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Penfold, N.J.W., Lovett, J.R., Warren, N.J. et al. (3 more authors) (2016) pH-Responsive non-ionic diblock copolymers: protonation of a morpholine end-group induces an order-order transition. *Polymer Chemistry*, 7 (1). pp. 79-88. ISSN 1759-9954

<https://doi.org/10.1039/c5py01510c>

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Supporting Information

pH-Responsive Non-ionic Diblock Copolymers: Protonation a Morpholine End-group to Induce an Order-Order transition

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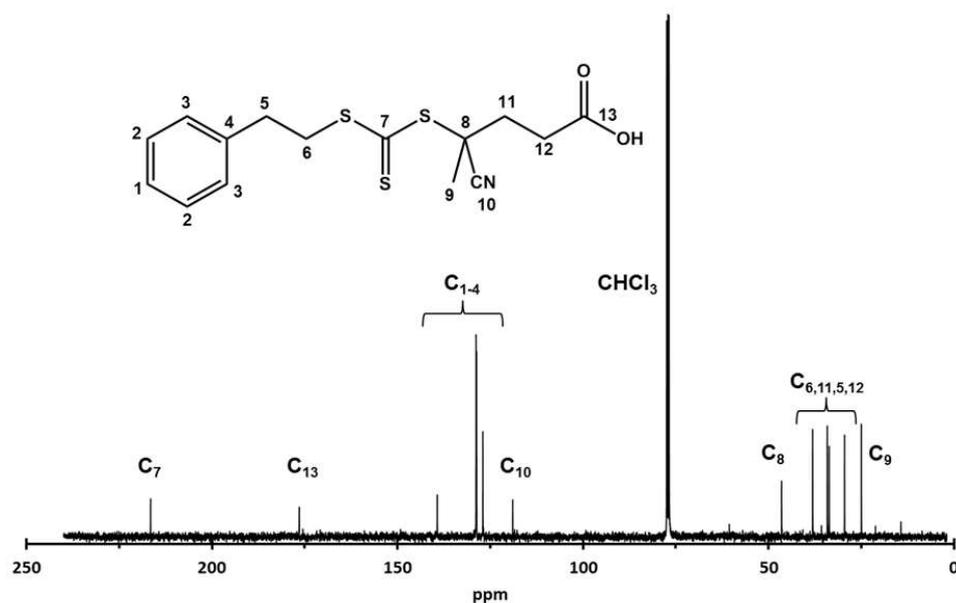


