Electronic Supplementary Information

Micelles and vesicles formation from supramolecular complexes based on proton-transfer hydrogen bonding

Congcong Shan, Xiaobin Huang,* Hao Wei, Wei Wei, Huai Sun, Xiaozhen Tang

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 800 Dongchuan Road, Shanghai 200240, China.

E-mail: xbhuang@sjtu.edu.cn

Fig. S1 IR spectra of complexes MPS/TEA and MPS. a) complexes MPS/TEA. Peak 1 and 2: S-H. Peak 3: C-H (TEA). b) MPS



Fig. S2 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, C₃D₆O, 25 °C, TMS). MPS:δ=3.45 (s, 1H). TEA:δ=0.96 (s, 2H), δ=2.48 (s, 3H).



Fig. S3 TEM images of MPS/TEA (4 mM) in dioxane on a carbon coated copper grid after the solvent was evaporated. The solution was sealed and stood for 48h after mixing MPS and TEA. Large compound micelles are produced by aggregation of small micelles



Fig. S4 TEM images of MPS/TEA (20 mM) in dioxane on a carbon coated copper grid. The solution was sealed and stood for 48h after mixing MPS and TEA.



Fig. S5 TEM images of vesicles of MPS/TEA constructed by multilayer (40 mM) in dioxane on a ultra thin carbon coated copper grid. The solution was sealed and stood for 48h after mixing MPS and TEA.



Fig. S6 SEM images of the MPS/TEA in dioxane (40 mM) on silica surface after the solvent was evaporated. The solution was sealed and stood for one week. The particles aggregate severely after aging for a period. Some broken vesicles can be found.