

## Supporting Information

### Controlling Primary Chain Dispersity in Network Polymers: Elucidating the Effect of Dispersity on Degradation

Takanori Shimizu<sup>a,c</sup>, Richard Whitfield<sup>\*a</sup>, Glen R. Jones<sup>a</sup>, Ibrahim O. Raji<sup>b</sup>, Dominik Konkolewicz<sup>b</sup>, Nghia P. Truong<sup>a</sup>, Athina Anastasaki<sup>\*a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup>Laboratory of Polymeric Materials, Department of Materials, Vladimir Prelog Weg 5, ETH Zurich, 8093 Zurich, Switzerland.

<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Miami University, 651 E High St, Oxford, OH 45056, USA.

<sup>c</sup>Science & Innovation Center, Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, 1000 Kamoshida-cho, Aoba-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 227-8502, Japan.

## Contents

<b>Materials and Instrumentation</b> .....	3
<b>General Procedures: Degradable crosslinker synthesis (N,N'-Cystaminebis(acrylamide))</b> .....	4
<b>General Procedures: PET RAFT Polymerisation</b> .....	4
Linear Polymer Synthesis.....	4
<b>General Procedures: Purification and Degradation</b> .....	5
Purification of PDMA/PCBA gels .....	5
Equilibrium Water Content .....	5
Gel Cleavage using DTT .....	5
Gel Degradation Test with Glutathione .....	5
<b>Additional Characterization Data</b> .....	6
Dispersity Control in Linear Polymers .....	6
Crosslinker Concentration Optimisation.....	10
Dispersity Controlled Network Degradation .....	13
Gel Degradation Simulation with Datasets from SEC.....	20

## Materials and Instrumentation

All materials were purchased from Sigma Aldrich or Fischer Scientific and used as received unless otherwise stated. All monomers were filtered through a column of basic alumina prior to usage.

**Light irradiation** was performed using a handmade photoreactor. RGB photodiode tape was coated around the inside of a glass cylinder (F 110 mm, H 180 mm). Reactions were irradiated with blue light (Light intensity 4.8 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>).

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR** spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX-300 spectrometer in deuterated chloroform (CDCl<sub>3</sub>). Chemical shifts are given in ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane referenced to residual CHCl<sub>3</sub> protons. Monomer conversions were determined via <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy by comparing the integrals of monomeric vinyl protons to monomer and polymer signals.

**Size exclusion chromatography** (SEC) analysis of polymer samples was performed using a Shimadzu modular system comprising of a CBM-20A system controller, an SIL-20A automatic injector, a 10.0 μm beads size guard column (50 × 7.5 mm) followed by three KF-805L columns (300 × 8 mm, bead size: 10 μm, pore size maximum: 5000 Å), an SPD-20A ultraviolet detector, and an RID-20A differential refractive-index detector. The temperature of the columns was maintained at 40 °C using a CTO-20A oven. The eluent was N,N-dimethylacetamide (HPLC grade, with 0.03% w/v LiBr) and the flow rate was kept at 1 mL/minute using an LC-20AD pump. A molecular weight calibration curve was produced using commercial narrow molecular weight distribution poly(methyl methacrylate) standards with molecular weights ranging from 5000 to 1.5 × 10<sup>6</sup> Da.

**UV-Vis spectrometry** was performed on a JASCO V-730 spectrophotometer equipped with STR-773 water thermostated cell holder and stirrer. Spectra were typically recorded from 400 to 1000 nm at a rate of 400 nm min<sup>-1</sup> at 25 °C.

### **General Procedures: Degradable crosslinker synthesis (N,N'-Cystaminebis(acrylamide))**

In a 500 mL three-neck round bottomed flask, 11.3 g of cystamine dihydrochloride (50 mmol), 80 mL of water and 40 mL of 5M NaOH aq. 40 mL were added. The flask was placed under a continuous nitrogen atmosphere and cooled in an ice bath. Into a 100 mL dropping funnel, 10 mL of DCM and 16.2 mL of acryloyl chloride was added. This mixture was then added dropwise to the round bottom flask over 30 minutes. The reaction was stirred at 200 rpm overnight. A white solid formed which was collected via filtration. This solid was then dissolved in 200 mL of DCM and washed three times in water, before being dried with magnesium sulfate. The DCM was then removed under vacuum yielding 3.8g (29% yield) of white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.51 (2H), 6.18 (4H), 5.62 (2H), 3.44 (4H), 2.85 (4H).

### **General Procedures: PET RAFT Polymerisation**

#### **Linear Polymer Synthesis**

To a foil-wrapped 5 mL glass vial, 8.33 mg (1 eq.), 0.40 mL of dimethylacrylamide (120 eq.), 0.32 mL of DMF and 0.96 mL of water (80 vol% solvent) were added. A stock solution of eosin Y (EY) was prepared at 0.325 mg/ml and 0.32 mL (0.1046 mg, 0.005 eq.) was added to the glass vial. Various amounts of sulfuric acid (0, 0.43 μL, 0.86 μL and 5.16 μL) were then added, depending on the desired target dispersity. The vial was then capped with a septum and was then deoxygenated via nitrogen bubbling for 15 minutes. Then foil was removed and the vial was put into the photoreactor on a stirrer. The reaction was irradiated with blue light for 18 hours with 200 rpm stirring. The reaction was then sampled for <sup>1</sup>H NMR and SEC, with SEC samples passed through a basic alumina column prior to analysis.

