

Supporting Information for

Full pH-range responsive hyperbranched polyethers: synthesis and responsiveness

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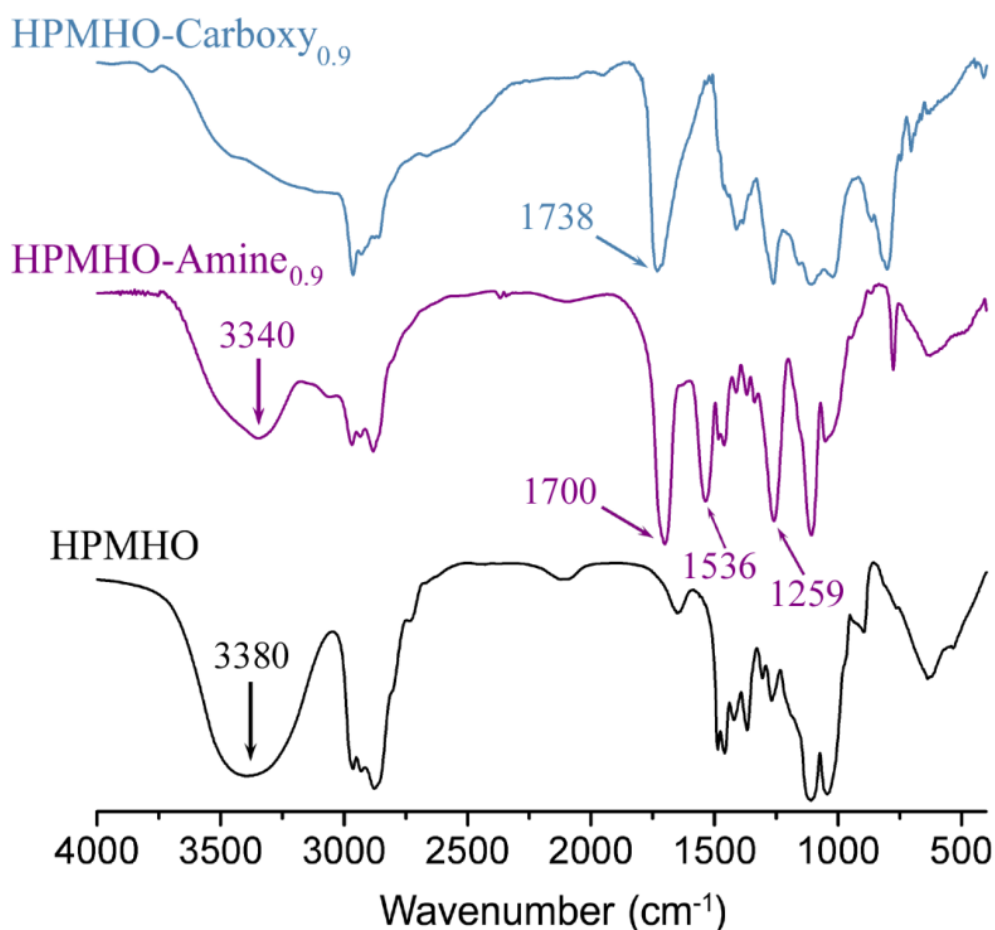


Figure S1. FTIR spectra of HPMHO, HPMHO-Amine and HPMHO-Carboxy.

IR (cm⁻¹): 3380 (ν_{as} OH), 3340 (ν_s NH), 2965 (ν_{as} CH₃), 2930 (ν_{as} CH₂), 2881 (ν_s CH₃), 2858 (ν_s CH₂), 1738 (ν_{C=O}), 1700 (ν_{N-C=O}), 1536 (δ_{NH}), 1259 (ν_s C-N), 1255 (ν_{as} C-O-C), 1044 (ν_s C-O-C).

Figure S1 presents the FTIR spectra of HPMHO, HPMHO-Amines and HPMHO-Carboxys . The bands at 2956 and 2881 cm^{-1} are assigned to asymmetric and symmetric $-\text{CH}_3$ stretching vibrations, respectively. The peaks at 2930 and 2881 cm^{-1} correspond to asymmetric and symmetric $-\text{CH}_2-$ stretching vibration, and the asymmetric and symmetric stretching vibration of C-O-C cause absorption at 1255 and 1044 cm^{-1} . In HPMHO's spectrum, the band at 3380 cm^{-1} is ascribed to asymmetric stretching vibration of hydroxyl. After amination, the absorption of N-H stretching appears at 3340 cm^{-1} . The characteristic absorbance of C=O in urethane appears at 1700 cm^{-1} , while the peaks at 1536 and 1259 cm^{-1} are assigned to shear vibration of N-H and stretching vibration of C-N, respectively. For HPMHO-Carboxys, the absorption of C=O in the ester groups appears at 1738, different from the amination, and also the hydroxy peaks at 3380 cm^{-1} decreases greatly. All of these results are consistent with the NMR analysis and indicate the success of both amination and carboxylation.