Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Soft Matter.

Effect of morphology on interactions between nanoparticle-stabilised air bubbles and oil droplets

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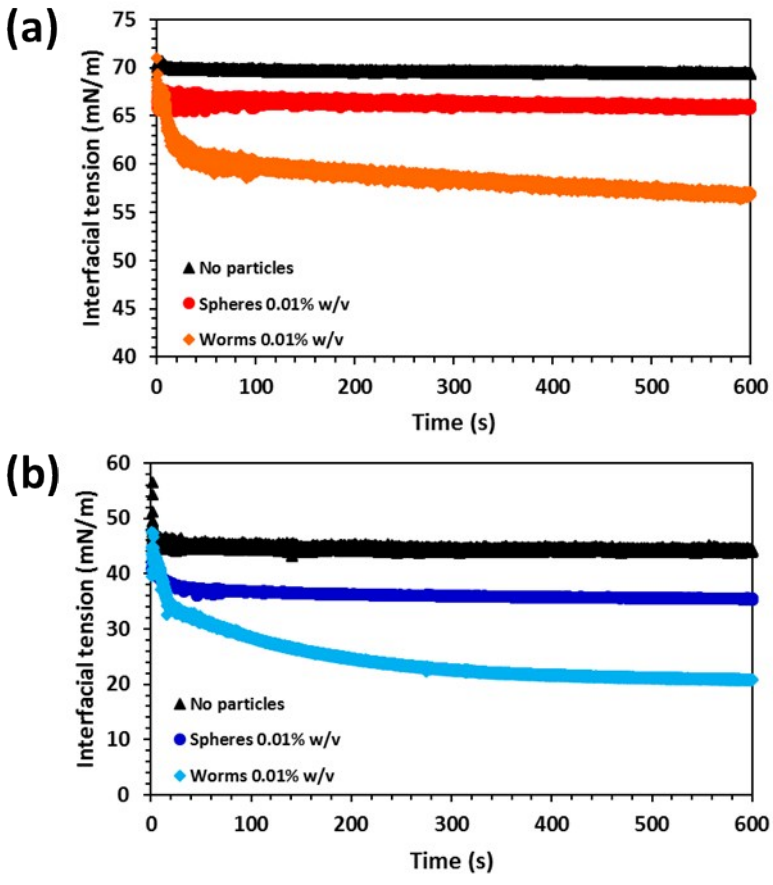

Figure S1. Interfacial tension profiles for (a) air bubbles or (b) *n*-dodecane droplets; aged over 10 min in 0.01% w/v aqueous dispersions of either 22 nm $PGMA_{39}$-$PBzMA_{60}$ spheres or $PGMA_{37}$-$PHPMA_{60}$-$PBzMA_{30}$ worms of similar diameter without any stirring. Also shown are the interfacial tension data obtained for either an *n*-dodecane droplet or an air bubble immersed in water in the absence of any nanoparticles.

