Supporting Information

Superhydrophobic and Ultraviolet-Blocking Cotton Textiles

Lingling Wang, Xintong Zhang^{*}, Bing Li, Panpan Sun, Jikai Yang, Haiyang Xu, and Yichun Liu^{*}

Center for Advanced Optoelectronic Functional Materials Research, and Key Laboratory for

UV-Emitting Materials and Technology of Ministry of Education, Northeast Normal University,

5268 Renmin Street, Changchun 130024, People's Republic of China

^{*} To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel./Fax: +86-431-85099772; E-mail: xtzhang@nenu.edu.cn (X.Z.) and ycliu@nenu.edu.cn (Y.L.)

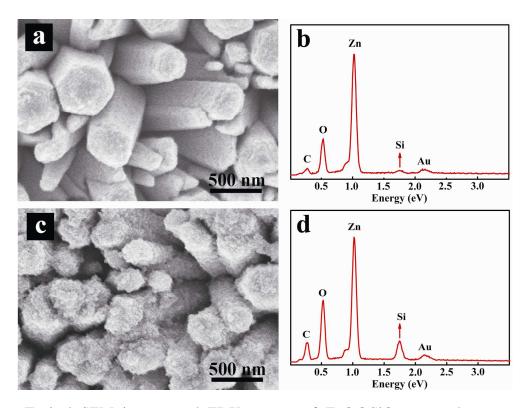


Figure S1. Typical SEM images and EDX spectra of $ZnO@SiO_2$ nanorod array upon LbL deposition of SiO₂ shell for different deposition cycles: (a, b) 1 time and (c, d) 3 times. As the increasing of LbL deposition cycles, the surface of nanorods became rougher. The amount of SiO₂ nanoparticles which coated on the surface of ZnO nanorod increased obviously.

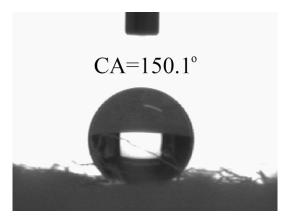


Figure S2. The photograph of a water droplet placed on the surface of OTS-modified $ZnO@SiO_2$ nanorod array coated cotton textile after 24 h laundering treatment which was carried out in a water-filled beaker under continuous strong stirring. The laundering didn't affect its superhydrophobicy, the CA value of sample is still beyond 150 ° which presents well washing durability.