

Supporting Information

Photo-switching of surface wettability on micropatterned photopolymers for fast transport of water droplets over a long-distance

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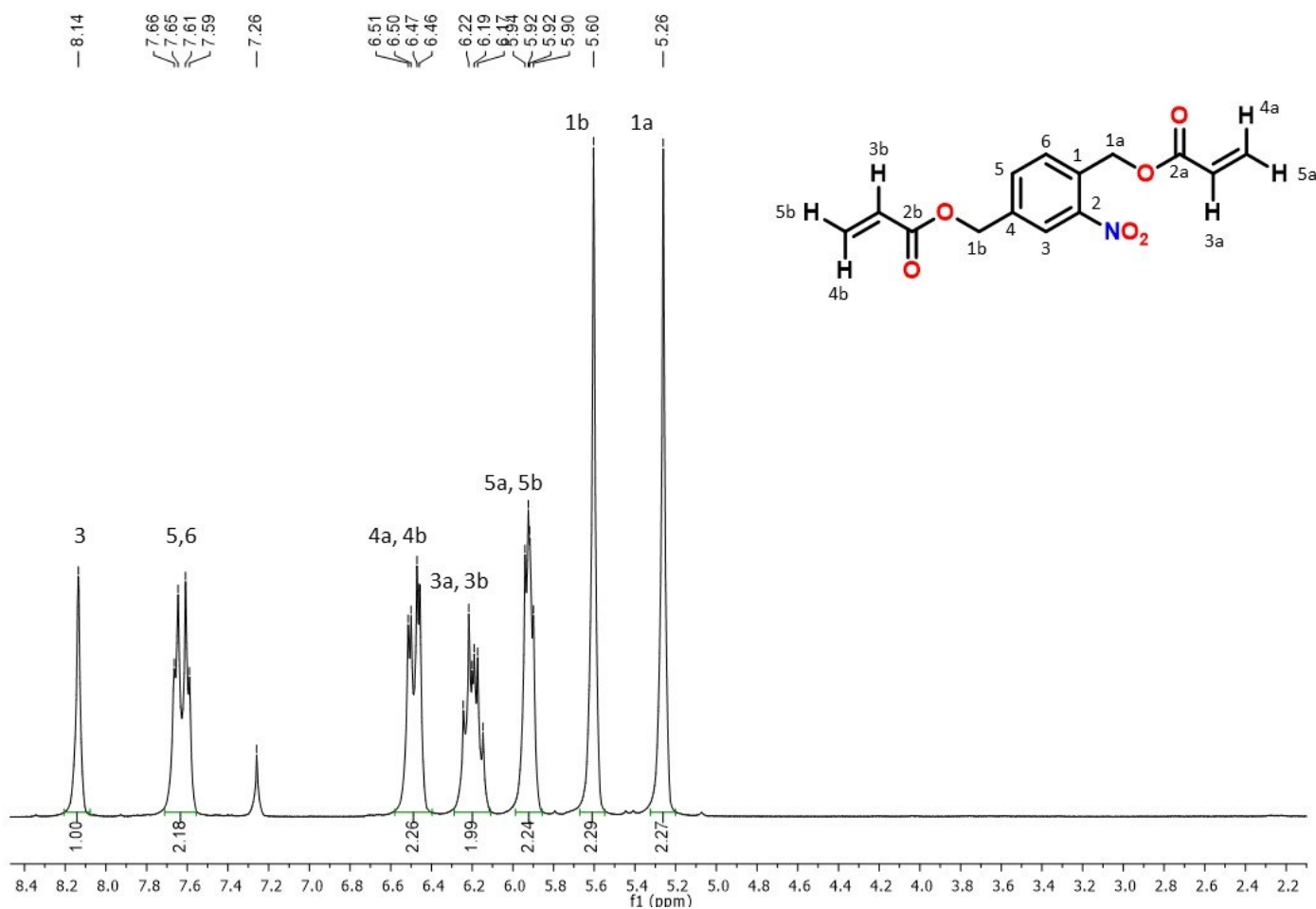


