Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry C

Supplementary Information

Thermally induced orientational flipping of cylindrical phase diblock copolymers

F. Ferrarese Lupi,[a] T.J. Giammaria,[a,b] G. Seguini,[a] M. Laus,[b] E. Enrico,[c] N. De Leo,[c] L. Boarino,[c] C.K. Ober,[d] M. Perego [a]

[a] Laboratorio MDM, IMM-CNR, Via C. Olivetti 2, 20864 Agrate Brianza (MB), Italy; Fax: 0039 039 6881175; Tel: 0039 039 6036383;

E-mail: federico.ferrareselupi@mdm.imm.cnr.it

[b] Dipartimento di Scienze e Innovazione Tecnologica (DISIT), Università del Piemonte Orientale ‘‘A. Avogadro’’, INSTM, UdR Alessandria, Viale T. Michel 11, 1512 Alessandria, Italy

[c] NanoFacility Piemonte, Istituto Nazionale Ricerca Metrologica, Strada delle Cacce 91, 10135 Torino, Italy

[d] Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Bard Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853

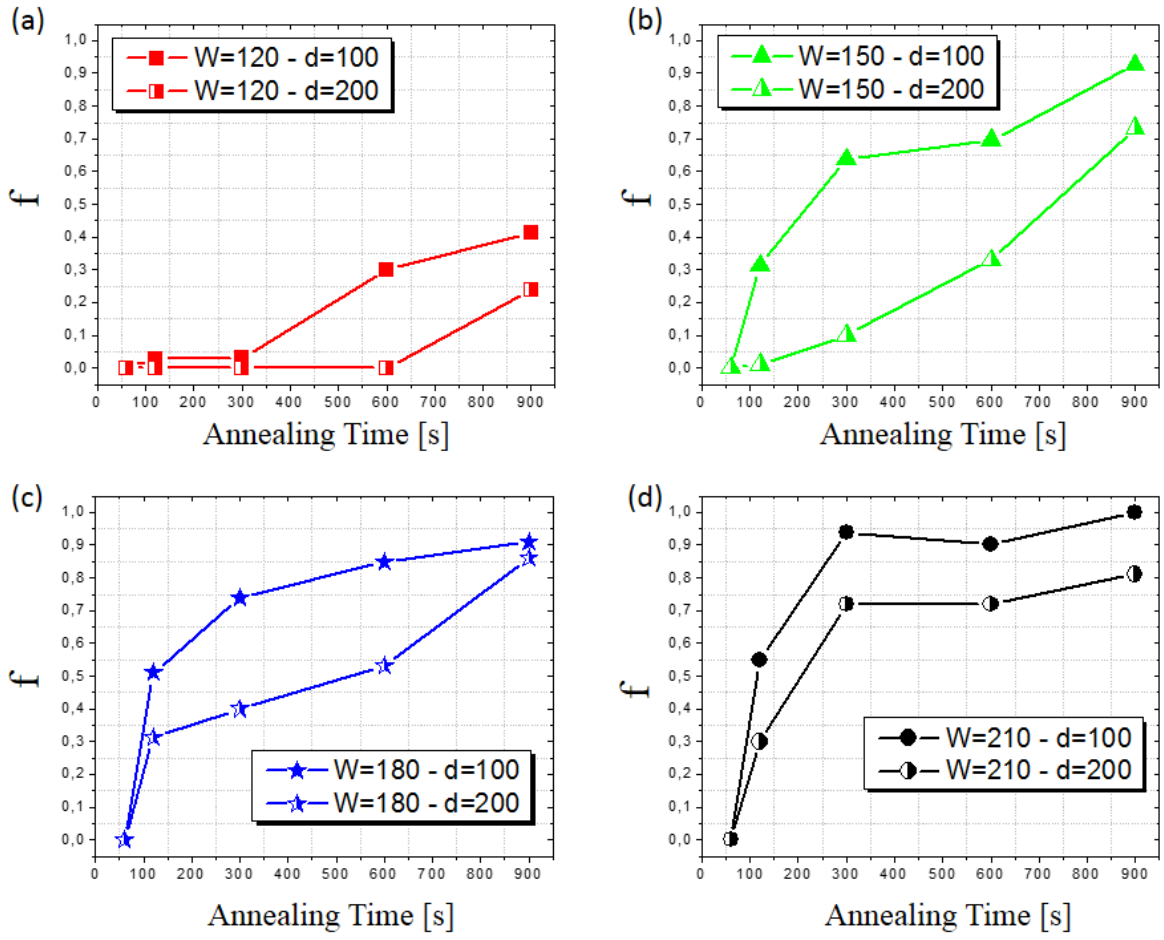

Fig. S1 Fraction of perpendicularly organized areas *f* for different trench width (*W* = 120 (a), *W* =150 (b) *W* =180 (c) and *W* = 210 nm (d)) as a function of the trench distances *d* = 100 nm and *d* = 200 nm. In all the reported graphics, the flipping rate is higher for the group of trenches with smaller *d* values.

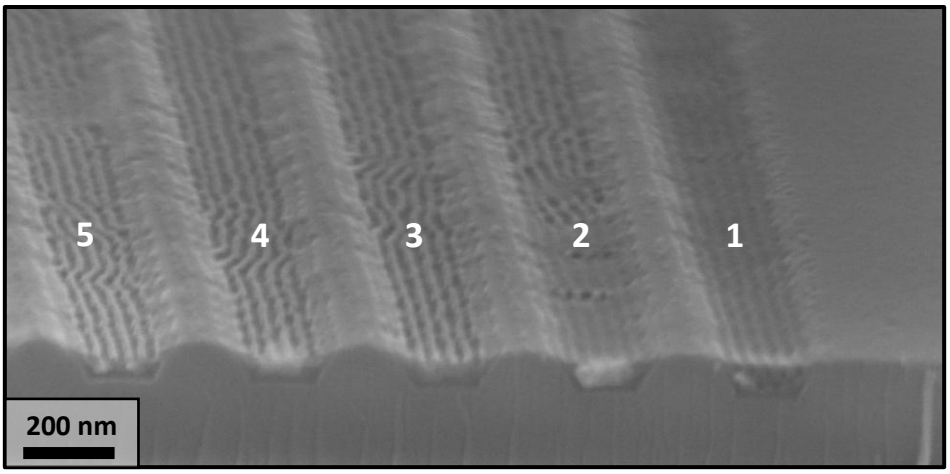

Fig. S2 Cross-sectional scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image of cylinder-forming PS-b-PMMA deposited on a periodic topographic structure. The BCP were spun on the bare oxide without any previous functionalization and annealed at 250^{o}C for 30 s. This process lead to a parallel disposition of the nanometric cylinders with respect to the substrate. A clear decrease of the BCP thickness inside the trenches from the peripheral (trench 1) to the central one (trench 5) is visible.