

PEGylated PNiPAM Microgels : Synthesis, Characterization and Colloidal Stability

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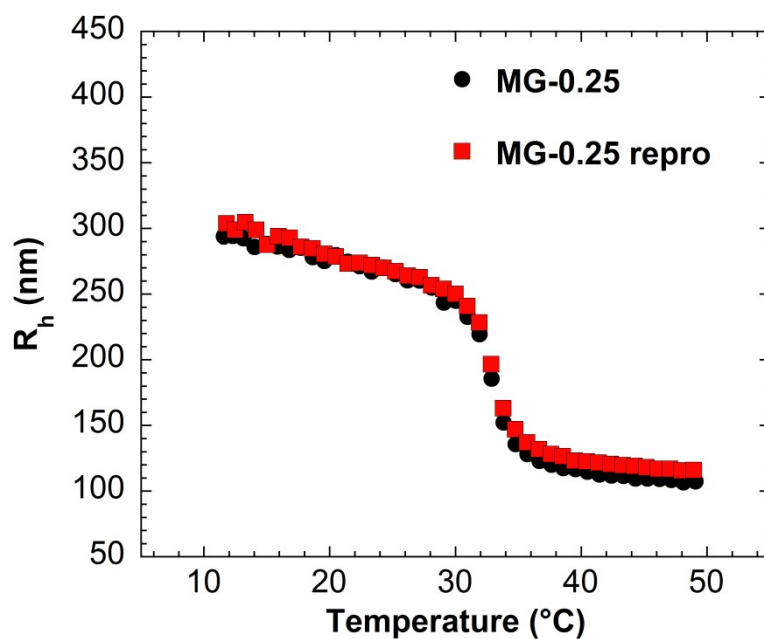


Fig S1 Reproducibility of the synthesis of microgel MG-0.25

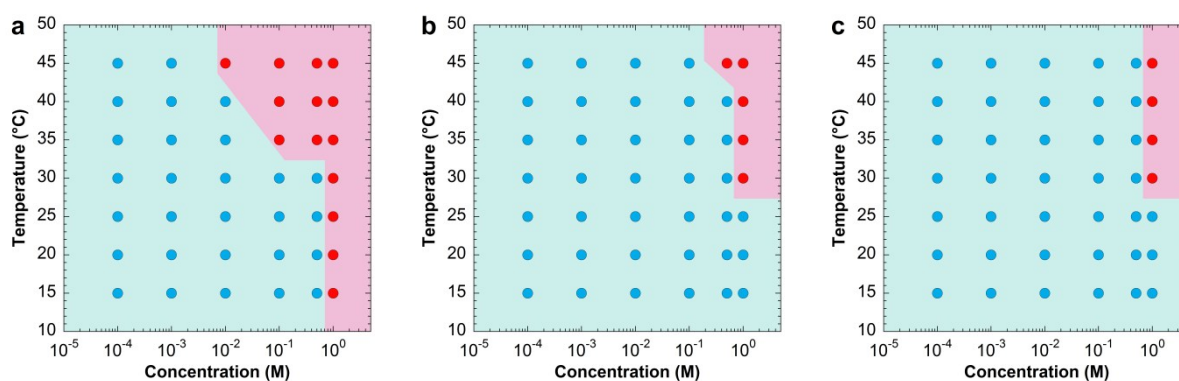


Fig. S2 Diagram phases of (a) MG-0.1, (b) MG-0.25 and (c) MG-0.5 as a function of both the temperature and the CaCl_2 concentration in solution. The microgel concentration is $C_{\text{MG}} = 0.1 \text{ wt}\%$. The colors blue and red correspond to one and two phases respectively.

