Editorial

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Editorial Note on Nano Pillars as Anti-Fogging Agents

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Antifogging effects have been achieved using a variety of substances such as hydrogels, polymers, and detergents to temporarily reduce fogging from surfaces. Nanopillars were created to replicate the natural surface structure of cicada wings to help induce antifogging effects and provide a longer lasting solution to fogging.

Multiple researches examining the distinctions between super-hydrophobic and super-hydrophilic surfaces have identified droplet jumping behaviours, wettability, and contact angles. With contact angles > 150°, super-hydrophobic surfaces showed droplet jumping behaviours, whereas super-hydrophilic surfaces only showed wettability with contact angles close to 0°.

The review summarizes publications on antifogging features of surfaces influenced by nanopillars, which provided advice for engineers to consider when manipulating nanopillars to affect antifogging tendencies on a variety of surfaces.

When the temperature of a surface is lower than that of the air, a phenomenon known as fogging occurs. Engineers have devised a number of antifogging technologies for preventing fogging. Ploymers, hydrogels, and detergents are examples of these agents, which are substances that reduce surface tension and prevent water from condensing into little water droplets on a surface. These treatments are usually only temporary; if the materials are rinsed off the surface, the surface's antifogging function is lost. Introducing nanopillars on surfaces, on the other hand, can change the structure of a surface and generate a lasting antifogging effect. By inserting either hydrophilic or hydrophobic nanopillars, a surface's antifogging property can be achieved.