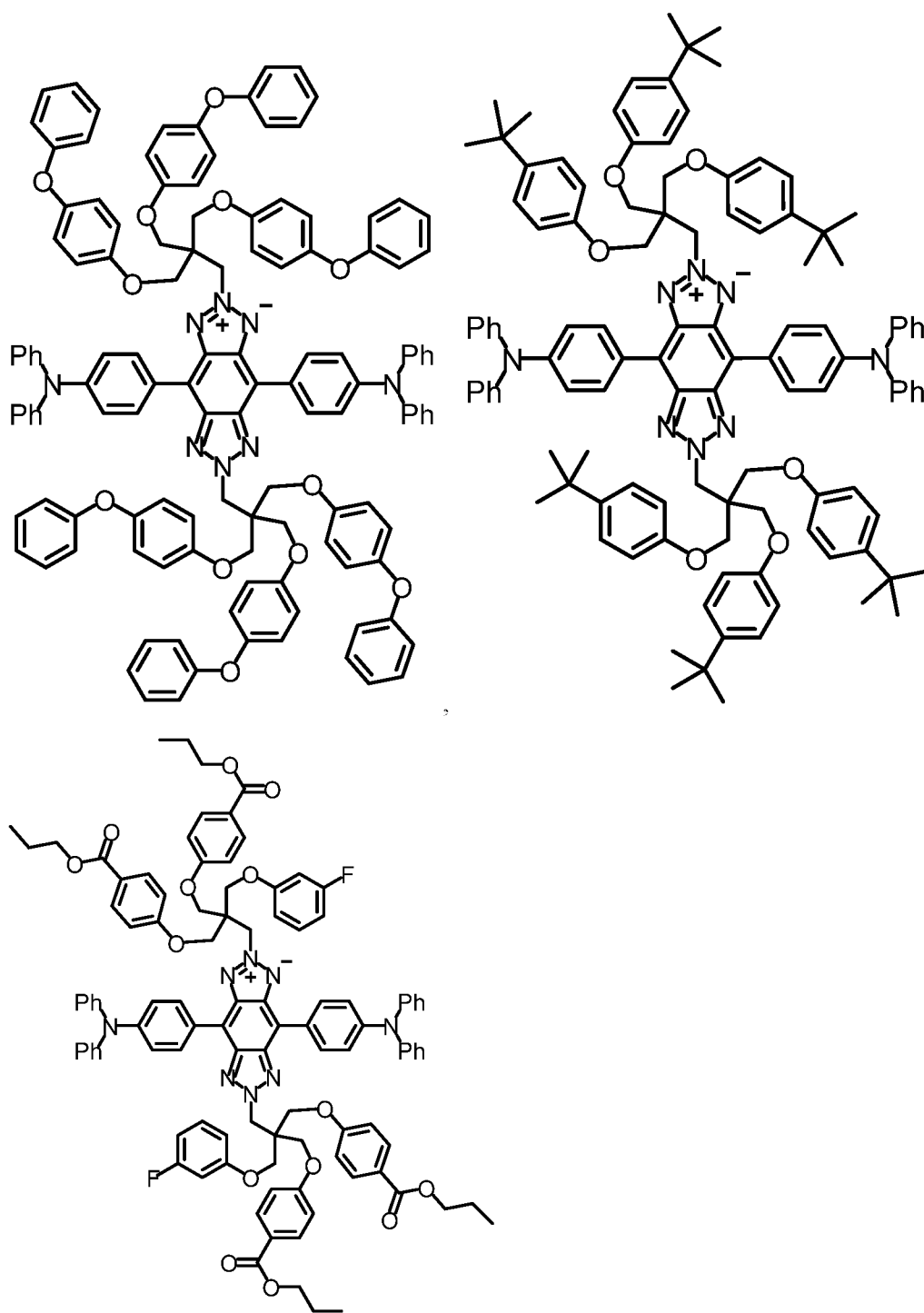
9. The compound of Claim 8, wherein R^2 and R^5 are independently optionally substituted phenyl.
10. The compound of Claim 9, wherein R^3 and R^6 are independently optionally substituted phenyl.
11. The compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7, wherein R^1 and R^4 are independently optionally substituted 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl.
12. The compound of Claim 11, wherein R^2 and R^5 are independently optionally substituted 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl.
13. The compound of Claim 11, wherein R^3 and R^6 are independently optionally substituted 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl.
14. The compound of Claim 8, 9, 11, or 12, wherein each phenyl or each 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$, $-CO_2-R^a$, $-CO_2-CH_2CH_2O-R^a$, F, CF_3 , $-CN$, phenyl, $-phenyl-R^a$, $-phenyl-OR^a$, or $-phenyl-CO_2-R^a$, wherein R^a is C_{1-12} alkyl.
15. The compound of Claim 14, wherein each 1,3-dioxoisindolin-5-yl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$.
16. The compound of Claim 14, wherein each phenyl has 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$, $-CO_2-R^a$, $-CO_2-CH_2CH_2O-R^a$, F, CF_3 , $-CN$, phenyl, $-phenyl-R^a$, $-phenyl-OR^a$, or $-phenyl-CO_2-R^a$, wherein R^a is C_{1-12} alkyl.
17. The compound of Claim 10 or 13, wherein R^3 and R^6 are independently phenyl having 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently R^a , $-OR^a$, $-CO_2-R^a$, $-CO_2-C_2H_4O-R^a$, F, CF_3 , $-CN$, or phenyl, wherein R^a is C_{1-12} alkyl.
18. The compound of Claim 10 or 13, wherein R^3 and R^6 are independently phenyl having 1, 2, or 3 substituents, wherein each substituent is independently F or CF_3 .
19. A compound represented by a formula:

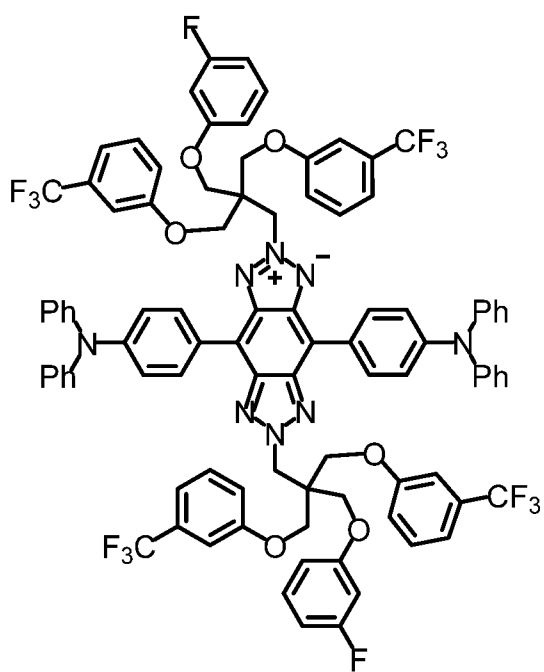
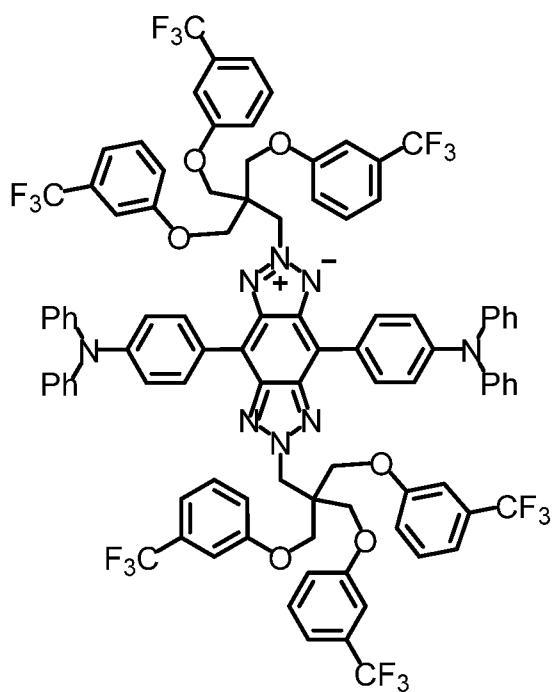
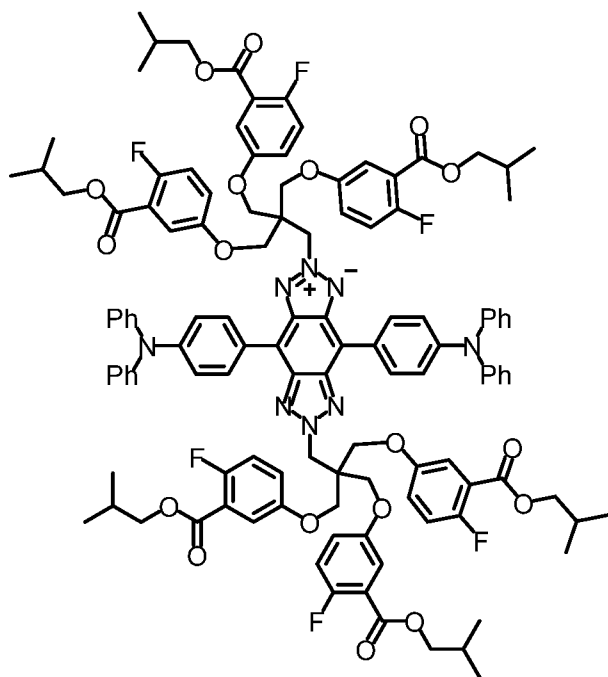


