

Supporting information

A general photoiniferter approach to the surface functionalization of acrylic and methacrylic structures written by two-photon stereolithography

*Ernesto III Paruli,^a Valentina Montagna,^a Mariano Garcia-Soto,^a Karsten Haupt,^{*a} and
Carlo Gonzato^{*a}*

^a Université de Technologie de Compiègne, CNRS Enzyme and Cell Engineering Laboratory,
Rue du Docteur Schweitzer, CS 60319, 60203 Compiègne Cedex, France.

*karsten.haupt@utc.fr ; carlo.gonzato@utc.fr

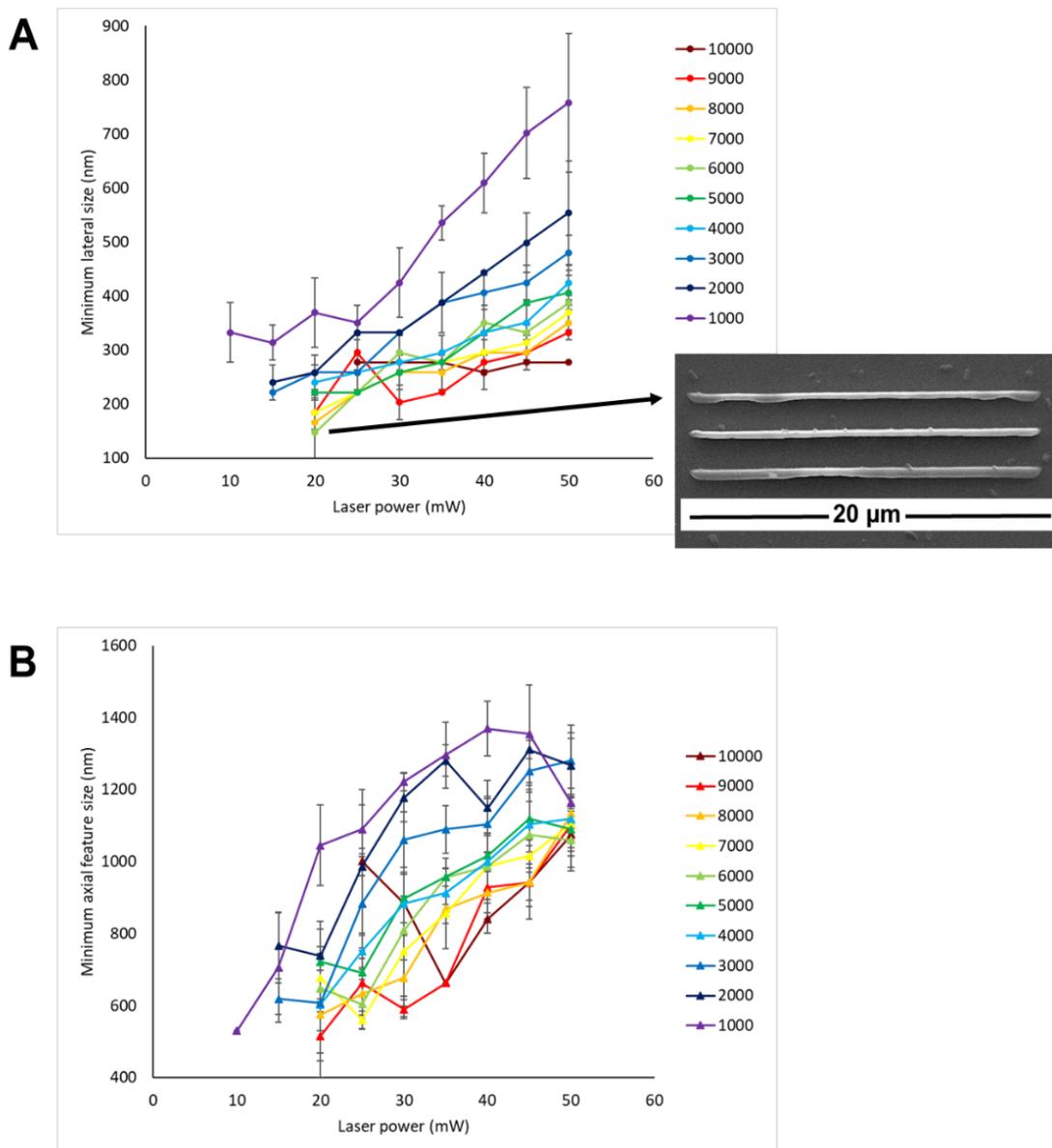


Figure S1. The minimum lateral feature size as a function of laser power at a fixed scan speed using the IP-Dip photoresin ($n = 3$). Outset: SEM image of triplicates of one-voxel-wide line with the smallest average minimum lateral feature size (147.7 ± 64.0 nm) generated using $SS = 6000$ $\mu\text{m/s}$, $LP = 20$ mW. Legend shows scan speed values expressed in $\mu\text{m/s}$.

