

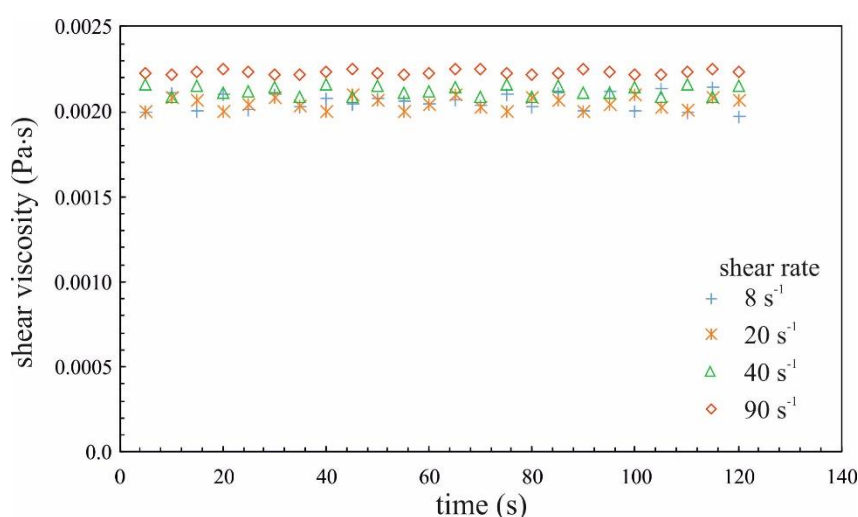
Drag Reduction in the Flow of Aqueous Solutions of a Mixture of Cocamidopropyl Betaine and Cocamide DEA

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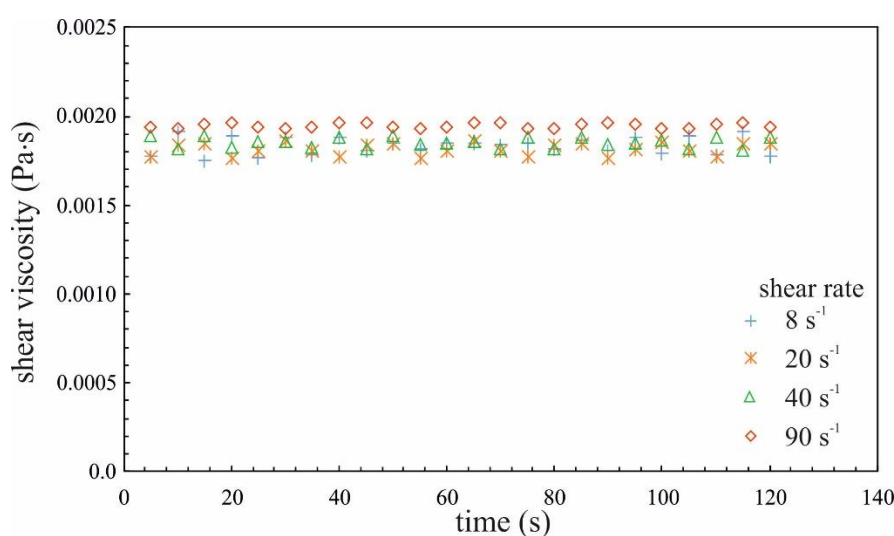
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(a)



(b)



(c)

