

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

Supplementary Information for

Single Etch Fabrication and Characterization of Robust Nanoparticle Tipped Bi-Level Superhydrophobic Surfaces

Abinash Tripathy^{*a}, Girish Muralidharan^b, Amitava Pramanik^b and Prosenjit Sen^{*a}

^aCentre for Nano Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, 560012

^bUnilever R&D Bangalore, 64 Main Road, Whitefield, Bangalore, India, 560066

Email: atripathy90@cense.iisc.ernet.in, prosenjits@cense.iisc.ernet.in

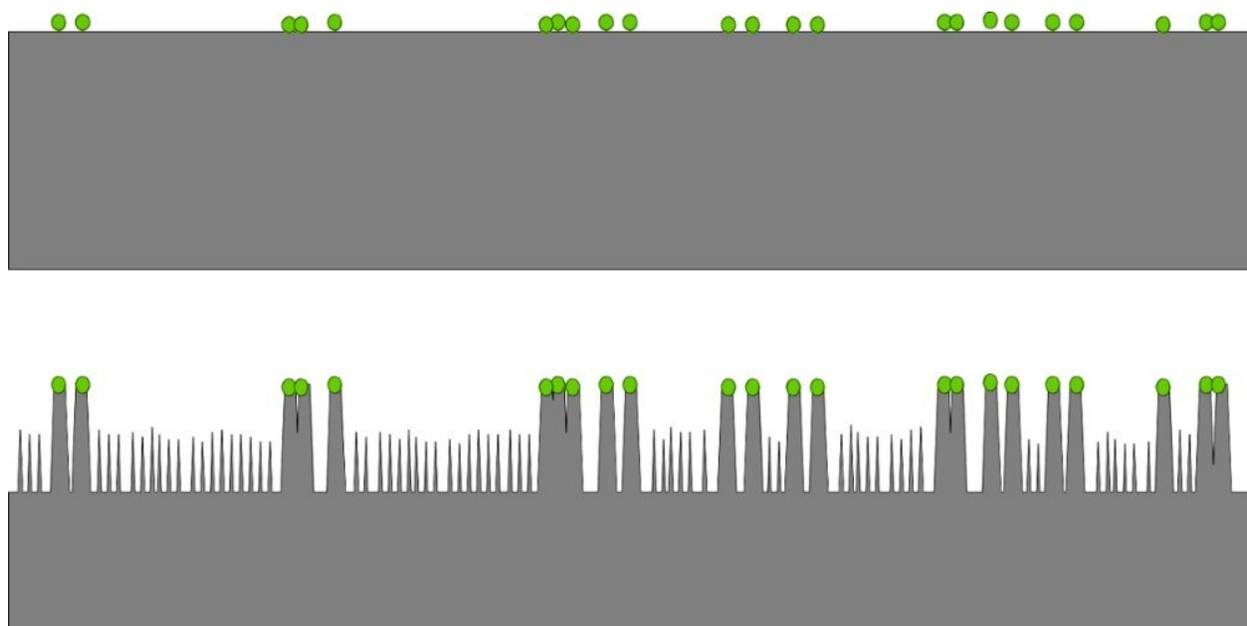


Figure S1: Process flow of fabrication of superhydrophobic surface using DRIE. Alumina nanoparticles suspended in Ethanol are spincoated on to the substrate. Optimized Bosch process is used to get the bi-level superhydrophobic surface