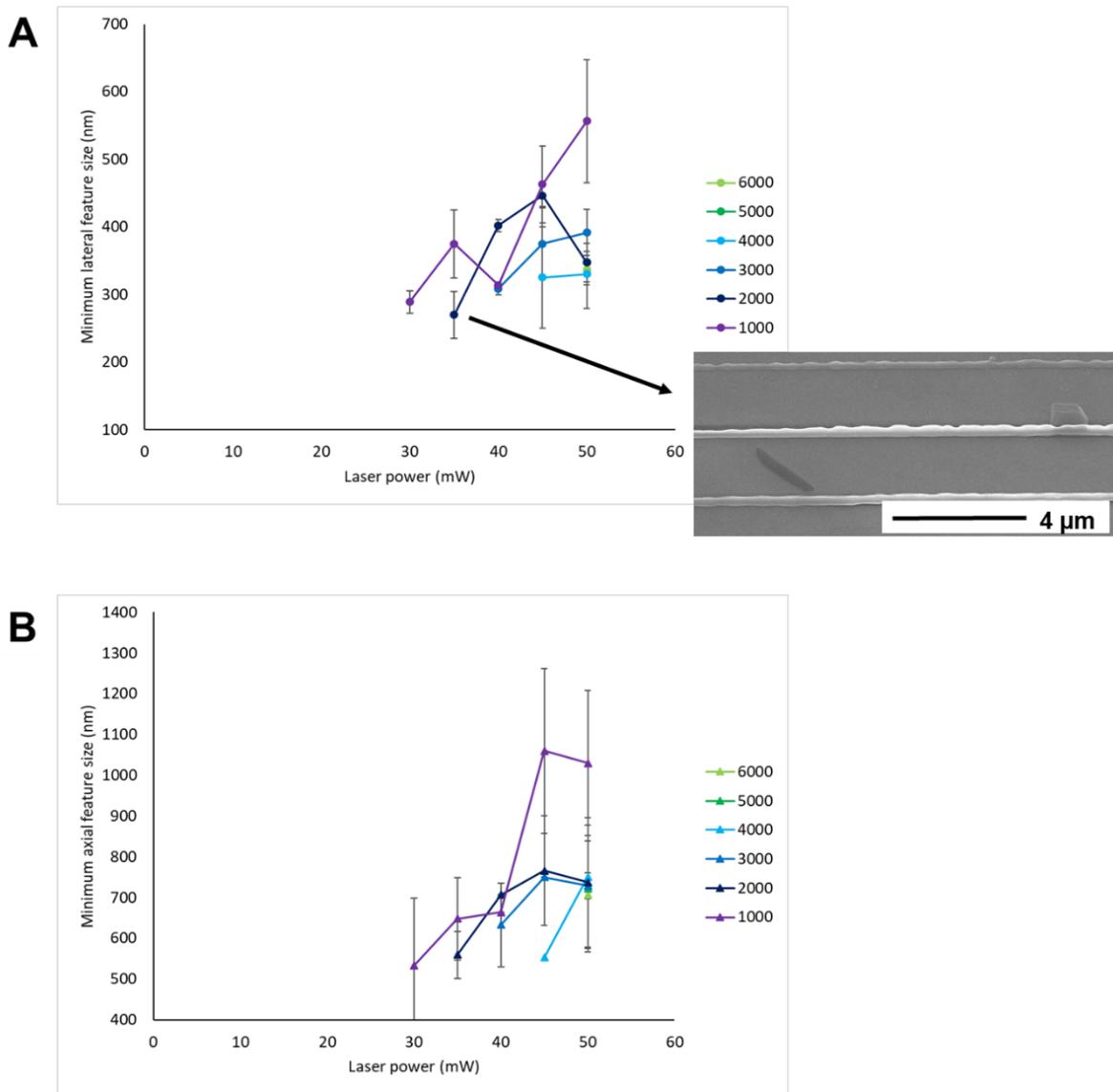


Figure S2. The minimum lateral feature size as a function of laser power at a fixed scan speed using the IP-S photoresin (n = 3). Outset: SEM images of triplicates of one-voxel-wide line with smallest (270.0 ± 34.8 nm) average minimum lateral feature size generated using SS = 2000 $\mu\text{m/s}$, LP = 35 mW. Legend shows scan speed values expressed in $\mu\text{m/s}$.