Figure S1 – ¹H NMR spectrum of acrylate-NBE

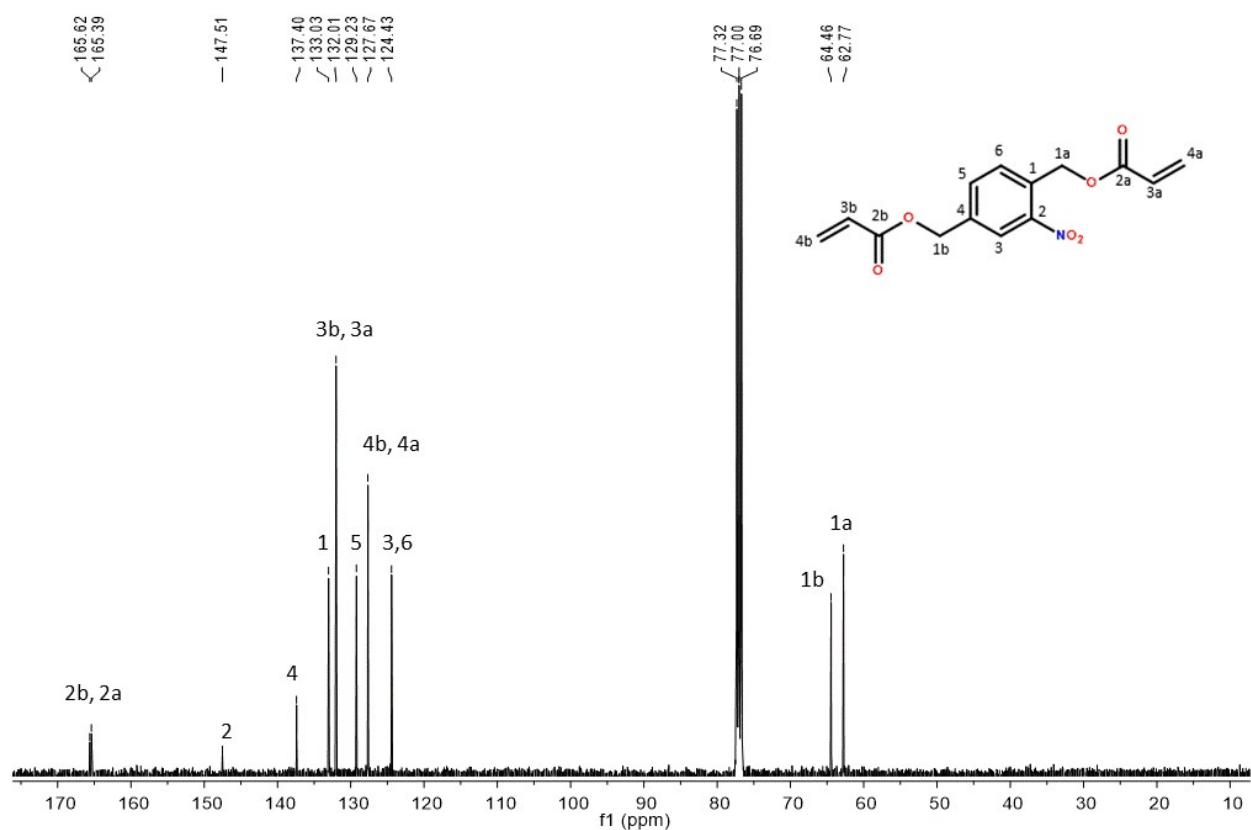


Figure S2 – ^{13}C NMR spectrum of acrylate-NBE

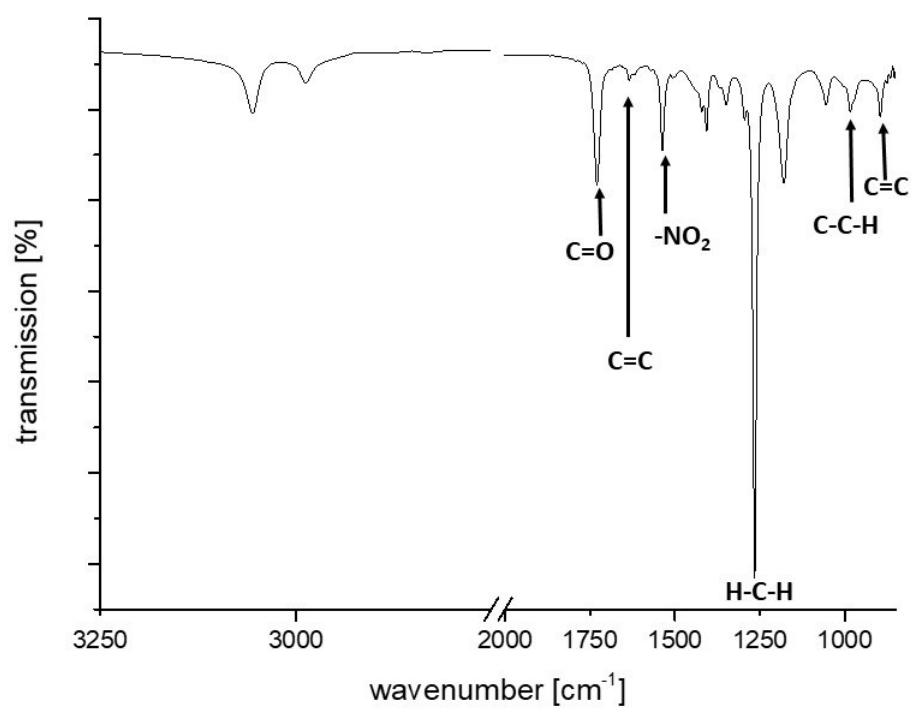


