Supporting Information

Study of the influences of molecular planarity and aluminium evaporation rate on the performances of electrical memory devices

Hongzhang Liu,^{*a*} Rongcheng Bo,^{*a*} Haifeng Liu,^{*a*} Najun Li,^{*a*} Qingfeng Xu,^{*a*} Hua Li^{**a*}, Jianmei Lu^{**ab*} and Lihua Wang^{*a*}

^a College of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Collaborative Innovation Center of Suzhou Nano Science and Technology, Soochow University, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215123, China. Fax: +86 512 65880367; Tel: +86 512 65880368; E-mail: lihuaw@suda.edu.cn; <u>lujm@suda.edu.cn</u>.

^b State Key Laboratory of Treatments and Recycling for Organic Effluents by Adsorption in Petroleum and Chemical Industry, Suzhou 215123, China.



Fig. S1 TGA curves of two compounds measured in nitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of 10 °C·min⁻¹.



Fig. S2 3D AFM images of compounds thin film vacuum-deposited onto ITO at room temperature: (a) **CZ-BT**; (b) **TPA-BT**.



Fig. S3 Tapping-mode height (a) and a typical cross section profile (b) of AFM topographic images of TPA-BT film vacuum-deposited onto ITO using a heated substrate (about 60 °C).



Fig. S4 Stimulus effect of read cycles on two states under a stress of voltage of -1V: (a) **CZ-BT**; (b) **TPA-BT**. The inset shows the pulse used for the measurement.



Fig. S5 The retention time test of the two compounds based device: (a) CZ-BT; (b) TPA-BT.



Fig. S6 The elements components and detail wt% data of the tested cross section of the TPA-BT based device (the evaporation rate of the aluminum electrode is 5 Å/s).



Fig. S7 Current-voltage (I-V) characteristics of the memory device with the structure of ITO/**TPA-BT**/LiF/Al. (the evaporation rate of aluminum is 5 Å/s)



Fig. S8 Current-voltage (I-V) characteristics of the memory device with the structure of ITO/**TPA-BT**/Ag: (a) The evaporation rate of Ag electrode is about 0.5 Å/s; (b) The evaporation rate of Ag electrode is 5 Å/s.