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Marios Giannakou, Oleg V. Borisov, Friederike Schmid. Strong stretching theory of polydisperse curved polymer brushes. *The Journal of Chemical Physics*, 2024, 161 (1), 10.1063/5.0213524. hal-04796837

HAL Id: hal-04796837

<https://univ-pau.hal.science/hal-04796837v1>

Submitted on 21 Nov 2024

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Strong stretching theory of polydisperse curved polymer brushes

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ABSTRACT: We investigate the effect of polydispersity on the properties of curved linear brushes in good solvent. To this end, we extend the strong stretching theory for polydisperse brushes to curved geometries and investigate the polymer chain end profiles, bending moduli and other properties for experimentally relevant polymer chain length distributions of the Schulz-Zimm type. We also investigate the properties of End Exclusion Zones (EEZ) that may appear in convex geometries under certain conditions, and show that their position in the brush can be engineered by careful selection of the polymer length distribution. Lastly, we propose a method to engineer chain end profiles by engineering the polymer length distribution.

I. INTRODUCTION

Tethering polymers onto a substrate is an efficient and versatile strategy to engineer surfaces with adjustable and potentially responsive characteristics. The resultant structures, known as polymer brushes, have been the subject of intensive exploration for several decades. These brushes find applications in diverse fields, including protein immobilization and isolation¹⁻³, water filtration enhancement, anti-fouling^{3,4}, bacterial adhesion, surface wettability tuning⁵⁻⁷, colloid stabilization⁸, as well as in designing responsive colloids⁹ and soft surfaces^{5,10-12}.

Theoretical frameworks for understanding polymer brushes have evolved since the 1970s, starting with the seminal work by de Gennes¹³ and Alexander¹⁴. Sophisticated mean-field approaches such as the self-consistent field (SCF) theory¹⁵ and the analytical strong-stretching theory (SST)^{8,16} have facilitated comprehensive investigations into brush properties¹⁷⁻²², including monomer density and chain end distribution. Furthermore, such theories are also used to describe the molecular structure of copolymer-based micelles, membranes, and bulk mesophases²²⁻³². In theory, it is common to adopt simplifying assumptions, with one prevalent choice being the assumption that brushes consist of polymer chains of uniform length, also known as the monodisperse limit. However, in reality, most polymer brushes exhibit polydispersity, characterized by broad chain length distributions. Despite this, only a handful of papers have delved into the implications of polydispersity. An influential semi-analytical extension of SST was devised by Milner, Witten, and Cates in 1989³³. Subsequent theoretical and simulation studies focusing on polydisperse brushes have highlighted significant variations in their properties compared to their monodisperse counterparts^{34,35}.

A key reason for the prevalence of polydisperse brushes is the limited precision in controlling chain lengths and grafting density afforded by current brush synthesis methods³⁶. The most precise approach in this regard is the "grafting to" method^{37,38}, where polymers are synthesized prior to attachment to a surface. This permits a narrow chain length distribution, but comes with the limitation of achieving only relatively low grafting den-

sities. The challenge arises from the difficulty of introducing new chains near the substrate once other polymers have been already introduced. In the "grafting from" method^{38,39}, chains grow monomer by monomer from the solution, originating from initiators attached to the substrate. While this method enables the creation of denser brushes³⁸, it comes with the trade-off of less control over the chain length distribution. Finally, the recently introduced "grafting through"⁴⁰ adopts a strategy akin to the "grafting from method" but employs a porous membrane as a substrate. Monomers are supplied from a solution on the membrane side opposite to the brush. As the monomers approach the initiators from below, shorter chains can grow more readily than longer chains, leading to a more uniform chain length distribution. However, this method has limitations in substrate choice and is less universally applicable compared to other methods.

Here, our focus lies on dense brushes with chain length distributions typical of those resulting from the "grafting from" method. In such instances, the chain length distributions exhibit a similar overall form, resembling those of polymers grown in solution. These distributions are often well-described by the Schulz-Zimm distribution^{41,42}.

Recent developments have enabled the design of structures where polymers are attached to spherical nanoparticles⁴³⁻⁴⁶, commonly referred to as "hairy" particles, or onto cylindrical nanopores⁴⁶⁻⁵⁰. In the former case, polymer brushes have been employed to regulate the distribution of nanoparticles in a solution or to alter the rheological properties of the nanoparticle dispersion. In the latter case, cylindrical nanopores were coated with responsive polymers capable of either closing or opening the nanopore depending on the solvate. It is crucial to note that the polymers attached to these nanopores and particles often possess a radius of gyration that can be of the same order, or even many orders of magnitude larger than the size of the pore or particle. Therefore, it is natural to anticipate significant effects from geometric curvature constraints in this scenario.

The impact of curvature on the structure of polymer brushes has been subjected to theoretical examination for many years by various researchers⁵¹⁻⁵⁶. A notable prediction posits the existence of a "dead zone" or "End

Exclusion Zone" (EEZ), marked by the lack of free end monomers^{30,51,52,56}. However, these investigations have predominantly focused on monodisperse brushes, or, at most, bidisperse⁵⁷ brushes. In the latter case, it was found that adding a small amount of longer chains can significantly diminish the bending modulus of molten brushes⁵⁷.

The present authors are only aware of only two theoretical studies addressing the conjoined influence of polydispersity and curvature, a Monte Carlo simulation by Dodd and Jayaraman⁵⁸. They observed that polydispersity exerts a pronounced effect on the distribution of chain ends, shifting them closer to the surface eliminating the dead zone in the process. Analytical or semi-analytical mean-field theories can help to rationalize and predict such phenomena at low computational cost. In particular, given the historical success of SST and the increasing technological relevance of strongly curved polydisperse brushes, an expansion of the SST to accommodate curved brushes appears highly desirable.

In the present study, we extend the semi-analytical SST framework developed by Milner et al. for polydisperse brushes³³, adapting it to dense brushes on curved surfaces with arbitrary curvature. Our investigation primarily centers on spherical geometries under good solvent conditions, delving into the brush structure across a range of experimentally relevant or theoretically promising chain length distributions. The SST framework yields results consistent with Dodd and Jayaraman's findings. However, depending on the chain length distribution, we find that dead zones are still possible in polydisperse brushes. Moreover, we show that it is even possible to engineer a dead zone such that it appears at some distance from the substrate. Lastly, we show that it is possible to engineer a desired chain end distribution.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In section II we introduce the model and briefly go over the foundations, while also providing the analytical extension of polydisperse brushes on curved geometries. In section III we present results obtained from the analysis of our model for the Schulz-Zimm distribution III A and explore the effect of polydispersity on the chain end profiles, bending moduli and more. Moreover, in section III B we explore the emergence of an EEZ in polydisperse brushes and show that it is possible within the framework of SST, for an EEZ to also exist within the brush. Furthermore, in section III C we show that the self-consistent equations in II can be also used to design chain end profiles.

II. THEORETICAL MODEL

We consider a polymer brush that is grafted upon a curved surface. The grafting density is given by σ and each chain i may have a different chain length N_i , characterizing the number of segments. The chain lengths are distributed according to a prescribed probability dis-

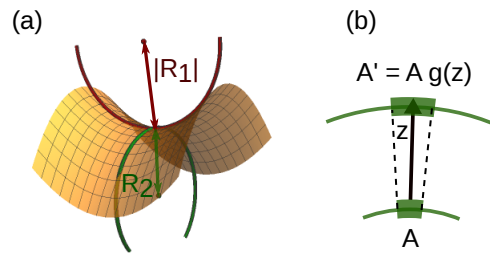


FIG. 1. (a) Principle radii of curvature at a point on a curved surface: The largest and smallest radii of tangent circles, where by convention, a radius is negative if the curvature turns upwards (as for R_1). (b) Illustration of the Steiner formula.

tribution $P(N)$. The local geometry of the substrate at a given surface point is characterized by the mean curvature $H = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2})$ and the Gaussian curvature $K = 1/(R_1 R_2)$, where R_1 and R_2 are the radii of curvature (see Fig. 1a). A useful formula regarding the geometry is the Steiner formula, which describes the relative area difference between an area element on the substrate and one which is parallel at a perpendicular distance z (see Fig. 1b). It is given by

$$g(z) = 1 + 2Hz + Kz^2 \quad (1)$$

We assume that the chains are sufficiently long that they can be described as Gaussian chains with statistical segment length a . Chains i are thus modelled by continuous curves $\mathbf{r}_i(n)$ with $n \in [0 : N_i]$. Non-bonded interactions are described by an energy functional $\mathcal{V}[\hat{\phi}]$, where $\hat{\phi}(\mathbf{r})$ is the number density of monomers given by

$$\hat{\phi}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_i \int_0^{N_i} dn \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i(n)) \quad (2)$$

Consequently, the Hamiltonian of a patch of unit area on the substrate is given by

$$\frac{\mathcal{H}[\{\mathbf{r}_i\}]}{k_B T} = \sum_i \int_0^{N_i} dn \frac{3}{2a^2} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}_i(n)}{dn} \right|^2 + \mathcal{V}[\hat{\phi}] \quad (3)$$

Here the sum on the r.h.s. runs over all chains in the patch, the first term describes the conformational energy of Gaussian chains, and the term $\mathcal{V}[\hat{\phi}]$ accounts for non-bonded interactions between monomers. In the following, we primarily focus on the good solvent case, whereupon the excluded volume interaction is given to first approximation by

$$\mathcal{V}[\hat{\phi}] = \frac{w}{2} \int d^3r \hat{\phi}(\mathbf{r})^2 \quad (4)$$

but the theory can also be applied to other types of potentials, and to incompressible melts (see Appendix A).

