

## Supporting Information

### Polyacrylamide “Revisited”: UCST-type Reversible Thermoresponsive Properties in Aqueous Alcoholic Solution

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### 1. Synthesis

**Table S1.** Summary of the polymerization conditions for polyacrylamide synthesis.

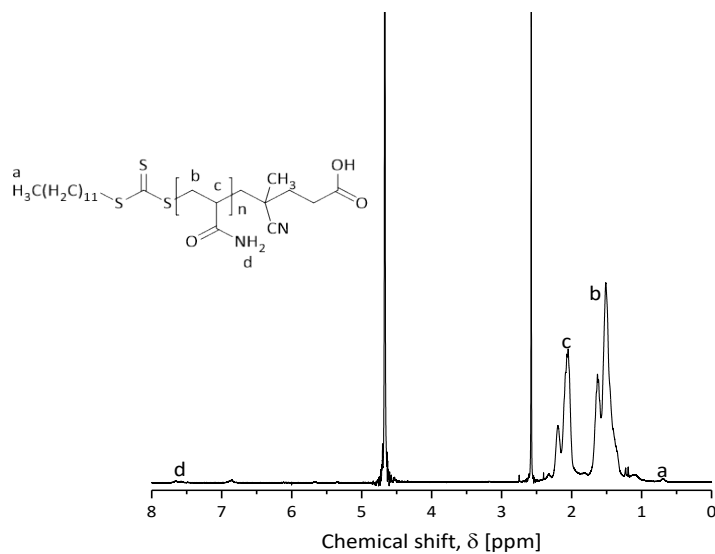
Sample name	M:TTC	Monomer (g)	AIBN (mg)	TTC (mg)	DMSO (mL)	Yield (%)
PAM <sub>28</sub>	50	0.31	4	35	3.5	57
PAM <sub>48</sub>	100	0.61	4	35	5.1	53
PAM <sub>83</sub>	150	0.92	4	35	7	60
PAM <sub>104</sub>	200	1.23	4	35	9	54
PAM <sub>178</sub>	250	1.54	4	35	12	60

**Table S2.** Summary of the characteristics of the synthesized polyacrylamides.

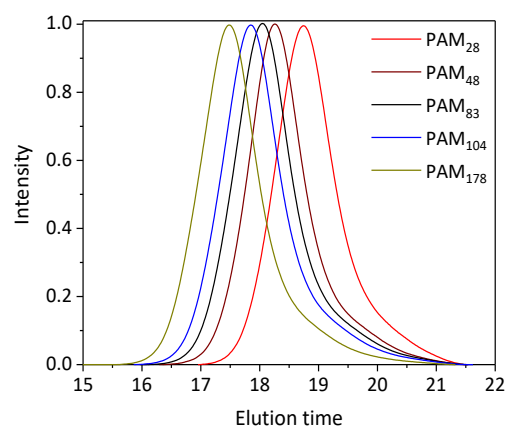
Sample name	M <sub>n</sub> <sup>a</sup> (KDa)	DP <sup>a</sup>	M <sub>n</sub> <sup>b</sup> (KDa)	M <sub>w</sub> <sup>b</sup> (KDa)	Đ (M <sub>w</sub> /M <sub>n</sub> )	DP <sup>b</sup>	T <sub>CP</sub> (°C) Water/EtOH (50% v/v)
PAM <sub>28</sub>	2.1	30	2.0	4.5	2.2	28	8.8
PAM <sub>48</sub>	4.2	61	3.4	8.8	2.5	48	12.3
PAM <sub>83</sub>	4.9	69	5.9	17.0	2.8	83	16.6
PAM <sub>104</sub>	7.7	108	7.4	22.9	3.0	104	20.7
PAM <sub>178</sub>	9.7	136	12.6	39.1	3.1	178	23.2

<sup>a</sup> From NMR and <sup>b</sup> from GPC measurements in 0.1N NaNO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution.

