

# Fabrication of Super-Hydrophobic Surfaces via Two-Step Chemical Etching and Plasma Deposition Technique



**COPPE**  
UFRJ

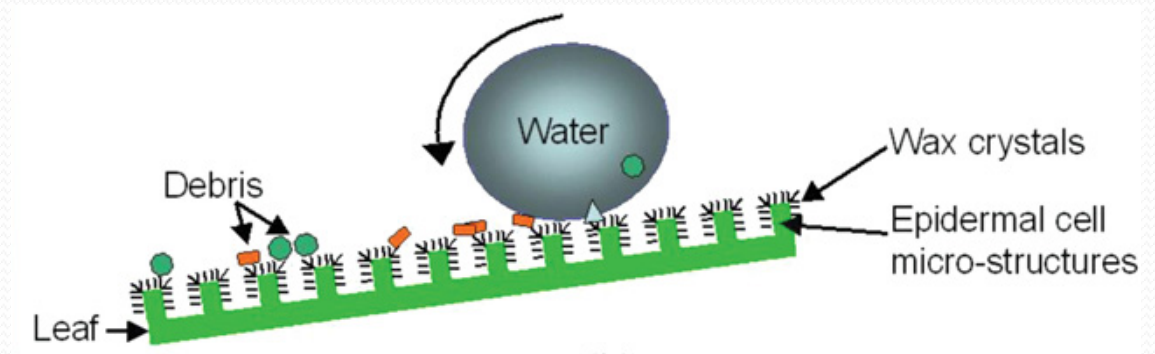
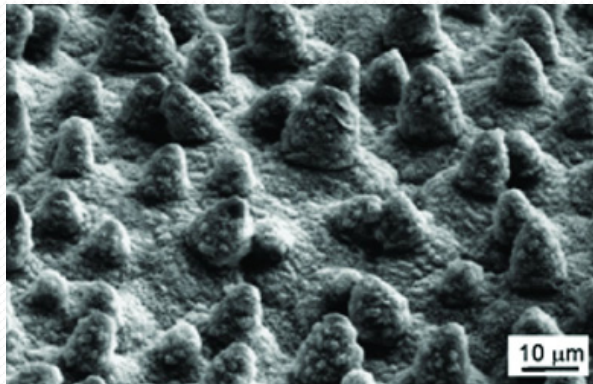
Meysam M. Keley

May of 2104

UFRJ, COPPE

# Applications of Super Hydrophobic Surfaces(SHS)

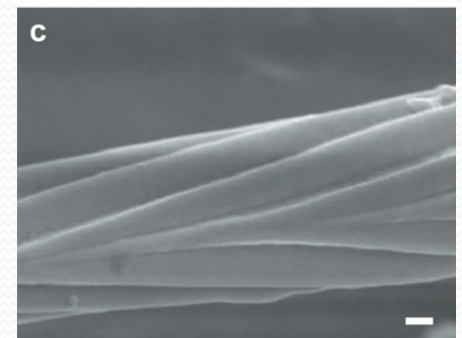
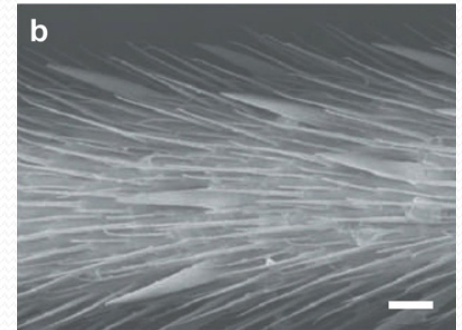
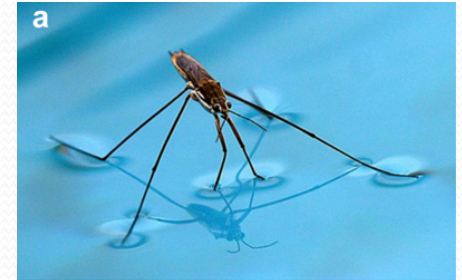
## 1-Lotus leaf



1-Superhydrophobic surfaces: From the lotus leaf to the submarine, C. R. Mecanique 340 (2012) 18-34