#### **Synthesis of PDMA/PCBA networks**

A glove bag was inflated and flushed with nitrogen for 30 minutes prior to the experiment and a double glass plated mould (8 x 8 x 0.3 cm) was prepared after pretreatment with SigmaCote. In parallel, to a 5 mL foil wrapped glass vial, 8.75 mg of CTA (1 eq.), 50.5 mg of CBA (6 eq.), 0.40 mL of dimethylacrylamide (120 eq.), 0.32 mL of DMF and 0.96 mL of water were added. A stock solution of eosin Y (EY) was prepared at 0.325 mg/ml and 0.32 mL (0.1046 mg, 0.005 eq.) was added to the glass vial. Various amounts of sulfuric acid (0, 0.43 μL, 0.86 μL and 5.16 μL) were then added, depending on the desired target dispersity. The vial was then capped with a septum and deoxygenated by nitrogen bubbling for 15 minutes. The mixture was then transferred to the double glass plated mould with a silicone rubber spacer (1 or 3 mm in thickness) under a nitrogen atmosphere and sealed. The mould was then placed into the photoreactor and irradiated with blue light for 18 hours for gelation to occur.

## **General Procedures: Purification and Degradation**

### **Purification of PDMA/PCBA gels**

180 mg of gel was collected for DTT cleavage and equilibrium water content measurements. The remaining gel was placed into a petri dish containing 30 mL of distilled water and a lid was placed on it, allowing any eosin Y, sulfuric acid and DMF to diffuse out. After 24 hours, the water was replaced and this process was repeated twice. 0.3 mL of the extracted solutions were mixed with 0.3 mL of deuterated water, and this was analysed by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR to determine the extent of monomer and polymer incorporation.

### **Equilibrium Water Content**

150 mg of unpurified gel was extracted for 24 hours, 3 times in 3 mL of water to remove any unreacted species and swell the gel to its maximum. The gel was then freeze-dried to remove all water. By weighing before and after drying, EWC was calculated using the following equation.  $\text{EWC (\%)} = (W_s - W_d) / W_s \times 100$ , where  $W_s$  and  $W_d$  are the weights of the swollen and dried gel, respectively.

### **Swelling Ratio**

Swelling ratio (SR) was calculated using the following equations:  $\text{SR} = (W_s / W_d) - 1$  or  $\text{SR} = 1 / (1 - \text{EWC}) - 1$ , where EWC is the equilibrium water content given as a decimal, rather than a percentage.

### **Gel Cleavage using DTT**

In a 5 mL glass vial, 10 mg of DTT was dissolved in 2 mL of dimethylacetamide. The vial was then sealed with a septum and deoxygenated by bubbling with nitrogen for 15 minutes before the addition of 9.1  $\mu\text{L}$  of trimethylamine. In parallel, 30 mg of unpurified gel (1 equiv. of disulfide) and a stirrer bar was placed into a second vial. The vial was sealed with a septum and put under a nitrogen atmosphere for 15 minutes. 1.5 mL of the solution of DTT (16 equiv.) and TEA (16 equiv.) was then transferred into the vial containing the gel and the reaction commenced at 60°C for 24 hours. The solution was then passed through a column of alumina prior to size exclusion chromatography (SEC) analysis.

### **Gel Degradation Test with Glutathione**

Three discs of 1 mm thickness and 10 mm diameter were punched out of the purified gel and each placed in a separate glass vial. In a separate vial, a 10 mM glutathione solution was prepared with 123 mg of glutathione dissolved in 40 mL of 0.1M PBS solution. 3 mL of this solution was added to each of the gels and the vials were stored at room temperature under full dissolution had occurred. The diameters of the gels were recorded periodically using a Vernier Calliper.

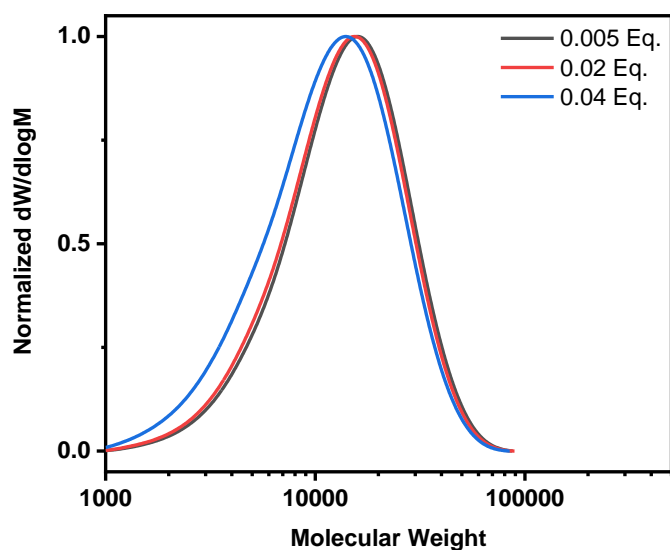
## Additional Characterization Data

### Dispersity Control in Linear Polymers

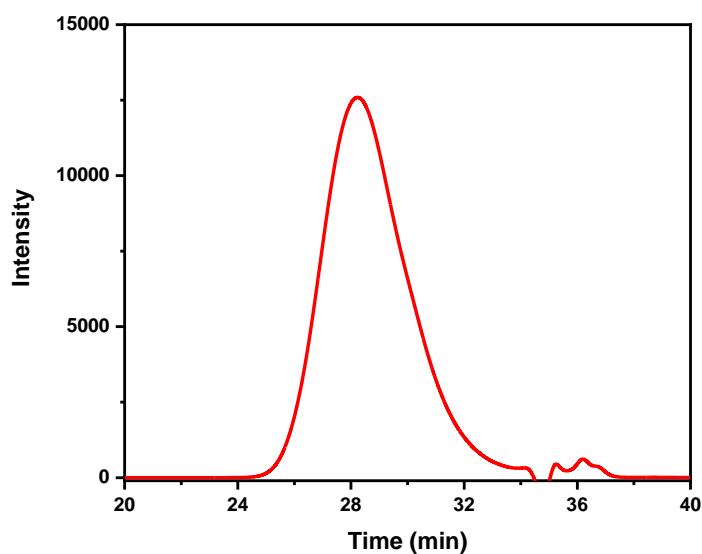
**Table S1:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and SEC data illustrating the polymerization of DMA with various amounts of Eosin Y (EY).

