

Nanostructuring of the conjugated polyelectrolyte poly[9,9-bis(4-sulfonylbutoxyphenyl)fluorene-2,7-diyl-2,2'-bithiophene] in liquid crystalline C₁₂E₄ in bulk water and aligned thin films†

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We report on the conjugated polyelectrolyte 12 mM poly[9,9-bis(4-sulfonylbutoxyphenyl) fluorene-2,7-diyl-2,2'-bithiophene] (PBS-PF2T) mixed in concentrated aqueous 680 mM tetraethylene glycol monododecyl ether (C₁₂E₄) in bulk and thin films. A blue-shift in the fluorescence spectrum demonstrates breakup of PBS-PF2T aggregates in bulk aqueous C₁₂E₄. Small-angle X-ray scattering data indicate that this mixture follows a very similar phase behaviour to binary mixtures of a pure surfactant with water, including a micellar phase below about 20 °C, a lamellar phase in between about 20 and 70 °C and a proposed coexistence of water and the liquid surfactant solution above 70 °C. Molecular dynamics simulations reproduce these transitions and suggest that PBS-PF2T is incorporated into the surfactant headgroup region, and is, on average, perpendicular to the alkyl chains. In wet thin films, grazing-incidence small-angle X-ray scattering shows that the phase window for the lamellar phase becomes much narrower, located at about 30–34 °C. Weakly ordered phases exist both below and above these temperatures. These phases are isotropic, but lamellae become aligned in a stacked manner on the surface whether approached from low or high temperatures. Dry films are disordered but can be reversibly ordered and disordered and aligned and misaligned by maintaining the temperature at 30–34 °C and switching relative outside humidity between 32% and 100%.

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Introduction

Water soluble π -conjugated polyelectrolytes (CPEs)^{1,2} were introduced in the 1980s³ and their water solubility stems usually from hydrophilic side chains such as non-charged oligoethyleneoxide^{4,5} or charged alkylammonium groups^{6,7} incorporated into side chains. CPEs have been developed for diverse applications including charge transport and blocking layers,^{8,9} chemosensors^{10,11} and biosensors.^{12,13} A good control of water-

polymer interaction is also required for CPE deposition by layer-by-layer^{14,15} and Langmuir–Blodgett^{16,17} processes.

CPEs are not easily dissolved down to the single molecule level, and they tend to aggregate without precipitating.¹⁸ Several strategies have been introduced to control this aggregation, and thereby their optical and electronic properties. McCullough *et al.*^{19,20} first showed that bulky counterions disrupt aggregates of charged polythiophene and, with increasing counterion size, there is a change from a red aggregate phase to a yellow solution. Lavigne *et al.*²¹ extended this strategy to the sugar substituted poly(*p*-phenylene ethynylene) and showed that the colour change could be induced with a wide variety of ionic and nonionic surfactants, denoting this phenomenon as surfactochromism. Whitten *et al.*²² demonstrated another significant phenomenon, a fluorescence enhancement when a negatively charged poly(*p*-phenylene vinylene) polymer forms a complex with a cationic surfactant in water. Burrows *et al.*²³ expanded this strategy and demonstrated fluorescence enhancement with anionic polyfluorenes and a nonionic surfactant, pentaethylene glycol monododecyl ether (C₁₂E₅). These strategies are based partly on the fact that water quenches CPE fluorescence, while the surfactant restores it to the level observed in organic solvents by forming an isolating layer between the polymer and water. In

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addition, the reduced fluorescence quantum yields in water may also be associated with π - π interactions between aromatic groups on neighbouring chains in ill-defined CPE clusters.²⁴

By using diverse scattering methods we have shown in detail how the surfactant-CPE phenomenon can be understood structurally for systems showing surfactochromism²⁵ or fluorescence enhancement.²⁶ All these studies concern dilute surfactant phases with micellar behaviour. However, at higher surfactant concentrations, binary surfactant-water systems can show a variety of lyotropic liquid crystalline (LC) phases.²⁷ The potential application of LC π -conjugated polymers for enhanced charge transport in plastic electronic devices has already been demonstrated.²⁸ Indications that anionic CPEs may be incorporated within mesophases formed in the binary nonionic alkoxyethylene surfactant-water systems come from their effects on the surfactant cloud points.²⁹ We have, therefore, looked at the possibility of nanostructuring these anionic CPEs to spontaneously form anisotropic lamellar phases using the $C_{12}E_4$ -water system.

Nanostructuring with surfactants is likely to be important for incorporation of CPEs into solid matrices such as mesoporous silica. CPE-silica nanocomposites show considerable potential for sensing and other applications,³⁰ and for this surfactant-water LC phases show excellent potential for templating formation of mesoporous silica structures.³¹

Poly[9,9-bis(4-sulfonylbutoxyphenyl)fluorene-2,7-diyl-2,2'-bithiophene] (or PBS-PF2T) shown in Fig. 1 was chosen as a typical CPE. Fluorene-bithiophene alternating copolymers, such as poly(9,9-dioctylfluorene-co-bithiophene), are widely used in molecular electronic devices as charge transport layers,³² while the charged sulfonate groups, incorporated into side chains, provide solubility in polar solvents. In water it forms a clear transparent solution, yet small-angle scattering measurements indicate ribbon-like aggregates in ~ 0.05 – 0.5% solutions.³³ The length of the polymer is about 6 nm, while the thickness of ribbons is 2.5 nm with their lateral dimension reaching above 30 nm.

