

Supporting Information

Influence of long-range forces and capillarity on the function of underwater superoleophobic wrinkled surfaces

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P4VP Coating thickness (nm)	Hexadecane				Sesame oil			
	Plasma untreated		Plasma treated		Plasma untreated		Plasma treated	
	Contact angle (°)	Roll-off angle (°)						
16			160 ± 8	26 ± 18			167 ± 4	37 ± 26
36	169 ± 1	18 ± 7	167 ± 5	2 ± 3	158 ± 8	47 ± 13	167 ± 5	13 ± 18
241	164 ± 3	6 ± 1	167 ± 2	6 ± 3	168 ± 5	18 ± 3	171 ± 3	13 ± 4
P4VP Coating thickness (nm)	Petroleum benzene				Paraffin oil			
	Plasma untreated		Plasma treated		Plasma untreated		Plasma treated	
	Contact angle (°)	Roll-off angle (°)						
16			164 ± 13	24 ± 20			170 ± 2	25 ± 19
36	162 ± 10	28 ± 16	164 ± 3	5 ± 2	165 ± 11	31 ± 18	166 ± 5	11 ± 3
241	160 ± 12	8 ± 2	160 ± 4	7 ± 4	168 ± 1	8 ± 3	166 ± 6	11 ± 4

Table S1: Underwater contact angle and roll-off angle of different oils on the plasma treated and untreated wrinkled P4VP as a function of coating thickness.

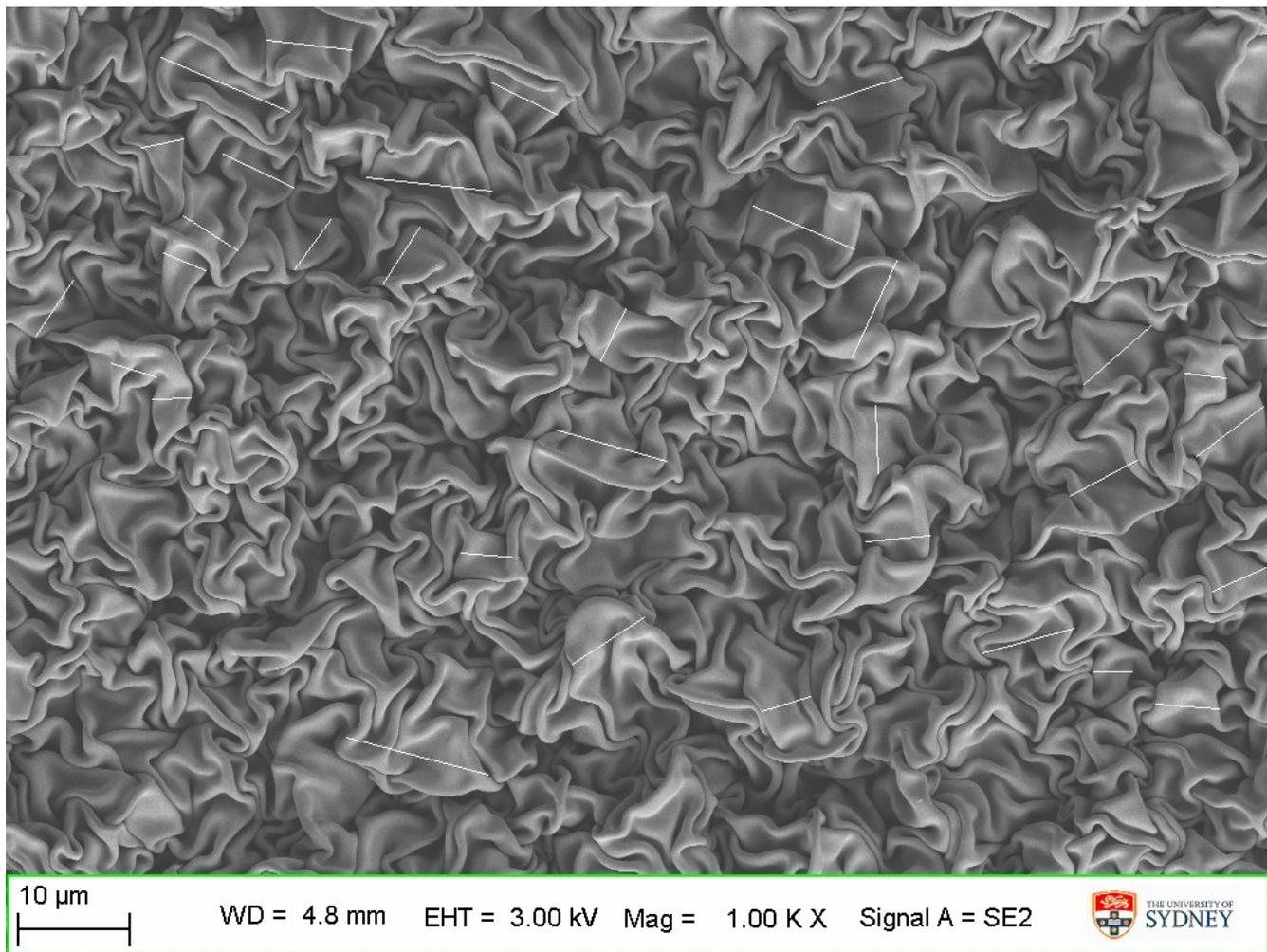


Fig. S1: The measurement of the width of folds on the 241 nm-thick wrinkled P4VP surfaces is shown in this SEM micrograph. Measurement taken by Image J.



Fig. S2: Underwater contact angle of hexadecane on a 22 nm-thick smooth gold film.

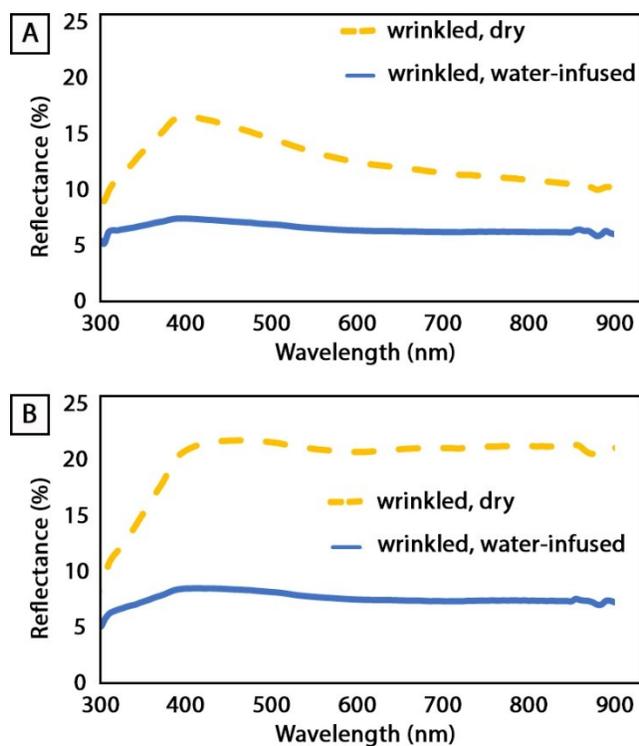


Fig. S3. Reflectance of dry and infused wrinkled P4VP films on top of transparent Polyshrink substrates (A) 36 nm-thick P4VP film, and (B) 241 nm-thick P4VP film.