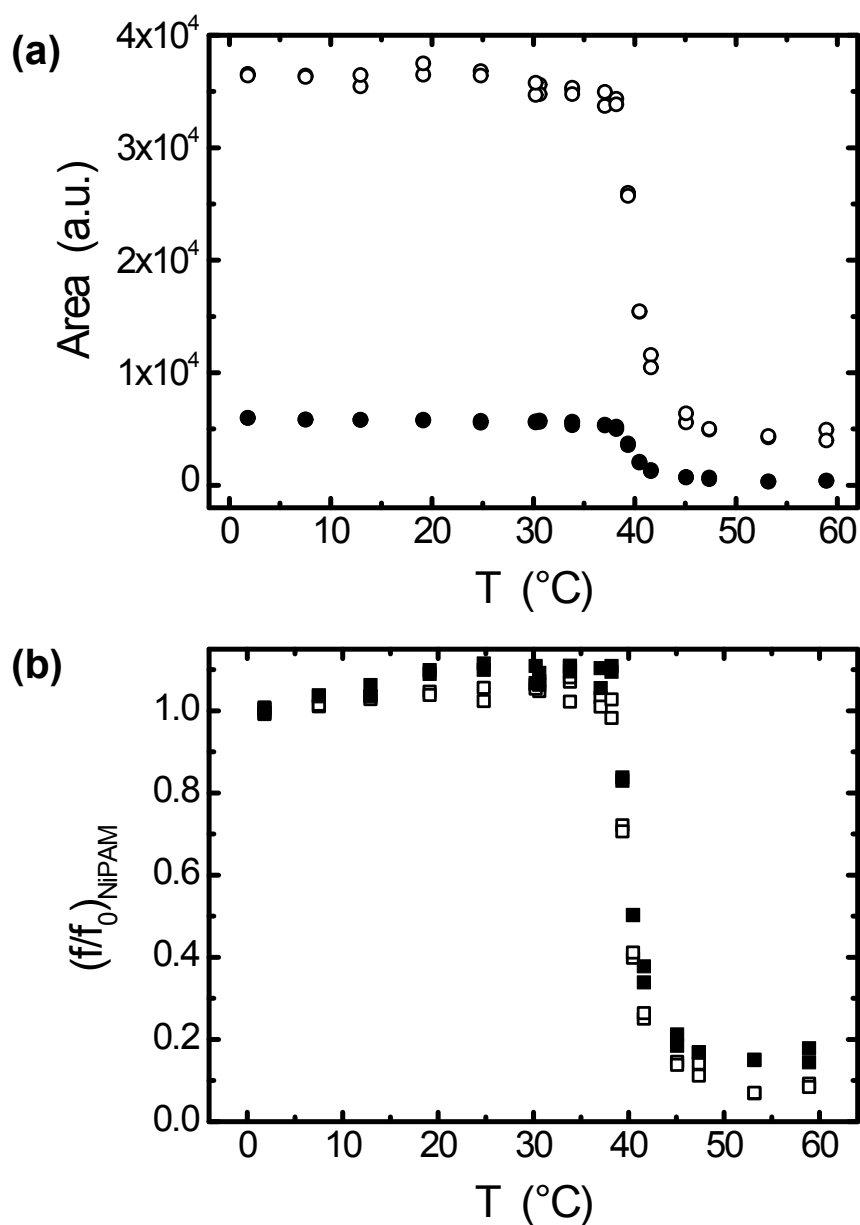


Fig. S3 (a) Temperature dependence of the area under the NMR peaks related to the NiPAM CH₃ (●) and CH (◻) protons, measured for MG-1, at a concentration C_{MG} in D₂O of 0.05 wt %. **(b)** Variation of the fraction f of mobile NiPAM units, with the temperature. This fraction was derived using either the NMR peak assigned to the NiPAM CH₃ protons (●) or the one corresponding to the NiPAM CH proton (◻). f_0 denotes the value of f at the lowest temperature investigated in this work (about 2 °C).

