Supporting Information

Temperature-Responsive Binary Superlattices Prepared by Selective Solvent Evaporation of O/W Microemulsion Composed of Gold Nanoparticles and Surfactants

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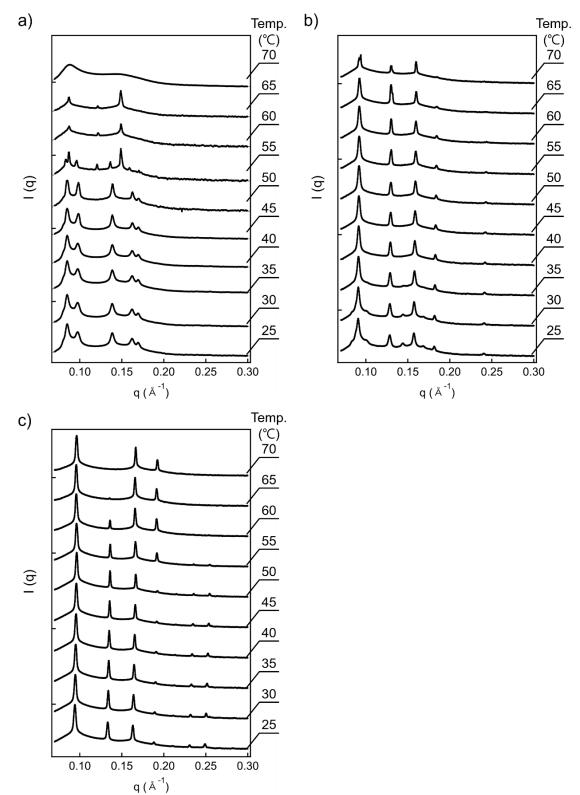


Fig. S1. SAXS intensities of Brij58 in aqueous solution at a different mass fraction of a) 35, b) 40, and c) 50 wt. %. All SAXS intensities are shifted vertically for visual clarity.

- Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) image of the Birj58/AuNP4.1/water after sonication.

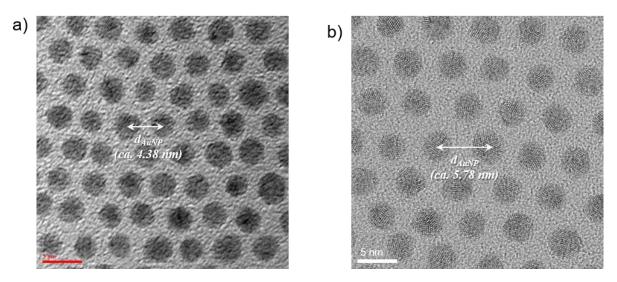


Fig. S2. (a) TEM image of AuNP4.1 only and (b) a Birj58/AuNP4.1/water complex before secondary evaporation (where the sample for TEM measurement was collected by centrifugation in pallet form and then redispersed in water). The center-to-center distances of the AuNPs (d_{AuNP}) in the AuNP4.1 and the Birj58/AuNP4.1/water complex were estimated to be 4.38 nm and 5.78 nm, respectively, indicating the increase of d_{AuNP} upon the successful encapsulation of AuNP surface.

- SAXS intensities of the Brij58/AuNP4.1/water complexes at the different concentrations.

