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Journal Name

ARTICLE

Crystallization-driven one-dimensional self-assembly of polyethylene-*b*-poly(*tert*-butylacrylate) diblock copolymers in DMF: Effects of crystallization temperature and corona-forming block

Received 00th January 20xx,
Accepted 00th January 20xx

DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x

www.rsc.org/

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Crystallization-driven self-assembly of polyethylene-*b*-poly(*tert*-butylacrylate) (PE-*b*-PtBA) block copolymers (BCPs) in *N,N*-dimethyl formamide (DMF) was studied. It is found that all three PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs used in this work can self-assemble into one-dimensional crystalline cylindrical micelles. When the BCP solution is cooled to crystallization temperature (T_c) from 130 °C, the seed micelles may be produced via two competitive processes in the initial period: stepwise micellization/crystallization and simultaneous crystallization/micellization. Subsequently, the seed micelles can undergo growth driven by the epitaxial crystallization of the unimers. The lengths of both the seed micelles and the grown micelles are longer for the BCP with a longer PtBA block at a higher T_c . Quasi-living growth of the PE-*b*-PtBA crystalline cylindrical micelles is achieved at a higher T_c . A longer PtBA block evidently retards the attachment of unimers to the crystalline micelles, leading to a slower growth rate.

Introduction

Block copolymers (BCPs) can form micelles of different morphologies in selective solvents, driven by the solvent-philic/solvent-phobic force. Recently, BCP micelles with a crystalline core-forming block, such as polyferrocenyldimethylsilane (PFDMS),¹⁻⁴ polyethylene (PE),⁵⁻¹² poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO),¹³⁻¹⁶ poly(ϵ -caprolactone) (PCL),¹⁷⁻²⁴ poly(*L*-lactide) (PLLA),²⁵⁻²⁹ polyacrylonitrile (PAN),³⁰ poly(*p*-dioxanone),^{31,32} and polythiophene^{33,34} have received considerable attention. Halperin et al. showed that the “crystalline micelles” tended to have platelet morphology due to crystallization of the core-forming block.³⁵ However, the repulsion force among the soluble corona-forming chains may compete with the crystallization force of the core-forming block, leading to other micellar morphologies, such as cylinder and sphere. As a result, the crystallization force plays a vital role in the morphology of crystalline micelles of BCPs.³⁶ Crystallization adds lots of unique characteristics to the BCP

micelles, such as “living growth” and construction of “block co-micelles” and micelles with a complicated structure,³⁷⁻⁴¹ which cannot be achieved in the amorphous BCP micelles so far.

Control and regulation of micellar morphology and size are important, since they can largely determine the function and performance of the micelles.^{42,43} There are generally two methods to prepare crystalline micelles of BCPs with well-controlled morphology and size. Hillmyer proposed a stepwise micellization/crystallization method.¹² In this protocol, the amorphous micelles were first prepared above the melting temperature of the core-forming block, and then the micellar solution was cooled to a lower temperature to allow crystallization of the micellar core. When crystallization is confined inside the core of single micelles, the overall morphology of the amorphous micelles at high temperature may be retained after crystallization. As a consequence, the morphology and aggregation parameters of the crystalline micelles can be regulated and designed based on the theory for amorphous BCPs. However, this method is only applicable to the BCP/solvent systems having a very low and nearly invariable critical micellization concentration (CMC) with temperature. Because almost all polymer chains exist in the form of micelle at higher temperature, no more micelles will be generated upon lowering temperature. If the CMC of BCPs changes greatly with temperature, micelles with a different morphology may be formed upon cooling. Moreover, if break-out crystallization occurs among different micelles, the micellar

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† Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) available: Synthesis and characterization of PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs, WAXD pattern of dried PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₃₀ micelles, DSC crystallization curves of PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs, Outlines of the long PE-*b*-PtBA micelles at T_c , DLS size distributions of PE-*b*-PtBA micelles, DLS correlation functions at various T_c s, DLS fitting results and analysis, TEM images of PE₁₀₀-PtBA₇₀, PE₁₀₀-PtBA₄₈ and PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₃₀ micelles at different growth times. See DOI: 10.1039/x0xx00000x

morphology will be altered as well.^{13,14} The second method is “self-seeding”,^{44,45} which imitates the way for culture of polymer single crystals. In this method, a small amount of crystalline seed micelles were first prepared, then the unimers in the solution or extra added unimers can epitaxially grow on the active end of seed micelles. The shape and size of the crystalline micelles can be readily regulated using this method. However, a high solubility of the BCPs in the solvent (i.e. a high CMC) is necessary for this method. On the one hand, no additional crystalline seed micelles will be produced when the dissolved unimers are cooled from a higher temperature or the extra unimers dissolved in a co-solvent of both blocks are added. The reason why the seed crystalline micelles can survive at the self-seeding temperature is due to the solidification effect of crystallization in spite of the large CMC. On the other hand, a large amount of unimers in the solution can grow on the active ends of the seed crystalline micelles.

Nevertheless, most of the BCP/solvent systems are between the situations required by the above-mentioned two methods, i.e. the BCP has an intermediate CMC in the selective solvent and the CMC varies with temperature. When temperature is lowered, micellization and growth of the crystalline micelles will occur simultaneously. This may lead to difficulty in control of the shape and size of crystalline micelles of BCPs. This is the reason why Winnik and Manners pointed out that, in the self-seeding method the self-nucleation of the crystals (micellization of unimers) upon cooling or addition of a large amount of co-solvent should be avoided.^{45,46} So far, the formation mechanism and growth of the crystalline micelles under such a complicated situation has not been extensively studied yet, though its importance is needless to say. Herein three polyethylene-*b*-poly(*tert*-butylacrylate) (PE-*b*-PtBA) BCPs were synthesized and their self-assembly in *N,N*-dimethyl formamide (DMF) was studied. The effects of chain structure and temperature on micellization and growth of the crystalline cylindrical micelles were discussed.

Cylindrical or worm-like BCP micelles have distinguished characteristics due to their one-dimensional shape and high aspect ratio.^{42,43} However, PE-containing BCPs usually form platelet or disc-like micelles and cylindrical micelles are difficult to obtain,⁵⁻⁸ possibly due to the strong crystallizability of PE. So far cylindrical micelles are only reported for polystyrene-*b*-polyethylene-*b*-poly(methyl methacrylate) (PS-*b*-PE-*b*-PMMA) triblock terpolymer in toluene and THF and poly(*N,N*-dimethylacrylamide)-*b*-polyethylene in water.⁹⁻¹² In the present work, we found that the PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs with different compositions could readily self-assemble into cylindrical micelles in DMF. On the other hand, the length of the cylindrical micelles could be regulated by crystallization temperature and the chain structure of the PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs.