Entry <sup>[a]</sup>	[EY]	Time (h)	Conversion (%) <sup>[b]</sup>	$M_n$ (Theo.) (Da) <sup>[c]</sup>	$M_n$ (SEC)	$M_w$ (SEC)	$M_p$ (SEC)	$\mathcal{D}$ <sup>[d]</sup>
1	None	4	0	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.005	4	95	9700	10500	16400	16100	1.56
3	0.02	4	94	9600	10100	15800	15400	1.58
4	0.04	4	75	7700	8400	14200	14000	1.69

<sup>[a]</sup> Reactions were performed with a target DP of 100. The volume ratio of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{DMF}$  (4:1) to DMA was maintained at 4:1 for all entries. <sup>[b]</sup> Conversion was measured by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR. <sup>[c]</sup> Theoretical  $M_n$  was calculated based on conversion and the target DP. <sup>[d]</sup> Molecular weight and dispersity values were determined by SEC.



**Figure S1:** SEC data illustrating the polymerization of DMA with various amounts of Eosin Y. This data corresponds to entries 2, 3 and 4 in Table 1.



**Figure S2:** UV detector for high dispersity PDMA ( $\mathcal{D}$ =1.60) demonstrating that all raft agent was consumed.

**Table S2:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and SEC data illustrating the chain extension of PDMA with DMA at various time points.

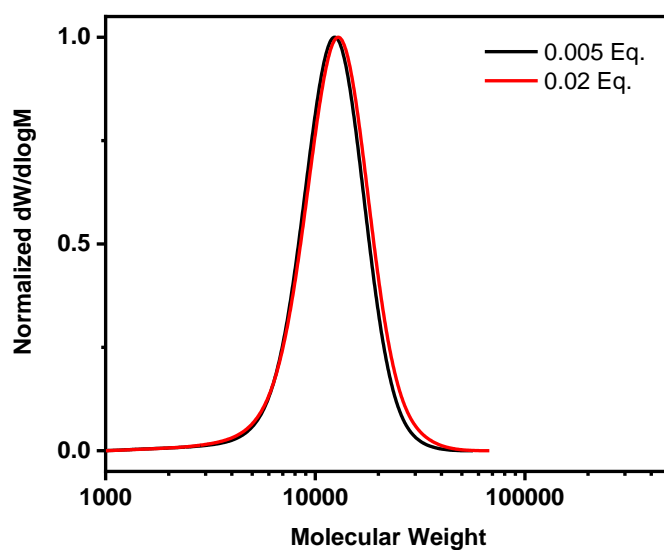
Entry <sup>[a]</sup>	Polymer	Time (h)	Conversion (%) <sup>[b]</sup>	$M_n$ (Theo.) (Da) <sup>[c]</sup>	$M_n$ (SEC)	$M_w$ (SEC)	$M_p$ (SEC)	$\mathcal{D}$ <sup>[d]</sup>
1	PDMA macroCTA	-	98	10000	10100	15800	15400	1.57
2		2	13	11300	11400	17300	16800	1.51
3	P(DMA- <i>b</i> -DMA)	5	36	13600	14400	20000	18900	1.40
4		12	82	18100	18800	24500	22900	1.30
5		27	>99	20100	20900	26700	24600	1.28

<sup>[a]</sup> Reaction was performed with a target DP of 100. The volume ratio of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{DMF}$  (4:1) to DMA was maintained at 4:1 for all entries. <sup>[b]</sup> Conversion was measured by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR. <sup>[c]</sup> Theoretical  $M_n$  was calculated based on conversion and the target DP. <sup>[d]</sup> Molecular weight and dispersity values were determined by SEC.

**Table S3:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR and SEC data illustrating the polymerization of DMA with 3 equivalents of acid and various amounts of Eosin Y (EY).

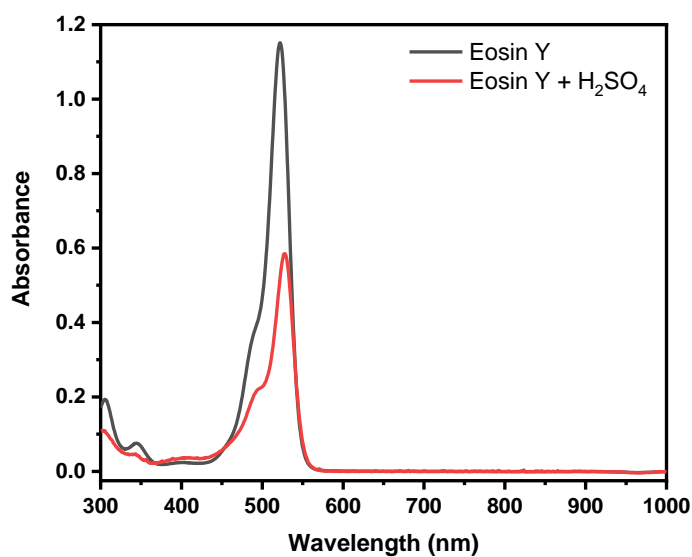
Entry	[EY]	Time (h)	Conversion (%)	$M_n$ (Theo.) (Da)	$M_n$ (SEC)	$M_w$ (SEC)	$M_p$ (SEC)	$\bar{D}$
1		2	11	1400	-	-	-	-
2	0.005	4	17	2000	-	-	-	-
3		24	99	10100	10800	12700	12400	1.18
4		2	9	1200	-	-	-	-
5	0.02	4	11	1400	-	-	-	-
6		19	60	6200	6100	7700	7700	1.26
7		44	99	10200	11000	13300	12900	1.20
8		2	13	1600	-	-	-	-
9	0.04	4	14	1700	-	-	-	-
10		21	22	2500	-	-	-	-

