

**The anomalous photovoltaic effect based on molecular chirality:
the influence of the enantiomer purity on the photocurrent response
in π -conjugated ferroelectric liquid crystals**

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POM images of (S)-1

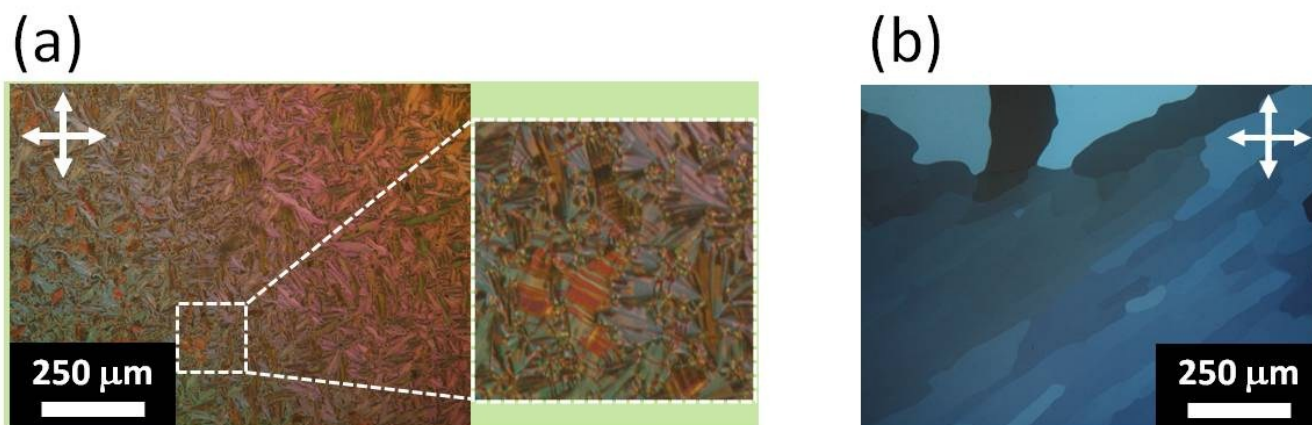


Figure S-1. POM images of (a) the SmC* phase (125 °C) and (b) the SmG* phase (50 °C) of (S)-1 on cooling between two glass substrates. The inset is a magnified image of the SmC* phase at 125 °C. (These are magnified images of Figure 4.)