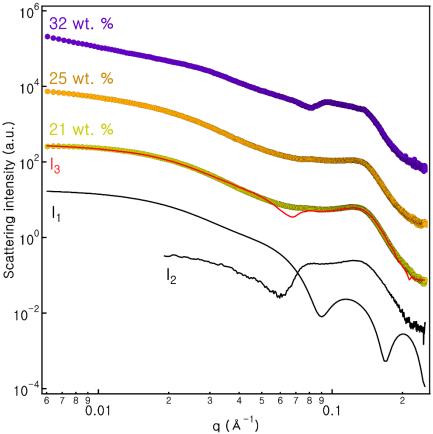


Fig. S3. SAXS intensities of the Brij58/AuNP4.1/water complexes at the different concentrations of 21 (yellow), 25 (orange), and 32 (violet) wt. % and the Brij58 at 20 wt. % (I₂) in water. I₁ is the simulated intensity for the core-shell particle consisted of the core of 4 nm and the shell thickness of 7.6 nm (which describes the surfactant-encapsulated AuNPs), and I₃ is a sum of the I₁ and I₂. Herein, we did not consider the interparticle interference between the surfactant micelle to core-shell AuNP because it could not be independently measured in the complex system. The SAXS intensities of the Brij58/AuNP4.1/water complexes (21 wt. %) was successfully reproduced by a sum of the I₁ and I₂, indicating that the complex is a mixture of the surfactant micelles and the surfactant-encapsulated AuNPs. Since all the SAXS intensities are not quite different, we expect that the structure of the Brij58/AuNP4.1/water complexes still remains even though the concentration increases.

- SAXS intensities of the Brij58/AuNP2.1/water complexes at the different m_p

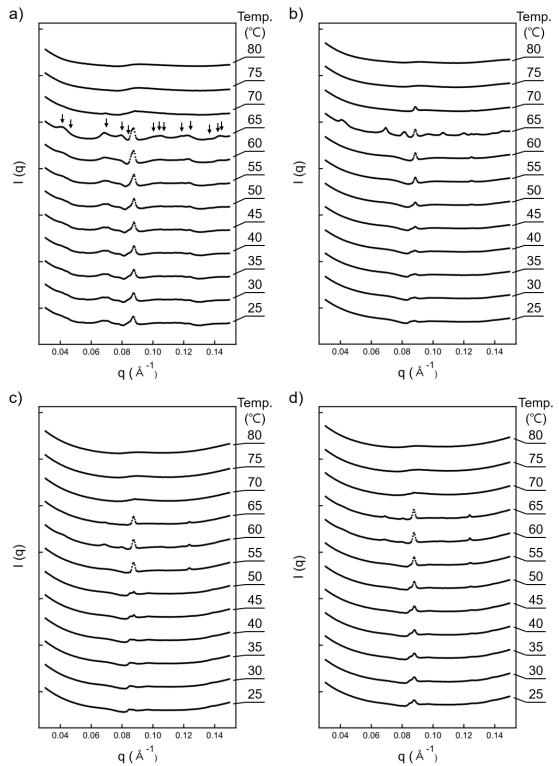


Fig. S4. SAXS intensities of the Brij58/AuNP2.1/water complexes at the different m_p of a) 0.6, b) 1.3, c) 1.9, and d) 3.1. All SAXS intensities are shifted vertically for visual clarity. The black arrows indicate the Bragg reflection peaks corresponding to Li₃Bi-type BNSLs structure.

SAXS intensities of the Brij58/AuNP4.1/water complexes at the different m_p

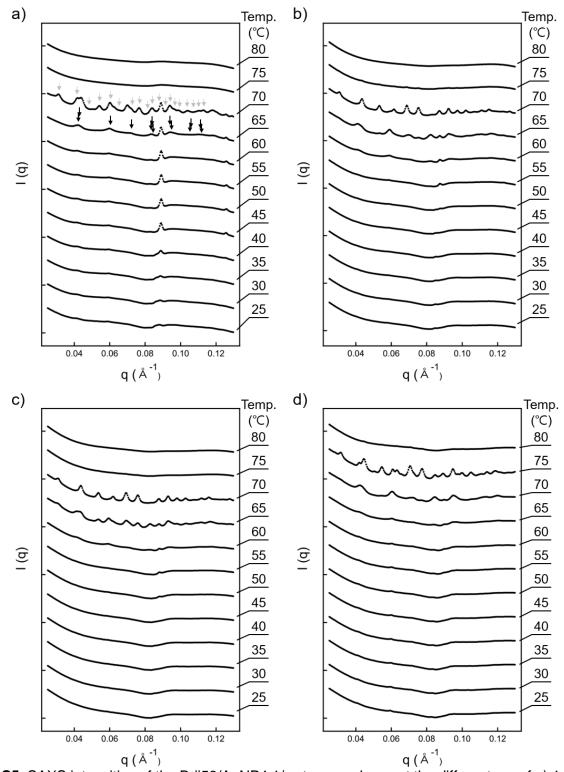
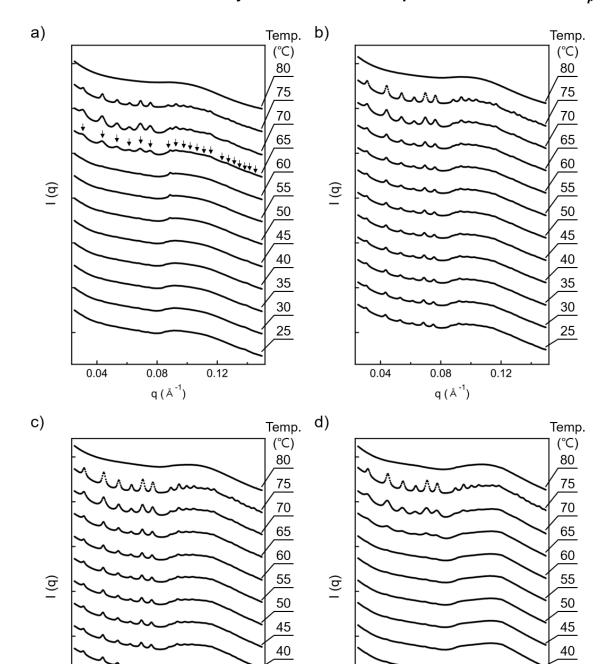