# Applications of Super Hydrophobic Surfaces(SHS)

## 2-Insects walking on water

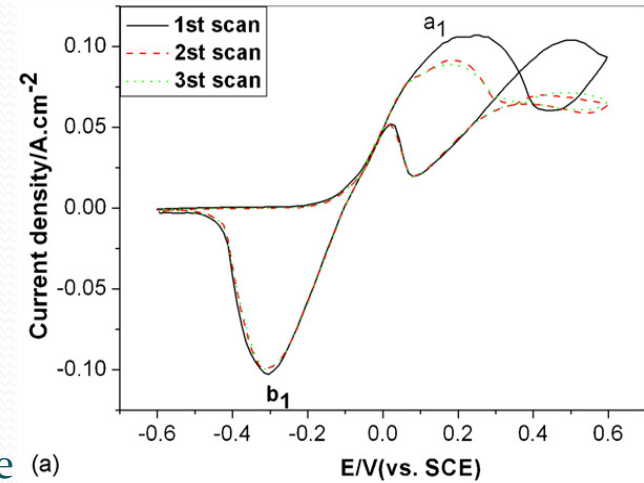


1-Superhydrophobic surfaces: From the lotus leaf to the submarine, C. R. Mecanique 340 (2012) 18-34  
2-Wetting and Roughness, Annu. Rev. Mater. Res. 2008. 38:71-99

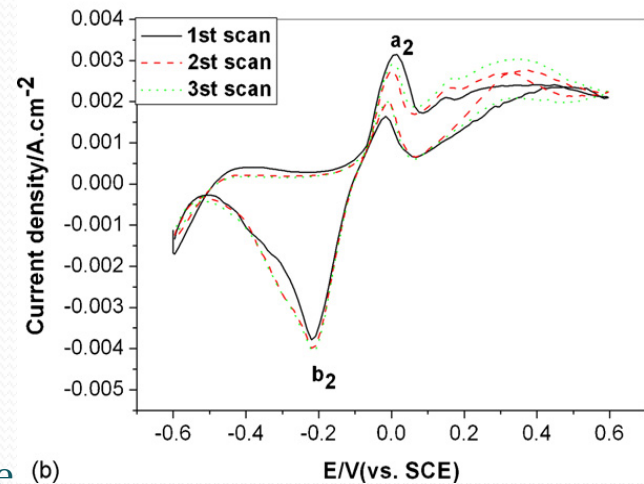
# Applications of Super Hydrophobic Surfaces(SHS)

## 3-Corrosion resistant surfaces

Plane metallic surface (a)

