Supporting Information

Mixing effect of amine and carboxyl groups on electrorheological properties and its analysis by in situ FT-IR under electric field

Young Gun Ko, a Hyun Jeong Lee, a,b Yong Sung Park, c Je Wan Woo c and Ung Su Choi*a

a Center for Urban Energy Systems, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Hwarangno 14-gil 5, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 136-791, Korea. Fax: +82 2 958 5659; Tel: +82 2 958 5657; E-mail: uschoi@kist.re.kr
b Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Sogang University, 35 Baekbeom-ro, Mapo-gu, Seoul 121-742, Korea
c Department of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Sangmyung University, Hongjimun 2-gil 20, Jongno-gu, Seoul 110-743, Korea

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Fig. S1-S6
**Fig. S1** FT-IR spectra for chitosan, alginic acid, and silicone oil.

**Fig. S2** TGA curves for chitosan and alginic acid.
Fig. S3 Shear stress versus shear rate for various weight compositions of chitosan/alginic acid dispersed suspensions at room temperature (25 °C) with increments of 0.25 kV/mm; (a) 100/0, (b) 75/25, (c) 50/50, (d) 25/75, and (e) 0/100. The particle volume concentration of each ER fluid is 30 vol%.
Fig. S4 Effect of the electric fields on current density for various weight compositions of chitosan/alginic acid dispersed suspensions; 100/0, 75/25, 50/50, 25/75, and 0/100. The particle volume concentration of each ER fluid is 30 vol%.

Fig. S5 Effect of the electric fields on conductivity for various weight compositions of chitosan/alginic acid dispersed suspensions; 100/0, 75/25, 50/50, 25/75, and 0/100. The particle volume concentration of each ER fluid is 30 vol%.
Fig. S6 Dielectric constants for various weight compositions of chitosan/alginate acid dispersed suspensions; 100/0, 75/25, 50/50, 25/75, and 0/100. The particle volume concentration of each ER fluid is 30 vol%. Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation, $n = 10$. 