<sup>[a]</sup> Reactions were performed with a target DP of 100. The volume ratio of H<sub>2</sub>O:DMF (4:1) to DMA was maintained at 4:1 for all entries. <sup>[b]</sup> Conversion was measured by <sup>1</sup>H NMR. <sup>[c]</sup> Theoretical  $M_n$  was calculated based on conversion and the target DP. <sup>[d]</sup> Molecular weight and dispersity values were determined by SEC.



**Figure S3:** SEC data illustrating the polymerization of DMA with 3 equivalents of acid and various amounts of Eosin Y. This data corresponds to entries 3 and 7 in Table 2.





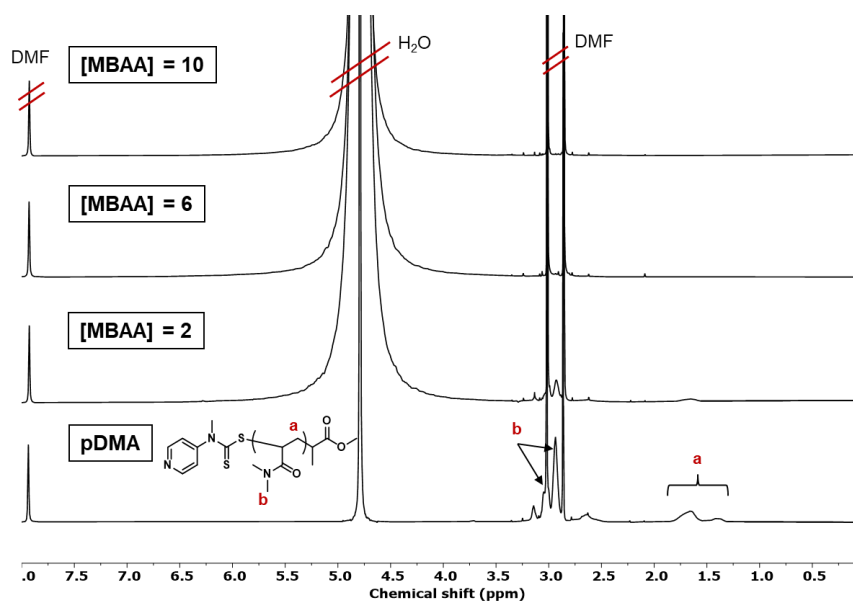
**Figure S4:** UV-Vis Spectrometry showing a reduced absorption of EY in the presence of sulphuric acid (150 equiv.)

**Table S4:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and SEC data illustrating dispersity control for the polymerization of DMA with various amounts of acid.

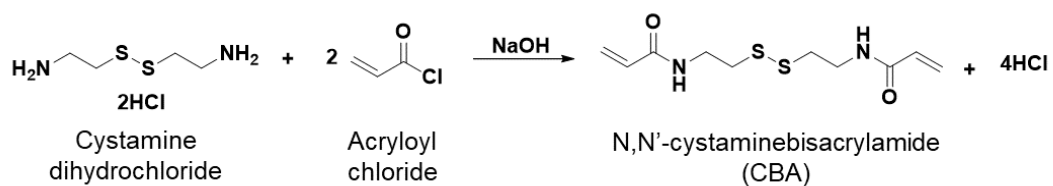
Entry <sup>[a]</sup>	$[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]$	Conversion (%) <sup>[b]</sup>	$M_n$ (Theo.) (Da) <sup>[c]</sup>	$M_n$ (SEC)	$M_w$ (SEC)	$M_p$ (SEC)	$\mathcal{D}$ <sup>[d]</sup>
1	0	>99	12700	13200	20900	19800	1.58
2	0.5	97	12300	13300	17900	17100	1.34
3	1.0	97	12300	13200	15900	15400	1.20
4	1.5	97	12300	12700	14900	14500	1.18
5	3.0	97	12300	12500	14800	14400	1.18

<sup>[a]</sup> Reactions were performed with a target DP of 125 and 0.005 equivalents of EY. The volume ratio of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{DMF}$  (4:1) to DMA was maintained at 4:1 for all entries. <sup>[b]</sup> Conversion was measured by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR. <sup>[c]</sup> Theoretical  $M_n$  was calculated based on conversion and the target DP. <sup>[d]</sup> Molecular weight and dispersity values were determined by SEC.

