

**Water Structuring Above Solutes with Planar  
Hydrophobic Surfaces**

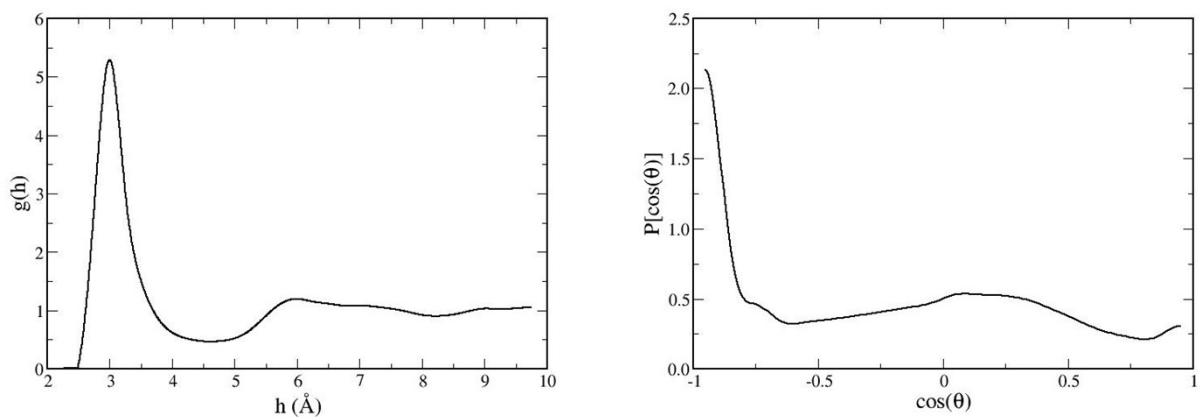
**Supporting Information**

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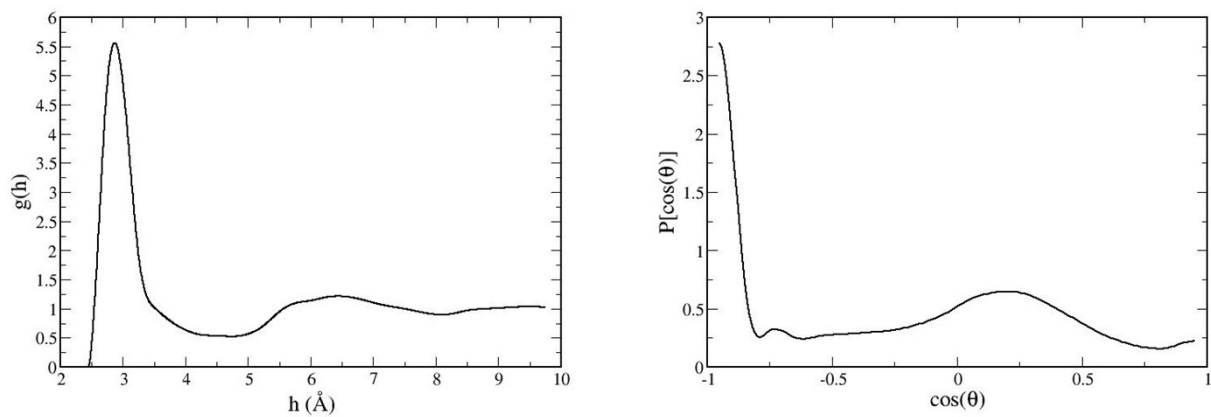
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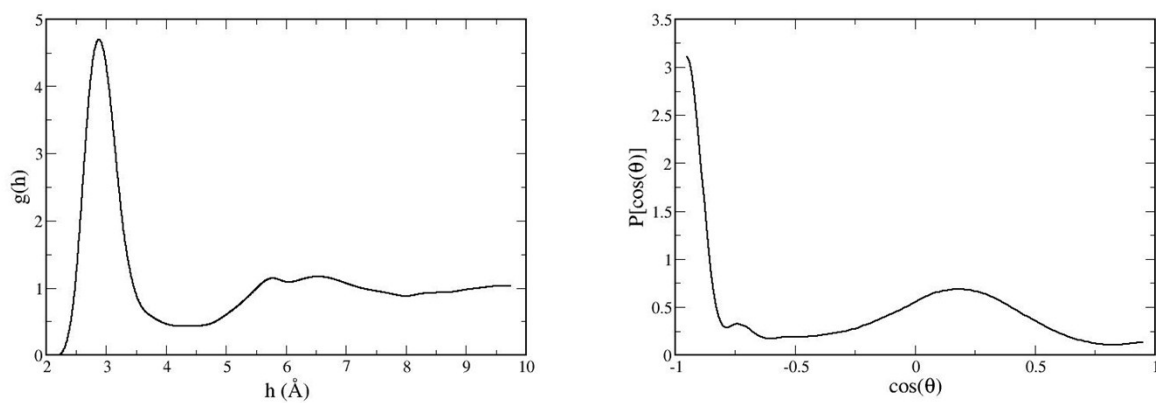