Molecular reorientation behaviors induced by electric field for (S)-1

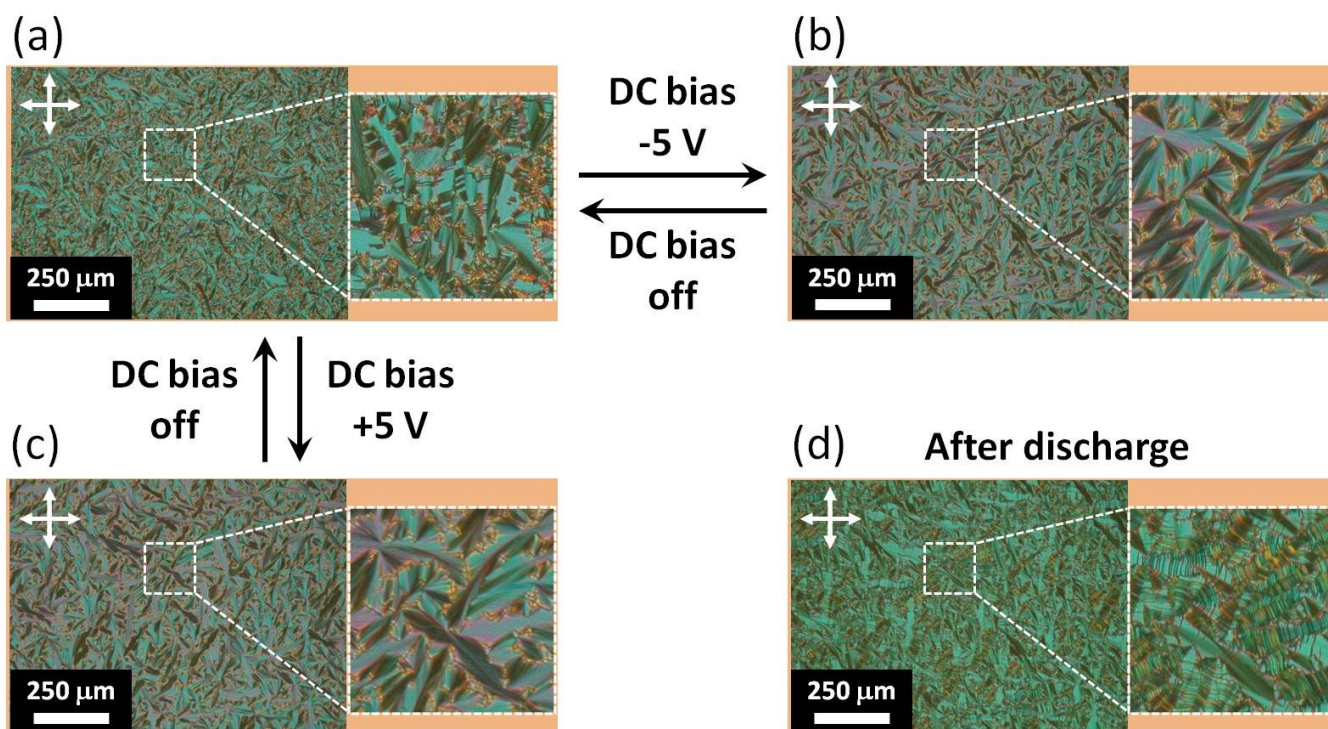


Figure S-2. POM images of the SmC* phase (127 °C) in a 2 μm-thick cell filled with (S)-1: (a) after cooling from the Iso phase without DC bias, (b) under application of a negative DC bias (-5 V), (c) under application of a positive DC bias (+5 V), and (d) after discharge. (These are magnified images of Figure 5.)

Characterization of mesomorphic properties for (*rac*)-1

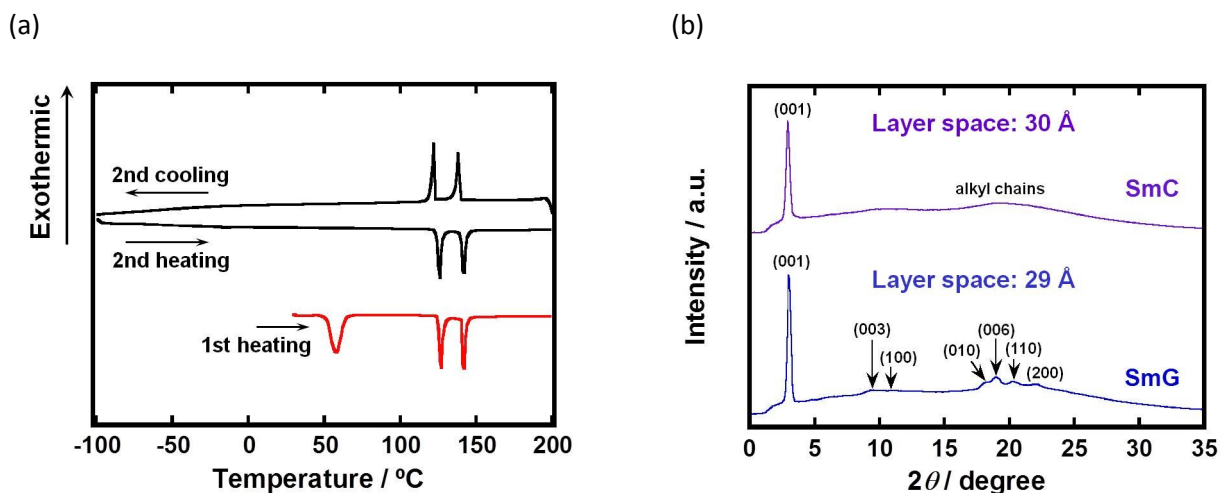


Figure S-3. (a) DSC thermograms of (*rac*)-1 (Scanning rates: 10 K/min. The red curves exhibit thermograms of obtained materials from recrystallization.); (b) XRD patterns in the LC phases of (*rac*)-1 on cooling process (Upper: at 126 °C in the SmC phase, bottom: at 100 °C in the SmG phase).