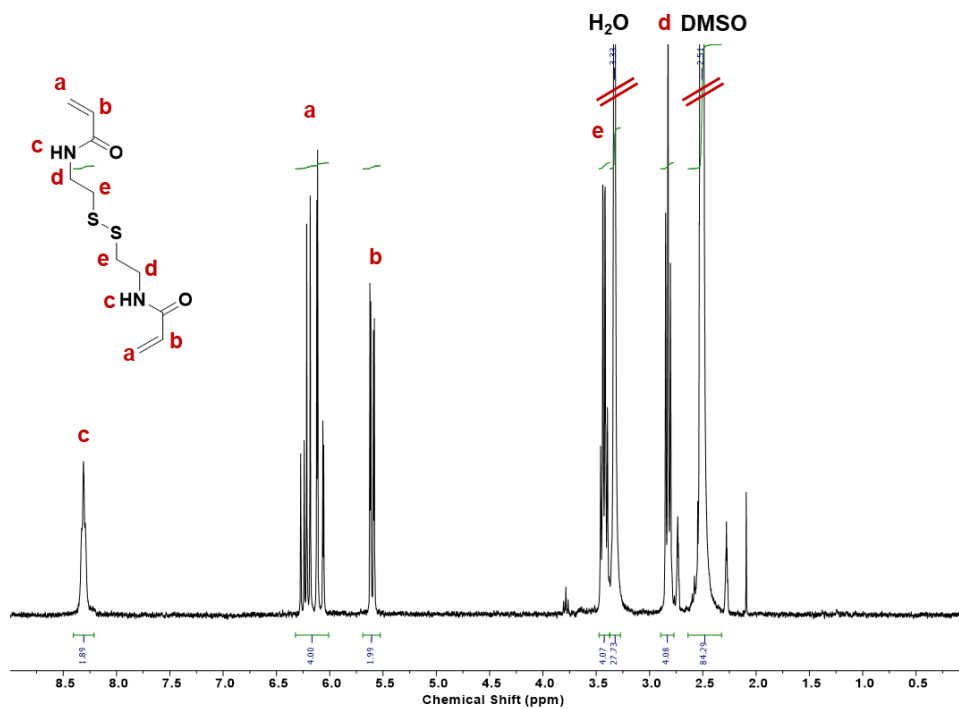
## Crosslinker Concentration Optimisation



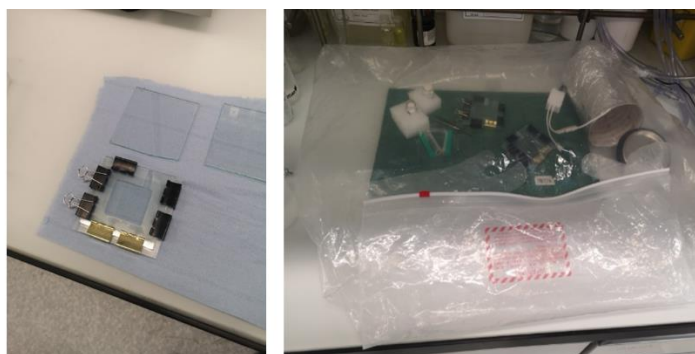
**Figure S5:** Full  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of the extracted solutions obtained from the gels prepared with various amounts of crosslinker (CL). These are compared to a linear homopolymer of PDMA. This data corresponds to Figure 2 and demonstrates that all monomer or crosslinker had reacted.



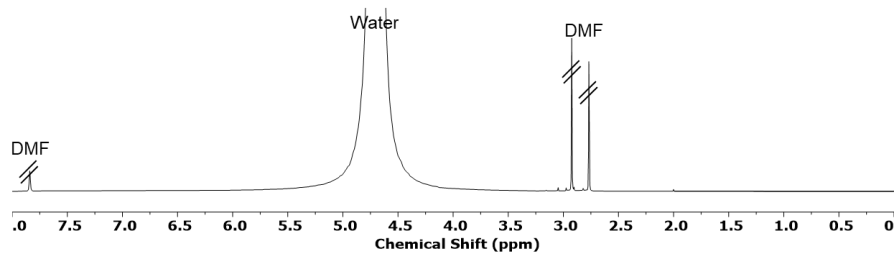
**Scheme S1:** The synthesis of the degradable crosslinker.



**Figure S6:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR illustrating the synthesis of the degradable crosslinker (CBA)



**Figure S7:** Photos illustrating the double-plated glass mould and the reaction set-up within the glove bag.

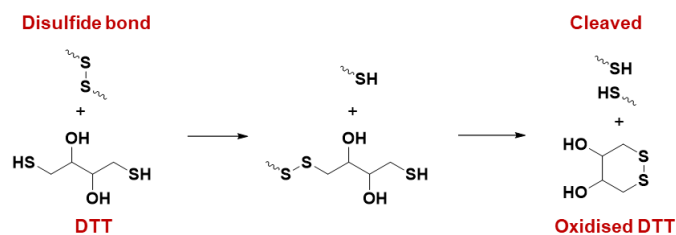


**Figure S8:** Full <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of the extracted solutions obtained from the high primary dispersity gel. 6 equivalents of crosslinker were used for the synthesis.