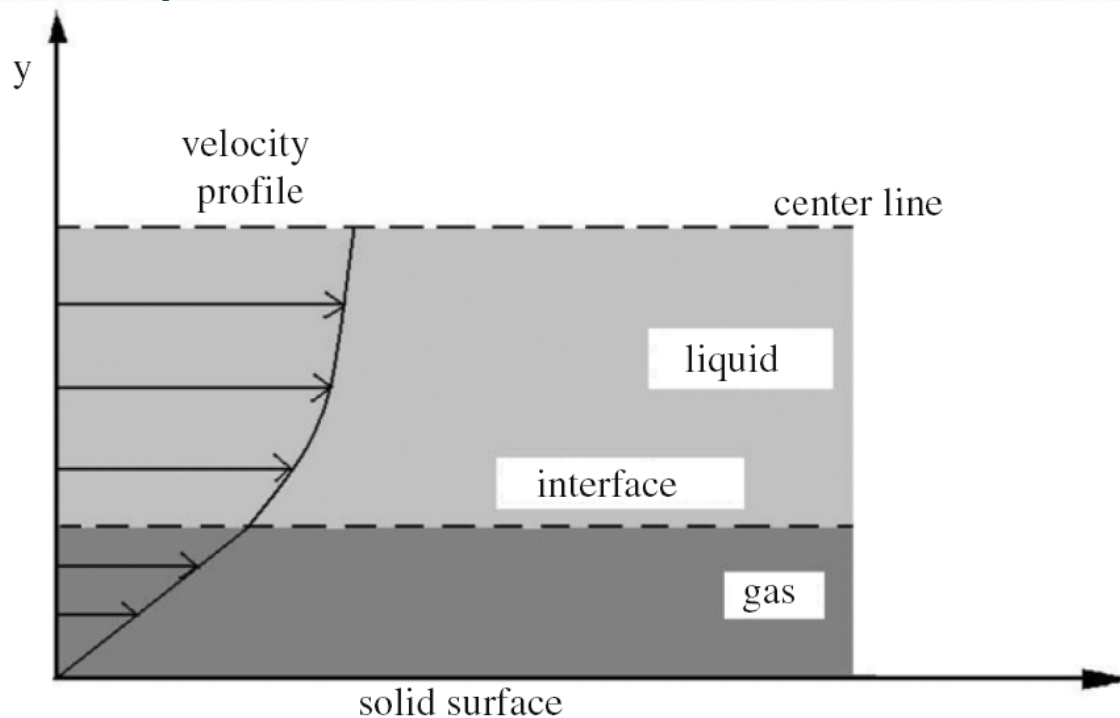


Applied super-hydrophobic surface (b)



# Applications of Super Hydrophobic Surfaces(SHS)

## 4- Fluid mechanics



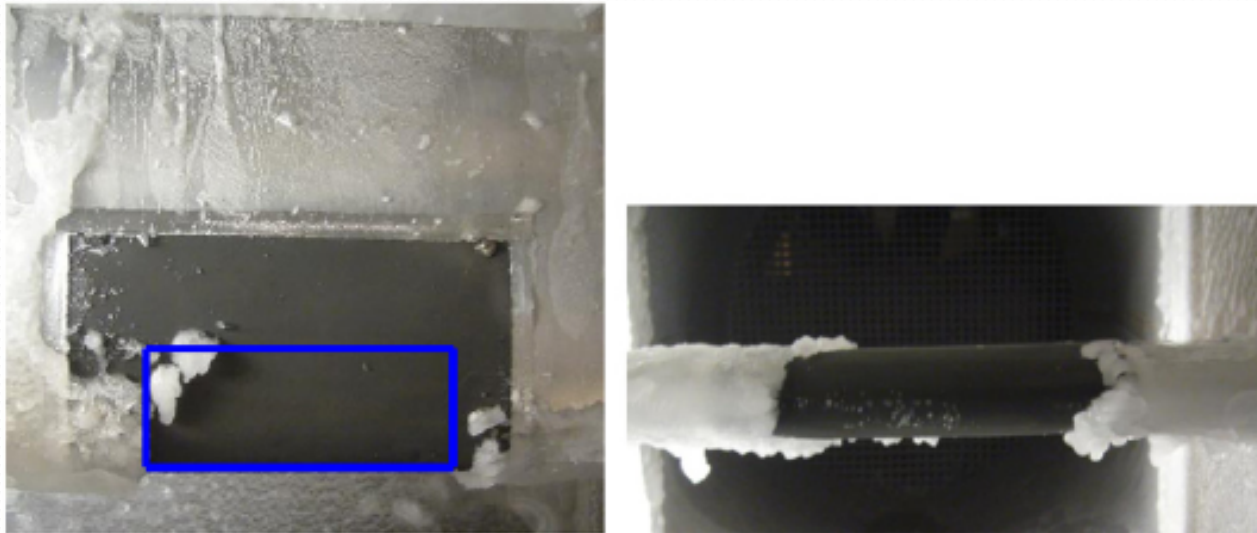
The theoretical model for an ideal superhydrophobic surface.