Tetraethylene glycol monododecyl ether ($C_{12}E_4$) is a classic nonionic surfactant. Aqueous $C_{12}E_4$ has a complicated, but well-studied, phase diagram,³⁴ which is very similar to that of $C_{12}E_5$ used in our earlier studies, except that the phase boundaries are shifted to lower temperatures. This makes them experimentally easier to study in small angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) measurements.

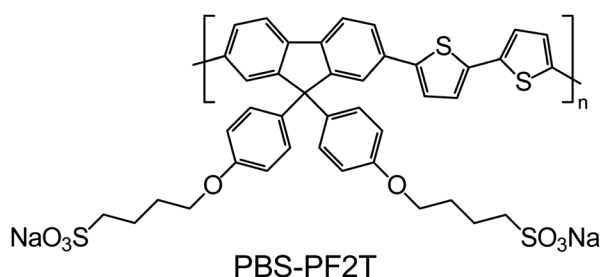


Fig. 1 Chemical structure of the PBS-PF2T polymer where $n > 4$.

Interest has been focused not only on the dilute surfactant phases but also on their LC behaviour when the surfactant concentration is high. This is strongly dependent on both composition and temperature, and can lead to micellar, lamellar, cubic and hexagonal phases. For example, when the surfactant fraction is $\sim 25\%$ (v), a micellar solution (marked as L_1) is obtained below about 20°C , while a lamellar phase (L_α) is observed between about 20 and 60°C . A coexistence of very dilute (miscible) surfactant solution and liquid surfactant (not fully miscible) solution ($W + L_2$) occurs above 70°C . $C_{12}E_4$ has been studied in associations with a rich variety of materials including alkanes (e.g. dodecane),³⁵ ionic surfactants, such as sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS),³⁶ silver nanoparticles,³⁷ gold nanoparticles,³⁸ peptides³⁹ and clay particles.⁴⁰ In these studies, the phase structure has frequently been determined by X-ray scattering but relevant small-angle neutron scattering (SANS)⁴¹ studies also exist. Scattering studies show, moreover, that $C_{12}E_4$ can be aligned by shearing when in a lamellar phase^{42,43} or when forming multilamellar vesicles (so called onions).⁴⁴ However, less attention has been paid to the spontaneous in-plane alignment in thin films.

In this paper we consider the PBS-PF2T polymer mixed with an aqueous $C_{12}E_4$ surfactant. As in previous studies³³ we consider a low polymer fraction ($12\text{ mM} = 1\%$ (v)) but increase the surfactant fraction up to the level where LC phases start to form ($680\text{ mM} = 26\%$ (v)). UV-vis absorption and fluorescence spectral measurements indicate the breakdown of ribbon-like polymer aggregates, and suggest that the CPE is present as isolated chains. The SAXS data indicate that the bulk phase behaviour of the PBS-PF2T- $C_{12}E_4$ mixture follows that of an aqueous pure surfactant, including the presence of a lamellar (L_α) phase between 20 and 70°C . This is supported by the observation of Maltese cross textures when observed through cross polarizers on a polarizing microscope. Fluorescence measurements imply that the polymer is not influenced when the mixture is transferred into thin films. However, the phase window for the lamellar phase becomes much narrower, being located between 30 and 34°C . Moreover, the lamellae spontaneously become aligned in the stacked manner on the film substrate if approached either from low or high temperatures. The same phenomenon takes place if the relative humidity is raised from 32% to 100% . These findings demonstrate how PBS-PF2T can be incorporated into a standard surfactant at high mole fraction in bulk and thin films such that the polymer experiences similar optical changes to those in the low surfactant fraction, while the surfactant follows its characteristic LC behaviour. Molecular dynamics simulations have been used to model this behaviour and obtain information on how PBS-PF2T locates and aligns within the nanostructures.

Experimental section

Sample preparations

The synthesis of the PBS-PF2T copolymer has been described elsewhere.³³ As discussed in this reference, the molecular weight was at least 3500 Daltons corresponding to a degree of polymerisation >4 . Whilst it was not possible to accurately



determine the PDI (polydispersity index), gel permeation chromatography (GPC) measurements suggest a relatively polydisperse, low molecular weight polymer. The surfactant was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. The samples were prepared by mixing weighed amounts of the components such that PBS-PF2T was mixed with aqueous $C_{12}E_4$. Since the LC $C_{12}E_4$ is very viscous at room temperature, it was cooled into the isotropic phase to facilitate mixing. In the so obtained ternary system, the PBS-PF2T concentration was about 12 mM (with respect to the monomer) and the $C_{12}E_4$ concentration 680 mM (with respect to the molecule).

For SAXS measurements these mixtures were used as is. For grazing-incidence small-angle X-ray scattering (GISAXS) measurements thin films of wet dispersion were spread on microscope slides using a doctor blade method with K Paint Applicator supplied by RK Print (Litlington, UK). The nominal film thickness was $\sim 10\ \mu\text{m}$ and the spreading rate $\sim 1\ \text{m min}^{-1}$. The lateral sample size was 1 inch.² These films were subsequently dried and their water content was later controlled using a humidity chamber (*vide infra*).

