A User-friendly Graphical User Interface for Dynamic Light Scattering Data Analysis

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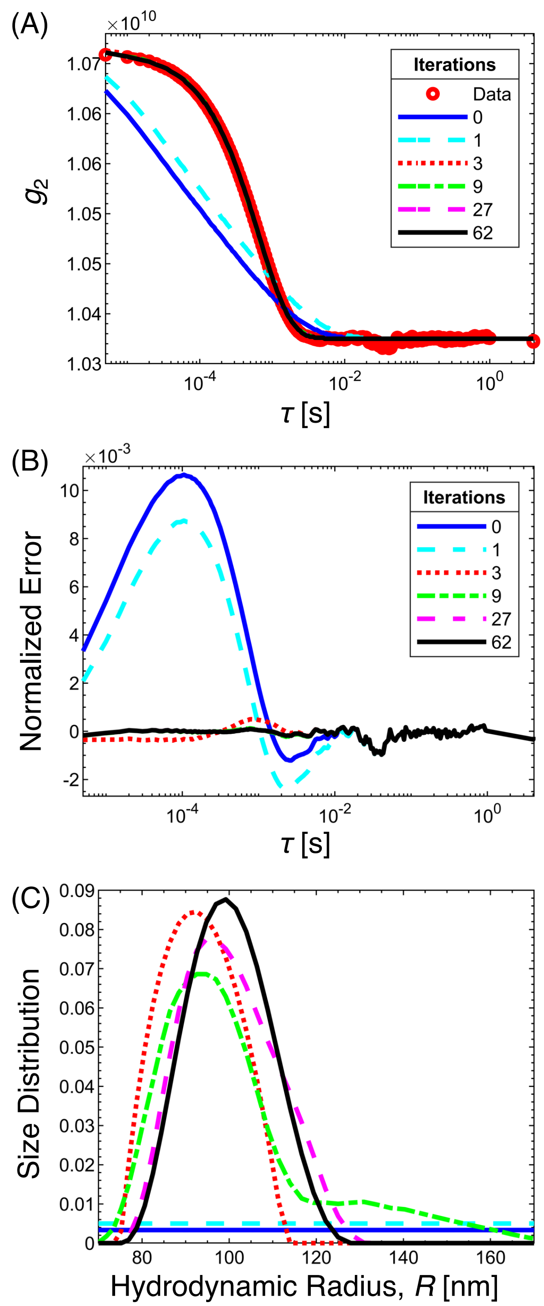

Figure S1. Evolution of the fit to the DLS data from an aqueous dispersion of 100 nm particles using the CONTIN algorithm (α = 0.78). (A) The experimental correlation data and the evolution of the fits using the CONTIN algorithm with the iteration of the fitting procedure. (B) The corresponding evolution of the normalized error of the fits and (C) the size distributions.

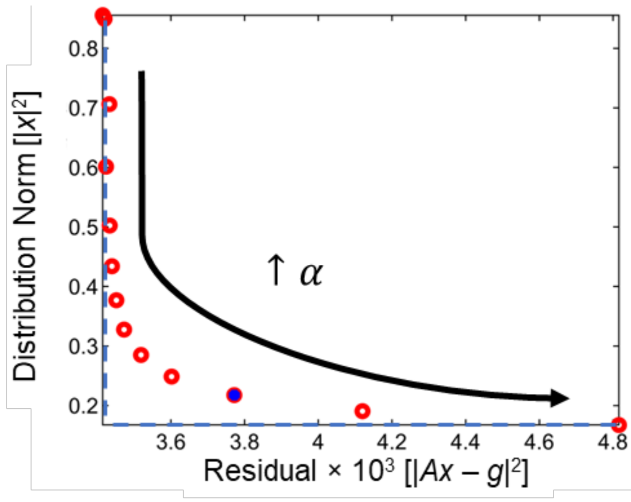

Figure S2. The *L*-curve showing the variation of the norm of the distribution and the residual with varying α using the REPES algorithm to fit the DLS data from an aqueous dispersion of 100 nm particles. The dashed lines represent the smallest distribution norm and residual. The optimal regularization parameter was calculated to be 14.

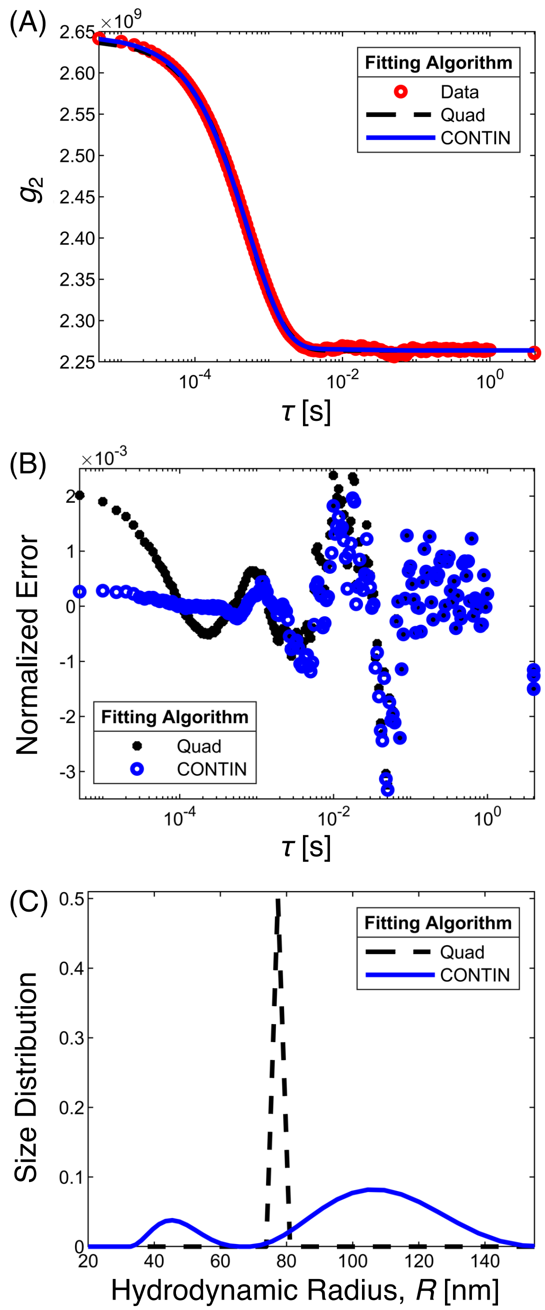

Figure S3. Analysis of DLS data from a bimodal 5:1 aqueous dispersion of 25 nm and 100 nm particles with suboptimal β parameter. (A) The experimental correlation data and fits using the quadratic Taylor expansion and CONTIN algorithms ($\beta = 2.642 \times 10^9$, $\alpha = 0.11$). Note the systematic difference between the fits and the data for the first few points. (B) The normalized error of the fits. (C) The size distributions computed by the two algorithms. The CONTIN algorithm overpredicts the size of the population corresponding to the smaller particles.