# Supporting Information

## Anisotropic wetting and superhydrophobicity on holographically-

## featured 3D nanostructured surfaces

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### This supplementary information includes

Captions of Supplementary Video Clips (Video S1-S4) Supplementary Figures (Figure S1-S3)

Video S1. Anisotropic wetting of the as-prepared woodpile structures. This video shows the rotation of a drop around the z-axis. The contact angle (CA) measured from the direction orthogonal to the top rods is defined as  $\theta_x$  (= 85°) and from the direction to parallel to the top rods is  $\theta_y$  (= 70°). From these two CAs measurement, the wetting anisotropy,  $\Delta\theta$  ( $\theta_x - \theta_y =$ 15°), is defined.

### Video S2-S3. Investigating the wetting state of the droplet on the 3D woodpile surface. A

0.5 (Video S2) and 0.3  $\mu$ L (Video S3) water droplet placed on an as-prepared SU-8 woodpile surface shows a stable and static wetting state. The video recorded from the direction to parallel to the top rods.

Video S4. Water affinity test of the ultrahydrophobic surfaces with advancing and

**receding CAs of 170**°. This video shows the receding contact line pinning due to the slight water affinity of the SU-8 nanopatterned surface with a tip size of 30 nm.

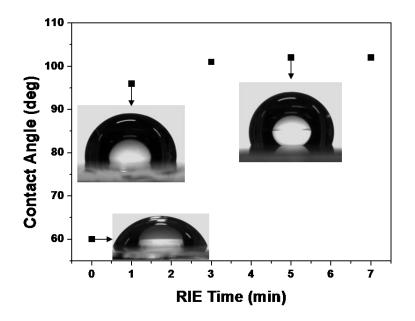


Figure S1. Water contact angle measurements of the cross-linked SU-8 smooth surfaces as a function of the RIE time.

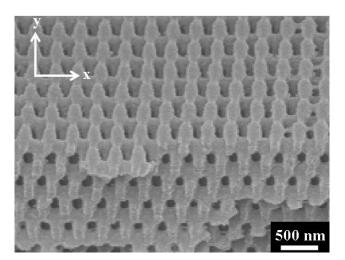


Figure S2. A tilted  $(45^{\circ})$  SEM image of as-prepared woodpile structures with a lattice constant of 350 nm. The 200 nm rods are arranged with *y* axis parallel on the top layer.

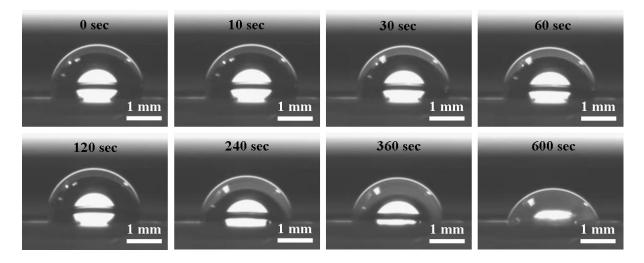


Figure S3. Sequence images of a 1  $\mu$ L water droplet on an as-prepared SU-8 woodpile surface according to time.