

Electronic Supplementary Material

Directed assembly of nanoparticles to isolated diatom valves using the non-wetting characteristics after pyrolysis

A. Jantschke,^a C. Fischer,^a R. Hensel,^c H.-G. Braun^b and E. Brunner^a

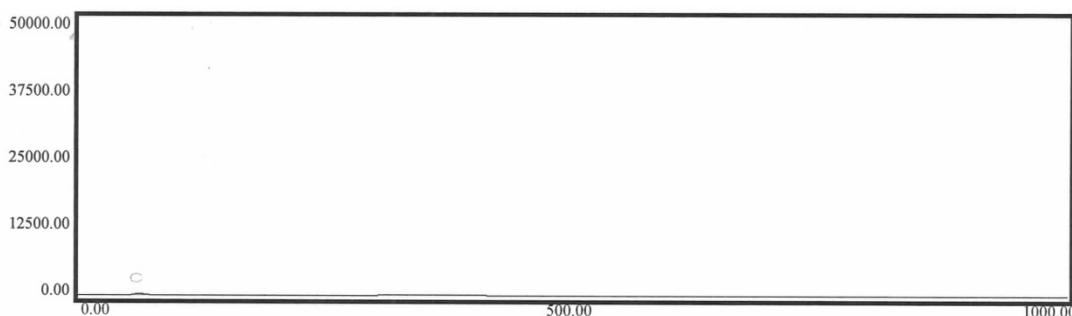
^a TU Dresden, Fachrichtung Chemie und Lebensmittelchemie, Bioanalytische Chemie, 01062 Dresden, Germany

^b Max Bergmann Center of Biomaterials, Leibniz Institute of Polymer Research Dresden, 01069 Dresden, Germany

^c Leibniz Institute for New Materials Saarbrücken, Functional Microstructures

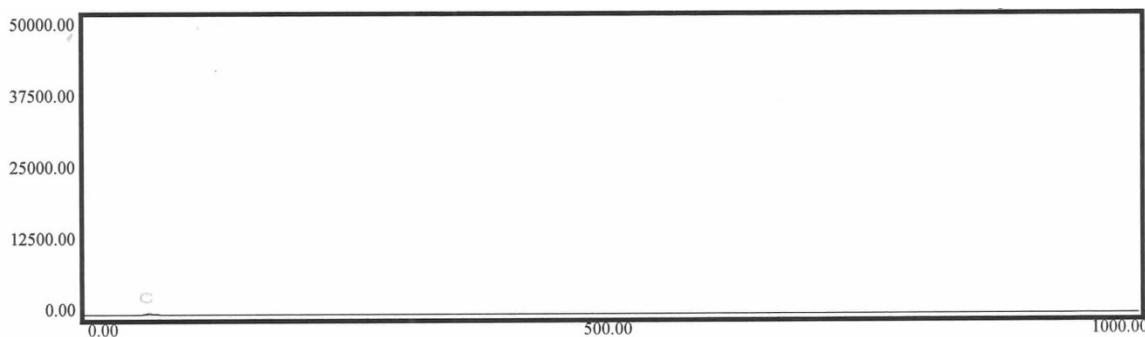
S1 ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS

H₂O₂ treated biosilica



Name	Rt	Area/1000	Area%	Height/1000	Start	End	Percentage
Carbon	65	3.212	100.000	0.884	20	99	0.901
Carbon	64	2.825	100.000	0.835	19	104	0.909

Biosilica after pyrolysis



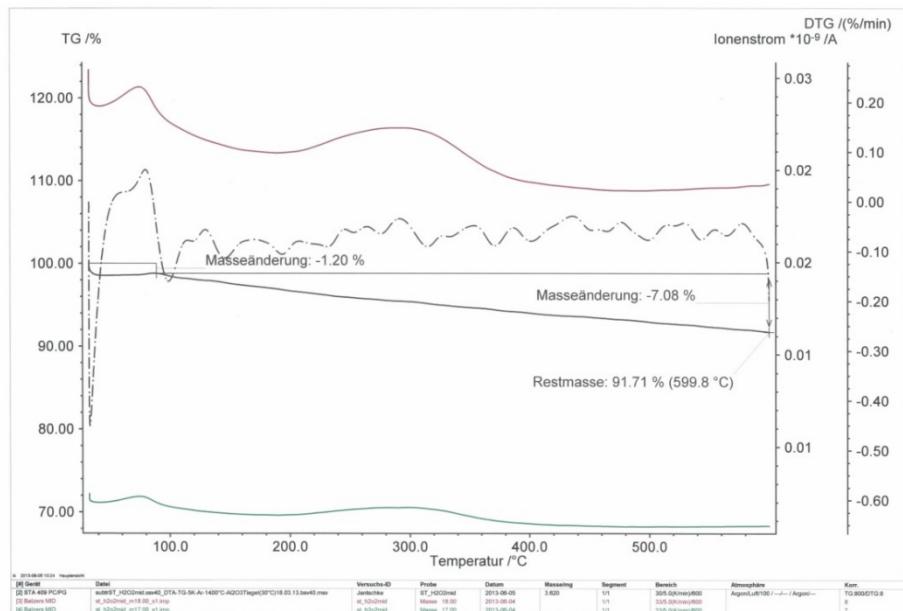
Name	Rt	Area/1000	Area%	Height/1000	Start	End	Percentage
Carbon	65	2.369	100.000	0.787	20	98	0.771
Carbon	65	2.300	100.000	0.754	17	101	0.755

