

Supporting information for

Solution behavior of copolymers with poly(ethylene oxide) as the “hydrophobic” block

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Concentration dependence of association of PEO-*b*-PVA

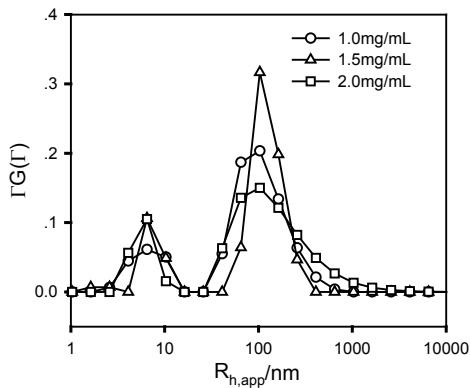


Fig. S1. Concentration dependence of size distribution of PEO₄₅-*b*-PVA₂₇₀ in water. Scattering angle: 30°

Example of angle dependence of the mean decay rate

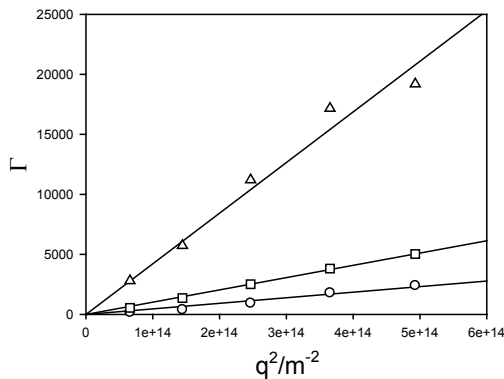


Fig. S2. Angle dependence of the mean decay rate. Triangle up: fast mode of PEO₄₅-*b*-PVA₂₇₀ at 1.0 mg/mL in water; circle: slow mode of PEO₄₅-*b*-PVA₂₇₀ at 1.0 mg/mL in water; square: PEO₄₅-*b*-PVA₂₇₀ at 1.0 mg/mL in 1.0 M NaCl;

$R_{g,app}$ calculation of bimodal distribution

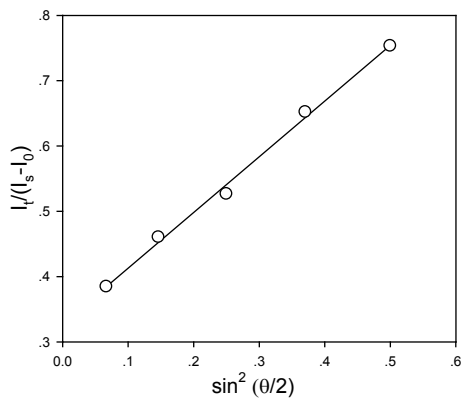


Fig. S3. Angular dependence of the slow mode of PEO₄₅-*b*-PVA₂₇₀ in water at 1.0 mg/mL

Time dependence of $R_{h,app}$ distribution of PEO₄₅-*b*-PVA₂₇₀ in 1M NaCl solution

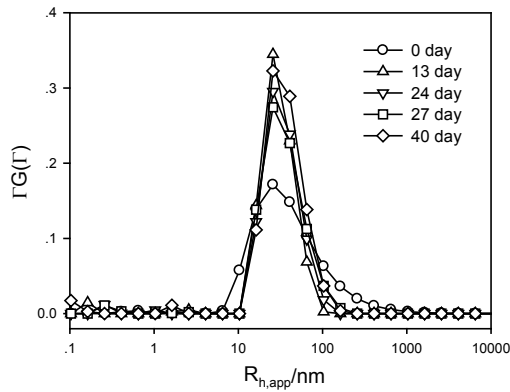


Fig. S4. Time dependence of $R_{h,app}$ distribution of PEO₄₅-*b*-PVA₂₇₀ in 1M NaCl solution at 1.0 mg/mL.

Kinetics of PEO₄₅-*b*-PVA₂₇₀ in water

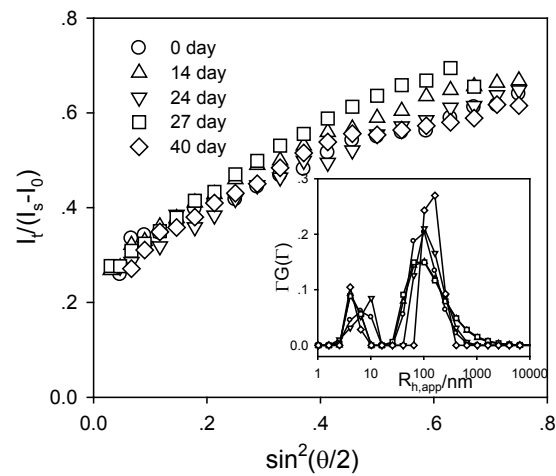


Fig. S5. Angular dependence of excess scattered intensity of PEO₄₅-*b*-PVA₂₇₀ in water at 1.0 mg/mL during the experiment time intervals. The inset shows the time dependence of $R_{h,app}$ distribution. Scattering angle: 30°

Block ratio effect on PEO-*b*-PVA assembly

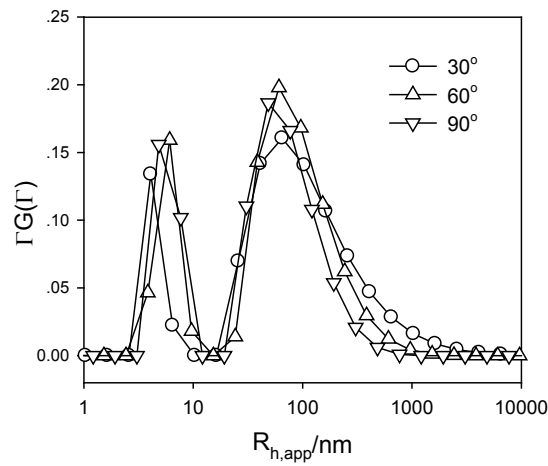


Fig. S6. Size distribution of PEO₄₅-*b*-PVA₄₅₀ at 1.0 mg/mL in 1.0 M NaCl.