## Supplementary data

## Clarity improvement of discoloration boundary and detection of Hg<sup>2+</sup> ions by polystyrene nanoparticlemodified paper-based microdevice

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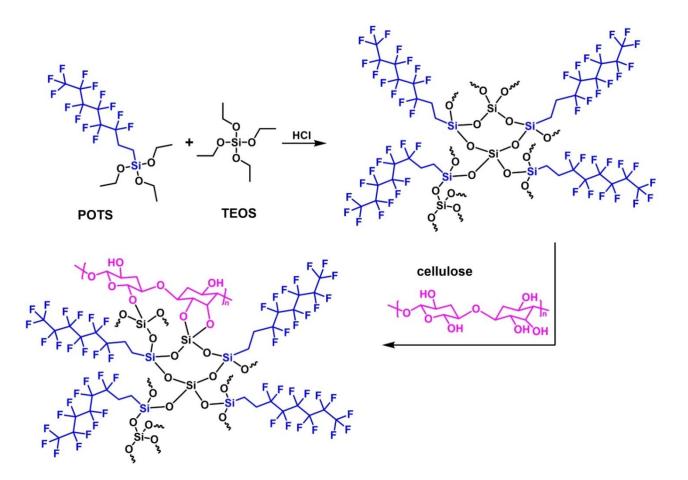


Figure S1. Preparation of the hydrophobic ink and its reaction with cellulose.

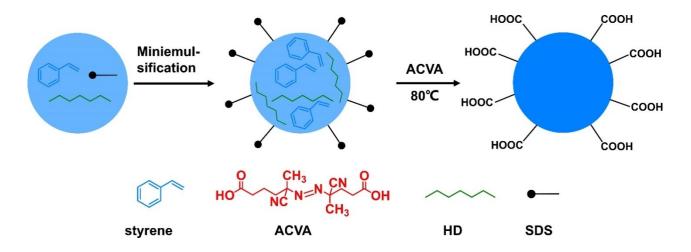


Figure S2. Schematic illustration of the PS NPs preparation route.

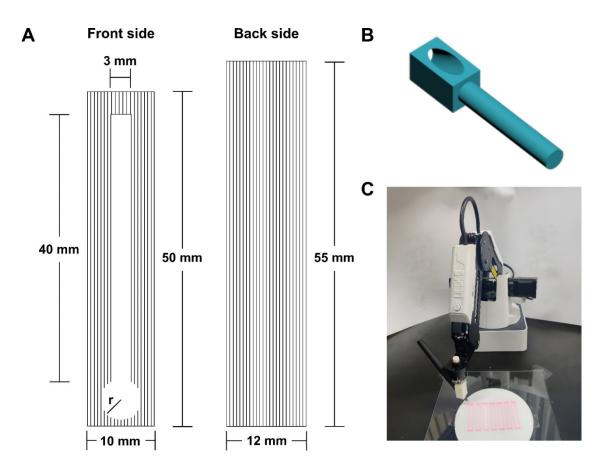


Figure S3. Design illustration of (A) single-channel  $\mu$ PAD (r = 2.5 mm) and (B) pen-holding assembly.

(C) Working image of the robotic arm with pen-holding assembly.



**Figure S4.** Clamping method optimization. (A) Vertical clamping to write the word 'Vertical'. (B) Inclined clamping to write the word 'Inclined'.

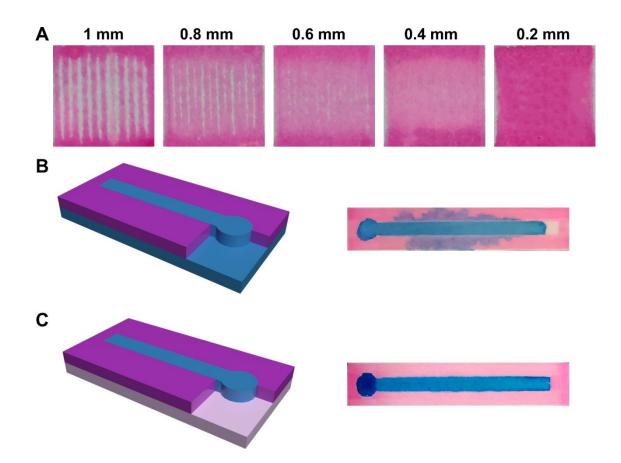


Figure S5. (A) Optimization of the drawing intervals. Solution flow of the µPADs drawn on the top

side (B) and both sides (C).

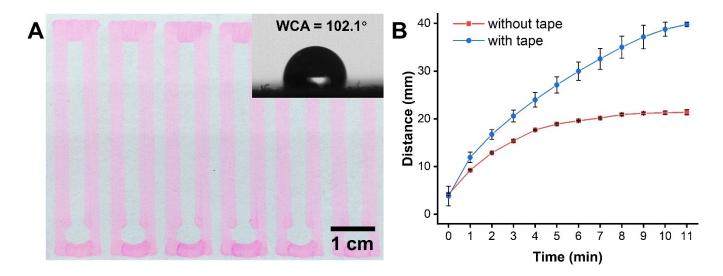


Figure S6. (A) Optical image of µPAD (inset: water contact angle image of the hydrophobic region). (B)

Variation of the flow distance with and without tape encapsulation.

