

## Supporting Information

# Development of fullerenes and their derivatives as semiconductors in field effect transistors: exploring the molecular design

### Celebrating 50 years of Professor Fred Wudl's contributions to Organic Semiconductors

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## 1. Some relative papers based on C<sub>60</sub>, C<sub>70</sub>, PCBM and PC<sub>71</sub>BM.

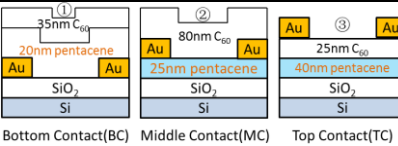

Abbreviation:

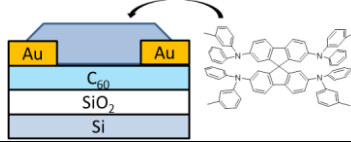
**Alq<sub>3</sub>**= tris(8-hydroxyquinoline) aluminum; **BCB**=divinyltetramethyldisiloxane-bis(benzocyclo-butene); **BCP**=bathocuproine; **Bphen**=bathophenanthroline; **b-PS**=polystyrene-based dimethylchlorosilane monolayer; **CB**=chlorobenzene; **CYTOP**=poly(perfluoroalkenyl vinyl ether); **CoTMPP**=5,10,15,20-tetrakis(4-methoxyphenyl) porphyrinato cobalt(II) hybrid nanosheets; **DABT**=4-(dimethylamino)benzenethiol; **DAE**=diarylethene; **DCB**=o-Dichlorobenzene; **DIP**=diindenoperylene; **DPTTA**=meso-diphenyltetrathia[22]-annulene[2,1,2,1]; **FP**=fulleropyrrodine; **HMDs**=hexamethyldisilazane; **HWE**=hot-wall epitaxy; **NPs**=nanoparticles; **ODCB**=o-dichlorobenzene; **ODPA**=n-octadecylphosphonic acid; **ODS**=octadecyltrimethoxysilane; **ODT**=1-octadecanethiol; **OTS**=octadecyltrichlorosilane; **NW**=nano-whisker; **PAC**=poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS)-assisted crystallization method; **PB-PyDI**=pyromellitic diimide based polymer; **Pc**=phthalocyanine; **PE**=polyethylene; **PEG**=poly(ethylene glycol); **PF**=poly(9,9-dioctyl-fluorenyl-2,7-diyl) end capped with N,N-bis(4-methylphenyl)-4-aniline; **PFBT**=Pentafluorobenzenethiol; **PHDA**=phosphonohexadecanoic acid; **PMMA**=poly(methylmethacrylate); **PPV**=poly(phenylene vinylene); **PS**=polystyrene; **PTCDA**=3,4,9,10-perylenetetracarboxylic dianhydride; **PTmT**=poly(2,5-bis(3'-dodecyl-2,2'-bithiophen-5-yl)-3,6-dimethylthieno[3,2-b]thiophene); **PTS**=phenyltrimethoxysilane; **PVA**= poly(vinyl alcohol); **PVP**=poly(4-vinylphenol); **[RuCp\*(mes)]<sub>2</sub>**=ruthenium(pentamethylcyclopentadienyl)(1,3,5-trimethylbenzene) dimer; **SDS**= sodium dodecyl sulfate; **SU8** =(epoxy photosensitive commercial ink); **TCB**=1,2,4-trichlorobenzene; **UHV** =ultrahigh vacuum conditions; **ZSO**=zirconium-silicon oxide

Some relative papers are collected here by year. They are device engineering reports. Some of them are mentioned in the main text. In the main text, Figure 1 is extracted from the mobility presented in the second column in the following tables.

### C<sub>60</sub>

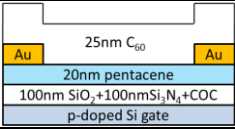
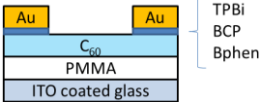
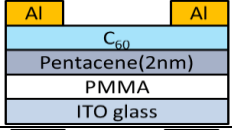
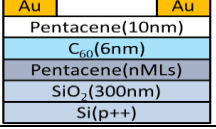
Ref.	Mobility (cm <sup>2</sup> V <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	I <sub>on</sub> /I <sub>off</sub>	V <sub>T</sub> (V)	Deposition Structure (Measured in)	Title
<b>1993</b>					
1	Too low to be measured			Evaporating BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Cr/Au Vacuum	Conduction mechanisms in undoped thin films of C <sub>60</sub> and C <sub>60</sub> /70
2	10 <sup>-4</sup>			Evaporating BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Cr/Au	Fullerene Field-Effect Transistors
3	Undoped: 4×10 <sup>-5</sup> In: 0.03 Sb: 0.04			Evaporating BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> &dopant; Au Vacuum	Semiconductor-like carrier conduction and its field-effect mobility in metal-doped C <sub>60</sub> thin films
<b>1995</b>					
4	0.08	10 <sup>6</sup>		Vacuum deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au Vacuum	C <sub>60</sub> thin film transistors

5	$\mu_e=5\times 10^{-3}$ $\mu_h\sim 4\times 10^{-3}$		40 ~0	Evaporating BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /α-hexathienylene/C <sub>60</sub> ; Au Vacuum	①Organic Heterostructure Field-Effect Transistors; ②Organic field-effect bipolar transistors
<b>1996</b>					
7	$4.8\times 10^{-5}$		2.0	Evaporating deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au	Transport Mechanisms in Evaporated C <sub>60</sub> Film Evaluated by Means of Field Effect
8	Air: $4\times 10^{-9}$ Vacuum: $2\times 10^{-3}$			Vacuum deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /insulating/C <sub>60</sub> ; Cr/Au Vacuum or Air	Transport studies in C <sub>60</sub> and C <sub>60</sub> /C <sub>70</sub> thin films using metal-insulator-semiconductor field-effect transistors
<b>2002</b>					
9	0.1			Vacuum deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> ; Au/Ti Vacuum	Passivation effects of alumina insulating layer on C <sub>60</sub> thin-film field-effect transistors
<b>2003</b>					
10	0.56	$>10^8$	17	Vacuum/molecular beam deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Ti/Au or Cr/Au Vacuum	C <sub>60</sub> thin-film transistors with high field-effect mobility, fabricated by molecular beam deposition
11	0.5-0.3	$>10^8$		Vacuum/molecular beam deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Ti/Au or Cr/Au Vacuum	Fabrication and characterization of C <sub>60</sub> thin-film transistors with high field-effect mobility
<b>2004</b>					
12	0.085(linear) 0.22(photopolymerization)			Vacuum deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Cr/Au Vacuum	Accelerated photopolymerization and increased mobility in C <sub>60</sub> field-effect transistors studied by ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy
13	Au: $5.6\times 10^{-7}$ (La@C <sub>82</sub> )/Au: $4.8\times 10^{-5}$	$10^3$	17.1	Vacuum deposition BGBC; Au/Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; (La@C <sub>82</sub> )/Au Vacuum	C <sub>60</sub> field effect transistor with electrodes modified by La@C <sub>82</sub>
14	Ag: $4.2\times 10^{-3}$ Mg/Ag: 0.064	$9\times 10^3$ $1\times 10^5$	18.8 18.9	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Ag or Mg/Ag Vacuum	C <sub>60</sub> thin-film transistors with low work-function metal electrodes
15	① Only n-type after annealing ① Only p-type before annealing ② $\mu_e=1.3\times 10^{-3}$ ② $\mu_h=6.8\times 10^{-2}$ ③ not mention	$7.6\times 10^2$ $1.3\times 10^5$	98 -15	 Bottom Contact(BC) Middle Contact(MC) Top Contact(TC)	Fabrication of ambipolar field-effect transistor device with heterostructure of C <sub>60</sub> and pentacene
16	~0.11			Molecular beam deposition generally fabricated Vacuum	Low-glancing-angle x-ray diffraction study on the relationship between crystallinity and properties of C <sub>60</sub> field effect transistor
<b>2005</b>					
17	$\mu_e=2.6\times 10^{-4}$ (sat) $\mu_h=6.4\times 10^{-4}$		59 -82	Vacuum deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /SAM; Cr/Au without exposing to air	Ambipolar operation of fullerene field-effect transistors by semiconductor/metal interface modification
18	$\mu_e=7\times 10^{-3}$ $\mu_h=1.7\times 10^{-2}$		15.6 -2	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /pentacene/C <sub>60</sub> /LiF; Au Atmosphere	Ambipolar organic thin-film transistors using C <sub>60</sub> /pentacene structure: Characterization of electronic structure and device property
19	① $\mu_e=5.8\times 10^{-3}$ ① $\mu_h=3.7\times 10^{-2}$ ② $\mu_e=1.9\times 10^{-3}$ ② $\mu_h=3.1\times 10^{-5}$				Fabrication of a logic gate circuit based on ambipolar field-effect transistors with thin films of C <sub>60</sub> and pentacene
20	① $7.1\times 10^{-3}$ (lin) ① $1.2\times 10^{-2}$ (sat) ② $4.1\times 10^{-5}$ (without) ② $1.1\times 10^{-4}$ (HMDS)	normally off 160 normally off	7 2 3 -5	thermal deposition ① BGBC; Au/polyimide/HMDS; Au ② BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /Ba <sub>0.4</sub> Sr <sub>0.6</sub> Ti <sub>0.96</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /((HMDS); Au Vacuum	Fabrication of C <sub>60</sub> field-effect transistors with polyimide and Ba <sub>0.4</sub> Sr <sub>0.6</sub> Ti <sub>0.96</sub> O <sub>3</sub> gate insulators
21	$\mu_e=2\times 10^{-3}\sim 9\times 10^{-3}$ $\mu_h=8\times 10^{-5}\sim 3\times 10^{-4}$			Spin-coating/(di)chlorobenzene BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> &PPV; Ti/Au/cap Vacuum	Facile fabrication method for p/n-type and ambipolar transport polyphenylenevinylene - based thin-film field-effect transistors by blending C <sub>60</sub> fullerene
22	0h: 0.192 1h in ambient: 0.159 24 h in nitrogen 0.170	$1.5\times 10^6$ $8.3\times 10^5$ $1.0\times 10^6$	29.7 35.6 33.5	Vacuum vapor deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Ti/Au Nitrogen or Air	Fullerene based n-type organic thin-film transistors
23	0.4~1	$>10^4$	-35	HWE BGBC; ITO/BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; LiF/Al Argon or Helium	High-mobility n-channel organic field-effect transistors based on epitaxially grown C <sub>60</sub> films
24	0.08 and 0.5(after annealing) oxygen exposure: $\mu_e=4\times 10^{-4}$ $\mu_h=4\times 10^{-5}$			Molecular-beam deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> ; Cr/Au UHV or oxygen exposure	Ultrapure C <sub>60</sub> field-effect transistors and the effects of oxygen exposure
<b>2006</b>					
25	$5\times 10^{-4}$ (undoped) 0.2(1.8mol% doped)			Vacuum deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> &acridine orange; Au Vacuum	Acridine orange base as a dopant for n doping of C <sub>60</sub> thin films
26	$\sim 10^{-3}$		~70	evaporated deposition BG; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> ; Au during film growth	Analysis of transient phenomena of C <sub>60</sub> field effect transistors

