Supplementary Information for:

Geometrically-controlled evaporation-driven deposition of conductive carbon nanotube patterns on inclined surfaces

Shervin Issakhani[1], Omid Jadidi[1], Jafar Farhadi[1], Vahid Bazargan[1,*]

[1]School of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

[*]vbazargan@ut.ac.ir

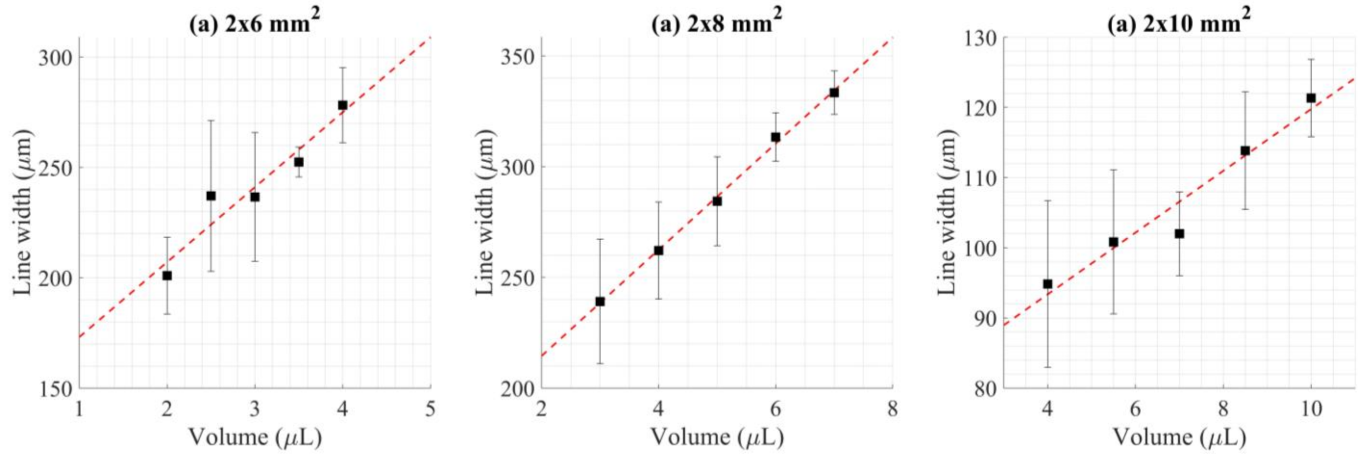

Fig. S1: The width of the deposited lines as a function of volume on pedestals with (a) 2×6 mm^2, (b) 2×8 mm^2, and (c) 2×10 mm^2 dimensions.

