

## Supplementary Information for

# Light manipulated binary droplet transport on high energy surface

Wei Li <sup>a,b</sup>, Dongliang Li <sup>a,b</sup>, Xun Zhu <sup>a,b</sup>, Dingding Ye <sup>a,b</sup>, Yang Yang <sup>a,b</sup>, Hong Wang <sup>a,b</sup>, Rong Chen <sup>a,b\*</sup>, Qiang Liao <sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Key Laboratory of Low-grade Energy Utilization Technologies and Systems (Chongqing University), Ministry of Education, Chongqing 400030, China

<sup>b</sup> Institute of Engineering Thermophysics, School of Energy and Power Engineering, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400030, China

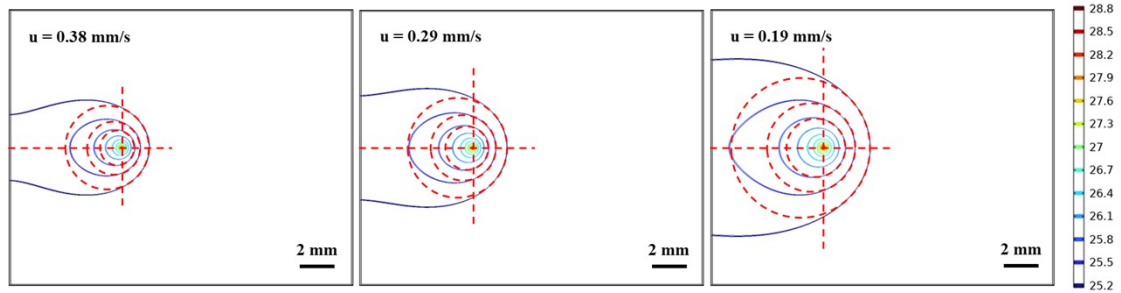
\*Corresponding author.

Tel.: 0086-23-65102019; fax: 0086-23-65102474; e-mail: [rchen@cqu.edu.cn](mailto:rchen@cqu.edu.cn) (Rong Chen)

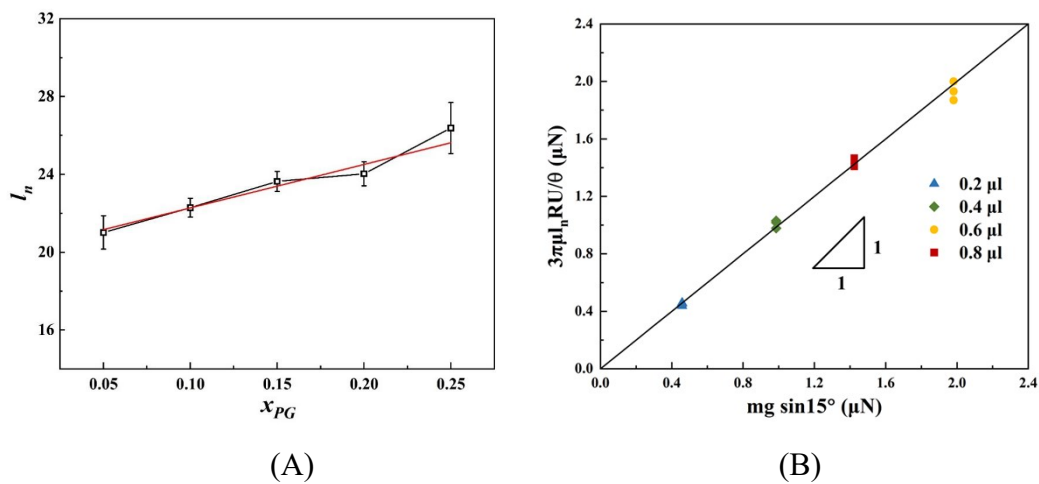
## CONTENTS

### ■ Supplementary Figures

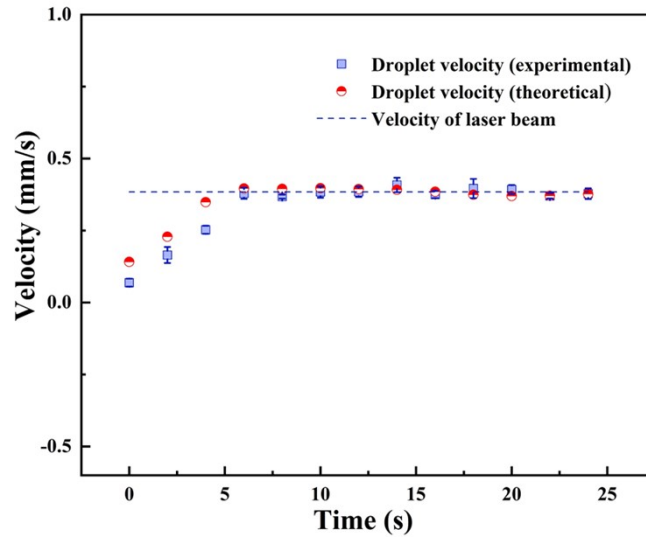
## ■ Supplementary Figures



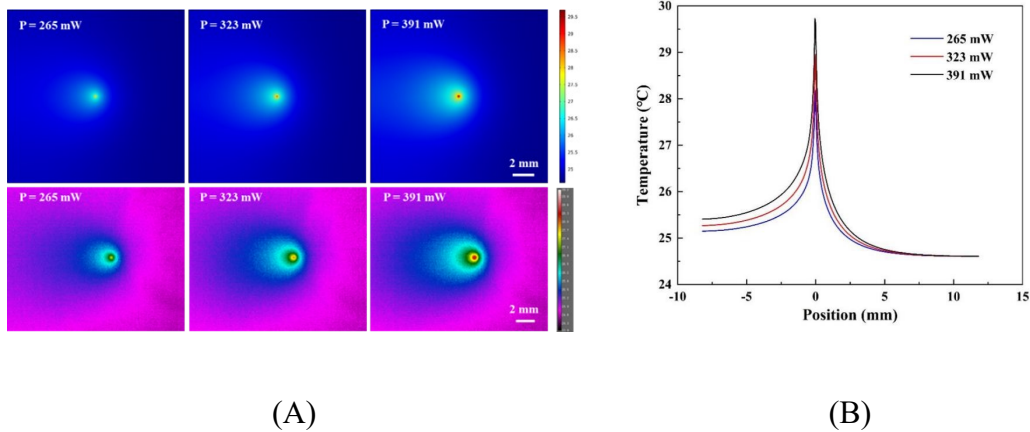
**Fig. S1** Isothermal lines of thermal pattern and corresponding fitted circular isothermal lines (red dotted lines) under different laser beam moving velocities.



**Fig. S2** (A)  $l_n$  as a function of  $x_{PG}$  for  $0.6 \mu\text{L}$  binary droplet sliding on a  $15^\circ$  inclined high energy surface. (B) Comparison between viscous drag force and gravity along the substrate for binary droplets ( $x_{PG}=0.1$ ) with different volumes (The calculation of viscous drag force is based on  $l_n=22.6$ ).



**Fig. S3** Comparison in the droplet moving velocity  $U$  determined by experiments and theoretical model (the blue dotted line represents the laser beam moving velocity  $u=0.38$  mm/s).



**Fig. S4** (A) Numerical and experimental results on comet-shaped thermal patterns under different laser powers (laser beam moving velocity  $u=0.29$  mm/s). (B) One-plane temperature distributions at the central axis along the droplet motion direction under different laser powers.