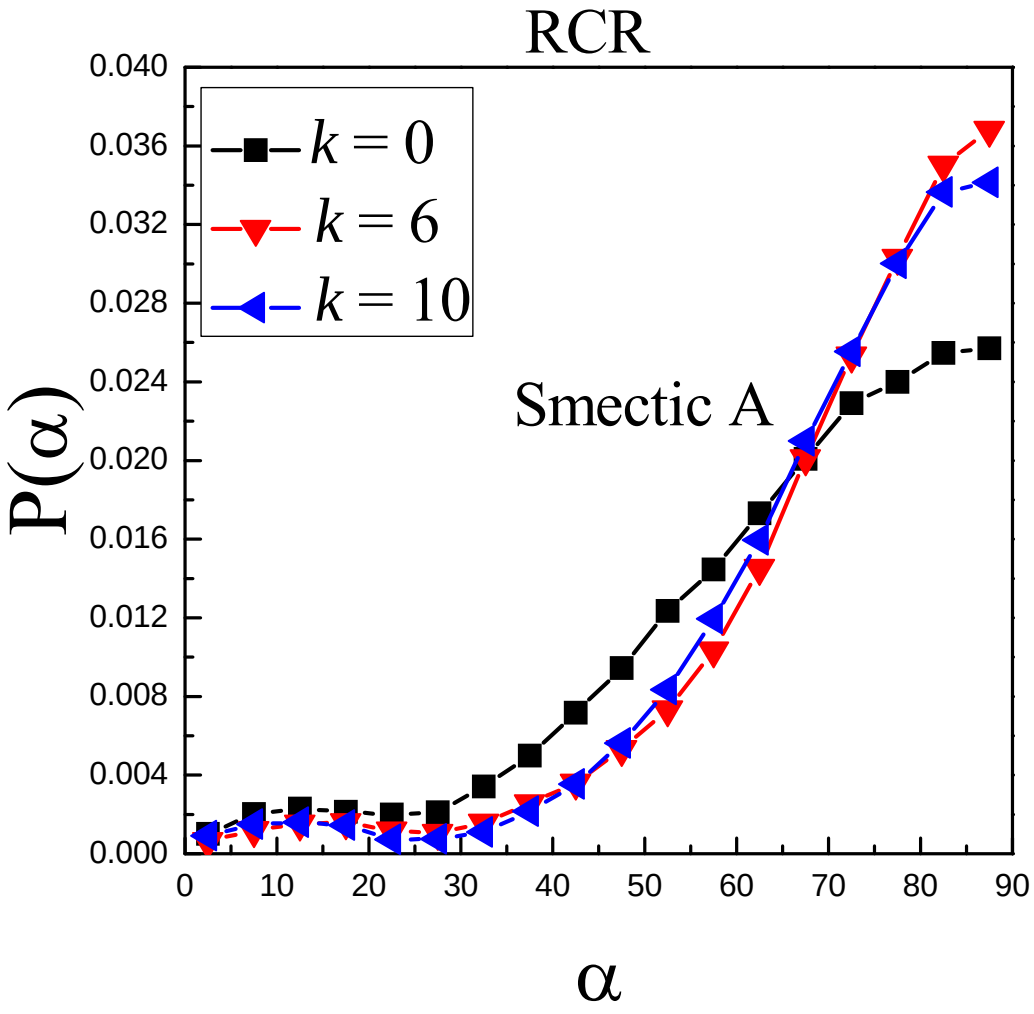


Figure S1. The slippage angle distributions for RCR (12-3-12) triblocks with varied π-π strength (*k*).