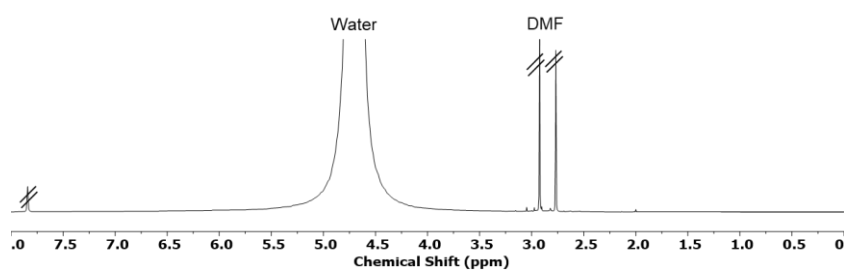


**Figure S9:** A photo of a purified gel, illustrating an absence of acid or photocatalyst.

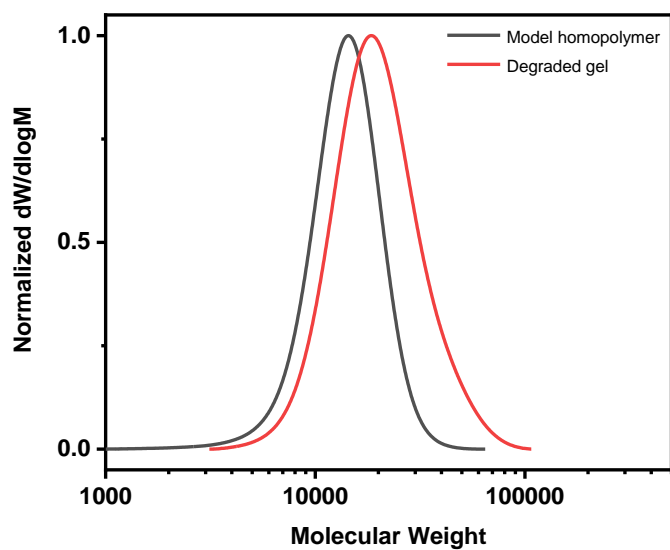
## Dispersity Controlled Network Degradation



**Scheme S2:** A scheme illustrating how DTT degrades a disulphide bond.



**Figure S10:** Full  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of the extracted solutions obtained from the low primary dispersity gel. 6 equivalents of crosslinker and 3 equivalents of acid were used for the synthesis.



**Figure S11:** A comparison between a directly synthesised linear homopolymer (DP120,  $\mathcal{D} = 1.20$ ) and the corresponding linear polymer obtained after network degradation (DP120 + DP6 Crosslinker,  $\mathcal{D} = 1.28$ ).

**Table S5:** Data obtained from the degradation of high primary chain dispersity ( $\bar{D} = 1.60$ ) network polymer in glutathione. The target DP was 120.

$\bar{D} = 1.60$ , Target DP120

Day	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average	Standard deviation
0	9.40	9.70	9.66	9.59	0.16
1	9.62	9.80	9.80	9.74	0.10
2	9.80	9.82	9.84	9.82	0.02
3	10.10	10.28	10.12	10.17	0.10
4	10.42	10.40	10.30	10.37	0.06
7	11.02	11.00	11.00	11.01	0.01
8	11.32	11.40	11.32	11.35	0.05
9	11.60	11.74	11.60	11.65	0.08
10	11.88	11.80	11.88	11.85	0.05
11	12.12	12.00	12.10	12.07	0.06
14	12.90	13.06	12.96	12.97	0.08
15	13.34	13.30	13.28	13.31	0.03
16	13.74	13.62	13.80	13.72	0.09

**Table S6:** Data obtained from the degradation of medium primary chain dispersity ( $\bar{D} = 1.55$ ) network polymer in glutathione. The target DP was 120.

$\bar{D} = 1.55$ , Target DP120

Day	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average	Standard deviation
0	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	0.00
1	10.02	9.82	9.90	9.91	0.10
2	10.20	10.12	10.18	10.17	0.04
3	10.60	10.40	10.44	10.48	0.11
6	11.20	11.28	11.12	11.20	0.08
7	11.40	11.40	11.28	11.36	0.07
8	11.52	11.56	11.60	11.56	0.04
9	11.70	11.88	11.76	11.78	0.09
10	11.98	12.26	11.98	12.07	0.16
13	12.92	13.30	12.90	13.04	0.23
14	13.42	13.90	13.38	13.57	0.29

**Table S7:** Data obtained from the degradation of medium primary chain dispersity ( $\bar{D} = 1.40$ ) network polymer in glutathione. The target DP was 120.

$\bar{D} = 1.40$ , Target DP120

Day	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average	Standard deviation
0	9.60	9.64	9.62	9.62	0.02
1	9.72	9.72	9.78	9.74	0.03
2	9.90	10.00	10.08	9.99	0.09
3	10.20	10.38	10.30	10.29	0.09
4	10.46	10.68	10.70	10.61	0.13
7	11.30	11.80	11.70	11.60	0.26
8	11.70	11.90	12.08	11.89	0.19
9	12.16	12.34	12.56	12.35	0.20
10	12.70	12.88	12.96	12.85	0.13
11	13.50	13.68	13.70	13.63	0.11

**Table S8:** Data obtained from the degradation of low primary chain dispersity ( $\bar{D} = 1.28$ ) network polymer in glutathione. The target DP was 120.

$\bar{D} = 1.28$ , Target DP120

Day	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average	Standard deviation
0	9.38	9.50	9.24	9.37	0.13
3	10.26	10.42	10.40	10.36	0.09
4	10.60	10.70	10.80	10.70	0.10
5	10.98	11.10	11.02	11.03	0.06
6	11.24	11.60	11.32	11.39	0.19
7	11.48	12.02	11.80	11.77	0.27
10	13.20	13.41	13.60	13.41	0.20

**Table S9:** Data obtained from the degradation of low primary chain dispersity ( $\bar{D} = 1.28$ ) network polymer in glutathione. The target DP was 132.

