## **Supporting Information**

## Sono-assisted surface energy driven assembly of 2D materials on flexible polymer substrates: A green assembly method using water

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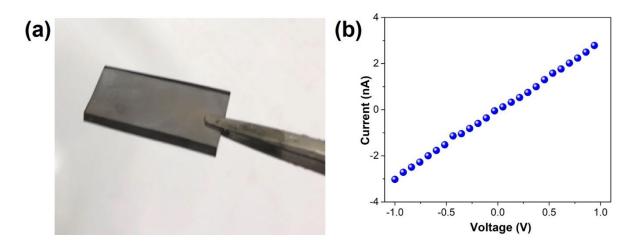


Figure S1. 10 s assembly of graphene on PDMS. (a), Digital camera image. (b), The corresponding I-V curve. Solution concentration 1 mg/mL.

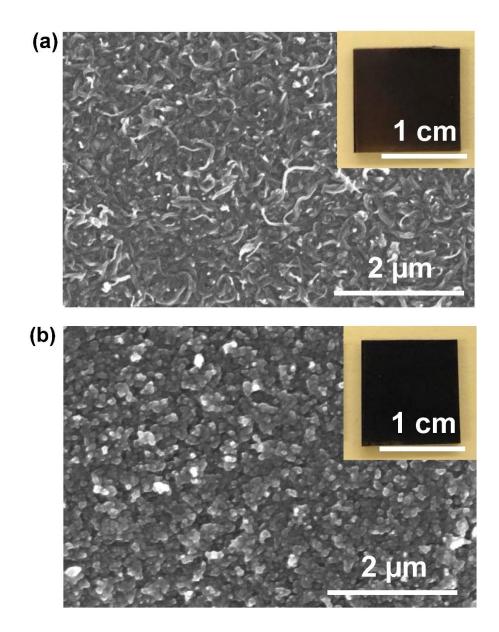


Figure S2. SEM images of assembled carbon nanotube **a** and carbon black **b** on PDMS substrates.

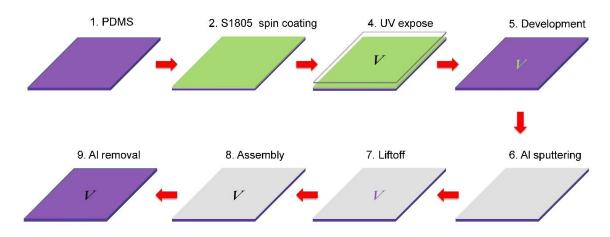


Figure S3. Sample preparation procedure for graphene assembly into a micro "V" letter.

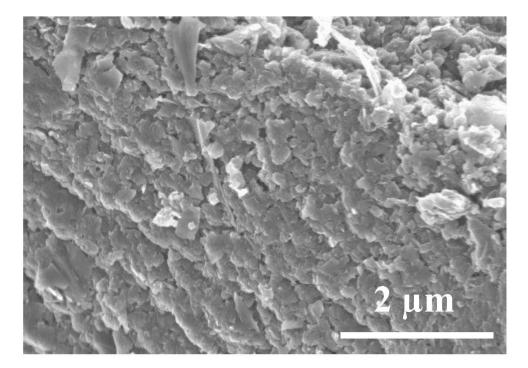


Figure S4. High magnification SEM image of assembled PDMS/graphene foam wall.

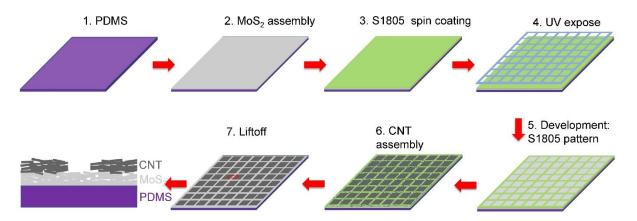
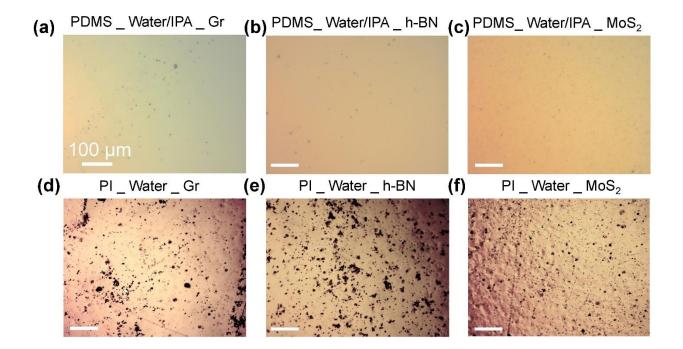


Figure S5. Combined micropatterning and multiple SASEDA processes Multiple SASEDA processes for  $MoS_2/CNT$  microscale device fabrication.



**Figure S6.** Optical images of static assembled samples. (a) (b) (c) are graphene, h-BN, and  $MoS_2$  assembly on PDMS in water/IPA, respectively. (d) (e) (f) are graphene, h-BN and MoS2 assembly on PI in water, respectively. The scale bares are 100  $\mu$ m.