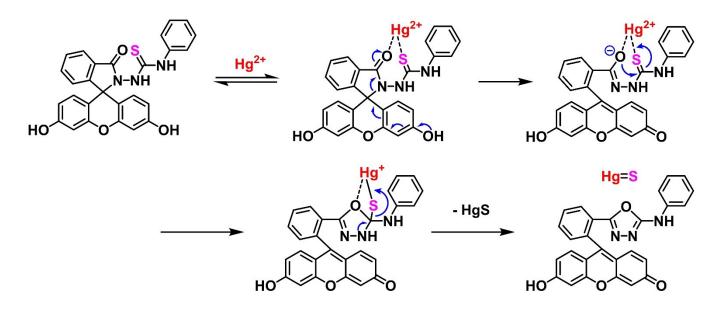
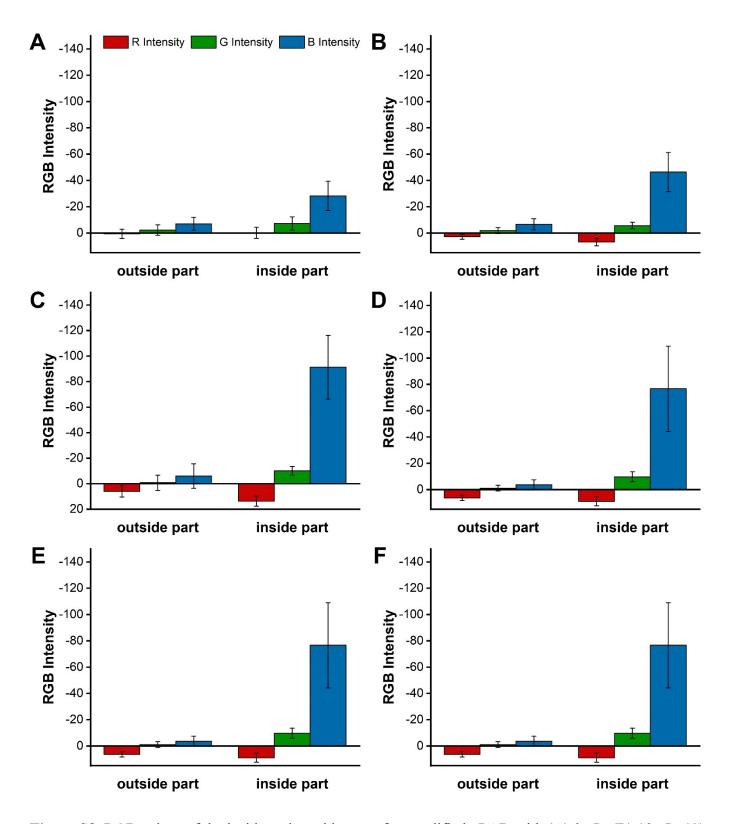


Figure S7. The reaction mechanism of  $Hg^{2+}$  ions detecting with FLPI.



**Figure S8.** RGB values of the inside and outside part after modified μPAD with (A) 0 μL, (B) 10 μL, (C) 20 μL, (D) 30 μL, (E) 40 μL, and (F) 50 μL of PS NPs suspension.

| Sample | Added -<br>(µM) | PS-µPAD       |                        | LC-AFS        |                        |  |
|--------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|
|        |                 | Found<br>(µM) | Recovery $\pm$ RSD (%) | Found<br>(µM) | Recovery $\pm$ RSD (%) |  |
| Тар    | 250             | 243.5         | $97.4\pm8.9$           | 246.7         | $98.7\pm5.3$           |  |
|        | 500             | 515.4         | $103.1\pm5.0$          | 501.1         | $100.2\pm4.9$          |  |
| water  | 750             | 742.0         | $98.9\pm 6.3$          | 757.5         | $101.0 \pm 6.7$        |  |

 Table S1. Detection of Hg<sup>2+</sup> ions in real samples.

| Material                    | SD of the measurements (%) | LOD (nM)               | Detection<br>time (min) | Real sample type                          | Reference    |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| DNA                         | 0.0688                     | 10                     | 25                      | lake water                                | 1            |
| carbon dots                 | 250 µg/L 0.3209            | 29.9                   | 40                      | drinking water<br>pond water<br>tap water | 2            |
| DNAzyme                     | 25 nM 0.0599               | 0.23                   | 35                      | lake water<br>tap water<br>river water    | 3            |
| dithizone                   | 0.3237                     | 4.64 × 10 <sup>3</sup> | N/A                     | whitening cream                           | 4            |
| small<br>molecular<br>probe | 0.1420                     | $6.45 \times 10^4$     | 15                      | tap water                                 | This<br>work |

Table S2. Comparison of the proposed method with other distance-based methods of  $Hg^{2+}$  detection.

## References

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- 2 B. Ninwong, P. Sangkaew, P. Hapa, N. Ratnarathorn, R. F. Menger, C. S. Henry and W. Dungchai, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 9884-9893.
- 3 C. Wu, G. Gao, K. Zhai, L. Xu and D. Zhang, Food Chem., 2020, 331, 127208.
- 4 L. Cai, Y. Fang, Y. Mo, Y. Huang, C. Xu, Z. Zhang and M. Wang, AIP Adv., 2017, 7, 085214.