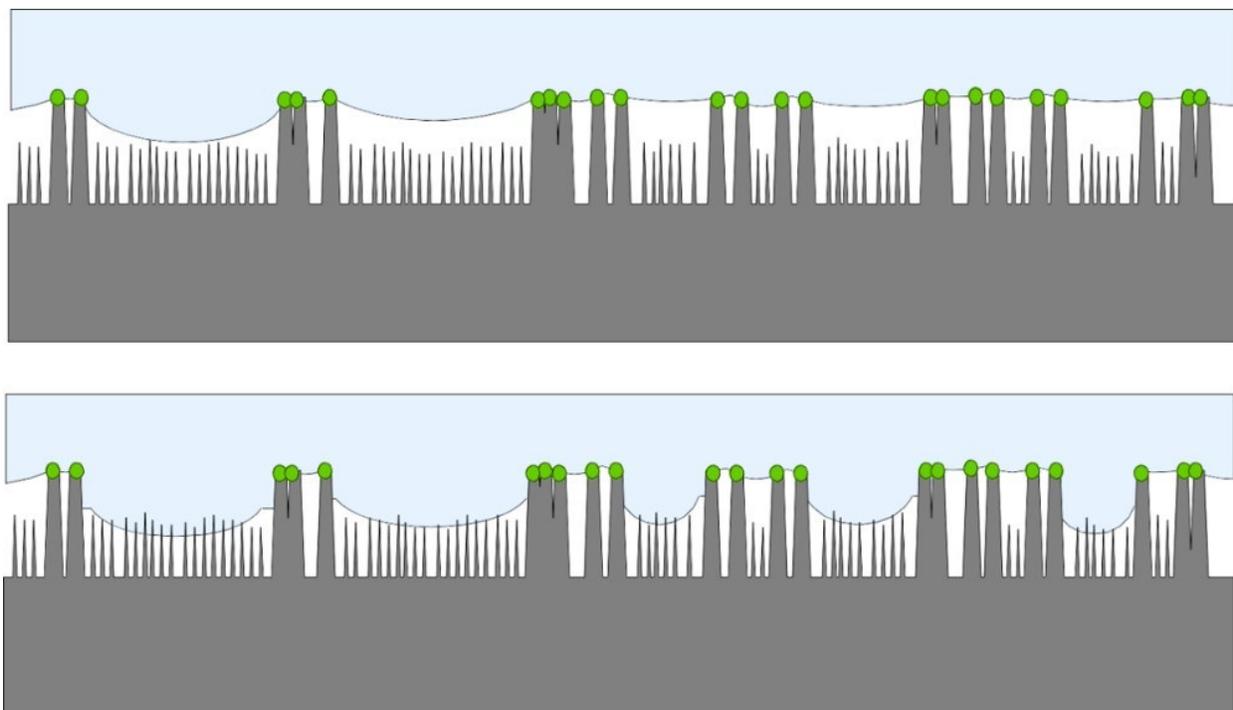


Figure S2: Partial impalement of the top-level superhydrophobic structures

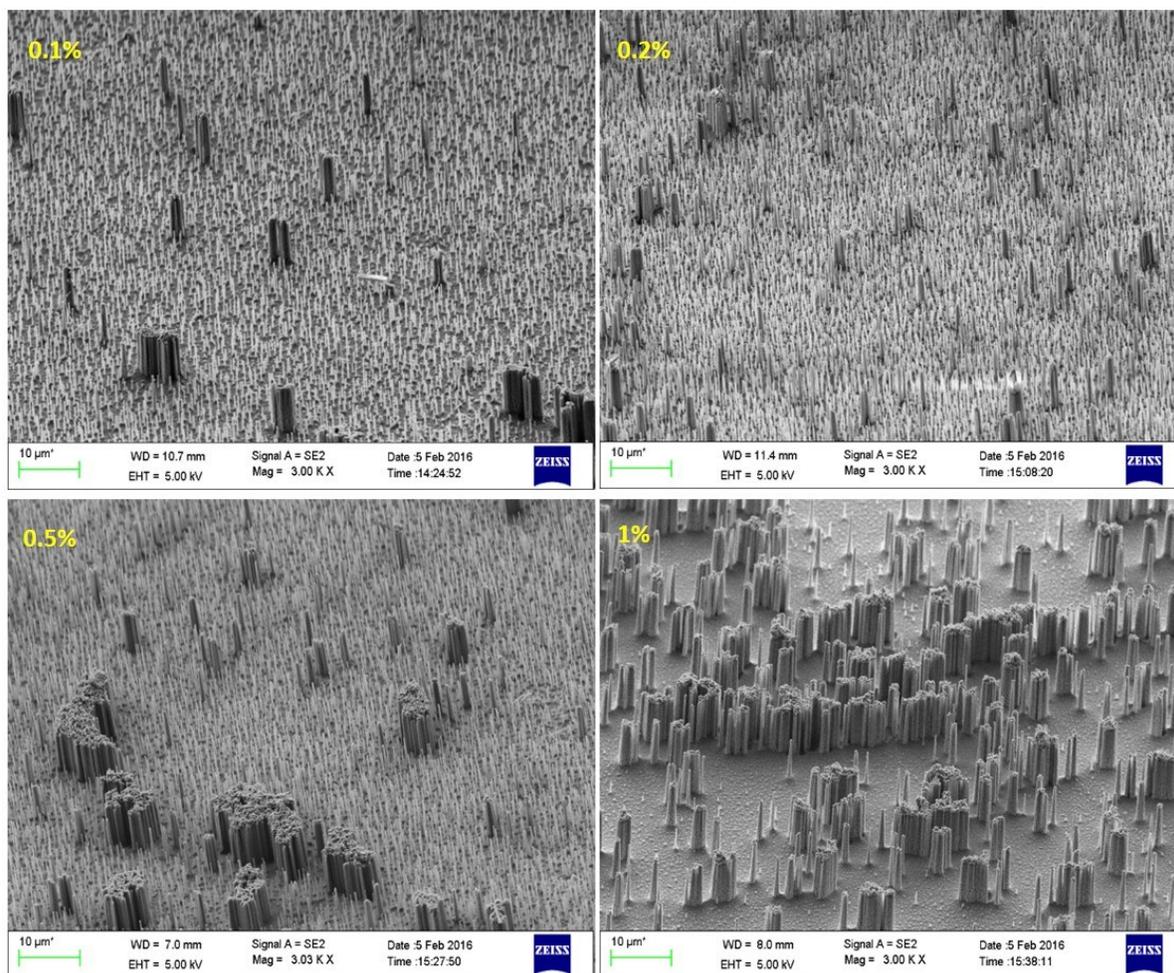


Figure S3: Representative FESEM images of nano structured superhydrophobic silicon surface for different weight % of alumina nanoparticle solution