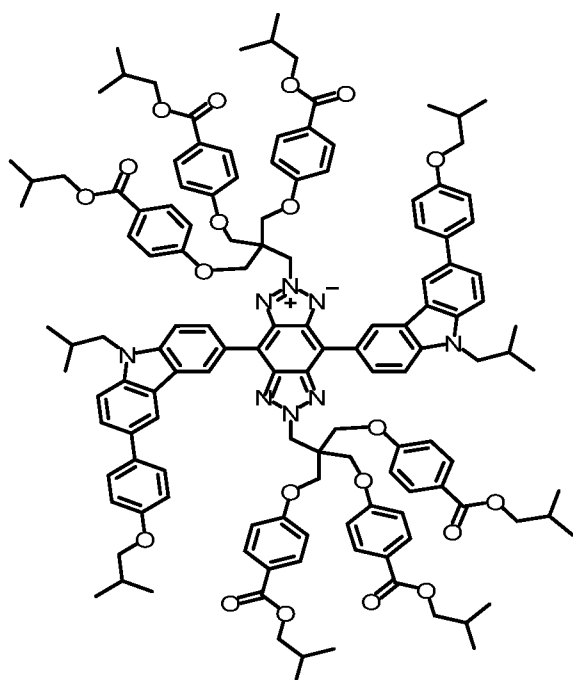
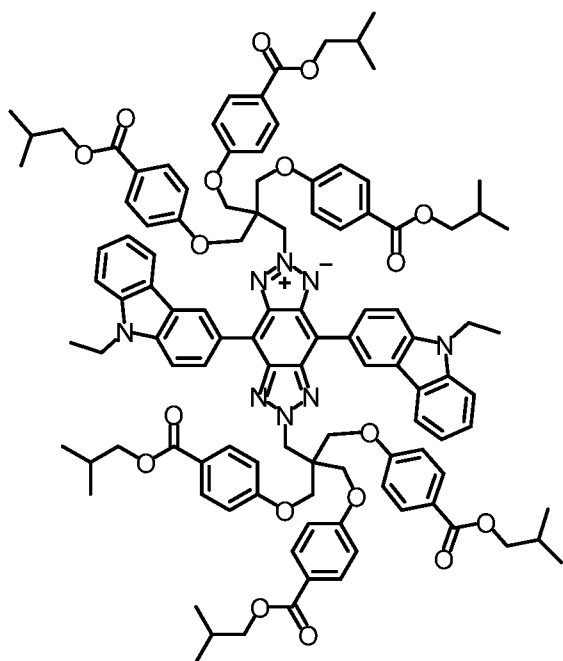


