

## Article

# Universal character of breaking of wormlike surfactant micelles by additives of different hydrophobicity

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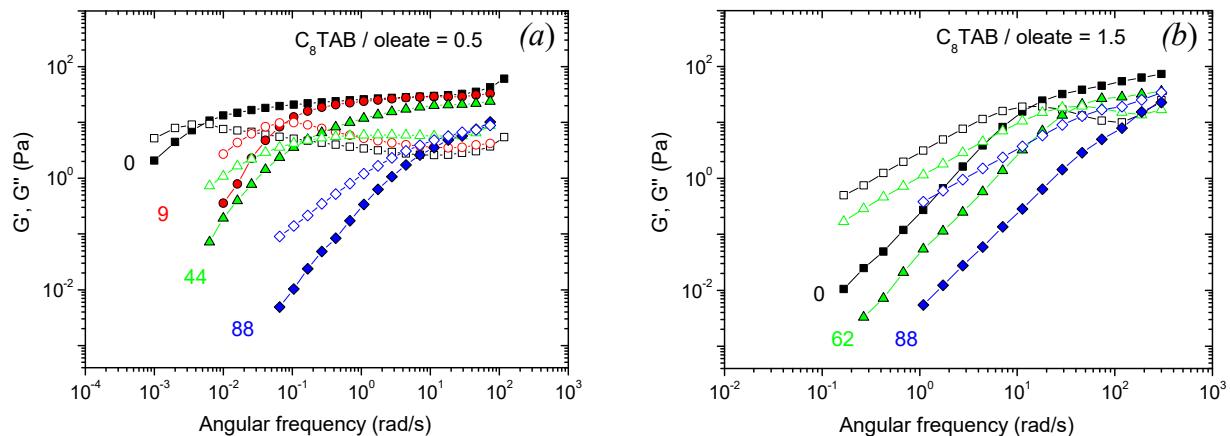
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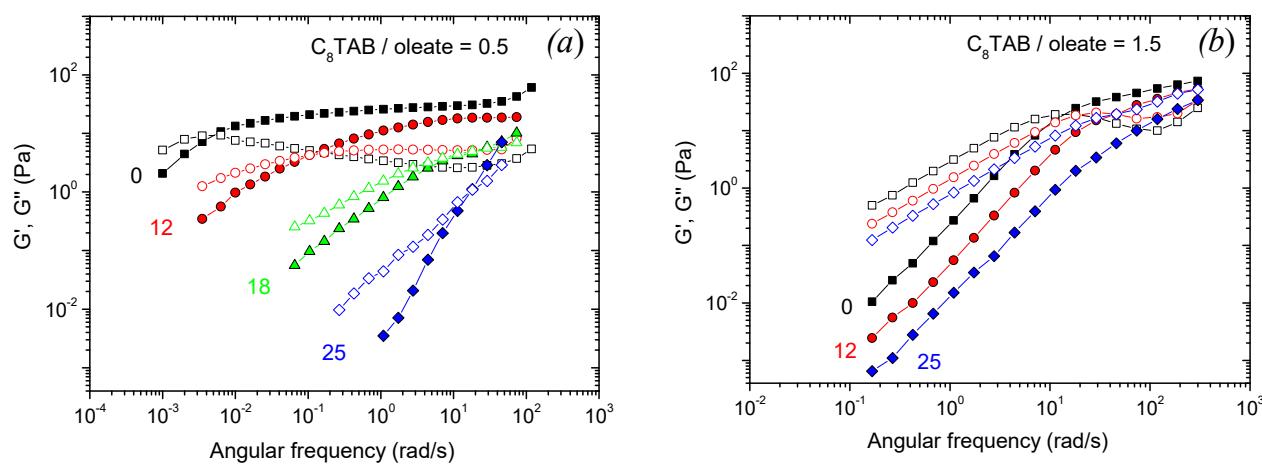
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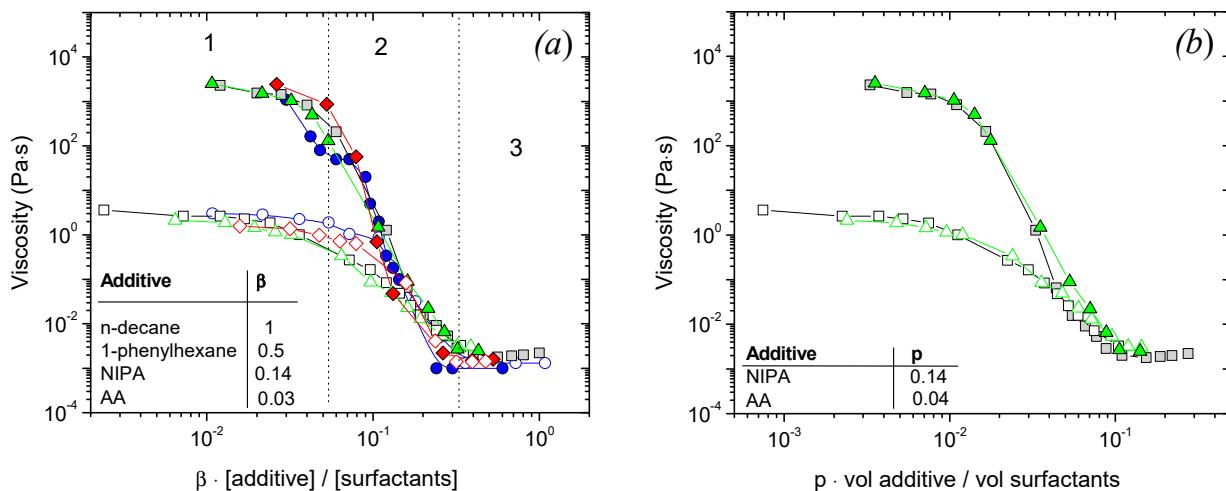
## Supplementary materials