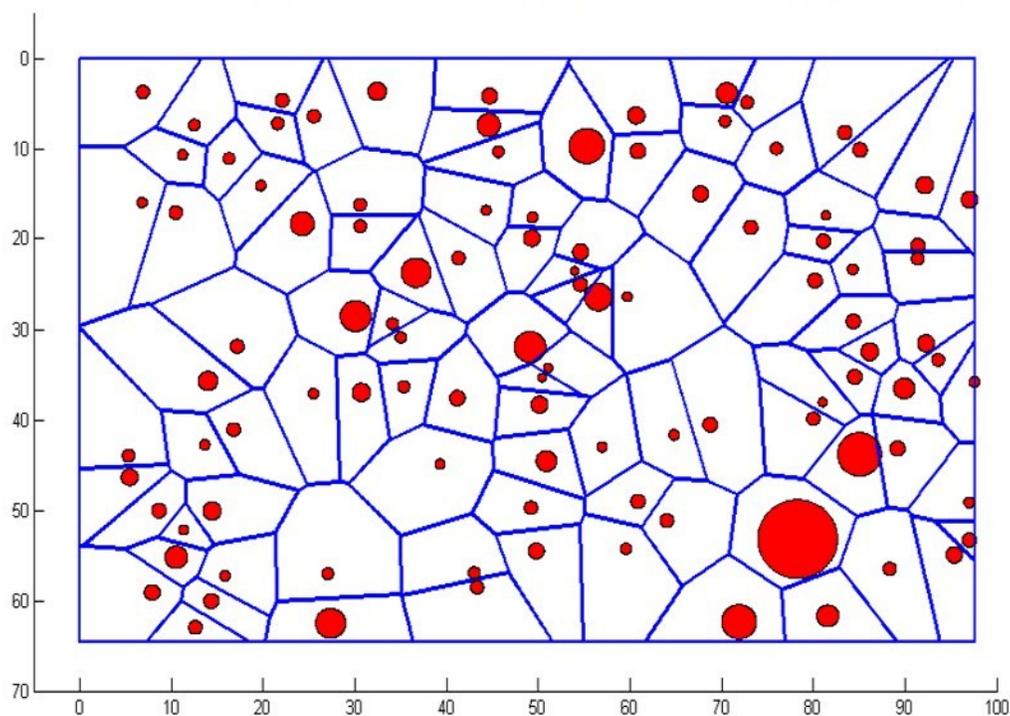
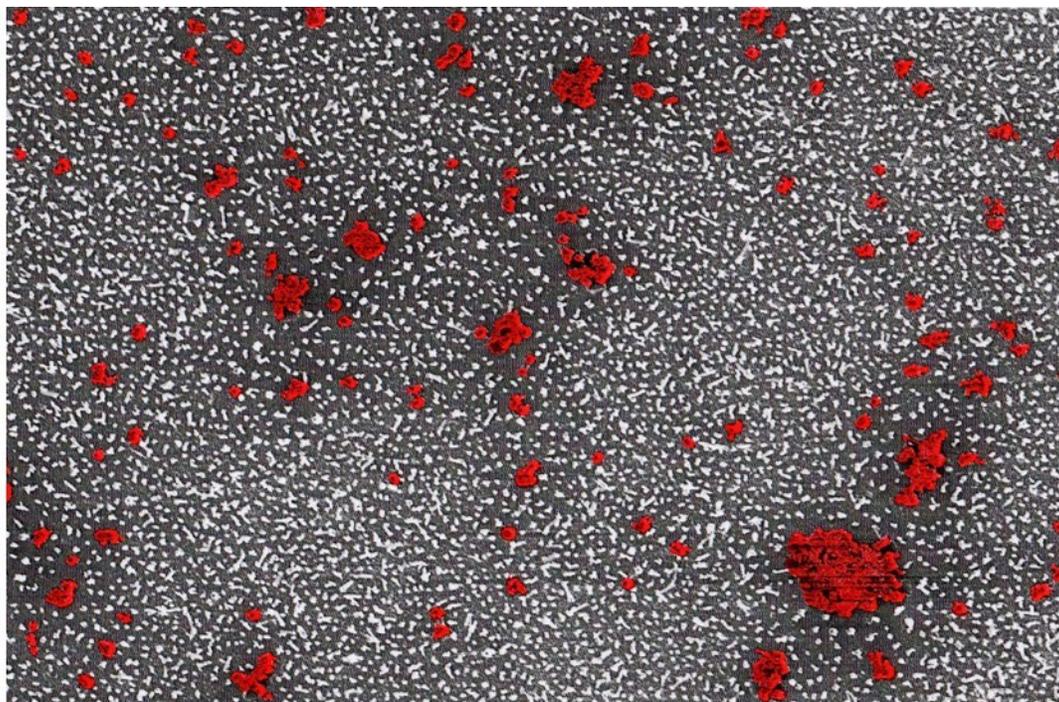


Figure S4: (Above) Nanoparticle tipped pillars identified in the SEM are marked in red. The images are analyzed using ImageJ software to quantify position and size of the pillars. (Below) Calculated Voronoi diagram

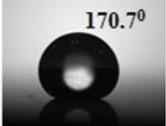
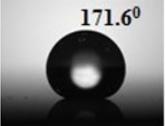
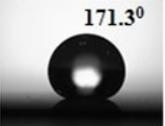
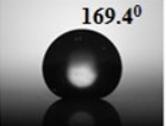
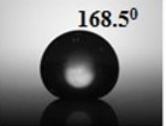
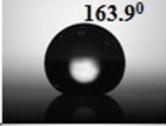
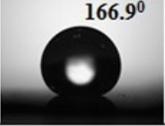
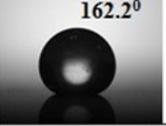
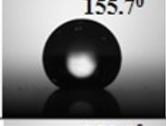
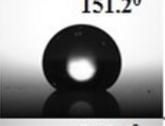
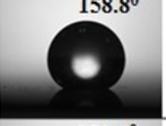
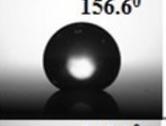
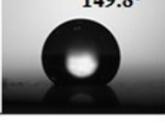
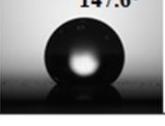
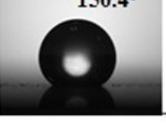
	Water	PEG 2%	PEG 5%	Xanthum 0.25%	Xanthum 0.5%
0.1 wt%	 170.7°	 171.6°	 171.3°	 169.4°	 168.5°
0.2 wt%	 163.9°	 166.9°	 163.0°	 164.6°	 162.2°
0.5 wt %	 155.7°	 156.4°	 151.2°	 158.8°	 156.6°
1 wt%	 152.9°	 149.8°	 147.6°	 150.4°	 148.8°