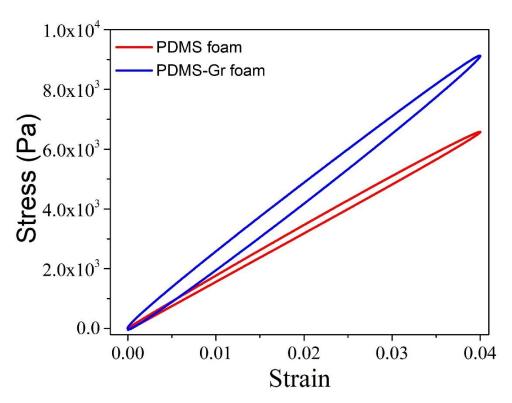
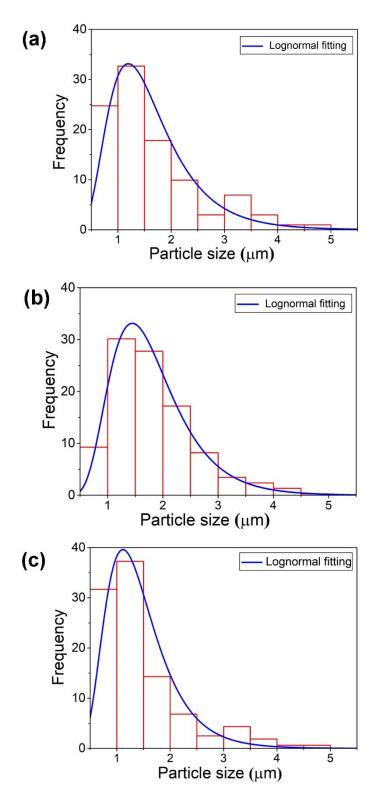
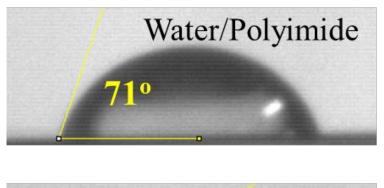


Figure S7. Mechanism properties of pure PDMS foam and assembled graphene/PDMS foam



**Figure S8.** Size distribution of graphene C-300 (a), h-BN (b) and  $MoS_2$  (c). The projected area diameters were calculated and summarized. At least 100 particles were measured for each sample.



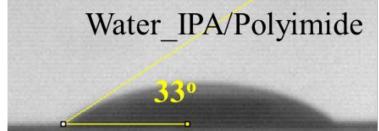


Figure S9. Contact angle data on polyimide substrate for water and water/IPA (1:1).

$\gamma_{ m pn}$	$\gamma_{ m ps}$	$\gamma_{ m ns}$	$W_{\rm psn}$	W <sub>pns</sub>
11.62	38.84	13.89	41.11	-13.33
22.1	38.84	2.95	19.69	-13.79
10.12	38.84	11.96	40.68	-16.76
11.62	3.91	5.31	-2.4	13.02
22.1	3.91	8.37	-9.82	26.56
10.12	3.91	3.27	-2.94	9.48
24.47	11.2	13.89	0.62	27.16
12.96	11.2	2.95	1.19	4.71
19.2	11.2	11.96	3.96	19.96
	11.62         22.1         10.12         11.62         22.1         10.12         24.47         12.96	11.62       38.84         22.1       38.84         10.12       38.84         11.62       3.91         22.1       3.91         10.12       3.91         22.1       3.91         10.12       3.91         10.12       3.91         10.12       1.91         10.12       1.91	11.62       38.84       13.89         22.1       38.84       2.95         10.12       38.84       11.96         11.62       3.91       5.31         22.1       3.91       8.37         10.12       3.91       3.27         24.47       11.2       13.89         12.96       11.2       2.95	11.62       38.84       13.89       41.11         22.1       38.84       2.95       19.69         10.12       38.84       11.96       40.68         11.62       3.91       5.31       -2.4         22.1       3.91       8.37       -9.82         10.12       3.91       3.27       -2.94         24.47       11.2       13.89       0.62         12.96       11.2       2.95       1.19

 Table S1. Calculated interfacial energy and separation energy.

	Surface tension	Dispersive components	Polar components	Reference
Water	72.75	22.10	50.65	1
Water/IPA (1:1)	25.13	16.96	8.17	1
Graphene	53.0	39.1	13.9	2
MoS <sub>2</sub>	44.5	32.09	14.41	3
h-BN	58.27	27.99	30.28	4
PDMS	19.8	19.0	0.8	5
Polyimide <sup>a)</sup>	37.2	29.1	8.1	

Table S2. The summary of surface tension and surface tension components

<sup>a)</sup>The surface tension and components of polyimide were calculated using the contact angles from Figure. S9 and the Fowkes surface energy theory: <sup>2</sup>

$$\gamma_l(\cos\theta + 1) = 2 \left(\gamma_l^{\rm di} \gamma_s^{\rm di}\right)^{1/2} + 2 \left(\gamma_l^{\rm po} \gamma_s^{\rm po}\right)^{1/2}$$

where  $\gamma_l^{di}$  and  $\gamma_l^{po}$  are the liquid dispersive and polar components, respectively, and  $\gamma_s^{di}$  and  $\gamma_s^{po}$  are the solid dispersive and polar components, respectively.  $\theta$  is the contact angle.

## Supplementary References

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