Process-Directed Self-Assembly of Block Copolymers

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Process-directed self-assembly of block copolymers refers to rapid thermodynamic processes that reproducibly direct the kinetics of structure formation from a starting, unstable state into a selected, metastable mesostructure. We investigate the kinetics of self-assembly of linear block copolymers after different rapid changes of thermodynamic control parameters (e.g., photochemical transformations [1], stretching or mechanical deformation [2], or pressure changes [3]). These thermodynamic processes convert an initial, equilibrium mesophase of the copolymer material into a well-defined but unstable, starting state. The spontaneous structure formation that ensues from this unstable state becomes trapped in a metastable mesostructure, and we systematically explore, which metastable mesostructures can be fabricated by varying the physical properties of the copolymers in the starting and final state and a step-shear deformation. In addition to the equilibrium mesophases of linear AB diblock copolymers, this diagram of process-accessible states [1] includes multiple, novel, metastable periodic mesostructure of the copolymer possesses the same symmetry as the initial, equilibrium mesophase of the copolymer. Strategies and challenges for studying process-directed self- assembly by particle-based simulations and self-consistent field theory are discussed and the role of non-equilibrium chain conformations and the diffusive dynamics is highlighted.

References:

[1] Process-accessible states of copolymers, D.W. Sun and M. Müller, Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 067801 (2017)

[2] Alignment of copolymer morphology by planar step elongation during spinodal self-assembly, M. Müller and J. Tang, Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 228301 (2015)

[3] Directing the self-assembly of block copolymers into a metastable complex network phase via a deep and rapid quench, M. Müller and D.W. Sun, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 267801 (2013)