

Supporting Information:

In-Situ Fabrication of Polymeric Microcapsules by Ink-Jet Printing of Emulsions

*Renhua Deng, * Yilin Wang, Lisong Yang, and Colin D. Bain**

Department of Chemistry, Durham University, Stockton Road, Durham DH1 3LE, U.K.

*E-mail: c.d.bain@durham.ac.uk; rhd.deng@gmail.com

Additional Figures:

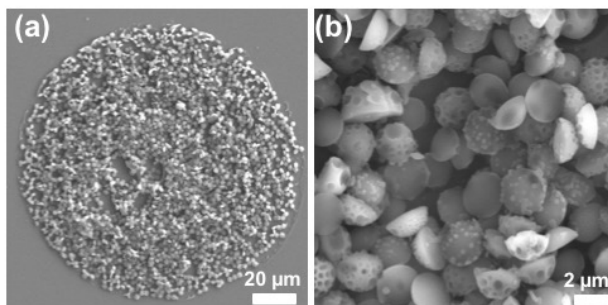


Figure S1. (a) SEM image of a deposit from a printed drop of emulsion with 10 mg mL^{-1} PS and $1.0 \text{ v/v } \%$ hexadecane in the oil phase and using SDS (3 mg mL^{-1}) as the surfactant. (b) SEM image at high magnification showing the morphologies of the particles.

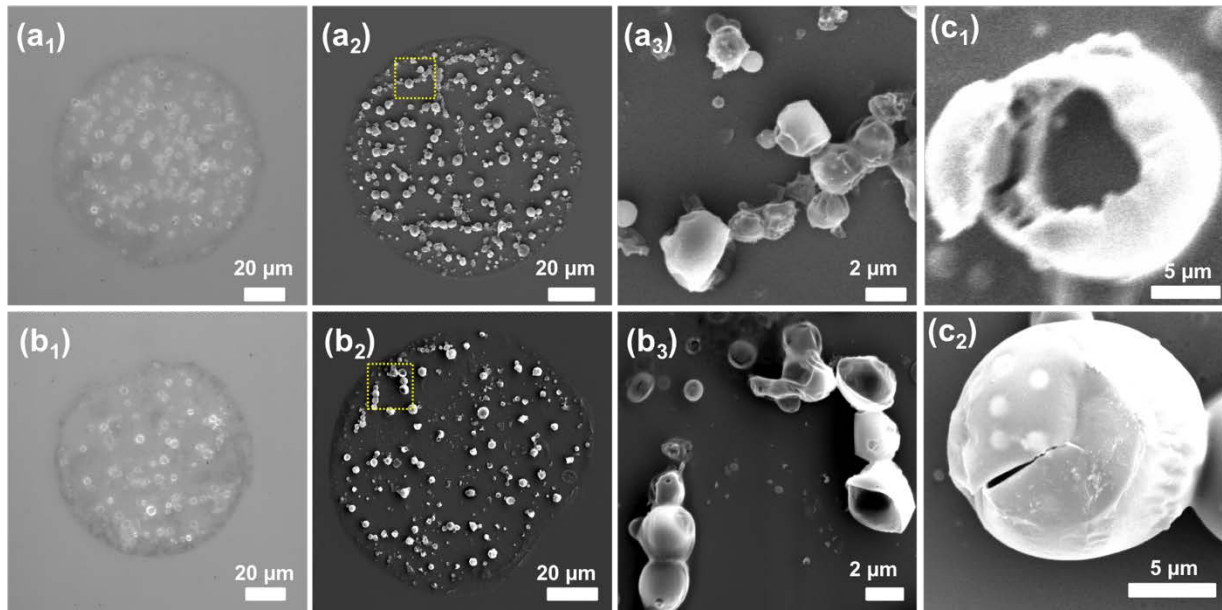


Figure S2. (a₁ and b₁) Micrographs and (a₂ and b₂) SEM images of the deposits from printed drops of emulsion containing: (a and c) PMMA, and (b) PLLA. (a₃ and b₃) SEM images at high magnification showing the morphologies of the microcapsules. (c₁ and c₂) SEM images of a broken microcapsule.

