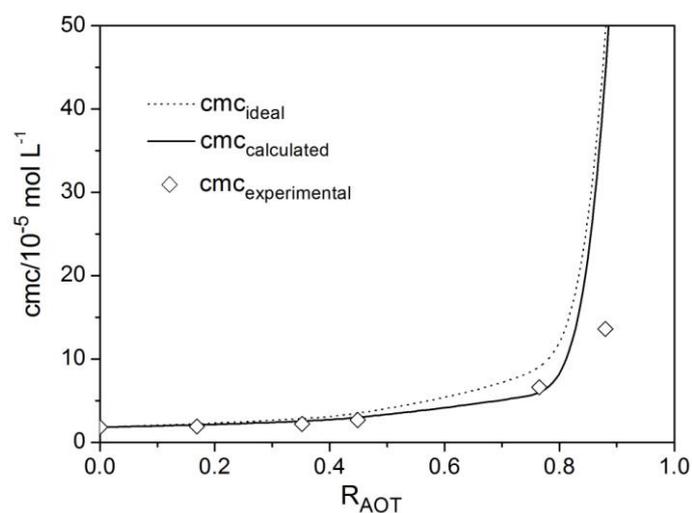


# Self-assembly of onions induced by charge and rheological properties in anionic/nonionic surfactant solutions

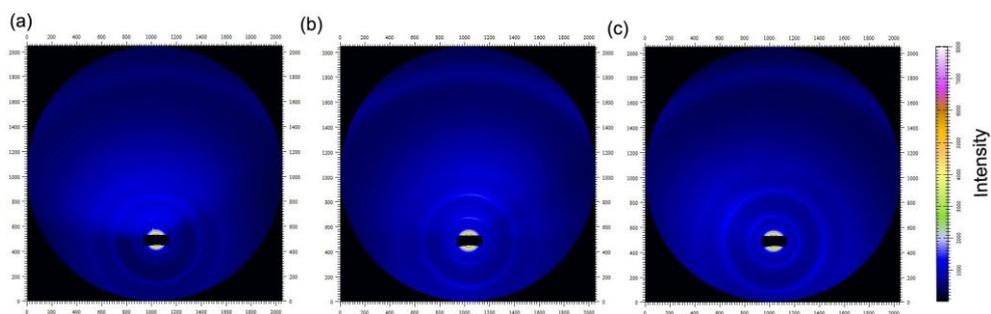
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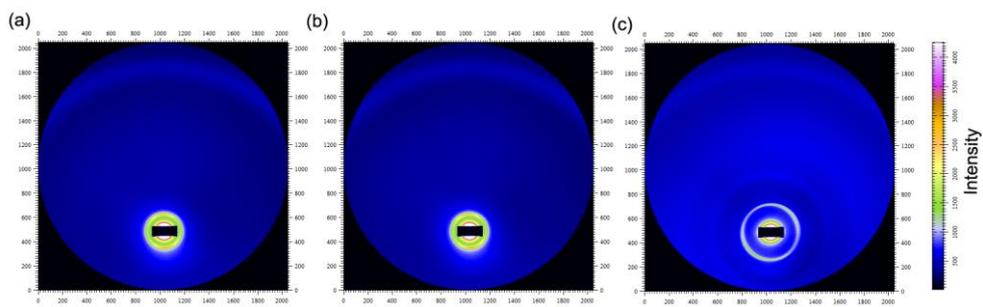
## Supporting Information



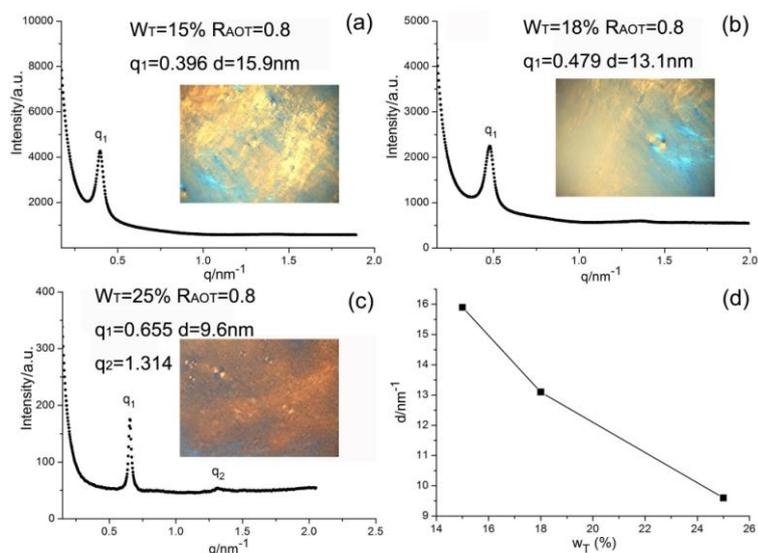
**Fig. S1** Plots of the mixed cmc versus the surfactant composition  $R_{AOT}$ . Symbols represent the measured values, the dashed line represents the ideal results with  $\beta = 0$ , and the solid line refers to the calculated case with  $\beta^m = -1.88$ .