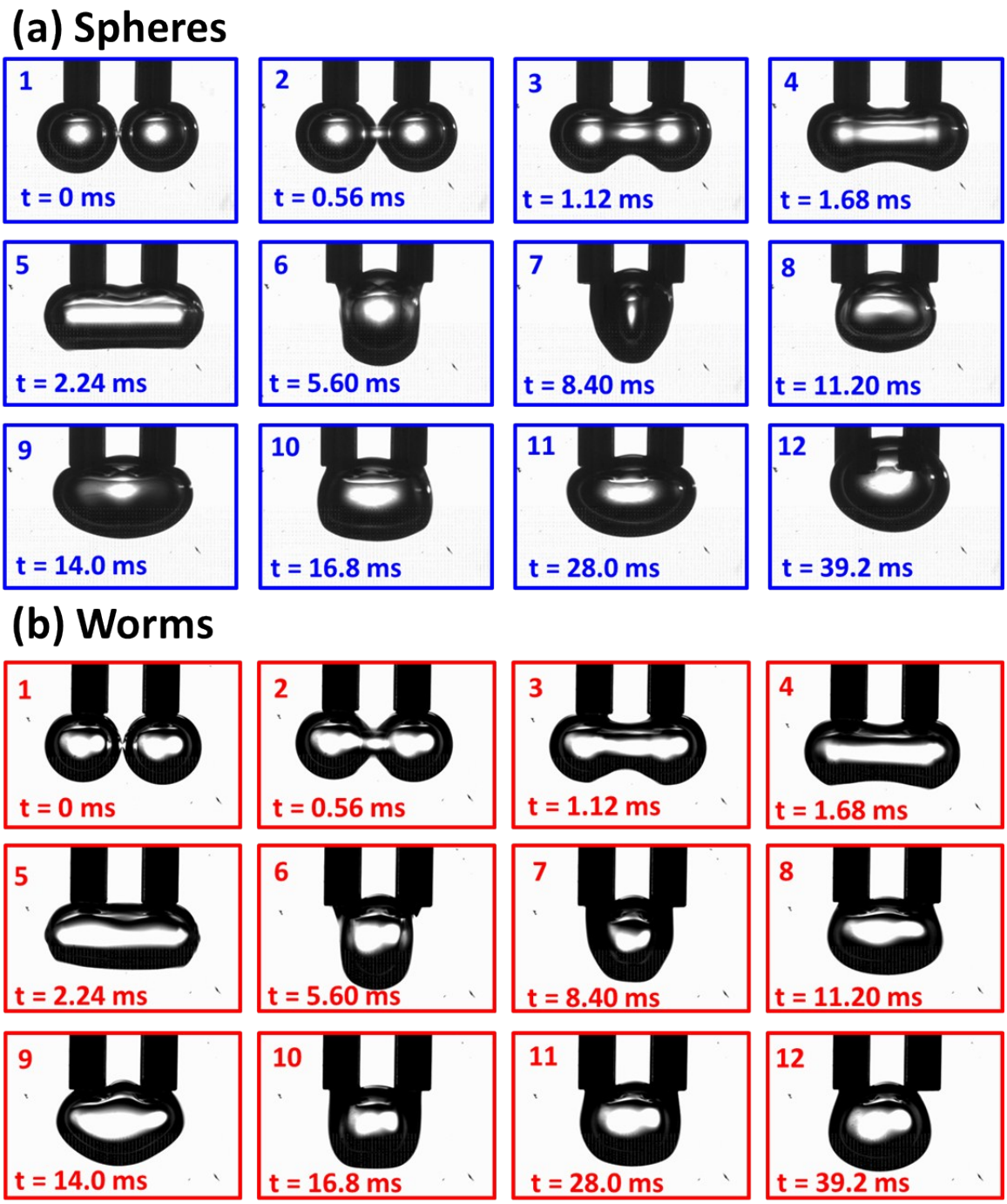

Figure S2. Sequence of digital images recorded at various time intervals during the coalescence of two air bubbles prepared using a 0.01% w/v aqueous dispersion of either (a) 22 nm $PGMA_{39}$-$PBzMA_{60}$ spheres or (b) $PGMA_{37}$-$PHPMA_{60}$-$PBzMA_{30}$ worms brought into close contact after no ageing. The outer diameter of each capillary is 1.05 mm

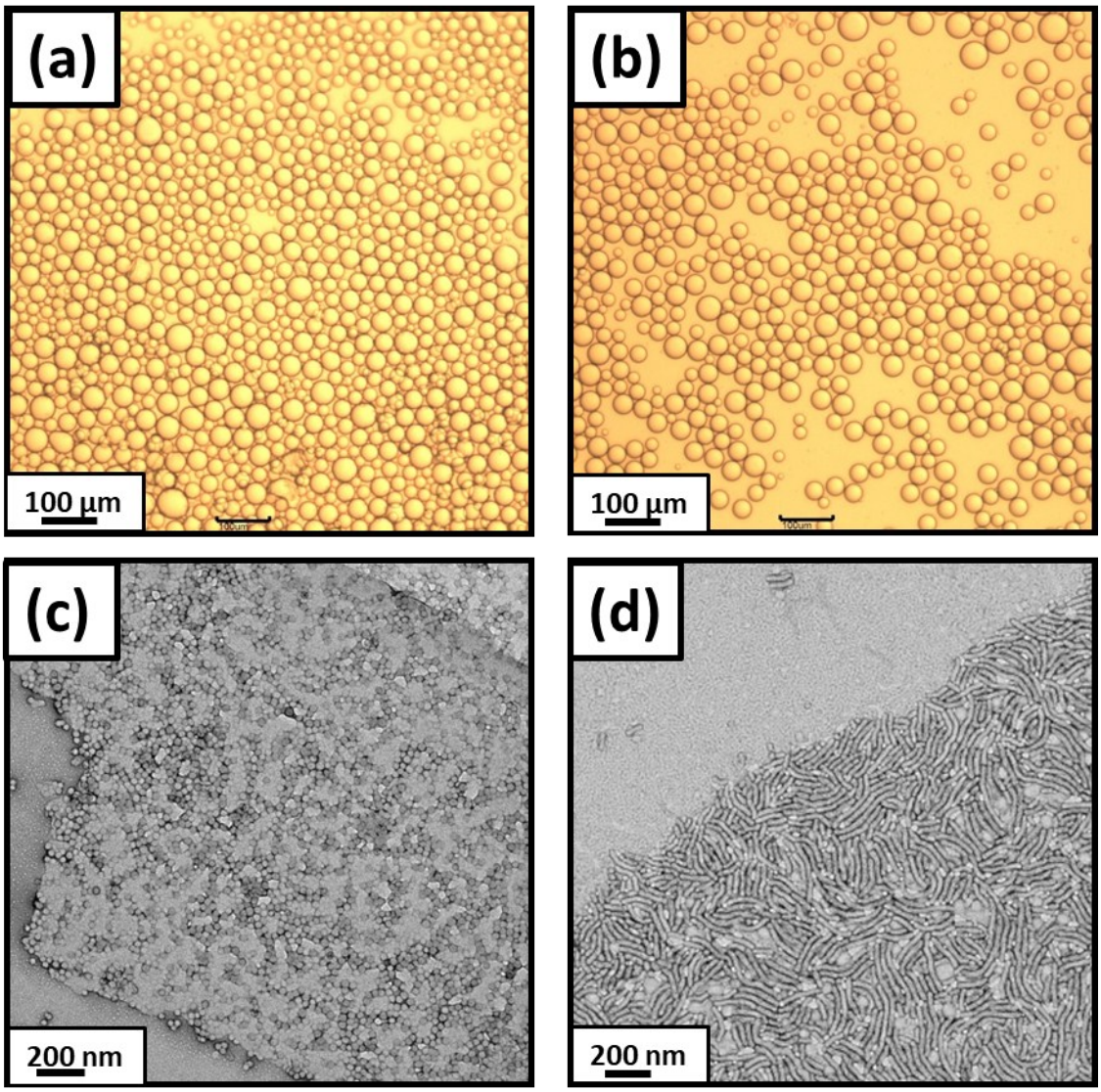

Figure S3. Optical microscopy and TEM images recorded for *n*-dodecane-in-water Pickering emulsions prepared using a 0.50% w/v aqueous dispersion of either $PGMA_{39}$-$PBzMA_{60}$ spheres (a, c) or $PGMA_{37}$-$PHPMA_{60}$-$PBzMA_{30}$ worms (b, d) after high-shear homogenisation at 13 200 rpm for 2 min.