Supporting Information

UV Curable Stimuli-Responsive Coatings with Antifogging and Oil-Repellent Performances

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Thickness of the Coatings

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM, JEOL JSM-IT500A) was used to measure the thickness of the as-prepared coatings by observing the cross-section after liquid nitrogen quenching. As shown in **Figure. S1**, C-2, C-3, C-5, C-7 and C-9 had the similar thicknesses of 706 nm, 588 nm, 647 nm, 800 nm and 824 nm, respectively.



Figure. S1 SEM images of the cross-sections for as-prepared coatings.

Preparation of Terpolymer Poly(AA-co-TFOA-co-BPA)

The number-average molecular weight (M_n) of terpolymer was measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC), with a differential refractive index (RI) detector (Waters, 2410), with dimethylformamide (DMF) as the eluent (flow rate 1 mL/min at 80 °C) and polystyrene with the narrow-polydispersity was used as the calibration standard, with M_n =67646, M_w/M_n =1.47, as determined from GPC. (**Figure. S2**).





The structure of the prepared coatings was confirmed by ATR-FTIR spectra as shown in **Figure. S3a.** The characteristic peak at 3280 cm⁻¹ (blue region) was attributed to -OH stretching vibration of the monomer AA, and the $-CF_2$ -, $-CF_3$ bending vibration of the TFOA was corresponding to the absorption peak at 1146-1240 cm⁻¹ (gray region), respectively, revealing that the expected peak also remains in the terpolymers (**Figure. S3b**). We observe that a relative decrease of the =CH- rocking peaks (pink region at 950 cm⁻¹), similarly, the intensity of the peak at 1630-1695 cm⁻¹ (pink regions) which belonged to the -C=C- vibrations became weaker, revealing the copolymerization has

been successfully performed.



Figure. S3 ATR-FTIR spectra of (a) AA, TFOA, and BPA (b) C-2, C-3, C-5, C-7 and C-9 coating.

Meanwhile, the detailed chemical composition of poly(AA-*co*-TFOA-*co*-BPA) was further investigated by the ¹H NMR spectra (**Figure. S4**), the characteristic peak of PAA could be seen at 12.3 ppm (peak a) due to proton of -OH. The proton signal at 4.36 ppm (peak c) originated from the -CH₂- protons attached to the oxygen in the PTFOA segments. Additionally, the peak at 2.55 ppm (peak d) was a characteristic attributed to -CH₂- bonding to the perfluorooctyl chain. Signals at 7.5-7.8 ppm (peak b) were derived from the benzene ring protons. The peak of 1.2 - 2.9 ppm (e, f, g, h₁, h₂) was assigned to the backbone -CH- and -CH₂- protons of terpolymer poly(AA-*co*-TFOA-*co*-BPA).



Figure. S4 1 H NMR spectra of (a)AA, TFOA, and BPA (b) T-5 terpolymer in DMSO-d₆.

Transmittance of Coating



Figure. S5 Photo image of a school badge on the C-5 coating compared with that on the bare glass, the red dashed lines indicate the boundaries.

Multi-base application

The applications could occur on the surfaces containing aliphatic C-H groups and apply to various flexible polymer substrates such as glass slide (pre-treated by plasma) PET, PC, PVC in **Figure. S6**



Figure. S6 Oil-repellent property of the C-5 coating applied on various substrates (the

hexadecane was taken as the probe liquid).

Adhesion Force and Abrasion resistance Tests



Figure. S7 Photographs and SEM images of (a) physical deposition coating before (a1) and after (a2) the cross-cut tape test. (b) C-5 coating before (b1) and after (b2) the cross-cut tape test.







Figure. S9 (a) Photographs of anti-fog ability after 30 cycles of abrasion test. (b) Photographs of hexadecane sliding off the coating after 30 cycles of abrasion test at a titling angle 10°.