Figure S1: ¹³C NMR spectra obtained for PETTC RAFT agent in CDCl₃ at 298 K

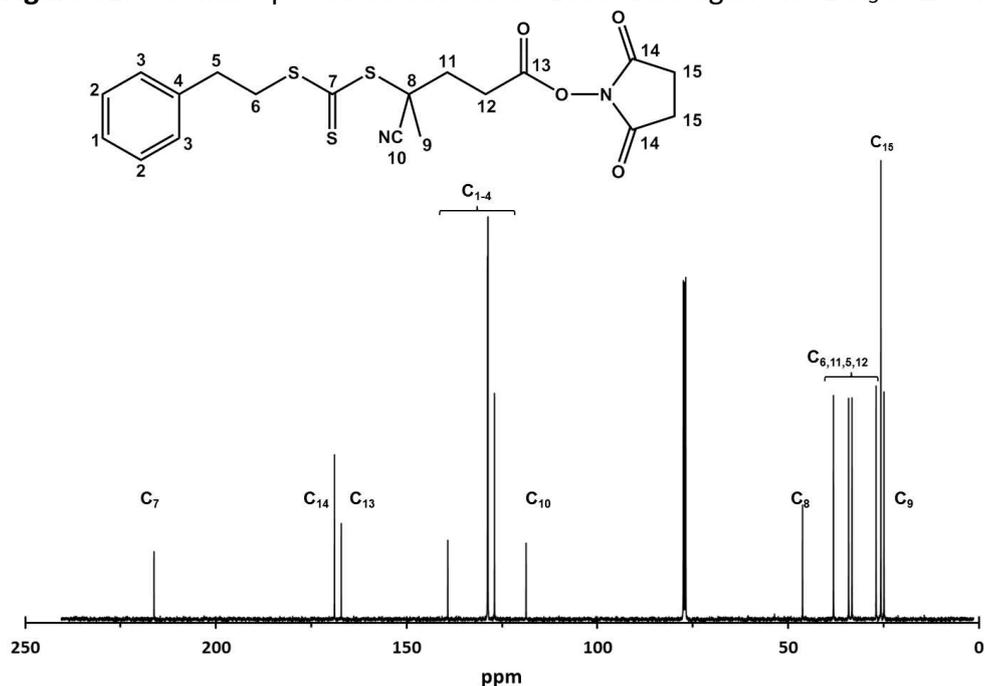


Figure S2: ¹³C NMR spectra obtained for SPETTC RAFT agent in CDCl₃ at 298 K

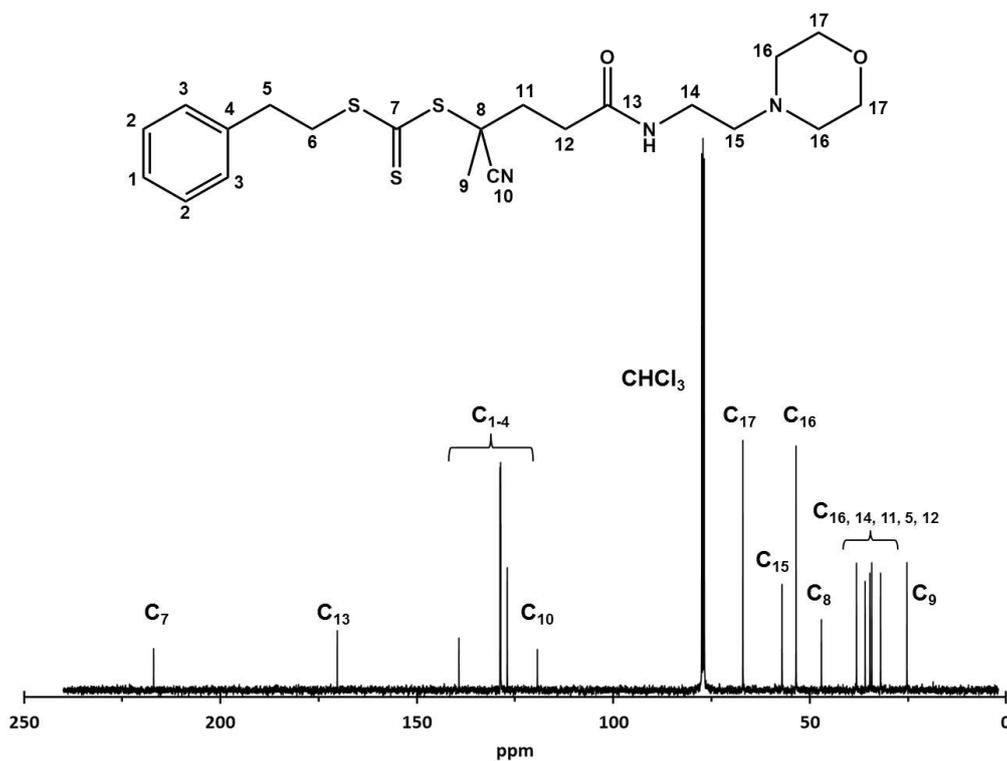


Figure S3: ^{13}C NMR spectra obtained for MPETTC RAFT agent in CDCl_3 at 298 K

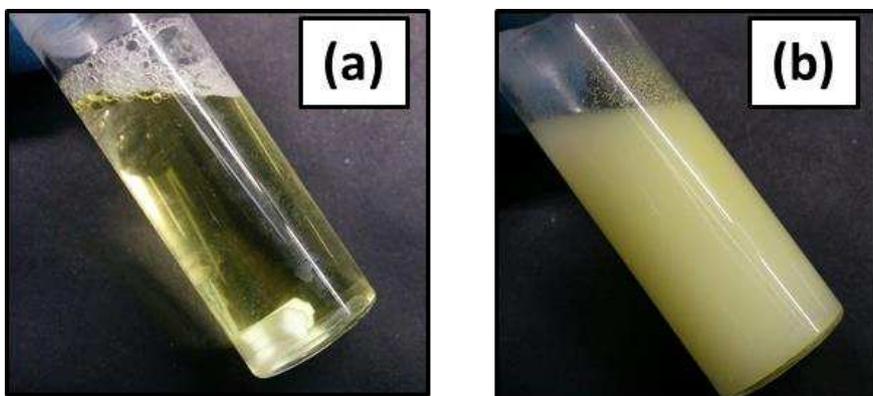


Figure S4: Digital images of MPETTC RAFT agent in water (0.5% w/w) at (a) pH 4.5 where MPETTC is soluble due to morpholine end-group protonation and at (b) pH 7.5 where MPETTC is insoluble

