

Effect of Lubricant Viscosity on the Self-Healing Properties and Electrically Driven Sliding of Droplets on Anisotropic Slippery Surfaces

Zubin Wang,^a Liping Heng^{*a} and Lei Jiang^a

a. Key Laboratory of Bio-Inspired Smart Interfacial Science and Technology of Ministry of Education, Beijing Key Laboratory of Bio-Inspired Energy Materials and Devices, School of Chemistry, Beihang University, Beijing 100191, China. E-mail: henglp@iccas.ac.cn; Fax: +86 10-82627566

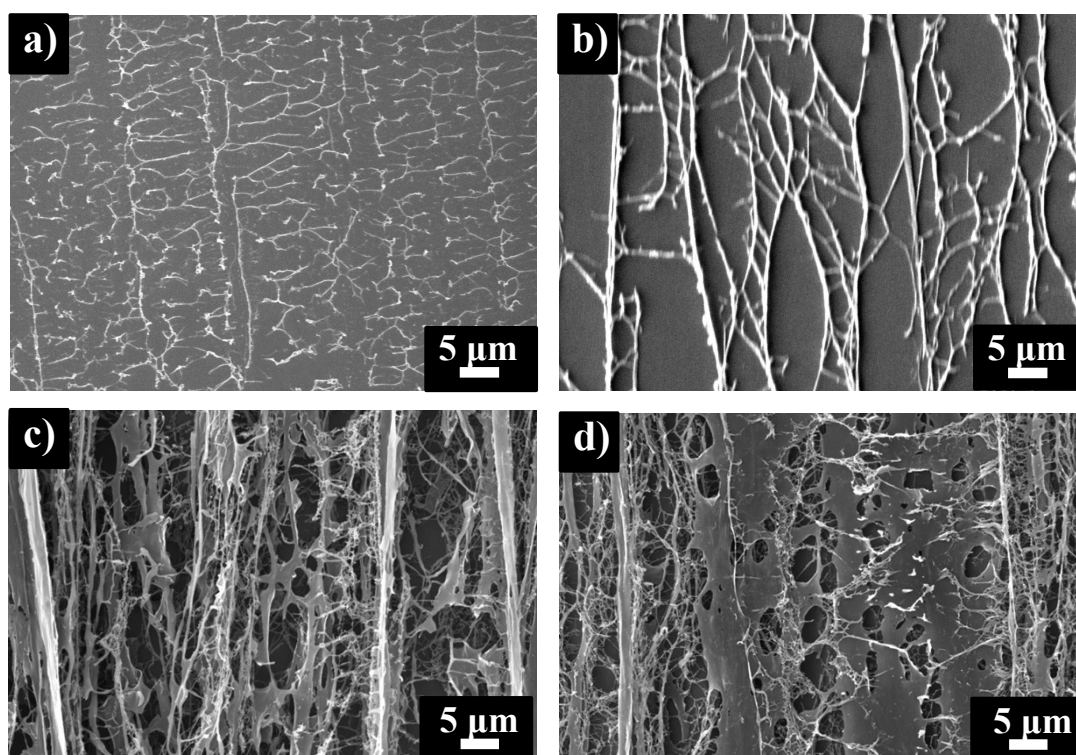


Fig. S1 SEM images of PCDTPT films prepared by directional freeze-drying using 1,2-dichlorobenzene solutions of PCDTPT at different concentrations: (a) 1 mg mL⁻¹, (b) 2 mg mL⁻¹, (c) 4 mg mL⁻¹, and (d) 6 mg mL⁻¹.

