

Supporting Information

for

**Water-Soluble and Redox-Responsive Hyperbranched Polyether Copolymers Based on Ferrocenyl Glycidyl Ether**

Arda Alkan,<sup>a,b,†</sup> Rebecca Klein,<sup>b,c,†</sup> Sergii I. Shylin,<sup>d</sup> Ulrike Kemmer-Jonas,<sup>b</sup> Holger Frey,<sup>b</sup> and Frederik R. Wurm<sup>a,\*</sup>

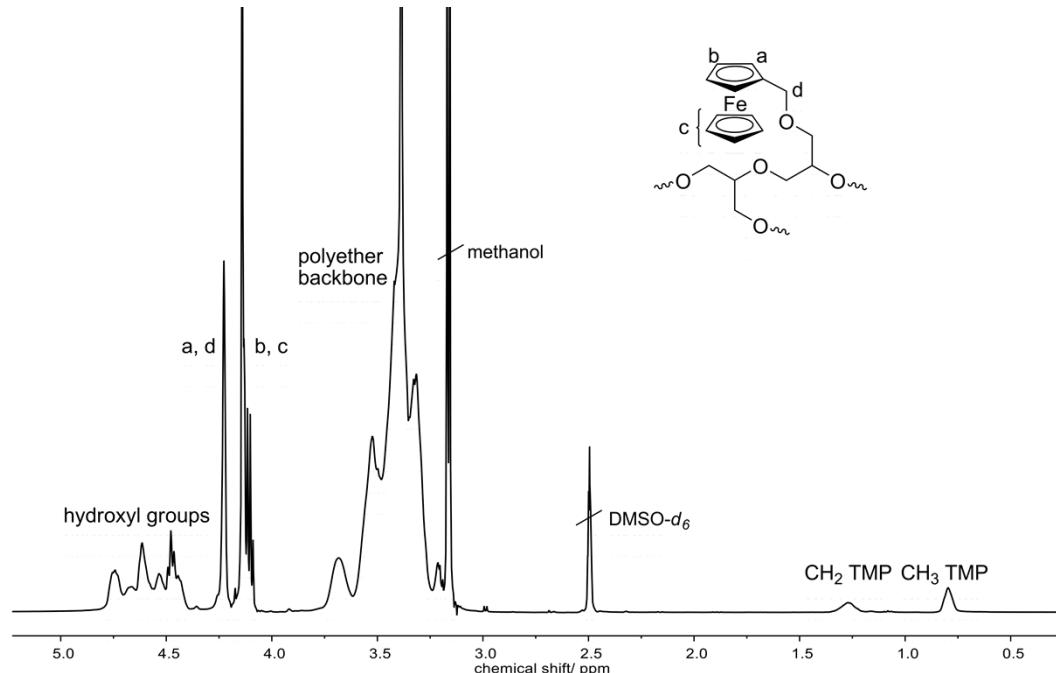
<sup>a</sup> Max Planck Institute for Polymer Research (MPIP), Ackermannweg 10, 55128 Mainz, Germany.

<sup>b</sup> Institute of Organic Chemistry, Johannes Gutenberg-University, Duesbergweg 10-14, 55128 Mainz, Germany.