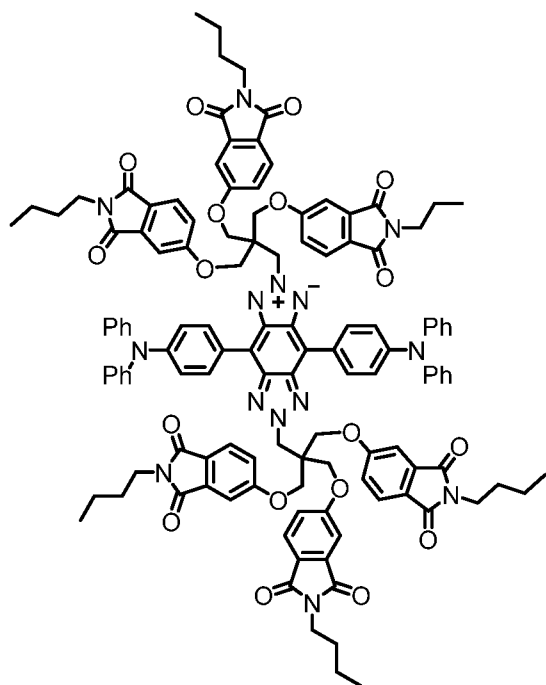




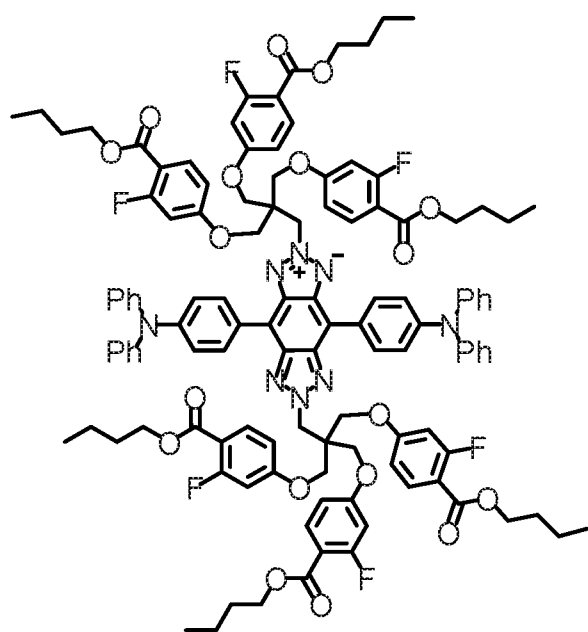




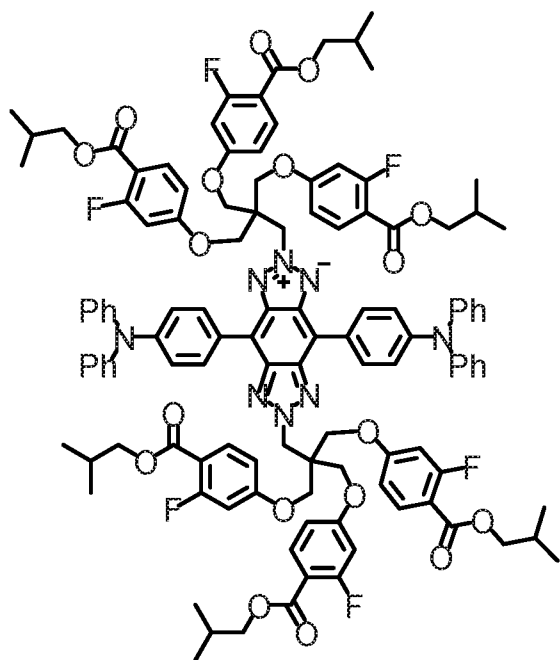




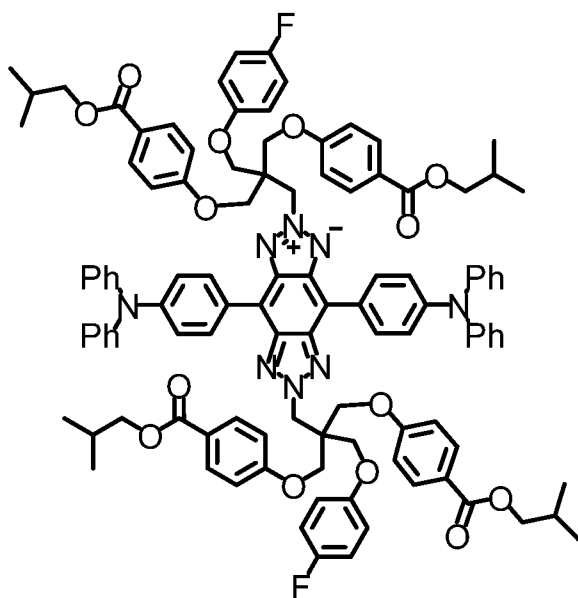
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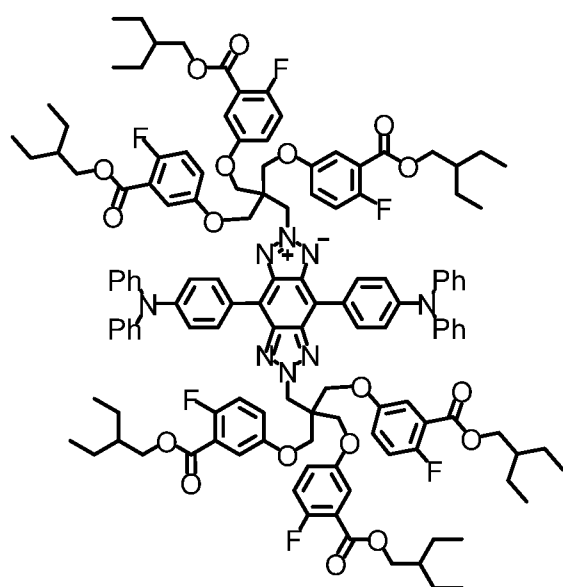
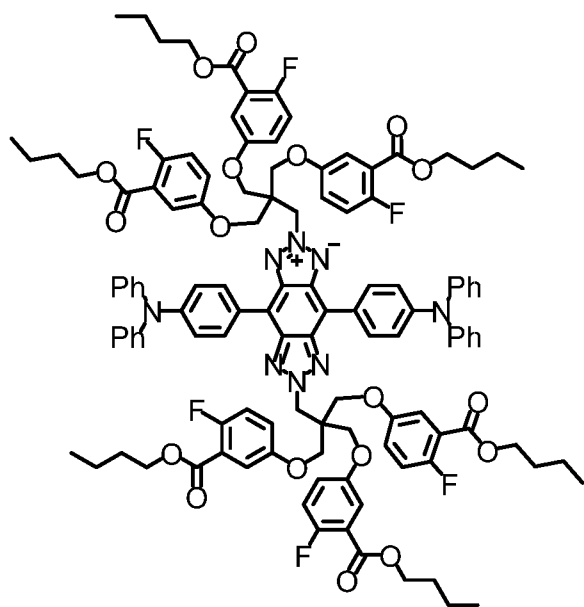
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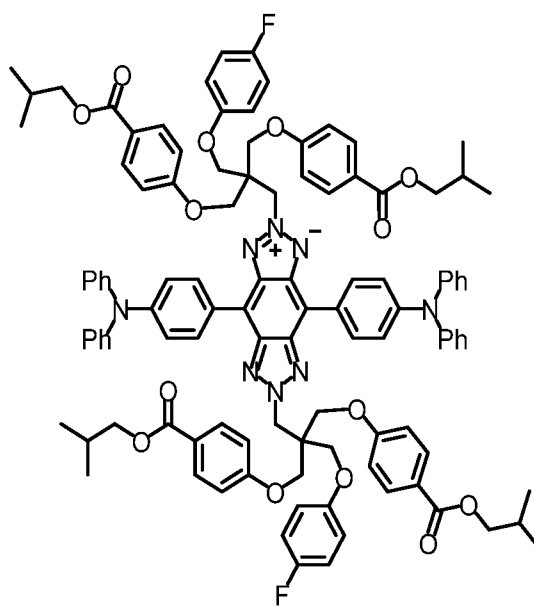
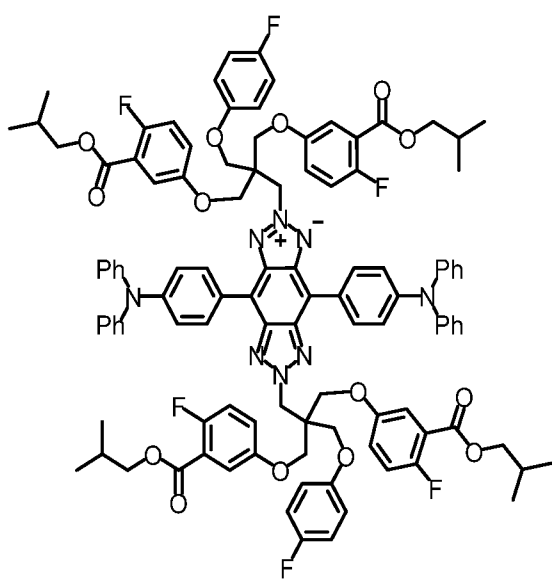
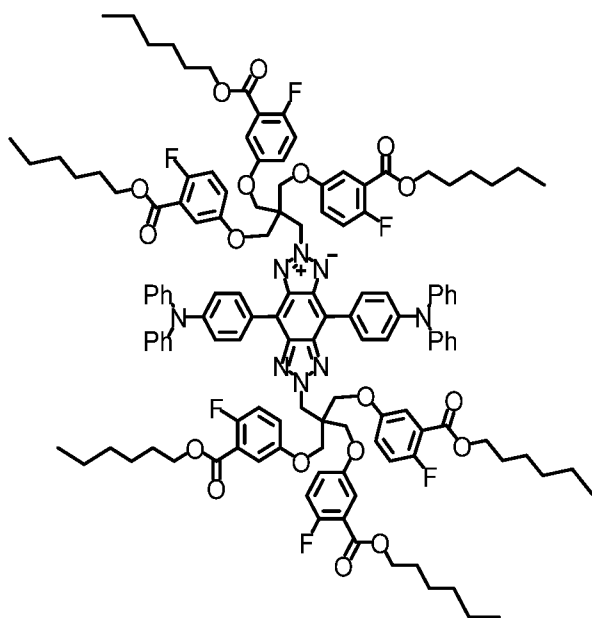


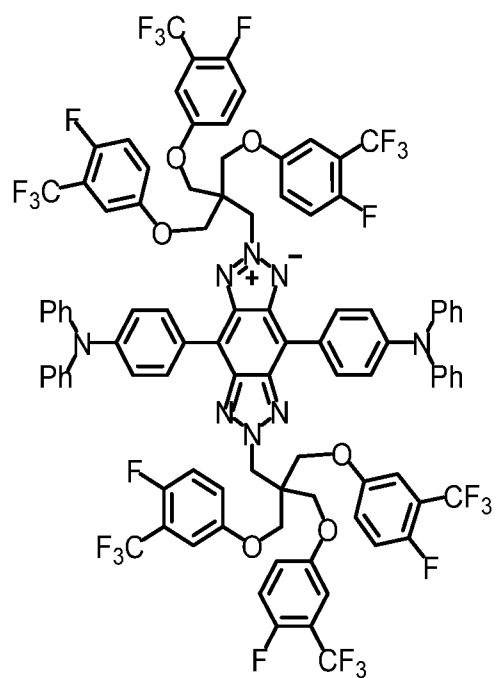
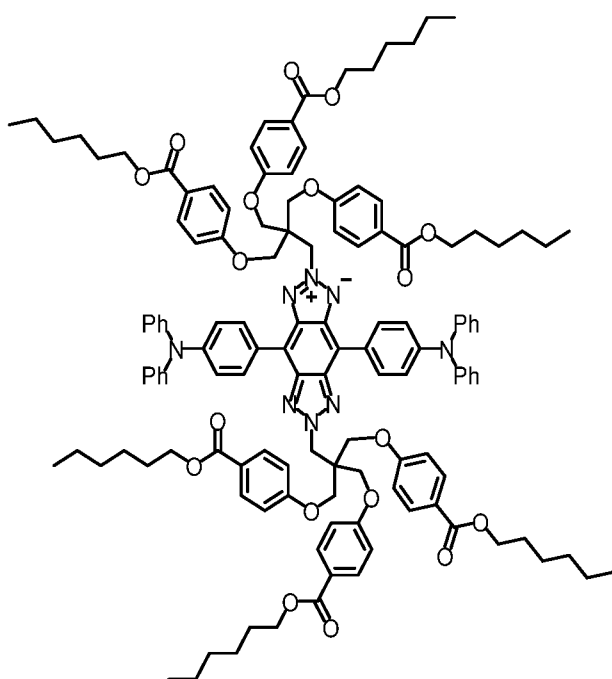
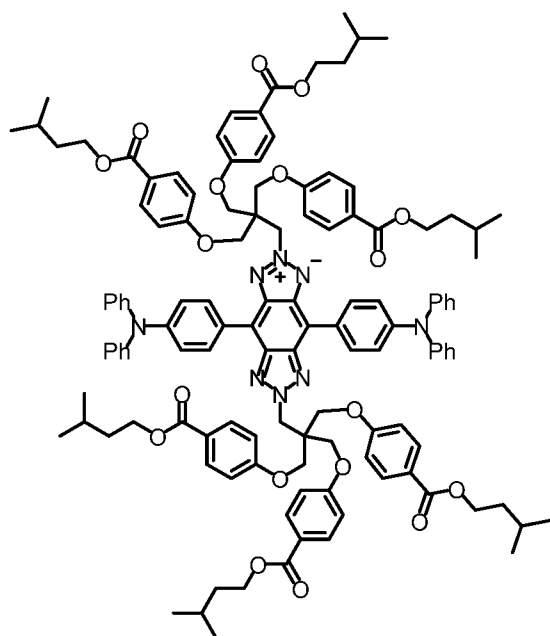
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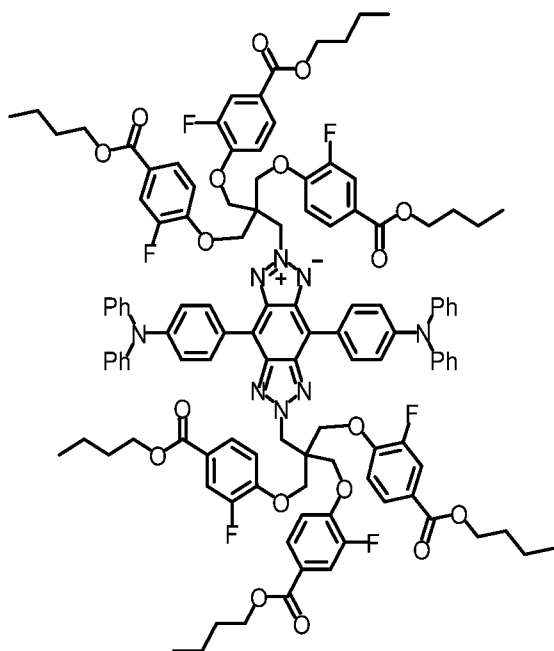
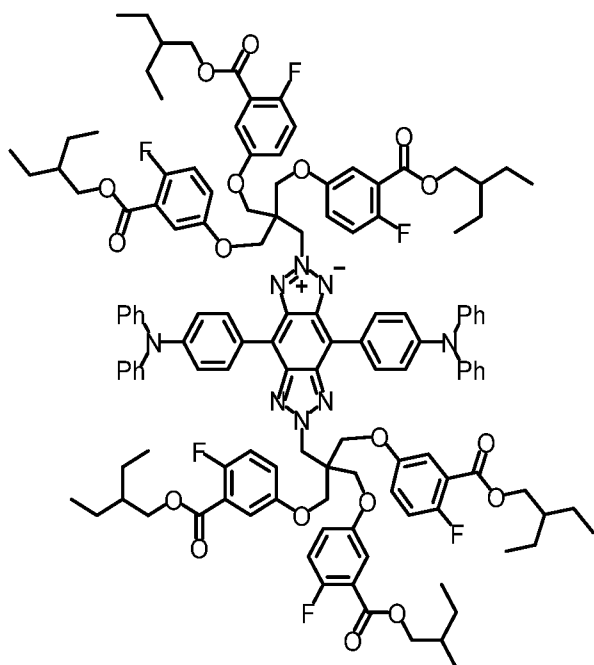


