

## Supporting Information

### Thermally Activated Diffusion in Reversibly Associating Polymers

Jiahui Li,<sup>a</sup> Kelley D. Sullivan,<sup>b</sup> Edward B. Brown,<sup>c</sup> and Mitchell Anthamatten<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627.

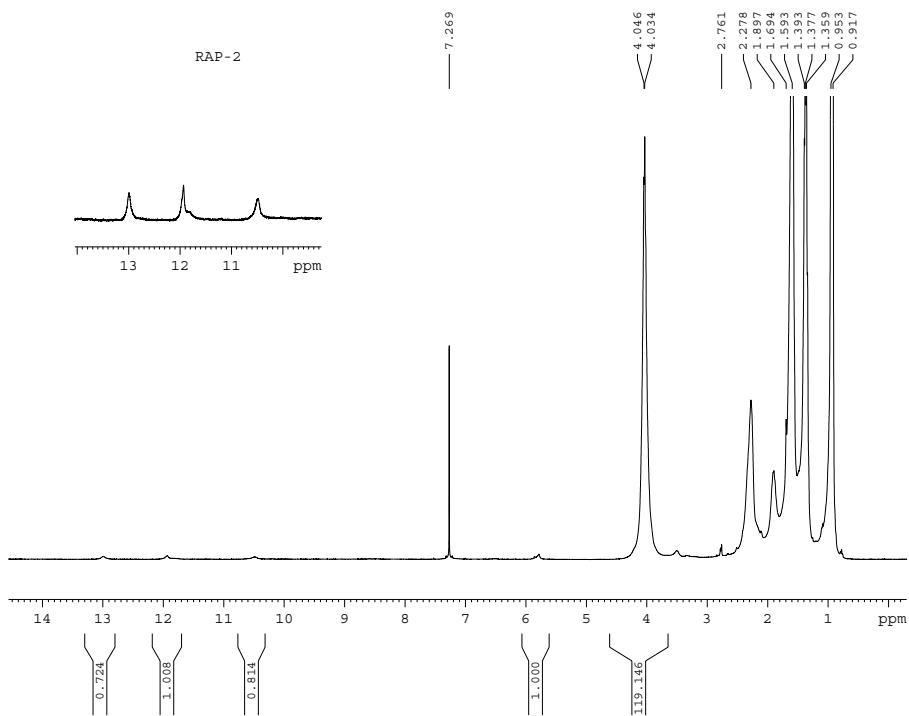
<sup>b</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627

<sup>c</sup> Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627

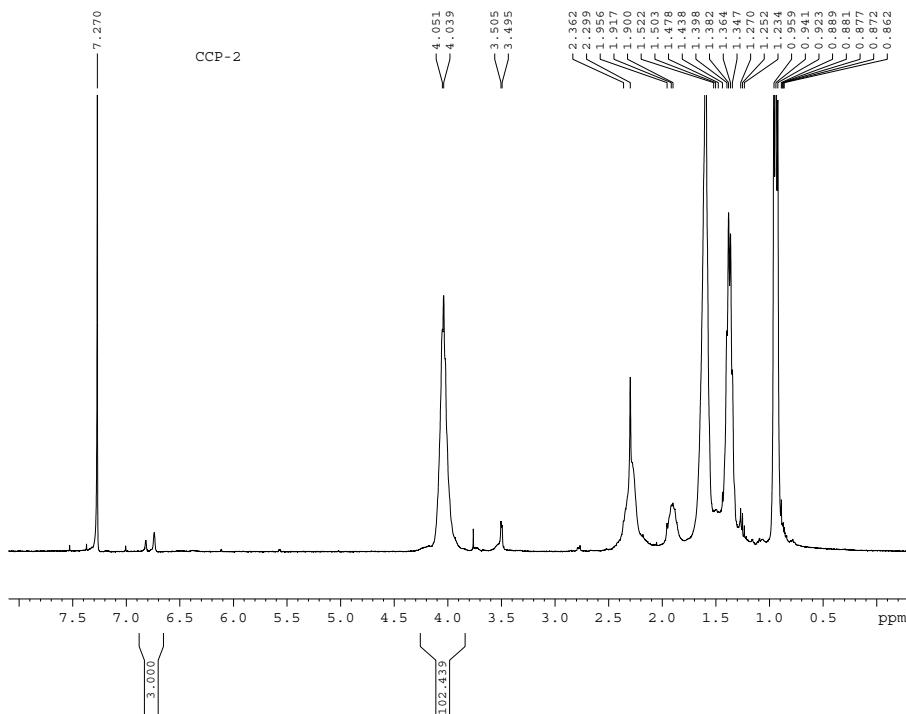
### Experimental

#### <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis to determine UPy or DMPU side-group content in synthesized copolymers

<sup>1</sup>H NMR was taken using CDCl<sub>3</sub> as solvent. Examples of RAC-2 and CCP-2 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra are shown in Fig. S1 and Fig. S2. For RAC copolymers, the content of UPy was determined by comparing three N-H signals on the UPy ring (present around 10-13 ppm) to the O-CH<sub>2</sub> signal. For CCP copolymers, the content of DMPU was determined by comparing the C-H signal of the aromatic ring at around 6.8 ppm to the O-CH<sub>2</sub> signal.



**Fig. S1** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum for RAP-2



**Fig. S2** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum for CCP-2

### Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) to determine polymers molecular weights

GPC chromatograms of each synthesized polymer were obtained using a Viscotek Agilent 1100 GPC system using THF as eluent and the universal calibration method. Conditions: Polymer concentration 1 mg/ml, volume 100  $\mu$ l, rate 1ml/min, column temperature 60 °C.

### Viscosity measurements

Linear viscosity was measured using TA G-II Rheometer. Polymer melt samples were placed under a standard 25 mm stainless steel plate with 800  $\mu$ m gap. The experiment was run under steady-shear mode with angular velocity of 0.1 rad/s. Temperature ramps from 20 – 80 °C at a rate of 5 °C/min ( 10 °C /min for CCP-1 and CCP-2 samples).