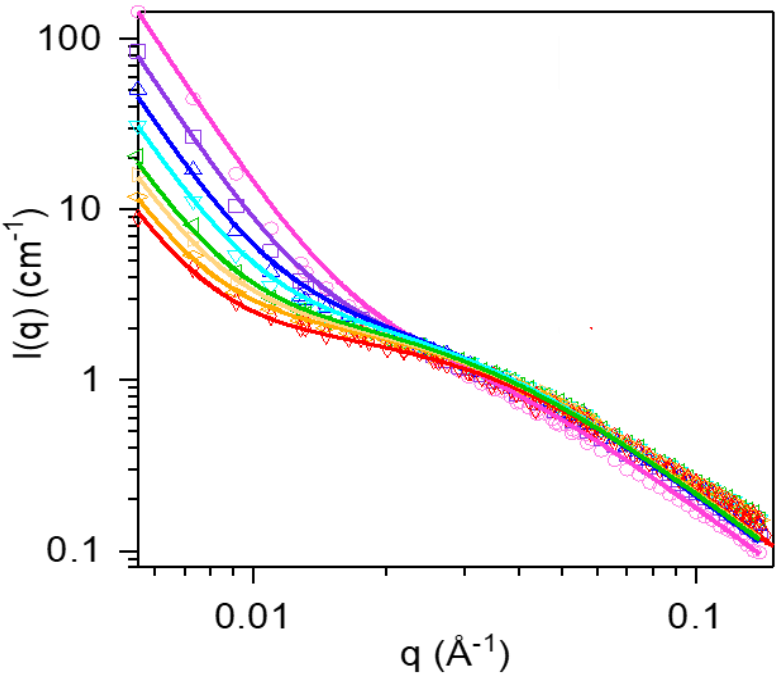

Figure S1: *SANS intensity I(q) as a function of q for a solution of PMAA in water at a volume fraction of 0.065. The time evolution of I(q) has been monitored following a temperature jump from 25°C to* T_{CP} *+10°C. The various delay between the temperature change and the acquisition of I(q) are represented in different colors:* ○ *60 min,* □ *180 min,* Δ *300 min,* ▽ *420 min,* ◁ *540 min,* ▷ 660 min, ◊ 780 min, ◊ 900 min

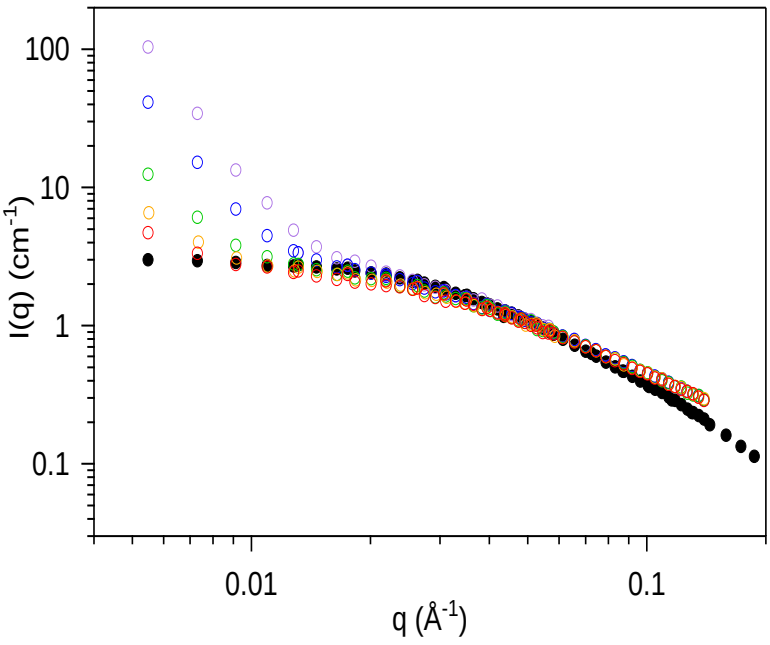

Figure S2: *SANS intensity I(q) as a function of q for a solution of PMAA in water at a volume fraction of 0.104. The time evolution of I(q) has been monitored following a temperature jump from 25°C to T_{CP} +10°C. The various delay between the temperature change and the acquisition of I(q) are represented in different colors: ○ 60 min, ○ 180 min, ○ 300 min, ○ 420 min, ○ 540 min. The SANS intensity obtained for the same solution at 25°C, before the temperature change, has been included for sake of comparison (■)*