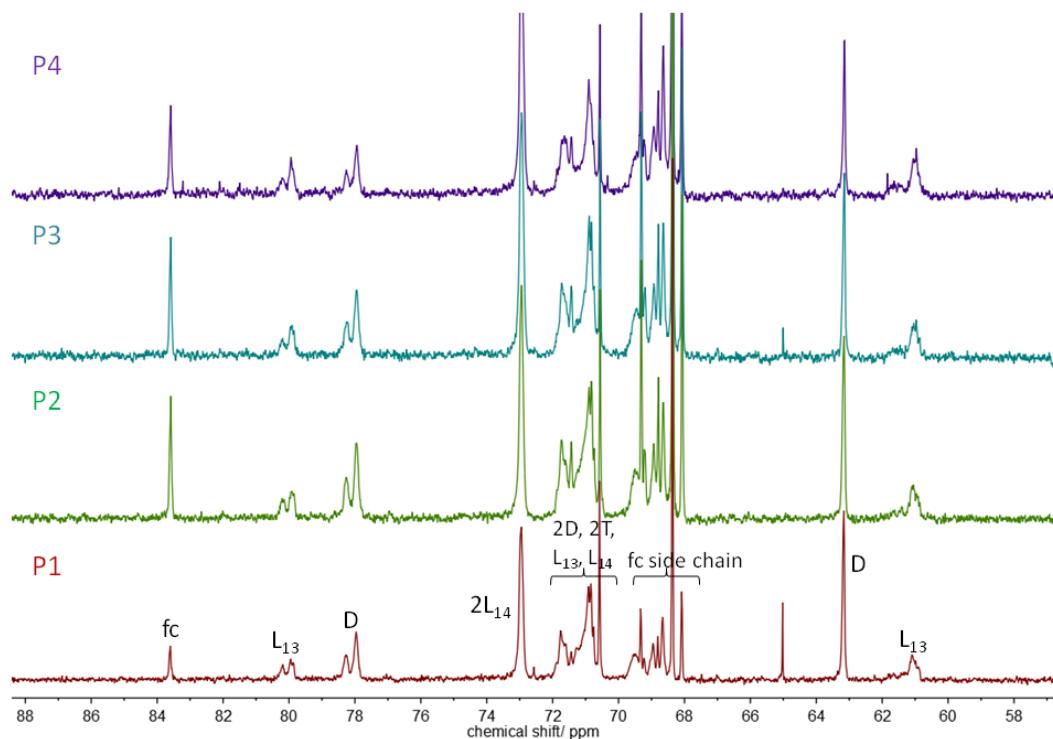
<sup>c</sup> Graduate School Materials Science in Mainz, Staudingerweg 9, 55128 Mainz, Germany.

<sup>d</sup> Institute of Inorganic and Analytic Chemistry, Johannes Gutenberg-University, Duesbergweg 10-14, 55128 Mainz, Germany.

**Additional characterization data.**



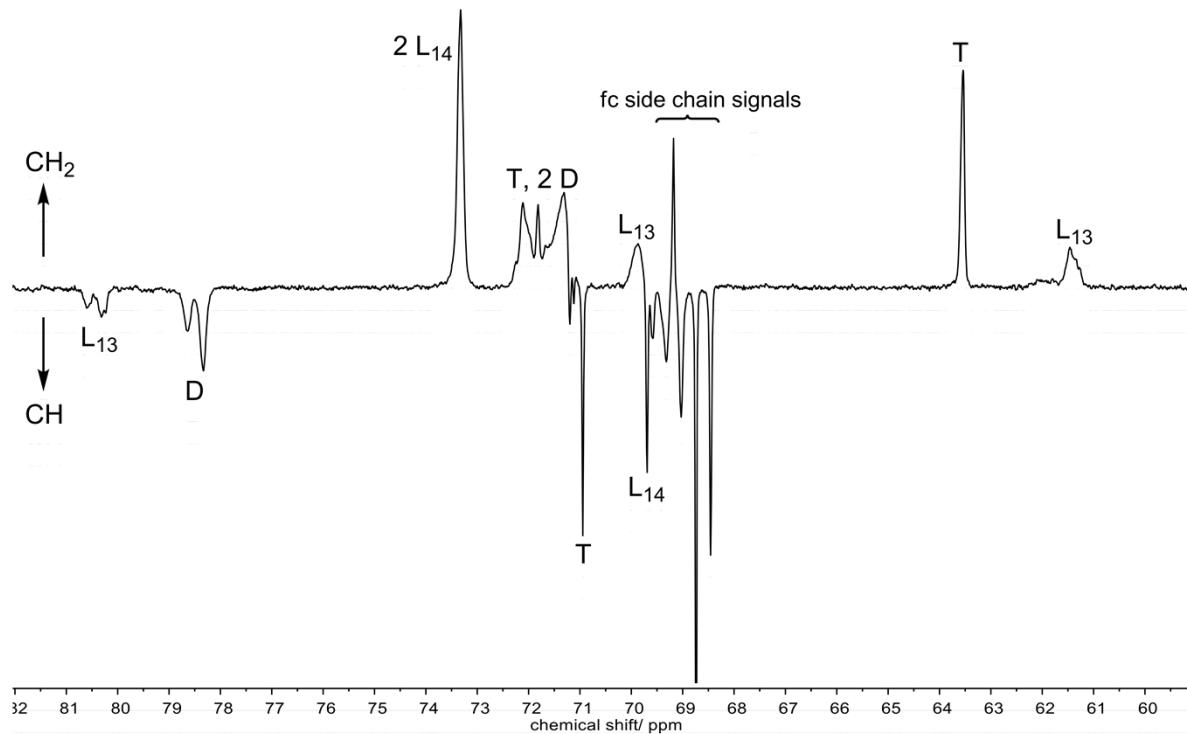
**Figure S1:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, 298K, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) of hbP[G<sub>36</sub>-co-fcGE<sub>5</sub>] (P2) with signal assignments.



