Supporting Information for

# Group interval-controlled polymers: an example of epoxy functional polymers via step-growth thiol-yne polymerization

Yaochen Zheng<sup>†⊥</sup>, Shengying Cai<sup>†</sup>, Li Peng<sup>†</sup>, Yu Jin<sup>†</sup>, Han Xu<sup>†</sup>, Zhulin Weng<sup>†</sup>, Zhengguo Gao<sup>†⊥</sup>, Bo, Zhao<sup>†</sup>, and Chao Gao<sup>†</sup>\*

† MOE Key Laboratory of Macromolecular Synthesis and Functionalization, Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, Zhejiang University, 38 Zheda Road, Hangzhou 310027, P. R. China
⊥ College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Yantai University, 30 Qingquan Road, Yantai, 264005, P. R. China

#### **Experiments**

- Figure S1. 2D  $^{1}$ H  $^{13}$ C HMQC spectrum of P2.
- Figure S2. GPC curves of P2 purified by polymer fractionation.
- Figure S3. Image of scalable synthesis of P2 on about 4.3 g (~4.5 mL) scales.

Figure S4. 2D  $^{1}$ H -  $^{13}$ C HMQC spectrum of P4.

Figure S5. 2D  $^{1}$ H -  $^{13}$ C HMQC spectrum of P6.

- Figure S6. 2D  $^{1}$ H  $^{13}$ C HMQC spectrum of P8.
- Figure S7. 2D  $^{1}$ H  $^{13}$ C HMQC spectrum of P10.
- Figure S8. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of P3.
- Figure S9. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of P3.
- Figure S10. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of P5.
- Figure S11. GPC curves of P4 and P8.
- Figure S12. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of P2-N<sub>3</sub>.
- **Figure S13.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of propargyl-1-pyrenebutyrate.
- Figure S14. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of P3-F.
- Figure S15. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of P4-F.
- Figure S16. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of P5-F.
- Figure S17. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **P8-F**.
- Figure S18. GPC curves of P2, P2-N<sub>3</sub> and P2-F.
- Figure S19. GPC curves of P4, P4-N3 and P4-F.
- Figure S20. GPC curves of P6, P6-N3 and P6-F.
- Figure S21. GPC curves of P8, P8-N3 and P8-F.
- Figure S22. GPC curves of P10, P10-N<sub>3</sub> and P10-F.

**Figure S23.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of **P5** and 3-(dimethylamino)-1-propanethiol-modified **P5**.

- Figure S24. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of P5 and 3-mercapto-1, 2-propanediol-modified P5.
- Figure S25. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of P5 and thiolacetic acid-modified P5.
- Figure S26. FTIR spectra of P5 and 3-(dimethylamino)-1-propanethiol-modified P5.
- Figure S27. FTIR spectra of P5 and 3-mercapto-1, 2-propanediol-modified P5.
- Figure S28. Fluorescence spectra of pyrene at different concentration.

**Figure S29.** Work curve of pyrene concentration dependence of absorption at 294 nm excimer emission.

Figure S30. DSC curves of P2, P4, P6, P8 and P10.

Figure S31. TGA curves of P2, P6 and P8.

Figure S32. DTG curves of P2, P6 and P8.

## **Experiments**

### Synthesis of epoxy GICP, P3

Glycidyl propargyl ether (0.518 g, 4.6 mmol), 1, 3-propanedithiol (0.519 g, 4.8 mmol), and DMPA (35.5 mg, 0.14 mmol) were dissolved in 2.0 mL of 1, 4-dioxane. Subsequently, the mixture was added into a 10 mL round-bottom flask which was sealed by a rubber stopper. High-purity N<sub>2</sub> was bubbled through the solution for 30 min to fully remove O<sub>2</sub>, and the polymerization was carried out under UV irradiation in ice-water bath for 2.0 h. Then, allyl glycidyl ether (1.0 mL, 8.4 mmol) containing 2 wt % of DMPA was injected into the reaction system through syringe. After additional irradiation for 1.5 h, the mixture was diluted with about 2.0 mL of THF and dropped into cold anhydrous ether (50 mL), affording colorless viscous precipitate. This above-mentioned process was repeated three times. After drying under vacuum, the product (0.776 g) was obtained in a yield of about 76.4 %.

#### Synthesis of epoxy GICP, P5

Glycidyl propargyl ether (0.360 g, 3.2 mmol), 1, 5-pentanedithiol (0.463 g, 3.4 mmol), and 2, 2-bimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone (DMPA, 24.7 mg, 0.09 mmol) were dissolved in 1.5 mL of 1, 4-dioxane. Subsequently, the mixture was added into a 10 mL round-bottom flask which was sealed by a rubber stopper and covered by tin foil. Oxygen was removed by bubbling of high-purity N<sub>2</sub>. Thoil-yne polymerization was carried out under UV irradiation ( $\lambda = 365$  nm) in ice-water bath for 2.0 h. Then, allyl glycidyl ether (0.7 mL, 5.88 mmol) containing 2 wt % of DMPA was added in. After additional irradiation for 1.5 h, the mixture was diluted with about 1.5 mL of THF and dropped into cold anhydrous ether (40 mL), affording viscous precipitate. This above-mentioned process was repeated three times. After drying under vacuum, the product (0.519 g) was obtained in a yield of 65.2 %.

#### Modification of epoxy GICP, P5

Epoxy GICP, **P5**, (0.217 g, 0.9 mmol) was dissolved in 4.5 mL of dried DMF. 3-(Dimethylamino)-1-propanethiol (0.320 g, 2.7 mmol) was added into the solution and stirred at 30 °C for 48 h. After removal of most solvent, the residual solution was precipitated into 40 mL of anhydrous ether, centrifuged, separated, and dried under vacuum. Viscous liquid (0.148 g) with a yield of 45.7% was afforded.

**P5** (0.265 g, 1.1 mmol) was dissolved in 4.5 mL of dried DMF. 3-Mercapto-1, 2-propanediol (0.357 g, 3.3 mmol) was added into the solution and stirred at 35 °C for 48 h. After removal of most solvent, the residual solution was precipitated into anhydrous ether and dried under vacuum. Viscous liquid (0.262 g) with a yield of 68.2% was afforded.

**P5** (0.338 g, 1.4 mmol) was dissolved in 4.5 mL of dried DMF. Thiolacetic acid (0.387 g, 4.2 mmol) was added into the solution and stirred at 30 °C for 48 h. After removal of most solvent, the residual solution was precipitated into 40 mL of anhydrous ether, centrifuged, separated, and dried under vacuum. Viscous liquid (0.247 g) with a yield of 52.7% was afforded.







Figure S3













Figure S8



Figure S9





Figure S11



Figure S12



Figure S13



Figure S14



Figure S15



Figure S16



Figure S17



Figure S18



Figure S19



Figure S20



Figure S21



Figure S22



Figure S23





Figure S25



Figure S26



Figure S27



Figure S28



Figure S29



Figure S30



Figure S31

