## Self-assembled amphiphilic block copolyelectrolytes investigated by SANS

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When dissolved in a selective solvent for the A block at a sufficiently high concentration, triblock copolymers of BAB type form 3D networks consisting of hydrophobic microdomains of the B blocks connected by A bridges<sup>1</sup>. The rheological properties of these networks depend to a large extent on the lifetime of the bridges i.e. the dynamic exchange of the B blocks between the hydrophobic microdomains<sup>2</sup>. Amphiphilic copolymers are however usually in a frozen state in aqueous medium, so that the exchange of B blocks between the hydrophobic microdomains is immeasurable slow<sup>3</sup> and permanently cross-linked hydrogels are obtained<sup>4</sup>.<sup>5</sup>

It was recently shown for BAB triblock copolymers based on a poly(acrylic acid) (PAA) hydrophilic A block and hydrophobic B blocks consisting of randomly distributed *n*-butyl acrylate (*n*BA) and AA units that the incorporation of hydrophilic AA units within the B blocks resulted in dynamic rather than frozen networks<sup>5</sup>. Moreover, the pH-sensitive character of the AA units allowed control of the exchange dynamics over more than 10 decades by changing the pH or the AA content or the self-assembled block copolyelectrolytes. We will report on results from scattering techniques and especially SANS that help at elucidating the 'living' nature of such self-assemblies.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Nicolai, T.; Colombani, O.; Chassenieux, C. Dynamic polymeric micelles versus frozen nanoparticles formed by block copolymers. *Soft Matter* **2010**, 6, (14), 3111-3118.

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<sup>5</sup> Charbonneau, C.; Chassenieux, C.; Colombani, O.; Nicolai, T. Controlling the Dynamics of Self-Assembled Triblock

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