

## Supporting Information

Title: Photolithographic structuring of soft, extremely bendable and autoclavable hydrophobic barriers in paper

Author(s), and Corresponding Author(s)\* Tobias M. Nargang<sup>a</sup>, Robert Dierkes<sup>a</sup>, Julia Bruchmann<sup>b</sup>, Nico Keller<sup>a</sup>, Kai Sachsenheimer<sup>a</sup>, Frederik Kotz<sup>a</sup>, Cornelia Lee-Thedieck<sup>b</sup>, Dorothea Helmer<sup>a</sup> and Bastian E. Rapp<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>NeptunLab, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Institute of Microstructure Technology (IMT), Hermann-von-Helmholtz-Platz 1, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany. Email: bastian.rapp@kit.edu

<sup>b</sup>Institute of Functional Interfaces (IFG), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany.

As it can be seen in Figure S 1 the absorption band of the PAG 103 lies between 350 nm and 460 nm and matches with the light source of the Asiga Pico 2 (see Figure S 2). Because of that PAG 103 was chosen as photoacid generator.

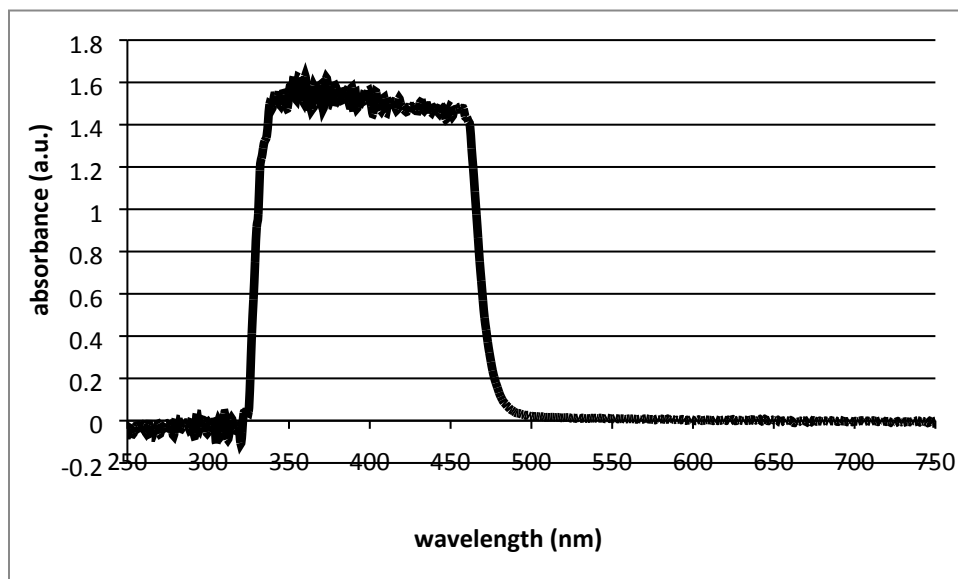


Figure S 1: Absorbance band of photoacid generator PAG 103 in acetone. Concentration of PAG 103 in Acetone 5 mg/ml. The photoacid generator absorbs light effectively between 330 nm and 460 nm.

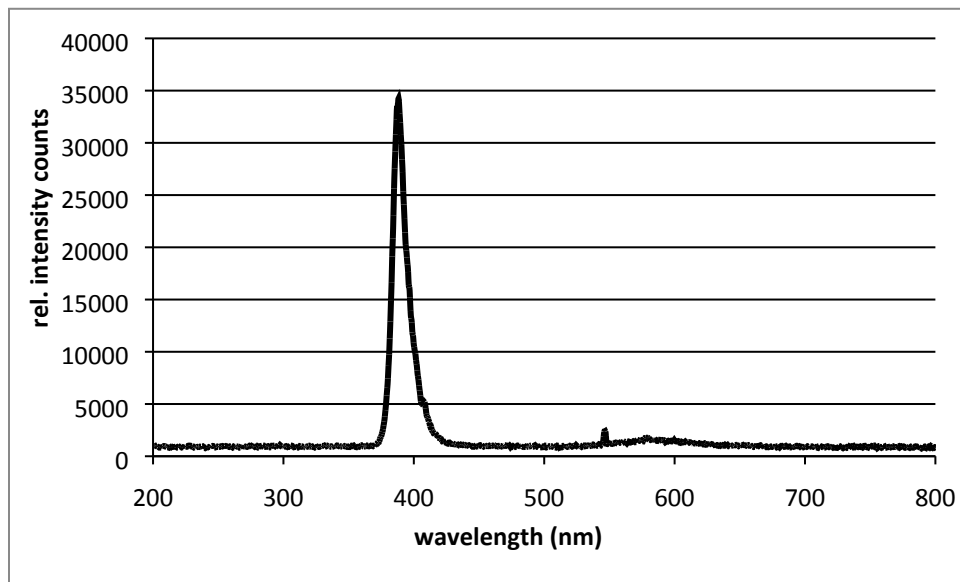


Figure S 2: Spectra of commercial available 3D printer Asiga Pico 2