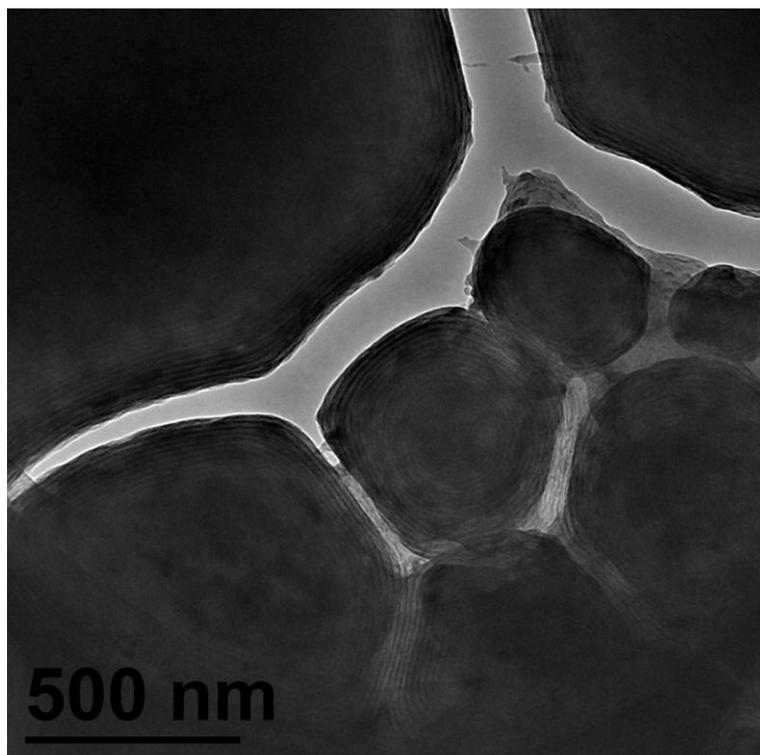
**Fig. S2** The two dimensional SAXS scattering patterns of the lamellar structure with  $R_{AOT} = 0.4$  at three different surfactant concentrations at  $25.0 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ : (a) 15, (b) 18, and (c) 25 wt%.



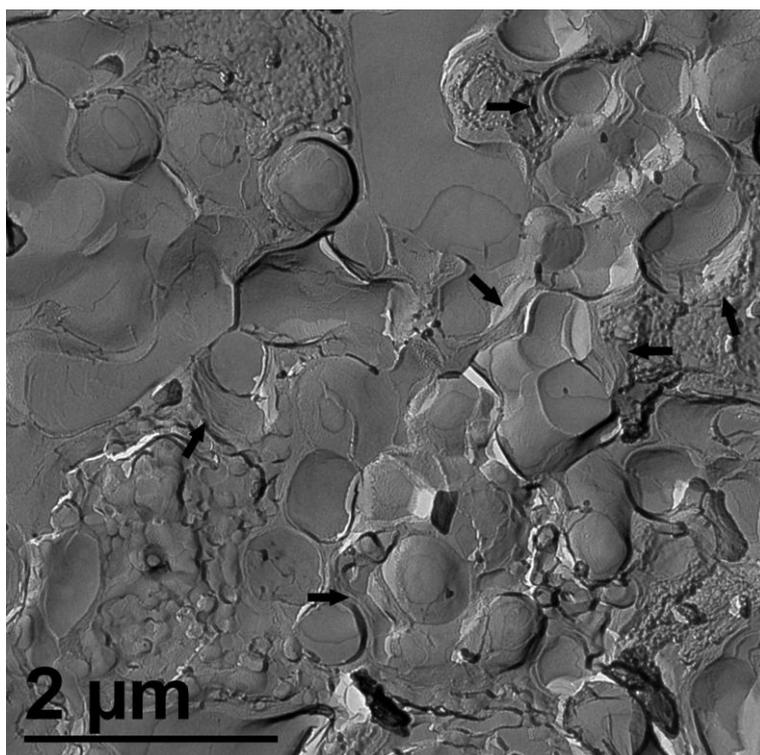
**Fig. S3** The two dimensional SAXS scattering patterns of the lamellar structure with  $R_{AOT} = 0.8$  at three different surfactant concentrations at  $25.0 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ : (a) 15, (b) 18, and (c) 25 wt%.