Optical measurements

Absorption and fluorescence spectra were recorded on Shimadzu UV-2100 and Jobin-Ivon SPEX Fluorolog 3-22 spectrometers. Fluorescence spectra were registered with excitation at 411 nm and were corrected for the wavelength response of the system. When not being used for measurements, all samples were kept in dark.

Thermomicroscopy experiments were performed with a Leica DMRB polarising microscope connected to a Sony image processing equipment composed of a CCD-IRIS/RGB video camera, hard disk video recorder and video monitor. Hot stage video microscopy analysis was performed using a Linkam system DSC 600 equipped with a liquid nitrogen pump. For image analysis, a Linkam system software with a Real Time Video Measurement System was used. A small amount (2 μl) of the PBS-PF2T- $C_{12}E_4$ mixtures was placed in a 7 mm diameter glass crucible used as cell, which was covered with a glass lid. The samples were heated and cooled between 0 and 90 °C at a scanning rate of 10 °C min^{-1} .

SAXS measurements

SAXS measurements of isotropic samples were performed at the I711 beamline at MAX-lab in Lund (Sweden).⁴⁵ The X-ray energy was 11.3 keV, the sample-to-detector distance 1325 mm and the employed q -range 0.015–0.2 \AA^{-1} . The beam size (horizontal \times vertical) was 0.2 mm \times 0.2 mm. The samples were measured as a function of temperature in glass capillaries, which had an inner diameter of about 1.5 mm and wall thickness of 10 micrometers, placed in a thermostated metal block placed in a vacuum chamber. The data were collected using a 165 mm MAR CCD detector. The exposure time was 120 seconds for each scattering curve.

The temperature was controlled in a stepwise manner with approximate steps of 10 K. For each step the temperature rise occurred over a few minutes; the sample was left to reach

equilibrium for five minutes before measurement. Recalling the exposure time, this means an effective heating rate of about 1 K min^{-1} . The sample temperature was calibrated using an external thermocouple. The measurement was repeated using several parallel samples.

GISAXS measurements

One part of the GISAXS measurements of film samples was performed on the BW4 beamline of the DORIS III storage ring at HASYLAB.⁴⁶ The X-ray energy was 9 keV, the sample-to-detector distance 443 mm, and the employed q -range 0.07–0.7 \AA^{-1} . The beam size (horizontal \times vertical) was 30 μm \times 22 μm . The incident angle was 0.14°. The samples were measured as a function of temperature in a thermally controlled humidity chamber at normal pressure. The data were collected using a 165 mm MAR CCD detector. The exposure time was typically 10 seconds for each scattering curve.

The temperature was controlled stepwisely with approximate steps of 1 K. For each step the temperature rise occurred over a minute, and the sample was left to reach equilibrium for five minutes before measurement. This means an effective heating rate of $\sim 0.1\ \text{K min}^{-1}$. The humidity chamber allowed switching measurement conditions between a relative humidity of 40–60% and a relative humidity of 100%. This switching was conducted by starting from a dry sample at 32% relative humidity as the initial measurement, switching to 100% humidity, and letting the sample reach equilibrium for five minutes before next measurement. A similar waiting time was used when switching relative humidity back to the room humidity. The measurement was repeated using several parallel samples.

The second part of the GISAXS measurements was performed at W1 beamline at HASYLAB. The X-ray energy was 10.5 keV and the sample-to-detector distance was 30.5 cm, yielding a usable q -range of 0.1–2 \AA^{-1} . The beam size (horizontal \times vertical) was 0.2 mm \times 0.1 mm and the incident angle 0.13°. The scattering patterns were measured with an image plate (Molecular Dynamics).

The samples were measured as in a thermally controlled humidity chamber at normal pressure exactly as at BW4 but the relative humidity was kept at 100%. In order to suppress radiation damage and scattering from air, moist helium was led to the humidity chamber.

Computational section

Molecular dynamics simulations were performed using the GROMACS software package with the standard GROMOS96 53a6 force field.^{47–49}

Structures for PBS-PF2T and $C_{12}E_4$ were built and minimized using the AVOGADRO molecular builder;⁵⁰ protein databank files of minimised structures were then submitted to the Automated Topology Builder³² to generate the necessary topology files for simulations using GROMACS.

Two equivalents of PBS-PF2T were added to a cubic box of 10 nm \times 10 nm \times 10 nm to which 680 mM $C_{12}E_4$ was added. The remainder of the cell was taken up by water by employing



the SPC solvation model⁵¹ which considers a simple 3 point charge model for water where the intramolecular degrees of freedom are frozen and the intermolecular interactions are described by a combination of Lennard-Jones and Coulombic potentials between sites of fixed point-charges. The box was then constrained in accordance with the LINCS algorithm.⁵² Simulations were carried out over a time frame of 20 ns with a step size of 2 fs. All visualisations and images were generated using VMD software.

The used SPC model represents, with accuracy, the properties of a bulk water environment under standard conditions, 300 K and 1 atmosphere pressure, and was selected although these systems involve an investigation of an increase of temperature. It has also been employed in the study of similar CPEs in aqueous environments.²⁴

Results and discussions

Optical measurements

Fig. 2 plots the normalised fluorescence spectra of PBS-PF2T when mixed with aqueous C₁₂E₄ at selected temperatures in wet thin films. In this ternary system, the polymer and surfactant concentrations are 12 mM and 680 mM, respectively. The spectra of pure aqueous PBS-PF2T and its dilute 1 mM (0.04% (v)) C₁₂E₄ solution are shown for comparison. The spectra are normalised to show changes in the vibrational structure.