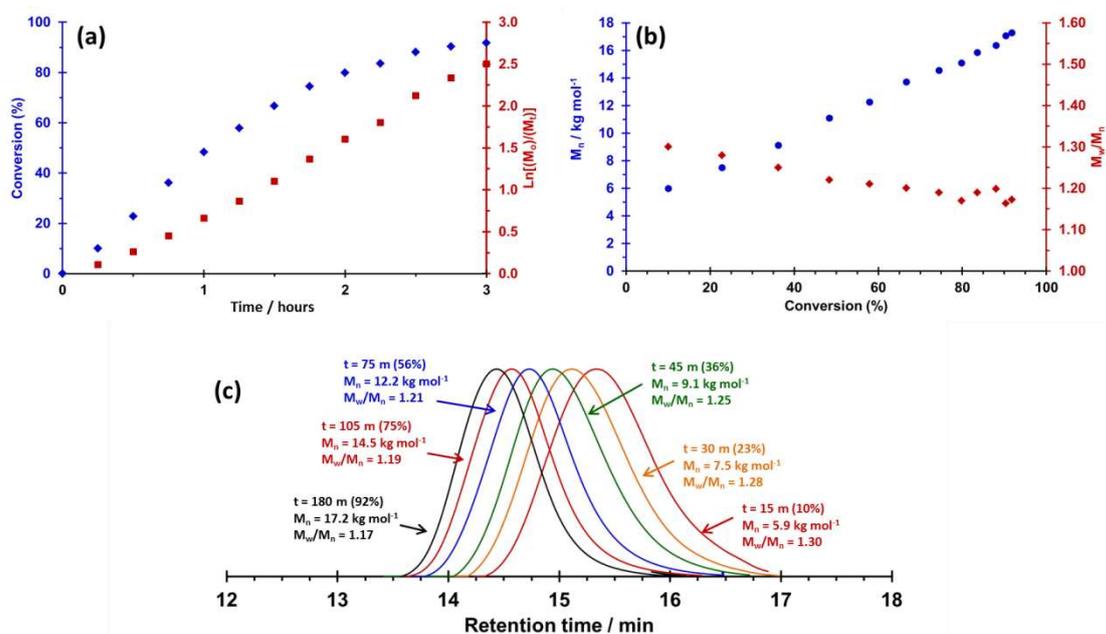


Figure S5: (a) Monomer conversion v. time, (b) number-averaged molecular weight (M_n) v. monomer conversion and (c) unimodal DMF GPC chromatograms obtained for the RAFT solution polymerisation of glycerol monomethacrylate in water at pH 2, 25% solids and 44 °C. A degree of polymerisation of 75 was targeted. $[MPETTC]/[VA-044] = 5.0$. M_w and M_n values were determined by DMF GPC calibrated with near monodisperse PMMA standards.

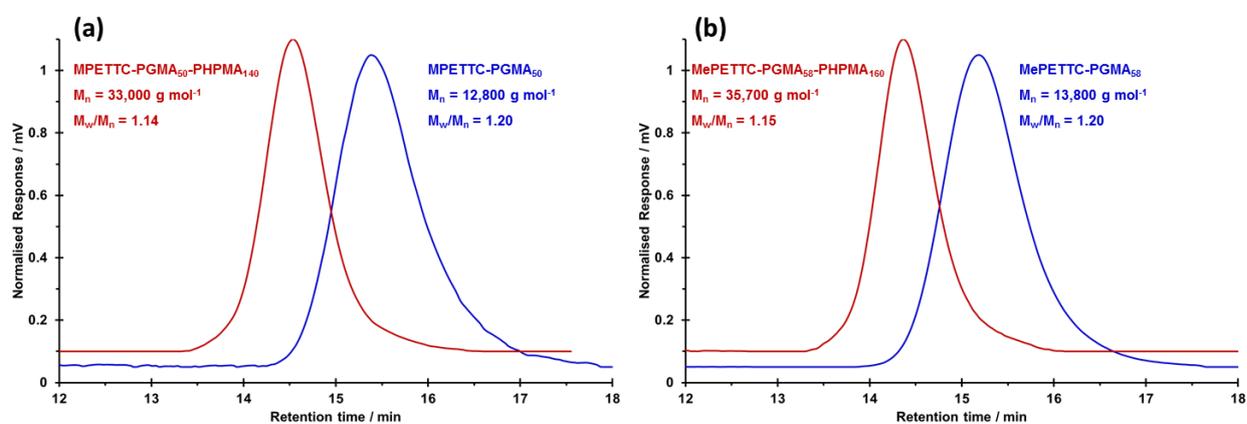


Figure S6: DMF GPC chromatograms obtained for (a) MPETTC-PGMA₅₀ macro-CTA and MPETTC-PGMA₅₀-PPHMA₁₄₀ diblock copolymer and (b) MePETTC-PGMA₅₈ and MePETTC-PGMA₅₈-PPHMA₁₆₀ diblock copolymer synthesised by RAFT aqueous dispersion polymerisation at pH 7.0 – 7.50. Number-averaged, M_n , and weight-averaged, M_w , molecular weights are relative to PMMA standards.

