Supporting Information for Slippery Surface Based on Lubricant Infused Hierarchical Silicon Nanowire Film

Tian Hang,^{1,+} Hui-Jiuan Chen,^{1,+} Chengduan Yang,¹ Shuai Xiao,¹ Guishi Liu, ^{1,2} Dian Lin,¹ Jun Tao,¹ Jiangming Wu,¹ Bo-ru Yang,¹ Xi Xie^{1,*}

¹State Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Materials and Technologies, School of Electronics and Information Technology; The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University; Guangdong Province Key Laboratory of Display Material and Technology, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China
²Wellman Center for Photomedicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Department of Dermatology, Harvard Medical School, MA, USA

Author Information

+ These authors contributed equally to this work.

* To whom correspondence may be addressed. Corresponding to: Xi Xie, xiexi27@mail.sysu.edu.cn

Experimental Methods

Si Nanowire (NW) Thin Film FabricationSi NW film networks were synthesized using a gold catalyzed vapour-liquid-solid approach.

Briefly, aqueous solution containing Au nanoparticles of 50 nm diameter (Ted Pella) were dispersed on Si substrate covered with 600 nm SiO₂ on surface (SiO₂/Si, Nova Electronic Materials). The SiO₂/Si substrate was pre-coated with poly-L-lysine (Sigma-Aldrich) to enhance nanoparticle absorption. The solution was incubated on substrate at room temperature for 10 min, and the extra Au nanoparticles was rinsed off with DI-water. Si NW film was then grown at 450 °C for 1.5 h using SiH₄ as the silicon reactant (2.5 sccm) and H₂ as the carrier gas (60 sccm) with a total pressure of 40 Torr.

Growth of ZnO Nanospikes

Branched ZnO nanowires were synthesized using hydrothermal method. 50 nm ZnO thin layer was sputtered on Si nanowire film surface as a seed layer, then the sample was incubated in aqueous solution containing 25 mM zinc nitrate hydrate [Zn(NO₃)₂•6H₂O, Sigma-Aldrich] and 25 mM hexamethylenetetramine ($C_6H_{12}N_4$, HMTA, Sigma-Aldrich) for 2 h at 80 °C. After reaction, the samples were rinsed for five times with DI-water.

Synthesis of Vertical ZnO Nanowires

Si wafer was sputtered with 50 nm ZnO thin layer. The wafer was incubated in aqueous solution containing 25 mM Zn(NO₃)₂•6H₂O and 25 mM HMTA for 2 h at 80 °C. After reaction, the substrate was rinsed for five times with DI-water.

Fluorinated Functionalization

The nanowire film sample was treated with anhydrous heptane solution containing 2 wt% perfluorooctyltriethoxysilane ($C_{14}H_{19}F_{13}O_3Si$, Sigma-Aldrich) for 12 h at 60 °C. The samples were rinsed with heptane for 3 times, followed by rinsing with acetone for 3 times, and then calcinated at 120 °C for 30 min.

Lubricant Infusion

The fluorinated samples were impregnated with lubricating liquid, DuPont Krytox 100, by placing the lubricating liquid on top of the substrate to allow the infusion of lubricant into the porous nanowire network. After 30 min, the extra lubricant was removed.

Characterization

The morphology of the samples were characterized with a field-emission scanning electron microscope (Zeiss). Energy-dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) analysis was performed using Oxford Instruments in collaboration with the SEM. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, PHI 5000) measurements were performed to analyze the surface composition.

Static Contact Angle Analysis

Contact angles were measured with Goniometer measuring system to characterize the wetting properties. Deionized water and various liquids including cell culture medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific), blood (from C57BL/6 mice) and corn oil (Sigma-Aldrich) were used as probe liquids.

Statistical Analysis

T-test was performed using Stata13 software for statistical data evaluation.

Liquid-repelling Study

Liquid repellent property was investigated by depositing the test liquid drop of 5 μ l on lubricantinfused surface. The sliding of liquid drops was recorded on a tilted surface at a tilt angle of 5°.

Abbreviations

NWs, Nanowires SLIPS, Slippery liquid infused porous surfaces CA, Contact angle CVD, Chemical vapor deposition SEM, Scanning electron microscope EDS, Energy dispersion spectroscopy XPS, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy

Abbreviation	Description	Contact angle (SD) (°)				Liquid		
						Repelling		
		Water	cell medium	blood	oil	water	blood	oil
NWF	Nanowire film	118.3	65.0	57.1	-			
		(5.3)	(5.3)	(2.4)				
HNWF	Hierarchical nanowire	137.5	85.9	67.0	-			
	film	(1.3)	(4.8)	(3.1)				
FS-F	Fluorinated flat	69.6	64.8	-	-			
	substrate	(1.6)	(1.3)					
VNW-F	Fluorinated vertical	97.5	-	-	-			
	ZnO nanowire	(1.9)						
NWF-F	Fluorinated nanowire	157.4	102.5	96.3	17.7			
	film	(2.7)	(6.2)	(0.7)	(1.3)			
HNWF-F	Fluorinated	165.5	152.7	142.8	52.7	\checkmark	\times	\times
	hierarchical nanowire	(1.8)	(2.4)	(3.3)	(1.6)			
	film							
L-NWF-F	Lubricant infused	-	-	93.4	57.6	\times	\times	\times
	fluorinated nanowire			(1.3)	(0.2)			
	film							
L-HNWF-F	Lubricant infused	-	-	93.0	62.5	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
	fluorinated			(0.7)	(1.9)			
	hierarchical nanowire							
	film							

Table S1. Summary of Contact Angle Measurements