27	$\mu_e=0.23$ $\mu_h=0.14$			Vacuum deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /pentacene; Au Nitrogen/ Vacuum/Air	Bottom Contact Ambipolar Organic Thin Film Transistors Based on C <sub>60</sub> /Pentacene Heterostructure
28	0.02	normally-on	~0	NW from m-xylene/isopropyl alcohol BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> -NW; Ti/Au Vacuum	Electrical properties of field-effect transistors based on C <sub>60</sub> nanowhiskers
29	① 6 (T <sub>sub</sub> =250°C) ① 3 (T <sub>sub</sub> =120°C) ① 0.6 (T <sub>sub</sub> =25°C) ② 0.2			Channel: HWE ① BGTC; ITO/BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; LiF/Al ② BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/C <sub>60</sub> ; Ti/Au Vacuum	High performance n-channel organic field-effect transistors and ring oscillators based on C <sub>60</sub> fullerene films
30	No pentacene: 0.25~1 With pentacene: 2.0~4.9			Vacuum deposition BGTC; Al/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /(pentacene)/C <sub>60</sub> ; Mg Vacuum	High-Mobility C <sub>60</sub> Field-Effect Transistors Fabricated on Molecular-Wetting Controlled Substrates
31	0.5~3			Channel: HWE BGTC; ITO/BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; LiF/Al	Influence of film growth conditions on carrier mobility of hot wall epitaxially grown fullerene based transistors
32	Highest:0.28	7.3×10 <sup>6</sup>	18	Vacuum deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au Vacuum	Intrinsic transport and contact resistance effect in C <sub>60</sub> field-effect transistors
33	$\mu_e=2.23\times 10^{-3}$ $\mu_h=5.53\times 10^{-4}$		50.2 -37.1		Organic heterostructure field-effect transistors using C <sub>60</sub> and amorphous spirolinked compound
34	Eu: 0.5 Cu: 2.3×10 <sup>-4</sup> Pt: 2.4×10 <sup>-2</sup>	Normally-on Normally-off Normally-off	34	thermal deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Eu or Cu or Pt Vacuum	Output properties of C <sub>60</sub> field-effect transistor device with Eu source/drain electrodes
35	0.03			Patterning BC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PVP; Cr/Au Vacuum	Patterning organic single-crystal transistor arrays
36	~0.6			Channel: HWE BGTC; ITO/BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; LiF/Al	Switching in C <sub>60</sub> -fullerene based field effect transistors
<b>2007</b>					
37	C <sub>60</sub> : $\mu_e=0.32(\text{sat})$ C <sub>60</sub> &CuPc: $\mu_e=2.2\times 10^{-2}\sim 3.1\times 10^{-4}$ C <sub>60</sub> &CuPc: $\mu_h=1.6\times 10^{-6}\sim 1.0\times 10^{-4}$		60.4 44.8~30.7 -24.0~-1.7	thermal evaporation ring-type; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> (&CuPc); Ti/Au Vacuum	Ambipolar charge carrier transport in mixed organic layers of phthalocyanine and fullerene
38	0.074(nonpolymerized) 0.068(polymerized)		19	Vacuum deposition BCTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au dry box	C <sub>60</sub> field-effect transistors: Effects of polymerization on electronic properties and device performance
39 40	6 (T <sub>sub</sub> =250°C) 3 (T <sub>sub</sub> =120°C) 0.6 (T <sub>sub</sub> =25°C) Note: data is similar to Ref. <sup>29</sup>	10 <sup>6</sup>		HWE BGTC; ITO/BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; LiF/Al glove box	① Characterization of highly crystalline C <sub>60</sub> thin films and their field-effect mobility; ② Correlation of crystalline and structural properties of C <sub>60</sub> thin films grown at various temperature with charge carrier mobility
41	Untreated: 2.8×10 <sup>-3</sup> ~6.6×10 <sup>-7</sup> OTS: 1.7×10 <sup>-2</sup> ~6.1×10 <sup>-5</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup> ~10 <sup>5</sup> 10 <sup>4</sup> ~10 <sup>6</sup>	42~82 60~76	Thermally evaporated BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> (OTS); Cr/Au Helium or Air	Estimation of electron traps in carbon-60 field-effect transistors by a thermally stimulated current technique
42	0.02		45	Thermally evaporated BGBC; Cr/PMMA; Au or Al in air	Fullerene thin-film transistors fabricated on polymeric gate dielectric
43	1	10 <sup>5</sup> (at 5V)	1.13	Thermally evaporated BGTC; Ti-Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /TiSiO <sub>2</sub> /SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> ; LiF/Al Nitrogen	High performance n -channel thin-film transistors with an amorphous phase C <sub>60</sub> film on plastic substrate
44	buffer layer BCB: 3.1±0.2 (Max:5.0) PS: 2.1±0.1 PMMA: 1.1±0.1 OTS: 1.2±0.1	1×10 <sup>7</sup> 6×10 <sup>6</sup> 6×10 <sup>6</sup> 2×10 <sup>6</sup>	-0.1±0.4 1.2±1.3 2.1±0.4 1.8±0.6	Thermally evaporated BGTC; /Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /buffer layer/C <sub>60</sub> ; Al Nitrogen	High-performance and electrically stable C <sub>60</sub> organic field-effect transistors
45	UV ozone: 0.061 HMDS: 1.04 ODS: 1.46	2×10 <sup>4</sup> 1×10 <sup>6</sup> 2×10 <sup>6</sup>	3.3 1.7 1.9	Thermally evaporated BGTC; TiSi/SiO <sub>2</sub> /ZSO/SiO <sub>2</sub> (SAM)/C <sub>60</sub> ; LiF/Al Nitrogen	High-performance fullerene C <sub>60</sub> thin-film transistors operating at low voltages
46	polymer dielectrics PVP: 0.27 PMMA: 0.66	1.6×10 <sup>5</sup> 3.9×10 <sup>5</sup>	2 5.5	Thermally evaporated BGTC; ITO/polymer dielectrics/C <sub>60</sub> ; Ba/Al Nitrogen	Influence of polymer dielectrics on C <sub>60</sub> -based field-effect transistors
47	0.68	1×10 <sup>6</sup>	0.80	Thermally evaporated BGTC; TiSi/SiO <sub>2</sub> /TiSiO <sub>2</sub> /SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Au Nitrogen	Low-voltage-operating complementary inverters with C <sub>60</sub> and pentacene transistors on glass substrates
48	5.9×10 <sup>-3</sup>	normally-off	38	Thermally evaporated BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; 1-Alkanethiols/Cr/Au Vacuum	Output Properties of C <sub>60</sub> Field-Effect Transistors with Au Electrodes Modified by 1-Alkanethiols
49	ITO: 0.16 Au: 0.096 Pt: 0.14	4.0×10 <sup>6</sup> 2.5×10 <sup>6</sup> 3.3×10 <sup>6</sup>	36 42 41	Thermally evaporated BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> ; ITO or Au or Pt Vacuum	Output properties of C <sub>60</sub> field-effect transistors with different source/drain electrodes
<b>2008</b>					
50	0.07		63	Thermally evaporated BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS; Au Vacuum	Ambipolar charge carrier transport in organic semiconductor blends of phthalocyanine and fullerene