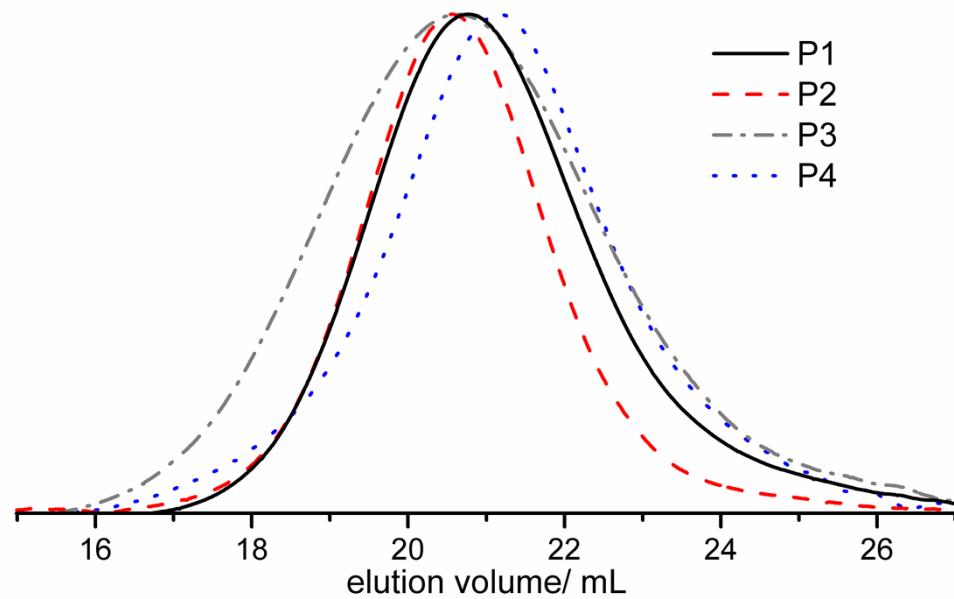
**Figure S2:**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz, 298K,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ) of  $hb\text{P}[\text{G}-co\text{-fcGE}]$  copolymers with signal assignments.

**Table S1:** Relative integrals of the different repeating units determined by inverse gated (IG)  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectroscopy and used for the calculation of the degree of branching.

