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Supporting Information

Ultraporous Superhydrophobic Gas-Permeable Nano-Layers by Scalable Solvent-Free One-Step Self-Assembly

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Table S1 Precursors and synthesis parameters of Mn_3O_4 , TiO_2 , SiO_2 and ZnO nano-layers.

| Metal oxide | Solute | Solvent | Metal-atom concentration $ (\text{mol } L^{-1}) $ | L _R (ml/min) | O _{2-ΔP} (L/min) | ΔP (bar) | HAB (cm) | Deposition time (min) |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Mn ₃ O ₄ | Manganese(III) acetylacetonate | Acetonitrile & 2-ethylhexanoic acid (1:1 volumetric ratio) | 0.2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| TiO ₂ | Titanium isopropoxide & acetylacetone (1:4 mole ratio) | Acetonitrile & 2-ethylhexanoic acid (1:1 volumetric ratio) | 0.2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SiO ₂ | Hexamethyldisiloxane & acetylacetone (1:3 mole ratio) | Acetonitrile & 2-ethylhexanoic acid (1:1 volumetric ratio) | 0.2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| ZnO | Zinc naphthenate | Xylene | 0.3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 3 |

 $L_{R:}$ precursor feed rate, $O_{2-\Delta P:}$ dispersion O_2 , $\Delta P:$ atomization pressure, HAB: height above burner.

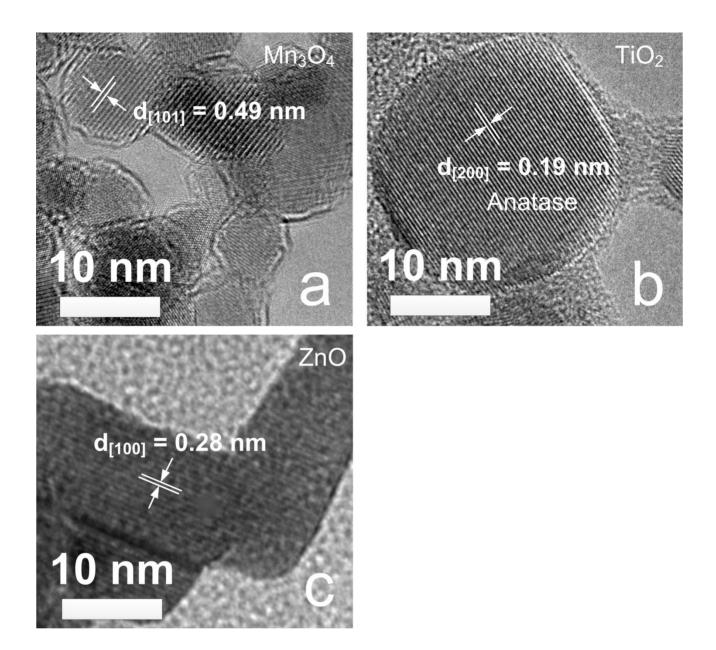


Figure S1. High-resolution TEM images of as-synthesized (a) Mn_3O_4 , (b) TiO_2 and (c) ZnO nanoparticles.

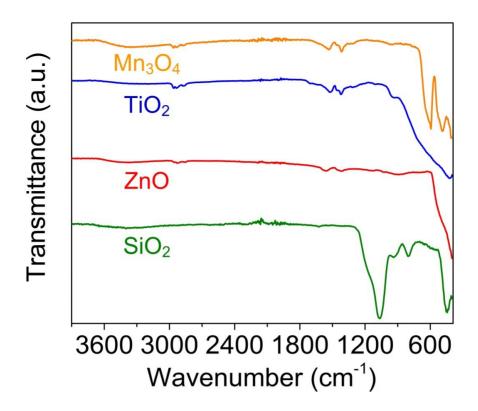


Figure S2. FTIR spectra of the as-synthesized nanoparticles.

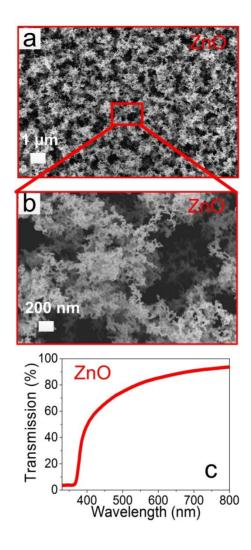


Figure S3. (a,b) SEM images and (c) UV-Vis transmission spectrum of ZnO nano-layers.

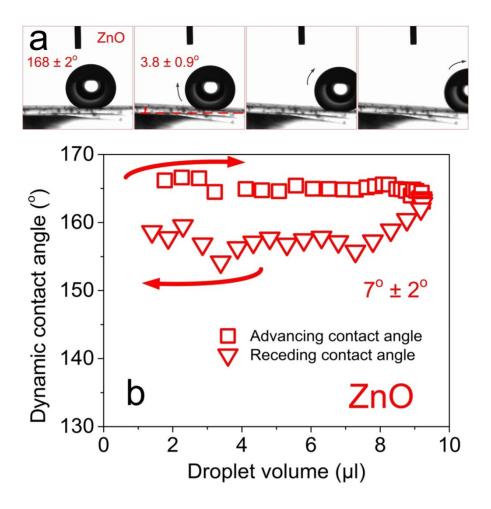


Figure S4. (a) Contact angle and sliding angle measurements and (b) Dynamic contact angle measurements of ZnO nano-layers (oxygen dispersion rate is 5 L min⁻¹).

