

**Rapid manufacture of modifiable 2.5-dimensional (2.5D) micro-structures for capillary-force-driven fluidic velocity control**

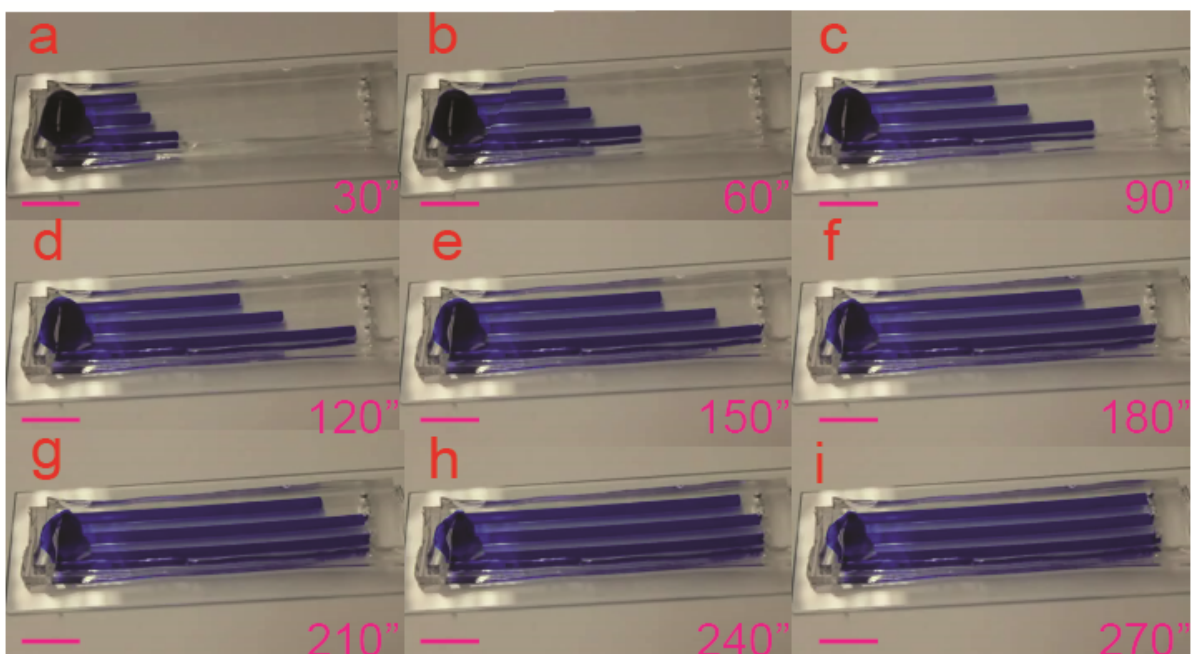
Electronic Supplementary Material 4

Wenming Wu<sup>1,2</sup> and Andreas Manz<sup>1,2</sup>

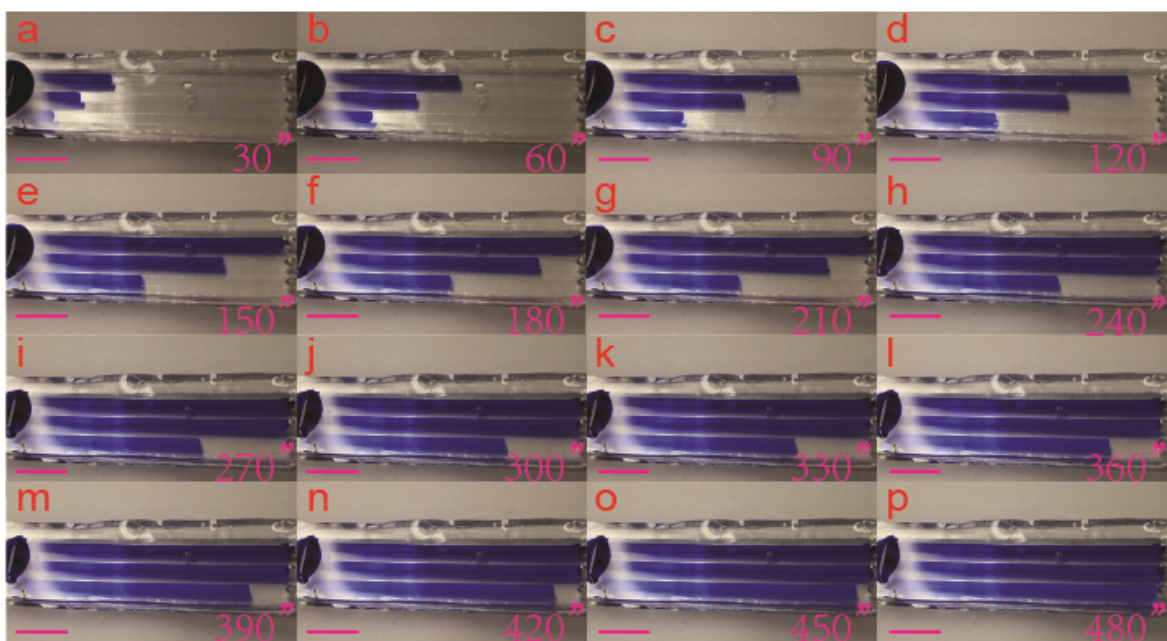
<sup>1</sup>Mechatronics department, University of Saarland, Saarbrücken, Germany.

<sup>2</sup>KIST Europe GmbH, Saarbrücken, Germany.

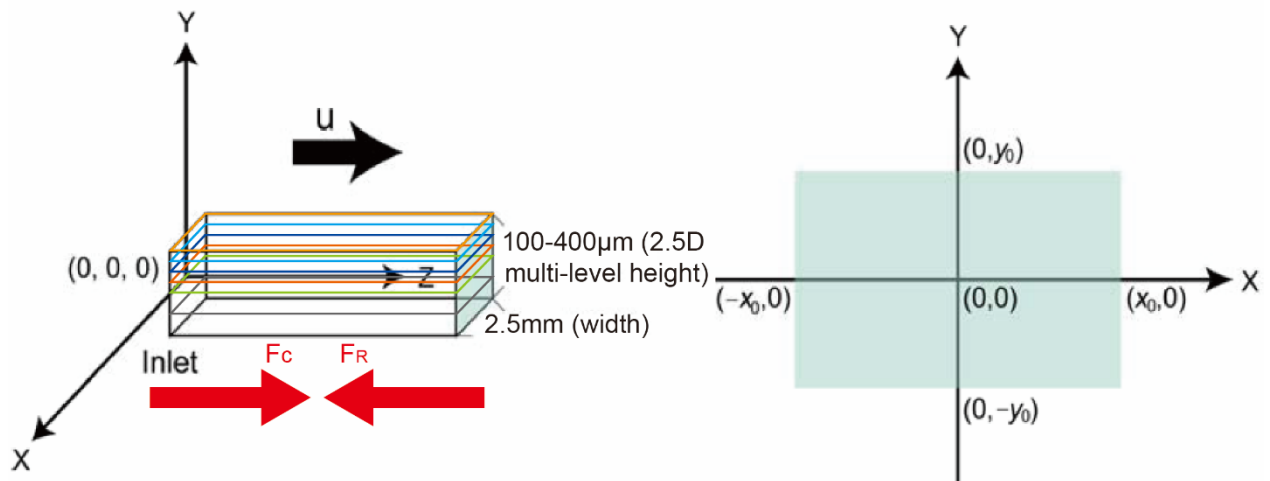
Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to A.M. ([manz@kist-europe.de](mailto:manz@kist-europe.de))



**Fig. S1** Sequential capillary flow in the first 2.5D capillary flow microchip, with parallel multi-level channel height of 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , 300  $\mu\text{m}$ , and 400  $\mu\text{m}$  from top down, channel length and width of 2 mm and 55 mm, respectively. a)–i) The real images of ink autonomously flowing inside the 2.5D chip, with a time interval of 30 s. Blue ink is used to display the velocity of the channel-height influenced programmable autonomous flow. Scale bars, 1 cm.

