

Supplementary Materials

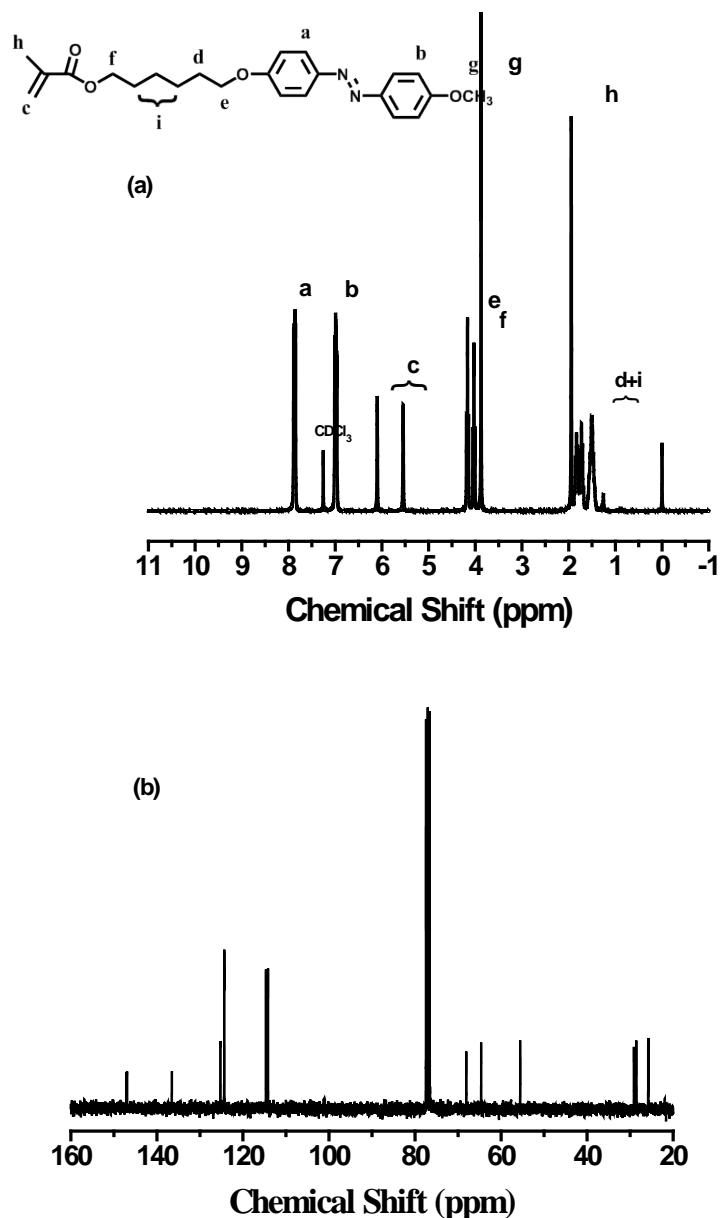


Figure S1. ¹H NMR (a) and ¹³C NMR (b) spectra of the Azo monomer (AzоМA)₆.

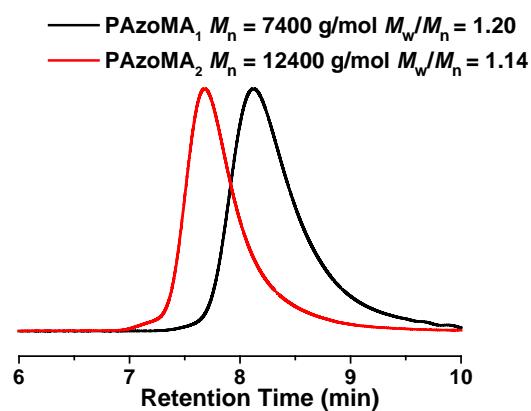


Figure S2. GPC curves of side-chain Azo-containing polymers (PAzoMAs) with different M_n s.

