

Supplementary Information:
**Understanding the Monomer Deuteration Effect on the Transition Temperature of
poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) Microgels in H₂O**

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1 Dynamic Light Scattering and Experimental Analysis

The sigmoid function, similar to¹, is given by

$$y = A_1 + (A_2 - A_1) \left(\frac{p}{1 + 10^{(\log(x_{01}) - x) / h_1}} + \frac{1 - p}{1 + 10^{(\log(x_{02}) - x) / h_2}} \right) \quad (1)$$

and is fitted against the measurements of the NIPAM- and D₇NIPAM-based microgels as it is shown in Figure S1. Furthermore, the derivative of the sigmoid function is taken to calculate the VPTT shift. As a result, the VPTT shifts by 4.3 K.

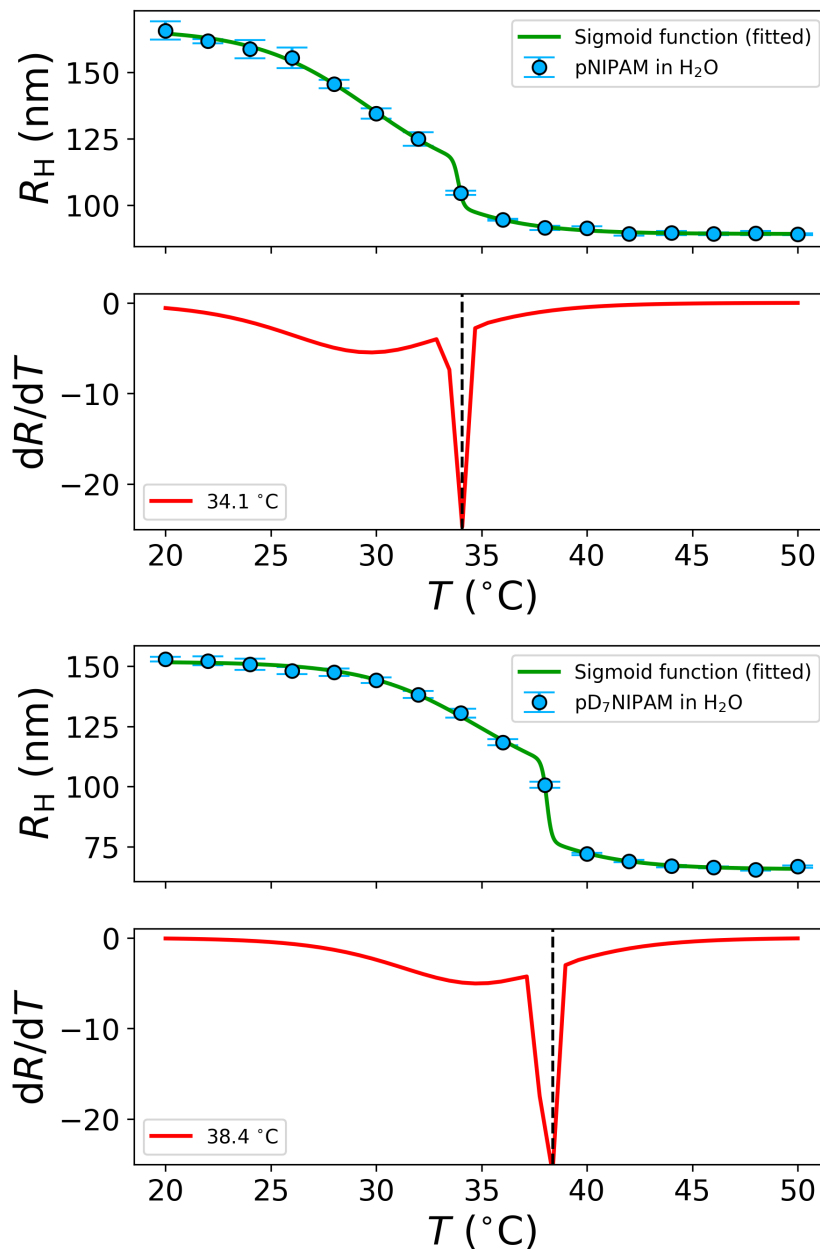


Figure S1 Experimental hydrodynamic radius R_H against temperature T for pNIPAM (top) and pD₇NIPAM (bottom) microgels in H₂O, respectively. A sigmoid function is fitted against both experimental measurements and its derivative is taken, resulting to a VPTT shift by 4.3 K.