A. Background: SCF and SST approximations

In the regime of high grafting density, the chains are closely packed together, and a chain has many more interactions with its neighbouring chains than it has with itself. In such an instance, density fluctuations are suppressed and one can justifiably employ a mean-field approximation, where chains are taken to move independently in the average field of the surrounding chains. This leads to the popular self-consistent field (SCF) theory⁵⁹. The conformations of chains i of length N_i are independently distributed according to the distribution functions $\mathcal{P}_i[\mathbf{r}_i] \sim \exp(-\mathcal{S}_i[\mathbf{r}_i; W])$ with the "action"

$$\mathcal{S}_i[\mathbf{r}_i; W] = \int_0^{N_i} dn \left(\frac{3}{2a^2} \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}_i(n)}{dn} \right|^2 + W(\mathbf{r}_i(n)) \right) \quad (5)$$

where $W(\mathbf{r}) = \delta\mathcal{V}/\delta\phi(\mathbf{r})$, i.e., $W(\mathbf{r}) = w\phi$ in the good solvent case. In the incompressible melt case, $W(\mathbf{r})$ acts like a constraint field that adjusts itself such that $\phi(\mathbf{r})$ is constant ($\phi(\mathbf{r}) \equiv \bar{\phi}$) everywhere. The distributions $\mathcal{P}_i[\mathbf{r}_i]$ can be used to calculate the average segment density ϕ , but they also depends on ϕ via $W(\mathbf{r})$, which creates a self-consistent loop. The SCF Ansatz reduces the complexity of the problem considerably, but the numerical solution of the SCF equations remains time consuming for polydisperse brushes especially in the limit of very long chains and high grafting densities.

In this limit, however, a further simplification is provided by the Strong-Stretching approximation or Strong-Stretching theory (SST)^{8,33}. It assumes that due to the compactness of the chains, the possible configurations of every chain are restricted around their most probable configuration, i.e., the ones that minimize the actions $\mathcal{S}_i[\mathbf{r}_i(n)]$ (Eq. 5). Due to symmetry the problem is now reduced to a one dimensional problem for the paths $z_i(n)$ in the direction z perpendicular to the substrate.

Following Milner et al³³, we further define a "potential" U as

$$U(z) = W(0) - W(z) =: U_{\max} - W(z) \quad (6)$$

Minimizing Eq. (5) with respect to $z_i(n)$ with the constraint $z_i(0) = 0$ then gives the Euler-Lagrange equation

$$\frac{3}{a^2} \frac{d^2 z_i}{dn^2} = - \frac{dU}{dz} \Big|_{z=z_i} \quad (7)$$

and the boundary condition $(dz_i/dn)|_{N_i} = 0$. The latter results from the minimization with respect to $z_i(N_i)$ and corresponds to the physically reasonable requirement that chain ends are tensionless¹⁶. Furthermore, we can identify integration constants

$$E(N_i) = \frac{3}{2a^2} \left(\frac{dz_i}{dn} \right)^2 + U(z_i) \equiv \text{const.} \quad (8)$$

which depend on the chain length N_i , and can be calculated as $E(N_i) = U(z_i(N_i))$ (using $(dz_i/dn)|_{N_i} = 0$).

This allows us to derive an expression for the tension dz_i/dn of a chain i of length N_i at the segment n as a function of the potential $U(z_i(n))$ and the integration constant $E(N_i)$:

$$\frac{dz_i}{dn} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} a \sqrt{E(N_i) - U(z_i(n))} \quad (9)$$

Next, we make two further physically reasonable assumptions. First, the tension $|dz_i(n)/dn|$ drops monotonically from the grafting point to the chain end. This implies, by virtue of Eq. (7), that $U(z)$ is a strictly monotonous function. Second, we assume that chains with a larger length have their ends placed further away from the substrate than their shorter counterparts. As a consequence, a monotonically increasing relationship can be established between the potential U , $z(U)$, and the length $N(U)$ of a chain which has its end at distance $z(U)$ from the substrate.

B. SST approach for curved brushes

Based on the above model and approximations, we can derive a set of self-consistent equations for polydisperse curved brushes. In the following, we will summarize these equations. A detailed derivation and an algorithm to solve them are presented in the appendix, B and F.

Before listing the self-consistent equations, we note that by inserting $z(U)$, we can express the local monomer density $\phi(z)$ as a function of the potential U . Specifically, for brushes in good solvent, we have (using Eqs. (4,6))

$$\phi(U) = (U_{\max} - U)/w \quad (10)$$

For melts, the relation is even simpler:

$$\phi(U) \equiv \bar{\phi}_{\text{melt}} \quad (11)$$

Furthermore, we define a "projected monomer density", $\lambda(U)$, such that $\lambda(U(z)) dz$ is the amount of monomers between z and $z + dz$ per *substrate* unit area. Another useful quantity is the "cumulative end density" $\sigma_c(U)$, which is defined such that $\sigma_c(U)/\sigma$ is the fraction of chains with ends located at distances less than $z(U)$ from the substrate.

In the absence of an EEZ, our self-consistent set then consists of four equations: The first allows one to determine $z(U)$ from a given function $N(U)$,

$$z(U) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^U dU' N(U') \frac{1}{\sqrt{U - U'}} \quad (12)$$

The second subsequently gives the projected monomer density $\lambda(U)$ as a function of $z(U)$,

$$\lambda(U) = \phi(U) g(z(U)) \quad (13)$$

($g(z)$ was introduced in Eq. (1)). The third expresses the cumulative end density $\sigma_c(U)$ in terms of $\lambda(U)$,

$$\sigma_c(U) = \sigma - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{a}{\pi} \int_U^{U_{\max}} dU' \lambda(U') \frac{1}{\sqrt{U' - U}} \quad (14)$$

Since $\sigma_c(0) = 0$, this equation also encompasses an expression for σ . Finally, the fourth equation connects $\sigma_c(U)$ with the chain length distribution $P(N)$ and can be used to determine $N(U)$ from $\sigma_c(U)$,

$$\frac{\sigma_c(U)}{\sigma} = \int_0^{N(U)} dN' P(N') \quad (15)$$

which closes the self-consistent loop. Eq. (13) follows directly from the definition of the projected monomer density $\lambda(U)$, and Eq. (15) from the definition of the cumulative end density $\sigma_c(U)$, taking into account that $N(U)$ increases monotonically. The derivations of Eqs. (12) and (14) are detailed in Appendix B.

In the presence of an EEZ, Eq. (15) does not fully determine the function $N(U)$, because $\sigma_c(U)$ is constant inside the EEZ region. This introduces an apparent ambiguity. The reason is that $N(U)$ has no physical meaning inside the EEZ, since the EEZ does not contain any chain ends by definition. However, the ambiguity can be removed if one adds, as a fifth equation in the self-consistent set, the explicit requirement:

$$\frac{d\sigma_c(U)}{dU} \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{outside EEZs} \\ = 0 & \text{inside EEZs} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

This requirement, together with Eqs. (12)–(15), then uniquely determines $N(U)$ in the whole range of U . We can rationalize the physical meaning of $N(U)$ inside the EEZ by imagining a modified chain length distribution that would be identical to the one considered, but has a vanishingly small population of chains with the appropriate chain lengths that would fill in the EEZ. Such a brush would have almost identical properties than the original brush, but $N(U)$ would be perfectly defined everywhere.

When can we expect an EEZ? To answer this question, we inspect the following explicit expression for $d\sigma_c(U)/dU$,

$$\frac{d\sigma_c}{dU} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{a}{\pi} \left(\frac{\lambda(U_{\max})}{\sqrt{U_{\max} - U}} - \int_U^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{d\lambda}{dU'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{U' - U}} \right) \quad (17)$$

which is derived in Appendix B. The equation shows that $d\sigma_c(U)/dU$ can only vanish if there are regions inside the brush where the projected monomer density, λ , increases as a function of U and hence z . In general, the monomer density ϕ decreases monotonically with increasing z (see, e.g., Eqs. (10) and (11)). Hence, considering Eq. (13), we see that EEZs can only occur in convex brushes where $g(z)$ increases with z . A second obvious requirement is the existence of a gap in the chain length distribution, i.e., $P(N)$ is zero for a range of chain lengths below the maximum chain length.

In addition to the equations listed above, we also use reorganized versions of Eqs. (12)–(14) in our actual algorithm to enforce the requirement (16). They are listed in Appendix B.

Having solved the self-consistent equations, one can use the solution to calculate the free energy per substrate

area A of the brush via

$$\frac{F}{A k_B T} = \mathcal{V}[\phi] + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{U_{\max}} dU' \lambda(U') z(U') \quad (18)$$

The theoretical background and the derivation of Eq. (18) are detailed in Appendix A. Specifically, the term $\mathcal{V}[\phi]$ can be expressed as

$$\mathcal{V}[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{dz}{dU'} \lambda(U') (U_{\max} - U') \quad (19)$$

in the good solvent case, and as $\mathcal{V}[\phi] = 0$ in the melt case.

