

Supporting Information

Broadening the absorption bandwidth by novel series-parallel cross convex-concave structures

Hui Mei,^{a,*} Dou Yang,^a Li Yao,^a Wenqiang Yang,^a Xing Zhao,^a Yongtao Yao,^b Laifei Cheng,^a Litong Zhang,^a Konstantinos G. Dassios^c

^a Science and Technology on Thermostructural Composite Materials Laboratory, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Northwestern Polytechnical University Xi'an, Shaanxi 710072, P. R. China.

^b National Key Laboratory of Science and Technology on Advanced Composites in Special Environments, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150080, P. R. China.

^c Department of chemical engineering, University of Patras, Patras 26504, Greece.

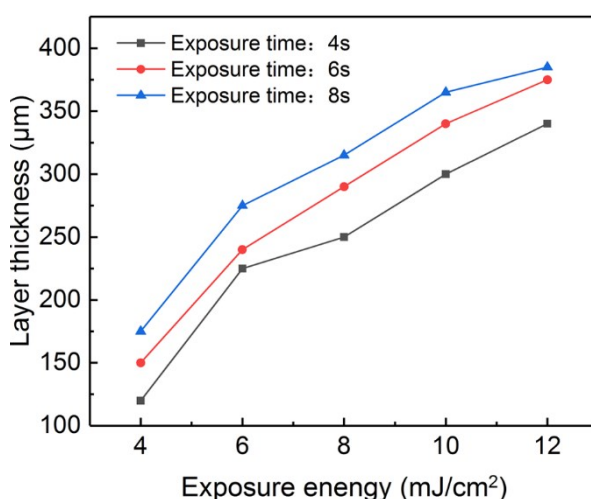


Fig. S1. The relationship between exposure energy, exposure time and thickness of a monolayer of UV-cured film.

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed: Electronic mail: phdhuimei@yahoo.com

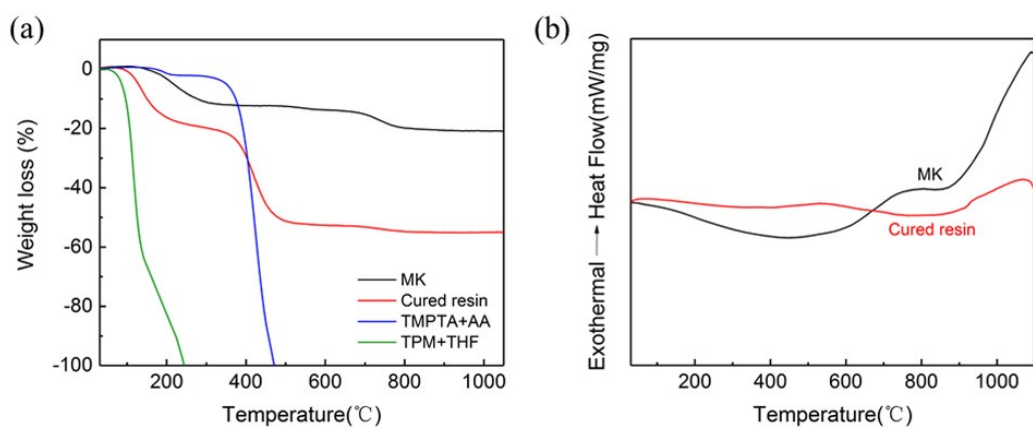


Fig. S2. TG and DTA analysis of precursors resin: (a) TGA curves for the silicone resin (MK), UV-cured resin, TMPTA+AA and TPM+THF solvent mixture. (b) DTA curves for the silicone resin (MK), UV-cured resin.

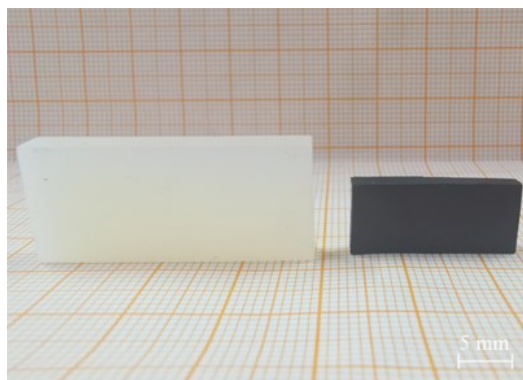


Fig. S3. Picture of 3D-printed flat structural SiOC precursors resin and SiOC ceramic after pyrolysis.

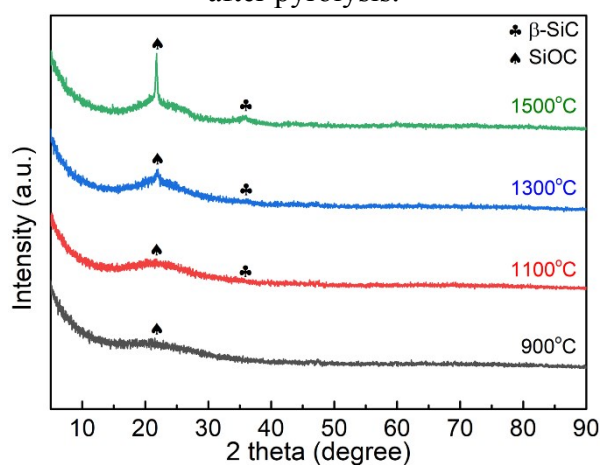


Fig. S4. XRD patterns of SiOC derived from thermal treatment of the precursor at 900 °C, 1100°C, 1300°C and 1500°C.

