Supporting information

A Facile One-step Method to Synthesize SiO₂@Polydopamine Core-shell

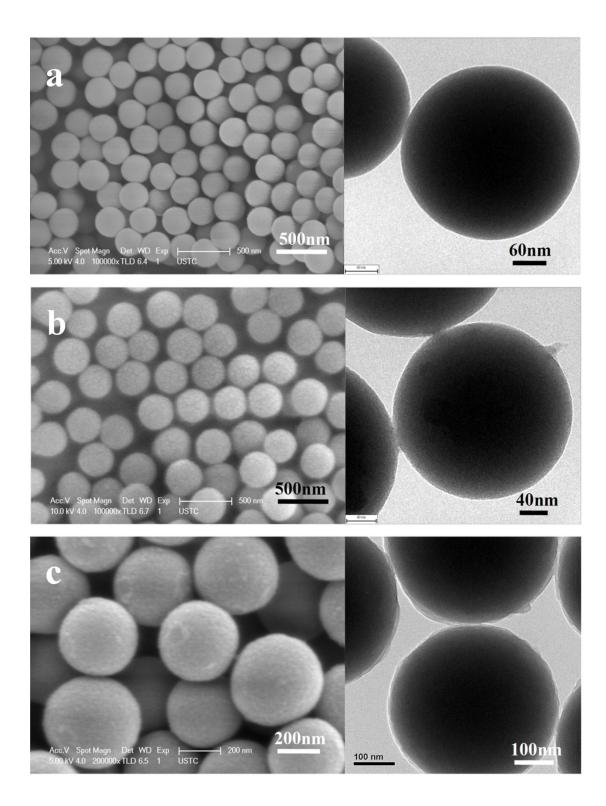
Nanospheres for Shear Thickening Fluid

Mei Liu^a, Wanquan Jiang^{a,*}, Qian Chen^b, Sheng Wang^a, Ya Mao^a, Xinglong Gong^{b,*}, Ken Cham-Fai Leung^c, Jie Tian^d, Huijuan Wang^d, Shouhu Xuan^{b,*}

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Collaborative Innovation Center of Suzhou Nano Science and Technology, University of Science and Technology of China (USTC), Hefei 230026, PR China ^bCAS Key Laboratory of Mechanical Behavior and Design of Materials, Department of Modern Mechanics, USTC, Hefei 230027, PR China

^cDepartment of Chemistry and Institute of Creativity, Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, P. R. China.

^dEngineering and Materials · Science · Experiment Center, USTC, Hefei 230027, PR China



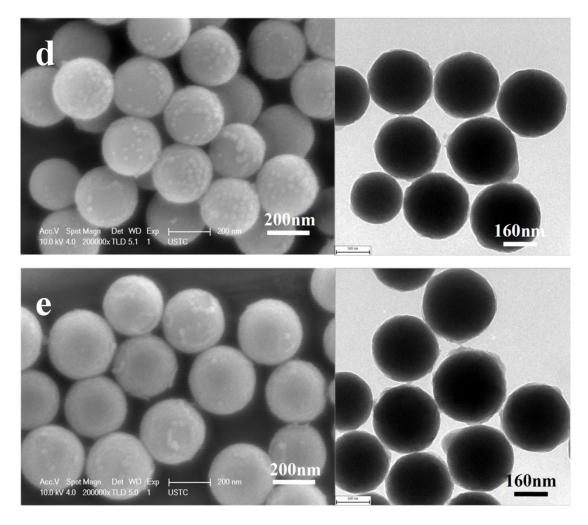


Figure S1. SEM and TEM images of the obtained raw SiO₂ particles (a), SiO₂@PDA nanoparticles synthesized with different dopamine concentrations: 1g/L (b), 2g/L (c), 3g/L (d) and 4g/L (e).

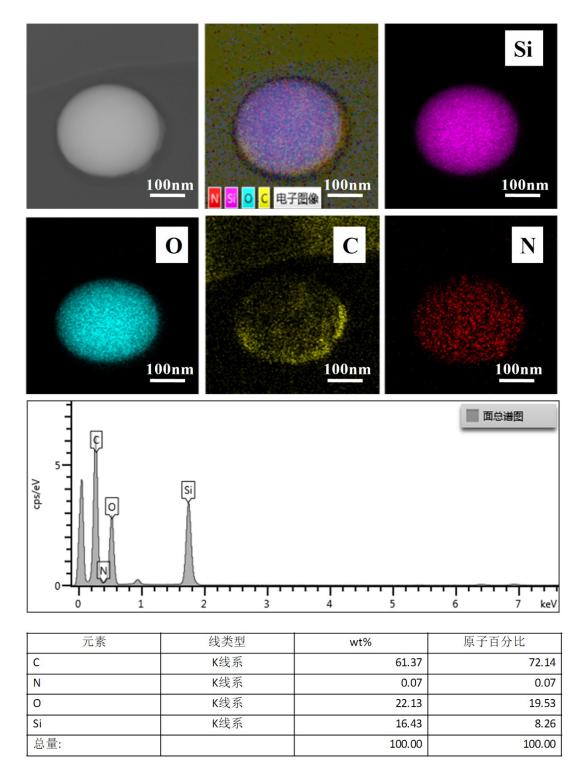


Figure S2. Energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS) mapping spectra of each element on the surface of the $SiO_2@PDA$ core-shell nanoparticles and the element content distributions are shown in table.

From figure S2 we can clearly see the element of carbon and nitrogen on the

surface of core-shell nanoparticles. Carbon and nitrogen is the characteristic element of polydopamine. The element content of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and silicon is 61.37, 0.07, 22.13, 16.43wt%. These indicate that the layer of polydopamine was encapsulated on the surface of SiO₂.