Morphological regulation of PCL-b-PEO crystalline micelles



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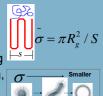
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Introduction

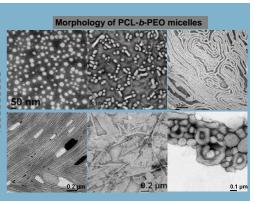
Poly(ε -caprolactone)-b-poly(ethylene oxide) (PCL-b-PEO) can self-assembled into crystalline micelles in aqueous solution with various morphologies.

The morphology of the PCL-b-PEO micelles is related to the reduced tethering density of the corona,



"Living growth" of crystalline micelles can be realized for PFS-*b*-PI, PLA-*b*-PAA and P3HT-*b*-PDMS copolymers .



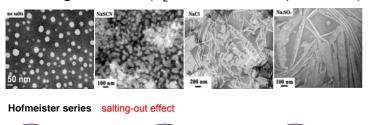


Morphological Transformations

- The PCL₆₆-b-PEO₄₄ was first dissolved in THF (0.5 mg/ml). Then it is dialyzed against deionized water.
- Inorganic salts, acid or alkali was added into a pre-formed micellar solution.

Inorganic salt

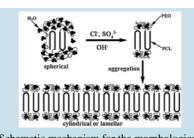
- "salting-out" effect (H₂O in PEO coils is squeezed out).

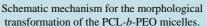


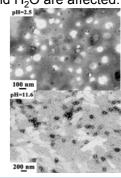


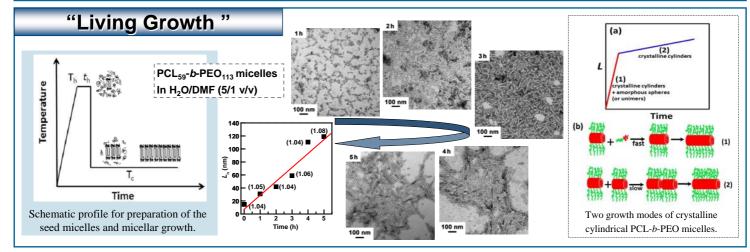
pH value changes

- H-bonds between PEO and H₂O are affected.









Conclusion

- Inorganic salts and pH values changes can trigger "sphere-to-cylinder" or "sphere-to-lamellar" morphological transformations for PCL-b-PEO crystalline micelles.
- "Living growth" can be realized for PCL-b-PEO crystalline micelles. Two growth modes have been observed.

Reference

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- Wang X S, Guerin G, Wang H, Wang Y S, et al. Science, 2007, 317, 644-647.
- He W N, Zhou B, Xu J T, et al. *Macromolecules*, 2012, 45(24), 9768-9778.

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