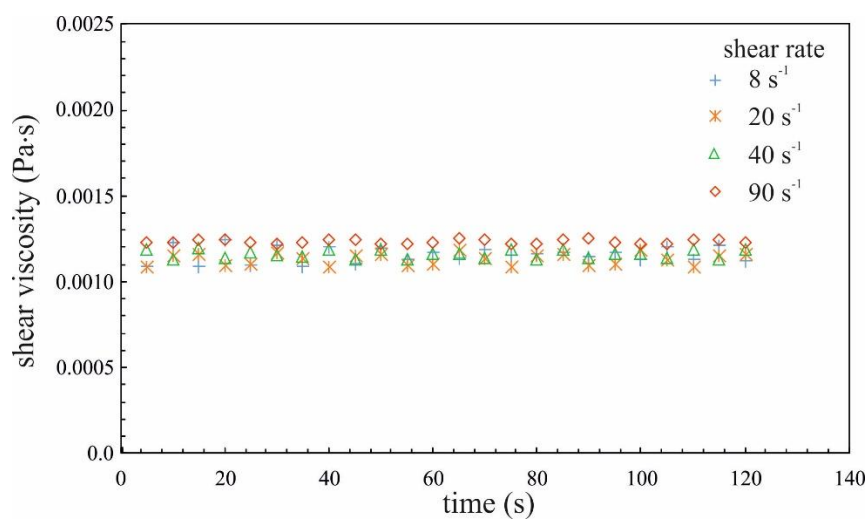
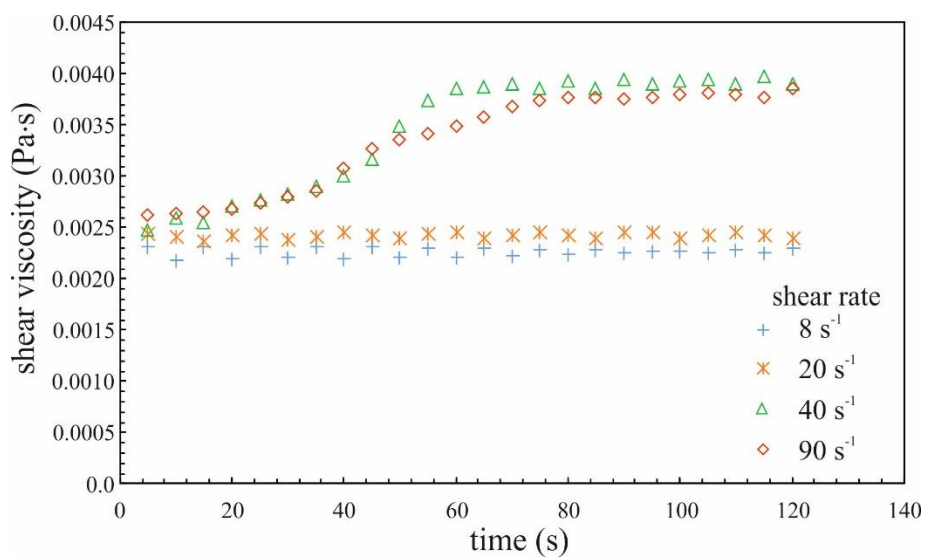
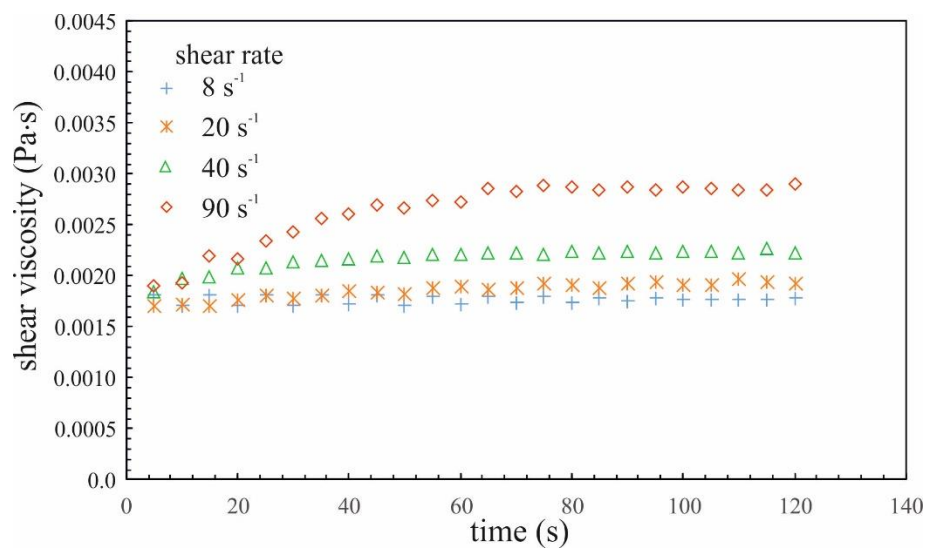


Figure S1. Shear viscosity vs. time for CAPB/DEA solutions with a concentration of 0,12/0,072 wt% and a temperature 3°C (a); 10°C (b) and 25°C (c).

