

# Correction to Thermally Reversible Ion Gels with Photohealing Properties Based on Triblock Copolymer Self-Assembly

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The correct version of Figure 1 is the following:

Page 5930, right column, line 13, should read as follows: The ABA triblock copolymer was prepared by RAFT random copolymerization of NIPAm and AzoMA from a PEO-based, telechelic macro-CTA.<sup>64–66</sup> Our previous study reported the triad sequence distribution for P(AzoMA-*r*-NIPAm) by using statistical analysis based on the knowledge of monomer reactivity ratio. Monomer reactivity ratios were determined to be  $r_1 = 0.65$  and  $r_2 = 5.6$  ( $M_1$  = NIPAm and  $M_2$  = AzoMA), which clearly suggests the sequence distribution of P(AzoMA-*r*-NIPAm) is a “blocky” random copolymer.<sup>64</sup> In fact, judging from reactivity different of methacrylate and acrylamide, the AzoMA are most probably accumulated close to the central PEO block, while the NIPAm units are enriched in the outer ends. The P(AzoMA-*r*-NIPAm) random copolymer end blocks of the triblock exhibit an upper critical solution temperature (UCST)-type phase transition (solid–liquid demixing on cooling)<sup>67,68</sup> as well as a glass transition in [C<sub>4</sub>mim]PF<sub>6</sub>, irrespective of the photochromic state of azobenzene.

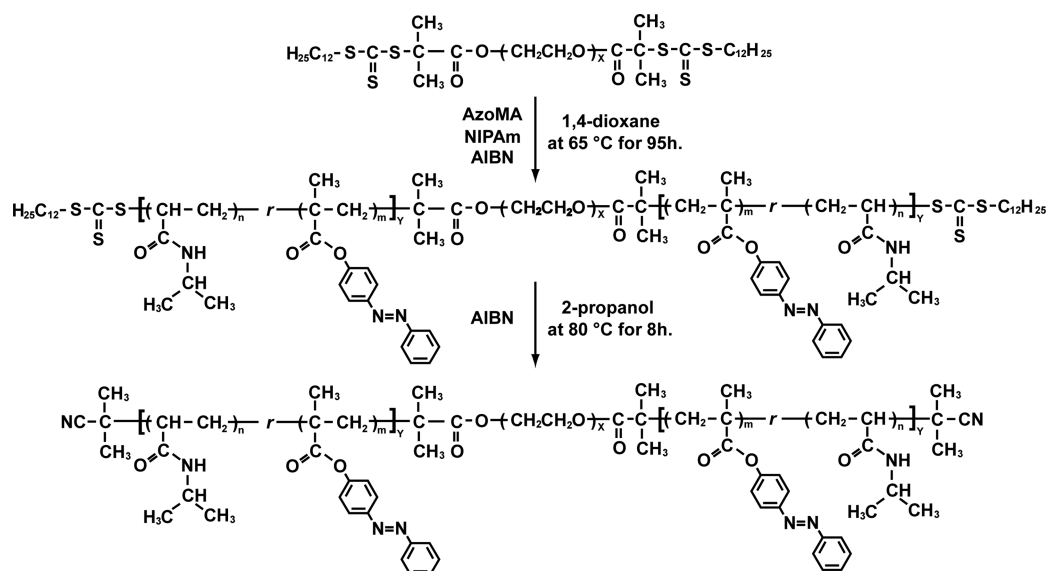


Figure 1. Synthesis procedure for P(AzoMA-*r*-NIPAm)-*b*-P(AzoMA-*r*-NIPAm) ABA triblock copolymer.