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Comment on “Effects of topological constraints on linked ring polymers in solvents of varying quality” by Z. A. Dehaghani, I. Chubak, C. N. Likos and M. R. Ejtehadi, *Soft Matter*, 2020, 16, 3029

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This comment critically evaluates the work of Dehaghani *et al.*, who investigated the conformational behavior of catenated polymers under diverse solvent conditions using coarse-grained molecular dynamics simulations. While their study provides valuable insights into the scaling behavior of poly[*n*]catenane’s radius of gyration in a good solvent, significant discrepancies arise, particularly concerning the reported θ -temperature trends. The validity of their methodology in determining θ -temperatures for linear and ring polymers is questioned, given observed disparities in chosen number of bead ranges that imply varying molecular weights. This comment underscores the need for a meticulous reassessment of the methodologies and interpretations presented in Dehaghani *et al.*’s study, emphasizing the importance of rigorous considerations in the investigation of the physical properties of catenated polymers.

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Dehaghani *et al.* recently investigated the influence of topological constraints on the conformational behavior of catenated polymers under different solvent conditions using coarse-grained molecular dynamics simulations.¹ The study yielded insightful results and discussions, notably shedding light on the scaling behavior of poly[*n*]catenane’s radius of gyration in a good solvent. But there is a notable disagreement with their main result about the θ -temperature of catenated polymers. Especially when compared to linear and ring polymers, it contradicts what we recently concluded through a similar simulation approach.² They arrived at the conclusion that the presence of links in poly[*n*]catenanes increases the θ -temperature of both the poly[*n*]catenane and a single linked ring, in contrast to unlinked rings and linear polymers. Interestingly, our simulations showed an inverse outcome, indicating a discrepancy in the observed behavior between their findings and our results.

The common approach to determine a polymer chain’s θ -temperature in a dilute solution involves monitoring its topological size, represented by the mean-squared radius of gyration, R_g^2 , as a function of degree of polymerization, N , across different solvent qualities. The graphical representation of R_g^2/N versus solvent quality across different N values is expected to reveal a consistent intersection point, serving as a reliable indicator of the θ -temperature.^{3–6} However, caution is warranted, as polymer chains may exhibit ideal chain behavior

at temperatures marginally distinct from the θ -temperature depending on solvent quality. For a given solvent quality, the deviations from ideal statistical behavior in the conformations of a polymer chain become noticeable only on length scales larger than the thermal blob size, $\xi_T \approx \frac{b^4}{|\nu|}$, where ν is the excluded volume and b is the Kuhn monomer size.^{7,8} This results in the following temperature window at which chains behave like ideal chain:

$$\theta \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\right) \leq T \leq \theta \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\right), \quad (1)$$

where θ is the θ -temperature. For long chains, the temperature range in eqn (1) closely approximates the θ -temperature, with a notable observation that the θ -temperature corresponds to the limit of infinite molecular weight. Thus, a reliable determination of the θ -temperature for a specific polymer necessitates the consideration of long polymer chains.

Implicit solvent models play a prominent role in studying polymer chain conformation across varied solvent and concentration conditions due to their substantial enhancement of computational speed.⁹ In implicit solvent simulations, the solvent’s impact on the conformation of the polymer chain is effectively averaged out, resulting in either attractive or repulsive effective interactions between the monomers or segments of the polymer chain under consideration.³ This is commonly done by manipulating the attractive and repulsive components of the Lennard-Jones (LJ) pair interaction potential between two

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polymer beads in coarse-grained simulations. Various methods can be employed for this purpose, and in our specific approach, we varied the solvent quality by adjusting the LJ cutoff distance, r_c , as detailed in our recent work² and Dehaghani *et al.* varied the solvent quality by using a dimensionless coupling

parameter λ to control the depth of the LJ potential well.¹ In our case, the magnitude of the effective interaction potential between the polymer beads was varied by systematically changing r_c from $r_c = 2^{1/6}\sigma$ (athermal solvent) to 1.7σ (poor solvent) to change the quality of solvent.² Reducing the cutoff distance

