

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry C.
This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2021

Supporting Information

Nanostructured Interfacial Dipole layers for High-Performance and Highly Stable Nonvolatile Organic Field-Effect Transistor Memory

Yonghao Yang,^{a,b} Zhigang Li,^{*a} Chunhui Wu,^b Wen Li,^{*b} Jin Wang,^b Mingdong Yi^{*b} and Wei Huang^{b,c}

^a. School of Physics and Optoelectronic Engineering, Ludong University, 186 Hongqi Road, Yantai, 264025, China. E-mail: lizg_ldu@126.com.

^b. Key Laboratory for Organic Electronics and Information Displays & Institute of Advanced Materials (IAM), Nanjing University of Posts and Telecommunications, 9 Wenyuan Road, Nanjing, 210023, China. E-mail: iamwli@njupt.edu.cn ; iammdyi@njupt.edu.cn.

^c. Frontiers Science Center for Flexible Electronics (FSCFE) and Shaanxi Institute of Flexible Electronics (SIFE) Northwestern Polytechnical University (NPU), 127 West Youyi Road, Xi'an, 710072, China.

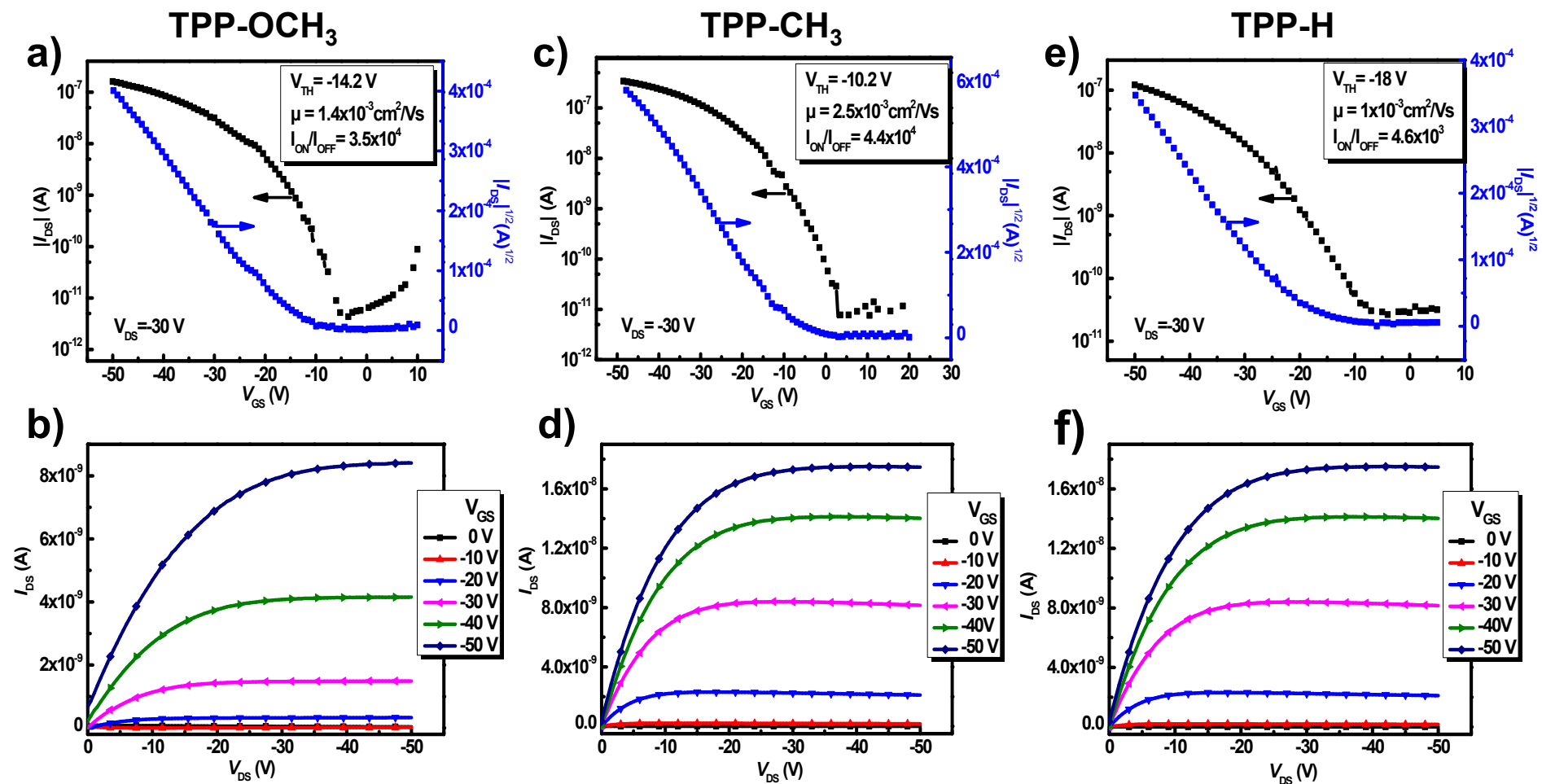


Figure S1. Transfer (a, c, e) and output (b, d, f) characteristics of TPP-OCH₃ (a, b), TPP-CH₃ (c, d) and TPP-H (e, f) film-based devices.

