An efficient and mild route to highly fluorinated polyolefins via

copolymerization of ethylene and 5-perfluoroalkylnorbornenes

Li Ji,^{#a} Jia-Shuai Liu,^{#b} Xiao-Yan Wang,^b Jun-Fang Li,^b Zhou Chen,^b Saihu Liao,^{*a} Xiu-Li Sun,^{*b, c,d} and Yong Tang^b

[#] equal contribution.

Prof. Saihu Liao

^{*a*}College of Chemistry, Fuzhou University, 2 Xueyuan Road, Fuzhou, Fujian 350108, China.

Prof. Xiu-Li Sun

^b State Key Laboratory of Organometallic Chemistry, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 345 Lingling Lu, Shanghai, 200032, China ^cCAS Key Laboratory of Energy Regulation Materials, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences

^d Fujian Institute of Innovation, Chinese Academy of Sciences

E-mail: shliao@fzu.edu.cn

xlsun@sioc.ac.cn

Table of contents

| 1. | General Information | S2 |
|----|--|-------------|
| 2. | Typical procedure for synthesis of ligands and complexes | S2 |
| 3. | General procedure for preparing fluorinated comonomer NBFn | S6 |
| 4. | General procedure for ethylene/NBFn copolymerization | S8 |
| 5. | NMR spectra of ligands and complexes and monomers | S9 |
| 6. | Characterization of some representative copolymers | S39 |
| 7. | X-ray structures of complexes 4c-4d | S78 |
| 8. | References | . S79 |

1. General Information

All air or moisture sensitive manipulations were carried out under a high pure nitrogen atmosphere using Schlenk techniques or in a glovebox. ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Varian Mercury 300 spectrometer, Varian 400 MR spectrometer , Agilent Technologies 600 MR spectrometer, and JEOL 600 NMR spectrometer. Mass spectra were carried out with a HP5989A spectrometer. Elemental analysis was performed by the Analytical Laboratory of Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry (CAS). M_n , M_w , and M_w/M_n values of polymers were determined with Agilent Technologies PL-GPC 220 and CFC- polymer char High Temperature Chromatography at 145 °C (polystyrene calibration, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene as a solvent at a flow rate of 1.0 mL min⁻¹). X-Ray crystallographic data were collected using a Bruker AXSD8 X-ray diffractometer. Toluene, hexane, dichloromethane (DCM) were purified by MB SPS-800 system. T_m , T_d values were determined by TA Q 2000 and TA Q 500 respectively. The ligands **3c-d** were prepared by treatment of amine with diketones, from MgBr₂·OEt₂-promoted aldol addition.^[11] Compounds **4a-4b** were prepared according to the procedures in reference.^[2]

2. Typical procedure for synthesis of ligands and complexes

Typical procedure for synthesis of 1

(1H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl)(p-tolyl)methanone (**1c** as an example). To a solution of 1H-1,2,3-benzotriazole (12 g, 100 mmol) in DCM (200 mL) at 0 °C, was added Et₃N (17 mL, 120 mmol), followed by addition of 4-methylbenzoyl chloride (15 g, 97 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 11 hours at room temperature and quenched with 10 % aqueous HCl (100 mL) and stirred for 15 min. The organic phase was washed with 10 % aqueous HCl (100 mL) and water (100 mL), dried over sodium sulfate and recrystallized from 2-propanol to give **1c** as a white solid (21 g, 89 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.39 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, Ar-*H*), 8.16 (m, 3H, Ar-*H*), 7.71 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, Ar-*H*), 7.55 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, Ar-*H*), 7.39 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, Ar-*H*), 2.50 (s, 3H, Ar-CH₃).



(1H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl)(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (1d). Yield: (13 g, 90 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.41 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, Ar-*H*), 8.33 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.5 Hz, Ar-*H*), 8.20 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar-*H*), 7.86 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, Ar-*H*), 7.76 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, Ar-*H*), 7.59 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, Ar-*H*).



