

## Supplementary Information

# Abnormal Fast Dehydration and Rehydration of Light- and Thermo- Dual-Responsive Copolymer Films Triggered by UV Radiation

*Xuan Zhang,<sup>1</sup> Lucas P. Kreuzer,<sup>2</sup> Dominik M. Schwaiger,<sup>2</sup> Min Lu,<sup>1</sup> Zhengwei Mao,<sup>3</sup>*

*Robert Cubitt,<sup>4</sup> Peter Müller-Buschbaum<sup>2,5,\*</sup> and Qi Zhong,<sup>1,2,\*</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Key Laboratory of Advanced Textile Materials & Manufacturing Technology, Ministry of Education;  
National Base for International Science and Technology Cooperation in Textiles and Consumer-Goods  
Chemistry, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, 310018 Hangzhou, China

<sup>2</sup>Technische Universität München, Physik-Department, Lehrstuhl für Funktionelle Materialien, James-  
Franck-Str. 1, 85748 Garching, Germany

<sup>3</sup>MOE Key Laboratory of Macromolecular Synthesis and Functionalization, Department of Polymer  
Science and Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China

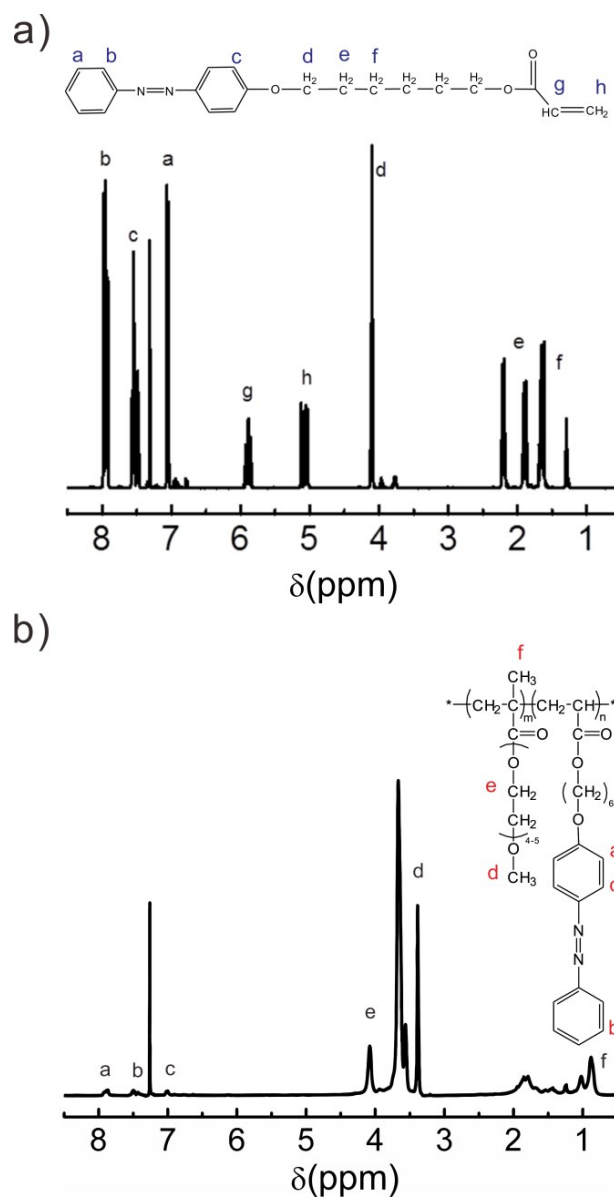
<sup>4</sup>Institut Laue-Langevin, 6 rue Jules Horowitz, 38000 Grenoble, France

<sup>5</sup>Heinz Maier-Leibnitz Zentrum (MLZ), Technische Universität München, Lichtenbergstr. 1, 85748  
Garching, Germany

\*Corresponding author.