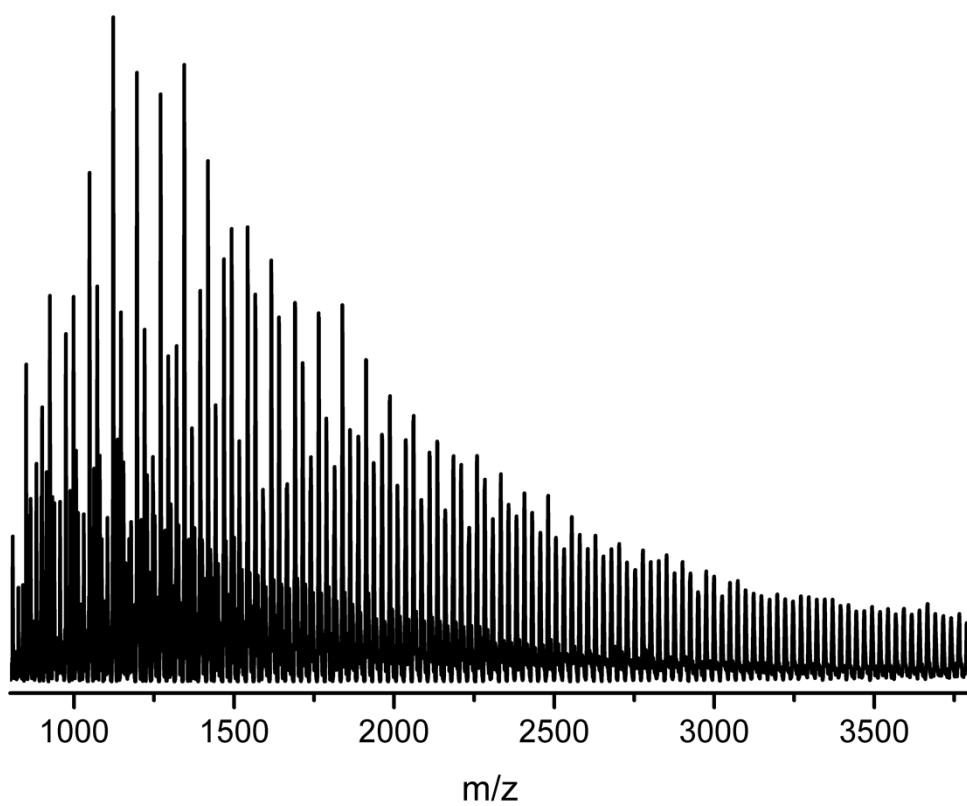
no.	sample	$L_{13}$	$L_{14}$	$L_{\text{fcGE}}$	D	T	DB
P1	$hb\text{P}[\text{G}_{37}-co\text{-fcGE}_{2.4}]$	0.12	0.26	0.06	0.25	0.31	0.54
P2	$hb\text{P}[\text{G}_{36}-co\text{-fcGE}_5]$	0.11	0.24	0.13	0.27	0.25	0.53
P3	$hb\text{P}[\text{G}_{67}-co\text{-fcGE}_{8.2}]$	0.12	0.28	0.13	0.25	0.22	0.49
P4	$hb\text{P}[\text{G}_{46}-co\text{-fcGE}_{6.3}]$	0.14	0.33	0.12	0.20	0.21	0.40
P5	$hb\text{P}[\text{G}_{140}-co\text{-fcGE}_7]$	0.12	0.23	0.06	0.33	0.26	0.62



