

Supporting Information

Triply Responsive Soft Matter Nanoparticles based on Poly[oligo(ethylene glycol) methyl ether methacrylate-*block*-3-phenylpropyl methacrylate] Copolymers

Yiwen Pei,^{a,b} Kevin Jarrett,^c Martin Saunders,^d Peter J. Roth,^{a,b} Craig Buckley^c and Andrew B. Lowe^{a,b *}

^a Nanochemistry Research Institute (NRI), Curtin University, Kent Street, Bentley, Perth, WA 6102, Australia.

^b Department of Chemistry, Curtin University, Kent Street, Bentley, Perth, WA 6102, Australia.

^c Department of Physics and Astronomy, Curtin University, Kent Street, Bentley, Perth, WA 6102, Australia.

^d Centre for Microscopy, Characterization and Analysis (CMCA), University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia.

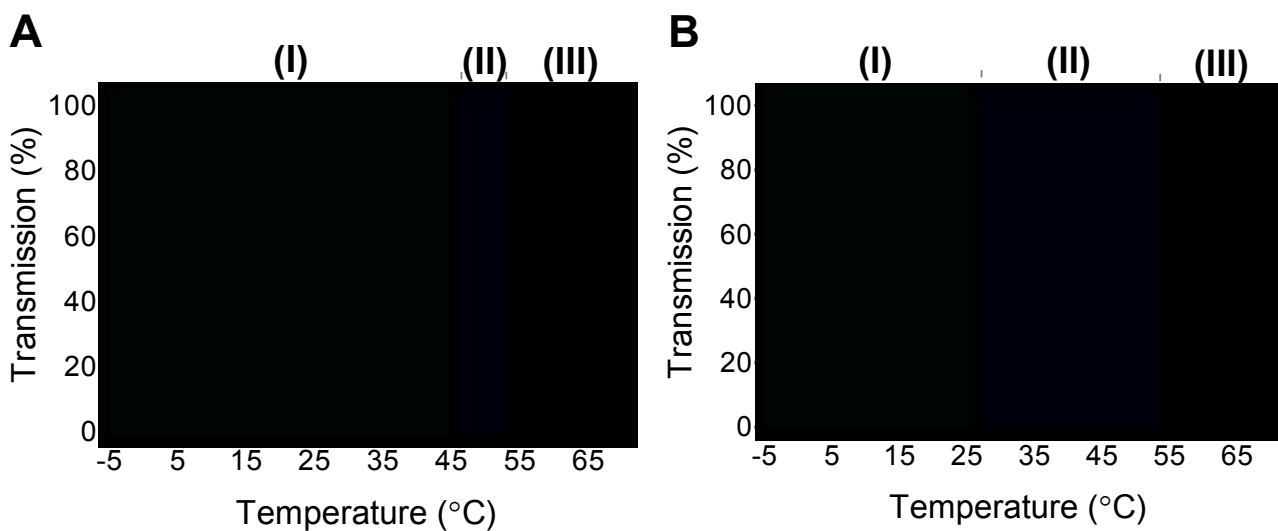


Figure S1. Heating (red) and cooling (blue) turbidity curves for A) the p(OEGMA₂₇-*b*-PPMA₄₅) and B) p(OEGMA₂₇-*b*-PPMA₅₆) copolymers, measured in EtOH, highlighting the presence of three distinct insolubility/dispersion regimes at 0.7 wt%.

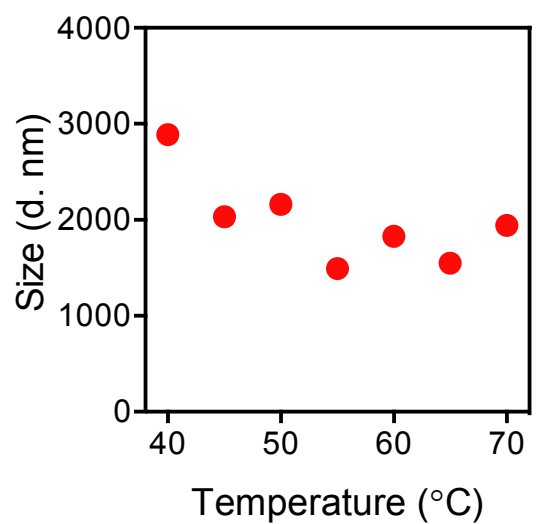


Figure S2. DLS measured change in hydrodynamic diameter p(OEGMA₂₇-*block*-PPMA₇₇) of as a function of increasing temperature.