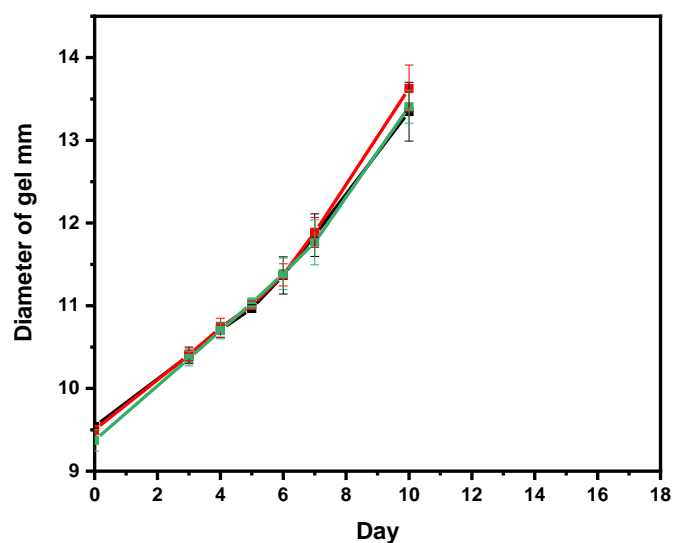
$\bar{D} = 1.28$ , Target DP132

Day	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average	Standard deviation
0	9.54	9.52	9.44	9.50	0.05
3	10.34	10.40	10.48	10.41	0.07
4	10.60	10.80	10.80	10.73	0.12
5	10.96	11.00	11.06	11.01	0.05
6	11.22	11.44	11.46	11.37	0.13
7	11.68	12.02	11.96	11.89	0.18
10	13.30	13.80	13.78	13.63	0.28

**Table S10:** Data obtained from the degradation of low primary chain dispersity ( $\bar{D} = 1.28$ ) network polymer in glutathione. The target DP was 140.

$\bar{D} = 1.28$ , Target DP140

Day	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average	Standard deviation
0	9.54	9.52	9.56	9.54	0.02
3	10.30	10.40	10.50	10.40	0.10
4	10.62	10.70	10.80	10.71	0.09
5	10.94	10.94	11.02	10.97	0.05
6	11.12	11.42	11.56	11.37	0.22
7	11.56	11.96	12.04	11.85	0.26
10	12.94	13.50	13.60	13.35	0.36



**Figure S12:** Line graphs showing the degradation of network polymers with consistent dispersity ( $\bar{D} = 1.28$ ) and various DPs (120 is green, 132 is black and 144 is red)

**Table S11:** Data obtained from the degradation of medium primary chain dispersity ( $\bar{D} = 1.40$ ) network polymer in glutathione. The target DP was 132.

$\bar{D} = 1.40$ , Target DP132

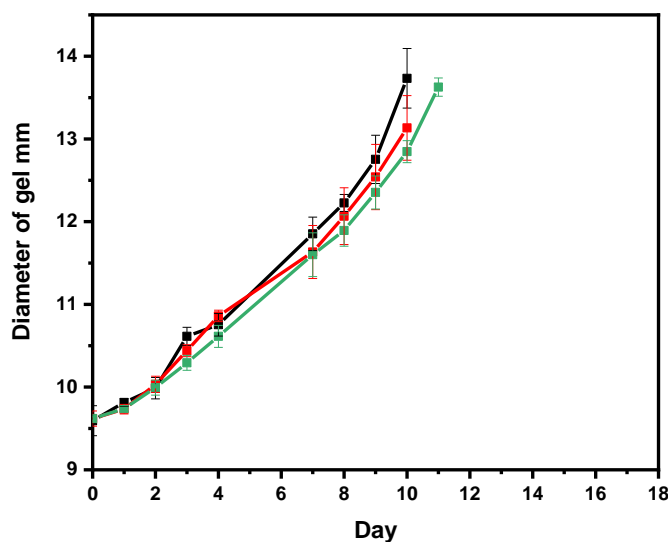
Day	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average	Standard deviation
0	9.52	9.70	9.64	9.62	0.09
1	9.80	9.70	9.70	9.73	0.06
2	9.92	10.10	10.08	10.03	0.10
3	10.38	10.42	10.52	10.44	0.07
4	10.90	10.78	10.90	10.86	0.07
7	11.30	11.66	11.94	11.63	0.32
8	11.70	12.12	12.38	12.07	0.34
9	12.10	12.86	12.66	12.54	0.39
10	12.70	13.46	13.24	13.13	0.39
11	13.20	Dissolved	Dissolved		



**Table S12:** Data obtained from the degradation of medium primary chain dispersity ( $\bar{D} = 1.40$ ) network polymer in glutathione. The target DP was 140.

$\bar{D} = 1.40$ , Target DP140

Day	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Average	Standard deviation
0	9.52	9.46	9.80	9.59	0.18
1	9.76	9.84	9.84	9.81	0.05
2	9.84	10.08	10.04	9.99	0.13
3	10.50	10.72	10.62	10.61	0.11
4	10.60	10.80	10.86	10.75	0.14
7	11.62	11.98	11.96	11.85	0.20
8	12.14	12.20	12.34	12.23	0.10
9	12.42	12.96	12.88	12.75	0.29
10	13.32	13.98	13.90	13.73	0.36
11	13.4	Dissolved	Dissolved		



**Figure S13:** Line graphs showing the degradation of network polymers with consistent dispersity ( $\bar{D} = 1.28$ ) and various DPs (120 is green, 132 is red and 144 is black)

**Table S13:** Anova analysis comparing days 8, 9 and 10 of various primary chain dispersity networks ( $\bar{D} = 1.28, 1.40, 1.55$  and  $1.60$ ). All target DP of 120. P Values are less than 0.01, suggesting a negligible chance of this variation being due to chance.

