

Supporting Information

Water-Resistant Surface Modification of Hydrophobic Polymers with Water-Soluble Surfactant Additives

Colin P. Gibson ¹, Matthew A. Litwinowicz ¹, Rebecca J. L. Welbourn ², Maximilian W. A. Skoda ², Jan Claussen³ and Richard L. Thompson ^{1,*}

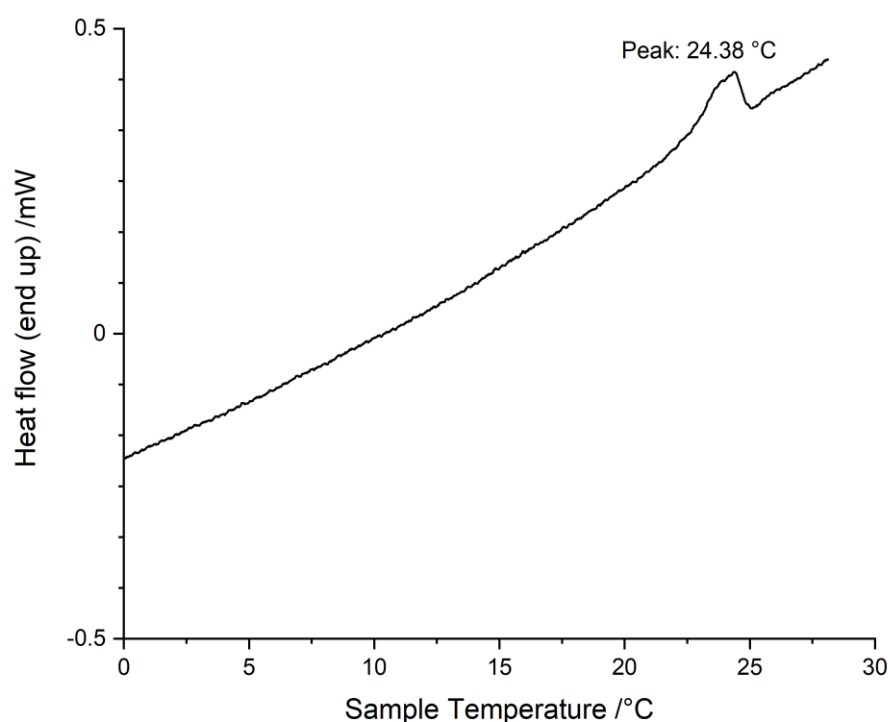


Figure S1. DSC Thermogram of cis-PI heated at 10 °C per min. The peak with a maximum at 24.38 °C shows the melting transition of the cis-PI.

