Electronic Supplementary Information

Photoconversion of 6, 13-α-Diketopentacene Single Crystals Exhibiting Light Intensity-Dependent Morphological Change

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Instrumental Setup and Methods

The μ m-sized PDK crystals were placed on a clean glass coverslip, which was set on the stage of an inverted confocal microscope (IX71, Olympus) combining with an AFM system (JPK Instruments, NanoWizard II), as shown in Figure S1.^{S1} As a light source for photoconversion, a 488 nm continuous-wave laser (Cyan-MA5, Spectra-Physics) was used. For the photoirradiation with strong laser intensity with 100 ~ 1000 kWcm⁻², the laser beam was focused onto the surface of the single μ m-sized PDK crystal with the size of the diffraction limit through an objective lens (100×, N.A. 1.40, Olympus). In the case of the laser intensity below 100 kWcm⁻², the laser beams was irradiated at the area with 25 μ m in diameter. For the UV/vis absorption spectrum measurement of a single crystal under the optical microscope, halogen lamp of the microscope, that is, Köhler illumination system, was used as the incident light. The spectrum was measured using a spectrometer (SpectraPro2358, Acton Research Corporation) with a cooled CCD camera (PIXIS400B, Princeton Instruments), as shown in Figure S1. The all spectra were obtained by the accumulation time of 5 s.

The morphological changes during photoirradiation were analyzed by atomic force microscopy (AFM). All measurements were performed at room temperature in a dark room.



Figure S1. Schematic representation of experimental set-up for confocal microscope combining with AFM system.

Reference

[S1] S. Masuo, K. Kanetaka, R. Sato and T. Teranishi, ACS Photonics, 2016, 3, 109–116.