Supporting information

pH-Controlled Rheological Properties of Mixed Amphiphilic Triblock Copolymers

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1. Influence of the preparation pathway on the characteristics of the DH40/DH60 mixtures

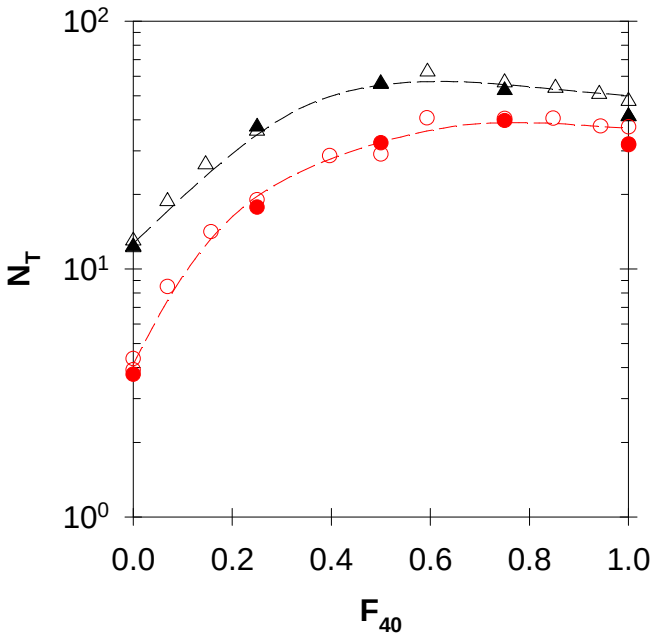
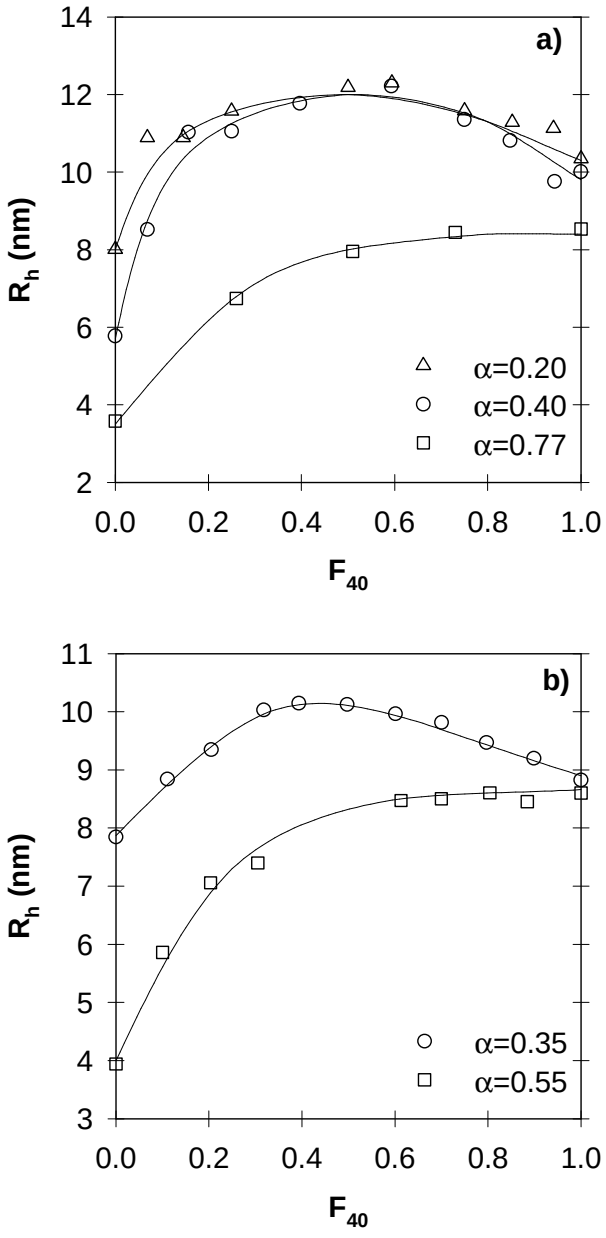


Figure S1. Total aggregation number (N_T) at α=0.2 (Δ, ▲) and α=0.4 (○, ●) as a function of the fraction of DH40 in mixed micelle solutions of DH40/DH60, [Na^+]= 0.5 mol/L and C=2 g/L for two different pathways of preparation. Open symbols: polymer solutions mixed at α=0.9, followed by addition and hydrolysis of D-glucono-δ-lactone to reach the target α value. Closed symbols: polymer solutions prepared separately at the target α values using

GDL, followed by mixing after the target α value has been reached. Dashed lines are guides to the eye.