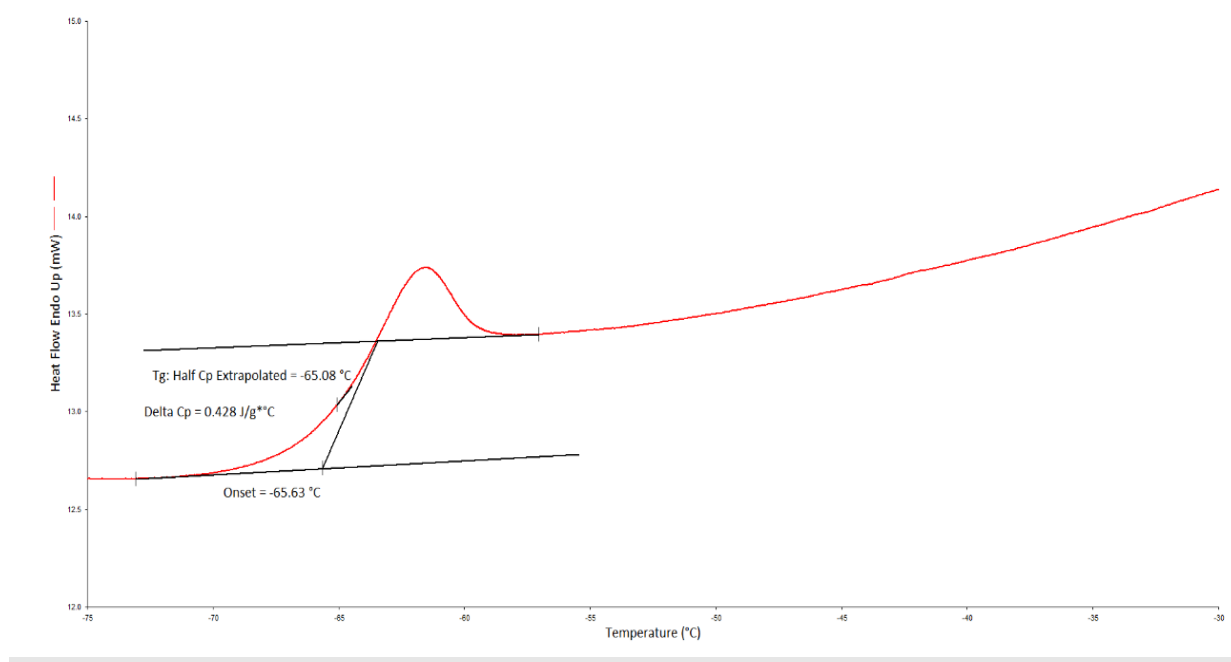


Figure S2. Raw DSC data of cis-PI, showing the glass transition at -65.08°C , calculated from the extrapolated half C_p point.

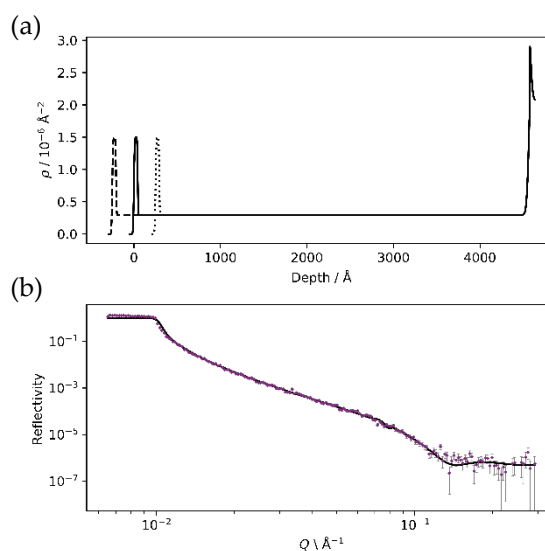


Figure S3.(a) sld profile for 1% C12E5 in cis-PI at 20°C illustrating how the data is fitted. The three sld profiles shown have different bulk layer thickness and the difference in thickness between each profile is 250 Å . (b) The averaged predicted reflectivity profile from each of these model sld profiles, which was fitted to the experimental data.

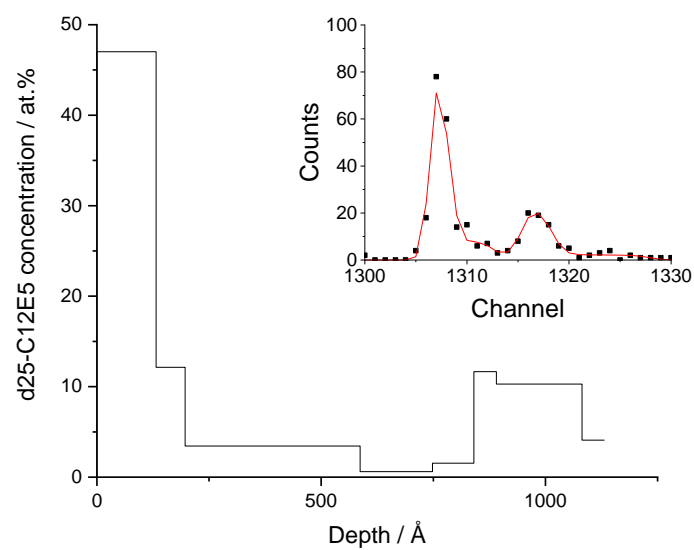


Figure S4. Nuclear reaction analysis depth profile of 10% d₂₅-C₁₂E₅ in *cis*-PI showing a surface excess. Inset: Fitted NRA data used to obtain the depth profile.