51	$6.8 \times 10^{-2}$			Thermally evaporated BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au Vacuum	Bipolar transport in organic field-effect transistors: organic semiconductor blends versus contact modification
52	3.23-0.68	$4 \times 10^6 \sim 8 \times 10^6$	17.1~11.8	Thermally evaporated BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Au Nitrogen	Bottom-contact fullerene C <sub>60</sub> thin-film transistors with high field-effect mobilities
53	Best: 0.41	$\sim 10^7$		Thermally evaporated BGTC; Au/Cr/Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /parylene/C <sub>60</sub> ; Au Helium	High-performance C <sub>60</sub> thin-film field-effect transistors with parylene gate insulator
54	① Al(W/L=10): 1.7±0.1 Al(W/L=80): 1.4±0.05 Highest: 4.3(W=L=200μm, Ca)	(0.4±0.1)×10 <sup>6</sup> (1.0±0.2)×10 <sup>6</sup>	0.3±0.1 0.2±0.1	Thermally Vacuum evaporated ① BGTC; Au/Ti/Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; Al or Ca	① High-performance C <sub>60</sub> n-channel organic field-effect transistors through optimization of interfaces; ② Low-voltage C <sub>60</sub> organic field-effect transistors with high mobility and low contact resistance
55	① ② Ca(W/L=10): 2.3±0.2 Ca(W/L=80): 2.3±0.1	(1.0±0.3)×10 <sup>6</sup> (4.0±0.3)×10 <sup>6</sup>	0.2±0.1 0.1±0.1	② BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; Ca Nitrogen	
56	HfO <sub>2</sub> /ODPA: 0.28(sat) HfO <sub>2</sub> : 0.097(sat)	10 <sup>5</sup> 10 <sup>3</sup>	0.35 0.40	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/HfO <sub>2</sub> /(ODPA); LiF/Al Vacuum	Low-voltage high-performance C <sub>60</sub> thin film transistors via low-surface-energy phosphonic acid monolayer/hafnium oxide hybrid dielectric
57	0.061 PTS: 1.22 HMDS: 1.04 ODS: 1.46	10 <sup>6</sup>	1.9	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Ti-Si/Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /ZSO/SiO <sub>2</sub> /insulator; LiF/Al Nitrogen	Low-voltage-operating fullerene C <sub>60</sub> thin-film transistors with various surface treatments
58	Linear: 0.14 (highest) Sat: 0.26 (highest)	$2.9 \times 10^7$ $1 \times 10^7$	33 32.9	Vacuum deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Ti/Au Vacuum	Potential barriers to electron carriers in C <sub>60</sub> field-effect transistors
59	0.05~0.15			BGBC/TC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>25</sub> SH; Cr/Au Vacuum	Transport properties in C <sub>60</sub> field-effect transistor with a single Schottky barrier
60	0.15~0.55		0.2~4	Vacuum deposition BGBC; Al/ITO/polyaniline; Al Nitrogen	Vacuum-Processed Polyaniline-C <sub>60</sub> Organic Field Effect Transistors
<b>2009</b>					
61	$\mu_e=0.04(\text{sat})$ $\mu_h=0.2(\text{sat})$		66 2.3	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS/pentacene/C <sub>60</sub> /pentacene; Au Nitrogen	Ambipolar pentacene/C <sub>60</sub> -based field-effect transistors with high hole and electron mobilities in ambient atmosphere
62	1.12-0.86(sat)		8.6-5.9	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Al <sub>3</sub> Si <sub>1</sub> /SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Au <sub>0.9</sub> Ni <sub>0.1</sub> /Au Nitrogen	Current-gain cutoff frequencies above 10 MHz for organic thin-film transistors with high mobility and low parasitic capacitance
63	spin-cast : 4.7±0.41 vapor: 0.27±0.15 (Highest: 5.3)	(3.5±1.2)×10 <sup>7</sup> (7.5±6.3)×10 <sup>5</sup>	35.6±6.33 39.8±7.5	Vacuum /OTS by spin-cast or vapor BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS; Au Nitrogen	Crystalline Ultrasmooth Self-Assembled Monolayers of Alkylsilanes for Organic Field-Effect Transistors
64	~6		~11	HWE BGTC; ITO/BCB; LiF/Al Vacuum	Electrical response of highly ordered organic thin film metal-insulator-semiconductor devices
65	Ca/Al:0.22 Al:0.21 Au:0.035	$5 \times 10^5$	-3 0.7 22	Spin-cast/trichlorobenzene(1 wt%) BGTC; ITO/PVP; Al or Ca or Au Nitrogen	Flexible Fullerene Field-Effect Transistors Fabricated Through Solution Processing
66	Highest: 0.05	$\sim 10^3$	20	Liquid-liquid interface precipitation BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au/Ti Vacuum	Field-effect-transistor characteristics of solvate C <sub>60</sub> fullerene nanowhiskers
67	0.1-0.3			Thermally deposition BGTC; Al/ITO/melamine/C <sub>60</sub> ; Al Nitrogen	Small-molecule vacuum processed melamine-C <sub>60</sub> , organic field-effect transistors
68	$\mu_{\text{min}}=0.0033 \sim 1.3$ $\mu_{\text{sat}}=2.5 \sim 2.8$	$4 \times 10^5 \sim 5 \times 10^7$	5.1~16.8	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; benzenethiol/Ni-Au/Au Nitrogen	Threshold voltage control of bottom-contact n-channel organic thin-film transistors using modified drain/source electrodes
<b>2010</b>					
69	6.5(lin)			HWE BGTC; ITO/BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; LiF/Al glove box	Dependence of Meyer-Neldel energy on energetic disorder in organic field effect transistors
70	$3.2 \times 10^{-2}$ (pristine) $5.2 \times 10^{-4}$ (supersonic wave) $2.4 \times 10^{-3}$ (ultraviolet light)	$\sim 10$ $\sim 1000$ $\sim 10$		NW from m-xylene/isopropyl alcohol BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> -NW; Ti/Au Vacuum or air(working)	Electron Transport Properties in Photo and Supersonic Wave Irradiated C <sub>60</sub> Fullerene Nano-Whisker Field-Effect Transistors
71	Lactose:0.055 Glucose:0.085 Guanine:0.12 Cytosine:0.09 Adenine:5.5(HWE) Thymine:0.5			Thermally deposition BGTC; Al/Dielectric/C <sub>60</sub> ; Al or Au	Environmentally sustainable organic field effect transistors
72	BC: $\mu_e=5.28 \times 10^{-3}$ BC: $\mu_h=4.2 \times 10^{-2}$ MC: $\mu_e=5.5 \times 10^{-2}$ MC: $\mu_h=5.45 \times 10^{-2}$ TC: $\mu_e=2.44 \times 10^{-2}$ TC: $\mu_h=4.5 \times 10^{-3}$		79 14.5 73 -4.3 68.5 -30		Influence of device geometry in the electrical behavior of all organic ambipolar field effect transistors

