

Supplementary information for

## **Directed Assembly of Fullerene on Modified Au(111) Electrodes**

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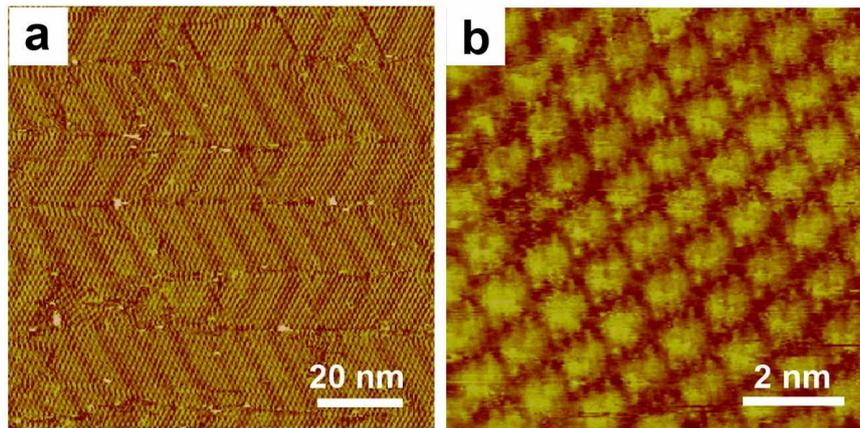
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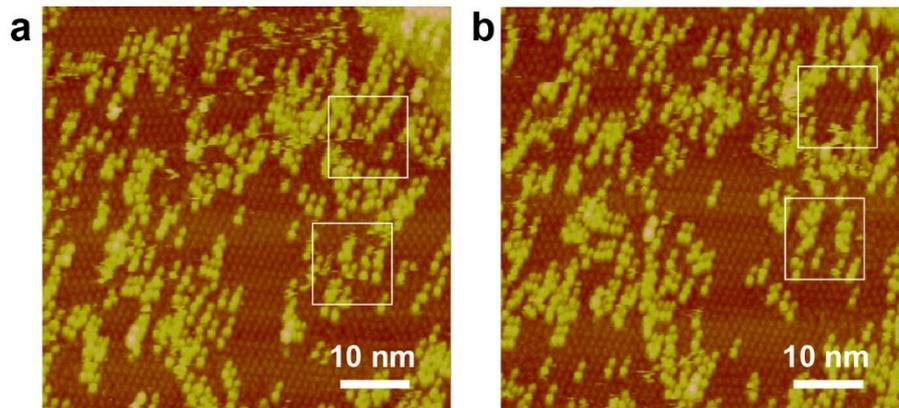
## Experimental Section

**STM measurements.** All STM measurements were performed in constant-current mode using a Nanoscope E STM instrument (Bruker). STM tips were electrochemically etched from W wires in 0.6 M KOH and sealed with transparent nail polish to minimize Faradic currents. All potentials were reported with respect to RHE.

