

Supplementary Materials: TEOS-Based Superhydrophobic Coating for the Protection of Stone-Built Cultural Heritage

Fotios G. Adamopoulos ^{1,2}, Evangelia C. Vouvoudi ¹, Eleni Pavlidou ³, Dimitris S. Achilias ^{1,*} and Ioannis Karapanagiotis ^{2,*}

¹ Laboratory of Polymers and Dyes Chemistry and Technology, Department of Chemistry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, GR-54124 Thessaloniki, Greece; r2r5r1r5r7@yahoo.gr (F.G.A.); evouvoud@chem.auth.gr (E.C.V.)

² Department of Management and Conservation of Ecclesiastical Cultural Heritage Objects, University Ecclesiastical Academy of Thessaloniki, GR-54250 Thessaloniki, Greece

³ Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, GR-54124 Thessaloniki, Greece; elpavlid@auth.gr

* Correspondence: axilias@chem.auth.gr (D.S.A.); y.karapanagiotis@aeath.gr (I.K.)

1. SEM-EDS and XRD Characterization of Marble

Marble specimens were studied using SEM-EDS and XRD. Indicative results are provided in Figures S1 and S2, respectively. The SEM-EDX results reveal the significant concentration of calcium and magnesium. This result is in agreement with the dolomitic character of Thassos marble. Furthermore, the prominent peak at 30.99° in the XRD spectrum of Figure S2 occurs in dolomite samples [1]. Other peaks detected in the XRD spectrum which support the dolomitic character of the sample are recorded at 41.25°, 50.65° and 51.12° [2].

Citation: Adamopoulos, F.G.; Vouvoudi, E.C.; Pavlidou, E.; Achilias D.S.; Karapanagiotis, I. TEOS-Based Superhydrophobic Coating for the Protection of Stone-Built Cultural Heritage. *Coatings* **2021**, *11*, 135. <https://doi.org/10.3390/coatings11020135>

Academic editor: Mara Camaiti
Received: 17 December 2020
Accepted: 21 January 2021
Published: 27 January 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

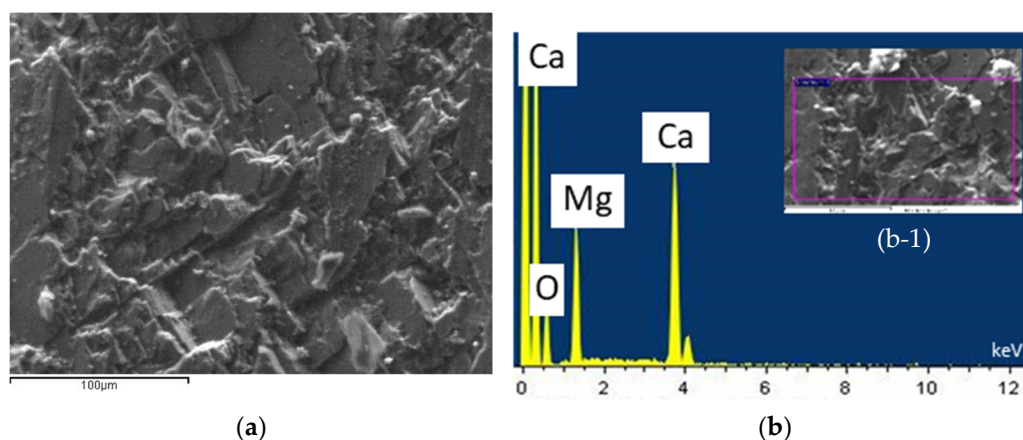


Figure S1. (a) SEM image of bare, uncoated piece of Thassos marble. (b) SEM-EDS analysis of uncoated marble. (b-1) The scan area is designated by the box in the image.