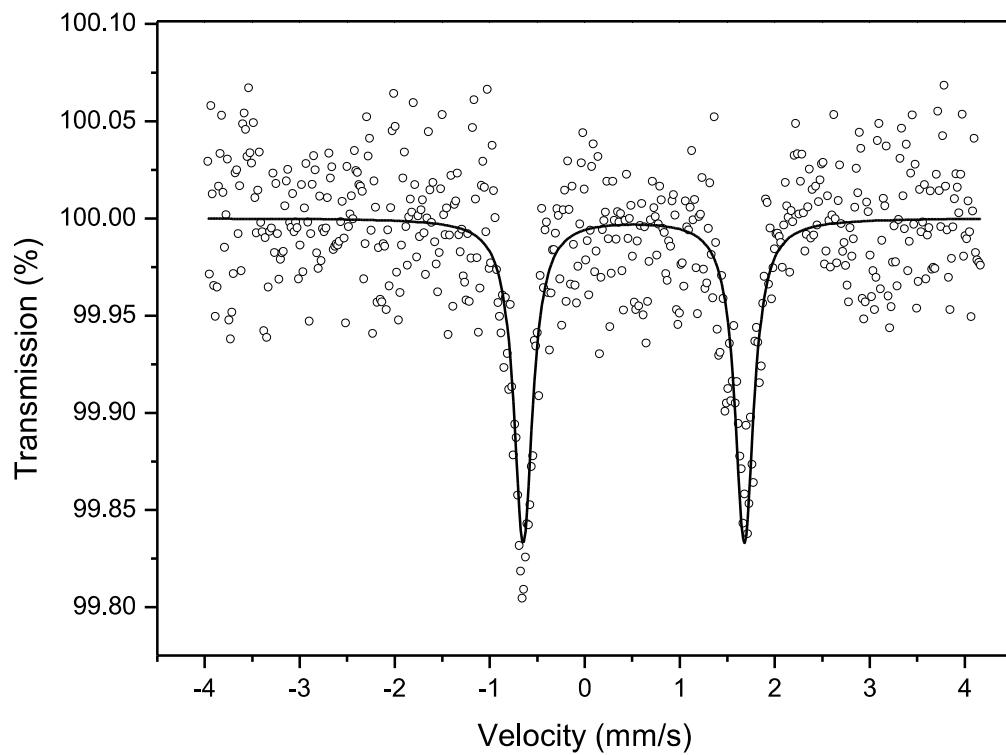
**Figure S3:**  $^{13}\text{C}$  DEPT NMR (100 MHz, 298 K,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ) of  $hb\text{P}[\text{G}_{36}\text{-co-fcGE}_5]$  with signal assignments.



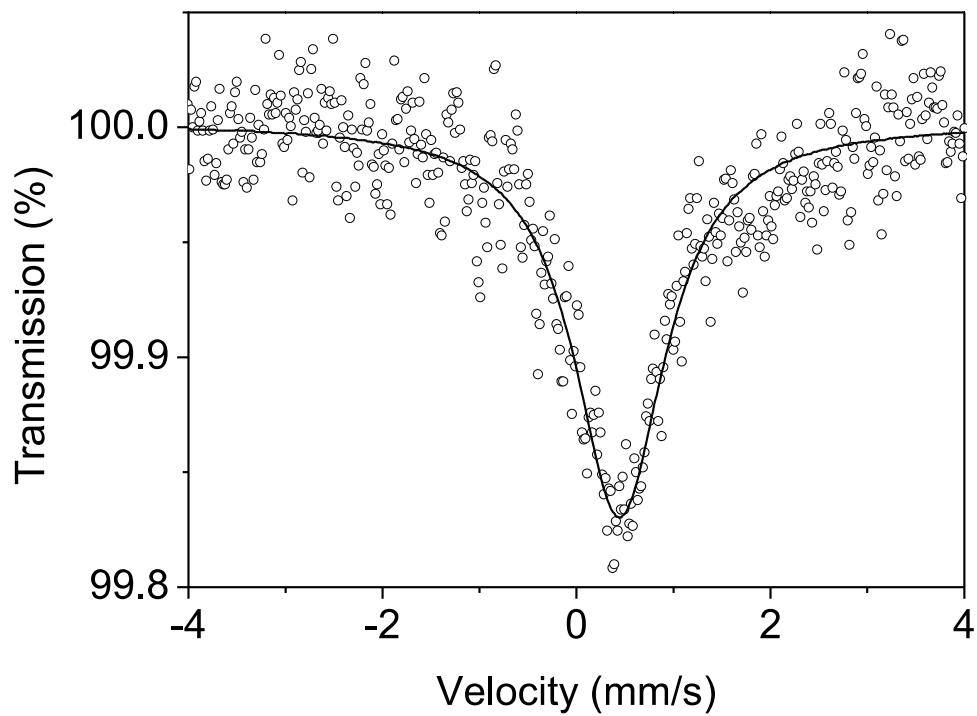
**Figure S4:** SEC traces (DMF, PEG standard) of  $hb\text{P}[\text{G-co-fcGE}]$  copolymers (P1, P2, P3, P4).



