

Supporting Information for:

Rationally designed anionic diblock copolymer worm gels are useful model systems for calcite occlusion studies

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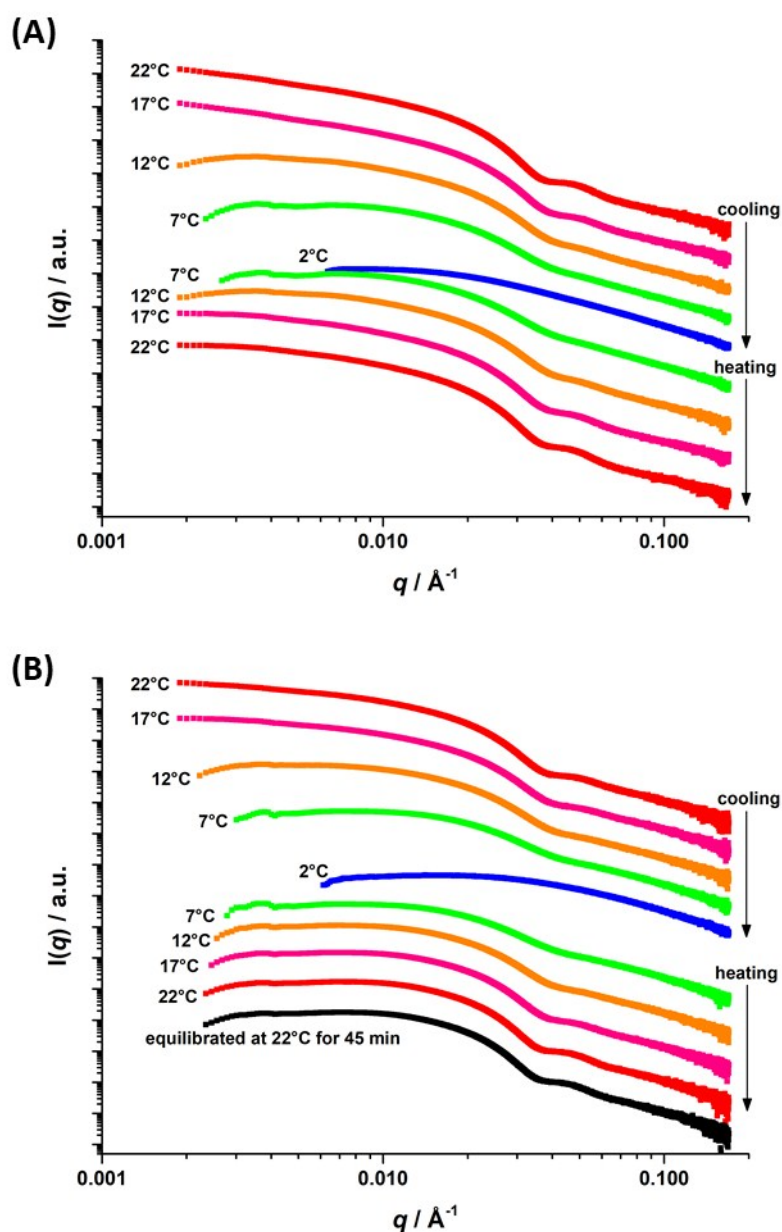


Figure S1. Small-angle X-ray scattering patterns recorded for $[\text{nPMAA}_{85} + (1-\text{n})\text{PGMA}_{48}]$ - PHPMA_{140} 5.0 % w/w worm gels where (A) $n = 0$ and (B) $n = 0.15$. The temperature was cycled between 22 and 2 °C in the steps indicated on the plots and the sample was allowed to equilibrate for 5 minutes at each step.

Table S1. Summary of models^a and various structural parameters obtained from fitting SAXS patterns recorded for 1.0 % w/w aqueous dispersions of copolymer nano-objects from Figure 4.