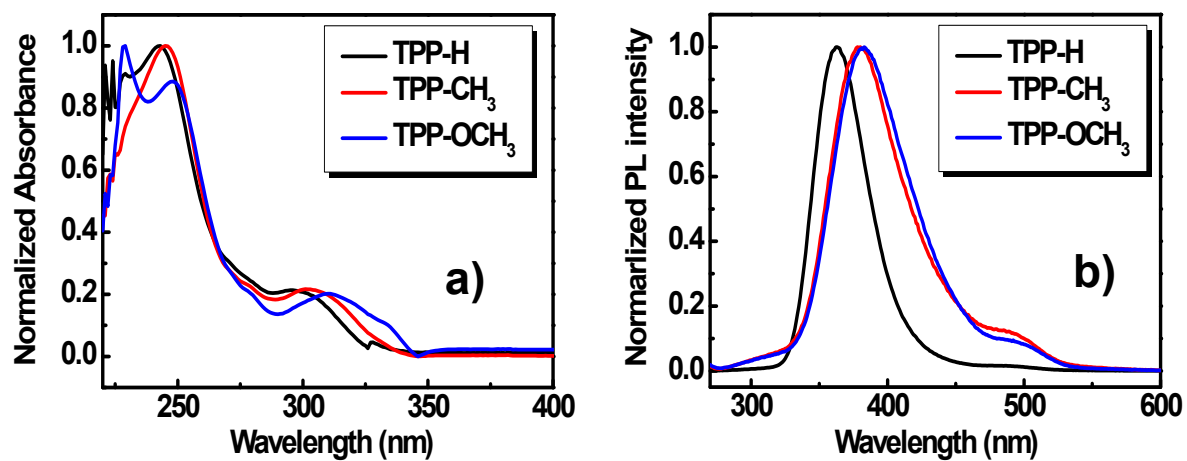


Figure S2. UV-visible absorption (a) and photoluminescence spectra (b) of pure TPP-H, TPP-CH₃ and TPP-OCH₃ films.

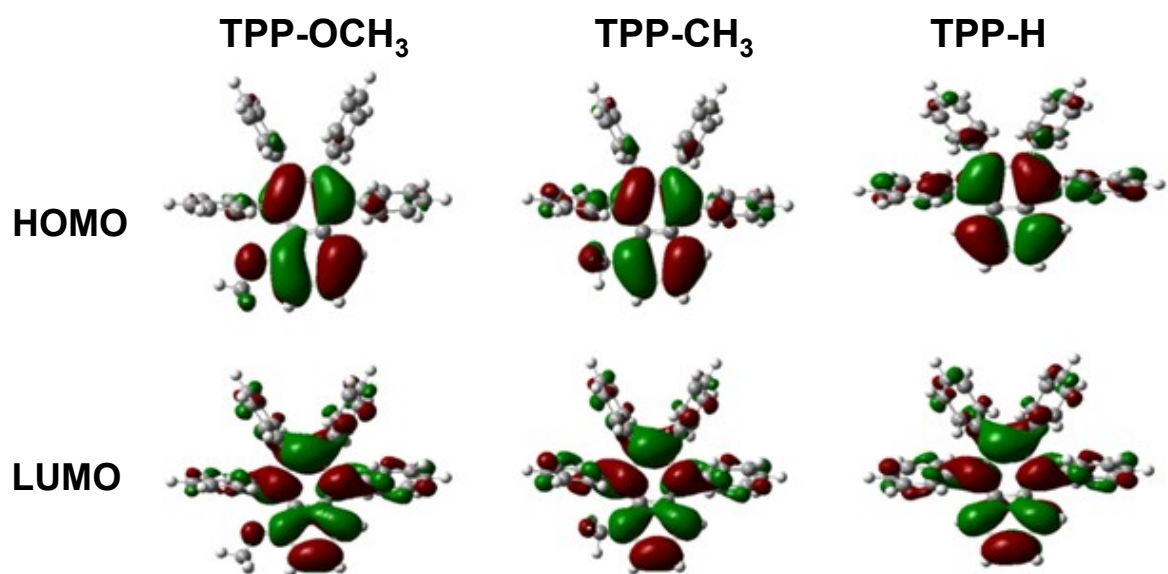


Figure S3. Theoretically calculated frontier molecular orbital picture of TPP-H, TPP-CH₃ and TPP-OCH₃, respectively (HOMO: Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital, LUMO: Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital).

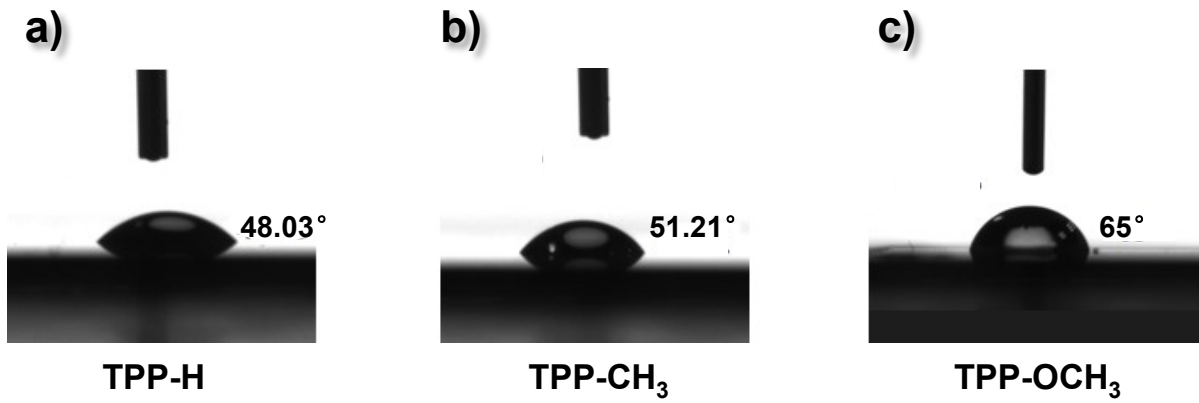


Figure S4. Water contact angle measurement of a) TPP-H, b) TPP-CH₃ and c) TPP-OCH₃ pristine films.