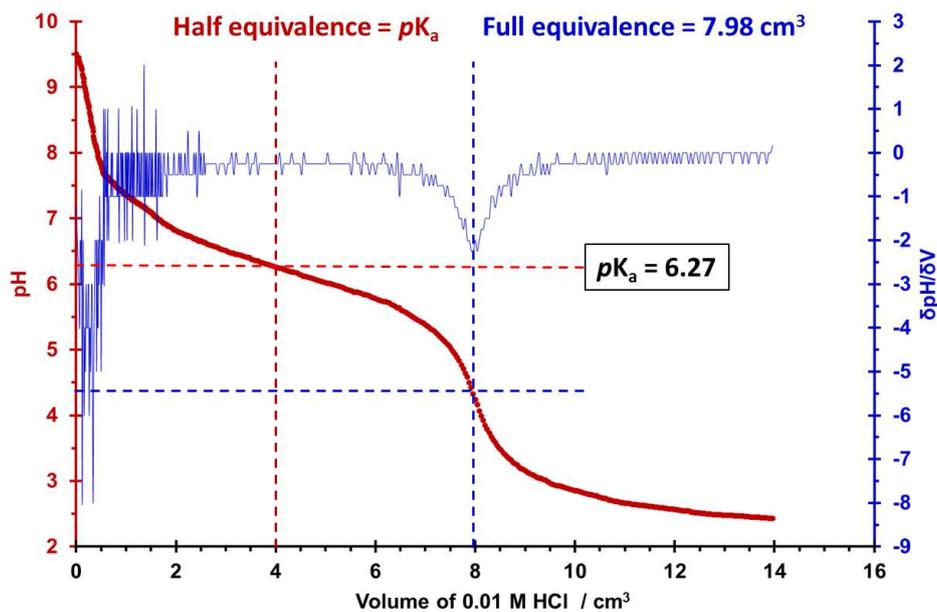


Figure S7: Acid titration curves to determine the pK_a of MPETTC-PGMA₅₀ macro-CTA in water to be 6.27.

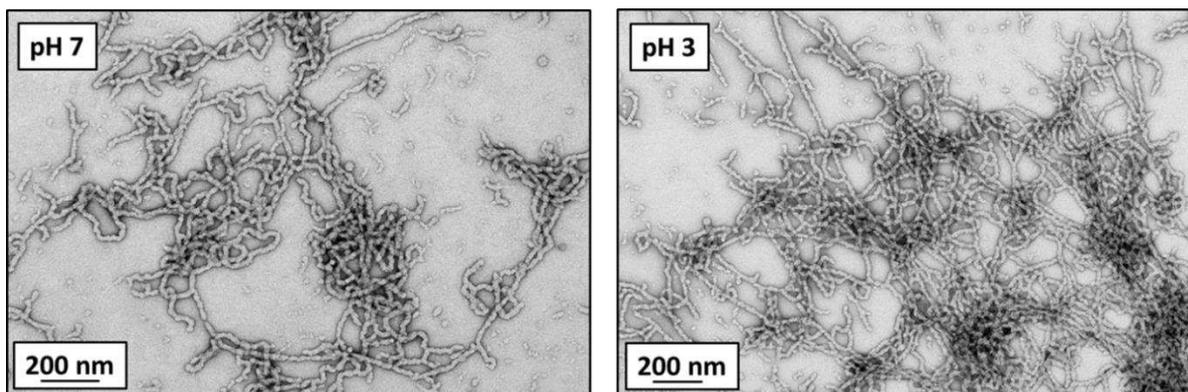


Figure S8: TEM images at pH 7 and pH 3 for MePETTC-PGMA₅₈-PPHMA₁₆₀ diblock copolymer worms synthesised by RAFT aqueous dispersion polymerisation at pH 7.0 – 7.5. As a non-ionic end-group control, no change in worm-like morphology is observed upon a pH change, as expected.