73	Ba: 1.15 Al: 0.97 Au: 0.126	$3.2 \times 10^5$ $2.8 \times 10^5$ $6.7 \times 10^4$	29 30 36	Thermally deposition BGTC; ITO/polystyrene/C <sub>60</sub> ; Ba/Al or Al or Au Nitrogen	Properties of C <sub>60</sub> thin film transistor based on polystyrene
<b>2011</b>					
74	100 °C: ~1 250 °C: ~5			Thermally deposition BGBC; ITO/BCB; LiF/Al	Electric field and grain size dependence of Meyer–Neldel energy in C <sub>60</sub> films
75	0nm Alq3: $1.71 \times 10^{-3}$ 5nm Alq3: $1.12 \times 10^{-2}$ 10nm Alq3: $1.28 \times 10^{-2}$ 15nm Alq3: $1.88 \times 10^{-3}$	$10^4$ $10^2$ $10^2$ $10^2$	18 11 10 21	thermally evaporated BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PMMA/C <sub>60</sub> /Alq3; Al Ar atmosphere	Enhanced performance of C <sub>60</sub> organic field effect transistors using a tris(8-hydroxyquinoline) aluminum buffer layer
76	BCB: 5.1 Parylene: 0.046 AlO <sub>x</sub> -BCB: 3.5 AlO <sub>x</sub> -PE: 2.9 AlO <sub>x</sub> -Adenine: 3.2	$>10^6$ $\sim 10^{2.5}$ $\sim 10^{2.5}$ $>10^3$ $\sim 10^3$	13.2 -3.5 -0.003 0.39 -0.25	Channel: HWE BGTC; Al/BCB; Al TGBC; Al/Parylene-C; Al BGTC; Al/AlO <sub>x</sub> /BCB or PE or Adenine; Al Nitrogen	High mobility, low voltage operating C <sub>60</sub> based n-type organic field effect transistors
77	Ag: 2.74 LiF/Ag: 5.07			Thermally deposition BGTC; ITO/PMMA/pentacene/C <sub>60</sub> ; (LiF)/Ag Nitrogen	Mobility Improvement in C <sub>60</sub> -Based Field-Effect Transistors Using LiF/Ag Source/Drain Electrodes
78	Solution: 0.6~0.8(highest:0.86) Vacuum: 0.7~0.9	$(4 \times 10^6)$	(3)	Drop cast and dry/Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PTS; LiF/Al Nitrogen	Novel Solution Process for High-Mobility C <sub>60</sub> Fullerene Field-Effect Transistors
79	1.5 0.0012 0.005			evaporation BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS/C <sub>60</sub> ; Au BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS/DATTF/C <sub>60</sub> ; Au BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS/C <sub>60</sub> ; DATTF/C <sub>60</sub> BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS/C <sub>60</sub> ; DATTF  dianthratetrafulvalene (DATTF)	Organic Electrodes Consisting of Dianthratetrafulvalene and Fullerene and Their Application in Organic Field Effect Transistors
<b>2012</b>					
80	4.02 ± 0.35	$(4.68 \pm 1.04) \times 10^6$		Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> , BCB; Au Nitrogen	2-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-benzoimidazol-3-ium Iodide as a New Air-Stable n-Type Dopant for Vacuum-Processed Organic Semiconductor Thin Films
81	Only C <sub>60</sub> : 0.38 C <sub>60</sub> /Bphen: 0.50 Pentacene/C <sub>60</sub> : 4.11 Pentacene/C <sub>60</sub> /Bphen: 5.17	$4.4 \times 10^3$ $3.1 \times 10^3$ 19.5 25	13 11 13 12.5	Thermal evaporation BGTC; ITO/PMMA/pentacene/C <sub>60</sub> ; Bphen/Ag Nitrogen	A high mobility C <sub>60</sub> field-effect transistor with an ultrathin pentacene passivation layer and bathophenanthroline/metal bilayer electrodes
82	0.17±0.02~0.11±0.02		1.4±0.1~3.8±0.1	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Au Nitrogen	Direct structuring of C <sub>60</sub> thin film transistors by photo-lithography under ambient conditions
83	Ti: 1.94 Ti/Pt: 2.09	$0.61 \times 10^6$ $1.69 \times 10^6$	0.51 1.01	Thermal evaporation BGTC; Ti/(Pt)/Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /AlO <sub>x</sub> /SAM; Au Nitrogen	Engineering the metal gate electrode for controlling the threshold voltage of organic transistors
84	$10^{-5}$ (μ <sub>e</sub> ) $10^{-6}$ (μ <sub>h</sub> )			Doping BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/C <sub>60</sub> &CoTMPP; Au Nitrogen	Fullerene/Cobalt Porphyrin Hybrid Nanosheets with Ambipolar Charge Transporting Characteristics
85	Needles: 5.2±2.1(average) ~11 (highest) Ribbons: 3.0±0.87(average)	$>10^5$ $>10^6$	15~43 36~85	Solution Grown (Single Crystals) BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; Au Nitrogen	High-Mobility Field-Effect Transistors from Large-Area Solution-Grown Aligned C <sub>60</sub> Single Crystals
86	Highest: 0.081	$>10^4$		Drop-casting or dip-coating deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> ; Cr/Au Nitrogen	On the fabrication of crystalline C <sub>60</sub> nanorod transistors from solution
87	0.4	$6 \times 10^4$	2.8	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /CYTOP; Al Nitrogen	Organic nonvolatile memory transistors based on fullerene and an electron-trapping polymer
88	Unpurified C <sub>60</sub> : No dopant: 0.38±0.02 Dopant: 0.48±0.03~0.67±0.02 purified C <sub>60</sub> : No dopant: 1.62±0.03 Dopant: 1.3±0.1~1.73±0.02	$1 \times 10^6$ $1 \times 10^5$ - $1 \times 10^6$ $3 \times 10^6$ $70$ - $3 \times 10^6$	17.9±0.8 4.7±0.6~15±1 4.7±0.3 -0.4±0.9~4.7±0.3	Evaporation or co-evaporation with dopant of [RuCp*(mes)] <sub>2</sub> BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB/C <sub>60</sub> (&Dopant); Al Nitrogen	Passivation of trap states in unpurified and purified C <sub>60</sub> and the influence on organic field-effect transistor performance
89	1.4			drop-casted to solution patterning SAM BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PTS; LiF/Al	Solution-Processed C <sub>60</sub> Single-Crystal Field-Effect Transistors
90	Chlorobenzene: 0.16 m-Xylene: 0.083 Tetrahydronaphtalene: 0.18 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene: 0.86	$1.2 \times 10^6$ $1.1 \times 10^6$ $3.6 \times 10^5$ $3.9 \times 10^6$	5.2 3.6 5.3 1.5	Vacuum-drying from various solvents BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; LiF/Al Nitrogen	Solvent Dependence of Vacuum-Dried C <sub>60</sub> Thin-Film Transistors
91	0.58	$10^5$	-0.1	HWE TGBC; Al/Parylene-C/C <sub>60</sub> ; Al Nitrogen	Strain induced anisotropic effect on electron mobility in C <sub>60</sub> based organic field effect transistors
<b>2013</b>					
92	0.08±0.01(sat) 0.05±0.01(lin)		1.2±0.08	Evaporation deposition BGTC; Al/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /cellulose/C <sub>60</sub> ; Al Glove box	Cellulose as biodegradable high-k dielectric layer in organic complementary inverters