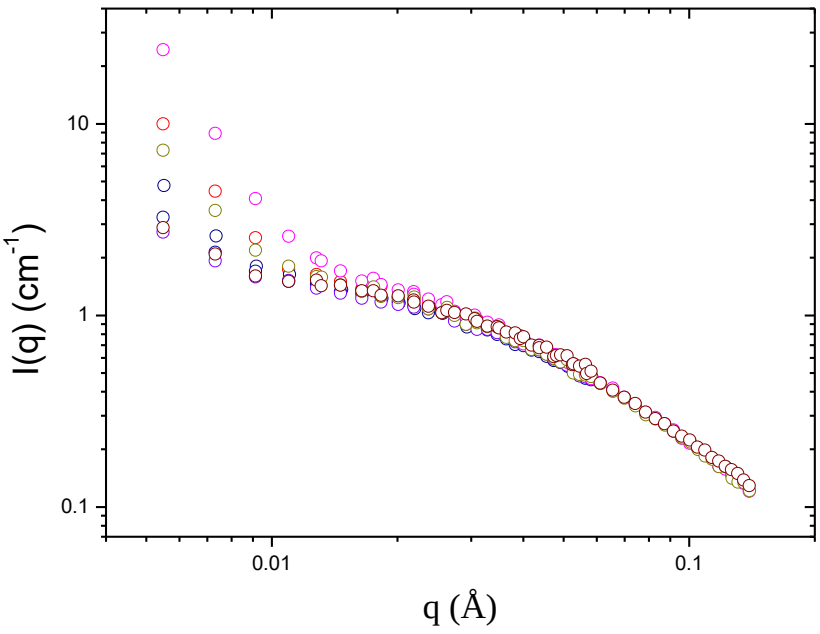

Figure S3: *SANS intensity I(q) as a function of q for a solution of PMAA in water at a volume fraction of 0.017. The time evolution of I(q) has been monitored following a temperature jump from 25°C to T_{CP} +10°C. The various delay between the temperature change and the acquisition of I(q) are represented in different colors: ○ 60 min, ○ 120 min, ○ 180 min, ○ 240 min, ○ 300 min, ○ 360 min, ○ 420 min..*

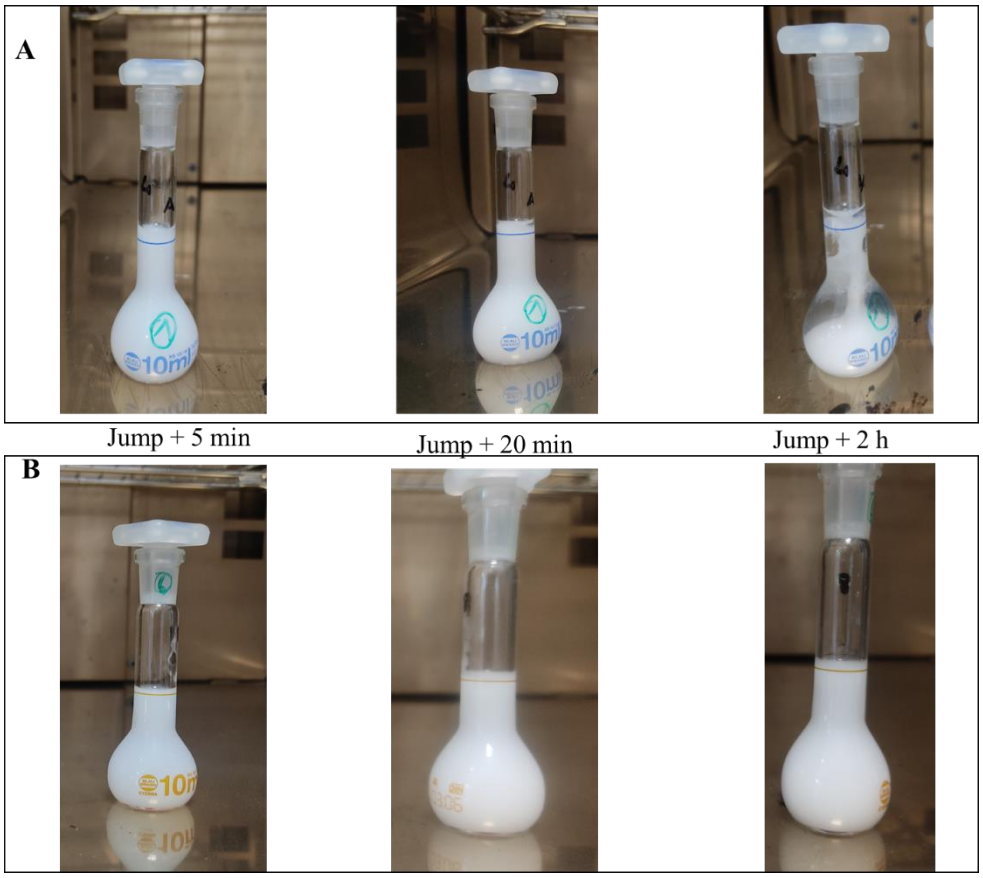

Figure S4: *Photographs of two PMAA solutions in an oven above the cloud after 3 different delays following a temperature jump (5 minutes, 20 minutes and two hours): (A)* ϕ_{PMAA} *= 0.013 and (B) and of* ϕ_{PMAA} *= 0.090.*