

Supporting Information for

Transition Processes from Lamellar to Onion State with Increasing Temperature under Shear Flow in a Nonionic Surfactant/Water System Studied by Rheo-SAXS

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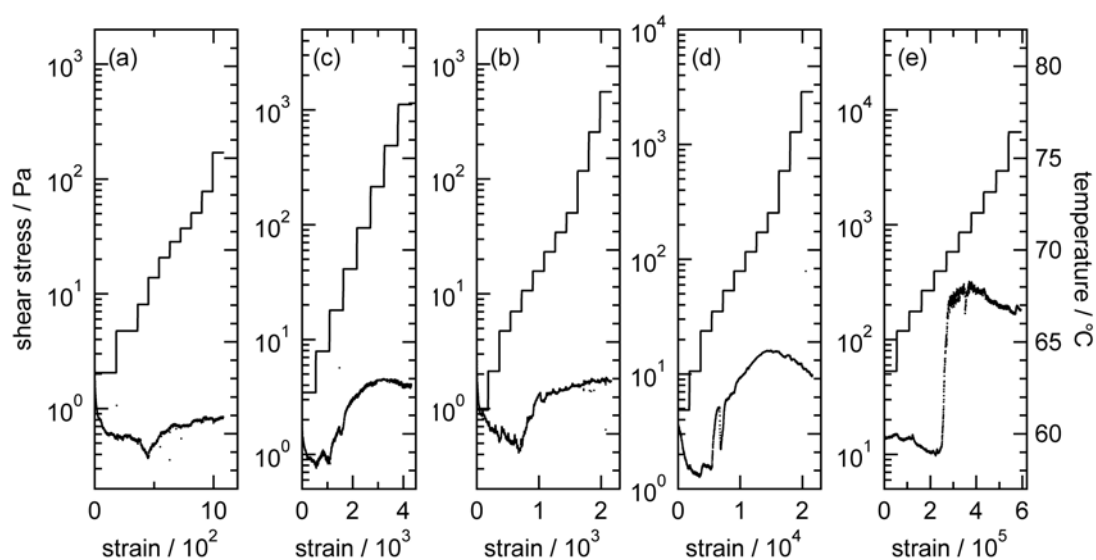


Figure 1. Evolution of shear stress (the lower lines) versus strain with a stepwise increase in temperature (the upper lines) at the shear rates of 0.05 s⁻¹ (a), 0.1 s⁻¹ (b), 0.3 s⁻¹ (c), 1 s⁻¹ (d), and 30 s⁻¹ (e).

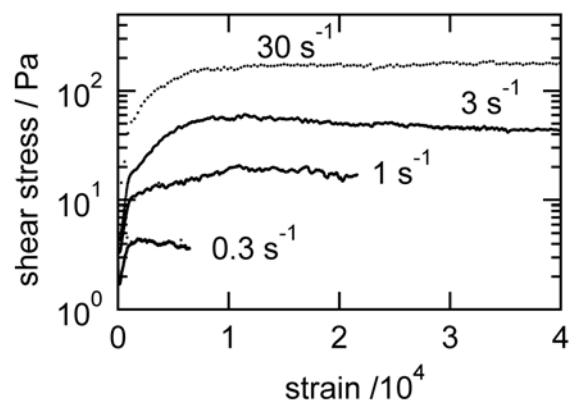


Figure 2. Evolution of shear stress versus strain at 72°C and different shear rates.

