AFM topography and friction studies of hydrogen-bonded bilayers of functionalized alkanethiols†

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Atomic Force Microscope (AFM) assisted nanografting was exploited to construct—in a liquid—well-defined nanoscale patches of amino- and carboxyl-terminated alkanethiols in a SAM matrix on an atomically flat gold (Au(111)) surface. By means of AFM the nanografted patches of these thiols were studied in detail by a combination of height and quantitative lateral friction measurements. The functionalized thiols form well-ordered self-assembled bilayers, with uniformly oriented and packed molecules, consisting of a first layer adsorbed to the gold surface via thiol—gold bonds, and a second layer stably bound to the first via COOH—HOOC or NH₂—H₂N intermolecular hydrogen bonds.

Amino- and carboxyl-terminated self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) represent ideal platforms for chemically and biofunctionalized surfaces, mainly because of their capability to react and/or interact with other chemical functional groups via covalent coupling, or via non-covalent hydrogen bonding and electrostatic interactions. From structural studies it is known that alkanethiols, including amino- and carboxyl-terminated ones, form SAMs on gold surfaces with their hydrocarbon chains oriented in an all-trans conformation with a lattice constant of ~5.0 Å. They are predominantly organized in a (3 × √3)R30°-based structure and a (4 × 2) superlattice in which the hydrocarbon chains are closely packed and tilted under an angle of ~30° with respect to the surface normal.1,4,6 However, many conflicting results have been reported for the characterization of highly ordered SAMs of carboxyl-terminated alkanethiols, in contrast to for example unfunctionalized thiols. In particular the proper experimental conditions for the construction of the functionalized SAMs continues to be a topic of debate.4,6 In addition, in contact angle measurements different wettabilities of SAMs of amino- and carboxyl-terminated alkanethiols have been observed, indicating the presence of hydrophilic but also hydrophobic top surfaces.6,7 Scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) and infrared spectroscopy measurements on dry carboxyl-terminated SAMs prepared from an ethanolic solution revealed in some cases a high degree of disorder. The quality of such SAMs strongly improved upon the addition of acetic acid, occasionally with 10% of water, or with CF₃COOH followed by rinsing with an aqueous NH₄OH solution.7 The observed disorder in the SAMs was partially attributed to the occurrence of intermolecular hydrogen bonding between the carboxyl-termini, which could be in the form of head-to-head dimers of molecules within the layer, as dimers with single molecules on top of the monolayer, or as linear chains of neighboring COOH-groups.7,8

SAM formation of NH₂- and COOH-terminated alkanethiols can be studied by nanografting, a method in which nanosized structures are fabricated by using an AFM cantilever to create patterns on a surface.4,12 During the nanografting procedure, patches of thiol molecules are locally ‘shaved’ away with an AFM tip from a SAM matrix on an ultraflat gold substrate.13 The exposed gold patches are subsequently refilled with other thiol molecules from a supernatant solution, resulting in a nanografted patch. The same cantilever is used to graft and to image, thus all procedures are carried out in situ and under liquid. During the nanografting, the thiols self-assemble in a spatially confined environment, which strongly reduces the amount of disorder present in the resulting nanografted patch.4,14 We have recently shown that these highly ordered patches can subsequently serve as ideal samples to study the molecular packing and orientation of alkanethiols at the molecular level in a liquid environment.13 By AFM topography imaging, the nanografted patches can be studied with quantitative atomic height resolution, with the matrix SAM and atomic gold steps serving as an internal calibration. In addition to the topography, probing the lateral friction of the nanografted patches by the AFM tip provides insight in the composition and specific chemical properties of the SAM.1,2,11,15-20

In this communication we describe the characterization of layers of carboxyl- and amino-functionalized alkanethiols on gold in a 2-butanol or ethanol supernatant solution, and by combining nanografting and lateral friction measurements we will reveal the effect of intermolecular hydrogen bonding on the formation of stable monolayer and bilayer structures of these thiols.

