

Supporting Information

Bio-inspired, Colorful, Flexible, Defrostable Light-scattering Hybrid Films for Effective Distribution of LED Light

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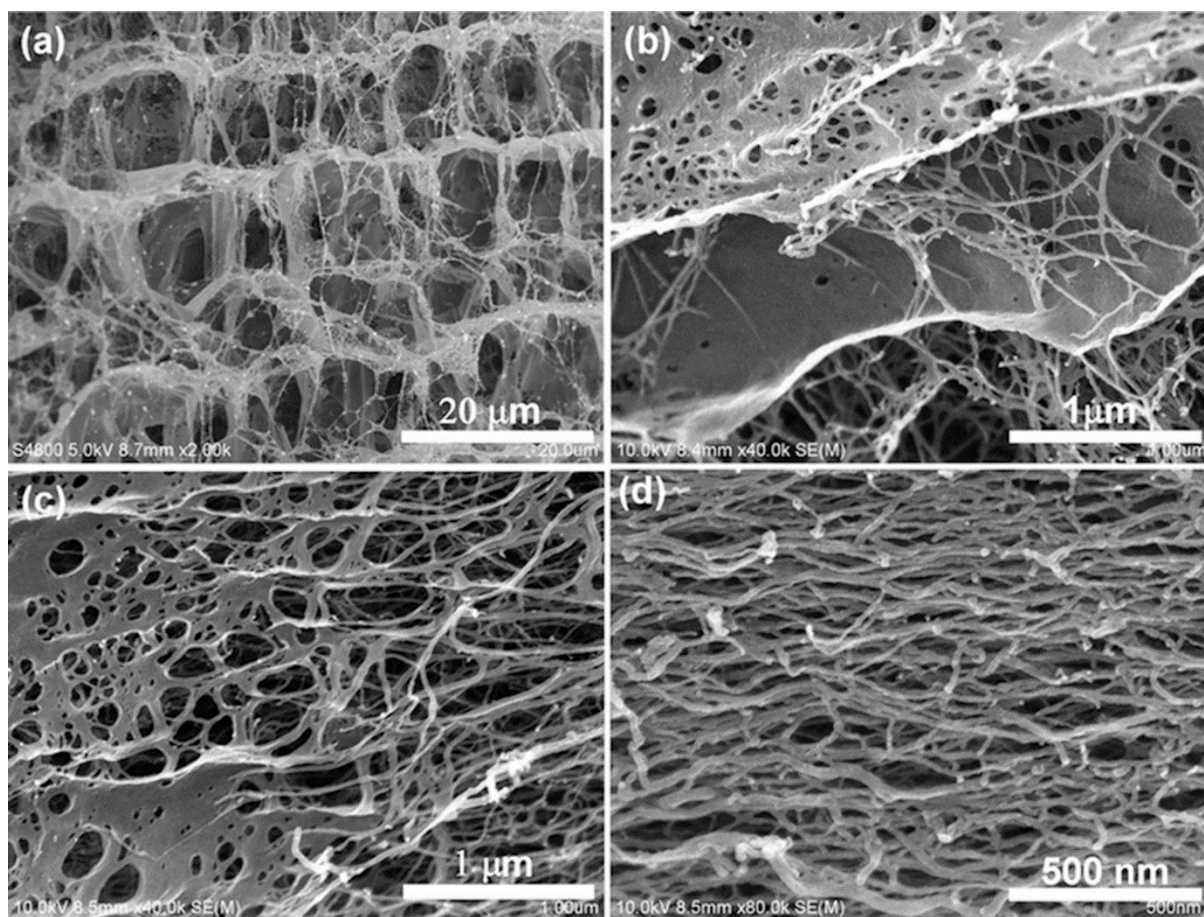


Fig. S1 SEM micrographs of the freeze-dried jellyfish mesoglea. Reproduced from reference 1 with the permission of The Royal Society of Chemistry.



Fig. S2 Photographs of the fabricated films illustrating each step of the fabrication process: (a) light-scattering layers on glass before applying PDMS (cf. **Fig. 2b**), (b) light-scattering layers (on glass) after applying PDMS and the middle glass (cf. **Fig. 2d**), and (c) the hybrid films (where the defrosting layers and the top glasses were applied, cf. **Fig. 2f**). The first electrospinning time t_1 was 5 min, 15 min, 30 min, 60 min, and 120 min from the left to the right columns.