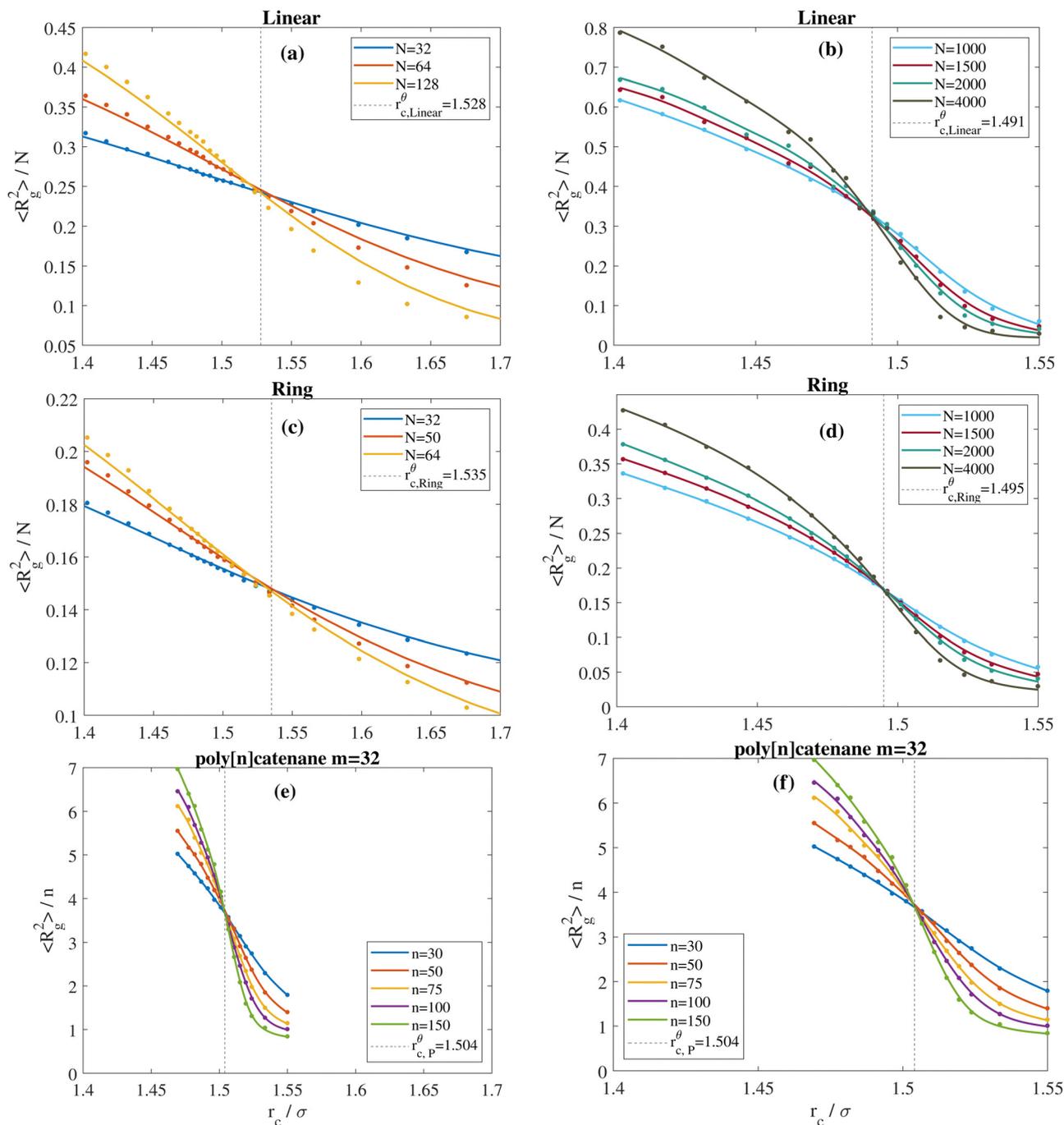


Fig. 1 The graph depicts $\langle R_g^2 \rangle / N$ (for linear and ring) and $\langle R_g^2 \rangle / n$ (for poly[n]catenane) against r_c as a method for determining the θ -temperature. In the left column (a, c, e), the comparison is made between linear and ring polymers in the low molecular weight range, as well as poly[n]catenane in the long molecular weight range. The right column (b, d, f) extends this analysis to include linear and ring polymers in the long molecular weight range as that of the poly[n]catenane. Each vertical dashed line represents the respective system's θ -temperature and the values are recorded in the TOC and Table 1 below. The r_c value corresponding to the θ -temperature of poly[n]catenane is the lowest (implying highest θ -temperature) in the left column and is the largest (implying lowest θ -temperature) in the left column.



Table 1 The r_c parameter values at the predicted θ -temperatures are derived from Fig. 1 for linear polymers, ring polymers, and poly[n]catenanes across low and high molecular weight ranges. A higher r_c value corresponds to a lower θ -temperature

	Low M_w	High M_w
Linear	1.528	1.491
Ring	1.535	1.495
Poly[n]catenane		1.504

r_c corresponds to a temperature increase in experimental settings. This approach mimics a more favorable solvent condition, particularly in systems exhibiting only an upper critical solution temperature (UCST).

The methodology employed by Dehaghani *et al.* in determining the θ -temperature of linear and ring polymers raises questions about its validity. In the determination of the θ -temperature for linear and ring polymers (Fig. 3b and c in their paper), the authors utilized a range of 32 to 128 beads per chain, indicative of low molecular weights. In contrast, when determining the θ -temperature for poly[n]catenane (Fig. 3a in their paper), a substantially higher range of 1024 to 4096 beads per chain was employed, representing high molecular weights. As elucidated in eqn (1) above, the θ -temperature is contingent upon the molecular weight, and the θ -temperature for a specific polymer corresponds to the value determined for long chains. Therefore, Dehaghani *et al.* θ -temperature results for linear and ring polymers are deemed incorrect, as substantiated below.

Initially, akin to Dehaghani *et al.*, we determined the θ -temperature for linear and ring polymers within the chain length range of 32 to 128, and within a chain length range of 1024 to 4096 for poly[n]catenane. Within these molecular weight ranges, it is evident from Fig. 1 (left column), below, that poly[n]catenane exhibits a higher θ -temperature (lowest r_c value) than linear and ring polymers, as reported by Dehaghani *et al.* However, a different conclusion emerges when determining the θ -temperature for linear and ring polymers within the same long chain length range as that of poly[n]catenane, as illustrated in Fig. 1 (right column). It is evident that the θ -temperature of poly[n]catenane is lower (highest r_c value) compared to its linear and ring counterparts, following the relationship $T_{\text{catenane}}^{\theta} < T_{\text{ring}}^{\theta} < T_{\text{linear}}^{\theta}$, consistent with our recent findings.² Table 1 below presents the r_c values associated with the predicted θ -temperatures.

In summary, the observed discrepancies warrant a careful reevaluation of the methodology employed and conclusions drawn by Dehaghani *et al.*, urging a nuanced consideration of molecular weights in determining the θ -temperature of polymers.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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