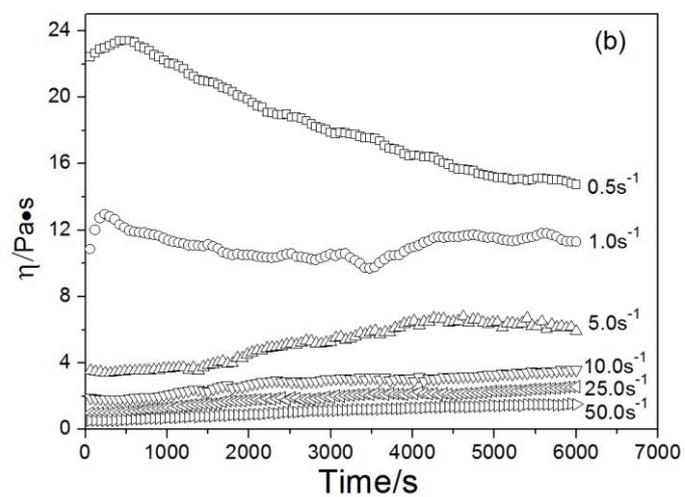
**Fig. S4** Small angle x-ray scattering curves of the lamellar structures with  $R_{AOT} = 0.8$  at three different surfactant concentrations: (a) 15%, (b) 18%, and (c) 25%. (d) Plot of the interlamellar distance versus the whole concentration. Insets are the polarized images of the lamellar phase samples.



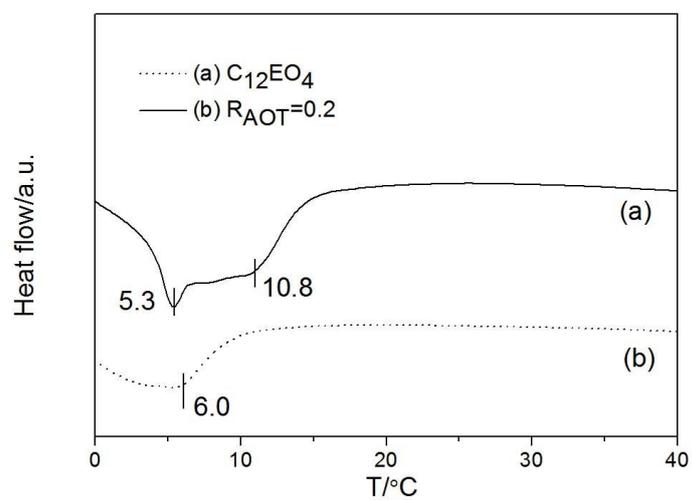
**Fig. S5** Cryo-TEM images of lamellar phase solution with  $R_{AOT} = 0.4$  at  $W_T=15\%$ .



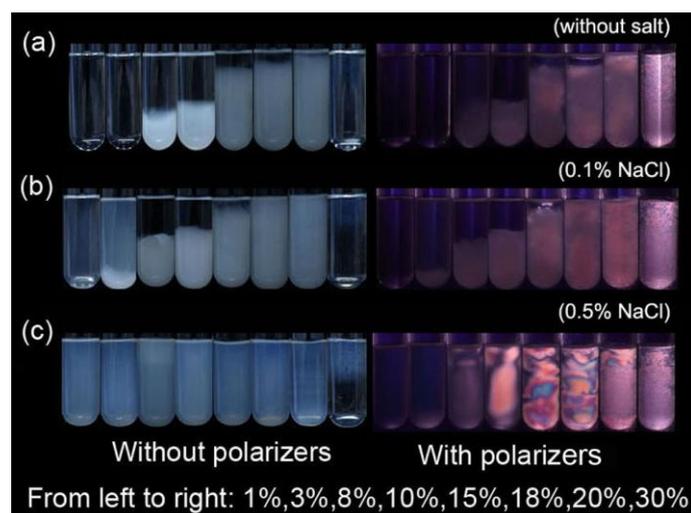
**Fig. S6** FF-TEM images of lamellar phase solutions,  $W_T=15\%$ ,  $R_{AOT} = 0.8$ .  
Arrows show the multilamellar structures.



