Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

Supporting information

Preparation of structurally colored films assembled by Polystyrene@Silica, air@Silica and air@Carbon@Silica core-shell

nanoparticles with enhanced color visibility

Fen Wang, Xin Zhang, Jianfeng Zhu and Ying Lin

School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shaanxi University of Science and

Technology, Xi'an 710021, China

Corresponding author: Fen Wang

Tel.: +8615114805183;

fax: +8602986168688.



Figure S1. PS spheres of different size with a low polydispersity have been prepared by the emulsifier-free emulsion polymerization method: a) 180 ± 5 nm, b) 200 ± 5 nm, c) 240 ± 5 nm, and d) 290 ± 5 nm



Fig. S2 (a) SiO₂ coated PS (PS was used without modification) (b) SiO₂ coated PS (PS was

modified by $NH_3 \cdot H_2O$); inserts in (a) – (b) are high-magnification SEM images.



Fig. S3 Electrophoretic measurements on PS colloids: zeta potential for bare (a) and ammonium hydroxide modifed (b) PS colloids; electrophoretic mobility of bare (c) and ammonium hydroxide modifed PS (d) colloids.



Fig. S4 Transmittance changes of the PS@SiO₂ solution over times.

sample	Core	C _{TEOS}	D _{PS@SiO2}	D _{Air@SiO2}	Shell thickness	Ref peak(nm)
	particle	(uL)	(nm)	(nm)	(nm)	
PS180	180±5	100	220 ± 5	210± 5	15	387
PS200	200±5	150	250 ± 5	240± 5	20	448
PS240	240±5	200	300 ± 5	290± 5	25	545
PS290	290±5	200	340 ± 5	330± 5	20	599

Table S2. the size, and shell thickness of the core-shell particles before and after calcination