### Some Examples:

- Pipelines
- Microfluidics
- Sea transportation

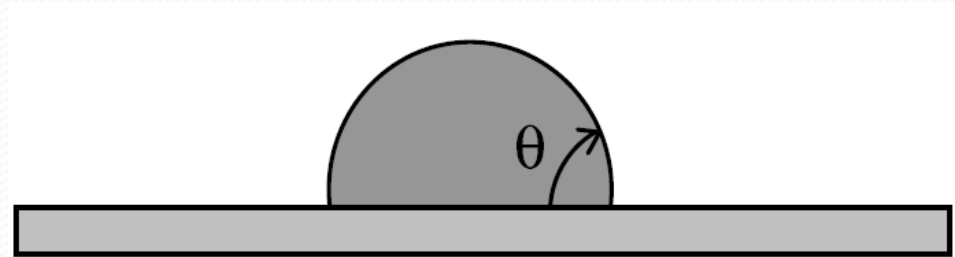
# Applications of Super Hydrophobic Surfaces(SHS)

## 5- Ice-phobicity

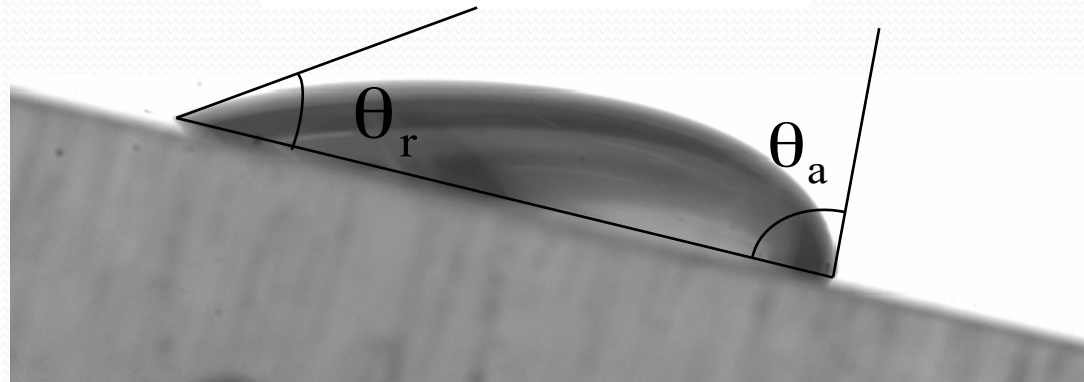


5- Understanding the effect of superhydrophobic coatings on energy reduction in anti-icing systems, Cold Regions Science and Technology 67 (2011) 58–67.

# Theory of contact angle and hysteresis angle (dynamic contact angle)



$$\cos \theta = \frac{\gamma_{SV} - \gamma_{SL}}{\gamma}$$



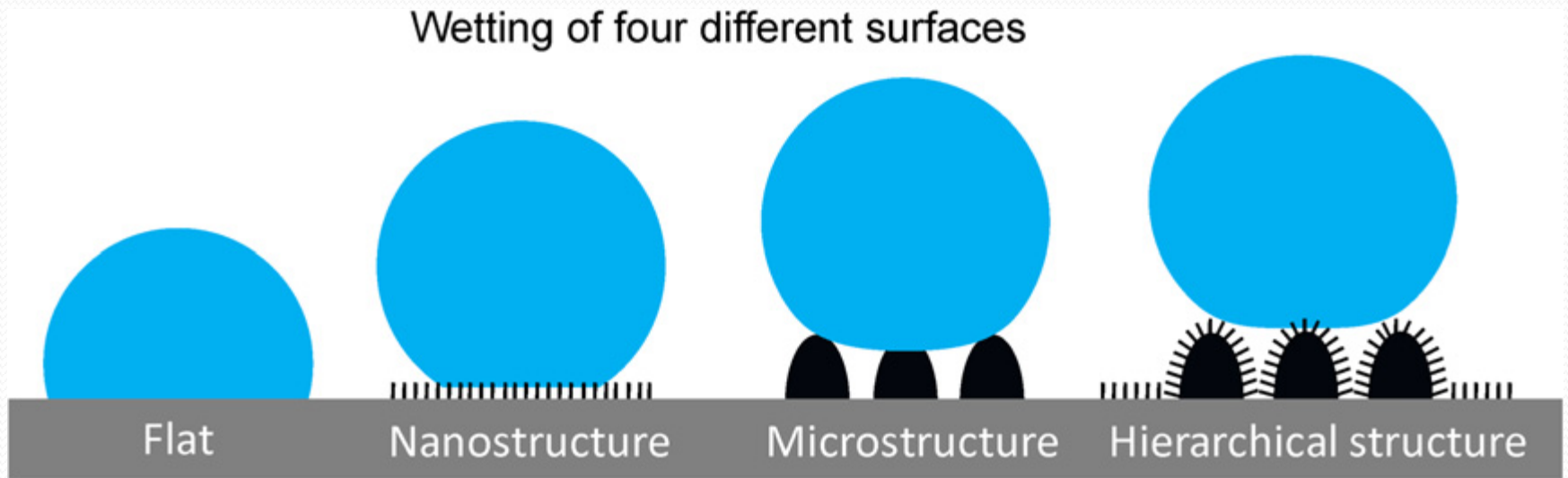
$\theta_a$  = Advancing angle,  $\theta_r$  = Receding angle