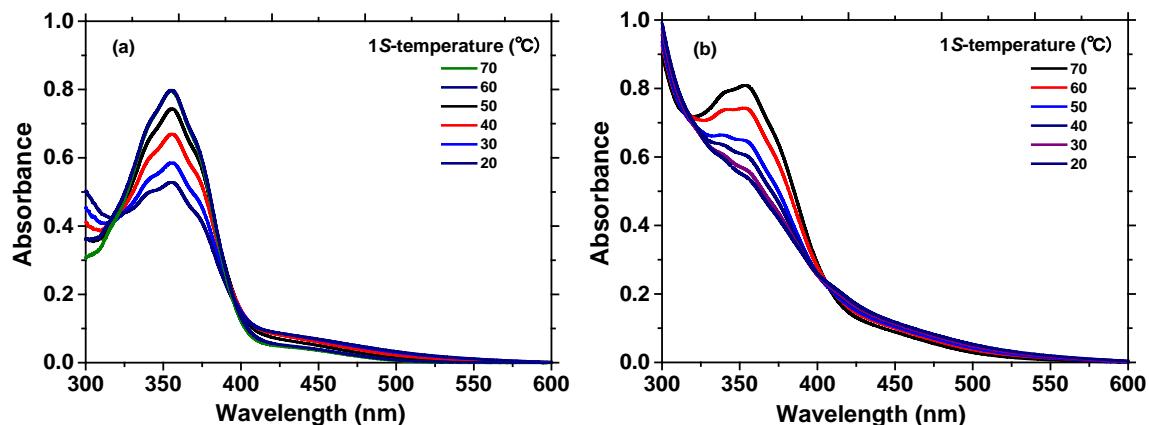


Figure S3. UV-vis spectra of Azo-containing polymer aggregates in 1S with the temperature decreasing from 70 °C to 20 °C. (a) stands for PAzoMA₁ and (b) stands for PAzoMA₂. The concentration of polymer repeating units is $8.42 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$.

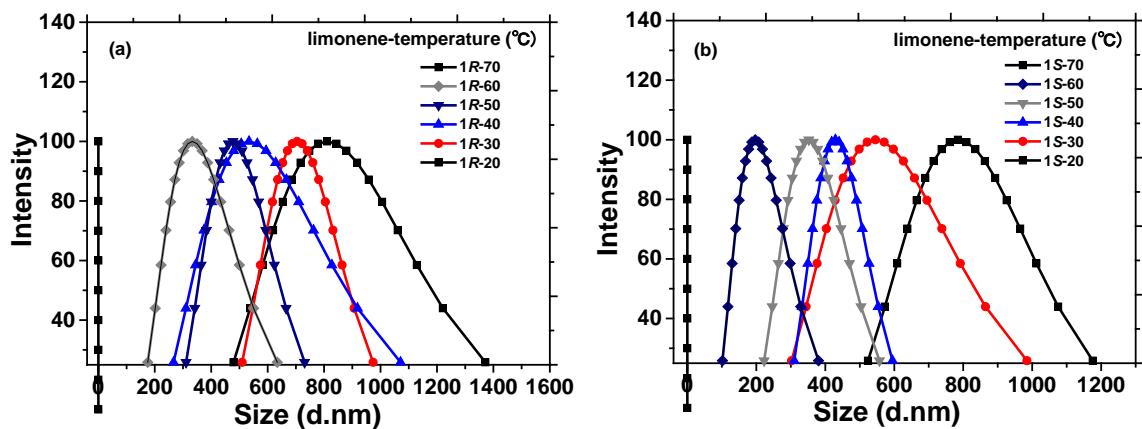


Figure S4. The dependence of PAzoMA₁ aggregates size in limonene on the temperature. The concentration of polymer repeating units is the same as in Figure S3.

