

Supporting Information

Adaptive particle patterning in the presence of active synthetic nanomotors

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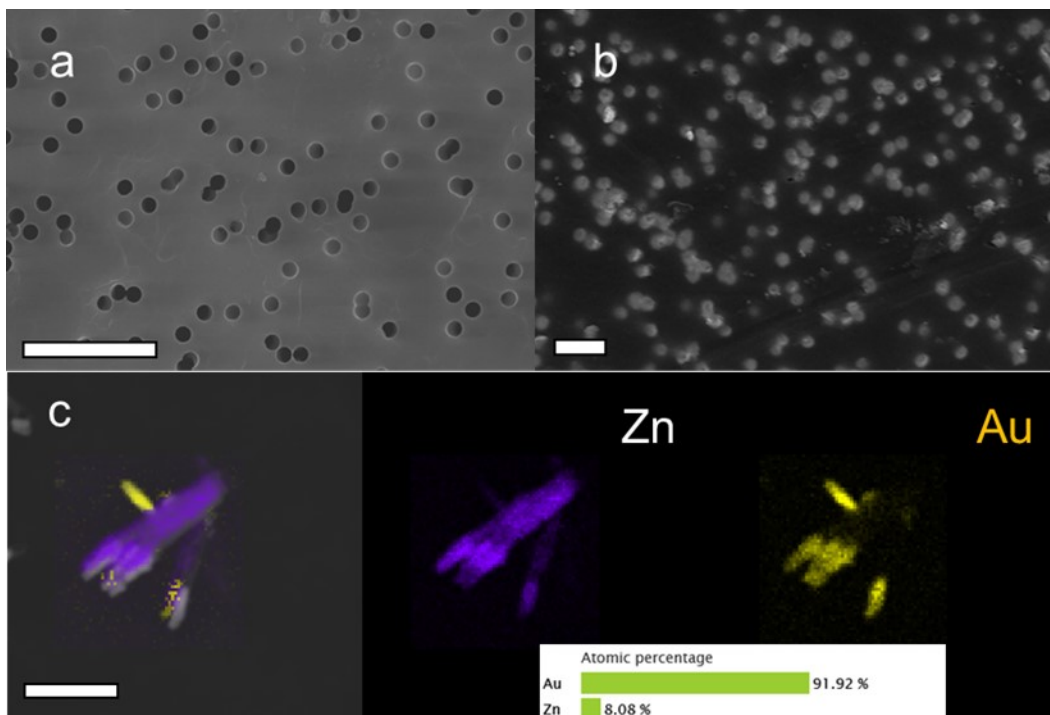


Figure S1 (a) SEM image of the pores on the polycarbonate membrane. (b) SEM image of polycarbonate film after Au-Zn deposition. (c) SEM image and EDS image of the Au-Zn nanomotor.

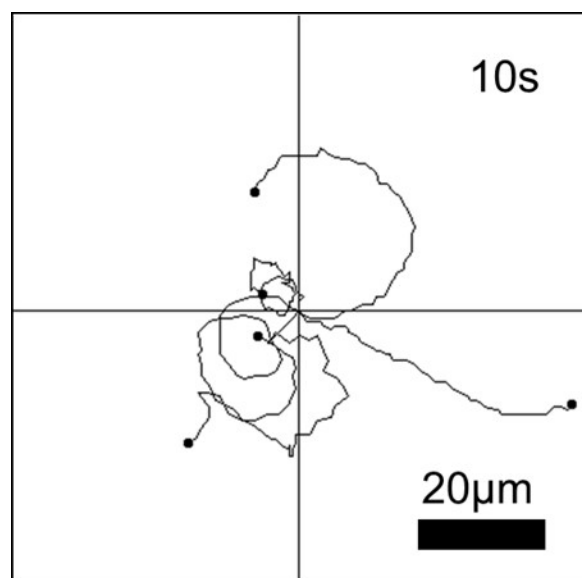


Figure S2 The trajectory of the nanomotor propelled in DI water for 10 seconds.