For completeness we also define one further quantity that we will use below. One is the projected chain end density $\varepsilon(z)$ which is defined as the amount of chain ends between z and $z+dz$ per *substrate* unit area. It can be related to quantities introduced above in a straightforward manner:

$$\varepsilon(z) dz = \frac{d\sigma_c(U)}{dU} dU = \sigma P(N) dN \quad (20)$$

In the remainder of this paper, we will consider brushes in good solvent. We will assume that the chain length distribution $P(N)$ has an upper bound, and hence the brush has a well-defined height h , above which the monomer density vanishes. In that case, we can identify $U_{\max} = U(h)$. We should note, however, that this assumption is not strictly necessary.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We will now present and discuss some results obtained with the SST framework introduced in the previous section. We will first consider brushes with chain lengths distributed according to the experimentally relevant Schulz-Zimm distribution. Then we will consider other chain length distributions and discuss, among other, the emergence of end exclusion zones.

A. Polydisperse brushes with Schulz-Zimm distribution

The Schulz-Zimm distribution is essentially a Gamma distribution with mean N_a and variance N_a^2/k . Experimentally, the variance is often characterized in terms of the polydispersity index, which is defined as the ratio of weight averaged and number averaged chain length, $N_w/N_n = \langle N^2 \rangle / \langle N \rangle^2 = 1 + 1/k$.

For numerical convenience, we use a truncated version of the Schulz-Zimm distribution:

$$P(N) = \mathcal{N} \begin{cases} N^{k-1} \exp(-k N/N_a), & \text{if } P(N) > p_{\text{cut}} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

where the normalization factor \mathcal{N} is chosen as to ensure $\int dN P(N) = 1$. The maximum cutoff value employed was set to $p_{\text{cut}} = 0.005$. The truncation effectively establishes both a minimum and maximum chain length. It aids in bypassing numerical issues associated with small numbers of $P(N)$ and also facilitates a straightforward definition of the brush thickness h as the distance from the substrate at which the monomer density vanishes.

In the following, we present and analyze results derived from the solution of the self-consistent equations relevant to curved polydisperse brushes in spherical and cylindrical geometries. We employ Schulz-Zimm distributions corresponding to polydispersity indices of 1.02, 1.2, and 2. The first index of 1.02 is considered primarily for prospective interests, as achieving such narrow polydispersities is challenging in practical applications. Such precise control of the polymer size is restricted to special cases such as for example biopolymers or precision polyamides⁶⁰. The latter two indices are of greater experimental significance, as they are more easily accessible.

It is important to highlight that, while convex curvatures allow for exploration up to high curvatures and large grafting densities, the domain where the SST approximation remains physically reasonable is considerably more limited in the case of concave geometries. This limitation arises due to the inherent breakdown of the SST approximation when the width of the brush layer becomes comparable to the curvature radius. If the free ends of polymers that have grafted ends in different substrate regions intermingle, one expects a cross-over from the strong-stretching regime to a concentrated bulk melt and the theory has to be modified accordingly. The onset of this breakdown manifests numerically through instabilities encountered when attempting to solve the SST equations or convergence to solutions outside the assumptions made in SST.

We first inspect the thickness h of the brushes as a function of grafting density σ . It is shown for different polydispersity indices in Fig. 2a (convex brushes) and Fig. 2b (concave brushes). On curved substrates, the relation between h and σ clearly deviates from the straightforward universal dependence in planar brushes, characterized by a scaling exponent of 1/3.

On curved surfaces, such a strict scaling behavior is no longer observed. As the curvature increases, the thickness grows more slowly with σ for convex geometries, and more rapidly with σ for concave geometries. The shape of the curves is independent of the polydispersity; however, the polydispersity index has an influence on the prefactor. Additionally, according to Eq. (1), area elements at a distance z away from the substrate increase or decrease in convex or concave geometries, respectively.

Consequently, chains encounter more space available at shorter distances in convex curved geometries, leading to a decrease in brush thickness. Conversely, the brush thickness increases with increasing curvature in concave geometries.

We know from the structure of the SST equations

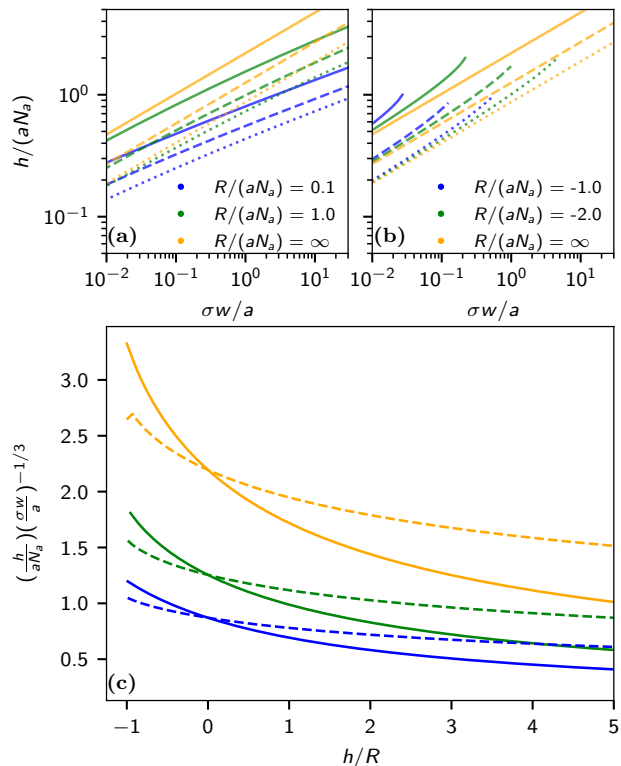


FIG. 2. Figures (a) and (b) are both plots of spherically convex and concave geometries respectively. In the same plots the 'dotted', 'dashed' and 'solid' lines, represent polydispersity indices of $N_w/N_a = 1.02, 1.2$ and 2.0 respectively. $R = \infty$ represents the planar case. In figure (c) the 'solid' and 'dashed' lines represent spherical and cylindrical geometries respectively, while 'blue', 'green' and 'orange' colours represent polydispersity indices of $N_w/N_a = 1.02, 1.2$ and 2.0 respectively.

(see Appendix E) that some scaling is still expected. Indeed, according to the SST theory, the combination $(h/aN_a)(\sigma w/a)^{-1/3}$ should be a universal function of h/R for given $P(N)$. This function is shown in Fig. 2c which summarizes the results in Fig. 2a and 2b. This also further confirms the claim that the geometry essentially governs the functional dependence of the thickness h on the grafting density σ , while the polydispersity mainly affects the prefactor.

Continuing our examination, we explore the behavior of the projected chain end distribution, $\varepsilon(z)$, for different curvatures, with $\sigma w/a$ held constant (see Fig. 3). The impact of polydispersity on the chain end density profile becomes particularly noticeable in convex geometries. Notably, the projected chain end distribution in highly polydisperse brushes with $N_w/N_a = 2.0$ differs qualitatively from those at lower polydispersities: It no longer features a peak at some distance from the substrate, but decays monotonically. Interestingly, the most probable distance between chain ends and substrate depends on

the curvature in a nonmonotonous way for polydispersities of 1.2 and 1.02: It first increases, and then decreases again. This behavior stems from the concurrent reduction in brush thickness with increasing curvature, and the displacement of chain ends closer to the substrate in convex configurations.

Compared to convex geometries, the curvature has a much smaller influence on the projected chain end distribution in concave geometries, even if the curvature radii are comparable (i.e., $R/aN_a = \pm 1$). Furthermore, as discussed earlier, the SST breaks down for concave geometries if the curvature radius becomes very small. In the range of physically reasonable curvature radii and grafting densities, the projected chain end distributions were not significantly affected by curvature.

In both Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, we see that the narrow distribution $N_w/N_a = 1.02$ leads to an apparent EEZ for high convex curvatures and high $\sigma w/a$. This outcome is a consequence of our truncation of the Schulz-Zimm distribution, which introduces a non-zero minimum chain length in the distribution. Without this truncation, the omitted chains would have populated this region, resulting in a region of highly reduced chain end density rather than a true EEZ. Further insights into EEZs and their characteristics are further explored in the following section.

In Fig. 4 the chain end distribution is plotted for a fixed geometry and varying $\sigma w/a$. Here, the effect of competing space can be seen more clearly. As the excluded volume or the grafting density increases, the chains find it preferable to extend their ends further away from the substrate independent of geometry or polydispersity.

In order to further quantify the difference between a given projected chain end density profile $\epsilon(z)$ and the corresponding profile $\epsilon_{\text{pl}}(z)$ for planar brushes with the same chain length distribution $P(N)$ and the same grafting density σ , we define a profile overlap parameter as follows:

$$\text{Overlap} = \int_0^1 dx \min \left(\epsilon(x \cdot h) \frac{h}{\sigma}, \epsilon_{\text{pl}}(x \cdot h_{\text{pl}}) \frac{h_{\text{pl}}}{\sigma} \right) \quad (22)$$

This parameter turns out to be a good measure for quantifying at which curvatures, grafting densities or excluded volume values we expect a significant departure from the planar chain end distribution. As expected, the overlap is a decreasing function of the scaled curvature, $H(aN_a)(\sigma w/a)^{1/3}$. It reaches a limiting value for high curvature values. Moreover, the overlap increases with increasing polydispersity. This correlation is expected because the necessity for different chains to adjust their position in a progressively crowded environment diminishes if all chains have different length. Most importantly, the most significant changes to the projected chain end distribution occur in the range of $H(aN_a)(\sigma w/a)^{1/3} = 0-5$. We know from Fig. 2c that the ratio $h/(aN_a)(\sigma w/a)^{-1/3}$ is of order 1-2 for all convex brushes investigated in this work. Hence we conclude that significant polydispersity

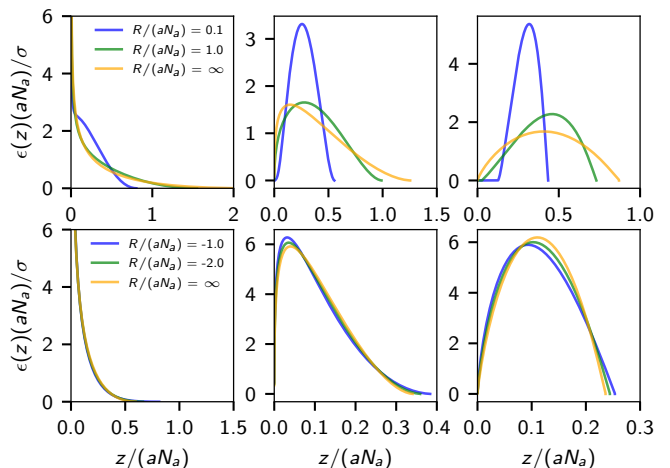


FIG. 3. Chain end density profiles for brushes in convex (first row) and concave (second row) spherical geometry. For the convex case is $\sigma w/a=1$ and for the concave case $\sigma w/a=0.02$. The first, second and third columns correspond to $N_w/N_a = 2, 1.2, 1.02$ respectively. The colour in each graph represents the radius $R/(aN_a)$ of the sphere whose value is displayed in the legend of the first column plot of each row.