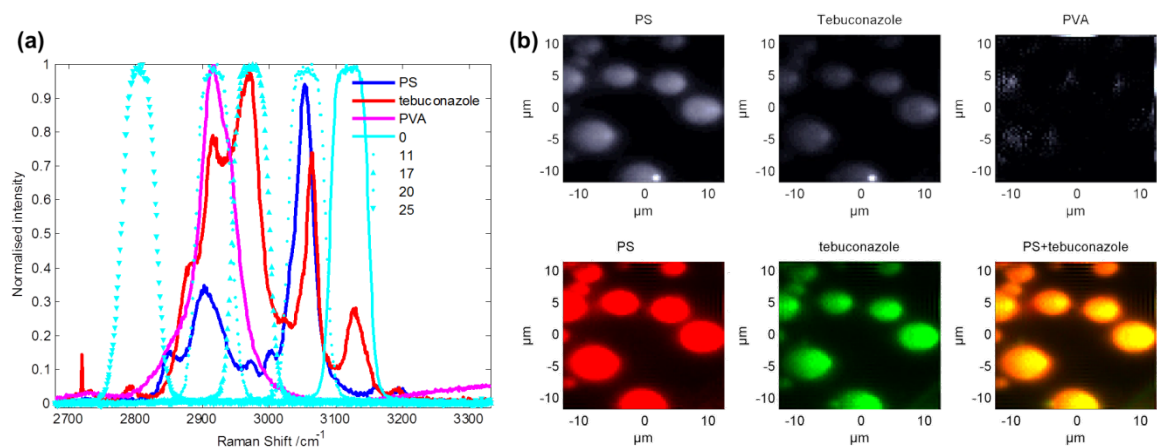


Figure S3. (a) Raman spectra of PS, tebuconazole, PVA and normalized transmission profiles to the maximum transmission of the filter angles 0°, 11°, 17°, 20° and 25° used in fitting procedure, and (b) Raman images.

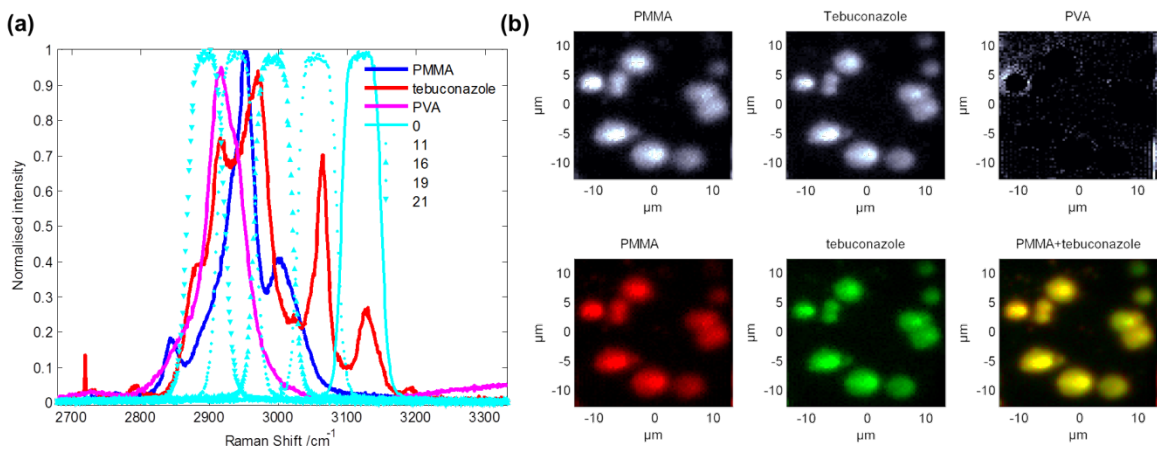


Figure S4. (a) Raman spectra of PMMA, tebuconazole, PVA and normalized transmission profiles to the maximum transmission of the filter angles 0°, 11°, 16°, 19° and 21° used in fitting procedure, and (b) Raman images.