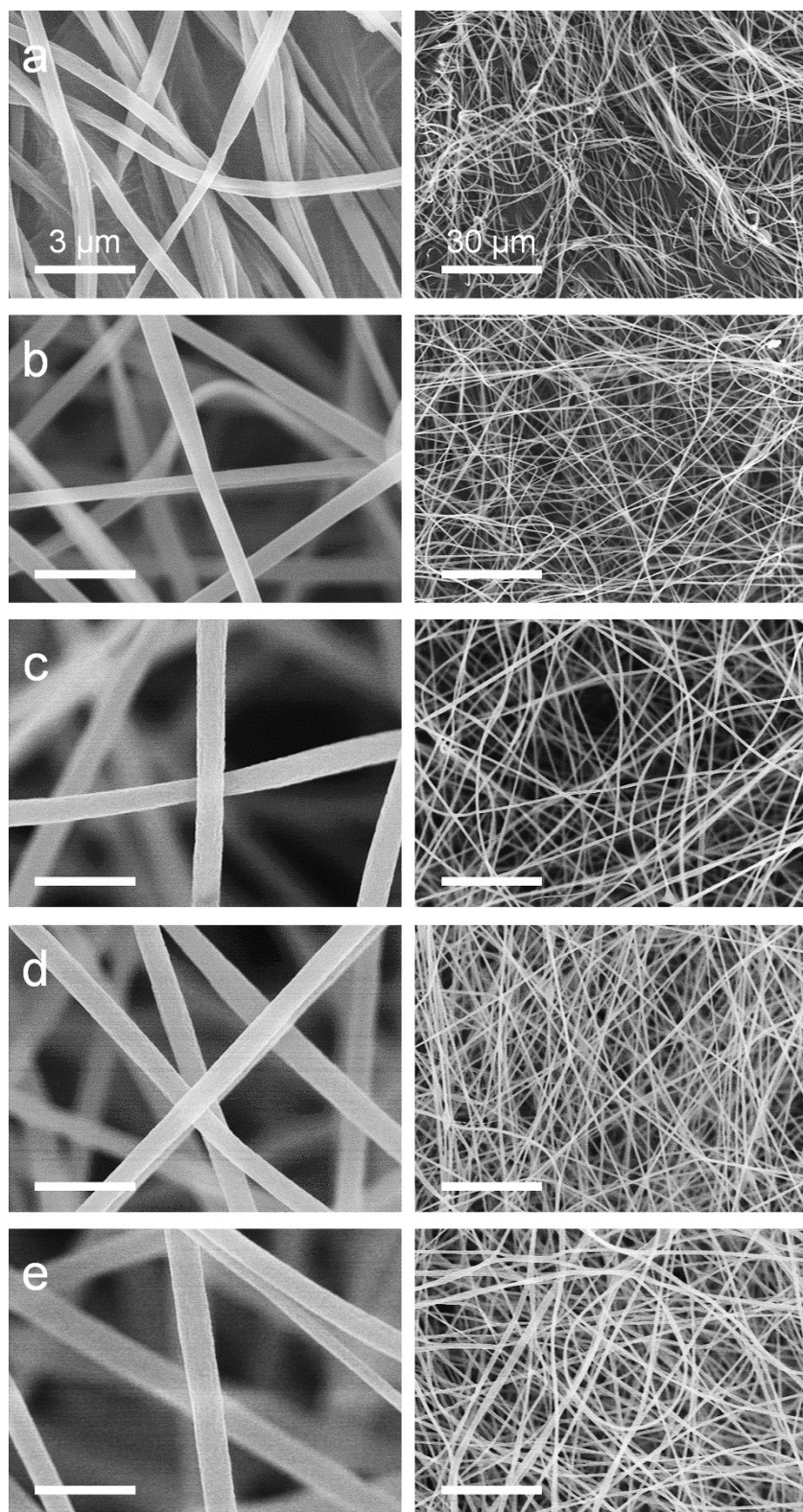


Fig. S3 SEM images of PAN NFs on glass before applying PDMS as a function of the first electrospinning time t_1 : (a) $t_1 = 5$ min, (b) $t_1 = 15$ min, (c) $t_1 = 30$ min, (d) $t_1 = 60$ min, and (e) 120 min. The inset scale bars in each column are same.