The surfactant concentration 680 mM is within the LC range meaning that the system is so dense that long range order emerges. The surfactant concentration 1 mM is far below this range but still above the critical micelle concentration (CMC) 0.069 mM of binary aqueous C₁₂E₄.⁵³

A small amount of surfactant (1 mM) leads to significant blue shift. The spectra are similar or slightly more shifted when the surfactant concentration is orders of magnitude higher

(680 mM). No significant temperature dependence can be seen in the vibrational structure of the spectra. This implies that the polymer is predominantly molecularly dissolved not only in the micellar C₁₂E₄ solution but also in the LC C₁₂E₄. Due to intense light scattering, it was not possible to obtain good resolution absorption spectra.

Additional fluorescence spectra of PBS-PF2T mixed with aqueous C₁₂E₄ in thin wet films at selected temperatures are shown in the ESI†. In order to maintain constant humidity, the film was covered by a glass slide. The fluorescence intensity decreases with increasing temperature but no spectral shifts are observed.

Samples of PBS-PF2T mixed with aqueous C₁₂E₄ were also studied by video microscopy on the hot stage of a microscope. Upon heating, the phase transition from the micellar to the lamellar phase could be observed at about 22 °C and the transition to the coexistence of water and liquid surfactant solution was observed at 78 °C (Fig. S1 in the ESI†). These results are in agreement with the data obtained from the SAXS experiments (*vide infra*).

SAXS measurements

Fig. 3 shows the SAXS curves of the PBS-PF2T polymer (12 mM) mixed with aqueous C₁₂E₄ (680 mM) upon a heating-cooling cycle. With temperatures in the range of 10–20 °C, the curve shows a broad maximum between 0.09 and 0.1 Å^{−1}. When the temperature is increased to 30 °C, a very sharp Bragg reflection appears between 0.05 and 0.06 Å^{−1} with a well-defined second order maximum between 0.1 and 0.12 Å^{−1}. This is a clear

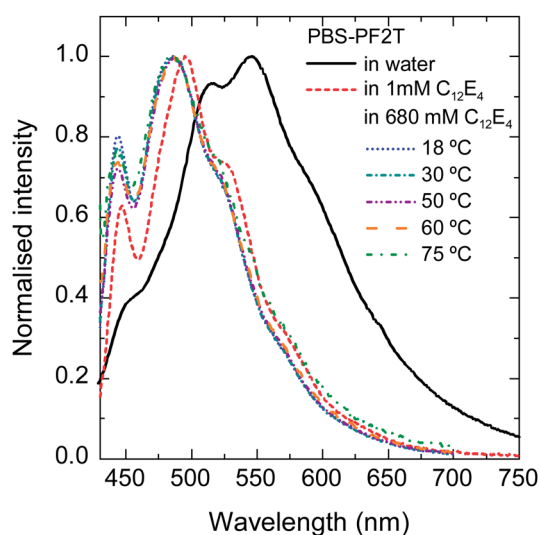


Fig. 2 Normalised fluorescence spectra of aqueous PBS-PF2T and PBS-PF2T mixed with C₁₂E₄ at selected temperatures in thin wet films. The concentrations were 12 mM for PBS-PF2T and 1 mM or 680 mM for C₁₂E₄.

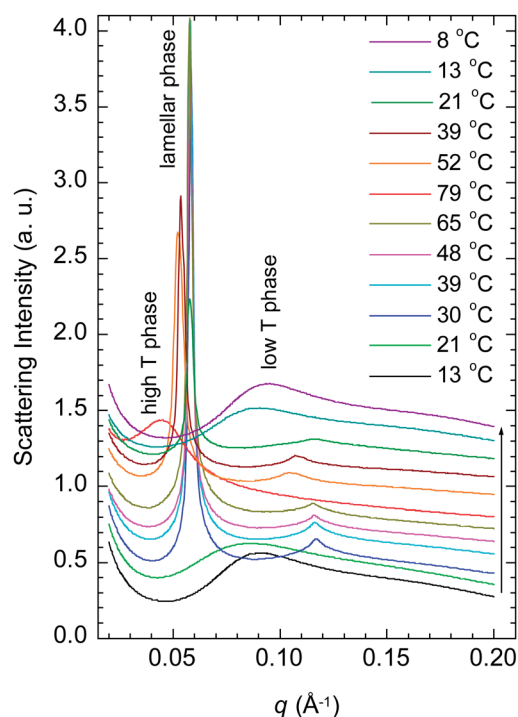


Fig. 3 SAXS patterns of the PBS-PF2T polymer (12 mM) mixed with the aqueous C₁₂E₄ surfactant (680 mM) during a heating-cooling cycle. The arrow shows the direction of the cycle.



signature of a lamellar structure. When the temperature is increased further to 79 °C, the Bragg reflection is replaced by a broad maximum at 0.045 \AA^{-1} . Essentially similar steps, with a hint of hysteresis, are observed during cooling. These observations point to the LC order with completely reversible apparent phase transitions. The transition behaviour is clearly seen in Fig. 4, which shows the nominal long periods estimated from the observed maxima. Dotted lines mark the positions of apparent phase transitions. The long period at about 10–11 nm observed for the lamellar phase between 20 and 60 °C corresponds to the surfactant bilayer, with the surfactant length being approximately 5 nm. The material is stable, and an identical result is observed if the measurement is repeated 24 h after the first cycle.