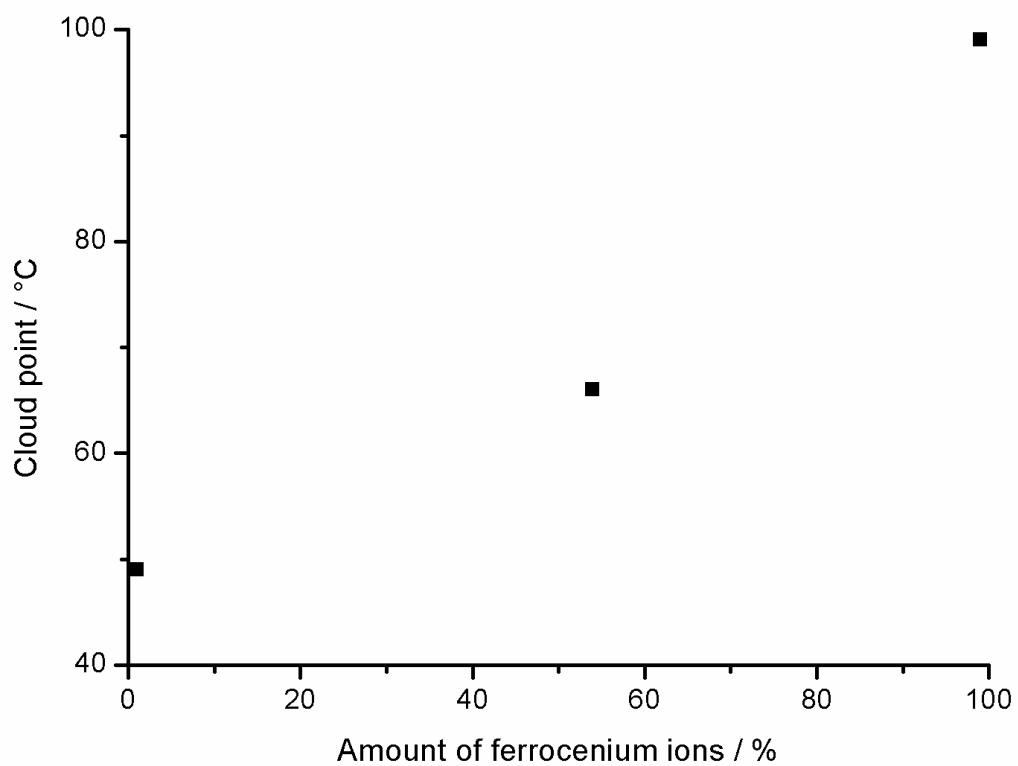
**Figure S5:** MALDI ToF MS of *hbP*[G<sub>36</sub>-co-fcGE<sub>5.0</sub>] (P2).