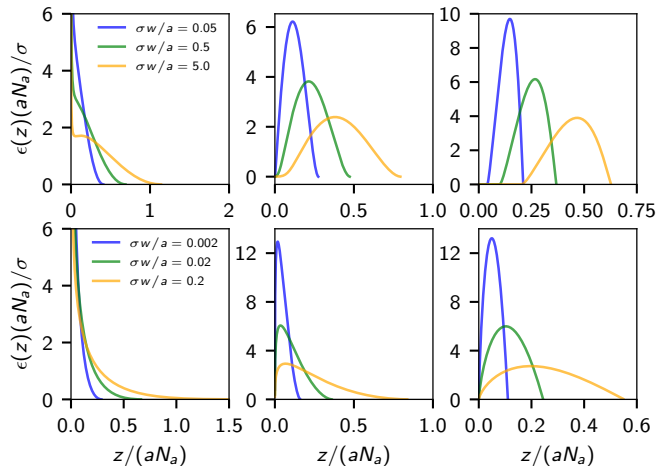


FIG. 4. Chain end density profiles for brushes in convex (first row) and concave (second row) spherical geometry. For the convex case is $R/(aN_a) = 0.1$ and for the concave case $R/(aN_a) = -2$. The first, second and third columns correspond to $N_w/N_a = 2, 1.2$ and 1.02 respectively. The colour in each graph represents the value of $\sigma w/a$ whose value is displayed in the legend of the first column plot of each row.

effects occur in curvature ranges $H h \sim 0 - 10$, ranges which are experimentally relevant.

Lastly, we investigate the apparent bending modulus κ and the Gaussian modulus $\bar{\kappa}$ of polymer brushes as a function of polydispersity. We should note that, generally, polymer brushes experience a force towards outwards bending, since the stretching energy of the brush polymers can be reduced if the brush surface is curved. This can be seen in Fig. 6 which shows the free energy as a function of curvature for different grafting densities

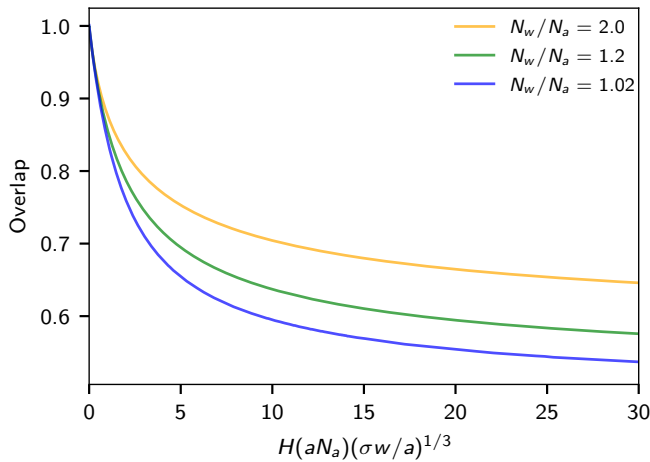


FIG. 5. Overlap as defined in Eq. (22) for different polydispersity indices in spherical geometries.

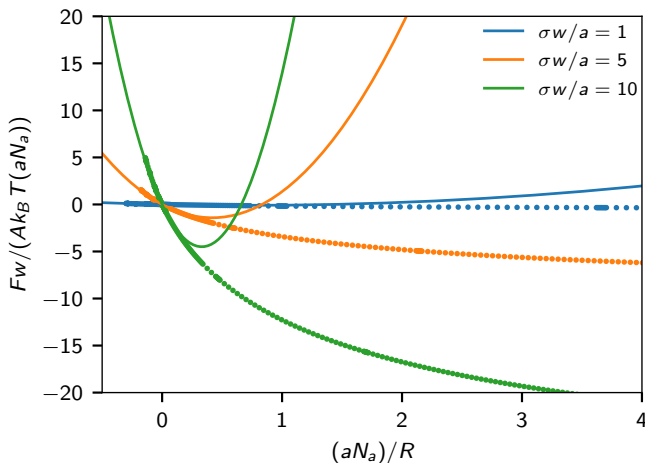


FIG. 6. $F_w/(Ak_B T(aN_a))$ plotted against $(aN_a)/R$ for a spherical geometry and a polydispersity index of $N_w/N_a = 2.0$ for different values of $\sigma w/a$. The solid lines represent the fitting onto Eq. (23) performed near the planar limit to extract the corresponding fitting parameters in Fig. 7.

and polydispersity index $N_w/N_a = 2$. The free energy decreases monotonically with increasing curvature.

The elastic moduli of the surface are defined in the planar limit $1/R \approx 0$. In this regime of slightly curved surfaces, the expression for the free energy per area is approximated by the so-called Helfrich Hamiltonian⁶¹:

$$\frac{F}{A} = \frac{\kappa}{2} (2H - c_0)^2 + \bar{\kappa} K \quad (23)$$

Here κ is the bending modulus, $\bar{\kappa}$ is the Gaussian modulus, and c_0 is the so-called spontaneous curvature. To extract the bending and Gaussian moduli, we fit free energy curves such as those shown in Fig. 6 to quadratic parabolas in the vicinity of the planar limit, $1/R = 0$.

The Helfrich Hamiltonian was originally proposed for lipid bilayers. It is important to note that in the brush

case, c_0 is just a fit parameter and does *not* correspond to a preferred curvature, since the true free energy decreases monotonically as a function of curvature as discussed above. However, the parameter κc_0 still quantifies the tendency of a planar brush to bend.

In Fig. 7, the scaled quantities $\kappa w/(k_B T(aN_a)^3)$, $\bar{\kappa} w/(k_B T(aN_a)^3)$ and $c_0(aN_a)$ are plotted as a function of the N_w/N_a and $\sigma w/a$. As expected, the absolute values of $\kappa w/(k_B T(aN_a)^3)$ and $\bar{\kappa} w/(k_B T(aN_a)^3)$ increase with increasing scaled grafting density $\sigma w/a$. However, it is surprising that these two quantities are largely insensitive to the polydispersity.

Polydispersity does affect the value of c_0 , i.e., the tendency of brushes to bend: It decreases with increasing polydispersity, hence the brushes become "softer" in that respect: The variety of chain lengths in polydisperse brushes reduces the driving force towards bending in the brushes.

Interestingly, the Gaussian modulus, $\bar{\kappa}$, is always positive. This is in sharp contrast to earlier studies by Milner and Witten on monodisperse and bidisperse molten brushes, who found negative Gaussian moduli⁵⁷. Clearly, collapsed brushes and brushes in good solvent behave very differently in this respect. The fact that $\bar{\kappa}$ is positive suggests that flexible brush-coated surfaces in good solvent are inherently unstable with respect to saddle splay configurations such as that shown in Fig. 1. This would have consequences for the stability of membranes with symmetric brush coatings on both sides. In such settings, the spontaneous curvatures of the two opposing brushes will compensate each other, such that the net spontaneous curvature of the membrane will vanish. Since κ is positive, the total bending rigidity will be positive. However, the total Gaussian rigidity will be negative, and the membrane will tend to deform in saddle splay conformations in order to minimize the interactions between chains.

B. Polydisperse Brushes with End Exclusion Zones

After addressing brushes characterized by chain lengths distributed according to the experimentally relevant Schulz-Zimm distribution, our attention now shifts to distributions with a truly non-zero minimum chain length, in order to investigate the emergence of an EEZ within polydisperse chain length distributions. For simplicity, we focus on uniform distributions and convex spherical geometries, noting that the findings can be generally extended to other convex geometries as well.

