

## Electrospun SiO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers as a template to fabricate robust and transparent superamphiphobic coating

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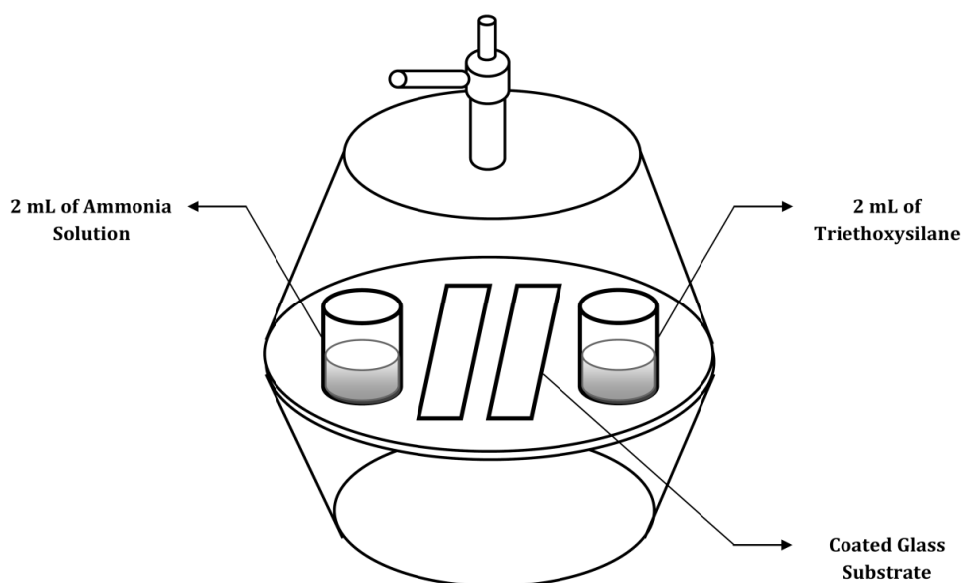
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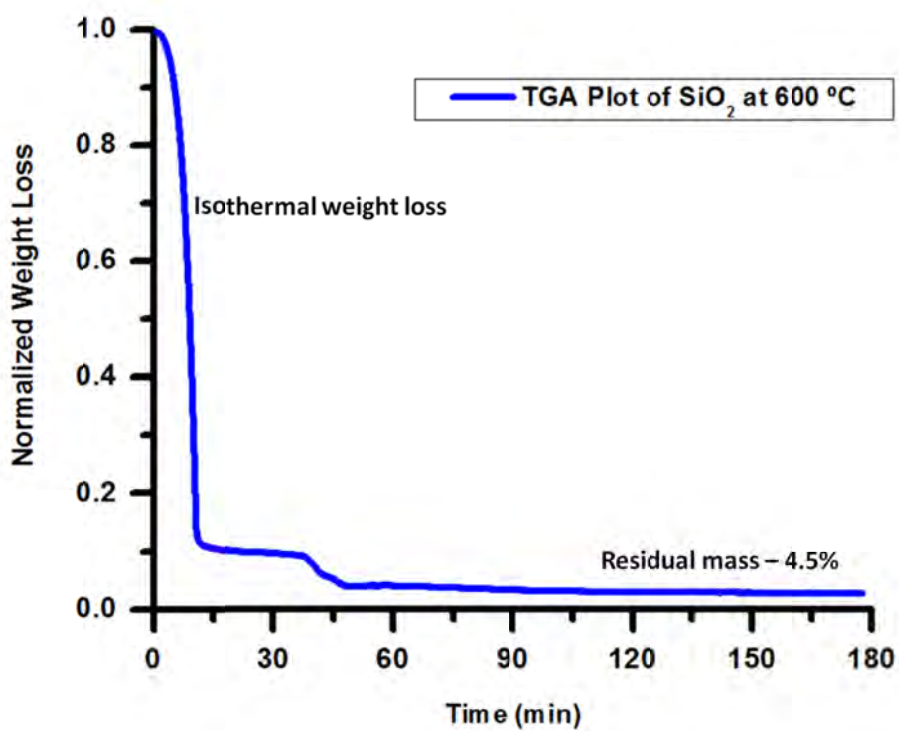
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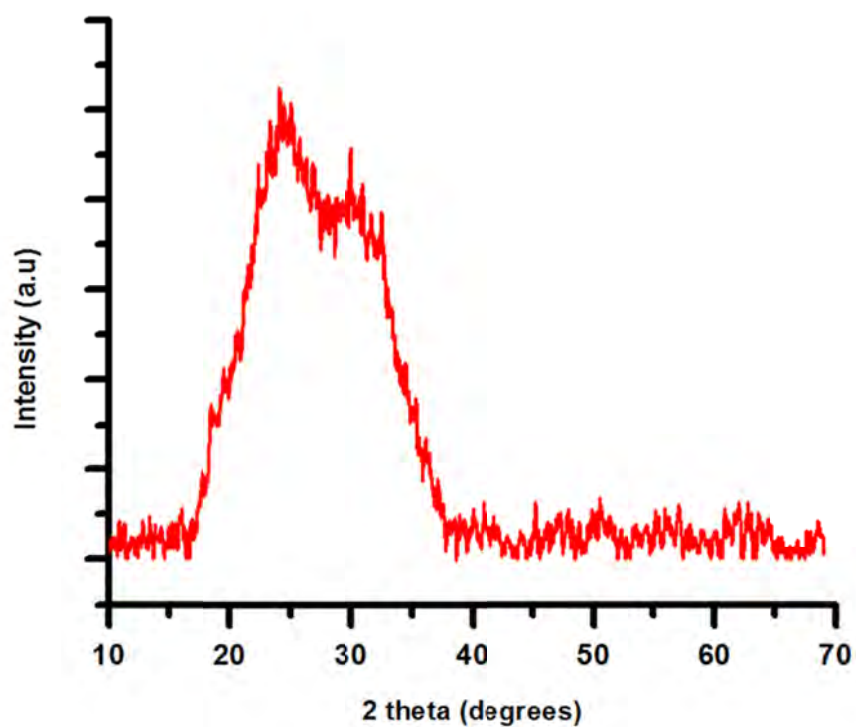
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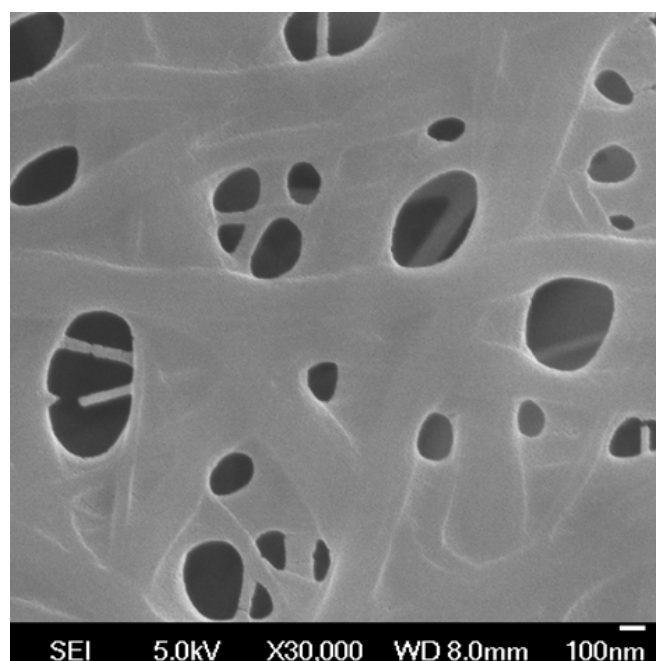
**Figure S1.** Schematic diagram showing the arrangement inside the desiccator.



