

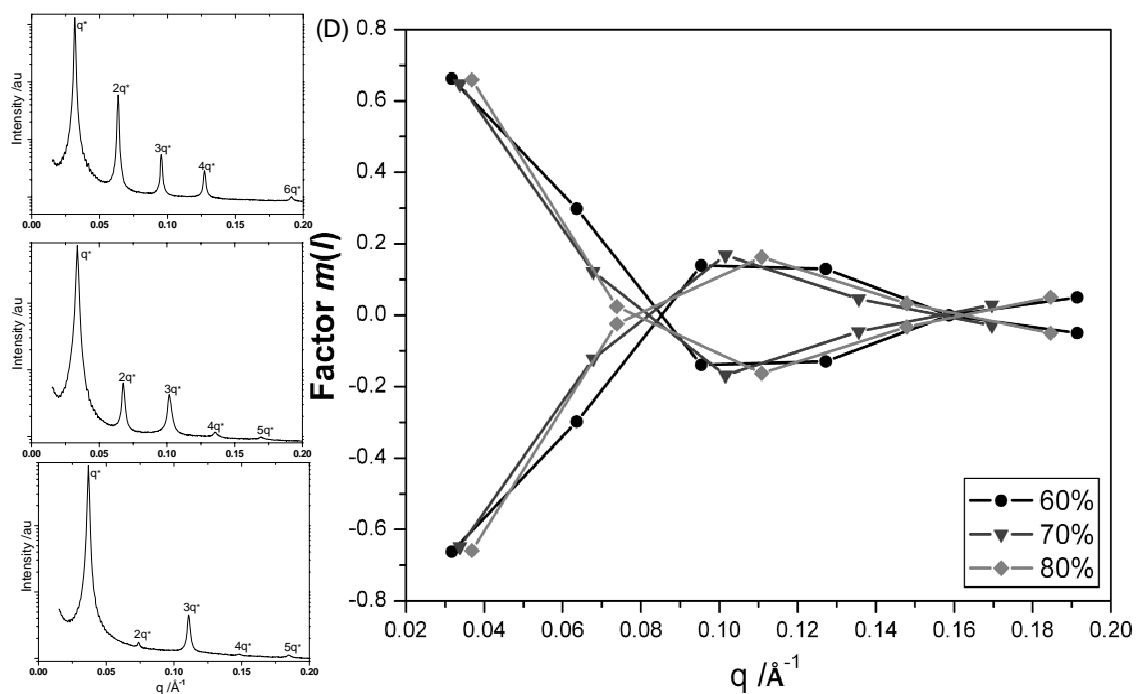
## Supporting information for: Polymersomes hydrophilic brush scaling relations.

Thomas Smart<sup>1</sup>, Oleksandr O. Mykhaylyk<sup>2</sup>, Anthony J. Ryan<sup>2</sup>, and Giuseppe Battaglia<sup>1\*</sup>

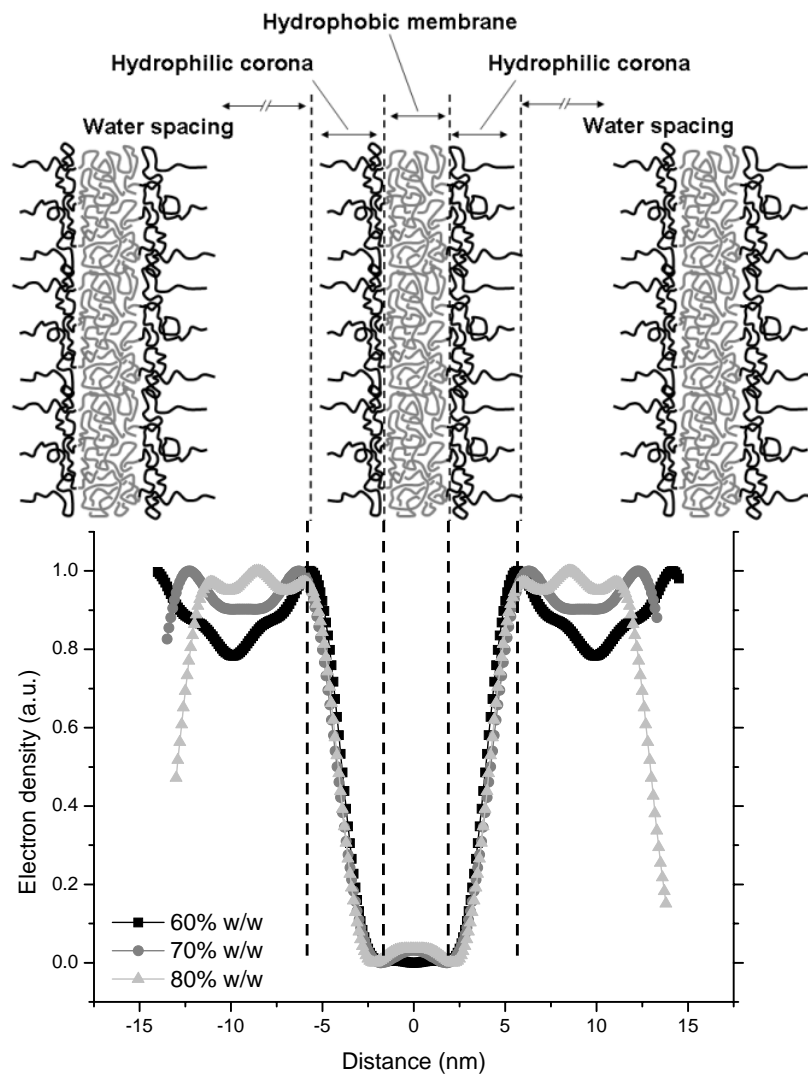
<sup>1</sup>Department of Engineering Materials, University of Sheffield, Kroto Research Institute, Broad Lane, Sheffield, S3 7HQ, UK

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Sheffield, Dainton Building, Brook Hill, Sheffield, S3 7HF, UK

\*g.battaglia@sheffield.ac.uk



**Figure S1.** Raw SAXS data of  $B_{37}E_{77}B_{37}$  showing lamellae structures formed at 60% (A) 70% (B) and 80% (C) w/w concentrations in water collected at Daresbury Laboratories SRS, Warrington UK, using a sample-detector distance of 3.25 m and an x-ray wavelength of  $1.4\text{\AA}$ . The graph (D) shows how the phase changes over the  $q$ -range of the data gathered for the same copolymer, which was subsequently used in the construction of the electron density profiles (see figure 2).



**Figure S2.** B<sub>37</sub>E<sub>77</sub>B<sub>37</sub> lamellae phase electron density calculated from SAXS patterns.

The cartoon shows the different structural characteristics: the hydrophobic membrane, the hydrophilic corona, and the water spacing that comprise the lamellae.