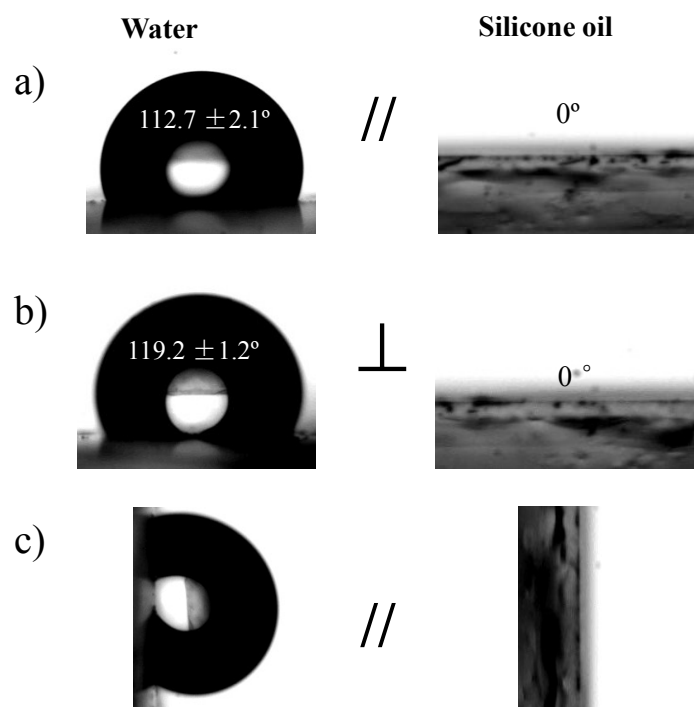


Fig. S2 Anisotropic CA images of liquid droplets on the PCDTPT directional fiber films without a coating of silicone oil. (a) CAs of water and silicone oil droplets parallel to the fiber direction ($//$). (b) CAs of water and silicone oil droplets in the perpendicular direction (\perp). (c) No sliding is observed on the directional porous PCDTPT films without a coating of silicone oil, even when the surfaces are tilted 90.0° in the parallel direction ($//$). Silicone oil possesses a low surface tension and completely spread on the film surface. The viscosity of silicone oil used here is 2 cSt.

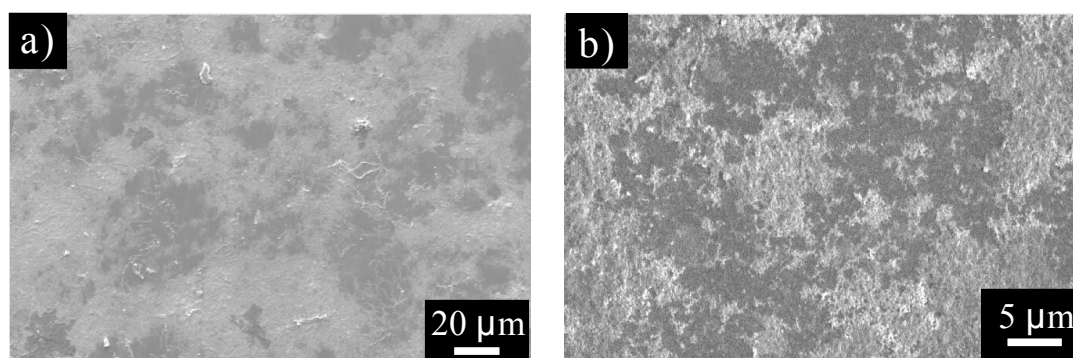


Fig. S3 SEM images of PCDTPT slippery surfaces destroyed by applying a high voltage. (a) Low-magnification image, (b) high-magnification image. The results show that the directional porous fiber structure is broken.

Table S1. The surface tension and puncture voltages of silicone oils with various viscosities.

| Viscosity (cSt) | Surface tension (mN m ⁻¹) | Puncture voltage (kV) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 | 28.09 ± 0.43 | 31.4 |
| 20 | 29.73 ± 0.26 | 38.5 |
| 40 | 29.87 ± 0.33 | 46.6 |
| 60 | 30.11 ± 0.17 | 51.3 |
| 80 | 30.46 ± 0.20 | 58.5 |
| 100 | 31.13 ± 0.25 | 67.6 |

Table S2. Comparison of the spin-coating speed for the surfaces filled with same-thickness silicone oils.

| Viscosity (cSt) | Rational speed (rpm) | Thickness (μm) |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 2 | 2000 | 5.67 |
| 20 | 3000 | 5.67 |
| 40 | 3000 | 5.63 |
| 60 | 4000 | 5.63 |
| 80 | 4000 | 5.72 |
| 100 | 5000 | 5.68 |

