

Supporting information for

Probing the location of methanol in methanol/AOT/n-heptane system: True microemulsion or bi-continuous medium?

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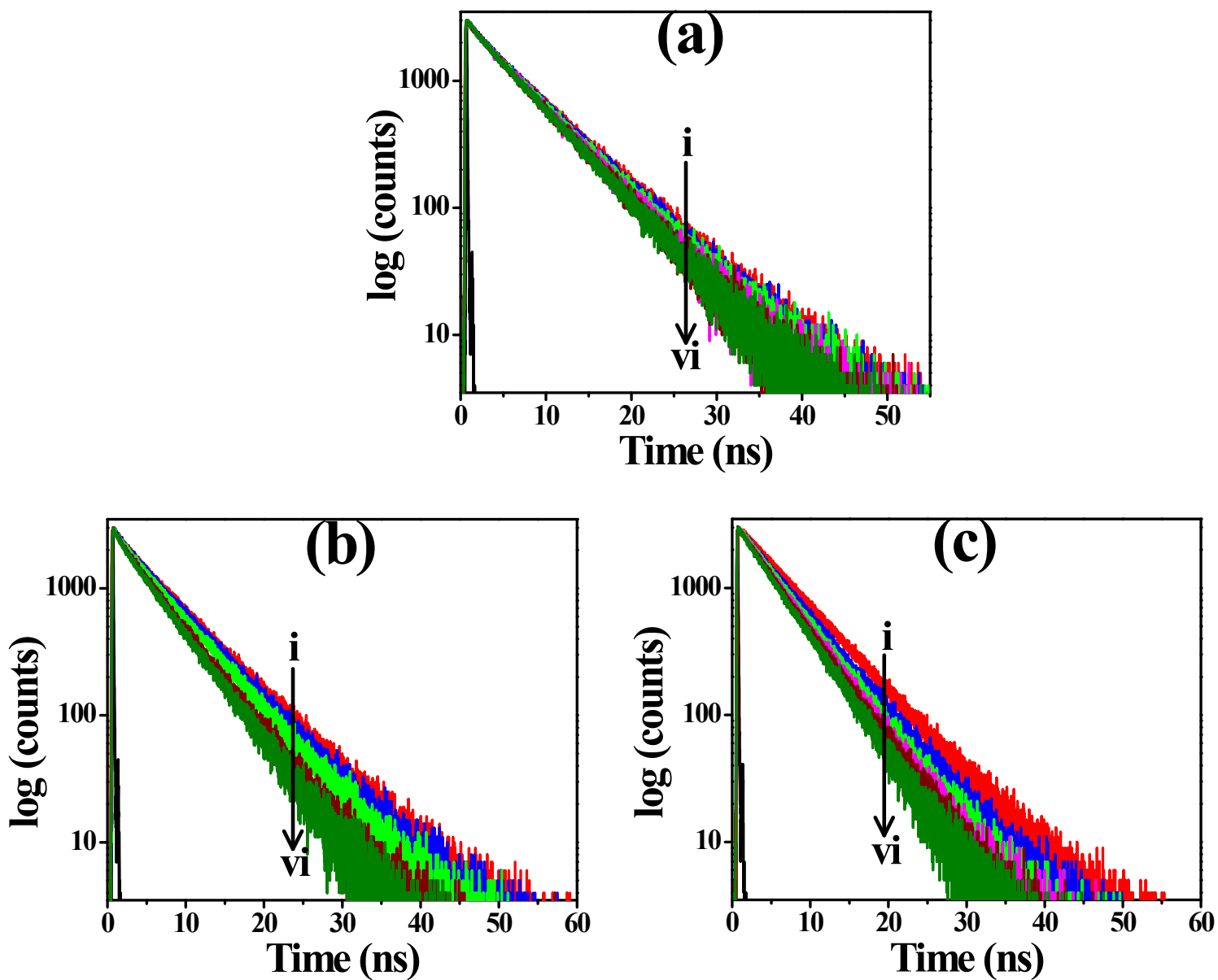


