

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# Interplay of Surface Chemical Composition and Film Thickness on Graphoepitaxial Assembly of Asymmetric Block Copolymers

**Myungwoong Kim,<sup>‡a</sup> Eungnak Han,<sup>‡ac</sup> Daniel P. Sweat<sup>b</sup> and Padma Gopalan<sup>\*ab</sup>**

<sup>a</sup> Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA.

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA.

<sup>c</sup> Current address: Components Research, Intel Corporation, Hillsboro, OR 97124, USA.

<sup>‡</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: pgopalan@cae.wisc.edu.

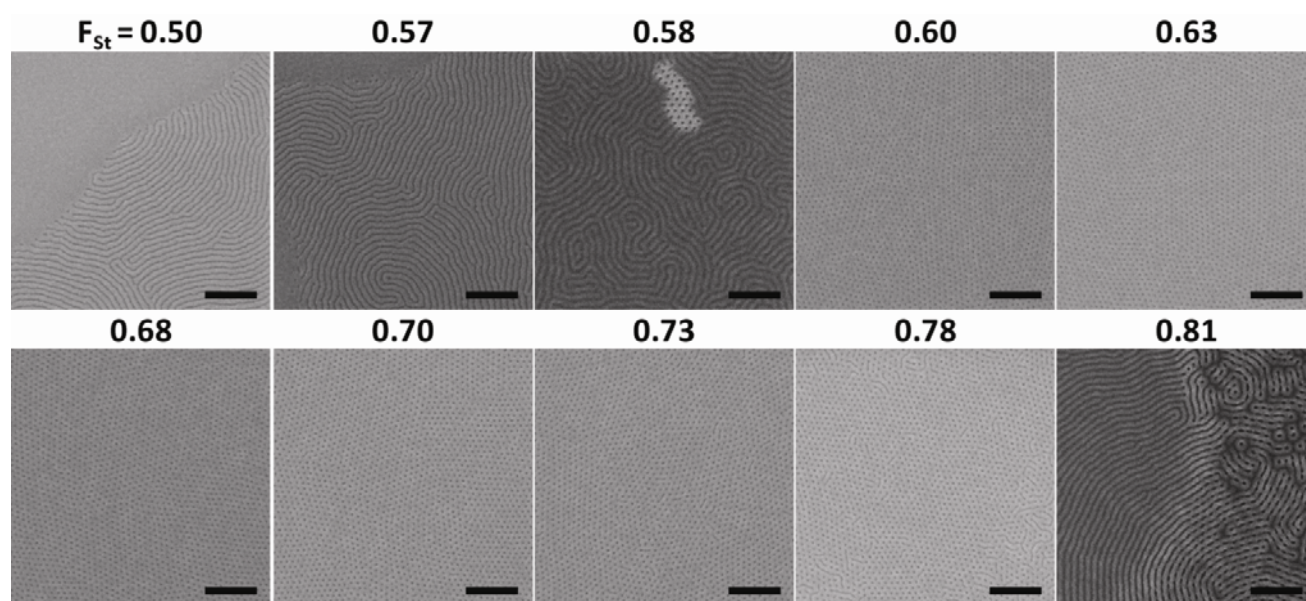


Fig. S1 Top-down SEM images of self-assembled block copolymer films on a P(S-*r*-MMA)-OH modified surfaces containing different styrene fractions in the random copolymer. For all cases, the thin films with the thickness of  $\sim 0.8d_0$  were annealed at 220 °C for 3 hrs under vacuum. (Scale bar = 300 nm)