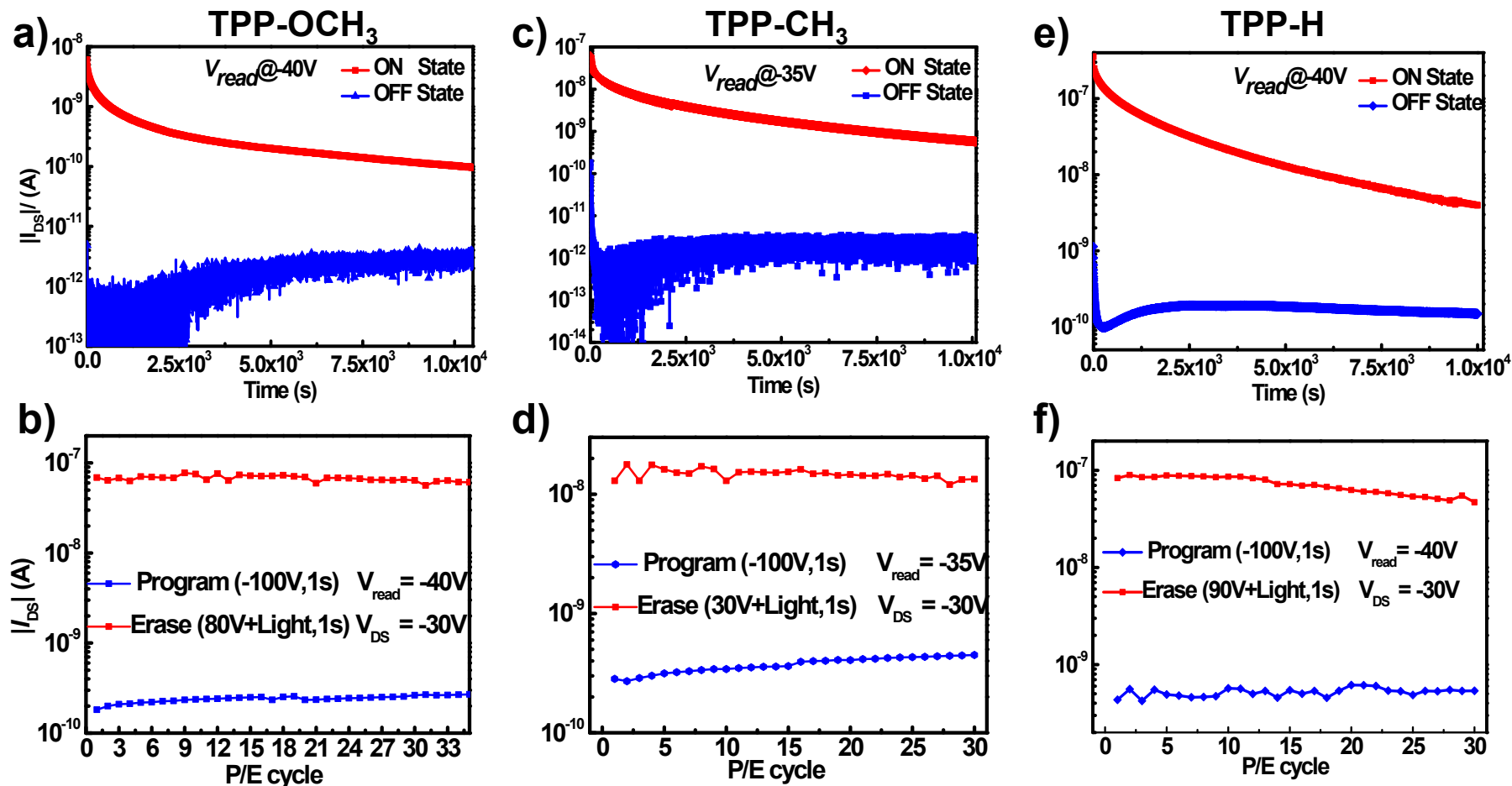
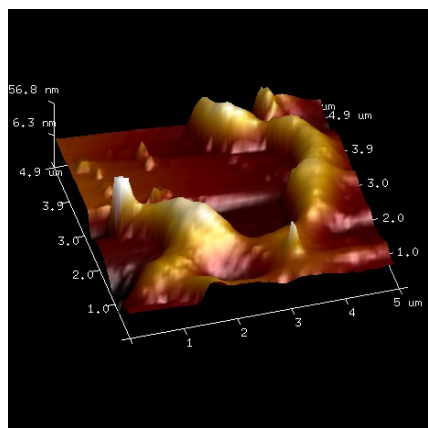
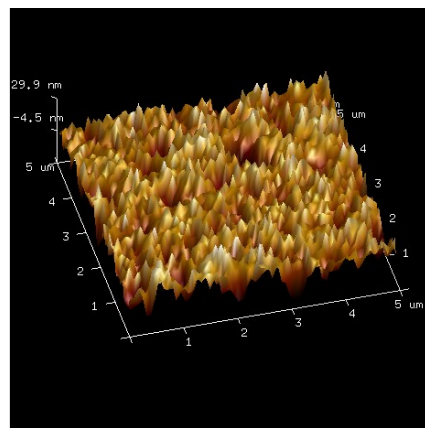


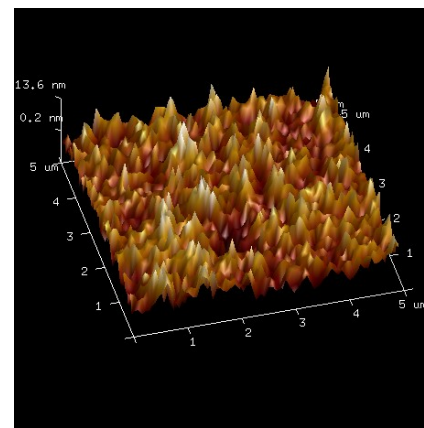
Figure S5. Retention characteristics (a, c, e) and switching cycles (b, d, f) of OFET memory devices with TPP-OCH₃, TPP-CH₃ and TPP-H film, respectively. Program operation: $V_G = -100$ V for 1 s, $V_D = 0$ V, under dark, for all devices; read operation: $V_G = -40$ V, $V_D = -30$ V, under dark, for TPP-OCH₃ and TPP-H film devices, $V_G = -35$ V, $V_D = -30$ V, under dark, for TPP-CH₃ film device; erase operation: $V_G = 80$ V, $V_D = 0$ V for TPP-OCH₃ film device, $V_G = 30$ V, $V_D = 0$ V for TPP-CH₃ film device, $V_G = 90$ V, $V_D = 0$ V for TPP-H film device, light illumination for 1 s for all film devices.



