Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry C. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2020

## **Supporting Information**

Synthesis and characterization of azobenzene molecular glasses with different glass transition temperatures

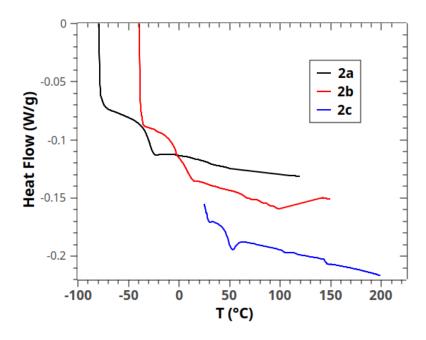
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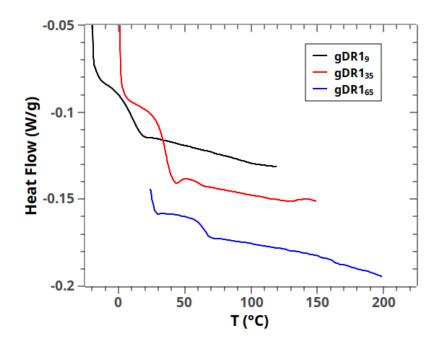
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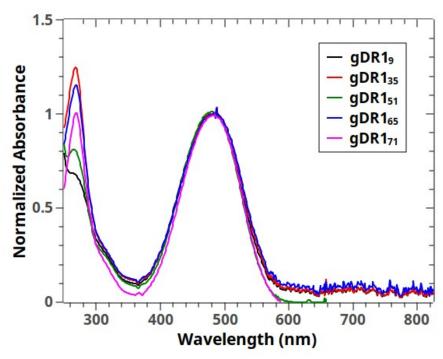
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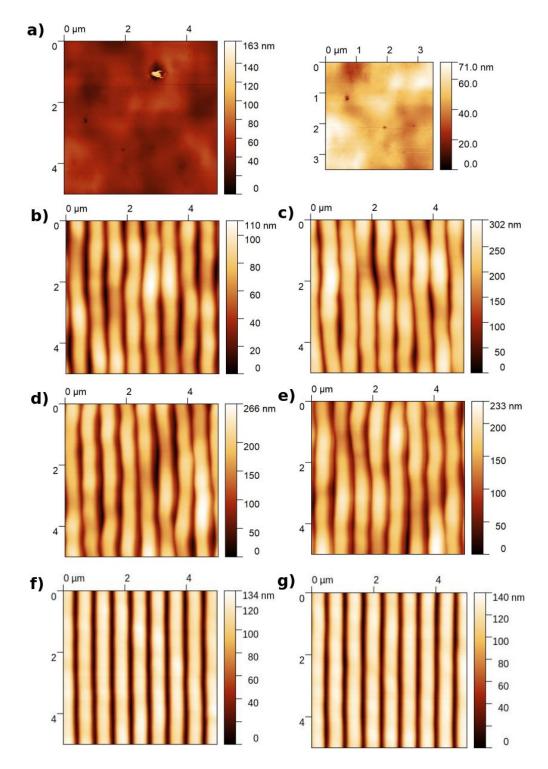
**Figure S1.** DSC thermograms of precursors **2a-c**. The thermograms were recorded at a heating rate of 5 °C/min after a preliminary heating run to erase the thermal history. Exotherms are facing up.



**Figure S2.** DSC thermograms of **gDR1**<sub>9</sub>, **gDR1**<sub>35</sub> and **gDR1**<sub>65</sub>. The thermograms were recorded at a heating rate of 5 °C/min after a preliminary heating run to erase the thermal history. Exotherms are facing up.



**Figure S3.** Normalized UV-Visible spectra of the different  $gDR1_{Tg}$  analogues used in the present study. Spectra were recorded in 0.01 mM solution in  $CH_2Cl_2$ .



