

Supplementary Information

A simulation study of self-assembly of ABC star terpolymers confined between two parallel surfaces

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Table S1 The estimated characteristic length L_1 values as functions of x ($x = N_C/N_A$, $N_A = N_B$) and λ ($\lambda = \varepsilon_{AC}/\varepsilon_{AB}$, $\varepsilon_{AC} = \varepsilon_{BC}$) for phases listed in Fig. 1.

| $\lambda \backslash x$ | L_1 | 2/6 | 3/6 | 4/6 | 5/6 | 6/6 | 7/6 | 8/6 | 9/6 | 10/6 | 11/6 | 12/6 | 13/6 | 14/6 | 15/6 |
|------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2.0 | | 13.1 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 19.6 | — | — | — | 11.5 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.2 |
| 1.0 | | 10.5 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 18.8 | 19 | 19.4 | 21.4 | — | — | — | — | 12.6 | 13.3 | 13.5 |
| 0.5 | | 10.4 | 13.9 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 20 | 20.4 | — | — | — | — | — |

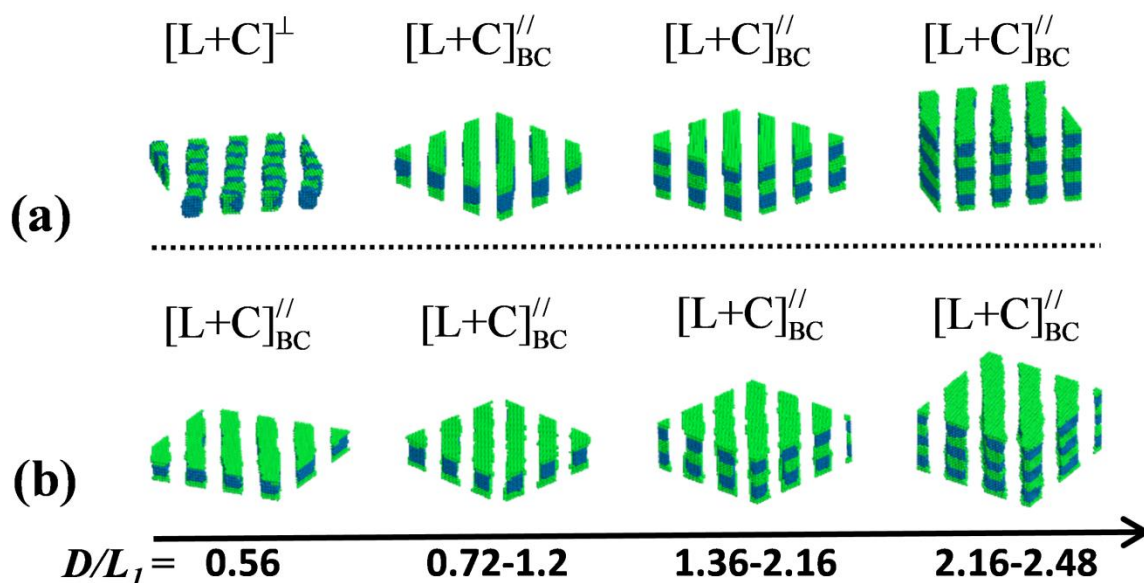


Fig. S1 Phase sequences as a function of D/L_1 for the bulk $[L+C]$ -forming star terpolymers $A_6B_6C_{12}$ with $\lambda=2$ in the thin films at different surface field: (a) $\varepsilon_{AS}=1.0$, $\varepsilon_{BS}=0.3$, $\varepsilon_{CS}=0.2$; (b) $\varepsilon_{AS}=1.0$, $\varepsilon_{BS}=0$, $\varepsilon_{CS}=0.5$. Oblique views of A- and B- domains are shown. Color scheme: A (blue), B (green).