Experimental section

Materials

The PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs were synthesized according to the procedure reported in literature.⁴⁷ Hydroxyl-terminated PE (PE-OH) with a narrow molecular weight distribution was first prepared through polyhomologation of dimethylsulfoxonium methylide and the subsequent oxidation of trisorganoborane using trimethylamine-*N*-oxide dihydrate.⁴⁸ The end hydroxyl group in PE-OH was esterified with 2-bromo-2-methylpropionyl bromide, which was used as the macroinitiator for atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) of *tert*-butylacrylate. Details for synthesis and characterizations of PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs are described in supplementary information. The sample information of three PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs used in the present work is given in Table 1.

Preparation of the micellar solutions

PE-*b*-PtBA was dispersed in DMF with a concentration of 0.042 mmol/L and the solution was stirred at 130 °C in an oil bath for 1 h. Subsequently, the homogeneous solution was transferred to another oil bath with preset crystallization temperature (T_c) and held for different times. Four T_c s, 25 °C, 50 °C, 70 °C and 90 °C were selected. Crystallization of the core-forming block inside the micelles was confirmed by synchrotron wide angle X-ray diffraction (Figure S3 in ESI).

Characterization of the micelles

Dynamic laser scattering (DLS) measurements were performed on a Brookhaven Instrument BI-200SM with a laser wavelength of 636 nm at 25 °C with a scattering angle of 90°. The data were analyzed with the COUNTER program supplied by Brookhaven. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) characterizations were carried out on a JEOL JEM-1230 electron microscope at an acceleration voltage of 80 kV. If not specifically indicated, the TEM samples were prepared by dropping 2 μ L of the micellar solution onto carbon-coated copper grids and were allowed to dry in air at room temperature. Sometimes the samples for TEM observation were also prepared by freeze-drying method. The hot micellar solution was taken out by a pre-heated burette and dropped onto the carbon-coated copper grids frozen with liquid nitrogen, and then freeze-dried under vacuum. Since the coated carbon film on the copper grids is easily broken upon freeze-drying, this method is only adopted when it is necessary. The contour lengths of the cylindrical micelles were analyzed with Image-Pro Plus software. In a general procedure, we firstly draw the outline of the long cylindrical micelles in the TEM micrograph. The pixels of the micelles along the longest dimension were automatically measured by the software and then the micellar length was calculated with respect to the scale bar. Moreover, the short cylindrical micelles formed by the unimers during TEM sample preparation were omitted and screened from the images to avoid any possible interference. In order to ensure accuracy and reliability, more than 100 micelles from different images were traced for each sample and only those micelles with a clear contour were chosen for analysis.

Table 1. Sample Information of PE-OH and PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs.

Sample ^a	M_n (g/mol)	PDI ^b	W_{PE}
PE ₁₀₀ -OH	2800	1.03	100%
PE ₁₀₀ - <i>b</i> -PtBA ₃₀	6600	1.27	42%
PE ₁₀₀ - <i>b</i> -PtBA ₄₈	8900	1.24	31%
PE ₁₀₀ - <i>b</i> -PtBA ₇₀	11800	1.31	23%

^a calculated from ¹H-NMR spectroscopy. ^b measured by high temperature GPC.

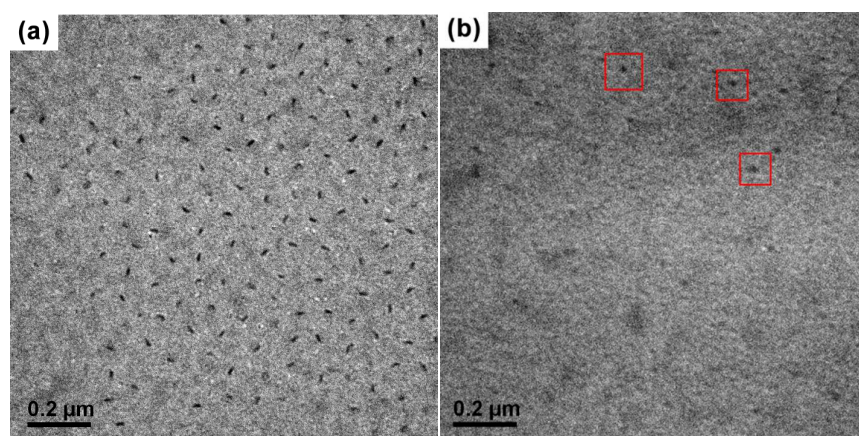


Figure 1. TEM micrographs of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀/DMF (0.042 mmol/L) solution after aging at 130 °C for 1 h with different TEM preparation processes. (a) prepared by dropping the micellar solution onto carbon-coated copper grids and dried in air at room temperature; (b) prepared by freeze-drying method. The red squares highlight the amorphous spherical micelles formed at 130 °C.

Results and discussion

Possible pathways for micellization and crystallization of PE-*b*-PtBA in DMF

Since it is difficult to find a co-solvent that can dissolve both PE and PtBA at room temperature, the PE-*b*-PtBA micelles cannot be prepared by addition of the non-solvent of PE to the solution of the BCPs in a co-solvent, which is the most frequently used method for preparation of BCP micelles.^{49, 50} The PE-*b*-PtBA micelles were prepared through a stepwise heating and quenching process. The PE-*b*-PtBA/DMF solution was first heated to 130 °C, which is above the melting temperature of the PE block, and held for 1 h. In order to know the starting state of PE-*b*-PtBA in DMF at 130 °C, TEM characterization was carried out. The samples for TEM observation were prepared by common process and freeze-drying method, respectively. As illustrated in Figure 1a, one can see that, when the solution was dried at room temperature, lots of short cylinders are formed. By contrast, for the freeze-

dried sample, no short cylinders but only few spheres are observed (Figure 1b). This shows that the sample preparation method for TEM observation is quite important. The short cylinders in Figure 1a are an artifact resulting from crystallization and micellization of PE-*b*-PtBA unimers at room temperature during sample preparation, which is not the real situation in the hot solution. Crystallization of the PE block can be hindered by freeze-drying.⁵¹ This also leads to the low contrast of the TEM image in Figure 1b. The TEM result reveals that there are only small amounts of spherical PE-*b*-PtBA micelles in DMF at 130 °C and most of the PE-*b*-PtBA chains are dissolved and exist as unimers. This implies that most of PE₁₀₀ can be dissolved in DMF at 130 °C, possibly due to its low molecular weight.