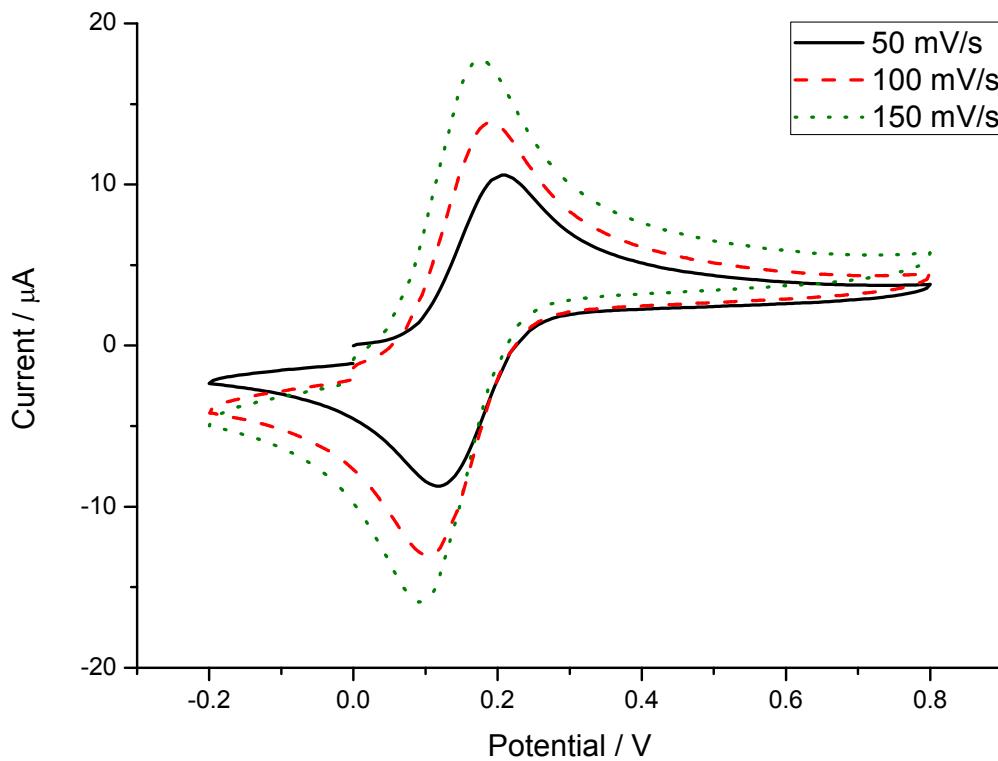
**Figure S6:** Mößbauer spectrum of the original (i.e. not oxidized) copolymer P3.



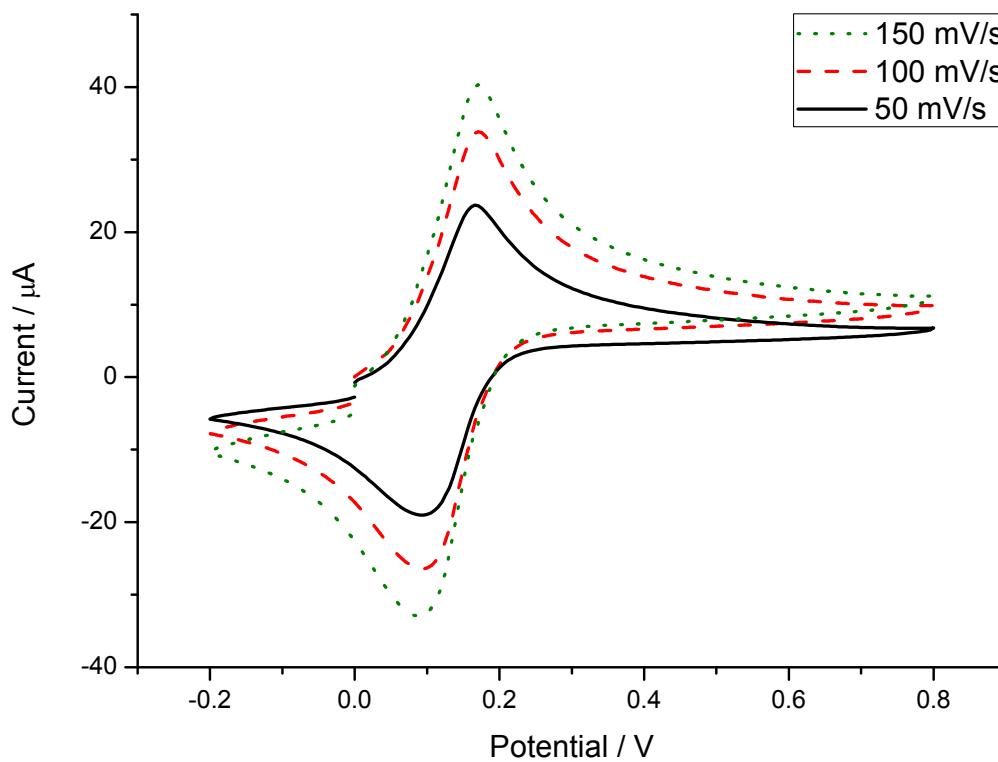
**Figure S7:** Mößbauer spectrum of the fully oxidized copolymer P3.



