Nanoscale



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Electronic Supplementary Information

Received 20th September 2016, Accepted 00th October 2016

Graphene as a photothermal actuator for control of lipid mesophase structure

DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x

www.rsc.org/

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Fig. S3 (A) 2D peak change in shape with sheet thickness with (B) the sheet thickness distribution based on 2D peak shape.



Fig. S4 Maximum bulk temperature of 0.1 mg ml⁻¹ F108-graphene suspensions as a function of 808 nm laser power. Demonstrating the linear relationship between laser power and photothermal transduction.





Fig. S5 Glyceryl monoether samples with (S5A) no graphene present and (S5B) 0.5 mg ml⁻¹ present.



Fig. S6 Glyceryl monooleate samples with (S6A) no graphene present and (S56B) 0.5 mg ml⁻¹ present.



Fig. S7 Phytantriol samples with (S7A) no graphene present and (S7B) 0.5 mg ml⁻¹ present.

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Fig. S8 Unloaded glyceryl monoether sample (S8A) prior to NIR exposure and (S8B) after 60 seconds of exposure.



Fig. S9 Unloaded glyceryl monooleate sample (S9A) prior to NIR exposure and (S9B) after 60 seconds of exposure.



Fig. S10 Unloaded phytantriol sample (S10A) prior to NIR exposure and (S10B) after 60 seconds of exposure.



Fig. S11 Chemical structure of (S11A.) glyceryl monoether, (S11B.) glyceryl monooleate and (S11C.) phytantriol with carbons blue and oxygens red. Drawn using ACD/ChemSketch (Freeware), version 14.1, Advanced Chemistry Development, Inc., Toronto, ON, Canada, www.acdlabs.com, 2015.

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120. $L_{\parallel} + H_2O$ 100_ $L_{\parallel} + H_2O$ $L_{\parallel} + H_2O$ $H_{\parallel} + H_2O$ $H_{_{||}} + H_2O$ $H_{II} + H_2O$ 40_ $Q_{224} + H_2O$ $Q_{224} + H_2O$ 20_

Fig. S12 Phase diagram at 50 %w/w for each of the three lipid systems explored within this study.

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