

## Solution Processed High Refractive Index Contrast Distributed Bragg Reflectors

Miguel Anaya, Andrea Rubino, Mauricio E. Calvo\*, Hernán Míguez\*

Instituto de Ciencia de Materiales de Sevilla, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas-  
Universidad de Sevilla, Calle Américo Vespucio 49, 41092 Sevilla, Spain.

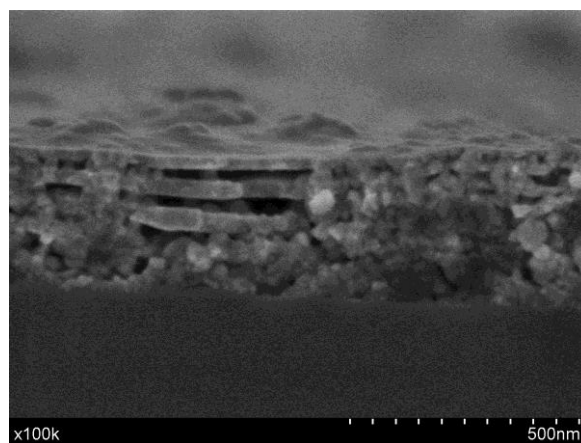


Figure S1. Cross section SEM image of a  $\text{TiO}_2/\text{MgOF}$  multilayer deposition

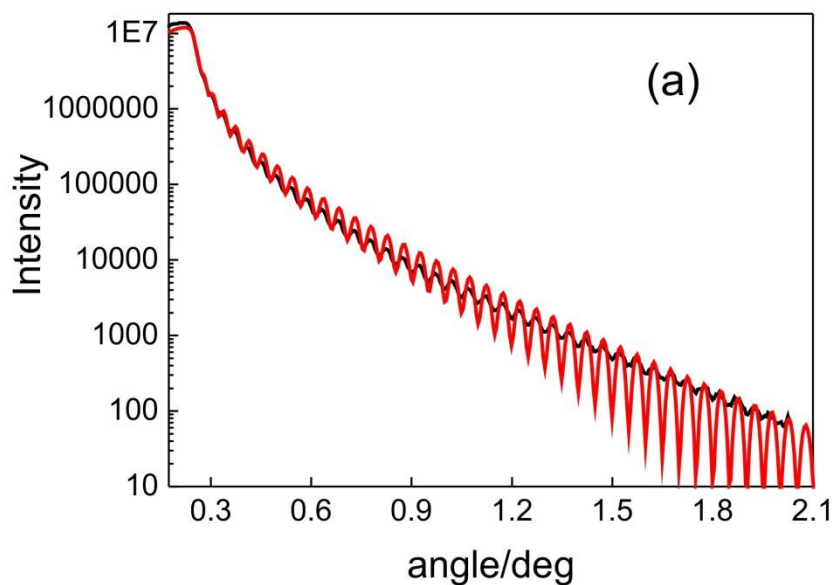


Figure S2 (a)  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer XRR measurement (black solid line) and theoretical data fit (red solid line).

The density of  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer was obtained by a theoretical fitting of the measured XRR data with X'Pert Reflectivity software. First, we estimate the thickness of  $\text{TiO}_2$  layer using the Thickness Analysis mode in the same software. Thickness values were

compared with SEM images detecting differences that do not exceed 15%. Next, we fit XRR data using thickness as input. Roughness and density were kept free around certain limits. The formulae that are usually used to fit thickness and density with XRR are described below:

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2\Delta\theta}$$

and

$$\theta_c^2 = \frac{4\pi r_0}{k_0} N_A \delta_m \frac{\sum c_j Z_j}{\sum c_j A_j}$$

being

$d$ : thickness

$\lambda$ : X-Ray wavelength

$\Delta\theta$ : period of the oscillation measured in radians

$\theta_c$ : angle at which maximum intensity drops to its half, measured in radians

$r_0$ : classical radius of an electron ( $2.818 \times 10^{-15} \text{m}$ )

$N_A$ : Avogadro Number

$k_0 = 2\pi/\lambda$

$\delta_m$ : density ( $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ )

$c_j$ : fraction of  $j$  specie in the compound

$Z_j$  and  $A_j$ : atomic number and atomic mass of the  $j$  element

From that point porosity (P) can be estimated by

$$P = 1 - \frac{\delta_f}{\delta_m}$$

being

$\delta_f$ : film density ( $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ )

$\delta_m$ : bulk density ( $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ )

It is worth to mention that fitting software is provided with a huge database that allows us to set  $\text{TiO}_2$  and substrate parameters. Film density ( $\delta_f$ ) results from the fitting. Bulk density was obtained from different bibliography (see for instance Ref 45).

