

## Supporting Information

### **Polymerization-Induced Self-Assembly via RAFT in Emulsion: Effect of Z-Group on the Nucleation Step**

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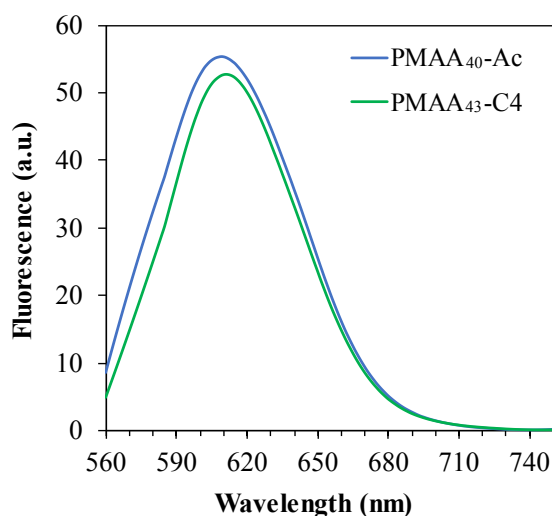
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## 1.1. Synthesis and characterization of hydrophilic macroRAFT agents

Table S1 – Synthesis of hydrophilic macroRAFT agents via solution polymerization using RAFT agents with different Z-groups.<sup>a</sup>

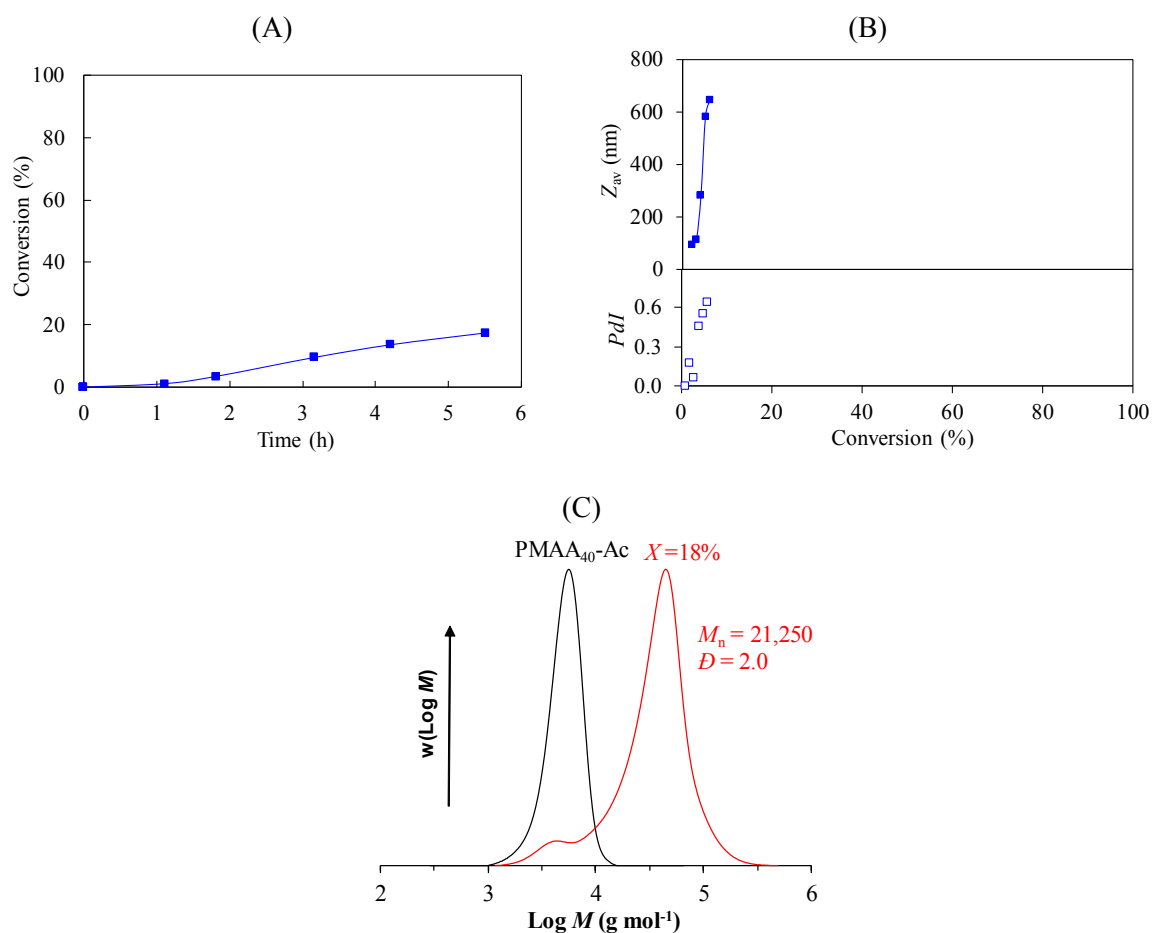
MacroRAFT	RAFT agent	[Mon] (mol L <sup>-1</sup> )	[Mon]/[RAFT]	[RAFT]/[I]	X (%) / t (h) <sup>b</sup>	<i>M</i> <sub>n,th</sub> <sup>c</sup>	<i>M</i> <sub>n</sub> / <i>D</i> <sup>d</sup>	<i>L</i> (%) <sup>e</sup>
PMAA <sub>24</sub> -Ac	RAFT1	0.9	24	34	99/22	2380	2350/1.14	96.6
PMAA <sub>40</sub> -Ac	RAFT1	1.0	44	39	99/22	4050	3830/1.13	97.2
PMAA <sub>43</sub> -C4	RAFT2	1.0	43	40	98/24	3980	3930/1.13	96.8
PMAA <sub>38</sub> -C12 <sup>f</sup>	RAFT3	2.4	50	20	77/6	3712	4510/1.22	95.1
PAA <sub>43</sub> -Ac	RAFT1	1.0	42	40	100/24	3320	2860/1.10	98.5
PAA <sub>40</sub> -C4	RAFT4	1.8	40	38	99/22	3130	2940/1.10	98.5
PAA <sub>46</sub> -C12 <sup>f</sup>	RAFT5	3.0	48	20	96/6	3690	3370/1.15	97.5

