

**Tuning Crystal Polymorphs of a  $\pi$ -Extended Tetrathiafulvalene-based  
Cruciform Molecule towards High-Performance Organic Field-Effect  
Transistors**

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## Section 1. Detailed Experimental Conditions

**Cleaning of substrates.** First the Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> substrates were cleaned with piranha solution (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> = 1:2) for 10 min and then washed with deionized water and then isopropyl alcohol to remove the residual solvent or water. Subsequently the substrates were dried with high-purity nitrogen gas and cleaned with oxygen plasma (about 5 min). Finally the clean wafers were put in vacuum oven at 90 °C for 1 h and then modified with OTS at 120 °C for 2 h. The modified substrates were cleaned with hexane, chloroform and isopropyl alcohol successively for use in following.

**Single crystal preparation.** For both IF-TTF solutions, 25 µL solutions were dropped on 1×1 cm<sup>2</sup> OTS-modified Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> substrates which were put in weighing bottles. Single crystals were obtained after the solvent evaporation at the room temperature overnight. Then the crystals were annealed in vacuum at 80°C for α-phase single crystal and 120°C for β-phase before the fabrication of the devices.

**Device fabrication.** Top-contact bottom-gate devices single crystal transistors were fabricated through an Au-layer stamping technique<sup>[1]</sup>. Organic field-effect transistor characteristics were carried out at room temperature in air on a Keithley 4200 SCS and Micromanipulator 6150 probe station and the mobility was extracted from the saturation region by using the equation of  $I_{DS}=(W/2L)C_i\mu(V_G-V_T)^2$ .

**Characterizations.** The microscope images of the single crystals were acquired by an Olympus BX51 optical microscope (Vision Engineering Co., UK). The structures were analyzed by XRD (Rigaku D/max 2500) and SAED patterns (TECNAI T20 electron microscope (FEI, USA)). Single crystal data were obtained using a Single crystal X- ray diffraction (Rigaku ST Saturn 724+).