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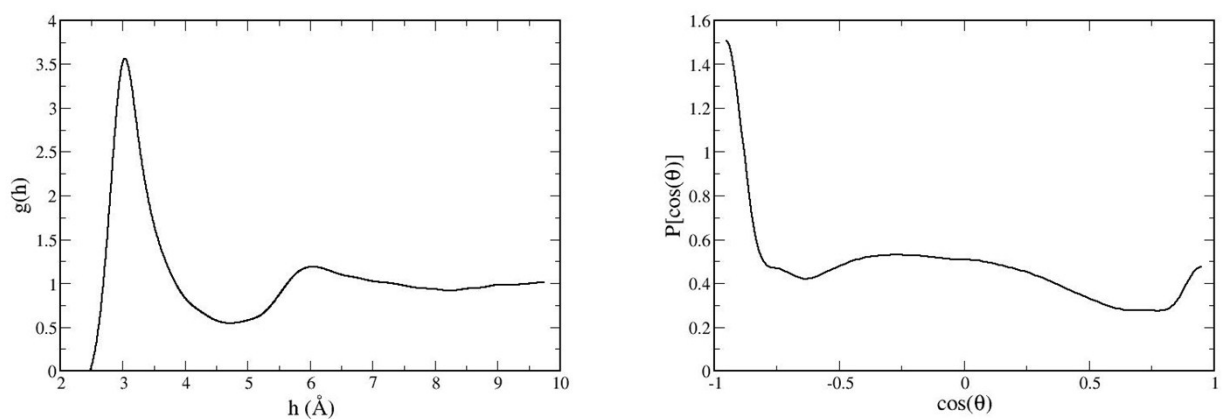
**Figure S1.** The functions  $g(h)$  (left) and  $P(\cos(\theta))$  (right) for benzene.



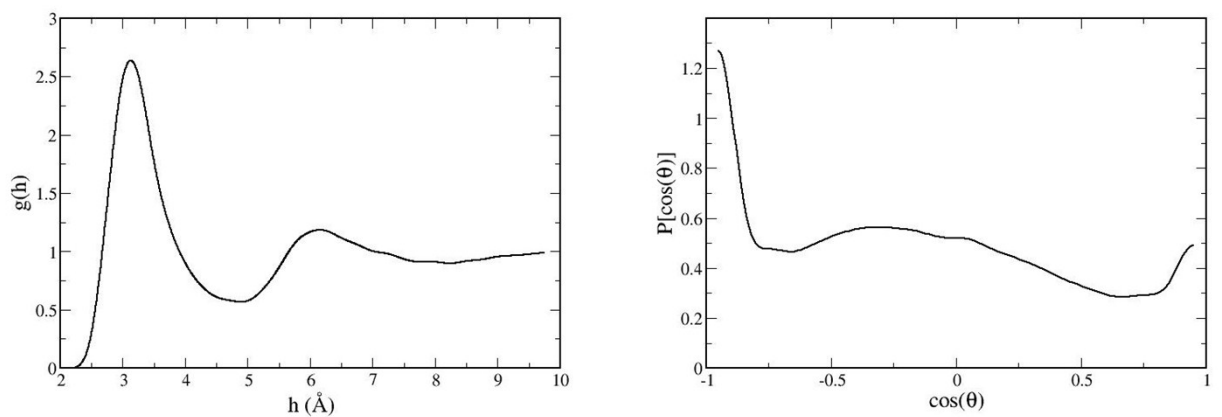
**Figure S2.** The functions  $g(h)$  (left) and  $P(\cos(\theta))$  (right) for indene.



