

## Supplementary Information

### **Proportional scaling molecular dynamics simulations of the wetting experiments of water droplets on ink-patterned printing paper**

Xiao Wang <sup>a</sup>, Lijun Chen <sup>a</sup>, Chunlai Zhang <sup>a</sup>, Xiping Zhang <sup>b</sup>, Yintao Wu <sup>a</sup>, Bo  
Wang<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Key Laboratory of Advanced Functional Materials, Education Ministry of China, Faculty of Materials and Manufacturing, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China

<sup>b</sup> China Datang Corporation New Energy Science and Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd, Beijing 100040, China

\* Corresponding author. E-mail address: [wangbo@bjut.edu.cn](mailto:wangbo@bjut.edu.cn) (B. Wang).

**Table S1.** Square pattern structure and contact angle measurements. The width length  $a$  is the square side length of the ink pattern. The interval length  $b$  is the square interval length.

Sample code	Width length $a$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Interval length $b$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Contact angle (degree)
QW2115	240	119	61.65
QW2120	240	184	58.53
QW2125	240	219	58.97
QW2130	240	251	58.68
QW2135	240	300	58.52
QW2140	240	367	56.36
QW2145	240	418	56.30
QW3115	342	118	66.12
QW3120	342	166	63.77
QW3125	342	197	62.76
QW3130	342	255	56.97
QW3135	342	308	58.72
QW3140	342	346	56.10
QW3145	342	390	57.80
QW4115	444	111	61.62
QW4120	444	151	62.93