Table S3. Anisotropic CAs and SAs of a water droplet on the directional porous PCDTPT film filled with silicone oils with different viscosities.

| Viscosity (cSt) | CA // | CA ⊥ | SA // | SA ⊥ |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 2 | 103.4 ± 1.1° | 108.3 ± 1.5° | 2.3 ± 0.8° | 5.9 ± 1.5° |
| 20 | 104.3 ± 2.1° | 109.1 ± 1.3° | 2.7 ± 1.1° | 6.5 ± 1.9° |
| 40 | 102.5 ± 1.7° | 108.7 ± 1.5° | 3.3 ± 2.1° | 7.4 ± 1.4° |
| 60 | 102.9 ± 1.5° | 109.4 ± 2.1° | 3.7 ± 1.3° | 7.9 ± 2.5° |
| 80 | 103.3 ± 2.3° | 108.6 ± 1.4° | 4.3 ± 1.9° | 9.1 ± 1.3° |
| 100 | 104.1 ± 1.4° | 110.0 ± 1.7° | 4.6 ± 1.5° | 10.3 ± 2.2° |

Table S4. Relationship between silicone oil spin-coating speed and self-healing ability. After the PCDTPT films are scratched, increasing the spin-coating speed will increase the SAs and decrease the self-healing ability. The viscosity of the silicone oil used here is 2 cSt.

| Rotational speed (rpm) | SA (//) before scratching | SA (//) after scratching |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1000 | $2.0 \pm 1.2^\circ$ | $2.0 \pm 1.4^\circ$ |
| 2000 | $2.3 \pm 0.8^\circ$ | $2.5 \pm 0.6^\circ$ |
| 3000 | $28.4 \pm 3.5^\circ$ | $28.6 \pm 3.1^\circ$ |
| 4000 | $42.2 \pm 3.8^\circ$ | $43.1 \pm 3.4^\circ$ |
| 5000 | $58.5 \pm 3.1^\circ$ | $71.2 \pm 3.6^\circ$ |

Table S5. CAs of silicone oils (2 μ L) with different viscosities on bare glass substrates. The CAs slightly increased with increasing silicone oil viscosity.

| Viscosity (cSt) | CA (β) |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 2 | $11.2 \pm 0.5^\circ$ |
| 20 | $12.4 \pm 0.3^\circ$ |
| 40 | $14.1 \pm 0.6^\circ$ |
| 60 | $15.8 \pm 0.4^\circ$ |
| 80 | $17.6 \pm 0.2^\circ$ |
| 100 | $20.4 \pm 0.4^\circ$ |

Table S6. Anisotropic SAs of water droplets on the directional PCDTPT films filled with silicone oils with different viscosities when a copper wire hinders the droplet sliding (no applied voltage). The results show that the SAs in both directions are larger with the copper wire than without it.

| Viscosity (cSt) | SA // | SA \perp |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2 | $11.5 \pm 2.9^\circ$ | $22.7 \pm 2.3^\circ$ |
| 20 | $12.6 \pm 1.5^\circ$ | $23.6 \pm 1.9^\circ$ |
| 40 | $13.8 \pm 1.3^\circ$ | $24.9 \pm 1.6^\circ$ |
| 60 | $14.6 \pm 2.1^\circ$ | $26.1 \pm 2.5^\circ$ |
| 80 | $15.7 \pm 3.1^\circ$ | $27.0 \pm 2.6^\circ$ |
| 100 | $17.1 \pm 2.4^\circ$ | $28.2 \pm 2.6^\circ$ |

Movie S1. The self-healing process of PCDTPT slippery surface infused with the 2 cSt silicone oil after physical damage when the spin-coating speed is 2000 rpm.

Movie S2. When the spin-coating speed is 5000 rpm, the PCDTPT slippery surface infused with the 2cSt silicone oil show no self-healing property after physical damage.

Movie S3. Electrically controlled water droplet sliding on the slippery surfaces infused with silicone oil of 40 cSt.