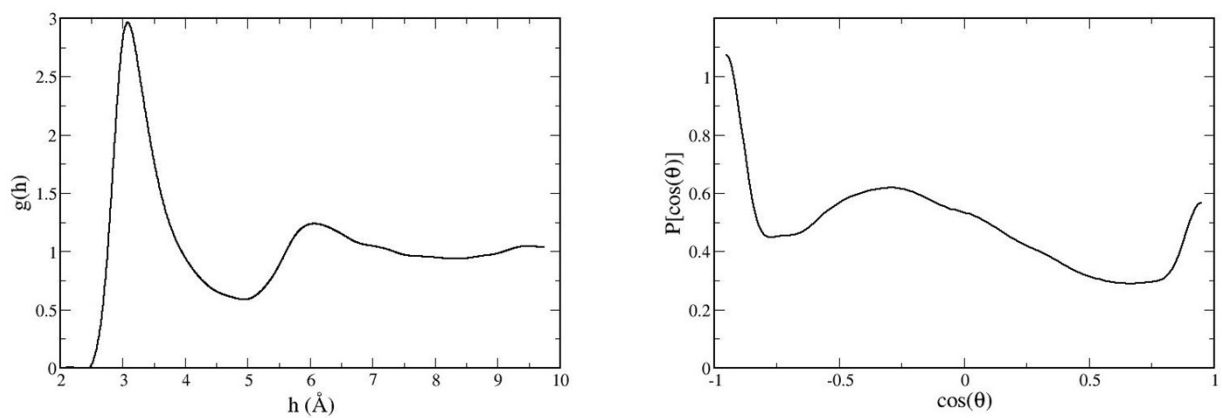
**Figure S3.** The functions  $g(h)$  (left) and  $P(\cos(\theta))$  (right) for azulene.



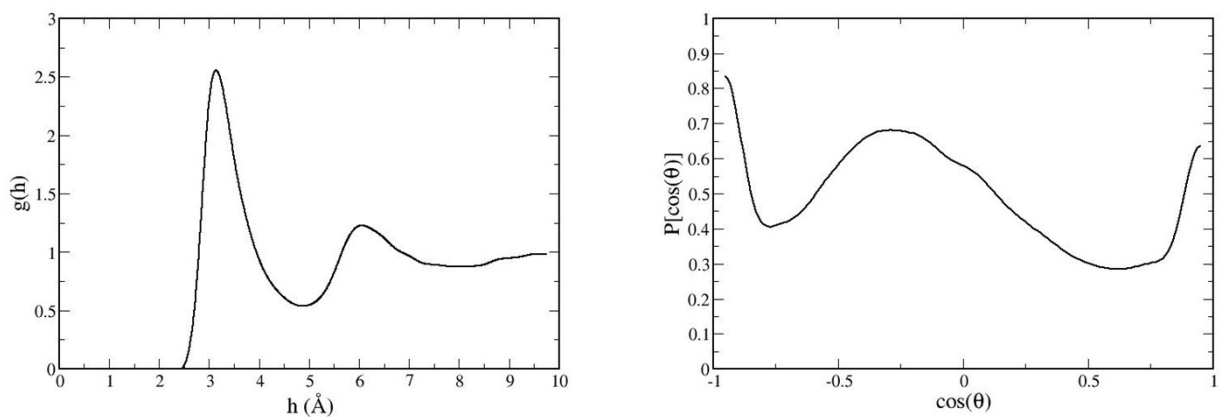
**Figure S4.** The functions  $g(h)$  (left) and  $P(\cos(\theta))$  (right) for naphthalene.