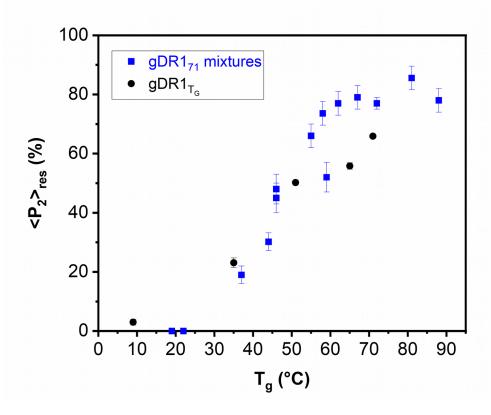
**Figure S4.** Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) scans of thin films of **gDR1**<sub>Tg</sub> after irradiation with a 488 nm laser at an irradiance of 100 mW/cm². (a) **gDR1**<sub>9</sub> after 200 s irradiation; (b) **gDR1**<sub>35</sub> after 200 s irradiation; (c) **gDR1**<sub>51</sub> after 600 s irradiation; (d) **gDR1**<sub>65</sub> after 600 s irradiation; (e) **gDR1**<sub>71</sub> after 800 s irradiation; (f) **gDR1**<sub>65</sub> after 60 irradiation (at 300 mW/cm²); (g) **gDR1**<sub>71</sub> after 150 s irradiation. The AFM scan for **gDR1**<sub>9</sub> was recorded 2 h after irradiation was stopped. A cropped image where the surface defect is not shown is also included for (a). The images in (b)-(e) likely show a distortion of the gratings due to the longer irradiation times, as the gratings shown in images (f)-(g), which had not yet reached saturation, do not show such defects.

**Table S1.** Initial SRG inscription rates for  $gDR1_{Tg}$  with a 488-nm laser, obtained from the linear regression of the DE plots in Figure 1, before they plateaued.

Compound	Irradiance (mW/cm²)	Inscription rate (DE %/s)	
gDR1 <sub>9</sub>	100	0.01226	± 8 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>
	200	0.0248	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$
	300	0.0338	$\pm 8 \times 10^{-4}$
$gDR1_{35}$	100	0.01514	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$
	200	0.0405	$\pm \ 2 \times 10^{-4}$
	300	0.044	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$
$gDR1_{51}$	100	0.0680	$\pm \ 1 \times 10^{-4}$
	200	0.1417	$\pm \ 6 \times 10^{-4}$
	300	0.0752	$\pm 7 \times 10^{-4}$
$\mathbf{gDR1}_{65}$	100	0.0666	$\pm \ 1 \times 10^{-4}$
	200	0.1395	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-4}$
	300	0.151	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$
gDR1 <sub>71</sub>	100	0.0575	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$
	200	0.1149	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$
	300	0.202	± 1 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>

**Table S2.** Initial SRG inscription rates for  $gDR1_{Tg}$  with a 532-nm laser, obtained from the linear regression of the DE plots in Figure 1, before they plateaued.

Compound	Irradiance (mW/cm²)	Inscription rate (DE %/s)	
gDR1 <sub>9</sub>	100	0.00272	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$
	200	0.00175	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$
	300	0.0112	$\pm \ 1 \times 10^{-4}$
$gDR1_{35}$	100	0.01279	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-5}$
	200	0.0298	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$
	300	0.02655	$\pm 9 \times 10^{-5}$
gDR1 <sub>51</sub>	100	0.0532	$\pm \ 1 \times 10^{-4}$
	200	0.0748	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$
	300	0.0708	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$
$gDR1_{65}$	100	0.05366	$\pm$ 6 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>
	200	0.0926	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$
	300	0.092	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-3}$
gDR1 <sub>71</sub>	100	0.05014	$\pm 7 \times 10^{-5}$
	200	0.0846	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$
	300	0.0762	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$



**Figure S5.** Effect of the glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ) on the residual orientation parameter ( $P_2$ ) for pure gDR1 $T_g$  azo glasses (black) and for mixtures of azo glass gDR1 $T_g$ 1 with photopassive glasses (blue). Similar trends are found for both cases. The mixtures results are reproduced from Ref. 24.