## Hydrophobic surfaces (surface energy aspects)

**Highly hydrophobic surfaces made of low surface energy (e.g. fluorinated) materials may have water contact angles as high as  $\sim 120^\circ$**

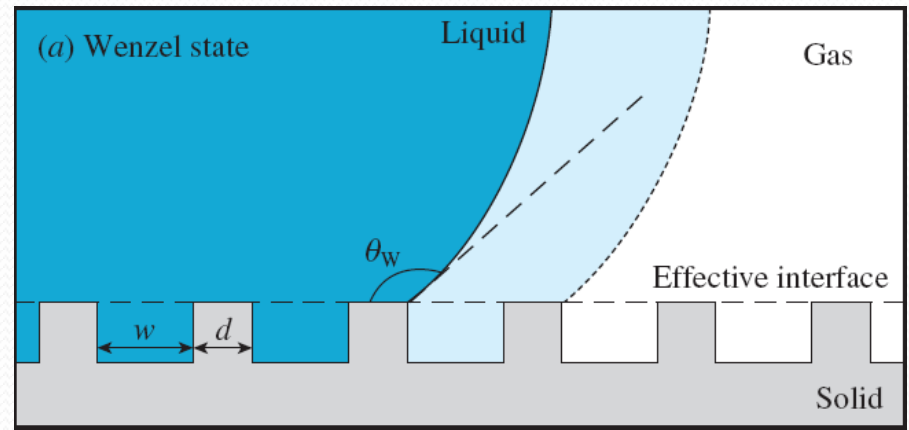