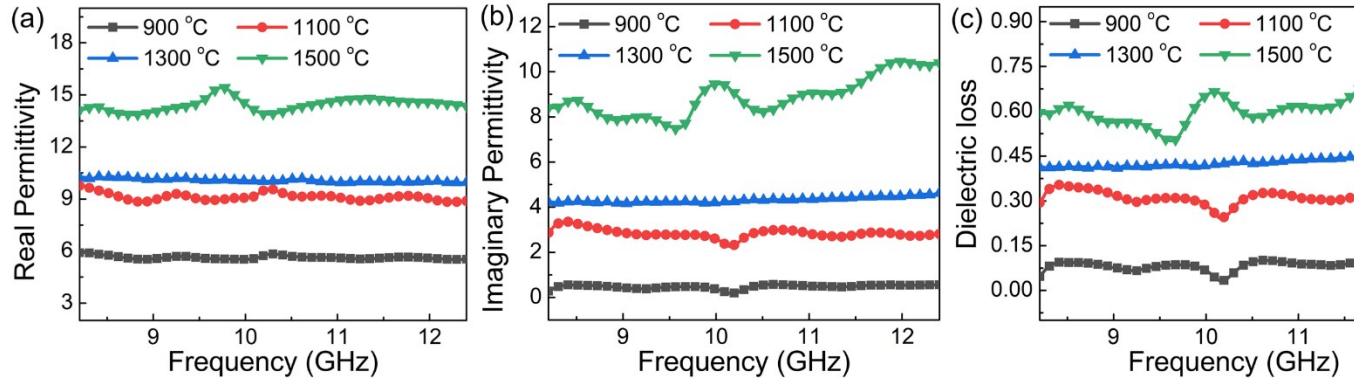


Fig. S5. Dielectric properties of flat structures of SiOC ceramics annealed at different temperature: the frequency dependence of the (a) real and (b) imaginary permittivity. (c) dielectric loss.

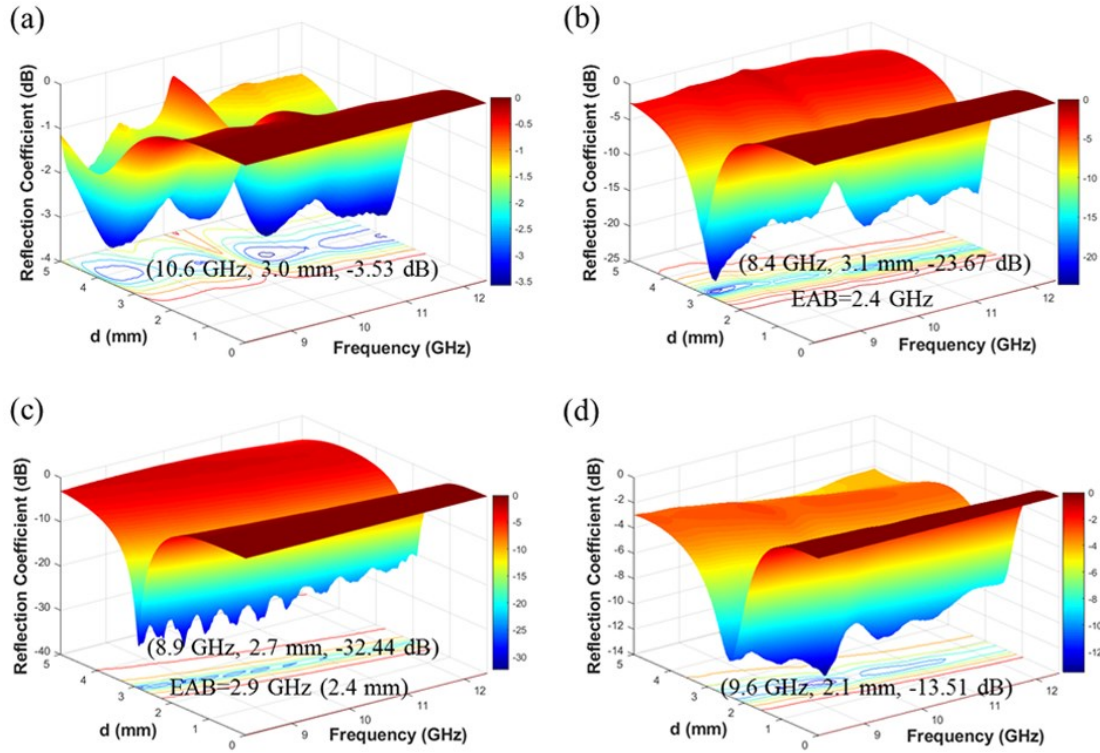


Fig. S6. The reflection coefficient of flat structural SiOC ceramics annealed at different temperatures: (a) 900 °C. (b) 1100 °C. (c) 1300 °C. (d) 1500 °C.