Figure S5: Droplet images of all liquids on different alumina weight percentage nano-structured surfaces

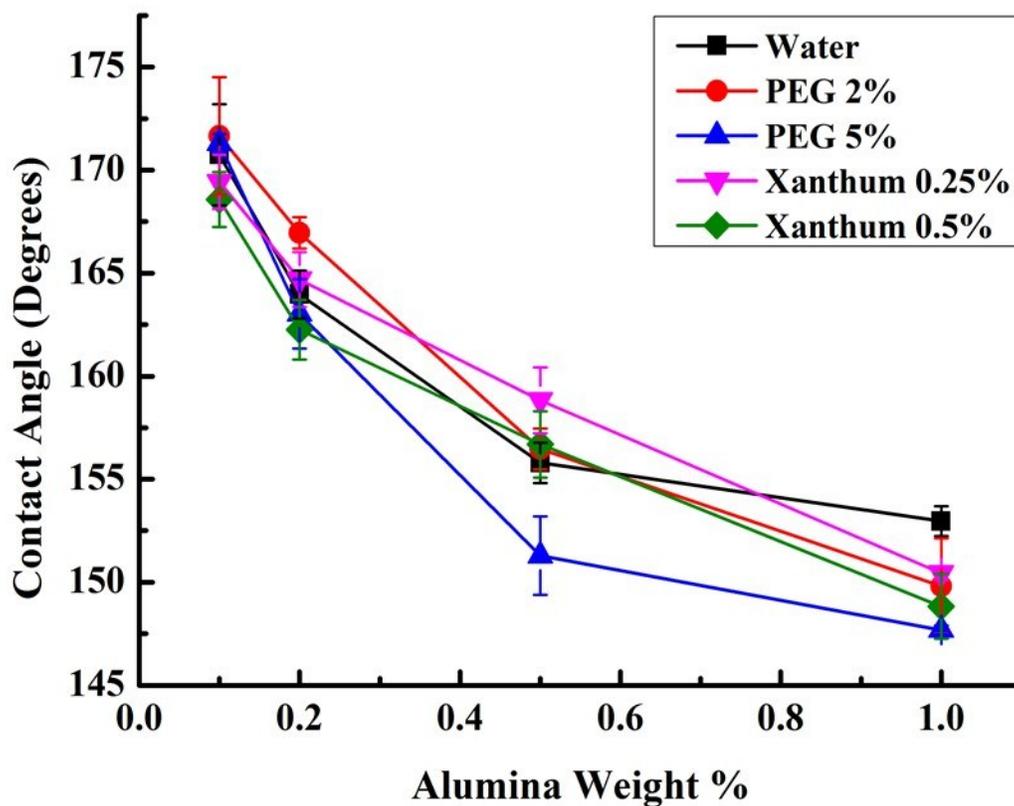


Figure S6: Contact angle as measured for surfaces created with different weight percentage solutions of alumina nanoparticles

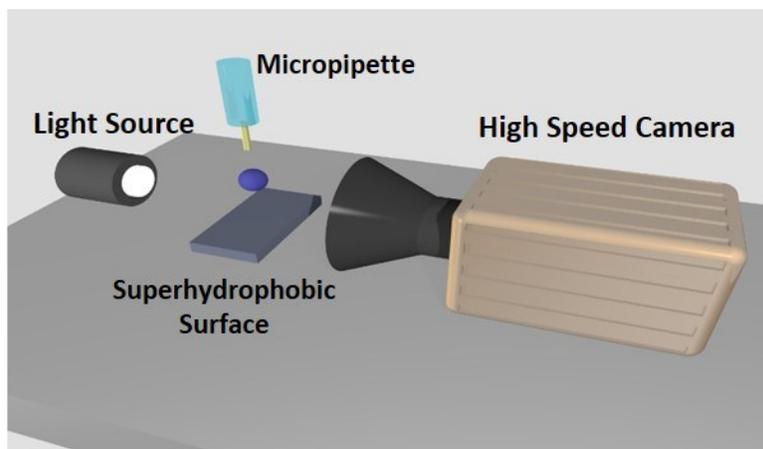


Figure S7: High-speed imaging setup for droplet impact studies. The droplets were generated manually using a micropipette