(a)



(b)



(c)

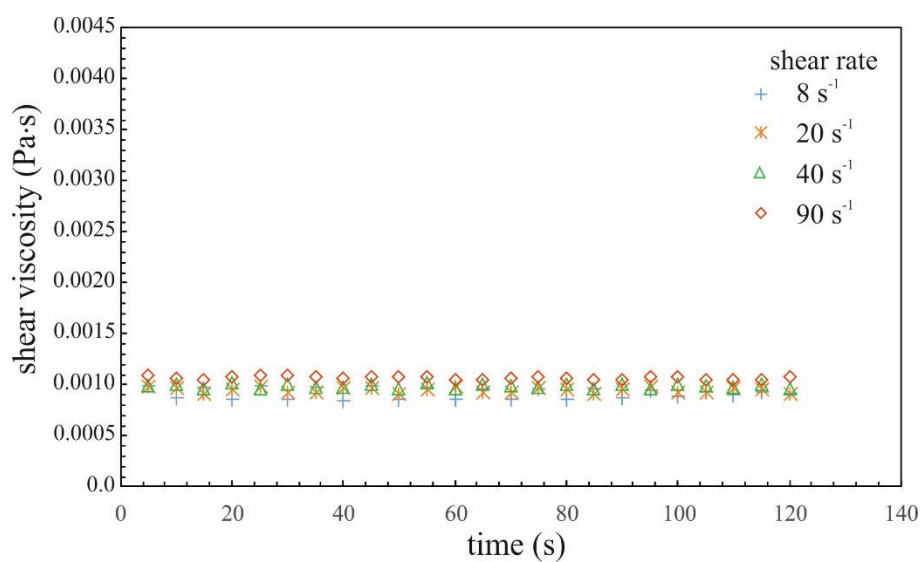
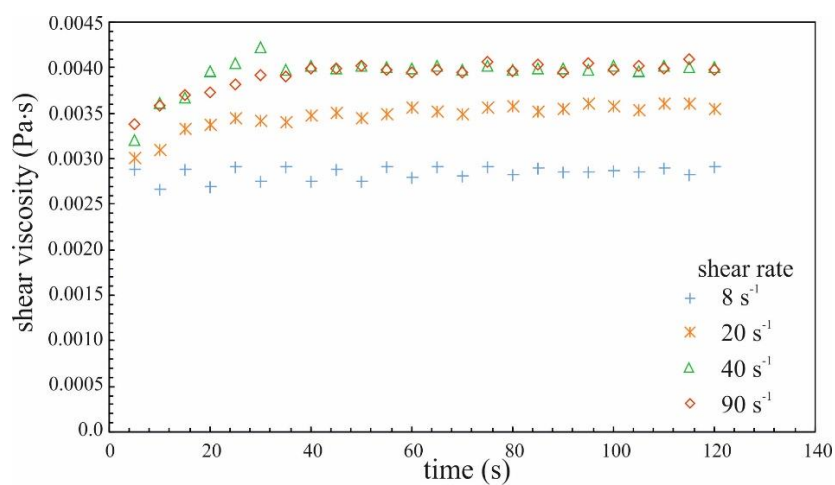
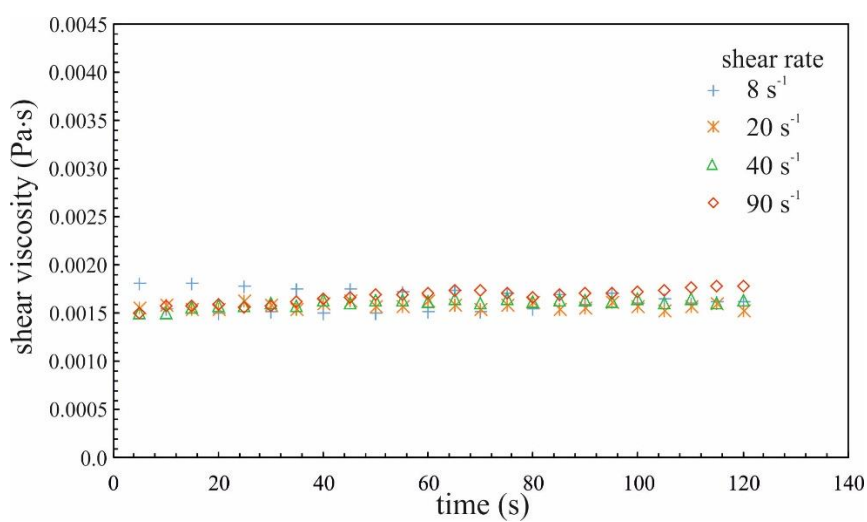


