

Supporting Information

High rectification in organic diodes based on liquid crystalline phthalocyanines

**Petru Apostol^a, Juliana Eccher^{*b}, Marta Elisa Rosso Dotto^b, Cassiano Batesttin Costa^c,
Thiago Cazati^c, Elizabeth A. Hillard^a, Harald Bock^a and Ivan H. Bechtold^{*b}**

^aCentre de Recherche Paul Pascal, Université de Bordeaux & CNRS, 115 Avenue Schweitzer, 33600 Pessac, France.

^bDepartamento de Física, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina–UFSC, 88040-900 Florianópolis, SC, Brazil.

^cDepartamento de Física, Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto – UFOP, 35400-000, Ouro Preto, MG, Brazil.

*E-mail: ivan.bechtold@ufsc.br and juh_19@yahoo.com.br

Fig. S1 Absorbance spectra of PCs in solution and film. (a) CuPC and (b) NiPC.

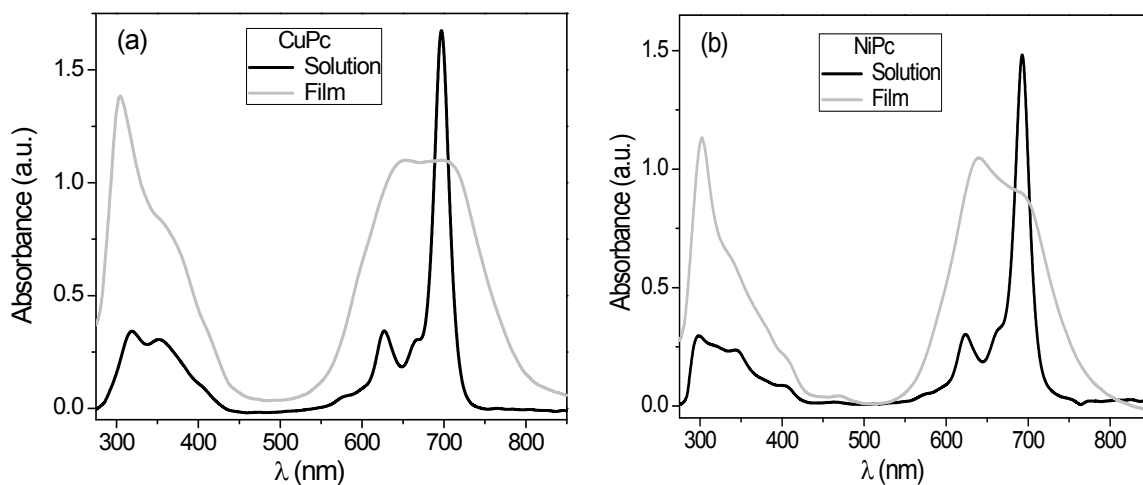


Fig. S2 Comparison between the mono-exponential fitting for H_2Pc in solution and bi-exponential in spin-coated film.

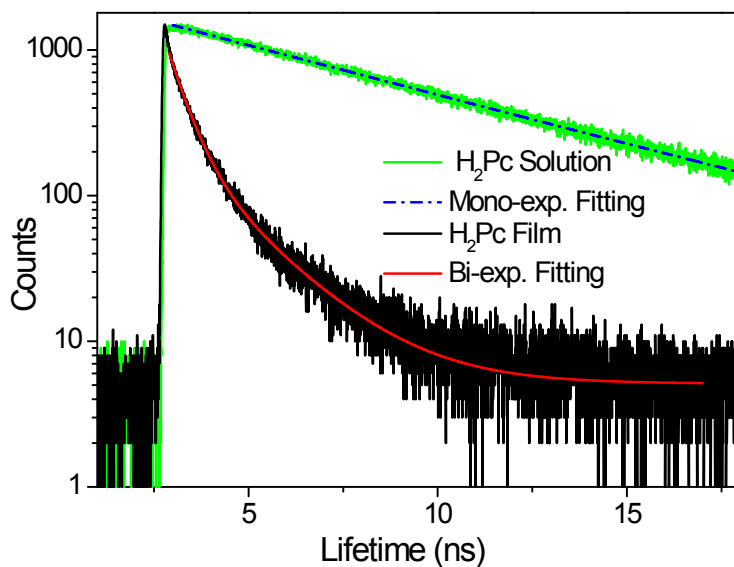


Fig. S3 Fluorescence spectra of **1-3** excited at 636 nm in solution (a) and thin film (b).