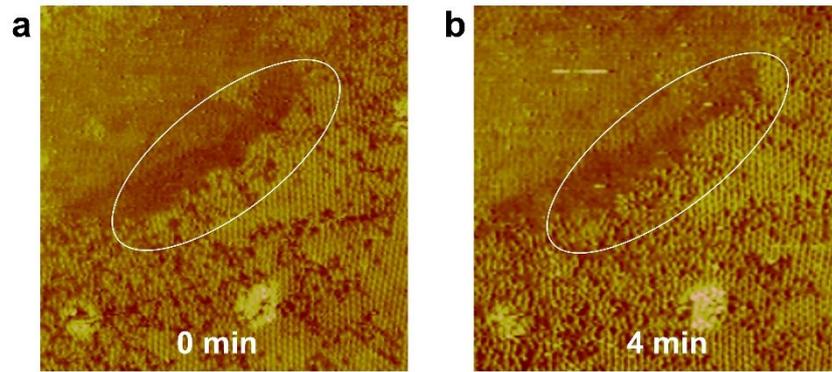
**Materials.** The electrolyte used in the STM measurements is 0.1 M HClO<sub>4</sub> solution prepared by diluting 99.999% pure HClO<sub>4</sub> (Sigma-Aldrich Co.) with Milli-Q water (18.2 MΩ cm, total organic carbon < 5 ppb). The Au(111) single-crystal surface was prepared by the Clavilier method<sup>[1]</sup>. Before each measurement, the Au(111) electrode was further annealed in a hydrogen-oxygen flame and quenched in an ultrapure N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. DPTTA was synthesized as per the literatures<sup>[2]</sup>. To prepare a DPTTA adlayer, the molecules were dissolved in dimethyl formamide (Sigma-Aldrich Co.) to form saturated solution. Fullerenes-C<sub>60</sub> (97%) was purchased from Suzhou Dade Carbon nanotechnology Corporation and used without further purification. The C<sub>60</sub> molecules were dissolved in chlorobenzene (Sigma-Aldrich Co.) to form saturated solution and then diluted 10 times. To prepared C<sub>60</sub> adlayer on DPTTA modified Au(111) surface, some C<sub>60</sub> solution was dropped into the electrochemical cell.



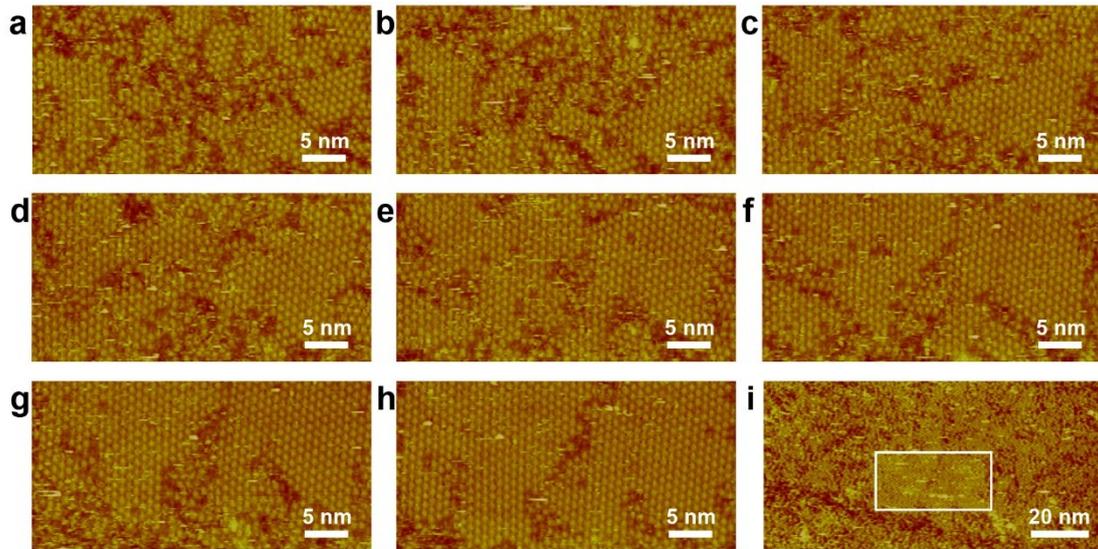
**Supplementary Figure 1 | DPTTA monolayer on 0.1 M HClO<sub>4</sub>/Au(111) interface.** (a) Large-scale and (b) high-resolution STM images of DPTTA monolayer on Au(111) surface. Tunneling conditions: (a) Scan area = 100 × 100 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{bias} = -197.0$  mV,  $I_t = 1.000$  nA. (b) Scan area = 20 × 20 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{bias} = -100.0$  mV,  $I_t = 1.096$  nA.