The sigmoid function is fitted against the measurements of the ULC and pD₃NIPAM microgels in H₂O, and pNIPAM microgels in D₂O as it is shown in Figure S2, S3, and S4, respectively.

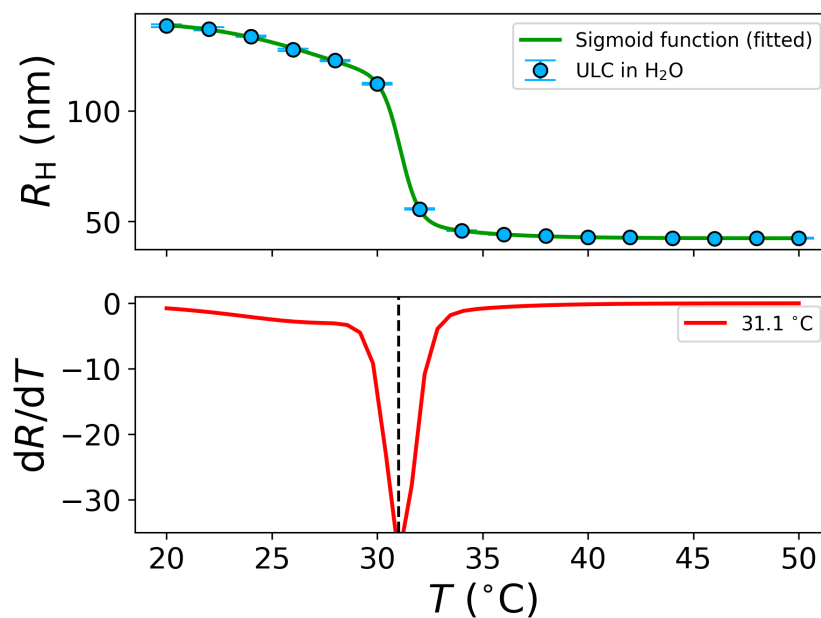


Figure S2 Experimental hydrodynamic radius R_H against temperature T for ULC microgels in H_2O . A sigmoid function is fitted against both experimental measurements and its derivative is taken, resulting to a VPTT of 31.1 °C.

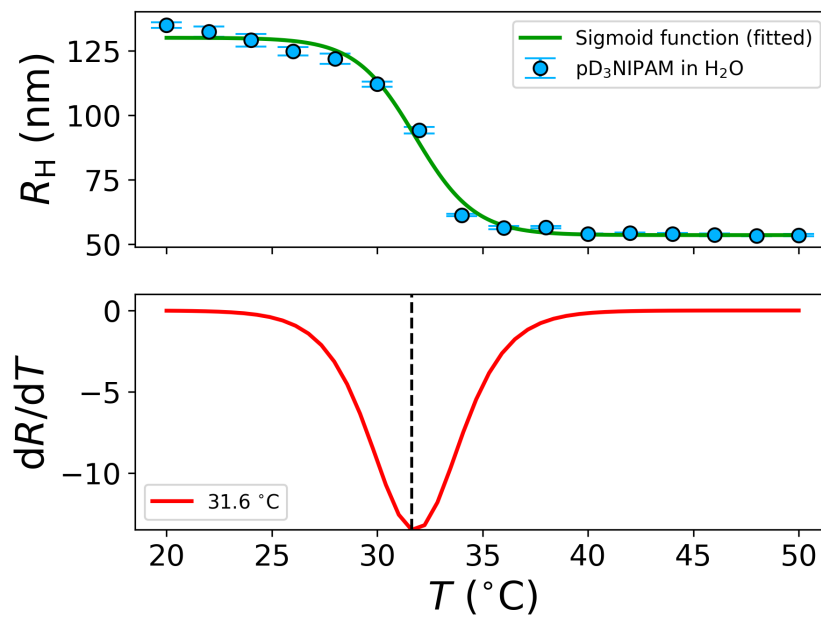


Figure S3 Experimental hydrodynamic radius R_H against temperature T for pD₃NIPAM microgels in H_2O . A sigmoid function is fitted against both experimental measurements and its derivative is taken, resulting to a VPTT of 31.6 °C.