Figure S3 – FT-IR spectrum of acrylate-NBE

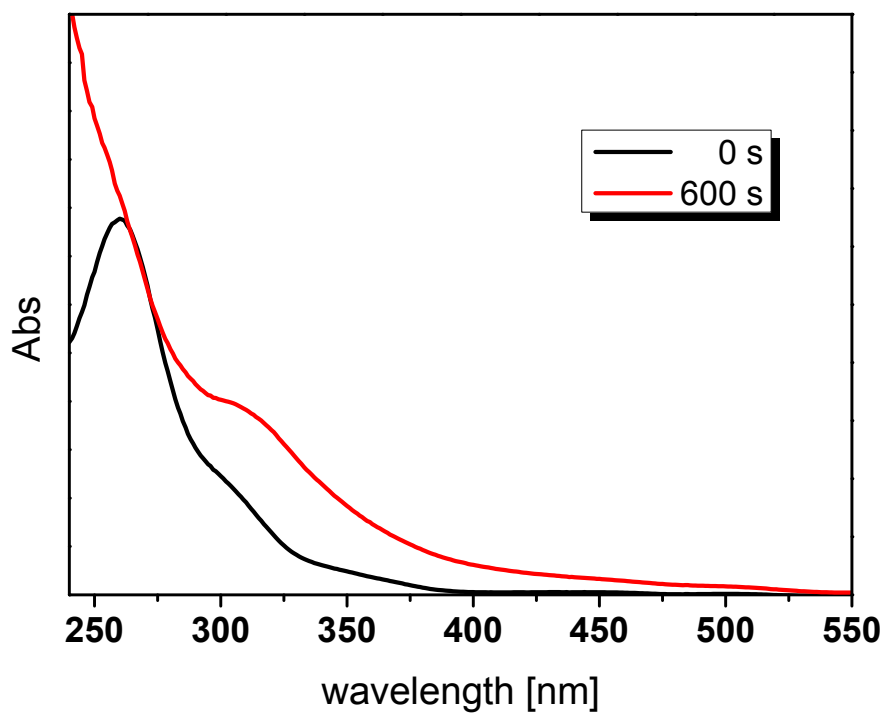


Figure S4 – Following the UV-vis absorbance of acrylate-NBE (10 mg/mL in acetonitrile) upon UV exposure (269 mW/cm²).