After being held at 130 °C for 1 h, the PE-*b*-PtBA/DMF solution was cooled to a lower temperature to allow micellization and/or crystallization of PE-*b*-PtBA. The DSC crystallization curves of the PE-*b*-PtBA/DMF mixtures at a cooling rate of 1 °C/min are shown in Figure S4 in ESI. It is found that the crystallization peak temperatures (T_c^p s) of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₃₀, PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₄₈ and PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ in DMF are 99.0

°C, 69.2 °C and 64.5 °C, respectively. However, PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₄₈ and PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ start to crystallize around 90 °C in DMF. As a result, the highest T_c for preparation of PE-*b*-PtBA micelles in DMF was selected as 90 °C in the present work. The PE-*b*-PtBA micelles were also prepared at other three T_c s (70 °C, 50 °C and 25 °C). Figure 2 shows the TEM micrographs of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀/DMF after holding at 90 °C for 1 h. When the TEM sample is prepared at room temperature, a mixture of long and short cylinders is observed. The length of the long cylinders ranges from 400 nm to 800 nm, while the short cylinders are only about 20 nm. Because of the large difference in length, these two populations of cylinder can be readily distinguished. The sample for TEM observation was prepared by freeze-drying method as well. As can be seen in Figure 2b, only long cylinders are observed and the short ones nearly completely disappear. As a result, the short cylinders are produced by the unimers at room temperatures during sample preparation, which do not exist in the solution at 90 °C. By contrast, the long cylinders are produced upon being holding at 90 °C.

In order to probe the formation mechanism of the long cylindrical micelles, the micellar morphology of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ after being held at 90 °C for different times was characterized, as illustrated in Figure 3. Since the short cylinders micelles are produced by unimers during TEM sample preparation, only the long cylindrical micelles are discussed. One can see that, even at a very short crystallization time (5 min), the length of the long cylinders can reach 200 - 500 nm. With prolongation of holding time, the micellar length does not change too much, indicating a slow crystallization rate. The DSC result also confirms that the T_c of 90 °C is very close to the onset crystallization temperature of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ in DMF (Figure S4 in ESI). At such a high T_c , the crystallization rate of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ would be very slow. Consequently, we speculate that the instantaneous formation of

the long cylindrical seed micelles at $T_c=90$ °C is driven by micellization of the unimers, instead of crystallization. Nose and co-workers found that long cylindrical amorphous micelles of polystyrene-*b*-poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PS-*b*-PDMS) could be formed within 100 s by consuming large amounts of excess free unimers in the solution.⁵² They proposed that, because of the high immiscibility of the PS and PDMS blocks, there was a high free energy barrier for the PS block to go through the outer PDMS layer, leading to a slow growth rate of the spherical micelles.⁵² By contrast, the cylindrical micelles could exhibit a large growth rate via attachment of the unimers in the solution on the exposed ends of the cylindrical micelles. Similarly, the PE and PtBA blocks used in the present work are highly immiscible, thus long cylindrical micelles can also be produced quickly via micellization of the unimers. After micellization, nucleation may readily occur for the PE blocks aggregated in the core of the micelles due to the large dimension of the micelles in length and the T_c lower than the onset crystallization temperature of BCPs in DMF (Figure S4 in ESI). This means that the crystalline PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ micelles at $T_c=90$ °C may be formed via a stepwise micellization/crystallization process.

On the other hand, the PE-*b*-PtBA unimers may also crystallize from the solution to form crystalline micelles directly (simultaneous crystallization/micellization) when the crystallization rate of the PE block is fast, which can compete with the stepwise micellization/crystallization process. The competition between these two processes is dependent on T_c and affected by the chain structure of the BCPs. As a result, we examined the effects of T_c and the corona-forming block on the formation of the seed micelles. Figure 4 shows the TEM images of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₄₈, PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ and PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₃₀ micelles in DMF after being held at 90 °C or 50 °C for 5 min. Comparing Figure 3a, Figures 4a and 4b for different PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs at $T_c=90$ °C, one can see that the length of the long cylindrical micelles is reduced with decreasing the length of

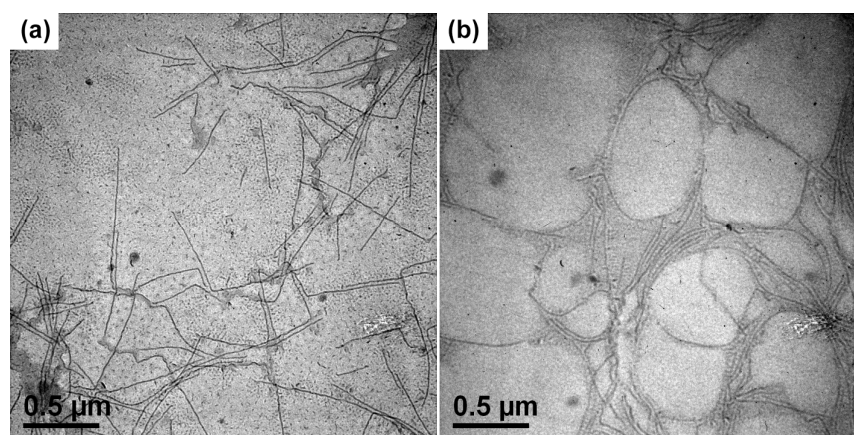


Figure 2. TEM micrographs of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀/DMF (0.042 mmol/L) after aging at 130 °C for 1h and subsequent crystallization at 90 °C for 1h. (a) prepared by dropping the micellar solution onto carbon-coated copper grids and dried in air at room temperature; (b) prepared by freeze-drying method.