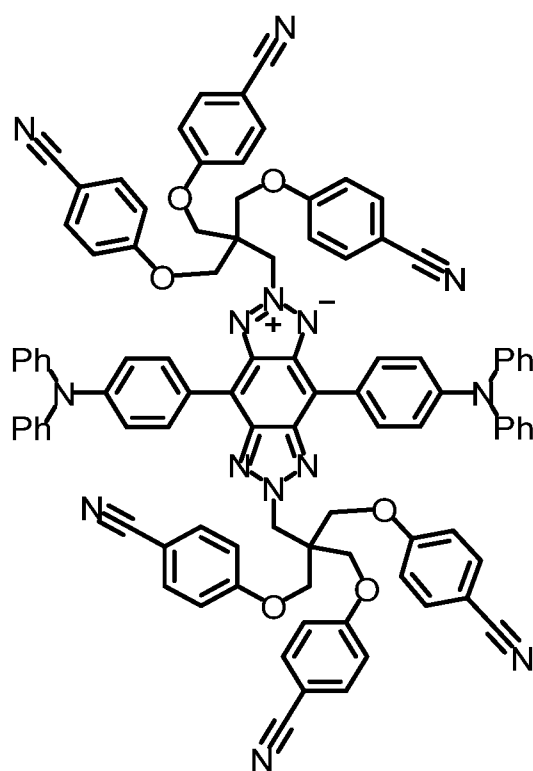
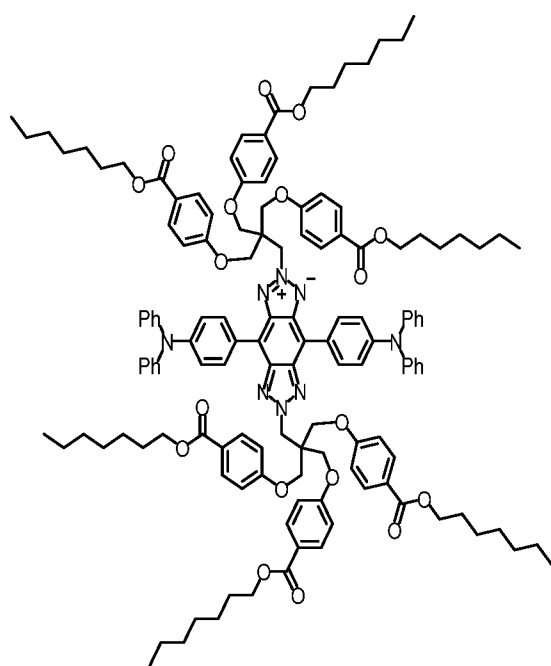
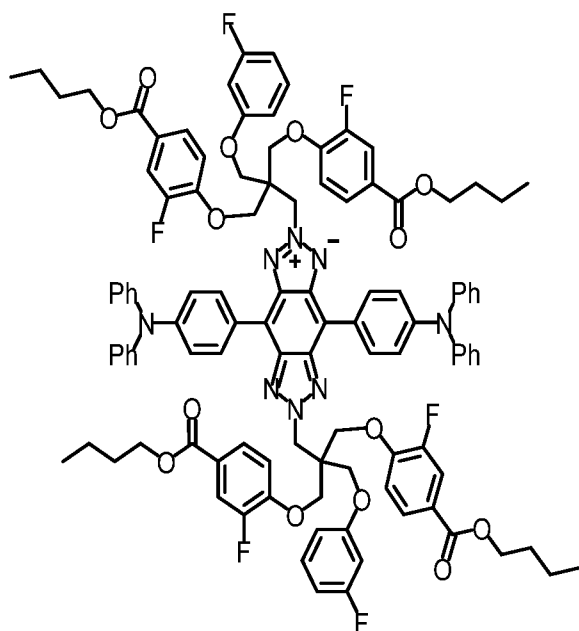
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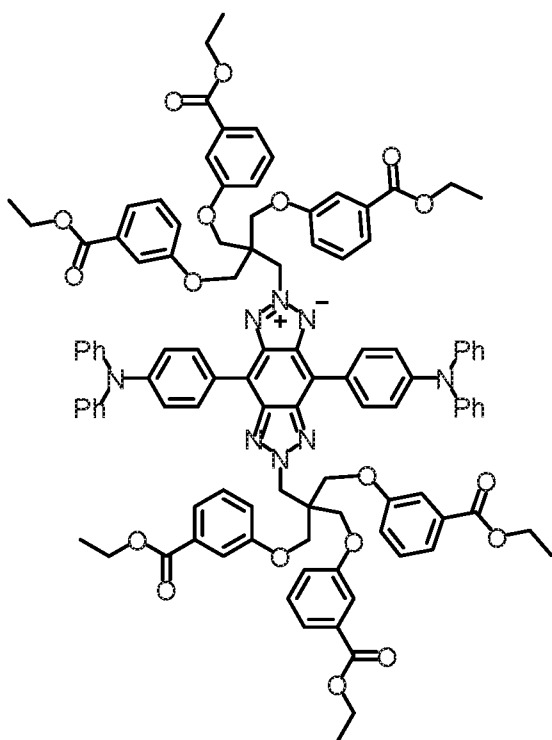
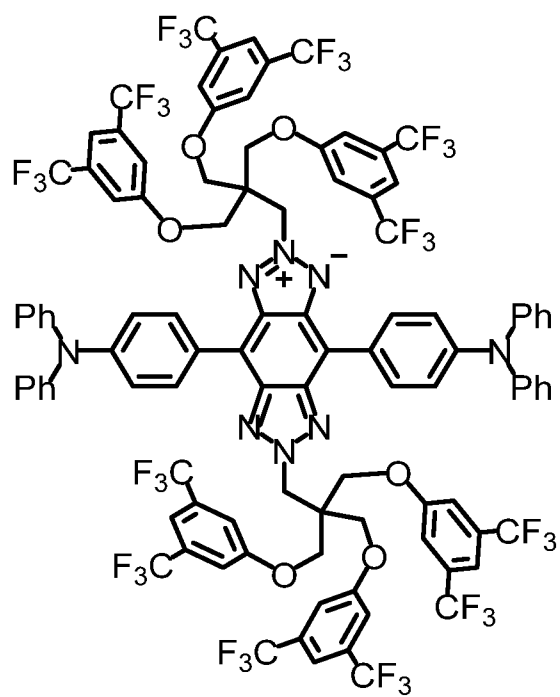
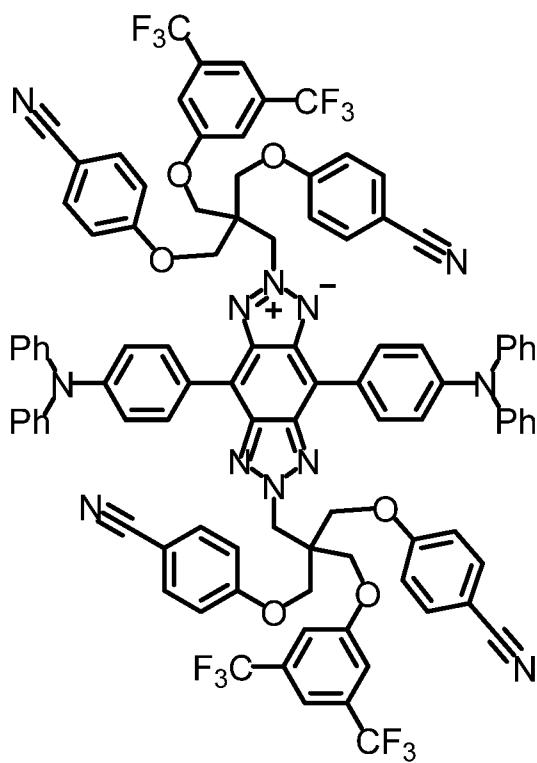