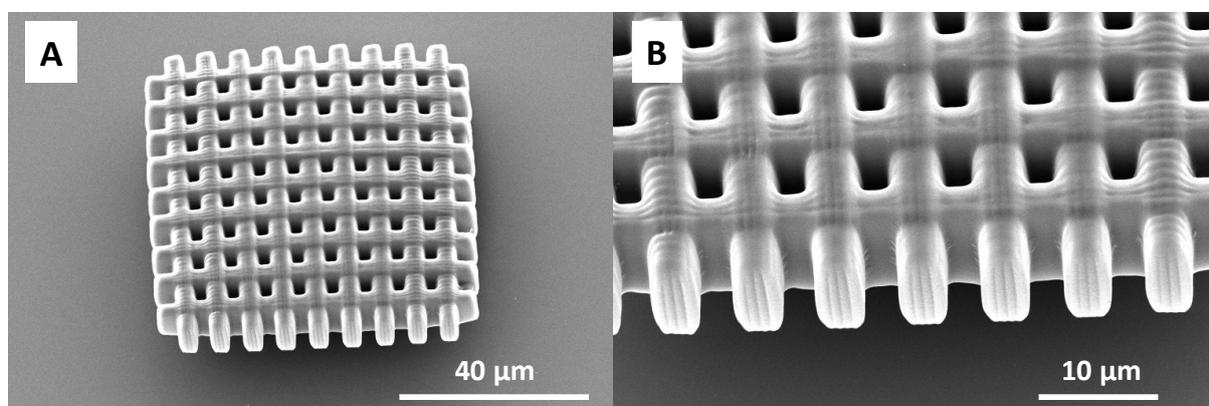


Figure S3. Representative SEM images of the printed woodpiles. (B) is a magnification of (A).

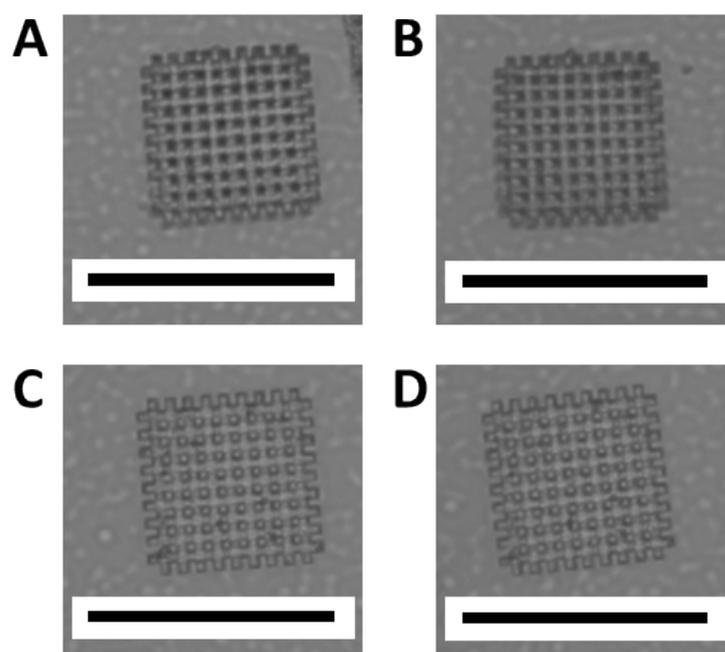


Figure S4. Brightfield microscopy image of bare microwoodpile (A) before and (B) after CDTPA-coupling and fluorescent polymer-grafting. Bare microwoodpile (C) before and (D) after fluorescent polymer-grafting without prior CDTPA-coupling. Scale bar = 100 μm .