## Section 2. Supporting data

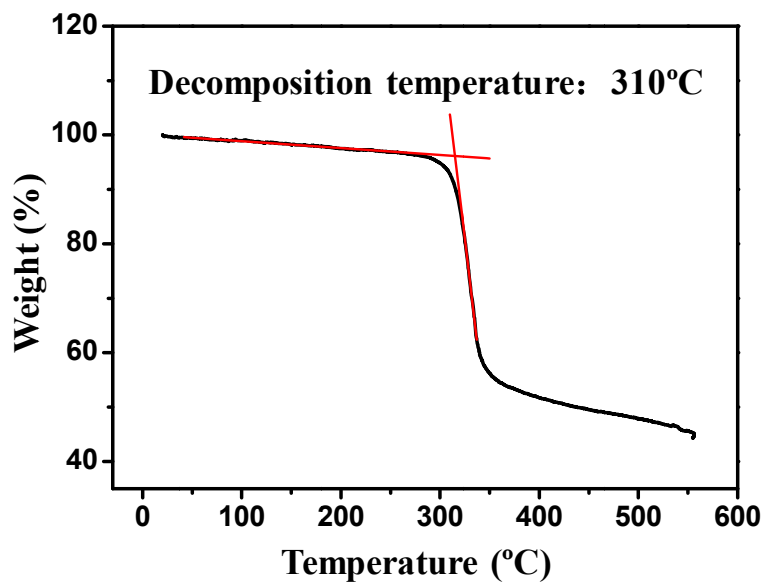
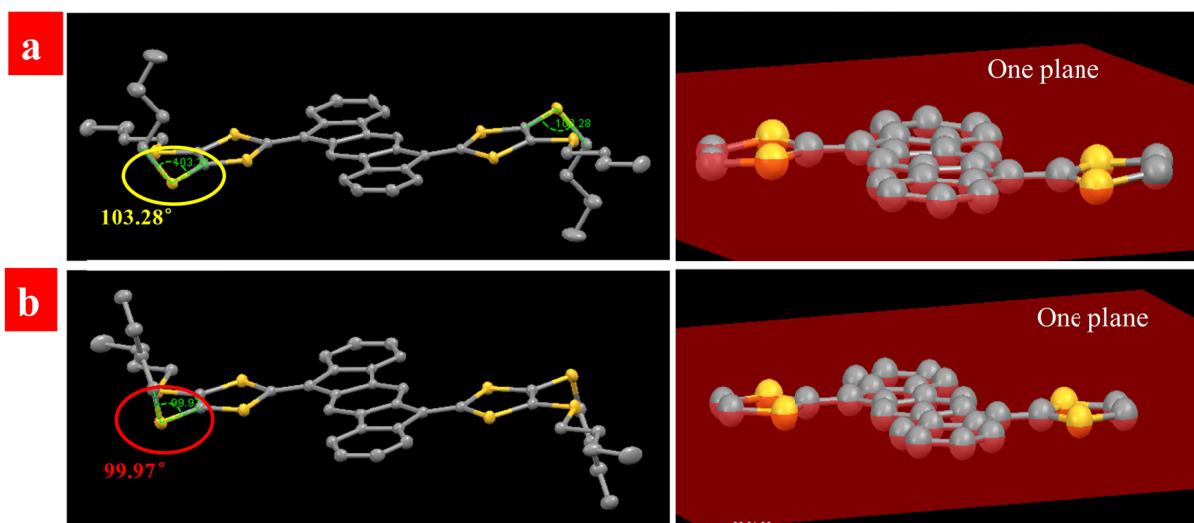
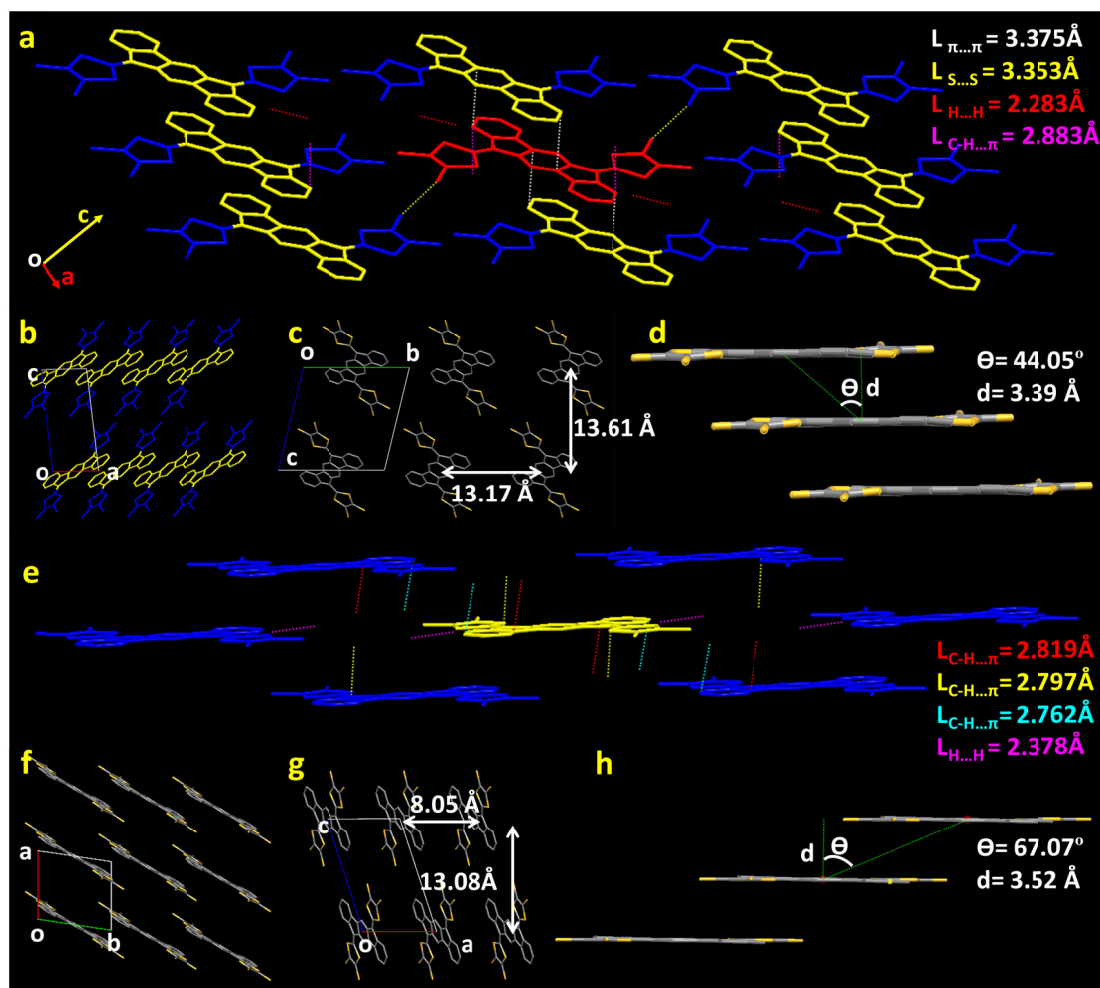