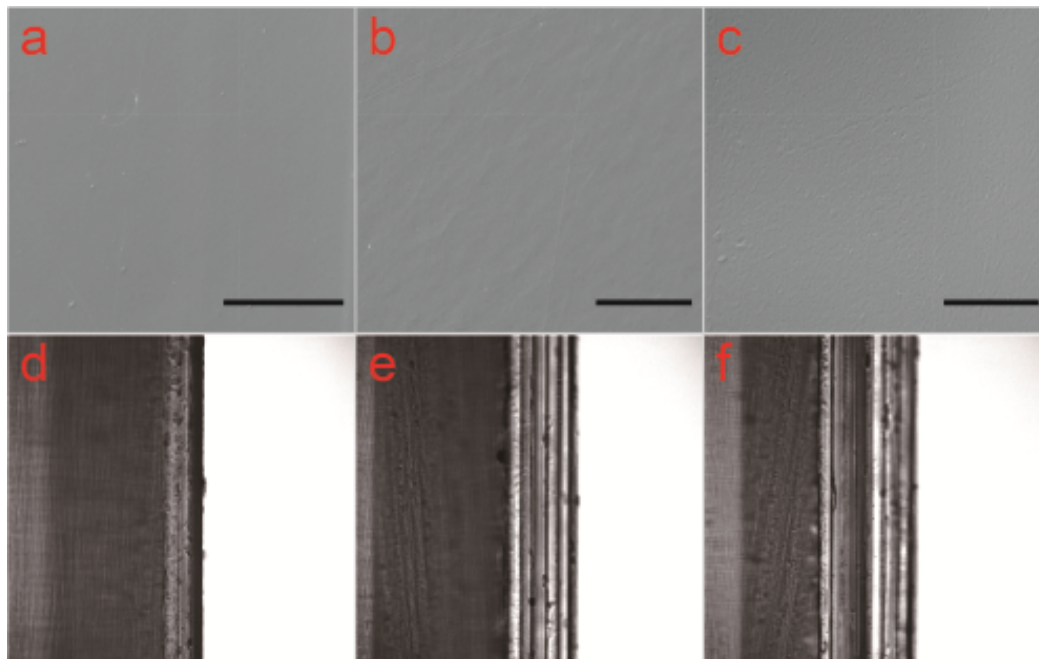


**Fig. S2** Sequential capillary flow in the second 2.5D capillary flow microchip, with parallel multi-level channel height of 350  $\mu\text{m}$ , 250  $\mu\text{m}$ , and 100  $\mu\text{m}$  from top down, channel length and width of 2 mm and 55 mm, respectively. a)–p) The real images of ink autonomously flowing inside the 2.5D chip, with a time interval of 30 s. Blue ink is used to display the velocity of the channel-height influenced programmable autonomous flow. Scale bars, 1 cm.



The capillary force driven flow inside a channel with rectangular cross section.

**Fig. S3** Schematic illustration for capillary-force-driven flow in 2.5D microchip, with multi-level channel height of 100  $\mu\text{m}$  (grey), 200  $\mu\text{m}$  (green), 250  $\mu\text{m}$  (henna), 300  $\mu\text{m}$  (deep blue), 350  $\mu\text{m}$  (light blue) and 400  $\mu\text{m}$  (brown), respectively. Channel length and width are 2 mm and 55  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Fig. S4** The SEM and optical microscopic image of the tape master. a) The surface of the multilayer tape, with magnification of 200X. b) The surface of the multilayer tape, with magnification of 1600X. c) The surface of the multilayer tape, with magnification of 16000X. d)–f) The boundary image of three-, five-, and seven-layer tape channels from optical microscope, with magnification of 100X. The images in a)–c) are taken from the SEM, with rule bar of 200  $\mu\text{m}$  in a); of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  in b); and of 2  $\mu\text{m}$  in c).