QW4125	444	218	62.89
QW4130	444	257	60.12
QW4135	444	314	58.03
QW4140	444	350	58.35
QW4145	444	373	61.22
QW5115	551	123	63.65
QW5120	551	168	60.35
QW5125	551	206	60.66
QW5130	551	252	60.24
QW5135	551	311	58.04
QW5140	551	356	58.14
QW5145	551	390	57.07

**Table S2.** Grid pattern structure and contact angle measurements. The width length  $a$  is the width of the grid ink pattern. The interval length  $b$  is the interval width of printing paper.

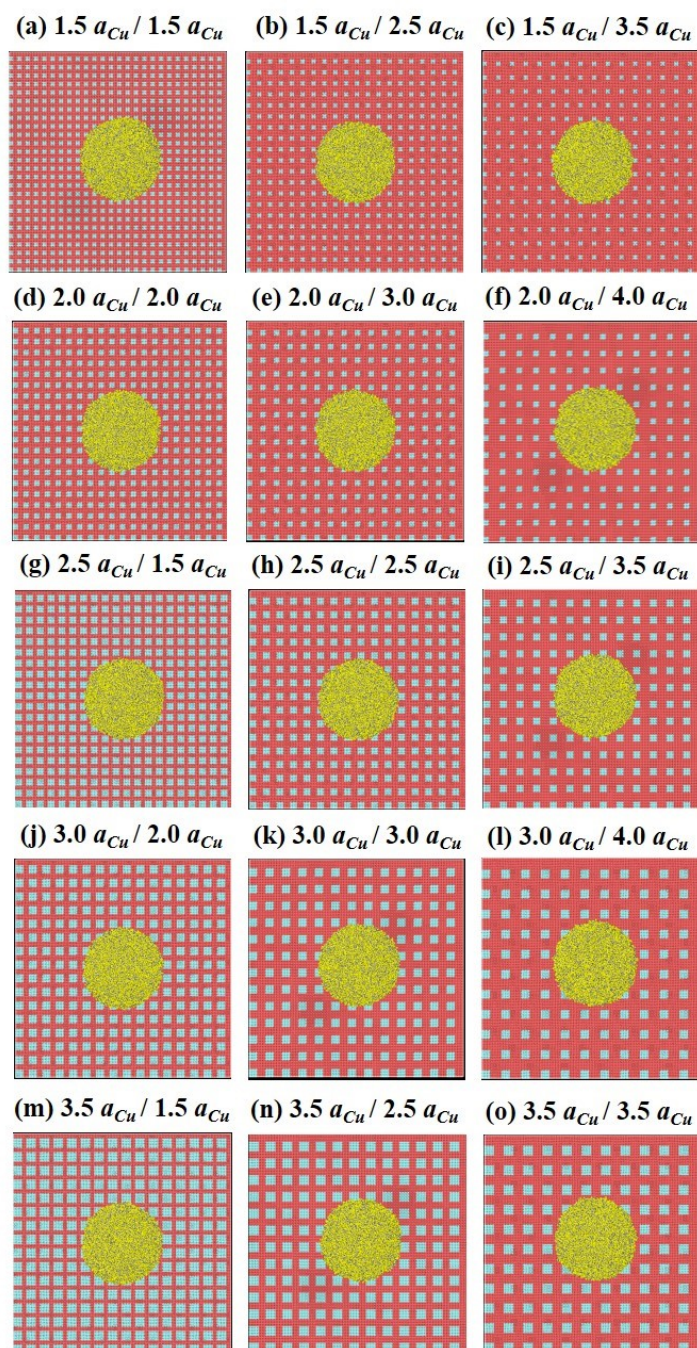
<b>Sample code</b>	<b>Width length <math>a</math> (<math>\mu\text{m}</math>)</b>	<b>Interval length <math>b</math> (<math>\mu\text{m}</math>)</b>	<b>Contact angle (degree)</b>
<b>GH131V95</b>	131	95	62.23
<b>GH137V92</b>	137	92	63.92
<b>GH151V149</b>	151	149	63.41
<b>GH156V137</b>	156	137	62.37
<b>GH209V189</b>	209	189	61.44
<b>GH234V196</b>	234	196	61.83
<b>GH261V136</b>	261	136	63.38
<b>GH189V149</b>	189	149	61.43
<b>GH160V144</b>	160	144	61.64
<b>GH176V178</b>	176	178	61.55
<b>GH207V191</b>	207	191	61.52
<b>GH133V79</b>	133	79	61.39
<b>GH244V119</b>	244	119	63.20
<b>GH177V115</b>	177	115	61.01
<b>GH179V140</b>	179	140	61.90
<b>GH168V138</b>	168	138	61.85
<b>GH205V171</b>	205	171	62.53
<b>GH231V180</b>	231	180	61.92
<b>GH282V232</b>	282	232	60.87
<b>GH207V104</b>	207	104	63.83
<b>GH182V114</b>	182	114	63.14
<b>GH177V144</b>	177	144	61.29
<b>GH181V140</b>	181	140	62.02
<b>GH210V151</b>	210	151	62.31
<b>GH250V176</b>	250	176	61.41
<b>GH304V250</b>	304	250	61.49
<b>GH295V262</b>	295	262	60.95

