Supplementary Information: Figure S1

Figure S1 displays the computational domain of a typical SGM in this study together with the non-axial \( x \)-velocity contour profile taken from the mid-plane of the channel. Numerical velocity data are exported from the midplane of the microchannel, and subsequently used to calculate the normalized transverse flow magnitude \( \eta \) for each groove/ridge structure using equation 2. The \( x \)-velocity contour profile helps explain the corkscrew flow profile displayed in figure 1. The \( x \)-velocity is positive within the grooves and negative above the ridges.

Figure S1. Typical computational domain used in this study. The \( x \)-velocity contour profile is shown below.