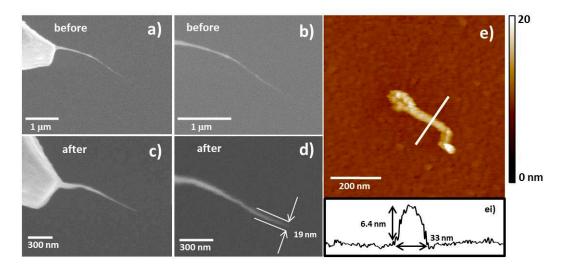
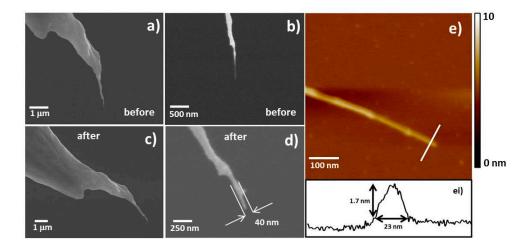
## Solution based methods for the fabrication of carbon nanotube modified atomic force microscopy probes

Ashley D. Slattery <sup>1,2</sup>, Cameron J. Shearer <sup>1,\*</sup>, Joseph G. Shapter <sup>1</sup>, Jamie S. Quinton <sup>1</sup> and Christopher T. Gibson <sup>1,\*</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Flinders Centre for NanoScale Science and Technology, College of Science and Engineering, Flinders University, Bedford Park, SA 5042, Australia; Ashley.slattery@adelaide.edu.au (A.D.S.); joe.shapter@flinders.edu.au (J.G.S.); jamie.quinton@flinders.edu.au (J.S.Q.)
- <sup>2</sup> Adelaide Microscopy, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA 5005, Australia
- \* Correspondence: cameron.shearer@flinders.edu.au (C.J.S.); christopher.gibson@flinders.edu.au (C.T.G.); Tel.: +61 8 8201 2372 (C.J.S); Tel.: +61 8 8201 7978 (C.T.G); Fax: +61 8 8201 2905(C.T.G.)

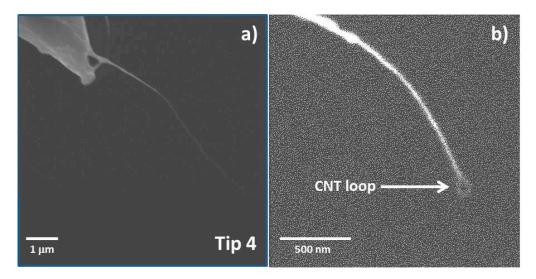


**Figure S1**: SEM images of tip 1 from figure 1 before processing (**a** and **b**) and after processing (**c** and **d**). Figure S1**e** is an AFM image of a CNT on a CNT covered silicon surface using tip 1 after processing with figure S1**e** is showing a cross section which corresponds to the white line in figure S1**e**. Comparing the before and after SEM images indicates there has been some change in the position of the CNT fibre which indicates some slight straightening.



**Figure S2**: SEM images of tip 3 from figure 1 before processing (**a** and **b**) and after processing (**c** and **d**). Figure S2**e** is an AFM image of a CNT on a CNT covered silicon surface using tip 3 after processing with figure S2**e** showing a

cross section which corresponds to the white line in figure S2e. Comparing the before and after SEM images indicates there has been a shortening of the CNT fibre.



**Figure S3**: SEM images of tip 4 from figure 1 before processing (**a**) and after processing (**b**). No stabilisation of the CNT fibre was possible indicating that the high-force tapping method is not 100% effective. Interestingly the CNT fibre seems to be looped at the very end, as can be seen in figure S3b, which is most likely the reason that stabilisation was not possible.