Figure S2. Shear viscosity vs. time for CAPB/DEA solutions with a concentration of 0,12/0,1wt% and a temperature 3°C (a); 10°C (b) and 25°C (c).

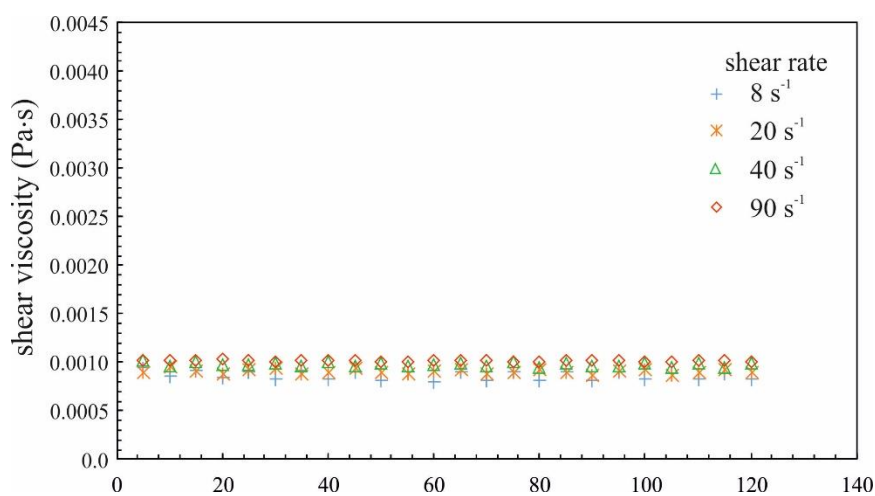
(a)



(b)

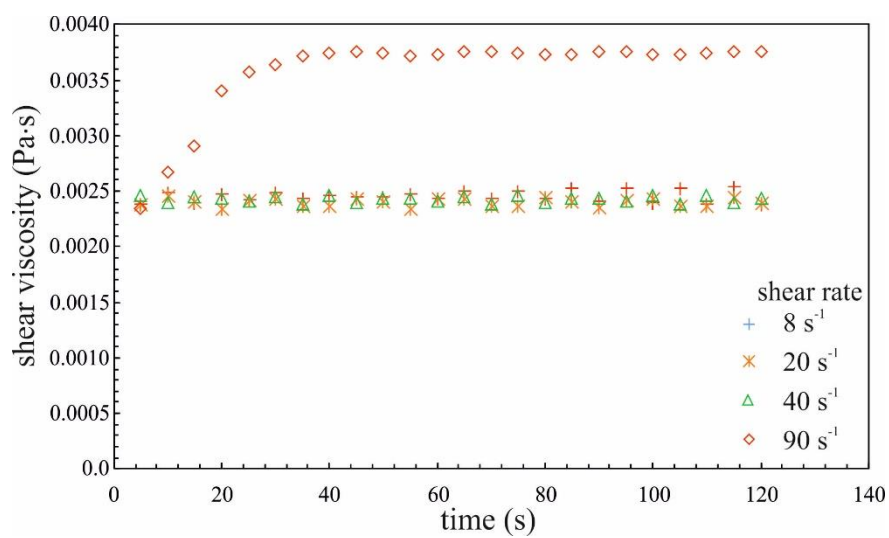


(c)