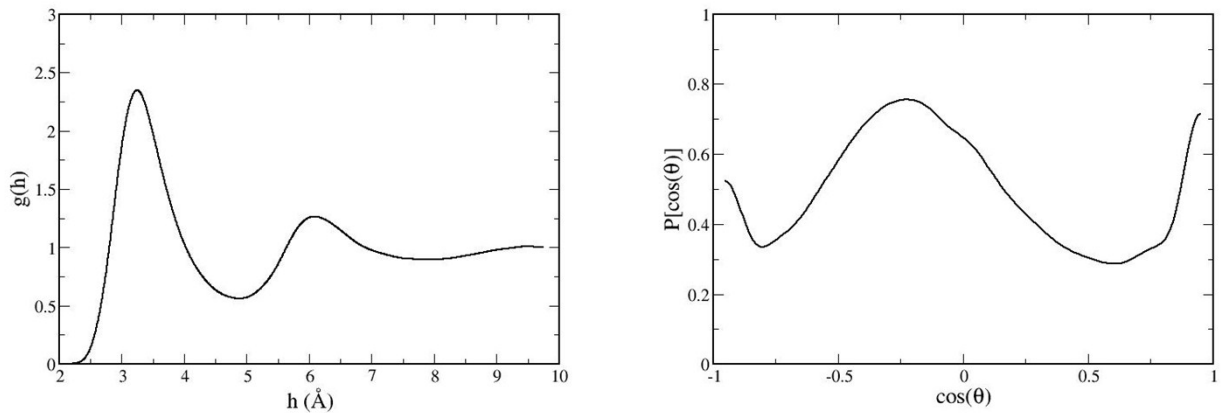
**Figure S5.** The functions  $g(h)$  (left) and  $P(\cos(\theta))$  (right) for anthracene.



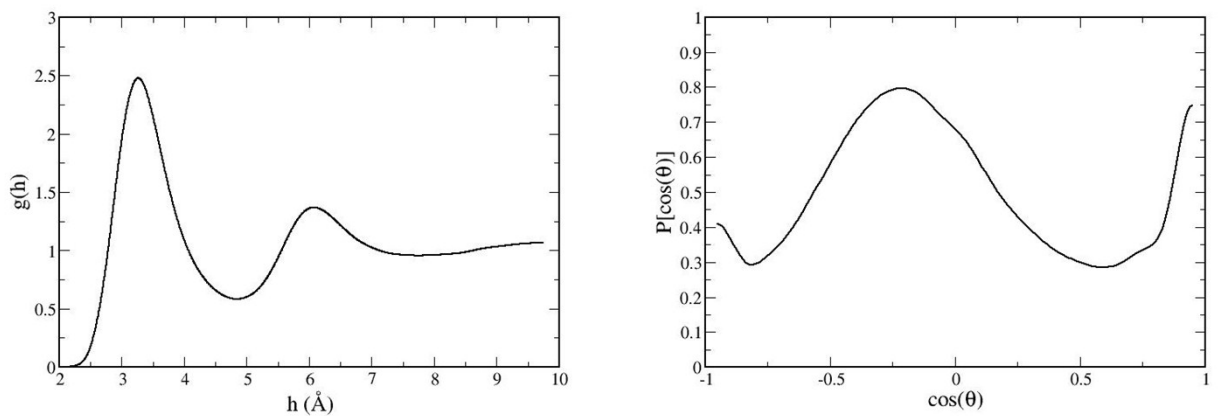
**Figure S6.** The functions  $g(h)$  (left) and  $P(\cos(\theta))$  (right) for pyrene.



