Supporting information for:

Facile fabrication and excellent electrical conductivity of ultralong nanobelts film of butoxy-substituted copper phthalocyanines

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Experimental section

Materials

1,4,8,11,15,18,22,25-octabutoxy-29H,31H-phthalocyanin (CuPcOC₄) were from Sigma-Aldrich company. Chloroform and methanol were purchased from the Aladdin Company. All the chemicals were used without further purification.

Fabrication

CuPcOC₄ powders were dissolved in chloroform at a concentration of 1 mg/ml. The asobtained solution was injected rapidly into methanol with different volume ratios (1:5, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40). The mixed solution was stored without disturbance for 3 h and a large amount of aggregates were formed. The final product was centrifuged, washed with methanol, and deposited on substrates for characterization. The devices were annealed at 120 °C in vacuum oven for 1 h to remove the solvent thoroughly.

Characterization

The morphology and structure of products was characterized by means of scanning electron microscopy (SEM, Quanta 400 FEG), energy dispersed X-ray (EDX) spectrometer, transmission electron microscopy (TEM, Tecnai G2 F20 S-Twin), ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy (UV-vis, Lambda 750), and X-ray diffraction (XRD, D8-discover Bruker). The I-V curves of devices were recorded with a Keithley 4200 SCS and standard probe station at ambient conditions in the shielded box.



R = 0_____CH₃

Scheme S1. Molecular structure of CuPcOC₄.



Fig. S1. EDX spectrum of CuPcOC₄ nanobelts.



Fig. S2. SEM image of CuPcOC₄ nanobelts prepared with different volume ratios of chloroform and methanol: (a) 1:5; (b) 1:10; (c) 1:20; (d) 1:40. The insets are the SEM images of corresponding samples at higher magnification.



Fig. S3. SEM image of $CuPcOC_8$ nanowires at different magnification.