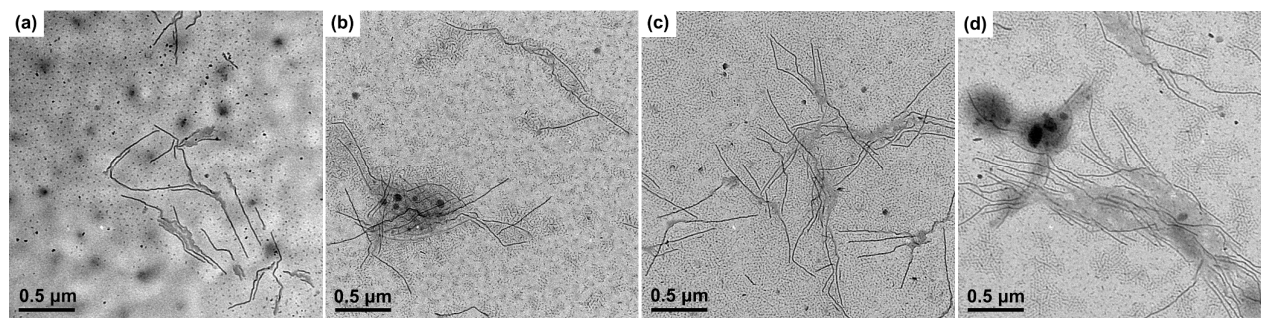


Figure 3. TEM micrographs of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀/DMF (0.042 mmol/L) micelles after crystallization at 90 °C for different times. (a) 5 min, (b) 10 min, (c) 15 min, (d) 25 min. The samples for TEM observation were prepared by dropping the micellar solution onto carbon-coated copper grids and dried in air at room temperature.

PtBA block. Lowering the T_c has a similar effect with shortening the PtBA block, as shown by Figures 3a and 4c. The effect of T_c is even stronger than that of the PtBA block length. Since the crystallizability of the PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs with a shorter PtBA block and at a lower T_c is stronger, the simultaneous crystallization/micellization process may overwhelm the stepwise micellization/crystallization process. It should be noted that, although we are sure about the occurrence of these two competitive processes based on the experimental phenomena, so far we cannot clearly distinguish the micelles formed by these two processes in a specific sample.

As can be seen from Figures 3 and 4, longer cylindrical micelles are formed for the BCP with a longer PtBA block at a higher T_c . Moreover, under such a condition, the solubility of the PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs is higher, meaning that fewer polymer chains form micelles. Based on these two facts, we can deduce that the number of the micelles is smaller for the BCP with a longer PtBA block at a higher T_c , which is hard to be seen from the TEM images due to inhomogeneous location of the micelles on the grids.

We also notice that small amounts of amorphous spherical micelles are formed at 130 °C. There are two possibilities for them after being held at T_c . Firstly, these micelles may crystallize to form crystalline micelles when the solution is cooled to T_c . However, due to the small micellar size and confinement, nucleation inside a spherical micelle at a high T_c

is difficult,¹⁴ leading to a slow crystallization rate. Therefore, the crystalline micelles transformed from the amorphous spherical micelles can be neglected in the following discussion because of the small number and slow crystallization rate. Secondly, these amorphous spherical micelles may be thermodynamically equilibrated and form cylindrical micelles at T_c , just like unimers. In this case, there is no need of additional consideration of them either.

Effects of crystallization temperature and corona-forming block on the length of grown micelles

Above result shows that the crystalline seed micelles can be formed by either stepwise micellization/crystallization or simultaneous crystallization/micellization process at a T_c . However, there are still lots of dissolved unimers left in the solution after the crystalline seed micelles are produced, as indicated by the shorter cylindrical micelles formed upon sample preparation. The formed crystalline micelles can act as seed micelles and the unimers may epitaxially grow on them, leading to increase in length of the cylindrical micelles. In the previous section, we have revealed that a lower T_c and a shorter PtBA block result in more but shorter seed micelles. Here the effects of these two factors on the length of the grown micelles were further investigated. The TEM images of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ micelles after growth at four selected T_c s for 12 h and the TEM

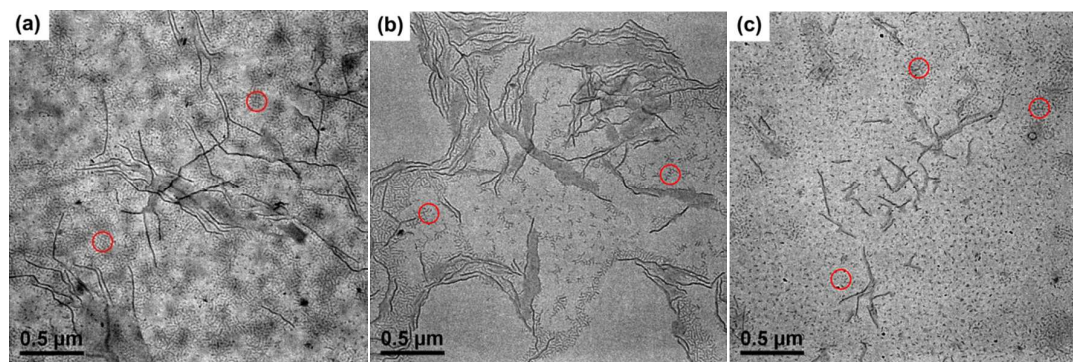


Figure 4. TEM images of PE-*b*-PtBA/DMF (0.042 mmol/L) micelles in DMF after crystallization at T_c for 5 min. (a) PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₄₈ at $T_c=90$ °C; (b) PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₃₀ at $T_c=90$ °C; (c) PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ at $T_c=50$ °C. The short cylinders formed by un-consumed unimers during TEM sample preparation (highlighted by the red circles) are neglected in length analysis.

micrographs of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀, PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₄₈ and PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₃₀ after growth at $T_c=90$ °C for 60 h are shown in Figures 5 and 6, respectively. It is found that all these three PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs can self-assemble into one-dimensional cylindrical micelles in DMF solution driven by crystallization of the PE block. Because of the strong crystallizability of PE, the PE-containing BCPs usually form disc-like or platelet crystalline micelles,⁵⁻⁸ whereas cylindrical micelles are seldom reported for PE-containing BCPs in literature.⁹⁻¹² Due to the good solubility of DMF toward PtBA as well as the slight solubility toward PE, the reduced crystallizability of PE and the highly swollen PtBA coils may be responsible for the formation of cylindrical crystalline micelles of PE-*b*-PtBA in DMF. This shows that the morphology of crystalline micelles of PE-containing BCPs can be regulated by solvent and the corona-forming block.