Fig. S5. SAXS intensities of the Brij58/AuNP4.1/water complexes at the different m_p of a) 1.3, b) 1.9, c) 3.1, and d) 5.0. All SAXS intensities are shifted vertically for visual clarity. The black and gray arrows indicate the Bragg reflection peaks corresponding to AlB₂- and NaZn₁₃-type BNSLs structure, respectively.



- SAXS intensities of the Brij58/AuN4.6/water complexes at the different m_p

Fig. S6. SAXS intensities of the Brij58/AuNP4.6/water complexes at the different m_p of a) 1.9, b) 3.1, c) 5.0, and d) 7.5. All SAXS intensities are shifted vertically for visual clarity. The black arrows indicate the Bragg reflection peaks corresponding to NaZn₁₃-type BNSLs structure.

0.04

0.08

q (Å⁻¹)

0.12

35

30

25

0.04

0.08

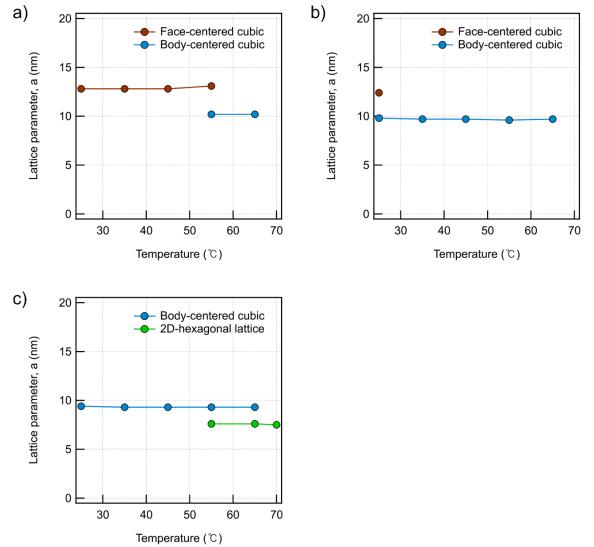
q (Å⁻¹)

0.12

35

30

25



- Lattice parameters obtained from SAXS analysis of Brij58 surfactant

Fig. S7. Lattice parameters of a) Brij58 35 wt.%, b) Brij58 40 wt.%, and c) Brij58 50 wt.% in aqeuous solution (where lattice parameters were calculated by the aquation of $a = \frac{2\pi}{q_{111}} \times \sqrt{3}$, $\frac{2\pi}{q_{110}} \times \sqrt{2}$, and $\frac{2\pi}{q_{100}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ for the face-centered cubic, the body-centered cubic, and the 2D-hexagonal lattice, respectively).

