

## Electronic Supplementary Material

### The construction of pseudo-Janus silica/surfactant assembly and their application to stabilize Pickering emulsions and enhance oil recovery

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**Table S1** Main compositions and properties of the crude oil.

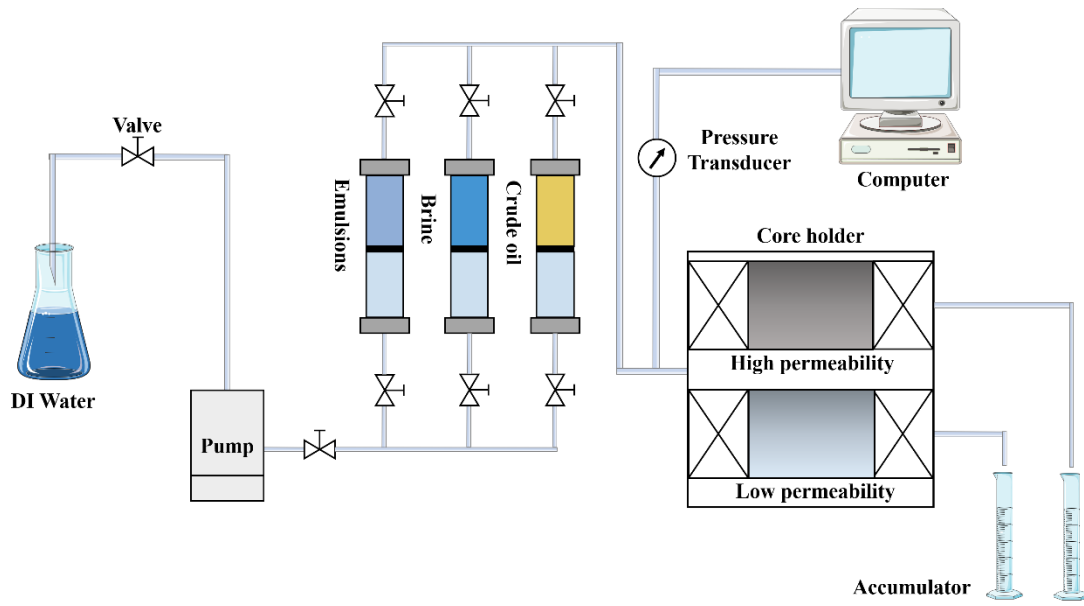
Density (g/mL)	Viscosity (mPa s, 50 °C)	Freezing point (°C)	Sulfur (wt%)	Wax (wt %)	Gelatine +Asphaltene (wt%)	Acid number (mgKOH/g)
0.931	539.7	-1.3	0.127	6.7	29.1	3.8

**Table S2** Main compositions of the formation brine.

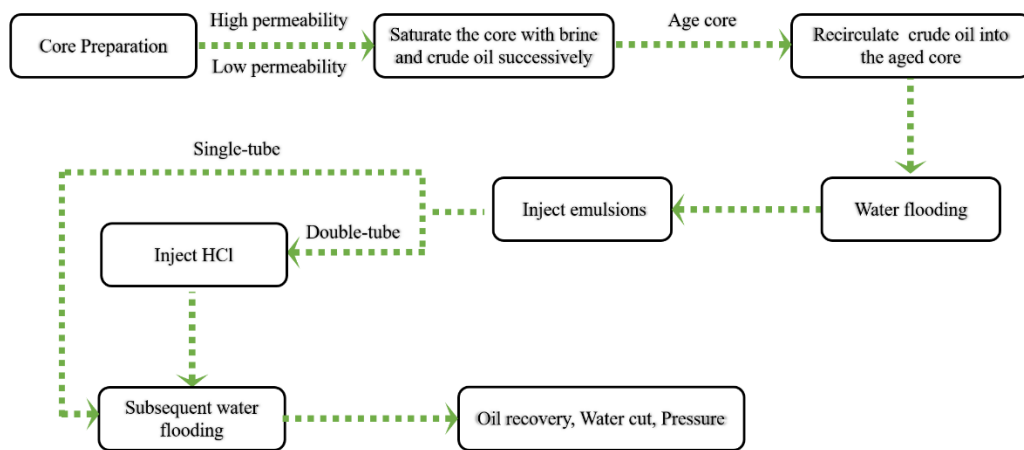
Na <sup>+</sup> + K <sup>+</sup> (mg/L)	Mg <sup>2+</sup> (mg/L)	Ca <sup>2+</sup> (mg/L)	Cl <sup>-</sup> (mg/L)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (mg/L)	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> (mg/L)	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> (mg/L)
594.2	12.7	33.4	297.4	7.6	879.1	26.9