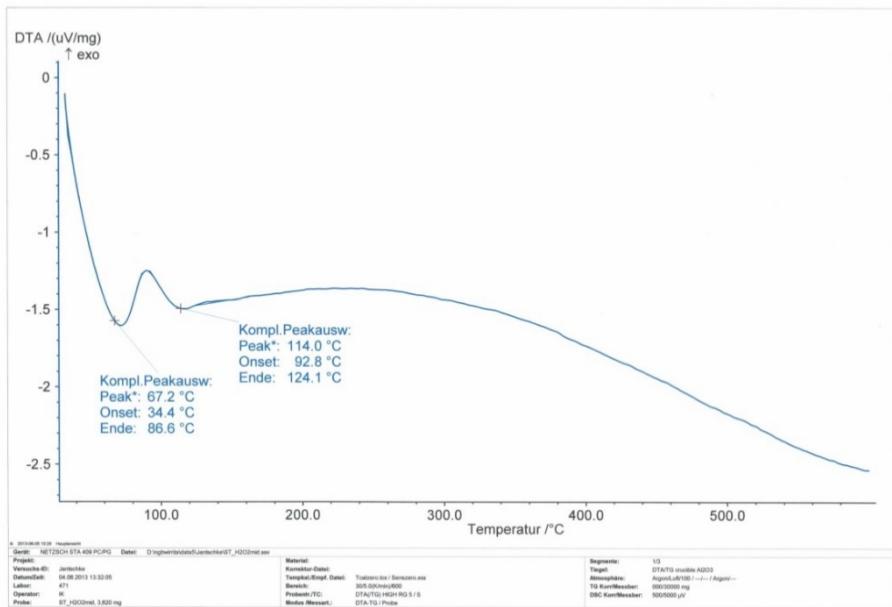
S2 BET MEASUREMENTS

	Surface area [m ² /g]	Pore volume [cm ³ /g]
S. turris SDS/EDTA + H ₂ O ₂	51	0,125
S. turris SDS/EDTA + H ₂ O ₂ + pyrolysis (500 °C)	30	0,091
S. turris SDS/EDTA + H ₂ O ₂ + pyrolysis (750 °C)	26	0,094

