

Supporting Information for

Construction of cross-linked polymer films covalently attached on silicon substrate via a self-assembled monolayer

Zhi Zheng^{a,*}, Hongxiao Zhao^a, Wenjun Fa^a, Weiwei He^a, Ka-wai Wong^{bc}, Raymund

W.M. Kwok^b, Woon Ming Lau^{bc,*}

^aKey Laboratory of Micro-Nano Materials for Energy Storage and Conversion of
Henan Province, Institute of Surface Micro and Nano Materials, Xuchang University,

Henan Province, 461000, China,

^bChengdu Green Energy and Green Manufacturing R&D Center, Sichuan, 610207,

China

^cDepartment of Physics, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N. T., China,

*Address correspondence to these authors. E-mail zhengzhi99999@gmail.com, llau22@uwo.ca

Generally, the characterization of film thickness was performed by using the XPS analysis. For a uniform organic thin film spun cast on a certain substrate with the thickness of d , the photoelectron intensity of a specific core level of element i from the overlayer is given by

$$I_{i, \text{overlayer}} = \int_0^d P D C_i T_i \sigma_i e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_{i, \text{overlayer}} \cos \theta}} dz,$$

where d is the thickness of the overlayer, c_i is the atomic concentration of element i in the overlayer, T_i is the spectrometer transmission for the kinetic energy of the photoelectrons from the specific core level of element i , σ_i is the atomic photoemissions cross section of element i , and $\lambda_{i, \text{overlayer}}$ is the IMFP of the photoelectrons passing through the overlayer.

Moreover, when the photoelectrons of element j in the underlying substrate traverse the overlayer, the corresponding photoelectron intensity is given by

$$I_{j, \text{substrate}} = \int_0^{\infty} P D C_j T_j \sigma_j e^{-\frac{t}{\lambda_{j, \text{substrate}} \cos \theta}} e^{-\frac{d}{\lambda_{j, \text{overlayer}} \cos \theta}} dt$$

where c_j is the atomic concentration of element j in the substrate, T_j is the spectrometer transmission for the kinetic energy of the photoelectrons from the specific core level of element j . $\lambda_{j, \text{substrate}}$ and $\lambda_{j, \text{overlayer}}$ are the IMFPs of the photoelectrons passing through the substrate and overlayer from the specific core level of element j respectively.

The above two equations can be further solved to calculate the ratio of photoelectron intensity of an overlayer element to that of a substrate element, and the overlayer thickness (d) can then be well estimated by solving the following equation in which a Microsoft Excel is needed here.

$$\frac{I_{i, \text{overlayer}}}{I_{j, \text{substrate}}} = \frac{C_i}{C_j} \cdot \frac{T_i \sigma_i}{T_j \sigma_j} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{i, \text{overlayer}}}{\lambda_{j, \text{substrate}}} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{d}{\lambda_{i, \text{overlayer}} \cos \theta}}}{e^{-\frac{d}{\lambda_{j, \text{overlayer}} \cos \theta}}}$$

We have introduced our PCIC method in details in our previous published research articles in details [References 15,16,17]. Actually, the comparison of the relative peak intensity of C1s and Si2p can already be a judgement/estimation of the thickness change between films before and after each ultrasonication treatment.