93	$\mu_e=0.18$ $\mu_h=0.28$				Dual Channel Operation Upon n-Channel Percolation in a Pentacene-C <sub>60</sub> Ambipolar Organic Thin Film Transistor
94	No buffer:0.19 TPBi:0.25 BCP:0.52 Bphen:0.65	$0.14 \times 10^5$ $0.34 \times 10^5$ $0.66 \times 10^5$ $1.25 \times 10^5$	35 26 27 25		Effect of organic buffer layers on the performance of n-type organic field-effect transistor based on C <sub>60</sub> active layer
95	No Pentacene: 0.213 Pentacene (2nm): 1.01	$10^3$ $10^4$	3 11		Enhanced performance of C <sub>60</sub> N-type organic field-effect transistors using a pentacene passivation layer
96	$\mu_e=2.8$ $\mu_h=0.3$				Enhancing crystallinity of C <sub>60</sub> layer by thickness-control of underneath pentacene layer for high mobility C <sub>60</sub> /pentacene ambipolar transistors
97	Cocrystals of C <sub>60</sub> -DPTTA $\mu_e=0.01$ $\mu_h=0.3$			Drop-casting/chlorobenzene BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au Vacuum	Fullerene/Sulfur-Bridged Annulene Cocrystals: Two-Dimensional Segregated Heterojunctions with Ambipolar Transport Properties and Photoresponsivity
98	2.4-2.2	$10^7 \sim 10^8$	0.4~0.6	Inkjet-printing and vacuum drying / TCB TC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /CYCLOTENE; Al or Au or Ag	High performance inkjet-printed C <sub>60</sub> fullerene thin-film transistors: Toward a low-cost and reproducible solution process
99	$3.3 \times 10^{-6}$ (dark); $1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ (illumination) $7.2 \times 10^{-5}$ (dark); $1.4 \times 10^{-3}$ (illumination) $2.8 \times 10^{-3}$ (dark); -----(illumination)			evaporated BCTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PdPc/C <sub>60</sub> ; Au BCTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> /PdPc; Au BCTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> ; Au Vacuum with or without illumination	Influence of donor-acceptor layer sequence on photoresponsive organic field-effect transistors based on palladium phthalocyanine and C <sub>60</sub>
100	1 day: 1.110 14 days: 0.669	$10^3$ $10^4$	0 7	Thermally evaporated BGTC; Al/Aloe vera + 1.5wt%SiO <sub>2</sub> NPs/C <sub>60</sub> ; Al Exposure to open air	N-Type Organic Field-Effect Transistor Based on Fullerene with Natural Aloe Vera/SiO <sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles as Gate Dielectric
101	Al: 1.82(highest) dimer/Al: 2.23(highest)	$1 \times 10^6$ $2 \times 10^6$	4.6 5.0	Thermally evaporated BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB; (rhodocene dimer)/Al Nitrogen	Reduction of contact resistance by selective contact doping in fullerene n-channel organic field-effect transistors
102	As-grown: $3.0 (\pm 2.9) \times 10^{-1}$ (Highest: 1.01) Photo-exposed: $4.7 (\pm 3.9) \times 10^{-3}$	$10^{-4}$ $10^{-3}$	21.5 ( $\pm 3.8$ ) 20.4 ( $\pm 5.5$ )	Drop-casting/ nanorods in m-DCB + ethanol BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> ; Cr/Au Nitrogen	Solution-Based Phototransformation of C <sub>60</sub> Nanorods: Towards Improved Electronic Devices
103	No pentacene: 0.014 Pentacene(Vacuum):1 Pentacene(Air): 10	$\sim 5 \times 10^2$ $\sim 3 \times 10^2$ $1 \times 10^3$	25 36 5.9	Thermally evaporated BGTC; Au/silk fibroin/(pentacene)/C <sub>60</sub> ; Au Vacuum or Air	Solution-based silk fibroin dielectric in n-type C <sub>60</sub> organic field-effect transistors: Mobility enhancement by the pentacene interlayer
<b>2014</b>					
104	Height: ~1			HWE BGTC; Al/Parylene; Al(encapsulated) Air	Air stability of C <sub>60</sub> based n-type OFETs
105	0.32	$6 \times 10^3$	2.2	drop-casting/DCB BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB; Al Nitrogen	Comparative Study of the N-Type Doping Efficiency in Solution-processed Fullerenes and Fullerene Derivatives
106	BG: 0.1 TG: 0.2 dual gate: 0.9	$\sim 1 \times 10^3$ $\sim 2 \times 10^3$ $\sim 1 \times 10^4$	20.7~34.6 14.3~0.1 11.5~8.5	HWE under vacuum TG, BG or dual gate; Al/Parylene; Al Nitrogen	Geometrical Structure and Interface Dependence of Bias Stress Induced Threshold Voltage Shift in C <sub>60</sub> -Based OFETs
107	$10^{-3}$ Pa: 0.199 $\pm$ 0.020 $10^{-3}$ Pa: 0.204 $\pm$ 0.015 $10^{-2}$ Pa: 0.195 $\pm$ 0.017 $10^{-1}$ Pa: 0.090 $\pm$ 0.013	$10^5 \sim 10^7$ $10^5 \sim 10^7$ $10^5 \sim 10^7$ $10^5 \sim 10^7$	11.9 $\pm$ 0.8 7.2 $\pm$ 1.0 8.7 $\pm$ 0.7 13.2 $\pm$ 1.2	Deposition under different pressure BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> ; Au Vacuum	Influence of Deposition Pressure on the Film Morphologies, Structures, and Mobilities for Different-Shaped Organic Semiconductors
108	No DIP: 0.21 $\pm$ 0.10 DIP: 2.62 $\pm$ 0.32(Max:2.92)	$3 \times 10^4$ $4 \times 10^5$	17 5	Deposition under different pressure BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /(DIP)/C <sub>60</sub> ; Cu Vacuum	Interface optimization using diindenoperylene for C <sub>60</sub> thin film transistors with high electron mobility and stability
109	~1.6(lin)			HWE BGTC; ITO/BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; LiF/Al Vacuum	Origin of Electric Field Dependence of the Charge Mobility and Spatial Energy Correlations in C <sub>60</sub> -Based Field Effect Transistors
110	needle crystals: 0.08 $\pm$ 0.04 (highest): 0.34 $\pm$ 0.13 ribbon crystals: 2.0 $\pm$ 0.61	$>10^5$ $>10^6$	15~43 36~85	Crystals grown from m-xylene/(CCl <sub>4</sub> ) BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; Au Nitrogen	Solution-grown aligned C <sub>60</sub> single-crystals for field-effect transistors
<b>2015</b>					
111	Highest: 0.38	$5.3 \times 10^5$	21.2	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PVA/OTS/C <sub>60</sub> /BCP, Al	A striking performance improvement of fullerene n-channel field-effect transistors via synergistic interfacial modifications
112	Average(Highest) m-xylene:0.07(0.155) CS <sub>2</sub> :1.24(1.70) ODCB:0.3(1.06)	$10^4 \sim 10^5$	40~60	PAC method /m-xylene, CS <sub>2</sub> , or ODCB BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au Nitrogen	A Facile PDMS-Assisted Crystallization for the Crystal-Engineering of C <sub>60</sub> Single-Crystal Organic Field-Effect Transistors
113	$3.9 \times 10^{-2}$ (dark) $6.7 \times 10^{-3}$ (air)		45	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS/C <sub>60</sub> /PbPc, Au Air or dark box	Enhanced performance of isotype planar heterojunction photoresponsive organic field-effect transistors by using Ag source-drain electrodes