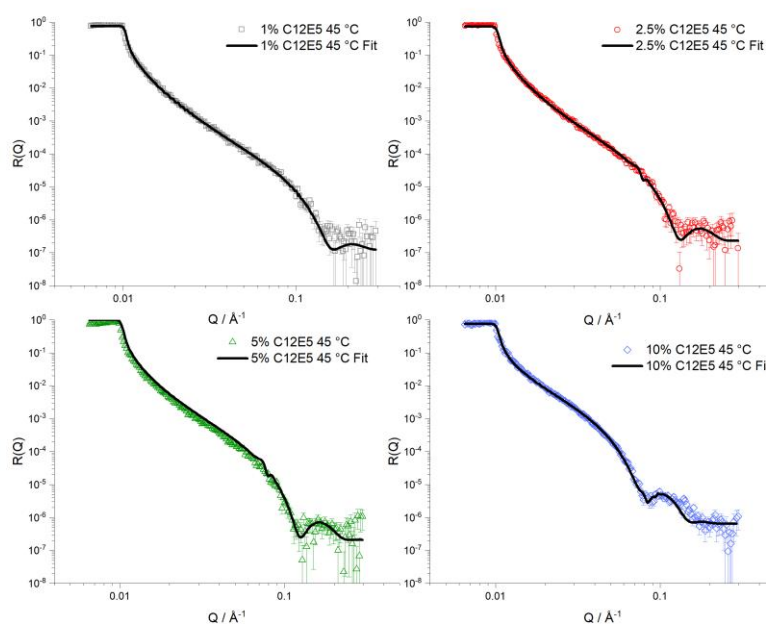


Figure S5. NR data and fits for 1 to 10% d₂₅-C₁₂E₅ in *cis*-PI at 45 °C.

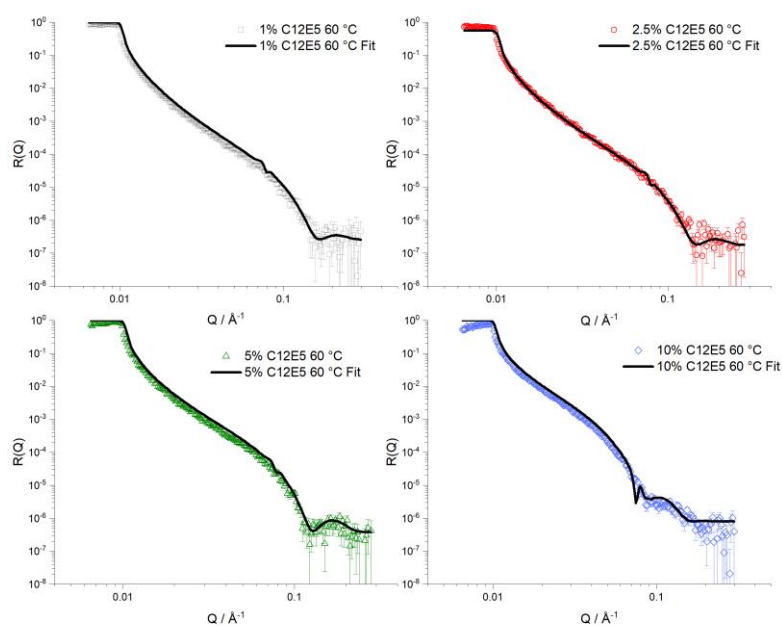


Figure S6. NR data and fits for 1 to 10% d_{25} -C12E5 in *cis*-PI at 60 °C.