2. Evolution of the hydrodynamic radius as a function of F_{40} for the mixtures of diblock copolymers



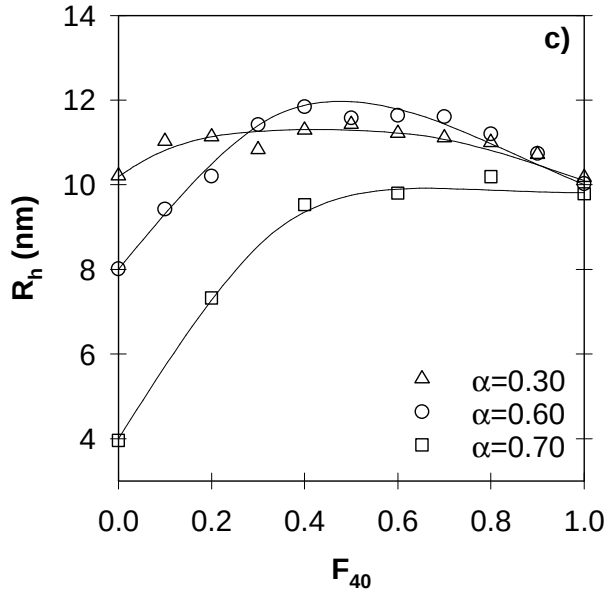


Figure S2. Evolution of R_h as a function of the weight fraction of DH40 (F_{40}) in aqueous solutions of DH40 and DH60 at $[Na^+]$= 0.5 mol/L (a) DH40 and DH60 at $[Na^+]$= 0.1 mol/L (b) and DH40 and DH50 at $[Na^+]$= 0.5 mol/L (c), C =2 g/L for different ionization degrees. The solid lines are guides to the eye.

3. Mixtures of non hybridizing TH40/TH60 triblock copolymers

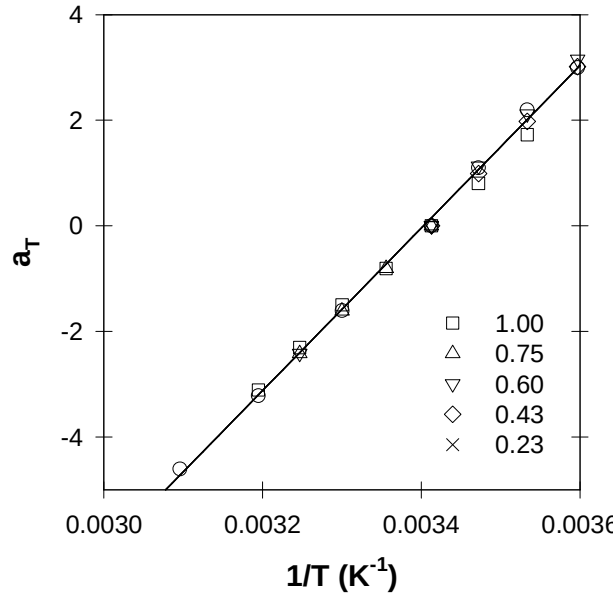


Figure S3. Arrhenius representation of the temperature dependence of the shift factors normalized by the value at 20°C for mixtures of TH40/TH60 with different F_{40} as indicated in the figure at C=30 g/L and α=0.65 without added salt.

4. Mixtures of hybridizing TH40/TH50 triblock copolymers

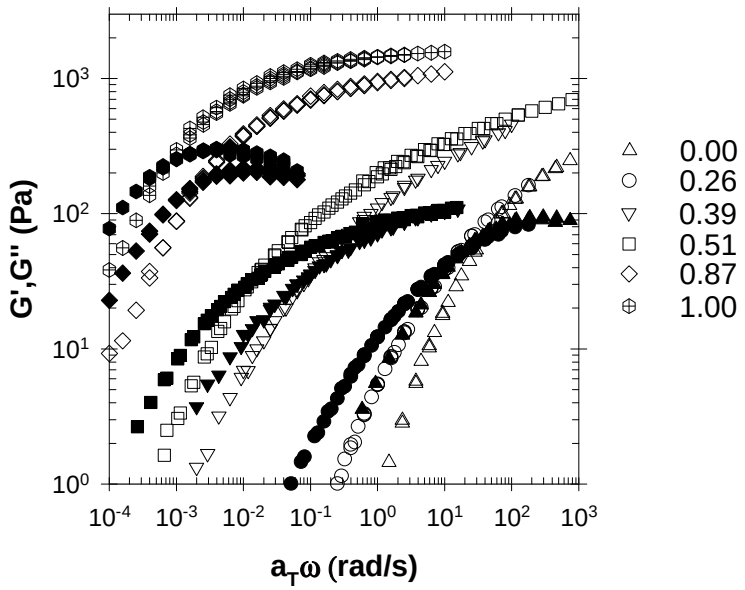


Figure S4. Master curves obtained by frequency-temperature superposition of the shear moduli at T_{ref}=20 °C for mixtures of TH40/TH50 at different F_{40} indicated in the figure at C=30 g/L and α=0.60 without added salt. For clarity, not all data points are shown.