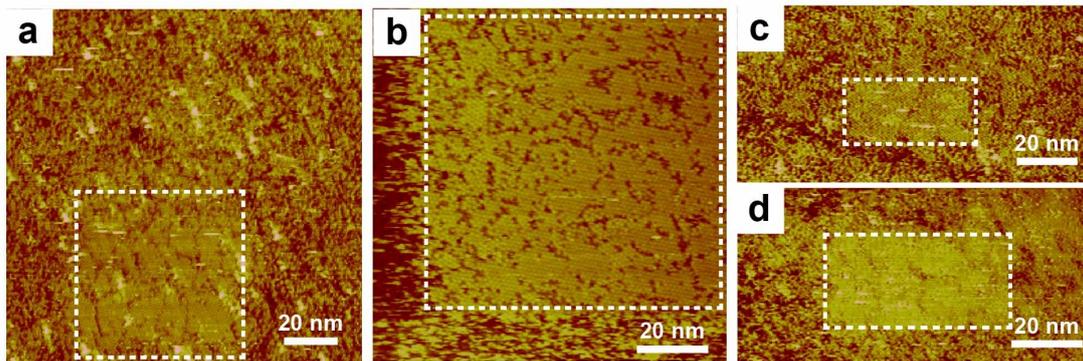
**Supplementary Figure 2 | Real time STM measurements of  $C_{60}$  adlayer on DPTTA modified Au(111) surface with a function of time. Tunneling conditions: (a – b) Scan area =  $60 \times 60 \text{ nm}^2$ ,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -238.0 \text{ mV}$ ,  $I_t = 1.000 \text{ nA}$ .**



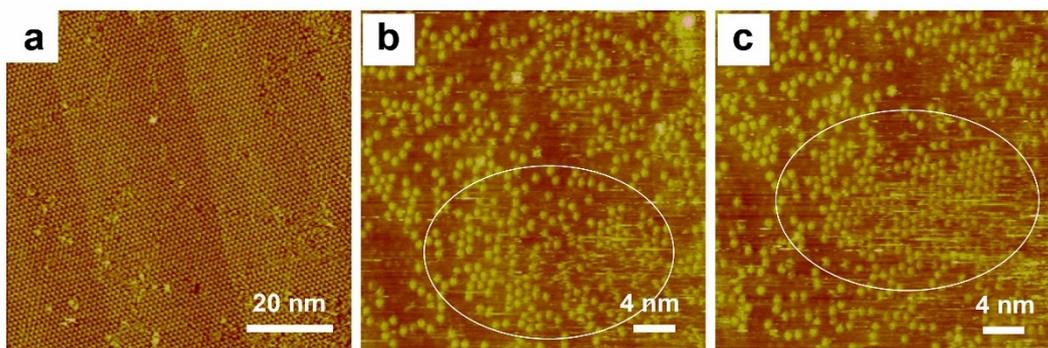
**Supplementary Figure 3 | Real time STM measurements of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer on Au(111) surface with a function of time.** (a) Typical STM images (Scan area = 61 × 61 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -260.0$  mV,  $I_t = 1.000$  nA) of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer adsorbed on Au(111) electrodes. (b) The same region of a after continuing scanned by STM tip for 4 minutes. Tunneling conditions: Scan area = 65 × 65 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -260.0$  mV,  $I_t = 1.000$  nA.