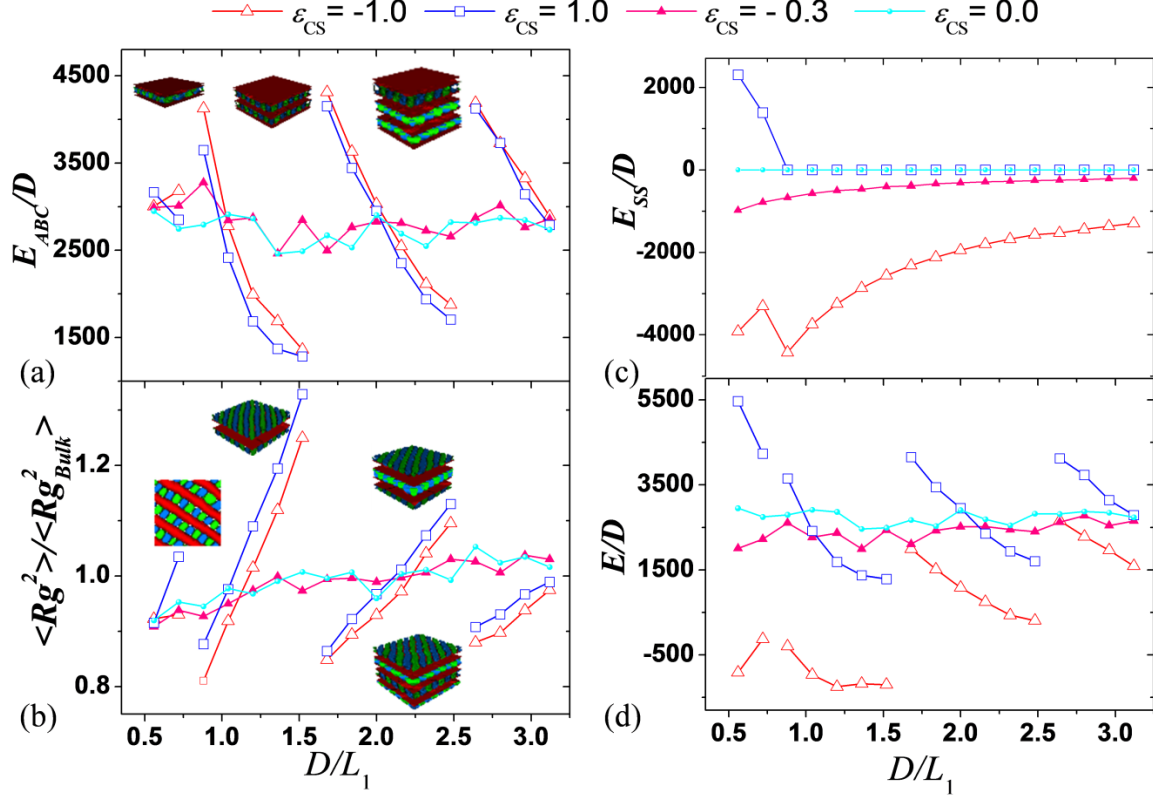


Fig. S2 Variations of normalized (a) interface energy, (b) mean-square radius of gyration, (c) surface energy and (d) total energy with D/L_1 for terpolymers $A_6B_6C_{12}$ with $\lambda = 2$ ($\epsilon_{AB}=1.0$, $\epsilon_{AC}=\epsilon_{BC}=2.0$). $\langle Rg_{Bulk}^2 \rangle$ is the mean-square radius of gyration for the corresponding bulk phase. $E_{ABC}/D = (\epsilon_{AB} \times n_{AB} + \epsilon_{AC} \times n_{AC} + \epsilon_{BC} \times n_{BC})/D$, $E_{SS}/D = (\epsilon_{CS} \times n_{CS})/D$, n_{AB} , n_{AC} , n_{BC} and n_{CS} are the average of the contact number between segments A and B, A and C, B and C, and surfaces and C, respectively. $E = E_{SS} + E_{ABC}$. Some snapshots obtained at $\epsilon_{CS} = -1.0$ and $\epsilon_{CS} = 1.0$ are also shown in (a) and (b), respectively.