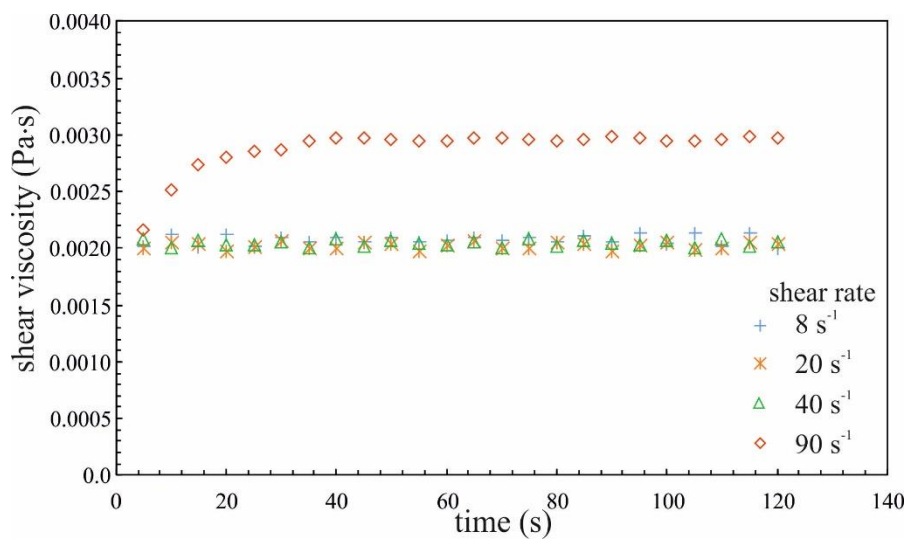


(a)

Figure S3. Shear viscosity vs. time for CAPB/DEA solutions with a concentration of 0,12/0,12 wt% and a temperature 3°C (a); 10°C (b) and 25°C (c).



(b)



(c)

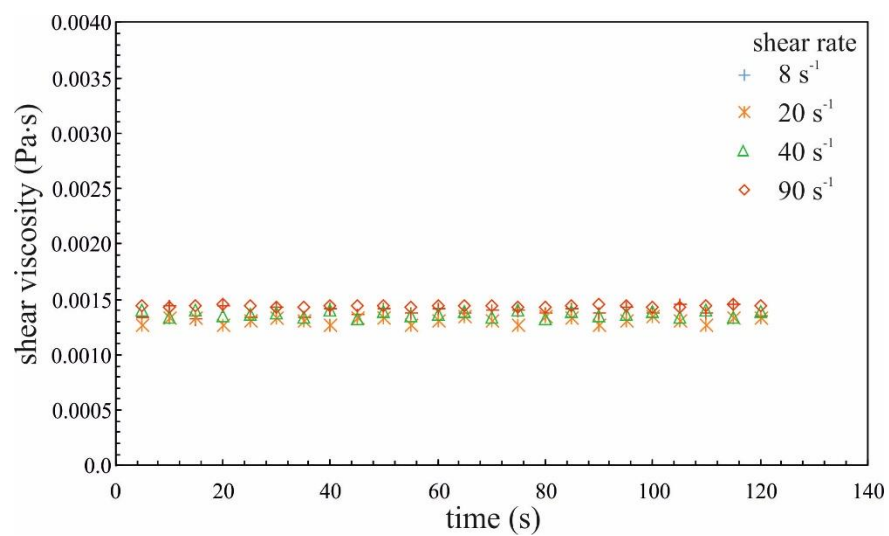


Figure S4. Shear viscosity vs. time for CAPB/DEA solutions with a concentration of 0,12/0,88 wt% and a temperature 3°C (a); 10°C (b) and 25°C (c).

