

Supporting information

The Effect of Electric-field on Phase Separation of Semiconductor/Insulator Composite Film

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Experiment Methods

Regular poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) was synthesized according to the literature (J. Polym. Sci. Part A: Polym. Chem. 2012, 50, 2762.). Poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) was purchased from J & K company ($M_n=15000$ by GPC). The solvent of o-dichlorobenzene (ODCB) was purchased from Aldrich (chromatographic pure) and used as received. Sheet resistance of Indium tin oxide (ITO) glass was 30~40 ohm per square which can be received from Normal commercial channels.

The mixture solution of P3HT and PMMA (molar ratio 1:1) was dissolved in o-dichlorobenzene (ODCB) solvent, ensuring the solid content can be kept at 5%. Indium tin oxide (ITO) glass was etched by laser etching machine, the width of the channel was 200 μm , and the depth was nearly 175 nm, which was just the thickness of ITO (as shown in Fig. S1), the P3HT/PMMA mixed solution was filled the channel by spin-coating (800 rpm, 1 min at room temperature), rapidly, 10 V DC electric field was added as shown as Fig. 1a in the text until the solvent evaporated completely.

Samples for atomic force microscopic (AFM) measurements were prepared by spin-coating (800 rpm, 1 min at room temperature) of P3HT/PMMA mixed solution as mentioned above, all of which whether the electric-field (EF) treatment or not were filmed by volatilization at room temperature. AFM images were acquired in tapping mode with a Digital Instruments Dimension 3100 Scanning Probe Microscope performed at room temperature in air using standard silicon cantilevers with a nominal spring constant of 50 N m^{-1} and resonance frequency of ~300 kHz. The images were acquired at a scan frequency of 1 Hz in $5 \times 5 \mu\text{m}^2$ scan areas.

Polarizing optical microscopic observations were carried out with an E600POL polarizing optical microscope (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) equipped with a DS-5 M CCD camera (Nikon) connected to a DS-L1 control unit (Nikon).

Table of Contents

Figure S1. The ITO glass etched by laser etching machine.

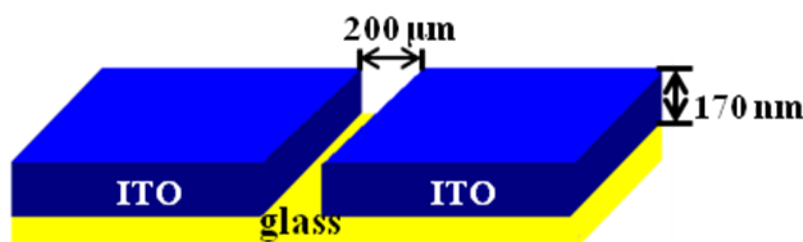


Figure S1. The ITO glass etched by laser etching machine.