First we explore the emergence of an EEZ with thickness h_{eez} for a single uniform step-like chain length distribution defined by:

$$P(N) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N_{\max} - N_{\min}} & , N \in [N_{\min}, N_{\max}] \\ 0 & , N \notin [N_{\min}, N_{\max}] \end{cases}$$

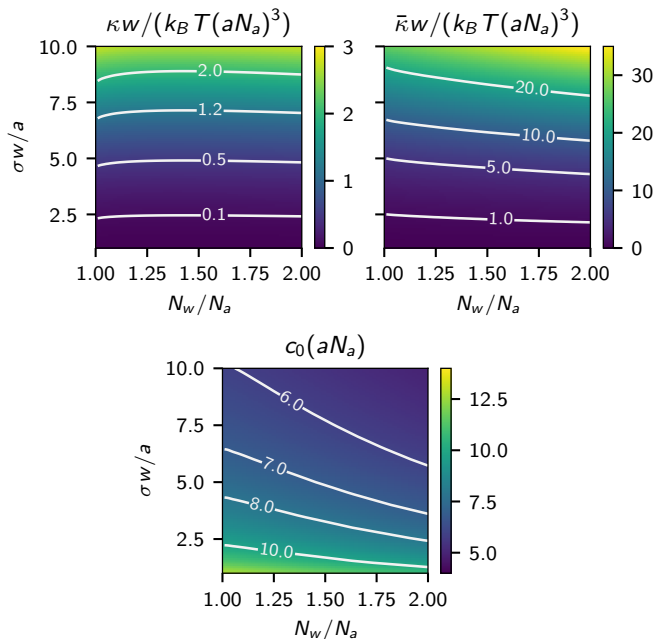


FIG. 7. Heat-plots of $\kappa w / (k_B T (aN_a)^3)$, $\bar{\kappa} w / (k_B T (aN_a)^3)$ and $c_0(aN_a)$ shown on the left, right and middle columns respectively, obtained by fitting data near the planar limit onto Eq. (23) for spherical geometries. Values in-between have been linearly interpolated.

with non-zero minimum chain length N_{\min} , a maximum chain length N_{\max} , an average chain length $N_a = \frac{1}{2}(N_{\min} + N_{\max})$ and a weight averaged chain length $N_w = \frac{1}{3}(N_{\min}^2 + N_{\max}^2 + N_{\min}N_{\max})$.

We examine three polydispersity indices, with one of them representing the monodisperse limit. Specifically, our focus lies in studying the EEZ thickness as a function of $\sigma w/a$ at a constant curvature. As anticipated, Fig. 8 shows an increase in the EEZ thickness with rising values of $\sigma w/a$. Common intuition suggests that a larger value of N_{\min} , corresponding to a smaller polydispersity in our setup, results in a lower threshold of $\sigma w/a$ for the emergence of an EEZ. Furthermore, this implies that, for equivalent values of $\sigma w/a$, the thickness of such a region would be larger for larger N_{\min} . This is indeed observed in Fig. 8a. Another noteworthy observation is that the EEZ thickness initially grows rapidly, but for later values of $\sigma w/a$, it appears to increase at the same rate as the thickness of the entire brush, which is demonstrated in Fig. 8b.

Just like in the Schulz-Zimm distribution, we know from the scaling properties of the SST equations (Appendix E) that it is possible to identify hidden scaling laws, i.e., the quantity $(h_{EEZ}/aN_a)(\sigma w/a)^{-1/3}$ can be written as a unique function of h_{EEZ}/R . This function is shown in Fig. 8c. As it can be deduced the scaling behaviour is different than the scaling behaviour observed in Fig. 2c, albeit for higher values of h_{EEZ}/R or h/R their scaling behaviour appears similar.

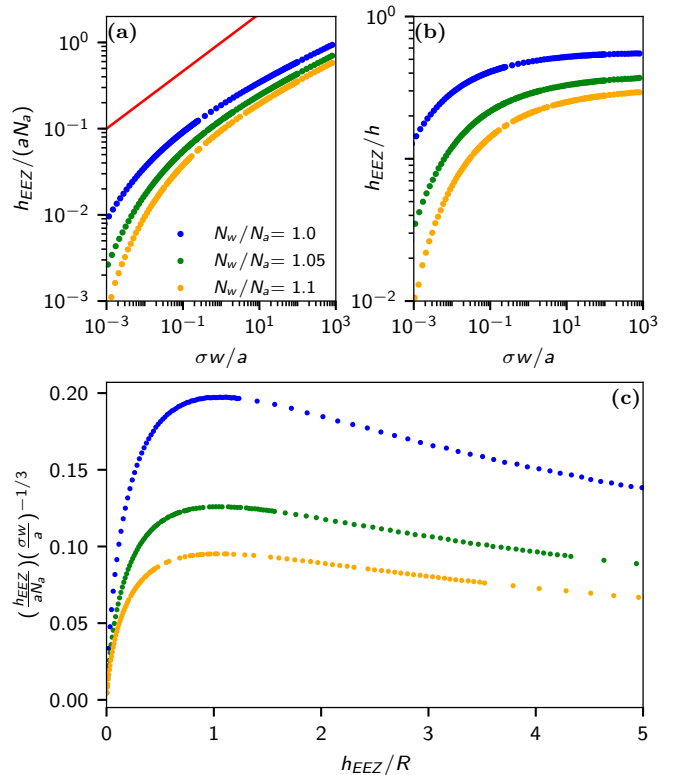


FIG. 8. Thickness of exclusion zone $h_{EEZ}/(aN_a)$ (a) and the ratio h_{EEZ}/h (b) against $\sigma w/a$ for a spherically convex geometry with a radius of $R/(aN_a) = 0.1$. The red line in (a) is there for reference and represent a power law with an exponent of $1/3$. In (c) the results are for spherically convex geometries.

Inspired by these results, it appears that one can also attempt to unconventionally place the EEZ by choosing an appropriate chain length distribution. One possibility for example would be to place the EEZ away from the substrate, perhaps somewhere in the middle of the polymer brush. To test this idea, we employ the following chain length distribution:

$$P(N) = h_0 \theta(N_0 - N) + h_1 \theta(N - N_1)\theta(N_2 - N) \quad (24)$$

with $N_0 = 0.29$, $N_1 = 0.91$, $N_2 = 1.28$ and the average chain length $N_a = 1$. h_0 and h_1 are chosen so that 10 % of the chains have chain lengths below N_0 and the rest of the chain lengths are between N_1 and N_2 . The rationale behind this choice of chain length distribution is that the ends of chains of size N_0 would mark the beginning of the EEZ, while the ends of chains of size N_1 would determine the end of it. We would thus expect an EEZ to occur in some interval $z \in [z_1, z_2]$, which is a priori unknown. Fig. 9 shows that this is indeed the case. We can identify a region where chain ends of shorter chains are located (orange), an EEZ which is devoid of chain ends, and a region containing chain ends of larger chains (blue).

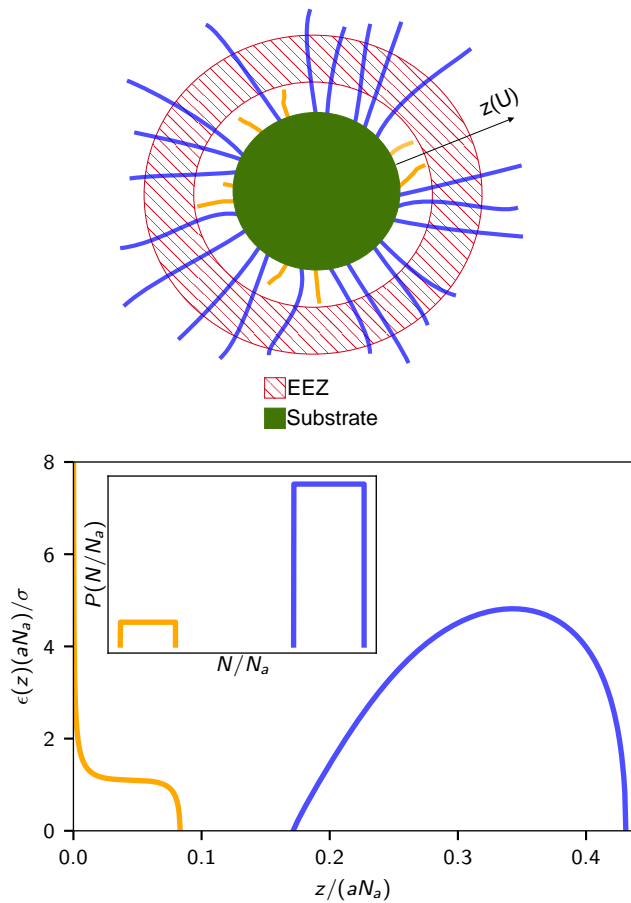


FIG. 9. Plot of the projected chain end density against the distance from the substrate (below) for a spherically convex geometry with $\sigma w/a=1$ and $R/(aN_a)=0.1$. The inset plot represents the corresponding chain length distribution of the polymer brush. The orange color represent chains with a size below N_0 while blue represents chains with size above N_1 . A cartoon representation (top) of the polymer brush in question is also shown where the color coding is the same as the plots below it.

C. Designing chain end density profiles

In practice, another useful quantity one would like to specify instead of the chain length distribution, would be the chain end density. This could be interesting in the case of end-functionalized brush polymers, where the chain end distribution would correspond to the density distribution of functional entities. By specifying the chain end density and the geometry, it is possible to in return calculate self-consistently, the chain length distribution. The corresponding numerical scheme is given in the Appendix G.