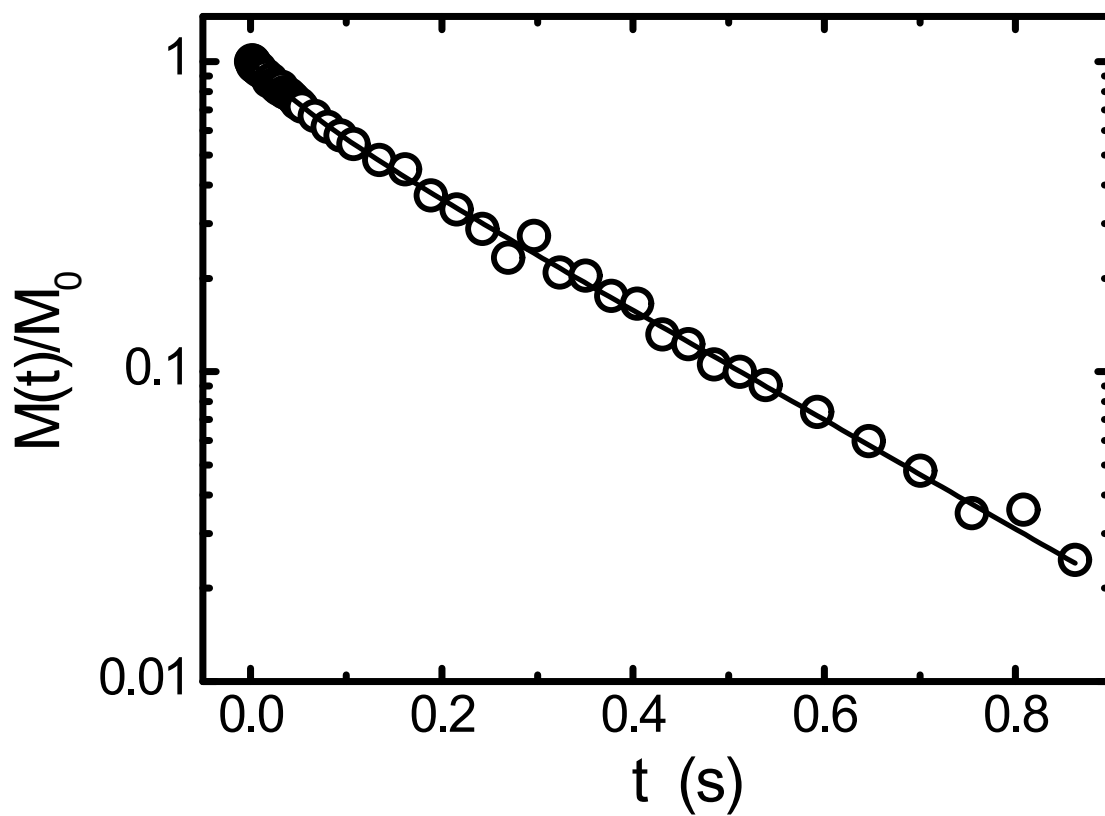
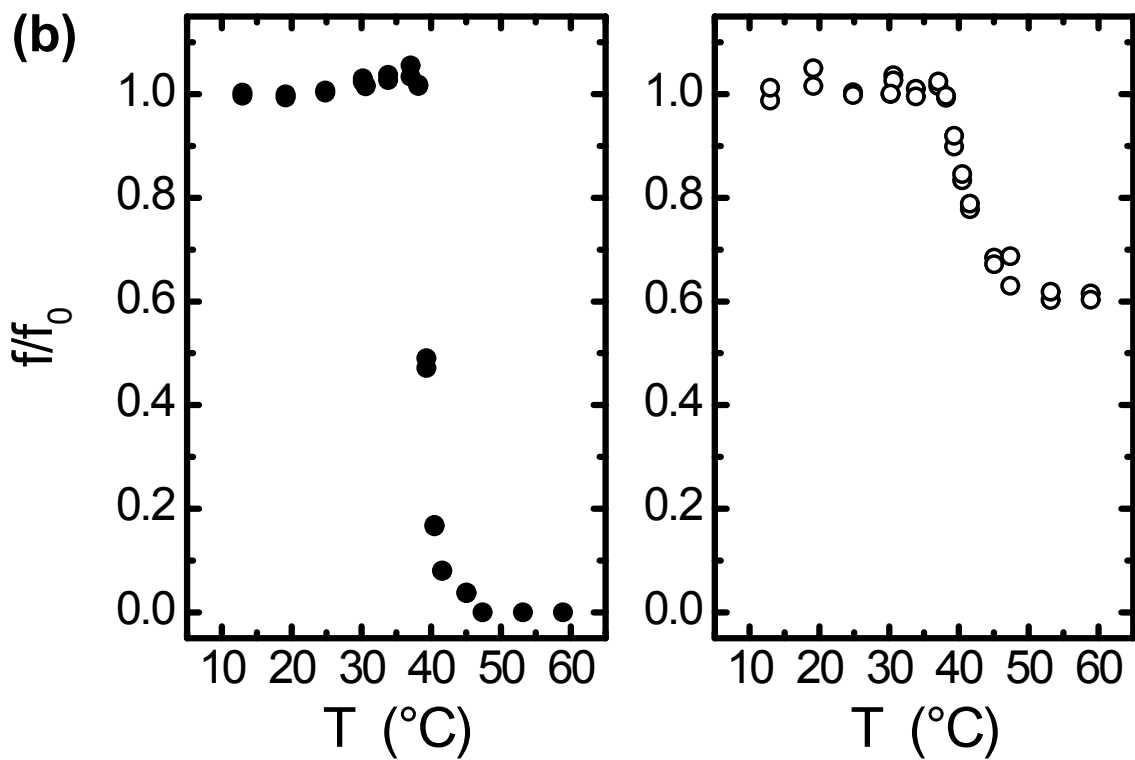