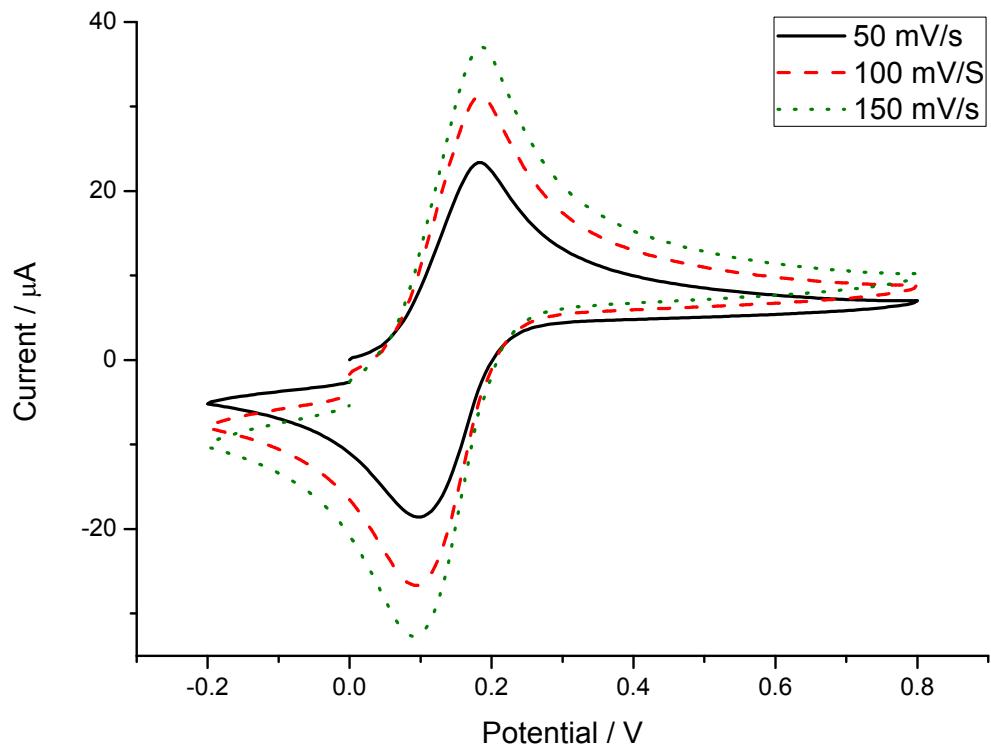
**Figure S8:** Cloud point temperature ( $T_c$  in °C) plotted against the degree of oxidation (amounts of ferrocenium ions in %).



**Figure S9:** Cyclic voltammograms of  $hbP[G_{37}\text{-}co\text{-}fcGE_{2.4}]$  (P1) at different scan rates ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 5 g/L P1, 0.1 M KCl).



**Figure S10:** Cyclic voltammograms of  $hbP[G_{36}\text{-}co\text{-}fcGE_5]$  (P2) at different scan rates ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 5 g/L P1, 0.1 M KCl).



**Figure S11:** Cyclic voltammograms of *hbP[G<sub>46</sub>-co-fcGE<sub>6.3</sub>] (P4)* at different scan rates (H<sub>2</sub>O, 5 g/L P1, 0.1 M KCl).