114	thermally anneal 50°C: 0.002±0.001 90°C: 0.027±0.002 100°C: 0.055±0.004	~10 <sup>4</sup> ~10 <sup>5</sup> ~10 <sup>6</sup>	2.93 3.20 2.39	Spin-coating/ dichlorobenzene BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PTS/C <sub>60</sub> ; graphene Nitrogen	Solution-processed n-type fullerene field-effect transistors prepared using CVD-grown grapheme electrodes: improving performance with thermal annealing
115	① with PbPc: 2.77×10 <sup>-3</sup> /6.64×10 <sup>-1</sup> ② with PbPc: 2.41×10 <sup>-5</sup> /6.93×10 <sup>-4</sup> ① without PbPc: 2.48×10 <sup>-2</sup> / ② without PbPc: 1.79×10 <sup>-3</sup> / <b>2016</b>		6.80/6.77 28.7/14.3 14.1/ 29.5/-	Vacuum deposition ① BGTC; ITO/PVA/C <sub>60</sub> /(PbPc), Au ② BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS/C <sub>60</sub> /(PbPc), Au In the dark/under illumination	Ultrahigh near infrared photoresponsive organic field-effect transistors with lead phthalocyanine/C <sub>60</sub> heterojunction on poly(vinyl alcohol) gate dielectric
116	ODT: 0.15/0.88 (lin/sat↓) PFBT: 0.24/1.27 DABT: 0.3/1.52 No thiol derivatives: 0.12/0.56	6×10 <sup>4</sup> 7×10 <sup>4</sup> 9×10 <sup>4</sup> 2.5×10 <sup>5</sup>	10.1 8.5 6.3 10.5	Vacuum deposition BGBC; Al/SU8/C <sub>60</sub> ; thiol derivatives/Al Nitrogen	Improvement of n-type OTFT electrical stability by gold electrode modification
117	1.05	5.65×10 <sup>2</sup>	2.96	Vacuum deposition BGTC; Al/PVA/SDS/C <sub>60</sub> /(encapsulation); Au Air	Poly(Vinyl Alcohol) Gate Dielectric Treated With Anionic Surfactant in C <sub>60</sub> Fullerene-Based n-Channel Organic Field Effect Transistors
<b>2017</b>					
118	5.6	>10 <sup>5</sup>	4.9	Drop/CCl <sub>4</sub> + <i>m</i> -xylene BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB/C <sub>60</sub> ; Au Nitrogen	Enhanced performance of field-effect transistors based on C <sub>60</sub> single crystals with conjugated polyelectrolyte
119	Pure C <sub>60</sub> : 2.43×10 <sup>-2</sup> (sat) Heterojunction: 1.43×10 <sup>-3</sup> (sat)		37	Evaporation deposition BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>60</sub> /(PTCDA:AlClPc:PbPc); Au in the dark or illumination	Towards high performance broad spectral response fullerene based photosensitive organic field effect transistors with tricomponent bulk heterojunctions

## C<sub>70</sub>

Ref.	Mobility (cm <sup>2</sup> V <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	I <sub>on</sub> /I <sub>off</sub>	V <sub>T</sub> (V)	Deposition Structure Measured in	Title
<b>1996</b>					
120	2×10 <sup>-3</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup>	27	Vacuum deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au/Cr Vacuum	C <sub>70</sub> thin film transistors
<b>2005</b>					
22	0h: 0.060 1h in ambient: 0.042 24 h in nitrogen: 0.041	3.9×10 <sup>5</sup> 1.5×10 <sup>5</sup> 1.2×10 <sup>5</sup>	34.7 40.1 42.2	Vacuum vapor deposition BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Ti/Au Nitrogen or Air	Fullerene based n-type organic thin-film transistors
<b>2013</b>					
97	Cocrystals of C <sub>70</sub> -DPTTA μ <sub>e</sub> =0.05 μ <sub>h</sub> =0.07			Drop-casting/chlorobenzene BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au Vacuum	Fullerene/Sulfur-Bridged Annulene Cocrystals: Two-Dimensional Segregated Heterojunctions with Ambipolar Transport Properties and Photoresponsivity
<b>2014</b>					
105	0.94	3×10 <sup>4</sup>	3.8	drop-casting/DCB BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB; Al Nitrogen	Comparative Study of the N-Type Doping Efficiency in Solution-processed Fullerenes and Fullerene Derivatives

## PCBM

Ref.	Mobility (cm <sup>2</sup> V <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	I <sub>on</sub> /I <sub>off</sub>	V <sub>T</sub> (V)	Deposition Structure Measured in	Title
<b>2003</b>					
121	Highest: 4.5×10 <sup>-3</sup>		41	Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Au/Ti/resin; Ca or Al or Au Under ambient conditions (sealed)	Solution-Processed Organic n-Type Thin-Film Transistors
<b>2004</b>					
122 123	μ <sub>e</sub> =1×10 <sup>-2</sup> μ <sub>h</sub> =8×10 <sup>-3</sup>	10 <sup>6</sup> 10 <sup>6</sup>		Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/PCBM; Ti/Au Vacuum	①Ambipolar Organic Field-Effect Transistors Based on a Solution-Processed Methanofullerene; ②Organic complementary-like inverters employing methanofullerene-based ambipolar field-effect transistors
124	9×10 <sup>-2</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>		Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; ITO/PVA/PCBM; Cr Argon	Nonvolatile organic field-effect transistor memory element with a polymeric gate electret
125	μ <sub>e</sub> =1×10 <sup>-2</sup> μ <sub>h</sub> =8×10 <sup>-3</sup>	~10 <sup>6</sup> ~10 <sup>6</sup>		Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/PCBM; Ti/Au Vacuum	Organic complementary-like inverters employing methanofullerene-based ambipolar field-effect transistors

<b>2005</b>					
126	0.02-0.1	$\sim 4 \times 10^3$	13.6	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC or BGBC; Al-Nd/insulator; Ca, Mg, Al, Ag, Au; Air(with protector)	All-solution-processed n-type organic transistors using a spinning metal process
127	PVA: $\mu_e = 5 \times 10^{-4}$ BCB-Au: $\mu_e = 5 \times 10^{-5}$ BCB-Au: $\mu_h = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ BCB-LiF/Al: $\mu_e = 10^{-4}$ PVP: poor transport properties	7 4		Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; ITO/dielectric/PPV&PF&PCBM; LiF/Al or Au	Correlation between morphology and ambipolar transport in organic field-effect transistors
128	0.05-0.2	$7.5 \times 10^2 \sim 2 \times 10^3$	-20~7	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; ITO/BCB or PVA/PCBM; Cr or LiF/Al Argon	Fabrication and characterization of solution-processed methanofullerene-based organic field-effect transistors
129	0.024			Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au	Relation between carrier mobility and cell performance in bulk heterojunction solar cells consisting of soluble polythiophene and fullerene derivatives
130	PCBM : $10^{-3}$ PCBM&P3HT: $10^{-4}$			Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Si /SiO <sub>2</sub> /insulator/PCBM(P3HT); Al Nitrogen	Study of field effect mobility in PCBM films and P3HT:PCBM blends
<b>2006</b>					
131	$\mu_e = 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$ $\mu_h = 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$			Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGBC; Si /SiO <sub>2</sub> /PCBM&P3HT; Al Nitrogen	Ambipolar organic field-effect transistors fabricated using a composite of semiconducting polymer and soluble fullerene
132	$\mu_e \sim 10^{-6} \sim 10^{-2}$ $\mu_h \sim 10^{-3} \sim 10^{-4}$			Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PCBM(&P3HT); Au Vacuum	Field effect measurements on charge carrier mobilities in various polymer-fullerene blend compositions
133	$\sim 10^{-4} - 10^{-6}$			Spin-coating/ chloroform BGBC; Si /SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au Vacuum	Investigations of electron injection in a methanofullerene thin film transistor
134	PCBM-Au:0.008 PCBM-Mg:0.01 PCBM&P3HT: $\mu_e = 7 \times 10^{-5}$ PCBM&P3HT: $\mu_h = 1 \times 10^{-4}$			Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Si /SiO <sub>2</sub> /PCBM(&P3HT); Au or Mg Vacuum	Investigations of the effects of tempering and composition dependence on charge carrier field effect mobilities in polymer and fullerene films and blends
135	Insulator PVA: $10^{-2}$ BCB: $10^{-2}$			Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; ITO/insulator/PCBM&PPV; LiF/Al Argon	Photoresponse of Organic Field-Effect Transistors Based on Conjugated Polymer/Fullerene Blends
<b>2007</b>					
136	pure PCBM: 0.01	$> 10^4$	20~38	Spin-coating/chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PCBM(&P3HT); Au Vacuum	Ambipolar Transport in Field-Effect Transistors Based on Composite Films of Poly(3-hexylthiophene) and Fullerene Derivative
137	$1.1 \times 10^{-5}$			Spin-coating/chloroform BG BC or TC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au or Al Vacuum	Ambipolar Field-Effect Transistors Based on Poly(3-hexylthiophene)/Fullerene Derivative Bilayer Films
138	$10^{-3} \sim 10^{-4}$ (sat)	$\sim 10^4$	$\sim 20$ (electron) $\sim 5$ (hole)	Spin-coating/chlorobenzene BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/PCBM(&PPV); Ti/Au Vacuum or Nitrogen	Electro-optical circuits based on light-sensing ambipolar organic field-effect transistors
139	o-Xylene: $2 \times 10^{-2}$ Chlorobenzene: $8 \times 10^{-3}$			Spin-coating/solvent BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Au Nitrogen	Organic Field-Effect Devices as Tool to Characterize the Bipolar Transport in Polymer-Fullerene Blends: The Case of P3HT-PCBM
140	$8.6 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.5 \times 10^5$	43.0	Spin-coating/chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Au Vacuum	Unipolarization of ambipolar organic field effect transistors toward high-impedance complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor circuits
141	0.02~0.034	$4.5 \times 10^5 \sim 1.42 \times 10^6$		Spin-coating/chloroform BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Ti/Au; Nitrogen	Solution-Processed n-Type Organic Field-Effect Transistors With High ON/OFF Current Ratios Based on Fullerene Derivatives
<b>2008</b>					
142	Vacuum: 0.025 Air: Not active	$2 \times 10^4$	33	Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Au Vacuum/Air	High-Performance n-Type Organic Thin-Film Transistors Based on Solution-Processable Perfluoroalkyl-Substituted C <sub>60</sub> Derivatives
143	0.21	$> 10^4$	7	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; ITO/BCB; Ca/Al Nitrogen	High mobility n-channel organic field-effect transistors based on soluble C <sub>60</sub> and C <sub>70</sub> fullerene derivatives
144	Au: 0.0081 Al: 0.0120 Ca/Al: 0.0227 Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> /Al: 0.0445	$10^3$ $10^6$ $10^3$ $10^3$	4.87 3.15 0.74 -2.30	Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; ITO/PVP; S/D Nitrogen	Improved performance in n-channel organic thin film transistors by nanoscale interface modification
145	Dark: $2.9 \times 10^{-5}$ Light: $3.7 \times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 10^4$	24 20	Spin-coating/ chloroform BGBC or BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Au Vacuum	Light illumination effects in ambipolar FETs based on poly(3-hexylthiophene) and fullerene derivative composite films
146	$\mu_e = 8.9 \times 10^{-3}$ (lin) $\mu_h = 5.7 \times 10^{-3}$ (lin)			Spin-coating/CB(PCBM)&chloroform(P3HT) BGMC; Au/Ti/Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PCBM/TiO <sub>2</sub> /P3HT; Al Nitrogen	Multilayer bipolar field-effect transistors
<b>2009</b>					
147	$2.8 \times 10^{-2}$			Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PCBM/TiO <sub>2</sub> ; Al Nitrogen	Enhanced Performance of Fullerene n-Channel Field-Effect Transistors with Titanium Sub-Oxide Injection Layer