Typical procedure for synthesis of 2

1, 3-di-p-tolylpropane-1, 3-dione (**2c** as an example). To a mixture of **1c** (8.5 g, 36 mmol) and MgBr₂ OEt₂ (19.4 g, 75 mmol) in DCM (50 mL) at room temperature, was added 1-(*p*-tolyl)ethanone (4.0 mL, 30 mmol), followed by addition of *i*-Pr₂NEt (11.7 g, 90 mmol). The resulting suspension was stirred for 13 h and quenched with 10 % aqueous HCl (100 mL) and stirred for 15 min. The organic phase was washed with 10 % aqueous HCl (100 mL) and water (100 mL), dried over sodium sulfate. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel to give white solid. Yield: 5.3 g (70 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 17.00 (s, 1H, CH₂), 7.89 (d, 4H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, Ar-*H*), 7.29 (d, 4H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, Ar-*H*), 6.82 (s, 1H, CH₂), 2.43 (s, 6H, Ar-CH₃).



1,3-bis(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propane-1,3-dione (**2d**). Yield: 5.9 g (82 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 16.61 (s, 1H, CH₂), 8.10 (d, 4H, J = 8.1 Hz, Ar-H), 7.77 (d, 4H, J = 8.1 Hz, Ar-H), 6.89 (s, 1H, CH₂).



Typical procedure for synthesis of 3

(Z)-3-((2-(methylthio)ethyl)amino)-1,3-di-p-tolylprop-2-en-1-one (3c). (3c as

an example). To a solution of 1, 3-di-p-tolylpropane-1, 3-dione (4.0 g, 15.9 mmol) and 2-(methylthio)ethanamine (1.74 g, 19.1 mmol) in toluene (60 mL) was added 4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid hydrate (0.091 g, 0.48 mmol) at room temperature. The flask was equipped with a water separator. After refluxing for 2 days, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give yellow solid. Yield: 3.6 g (70 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.43 (s, 1H, N*H*), 7.80(d, 2H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, Ar-*H*), 7.34-7.18 (m, 6H, Ar-*H*), 5.77 (s, 1H, = C*H*), 3.46-3.39 (m, 2H, NC*H*₂), 2.63 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.5 Hz, SC*H*₂), 2.42 (s, 3H, Ar-C*H*₃), 2.38 (s, 3H, Ar-C*H*₃), 2.02 (s, 3H, SC*H*₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 188.2, 166.2, 140.9, 139.4, 137.3, 132.5, 129.0, 128.7, 127.5, 126.9, 93.5, 43.5, 34.8, 21.3, 21.2, 15.3. IR v(cm⁻¹) 2917, 1594, 1577, 1483, 1330, 1302, 1230, 1181, 1143, 1063, 824, 772. MS (ESI, m/z): 325 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₃NOS (325.47): C 73.81; H 7.12; N 4.30. Found: C 73.73; H 7.38; N 4.09.



(Z)-3-((2-(methylthio)ethyl)amino)-1,3-bis(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)prop-2-en-1 -one (**3d**). Yield: 4.3 g (79 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.51 (s, 1H, N*H*), 7.98 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, Ar-H), 7.77 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.1Hz, Ar-H), 7.66 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.1Hz, Ar-H), 7.58(d, 2H, *J* = 8.1 Hz, Ar-H), 5.75 (s, 1H, =C*H*), 3.45-3.38 (m, 2H, NC*H*₂), 2.66 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.3 Hz, SC*H*₂), 2.04 (s, 3H, SC*H*₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 187.1, 165.3, 142.8, 138.6, 132.3 (q, *J* = 32.6 Hz), 131.7 (q, *J* = 32.5Hz), 128.2, 127.3, 125.7 (q, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 125.2 (q, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 123.8 (q, *J* = 270.9 Hz), 123.6 (q, *J* = 270.9 Hz), 93.8, 43.6, 34.8, 15.4. ¹⁹F NMR (284 MHz, CDCl₃) : δ -62.8, -62.9. IR v(cm ⁻¹) 2919, 1586, 1568, 1320, 1167, 1127, 1066, 1015, 851, 784. MS (ESI, m/z): 433 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₇F₆NOS (433.41): C 55.42; H 3.95; N 3.23. Found: C 55.61; H 4.06; N 3.21.