We demonstrate this procedure with the following example projected chain end density:

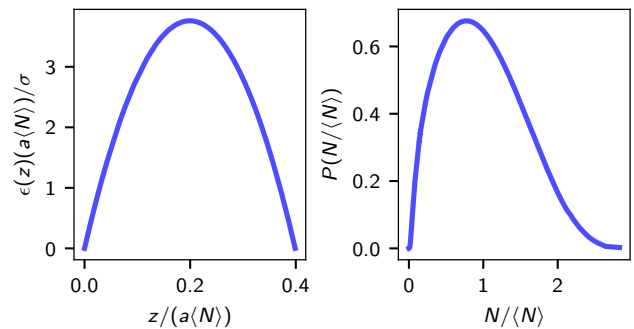


FIG. 10. Projected chain end density supplied against $z/(a\langle N \rangle)$ (left) on a convex spherical geometry with $R/(aN_a) = 0.1$ and $\sigma w/a=1$. The resulting chain length distribution is shown on the right.

$$\epsilon \left((z/aN_o) \left(\frac{\sigma w}{a} \right)^{-1/3} \right) = \left((z/aN_o) \left(\frac{\sigma w}{a} \right)^{-1/3} \right) \left(1 - \left((z/aN_o) \left(\frac{\sigma w}{a} \right)^{-1/3} \right) \right) \quad (25)$$

where N_o is a reference chain length and not necessarily the average chain length $\langle N \rangle$. This projected chain end distribution can be implemented by choosing a chain length distribution as shown in Fig. 10.

However, one must note that not all chain end densities can be enforced and that the approximations of SST such as positive tension etc., need to be obeyed for the solution to be physical and to be in accordance with SST.

IV. CONCLUSION

We have extended the mean-field theory model of Milner et al.^{16,33}, which employs the Strong-Stretching limit, to curved substrates, for both convex and concave geometries for simple polydisperse linear polymers in a good solvent.

We have limited our focus primarily on spherical and cylindrical geometries and investigated the variations in the properties of the brushes composed of experimentally relevant chain length distributions such as the Schulz-Zimm distribution for different polydispersity indices. Among other, we found that in convex geometries, polydispersity has a strong impact on the properties of the chain end distribution as a function of grafting density and geometry, in particular in the range $hh \sim 0-10$. In contrast, the influence of polydispersity on the properties of concave brushes is much less pronounced, at least in the regime where the strong stretching theory can be applied.

Furthermore, we have investigated the bending modulus, the Gaussian modulus, and the spontaneous curvature – which characterizes the driving force towards bending – as a function of polydispersity and $\sigma w/a$ for surfaces decorated with such polymer brushes. We have

found the the moduli are remarkably unaffected by the polydispersity while the analysis of the spontaneous curvature indicates that polydispersity reduces the tendency of brushes to bend.

Moreover we have successfully accounted for the emergence of End Exclusion Zones in distributions with non-zero minimum chain length. We have shown that End Exclusion Zones can appear in arbitrary positions in the brush, as long as the right chain length distribution, geometry and grafting density are chosen. Finally, we have also developed a method for engineering specific chain end distributions by manipulating the chain length distribution and geometry.

Although we have focused on the good solvent case, the same procedure can be applied to the melt case, as discussed in Section II B (Eq. (11)) and Appendix A. By taking the limiting case of a uniform distribution with vanishing width, such as in the examples found in fig. 8, we have been able to show great agreement with the monodisperse results by Dimitriyev et.al.⁵⁶ for the emergence of an EEZ.

V. DATA

The data shown here along with the code that performs the iteration loops in Appendix F and Appendix G can be found here <https://gitlab.rlp.net/mgiannak/polydispersity-in-curved-substrates-sst>.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was funded by the German Science Foundation (DFG) within Grant number 446008821, and the Agence Nationale de La Recherche, France. M.G. is associate member of the integrated graduate school of the collaborative research center TRR 146 "Multiscale modeling of soft matter systems", grant number 233630050.

Appendix A: Free energy

We begin with recapitulating the formal derivation of the SCF theory and the resulting SCF free energy. The starting point is the partition function of the system,

$$\mathcal{Z} \propto \prod_i \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{r}_i \exp \left[-\frac{\mathcal{H}[\{\mathbf{r}_i\}]}{k_B T} \right] \quad (\text{A1})$$

The Hamiltonian \mathcal{H} has been introduced in Eq. (3). The sum i runs over all chains in the system, which are taken to be distinguishable because they have different lengths N_i . After some field-theoretic transformations⁶², the partition function is expressed as an integral over fluctuating fields ϕ_f and W_f ,

$$\mathcal{Z} \propto \int \mathcal{D}\phi_f \int_{i\infty} \mathcal{D}W_f \exp \left(-\frac{\mathcal{F}[\phi_f, W_f]}{k_B T} \right) \quad (\text{A2})$$

with

$$\frac{\mathcal{F}[\phi_f, W_f]}{k_B T} = \mathcal{V}[\phi_f] - \int d\mathbf{r} W_f(\mathbf{r}) \phi_f(\mathbf{r}) - \sum_i \ln(Q_i[W_f]) \quad (\text{A3})$$

Here $Q_i[W_f]$ is the single chain partition function of a chain of length N_i in the field $W_f(\mathbf{r})$,

$$Q_i[W] = \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{r}_i \exp(-\mathcal{S}_i[\mathbf{r}_i; W_f]) \quad (\text{A4})$$

with $\mathcal{S}_i[\mathbf{r}_i; W_f]$ as defined by Eq. (5) in the main text. We note that, in Eq. (A2), the field $W_f(\mathbf{r})$ is purely imaginary. The SCF approximation consists in approximating the functional integral in (A2) by the extremum of the integrand⁶². This results in the free energy

$$F = -k_B T \ln(\mathcal{Z}) \approx \mathcal{F}[\phi, W] \quad (\text{A5})$$

where $\phi(\mathbf{r})$ and $W(\mathbf{r})$ are the fields that extremize the functional \mathcal{F} given by Eq. (A3). At the extremum (saddle point), the field $W(\mathbf{r})$ is real, $W(\mathbf{r}) = \delta\mathcal{V}/\delta\phi(\mathbf{r})$, and $\phi(\mathbf{r}) = -\sum_i \delta \ln Q_i / \delta W(\mathbf{r})$ is effectively the density of noninteracting graft chains i in the field $W(\mathbf{r})$. For brushes in solvent, the field $W(\mathbf{r})$ can be calculated from $W(\mathbf{r}) = \delta\mathcal{V}/\delta\phi(\mathbf{r})$.

The same formalism can also be applied to incompressible melts in a straightforward manner. The integral $\int \mathcal{D}\phi_f$ in Eq. (A2) is then replaced by the constraint $\phi_f(\mathbf{r}) \equiv \bar{\phi}$ everywhere, and the field $W(\mathbf{r})$ which extremizes \mathcal{F} is a Lagrange field that enforces this constraint. The interaction term $\mathcal{V}[\phi_f] = \mathcal{V}[\bar{\phi}]$ is a constant and can usually be omitted.

Now, turning to the SST approximation, the main new aspect compared to the SCF theory is that we apply a second saddle-point approximation to evaluate the integral in single chain partition function in Eq. (A4). This allows us to derive an explicit expression for $\ln(Q_i)$:

$$\begin{aligned} -\ln(Q_i) &\approx \min_{[\mathbf{r}_i]} \mathcal{S}[\mathbf{r}_i; W] \\ &= \int_0^{N_i} dn \left(\frac{3}{2a^2} \left(\frac{dz_i}{dn} \right)^2 + W(z_i) \right) \\ &= \int_0^{N_i} dn \frac{3}{a^2} \left(\frac{dz_i}{dn} \right)^2 + (U_{\max} - E(N_i)) N_i \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{2a^2}} \int_0^{E(N_i)} dU' \frac{dz}{dU'} \frac{E(N_i) + U_{\max} - 2U'}{\sqrt{E(N_i) - U'}} \end{aligned}$$

Here we have used Eqs. (6,8) in the second step, and (9, B1) along with the identity $N_i = N(E(N_i))$ in the third step.

Based on the above expression for $\ln(Q_i)$, we can now calculate the last term in Eq. (A5, A3). To this end, we sum over chains i grafted onto a patch with substrate area A , taking into account that Q_i only depends on the chain length N_i and that chains have the chain length

distribution $P(N)$ and the grafting density σ .

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{1}{A} \sum_i \ln(Q_i) &= \sigma \int dN P(N) \ln(Q(N)) \\
&= \int_0^{U_{\max}} dU \frac{d\sigma_c}{dU} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2a^2}} \int_0^U dU' \frac{dz}{dU'} \frac{U + U_{\max} - 2U'}{\sqrt{U - U'}} \\
&= \int_0^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{dz}{dU'} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2a^2}} \int_{U'}^{U_{\max}} dU \frac{d\sigma_c}{dU} \frac{U + U_{\max} - 2U'}{\sqrt{U - U'}} \\
&= \int_0^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{dz}{dU'} \left((U_{\max} - U') \lambda(U') - \frac{1}{2} \Lambda(U') \right) \\
&= \int_0^{U_{\max}} dU' \lambda(U') \left(\frac{dz}{dU'} (U_{\max} - U') + \frac{z(U')}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

In the first step, we have set $U = E(N_i)$ and used Eq. (20); in the second step, we have exchanged the integration bounds; in the third step, we have used Eq. (B2) and introduced the auxiliary quantity

$$\Lambda(U) = -\sqrt{\frac{6}{a^2}} \int_{U'}^{U_{\max}} dU \frac{d\sigma_c}{dU} \sqrt{U - U'}$$

noting $d\Lambda/dU = \lambda(U)$ with $\Lambda(U_{\max}) = 0$, and in the last step, we have performed an integration by parts.

The second term in Eq. (A5, A3) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned}
\int d\mathbf{r} \phi(\mathbf{r}) W(\mathbf{r}) &= A \int_0^\infty dz g(z) \phi(z) W(z) \\
&= A \int_0^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{dz}{dU'} \lambda(U') (U_{\max} - U') \quad (\text{A6})
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used Eqs. (6) and (13) in the last step.