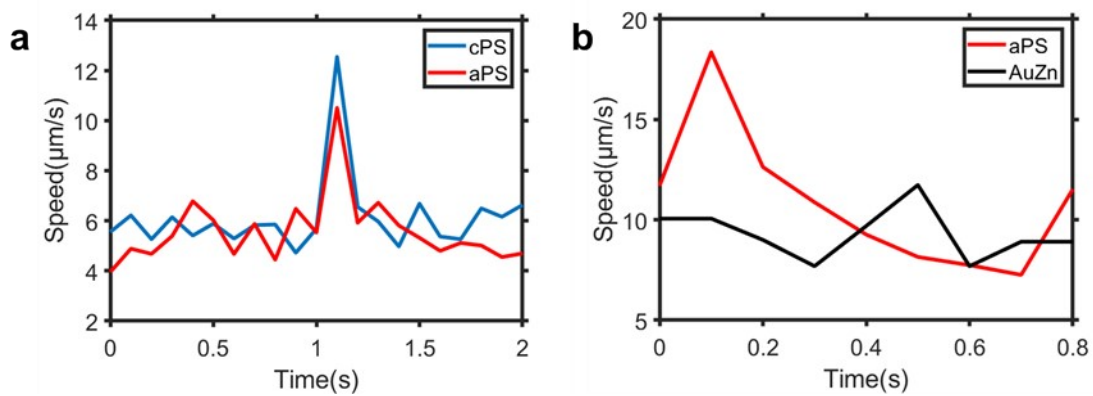


Figure S3 (a) Speed analysis of amine PS beads and carboxyl PS beads attracted by Au-Zn nanomotors. (b) The migration speed diagram of amine PS and Au-Zn nanomotors when chasing occurs.

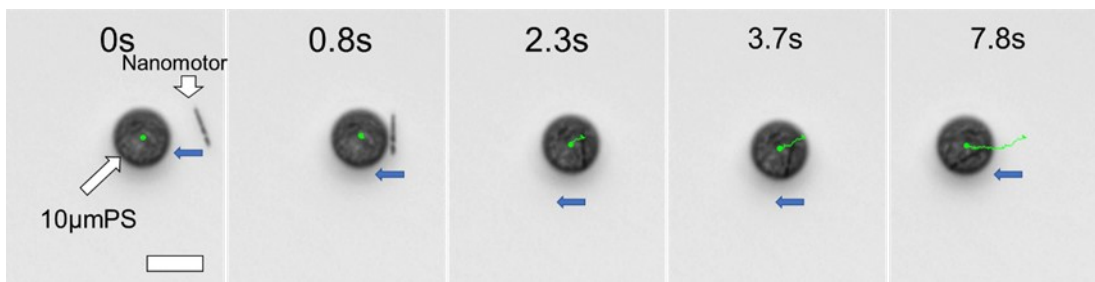


Figure S4 The moving nanomotor combines with the 10 μm PS beads into quasi-stable complex and move, scale bar 10 μm .

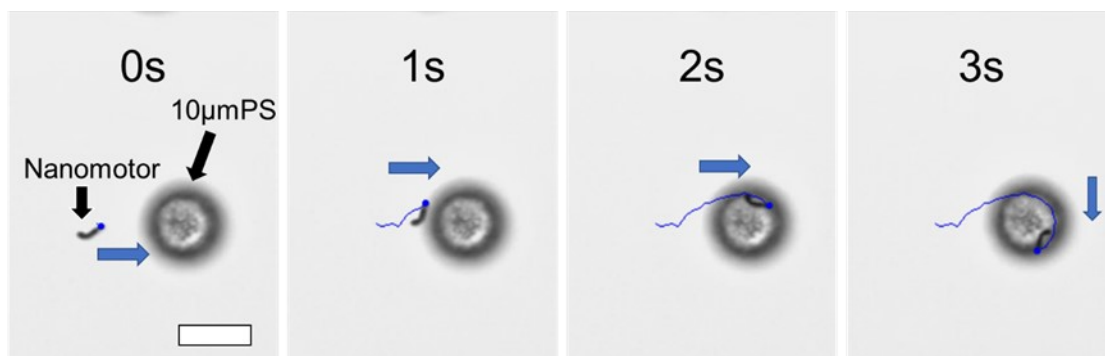


Figure S5 The nanomotor moves in a circle along the edge of the 10 μm PS bead, scale bar 10 μm .