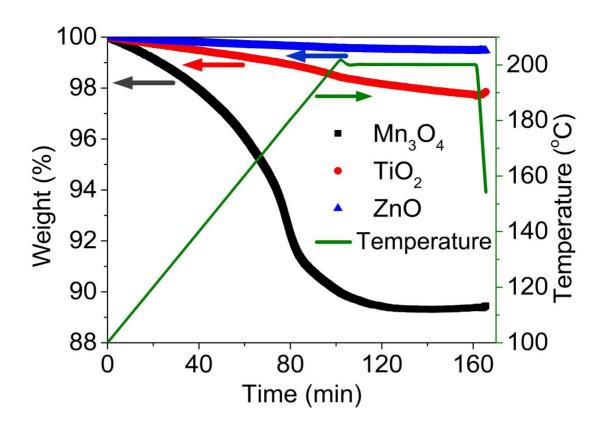


Figure S5. TGA of as-synthesized Mn₃O₄, TiO₂ and ZnO nanoparticles.



Figure S6. A photograph of the water droplet on glass slide with polyurethane-acrylic based binder coating before superhydrophobic nanoparticle deposition.

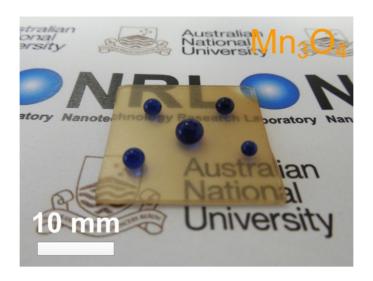


Figure S7. Photograph of the superhydrophobic Mn₃O₄ nano-layer on the glass slide.

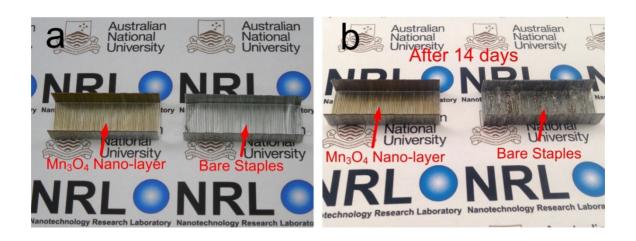


Figure S8. Anticorrosion properties of the ultraporous superhydrophobic Mn₃O₄ layers deposited on iron staples (a) before and (b) after repeated wetting with a salt solution (35 g L⁻¹ NaCl in deionized water).

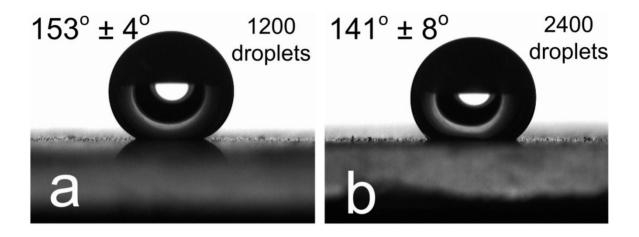


Figure S9. Contact angle measurements of TiO₂ nano-layers after stability test with (a) 1200 and (b) 2400 sequential droplets.

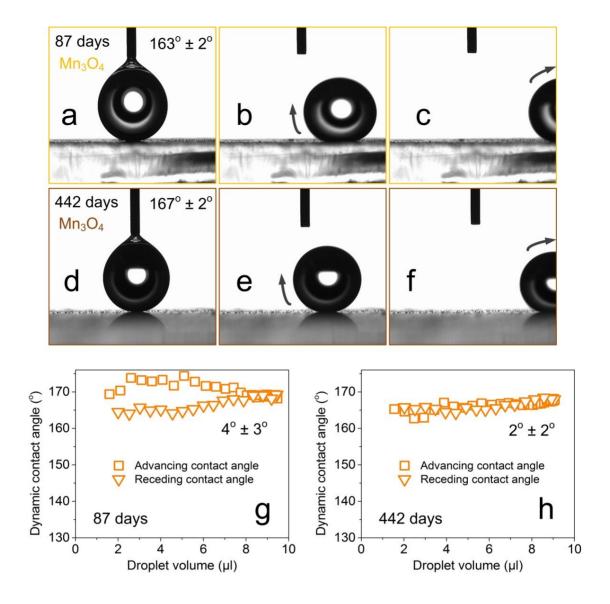


Figure S10. Contact angle characterization of Mn₃O₄ nano-layers stored in petri dishes for (a-c) 87 and (d-f) 442 days. Dynamic contact angle measurements of Mn₃O₄ nano-layers stored in petri dishes for (g) 87 and (h) 442 days.