Molecular reorientation behaviors induced by electric field for (*rac*)-1

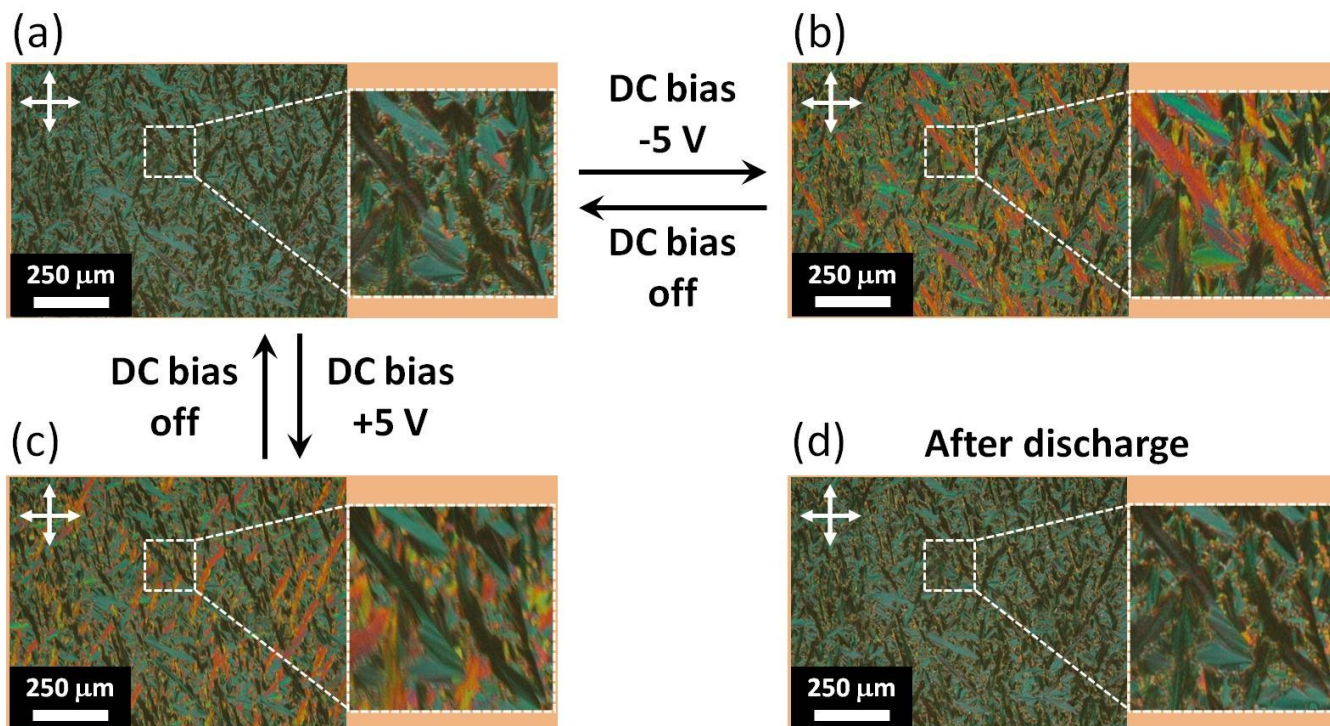
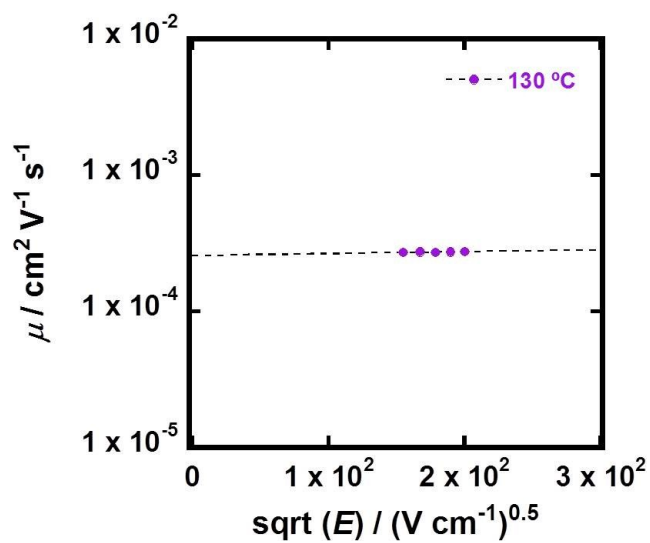


Figure S-4. POM images of the SmC phase (127 °C) in a 2-μm thick cell filled with (*rac*)-1: (a) after cooling from the Iso phase without DC bias, (b) under application of a negative DC bias (-5 V), (c) under application of a positive DC bias (+5 V), and (d) after discharge. (These are magnified images of Figure 8.)

