Oligomer/polymer blend phase diagram and surface concentration profiles for squalane/polybutadiene: experimental measurements and predictions from SAFT- $\gamma$  Mie and molecular dynamics simulations

## **Supporting Information**

Jos Tasche,<sup>†</sup> Elise F. D. Sabattié,<sup>†</sup> Richard L Thompson,<sup>†</sup> Mario Campana,<sup>‡</sup> and Mark R. Wilson\*,<sup>†</sup>

†Department of Chemistry, Durham University, Lower Mountjoy, Stockton Road, Durham

DH1 3LE, United Kingdom

 $\ddagger Rutherford\ Appleton\ Laboratory,\ Harwell\ Oxford,\ Didcot\ OX11\ 0QX,\ United\ Kingdom$ 

E-mail: mark.wilson@durham.ac.uk

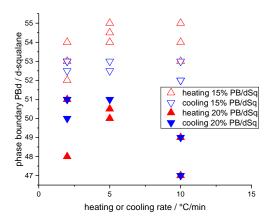
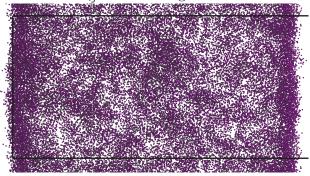
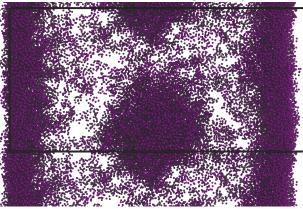


Figure 1: Phase boundaries obtained for PB/d-sq using different heating and cooling rates.

a) Miscible conditions with  $k_{ij} = 0$  showing surface enrichment by oligomers.



b) Immiscibility condition with  $k_{ij} = +0.02$  showing the formation of a wetting layer and a large droplet of squalane after 360 ns of simulation time (the droplet forms after 100 ns of simulation time from an initial homogeneously mixed system).



c) Immiscibility condition with  $k_{ij} = +0.02$ : equilibrated system after 1.367  $\mu$ s of simulation time.

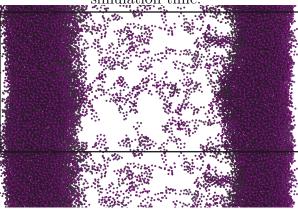


Figure 2: Molecular dynamics snapshots from a 102k bead system at 450 K with 40 w/w% oligomer. Squalane beads are shown in palatinate purple, PB polymer beads are not shown for clarity. The black box represents the explicitly modelled unit cell.

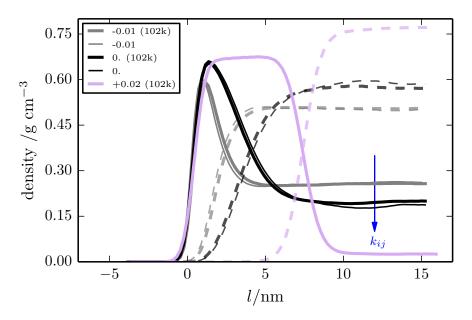


Figure 3: Squalane and polymer surface density profiles obtained by CGMD at 450 K for systems with differing unlike interaction parameter  $k_{ij}$ , ranging from attractive ( $k_{ij} = -0.01$ ) to repulsive ( $k_{ij} = +0.02$ ). Results are shown for a 25k bead system and a 102k bead system. The partial density of oligomers is shown by bold lines and the partial density of polymers shown by dashed lines. Surface enrichment varies from a small concentration increase at the surface to a pure squalane surface layer. An initial constant global squalane concentration of 40% was used for each simulation.

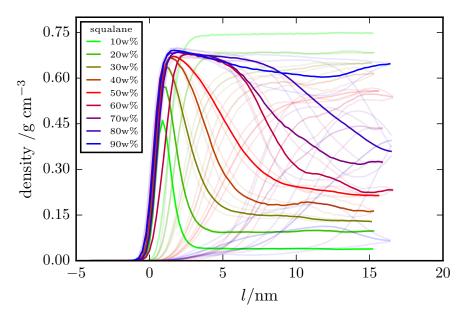


Figure 4: CGMD squalane surface profiles of a compatible system ( $k_{ij} = 0.0$ ) at several compositions. Lines of strong colour represent squalane concentrations, half-transparent lines represent polybutadiene concentrations. Concentration profiles are obtained from averaging both surfaces. The individual surface profiles are plotted in transparent lines.

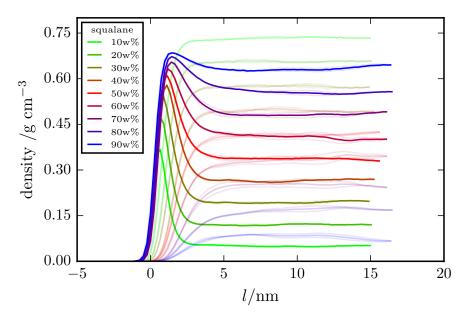


Figure 5: CGMD squalane surface profiles of a compatible system ( $k_{ij} = -0.00165$ ) at several compositions. Lines of strong colour represent squalane concentrations, half-transparent lines represent polybutadiene concentrations. Concentration profiles are obtained from averaging both surfaces. The individual surface profiles are plotted in transparent lines.

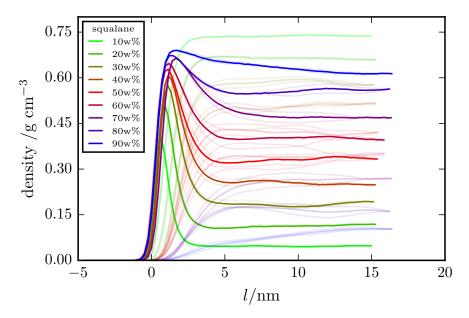


Figure 6: CGMD squalane surface profiles of a compatible system ( $k_{ij} = -0.01$ ) at several compositions. Lines of strong colour represent squalane concentrations, half-transparent lines represent polybutadiene concentrations. Concentration profiles are obtained from averaging both surfaces. The individual surface profiles are plotted in transparent lines.