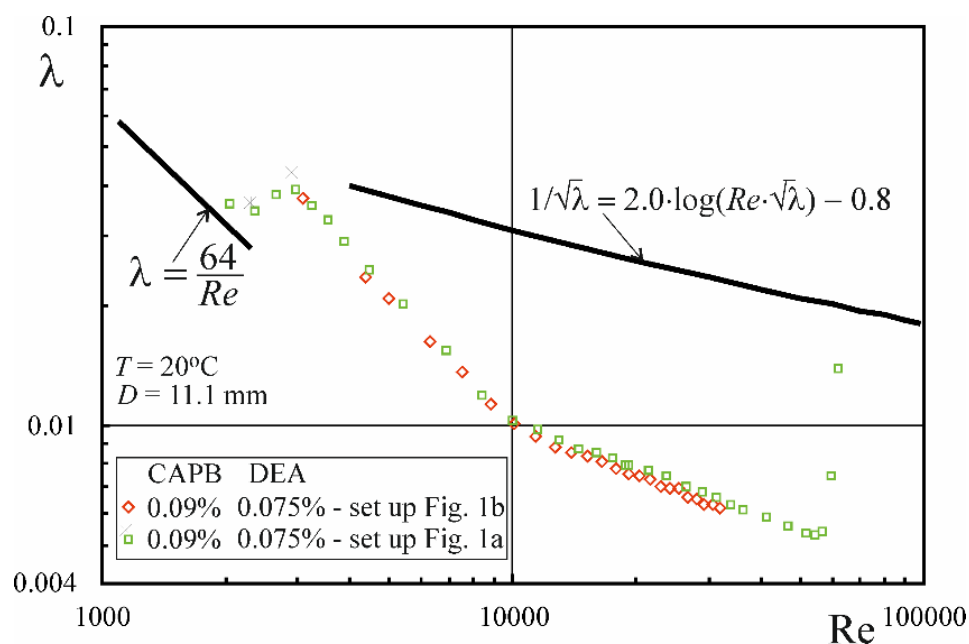


Figure S5. Comparison of the measurement results of the dependencies of friction coefficient on Reynolds number obtained with the experimental set-ups presented in Figure 1a and Figure 1b for CAPB/DEA mixture solutions.

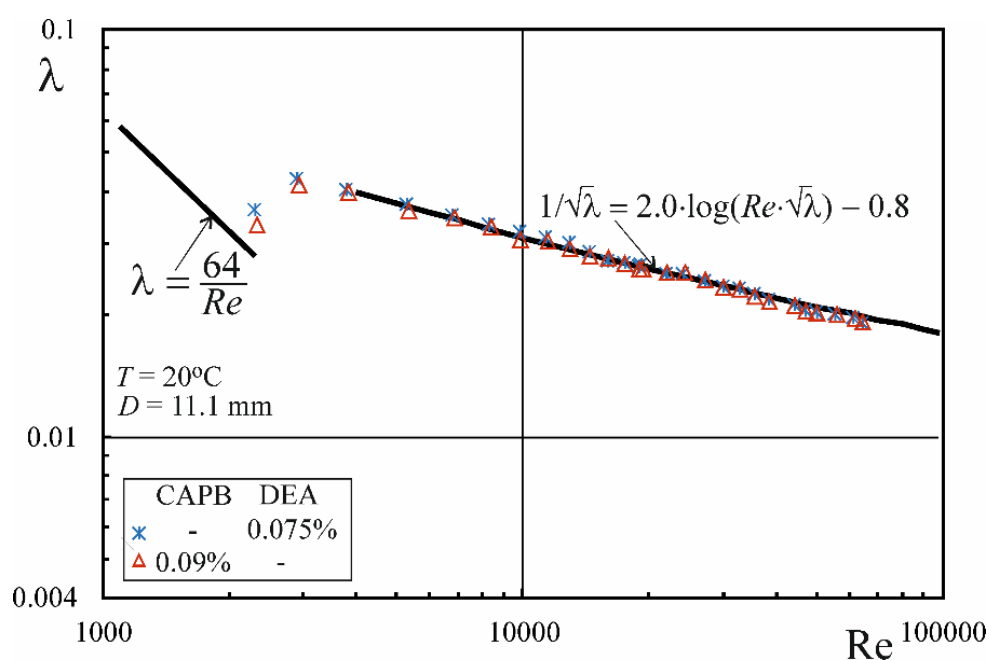


Figure S6. Dependence of the friction coefficient on the Reynolds number for single-component solutions of CAPB and DEA.