Electric-field-dependence of hole mobilities

(a) (S)-1



(b) (rac)-1

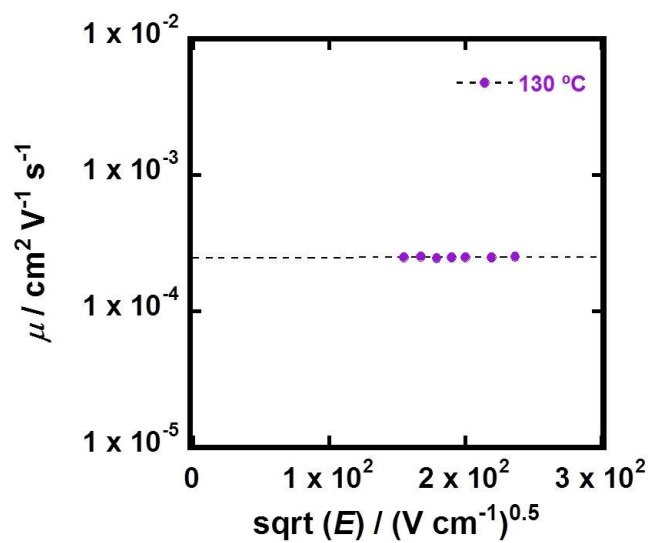
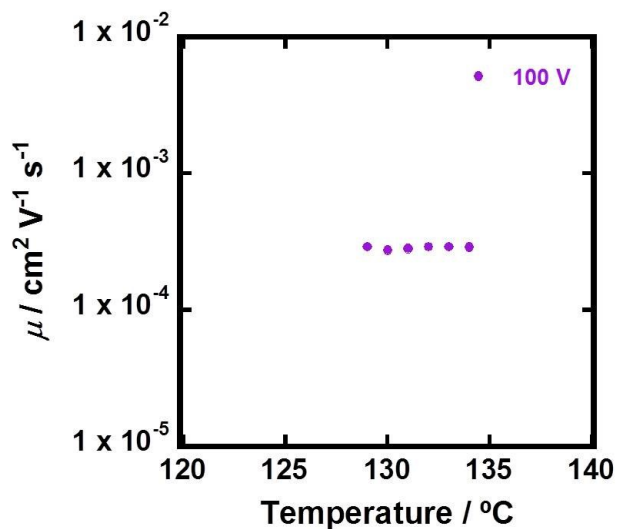


Figure S-5. Hole mobilities as a function of the square root of electric field in (a) the SmC* phase of (S)-1 and (b) the SmC phase of (rac)-1.

Temperature-dependence of hole mobilities

(a) (S)-1



(b) (rac)-1

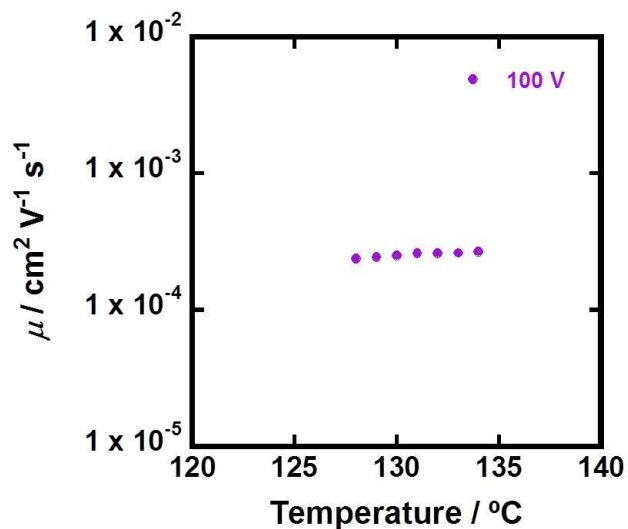


Figure S-6. Hole mobilities as a function of temperature in (a) the SmC* phase of (S)-1 and (b) the SmC phase of (rac)-1.

Frequency-dependence of dielectric hysteresis behavior in the SmC* phase of (S)-1

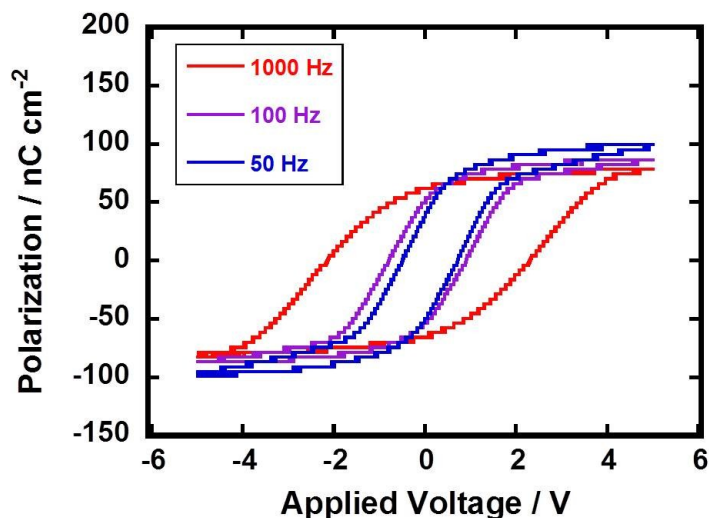


Figure S-7. Dielectric hysteresis loops in the SmC* (SmC) phase (130 °C) of (S)-1.

