



	Experiment title: Bottlebrush elastomers: a new class of materials for noninvasive manipulation of implants within biological tissue	Experiment number: SC-4505
Beamline: ID02/ID13	Date of experiment: ID13 21/06/2017 - 23/06/2017 ID02 05/07/2017 - 07/07/2017	Date of report:
Shifts: 9	Local contact(s): M. Sztucki	<i>Received at ESRF:</i>
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Report:

Data from experiment **SC-4505** obtained on ID02 and ID13 with data from experiment SC-4636 obtained on BM26 resulted in the following publication:

Clair, C., Lallam, A., Rosenthal, M., Sztucki, M., Vatankhah-Varnosfaderani, M., Keith, A. N., ... Ivanov, D. A. (2019). Strained Bottlebrushes in Super-Soft Physical Networks. *ACS Macro Letters*, (April), 530–534. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acsmacrolett.9b00106>

ABA triblock copolymers composed of a poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS) bottlebrush central block and linear poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) terminal blocks self-assemble into a physical network of PDMS bottlebrush strands connected by PMMA spherical domains. A combination of Small- and Ultra-Small-Angle X-ray scattering techniques was used to concurrently examine dimensions of PMMA spherical domains and PDMS bottlebrush strands both in the bulk and at the PMMA-PDMS interface. In agreement with scaling model predictions, the degrees of polymerization of the bottlebrush backbone and PMMA block correlate with the measured PMMA domain size and area per molecule at the PMMA-PDMS interface. In the bulk, bottlebrush strands are extended due to steric repulsion between the side chains and unfavorable interactions between the different blocks. At the PMMA-PDMS interface with large curvature, packing constraints could require additional bottlebrush backbone extension and alignment of side chains along the backbone in the direction perpendicular to the interface.