Since the samples for TEM observation in Figure 5 and Figure 6 were prepared by drying at room temperature, both short and long cylinders are observed, which are generated by

the un-consumed unimers in the solution during sample preparation and by growth of the unimers on the seed micelles, respectively. These short cylinders (20–40 nm) are neglected in our latter analysis. Because the amorphous micelles PE-*b*-PtBA in DMF at 130 °C are quite few, growth of the unimers on the short seed micelles is also ignored. One can see from Figure 5 that, the long cylindrical micelles become longer as T_c increases. On the other hand, as shown in Figure 6, at the same growth time and T_c , the length of the long cylindrical micelles increases with increasing the molecular weight of the PtBA block. These can be seen more clearly when the short cylinders formed by the unimers cooling from T_c to room temperature are screened out from the TEM images, which are shown in Figures S5 and S6 of ESI. Besides, comparing Figures 5d and 6c for PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ grown at $T_c=90$ °C for different times, we can find that the length of the long cylindrical micelles increases with growth time.

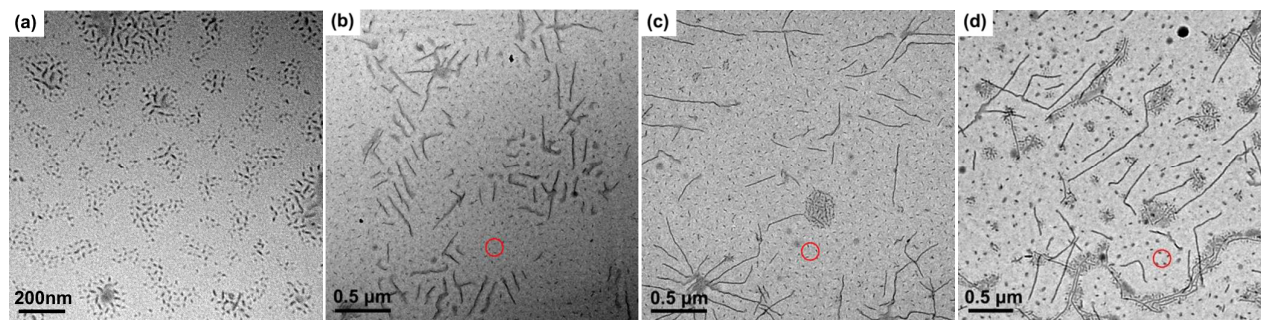


Figure 5. TEM micrographs of PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ micelles after growth at selected T_c s for 12 h. The samples for TEM observation were prepared by dropping the micellar solution onto carbon-coated copper grids and dried in air at room temperature. (a) $T_c=25$ °C, (b) $T_c=50$ °C, (c) $T_c=70$ °C, (d) $T_c=90$ °C. The short cylinders (like those highlighted by red circles) are neglected in later analysis.

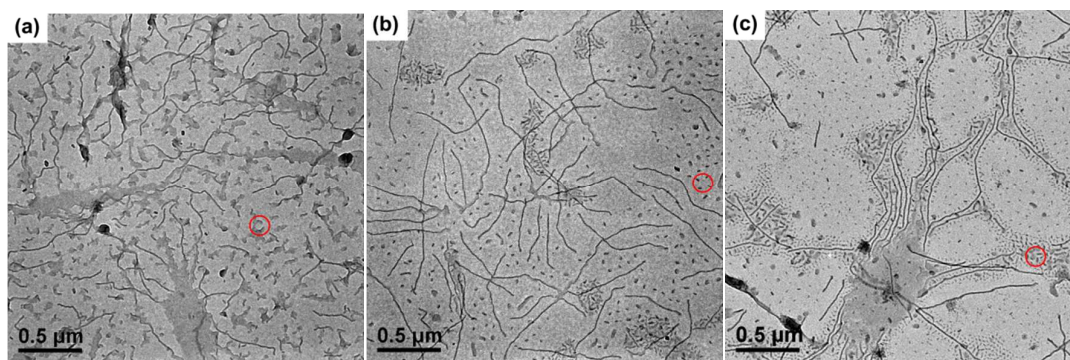


Figure 6. TEM micrographs of PE-*b*-PtBA micelles after growth at $T_c=90$ °C for 60 h. The samples for TEM observation were prepared by dropping the micellar solution onto carbon-coated copper grids and dried in air at room temperature. (a) PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₃₀, (b) PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₄₈, (c) PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀. The short cylinders (like those highlighted by red circles) are neglected in later analysis.

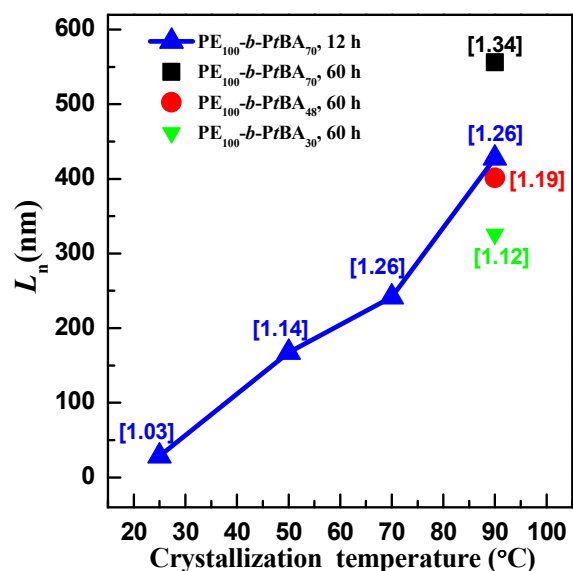


Figure 7. Dependence of the number-average contour length (L_n) on crystallization temperature (T_c) for three different PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs. The contour length distributions (L_w/L_n) are indicated in the brackets. Short cylinders formed during sample preparation are neglected in this statistics.

The lengths of the crystalline cylindrical micelles after growth were further quantitatively and statistically measured from the TEM images. The number-average length (L_n) and mass-average length (L_w) of the cylindrical micelles can be calculated on the basis of the following equations:

$$L_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i L_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i} \quad (1)$$

$$L_w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i L_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n N_i L_i} \quad (2)$$

Where L_i represents the measured length of micelles and N_i is the number of the micelles with a corresponding length of L_i . The contour length distribution can be characterized by L_w/L_n .