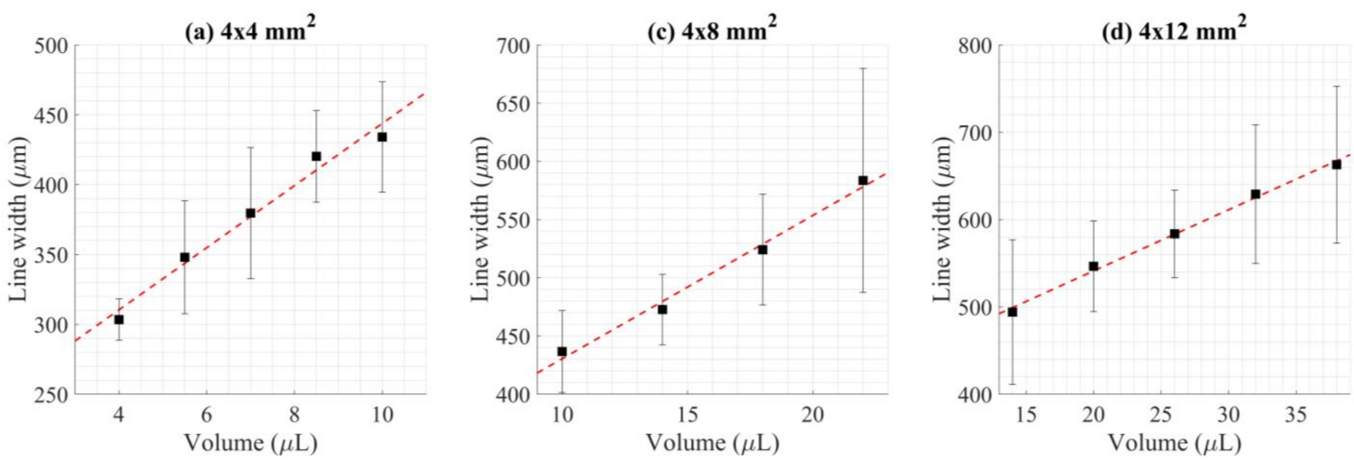

Fig. S2: The width of the deposited lines as a function of volume on pedestals with (a) 4×4 mm^2, (b) 4×8 mm^2, and (c) 4×12 mm^2 dimensions.

