## A redox conjugated polymer-based all-solid-state reference electrode

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## **Supplementary Materials**

1. The synthesis scheme and <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of the synthesized compounds.



Figure S1. The synthesis scheme

To a N<sub>2</sub> protected 50ml round-bottom flask, Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (148 mg, 0.128 mmol, 5% eq), CuI (49 mg, 0.256 mmol, 10% eq), 3-Ethynyl aniline (300 mg, 2.56 mmol), 2-bromo-1,4dimethoxybenzene (612 mg, 2.8 mmol) were dissolved in 12 mL THF/Et<sub>3</sub>N(3/1), then the reaction was heated to 60°C and stirred overnight. The solvents were removed via vacuum, the residue was extracted by ethyl acetate from water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, finally purified by silica gel (R<sub>f</sub>=0.35) chromatography (hexane/EA=6/1) to obtain the targeted compound. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.10 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H),7.01 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H),6.95 (d,*J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.88-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.83-6.79(m,2H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H),3.85 (s,3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.66 (br, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  154.7, 153.5, 146.4, 129.4, 124.3, 122.4, 118.3, 118.2, 115.9, 115.5, 113.4, 112.5, 94.6, 93.9,56.8, 56.0.



Figure S2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum



Figure S3.<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum





Figure S4. Mass spectrum

Aniline oxidation:



De-methylation by BBr<sub>3</sub>



Figure S5. Mechanism of Aniline oxidation and de-methylation by BBr<sub>3</sub>



Figure S6. Stability of GC/P1 as RE in DMF, DCE, MeCN, [Bmim][NTf<sub>2</sub>] ionic liquid and PBS, with FcMeOH as redox probe and its average potentials plotted.