

## Supporting Information

### **High-performance Amorphous Organic Semiconductor-based Vertical Field-Effect Transistors and Light-Emitting Transistors**

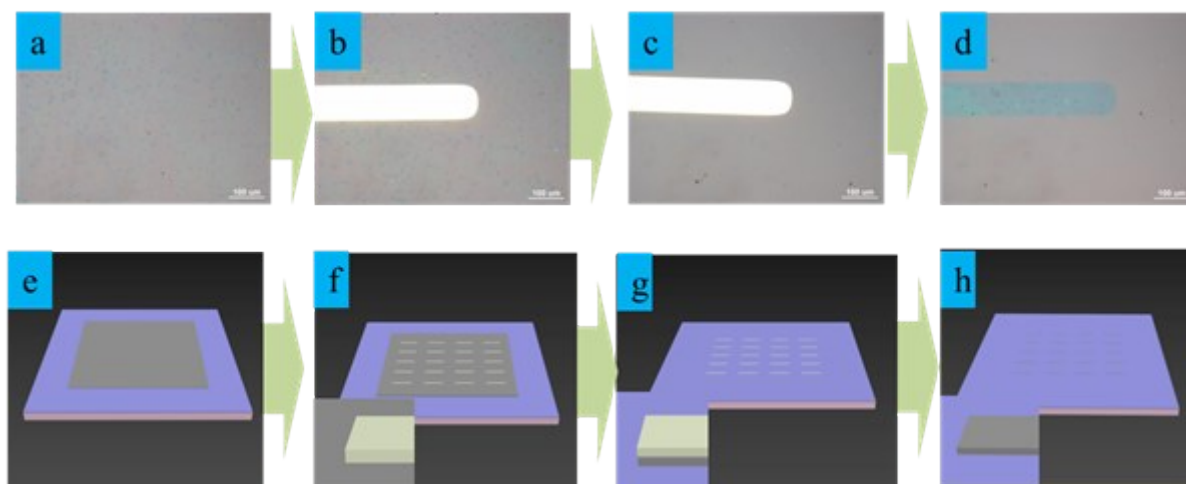
Haikuo Gao,<sup>a,b</sup> Jinyu Liu,<sup>a,b</sup> Zhengsheng Qin,<sup>a,b</sup> Tianyu Wang,<sup>a</sup> Can Gao,<sup>a</sup> Huanli Dong<sup>\*a,b</sup> and Wenping Hu<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, Key Laboratory of Organic Solids, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China.

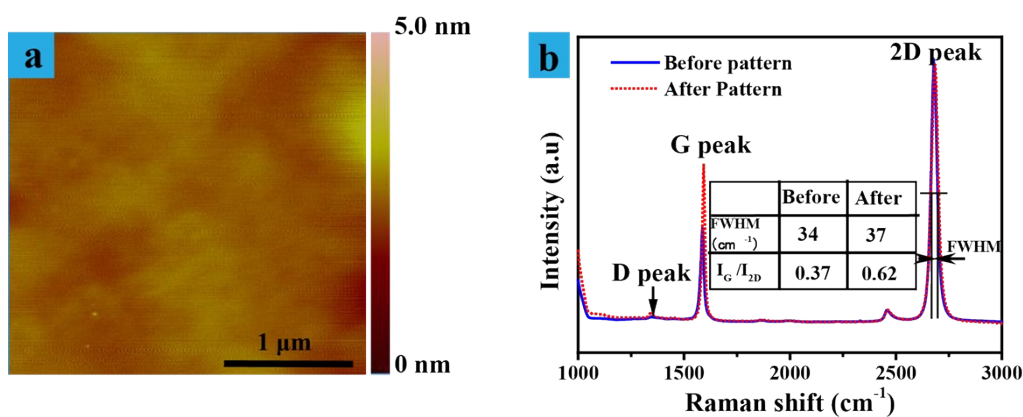
<sup>b</sup> University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China.

<sup>c</sup> Department of Chemistry, School of Science, Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China.