Using the nanografting method, 500 × 500 nm² patches of 11-aminoo-1-undecanethiol (HSC₁₁NH₂), 11-mercapto-1-undecanethiol acid (HSC₁₁COOH) and 16-mercapto-1-hexadecanoic acid (HSC₁₆COOH) were created from a 2-butanol solution of the thiols in a matrix SAM of 1-octanethiol (HSC₈) on an atomically flat Au(111) surface (see Table 1 for nomenclature). Each of these experiments was performed under strictly controlled conditions, the only variable between the patches being the thiol molecule grafted. HSC₁₁NH₂ and HSC₁₁COOH have a similar chain length and if they self-assemble at the expected ~30° tilt with respect to the surface normal of the gold, the apparent height of their patches should be...
similar (Table 1). However, the topographies of the nanografted patches of HSC₁₁NH₂ and HSC₁₀COOH are clearly much higher than that of the HSC₈ matrix (Fig. 1A and B (top panels)), whereas earlier research has shown that the nanografted patch of the equally sized thiol HSC₁₀OH is just slightly higher (0.19 ± 0.06 nm). Remarkably, the patches of the NH₂- and COOH-terminated alkanethiols are even 2.1 and 1.5 times higher than expected. A different orientation of these thiols on the surface cannot explain this substantially higher apparent height. Interestingly, also the lateral friction of their nanografted patches appears to be 3–4 times higher (Fig. 1E) than that of a patch of HSC₁₁OH (1.36 ± 0.47 nN).

As explanation for these observations, we propose in the case of patches of HSC₁₁NH₂ and HSC₁₀COOH the formation of bilayer structures, occurring via intermolecular hydrogen bonding between the amino or carboxylic acid headgroups of the surface-bound thiols and thiols from solution. Bilayer formation can readily explain the higher appearance of the patches in the topography, and also the observed higher friction values are in line with such a model. As a result of the relatively weak link between the two layers, which is based on non-covalent hydrogen bonding interactions, it can be expected that the top layer is substantially more dynamic than the bottom one, thereby exhibiting more packing defects and a lower stability upon exerting pressure by the scanning of the AFM tip. All these effects can contribute to a higher lateral friction. However, in the case of these bilayers the penetration of the tip in the top layer seems to be minimal at the used imaging load of 6 nN, because even a 4-fold increase in load did not significantly alter the observed height of the nanografted patches.

To investigate the proposed bilayer formation in more detail, a series of HSC₈COOH alkanethiols (n = 7, 10, 11, 14 and 15) was grafted. The relative heights of the nanografted patches (compared to HSC₈) increase linearly with the length of the molecule (Fig. 2A). In addition, the mean relative heights match a model in which the first layer has a 30° tilt, and the second layer an extra 4-fold increase in load did not significantly alter the observed height of the bilayer structures. Notable, this is an angle that alkanethiols like to adopt according to the carbon chain-interlocking model (steps of ~15°).

Both thiols with an odd number of carbon atoms in their alkylic chain (HSC₉COOH, HSC₁₁COOH and HSC₁₃COOH), where the COOH-group is in plane, and thiols with an even numbers of carbon atoms in their chain (HSC₁₀COOH and HSC₁₄COOH), where the COOH-group is out of plane, fit to this model. However, the lateral friction clearly differs characteristically between the patches of the ‘odd’ and ‘even’ thiols. The friction on patches of the ‘even’ thiols is slightly higher than that on the odd ones (Fig. 2B), while for the former thiols the measured variation in friction is 4–6 times higher than for the latter. These observations indicate that bilayers of ‘even’ HSC₈COOH-molecules are less stable than bilayers of their ‘odd’ analogues, which can be rationalized by a larger sterical hindering between neighboring molecules upon the formation of COOH–HOOC cyclic dimers in the case of the ‘even’ HSC₈COOH-type thiols (Fig. 3A and B).

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>Molecular formula</th>
<th>Abbreviated as</th>
<th>Molecular length at 30° tilt/nm&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1-Octanethiol</td>
<td>HS–(CH₂)₇–CH₃</td>
<td>HSC₈</td>
<td>1.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-Mercapto-1-undecanol</td>
<td>HS–(CH₂)₁₁–OH</td>
<td>HSC₁₁OH</td>
<td>1.61</td>
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<td>1-Amino-1-undecanethiol</td>
<td>HS–(CH₂)₁₁–NH₂</td>
<td>HSC₁₁NH₂</td>
<td>1.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>8-Mercapto-1-octanoic acid</td>
<td>HS–(CH₂)₁₀–COOH</td>
<td>HSC₁₀COOH</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-Mercapto-1-undecanoic acid</td>
<td>HS–(CH₂)₁₁–COOH</td>
<td>HSC₁₁COOH</td>
<td>1.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-Mercapto-1-dodecanoic acid</td>
<td>HS–(CH₂)₁₂–COOH</td>
<td>HSC₁₂COOH</td>
<td>2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-Mercapto-1-pentadecanoic acid</td>
<td>HS–(CH₂)₁₅–COOH</td>
<td>HSC₁₅COOH</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Mercapto-1-hexadecanoic acid</td>
<td>HS–(CH₂)₁₄–COOH</td>
<td>HSC₁₄COOH</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Octa decanoic acid</td>
<td>CH₃–(CH₂)₁₀–COOH</td>
<td>C₁₀COOH</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> The calculated lengths are those of alkanethiols bound on Au(111) along the surface normal, assuming a 30° tilt of the carbon chain with the surface normal, and including the S–Au binding distance of 0.23 nm.
packed, as has been described before, values.