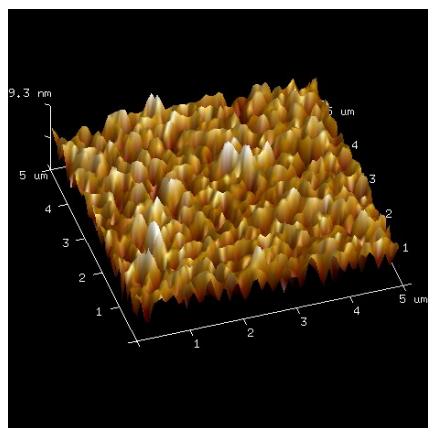
100%



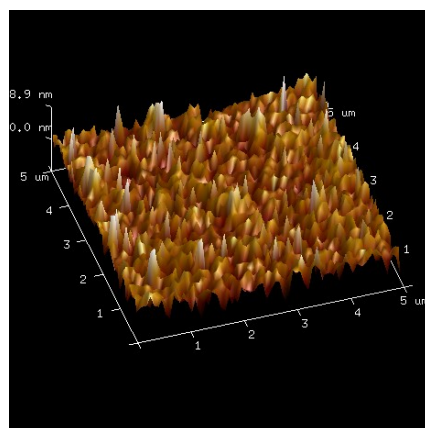
90%



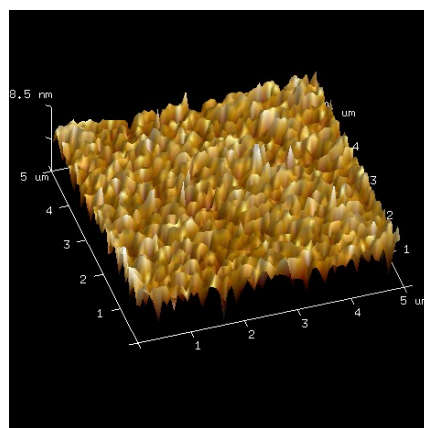
70%



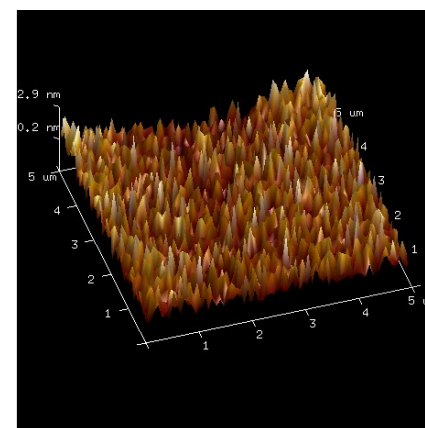
50%



30%



10%



0%

Figure S6. 3D AFM images of single PS film and TPP-OCH₃/PS blended with different mixing proportions.

