## **Electronic Supplementary Material**

# Magnetic-chemotactic hybrid microrobots with precise remote targeting accuracy

Ming You,<sup>a</sup> Shuming Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Binjie Chen,<sup>a</sup> Fangzhi Mou,<sup>\*a</sup> and Jianguo Guan<sup>\*a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Advanced Technology for Materials Synthesis and Processing, International School of Materials Science and Engineering, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430070, P. R. China

<sup>b</sup> Wuhan Institute of Photochemistry and Technology, 7 North Bingang Road, Wuhan 430083, P. R. China

**Electronic Supporting Material include:** 

Note S1. Preparation of the ZnO/Fe-Ag JMRs. Note S2. Preparation and use of agar gel. Note S3. Homemade microcell for chemical propulsion of the JMRs.

Figure S1. Microscopic images of ZnO microparticle monolayer on glass substrate.

Figure S2. Schematic illustration of the fabrication process of the ZnO/Fe-Ag JMRs.

Figure S3. Homemade 3D Helmholtz coil mounted on inverted optical microscope for magnetic propulsion of the IMRs.

Figure S4. Preparation of  $pH = 4.48 CO_2$  solution.

Figure S5. Trajectories of ZnO/Fe-Ag IMRs in boiled DI water after exposed to air for different time.

Figure S6. Orientation of the JMRs moving in  $[CO_2]$  gradient.

Figure S7.  $\alpha$  of two typical JMRs displaying positive chemotactic behaviors.

Figure S8. Degradation of the ZnO/Fe-Ag JMRs in simulated gastric acid.

Movie S1. Magnetic propulsion of the ZnO/Fe-Ag JMRs.

Movie S2. Chemical propulsion of the ZnO/Fe-Ag IMRs.

Movie S3. Positive chemotactic motion of the ZnO/Fe-Ag JMRs.

Movie S4. Motion of the ZnO/Fe-Ag JMRs in B-water-containing agar gel.

Movie S5. Hybrid propulsion of the JMRs.

Movie S6. Magnetic propulsion only near the target.

Movie S7. Chemical propulsion only near the target.

Movie S8. Hybrid propulsion towards target.

#### Note S1 Preparation of the ZnO/Fe-Ag JMRs.

ZnO MPs were dispersed in ethanol to obtain 35 mg/mL suspension, then 50  $\mu$ L suspension was added onto 25\*25 mm slide to obtain ZnO MPs monolayer (Figure S1). After ethanol evaporation, the ZnO MPs were sequentially coated with Fe and Ag for 40 and 20 s, corresponding to  $\sim$  12 and 5 nm of Fe and Ag layer on the ZnO MPs, respectively. Then the slides were sonicated in ethanol to release the JMRs from substrate, washed with ethanol and water 3 times and carefully dried in 40 °C oven, finally the JMRs were made into 10 mg/mL suspension for further use.

#### Note S2 Preparation and use of agar gel.

2 g agar powder was added to 40 g boiling DI water and stirred until completely dissolved, the solution was transferred into a 50 mL tube for cooling down to form agar gel. Then the gel was cut into 3\*3\*3 mm cube, immersed in boiled DI water and pH =5.98 CO2 solution, respectively. When used, the agar gel was taken and gently wiped with Kimwipes to remove surface solution before added to microrobot suspension.

#### Note S3 Homemade microcell for chemical propulsion of the JMRs.

Microcell for chemical propulsion of the JMRs were made by attaching a tailored rubber ring (16 mm inner diameter, 3 mm in height) onto glass slide through double-sided tape.



Figure S1 ZnO microparticle monolayer on glass substrate.



Figure S2 Schematic illustration of the fabrication process of the ZnO/Fe-Ag JMRs.



Figure S3 Homemade 3D Helmholtz coil mounted on inverted optical microscope for magnetic propulsion of the JMRs.



**Figure S4** Preparation of pH = 5.98 CO<sub>2</sub> solution.



Figure S5 Trajectories of ZnO/Fe-Ag JMRs in fresh B-water after being exposed to air for (A) 0, (B) 5, (C) 10 and (D) 30 min. All trajectories correspond to a time duration of 20 s.



Figure S7  $\alpha$  of two typical JMRs displaying positive chemotactic behaviors.

### Nano Res.



Figure S8 Degradation of the ZnO/Fe-Ag JMRs in simulated gastric acid. Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m.