

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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Xiao-Jie Ju, Liang-Yin Chu,* Li Liu, Peng Mi, and Young Moo Lee: A Novel Thermo-Responsive Hydrogel with Ion-Recognition Property through Supramolecular Host–Guest Complexation

Page 1114. In this paper, the hydrogel specimens for elemental analysis were prepared by a freeze-drying method. It is known that the freeze-dried PNIPAM-based hydrogels are highly absorbent materials. During the sample store up or analysis process, the freeze-dried specimens may easily absorb some water in the air. That is, the specimens in the study might still contain a certain amount of water. In this case, it is not proper to put the absolute percentages of C, N, and H in Table 1. However, the water contained in the hydrogel specimens does not affect the results of [C]/[N] ratios of polymer networks via elemental analysis, and it is the [C]/[N] ratio result of elemental analysis that is used to further corroborate the FT-IR characterization of the copolymer. Therefore, we give a corrected Table 1 as follows. In the corrected Table 1, the absolute percentages of C, N, and H are not listed, but the theoretically calculated values (with assumed ratios in the preparation) are added to provide more detailed evidence.

TABLE 1: Elemental Analyses of PNIPAM and P(NIPAM-*co*-BCAm) Hydrogels

| hydrogel | [C]/[N] ratio | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | theoretical value | experimental result |
| PNIPAM | 5.10/1 | 5.03/1 ^a |
| P(NIPAM- <i>co</i> -BCAm) | 5.87/1 | 5.78/1 ^a |

^a The causes of the minor deviation between the experimental result and the theoretically calculated value may exist in two aspects: (1) the initiator residual groups in the polymer networks are neglected in the calculation (which results in higher calculated [C]/[N] ratio), and (2) some systematic errors might exist in the experimental measurements.

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