Supplemental Information for

# The Role of Solvent Molecular Weight in Shear Thickening and Shear Jamming

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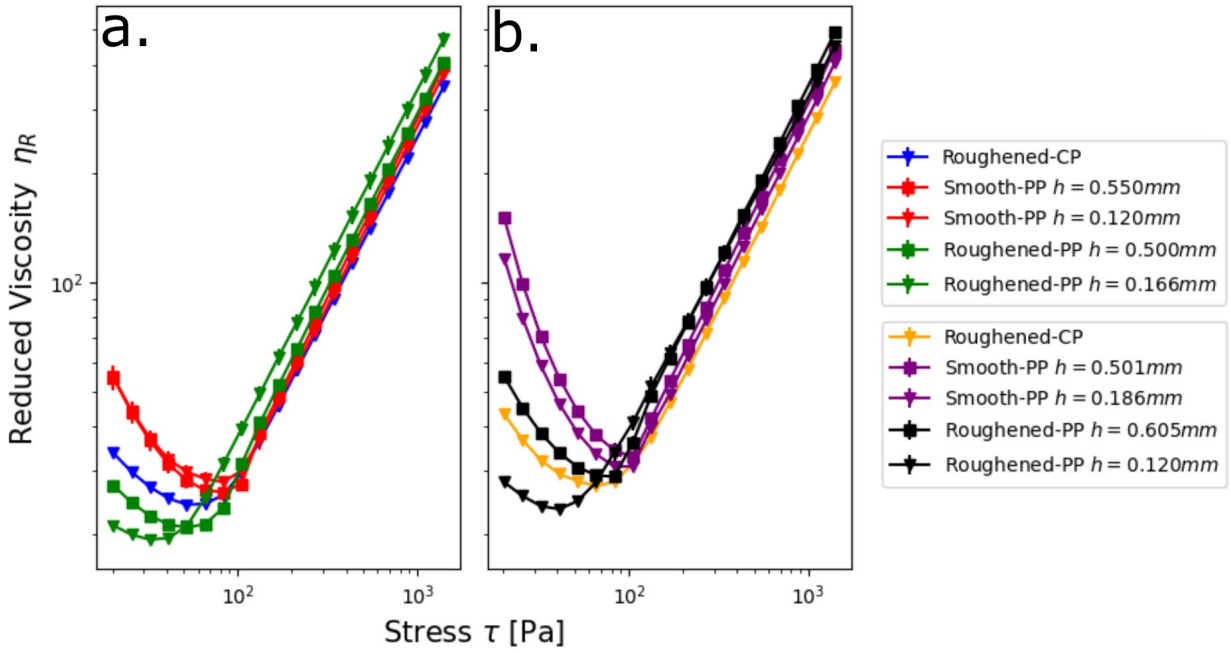


***Figure S1:*** *Steady state rheometry data from suspensions of Aerosil OX-50 particles with $\phi$ = 0.337 in PEG-200 and $\phi$ = 0 .339 in PEG-400. Measured separately with a 25mm parallel plate (PP) geometry with roughened top and bottom plates at two different gap heights, 25mm cone and plate (CP) geometry with $\beta$=1° and roughened top and bottom plates, and a smooth 25mm parallel plate geometry with at two different gap heights. Viscosity is plotted as a function of shear stress for suspensions in (a) PEG-200 and (b) PEG-400.*

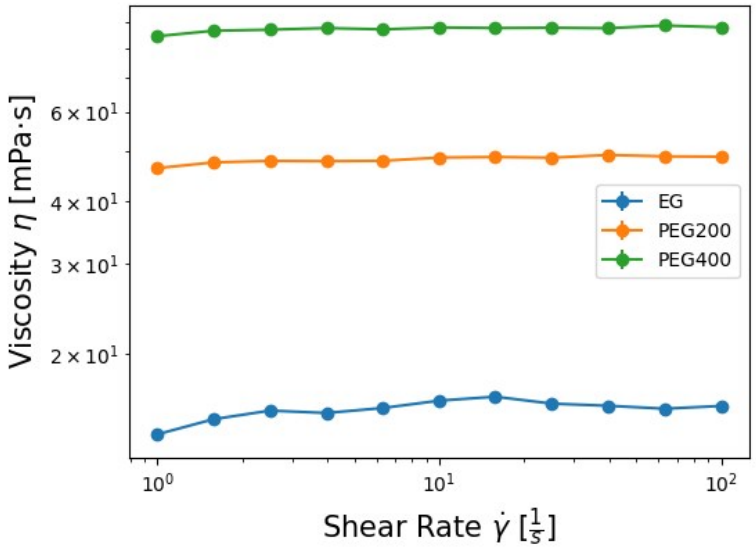


***Figure S2:*** *Steady state rheometry data for the Newtonian suspending liquids used in this study EG, PEG-200, and PEG-400.*

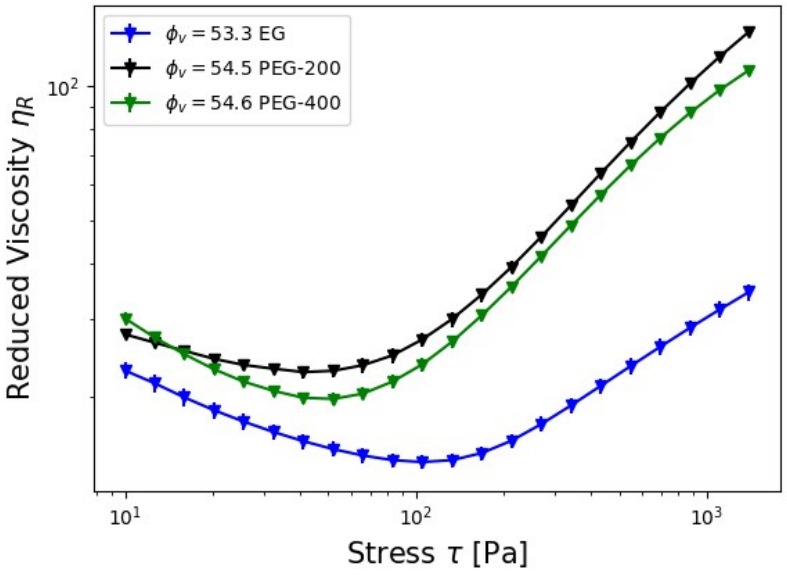


***Figure S3:*** *Steady state rheometry data from suspensions of spherical silica particles with a diameter of 500nm. Reduced viscosity is plotted as a function of shear stress in EG, PEG-200, and PEG-400.*