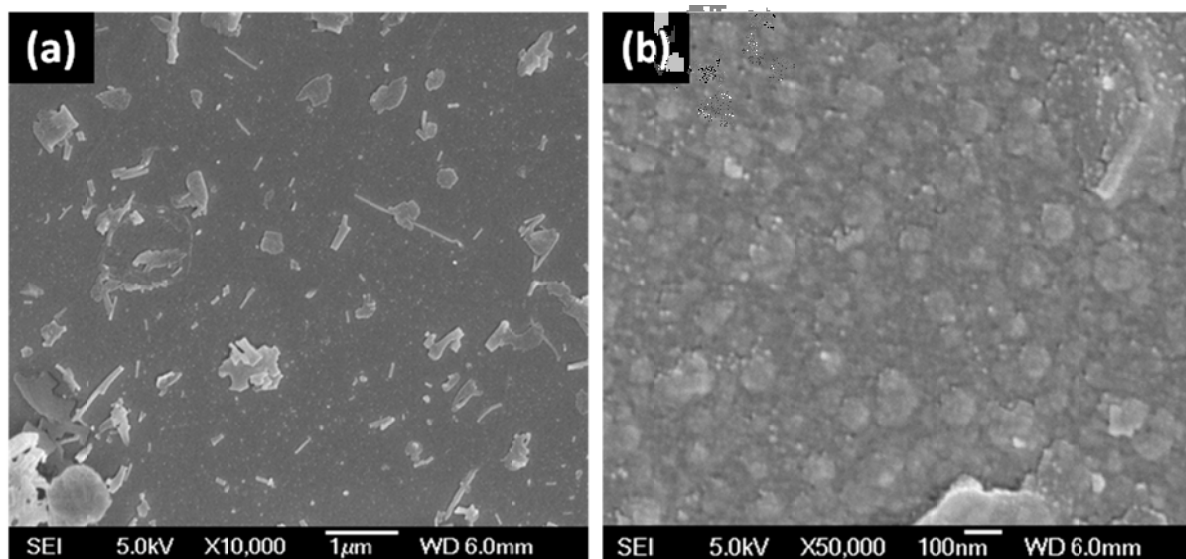
**Figure S2.** TGA analysis of SiO<sub>2</sub> sol-gel solution showing the mass losses during isothermal heating at 600 °C.