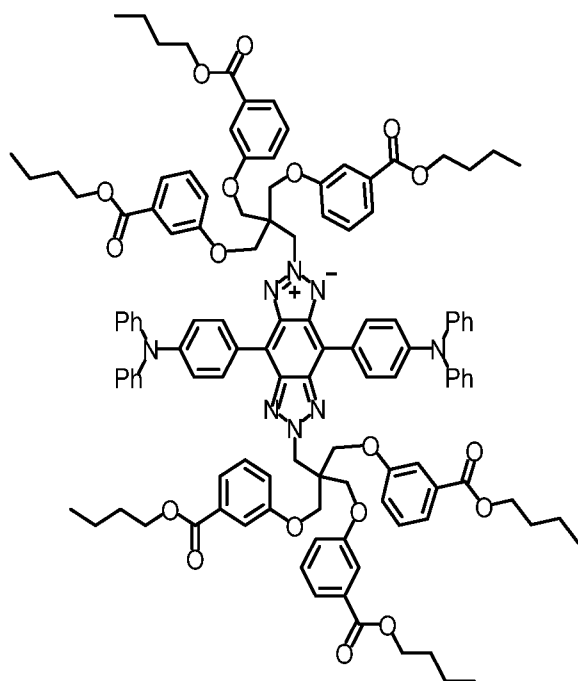




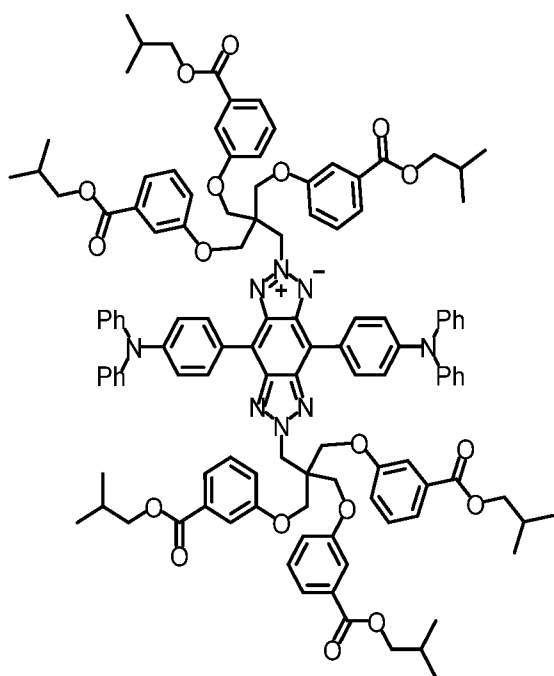




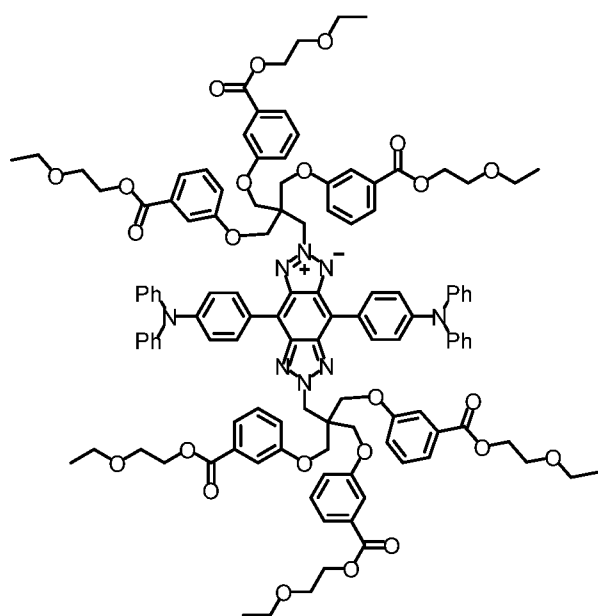
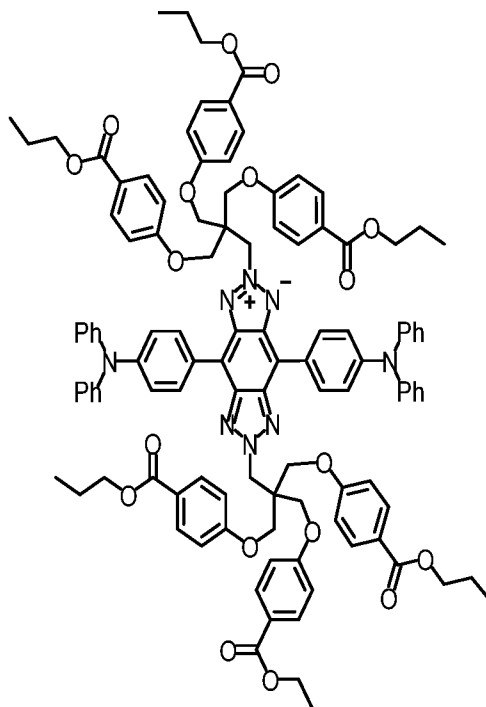
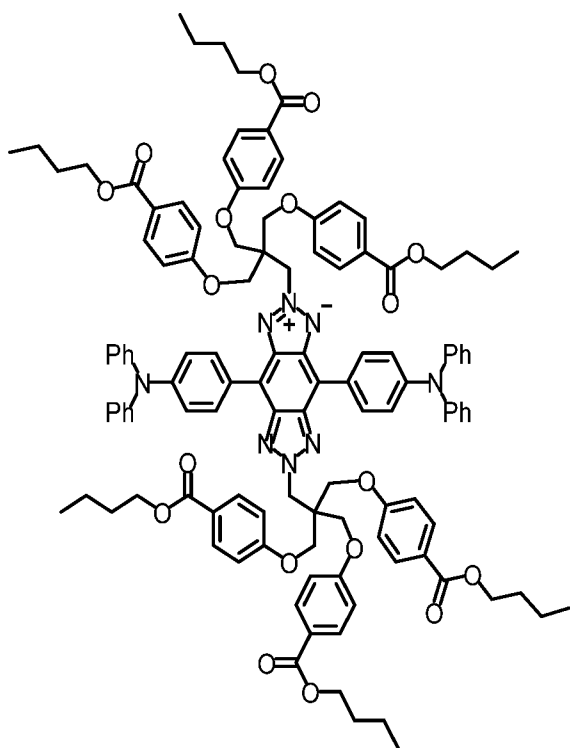