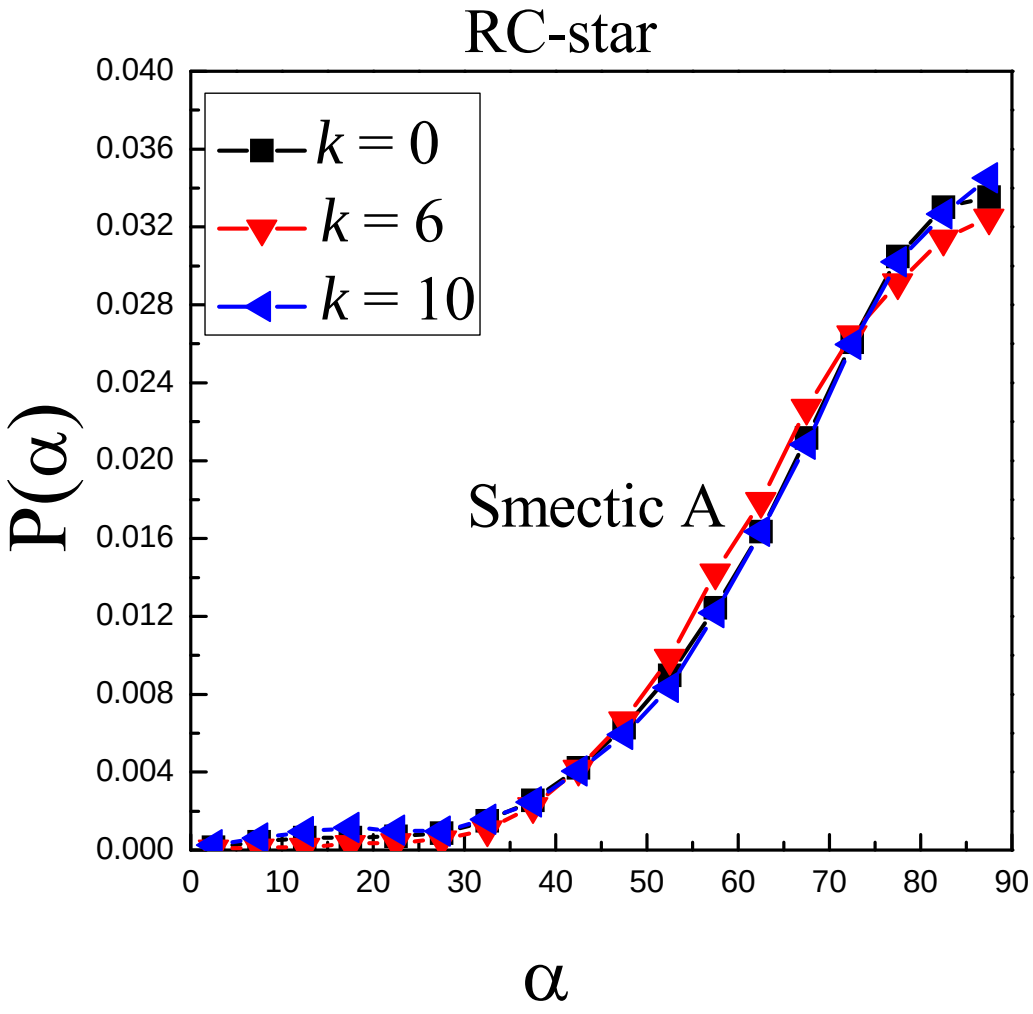


Figure S2. The slippage angle distributions for tri-armed RC-stars with varied π-π strength (k). The rod and coil lengths are 12 and 4, respectively.

