Electronic supplementary information (ESI)

Regeneration of Glass Nanofluidic Chips through a Multiple-Step Sequential Thermochemical Decomposition Process at High Temperatures

Yan Xu,*[a] Qian Wu,[ab] Yuji Shimatani[ab], Koji Yamaguchi[ac]

[a] *Nanoscience and Nanotechnology Research Center, Research Organization for the 21st Century, Osaka Prefecture University, 1-2, Gakuen-cho, Naka-ku, Sakai, Osaka 599-8570, Japan. E-mail: y-xu@21c.osakafu-u.ac.jp; Fax: +81-72-254-7813; Tel: +81-72-254-7813*

[b] *Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Osaka Prefecture University, 1-1, Gakuen-cho, Naka-ku, Sakai, Osaka 599-8531, Japan*

[c] *Department of Quantum and Radiation Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka Prefecture University, 1-1, Gakuen-cho, Naka-ku, Sakai, Osaka 599-8531, Japan*

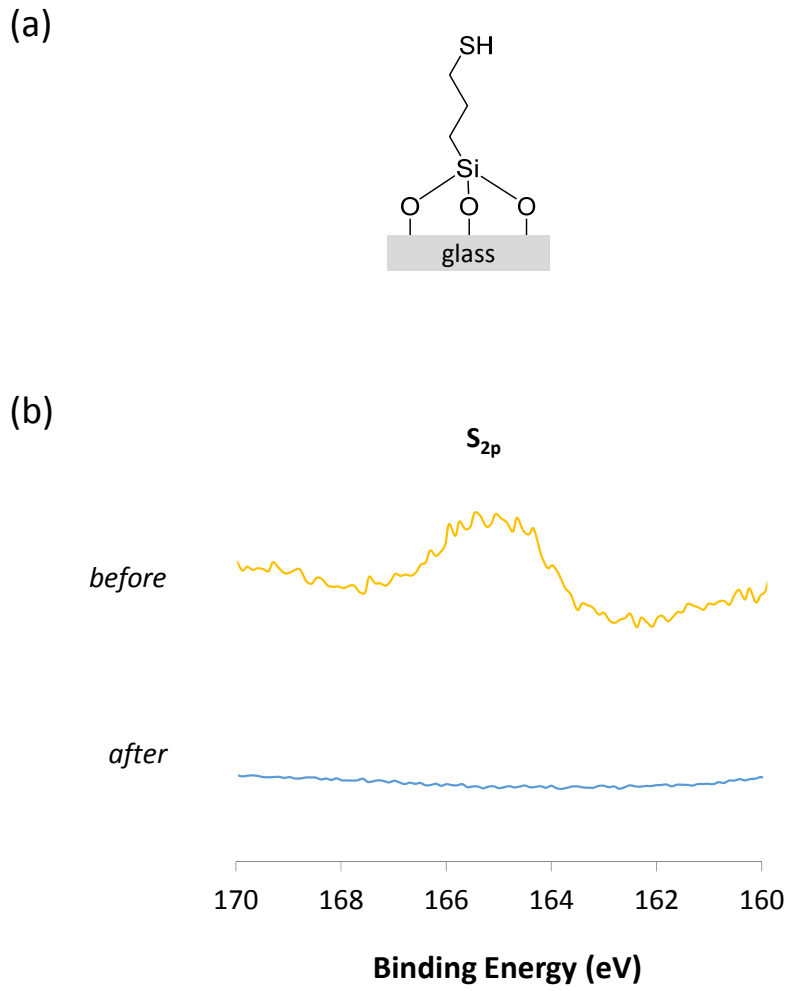

Fig. S1 XPS spectra of sulfur (S_{2p}) on (a) 3-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane (MPTS) modified glass substrates (b) before and after treated by the regeneration process. The MPTS modified glass substrates were prepared using an absolute ethanol solution of MPTS (2.5 wt%) according to a silanization process reported by C. R. Vistas et al. (*Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2013, **286**, 314–318).