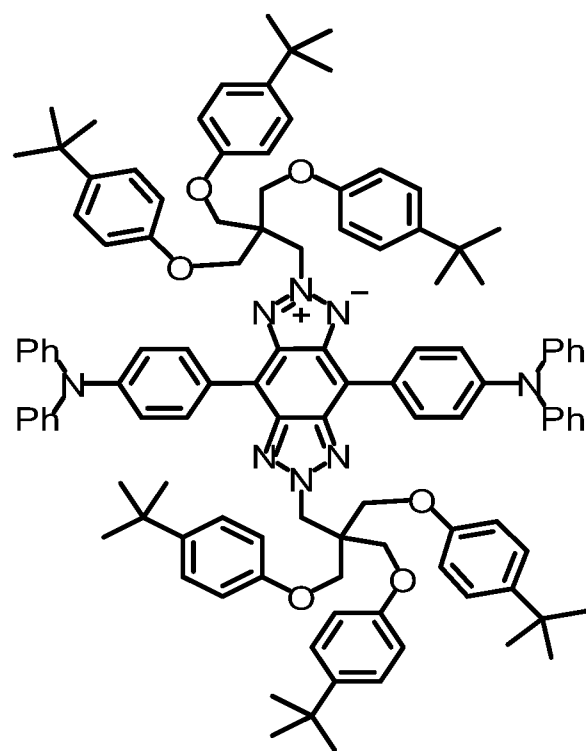
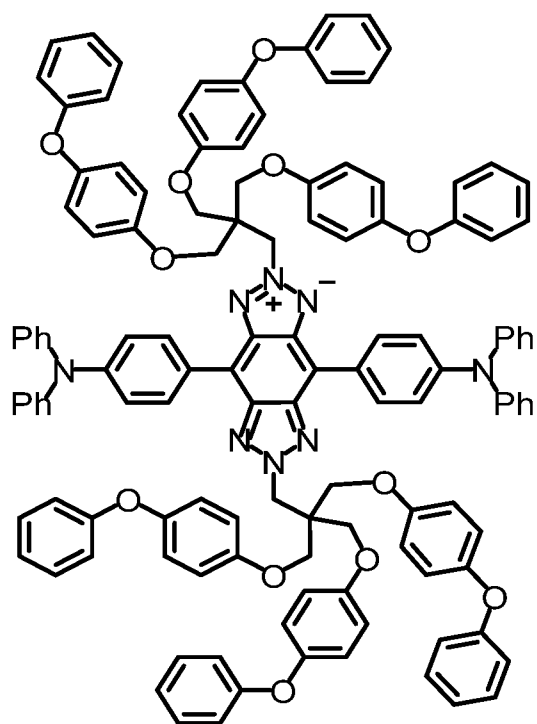
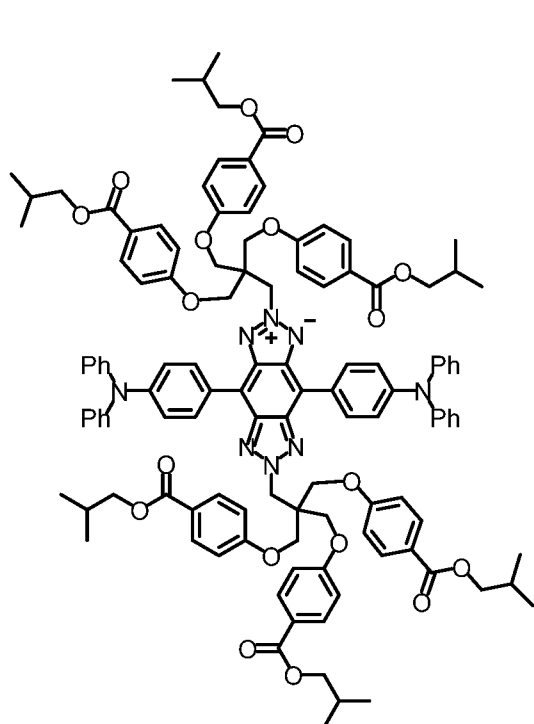


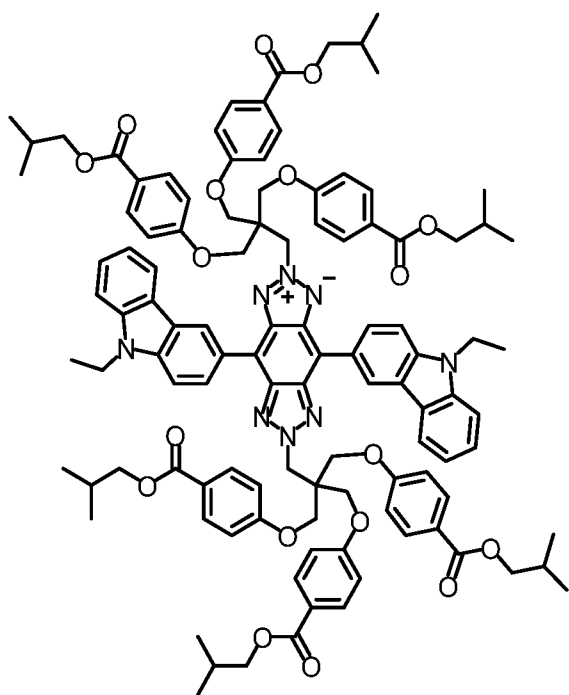
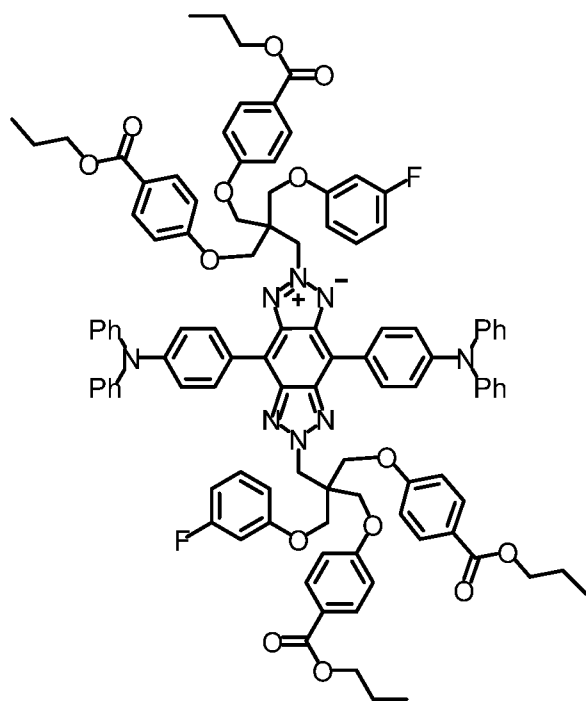
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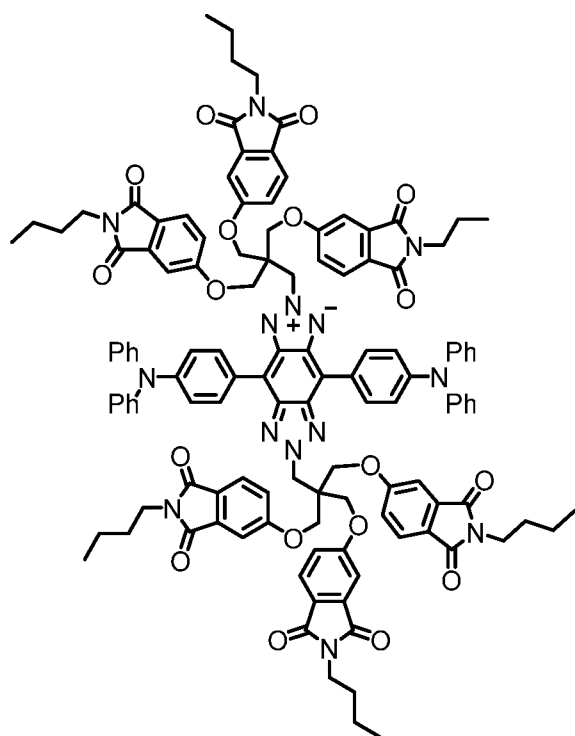
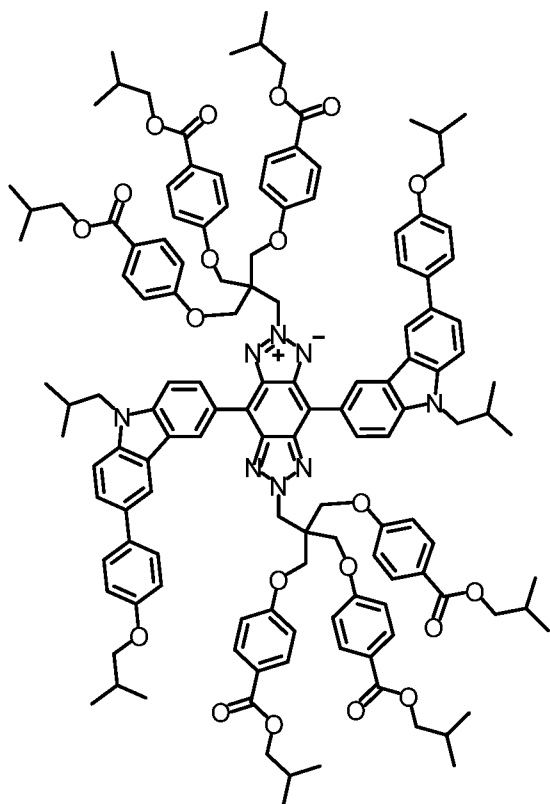