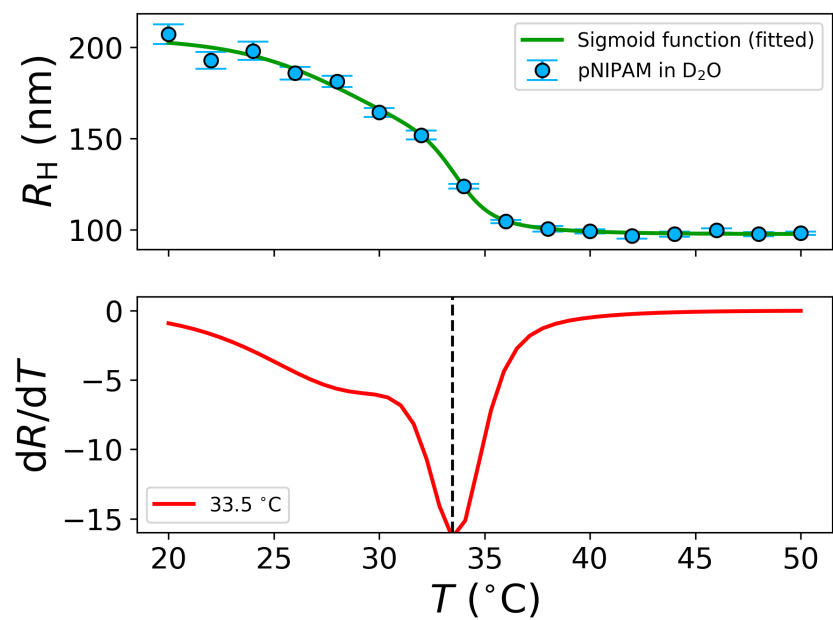


Figure S4 Experimental hydrodynamic radius R_H against temperature T for pNIPAM microgels in D_2O . A sigmoid function is fitted against both experimental measurements and its derivative is taken, resulting to a VPTT of 33.5°C.

2 Estimation of ϕ_0 from measurements

The volume polymer fraction at the microgel preparation conditions is approximated by

$$\phi_0 = \frac{q}{k}, \quad (2)$$

where $k = 11.2$ is the conversion constant from viscosimetry and q is the swelling ratio is given by

$$q = \frac{R_h(20^\circ C)}{R_h(50^\circ C)}. \quad (3)$$

Using the above equations and error propagation analysis, we find $\phi_0 = 0.58 \pm 0.06$ and $\phi_0 = 0.51 \pm 0.03$ for the pNIPAM and pD₇NIPAM microgels, respectively.

3 Coefficient of determination

If y_i , \bar{y} , and f_i are the experimental data, the mean of the experimental data, and the calculated data, respectively, then the coefficient of determination is defined as,

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{SS_{res}}{SS_{tot}} \quad (4)$$

where the residual sum of squares SS_{res} is defined as,

$$SS_{res} = \sum_i (y_i - f_i)^2 \quad (5)$$

and the total sum of squares SS_{res} is defined as,

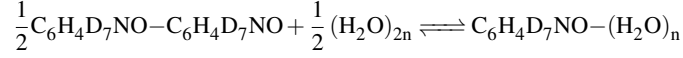
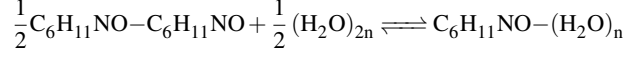
$$SS_{res} = \sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \quad (6)$$

4 Derivation of $\Delta\chi_{qc}$ from NIPAM- to D₇NIPAM-based microgels in H₂O

For simplification, we drop the subscript qc in the following derivation. The change in Flory-Huggins parameter from NIPAM- to D₇NIPAM-based microgels in H₂O is defined as,

$$\Delta\chi_{\text{NIPAM},\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}}^{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \chi^{\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}-\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \chi^{\text{NIPAM}-\text{H}_2\text{O}}. \quad (7)$$

To calculate the Flory-Huggins parameters in above equation, we consider the following reactions:



where the C₆H₁₁NO and C₆H₄D₇NO refer to NIPAM and D₇NIPAM, respectively.