molecules (Fig. 2B, dotted trendline), which in conventional SAMs of not on COOH

created of HSC10COOH and 9 equivalents of 1-hexadecanoic acid

(C16COOH) or 1-octadecanoic acid (C17COOH) in 2-butanol. The nanografted patch of HSC11NH2 (1.36

strong hydrogen bonds with a SAM of HSC10COOH. The topographies of the resulting nanografted patches were slightly higher than those of the primary alcohol ethanol. For that reason the interlayer hydrogen bonds are significantly more stable in the former solvent than in the latter, resulting in a bilayer structure reforms rapidly (Fig. 4B, t = 55–72 min), mainly indicated by the restoration of the height to a value observed before removal of the second layer. The disappearance of the second layer is accompanied with a clear decrease in lateral friction, again confirming that the SAM is more tightly and uniformly packed than the bilayer (Fig. 4C). Analysis of the surface roughness of the bilayer compared to that of the monolayer ($R_q$-values of 0.21 ± 0.03 nm vs. 0.17 ± 0.04 nm) indicates that its influence on the friction will be minimal.

When the same stability test of an HSC10COOH nanografted patch was carried out in 2-butanol instead of ethanol, the second layer remained completely intact and could even resist forces up to ~30 nN. This observation reveals the direct influence of the supernatant solvent on the bilayer stability, which is probably for an important part based on its role as competitor for the COOH−...HOOC hydrogen bonding formation between the thiols. The hydrogen bonding strength of the secondary alcohol 2-butanol is weaker than that of the primary alcohol ethanol. For that reason the interlayer hydrogen bonds are significantly more stable in the former solvent than in the latter, resulting in a bilayer that remains inert at high load forces. In addition, ethanol is more hygroscopic than 2-butanol, which will contribute to a further destabilization of the bilayer in the former solvent.

In a similar experiment, the stability of an HSC11NH2 nanografted patch in 2-butanol was investigated (Fig. S2†). Upon increasing the force load to 12 nN, a decrease in height and friction was observed and within 5 scans the second layer had completely disappeared.

All of the HSCnCOOH nanografted bilayer patches exhibit an approximately 3 times higher friction than that of the monolayer patch of HSCnH (1.36 ± 0.47 nN, Fig. 2B).13 It can be expected that the bottom layer SAM bound to the gold surface is closely packed, as has been described before, and consequently the large increase in friction can be mainly attributed to the presence of the second layer of HSCnCOOH-molecules. This layer is expected to be more dynamic and less well stabilized by van der Waals interactions than the first one, leading to an imperfect packing. Further evidence for this greater instability is supplied by the slight increase in friction observed upon lengthening the alkyl chain of the HSCnCOOH-molecules (Fig. 2B, dotted trendline), which in conventional SAMs of thiols would lead to a better monolayer packing and lower friction values.1,22

To verify that the bilayer formation relies on COOH−...HOOC and not on COOH−...HS hydrogen bonding, nanografted patches were created of HSC10COOH and 9 equivalents of 1-hexadecanoic acid (C16COOH) or 1-octadecanoic acid (C17COOH) in 2-butanol. The alkanoic acids cannot bind to gold, but they are still able to form strong hydrogen bonds with a SAM of HSC10COOH. The topographies of the resulting nanografted patches were slightly higher than those of the patches of the pure HSC10COOH thiols, and exactly matched a heterodimer bilayer of HSC10COOH−HOOC15 and HSC10COOH−HOOC17, respectively, assuming the same angles as those of the homodimer bilayer (Fig. S1†).

The relative height of 2.28 ± 0.40 nm found for the nanografted patch of HSC11NH2 (Fig. 1D) also indicates bilayer formation. In this case, fitting to our model suggests that the top layer of molecules is oriented at an angle of only ~2° with respect to the surface normal, and ~28° with respect to the first layer (Fig. 3C). This different behavior in comparison to the HSCnCOOH-molecules can be explained by a difference in hydrogen bonding strength and geometry. It is expected that the HSC11NH2 molecules form single hydrogen bonds between their amino groups, which provides them with more degrees of freedom than the HSCnCOOH-molecules and which results in an upright alignment of the molecules. The weaker hydrogen bonds between the amino-functionalized thiols will probably lead to a more disordered top layer, which is directly reflected in the higher friction of the nanografted patch (Fig. 1E).