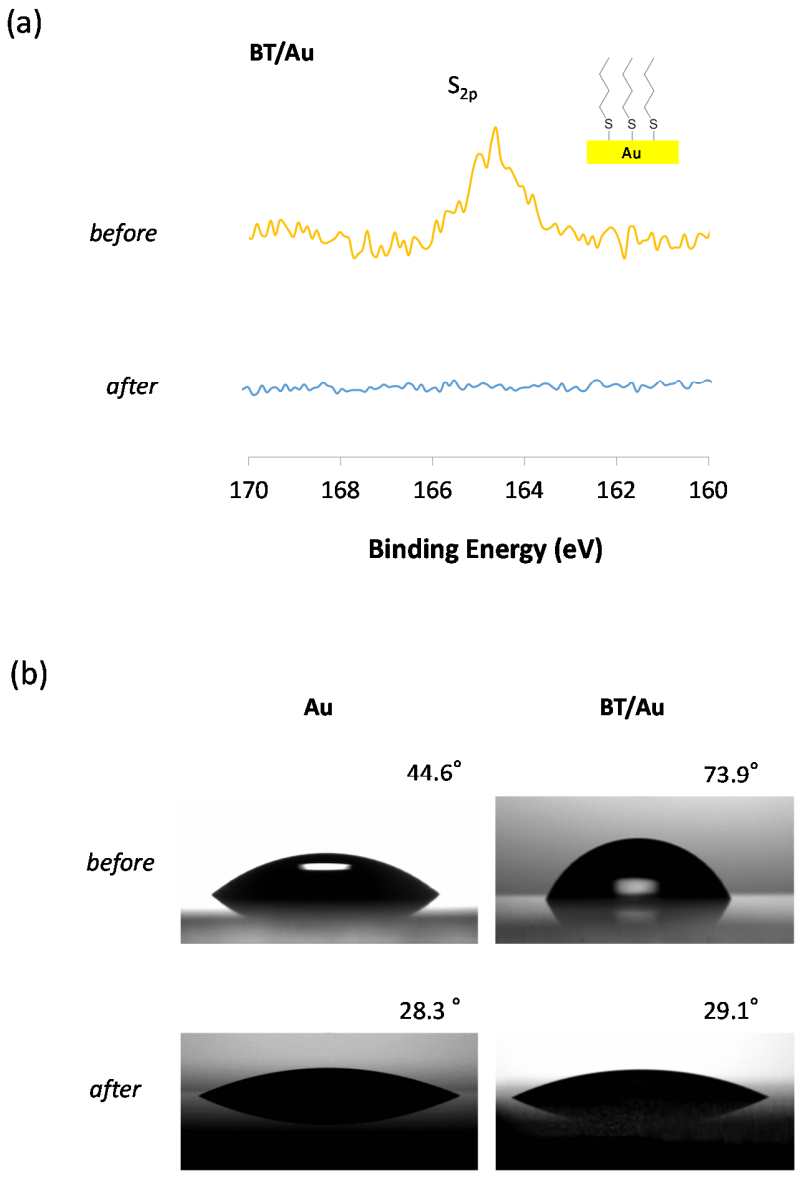

Fig. S2 (a) XPS spectra of sulfur (S_{2p}) and (b) water contact angle measurements on the gold-deposited glass substrates with hydrophobic 1-butanethiol (BT) SAMs before and after treated by the regeneration process.

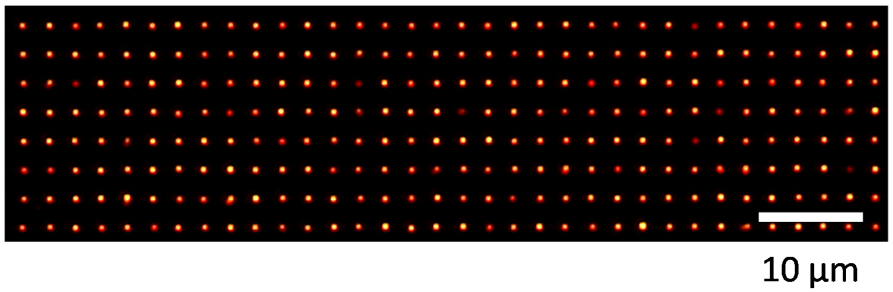

Fig. S3 A bright-field image of the gold nanoarrays after the second-time regeneration.