Lattice parameters obtained from SAXS analysis of Brij58/AuNP/water complexes

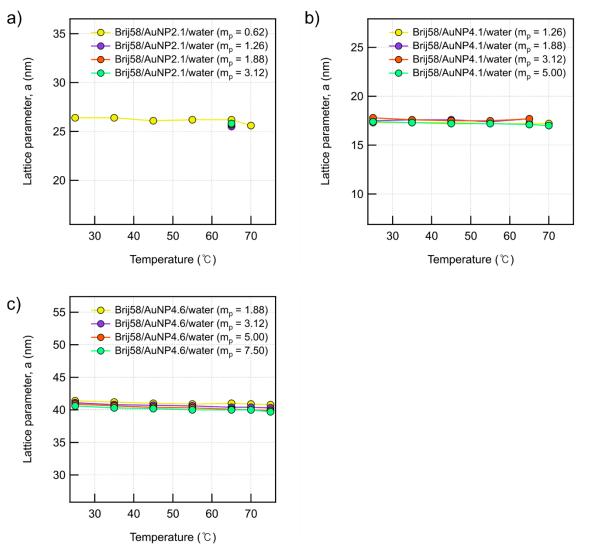


Fig. S8. Lattice parameter of the a) Brij58/AuNP2.1/water, b) Brij58/AuNP4.1/water, and c) Brij58/AuNP4.6/water complexes obtained from SAXS analysis. The lattice parameters were calculated by the aquation of $a = \frac{2\pi}{q_{111}} \times \sqrt{3}$, $= \frac{2\pi}{q_{100}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$, and $= \frac{2\pi}{q_{200}} \times 2$ for the Li₃Bi-type, the AlB₂-type, and the NaZn₁₃-type structures, respectively.

- Simulation of structure factor for FCC-based BNSLs

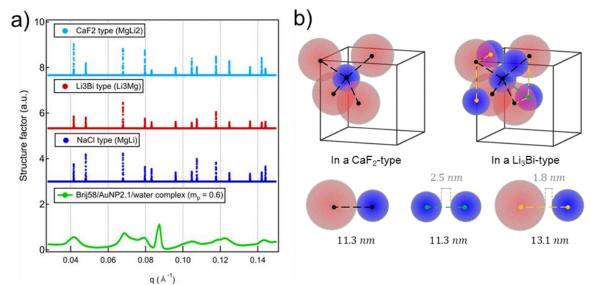


Fig. S9. a) The calculation of structure factors for the CaF₂- and Li₃Bi-type structures. b) Consideration of structural stability of Ca_F2- and Li₃Bi-type structures.

- Calculation of packing efficiency of AIB₂-, CaF₂-, Li₃Bi-, NaZn₁₃-, and ZnStype BNSLs

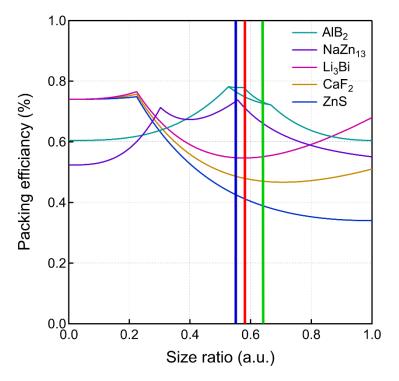


Fig. S10. Packing efficiancy of the AlB₂-, NaZn₁₃-, Li₃Bi-, CaF₂-, and ZnS-type BNSLs, where vertical lines indicate a size rato of 0.55, 0.58, and 0.64 for blue, red and green, respectively.

Label	m_p	n_{mic} : n_{AuNP}
Brij58/AuNP2.1/water complex	0.6	20 : 1
	1.3	9:1
	1.9	5 : 1
	3.1	3 : 1
Brij58/AuNP4.1/water complex	1.3	79 : 1
	1.9	52 : 1
	3.1	30 : 1
	5.0	17 : 1
Brij58/AuNP4.6/water complex	1.9	74 : 1
	3.1	43 : 1
	5.0	26 : 1
	7.5	16 : 1

Table S1. Relative ratio of AuNPs (Brij58/AuNP/water = $20/m_p/80$ by weight) before evaporation and the calculated number ratio of two particles (surfactant micelles (n_{mic}) :encapsulated AuNPs (n_{AuNP})).