Single crystal field-effect transistor of tetrabenzoporphyrin with one-dimensionally extended columnar packing motif exhibiting efficient charge transport property

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Supporting Information

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1. Materials and Methods

Reagents for synthesis were purchased from Wako, Nacalai Tesque, and Sigma Aldrich, and were reagent-grade quality, obtained commercially, and used without further purification. Unless stated otherwise, column chromatography was carried out on silica gel 60N (Kanto Chemical, 40-50 μm). Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Art. 5554 (Merck, KGaA). The ¹H NMR (600 MHz) was recorded on a JEOL JNM-ECX 600 spectrometer and reported as chemical shifts (δ) in ppm relative to TMS ($\delta = 0$). High-resolution MS was carried out on a MALDI-TOF (Bruker Autoflex II). X-ray crystallographic data were recorded at 103 K on a Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID/S using Mo-K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). Polarized optical images of the thin films were obtained using ZEISS Axio Scope.A1 microscope. Out-of-plane thin-film XRD measurements were carried out on a Rigaku SmartLAb X-ray reflectometer with θ -2 θ scan mode by using Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418$ Å). TEM observation was carried out with a JEOL JEM-3100FEF operated at 300 kV. DigitalMicrograph 3.4.3 was used for indexing of SAED patterns. The assessment of theoretically predicted growth morphology was carried out using modelling routines available in Materials studio. Crystal morphology predictions were performed allowing a minimum dhkl of 1.300 Å and a miximum values for the three Miller indexes were set to 3, 3, 3, respectively. The overall number of growing faces was limited to 200.

2. Sample preparation for TEM measurements

TIPS-BP derivatives (1 mg) was dissolved in dehydrated toluene (1 ml), and then the compound was completely dissolved by using sonication. The resulting toluene solution was filtered. A TEM grid on an octadecyltrichlorosilane (OTS) modified Si/SiO₂ surface was placed at the center of a watch-glass. Then, the toluene solution of TIPS-BP derivative was dropped on the TEM grid by using micropipette, and the TEM grid was covered by another watch-glass. After slow evaporation of the toluene solution, single crystals were grown on the TEM grid. Finally, the TEM grid was dried at 60 °C for 4 h before TEM measurements.

3. POM image



Fig. S1. POM image of wire-shaped crystal and fiber-like structure of **TIPS-CuBP**. (b) Crystal formation of **TIPS-CuBP** on Si/SiO₂/OTS substrate with high humidity mainly gives fiber-like structure.

4. XRD measurements



Fig. S2. Experimental out-of-plane XRD and simulated powder XRD patterns of (a) **TIPS-H₂BP**, (b) **TIPS-ZnBP**, and (c) **TIPS-CuBP**.

5. Channel length and width



Fig. S3. Representative microscope image of channel length and width of single-crystal-based OFET of (a) **TIPS-H₂BP**, (b) **TIPS-ZnBP**, and (c) **TIPS-CuBP**.

6. Single-crystal-based OFETs

The highly *n*-doped silicon wafers with a 300 nm-thick thermally grown SiO₂ layer were cleaned with deionized (DI) water, piranha solution (H_2SO_4 : $H_2O_2 = 2$:1), deionized (DI) water, pure isopropanol for 10 min, respectively, under an ultrasonic bath. Then substrates were dried with a flow of nitrogen gas. Treatment of the Si/SiO₂ wafers with OTS was carried out by the vapor-deposition method. The clean wafers were dried under vacuum at 90 °C for 1 h in order to eliminate the influence of moisture. After cooling to RT, one drop of OTS was placed on the center of system. Subsequently, this system was heated to 120 °C and maintained for 2 h under vacuum followed with an ultrasonication in hexane, chloroform and isopropanol for 10 min, respectively. Then, a toluene solution of **TIPS-H₂BP** (1.0 mg/ml for **TIPS-H₂BP** and **TIPS-CuBP**, 0.5 mg/ml for **TIPS-ZnBP**) was drop-casted on the OTS-modified substrate, giving single crystals on surface. Source and drain electrodes were deposited on the crystal by using gold layer glue technique.

All electrical characteristics of the devices were measured at room temperature using a semiconductor parameter analyser (Keithley 4200 SCS) and Micromanipulator 6150 probe station. The filed-effect hole mobilities were determined in the saturation regime by using the equation of $I_{DS} = (\mu W Ci/2L)(V_G - V_{th})^2$, where I_{DS} is the drain-source current, μ is the field-effect mobility, W is the channel width, L is the channel length, Ci (10 nF cm⁻² for OTS-modified Si/SiO₂ substrate) is the capacitance per unit area of the gate dielectric layer, V_G is the gate voltage, and V_{th} is the threshold voltage, respectively. The effective channel length and width were measured by microscope image of the substrate.



Fig. S4. Transfer (a–c) and output (d–f) characteristics of the device of (a, d) **TIPS-H₂BP**, (b, e) **TIPS-ZnBP**, and (c, f) **TIPS-CuBP** crystals which showed the best hole mobility.

7. Bias stress stability



Fig. S5. Bias stress stability curves of OFETs based on ribbon-shaped crystals of TIPS-H₂BP.

8. Gate-dependence saturation mobility



Fig. S6. The gate-dependence saturation mobility. (a,b) Extracted from *I-V* curves in Figure 6a-6b, respectively, and (c,d) extracted from *I-V* curves in Figure S4a-4b, respectively.