**Table S3** Main parameters of sand pack models.

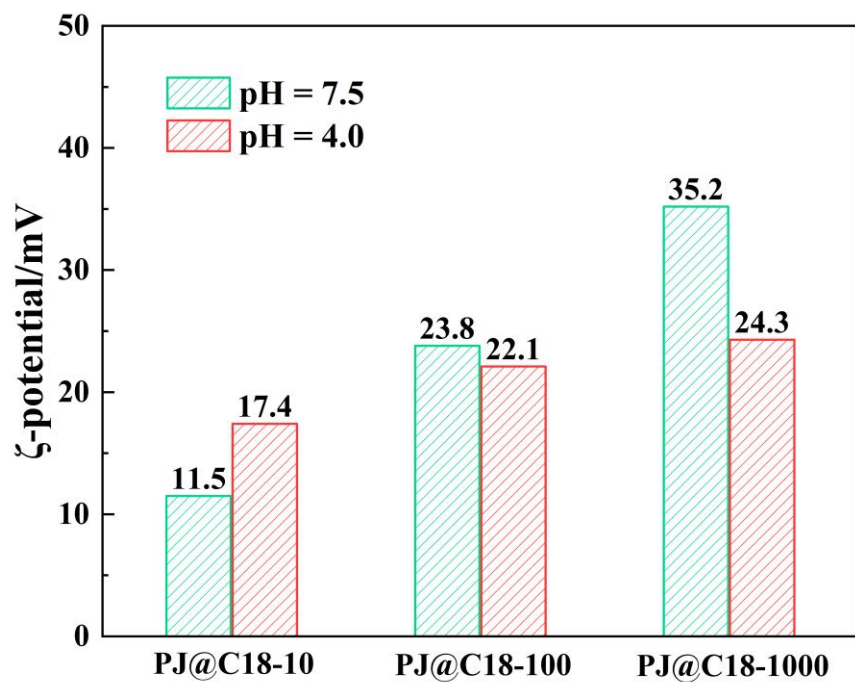
Number	Porosity [ $\phi$ ]/%	Permeability [ $k$ ]/mD	Diameter [ $D$ ]/mm	Length [ $L$ ]/mm	Initial oil saturation
K <sub>1</sub>	42.95	675.15	50.10	600.07	0.74
K <sub>2-1</sub>	45.45	697.25	50.04	600.12	—
K <sub>2-2</sub>	21.51	201.39	50.09	600.23	—
K <sub>3-1</sub>	46.28	705.45	50.11	600.18	0.76
K <sub>3-2</sub>	20.95	198.78	50.01	600.05	0.68



