## **Supplementary Information**

## Morphology controlled synthesis of one-dimensional BTR micro-

## ribbon and two-dimensional single-crystal film for field-effect

## transistors

Di Zhao<sup>a</sup>, Qiuhong Cui<sup>\*,a</sup>, Xingyu Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Hongyu Ji<sup>a</sup>, Yuanyuan Hu<sup>\*,b</sup>, Liang Qin<sup>a</sup>, Yanbing Hou<sup>a</sup>, Yufeng Hu<sup>a</sup>, Zhidong Lou<sup>a</sup>, Feng Teng<sup>\*,a</sup>

- a) Key Laboratory of Luminescence and Optical Information, Ministry of Education, Beijing Jiao tong University, Beijing, 100044, China
  E-mail: qhcui@bjtu.edu.cn (Qiuhong Cui), fteng@bjtu.edu.cn (Feng Teng).
- b) Key Laboratory for Micro/Nano Optoelectronic Devices (Ministry of Education), International Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Base for Advanced Display Technologies (Hunan Province) School of Physics and Electronics, Hunan University, Changsha, 410082, China, E-mail: yhu@hnu.edu.cn



**Fig. S1** Schematic of BTR micro-ribbon preparation with self-assembly process of the reprecipitation in liquid.



Fig. S2 a) Side view of the crystal structure with b axis standing on the substrate (layer distance ~1.8 nm); b) The  $\pi$ -stacked centrosymmetric dimers of BTR molecules in the single crystal, the alkyl side chains have been omitted for clarity.



**Fig. S3** a-d) Optical microscopy image of BTR micro-ribbon between drain and source electrodes with different channel length. e) The curves of  $R_{tot}$  (total resistance)-*L* (channel length) of this ribbon. f) AFM 3D image of this ribbon (~210 nm).



Fig. S4 a) SEM image of little BTR ribbon (with length  $\sim 16 \mu m$ ). b) AFM image of little BTR ribbons (with thickness  $\sim 80 nm$ ).



Fig. S5 a-b) Optical microscopy images of BTR micro-ribbon (under reflected and transmitted light).



Fig. S6 The preparation process of the 2D crystal of BTR.



Fig. S7 The image of stripes caused by molecular-layer steps under the optical microscopy image a) and cross-polarized optical microscopy b).



**Fig. S8** The AFM (left) and height profile (right) image of BTR 2D single crystal, which is show the step-and-terrace structure.



**Fig. S9** a) Optical microscopy and b) Polarized microscope image of BTR 2D single crystal after Au electrode vaporization (these small squares are the Au electrodes).



**Fig. S10** a) Optical microscopy image of BTR 2D crystal. b-d) AFM images and corresponding thickness of the red box in a).



**Fig. S11** a) Optical microscopy images of the 2D crystal devices. b) The transfer characteristics cycle tests of the 2D crystal devices. c-d) the transfer of before and after ill-defined the electrode shapes.



**Fig. S12** a) Optical microscopy and b) Polarized microscope image of thick BTR 2D single crystal from the edge of the substrate. c) Optical microscopy and d) Polarized microscope image of thick BTR 2D single crystal after Au electrode vaporization (these small squares are the Au electrodes).



Fig. S13 The AFM (left) and height profile (right) image of thicker BTR 2D crystal

from the edge of substrate ( $\sim$ 375 nm).



Fig. S14 The out-put a) and transfer b) of BTR 2D single crystal (thicker).



**Fig. S15** a, d, g) The transfer curves ( $V_{ds}$ =-80 V) of BTR 2D crystal were measured in dark and light illumination (405 nm, 532 nm, and 660 nm). b, e, h) Photosensitivity and responsivity c, f, i) extracted from a) on gate voltage ~7V.