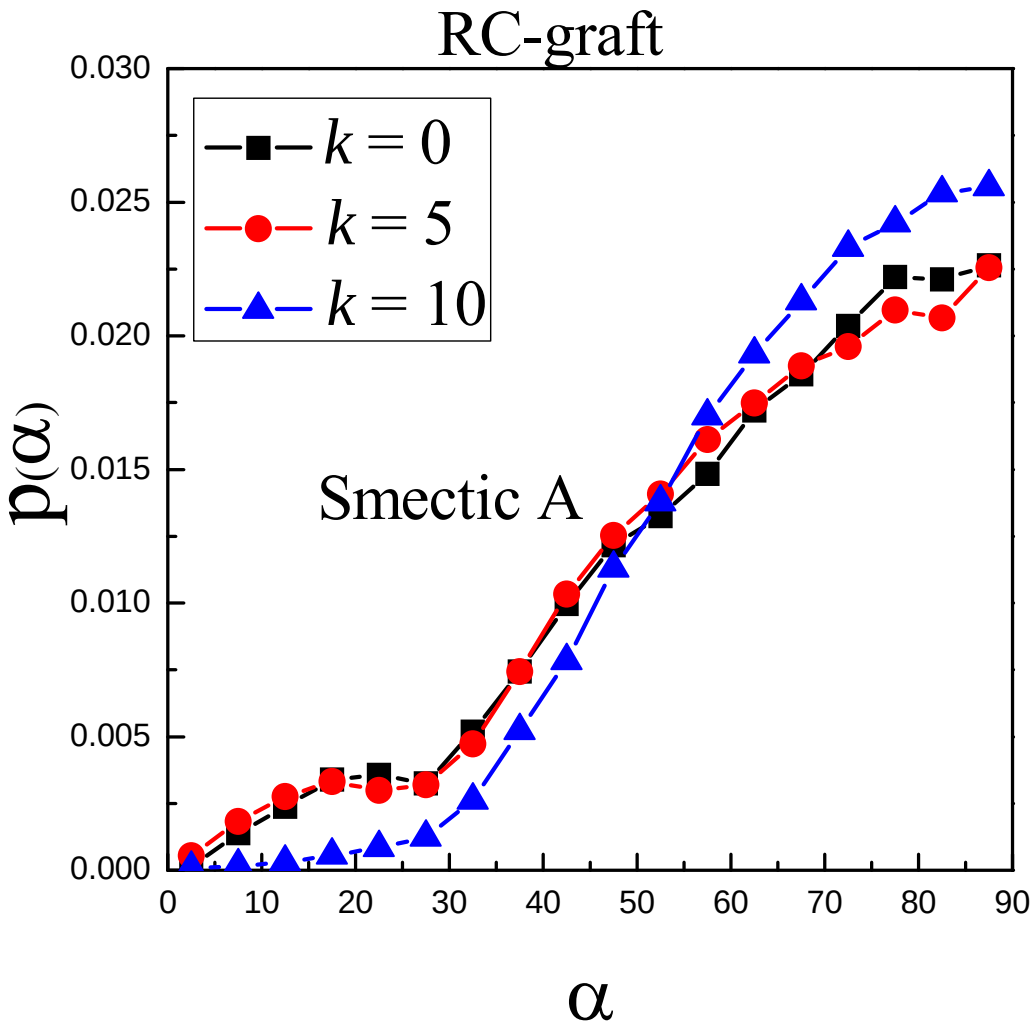


Figure S3. The slippage angle distributions for RC-grafts with varied π-π strength(*k*). The rod length =9, coil length = 3, and arm number = 4, respectively.

