Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics.

ESI for

Structural aspects of heteropolyacid microemulsions

Mrinal K. Bera,[a] Ross J. Ellis,[a] Benjamin P. Burton-Pye,[b] and Mark R. Antonio[a,*]

[a]Chemical Sciences & Engineering Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL 60439 U.S.A. [b]CUNY Hunter College, Department of Chemistry, New York, NY 10065 U.S.A.

Figure S1. Guinier plots of the experimental SAXS data of Figure 3 (article text) showing the linear and effectively parallel responses that indicate that the clusters sizes are the same and independent of charge for H_3PT, H_4SiT, and H_5AlT (green squares, blue triangles, and red circles, respectively) in acidic (pH = 1) aqueous electrolytes.

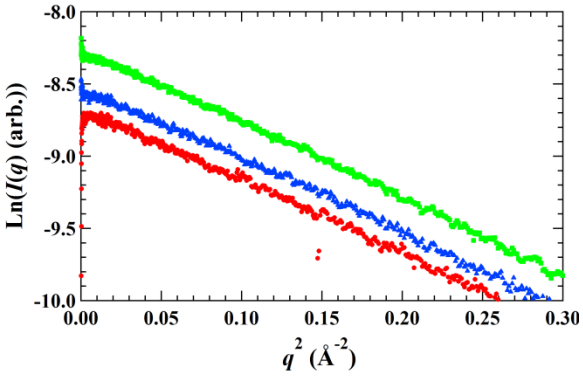
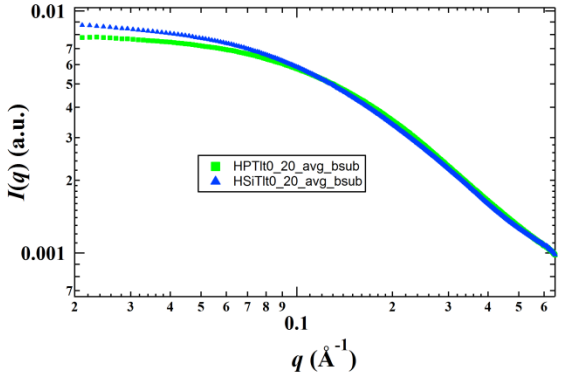


Figure S2. (a) Log-log plot of the SAXS data, $I(q)$ vs. q, for the light solution phases obtained from the solvent extraction (SX) of H_3PT and H_4SiT (green squares and blue triangles, respectively) with 20% TBP-*n*-octane and 20% TBP-*n*-dodecane solutions, respectively. (b) The corresponding distance distribution functions, $p(r)$ vs. r., obtained from the data of part (a) using the Moore autocorrelation method.[1] These data are consistent with reverse micellar structures without heteropolyacid.



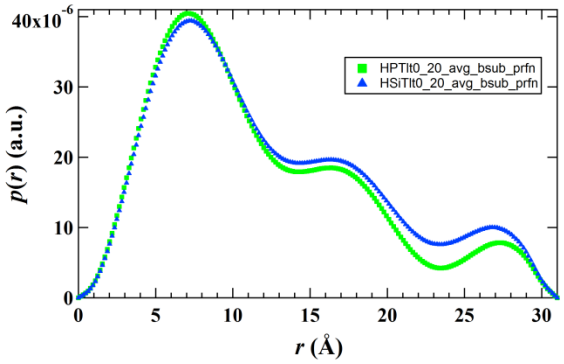


Figure S3. (a) Log-log plot of the SAXS data, $I(q)$ vs. q, for the light solution phases obtained from the dissolution of H_3PT, H_4SiT, and H_5AlT (green squares, blue triangles, and red circles, respectively) in 20% TBP-*n*-dodecane solutions. (b) The corresponding distance distribution functions, $p(r)$ vs. r., obtained from the data of part (a) using the Moore autocorrelation method.[1]

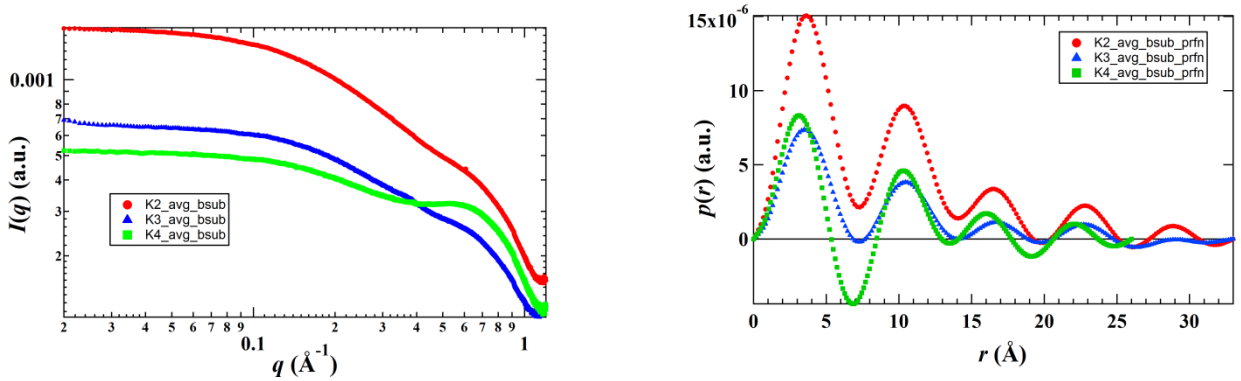
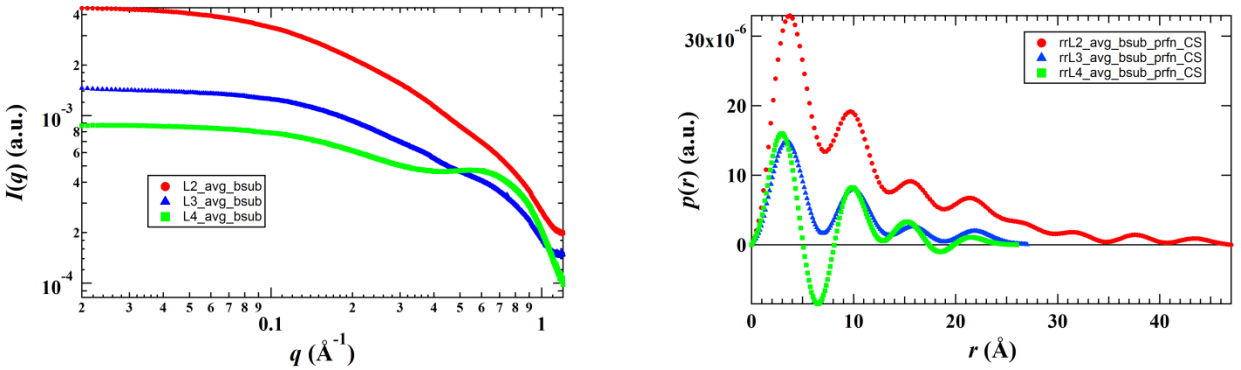


Figure S4. (a) Log-log plot of the SAXS data, $I(q)$ vs. q, for the light solution phases obtained from the dissolution of H_3PT, H_4SiT, and H_5AlT (green squares, blue triangles, and red circles, respectively) in 30% TBP-*n*-dodecane solutions. (b) The corresponding distance distribution functions, $p(r)$ vs. r., obtained from the data of part (a) using the Moore autocorrelation method.[1]



References

(1) Moore, P. B. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **1980**, *13*, 168-175.