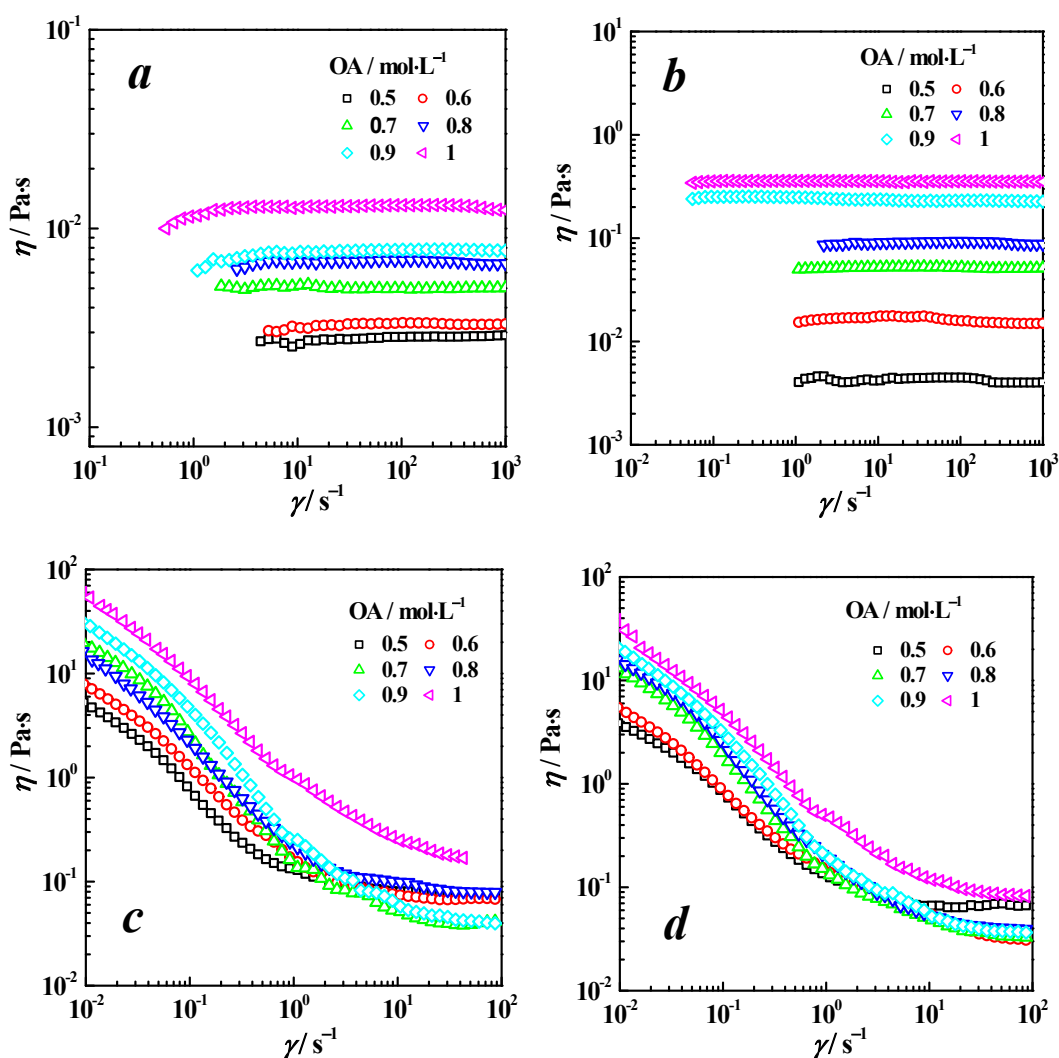


Supporting Information

A rheological study of reverse vesicles formed by oleic acid and diethylenetriamine in cyclohexane

Ge Yang, Jianxi Zhao*

Institute of Colloid and Interface Chemistry, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering,
Fuzhou University, Fuzhou, Fujian, 350108, China