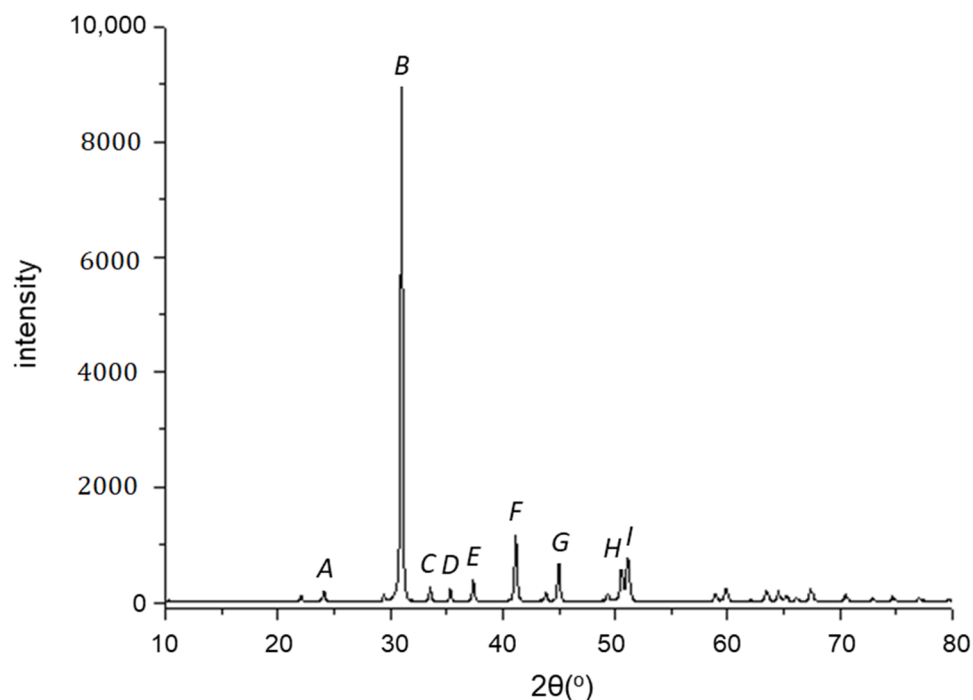
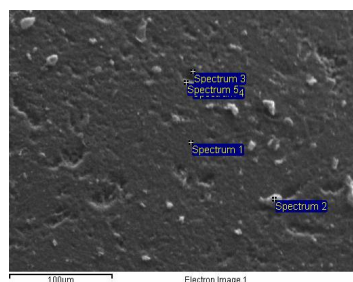


Figure S2. XRD analysis of uncoated marble. The major peaks are $A = 24.01^\circ$, $B = 30.99^\circ$, $C = 33.64^\circ$, $D = 35.46^\circ$, $E = 37.38^\circ$, $F = 41.25^\circ$, $G = 44.97^\circ$, $H = 50.65^\circ$, $I = 51.12^\circ$, $J = 59.92^\circ$.

2. SEM-EDS Characterization of Coated Marble

The surfaces of coated marble samples were investigated using SEM-EDS. An example from this study is provided in Figure S3. To produce the sample of Figure S3, the TEOS-FAS sol was sprayed onto marble. Elevated concentrations of silicon (Si) and fluorine (F) were recorded suggesting a uniform coverage of marble by the TEOS-FAS coating. Other elements recorded at elevated concentrations were calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) and oxygen (O) and were originated from the marble substrate, as revealed in Figure S1.



Spectrum *	O	F	Mg	Si	Ca	Total
1	44.09	17.83	12.96	12.90	12.22	100
2	35.79	29.07	2.50	30.07	2.57	100
3	32.92	14.95	7.11	22.84	22.18	100
4	46.98	16.66	12.03	13.86	10.47	100
5	42.72	17.00	13.46	14.46	12.35	100

* Carbon (C) is excluded from the given results.

Figure S3. Indicative SEM-EDS results for coated marble. The wt.% percentages are shown in the table. In this case the coating was applied by spraying.

References

1. Tengku Mustafa, T.N.A.S.; Munusamy, S.R.R.; Uy Lan, D.N.; Yunos, N.F.M. Physical and structural transformations of perlis carbonate rocks via mechanical activation route. *Procedia. Chem.* **2016**, *19*, 673–680.
2. Kaczmarek, S.E.; Gregg, J.M.; Bish, D.L.; Machel, H.G.; Fouke, B. Dolomite, very high-magnesium calcite, and microbes-implications for the microbial model of dolomitization. *SEPM Spec. Publ.* **2017**, *109*, 7–20.