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Nanostructuring of surfaces using AFM

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Introduction

Nanostructuring of surfaces is highly desired in several disciplines and can be achieved by different methods. Especially the usage of self-assembled monolayers (SAMs') has been shown to be a versatile useful approach not only to tailor surface properties but also to structure surfaces using lithographic methods.

While shaving implies only removal of molecules, the grafting is performed in an organothiol solution containing liquid, enabling readsorption of a different SAM². Both methods allow lateral structuring with resolutions of several nanometers and, therefore, offer some potential in the field of molecular electronics, where defined small regions of only few molecules of one species are desired for conductivity measurements

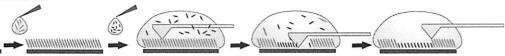


Figure1:The matrix SAM is covered with an ethanolic solution of another SAM. After the removal of the matrix SAM molecules from the gold surface by the AFM tip, the vacant sites are filled up immediately with molecules out of the ethanolic solution and can be ivestigated by AFM with the same AFM-tip.

- Not functionalized SAM

Results

Grafting of two thiols with different functional head groups

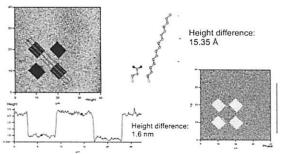


Figure 2: Nanografting area of mercaptopropionicacid (MPA) in decanethiol with the corresponding cross section and the phase image.

Grafting of two thiols with different conductivity properties

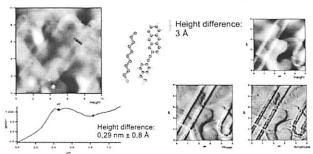
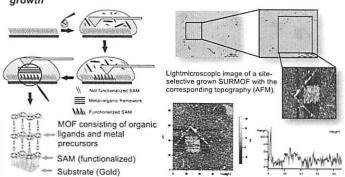


Figure 3: Nanografting area of anthracenethiol in decanethiol with the corresponding cross section.

Nanografting as a base for selective metal-organic framework (MOF)



Conclusion

Nanografting:

- small and defined structures
- in-situ characterization of the produced structures
- sensor devices
- Allplications in the field of nanotechnology

SURMOFs:

- highly oriented porous material as model system for3...
 - Active sites for sensor devices
 - Selective gas adsorption
 - Gas storage (Hydrogen, Methane)

<u>Acknowledgement</u>

Special thanks to Dr. H. Gliemann, H. Arslan, Prof. Dr. A. Terfort and Dr. A. Bashir for the support and the contribution to this study.

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