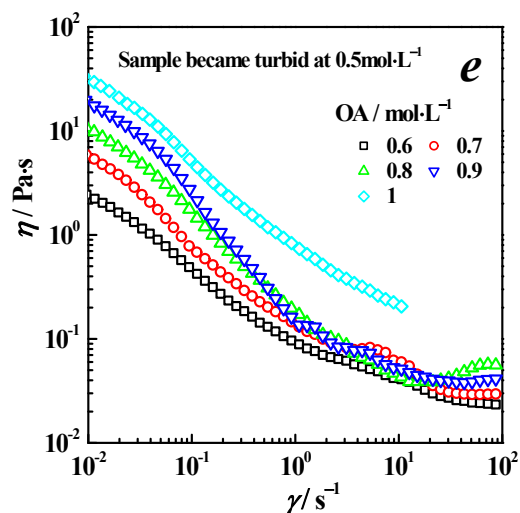


Fig.S1 Steady-state viscosity curves for OA/DETA in cyclohexane at β (the molar ratio of DETA to OA) = 0.3 (a), 0.5 (b), 1 (c), 1.5 (d), and 2 (e) but different OA concentrations at 25 °C.

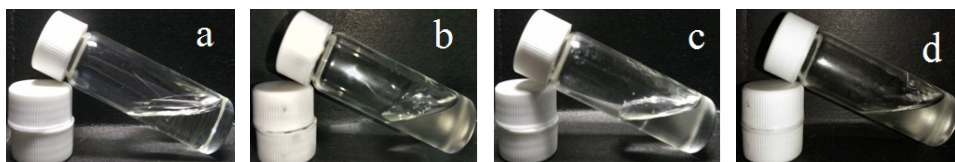


Fig.S2 Physical appearance (at $\beta=0.5$ (a), 1 (b), 1.5 (c), and 2 (d) with an OA concentration of 1 mol·L⁻¹).

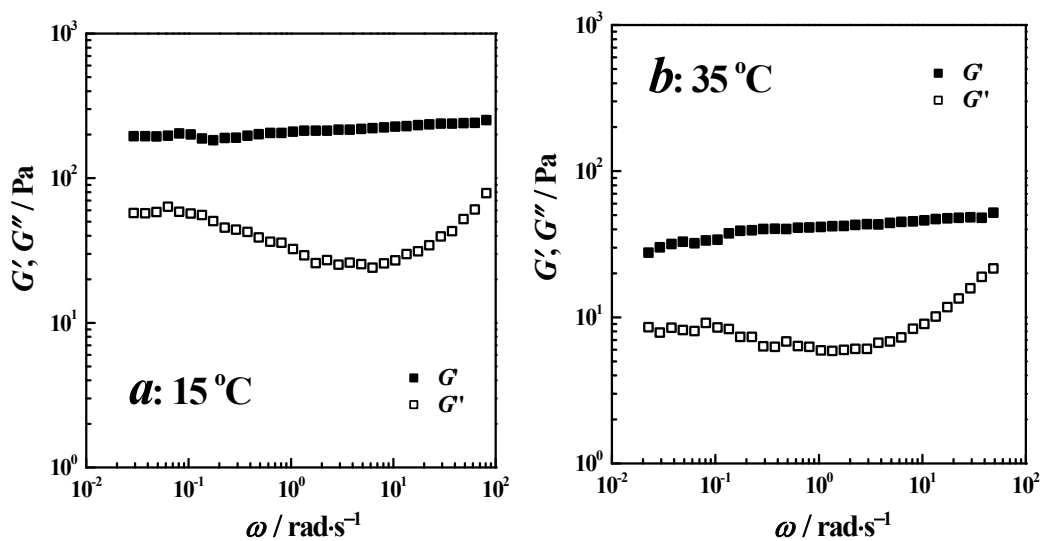


Fig.S3 Oscillatory shear rheograms of the sample at OA concentration of 1 mol·L⁻¹ and $\beta=1$, and the testing temperature was at 15 °C and 35 °C, respectively.