APV response of the 2- μm gap LC sample in their SmC*/SmC phases

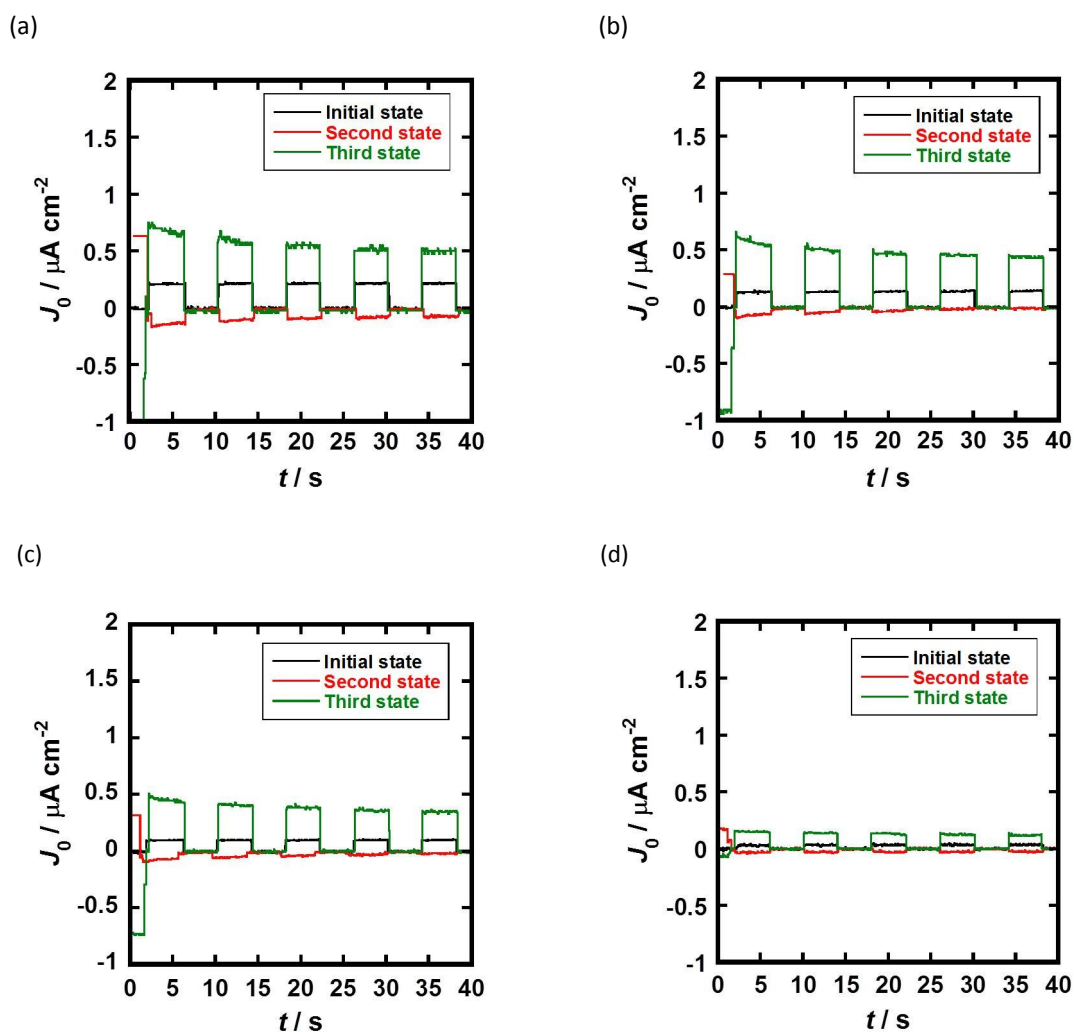


Figure S-8. Steady state photocurrent response profiles at 127 °C for (a) 1R10S-1, (b) 1R6S-1, (c) 1R2S-1, and (d) (rac)-1, (b) The measurements were performed using ITO/ITO sandwich cells whose thickness was 2 μm . The APV current density (J_0) is determined as APV photocurrent density at zero external bias.