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Jorge Ramirez: Is it possible to force chains to associate head to tail, maybe by using two unimer chains with different types of stickers, so that the total dipole moment does not cancel?

Answer: It would involve some chemical modification of the initiator, and there is concern about ring formation.

Daniel Read: Can you solve the equations in real space and the time domain through finite difference formulation, rather than worrying about all the Rouse modes and their coupling?

Answer: Yes this is what was done first and it agrees.

Evelyne van Ruymbeke: Can you change the strength of the bond?

Answer: Yes, this is possible, to some extent temperature does this.

What about adjusting the solvent (in place of using oligomers)?

Answer: A change in the solvent polarity can certainly change the association strength.

Michael Rubinstein: Can you include high frequency Rouse modes inside the model to get the calculation correct,

and then a smooth crossover at longer times to reptation dynamics?

Answer: The model, added at the very end of the presentation, just focused on reptation of head-to-head associating linear chain. The fast Rouse part was not included in the model, and indeed the calculation showed no fast Rouse relaxation.

Zuowei Wang: Why are the dipoles not related to the end-to-end relaxation?

Answer: In real systems, monomers have a direction, and the two chains associate in a head-to-head fashion to partially cancel the dipole component spanning the two ends. Instead, the component spanning the end and center is not canceled and its time evolution is observed as the dielectric relaxation.

Evelyne van Ruymbeke: I wonder what should be the results if you consider as building block a telechelic chain with both ends functionalized (i.e., able to create long linear assemblies).

Answer: This is much harder, and there is a problem with ring formation. This is a new "homework" problem for me....