Tricontinuous Cubic Structures in $ABC/A/C$ Copolymer and Homopolymer Blends

Tomonari Dotera

Saitama Study Center, The University of the Air, 682-2 Nishiki-cho, Saitama 331-0851, Japan

(Received 10 May 2002; published 29 October 2002)

Using the Monte Carlo lattice-simulation technique, we present numerical evidence of the formation of gyroid and nongyroid tricontinuous cubic phases in high polymeric systems of $ABC/A/C$ triblock copolymer and homopolymer blends. By increasing the volume fraction of homopolymer, a remarkable phase sequence $G$ (gyroid) $\rightarrow$ $D$ (diamond) $\rightarrow$ $P$ (primitive) is observed, which is common to certain surfactant systems. Our results indicate that the $ABC$ triblock copolymer system with blending homopolymers may be a zoo of cubic phases, suitable for comparative studies of these phases.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.89.205502 PACS numbers: 61.25.Hq, 61.50.-f, 64.75.+g

Biological amphiphiles (lipids) or synthetic surfactants in aqueous solutions self-assemble to bilayers centered on the multiply connected surface dividing the space into two interpenetrating and nonintersecting “bicontinuous” subspaces [1]. At high concentration of lipids or surfactants, these bilayers can organize cubic phases based on mathematically well-characterized surfaces, namely, multiply periodic minimal surfaces: e.g., Schoen-Luzatti gyroid ($G$), Schwarz diamond ($D$), Schwarz primitive ($P$), and Neovius surface [$CP$] [2]. Moreover, it is known that these surfaces abound in biological cells such as the endoplasmic reticulum, the mitochondrion, and the nucleus of certain cells [3]. For high polymeric block copolymer systems [4], bicontinuous cubic phases had attracted much attention as well [5–7]. In plastic technologies, high polymeric bicontinuous systems are thought to be promising candidates of future technologies such as photonic crystals [8], although it is believed [4] that only the $G$ phase has been established in most block copolymer systems [9,10]. Is there any systematic route to find nongyroid cubic phases in high polymeric systems?

In this Letter, with recourse to Monte Carlo (MC) technique [11] using the diagonal bond method [12,13], we conjecture nongyroid cubic tricontinuous mesophases in $ABC$ (linear) triblock copolymer systems with blending homopolymer. Here we employ $AC$ symmetric $ABC$ triblock copolymers as ingredients of surfaces separating phases rich in $A$ and $C$ homopolymers. Our tricontinuous spaces consist of one strut composed of $A$ polymers and the other strut composed of $C$ polymers separated by a $B$-polymer region. Additional homopolymers act as solvents in surfactant or lipid systems. Recently, Fredrickson and Bates [14] have suggested “polymeric microemulsions” by using the same $ABC$ triblock copolymers as surfactants; in their study, the concentration of homopolymers is much greater than that of our investigation. Our focus is to seek for well-organized structures.

Recently, there arose a number of numerical studies in search of gyroid or gyroidlike structures in $AB$ block copolymers [2,15–17]. Nevertheless, we chose $ABC$ triblock copolymer systems because of two reasons. First, the multicontinuous region is wider than that of diblock systems [6,10]. Second, in practice, the $ABC$ system is much better than $AB$ systems. In the case of $AB$ systems, two struts tend to intersect by forming the complex of struts or perforated lamellae, because the two struts are composed of the same component. On the contrary, in the case of the $ABC$ system, two struts consist of $A$ and $C$; accordingly, they can repel each other by energetics. Correspondingly, different kinetic pathways may be expected [17].

We point out that, in any simulation methods applied to block copolymer systems, fine-tuning box sizes to periods of ordered structures is crucially important [18]. We search and compare structures with changing simulation box size in order to select a stable phase. As a result, we have found the formation of the unit cell of different cubic phases with changing system size $L$. We determine the most probable structure by the formation of twice-periodic structure; first, because the possibility of the formation of twice-periodic false states competing with the true state is supposed to be quite low, and, second, because enforcement by the boundary conditions does not work as in the case of one period as we shall later see.