148	0.028			Spin-coating/chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS; Ca/Al Nitrogen	Heteroanalogues of PCBM: N-Bridged Imino-PCBMs for Organic Field-Effect Transistors
149	0.10-0.14	1×10 <sup>4</sup> ~2×10 <sup>5</sup>	0.27~0.38	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC;Ti/Au/Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HfO <sub>2</sub> /BCB;Ca Nitrogen or air	Low-voltage solution-processed n-channel organic field-effect transistors with high-k HfO <sub>2</sub> gate dielectrics grown by atomic layer deposition
150	0.03		0.1	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; Al/AlO <sub>x</sub> /PHDA; Al vacuum	Solution processed low-voltage organic transistors and complementary inverters
151	10 <sup>-5</sup> (lin)		0-10	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; Al/BCB; Al	Studies of charge transfer processes across donor-acceptor interface using a field effect transistor geometry
152	Ca: N <sub>2</sub> :0.12 ; Air:No Au: N <sub>2</sub> :0.08 ; Air:0.04 Ca/Au: N <sub>2</sub> :0.12 ; Air:0.06	N <sub>2</sub> :5×10 <sup>5</sup> ;Air: No N <sub>2</sub> :2×10 <sup>5</sup> ;Air: 1×10 <sup>5</sup> N <sub>2</sub> :1×10 <sup>6</sup> ;Air: 3×10 <sup>5</sup>	N <sub>2</sub> :2.1;Air: No N <sub>2</sub> :4.6;Air: 6.7 N <sub>2</sub> :2.1;Air: 5.4	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC;Ti/Au/Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB;Ca or Au or Ca/Au Nitrogen or air	Study of electrical performance and stability of solution-processed n-channel organic field-effect transistors
153	μ <sub>e</sub> =5.8×10 <sup>-2</sup> (140°C anneal) μ <sub>h</sub> =7.2×10 <sup>-2</sup> (140°C anneal)			Spin-coating BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PCBM&PTmT; Ag	Thermal annealing induced bicontinuous networks in bulk heterojunction solar cells and bipolar field-effect transistors
<b>2010</b>					
154	PCBM/HMDS-Au: 6.0×10 <sup>-6</sup> PCBM/HMDS-LiF: 1.5×10 <sup>-3</sup> PCBM/OTS-Au: 1.0×10 <sup>-4</sup> PCBM/OTS-LiF: 8.6×10 <sup>-2</sup> PCBM/ODTS-LiF: 4.6×10 <sup>-2</sup> PCBM/P3HT: μ <sub>e</sub> =1.5×10 <sup>-3</sup> PCBM/P3HT: μ <sub>h</sub> =3.3×10 <sup>-5</sup>	2.3 1.3×10 <sup>2</sup> 1.6 1.6×10 <sup>5</sup> 1.5×10 <sup>5</sup>	- 35 -9 40 38 29 45~74	Spin-coating/chloroform BGMC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /SAM/PCBM/(P3HT); LiF/Au Vacuum	Ambipolar Transport in Bilayer Organic Field-Effect Transistor Based on Poly(3-hexylthiophene) and Fullerene Derivatives
155	0.13	6×10 <sup>4</sup>	25	Spin-coating/chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS; Au Nitrogen	High-Performance Solution-Processed n-Channel Organic Thin-Film Transistors Based on a Long Chain Alkyl-Substituted C <sub>60</sub> Derivative
156	0.125	4.67×10 <sup>6</sup>	19.10	Spin-coating/chlorobenzene BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB; Au Nitrogen	Use of a 1H-Benzoimidazole Derivative as an n-Type Dopant and To Enable Air-Stable Solution-Processed n-Channel Organic Thin-Film Transistors
<b>2011</b>					
157	0.09		9.0	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB; Au or Al Nitrogen, Vacuum or Air	Soluble fullerene derivatives: The effect of electronic structure on transistor performance and air stability
<b>2012</b>					
158	~0.01(pure PCBM)			Spin-coating/ o-dichlorobenzene BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/PCBM&polymer; Au Nitrogen	Ambipolar charge transport in polymer:fullerene bulk heterojunctions for different polymer side-chains
159	0.024~0.054	8.0×10 <sup>5</sup> ~2.2×10 <sup>6</sup>	2.18~2.9	Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /OTS/PCBM; Al Nitrogen	Effects of direct solvent exposure on the nanoscale morphologies and electrical characteristics of PCBM-based transistors and photovoltaics
160	Ca/Al: 0.104 Au: 0.051	3.5×10 <sup>6</sup> 4.6×10 <sup>6</sup>	8 12	Spin-coating / chloroform or DCB BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB; Ca/Al or Au Nitrogen	Evaluation of structure–property relationships of solution-processible fullerene acceptors and their n-channel field-effect transistor performance
161	Highest: 0.044	4.1×10 <sup>4</sup>	-2.61	Spin-coating / chloroform BGTC; ITO/PVP/PCBM/PEG; Al Nitrogen	Simple source/drain contact structure for solution-processed n -channel fullerene thin-film transistors
162	3×10 <sup>-3</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	20	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; Si /SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/PCBM&PB-PyDI; Al Vacuum	Synthesis and Characterization of a Pyromellitic Diimide-Based Polymer with C- and N-Main Chain Links: Matrix for Solution-Processable n-Channel Field-Effect Transistors
<b>2013</b>					
163	2×10 <sup>-8</sup> ~3×10 <sup>-8</sup>			Spin-coating BG; Si /SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/PCBM; Au Nitrogen	Microstructure and Optoelectronic Properties of P3HT-b-P4VP/PCBM Blends: Impact of PCBM on the Copolymer Self-Assembly
164	~0.04			Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/PCBM; Al	Organic [6,6]-phenyl-C <sub>61</sub> -butyric-acid-methyl-ester field effect transistors: Analysis of the contact properties by combined photoemission spectroscopy and electrical measurements
165	8.70×10 <sup>-2</sup> (FP doped)2.2×10 <sup>-2</sup>	6.7×10 <sup>6</sup>	21	Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Si /SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB/PCBM; Ag Nitrogen	Solution - Processible Highly Conducting Fullerenes
<b>2014</b>					
105	0.057	2×10 <sup>3</sup>	15.7	Spin-coating/CB BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB; Al Nitrogen	Comparative Study of the N-Type Doping Efficiency in Solution-processed Fullerenes and Fullerene Derivatives
166	Highest: 0.12	~10 <sup>3</sup>	10.5	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene TGBC; Al/CYTOP/PCBM/Interlayer; Au Nitrogen	Simultaneous Enhancement of Electron Injection and Air Stability in N-Type Organic Field-Effect Transistors by Water-Soluble Polyfluorene Interlayers
<b>2015</b>					

