

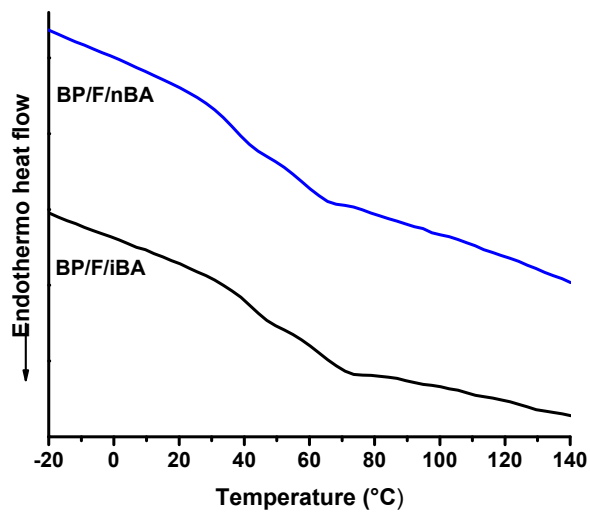
## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

### **Permanently Grafted Icephobic Nanocomposites with High Abrasion Resistance**

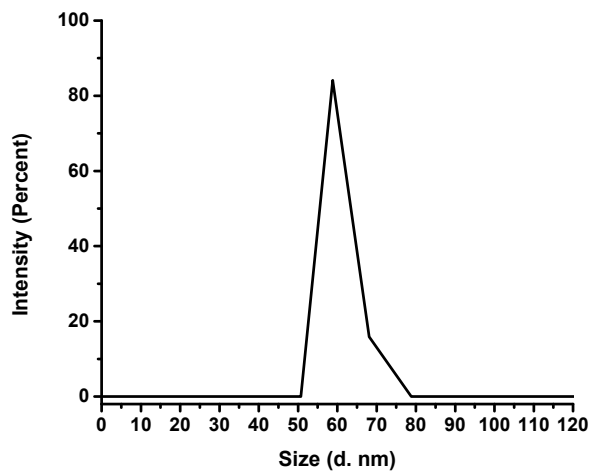
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**Fig. S1** DSC thermograms of the two terpolymers.



**Fig. S2** Size distribution of the unfunctionalized silica nanoparticles measured by DLS. The mean particle diameter is  $60.2 \pm 3.4$  nm.

### Calculation of icing possibility, $f$

Based on the three-dimensional heterogeneous nucleation on a foreign particle,<sup>1</sup> the free energy of formation of an embryo on the foreign particle is

$$\Delta G_c = \Delta G_c^{homo} f(m,x) \quad (1)$$

Here  $\Delta G_c$  is the free energy barrier of heterogeneous nucleation, and  $\Delta G_c^{homo}$  corresponds to the free energy barrier of homogeneous 2D nucleation.  $f(m,x)$  is a dimensionless factor that determines  $\Delta G_c$ . It can be calculated by as

$$f(m,x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1-mx}{w} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^3 \left[ 2 - 3 \left( \frac{x-m}{w} \right) + \left( \frac{x-m}{w} \right)^3 \right] + \frac{3}{2} m x^2 \left( \frac{x-m}{w} - 1 \right) \quad (2)$$

where

$$m = \cos \theta_{flat} \quad (3)$$

$$x = R/r_c \quad (4)$$

and

$$w = (1 + x^2 - 2xm)^{1/2} \quad (5)$$

$\theta_{flat}$  is the static CA of the flat surface and is  $105^\circ$  for our cross-linked p(BP/F/iBA) surface.  $R$  is the radius of the foreign particle,  $r_c$  is critical radius of ice embryos and determined as following

$$r_c = 2\Omega\gamma_{cf}/\Delta\mu \quad (6)$$

where  $\gamma_{cf}$  is crystal-fluid (ice-water) surface energy ( $0.034 \text{ J m}^{-2}$ , Ketcham and Hobbs, 1969)<sup>2</sup>,  $\Omega$  is water molar volume ( $1.8 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ), and  $\Delta\mu$  is difference in chemical potential of ice crystal structural units and water growth units, which approximates to

$$\Delta\mu \cong C_p T \left( \ln \left( \frac{T}{T_m} \right) + \frac{T_m}{T} - 1 \right) \quad (7)$$

Under our icing experimental condition,  $T$  is 255 K,  $T_m$  is 273 K, and  $C_p$  is approximately  $75.3 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ . Therefore,  $\Delta\mu$  is calculated to be  $45.66 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$  and  $r_c$  is 26.8 nm.

### References

- (1) Liu, X. Y. A New Kinetic Model for Three-Dimensional Heterogeneous Nucleation. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1999**, *111*, 1628-1635.
- (2) Ketcham, W. M.; Hobbs, P. V. An Experimental Determination of the Surface Energies of Ice. *Philos. Mag.* **1969**, *19*, 1161-1173.