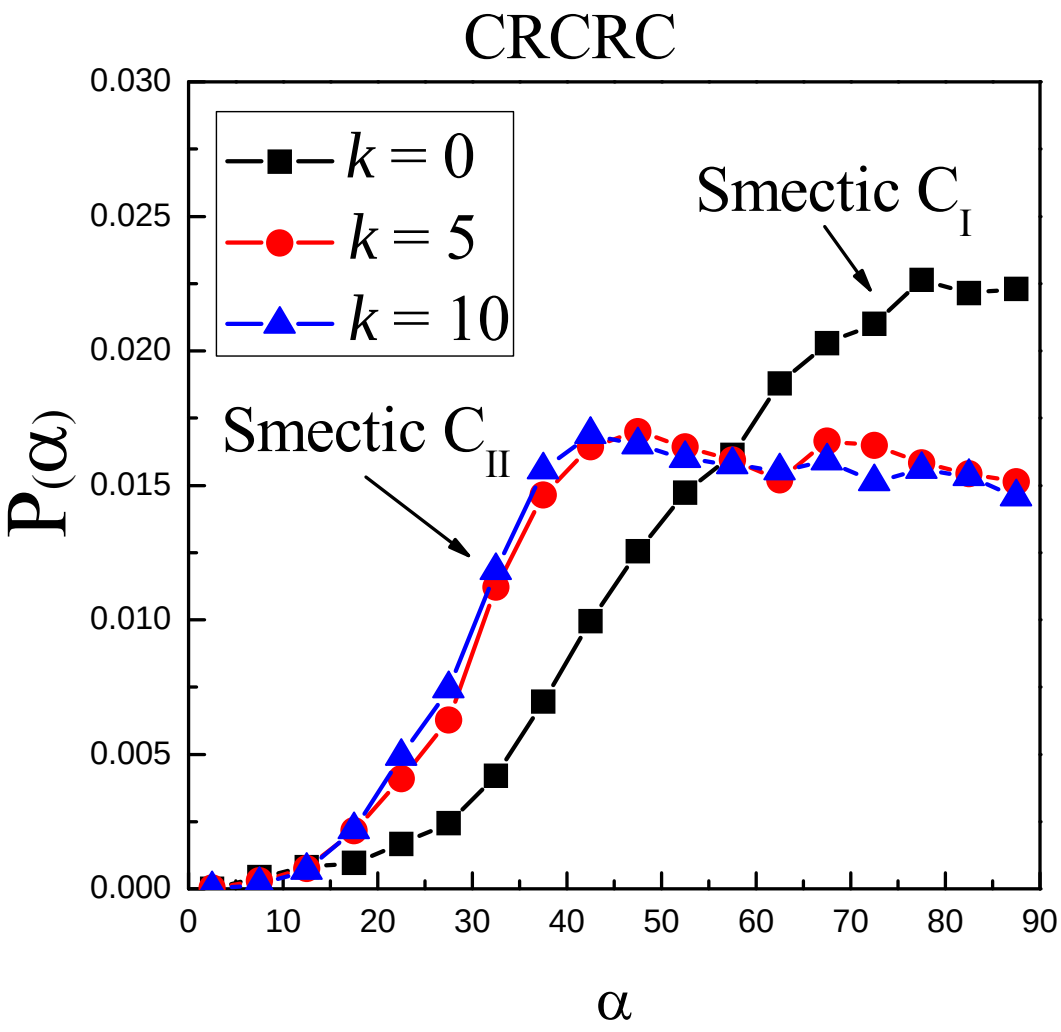


Figure S4. The slippage angle distributions for CRCRC (6-9-6-9-6) pentablocks with varied π-π strength (*k*).