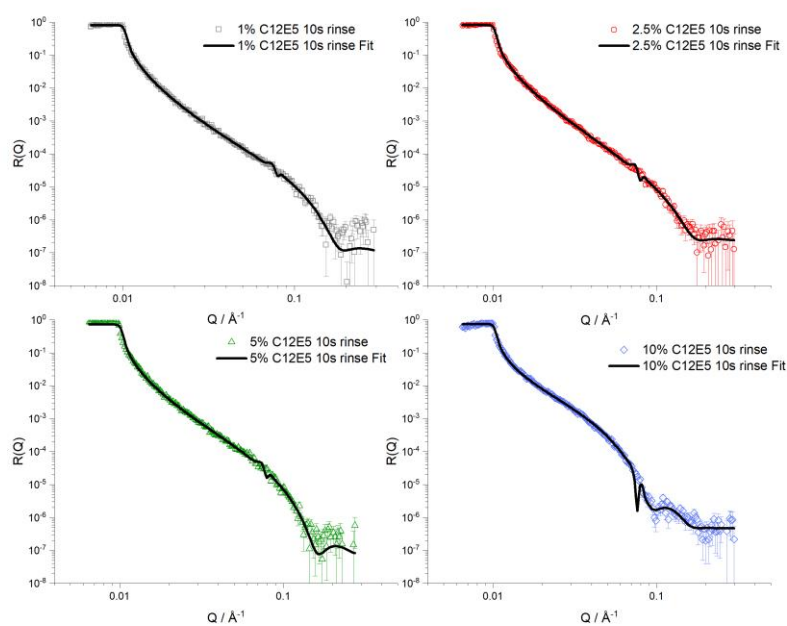


Figure S7. NR data and fits for 1 to 10% d_{25} -C12E5 in *cis*-PI after a 10s rinse.

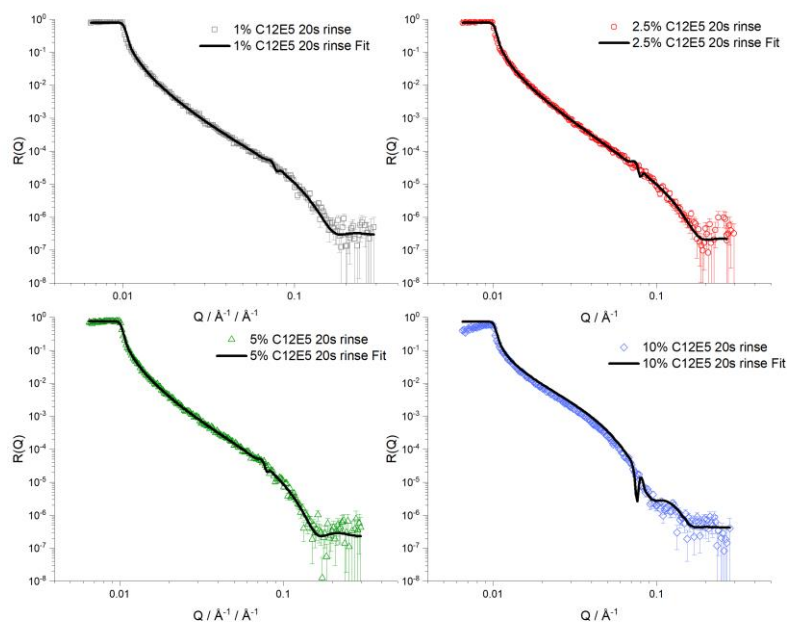


Figure S8. NR data and fits for 1 to 10% d25-C12E5 in cis-PI after a 20s rinse.

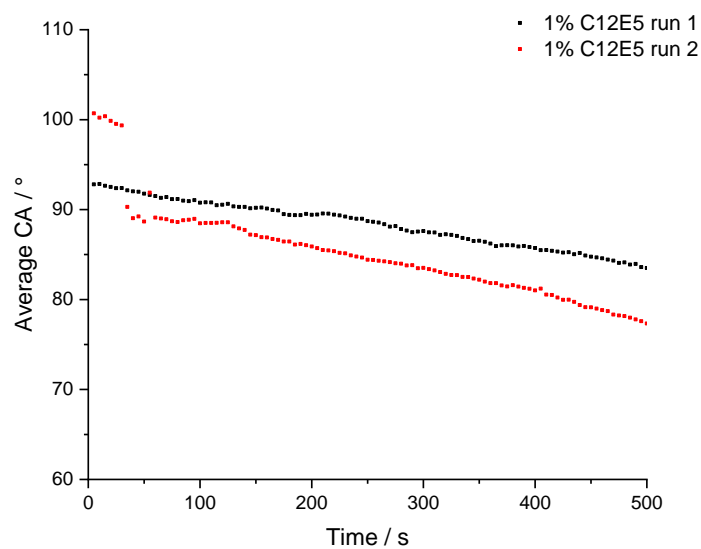


Figure S9. Two successive measurements of contact angle on 2 distinct locations on a single 1% C12E5 / cis-PI sample, showing the variability of results.