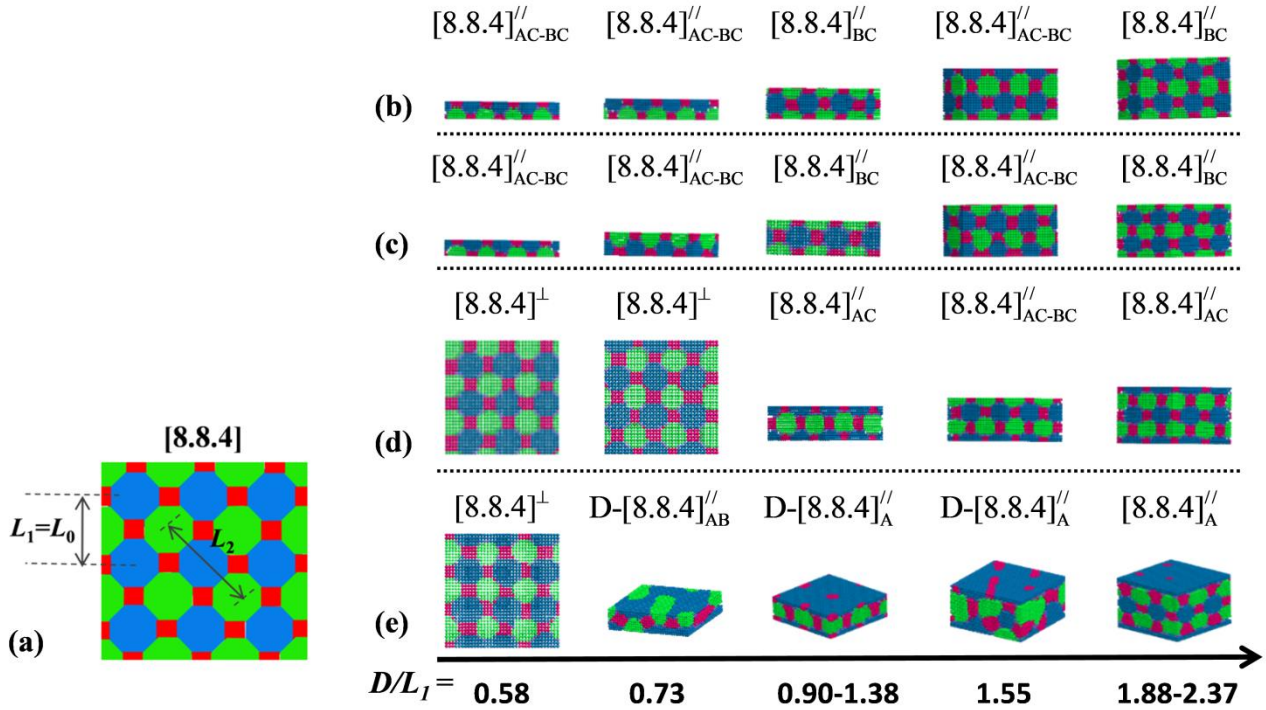


Fig. S3 (a) A schematic illustration of the characteristic lengths L_1 and L_2 in a $[8.8.4]$ phase. Phase sequences as a function of D/L_1 for the bulk $[8.8.4]$ -forming star terpolymers $A_6B_6C_4$ with $\lambda=0.5$ in the thin films at different ϵ_{AS} values. (b) $\epsilon_{AS} = 0.2$, (c) $\epsilon_{AS} = 0.5$, (d) $\epsilon_{AS} = -0.2$, (e) $\epsilon_{AS} = -0.5$. Top view is given for phase $[8.8.4]^\perp$, side view is given for parallel phases and oblique view is given for phases with A-wetting layers.

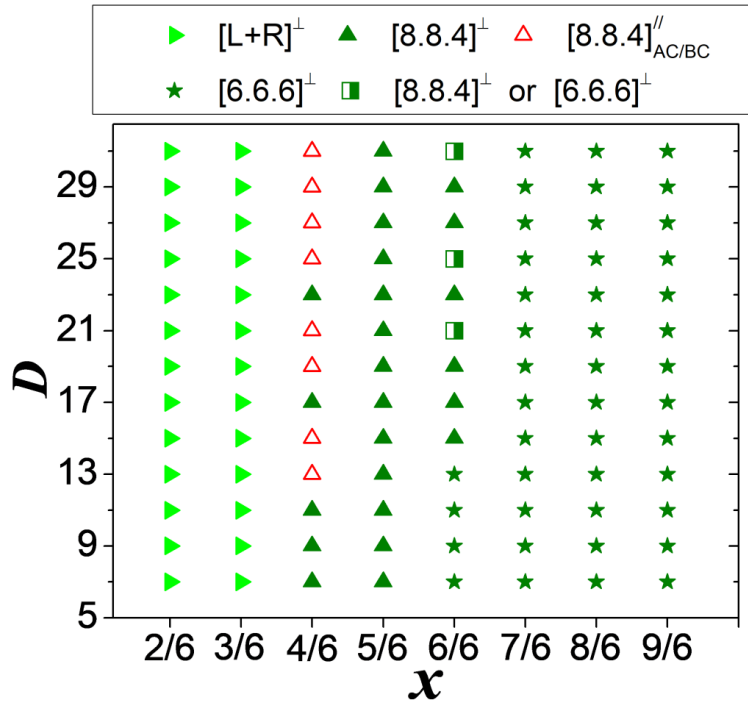


Fig. S4 Phase diagrams in space of arm length ratio $x = N_C/N_A$ ($N_A=N_B$) and film thickness D for ABC star terpolymers with $\lambda=0.5$ ($\epsilon_{AC}=\epsilon_{BC}=1.0$, $\epsilon_{AB}=2.0$) confined between neutral surfaces.