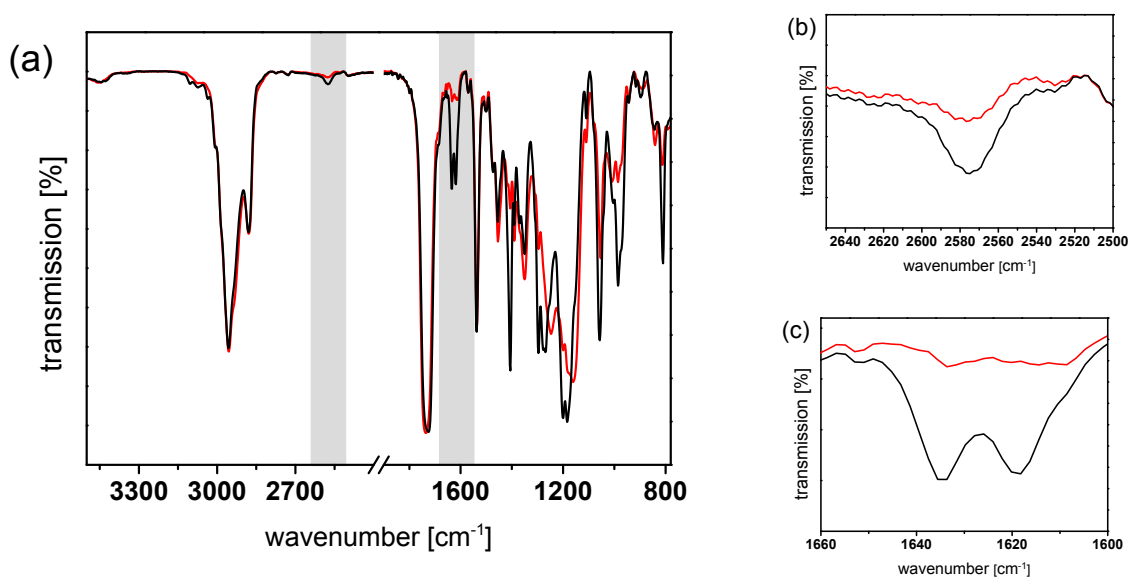


Figure S5 – (a) FT-IR spectra of resin 25SH-AD prior to (black line) and after photo-curing (red line). IR bands of the characteristic (b) thiol and (c) acrylate groups magnified out of the FT-IR spectra. Irradiation was carried out with visible light ($\lambda = 420 - 450$ nm, 3.2 mW/cm²) under air.

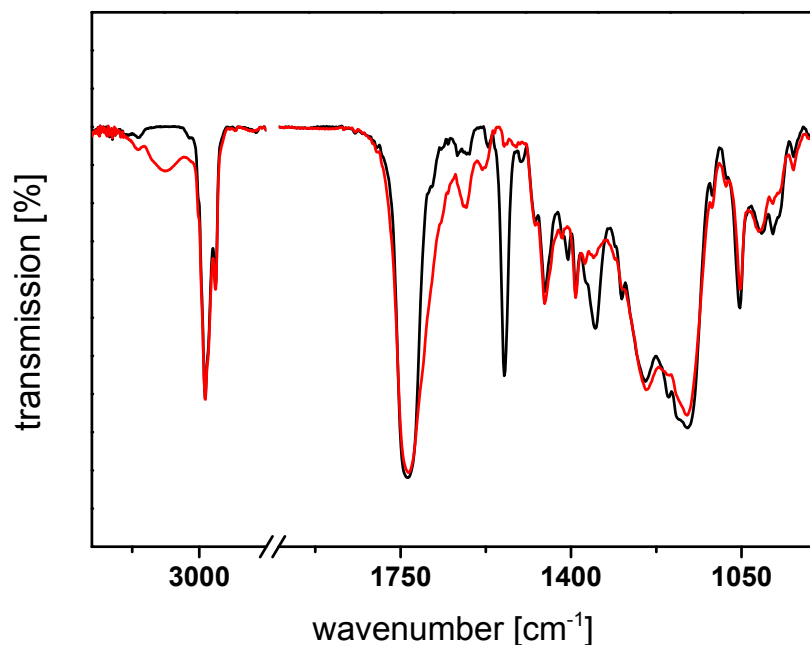


Figure S6 – (a) FT-IR spectra of photocured resin 25SH-AD prior to (*black line*) and after photocleavage (*red line*). Irradiation was carried out with UV light ($\lambda = 250 - 470$ nm, 269 mW/cm^2) under air.