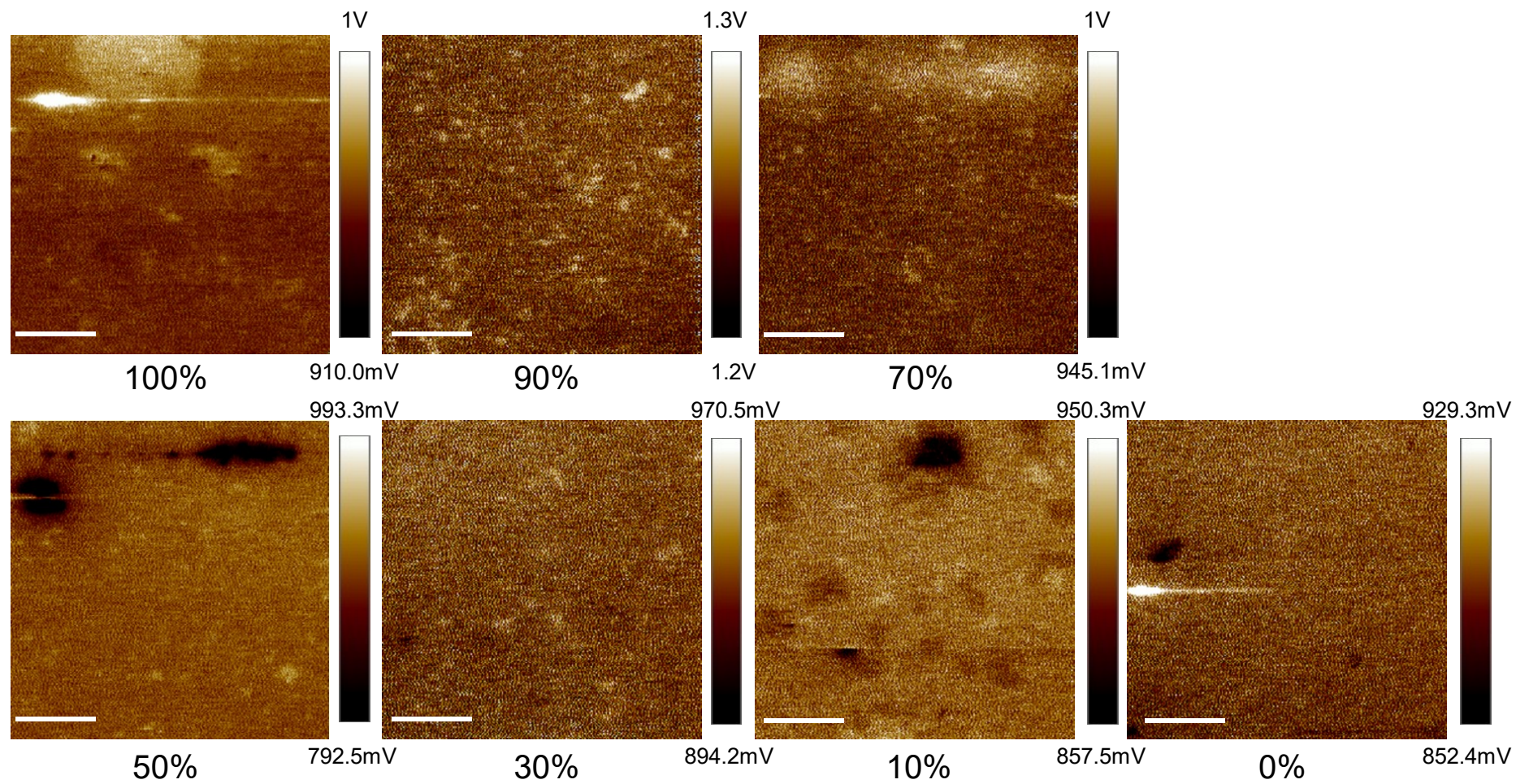


Figure S7. CPD images of single PS film and TPP-OCH₃/PS blended with different mixing proportions.

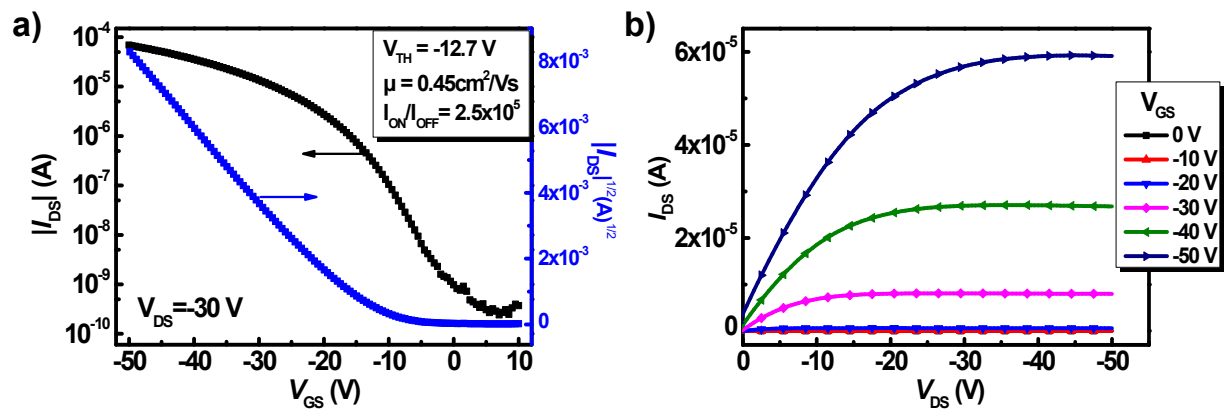


Figure S8. a) Transfer and b) output characteristics of pure PS film device.

