

A paperfluidic device for dental applications using a novel patterning technique

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Supplementary information

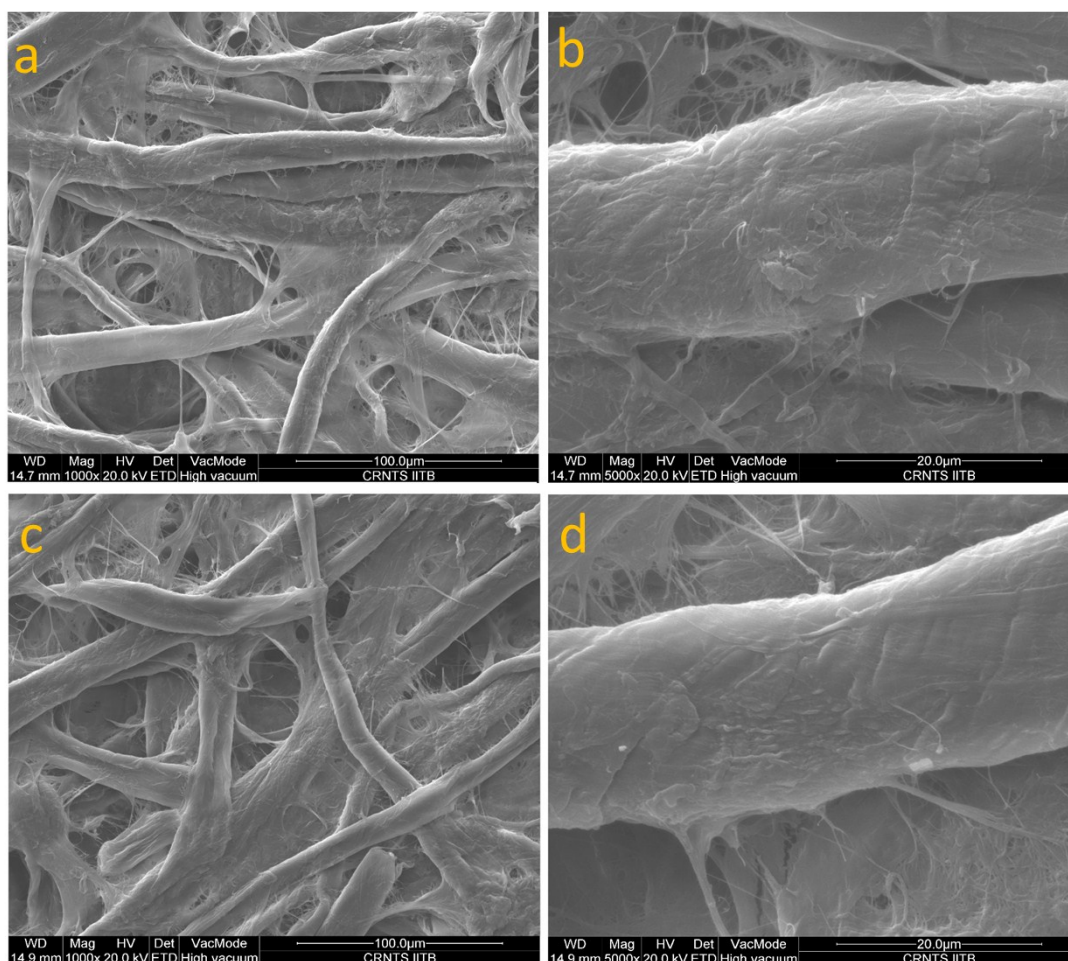


Figure S1. Scanning electron microscopy images of the oil-printed and control samples showing the fibres and the pores in the paper. (a, b) Images of the control sample taken at 1000X and 5000X magnification respectively. (c, d) Images of the oil-treated sample taken at the same magnifications. The surfaces of the control and the treated samples appear qualitatively the same in the images, with no visibly blocked pores. This confirms our hypothesis that our patterning technique relies on chemical modification of cellulose, rather than on physically blocking the paper pores.