The data shown in Fig. 3 resemble closely those of the 680 mM aqueous (pure) $C_{12}E_4$ surfactant.³⁴ At temperatures below about 20 °C an aqueous micellar $C_{12}E_4$ solution (marked as L_1) occurs before changing into the lamellar phase (L_α) in between about 20 and 60 °C. At temperatures above 70 °C the L_α phase transforms into a very dilute solution of coexisting (miscible) surfactant and liquid surfactant (not fully miscible). This coexistence is marked as $W + L_2$. A narrow regime of isotropic surfactant solution (L_3) may exist between 60 and 70 °C.

These observations indicate that the polymer does not significantly influence the phase behaviour of the surfactant, which is consistent with the idea of a homogeneously distributed polymer within the layers. The position of the first lamellar peak in PBS-PF2T- $C_{12}E_4$ may be slightly higher ($\sim 0.052\text{--}0.058 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$) than that reported for 23% (wt) aqueous $C_{12}E_4$ ($\sim 0.051 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$).⁴¹ This may be understood considering that, for the given mass fraction, incorporating a polymer slightly increases the total fraction of surfactant. Thus, the long period is slightly smaller than the period of the pure

lamellar surfactant phase in water. A similar behaviour has been reported elsewhere for clay- $C_{12}E_4$ systems.⁴⁰

Perhaps more important is the fact that the position of the first lamellar peak is sensitive to the concentration, as shown elsewhere for $C_{12}E_5$,³⁷ the peak moves towards higher q with increasing surfactant fraction. In our study, this shift appears significant, as shown in the room temperature examples in Fig. 6. In the first case, the PBS-PF2T polymer with 1360 mM (=50% (v)) aqueous $C_{12}E_4$ shows the first order lamellar peak at $\sim 0.11 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$. In the second case, the sample with nominally 680 mM $C_{12}E_4$ shows the first order peak at $\sim 0.14 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$. These peaks correspond to the lamellar long periods of $\sim 57 \text{ \AA}$ and $\sim 45 \text{ \AA}$, respectively, and approximately match the length of the surfactant of $\sim 40\text{--}50 \text{ \AA}$.

In previous studies, the long period of the lamellar $C_{12}E_4$ structure is reported to be influenced by three factors: water incorporated within the layer, other molecules or particles incorporated within the layer and the alignment process. This does not necessarily mean that the periodicity is modified, but rather that the contrast is changed, such that, for example, one only sees half a period surfactant layer instead of a bilayer.

We propose that the incorporation of the PBS-PF2T polymer into the lamellar surfactant structure does not noticeably change the observed periodicity. However, we see the half period for some data. Since large polymer ribbons are likely to influence a lamellar period, the constant period is consistent with the proposed breakdown of ribbon-like polymer aggregates as suggested by the fluorescence studies. This is completely consistent with the observation of Andersson *et al.*³⁷ who synthesised silver nanoparticles from silver nitrate in aqueous $C_{12}E_4$. Based on the SAXS measurements they concluded that the particle formation does not noticeably affect the size or shape of microemulsion droplets.

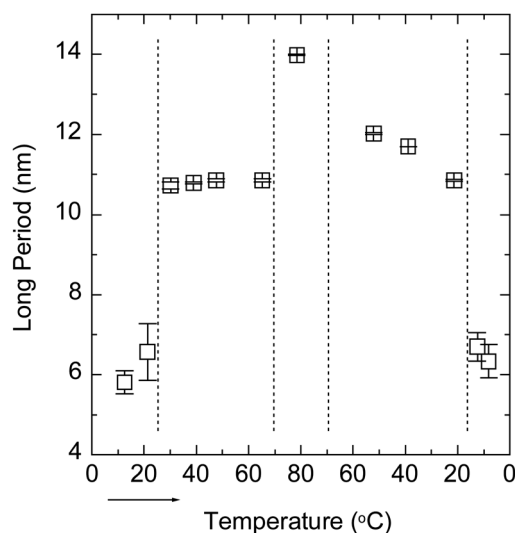


Fig. 4 Nominal long period of the PBS-PF2T polymer (12 mM) mixed with the aqueous $C_{12}E_4$ surfactant (680 mM) during a heating-cooling cycle estimated from the data shown in Fig. 3. The arrow shows the direction of the cycle. Dotted lines mark the points of apparent phase transitions.

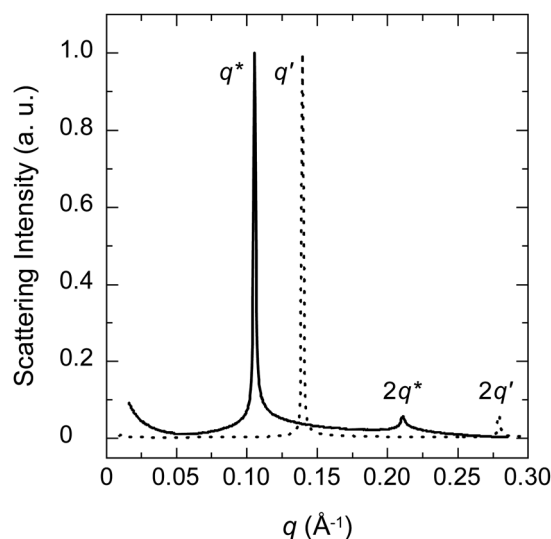


Fig. 5 Examples of SAXS patterns of the PBS-PF2T polymer (12 mM) mixed with the aqueous $C_{12}E_4$ surfactant at room temperature. The surfactant concentration is 1360 mM (solid line) and 680 mM (dotted line).