Putting everything together, we get the following final result for the free energy per substrate area in SST approximation:

$$\frac{F}{A k_B T} = \mathcal{V}[\phi] + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{U_{\max}} dU' \lambda(U') z(U') \quad (\text{A7})$$

which is listed as Eq. (18) in the main text. For melts, the first term, $\mathcal{V}[\phi]$ vanishes as discussed earlier. In good solvent, using Eq. (4) and $W(\mathbf{r}) = w\phi(\mathbf{r})$, it takes the form

$$\mathcal{V}[\phi] = \frac{1}{A} \frac{w}{2} \int d\mathbf{r} \phi(\mathbf{r})^2 = \frac{1}{2A} \int d\mathbf{r} \phi(\mathbf{r}) W(\mathbf{r}) \quad (\text{A8})$$

which can be simplified in the same way as (A6), leading to Eq. (19) in the main text.

Appendix B: Derivation of self-consistent SST equations and additional auxiliary equations

In this section, we derive the Eqs. (12), (14), and (17) in the main text, as well as a few other useful auxiliary equations.

The starting point is Eq. (9) in the main text, which gives an expression for the tension in a chain i , dz_i/dn , as a function of the integration constant $E(N_i)$ and the potential $U(z_i)$ at the position z_i . We will use this expression to derive a relation between $N(U)$ and $z(U)$, and one between $\lambda(U)$ and $d\sigma_c/dU$. We recall that $N(U)$ is the length of chains with end monomers situated at distance $z(U)$ from the substrate, $\lambda(U)$ is the projected monomer density at $z(U)$, and $(d\sigma_c/dU) dU$ is the number of chains grafted on a patch of unit area with chain ends located in the interval $[z(U), z(U + dU)]$.

The derivation of the equation for $N(U)$ is straightforward. We set $U = E(N_i)$, $U' = U(z_i(n))$, and drop indices i for simplicity. Then we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
N(U) &= \int_0^{N(U)} dn = \int_0^U dU' \left/ \left(\frac{dU'}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dn} \right) \right. \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{3}{2a^2}} \int_0^U dU' \frac{dz}{dU'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{U - U'}} \quad (\text{B1})
\end{aligned}$$

We should note that, strictly speaking, Eq. (B1) has no physical meaning for values of U inside an EEZ, as the EEZ does not contain any chain ends by definition. However, mathematically, the expression (B1) is still perfectly defined, as $z(U)$ is defined everywhere. Hence we can use Eq. (B1) to extrapolate the function $N(U)$ such that it is defined in the whole range of U .

To obtain an equation for $\lambda(U)$ as a function of $d\sigma_c(U)/dU$, we use the fact that chains of length N_i with conformation $z_i(n)$ deposit $1/\left.\frac{dz_i}{dn}\right|_{z_i=z}$ monomers in the interval $[z, z + dz]$. We sum over all chains with chain ends at positions $z_i(N_i) > z$, i.e., with characteristic integration constants $E(N_i) = U(z_i(N_i)) > U(z)$ (see Eq. (8)). This gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda(U) &= \sum_{i: z_i(N_i) > z(U)} \left. \frac{1}{dz_i/dn} \right|_{z_i(n)=z(U)} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{3}{2a^2}} \int_U^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{d\sigma_c(U')}{dU'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{U' - U}} \quad (\text{B2})
\end{aligned}$$

where we have now set $U' = E(N_i)$.

Eq. (B1) can be reversed via an Abel transform (see Appendix D, using Eq. (D2) and $z(0) = 0$), giving an integral equation for $z(U)$ in terms of the function $N(U)$:

$$z(U) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^U dU' N(U') \frac{1}{\sqrt{U - U'}}$$

This equation is listed as Eq. (12) in the main text. Similarly, Eq. (B2) can be reversed, giving (using Eq. (D5))

$$\frac{d\sigma_c}{dU} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{a}{\pi} \left(\frac{\lambda(U_{\max})}{\sqrt{U_{\max} - U}} - \int_U^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{d\lambda}{dU'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{U' - U}} \right)$$

or, (using Eqs. (D6) and $\sigma_c(U_{\max}) = \sigma$)

$$\sigma_c(U) = \sigma - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{a}{\pi} \int_U^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{\lambda(U')}{\sqrt{U' - U}}$$

These equations are listed as Eq. (17) and Eq. (14) in the main text.

For future reference, we also introduce an equation that expresses $z(U)$ as a function of $\lambda(U)$, and is obtained directly from (13):

$$z(U) = \begin{cases} \frac{H}{K} \left(-1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{K}{H^2} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda(U)}{\phi(U)} \right)} \right) & \text{for } K \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2H} \left(-1 + \frac{\lambda(U)}{\phi(U)} \right) & \text{for } K = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{B3})$$

This equation cannot be applied for planar surfaces, but we also do not need it there.

Finally, we note that in numerical implementations, it is convenient to re-express the integrals in Eqs. (B1) and (17) in terms of integrands that involve $z(U')$ and $\lambda(U')$ rather than their derivatives. Furthermore, to improve the numerical accuracy, we re-arrange the expressions Eqs. (12), (14), (17), and (B1) such that integrands do not diverge in the vicinity of integration boundaries. This can be achieved by rewriting the equations as

$$z(U) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \frac{a}{\pi}} \left(2N(U)\sqrt{U} - \int_0^U dU' \frac{N(U) - N(U')}{\sqrt{U-U'}} \right) \quad (\text{B4})$$

$$\sigma_c(U) = \sigma - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \frac{a}{\pi}} \left(2\lambda(U)\sqrt{U_{\max} - U} + \int_U^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{\lambda(U') - \lambda(U)}{\sqrt{U'-U}} \right) \quad (\text{B5})$$

$$\lambda(U) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2a^2}} \left(2\sigma'_c(U)\sqrt{U_{\max} - U} + \int_U^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{\sigma'_c(U') - \sigma'_c(U)}{\sqrt{U'-U}} \right) \quad (\text{B6})$$

and (using (D3) and (D6))

$$N(U) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2a^2}} \left(\frac{z(U)}{\sqrt{U}} + z'(U) \sqrt{U} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^U dU' \frac{z(U) - z(U') - z'(U)(U-U')}{\sqrt{U-U'}^3} \right) \quad (\text{B7})$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_c}{dU} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \frac{a}{\pi}} \left(\frac{\lambda(U)}{\sqrt{U_{\max} - U}} - \lambda'(U) \sqrt{U_{\max} - U} - \frac{1}{2} \int_U^{U_{\max}} dU' \frac{\lambda(U') - \lambda(U) - \lambda'(U)(U'-U)}{\sqrt{U'-U}^3} \right) \quad (\text{B8})$$

Appendix C: Planar and monodisperse brushes

For planar brushes, we have $g(z) \equiv 1$ in Eq. (13) and recover the results of Milner et al³³. In particular, the integral in Eq. (14) can be evaluated explicitly and one obtains

$$\sigma_c(U) = \sigma \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - U/U_{\max}} \right)^3 \quad (\text{C1})$$

for brushes in good solvent and

$$\sigma_c(U) = \sigma \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - U/U_{\max}} \right) \quad (\text{C2})$$

for melt brushes. These results are independent of the chain end distribution.

We can also consider specifically the monodisperse case $N(U) \equiv N_o$. For planar and concave brushes, where no EEZ is present, Eq. (12) then gives

$$z(U) = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3} \frac{a}{\pi}} N_o \sqrt{U} \quad (\text{C3})$$

and one recovers the familiar parabolic profile^{8,16} $U(z) = U_{\max}(z/h)^2$ with $h = z(U_{\max})$. This result is independent of curvature. For convex brushes, an EEZ emerges, and chain ends are present ($d\sigma_c/dU = 0$) in a regime $U \in [0 : U_{\min}]$. In this regime, $N(U)$ must be determined self-consistently. It increases monotonically and can no longer be expressed in a simple analytical form⁵⁶.

For planar monodisperse brushes, we can combine Eqs. (C3) with Eqs. (C1) or (C2) and calculate further properties of planar brushes such as, e.g., the chain end density:

$$\varepsilon(z) = \frac{d\sigma_c}{dU} \frac{dU}{dz} = \sigma \frac{z}{h^2} \begin{cases} 3\sqrt{1 - (z/h)^2} & \text{solvent} \\ 1/\sqrt{1 - (z/h)^2} & \text{melt} \end{cases} \quad (\text{C4})$$

Appendix D: Abel integral equations

Most integral equations appearing in the SST formalism have the form of Abel integrals⁶³. For the convenience of the reader, we recapitulate the relations used in this work.

An integral equation of the form

$$f(x) = \int_0^x ds \frac{\varphi(s)}{\sqrt{x-s}}$$

can be inverted⁶³ according to

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{f(0)}{\sqrt{x}} + \int_0^x d\tau \frac{f'(\tau)}{\sqrt{x-\tau}} \right) \quad (\text{D1})$$

Specifically, if $\varphi(s) = d\Phi(s)/ds$, we have

$$\Phi(x) = \Phi(0) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^x d\tau \frac{f(\tau)}{\sqrt{x-\tau}} \quad (\text{D2})$$

Eq. (D2) can be derived from (D1) by inserting $\Phi(x) = \Phi(0) + \int_0^x d\tau \varphi(\tau)$ in (D1), rearranging double integrals and then performing a partial integration. In addition, we can then rewrite $f(x)$ in terms of $\Phi(s)$ as

$$f(x) = \frac{\Phi(x) - \Phi(0)}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \frac{\Phi(x) - \Phi(s)}{\sqrt{x-s}^3} \quad (\text{D3})$$

This can be seen by considering the last term on the r.h.s. of the equation and performing a partial integration.