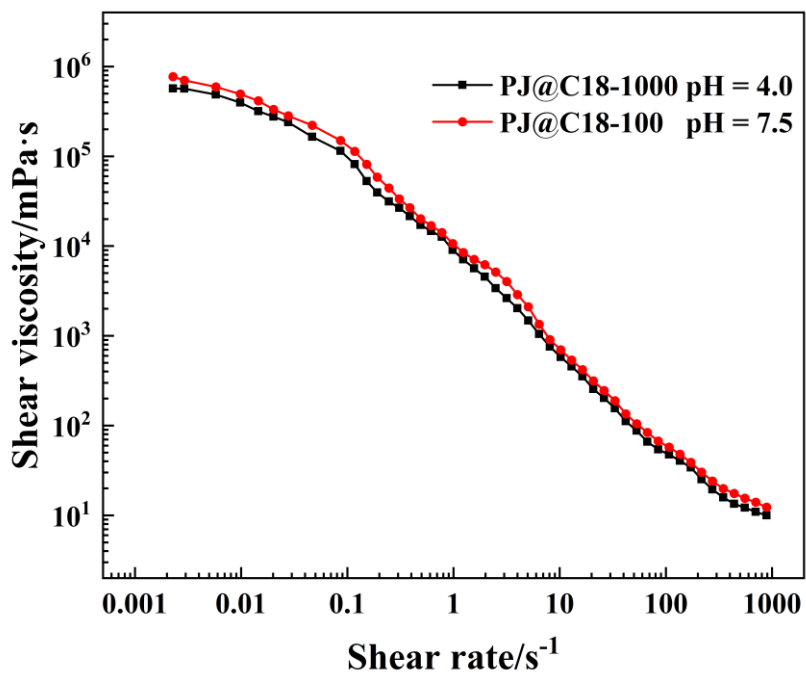
**Fig. S1** Schematic of the double-tube sand pack model flooding experiment.



**Fig. S2** The flow chart shows the steps of single-tube sand pack model flooding tests applied in this study.



**Fig. S3**  $\zeta$ -potential of three typical PJ@C18 nanoparticles dispersions at different pH.



**Fig. S4** The shear viscosity of PJ@C18-1000 nanoparticle stabilized emulsions (pH = 4.0) after reversal and PJ@C18-100 nanoparticle stabilized emulsions (pH = 7.5).

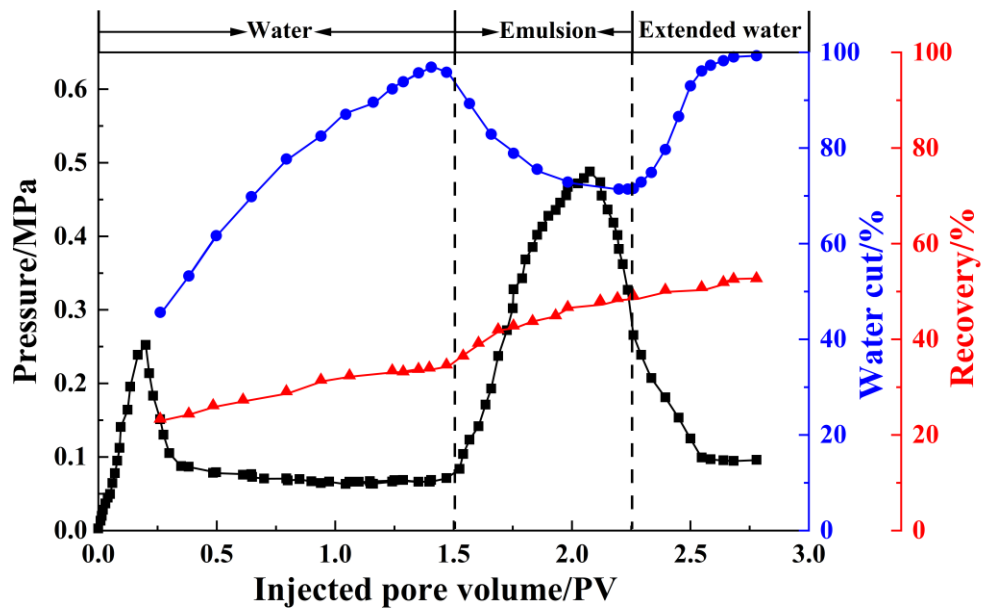


Fig. S5 Results of single-tube sand pack model flooding tests.