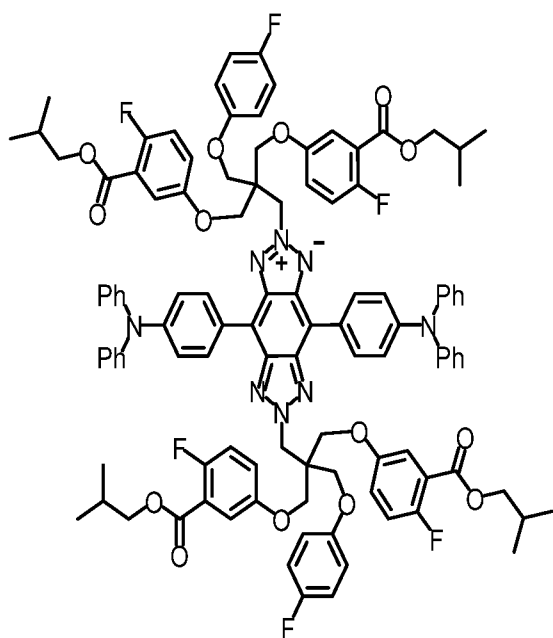
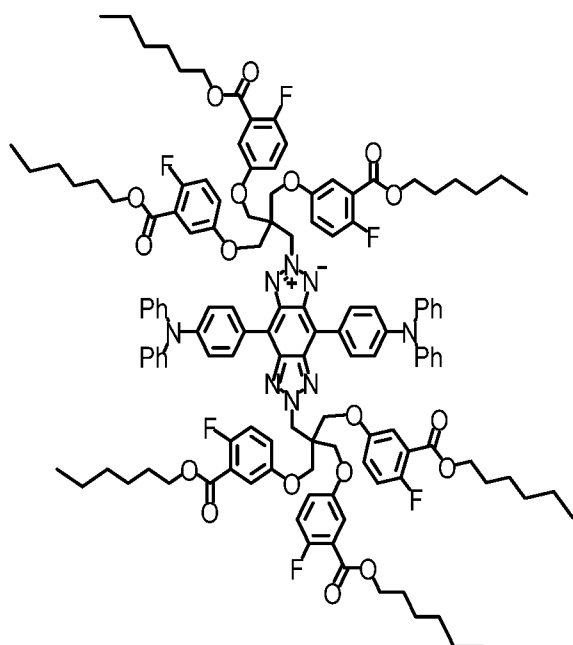
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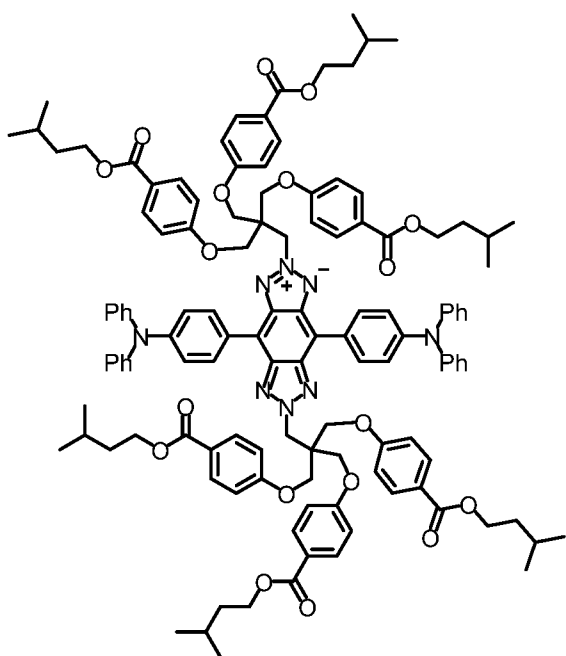
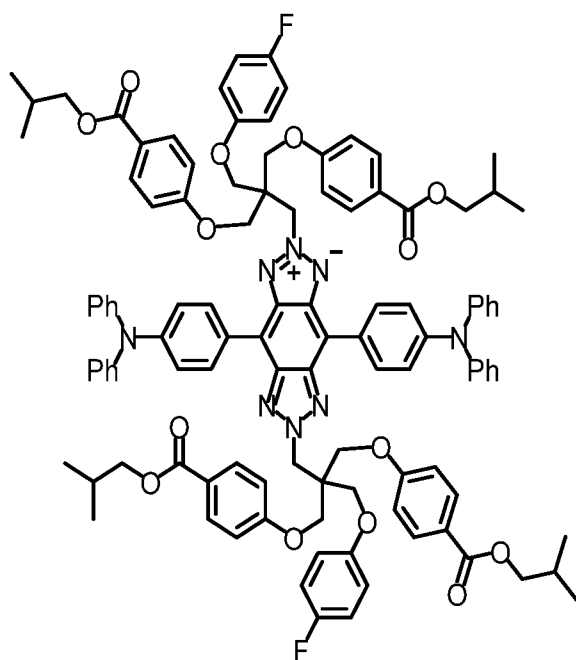


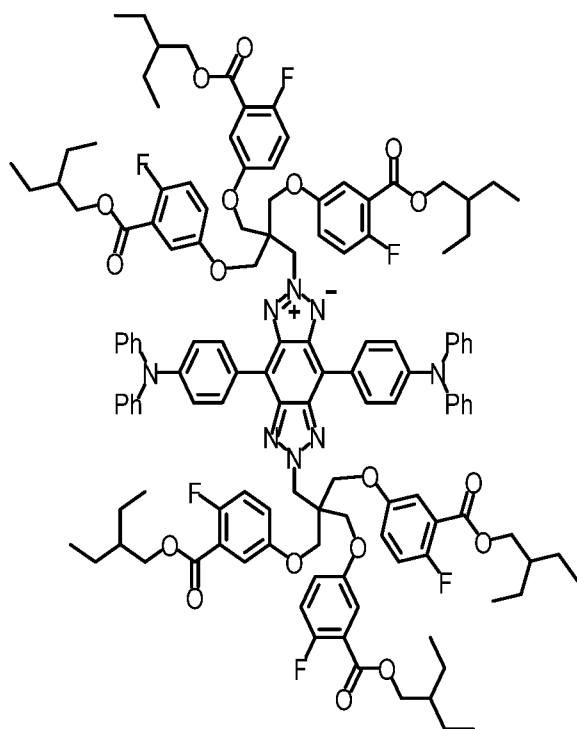
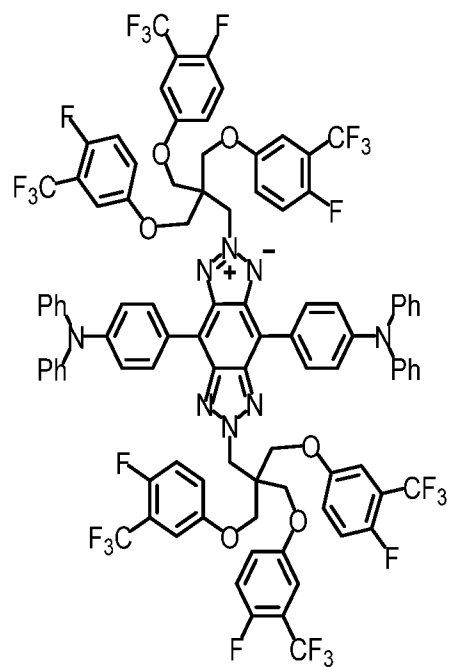
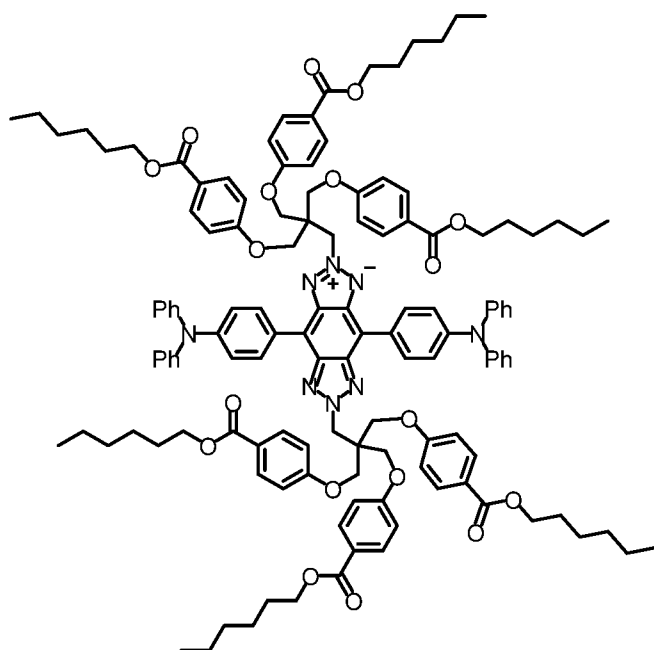