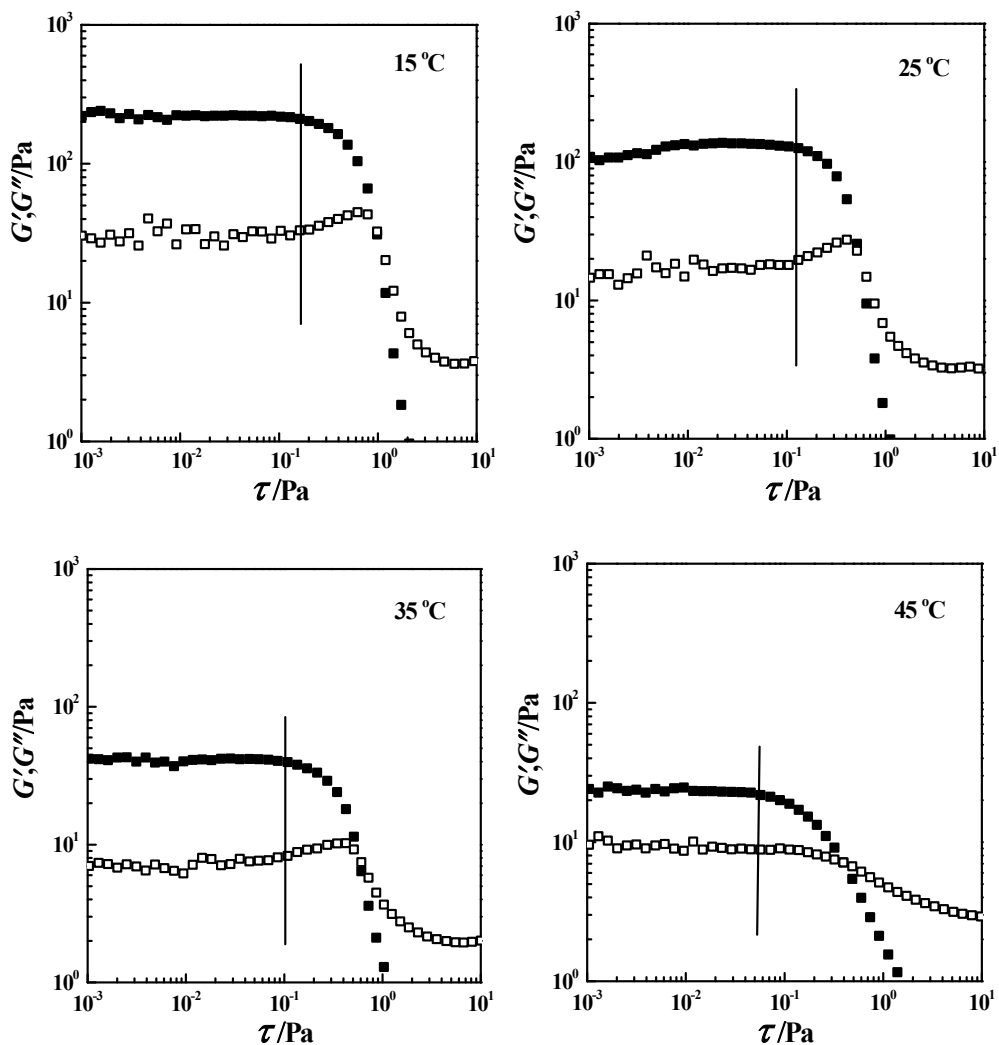


Fig.S4 Stress sweep rheograms for the sample at OA concentration of $1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ and $\beta = 1$ but different temperatures.



Fig.S5 Physical appearance of the samples with $1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ OA($1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)/DETA ($\beta = 1$) at different molar ratios of water to OA, W_0

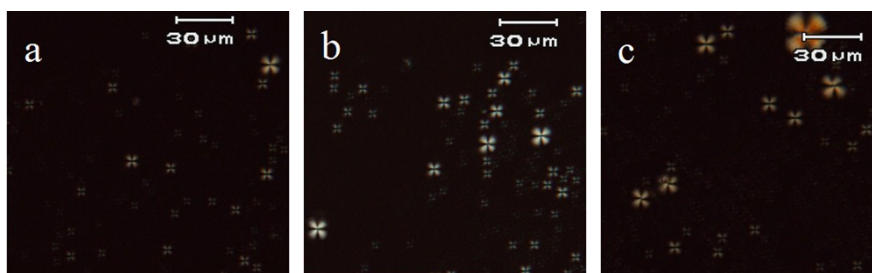


Fig.S6 Polarizing micrographs of the samples ($1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ OA/ $1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ DETA, $\beta = 1$) at $W_0 = 1, 6$, and 10 , from left to right.