Synthesis of Titanium Complexes 4c-4d





[3-(2-(methylthio)ethylimino)-1,3-di-*p*-tolylprop-1-en-1-olate]Ti(IV)Cl₃ (**4c**). To a stirred solution of TiCl₄ (1.5 g, 8.0 mmol) in dry toluene (50 mL) at -78 °C was added a solution of **3c** (2.0 g, 6.1 mmol) in dry toluene (10 mL) dropwise over 20 min. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 16 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was redissolved in dried toluene (100 mL). The solution was concentrated under vacuum to about 20 mL and then kept at – 30 °C overnight. Reddish black crystals were collected and dried under vacuum, to give complex **4c** (2.54 g) in 87 % yield. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H; Ar-*H*), 7.33-7.18 (m, 6H, Ar-*H*), 6.35 (s, 1H, =C*H*), 4.20-4.02 (m, 2H, NC*H*₂), 3.28-3.19 (m, 1H, SC*H*₂), 2.77 (s, 3H, SC*H*₃), 2.69-2.65 (m, 1H, SC*H*₂), 2.43 (s, 3H, C*H*₃), 2.39 (s, 3H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 171.1, 170.0, 142.9, 140.1, 134.7, 129.9, 129.7, 129.3, 127.2, 125.9, 109.2, 56.8, 38.1, 22.4, 21.7, 21.4.Element analysis Anal. calcd for C₂₀H₂₂Cl₃NOSTi (478.69): C 50.18, H 4.63, N 2.93; Found: C 50.03, H 4.62, N 2.95.

 $[(1Z,3Z)-3-((2-(methylthio)ethyl)imino)-1,3-bis(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)prop-1-en-1-olate]Ti(IV)Cl_3$ (4d). The same procedures as that for the preparation of 4c.

Yield: 1.5 g (83 %). ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.93 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H, Ph-H), 7.47 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H, Ph-H), 6.36 (s, 1 H, =CH), 4.19-3.95 (m, 2 H, NC H_2), 3.32-3.25 (m, 1 H, SC H_2), 2.80 (s, 3 H, SC H_3), 2.75-2.71 (m, 1H, SC H_2); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 169.2, 168.2, 140.7, 135.2, 133.4 (q, J = 32.3 Hz), 132.2 (q, J = 33.4 Hz), 127.4, 126.6, 126.3, 125.9 (q, J = 4.0 Hz), 123.5 (q, J = 270.6 Hz), 123.4 (q, J = 271.1 Hz), 109.5, 57.0, 37.9, 22.6; ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -63.4, -63.5. Element analysis Anal. calcd for C₂₀H₁₆Cl₃F₆NOSTi(586.63): C 40.95, H 2.75, N 2.39; Found: C 41.18, H 2.85, N 2.26.

3. General Procedure for Preparing Fluorinated Comonomer NBFn



Scheme S2. Synthesis of Fluorinated Comonomers

Three monomers were synthesized utilizing a Diels-Alder reaction described by Perez et al.^[3] Briefly, a Parr Instruments high-pressure reaction vessel was charged with 1/1 molar ratios of the 1H,1H,2H-perfluoro-1-alkene and dicyclopentadiene and 0.03 mole fraction of hydroquinone, as a quenching agent. The reaction was held at 170 °C for 72 h. Monomers were purified by vacuum distillation. A DRX-400 Bruker NMR spectrometer equipped with a 9.4 T Oxford magnet was used to confirm the chemical structure composition of the synthesized and 5-(perfluoro-n-alkyl)norbornenes (NBFn). The reactions yielded $\sim 3/1$ ratio of endoto exo-isomers of the NBF*n* as determined by GC analysis. The 13 C NMR spectra were collected using deuterated chloroform as solvent and are consistent with those reported by Perez et al.

