

Supporting information

Inkjet printing enabled controllable paper superhydrophobization and its applications

Yue Zhang^{a,‡}, Tingting Ren^{a,b,‡}, Junhui He^{a,*}

a. Functional Nanomaterials Laboratory, Center for Micro/Nanomaterials and Technology and Key Laboratory of Photochemical Conversion and Optoelectronic Materials, Technical Institute of Physics and Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhongguancundonglu 29, Haidianqu, Beijing 100190, China.

b. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100864, China

* Corresponding author. Fax: +86 10 82543535. E-mail address: jhhe@mail.ipc.ac.cn.

‡ These authors contributed equally to this work

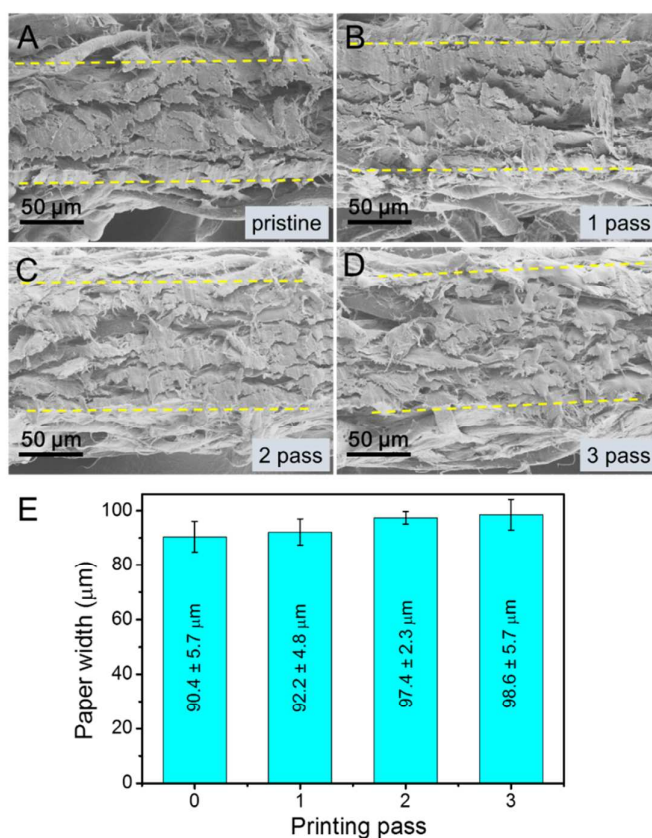


Fig. S1 SEM cross-sectional views of pristine (A) and inkjet-printed paper by (B) one printing pass, (C) two and (D) three printing passes. (E) Thicknesses of each sample based on three measurements.

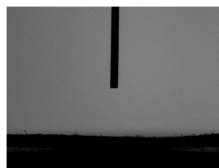


Fig. S2 Water contact angle of the hydrophilic side of the Janus paper after sand abrasion test.

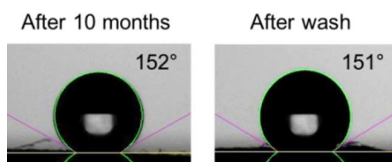


Fig. S3 Water contact angles of the inkjet-printed side of the Janus paper after 10 months storage and washing test.

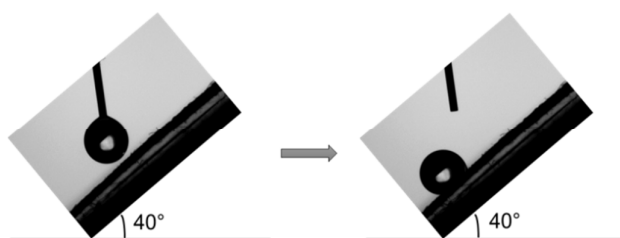


Fig. S4 The water droplet state on the superhydrophobic surface of Janus paper tilted at 40°.

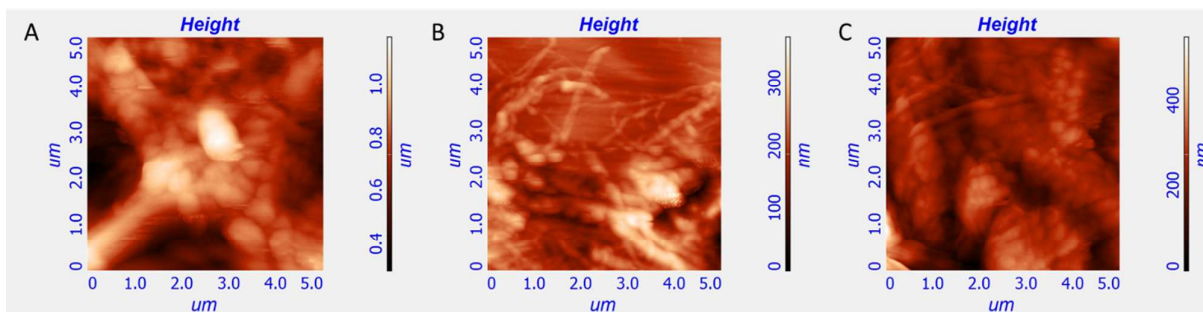


Fig. S5 AFM images of inkjet-printed surfaces by (A) one printing pass, (B) two and (C) three printing passes.

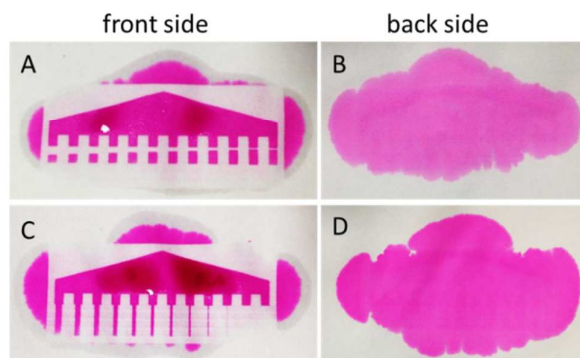


Fig. S6 Hydrophobic barriers (A, B) and hydrophilic channels (C, D) inkjet-printed on pristine paper substrate.