Our simulation method is a simple but dramatically effective extension of a Verdier-Stockmayer–type coarse-grained bead-and-bond lattice polymer MC simulation method. A model $ABC$ triblock copolymer and homopolymer consist of $N = 22$: $[N_A, N_B, N_C] = [5, 12, 5]$, and $N_{h_A} = 5$ and $N_{h_C} = 5$ beads. The bond length is 1, $\sqrt{2}$, or $\sqrt{3}$ in the unit of lattice spacing. Equal number densities of two kinds of homopolymers are prepared. The number of polymers in a system is determined such that the occupation ratio of beads in the lattice points is 0.75. Vacancies act as nonselective solvents. To represent energetics that drives the system to microphase separation, unit interaction energies are imposed only between pairs of different components within the body diagonal distance $\sqrt{3}$: We consider the Hamiltonian as $H = \sum \epsilon_{ij}$, where $\epsilon_{ij} = 1$ when $i \neq j$, and $i$ and $j$ stand for $A$, $B$, and $C$. The system is usually prepared at first as totally

PACS numbers: 61.25.Hq, 61.50.-f, 64.75.+g

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randomized at the infinite temperature, and then quenched at $\beta = 1/k_BT = 0.15$ ($\chi N = 59.4$) or $\beta = 0.2$ ($\chi N = 79.2$) to wait ordering, where $k_B$ is the Boltzmann constant, $T$ is absolute temperature, and $\chi = 18\beta\epsilon$ is the interaction parameter.

We have performed several compositions of copolymers and homopolymers. In this paper, we describe the typical three systems: (I) $\phi_{co} = 1.0, \phi_{ha} = \phi_{hc} = 0$, $\phi_B = 0.545, (\chi N = 59.4)$; (II) $\phi_{co} = 0.8, \phi_{ha} = \phi_{hc} = 0.1, \phi_B = 0.436, (\chi N = 59.4)$; (III) $\phi_{co} = 0.667, \phi_{ha} = \phi_{hc} = 0.167, \phi_B = 0.3636, (\chi N = 79.2)$, corresponding to single $G$ (space group $I4_132$), single $D$ ($Fd\overline{3}m$), and single $P$ ($Pm\overline{3}m$) phases [19], where $\phi_{co}, \phi_{ha}, \phi_{hc}$, and $\phi_B$ are the volume fractions of copolymer, $A$ and $C$ homopolymers, and $B$ component.

(I) The pure system made up of only $ABC$ block copolymers is known to form the $G$ phase [10]. In our numerical experiments, a single period of the $G$ structure has been obtained for sizes from $L = 23$ to $L = 27$, and a single unit cell of the $D$ structure has been obtained from $L = 32$ to $L = 35$ as well. There is no $P$ phase down to $L = 16$. However, twice-periodic formation has been found only for the $G$ phase with $L = 52$ by a run of several $10^4$ Monte Carlo steps (MCS); hence, we safely conclude that the $D$ phase is ruled out. With respect to the composition change in the $ABC$ copolymer, in the system of $[N_A, N_B, N_C] = [4, 14, 4]$, the $G$ phase has been obtained for $L = 50, 52$, and in the case of $[3, 16, 3]$, the $G$ phase has been found for $L = 48$; hence, the range $\phi_B = 0.545-0.727$ corresponds to the $G$ phase, which is consistent with experiments. In Fig. 1, an example of the growth of the $G$ phase for a $[N_A, N_B, N_C] = [4, 14, 4]$ system is shown. The number of copolymers in the cube $L^3$ with $L = 52$ is $n_{ABC} = 4793$.

(II) This system turned out to form the $D$ phase. One period of the $P$ structure has been obtained for sizes from $L = 20$ to $L = 27$, that of $G$ has been obtained from $L = 29$ to $L = 34$, and that of $D$ has been obtained from $L = 41$ to $L = 43$. In other regions, we have obtained defective cubic phases or ill-ordered ones. It is important that two periods of $P$ and $G$ structures have not been obtained; however, we have succeeded in forming defect-free two periods of the unit cell of the $D$ phase for $L = 82$ by a run of $8 \times 10^6$ [20] as shown in Fig. 2. Figure 3 shows energy per bead and mean square end-to-end distance as functions of MCS. The number of polymers in the cube $L^3$ with $L = 82$ is $n_{ABC} = 15037$ and $n_A + n_C = 16542$. Another evidence is that we have obtained a defective but almost perfect twice-periodic $D$ structure for $L = 86$ by quenching at $\beta = 0.2$.

