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Supporting information for article:

3D-printed sheet jet for stable megahertz liquid sample delivery at X-ray free-electron lasers

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Supporting Information

3D-Printed Sheet Jet for Stable Megahertz Liquid Sample Delivery at X-ray Free Electron Lasers

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Main chamber vacuum levels

Without jet: 8e-6 mbar With GDVN: 2.9e-5 mbar With Sheet jet: 4.3e-5 mbar

3D Printing parameters

Voxel height: 8.87 µm Voxel width: 0.735 µm Laser power: 85 mW Infill speed: 600 mm/s XY stage speed: 1 mm/s Z stage speed: 0.5 mm/s Block height: 60 µm Field of view size: 500 µm Field of view overlap: 10 µm

Special care was given to avoid stitching lines falling within the channel regions. As such, a complete channel would be printed within the 60 µm block for a single field of view.



Figure S1. The integrated AGIPD detector response normalized by incoming X-ray intensity binned in 50 train intervals over a representative 5 minute measurement window for the liquid sheet jet and GDVN



Figure S2. Thickness values extracted from scanning horizontally across the primary liquid sheet region at a distance of 185 μ m from the nozzle tip.



Figure S3. Same horizontal scan as in **Fig. S2**, but here we show the part of the scan where the X-rays hit the rim of the liquid sheet. The sheet has constant thickness until very close to the rim. The increased thickness close to the rim may be due to the tails of the X-ray beam clipping the rim.





Figure S4. Scattering curves derived from molecular dynamics simulations for isopropanol (above) delivered by the liquid sheet and for water (below) delivered by a GDVN.



Figure S5. Side view microscope image of the liquid sheet when the X-rays intersect the sheet 350 μ m below the nozzle, corresponding to the thinnest part of the sheet (65 nm) as shown in Fig. 2b. The width of the sheet at this position when projected onto the microscope, which is at a 45 degree angle, is ~32 μ m. This gives a real sheet width of 45 μ m.

Movie S1. run 194

Movie S2. run 186