Supporting Information to

Controlled Amino-functionalization by Electrochemical Reduction of Bromo and Nitro Azo Benzene Layers Bound to Si(111) Surfaces

Daniela Ullien¹, Peter C. Thüne^{2,†}, Wolter F. Jager¹, Ernst J.R. Sudhölter¹, Louis C.P.M. de Smet^{1,*}

- Department of Chemical Engineering, Delft University of Technology,
 Julianalaan 136, 2628 BL Delft, the Netherlands
- Faculty of Chemical Engineering, Catalysis & Energy, Eindhoven University of Technology, 5600 MB Eindhoven, The Netherlands

l.c.p.m.desmet@tudelft.nl (L.C.P.M. de Smet).

^{*} Corresponding author. Tel.: +31 152782636; fax: +31 152788668. E-mail address:

[†] Current address: Fontys Hogescholen, Rachelsmolen 1, 5612 MA Eindhoven, The Netherlands

Constant N_{1s} signal upon XPS illumination

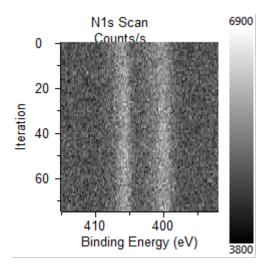


Figure A1. XPS N_{1s} spectra taken during 15 min (75 iterations) upon illuminating a sample of 4-nitrobenzenediazonium electrografted on Si with a pass energy of 50 eV. No significant changes were observed in the peak intensities with X-ray exposure time.

RMS roughness of the samples in AFM

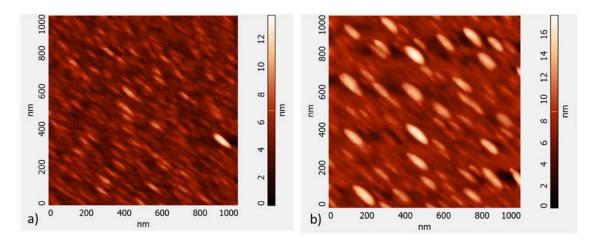


Figure A2. AFM topography scans of the samples before (a) and after (b) the electroreduction of 4-bromobenzenediazonium on Si. Upon electroreduction the rms roughness value increased from 1.1 nm to 1.5 nm for a $1 \times 1 \mu m^2$ scan.

Electroreduction of 4-BBD-modified Si (Azo-bond cleavage)

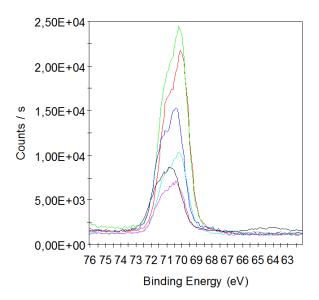


Figure A3. XPS Br_{3d} spectra of bromobenzene electrografted on Si (3 upper graphs), and bromobenzene after the reduction of azobenzene on Si (3 lower graphs). On average the reduction is 43%.