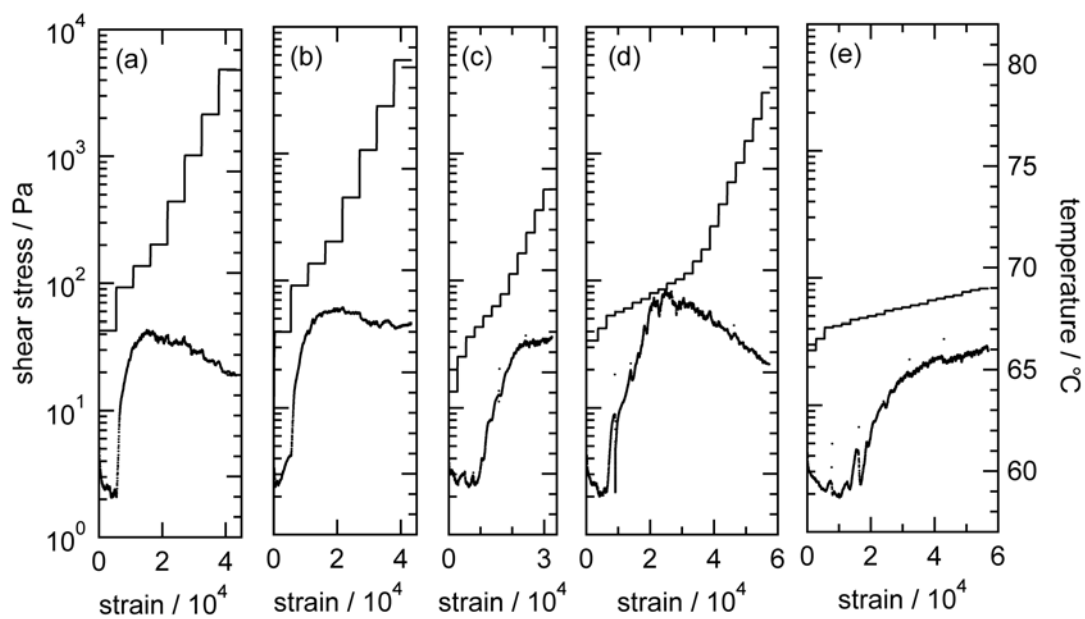


Figure 3. Evolution of shear stress versus strain (the lower lines) with a stepwise increase in temperature (the upper lines) at 3 s⁻¹ for different heating rates.

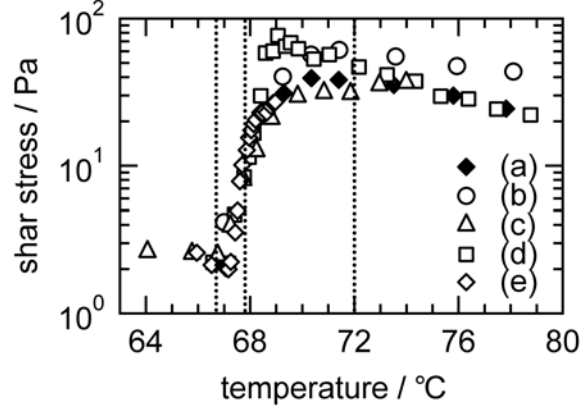


Figure 4. Evolution of the shear stress with increasing temperature at the shear rates of 3 s^{-1} for the runs (a) – (e) in Figure 2. The vertical lines indicate the temperatures where the shear stress is measured for long time at constant temperature and shear rate (see Figure 4 of the paper).

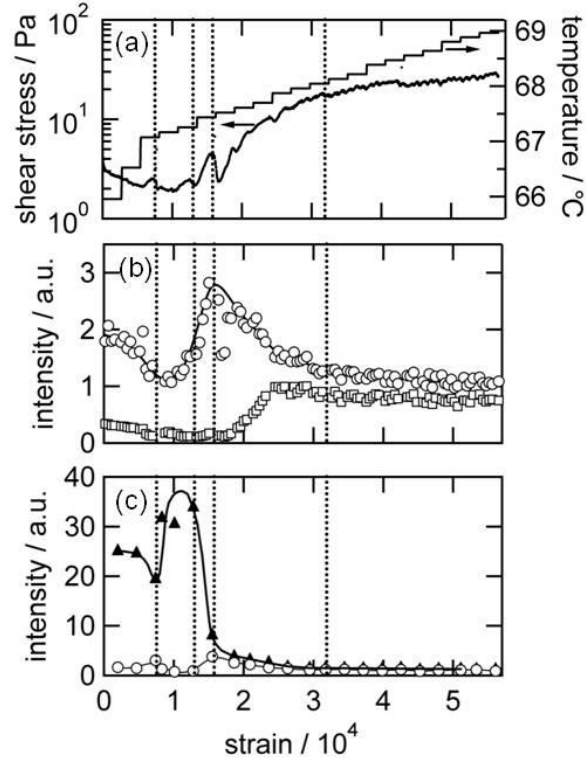


Figure 5. Evolution of shear stress (the lower line in (a)), the peak intensities for the radial (b), and tangential (e) configurations versus strain with a stepwise increase in temperature (the upper line in (a))

at 3 s^{-1} . The circles, squares, and closed triangles in (b) and (c) indicate the intensities for the neutral, flow, and velocity gradient directions, respectively. The vertical lines indicate the temperatures where the 2-D SAXS patterns shown in Figure 5 of the paper have been observed.