

Smart nanogels at the air/water interface: structural studies by neutron reflectivity

Katarzyna Zielińska,^a Huihui Sun,^a Richard A. Campbell,^b Ali Zarbakhsh^{a*} and Marina Resmini^{a*}

^a Department of Chemistry, SBCS, Queen Mary, University of London, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, United Kingdom, e-mails: a.zarbakhsh@qmul.ac.uk, m.resmini@qmul.ac.uk

^b Institut Laue-Langevin, 71 avenue des Martyrs - CS 20156, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France

Supporting information

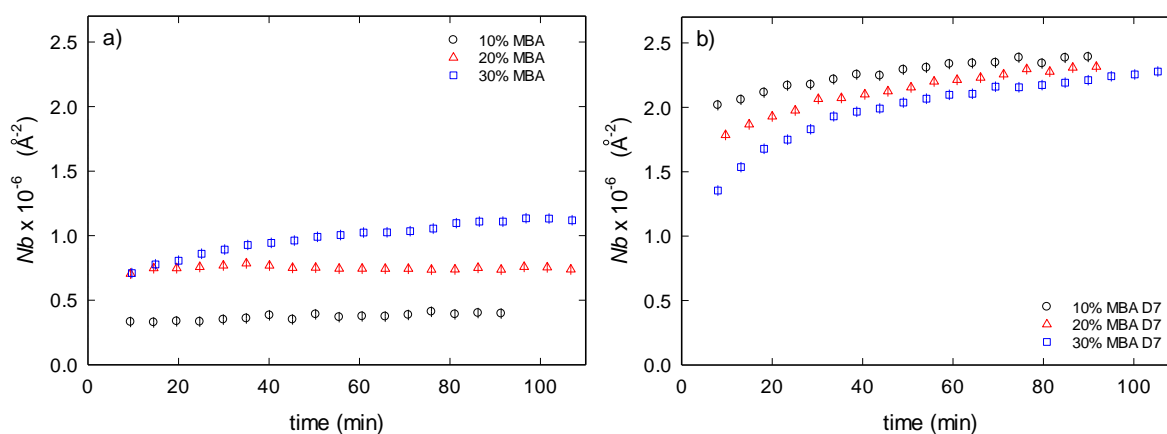


Fig. S1. Scattering length density (Nb) as a function of time for NIPAM (a) and NIPAM D7 (b) nanogels with varying amounts of cross-linker at the air/NRW interface. The bulk nanogel concentration is $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mg ml}^{-1}$.

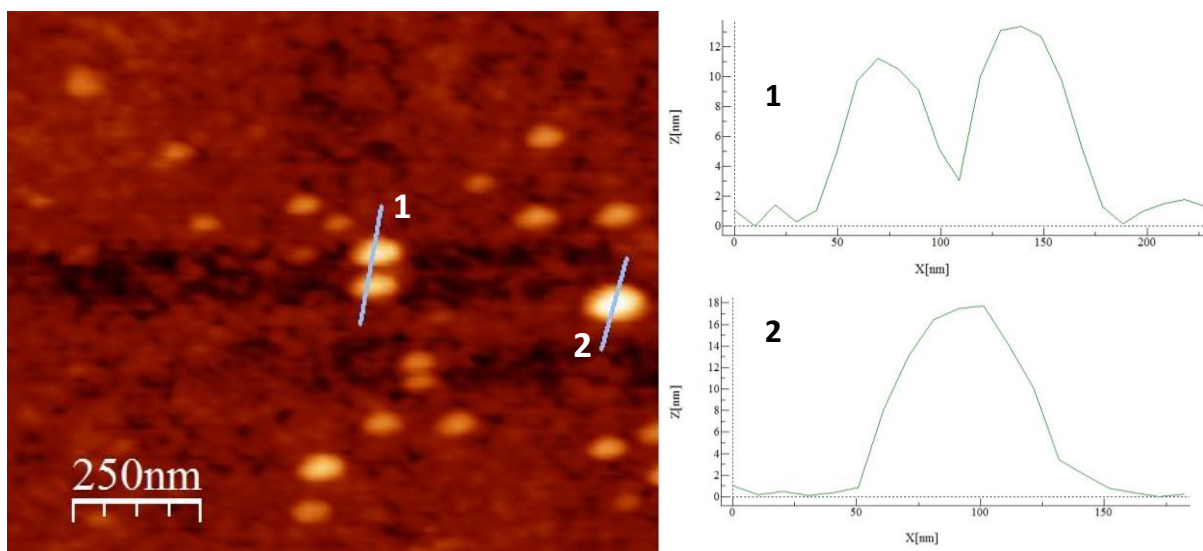


Fig. S2. AFM image and cross-section of NIPAM nanogels containing 30% of MBA.

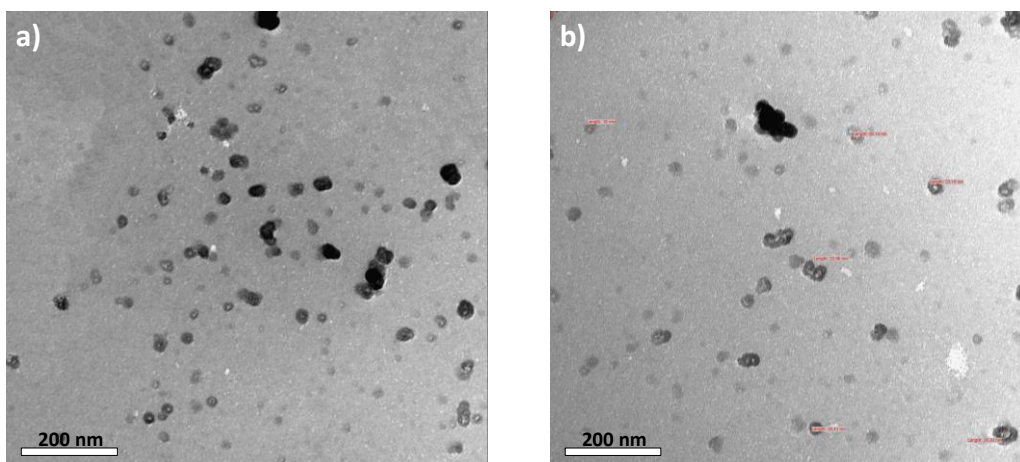


Fig. S3. TEM images of NIPAM (a) and NIPAM D7 (b) nanogels containing 20% of MBA.

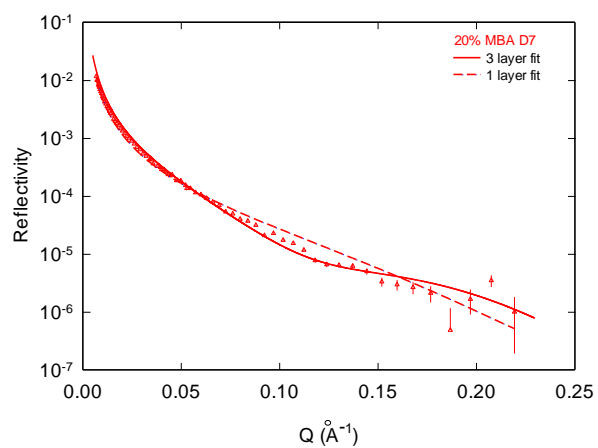


Fig. S4. Neutron reflectivity profiles of NIPAM D7 nanogels with 20% of MBA at the air/NRW interfaces. The bulk nanogel concentration is $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mg ml}^{-1}$. The solid and dashed lines represent the one and three layer fits to the data, respectively.