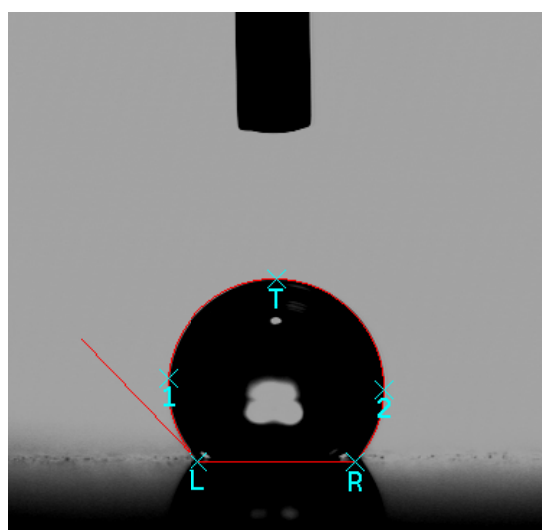
**Figure S3.** XRD pattern of the superamphiphobic coated sample.



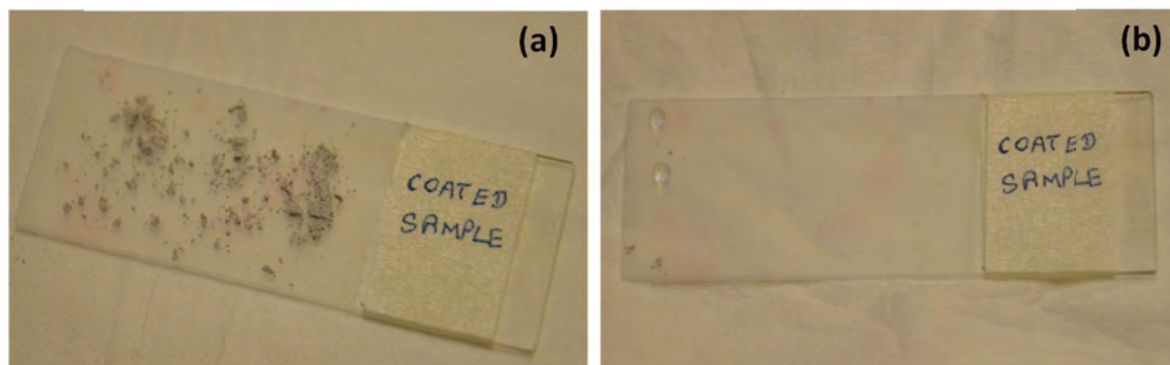
**Figure S4.** SEM image of the hybrid silica network after fluorinated silane treatment. (It is observed that the morphology of the hybrid silica network remains the same.)



**Figure S5.** (a) and (b) SEM images (low and high magnification) of the SiO<sub>2</sub> coated sample without the silica membrane. SiO<sub>2</sub> nanofibers get disintegrated into nano particles after heat treatment (600 °C for 2 hr).



**Figure S6.** Water contact angle achieved on the SiO<sub>2</sub> coated sample without hybrid silica network (132.8°).



**Figure S7.** (a) Photograph of superamphiphobic coating polluted with surface contaminants (mixture of ashes and sand particles) and (b) Photograph showing the self-cleaning property of the superamphiphobic coating (water droplets rolls-off and cleans the surface).

**Video SV1.** Video clip showing the roll-off movement of water droplets ( $3 \mu\text{L}$ ) when deposited on the superamphiphobic coated surface.