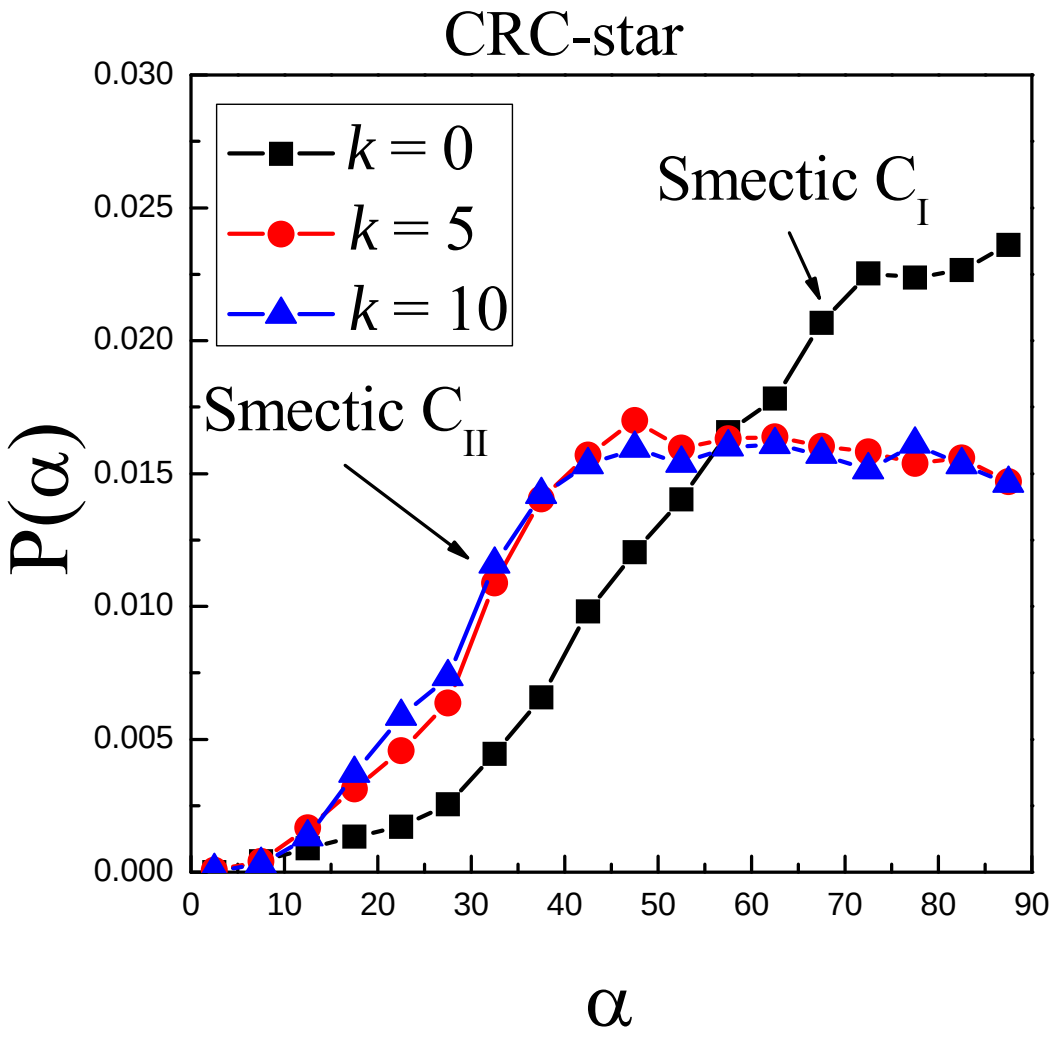


Figure S5. The slippage angle distributions for four-armed CRC-stars with varied π-π strength (k). The rod and coil lengths are 9 and 6, respectively.