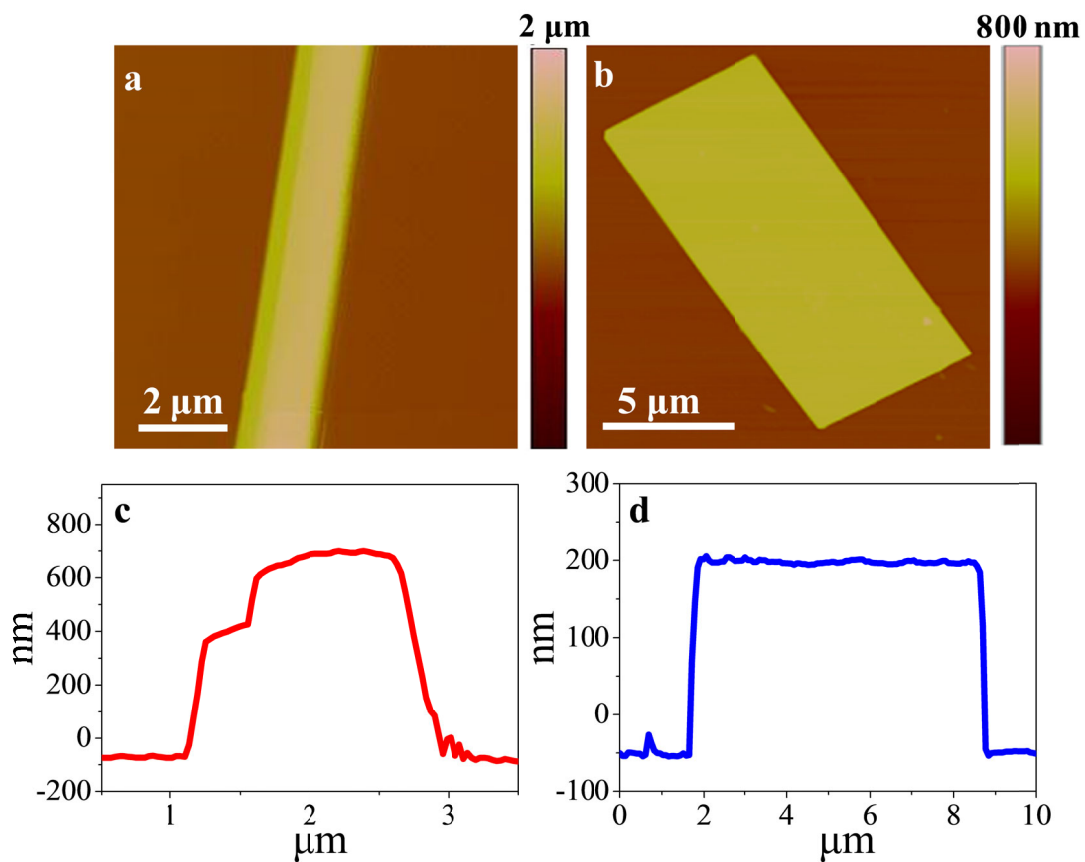
Figure S1. TGA of IF-TTF.



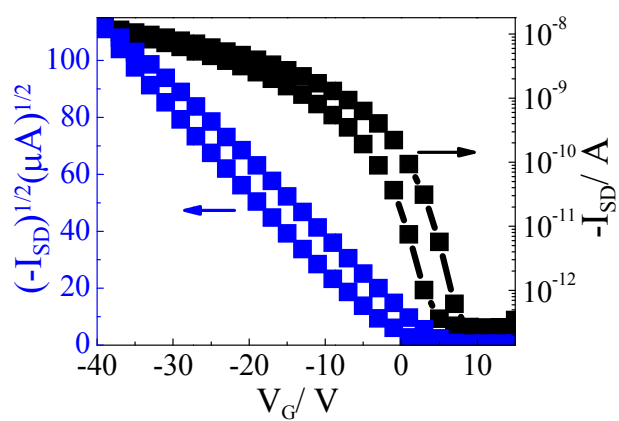
**Figure S2.** The different intersection angles between the molecular conjugated plane of IF and TTF units (right) and the SBU substituent groups that out of the planes for  $\alpha$ -phase (a) and  $\beta$ -phase (b) crystals.



