Supplementary Information

Dual superlyophobic surfaces with superhydrophobicity and underwater superoleophobicity

Lu Tie, a,c Jing Li, a,⇑ Mingming Liu, a,c Zhiguang Guo, a,b,⇑ Yongmin Liang, a,d and Weimin Liu a,⇑

a State Key Laboratory of Solid Lubrication, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, People’s Republic of China

b Ministry of Education Key Laboratory for the Green Preparation and Application of Functional Materials, Hubei University, Wuhan 430062, People’s Republic of China

c University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, People’s Republic of China

d State Key Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, People’s Republic of China

⇑E-mail: jli@licp.cas.cn (J. Li); zguo@licp.cas.cn (Z. Guo); wmliu@licp.cas.cn (W. Liu).
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Methods

Materials. Fabric, sponge, nickel foam, zinc sheet, copper sheet, and SSM (2300 mesh size) were commercially available. Diesel was purchased from an adjacent gas station. 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanethiol (97%) and n-octadecylthiol (96%) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich and Acros Organics, respectively. The beetle was obtained from the Tengger Desert. Its back was observed on a field emission scanning electron microscope.

Preparation of dual superlyophobic fabric and sponge. CuO nanoparticles were first fabricated. Typically, Cu(CH$_3$CO$_2$)$_2$ (0.025 mol) and CH$_3$COOH (0.05 mol) were dissolved in 500 mL anhydrous ethanol. NaOH (0.1 mol) was added to the ethanol solution at 78 ºC under stirring. The reaction was conducted for 1 h, getting CuO nanoparticle suspensions. Next, commercial fabric and sponge were washed with ethanol and water. The cleaned fabric and sponge were immersed into the CuO nanoparticle suspensions for 5 min at room temperature followed by drying at 60 ºC and washing with water. The dip-coating procedure was repeated for three times. Afterward, the CuO-coated fabric and sponge were immersed into anhydrous ethanol containing 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanethiol and n-octadecylthiol at different concentrations for 1 h at room temperature. The modified fabric and sponge were thoroughly washed with anhydrous ethanol to get rid of any residual thiol followed by drying at 60 ºC.

Preparation of dual superlyophobic nickel foam and zinc sheet. Nickel foam and zinc sheet were immersed into 100 ml aqueous solution of 0.1 M CuCl$_2$ and 1 M HCl for 5 s at room temperature. After washing with deionized water and drying at 60 ºC, the treated nickel foam and zinc sheet were immersed in 0.2 mM 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanethiol anhydrous ethanol solution for 1 h at room temperature. The prepared dual superlyophobic nickel foam and zinc sheet were washed with anhydrous ethanol followed by drying at 60 ºC.

Preparation of dual superlyophobic copper sheet. Copper sheet was treated in 20 mL aqueous solution of 1 M CuCl$_2$ and 1 M HCl for 1 h at 100 ºC. After washing with deionized water and drying at 60 ºC, the treated copper sheet was immersed in 0.2 mM
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanethiol anhydrous ethanol solution for 1 h at room temperature. The prepared dual superlyophobic copper sheet was washed with anhydrous ethanol followed by drying at 60 °C.

**Preparation of dual superlyophobic SSM.** SSM was immersed in 2 M HCl aqueous solution to remove any surface oxide layer and then cleaned with deionize water. First, an electrochemical deposition method was adopted to coat metallic copper on the SSM surface. SSM, platinum sheet, and saturated calomel electrode were used as the working, counter, and reference electrodes, respectively. Metallic copper was grown under a constant current density of 0.1 mA cm$^{-2}$ in 1 M CuSO$_4$ and 0.1 M H$_2$SO$_4$ aqueous solution for 5400 s at room temperature. Next, the Cu-coated SSM was immersed in aqueous solution of 1 M NaOH and 0.05 M K$_2$S$_2$O$_8$ for 1 h at room temperature followed by calcination at 150 °C for 30 min. Finally, the treated SSM was immersed in 0.2 mM 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanethiol anhydrous ethanol solution for 1 h at room temperature. The prepared dual superlyophobic SSM was washed with anhydrous ethanol followed by drying at 60 °C.

