Electronic Supplementary Information

Effects of aromatic spacers on film morphology and device memory performance based on imidazole- π -triphenylamine derivatives

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College of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Collaborative Innovation Center of Suzhou Nano Science and Technology, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China. E-mail: lujm@suda.edu.cn; Fax: +86 512 65880367; Tel: +86 512 65880368 1. NMR Spectra.



Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 1 in DMSO-d₆.





Figure S2. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 2 in DMSO-d₆.











Figure S4. ¹H NMR spectrum of TPATPI in DMSO-d₆.

2. Cyclic Voltammogram of Ferrocene.



Figure S5. Cyclic voltammogram of the ferrocene standard in acetonitrile at the scan rate of 100 mV s⁻¹.

3. *I-V* curves with an embedded LiF buffering layer.



Figure S6. *I-V* characterization of the devices with the ITO/TPAPPI or TPATPI/LiF(5 nm)/Al structure.

4. I-V characterization of the devices based on different film thicknesses.



Figure S7. I-V characterization of the device based on a TPAPPI film thickness of 40 nm.



Figure S8. I-V characterization of the device based on a TPAPPI film thickness of 150 nm.



5. 3D-AFM Topography Images of the Thin Films before and after Annealing.

Figure S9. 3D-AFM topography images (5 × 5 μ m²) of TPAPPI (A,C) and TPATPI (B,D) films before (A,B) and after (C,D) annealing at 90 °C on ITO substrates.



6. Typical cross-section profiles of TPAPPI and TPATPI films.

Figure S10. Typical cross-section profiles of TPAPPI (A,C) and TPATPI (B,D) films before (A,B) and after (C,D) annealing at 90 °C on ITO substrates obtained from AFM analysis.