Supplementary Information for

# Manipulating Molecular Order in Nematic Liquid Crystal Capillary Bridges via Surfactant Adsorption: Guiding Principles from Dissipative Particle Dynamics Simulations 

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Table S1. Repulsion coefficients $(\alpha)$ used in the simulations in $\mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{T}$ units.

|  | Water | $\boldsymbol{L C}$ | $\boldsymbol{S}_{\text {head }}$ | $\boldsymbol{S}_{\text {tail }}$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Water | 25 | 50 | 25 | 50 |
| $\boldsymbol{L C}$ |  | 25 | 50 | 20,25 |
| $\boldsymbol{S}_{\text {head }}$ |  |  | 25 | 50 |
| $\boldsymbol{S}_{\text {tail }}$ |  |  |  | 25 |

Table S2. Compositions of simulated systems with (a) 1000 surfactant molecules where $\alpha_{\text {LC- }}$ Stail $=25$; (b) 1500 surfactant molecules where $\alpha_{\text {LC-Stail }}=25$; and (c) 1000 surfactant molecules where $\alpha_{\text {LC-Stail }}=20$.

|  | Water | LC | Surfactant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{a}$ | $65.43 \%$ | $22.22 \%$ | $12.35 \%$ |
| $\boldsymbol{b}$ | $59.26 \%$ | $22.22 \%$ | $18.52 \%$ |
| $\boldsymbol{c}$ | $65.43 \%$ | $22.22 \%$ | $12.35 \%$ |

Table S3. Orientational order parameters (S) of LC molecules when different surfactants are adsorbed on the LC cylinder with $\mathrm{S}_{\text {head }} / \mathrm{S}_{\text {tail }}=$ (a) $3 / 5$, (b) $7 / 5$, and (c) $5 / 7$ at $0.7 \mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{T}$. Data are shown as a function of distance from the cylindrical axis $\left(r_{c}=0\right)$. Values given in bold are the results discussed in the paper.

|  | Head Beads | Tail Beads | $\boldsymbol{S}\left(\boldsymbol{r} \leq \mathbf{5} \boldsymbol{r}_{\boldsymbol{c}}\right)$ | $\boldsymbol{S}\left(\boldsymbol{r}>\mathbf{5} \boldsymbol{r}_{\boldsymbol{c}}\right)$ | $\boldsymbol{S}_{\text {overall }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5 7} \pm \mathbf{0 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 4 3} \pm \mathbf{0 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 4 9} \pm \mathbf{0 . 0 3}$ |
| $\boldsymbol{a}^{*}$ | 3 | 5 | $0.53 \pm 0.05$ | $0.37 \pm 0.04$ | $0.44 \pm 0.03$ |
| $\boldsymbol{b}$ | 7 | 5 | $0.54 \pm 0.05$ | $0.41 \pm 0.03$ | $0.46 \pm 0.03$ |
|  | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5 3} \pm \mathbf{0 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 2 7} \pm \mathbf{0 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 8} \pm \mathbf{0 . 0 4}$ |
| $\boldsymbol{c}$ | 5 | 7 | $0.57 \pm 0.03$ | $0.27 \pm 0.04$ | $0.39 \pm 0.02$ |

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Figure S1. Normalized pressures of the systems with (a) 1000 surfactant molecules where $\alpha_{\text {LC-Stail }}=25$; (b) 1500 surfactant molecules where $\alpha_{\text {LC-Stail }}=25$; and (c) 1000 surfactant molecules where $\alpha_{\text {LC-Stail }}=20$. The legend is the same for (a), (b) and (c).


Figure S2. Volume change of the system that was simulated for additional $0.14 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ in NPT ensemble.


Figure S3. Configurations of LC and 1000 surfactant molecules with $\mathrm{S}_{\text {head }} / \mathrm{S}_{\text {tail }}=$ (a) $3 / 5$ (b) $7 / 5$ and (c) $5 / 7$ at $0.7 \mathrm{k}_{\mathrm{B}}$ T. Water beads are not shown for clarity. The change in orientation in LCs is due to interactions with surfactants with $\mathrm{S}_{\text {head }} / \mathrm{S}_{\text {tail }}=$ (d) $3 / 5$, (e) $7 / 5$, and (f) $5 / 7$. LCs that are located in the core of cylindrical radius $\left(\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{c}} \leq 5\right)$ are shown in orange, the rest in grey.

Water and surfactant beads are not shown for clarity.


Figure S4. Orientational order as a function of position within the LC cylinder, surface covered by 1000 surfactant molecules. In these simulations $\alpha_{\text {LC-Stail }}=25$. Blue lines represent surfactants with 5 bead-long tails, green lines represent 7 bead-long tails.


[^0]:    * Simulation was conducted for $0.894 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, and the result is the outcome of last $0.149 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. See narrative for relevant discussion on the simulation length.