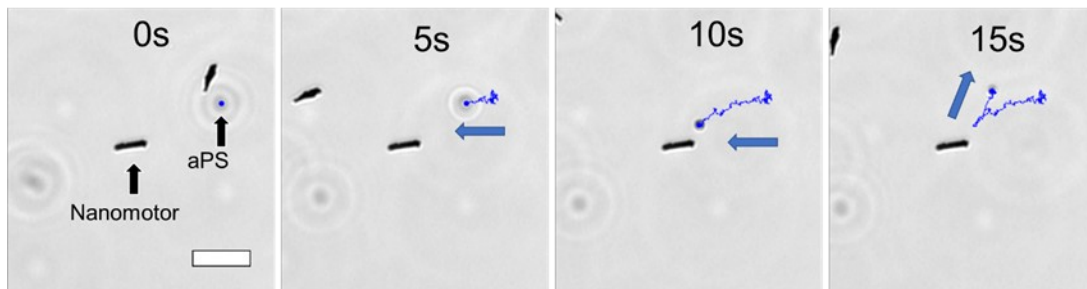


Figure S6 Au-Zn pause on substrate. The amine PS beads from right first approached and then repulsed away from the nanomotor, scale bar 10 μm .

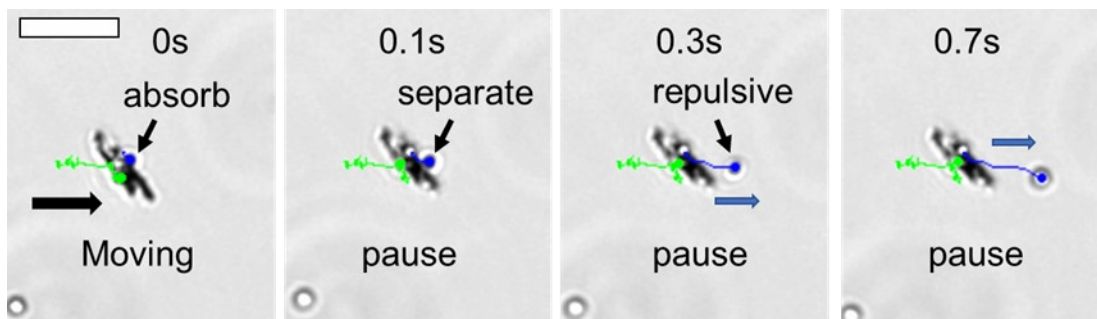


Figure S7 The interaction mode between nanomotor and amine PS beads switched from attraction to repulsion, scale bar 10 μm .

Table S1 Velocity of Au-Zn nanomotor in DI water.

	Min	Max	Mean	Std Dev
Velocity [$\mu\text{m}/\text{sec}$]	4.5	9.1	6.4	1.45

Movie S1.

Video S1, self-propulsion of Au-Zn nanomotor;

Video S2, Au-Zn nanomotor generating blue zinc ion field in presence of fluorescent probe Zinquin;

Video S3, cPS is adsorbed by the Au-Zn nanomotor;

Video S4, aPS is adsorbed by the Au-Zn nanomotor;

Video S5, aPS chasing Au-Zn nanomotor;

Video S6, Au-Zn nanomotor turn around after bound with aPS;

Video S7 Au-Zn nanomotor obtains different movement directions due to the different adsorption positions of the PS beads;

Video S8, aPS repel by Au-Zn nanomotor;

Video S9, skeleton pattern at negative substrate;

Video S10, aPS absorb by Au-Zn nanomotor at positive substrate;

Video S11, cluster pattern at positive substrate.