Likewise an integral of the form

$$f(x) = \int_x^1 ds \frac{\varphi(s)}{\sqrt{s-x}}$$

can be inverted according to

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{f(1)}{\sqrt{1-x}} - \int_x^1 d\tau \frac{f'(\tau)}{\sqrt{\tau-x}} \right) \quad (\text{D4})$$

For $\varphi(s) = d\Phi(s)/ds$, we have

$$\Phi(x) = \Phi(1) - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_x^1 d\tau \frac{f(\tau)}{\sqrt{\tau-x}} \quad (\text{D5})$$

and

$$f(x) = \frac{\Phi(1) - \Phi(x)}{\sqrt{1-x}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 \frac{\Phi(s) - \Phi(x)}{\sqrt{s-x}^3} \quad (\text{D6})$$

Appendix E: Rescaling the SST equations

An inspection of the SST equations (12)–(16) and the auxiliary equations (B1) – (B8) shows that their form is invariant if we rescale all quantities according to

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \tilde{U} U_{\max} & N &= N_o \tilde{N} & z &= \tilde{z} U_{\max}^{\frac{1}{2}} a N_o \\ \phi &= \tilde{\phi} U_{\max}/w & (\text{Melt brushes: Set } w &:= U_{\max}/\tilde{\phi}_{\text{melt}}) \\ \sigma &= \tilde{\sigma} \frac{U_{\max}^{\frac{3}{2}} a}{w} & \frac{d\sigma_c}{dU} &= \frac{d\tilde{\sigma}_c}{d\tilde{U}} \frac{U_{\max}^{\frac{1}{2}} a}{w} & \lambda &= \tilde{\lambda} \frac{U_{\max}}{w} \\ H &= \frac{\tilde{H}}{a U_{\max}^{1/2} N_o} & \epsilon(z) &= \tilde{\epsilon}(\tilde{z}) \frac{U_{\max}}{w N_o} & F &= \tilde{F} \frac{a N_o U_{\max}^{\frac{5}{2}}}{w} \\ K &= \frac{\tilde{K}}{a^2 U_{\max} N_o^2} \end{aligned}$$

Here N_o is an (arbitrary) reference chain length. Written in these rescaled quantities, the parameters a, w and U_{\max} are replaced by unity in the equations. This means that, when solving the equations, it is sufficient to consider the case $U_{\max} = 1, a = 1, w = 1, N_o = 1$. The solutions for other values of, e.g., U_{\max} and N_o , can be recovered by rescaling the results accordingly. We note that the grafting density, σ , is not an input parameter in the equations. Rather, U_{\max} has to be tuned such that the desired value of σ is obtained.

Appendix F: Numerical Scheme

Here we demonstrate our numerical scheme for the solution of the SST equations given a chain length distribution and geometry \tilde{H} and \tilde{K} with the flow chart shown in Fig. F.1. We use the rescaled equations introduced in Appendix E.

The mixing of new and old values of $\tilde{N}(\tilde{U})$ is done via the λ mixing method described in Refs. 64,65. The value of \mathcal{E} is defined as:

$$\mathcal{E} = \int_0^1 d\tilde{U} \left(\tilde{N}_{\text{new}}(\tilde{U}) - \tilde{N}_{\text{old}}(\tilde{U}) \right)^2 \quad (\text{F1})$$

We conclude with a few comments on numerical aspects of the algorithm:

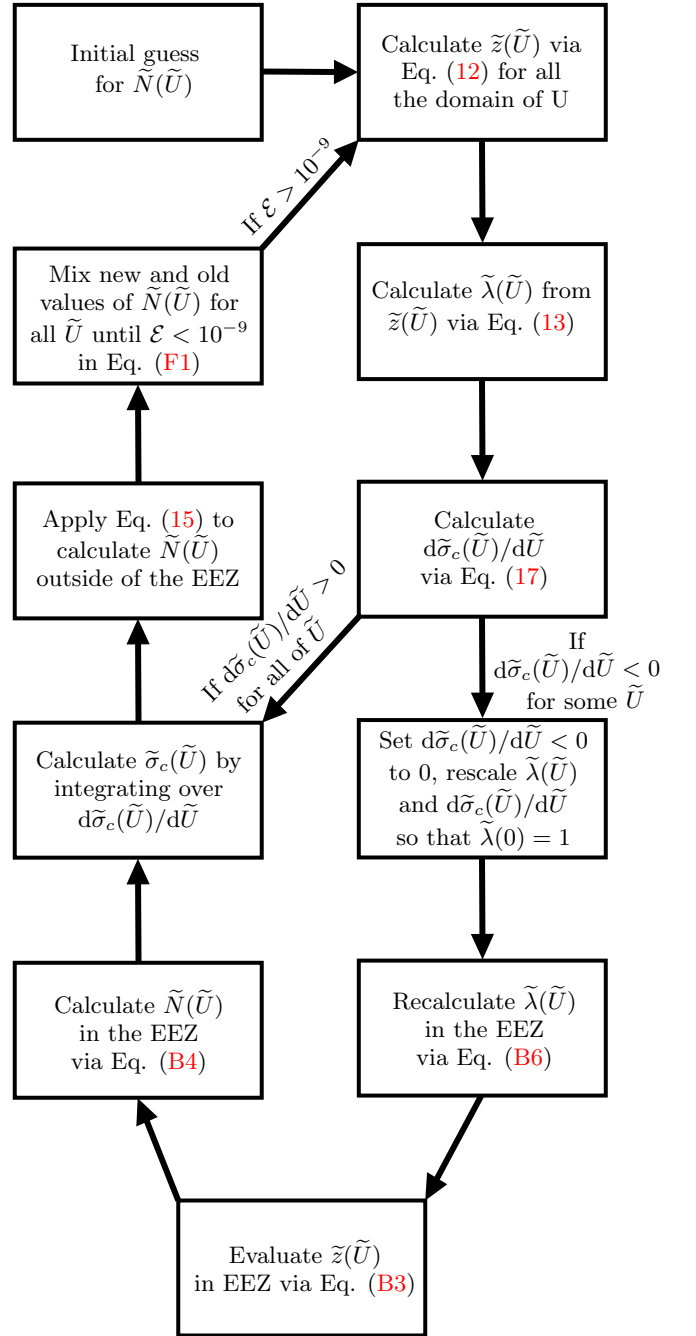


FIG. F.1. Numerical scheme used to solve the self-consistent equations given a chain length distribution.

- In practice, it is convenient to use Eqs. (B4)–(B8) for evaluating the Abel integrals. Nevertheless, the numerical (discretization) errors of these integrals may cause problems which can be reduced by some tricks.

- An additional check is that in the converged solution, the number of monomers above a unit area

should be equal to:

$$\tilde{\sigma} \int_0^{\tilde{N}^{max}} d\tilde{N}' \tilde{N}' \tilde{P}(\tilde{N}') = \tilde{\sigma} \langle \tilde{N} \rangle = \int_0^{\tilde{h}} d\tilde{z} \tilde{\lambda}(\tilde{U})$$

Appendix G: Scheme for designing chain end densities

Here we demonstrate our numerical scheme for solving the SST equations given a chain end density and geometry $\tilde{H}\tilde{\sigma}^{1/3}$ and $\tilde{K}\tilde{\sigma}^{2/3}$ with the flow chart shown in Fig. G.2.

In this case we define:

$$\mathcal{E} = (\tilde{\sigma}^{-1/3}) \int_0^1 d\tilde{U} \left(\tilde{z}_{new}(\tilde{U}) - \tilde{z}_{old}(\tilde{U}) \right)^2 \quad (\text{G1})$$

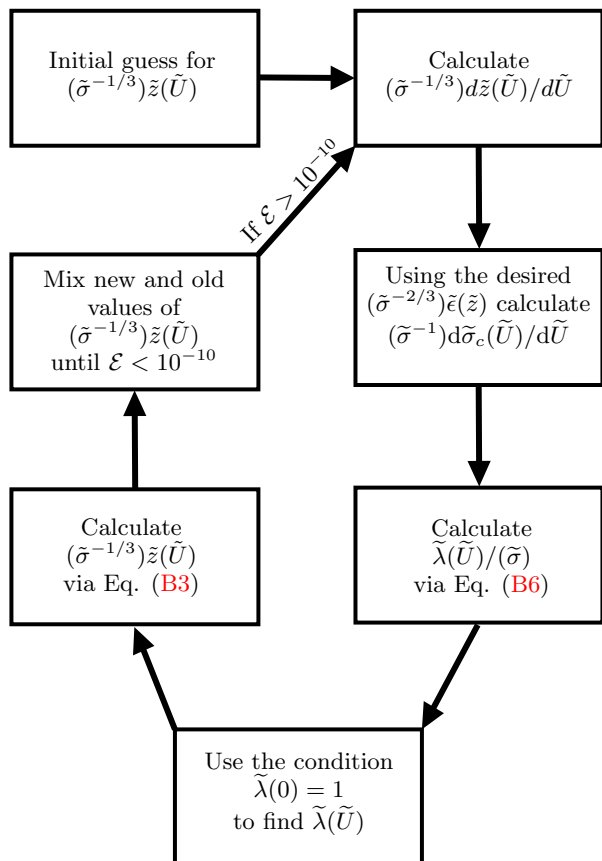


FIG. G.2. Numerical scheme used to solve the self-consistent equations given a projected chain end density.

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