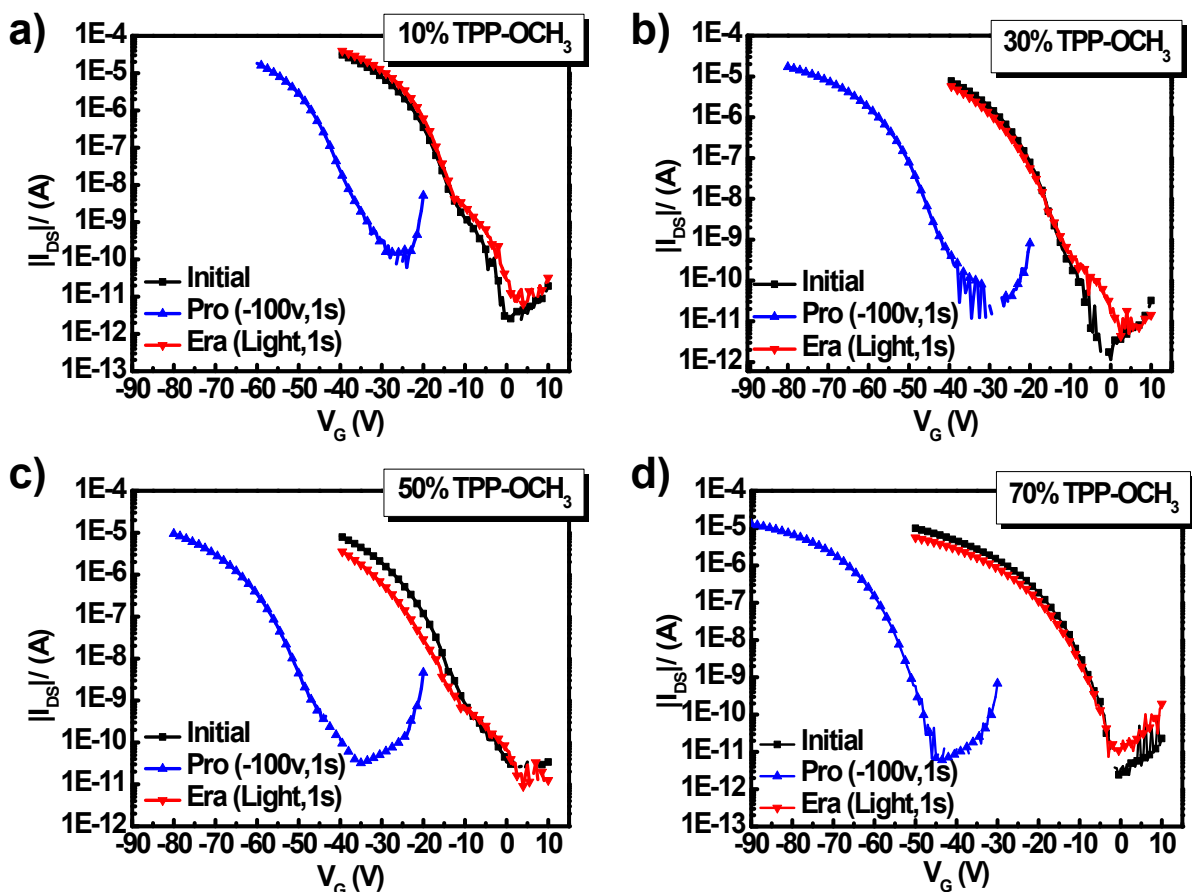


Figure S9. Transfer characteristics obtained in the dark after programming and erasing operations for TPP-OCH₃/PS NAs OFET memory devices with TPP-OCH₃ weight ratios of a) 10%, b) 30%, c) 50% and d) 70%. Program operation: $V_G = -100$ V, $V_D = 0$ for 1 s; erase operation: light illumination for 1 s.

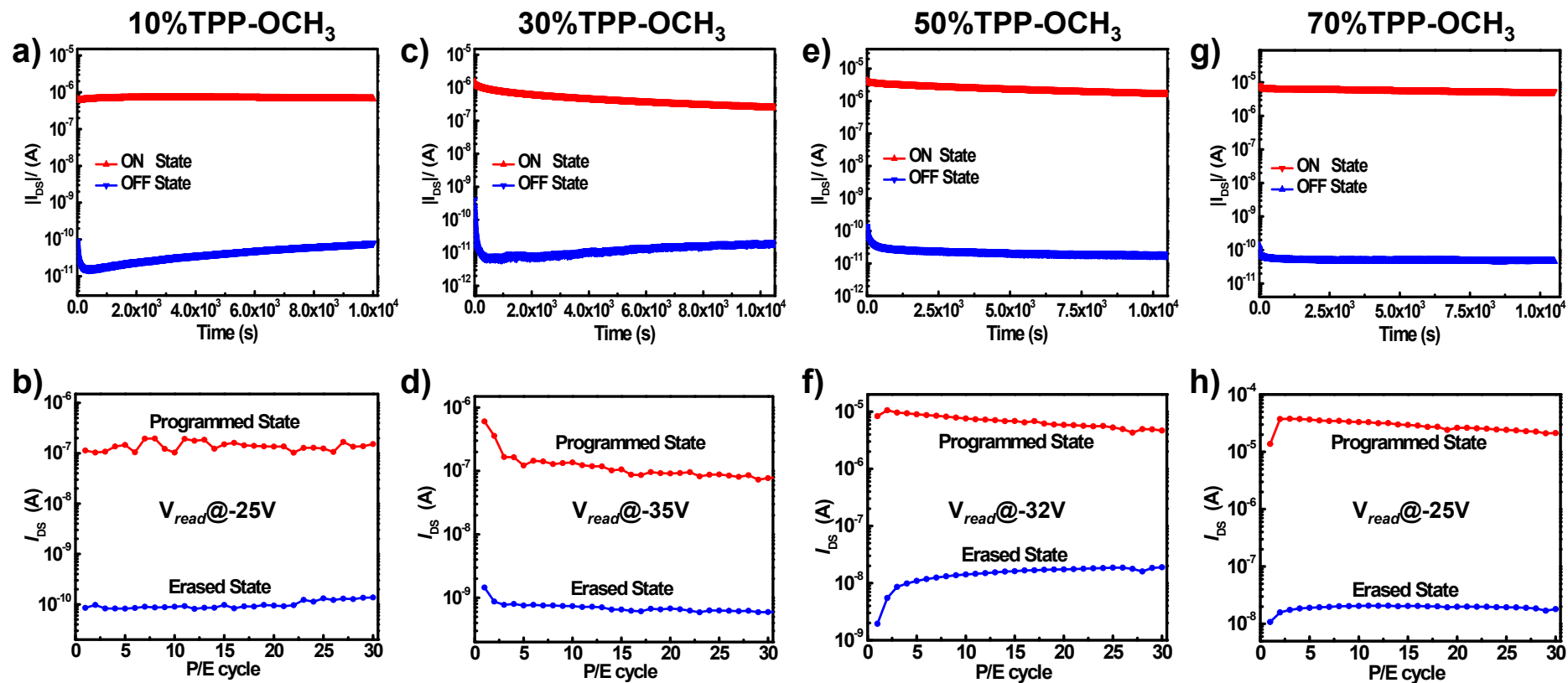


Figure S10. Retention characteristics (a, c, e, g) and switching cycles (b, d, f, h) of OFET memory NAs devices with TPP-OCH₃/PS blend ratios of 10% TPP-OCH₃ (a, b), 30% TPP-OCH₃ (c,d), 50% TPP-OCH₃ (e, f), 70% TPP-OCH₃ (g, h). Program operation: $V_G = -100$ V for 1 s, $V_D = 0$ V, under dark; read operation: $V_G = -25, -35, -32, -25$ V for 10%, 30%, 50% and 70% TPP-OCH₃ devices respectively, $V_D = -30$ V, under dark; erase operation: $V_G = 0$ V, $V_D = 0$ V, light illumination for 1 s.

