(a) (b)

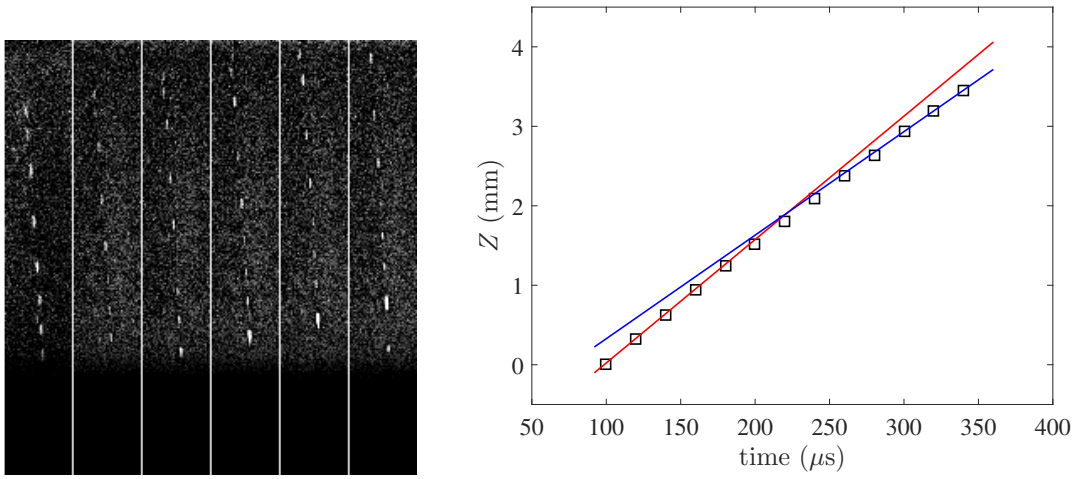


FIGURE S1. (a) Image differences showing the train of fine droplets emerging from the crater. The time between frames is 20 μs. (b) Tracking of a typical droplet, showing how it slows down from the time it emerges from the crater, as it traverses up through the image frame.

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Supplemental Material

for "Singular jets during the collapse of drop-impact craters"

by Thoroddsen, Takehara, Nguyen & Etoh

S.1. *Deceleration of jetting droplets*

The fastest jets are the thinnest and it becomes challenging to track them in the video images. This must be done manually as the human visual system can perceive motion with minor image contrast. In Fig. S1(a) we show typical fast droplets, where we have subtracted the background non-uniformity of the sensor image to highlight the droplets in the still frames. In Fig. S1(b) we track a typical droplet, to demonstrate its deceleration. Here the droplet decelerates from 15.4 m/s to 12.9 m/s, corresponding to the two linear fits. Future work should use even larger magnifications, than our 20.3 μm/pixel.