

Supporting Information

Scaling up Nature — Large Area Flexible Biomimetic Surfaces

*Yinyong Li,[†] Jacob John,[†] Kristopher W. Kolewe,[‡] Jessica D. Schiffman,[‡] and
Kenneth R. Carter^{*,†}*

[†]Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, University of Massachusetts –
Amherst, Massachusetts, United States

[‡]Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Massachusetts – Amherst,
Massachusetts, 01003, United States

Corresponding Author: *E-mail: kr Carter@polysci.umass.edu.

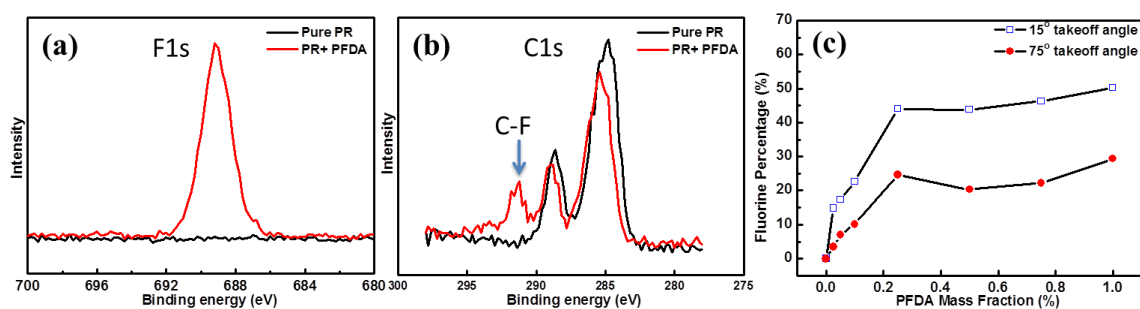


Figure S1. (a) and (b) XPS spectra of pure PR and PR with 1wt.% PFDA. (c) XPS analysis of surface fluorine percentage as a function of PFDA mass fraction. Open square: 15° takeoff angle; solid circle: 75° takeoff angle.

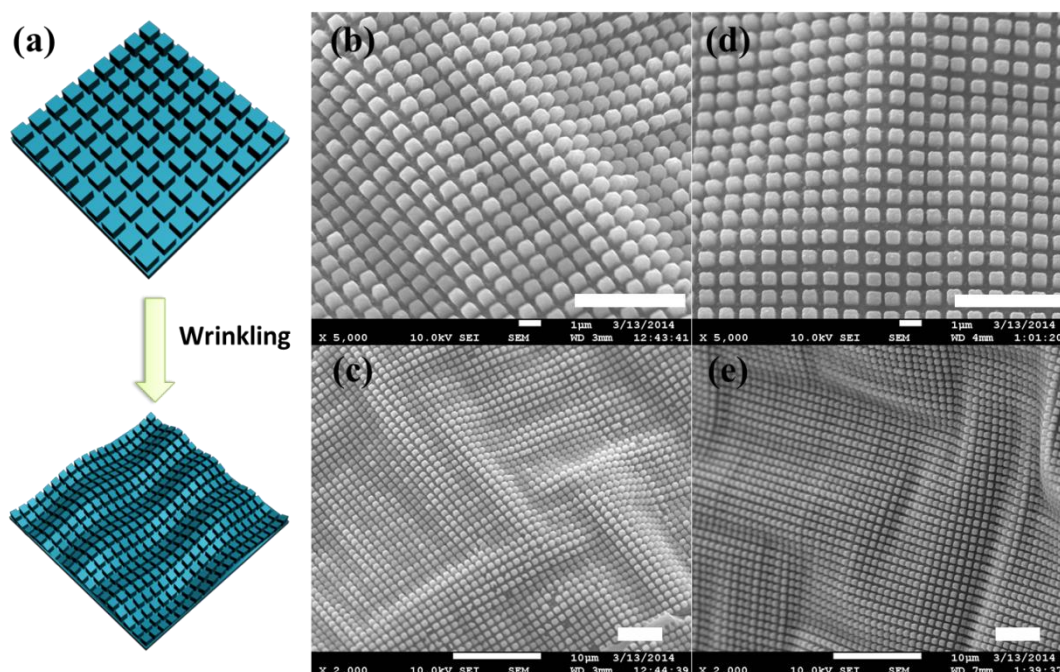


Figure S2. (a) Schematics of the formation of hierarchical wrinkle; (b) and (c) SEM images of hierarchically wrinkled structures on master mold; (d) and (e) SEM images of R2R imprinted patterns on PET. Scale bar: 5 μm .