muellerb@ph.tum.de, Phone +49 89 289 12451, fax +49 89 289 12473

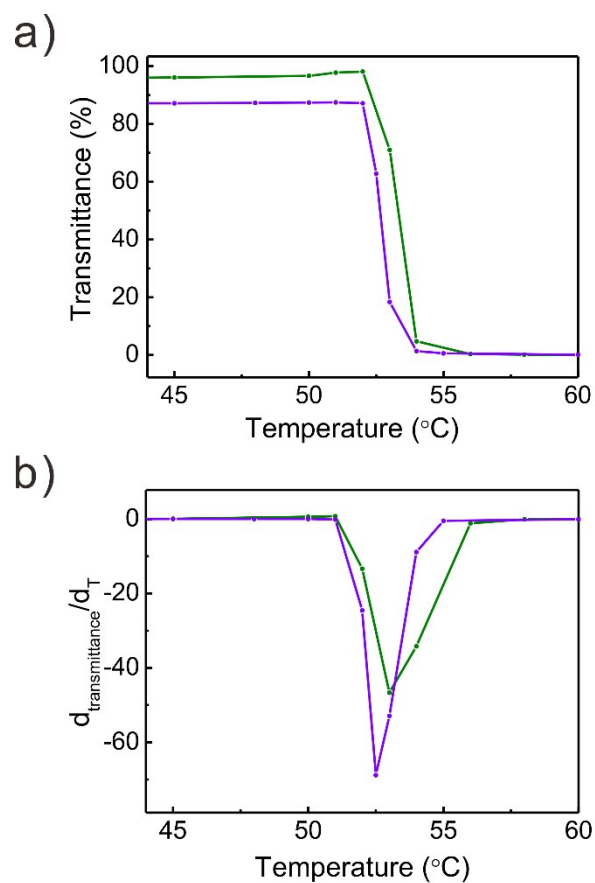
qi.zhong@zstu.edu.cn, Phone +86 571 86843436, fax +86 571 86843436



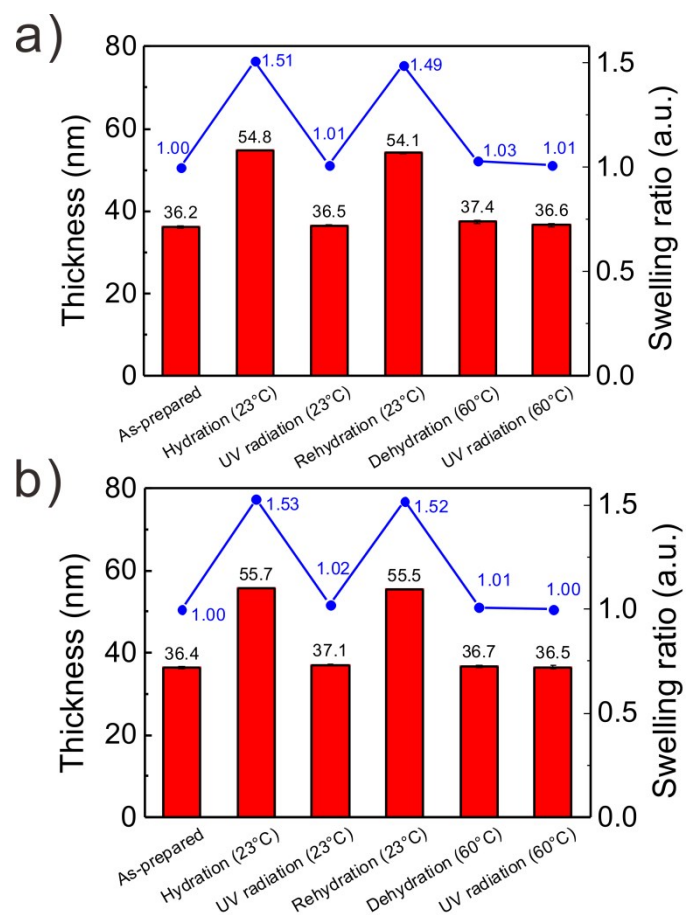
**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of (a) PAHA and (b) P(OEGMA<sub>300</sub>-*co*-PAHA) in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .

**Table S1.** GPC data for P(OEGMA<sub>300</sub>-*co*-PAHA) with the extracted molecular weights and polydispersity index (PDI).