GISAXS measurements

Fig. 6 shows the GISAXS curves out-of-plane and in-plane for the pure PBS-PF2T polymer and the PBS-PF2T polymer mixed with $C_{12}E_4$ at 35 °C in 10 μm thick films. The latter sample corresponds roughly to the one studied by SAXS above. Neither the polymer nor the dry PBS-PF2T- $C_{12}E_4$ film reveals any nanometer scaled periodicity when the relative atmospheric humidity is 32%. However, when the relative atmospheric humidity is raised up to 100%, the latter material becomes highly organized, and the GISAXS curve follows the

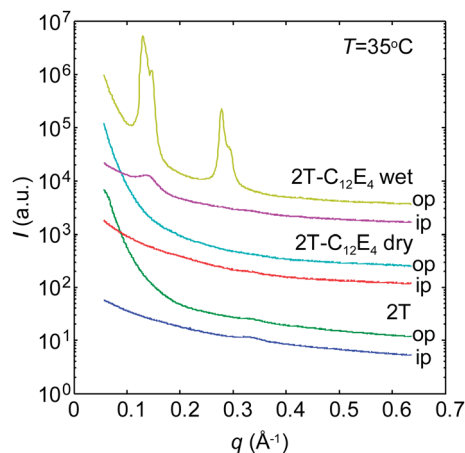


Fig. 6 GISAXS patterns of the PBS-PF2T polymer and PBS-PF2T (12 mM) mixed with the aqueous $C_{12}E_4$ surfactant (680 mM) when the relative humidity is 32% (denoted as dry) and 100% (denoted as wet). The curves are 10° integrals in out-of-plane (op) and in-plane (ip) directions. The curves are shifted for clarity. $T \sim 35$ °C.

above-described SAXS curve with two diffraction orders with twofold spacing, indicating lamellar order. However, this situation differs from the above described SAXS data, because the order is much higher out-of-plane than in-plane. This implies nanostructuring through alignment of the lamellar structure in a stacked manner on the film substrate in-plane.

The first peak at $0.13\text{--}0.16\text{ \AA}^{-1}$ corresponds to the peak shown in Fig. 5 rather than those shown in Fig. 3. Alternatively, it might be the second order maximum of the first order peak being shadowed by the beamstop. We note that the scattering pattern shows diffraction by both the incident and reflected beams, which leads to a shoulder off the first order peak.

Fig. 7 shows the PBS-PF2T polymer mixed with $C_{12}E_4$ in 10 μm thick films with heating (a and b) and cooling (c and d) around the 33 °C temperature transition, both out-of-plane (a and c) and in-plane (b and d). The data show a strong peak at $\sim 0.11\text{ \AA}^{-1}$ resembling the bulk data shown in Fig. 5. However, the mixture shows stronger peaks out-of-plane than in-plane indicating layer alignment in a stacked manner (illustrated in the inset).

Interestingly, the ordered lamellar phase appears at a much narrower temperature interval than in the bulk, with the conspicuous out-of-plane peak appearing at 34 °C with heating and between 32 °C and 30 °C upon cooling. This limit is very sharp but varies from sample to sample. Additional 2D data showing an isotropic disordered structure at 28 °C are shown in the ESI.† The first order peak is seen at $\sim 0.14\text{ \AA}^{-1}$ rather than at $\sim 0.11\text{ \AA}^{-1}$.

Fig. 8 shows essential parameters deduced from the fits to the first order scattering peaks shown in Fig. 7. As expected, based on the peak intensities, the structure is rather different between 29 and 35 °C compared to the situation either below