<sup>a</sup>T = 80°C; Volume = 10-20 mL. <sup>b</sup>Conversion by <sup>1</sup>H NMR. <sup>c</sup>Theoretical *M*<sub>n</sub> calculated according to equation 2. <sup>d</sup>Experimental number-average molar mass and dispersity determined either by SEC in THF based on conventional calibration using PMMA standards. <sup>e</sup>Livingness calculated according to equation 2. Water was used as solvent except for <sup>f</sup> performed in dioxane.

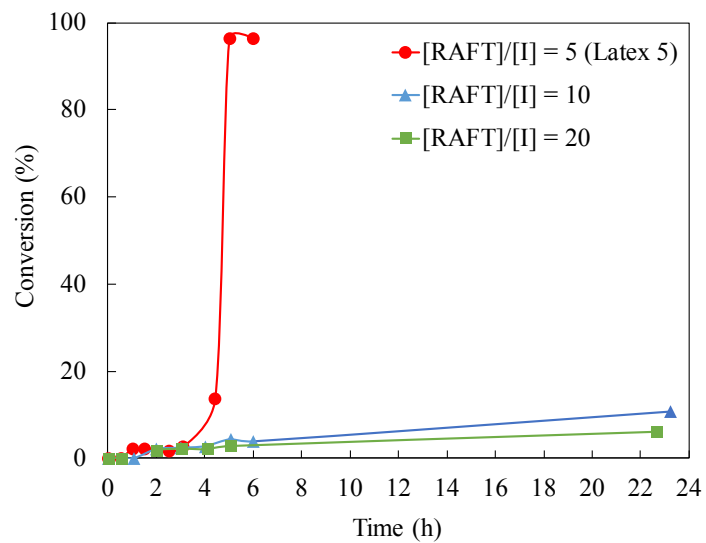


**Figure S1** – Fluorescence spectra of PMAA-based macroRAFTs in aqueous solution at pH 3 using Nile red as solvachromatic dye with excitation wavelength at 550 nm. The excitation bandwidth was set at 3.0 nm and the emission bandwidth at 1.5 nm.

## 1.2. Additional PISA results



**Figure S2** –PISA of styrene using PMAA<sub>40</sub>-Ac macroRAFT and ACPA as initiator. (A) Conversion-time data plot, (B) intensity-mean average diameter ( $Z_{av}$ ) and dispersity index (PDI) and (C) THF-SEC traces based on PS calibration curve. The formulation was based on Latex 2 but targeting a higher DP of 1200 and using ACPA as initiator. SC = 20%; T = 80°C; [RAFT]/[I] = 5; [Mon]/[RAFT] = 1200; pH<sub>0</sub> = 2.5. [NaHCO<sub>3</sub>]/[ACPA] = 3.5 was used to dissolve ACPA in water.



**Figure S3** – Conversion-time data for PISA of styrene using PAA<sub>43</sub>-Ac macroRAFT at different [RAFT]/[I] ratios. The formulations were based on Latex 5 but using a lower concentration of initiator at [RAFT]/[I] = 10 and 20.