We tried to get pure isomer (exo and endo) to identify the signal of each C and H in both monomers. Consequently, monomer NBF6 (2.0 g, see monomer NMR) was first selected as an example to be separated as exo- and endo- isomer via C18 column using either CH₃CN/H₂O (9/1, v/v) or methol (100%) as mobile phase. However, the separation was quite difficult because of the existence of perfluoro-alkyl in the molecular, though trace of endo isomer of NBF₆ could be determined by ¹H NMR (see monomer NMR): Consequently, we combine information of ¹³C NMR dept 135 and H-H Cosy and C-H HSQC C-H HMBC together to identified each C and H on the NBF. For **NBF4**: ¹H NMR δ 6.19 ppm (brs, 1.19 H, exo H2, endo H2, and exo H3), 5.97 ppm (brs, 0.76 H endo H3), 3.18 ppm (brs, 1H, endo H4 and exo H4), 2.98 ppm (brs, 0.21 H, exo H1), 2.94 ppm (brs, 0.78 H, endo H1), 2.74-2.85 ppm (m, 0.8 H, endo H5) 1.95-2.13 ppm (m, 1.0 H, exo H5, endo H5 and endo H6), 1.82-1.85 ppm (m, 0.23 H, exo H6), 1.47-1.55 ppm (m, 1H, exo H7 and endo H7), 1.26-1.42 ppm (m, 2H, exo H7, exo H6, endo H7 and endo H6). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) endo isomer (ppm): δ C1 42.17, C2 137.46, C3 131.94, C4 43.79, C5 40.30, C6 27.71, C7 49.84; exo isomer (ppm) δ C1 41.42, C2 138.45, C3 136.51, C4 42.56, C5 41.04, C6 26.94, C7 46.56. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -81.0 (m, CF₃), -116.5 to -111.4 (m, CF₂), -123.8 to -121.4 (m, CF₂), -127.1 to -125.1 (m, CF₂). HRMS (EI⁺ m/z) Anal. calcd for NBF4 [M+H]⁺: found 312.0560. For NBF6: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.18 ppm (brs, 1.23 H, exo H2, endo H2, and exo H3), 5.96 ppm (brs, 0.77 H endo H3), 3.17 ppm (brs, 1.0 H, endo H4 and exo H4), 2.98 ppm (brs, 0.25 H, exo H1), 2.93 ppm (brs, 0.74 H, endo H1), 2.74-2.87 ppm (m, 0.8 H, endo H5) 1.95-2.12 ppm (m, 1.0 H, exo H5, endo H5 and endo H6), 1.80-1.83 ppm (m, 0.28 H, exo H6), 1.46-1.54 ppm (m, 1H, exo H7 and endo H7), 1.24-1.41 ppm (m, 2H, exo H7, exo H6, endo H7 and endo H6). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): for endo isomer (ppm): δ C1 42.22, C2 137.45, C3 131.97, C4 43.85, C5 40.47, C6 27.74, C7 49.84; exo isomer (ppm) δ C1 41.47, C2 138.46, C3 136.53, C4 42.62, C5 41.21, C6 26.97, C7 46.56. HRMS (EI⁺ m/z) Anal.calcd for NBF6 [M+H]⁺: 412.0497, found 412.0494. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -80.9 (m, CF₃), -116.3 o -111.3 (m, CF₂), -123.8 to -121.3 (m, CF₂), -127.1 to -125.3 (m, CF₂). For **NBF8**: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.18 ppm (brs, 1.23 H, exo H2, endo H2, and exo H3), 5.97 ppm (brs, 0.77 H endo H3), 3.17 ppm (brs, 1.0 H, endo H4 and exo H4), 2.97 ppm (brs, 0.23 H, exo H1), 2.93 ppm (brs, 0.76 H, endo H1), 2.72-2.84 ppm (m, 0.8 H, endo H5) 1.94-2.12 ppm (m, 1.0 H, exo

H5, endo H5 and endo H6), 1.81-1.84 ppm (m, 0.26 H, exo H6), 1.46-1.54 ppm (m, 1H, exo H7 and endo H7), 1.24-1.41 ppm (m, 2H, exo H7, exo H6, endo H7 and endo H6). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) for endo isomer (ppm): δ C1 42.28, C2 137.42, C3 132.00, C4 43.89, C5 40.55, C6 27.72, C7 49.83; exo isomer (ppm) δ C1 41.52, C2 138.46, C3 136.56, C4 42.86, C5 41.28, C6 26.95, C7 46.56. HRMS (EI⁺ m/z) Anal.calcd for NBF8 [M+H]⁺: 512.0433, found 512.0438. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -81.0 (m, CF₃); -116.4 to -111.4 (m, CF₂), -123.8 to -121.4 (m, CF₂), -127.2 to -125.4 (m, CF₂).