ANOVA, Day 8

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	0.455467	2	0.227733333	17.13712375	0.003307	5.143253
Within Groups	0.079733	6	0.013288889			
Total	0.5352	8				

ANOVA, Day 9

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	0.845867	2	0.422933	23.04116	0.001528913	5.14325285
Within Groups	0.110133	6	0.018356			
Total	0.956	8				

ANOVA, Day 10

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	4.603033	3	1.534344	71.25438596	4.11E-06	4.066181
Within Groups	0.172267	8	0.021533			
Total	4.7753	11				

**Table S14:** Anova analysis comparing days 6, 7 and 10 of various primary molecular weight networks of  $D = 1.28$ . P Values are high, suggesting a high chance of this variation being due to chance.

ANOVA, Day 6

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	0.000622	2	0.000311	0.008974	0.991079	5.143253
Within Groups	0.208	6	0.034667			
Total	0.208622	8				

ANOVA, Day 7

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	0.023022	2	0.011511	0.199846	0.824094	5.143253
Within Groups	0.3456	6	0.0576			
Total	0.368622	8				

ANOVA, Day 10

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	0.1304	2	0.0652	0.792545	0.494962	5.143253
Within Groups	0.4936	6	0.082267			
Total	0.624	8				

**Table S15:** Anova analysis comparing days 6, 7 and 10 of various primary molecular weight networks of  $D = 1.40$ . P Values are high, suggesting a high chance of this variation being due to chance.

ANOVA, Day 8

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	0.166756	2	0.083378	1.521492	0.292091	5.143253
Within Groups	0.3288	6	0.0548			
Total	0.495556	8				

ANOVA, Day 9

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	0.240356	2	0.120178	1.286394	0.342837	5.143253
Within Groups	0.560533	6	0.093422			
Total	0.800889	8				

ANOVA, Day 10

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
----------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	----------	----------------	---------------

Between Groups	1.228356	2	0.614178	6.1336	0.035435	5.143253
Within Groups	0.6008	6	0.100133			
Total	1.829156	8				

---

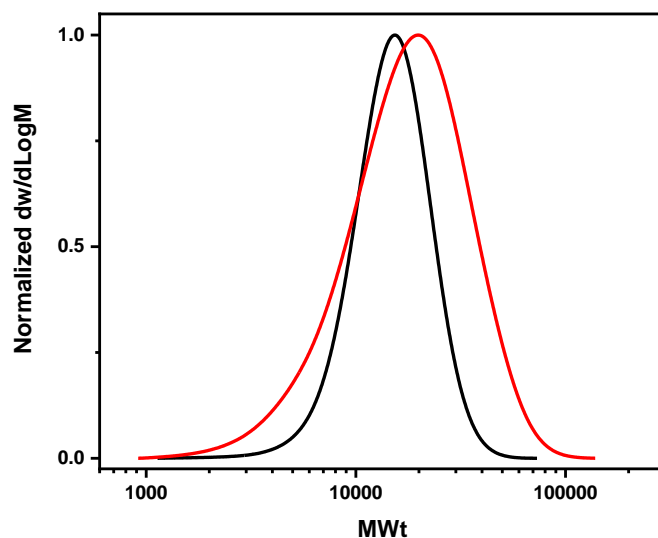
## Gel Degradation Simulation with Datasets from SEC

3 datasets were considered: a high dispersity system, a low dispersity system, and a monodisperse system. The high and low dispersity data sets were obtained directly from SEC files, before being directly unweighted and rounded. This generated frequency tables with molecular weight vs. frequency. The data was then weighted based on an average of 6 crosslinkers per chain, in each case, to give a total of ~1000000 chains. The monodisperse data set was generated by setting the number of crosslinkers per chain as 6 and the frequency as 1000000.

Gel degradation was simulated using a simple Python program, whereby crosslinks in the sample are chosen at random and 'broken'. The frequency table was imported into Python and converted into a list where each individual chain was represented by an integer denoting its number of crosslinks. Degradation was simulated in an iterative manner as follows:

1. A random index in the list is chosen (one chain is selected)
2. If the integer value at this index is below 1, a new index is selected (if a chain has no crosslinks, another is chosen)
3. 1 is subtracted from the integer value at this index (one crosslink is broken)
4. A new index is chosen and the process iterates until all crosslinks are broken.

As the total number of crosslinks in the data decreases, a 'snapshot' of the distribution of crosslinks in the sample is taken at increments of 5%.



**Figure S14:** SEC traces of high and low dispersity PDMA (1.18 and 1.60) obtained from PET-RAFT polymerization that were subsequently used for the simulations.



**Table S19:** Data obtained from the simulated degradation of monodisperse PDMA. Rows in the table give the number of chains with more than x crosslinkers, for various degradation percentages.

	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%
≥1	1000000	1000000	999952	999647	998531	995626	989677	979369	963500	940761	910401	871685	823738	765747	696996	617653	526827	422143	303575
≥2	1000000	999984	999684	997671	992368	981591	963673	937172	902047	858169	806011	745759	678177	604337	525744	442833	355381	265958	175236
≥3	1000000	999694	996606	986615	965992	934053	890839	837135	775245	707223	634663	559508	484233	409687	337043	266524	200056	138691	83000
≥4	1000000	996365	976870	937152	879564	808851	729541	647495	565322	485664	410626	341488	278114	220896	170098	125611	87630	55826	29929
≥5	1000000	963049	878323	772776	662901	557441	461791	377408	304860	243120	191250	148050	112309	83165	59442	40728	26146	15282	7340
≥6	999999	740907	548664	406138	300643	222437	164478	121420	89025	65062	46848	33509	23428	16167	10676	6650	3959	2099	919