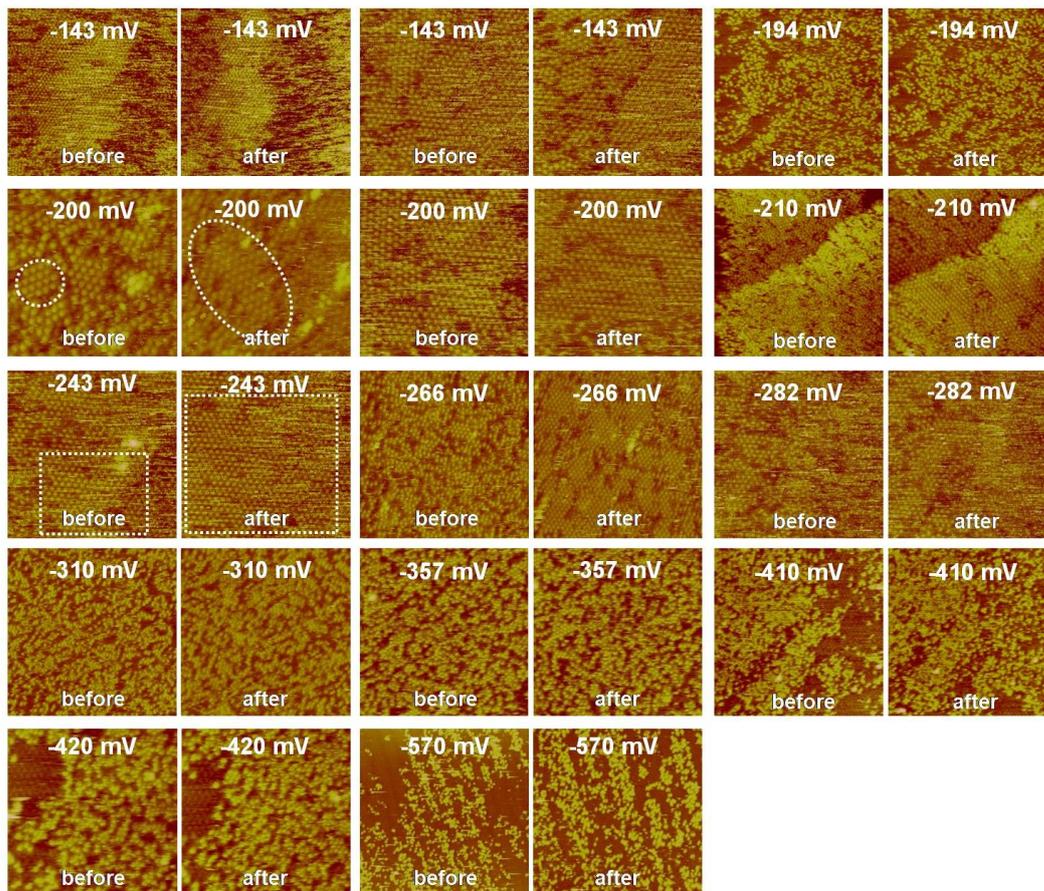
**Supplementary Figure 4 | Real time STM measurements of induced-assembly C<sub>60</sub> adlayer on DPTTA modified Au(111) surface.** (a-h) Typical STM image (Scan area = 40 × 20 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -310.0$  mV,  $I_t = 2.500$  nA) of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer induced by STM tip. (i) The zoomed out image of a. Tunneling conditions: Scan area = 118 × 59 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -310.0$  mV,  $I_t = 2.500$  nA.



**Supplementary Figure 5 | Assembly patterns of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer induced by STM tip.** (a, b) STM images of square patterns of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer on DPTTA modified Au(111) surface; (b, c, d) STM images of rectangle patterns; Aspect ratio of the patterns: (a, b) 1:1; (c, d) 2:1.