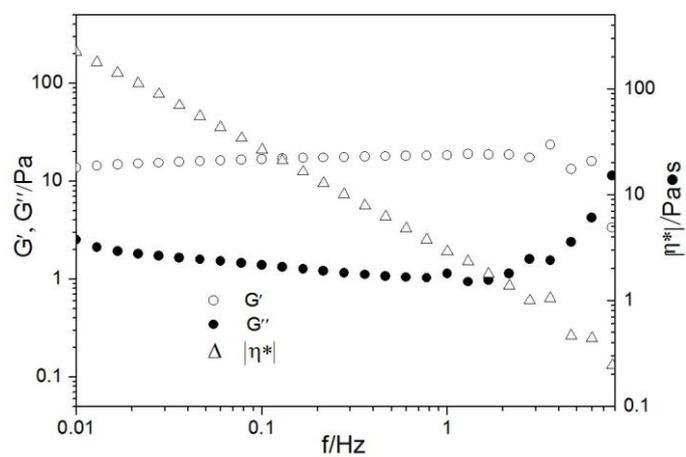
**Fig. S7** Time evolution of shear viscosity for different shear rates in the different lamellar solutions at  $25.0 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ .  $W_T=15\%$ ,  $R_{AOT} = 0.8$ .



**Fig. S8** DSC curves of lamellar phase samples at  $R_{AOT} = 0.0$  (a) and 0.2 (b) where the total surfactant concentration is 25%.



**Fig. S9** Phase transition of AOT/C<sub>12</sub>EO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution with  $R_{\text{AOT}} = 0.5$  induced by adding amount of NaCl at  $25.0 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ . (a) Without salt, (b) 0.1% NaCl, and (c) 0.5% NaCl. From left to right, the surfactant concentration increases in the sequence of 1%, 3%, 8%, 10%, 15%, 18%, 20%, and 30%.



**Fig. S10** Oscillatory rheogram for 15%  $L_1/L_\alpha$ -phase solution with  $R_{AOT} = 0.5$  after addition of 0.5% NaCl.

## Annex. 1 Modeling of Mixed micellization

According to Rubingh's regular solution theory for mixed micelles,<sup>1</sup> the mixed cmc of AOT and C<sub>12</sub>EO<sub>4</sub> system can be derived by Eq. (S1),

$$\frac{1}{cmc_{mix}} = \frac{\alpha}{f_1 cmc_1} + \frac{1-\alpha}{f_2 cmc_2} \quad (S1)$$

where  $\alpha$  is the total molar fraction of AOT in the whole system;  $cmc_1$  and  $cmc_2$  are the cmc's of AOT and C<sub>12</sub>EO<sub>4</sub> surfactants, respectively;  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are the activity coefficients of AOT and C<sub>12</sub>EO<sub>4</sub> in the mixed micelle.

In the case of ideal mixing, there is no net interaction,  $f_1=f_2=1$  and the theoretical cmc can be calculated by Eq. (S2),<sup>2</sup>

$$\frac{1}{cmc_{mix}} = \frac{\alpha}{cmc_{AOT}} + \frac{1-\alpha}{cmc_{C_{12}EO_4}} \quad (S2)$$

The activity coefficients  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are given by Eq. (S3),

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= \exp\left[\beta \left(x_{AOT}^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right] \\ f_2 &= \exp\left[\beta \left(x_{AOT}^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right] \end{aligned} \quad (S3)$$

where  $x_{AOT}$  is the mole fraction of AOT in the mixed micelle. The magnitude of the interaction between the two surfactants can be expressed by single parameter  $\beta$ . When there is no net interaction,  $\beta=0$ . A negative  $\beta$  interaction parameter usually implies an attractive interaction and indicates a synergism in the mixing behavior. The interaction parameter  $\beta$  can be calculated by the following equations,

$$\frac{x_{AOT}^2 \ln\left(\frac{cmc_{mix} \alpha}{cmc_1 x_{AOT}}\right)}{(1-x_{AOT})^2 \ln\left(\frac{cmc_{mix} (1-\alpha)}{cmc_2 (1-x_{AOT})}\right)} = 1 \quad (S4)$$

$$\beta = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{cmc_{mix} \alpha}{cmc_{AOT} x_{AOT}}\right)}{(1-x_{AOT})^2} \quad (S5)$$

## References

1. D. N. Rubingh in "Solution Chemistry of surfactants" K. L. Mittal Ed. Vol 1, New York, 1979.
2. J. H. Clint, *J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans.*, 1975, **73**, 1327.