Figure 7 shows the number-average contour lengths of three PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs at different T_c s. It is found that T_c has a great influence on the length of the grown cylindrical micelles. As T_c increases, L_n increases rapidly. The micelle length also depends on the length of the PtBA block. The BCP with a longer PtBA block tends to form longer micelles at $T_c=90$ °C. Moreover, it is found that the contour length distributions (L_w/L_n) for the micelles of different PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs at various T_c s are smaller than 1.30.

We also used DLS to characterize the micellar solutions of PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs in DMF. It should be noted that, for anisotropic particles, such as cylinders, the size obtained by DLS is not the real one of the micelles, which cannot be compared with that measured by TEM. As larger particles generally exhibit a longer relaxation time and smaller particles exhibit a shorter relaxation time, the intensity correlation function of micelles may be fitted with a double-relaxation mode.⁵³ We can compare the length and composition of the cylindrical micelles in solution in terms of the DLS parameters obtained by fitting. The DLS analysis indicates that longer micelles are formed and more unimers are left in the solution when the PtBA block is longer or T_c is higher, which is in accordance with the TEM result (Please see details in ESI).

Both TEM and DLS results show that longer cylindrical micelles are formed for PE-*b*-PtBA with a longer corona-forming block at a higher T_c in DMF. Similar phenomenon was observed by O'Reilly and Dove for the micelles of poly(L-lactide)-*b*-poly(acrylic acid) (PLLA-*b*-PAA) BCPs in the THF/H₂O mixture.²⁷ The PLLA-*b*-PAA BCPs with a longer PAA block generated longer cylindrical micelles. The larger dimension of the cylindrical micelles at a higher T_c and for a longer corona-forming block can be interpreted from the concentrations of the seed micelles and the dissolved unimers. A higher T_c and a longer corona-forming block lead to good solubility of the BCPs, thus fewer seed crystalline micelles are produced and more unimers are left in the solution. Therefore, the dimension of the PE-*b*-PtBA cylindrical micelles is also determined by $m_{\text{unimers}}/m_{\text{seeds}}$, which is similar to the living growth of the crystalline micelles of PFDMS-containing BCPs.³⁷ Moreover, the seed micelles are longer at a higher T_c and for a longer corona-forming block, which may also be partially responsible for the larger size of the grown micelles.

Growth kinetics of PE-*b*-PtBA crystalline cylindrical micelles in DMF

Besides the micelle size, the growth kinetics of the crystalline micelles is also important, through which the growth mechanism can be inferred and the micelle size may be regulated. We monitored the micelle size of PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs in DMF after growth at 90 °C for different times. The TEM images of the PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ micelles at selected times are illustrated in Figure 8. The detailed data for three PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs (PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀, PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₄₈ and PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₃₀) are shown in Figures S9, S10 and S11 of ESI, respectively. The variations of the number-average length (L_n) of the cylindrical micelles measured by TEM with growth time for the different PE-*b*-PtBA micelles in DMF solution are plotted in Figure 9. One can see that, the length of the cylindrical micelles increases

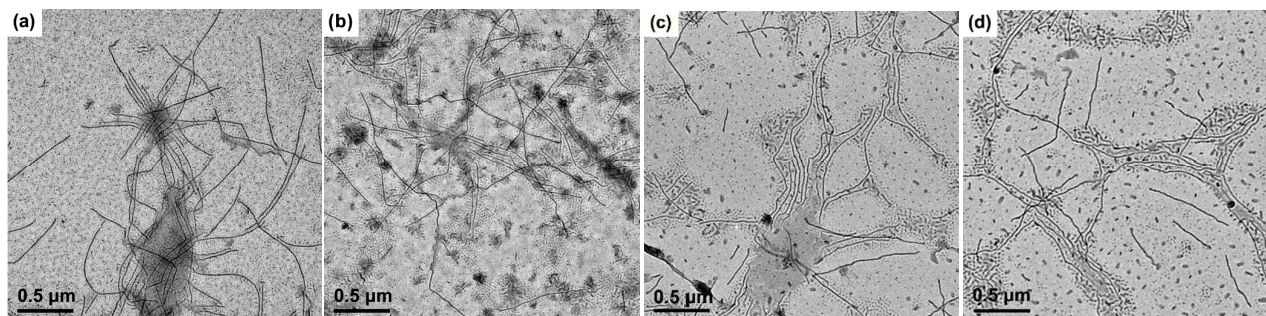


Figure 8. TEM micrographs of the cylindrical micelles for the PE₁₀₀-*b*-PtBA₇₀ micelles in DMF solution after annealing at 130 °C for an hour and then growth at 90 °C for different times. (a) 0.83 h, (b) 23.5 h, (c) 60 h, (d) 120 h.

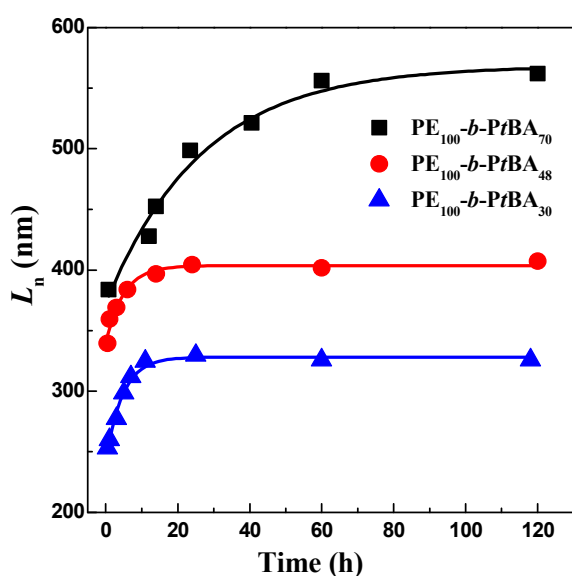


Figure 9. Variations of the number-average length (L_n) of the cylindrical micelles measured by TEM with growth time for the different PE-*b*-PtBA micelles in DMF solution. The scattering symbols represent the experimental data and the lines are the fitting results using equation (9).

with growth time rapidly in the initial period and reaches a constant after a certain time due to consumption of the unimers in the solution. As the PtBA block becomes longer, the time required for the micelles to reach a constant length increases. The final length of the cylindrical micelles increases with increasing the PtBA block length as well, which agrees with the result in the previous section.