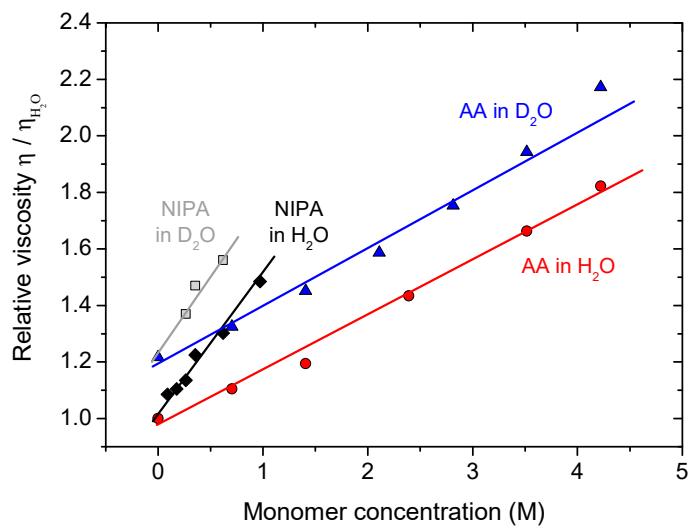
**Figure S1.** Frequency dependences of the storage modulus  $G'$  (filled symbols) and loss modulus  $G''$  (open symbols) for aqueous solutions containing 78 mM potassium oleate, 39 mM (a) or 117 mM (b) C<sub>8</sub>TAB, and different concentrations of NIPA indicated in the Figure: 0 mM (squares), 9 mM (circles), 44 or 62 mM (triangles), 88 mM (diamonds). Temperature: 20°C, pH 11.



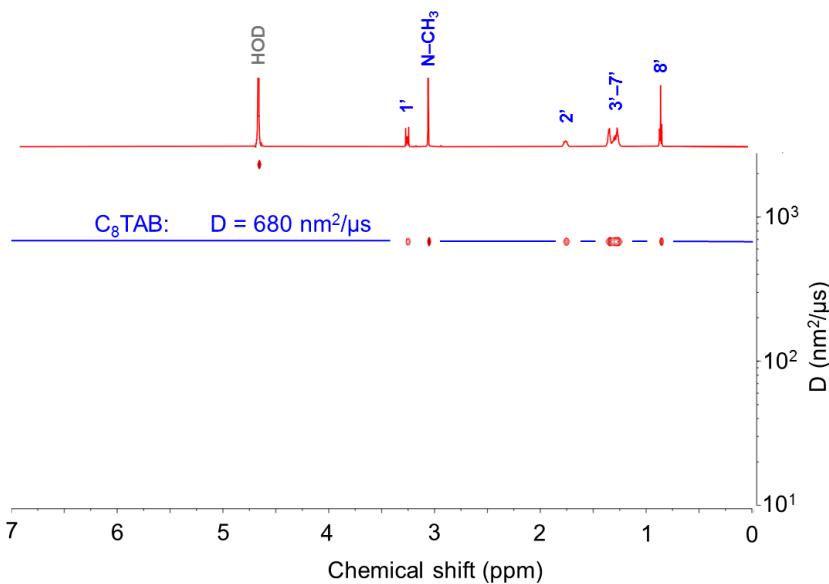
**Figure S2.** Frequency dependences of the storage modulus  $G'$  (filled symbols) and loss modulus  $G''$  (open symbols) for aqueous solutions containing 78 mM potassium oleate, 39 mM (a) or 117 mM (b) C8TAB and different concentrations of 1-phenylhexane indicated in the Figure: 0 mM (squares), 12 mM (circles), 18 mM (triangles), 25 mM (diamonds). Temperature: 20°C, pH 11.



**Figure S3.** Dependences of zero-shear viscosity on the molar ratio  $\beta \cdot [\text{additive}] / [\text{surfactants}]$  (a) or on the volume ratio  $p \cdot (\text{vol. additive}) / (\text{vol. surfactant})$  (b) for aqueous solutions containing 78 mM potassium oleate, 39 mM (filled symbols) or 117 mM (open symbols) C8TAB and different additives: AA (squares), NIPA (triangles), 1-phenylhexane (diamonds), n-decane (circles).  $\beta$  are arbitrary shift factors, and  $p$  are partitioning coefficients determined from DOSY data (Table 2).



**Figure S4.** Dependences of relative viscosity on monomer concentration for solutions of AA in  $H_2O$  (circles), AA in  $D_2O$  (triangles), NIPA in  $H_2O$  (diamonds), NIPA in  $D_2O$  (squares). Temperature 20°C.



**Figure S5.** Pseudo-2D DOSY spectrum for 39 mM C8TAB solution in  $D_2O$ , pH 11.