# Super hydrophobic surfaces

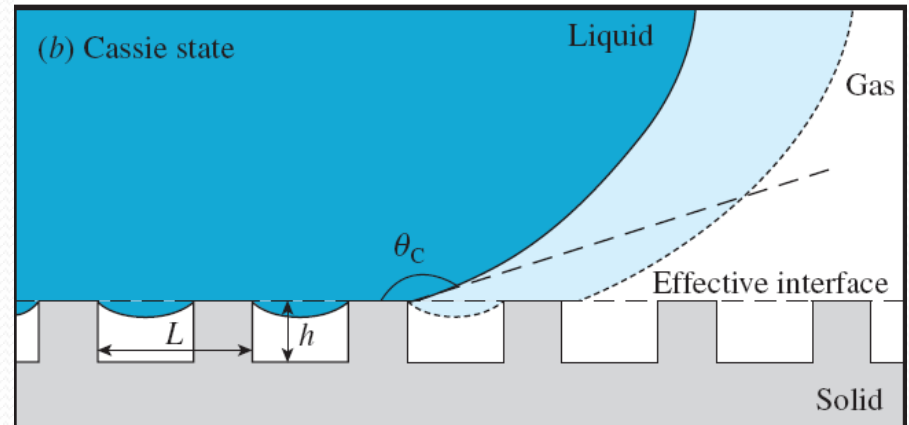


# Modeling (effective contact angle)

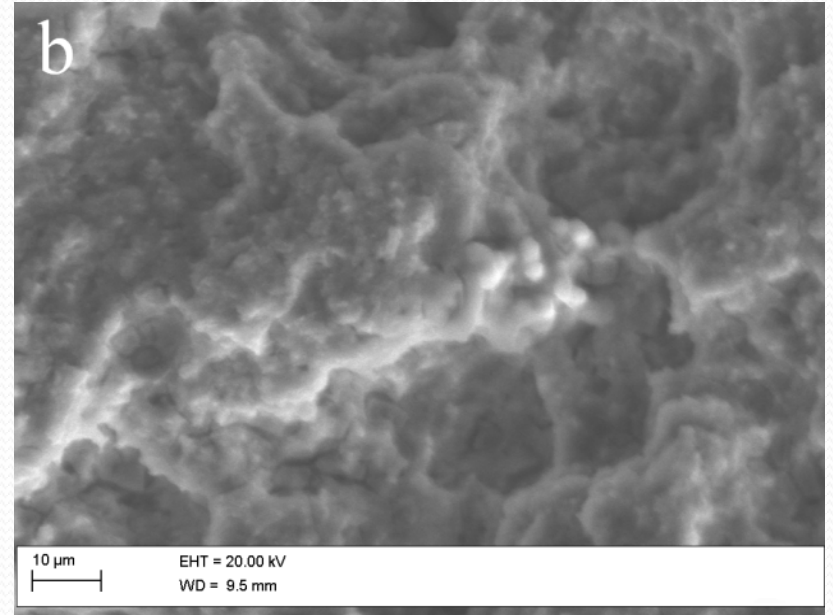
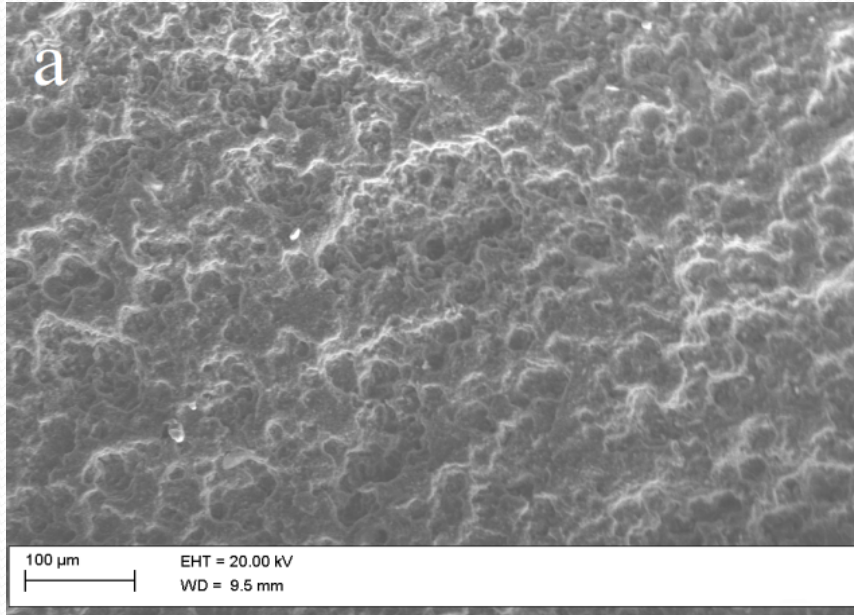
$$\cos \theta_W = r \cos \theta$$