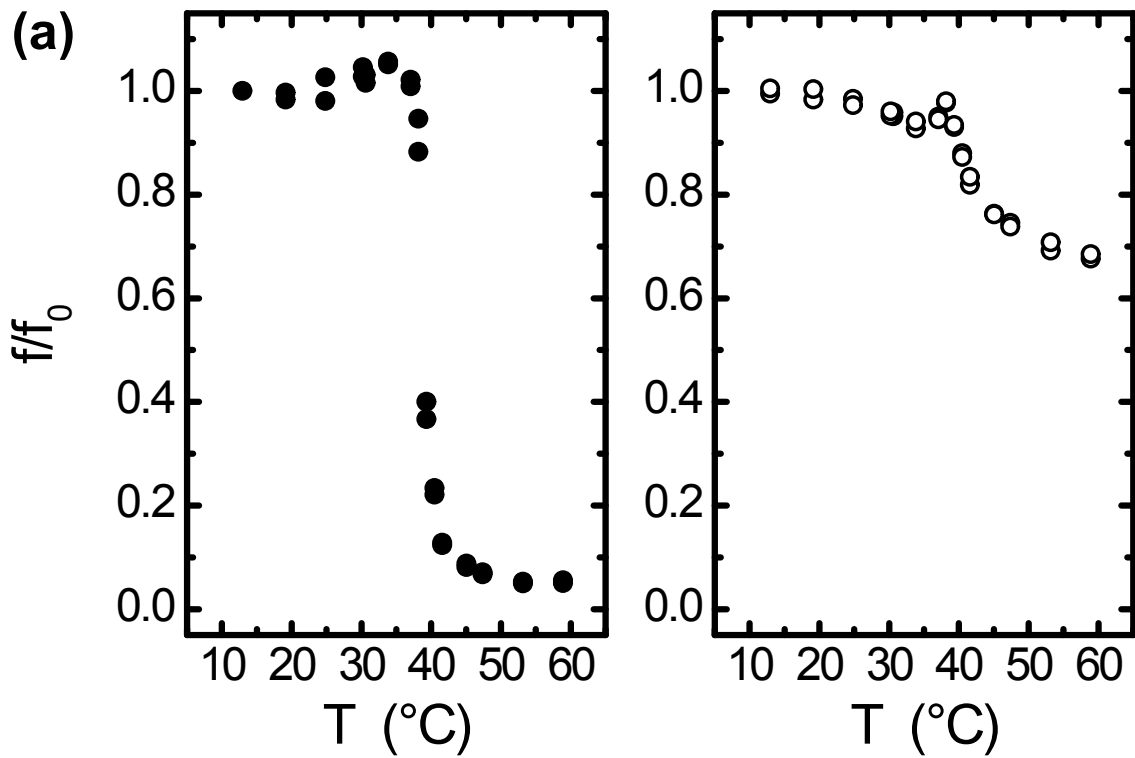