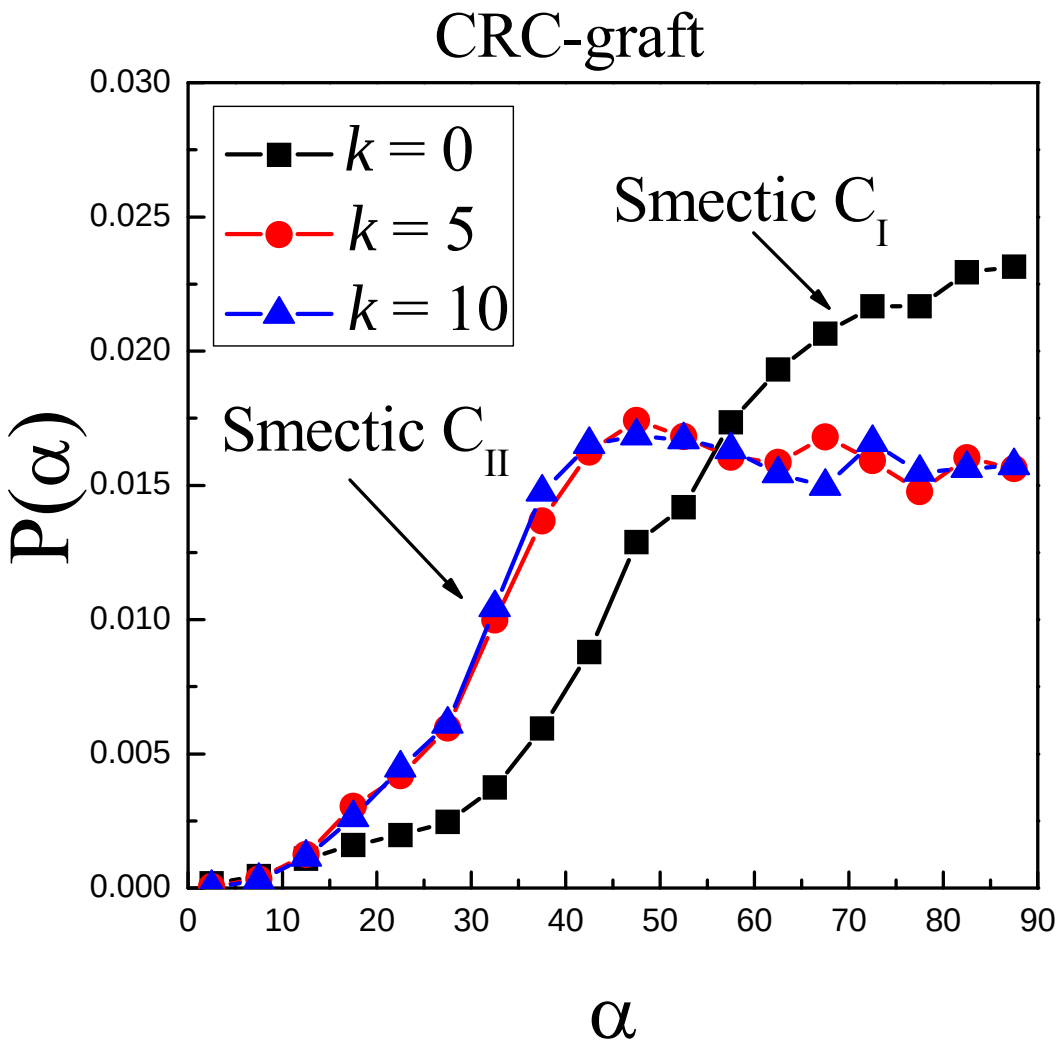


Figure S6. The slippage angle distributions for CRC-grafts with varied π-π strength (*k*). The rod length =9, coil length = 3, and arm number = 6, respectively.