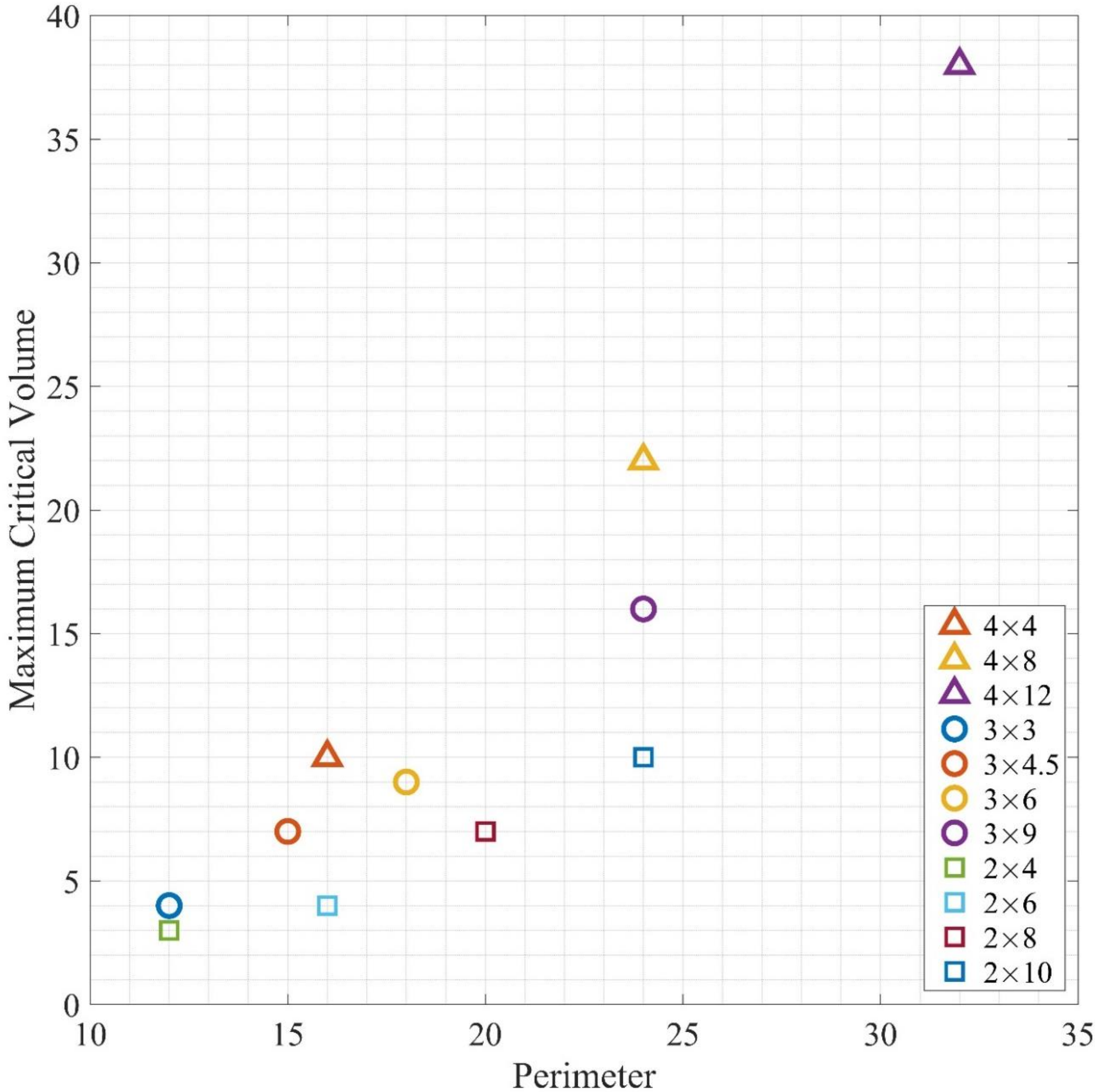

Fig. S3: Maximum critical volume as a function of the perimeter of each pedestal. It is shown that a surface with longer solid sharp edges (longer perimeter) can impose more pinning force on the droplet contact line, hence being able to retain higher volumes within its surface.

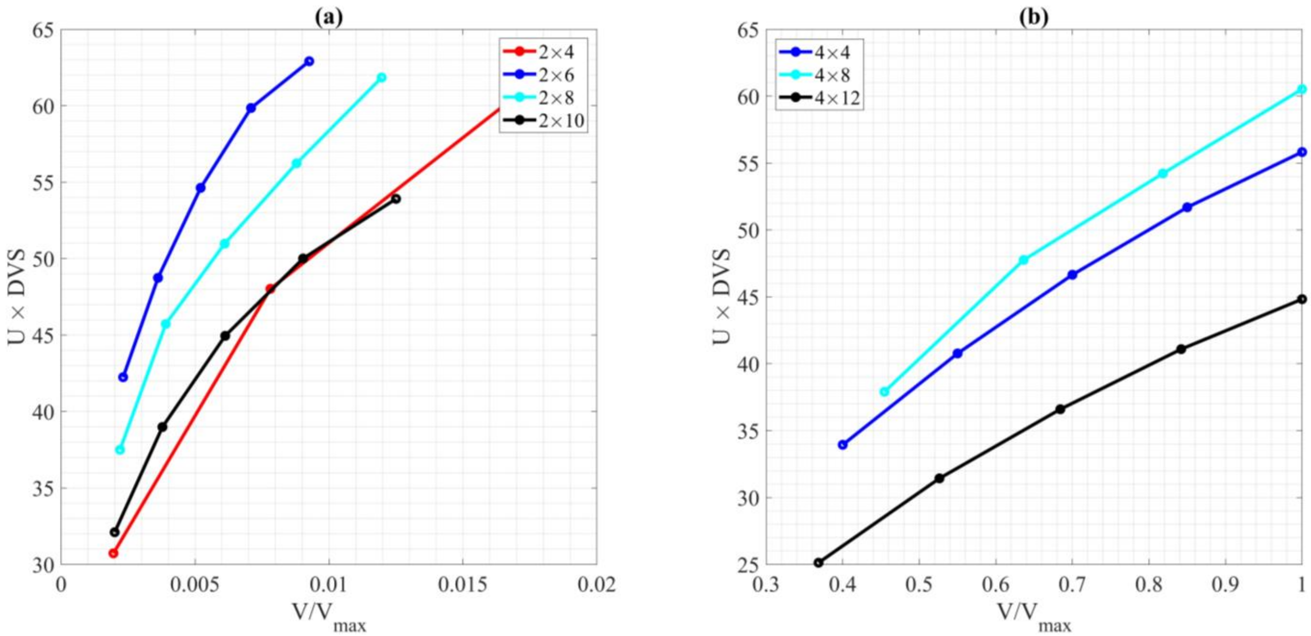

Fig. S4: Efficiency of each pedestal represented by uniformity number (U) multiplied by dimensionless volume sensitivity (DVS) for (a) 2 mm wide and (b) 4 mm wide pedestals.