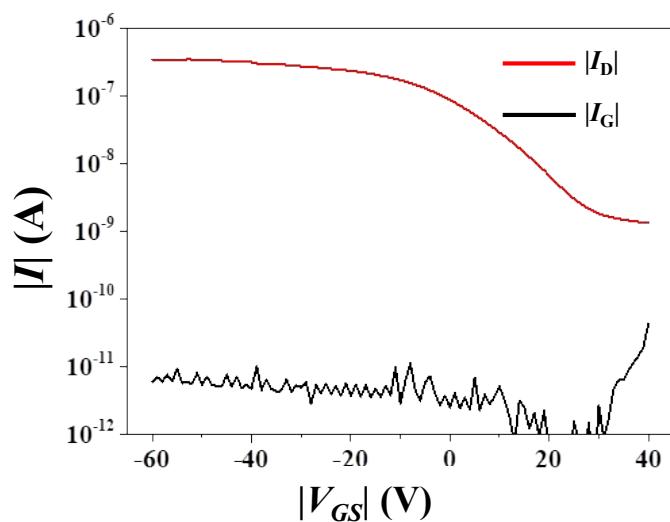
\* Corresponding author (email: [dhl522@iccas.ac.cn](mailto:dhl522@iccas.ac.cn) (Huanli Dong))



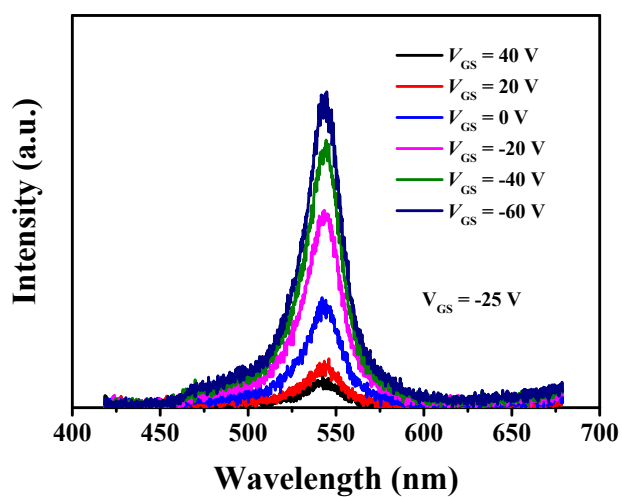
**Figure S1** Images of graphene and the corresponding 3D models at each period of pattern: (a, e) before pattern. (b, f) aluminum deposition. (c, g) needless graphene removed with plasma; (d, h) aluminum removed.



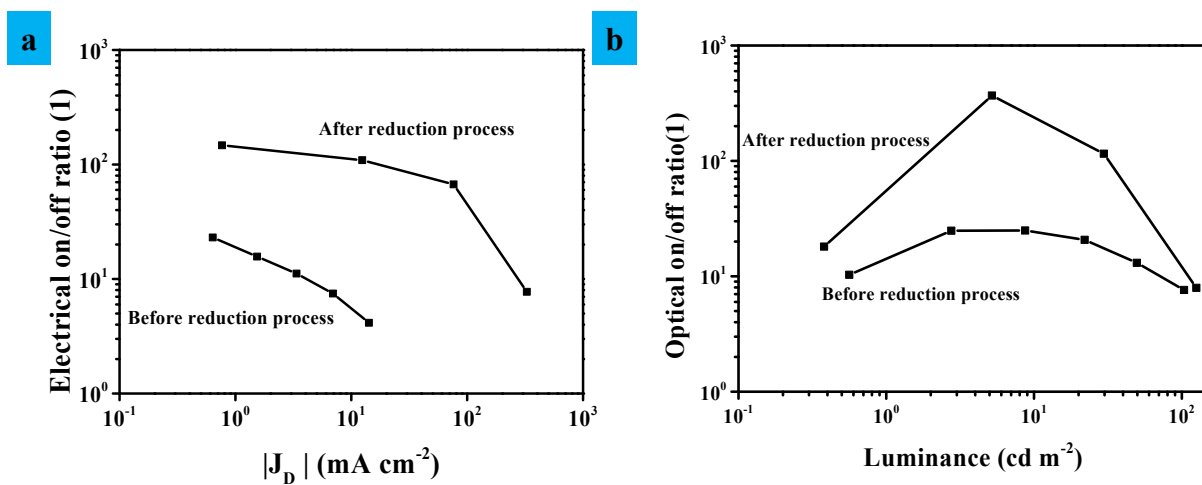
**Figure S2** (a) AFM image of the graphene, with a roughness of 0.2 nm. (b) Raman spectra of the graphene before and after pattern. The three peaks are D peak  $1350 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , G peak at  $1593 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and 2D peak at  $2680 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The small D peak suggests the absence of  $\text{sp}^3$  carbon atoms and defects.<sup>[1]</sup>



**Figure S3** Typical transfer curve of an NPB-based VOFET



**Figure S4** Spectra of NPB-Alq<sub>3</sub>-based VOFETs based on unreduced graphene electrode



**Figure S5** The (a) electrical and (b) optical on/off ratio of the VOFETs based on graphene before and after the reduction process.

## References

- [1] Peng Z, Yan Z, Sun Z, *et al.*, *ACS Nano*, 2011, 5: 8241.