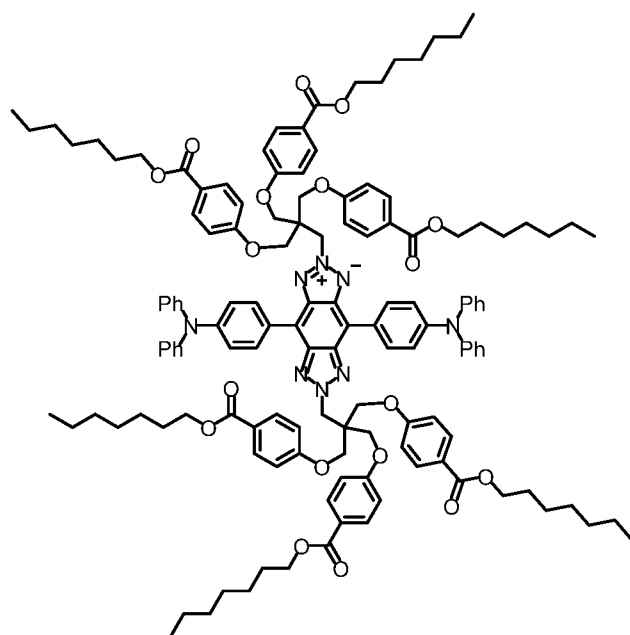
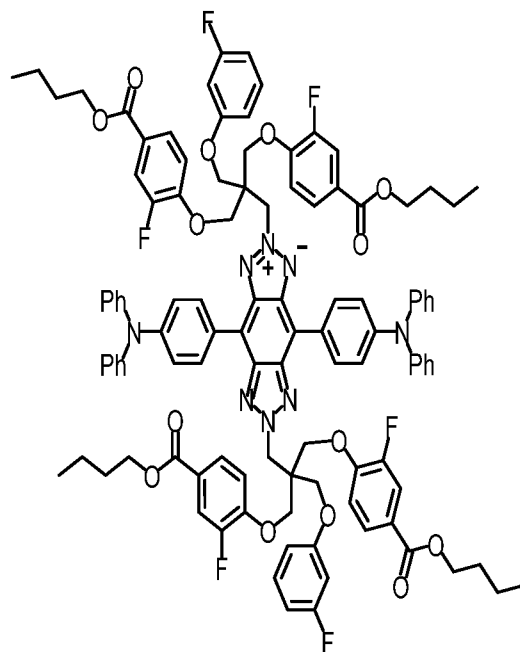
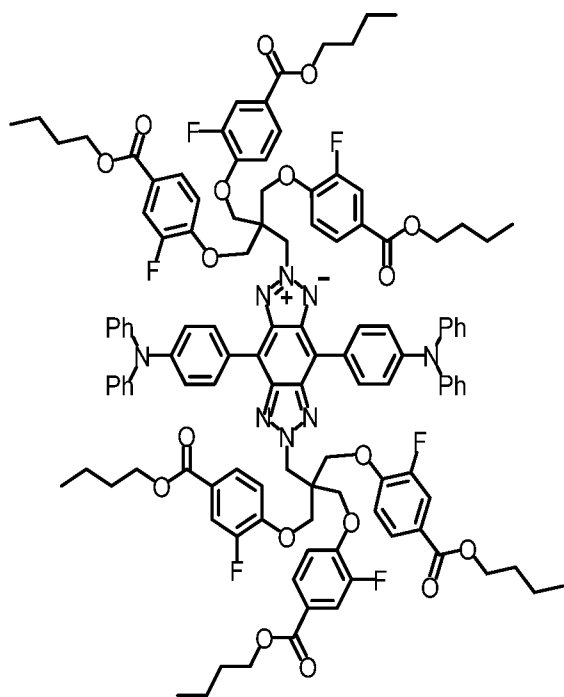


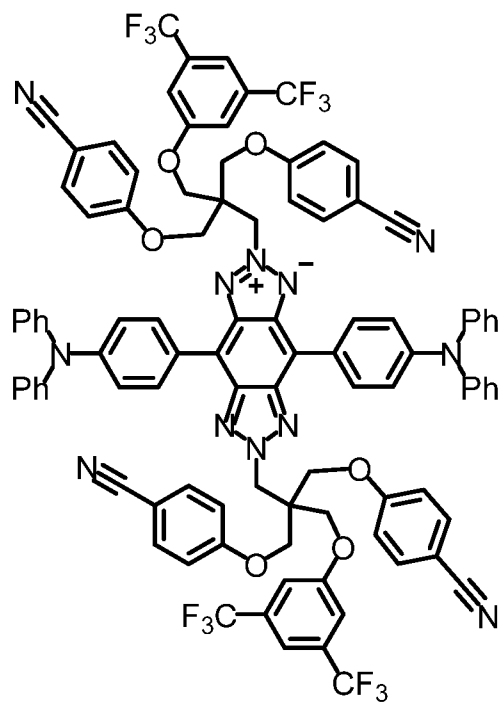
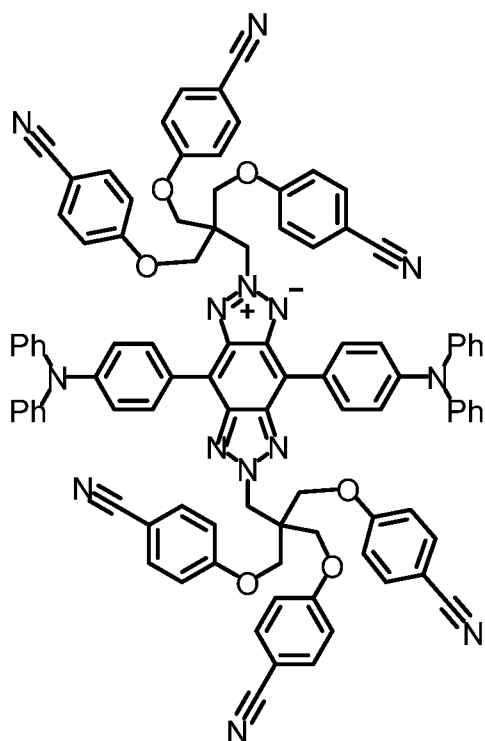




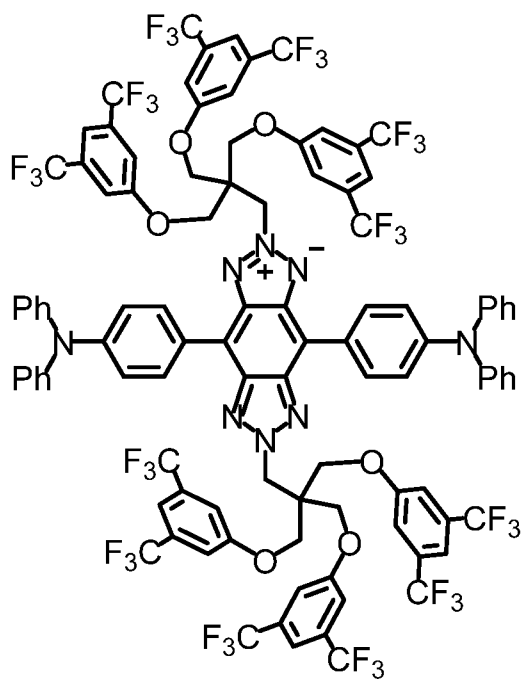








or



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2016/012535

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C09K11/06 H01L33/50
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C09K H01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2014/120809 A1 (NITTO DENKO CORP [JP]; HARDING BRETT T [US]; RACHWAL MILA [US]) 7 August 2014 (2014-08-07) claims 1,6	1-19
A	WO 2014/107606 A2 (NITTO DENKO CORP [JP]; RACHWAL MILA [US]; YAMAMOTO MICHIMARU [US]) 10 July 2014 (2014-07-10) claim 1 paragraph [0148]; compound 3	1-19
A	WO 2014/197393 A1 (NITTO DENKO CORP [JP]; HU YUFEN [US]; ZHANG HONGXI [US]; RACHWAL STANI) 11 December 2014 (2014-12-11) page 29	1-19
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 April 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

04/05/2016

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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Authorized officer

Poole, Robert

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2016/012535

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	WO 2015/168439 A1 (NITTO DENKO CORP [JP]; HU YUFEN [US]; RACHWAL STANISLAW [US]; RACHWAL) 5 November 2015 (2015-11-05) paragraph [0098] -----	1-4,8-19

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2016/012535

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