**Oil-water separation.** The dual superlyophobic fabric with large pore size was used to separate immiscible oil-water mixtures. The prepared fabric was fixed between two glass tubes that were placed vertically. The immiscible oil-water mixtures (50%, v/v) were poured onto the fabric surface that was only prewetted by water. Oil-in-water emulsions were prepared by mixing water and oil (hexane and toluene) at a volume ratio of 100:1 with addition of 0.1 g/L Tween 80 under sharp stirring. Water-in-oil emulsions were prepared by mixing water and oil (1,2-dichloroethane and chloroform) at a volume ratio of 1:100 with addition of 1 g/L Span 80 under sharp stirring. In addition, diesel-in-water and water-in-diesel emulsions were prepared by mixing water and diesel at a volume ratio of 100:1 and 1:100, respectively. All turbid emulsions were highly stable for 24 h. The dual superlyophobic SSM with small pore size was used to separate the prepared oil-in-water and water-in-oil emulsions under gravity.
Characterization. A digital camera (Sony, DSC-HX200) was used to take all optical photographs. The surface structures were observed on a field emission scanning electron microscope (JEOL, JSM-6701F). The samples were pre-treated by Au-sputtered specimens to increase surface conductivity. The measured accelerating voltage and current were 5 kV and 10 μA, respectively. The element mapping images were got on a scanning electron microscope (JEOL, JSM-5600LV) by EDS analysis. The chemical compositions were further characterized by XPS (Thermo Scientific ESCALAB 250Xi), in which the binding energy of C 1s (284.8 eV) acted as the reference. XRD was performed on an Analytical X’Pert PRO diffract meter to investigate the crystal structures of samples. CAs were obtained on a JC20001 CA system (Zhongchen digital equipment Co., Ltd. Shanghai, China). Before measuring underwater oil CAs, the samples were prewetted by ethanol and then water. The average CA values were calculated by measuring the sample at five different positions. The volume of liquid droplets was about 5 μL. An OLYMPUS BX51 microscope was employed to record optical microscope images of emulsions. The organic contents in the collected water were analyzed by measuring COD according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency method 8000 (HACH, DRB 200). A Karl Fischer titrator (Metrohm 831 KF, Switzerland) was used to detect the purities of the collected oils. The sizes of the feed emulsions were calculated by DLS analysis with a Zetasizer Nano ZS (Malvern 3600, U.K.). All measurements were repeated for 3–5 times and the results were reproducible with relative errors less than ±5%.
**Figure S1.** (a) Photograph of the beetle. (b) SEM and (c) the corresponding element mapping images of the beetle’s back.

**Figure S2.** Photographs of original (a) and CuO-coated fabrics modified with 0.2 mM (b) and 15 mM (c) 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanethiol.
**Figure S3.** SEM images of original fabric.

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**Figure S5.** $\theta^*_w$ and $\theta^*_ow$ of CuO-coated fabric.
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![SEM image and element percent of dual superlyophobic sponge](image)

Figure S19. XPS spectra of original (a) and CuO-coated sponges before (b, c) and after (d-f) modification with 0.2 mM 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanethiol.

![XPS spectra of original (a) and CuO-coated sponges before (b, c) and after (d-f) modification with 0.2 mM 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanethiol](image)

Figure S20. Photographs of original (a) and oxidized nickel foams before (b) and after (c) modification with 0.2 mM 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanethiol.

![Photographs of original (a) and oxidized nickel foams before (b) and after (c) modification with 0.2 mM 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanethiol](image)
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Figure S36. Element mapping images of dual superlyophobic copper sheet.
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Figure S38. XPS spectra of original (a, b), oxidized (c-e), and dual superlyophobic (f-i) copper sheets.

Figure S39. XRD patterns of original and dual superlyophobic copper sheets.
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Figure S47. Element mapping images of dual superlyophobic SSM.

Figure S48. SEM image and element percent of dual superlyophobic SSM.
Figure S49. XPS spectra of original (a, b), Cu-coated (c, f), oxidized (d, g), heat-treated (e, h), and dual superlyophobic (i-k) SSMs.
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**Figure S57.** SEM images, $\theta^{*}_W$ and $\theta^{*}_{OW}$ of the dual superlyophobic SSM after 10 separation cycles.
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**Movie S1.** $\theta^*_w$ of CuO-coated fabric.

**Movie S2.** $\theta^*_w$ of CuO-coated fabric modified with 0.1 mM n-octadecylthiol.

**Movie S3.** Sliding angles of the dual superlyophobic fabric.

**Movie S4.** Separation of hexane-water mixture using the dual superlyophobic fabric.

**Movie S5.** Separation of dichloroethane-water mixture using the dual superlyophobic fabric.