In the present work, the end-to-end coupling between two crystalline cylindrical micelles is not observed,⁵⁴ thus crystallization-driven growth of the cylindrical PE-*b*-PtBA micelles can be viewed as epitaxial attachment of unimers in the solution on the both ends of the crystalline seed micelles. Such a process is quite similar to addition polymerization if we suppose the semicrystalline seed micelles and the unimers in the solution as the active species and monomer, respectively.⁵⁴ Thus, we have:

$$\frac{d[M]}{dt} = -k_1[n_s][M] \quad (3)$$

The integration of equation (3) is:

$$\ln[M] = \ln[M_0] - k_1[n_s]t \quad (4)$$

where $[n_s]$ is the concentration of the crystalline seed micelles at a specific T_c , k is the growth rate constant, $[M_0]$ and $[M]$ refer to the concentrations of the unimers at growth time $t=0$ and t , respectively.

Equation (4) can be transformed into:

$$[M] = [M_0] \exp(-k[n_s]t) \quad (5)$$

The number-average length of the cylindrical micelles, L_n , can be defined as:

$$L_n = L_0 + Q([M_0] - [M])/[n_s] \quad (6)$$

Where L_0 is initial length of the seed micelles, and Q is a constant referring to the length of cylindrical micelles with per mole BCP.

Then, we have:

$$L_n = L_0 + Q[M_0](1 - \exp(-k[n_s]t))/[n_s] \quad (7)$$

When we set $Q[M_0]/[n_s]=B$ and $k[n_s]=C$, equation (7) can be transformed into:

$$L_n = L_0 + B(1 - \exp(-Ct)) \quad (8)$$

The product of the parameters B and C is $kQ[M_0]$. Since Q and $[M_0]$ are the same for different PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs, the product of B and C , i.e. $kQ[M_0]$, can be used to evaluate the growth rate of different PE-*b*-PtBA micelles. The fitting results



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Table 2. Parameters Obtained by Fitting with Equation (8) for Different PE-*b*-PtBA Cylindrical Micelles Grown in DMF Solution at 90 °C.

Sample	L_0 (nm)	B (nm)	C (h ⁻¹)	$B * C$ (nm/h)	L_{end}^a (nm)
PE _{100-<i>b</i>-PtBA₃₀}	242	86	0.216	18.6	328
PE _{100-<i>b</i>-PtBA₄₈}	340	64	0.201	12.9	404
PE _{100-<i>b</i>-PtBA₇₀}	372	196	0.037	7.3	568

^a L_{end} is the limit length of the cylindrical micelles, which is equal to $L_0 + B$ according to equation (9).

using equation (8) are shown in Figure 9 and the obtained values for different parameters are summarized in Table 2.

It can be seen from Figure 9 that the experimental data are well fitted with equation (8), verifying the proposed mechanism for the growth of crystalline PE-*b*-PtBA cylindrical micelles in DMF. It should be noted that equation (8) corresponds to a living growth model. The applicability of living growth model to the present system may lie in following two aspects. Firstly, the seed micelles produced by crystallization of the original amorphous micelles can be ignored due to the small number of the amorphous spherical micelles at 130 °C and the difficulty in nucleation inside the micelles. Secondly, formation of the crystalline seed micelles at T_c may be completed in a short period, and then the concentration of the seed micelles, [ns], can be viewed as a constant. As compared with the long growth period due to the slow growth rate, the time for formation of the seed micelles is much shorter. This is the reason why we choose a higher T_c (90 °C) for growth kinetics study. At a lower T_c , the growth rate is so fast that the periods of forming seed micelles and growth of the micelles cannot be well separated and the growth kinetics is no longer quasi-living. However, due to the low concentration of the unimers in the late stage of growth and the slow growth rate at high T_c , longer times is needed for the complete incorporation of unimers into micelles. As shown in Figure S12 of ESI, the short cylindrical micelles formed by the un-consumed unimers obviously become fewer after the PE_{100-*b*-PtBA₃₀} micelles grow at 90 °C for 71 h. This shows that there should be very few unimers left in the solution and the unimers can be almost completely incorporated into the crystalline micelles with sufficient growth time. As a result, the growth of the crystalline micelles is not a process of thermodynamic equilibrium. The kinetics study shows that the growth of the crystalline PE-*b*-PtBA cylindrical micelles in DMF at $T_c=90$ °C can be viewed as quasi-living. The achievement of quasi-living growth in the PE-*b*-PtBA/DMF system means that the length of the crystalline cylindrical micelles can be well controlled by growth time. Such a result may also be applicable to other BCPs crystalline micelles, in which the CMC of the BCPs varies greatly with temperature. However, two preconditions should be satisfied: The formation

of seed micelles should be completed in a short period and the growth rate of the unimers on the seed micelles should be slow.