Sample Composition	Model ^a	Φ_1^b	$R^c / \text{Å}$	$\sigma_R / \text{Å}$	$L_c^d / \text{Å}$	$L_k^d / \text{Å}$	$T_m^e / \text{Å}$	$\sigma_{Tm} / \text{Å}$	Φ_2^b
[0.5M ₃₇ +0.5G ₆₈]-H ₂₅₀	Vesicle	0.0103	804	259			182	25	0.0027
[0.1M ₃₇ +0.9G ₆₈]-H ₂₀₀	Vesicle	0.0122	1012	312			126	22	0.0007
[0.2M ₃₇ +0.8G ₆₈]-H ₁₅₀	Worm	0.0022	97	15	784	25			0.0024
[0.6M ₃₇ +0.4G ₆₈]-H ₂₀₀	Sphere	0.0054	292	47					0.0030
[0.6M ₃₇ +0.4G ₆₈]-H ₁₀₀	Sphere	0.0044	207	34					0.0040
M ₃₇ -H ₃₀₀	Sphere	0.0047	252	36					0.0054
[0.2M ₈₅ +0.8G ₆₂]-H ₃₀₀	Vesicle	0.0117	1415	531			358	67	0.0011
[0.05M ₈₅ +0.95G ₆₂]-H ₂₀₀	Vesicle	0.0200	1135	360			140	20	0.0014
[0.2M ₈₅ +0.8G ₆₂]-H ₁₅₀	Worm	0.0043	100	9	500	108			0.0029
[0.05M ₈₅ +0.95G ₆₂]-H ₁₅₀	Worm	0.0054	94	13	1298	170			0.0029
[0.3M ₈₅ +0.7G ₆₂]-H ₂₀₀	Sphere	0.0064	406	48					0.0014
[0.05M ₈₅ +0.95G ₆₂]-H ₇₅	Sphere	0.0047	87	8					0.0048

^a Data collected for 1.0 % w/w aqueous dispersions of nano-objects were fitted to a two-population model of either spherical micelles (Sphere), worm-like micelles (Worm) or copolymer vesicles (Vesicle) plus Gaussian polymer chains. The total scattering intensity, $I(q)$, is represented by:

$$I(q) = \frac{d\Sigma}{d\Omega}(q)_s + \frac{d\Sigma}{d\Omega}(q)_c$$
 where $\frac{d\Sigma}{d\Omega}(q)_s$ is the scattering cross-section per unit sample volume of the first population and $\frac{d\Sigma}{d\Omega}(q)_c$ is the scattering cross-section per unit sample volume of Gaussian polymer chains. Additional descriptions of these models are given below.

^b Φ_1 and Φ_2 represent the volume fraction of the 1st population and Gaussian polymer chains, respectively.

^c R represents either the radius of the spherical core, worm-cross section or outer vesicle radius.

^d L_c and L_k are the worm contour length and Kuhn length, respectively.

^e T_m represents the vesicle wall thickness.

SAXS models

Programming tools within Irena SAS Igor Pro macros¹ were used to implement model fitting.

The SAXS models used in this work have been described in detail before and can be found at the following sources:

Model	Location	DOI
Gaussian polymer chains ²	Supporting information, page S10	10.1021/acs.macromol.6b00987
Spherical micelles ²	Supporting information, page S11	10.1021/acs.macromol.6b00987
Worm-like micelles ³	Supporting information, page S3	10.1021/ja501756h
Copolymer vesicles ⁴	Supporting information, page S14	10.1039/C6SC01243D

All X-ray scattering length densities (ζ) were calculated using Irena SAS Igor Pro macros¹ using homopolymer densities measured by helium pycnometry, where appropriate. Specifically: $\zeta_{\text{PHPMA}} = 11.11 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$; $\zeta_{\text{PGMA}} = 11.94 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$; $\zeta_{\text{PMAA}} = 10.88 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and the solvent, $\zeta_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 9.42 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Calculated volumes of the core and the corona block used in model fitting were obtained from $V = M_w / (N_A \rho)$, using homopolymer densities determined by helium pycnometry.

References

1. Ilavsky, J.; Jemian, P. R. Irena: tool suite for modeling and analysis of small-angle scattering. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **2009**, *42*, 347-353.
2. Akpınar, B.; Fielding, L. A.; Cunningham, V. J.; Ning, Y.; Mykhaylyk, O. O.; Fowler, P. W.; Armes, S. P. Determining the Effective Density and Stabilizer Layer Thickness of Sterically Stabilized Nanoparticles. *Macromolecules* **2016**, *49*, (14), 5160-5171.
3. Fielding, L. A.; Lane, J. A.; Derry, M. J.; Mykhaylyk, O. O.; Armes, S. P. Thermo-responsive diblock copolymer worm gels in non-polar solvents. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, (15), 5790-5798.
4. Derry, M. J.; Fielding, L. A.; Warren, N. J.; Mable, C. J.; Smith, A. J.; Mykhaylyk, O. O.; Armes, S. P. In situ small-angle X-ray scattering studies of sterically-stabilized diblock copolymer nanoparticles formed during polymerization-induced self-assembly in non-polar media. *Chemical Science* **2016**, *7*, (8), 5078-5090.