

Supporting Information

To Adjust Wetting Properties of Organic Surface by In-situ Photoreaction of Aromatic Azide: from Superhydrophilicity to Superhydrophobicity

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The XPS and contact angle measurement of ADBA: The change of surface composition on a smooth surface was studied by XPS and contact angle measurements. Compared with a blank substrate only modified by APTS, we found that there was a strong increase of the signal of N^{1s} at 399.2 eV after UV irradiation and carefully removing the physically adhered molecules on the substrate, as shown in Fig. SI-1. The increase of the nitrogen peak indicated that the ADBA must have been chemically linked to the substrate. Moreover, the contact angle before and after modification with ADBA changed from 60° to 119°. This also suggested that the flat organic surface covered by amino groups had been successfully modified with ADBA.

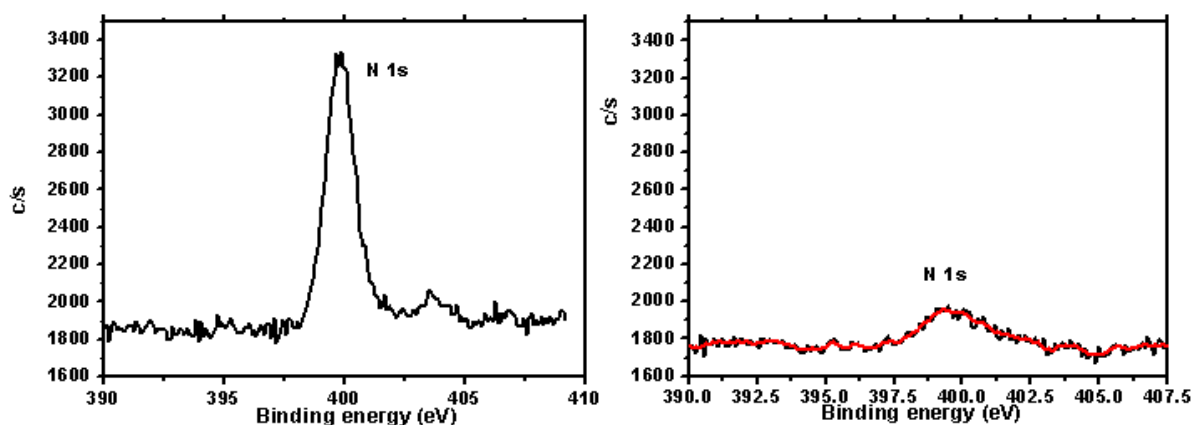


Fig. SI-1 The XPS patterns (b) before and (a) after ADBA modification.