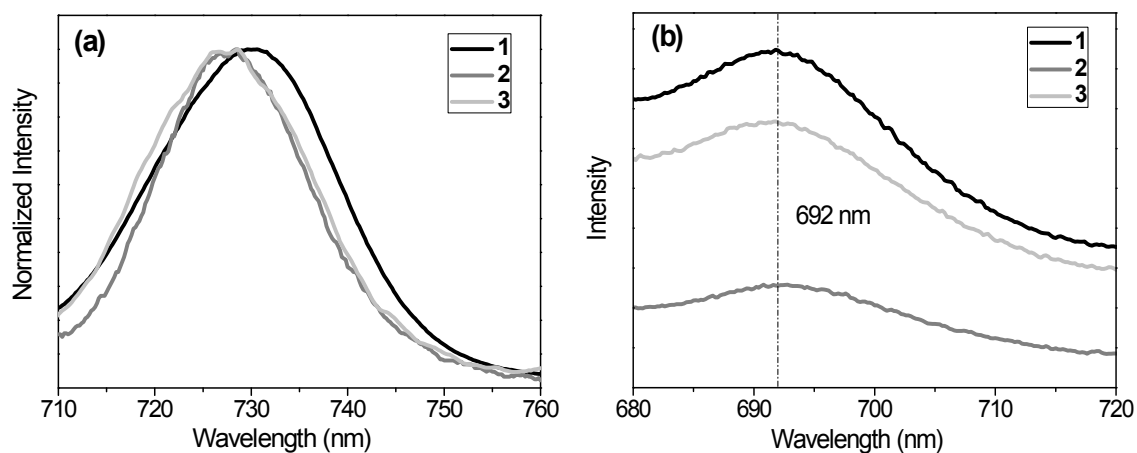


Fig. S4 AFM images of PCs **1** and **2**. (a) **1** before annealing; (b) and (c) **2** before and after annealing, respectively. With metal-free **1**, annealing lead to large separated domains and feature sizes that exceeded the range of our AFM images

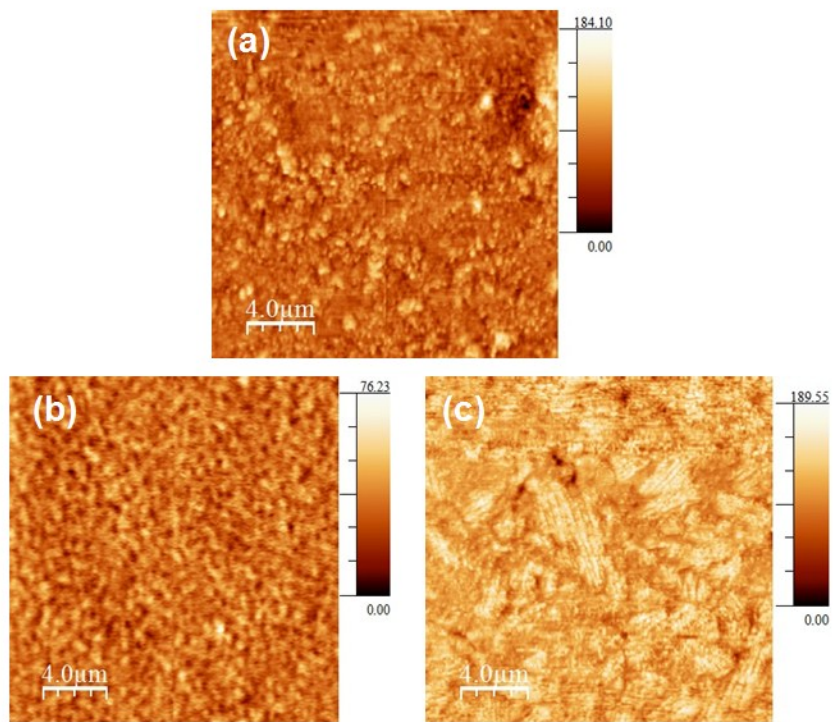


Fig. S5 Mobility of the PCs at the SCLC regime as a function of the applied voltage.