The Flory-Huggins parameters $\chi^{\text{NIPAM}-\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ and $\chi^{\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}-\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ are defined as,

$$\chi^{\text{NIPAM}-\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{\Delta G_{\text{NIPAM}-(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n} - \frac{1}{2}(\Delta G_{\text{NIPAM}-\text{NIPAM}} + \Delta G_{(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{2n}})}{RT} \quad (8)$$

and

$$\chi^{\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}-\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{\Delta G_{\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}-(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n} - \frac{1}{2}(\Delta G_{\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}-\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}} + \Delta G_{(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{2n}})}{RT}. \quad (9)$$

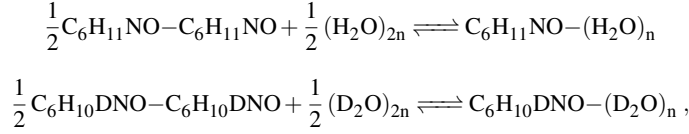
Finally, combining the equations (7), (8), and (9), the change in Flory-Huggins parameter from NIPAM-based to D₇NIPAM-based microgels in H₂O is given by

$$\Delta\chi_{\text{NIPAM},\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}}^{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{\Delta G_{\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}-(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n} - \Delta G_{\text{NIPAM}-(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n} - \frac{1}{2}(\Delta G_{\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}-\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}} - \Delta G_{\text{NIPAM}-\text{NIPAM}})}{RT}. \quad (10)$$

We note that we use only the zero-point energies to calculate the $\Delta\chi_{\text{NIPAM},\text{D}_7\text{NIPAM}}^{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$, since all other contributions cancel exactly.

5 Derivation of $\Delta\chi_{qc}$ for NIPAM-based microgels from H_2O to D_2O

For simplification, we drop the subscript qc in the following derivation. We note that for the pNIPAM microgels in D_2O , the hydrogen of the nitrogen exchanges with the solvent; therefore, this position gets deuterated. We consider the following reactions



where the $C_6H_{11}NO$ and $C_6H_{10}DNO$ refer to NIPAM and D_1 NIPAM when the nitrogen is with hydrogen and deuterium, respectively. To define the change in Flory-Huggins parameter for NIPAM-based microgels from H_2O to D_2O , we consider two steps: the change from NIPAM to D_1 NIPAM in H_2O and of D_1 NIPAM from H_2O to D_2O . We note that this is equivalent to the steps: the change of NIPAM from H_2O to D_2O and from NIPAM to D_1 NIPAM in D_2O . Finally, the change in Flory-Huggins parameter for NIPAM-based microgels from H_2O to D_2O is defined as,

$$\Delta\chi_{H_2O,D_2O}^{NIPAM} = \frac{\Delta\chi_{NIPAM,D_1NIPAM}^{H_2O} + \Delta\chi_{H_2O,D_2O}^{D_1NIPAM}}{RT} = \frac{(\chi^{D_1NIPAM-H_2O} - \chi^{NIPAM-H_2O}) + (\chi^{D_1NIPAM-D_2O} - \chi^{D_1NIPAM-H_2O})}{RT}, \quad (11)$$

The Flory-Huggins interaction parameters $\chi^{NIPAM-H_2O}$ and $\chi^{D_1NIPAM-H_2O}$ are defined as,

$$\chi^{NIPAM-H_2O} = \frac{\Delta G_{NIPAM-(H_2O)_n} - \frac{1}{2}(\Delta G_{NIPAM-NIPAM} + \Delta G_{(H_2O)_{2n}})}{RT} \quad (12)$$

and

$$\chi^{D_1NIPAM-H_2O} = \frac{\Delta G_{D_1NIPAM-(H_2O)_n} - \frac{1}{2}(\Delta G_{D_1NIPAM-D_1NIPAM} + \Delta G_{(H_2O)_{2n}})}{RT}. \quad (13)$$

The change in Flory-Huggins interaction parameter from NIPAM to D_1 NIPAM in H_2O is given by

$$\Delta\chi_{NIPAM,D_1NIPAM}^{H_2O} = \frac{\Delta G_{D_1NIPAM-(H_2O)_n} - \Delta G_{NIPAM-(H_2O)_n} - \frac{1}{2}(\Delta G_{D_1NIPAM-D_1NIPAM} - \Delta G_{NIPAM-NIPAM})}{RT}. \quad (14)$$

Analogously, the change in Flory-Huggins interaction parameter for D_1 NIPAM from H_2O to D_2O is given by

$$\Delta\chi_{H_2O,D_2O}^{D_1NIPAM} = \frac{\Delta G_{D_1NIPAM-(D_2O)_n} - \Delta G_{D_1NIPAM-(H_2O)_n} - \frac{1}{2}(\Delta G_{(D_2O)_{2n}} - \Delta G_{(H_2O)_{2n}})}{RT}. \quad (15)$$