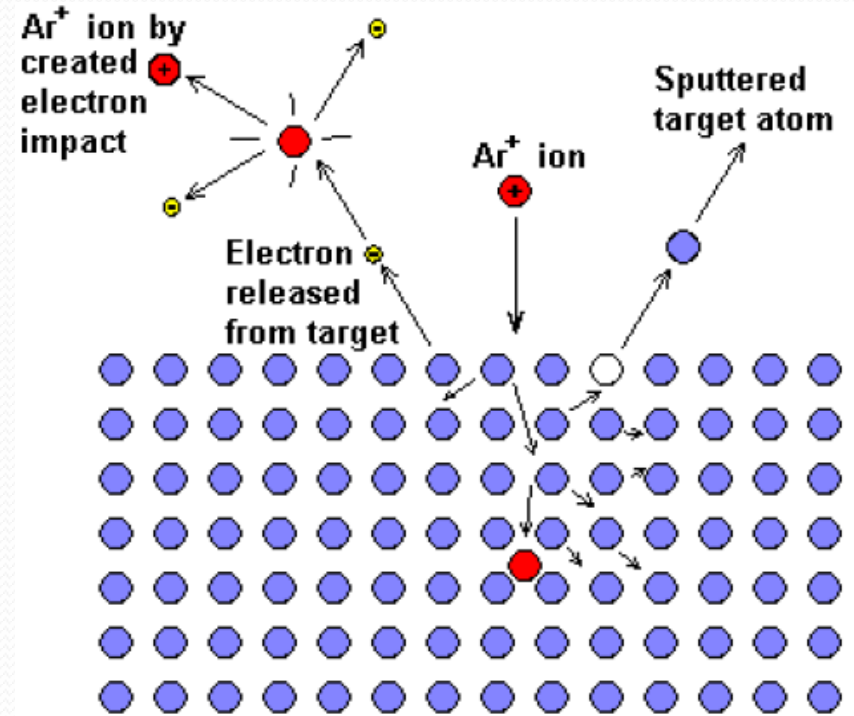
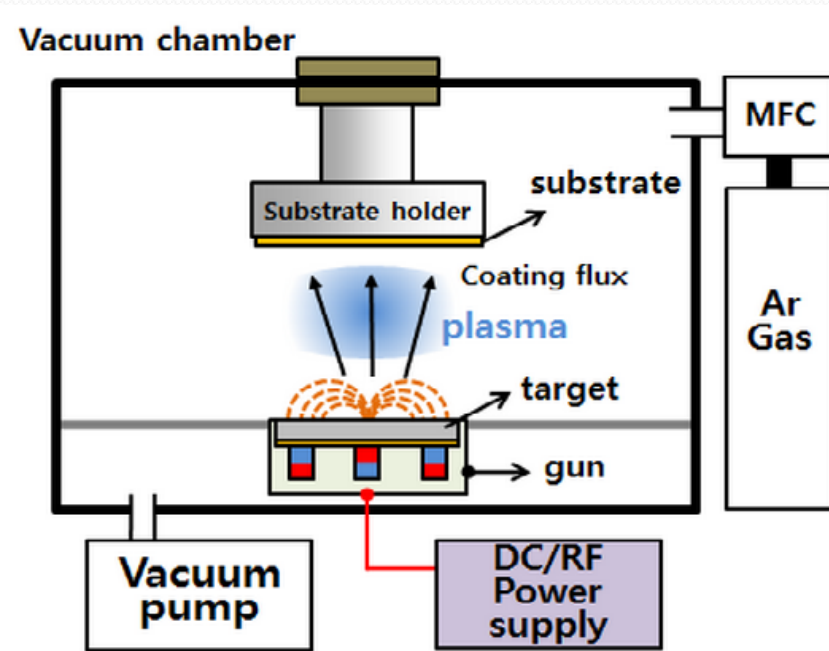
$$\cos \theta_C = \varphi_S - 1 + \varphi_S \cos \theta$$