Figure S1: (a) Representative time-resolved fluorescence decay profiles ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 375 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{monitored}} = \lambda_{\text{max}}(\text{em})$) of the probe (9-MA) in AOT/n-heptane medium in the presence of increasing water content. Profiles (i) \rightarrow (vi) correspond to $W_0 = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10$. (b) decay profiles ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 375 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{monitored}} = \lambda_{\text{max}}(\text{em})$) of the fluorophore (9-MA) in AOT/n-heptane medium in the presence of increasing methanol content. Profiles (i) \rightarrow (vi)

correspond to $W_S = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10$. (c) decay profiles ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 375 \text{ nm}$, $\lambda_{\text{monitored}} = \lambda_{\text{max}}(\text{em})$) of 9-MA in pure n-heptane medium in the presence of increasing methanol content. Profiles (i) \rightarrow (vi) correspond to $P_S = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10$. The sharp black profiles on the extreme left of all the figures represent the instrument response function (IRF).

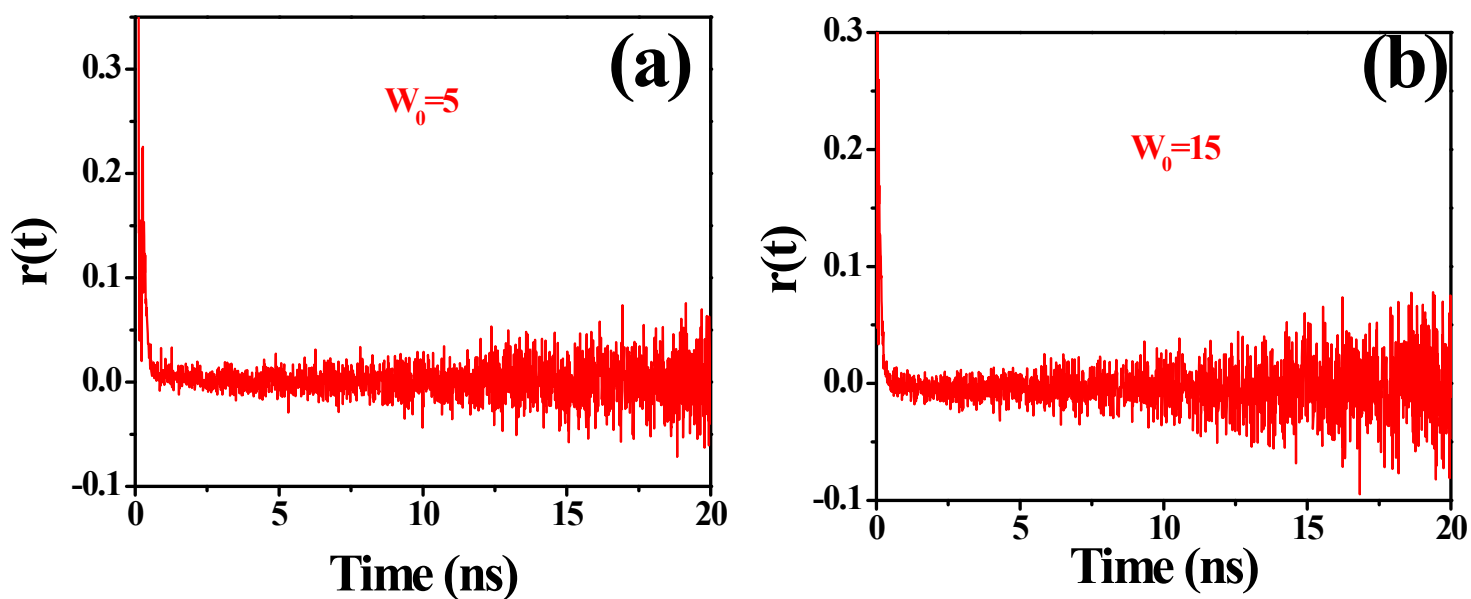


Figure S2: (a) and (b) Fluorescence depolarization profile of 9-MA in AOT/n-heptane medium in the presence of increasing water content as indicated in the figure legend.