The observation that HSC11OH does not form similarly stable bilayers as the NH2- and COOH-terminated thiols is remarkable, also because O−H−...O hydrogen bonds are generally stronger than N−H−...N ones. This apparent inability to form interlayer hydrogen bonds might be attributed to an unfavorable competition with the formation of strong hydrogen bonds between the HSC1OH molecules within the SAM, or an unfavorable competition with the solvent for hydrogen bonding.

To investigate the mechanical stability of the second layer, the force applied by the probing AFM tip was increased. First, the response of a bilayered nanografted patch of HSC10COOH was probed over time under an ethanol supernatant at a load of 12 nN (Fig. 4). Within 5 scans (t = 12–55 min) the top layer is lost and the resulting nanografted patch is just 0.35 ± 0.22 nm high, which is in good agreement with the predicted height of a monolayer of HSC10COOH (0.39 nm) (Fig. 4A, t = 52 min, and Fig. 4B). After lowering the load to 4 nN, the bilayer structure reforms rapidly (Fig. 4B, t = 55–72 min), mainly indicated by the restoration of the height to a value observed before removal of the second layer. The disappearance of the second layer is accompanied with a clear decrease in lateral friction, again confirming that the SAM is more tightly and uniformly packed than the bilayer (Fig. 4C).

Fig. 2 (A) Relative height of nanografted patches of HSCnCOOH

($n = 7, 10, 11, 14$ and 15) in an HSC8 matrix. The different lines indicate the expected heights according to a single layer or a double layer model with different interlayer angles of 0°, 15°, 30°, 45° and 60°. (B) Corresponding lateral friction values of the nanografts. The trend line indicates the increase in friction observed for ‘odd’ HSCnCOOH molecules.
Fig. 3  Model of the formation of double layers stabilized by hydrogen bonds between the amine and carboxylic acid groups. (A) A double layer between two ‘odd’ HSC\textsubscript{n}COOH-thiols (in this case HSC\textsubscript{11}COOH), the COOH-group is out of plane. (B) A double layer between two ‘even’ HSC\textsubscript{n}COOH-thiols (in this case HSC\textsubscript{10}COOH), the COOH-group is in plane, and 90° rotated. (C) A double layer of HSC\textsubscript{11}NH\textsubscript{2} formed via a single hydrogen bond.

Fig. 4  Mechanical stability test of a nanografted patch of HSC\textsubscript{10}COOH in a HSC\textsubscript{8} matrix performed by varying the load performed with the AFM tip. The tip scan speed is kept constant at 6 μm s\textsuperscript{-1}. (A) Series of topography and friction images following an HSC\textsubscript{10}COOH nanografted patch in an ethanol subphase in time. (B) Height variation of the nanografted patch in time. The nanografted patch was created and imaged at \( t = 0 \) min at a 6 nN load, at \( t = 12 \) min the load was increased to 12 nN, and at \( t = 55 \) min decreased to 4 nN. (C) Corresponding friction values of the nanografted patch in time. The images in (A) were measured at the time points marked with an *  

Note that the values of the friction also depend on the applied load force.
Upon subsequent lowering of the load, in some cases the second layer did not return (≈30%). Both observations confirm our earlier hypothesis that the hydrogen bonding between NH₂-functionalized thiols in a bilayer structure is weaker than that between COOH-functionalized thiols, which reformed in all cases. Further proof for this behavior comes from an experiment in which a nanograft of HSC₆NH₂ was constructed in ethanol. In the AFM image (Fig. S3†), a relative height of the patch of 0.46 ± 0.15 nm was measured, which is in good agreement with the formation of only a monolayer structure of this thiol.

In summary, alkanethiols with –NH₂ and –COOH endgroups form stable bilayer structures when they are grafted in a SAM matrix from a 2-butanol supernatant solution. The two layers are kept together by hydrogen bonds, in the form of cyclic dimer bonds between COOH-terminated thiols or as single bonds between NH₂-terminated thiols. The high friction observed for double layered nanografts is attributed to disorder in the top layer. Furthermore, in the case of ‘odd’ and ‘even’ HSC₆COOH-molecules the friction slightly fluctuates due to differences in intermolecular interactions. Finally, the concentration of the molecules and the type of supernatant solution, e.g., ethanol, 2-butanol, or water, strongly influences the stability of the bilayer structures by competing with the hydrogen bond formation between the COOH- and NH₂-groups of the alkanethiols.

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References