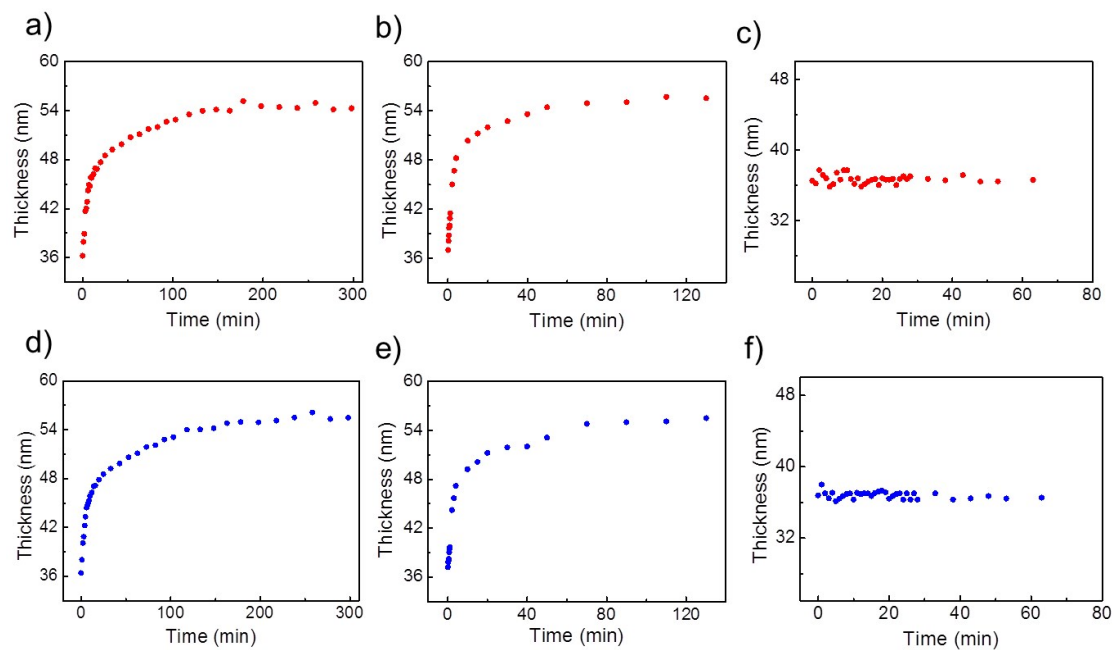
Sample	$M_n$	$M_w$	PDI	Conversion(%)
P(OEGMA <sub>300</sub> - <i>co</i> -PAHA)	33811	47902	1.42	63%



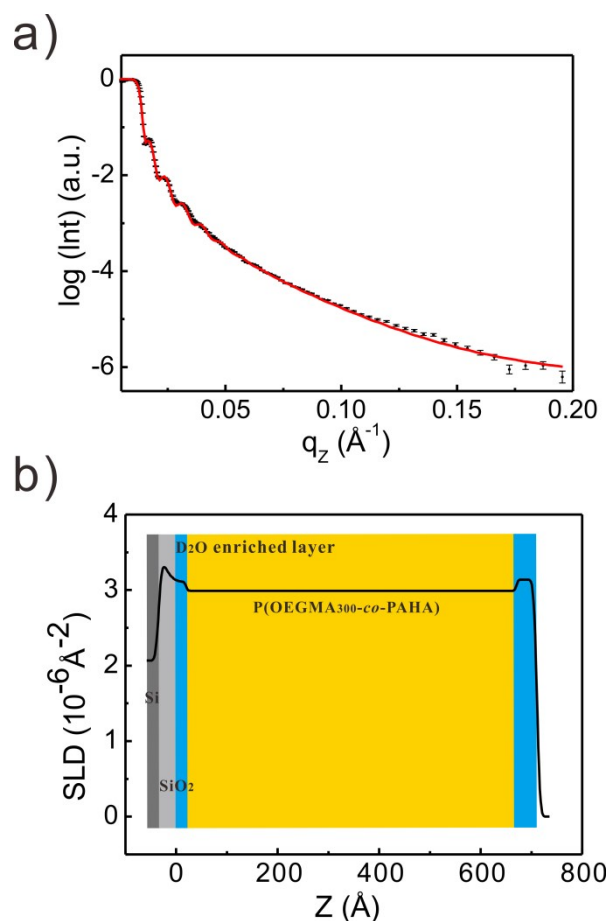
**Figure S2.** (a) Transmittance of P(OEGMA<sub>300</sub>-co-PAHA) in aqueous solution (5 mg mL<sup>-1</sup>) with (purple curve) and without (green curve) UV radiation as a function of temperature probed by UV-Vis spectroscopy. (b) First derivative of transmittance with respect to temperature as a function of the temperature.



