

## Supporting Information to

### Functionalized ZnO nanoparticles for thin-film transistors: Support of ligand removal by non-thermal methods

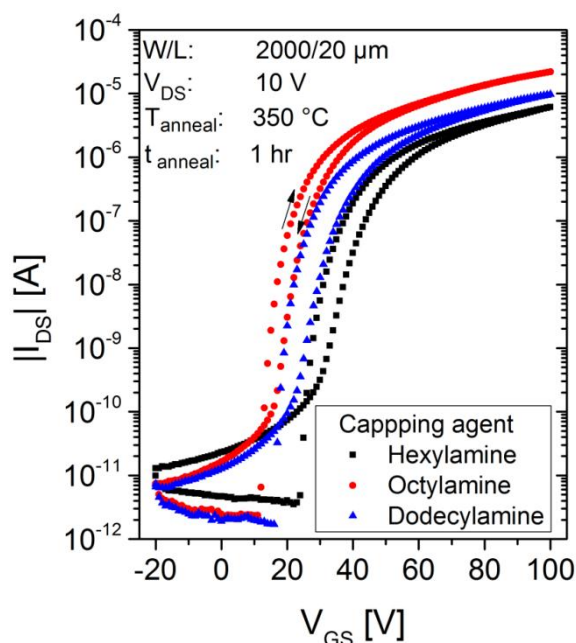
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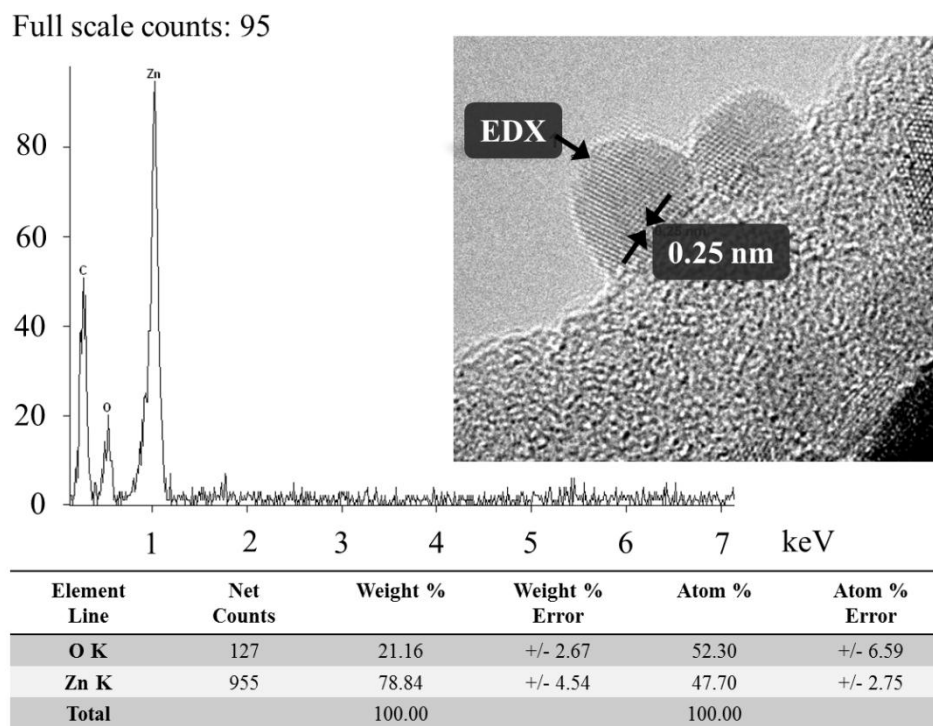
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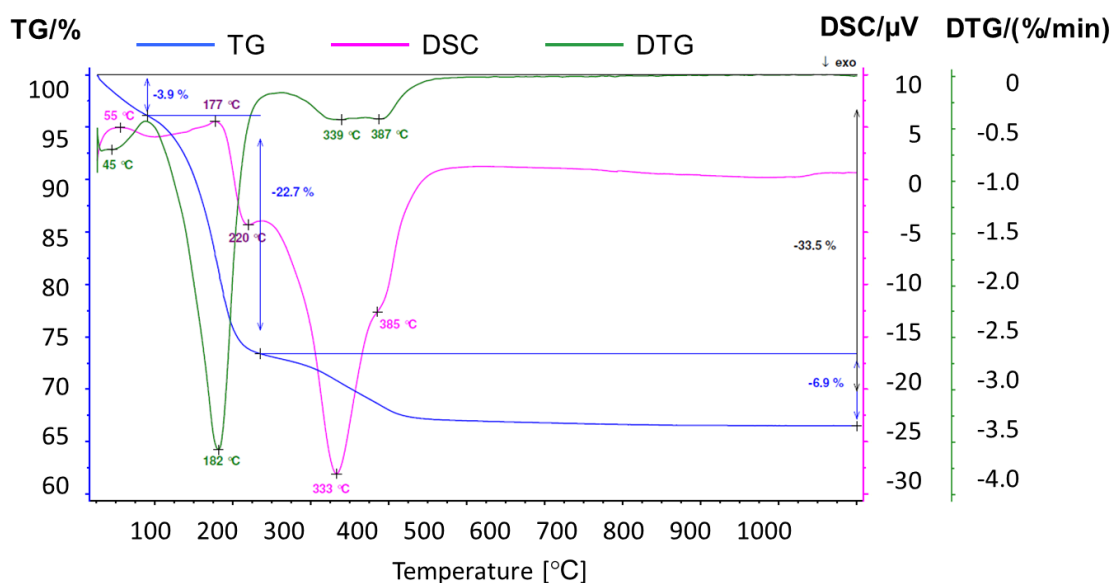
E-mail: d\_webe06@uni-muenster.de