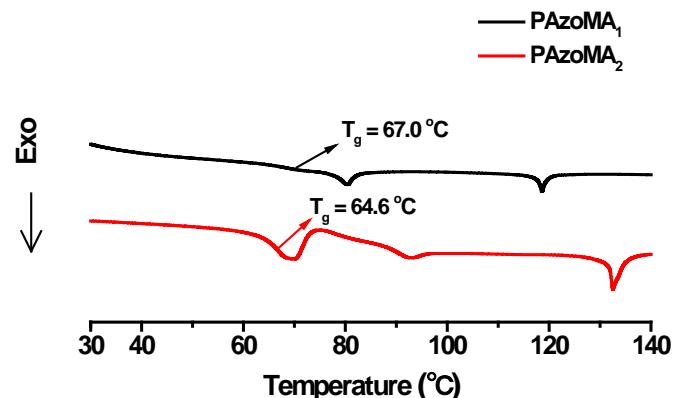
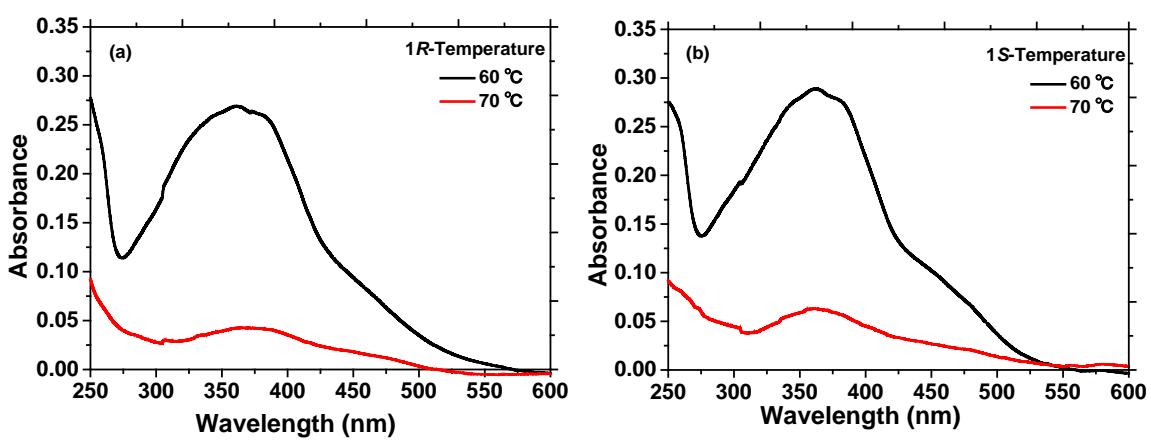


Figure S5. DSC heating curves of PAzoMA₁ and PAzoMA₂.



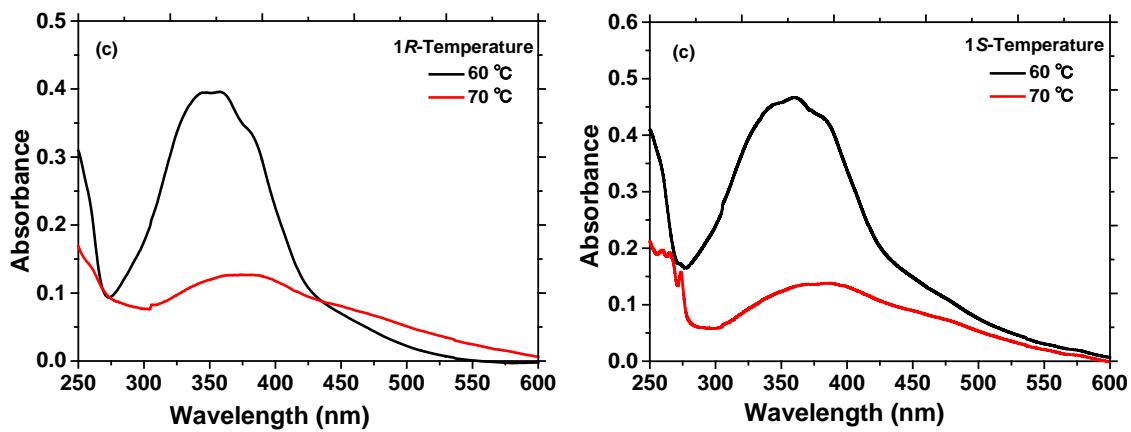


Figure S6. UV-vis spectra of the polymer films under limonene vapors during the process of changing the temperature. 1a and 1b stand for PAzoMA₁ films under 1R and 1S, 2a and 2b stand for PAzoMA₂ films under 1R and 1S, respectively.