**Table S3.** Stripe pattern structure and contact angle measurements. The width length  $a$  is the width of the stripe ink pattern. The interval length  $b$  is the interval width of printing paper.

<b>Sample code</b>	<b>Width length <math>a</math> (<math>\mu\text{m}</math>)</b>	<b>Interval length <math>b</math> (<math>\mu\text{m}</math>)</b>	<b>Contact angle (degree)</b>
SW109I141	109	141	55.64
SW109I191	109	191	55.33
SW109I241	109	241	53.16
SW138I112	138	112	58.32
SW138I162	138	162	56.76
SW138I212	138	212	54.60
SW158I92	158	92	63.64
SW158I142	158	142	57.40
SW158I192	158	192	57.23
SW173I77	173	77	66.23
SW173I127	173	127	61.67
SW173I177	173	177	56.52
SW190I60	190	60	63.58
SW190I110	190	110	64.37
SW190I160	190	160	57.84
SW206I44	206	44	65.20
SW206I94	206	94	62.14
SW206I144	206	144	61.49
SW245I5	245	5	65.39
SW245I55	245	55	64.55
SW245I105	245	105	63.83

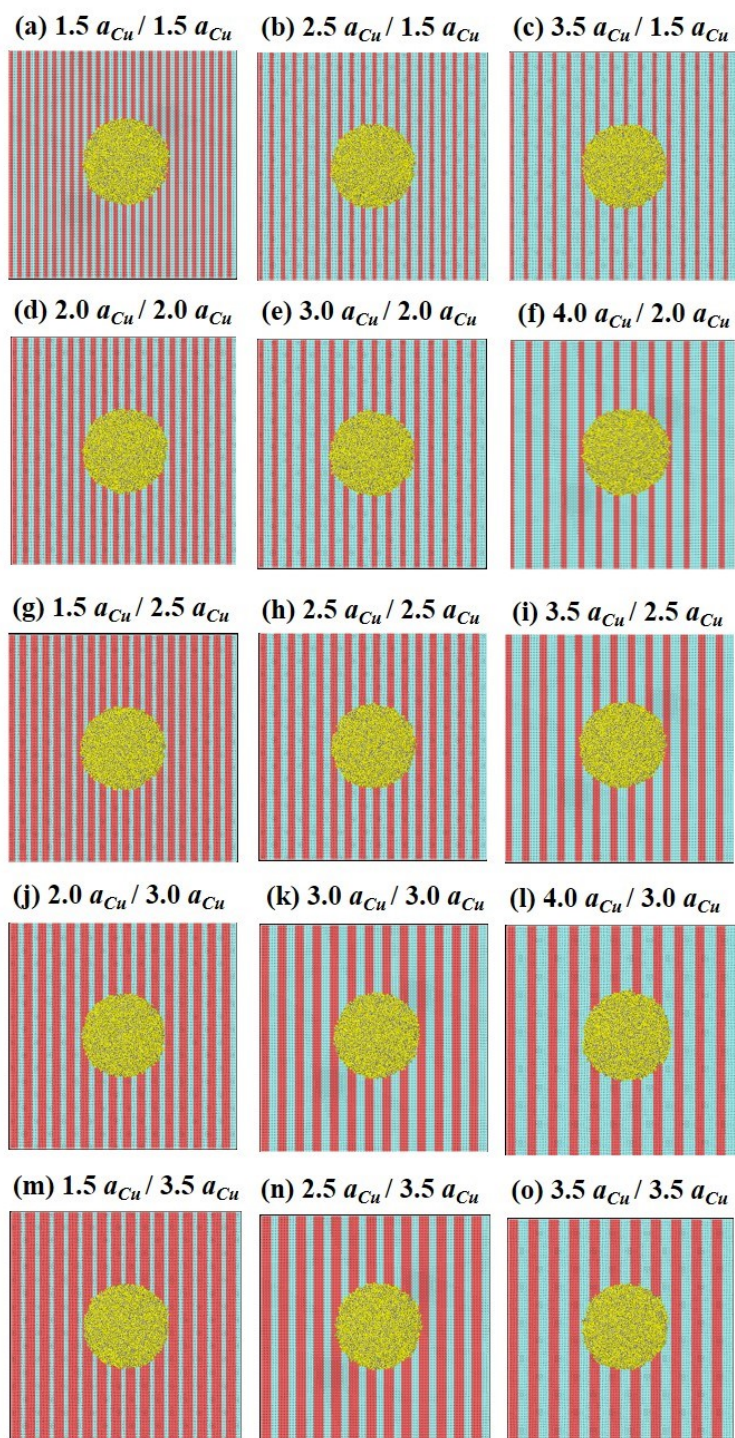
## Grid and stripe pattern surface in MD simulation

For grid-pattern, the corresponding width of ink-patterned grid  $a$  is approximated in the range of  $1.5 a_{Cu}$  to  $4.0 a_{Cu}$ . The square interval length  $b$  is approximated in the range of  $1.5 a_{Cu}$  to  $3.5 a_{Cu}$ . Thus, there are 15 sets of grid patterns with different  $b/a$  combinations to be simulated (shown in Fig. S1).



**Fig. S1.** Top view of ink grid-pattern surface and water droplet at the beginning of water droplet wetting MD simulation. The descriptions behind the (a-o) are  $b/a$ . The  $a$  is the width of the ink-patterned grid, and  $b$  is the square side length of the printing paper. The red atoms stand for the ink surface, and the azure atoms stand for the printing paper surface. The yellow and blue atoms stand for the oxygen and hydrogen atoms in water, respectively.

For stripe-pattern, the corresponding stripe width of ink-pattern  $a$  is approximately in the range of  $1.5 a_{Cu}$  to  $3.5 a_{Cu}$ . The stripe interval width of printing paper  $b$  is approximately in the range of  $1.5 a_{Cu}$  to  $4.0 a_{Cu}$ . Thus, there are 15 sets of grid patterns with different  $b/a$  combination to be simulated (shown in Fig. S2).



**Fig. S2.** Top view of ink stripe-pattern surface and water droplet at the beginning of water droplet wetting MD simulation. The descriptions behind the (a-o) are  $b/a$ . The  $a$  is the stripe width of the ink pattern, and  $b$  is the stripe interval width of the printing paper. The red atoms stand for the ink surface, and the azure atoms stand for the printing paper surface. The yellow and blue atoms stand for the oxygen and hydrogen atoms in water, respectively.