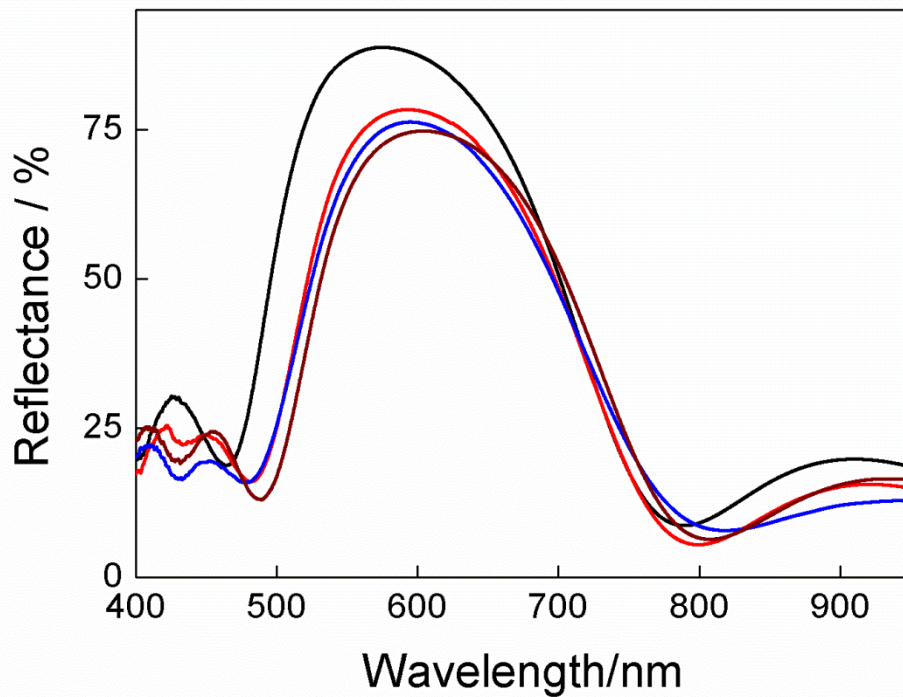


Figure S3. Reflectance spectra obtained before (black solid line) and after infiltration with acetone (red solid line) , isopropanol (blue solid line) and N,N-dimethylformamide (brown solid line)

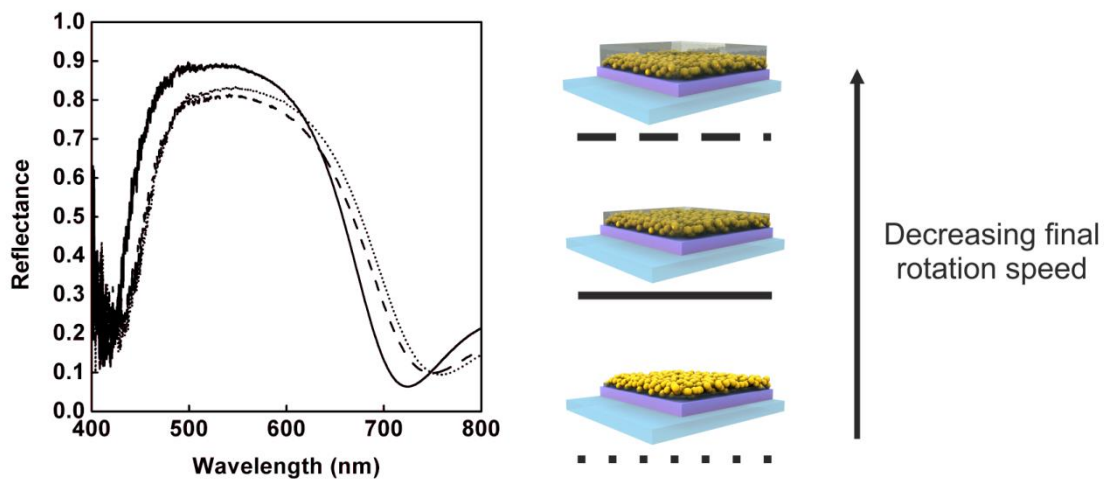


Figure S4. Reflectance spectra obtained for identical DBR infiltrated with a polystyrene solution with different final rotation speed ( $\omega$ ). Values of  $\omega$  (in rpm) are: 2000 (dashed line), 3000 (solid line) and 4000 (dotted line).