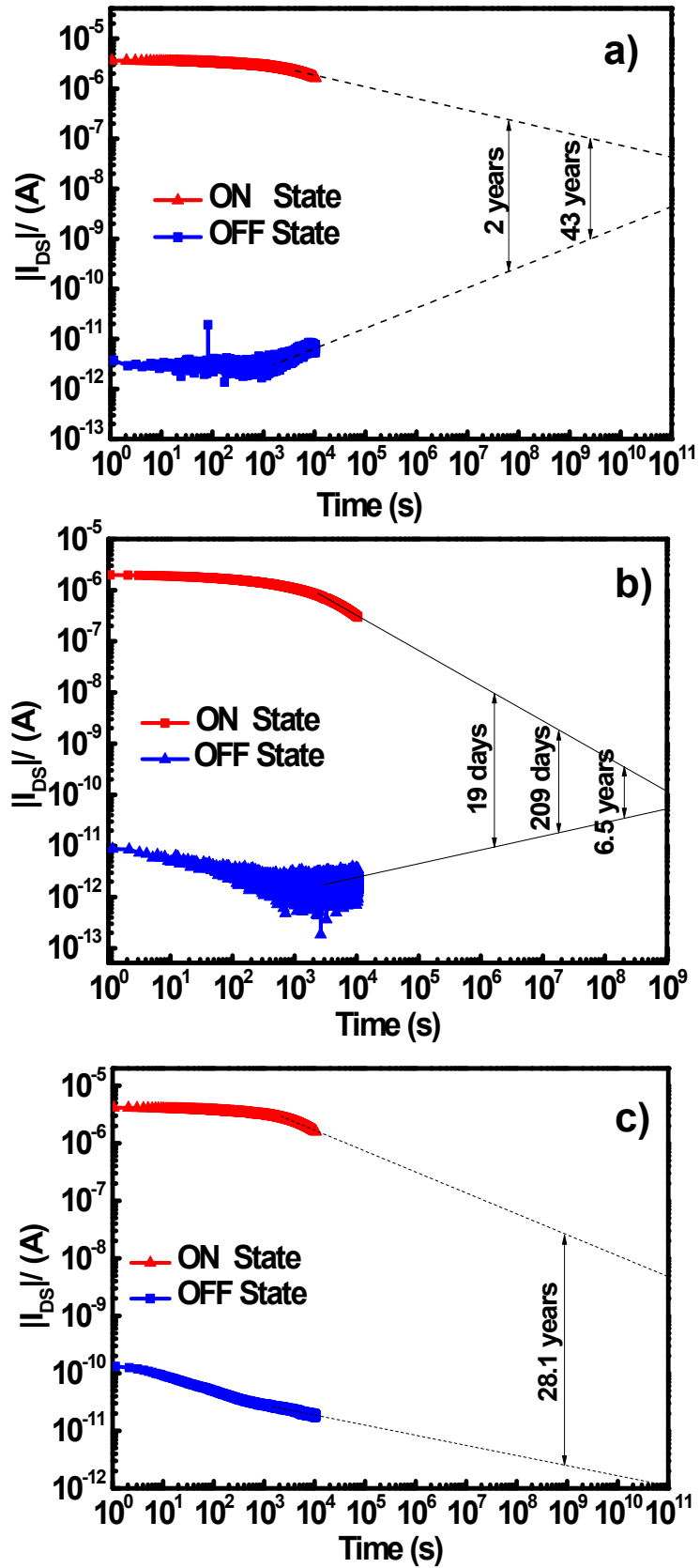


Figure S11. Extrapolation of the retention time of 90 wt% a) TPP-OCH₃, b) TPP-CH₃ and c) TPP-H NAs device.

