

Supporting information

The Influence of Organic Intercalation Montmorillonites on the Interfacial Tension and Structure of Oil-in-Water Nanoemulsions

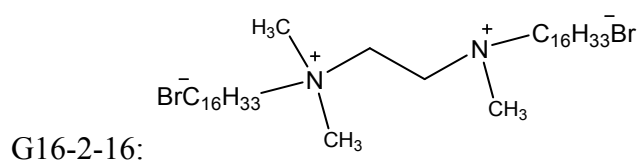
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Molecular Structure of Brij 30 and G16-2-16,

Brij 30 : $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$



Tab.S1 Zeta potential of nanoemulsions measured by DLS method

G16-2-16 %w/v	OMt %w/v	Brij 30 %w/v	Paraffin oil %w/v	0.01 M NaCl solution %w/v	Zeta potential mV
0.15	0	2.56	3.2	94	18.8
	1.7×10^{-3}	2.56	3.2	94	43.4
	3.4×10^{-3}	2.56	3.2	94	38.2
	5.1×10^{-3}	2.56	3.2	94	26.8
	6.8×10^{-3}	2.56	3.2	94	28.5

0.20	0	2.56	3.2	94	21.3
	1.7×10^{-3}	2.56	3.2	94	46.5
	3.4×10^{-3}	2.56	3.2	94	45.1
	5.1×10^{-3}	2.56	3.2	94	28.8
	6.8×10^{-3}	2.56	3.2	94	34.2

Tab.S2 Interfacial tension of crude oil/ nanoemulsions at equilibrium time (45 °C)

OMt %w/v	0.15 %w/v G16-2-16	0.20 %w/v G16-2-16
Equilibrium time	1800s	2000s
0	0.021	0.07
3.4×10^{-3}	0.006	0.225
6.8×10^{-3}	0.01	0.016

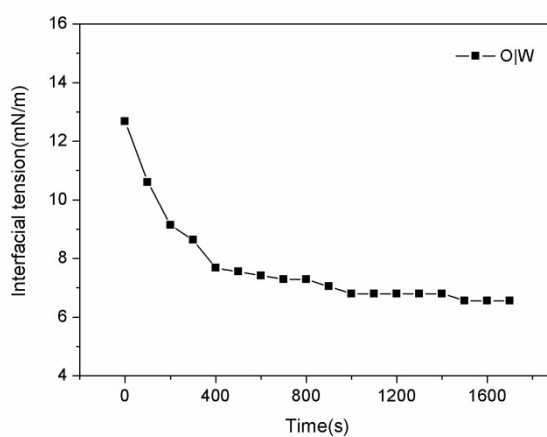


Fig. S1 Interfacial tension of crude oil/ water as a function of time at 45 °C

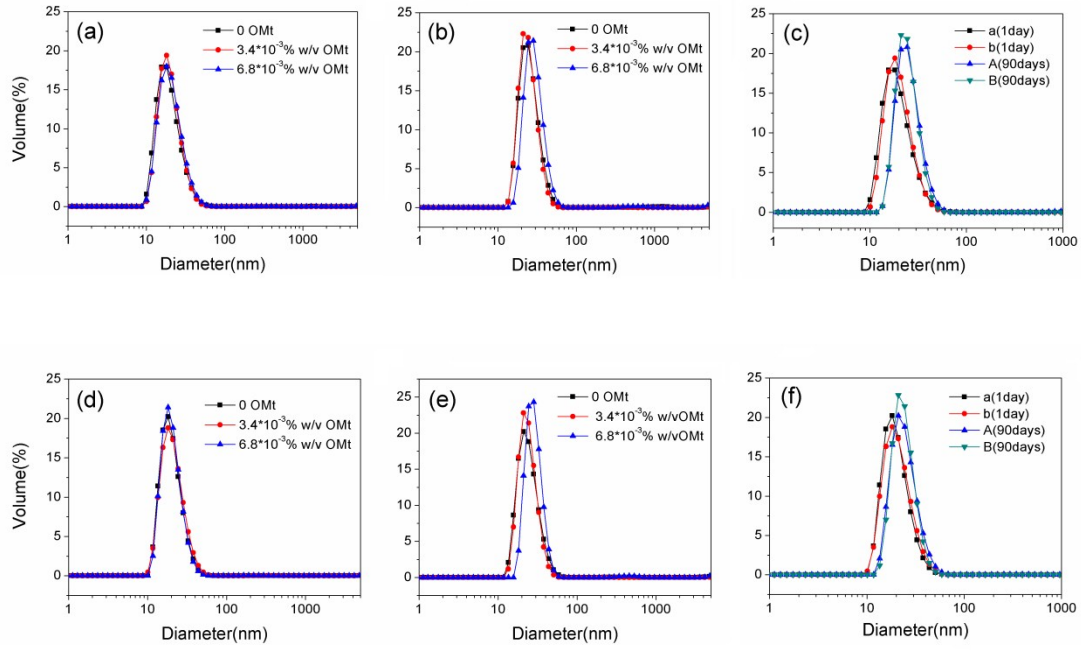


Fig.5 Nanoemulsion droplet sizes measured by DLS

Nanoemulsions with 0.15%w/v G16-2-16 (1 day); (b) G16-2-16 nanoemulsions with 0.15wt% (90 days); (c) Size variation of nanoemulsions with 0.15%w/v G16-2-16 storing for 1 day and 90 days (a, A: without OMT; b, B: with $3.4 \times 10^{-3}\%$ w/v OMT); (d) nanoemulsions with 0.20%w/v G16-2-16 (1 day); (e) nanoemulsions with 0.20%w/v G16-2-16 (90 days); (f) Size variation of nanoemulsions with 0.20%w/v G16-2-16 storing for 1 day and 90 days (a, A: without OMT; b, B: with $3.4 \times 10^{-3}\%$ w/v OMT).

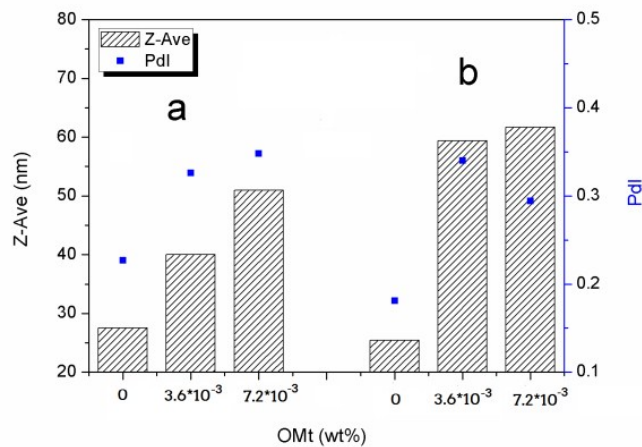


Fig. S3 Z-average diameter and the Polydispersity Index(PDI) of Nano-emulsion measured by DLS method