167	No DAE: $1 \times 10^{-2} \sim 4.41 \times 10^{-2}$ &DAE: $0.61 \times 10^{-2} \sim 3.80 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.8 \times 10^7$ $3.5 \times 10^5 \sim 4.2 \times 10^5$		Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/PCBM(&DAE); Au Nitrogen	Optically switchable transistors comprising a hybrid photochromic molecule/n-type organic active layer
<b>2016</b>					
168	0.04		11	Spin-coating/DCB BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> ; Au Air	Synthesis of Fullerene Derivatives for the Application to Organic Photovoltaic Cell and n-Channel Organic Thin-Film Transistors
169	BCB: $9.3 \times 10^{-2}$ b-PS(8K): $7.3 \times 10^{-2}$ b-PS(108K): $1.0 \times 10^{-1}$	$>10^5$ $>10^5$ $>10^5$	5.1 8.5 6.6	Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB or b-PS/PCBM; Au Nitrogen	Use of a cross-linkable or monolayer-forming polymeric buffer layer on PCBM-based n-channel organic field-effect transistors
<b>2017</b>					
170	Pure: 0.027 With P3HT: 0.01			Spin-coating/ toluene BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/PCBM&P3HT; Au Nitrogen	Balanced Ambipolar Organic Field-Effect Transistors by Polymer Preaggregation
171	$8 \times 10^{-3}$			Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene TGBC; tungsten/water/CYTOP; Au Nitrogen	Water-Gated n-Type Organic Field-Effect Transistors for Complementary Integrated Circuits Operating in an Aqueous Environment

## PC<sub>71</sub>BM

Ref.	Mobility (cm <sup>2</sup> V <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	I <sub>on</sub> /I <sub>off</sub>	V <sub>T</sub> (V)	Deposition Structure Measured in	Title
<b>2005</b>					
172	$\mu_e = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ $\mu_h = 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$\sim 10^4$ $\sim 10^4$		Drop cast/ chlorobenzene BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; /Au Vacuum	Solution processible organic transistors and circuits based on a C <sub>70</sub> methanofullerene
<b>2008</b>					
143	0.1			Spin-coating/ chlorobenzene BGTC; ITO/BCB; Ca/Al Nitrogen	High mobility n-channel organic field-effect transistors based on soluble C <sub>60</sub> and C <sub>70</sub> fullerene derivatives
<b>2009</b>					
147	$2.2 \times 10^{-2}$			Spin-coating/ chloroform BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /PC <sub>71</sub> BM/TiO <sub>x</sub> ; Al Nitrogen	Enhanced Performance of Fullerene n-Channel Field-Effect Transistors with Titanium Sub-Oxide Injection Layer
<b>2012</b>					
160	Ca/Al: 0.066 Au: 0.018	$2.6 \times 10^6$ $1.1 \times 10^6$	8 22	Spin-coating / chloroform or DCB BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB; Ca/Al or Au Nitrogen	Evaluation of structure–property relationships of solution-processible fullerene acceptors and their n-channel field-effect transistor performance
<b>2013</b>					
173	Pure PC <sub>71</sub> BM: 0.016			Spin-coating/CB BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS/PC <sub>71</sub> BM&donor; Al Nitrogen	Electron and hole mobility in solution-processed small molecule-fullerene blend: Dependence on the fullerene content
<b>2014</b>					
105	0.046	$1 \times 10^3$	19.9	Spin-coating/CB BGTC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /BCB; Al Nitrogen	Comparative Study of the N-Type Doping Efficiency in Solution-processed Fullerenes and Fullerene Derivatives
<b>2016</b>					
174	$\mu_e = 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$ $\mu_h = 2.7 \times 10^{-3}$			Spin-coating TGBC; tungsten/electrolyte/PC <sub>71</sub> BM&polymer; Au Air	An organic water-gated ambipolar transistor with a bulk heterojunction active layer for stable and tunable photodetection
175	HMDS 7°C: $3.47 \times 10^{-3}$ HMDS 25°C: $2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ HMDS 60°C: $4.27 \times 10^{-3}$	$10^4$ $10^3$ $10^6$	22.2 10.0 14.8	Drop cast/ chlorobenzene BGBC; Si/SiO <sub>2</sub> /HMDS; Au Nitrogen	PC <sub>70</sub> BM n-type thin film transistors: Influence of HMDS deposition temperature on the devices properties

## 2. LUMO converting

The LUMO of IC<sub>70</sub>MA and IC<sub>70</sub>BA comes from Yongfang Li group report<sup>176</sup> (CV was measured in a 0.1 mol/L tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (Bu<sub>4</sub>NPF<sub>6</sub>) in o-dichlorobenzene/acetonitrile (5:1) solution). The original data are LUMO<sub>1</sub>(IC<sub>70</sub>MA)=-3.85 eV, LUMO<sub>1</sub>(IC<sub>70</sub>BA)=-3.72 eV, LUMO<sub>1</sub>(PC<sub>60</sub>BM)=-3.91 eV. In Hojeong Yu et al. report<sup>177</sup> (CV was measured in a 0.1 mol/L tetrabutylammonium tetrafluoroborate (NBu<sub>4</sub>BF<sub>4</sub>) in o-dichlorobenzene solution), LUMO<sub>2</sub>(PC<sub>60</sub>BM)=-3.85 eV. In order to compare, we choose PC<sub>60</sub>BM as standard to calculate as follow:

$$LUMO(IC_{70}MA) = -3.85 eV \times \frac{-3.85}{-3.91} = -3.79 eV$$

$$LUMO(IC_{70}BA) = -3.72eV \times \frac{-3.85}{-3.91} = -3.66eV$$

### 3. Converting unit of solubility

#### Solubility of C<sub>60</sub>, PCBM and C<sub>70</sub>, PC<sub>71</sub>BM in various solvents

Solvent	Solubility		Ref.	Solubility		Ref.
	C <sub>60</sub>			PCBM		
	mg/ml	10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/ml		mg/ml	10 <sup>-3</sup> mmol/ml	
chloroform	0.16(r.t.)	0.22	<sup>178</sup>	28.8(25°C)	31.6	<sup>179</sup>
chlorobenzene	5.7(r.t.)	7.9	<sup>180</sup>	59.5(25°C)	65.4	
o-dichlorobenzene	24.6(r.t.)	34.2		42.1(25°C)	58.4	
	C <sub>70</sub>			PC <sub>71</sub> BM		
o-dichlorobenzene	36.2(303K)	43.1	<sup>181</sup>	225.2(25°C)	218.6	<sup>182</sup>

The data in the left is original data that come from the corresponding references, in order to give an intuitive comprehension and compare, the unit is converted from mg/ml to 10<sup>-3</sup>mmol/ml. The more solubility can be see references: <sup>183-185</sup>.

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