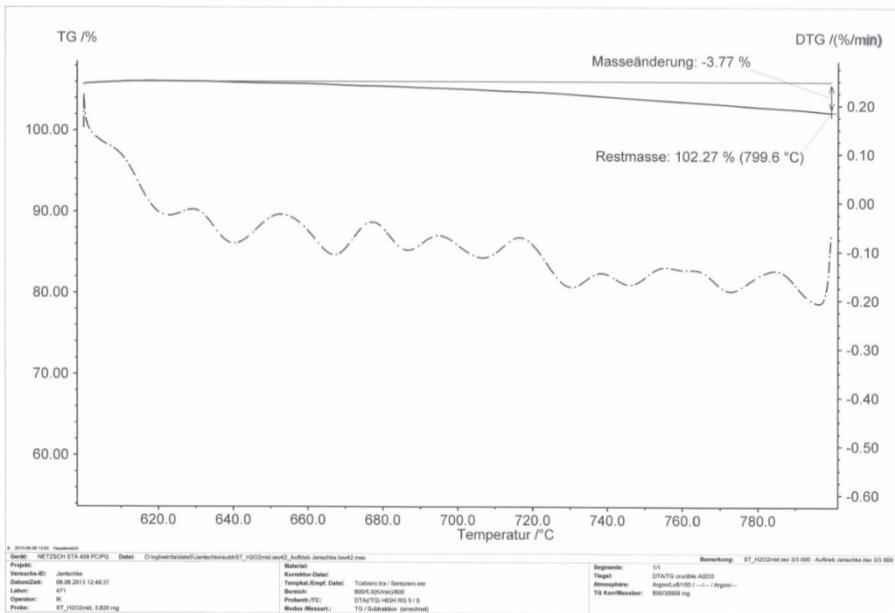
S3 TG/DTG AND DTA MEASUREMENTS

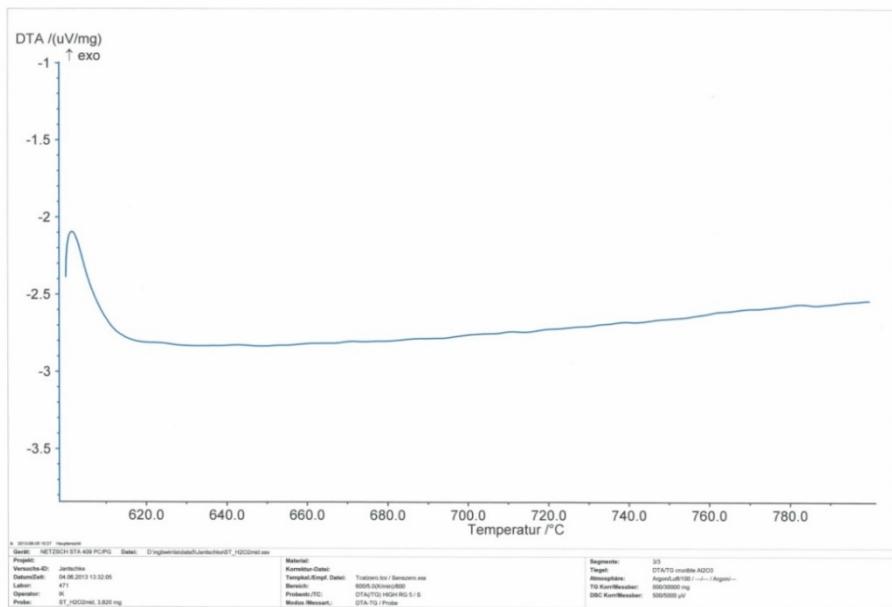
Stage (i)





Stage (ii):





S4 HELIUM ION MICROSCOPY

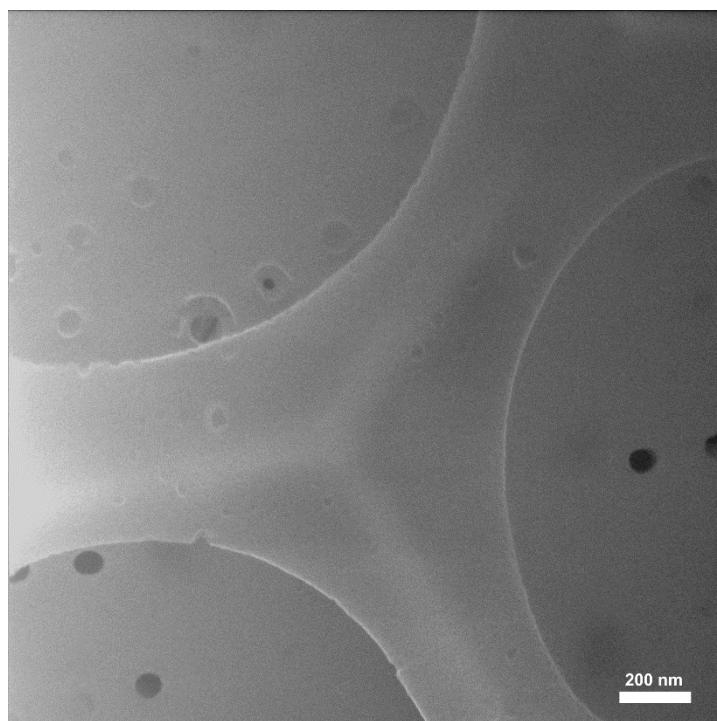


Figure S4.1 HIM image of *S. turris* biosilica without attached nanoparticles (reference).

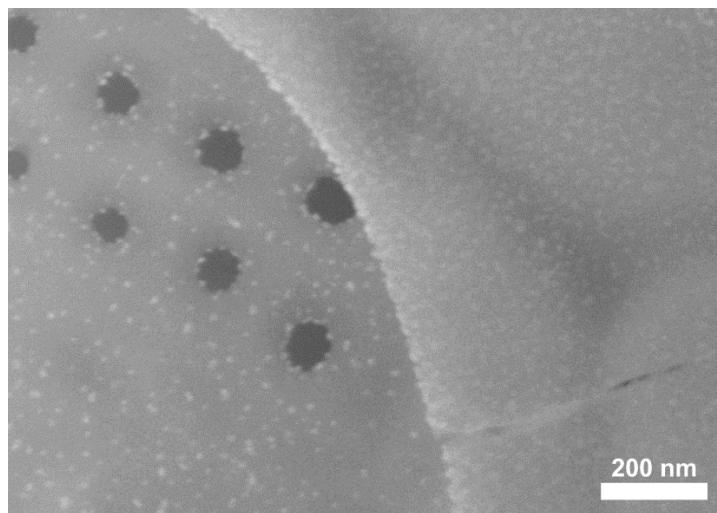


Figure S4.2 HIM image of *S. turris* biosilica with a mechanical crack results in a less selective NP coupling. The coupling solution penetrates into the areolae.