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Study and characterization of modified silicon surfaces with organic molecules

Cristina Lucena-Serrano (1), María Sánchez-Molina (1), Ana Lucena-Serrano (1), Rafael Contreras-Cáceres (1), Juan M. López-Romero (1), Amelia Díaz (1), María Valpuesta (1)

(1) Department of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Málaga

Campus de Teatinos s/n Málaga Spain

Email: cristinalucenaserrano@hotmail.com

Presenting author: Cristina Lucena-Serrano

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SUMMARY:

Nanostructured thin films and subsequent biofunctionalization of silicon substrates are essential for the development of biosensors devices. The formation of organic monolayers on silicon substrates via Si-C bond allows specific interactions with biomolecules and presents several advantages like greater detection sensitivity and stability against hydrolytic cleavage.¹

In this sense, to control the orientation and spacing between grafted functional moieties on the surface, tripodal oligo (*p*-phenylene)s have become ideal anisotropic adsorbates due to their shape-persistent and selfstanding characteristics.²

On the other hand, biomolecules such as tetrahydro[3]benzazepines are well-known to contain in their structure a phenethylamine skeleton, which is also present in dopaminergic receptors and drugs, therefore these molecules have a remarkable interest in medicinal chemistry.

Here we report the synthesis and characterization of several tetrahydro[3]benzazepines and tripod-shaped oligo(*p*-phenylene)s which were suitably functionalized for its subsequent adsorption on silicon surfaces by hydrosilylation and/or CuAAC click reaction. X-ray photoemission spectroscopy (XPS) and atomic force microscopy (AFM) analysis were also carried out to reveal the presence of the grafted molecules on the different Si surfaces.

¹ Qin, G.; Santos, C.; Zhang, W.; Li, Y.; Kumar, A.; Erasquin, U.J.; Liu, K.; Muradov, P.; Trautner, B.W.; Cai, C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 16432–16441.

² Sánchez-Molina, M.; López-Romero, J.M.; Hierrezuelo-León, J.; Martín-Rufián, M.; Díaz, A.; Valpuesta, M.; Contreras-Cáceres, R. *Asian J. Org. Chem.* DOI: 10.1002/ajoc.201500526.