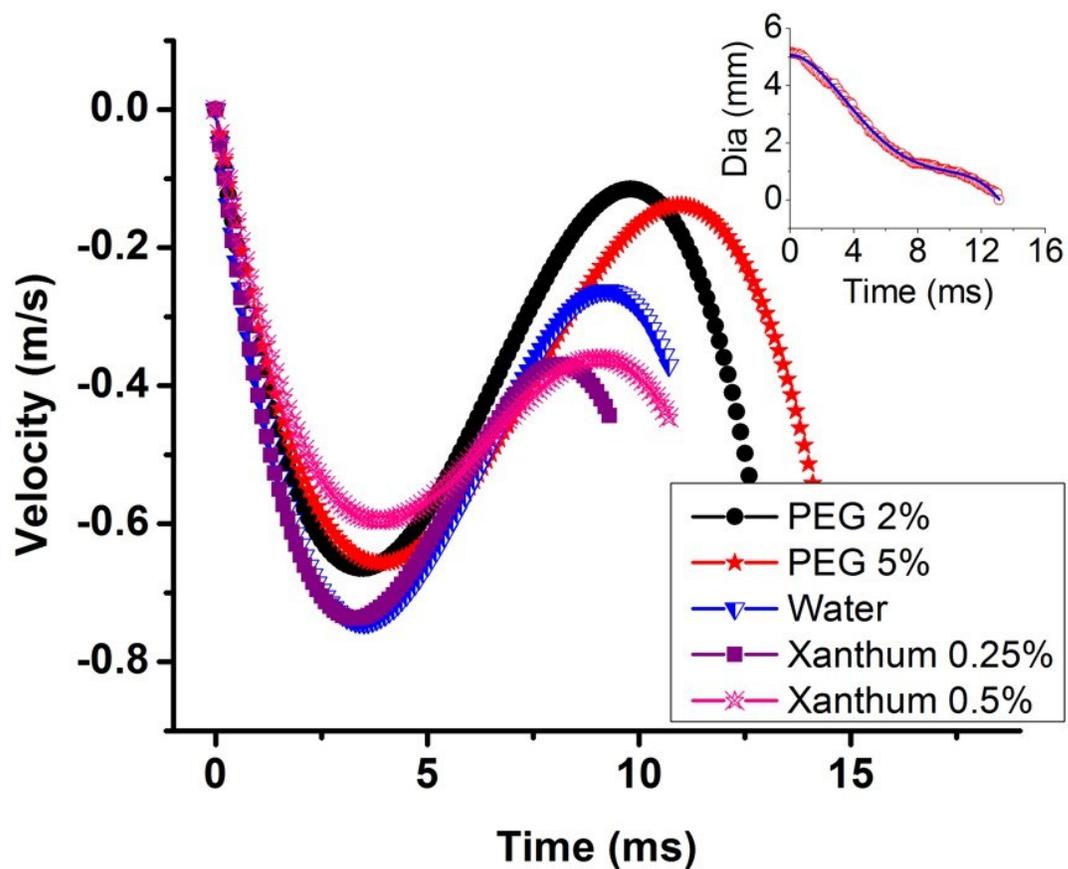


Figure S8: Contact line velocity during the retraction phase as calculated from the polynomial fit to the base radius data extracted from the movies. (Inset) Shows the polynomial fit to one data set

Table S1: Properties of liquids used in this study

Liquid	Viscosity (mPa·s)	Surface Tension (mN/m)
PEG 5%	2.9	53.4
PEG 2%	1.2	55.8
Xanthum 0.5%	57.7 (at 100 s ⁻¹)	70.9
Xanthum 0.25%	20.6 (at 100 s ⁻¹)	73.8
Water	1	72

YouTube Links of Videos for Supplementary information:

Video S1:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2LzuHJtjKWM>

Video S2:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KMvD7pPawVA>

Video S3:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1uvMB0AEVvY>

Video S4:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UBwNiva94sU>

Video S5:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cYDNW4ATwR8>