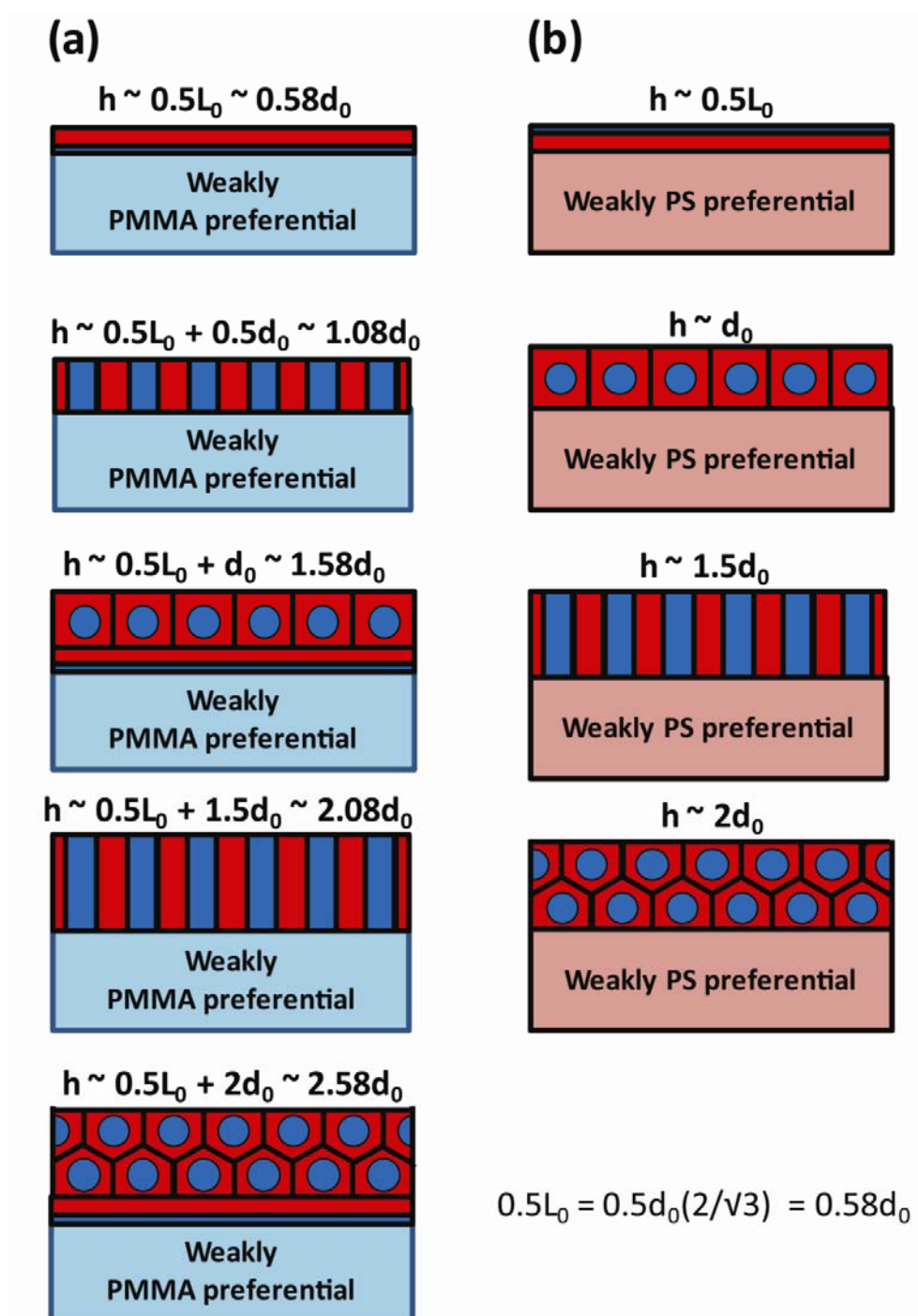


Fig. S2 Schematic depicting possible domain orientation on weakly PS or PMMA preferential surfaces as a function of film thickness ( $h$ ) based on the commensurability of the film thickness.  $L_0$  and  $d_0$  represent periodicity and row-to-row distance, respectively.

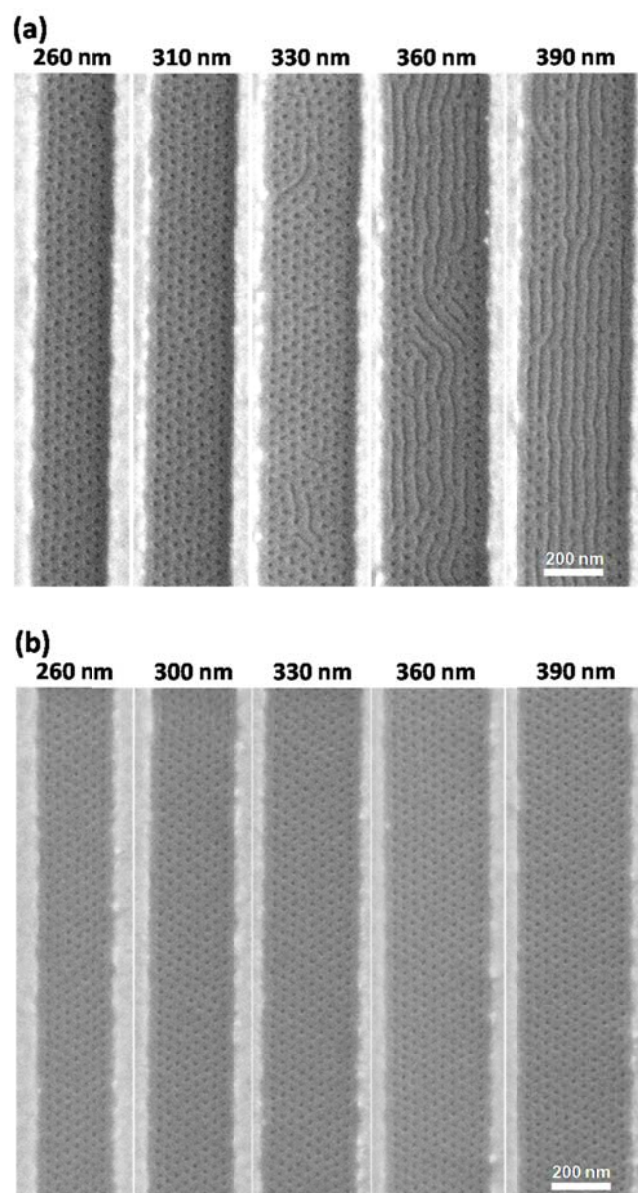


Fig. S3 Top-down SEM images showing the assembly behavior of PS-*b*-PMMA, (a) **OH58**-modified bottom with varied trench width from 260 nm to 390 nm, and (b) **OH70**-modified bottom with varied trench width from 260 nm to 390 nm.