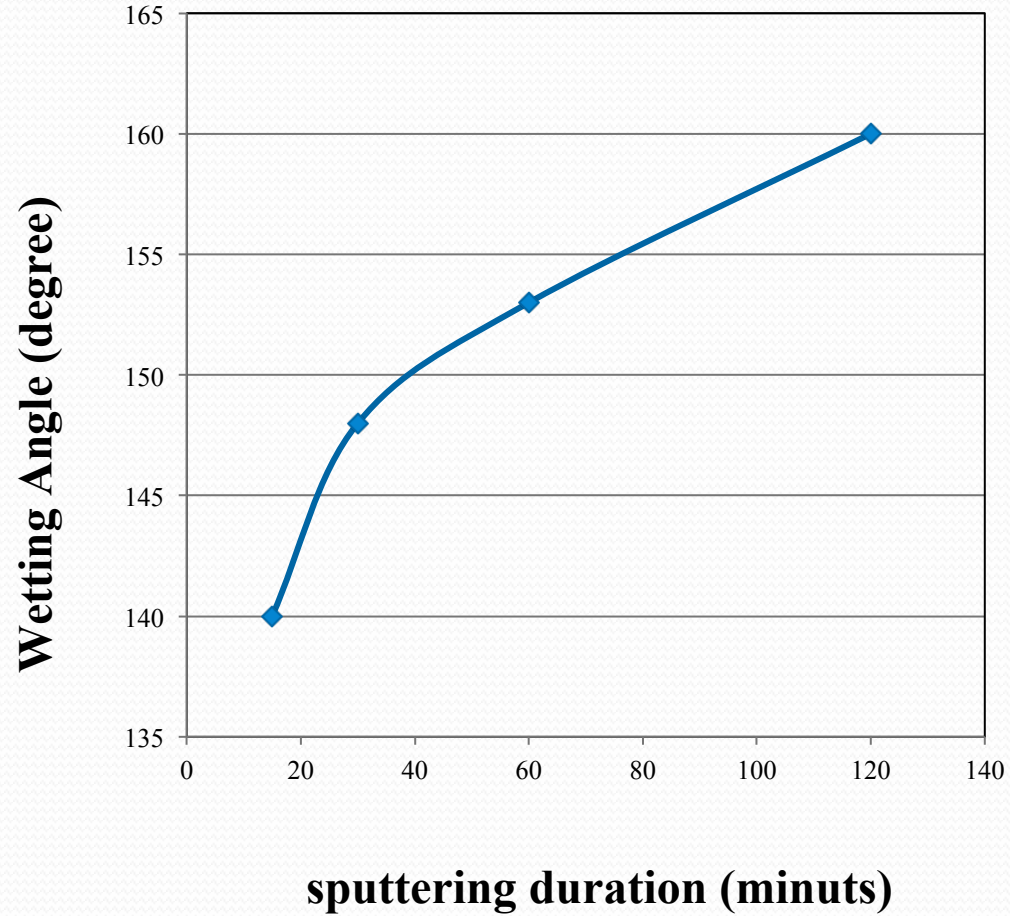
# Chemical Etching of Substrate



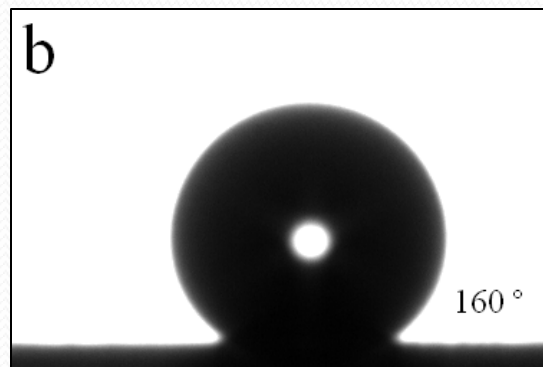
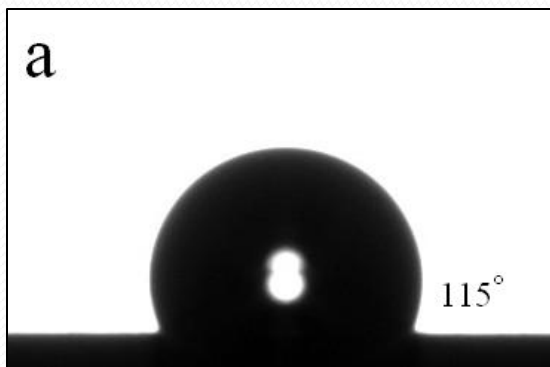
# Radio Frequency Plasma Sputtering



# Deposition Time and Its Effect on Contact Angle



# Roughness Effect:



## Conclusions:

- Thin films of PTFE were deposited successfully
- The roughness effect on wettability was investigated and approved that it can dramatically increase C.A up to 30%.
- As fabricated samples showed complete super-hydrophobicity
- Some characteristics such as durability of specific properties and ice-phobicity of them should be studied in more details.
- There are other roughening techniques also other hydrophobic materials than PTFE. Much more studies are needed to find an optimized combination.