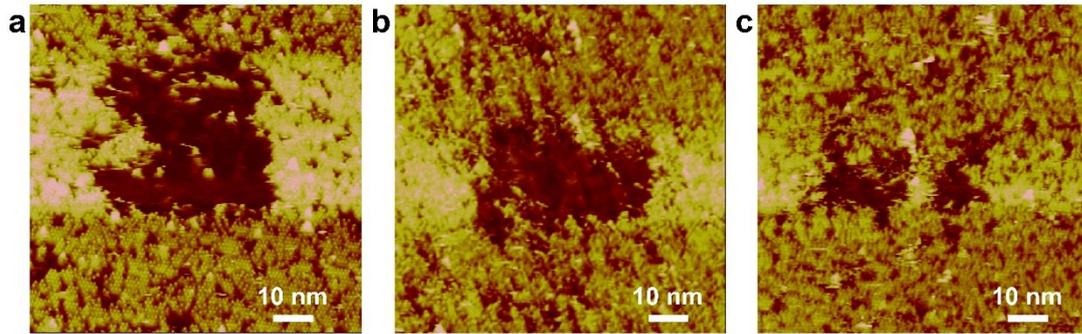


**Supplementary Figure 6 | Coronene monolayer on Au(111) surface and C<sub>60</sub> adlayer on coronene modified Au(111) surface.** (a) Typical STM image (Scan area = 80 × 80 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -200.0$  mV,  $I_t = 1.000$  nA) of coronene monolayer adsorbed on Au(111) electrode. (b – c) Typical STM images of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer adsorbed on coronene modified Au(111) surface with the function of time. (c) The same region of b after continuing scanned by STM tip for 2 minutes. Tunneling conditions: (b – c) Scan area = 33 × 33 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -179.0$  mV,  $I_t = 1.000$  nA.

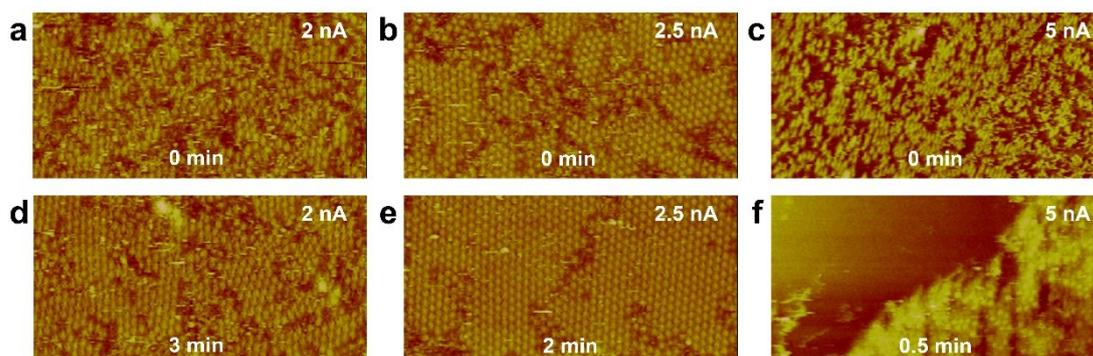


**Supplementary Figure 7 | STM measurements of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer with a function of  $E_{bias}$ .**

Typical STM images of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer adsorbed on DPTTA modified Au(111) electrodes under different bias voltage.



**Supplementary Figure 8 | The reassembly process of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer.** (a–c) The sequential STM images of the reassembly process C<sub>60</sub> adlayer after the effect of positive bias voltage. Tunneling conditions: (a–c) Scan area = 82 × 82 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -200.0$  mV,  $I_t = 1.000$  nA.



**Supplementary Figure 9 | STM measurements of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer with a function of  $I_t$ .**

Typical STM images of C<sub>60</sub> adlayer adsorbed on DPTTA modified Au(111) electrodes with a function of tunneling current. Tunneling conditions: (a, d) Scan area = 40 × 20 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -200.0$  mV,  $I_t = 2.000$  nA. (b, e) Scan area = 40 × 20 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -200.0$  mV,  $I_t = 2.500$  nA. (c) Scan area = 84 × 42 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -200.0$  mV,  $I_t = 5.000$  nA. (f) Scan area = 52 × 26 nm<sup>2</sup>,  $E_{\text{bias}} = -200.0$  mV,  $I_t = 5.000$  nA.

## Reference:

- [1] J. Clavilier, *J. Electroanal. Chem.* **1980**, *107*, 211-216.
- [2] K. Singh, A. Sharma, J. Zhang, W. Xu, D. B. Zhu, *Chem. Commun.* **2011**, *47*, 905-907.