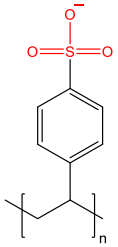
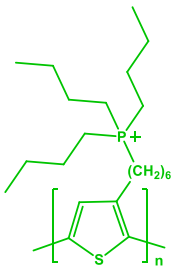
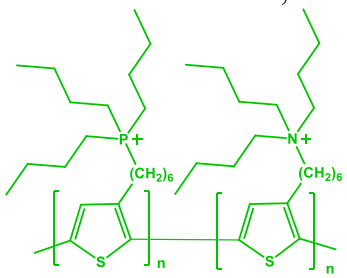
Appendix 2 to the thesis "Multidimensional characterization of polyelectrolytes and interpolyelectrolyte complexes"

1) Eq. 4: the correct form is $\mu_{\mathrm{EO}} = \frac{\epsilon\zeta}{4\pi\eta}$
2) Eq.7 is valid for SAXS and SANS; the scattering vector in light scattering depends also on the refractive index *n* and equation should be written as: $q = \frac{4\pi n \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\lambda}$.
3) Eq. 8 is applicable only for light scattering; for small-angle neutron scattering, scattering intensity and differential cross-section are proportional to the square of scattering amplitude.
4) Eq. 9 is valid for monodisperse spherical particles.
5) τ in eq. 10 is more commonly called correlation time.
6) Page 37, line 20: Dependently on the *q* range of the experiment, high-*q* region can be called Porod, while middle-*q* region is called fractal region. Moreover, in some literature any region where the curve has slope –4 is called the Porod region independently on the *q* range.
7) Page 38, line 1: The slope of the scattering curve is related to the Flory exponent only for polymer systems.
8) Page 38, eq. 23: the correct form is $I(q) = KP(q) = NV^2(\Delta\rho)^2P(q)$
9) Page 21, Fig. 2: the correct structure for PSS is



10) Page 50, Fig. 12: The correct strictures of PHT-buP$^+$ and PHT-buN$^+$, P$^+$ are





11) Page 27, line 13: *E* is the field strength.
12) Page 29, Eq. 5: The correct form is $\frac{N_1}{N_2} = e^{-\Delta E/k_BT} = e^{-h\nu/k_BT}$
13) Page 39, Eq. 24: The correct form is $d = \frac{\lambda}{2n\sin\alpha} \approx \frac{\lambda}{2A}$
14) Page 17, line 8: From the *perspective* of the free energy of mixing…
15) Page 28, line 12: …each *nucleus* is determined…
16) Page 29, line 12: …local magnetic fields that *shield* nuclei from the applied field
17) Page 44, line 6: …some molecules absorb photon …
18) Page 46, line 12: …distance of 2 *m* …
19) Page 65, line 4: …solid core, *that* limits the applications…