4. General procedure of ethylene/NBFn copolymerization

A flame-dried Schlenk flask was charged with ethylene and placed in an oil bath at a desired temperature. A desired amount of toluene was transferred into the flask, and saturated with ethylene. MMAO and comonomer were injected into the flask in sequence via syringe, and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. The polymerization was started by adding a precursor catalyst solution in toluene with a syringe. After a desired time, the copolymerization was quenched with acidified ethanol. And poured into a large amount of acidified ethanol (300 mL, 10 vol.-% HCl in ethanol). The precipitated copolymer was collected, washed with ethanol, and then dried at 60 $^{\circ}$ C under vacuum till a constant weight.

5. NMR spectra of ligands and complexes



Figure S1 1 H NMR of 1c (300 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S2 ^1H NMR of 1d (300 MHz, CDCl_3)



Figure S3 1 H NMR of 2c (300 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S4¹ H NMR of 2d (300 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S5 $^1\,\text{H}$ NMR of 3c (300 MHz, CDCl_3)



Figure S6 13 C NMR of 3c (75 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S7¹ H NMR of 3d (300 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S8 13 C NMR of 3d (75 MHz, CDCl_3)



Figure S9 $^{19}\,F$ NMR of 3d (376 MHz, CDCl_3)



Figure S10 1 H NMR of 4c (300 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S11 13 C NMR of 4c (75 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S12 $^1\,\mathrm{H}$ NMR of 4d (300 MHz, CDCl3)



Figure S13 $^{\rm 13}$ C NMR of 4d (75 MHz, CDCl_3)



Figure S14 $^{19}\,\mathrm{F}$ NMR of 4d (282 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S15 ¹H NMR of NBF4 (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S16 $^{19}\mathrm{F}$ NMR of NBF4 (376 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S17 ¹³C NMR for **NBF4** (exo/endo, 24/76) with H&F decoupling (CDCl₃ 600 MHz).



Figure S18 Dept 135 NMR for **NBF4** (exo/endo, 24/76) with H&F decoupling (CDCl₃ 600 MHz).



Figure S19 Dept 135 NMR for NBF4 (exo/endo, 24/76) with H&F decoupling (CDCl₃ 600 MHz).



Figure S20 H-H Cosy NMR for NBF4 (exo/endo, 24/76) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S20a H-H Cosy NMR for NBF4 (exo/endo, 24/76) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S20b H-H Cosy NMR for NBF4 (exo/endo, 24/76) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S20c H-H Cosy NMR for NBF4 (exo/endo, 24/76) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S21 C-H HSQC NMR for NBF4 (exo/endo, 24/76) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S21a C-H HSQC NMR for NBF4 (exo/endo, 24/76) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz)



Figure S21b C-H HSQC NMR for NBF4 (exo/endo, 24/76) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz)



Figure S21c C-H HSQC NMR for NBF4 (exo/endo, 24/76) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz)



Figure S22 ¹H NMR of endo isomer of NBF6 (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S23 ¹H NMR of NBF6 (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S24 ¹⁹F NMR of NBF6 (376 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S25 ¹³C NMR for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) with H&F decoupling (CDCl₃ 600 MHz).



Figure S26 Dept 135 NMR for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) with H&F decoupling (CDCl₃ 600 MHz).



Figure S26a Dept 135 NMR for **NBF6** (exo/endo, 23/77) with H&F decoupling (CDCl₃ 600 MHz).



Figure S27 C-H HSQC for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S27a C-H HSQC for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S27b C-H HSQC for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).