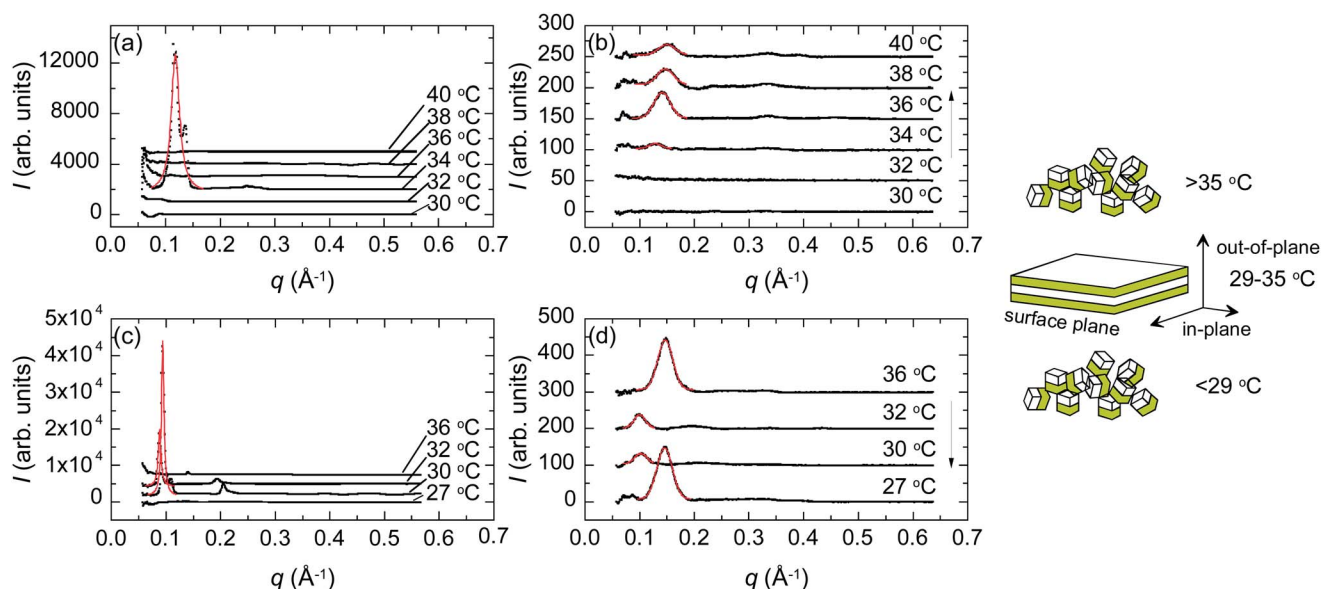


Fig. 7 GISAXS data of the PBS-PF2T polymer (12 mM) mixed with the aqueous $C_{12}E_4$ surfactant (680 mM) during a heating (a and b)–cooling (c and d) cycle (black solid dots). These data are integrals from the 2D data out-of-plane (a and c) and in-plane (b and d). Also shown are best fits to the primary peaks (red solid curves). The relative atmospheric humidity was 100%. The arrow shows the direction of the cycle. The inset shows the interpreted material structure for three temperature regimes and defines the out-of-plane and in-plane directions.



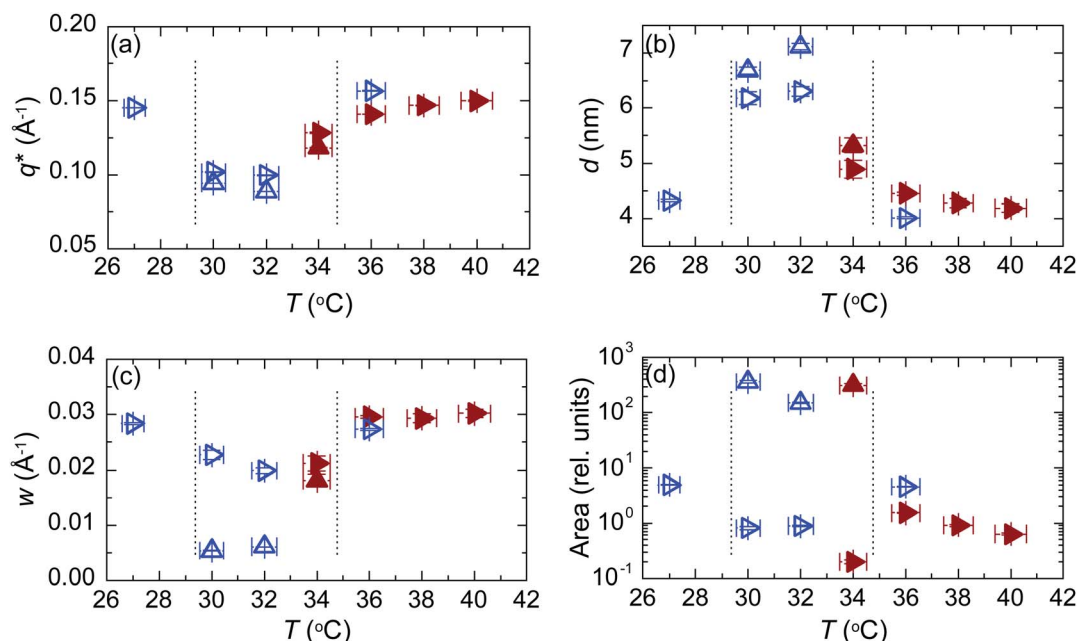


Fig. 8 Analysis of the fits shown in Fig. 7 on heating (brown solid symbols) and subsequent cooling (blue open symbols) out-of-plane (up triangles) and in-plane (right triangles). (a) Peak position. (b) Lamellar period. (c) Peak width. (d) Integrated intensity. The range for the orientated lamellae is between vertical dashed lines.

29 °C or above 35 °C. The observed periodicity is higher and the structure much better ordered. The coherence length in the middle regime is about ~ 100 nm as compared to ~ 20 nm observed outside the regime. The degree of orientation is high. From the integrated intensities we estimate that the percentage of lamellae oriented parallel to the substrate is 99%.

Computational studies

Further information on the interaction between PBS-PF2T and $C_{12}E_4$ was obtained by molecular dynamics simulations. A simulation cell of specifications described in Table 1 was used to demonstrate the effect of temperature on a solution of $C_{12}E_4$ which contained two equivalents of PBS-PF2T. Simulations were performed at temperatures 10 °C, 20 °C, 45 °C, 70 °C and 90 °C.

Fig. 9 shows the simulation cell after a run of 20 ns at 10 °C, and gives clear indications of micelle formation. At higher temperatures this transforms into a lamellar phase, which persists from 20 °C to 70 °C. Fig. 10 shows the lamellar phase formed at 45 °C.