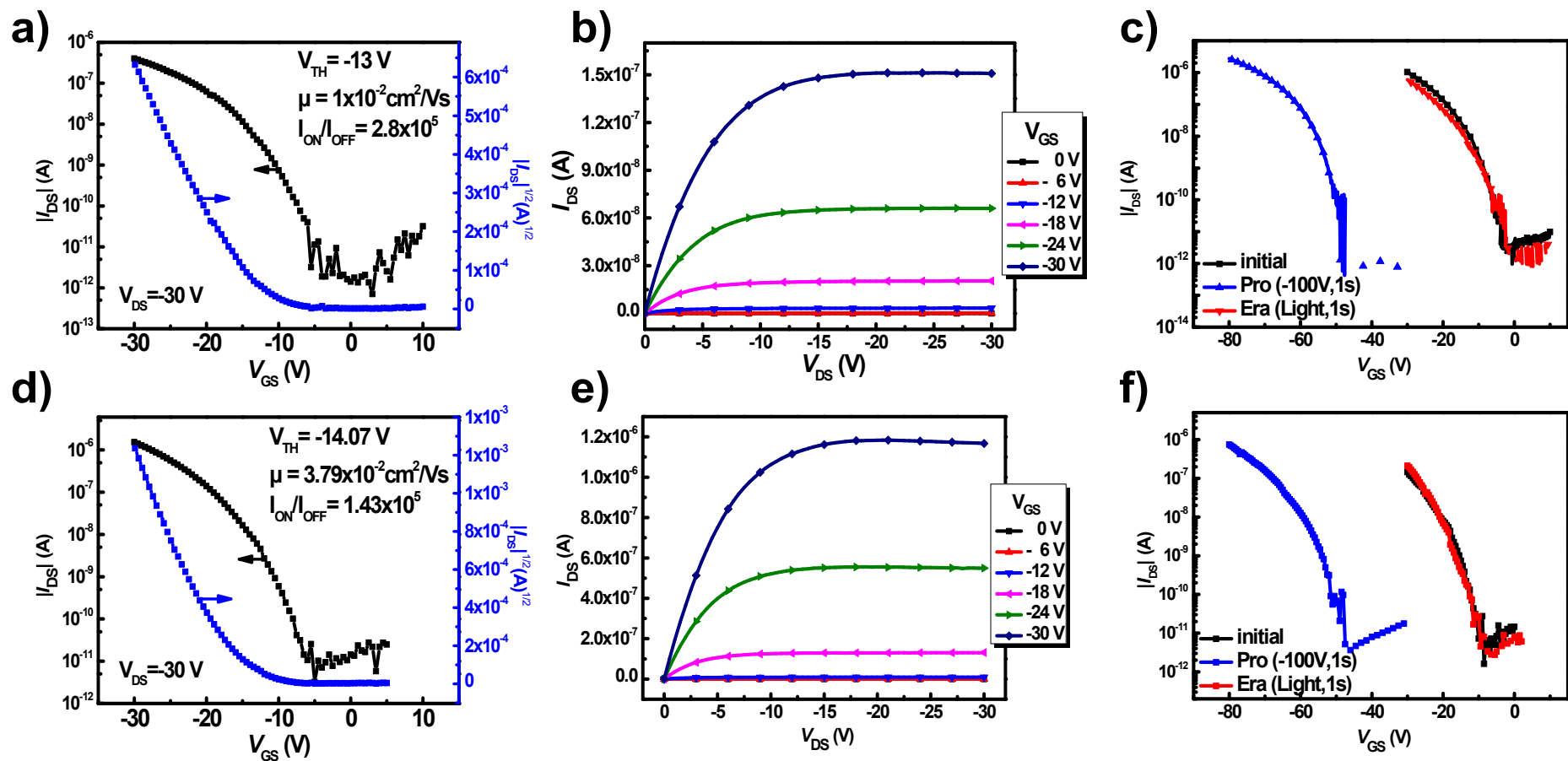


Figure S12. a) Transfer (a, d), output characteristics (b, e) and transfer characteristics (c, f) obtained in the dark after programming and erasing operations (c, f) for OFET memory NAs devices based on 90% TPP-CH₃ NAs film (a, b, c) and 90% TPP-H NAs film (d, e, f). Program operation: $V_G = -100$ V for 1 s; erase operation: light illumination for 1 s for both NAs devices, and $V_G = 0$ V, $V_D = 0$ for TPP-CH₃ NAs device, $V_G = 40$ V, $V_D = 0$ for TPP-H NAs device, respectively.

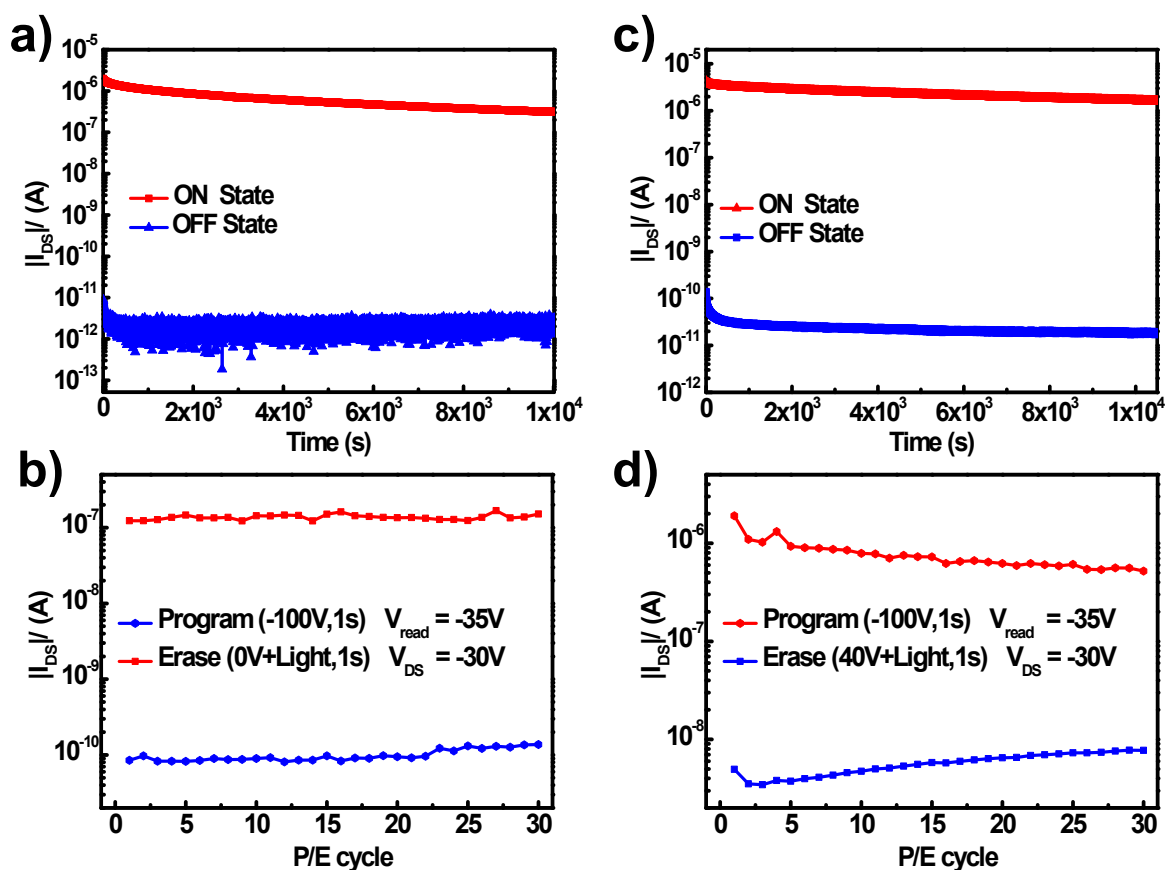


Figure S13. Retention characteristics (a, c) and switching cycles (b, d) of OFET memory NAs devices based on 90% TPP-CH₃ NAs film (a, b) and 90% TPP-H NAs film (c, d). Program operation: $V_G = -100$ V for 1 s, $V_D = 0$ V, under dark, for both devices; read operation: $V_G = -35$ V, $V_D = -30$ V, under dark, for both NAs device; erase operation: $V_G = 0$ V, $V_D = 0$ V for TPP-CH₃ NAs device, $V_G = 40$ V, $V_D = 0$ V for TPP-H NAs device, light illumination for 1 s for both devices.