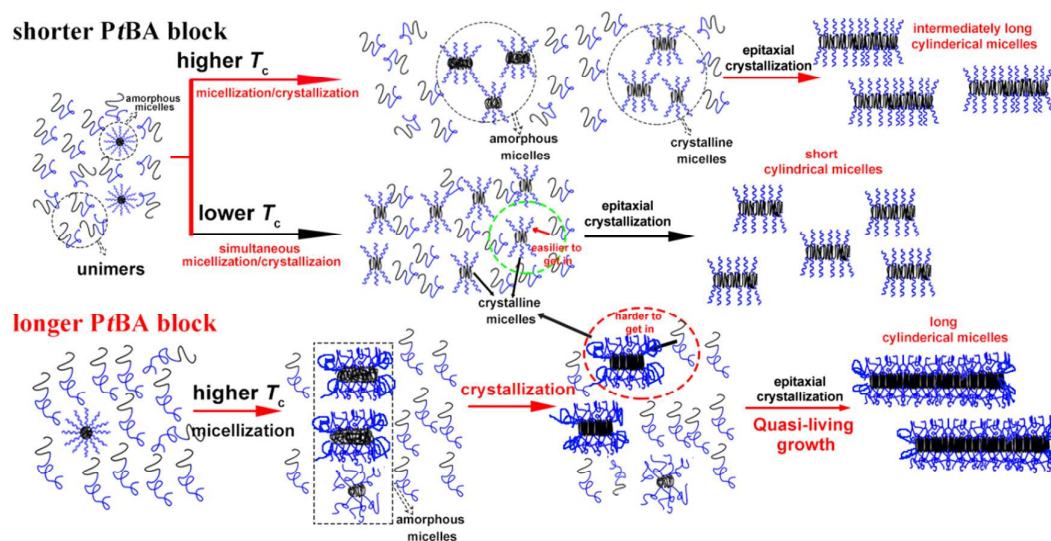
It is found that both the initial length of the seed micelles (L_0) and the limit length of the cylindrical micelles after growth (L_{end}) increase as the PtBA block becomes longer (Table 2), as previously discussed. On the other hand, it is observed that the product of B and C decreases with increasing the length of the PtBA block, showing that the cylindrical micelles of the PE-*b*-PtBA with a longer PtBA block have a smaller growth rate. This can be well explained in terms of the reduced tethering density in the crystalline micelles.¹⁸ The reduced tethering density, $\tilde{\sigma}$, is defined as $\sigma\pi R_g^2$, where σ is the tethered chain density and is equal to the reciprocal of the area occupied by each soluble chain and R_g is the radius of gyration of the tethered chain in its end-free state at the same conditions. The reduced tethering density reflects the crowding of the corona-forming block. The length of the corona-forming block is an important factor affecting $\tilde{\sigma}$. When the crystalline block is fixed, a longer corona-forming block leads to a larger $\tilde{\sigma}$. At a large $\tilde{\sigma}$, the corona-forming block is more crowded and then tends to bend and cover the lateral surfaces of the crystals formed by the core-forming block. This will hinder the epitaxial attachment of the unimers to the active ends of the cylindrical micelles, i.e. slow the growth of the crystalline micelles.

The effects of T_c and the corona-forming block on the formation of the seed micelles and growth of the crystalline cylindrical micelles of PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs in DMF can be schematically depicted in Scheme 1. PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs are dispersed as unimers and a small amount of amorphous micelles in DMF at 130 °C. When the BCP solution is cooled to T_c , unimers tend to form cylindrical seed micelles via two competitive processes: stepwise micellization/crystallization and simultaneous crystallization/micellization. The former prevails at a higher T_c or for the BCPs with a longer PtBA block, forming fewer but longer seed micelles. By contrast, the latter dominates at a lower T_c or for the BCP containing a shorter PtBA block, leading more but shorter seed micelles. Besides, a small amount of seed micelles is also generated through the crystallization of the amorphous micelles. The seed micelles can grow via epitaxial crystallization of the dissolved



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Scheme 1. Scheme for the effects of T_c and the length of the corona-forming block on the formation of seed micelles and growth of the cylindrical micelles of PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs in DMF.

unimers on the ends of the cylindrical micelles, leading to a larger dimension in length. A quasi-living growth may be achieved at a higher T_c . A longer corona-forming block may retard the attachment of the unimers. However, the final length of the grown micelles at a higher T_c is determined by the number of the seed micelles over the mass of unimers in solution ($m_{\text{seeds}}/m_{\text{unimers}}$), thus longer cylindrical micelles are yielded for the BCP with a longer PtBA block at a higher T_c .

Conclusions

In summary, the PE-*b*-PtBA BCPs can self-assemble into one-dimensional crystalline cylindrical micelles driven by crystallization of the core-forming PE block. When the BCP solution is cooled to T_c , the micellization mechanism and solubility of the BCPs evidently vary with T_c and the core-forming block. As a result, both the “self-seeding” and stepwise micellization/crystallization methods are inapplicable to this system. The crystalline seed micelles are formed via two competitive processes: stepwise micellization/crystallization and simultaneous crystallization/micellization. The formed cylindrical micelles can act as seeds to allow epitaxial growth of the unimers left in the solution. The amount of the unimers left in the solution increases with increasing T_c and the PtBA block length, but the amount of the seed micelles exhibits an

inverse tendency. This leads to formation of longer cylindrical micelles at a higher T_c and for the PE-*b*-PtBA with a longer PtBA block. Because the formation of the seed micelles is much faster than the epitaxial growth and the amount of the seed micelles formed by the amorphous micelles is negligible, a quasi-living mode can be applied to the growth kinetics of PE-*b*-PtBA crystalline cylindrical micelles in DMF at a higher T_c . A longer PtBA block results in a smaller growth rate of the micelles.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (21274130).

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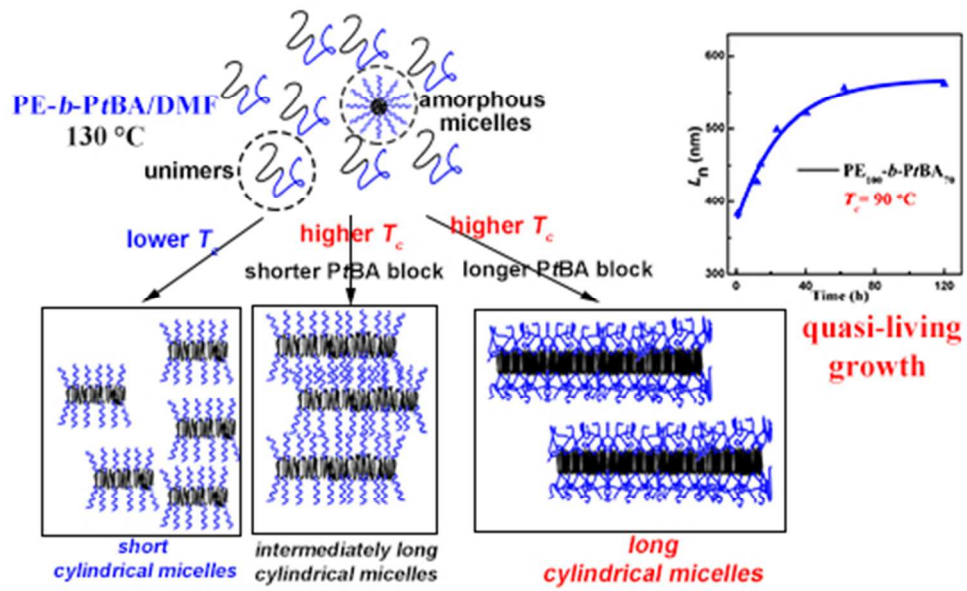
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Crystallization temperature and the PtBA block length affect growth of crystalline PE-*b*-PtBA cylindrical micelles and quasi-living growth can be achieved.