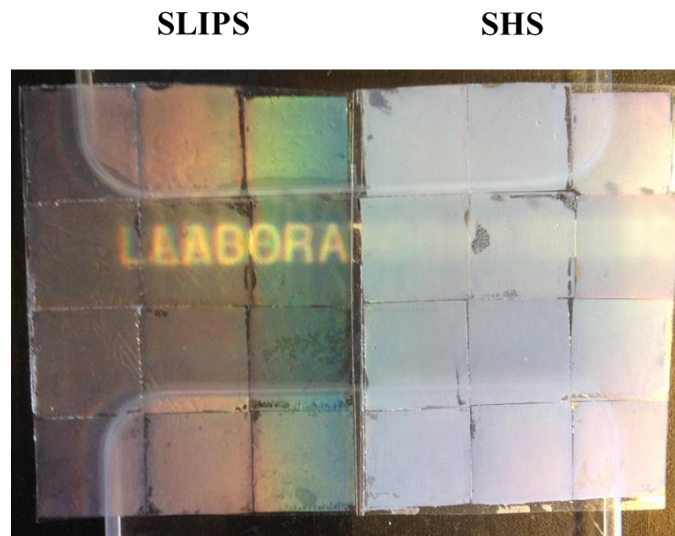


Figure S3. Optical transparency enhancement of SLIPS (left) as compared with SHS.

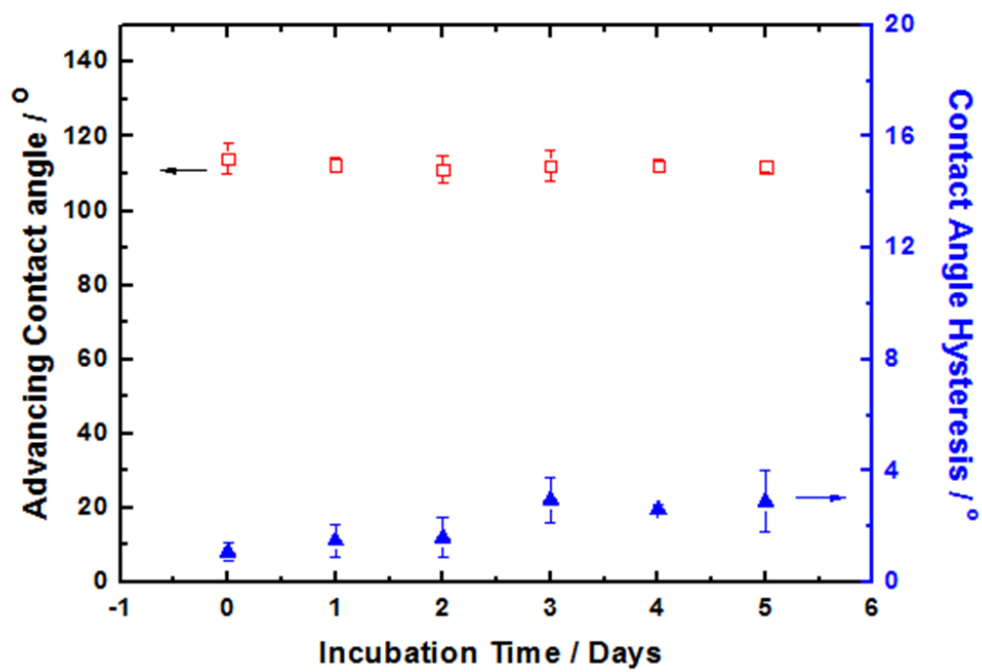


Figure S4. Water advancing contact angles and contact angle hysteresis of SLIPS as a function of incubation time in growth media (M9 minimal media).

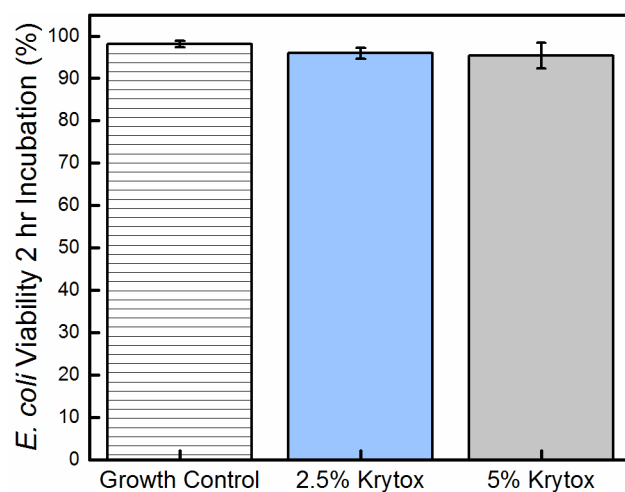


Figure S5. The assessment of cytotoxicity of the lubricant. The cytotoxicity of Krytox was assessed through standard Live/Dead staining of bacteria in solution. *E. coli* was incubated in growth media (M9 minimal media) containing the lubricant (2.5% and 5%) for 2 hr at 37°C. Viability of *E. coli* was >95% under tested conditions, indicating that Krytox is not cytotoxic.