(III) This system turned out to form the $P$ phase. One period of the $P$ structure has been obtained for sizes from $L = 23$ to $L = 37$, and the $G$ has been obtained from $L = 38$ to $L = 41$. We did not find perfect $D$ structures, but defective $D$ structures were formed for $L = 54$ and $L = 57$. Furthermore, we have obtained two periods of
become more flat leading to increasing the lattice constant. Since the volume ratio of three components ($A$, $B$, $C$) is almost the same, the competition to form lamellae may be important. (iii) We have been able to form twice-periodic \( P \) structures for the system with longer chains: 

\[
N_A, N_B, N_C, N_{hA}, N_{hC} = 7, 16, 7, 7, 7
\]

Although the evaluation of free energy is required, we deduce that the behavior of homopolymers tending to concentrate in nodes of struts is an important factor to drive the system to form the nongyroid cubic phases, whose term does not exist in surfactant systems. As depicted in Figs. 2(b) and 4, most of the homopolymer fills the nodes of the structures connected by narrow branches. Obviously, Fig. 4 illuminates why the \( P \) structure has not been obtained in pure triblock copolymer systems, since too much stretching of \( A \) and \( C \) parts is inevitable. Homopolymers entropically tend to concentrate in nodes not only because they relax the stretch of \( A \) and \( C \) parts, but also because the confinement of homopolymer is weaker than in narrow branches [21]; the \( G \) is three-pronged, the \( D \) is four-pronged, and the \( P \) is six-pronged; the greater the number of prongs, the larger the excess volume of nodes [22].

Ström and Anderson, for didodecyldimethylammonium bromide in water and styrene, and Landh, for pine oil monoglycerides in water and poloxamer, have found marvelous lyotropic phase behavior, a phase sequence of bicontinuous cubic phases in surfactant solutions with increasing water [23]. The common sequence is \( G \rightarrow D \rightarrow P \rightarrow C(P) \). This progression has been accounted as a “universal” feature of the geometry of minimal surfaces, i.e., system independent space-filling and space-dividing requirements of cubic bicontinuous phases [23,24]. Hence, one may expect that it can be applied not only to surfactant systems but also to block copolymer systems. In this context, it should be noted that Matsen [25] has already predicted a \( G \rightarrow D \) phase transition with the addition of minority component homopolymer into \( AB \) block copolymer melts, and shown the accumulation of homopolymer at nodes relaxing interfaces to constant mean curvature surfaces, which are favored by the interfacial tension [26].

Generally, the phase behavior of surfactant systems is strongly affected by their chemical details: Even in the blessed case of Ström and Anderson, the choice of styrene was crucially important to see the phase progression. Furthermore, fluctuations are apt to obscure ordering in surfactants. In contrast, these effects are weaker in high polymeric systems; therefore, we presume that block copolymer/homopolymer blends may provide better cases as generic self-assembling models. Finally, we note that the lattice MC method is of greatest utility to investigate such fundamental phase behavior.

Note added.—Recently, Wiesner et al. [27] have found a \( P \) phase in mixtures of copolymer and homopolymer (PI-b-PEO/ceramic precursor). This supports the idea that blending homopolymer could be a key to form nongyroid cubic phases as shown in our simulation.


[7] H. Hasegawa et al., Polymer 37, 3825 (1996). It has been shown that copolymer/homopolymer systems promote the formation of bicontinuous phases.


[12] T. Dotera and A. Hatano, J. Chem. Phys. 105, 8413 (1996). Because of the compressurateness problem, we reported a misleading result in this paper: The formation of a D phase was demonstrated in a box with L = 40 for a pure copolymer system with \[N_A, N_B, N_C = 7, 16, 7\]. However, we obtained a G phase in a box with L = 34 [see T. Dotera et al., Kobunshi Ronbunshu 56, 667 (1999)]. The present paper is the answer to such confusion.


[19] The space groups are not double G (Ia\(\bar{3}d\)), double D (Pn\(\bar{3}m\)), nor double P (Im\(\bar{3}m\)). The term “unit cell” means conventional unit cell, not primitive cell: Notice that they are different for the G and D structures.

[20] In a simulation box, the system is often trapped in ill-ordered states with different topological networks. For example, a run of the system with L = 82 got stuck in a disordered state with higher energy for considerable simulation time (\(~6 \times 10^6\) MCS). The Euler characteristic \(\chi\) was frozen to \(-136\), which was smaller than the regular value, \(\chi_D = -128\) (\(-16\) per conventional unit cell). However, the state yielded the D phase as well by temperature change. While the regular structure was robust at \(\beta = 0.3\), the ill-ordered state was not. We performed a low temperature run of \(3.5 \times 10^7\) MCS at \(\beta = 0.3\) until \(\chi\) became \(\chi_D\), which eliminated large curvature regions such as narrow struts or small rings. Then the state produced the D structure at \(\beta = 0.15\) in reasonable simulation time (\(~2 \times 10^6\) MCS).


[22] Since lattice constants of swollen C(P) phases are much larger than others, simulations of C(P) phases are beyond our one-year computation ability for the time being.


