Temperature Dependence of the Photoinduced Micro-crystalline Surface Topography of a Diarylethene

Noriko Fujinaga,^a Naoki Nishikawa,^a Shingo Sakiyama,^a Seiji Yamazoe,^{a,b} Yuko Kojima,^c Tsuyoshi Tsujioka,^d Satoshi Yokojima,^e Shinichiro Nakamura,^f and Kingo Uchida,^{a*}

^a Department of Materials Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Ryukoku University, Seta, Otsu 520-2194, Japan. Fax: +81 77 543 7483; Tel: +81 77 543 7462; E-mail: uchida@rins.ryukoku.ac.jp
^b Department of Chemistry, School of Science, the University of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 221-0033, Japan.
^c Science and Technology Research Center Mitsubishi Chemical Group 1000 Kamoshida, Yokohama 227-8502, Japan.
^d Department of Arts and Sciences Faculty of Education Osaka Kyoiku University, 4-698-1 Asahigaoka, Kashiwara, Osaka 582-8582, Japan.
^e School of Pharmacy, Tokyo University of Pharmacy and Life Sciences, 1432-1 Horinouchi, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-0392, Japan.
^f RIKEN Research Cluster for Innovation, Nakamura Laboratory, 2-1 Hirosawa, Wako, Saitama 351-0198, Japan.

Table of Contents

- 1. AFM images of the crystal surfaces of **10** before photoirradiation and after irradiation by Irie and his co-workers.^{S1}
- 2. The estimated crystal shapes from the crystal units of (a) **1o** and (b) **1c**.
- 3. DSC curves of the 1st and 2nd heating of the mixtures of **10** and **1c** with heating rate of 10 K/min.
- 4. XRD spectra of microcrystalline surface of **10** before and after heating processes.

5. Reference



Figure S1. AFM images of (**A** to **C**) the (100) crystal surface of **10** and (**D** to **F**) the (010) surface: before photoirradiation, (A) and (D); after irradiation with 366-nm light for (B) 10 s and (E) 15 s; and after irradiation with visible light ($\lambda > 500$ nm), (C) and (F).^{S1}



Fig. S2 The estimated crystal shapes from the crystal units of (a) 10 and (b) 1c.



Temperature (^OC)

3

Fig. S3. DSC curves of the 1st and 2nd heating of the mixture of **10** and **1c** with heating rate of 10 K/min (a) mixture of **10** and **1c** (**10** : $\mathbf{1c} = 87 : 13$), (b) **10** : $\mathbf{1c} = 71.1 : 28.9$, (c) **10** : $\mathbf{1c} = 54.9 : 45.1$ The ratio was obtained after heating of the samples (**10:1c** = 85:15, **10:1c** = 71:29 and **10:1c** = 55:45) mentioned in the main text. The slight decrease of the content of **1c** is due to the thermal cycloreversion of **1c** to **1o**.



Fig. S4. XRD spectra of microcrystalline surface of **1o** (a) before 1st heating and (b) after second heating in Fig. S2.

Reference

S1) M. Irie, S. Kobatake and M. Horichi, Science, 2001, 291, 1769-1772.