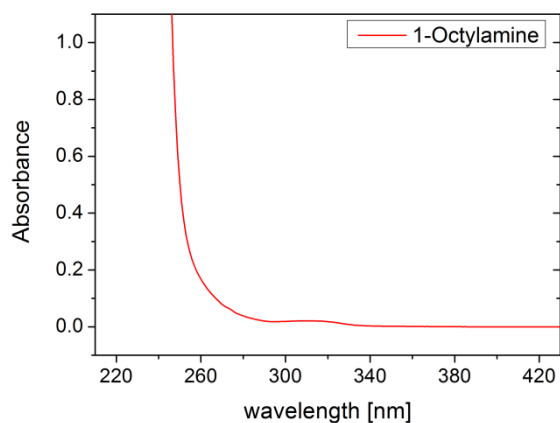
**Fig. S1** Transfer characteristics of ZnO nanoparticles functionalized with different alkylamines, corresponding chain lengths are 6 for 1-hexylamine (■), 8 for 1-octylamine (●) and 12 for 1-dodecylamine (▲). The nanoparticles coated with 1-octylamine lead to the best results and are used for all further experiments.



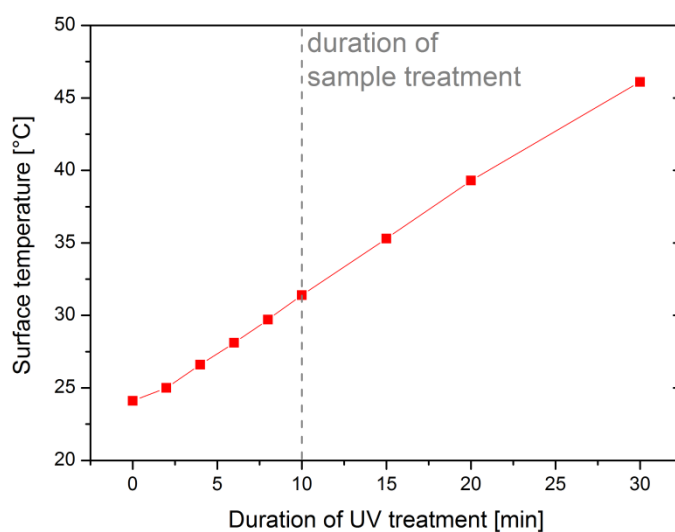
**Fig. S2** EDX analysis proves the presence of a carbon species at the particles surface. The spot for EDX analysis as well as the lattice constant of 2.5 Å are indicated in the inset.



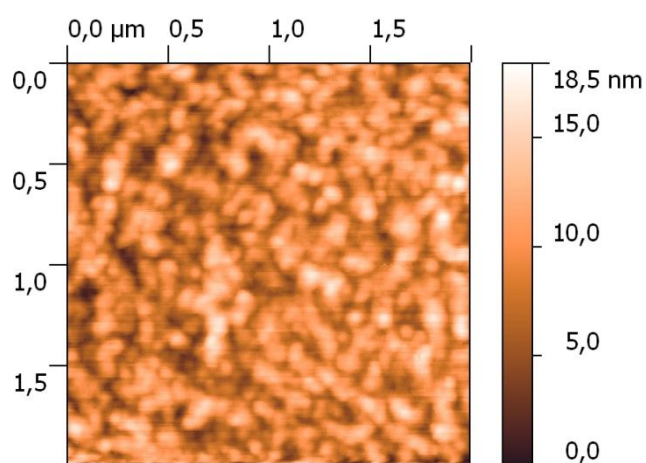
**Fig. S3:** Thermogravimetric analysis of functionalized ZnO nanoparticles. Two characteristic temperature ranges can be detected: An endothermic peak at 182 °C, close to the boiling point of 1-octylamine ( $T_b = 177$  °C), and an exothermic peak at 333 °C. The first is most likely linked to an evaporation of free or loosely bound ligands, the latter to the decomposition of coordinated 1-octylamine on the particles surface.



**Fig. S4** UV/Vis spectrum of 1-octylamine, showing the absorbance at wavelengths below 260 nm.



**Fig. S5** Surface temperature of spin coated films of ZnO nanoparticles on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> wafers during the UV treatment.



**Fig. S6** AFM image of the surface of the channel area of a TFT. The structure resembles the patterned surface that was also observed by SEM analysis.