## Stretching of Collapsed Polymers Causes an Enhanced Dissipative Response of PNIPAM Brushes near their LCST

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**Figure S1.** Schematic of synthesis of PNIPAM brush on silicon surface using three steps. Note that only one 2-bromo-2-methylpropionly bromide molecule can react with each amino group.



Figure S2. Static contact angle of silicon surfaces with various fabrication steps.



Figure S3. FTIR of PNIPAM brushes tethered on silicon surface.

FTIR wavenumbers (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3289 (NH stretching vibration), 3078-2874 (CH<sub>2</sub> stretching vibration), 1635 (C=O stretching vibration), 1535 (amide II), 1458-1386 (CH deformation vibration), 1366-1170 (CN stretching vibration). The characteristic groups of PNIPAM are C=O and -CN- appeared at 1635 and 1535 cm<sup>-1</sup> respectively, which shows there are PNIPAM brushes grafting on the silicon substrates.



Figure S4. SEM image of typical gold colloid cantilever, the diameter is around 6  $\mu$ m (the scale bar is 1  $\mu$ m).



**Figure S5.** Typical force vs separation curves for T = 31.1 °C (top curve) and T = 32.6 °C (bottom curve).



**Figure S6.** Adhesion force as a function of temperature at 4 various velocities (0.8 (square), 3.3 (circle), 6.5 (upward triangle) and 11 (downward triangle)) and 3 different normal loads of 42, 84, 168 nN.