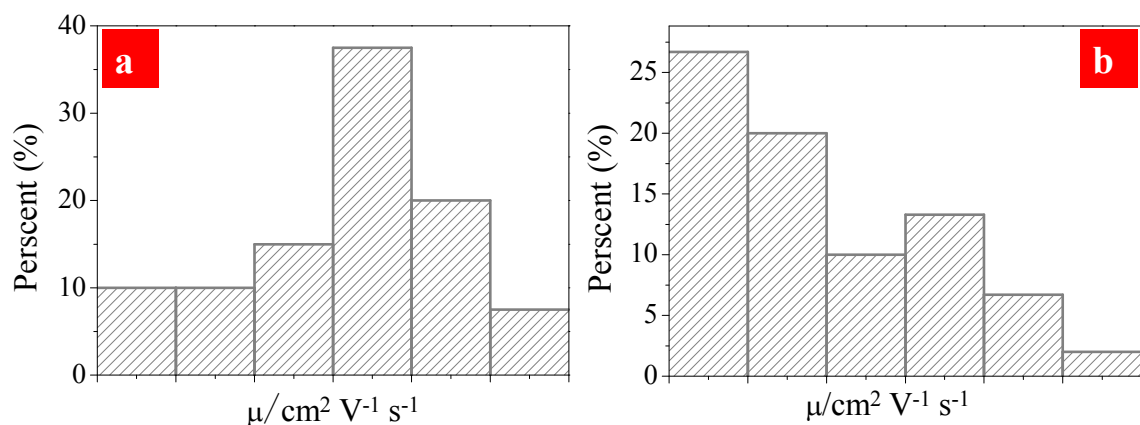
**Figure S3.** (a) View interactions of  $\alpha$ -phase crystal polymorph: one molecular with eight neighbors. View of the molecular packing structure along the  $b$ -axis (b) and the layered structure along the cell  $a$ -axis (c). (d) Stacking diagram showing  $\pi \dots \pi$  interaction in  $\alpha$ -phase crystal polymorph. (e) View interactions of  $\beta$ -phase crystal polymorph: one molecular with six neighbors. View of the molecular packing structure along the  $c$ -axis (f) and the layered structure along the cell  $b$ -axis (g). (h) Stacking diagram showing  $\pi \dots \pi$  interaction in platelet-shaped crystal polymorph (all the alkyl chains have been omitted for clarity).



**Figure S4.** AFM images and height curves of  $\alpha$ -phase (a,c) and  $\beta$ -phase (b,d) IF-TTF single crystals.



**Figure S5.** The hysteresis transfer curves of IF-TTF crystal-based transistors.



**Figure S6.** The bar charts of the frequency distributions of the 40 devices for  $\alpha$ -phase a) and  $\beta$ -phase b) IF-TTF crystals

**Table S1** The comparison of detailed structure parameters for  $\alpha$ -phase and  $\beta$ -phase IF-TTF crystals

Identification code	mx4406 ( $\alpha$ -phase)	CCDC:962757 ( $\beta$ -phase)
Crystal size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.38 $\times$ 0.06 $\times$ 0.03	0.36 $\times$ 0.26 $\times$ 0.06
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 5.357(4) \text{ \AA}$ $b = 13.520(10) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 14.010(10) \text{ \AA}$ $\alpha = 102.979(18)^\circ$ $\beta = 94.587(18)^\circ$ $\gamma = 90.165(13)^\circ$	$a = 8.4030(6) \text{ \AA}$ $b = 9.0350(11) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 14.0030(13) \text{ \AA}$ $\alpha = 103.453(19)^\circ$ $\beta = 106.211(12)^\circ$ $\gamma = 94.229(10)^\circ$
Space group	P-1	P-1
Crystal system	Triclinic	Triclinic
Volume ( $\text{\AA}^3$ )	985.4	981.833
R-factor	7.34	3

### Section 3. Crystal data and structure refinement for $\alpha$ -phase IF-TTF crystal

Identification code	mx4406	
Empirical formula	C <sub>42</sub> H <sub>46</sub> S <sub>8</sub>	
Formula weight	807.27	
Temperature	173.1500 K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	P -1	
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 5.357(4)$ Å	$\alpha = 102.979(18)^\circ$
	$b = 13.520(10)$ Å	$\beta = 94.587(18)^\circ$
	$c = 14.010(10)$ Å	$\gamma = 90.165(13)^\circ$
Volume	985.4(12) Å <sup>3</sup>	
Z	1	
Density (calculated)	1.360 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Absorption coefficient	0.484 mm <sup>-1</sup>	
F(000)	426	
Crystal size	0.38 × 0.06 × 0.03 mm <sup>3</sup>	
Theta range for data collection	1.497 to 27.541 Å	
Index ranges	-6 ≤ h ≤ 6, -17 ≤ k ≤ 17, -18 ≤ l ≤ 17	
Reflections collected	11642	
Independent reflections	4474 [R(int) = 0.1306]	
Completeness to theta = 26.000°	99.5 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	1.0000 and 0.1699	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F <sup>2</sup>	
Data / restraints / parameters	4474 / 0 / 228	
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.110	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0734, wR2 = 0.1619	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0923, wR2 = 0.1733	
Extinction coefficient	n/a	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.443 and -0.445 e.Å <sup>-3</sup>	

### Reference

[1] Q. Tang, L. Jiang, Y. Tong, H. Li, Y. Liu, Z. Wang, W. Hu, Y. Liu, D. Zhu, *Adv. Mater.*, 2008, **20**, 2947.