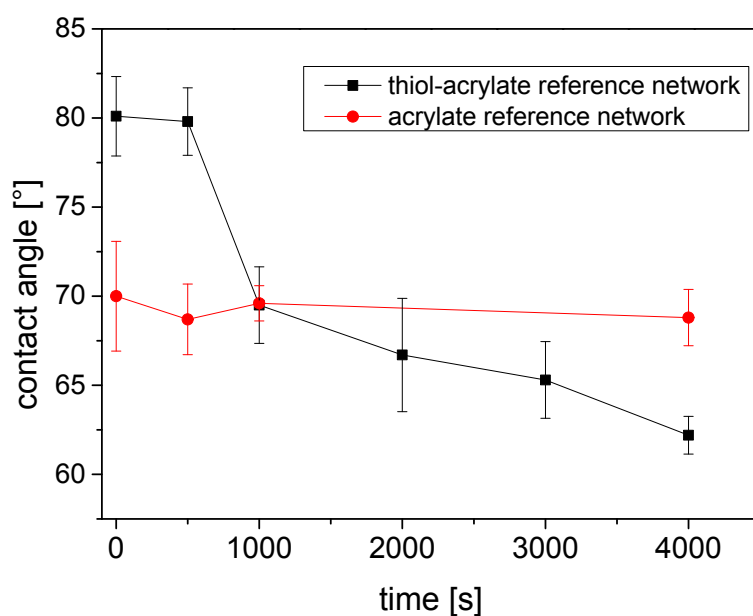


Figure S7 – Static water contact angles of cured acrylate and thiol-acrylate systems comprising no photo-sensitive *o*-NBE groups versus exposure time (269 mW/cm^2 , $\lambda < 400$ nm). The thiol-acrylate formulation contained 75 mol% isobornyl acrylate, 25 mol% PETMP and 2.5 wt% BAPO. The acrylate formulation contained isobornyl acrylate and 2.5 wt% BAPO.

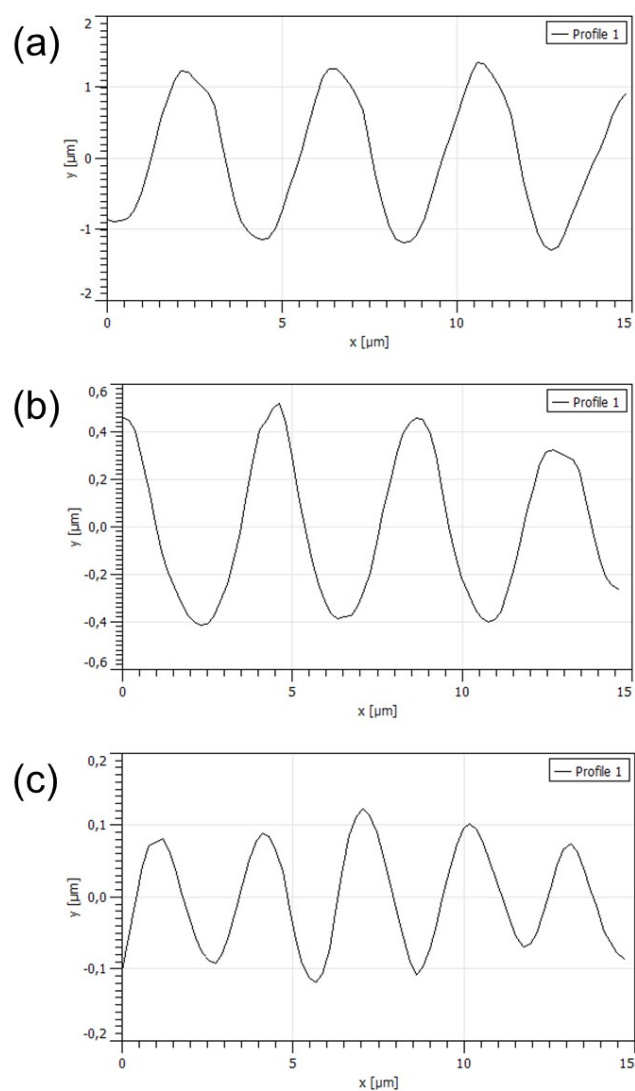


Figure S8 – Topography profiles obtained from AFM micrographs of the needle-like micropatterns inscribed in resin 25SH-AD (comprising 25 mol% PETMP) by visible light assisted NIL after (a) 0, (b) 1000 and (c) 1500 s of UV exposure (269 mW/cm^2) under air.