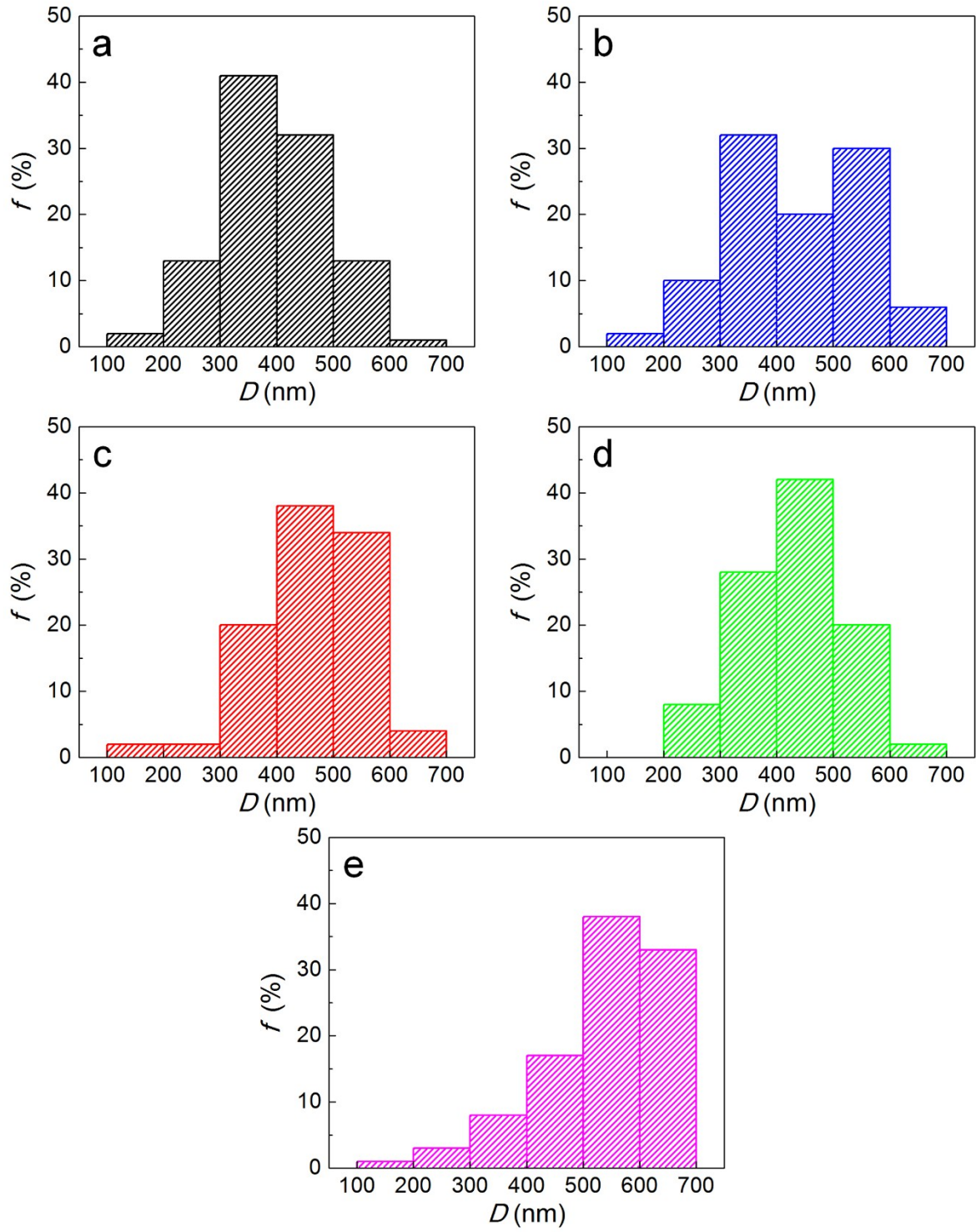


Fig. S4 Fiber-size distributions of PAN NFs on glass before applying PDMS as a function of the first electrospinning time t_1 : (a) $t_1 = 5$ min, (b) $t_1 = 15$ min, and (c) $t_1 = 30$ min, (d) $t_1 = 60$ min, and (e) $t_1 = 120$ min (f : frequency and D : cross-sectional fiber diameter).