## 2. Characterization of polymers

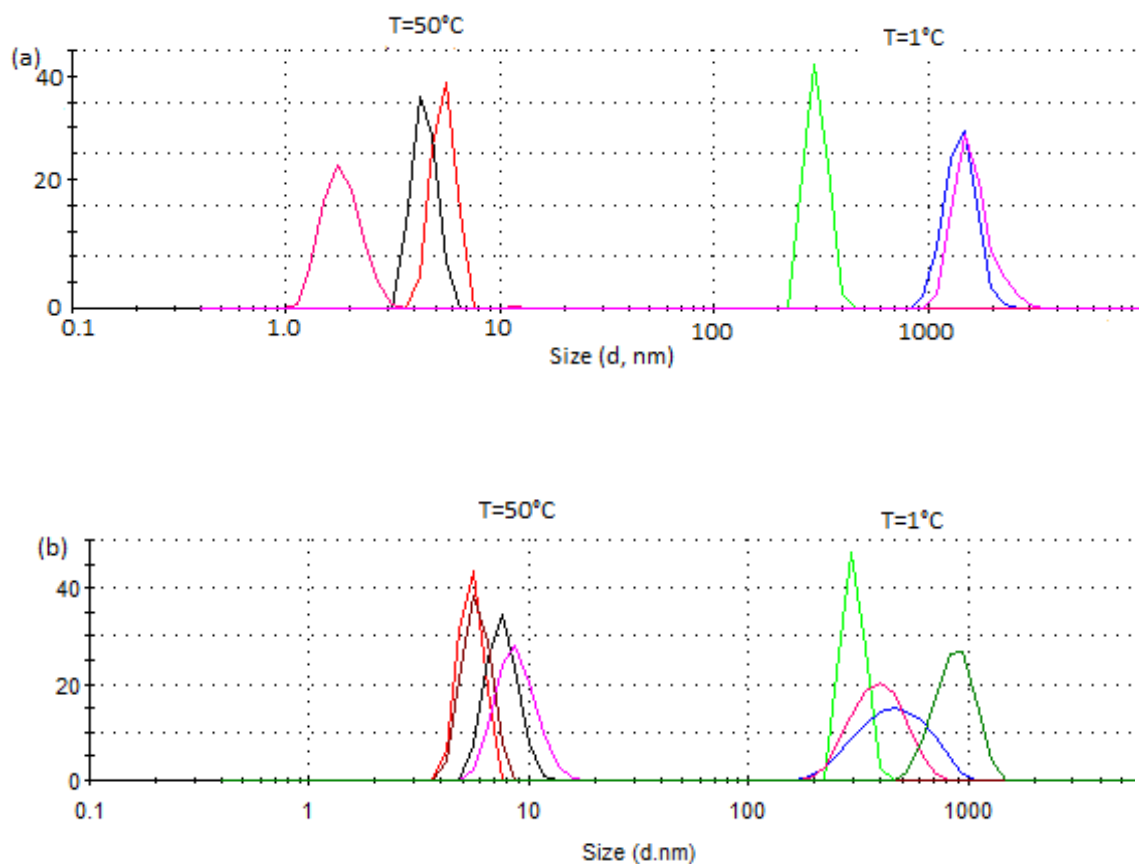


**Fig. S1**  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of polyacrylamide measured in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ .

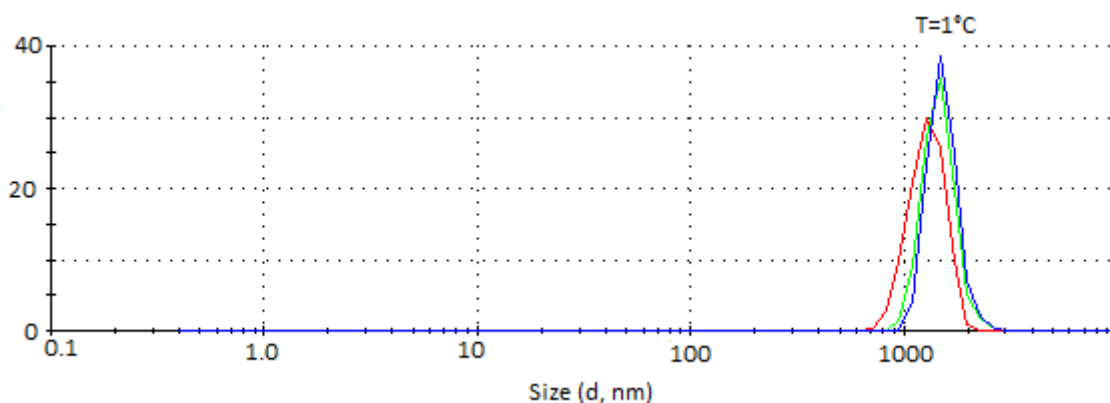


**Fig. S2** GPC traces of polyacrylamide with various DP. Measurements were conducted using PSS-SUPREMA 10 $\mu$  VS+30+3000 column and 0.1N aqueous  $\text{NaNO}_3$  as an eluent with flow rate of 1.0 mL/min at 25  $^\circ\text{C}$ . The calibration standard was PEO in the molecular weight range of 600 to  $2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ .

### 3. DLS results



**Fig. S3** Volume distribution of sizes of PAM<sub>104</sub> in water/alcohol mixtures at fixed polymer concentration of 1 mg/mL below ( $T=1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and above ( $T=50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) the phase transition temperature. (a) Comparison of different alcohols at fixed alcohol percentage of 45% (v/v) in water/alcohol mixtures. Black ( $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and green ( $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) lines for water/MeOH, red ( $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and blue ( $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) lines for water/EtOH, purple ( $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and pink ( $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for water/iPrOH. (b) Comparison of different MeOH percentages in water. Wine ( $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and green ( $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) lines for 45% (v/v), red ( $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and purple ( $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for 50% (v/v), black ( $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and blue ( $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for 55% (v/v); pink ( $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and olive ( $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) lines for 60% (v/v).



**Fig. S4** Volume distribution of sizes of the PAM<sub>104</sub> at different concentrations in water/EtOH mixture at fixed EtOH content of 50% (v/v) below the phase transition temperature ( $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Red line for 0.5 mg/mL, green line for 1 mg/mL and blue line for 2 mg/mL.

## 4. MD simulations

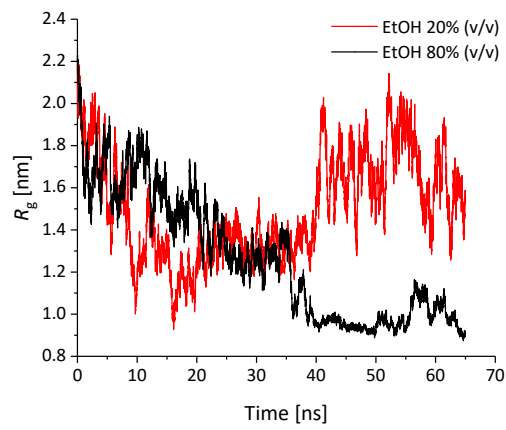


Fig. S5 Variation of  $R_g$  as a function of time at constant temperature of 65°C with varying EtOH concentrations (20 % and 80%).