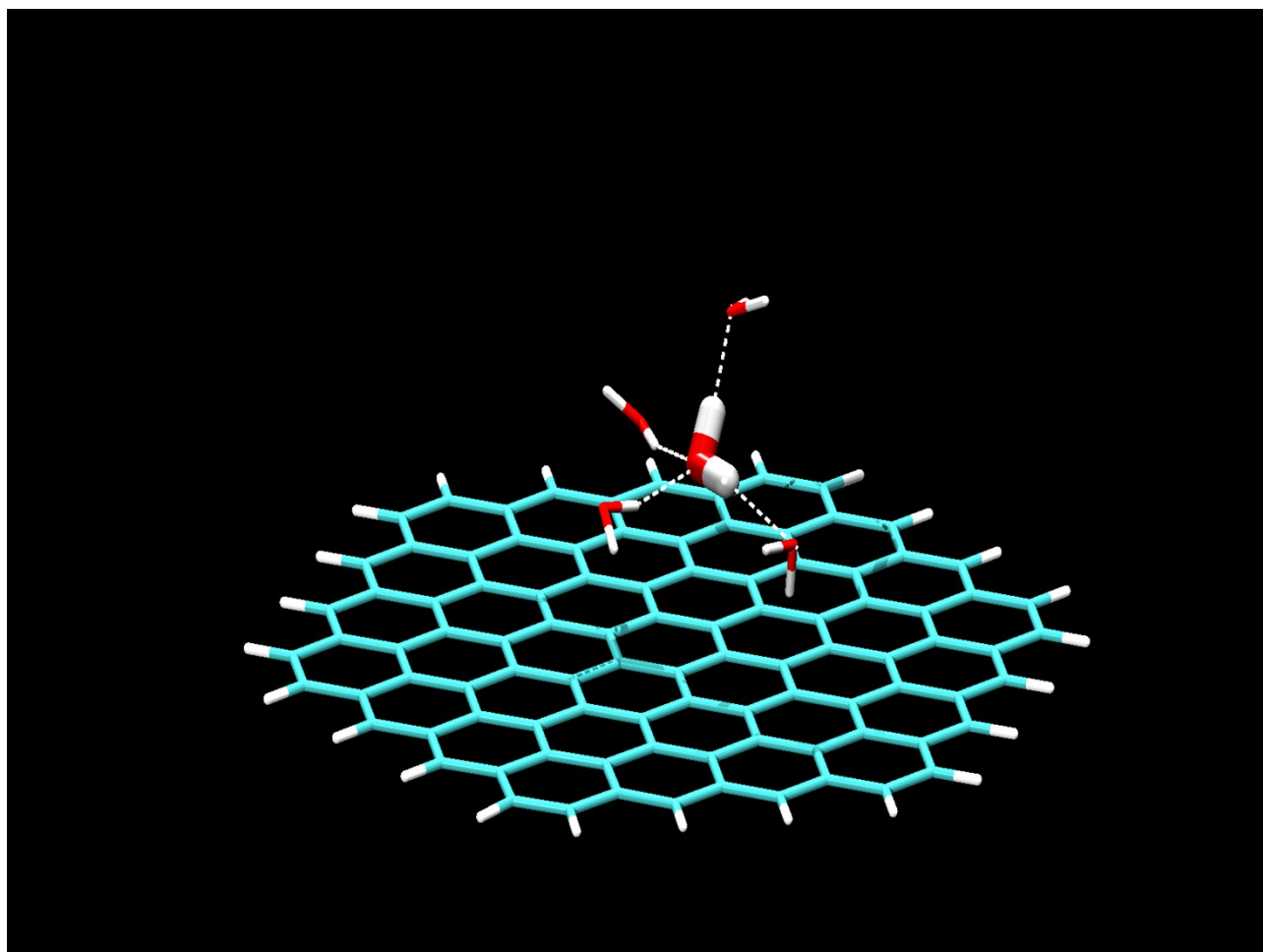
**Figure S7.** The functions  $g(h)$  (left) and  $P(\cos(\theta))$  (right) for coronene.



**Figure S8.** The functions  $g(h)$  (left) and  $P(\cos(\theta))$  (right) for circumcoronene.



**Figure S9.** The functions  $g(h)$  (left) and  $P(\cos(\theta))$  (right) for circumcircumcoronene.



**Figure S10.** A representative instantaneous configuration for selected water molecules above the face of circumcoronene, to illustrate relative orientations resulting from hydrogen bonding. The water molecule to the lower left of the central molecule illustrated with a thicker diameter is making an approximately tetrahedral angle with respect to the surface normal, while the molecule to the lower right is pointing a proton at the surface.