Table 1 System details for the molecular dynamics simulations indicating the composition of the solvent cell in each simulation. In all simulations the cell was of dimensions 10 nm \times 10 nm \times 10 nm

	1	2	3	4	5
PBS-PF2T	2	2	2	2	2
Water	24033	24033	24033	24033	24033
Na ⁺	12	12	12	12	12
$C_{12}E_4$	374	374	374	374	374
Temperature	10 °C	20 °C	45 °C	60 °C	90 °C

From Fig. 9 and 10 it can be observed that the two equivalent oligomers of PBS-PF2T do not form aggregates with each other (as shown in Fig. S4, ESI[†]) but instead form polymer-surfactant assemblies. In addition, the polymer is largely incorporated into the oxyethylene headgroup region and is orthogonal to the direction of the surfactant molecule.

In each case the charged side chains of the polymers maintain closest contact with the surrounding solvent (Table S1 and Fig. S7–S11, ESI[†]), whereas the polymer backbone remains closely associated with the surfactant.

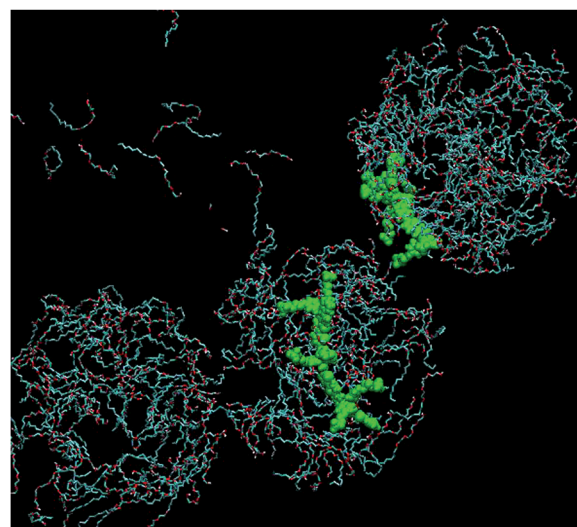


Fig. 9 Simulation cell at 20 ns of 680 mM $C_{12}E_4$ with two equivalents of PBS-PF2T at 10 °C (PBS-PF2T shown in green and water molecules omitted for clarity).



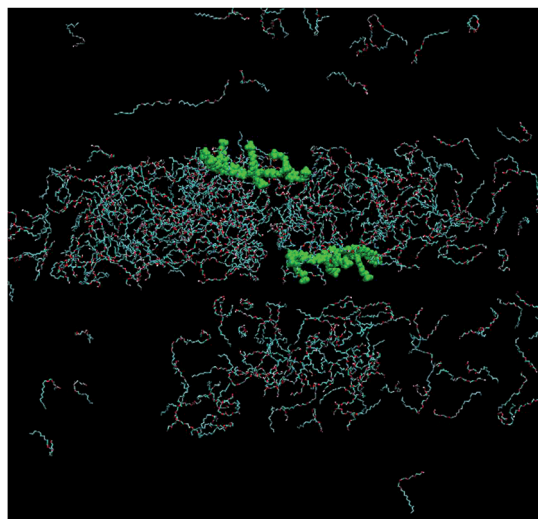


Fig. 10 Simulation cell at 20 ns of 680 mM $C_{12}E_4$ with two equivalents of PBS-PF2T at 45 °C (PBS-PF2T shown in green and water molecules omitted for clarity).

The distances between the sidechains and solvent and also between the backbone and surfactant show a decrease.

Simulations are in agreement with both the fluorescence measurements presented herein where the blue shifted emission maximum implies inhibited aggregation of PBS-PF2T, and also with the SAXS measurements and visual observations, where at temperatures below 20 °C micelle formation is observed which leads to a lamellar phase upon heating to 70 °C. Although the lamellar phase still exists at both 70 °C and 90 °C, at these temperatures one of the two equivalents of PBS-PF2T present in the simulation is no longer associated with the polymer-surfactant aggregate and instead dissociates into the solvent environment suggesting a possible solubility of PBS-PF2T at high temperatures, (Fig. S5 and S6, ESI†). This is consistent with the phase separation observed at high temperatures.

Conclusions

This study indicates that PBS-PF2T aggregates are broken up in aqueous 680 mM $C_{12}E_4$, with PBS-PF2T dissolved at the molecular level. The mixture follows the LC phase behaviour of the surfactant-water mixtures, including a lamellar phase between 20 °C and 70 °C. This is in agreement with the polymers being homogeneously distributed within the surfactant assemblies. The process is fully reversible on heating and cooling and allows interconversion between isotropic and lamellar aligned structures. Molecular dynamics simulations suggest that PBS-PF2T is incorporated within the oxyethylene head group layer, and is orthogonal to the direction of the surfactant molecules. When the bulk mixture is transferred into thin films the polymer remains dissolved and the mixture still follows a similar phase behaviour but the ordered lamellar phase regime becomes much narrower being between 30 °C and 34 °C. The lamellae become aligned in-plane if approached either from low or high temperatures. The lamellar phase takes

place only in wet films with the material remaining weakly ordered in dry films. If the temperature is kept constant between 30 °C and 34 °C, the weakly ordered and lamellar phases can be reversibly switched by switching relative outside humidity between 32% and 100%.

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