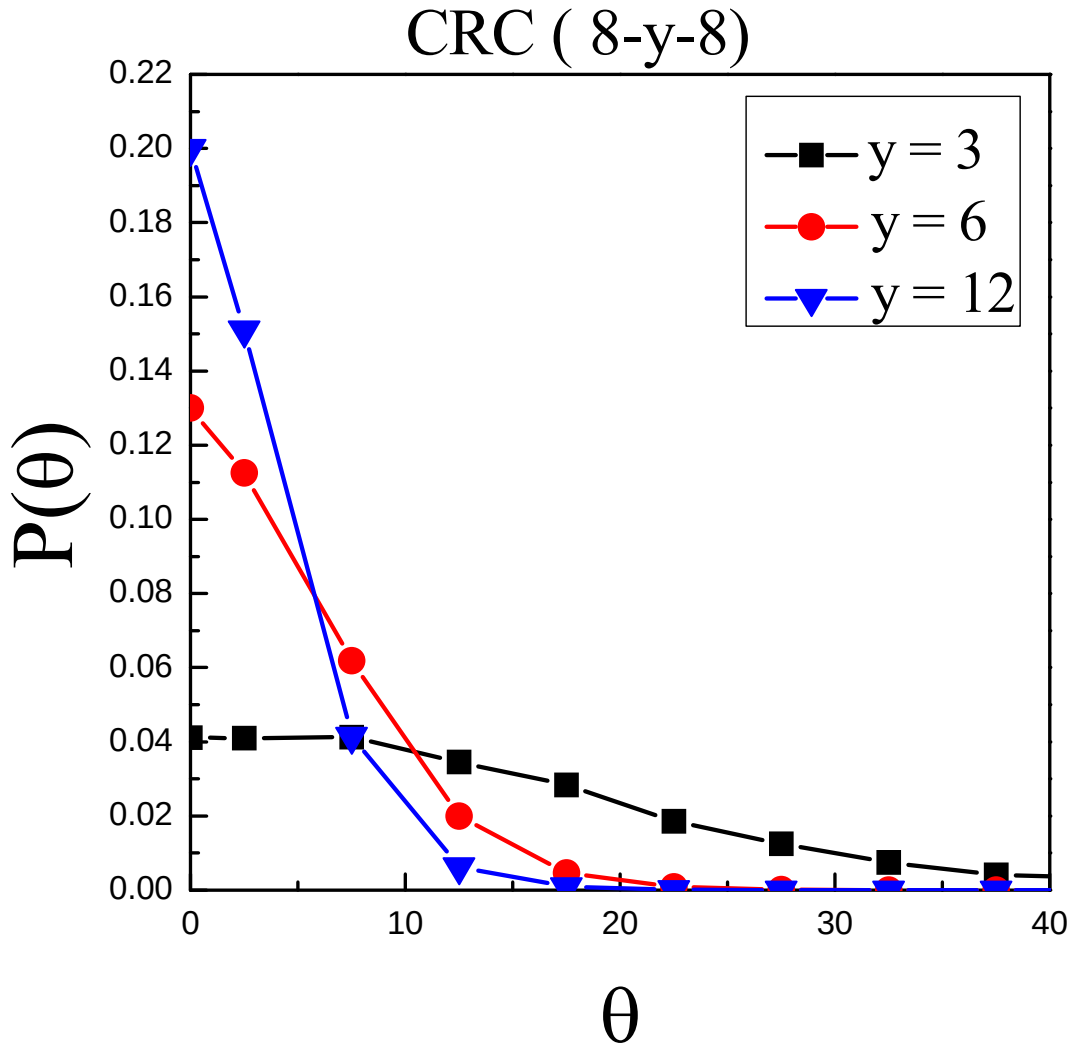
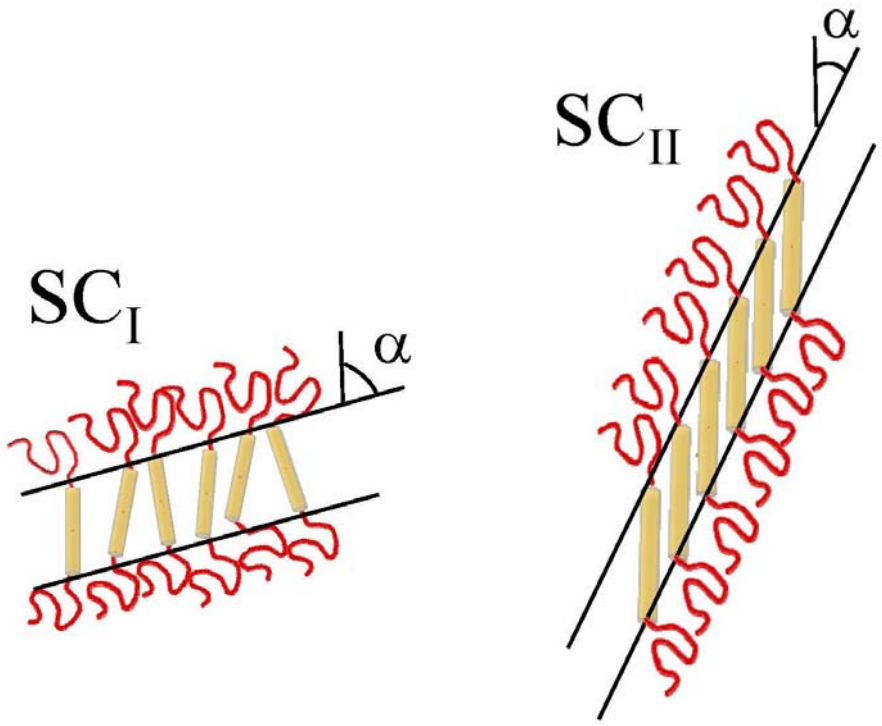


Figure S7. The included angle distributions for CRC (8-y-8) triblocks with varied rod length (y).



(a) (b)

Figure S8. The schematic representations of the SC_I phase and SC_{II} phase. (a) Less parallel alignment leads to more space for coil. Small slippage is required and SC_I phase forms. (b) More parallel alignment results in less space for coil. Large slippage is required and SC_{II} phase occurs.