9. Single crystal X-ray analysis

TIPS-H₂BP (CCDC: 2099221)

Empirical formula	$C_{58}H_{62}N_4Si_2$		
Formula weight	871.29		
Temperature	103 K		
Wavelength	0.71075 Å		
Crystal system	Triclinic		
Space group	<i>P</i> -1		
Unit cell dimensions	<i>a</i> = 8.9318(8) Å	$\alpha = 63.316(5)^{\circ}$	
	<i>b</i> = 15.8384(14) Å	$\beta = 78.745(6)^{\circ}$	
	c = 18.7438(17) Å	$\gamma = 81.031(6)^{\circ}$	
Volume	2354.7(4) Å ³		
Ζ	2		
Density (calculated)	1.229 Mg/m ³		
Absorption coefficient	0.119 mm^{-1}		
<i>F</i> (000)	932		
Crystal size	$0.150 \times 0.010 \times 0.010 \ mm^3$		
Theta range for data collection	2.202 to 25.351°		
Index ranges	$-10 \le h \le 10, -19 \le k \le 19, -22 \le l \le 22$		
Reflections collected	32403		
Independent reflections	8610 [R(int) = 0.2244]		
Completeness to theta = 23.500°	99.9%		
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents		
Max. and min. transmission	1.0000 and 0.2847		
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2		
Data / restraints / parameters	8610 / 0 / 589		
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	0.998		
Final R indices $[I > 2 \operatorname{sigma}(I)]$	$R_1 = 0.0986, wR_2 = 0.1973$		
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.2048, wR_2 = 0.2446$		
Extinction coefficient Largest diff. peak and hole	n/a 0.464 and -0.375 e.Å ⁻³		

TIPS-ZnBP (CCDC: 2099222)

Empirical formula	$C_{58}H_{60}N_4Si_2Zn$		
Formula weight	934.65		
Temperature	103 K		
Wavelength	0.71075 Å		
Crystal system	Triclinic		
Space group	<i>P</i> -1		
Unit cell dimensions	a = 12.9207(2) Å	$\alpha = 101.5873(7)^{\circ}$	
	<i>b</i> = 15.7074(3) Å	$\beta = 108.2265(7)^{\circ}$	
	c = 19.0205(4) Å	$\gamma = 97.6339(7)^{\circ}$	
Volume	3511.50(11) Å ³		
Z	3		
Density (calculated)	1.326 Mg/m ³		
Absorption coefficient	0.620 mm^{-1}		
<i>F</i> (000)	1482		
Crystal size	$0.280 \times 0.070 \times 0.050 \text{ mm}^3$		
Theta range for data collection	1.936 to 27.484°		
Index ranges	$-15 \le h \le 16, -20 \le k \le 20, -24 \le l \le 24$		
Reflections collected	61191		
Independent reflections	16079 [$R(int) = 0.0284$]		
Completeness to theta = 27.484°	99.9%		
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents		
Max. and min. transmission	1.0000 and 0.8395		
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2		
Data / restraints / parameters	16079 / 0 / 1074		
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.072		
Final R indices $[I > 2 \operatorname{sigma}(I)]$	$R_1 = 0.0403, wR_2 = 0.1089$		
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.0448, wR_2 = 0.1127$		
Extinction coefficient	n/a		
Largest diff. peak and hole	1.437 and –0.702 e.Å ⁻³		

TIPS-CuBP (CCDC: 2099223)

Empirical formula	$C_{58}H_{60}N_4Si_2Cu$		
Formula weight	932.82		
Temperature	103 K		
Wavelength	0.71075 Å		
Crystal system	Triclinic		
Space group	<i>P</i> -1		
Unit cell dimensions	a = 12.9584(3) Å	$\alpha = 101.5277(7)^{\circ}$	
	<i>b</i> = 15.6807(3) Å	$\beta = 108.3473(7)^{\circ}$	
	c = 19.0596(4) Å	$\gamma = 97.3928(7)^{\circ}$	
Volume	3524.59(12) Å ³		
Ζ	3		
Density (calculated)	1.314 Mg/m ³		
Absorption coefficient	0.560 mm^{-1}		
<i>F</i> (000)	1479		
Crystal size	$0.250 \times 0.200 \times 0.180 \text{ mm}^3$		
Theta range for data collection	1.937 to 27.486°		
Index ranges	$-16 \le h \le 15, -20 \le k \le 20, -24 \le l \le 24$		
Reflections collected	60254		
Independent reflections	16130 [R(int) = 0.0406]		
Completeness to theta = 27.486°	99.9%		
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents		
Max. and min. transmission	1.0000 and 0.8332		
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2		
Data / restraints / parameters	16130 / 0 / 995		
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.156		
Final R indices $[I > 2 \operatorname{sigma}(I)]$	$R_1 = 0.0621, wR_2 = 0.1790$		
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.0781, wR_2 = 0.1956$		
Extinction coefficient	n/a		
Largest diff. peak and hole	1.314 and -1.315 e.Å ⁻³		



Fig. S7. ¹H NMR spectrum of TIPS-H₂BP in CDCl₃ at room temperature.

10. NMR



Fig. S8. ¹H NMR spectrum of **TIPS-ZnBP** in pyridine-*d*₅ at room temperature.





Fig. S9. (a) MS spectrum and (b) HRMS spectra of $TIPS-H_2BP$.



Fig. S10. (a) MS spectrum and (b) HRMS spectra of TIPS-ZnBP.



Fig. S11. (a) MS spectrum and (b) HRMS spectra of TIPS-CuBP.