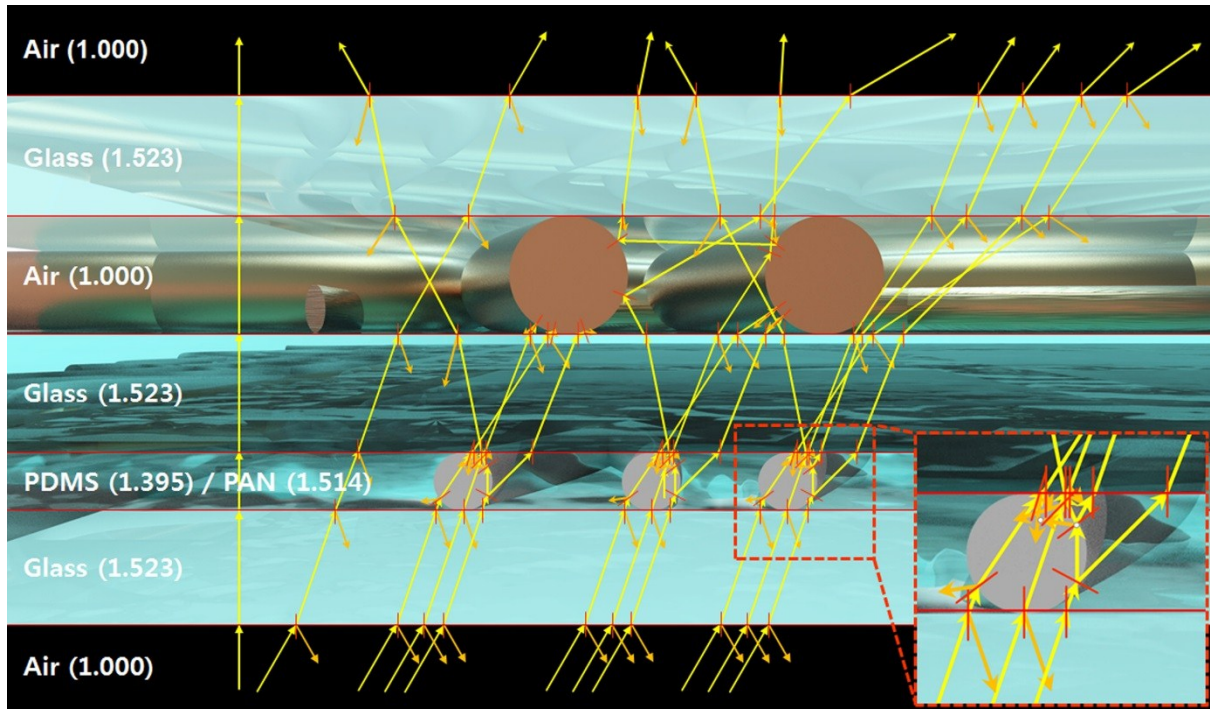


Fig. S5 Schematic illustration of light paths through the hybrid film.

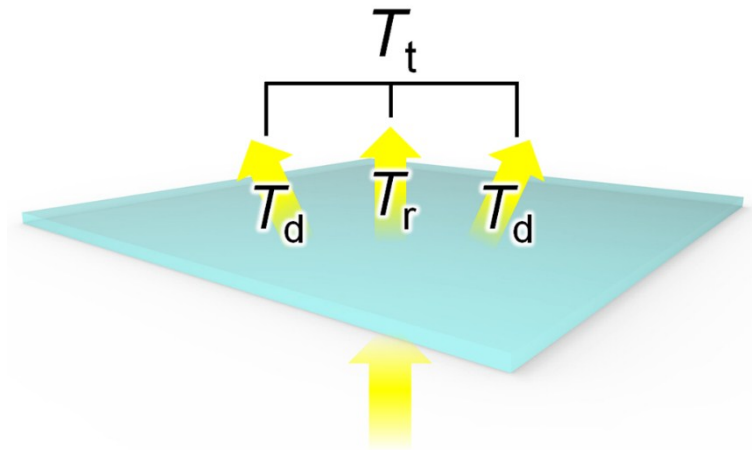


Fig. S6 Schematic illustration of total transmittance (T_t), parallel transmittance (T_r), and diffuse transmittance (T_d).



Fig. S7 Photographs of the (a and d) yellow-, (b and e) blue-, and (c and f) red-colored light-scattering layers on glass for $t_1 = 120$ min (a, b, and c) before applying PDMS, and (d, e, and f) after applying PDMS and the middle glass.

References

- 1 X. Wang, H. Wang and H. R. Brown, *Soft Matter*, 2011, **7**, 211-219.