Fig. S4 ^1H transverse relaxation signal $M(t)$ for the protons of the PEG side chains of MG-0.5 in D_2O ($C_{\text{MG}} = 0.05$ wt %), determined at 30°C . The solid line corresponds to the fit of the experimental data.



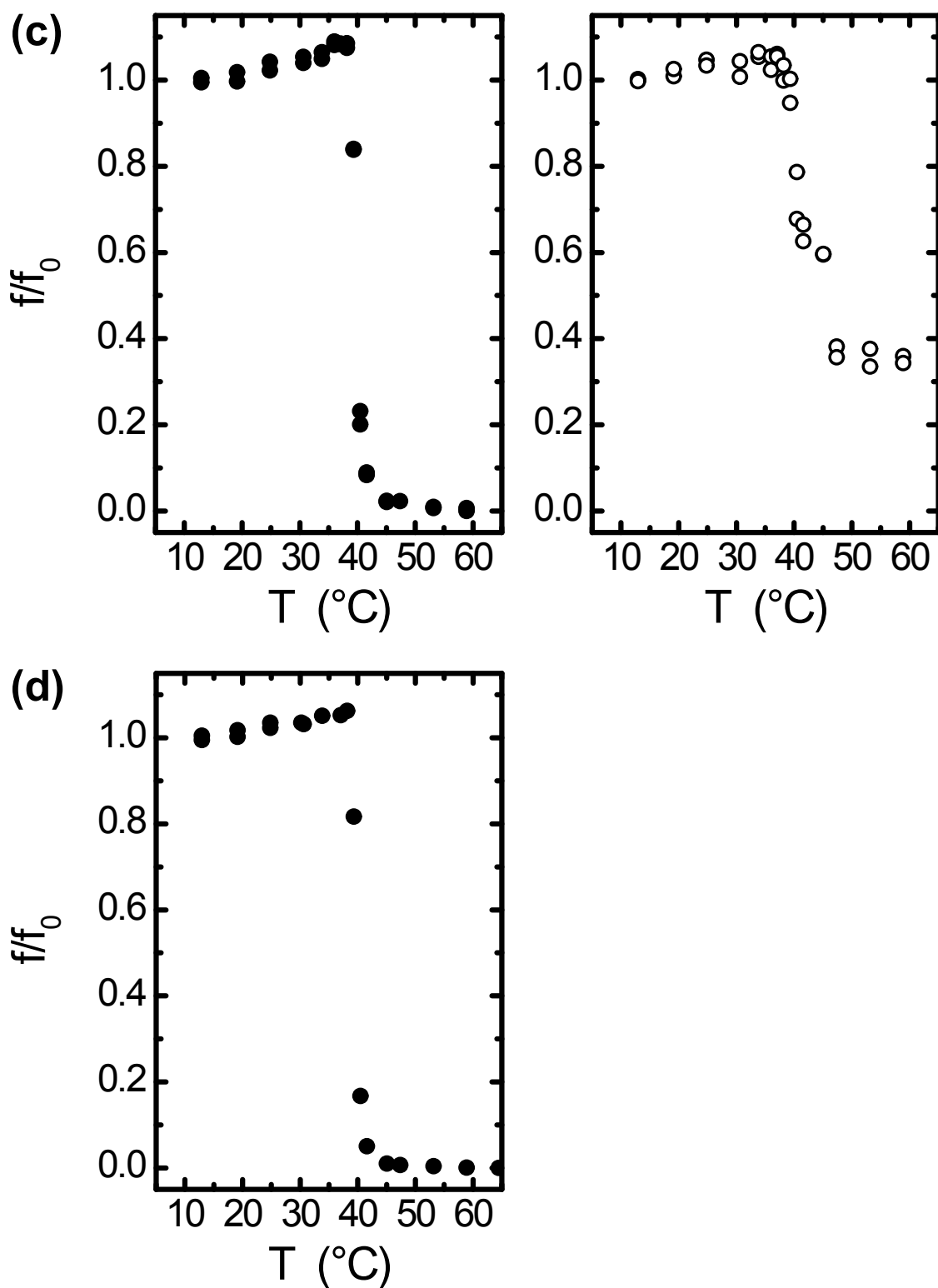


Fig. S5 Evolution of the fraction f of mobile NiPAM (\otimes) and EG (\circ) units during the volume phase transition process of (a) MG-0.5, (b) MG-0.25, (c) MG-0.1 and (d) MG-0. f_0 is the value measured for f at the lowest temperature considered.