Finally, combining the equations (14) and (15), the change in Flory-Huggins interaction parameter for NIPAM from H_2O to D_2O is given by

$$\Delta\chi_{H_2O,D_2O}^{NIPAM} = \frac{\Delta G_{D_1NIPAM-(D_2O)_n} - \Delta G_{NIPAM-(H_2O)_n} - \frac{1}{2}(\Delta G_{(D_2O)_{2n}} - \Delta G_{(H_2O)_{2n}} + \Delta G_{D_1NIPAM-D_1NIPAM} - \Delta G_{NIPAM-NIPAM})}{RT}. \quad (16)$$

A complex of $(H_2O)_{2n}$ molecules for the ΔG_{SS} is required to have the correct stoichiometry. For pD₇NIPAM microgels in H_2O , we note this is irrelevant as this term cancels out. We study the effect of one D_2O molecule to $\Delta\chi_{qc}$. We find that $\Delta\chi_{qc}$ takes the values $-0.01 (RT)$ and $0.12 (RT)$ when the D_2O creates a hydrogen bond with the CO and NH group, respectively. To increase the accuracy of $\Delta\chi_{qc}$, one expects that more D_2O molecules are required to solvate NIPAM (similar to what we find in the pD₇NIPAM microgels in H_2O). However, this is not as trivial as in the case of pD₇NIPAM microgels in H_2O ; one realizes that the terms $(H_2O)_n$ and $\frac{1}{2}(H_2O)_{2n}$ do not have the same number of hydrogen bonds in both sides of the reaction influencing the $\Delta\chi_{qc}$ value. Despite our efforts, our approach has yet to be applicable to the pNIPAM microgels in the D_2O system. A detailed study is required to find a way to deuterate the NIPAM and avoid the effects mentioned above.

6 Zero-point energies

Table S1 Zero-point energies of the molecular structures under study.

Molecular structures	ZPE (Hartree)
NIPAM-NIPAM	0.329456
D ₇ NIPAM-D ₇ NIPAM	0.283613
NIPAM-1H ₂ O	0.188111
NIPAM-2H ₂ O	0.21291
NIPAM-3H ₂ O	0.238955
NIPAM-4H ₂ O	0.265725
NIPAM-5H ₂ O	0.291532
NIPAM-6H ₂ O	0.317277
NIPAM-7H ₂ O	0.34432
NIPAM-8H ₂ O	0.370073
NIPAM-9H ₂ O	0.394123
NIPAM-10H ₂ O	0.422221
NIPAM-14H ₂ O	0.522915
NIPAM-25H ₂ O	0.807
NIPAM-27H ₂ O	0.857955
NIPAM-40H ₂ O	1.194076
D ₇ NIPAM-1H ₂ O	0.165186
D ₇ NIPAM-2H ₂ O	0.189985
D ₇ NIPAM-3H ₂ O	0.21601
D ₇ NIPAM-4H ₂ O	0.24276
D ₇ NIPAM-5H ₂ O	0.268569
D ₇ NIPAM-6H ₂ O	0.294275
D ₇ NIPAM-7H ₂ O	0.321352
D ₇ NIPAM-8H ₂ O	0.347109
D ₇ NIPAM-9H ₂ O	0.371173
D ₇ NIPAM-10H ₂ O	0.399205
D ₇ NIPAM-14H ₂ O	0.499785
D ₇ NIPAM-25H ₂ O	0.783607
D ₇ NIPAM-27H ₂ O	0.83455
D ₇ NIPAM-40H ₂ O	1.170671
1H ₂ O	0.021178
2H ₂ O	0.045881
3H ₂ O	0.072951
4H ₂ O	0.098698
5H ₂ O	0.124291
6H ₂ O	0.151048
7H ₂ O	0.176655
8H ₂ O	0.204093
9H ₂ O	0.228877
10H ₂ O	0.255152
14H ₂ O	0.356023
25H ₂ O	0.640694
27H ₂ O	0.692056
40H ₂ O	1.029922
2D ₂ O	0.033493
D ₁ NIPAM-1D ₂ O	0.177885
D ₁ NIPAM-D ₁ NIPAM	0.32143
NIPAM-1H ₂ O (hydrogen bond with N)	0.187161
D ₁ NIPAM-1D ₂ O (hydrogen bond with N)	0.177152

References

- [1] M. Cors, L. Wiehemeier, J. Oberdisse and T. Hellweg, *Polymers*, 2019, **11**,