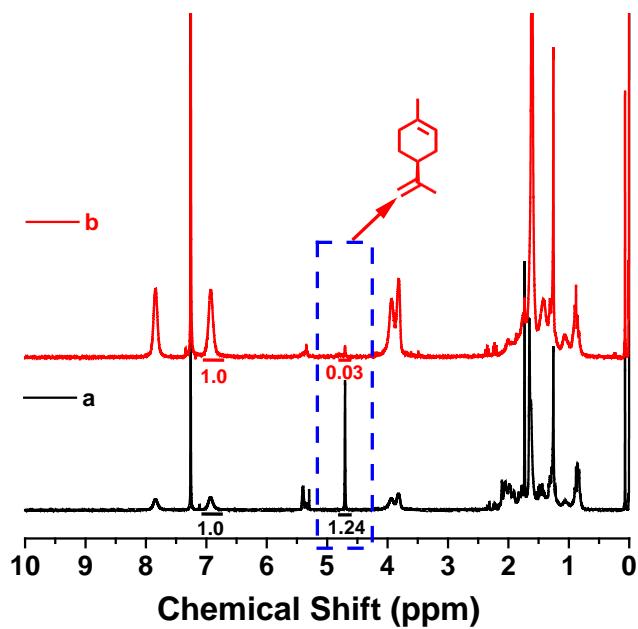


Figure S7. ¹H NMR spectra of the residual limonene on the polymer films after chiral induction (a) and (b) placed in the fume hood for 45 days.

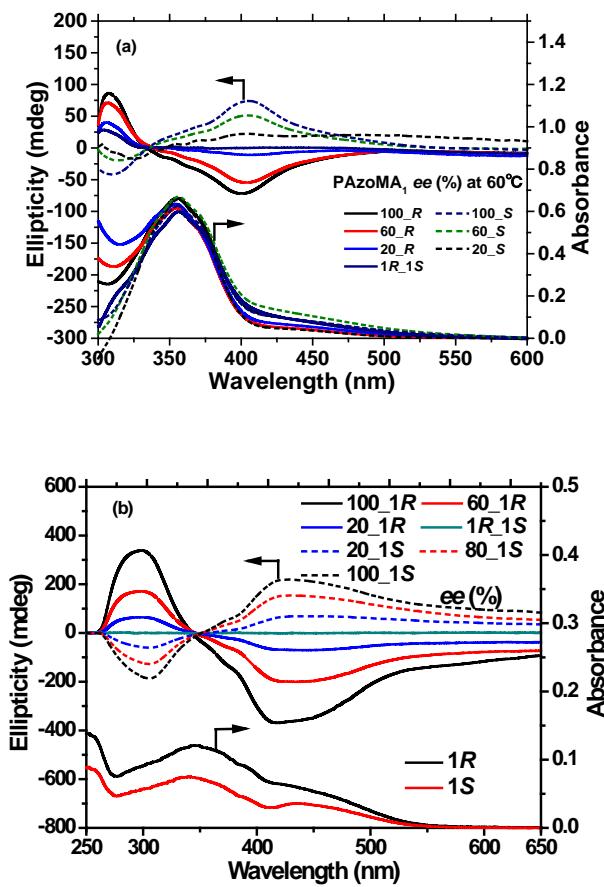


Figure S8. Changes in CD and UV-vis spectra of Azo polymer (PAzoMA₁) aggregates in the solution (a) and films (b) with different enantiopurity of limonene. The solution and film were both heated to 70 °C and measured after cooled down to 60 °C.