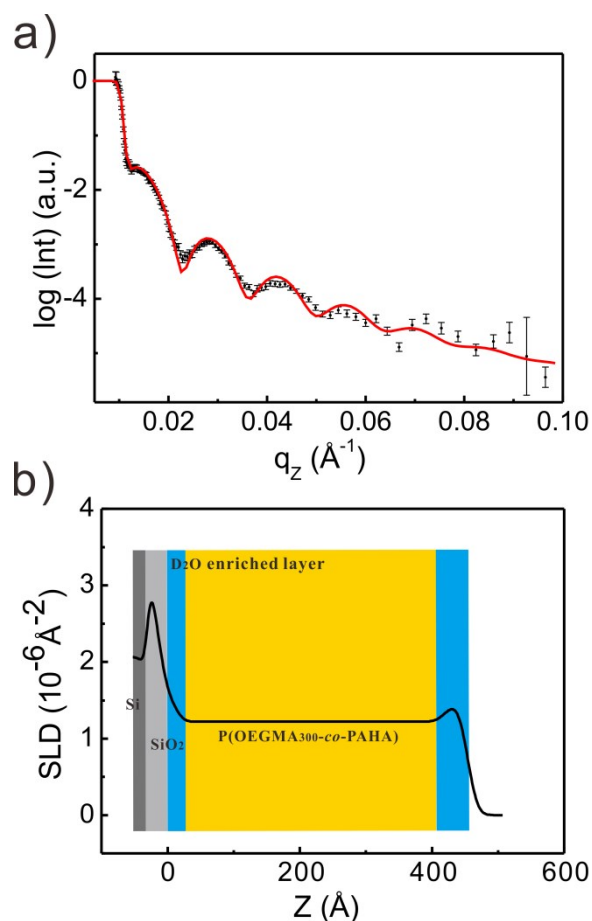
**Figure S3.** Thickness (red column) and swelling ratio (blue line) of P(OEGMA<sub>300</sub>-co-PAHA) film measured by white light interferometry under the change of temperature and light condition dissolved in (a) 1, 4-dioxane and (b) methylbenzene.



**Figure S4.** Dynamics of P(OEGMA<sub>300</sub>-*co*-PAHA) films prepared from methylbenzene (top) and 1,4-dioxane (bottom) measured by white light interferometry in different scenarios: (a and d) hydration at 23 °C, (b and e) after removal of UV radiation at 23 °C and (c and f) after removal of UV radiation at 60 °C.



**Figure S5.** (a) NR curve of the swollen P(OEGMA<sub>300-co</sub>-PAHA) film (black dots) shown together with the model fit (red line) in D<sub>2</sub>O vapor atmosphere at 23 °C (below TT). (b) Corresponding SLD profile along the surface normal ( $Z$ -axis) of the P(OEGMA<sub>300-co</sub>-PAHA) film. The position  $Z = 0 \text{ \AA}$  indicates the top surface of silicon oxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>) layer. The Si (grey), SiO<sub>2</sub> (light grey), D<sub>2</sub>O enrichment (blue) and main polymer (yellow) layers are highlighted.



**Figure S6.** (a) NR curve of the collapsed P(OEGMA<sub>300-co</sub>-PAHA) film (black dots) shown together with the model fit (red line) in D<sub>2</sub>O vapor atmosphere at 60 °C (above TT). (b) Corresponding SLD profile along the surface normal ( $Z$ -axis) of the P(OEGMA<sub>300-co</sub>-PAHA) film. The position  $Z = 0$   $\text{\AA}$  indicates the top surface of silicon oxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>) layer. The Si (grey), SiO<sub>2</sub> (light grey), D<sub>2</sub>O enrichment (blue) and main polymer (yellow) layers are highlighted.