Figure S27c C-H HSQC for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S27d C-H HSQC for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S28 C-H HMBC for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S28a C-H HMBC for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).

S29



Figure S28b C-H HMBC for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S28c C-H HMBC for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S29 H-H Cosy NMR for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S29a H-H Cosy NMR for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S29b H-H Cosy NMR for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S29c H-H Cosy NMR for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S29d H-H Cosy NMR for NBF6 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S30 ¹H NMR of NBF8 (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S31¹⁹F NMR of NBF8 (376 MHz, CDCl₃)



Figure S32 ¹³C NMR for NBF8 (exo/endo, 23/77) with H&F decoupling (CDCl₃ 600 MHz).



Figure S33 Dept 135 NMR for **NBF8** (exo/endo, 23/77) with H&F decoupling (CDCl₃ 600 MHz).



Figure S33a Dept 135 NMR for **NBF8** (exo/endo, 23/77) with H&F decoupling (CDCl₃ 600 MHz).



Figure S34 H-H Cosy NMR for NBF8 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S34a H-H Cosy NMR for NBF8 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).


Figure S34b H-H Cosy NMR for NBF8 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S34c C-H HSQC NMR for NBF8 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S34d C-H HSQC NMR for NBF8 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S34e C-H HSQC NMR for NBF8 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).



Figure S34f C-H HSQC NMR for NBF8 (exo/endo, 23/77) (CDCl₃ 400 MHz).

6. Characterization of some representative copolymers





Figure S35. GPC analysis for the poly(ethylene-co-NBE) sample (entry 9, Table 2)

Figure S36. ¹³C NMR spectrum for the **poly(ethylene-***co***-NBE)** sample (entry 9, Table 2, 1, 2–dichlorobenzene-*d*₄, 600 MHz, 110 °C)



Figure S37. ¹H NMR spectrum for the **poly(ethylene-***co***-NBE)** sample (entry 9, Table 2, 1, 2–dichlorobenzene-*d*₄, 600 MHz, 110 °C)



Figure S38. GPC analysis for the poly(ethylene-co-NBE) sample (entry 10, Table 2)



Figure S39. ¹³C NMR spectrum for the **poly(ethylene-***co***-NBE)** sample (entry 10, Table 2)



Figure S40. ¹H NMR spectrum for the **poly(ethylene-***co***-NBE)** sample (entry 10, Table 2)



Figure S41. GPC analysis for the poly(ethylene-*co*-NBF4) sample (entry 1, Table 3)



Figure S42. GPC analysis of the poly(ethylene-co-NBF4) sample (entry 2, Table 3)



Figure S43. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of the **poly(ethylene-***co***-NBF4)** sample (entry 2 in Table 3)



Figure S44. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the **poly(ethylene***-co***-NBF4)** with H&F decoupling sample (entry 2 in Table 3, 600 MHz 1,2-dichlorobenzene- d_4 110 °C)



Figure S45. GPC analysis of the poly(ethylene-co-NBF6) sample (entry 3 in Table 3)



Figure S46. GPC analysis for the poly(ethylene-co-NBF6) sample (entry 4 in Table 3)



Figure S47. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of the poly(ethylene-co-NBE6) sample (entry 4 in Table 3)



Figure S48. GPC analysis for the poly(ethylene-co-NBF8) sample (entry 5 in Table 3)



Figure S49. GPC analysis for the poly(ethylene-co-NBF8) sample (entry 6 in Table 3).

This series copolymer samples were difficult to be dissolved well comparing to the ethylene/norbornene copolymer samples. We think that the appearance of high molecular weight polymer part in the GPC curve (as shown in Figure S49) probably due to the strong fluorine-hydrogen bonding force and the formation of cohesion between fluorinate chains. We have repeated the GPC measurement for the same polymer sample from entry 6 in table 3 using a different instrument (as shown in Figure S49), and clearly observed a minor peak standing for the high molecular weight components in the GPC spectrum.



Figure S50. GPC analysis for the poly(ethylene-co-NBF6) sample (entry 3 in Table 2).



Figure S51. GPC analysis for the **poly(ethylene***-co***-NBF6)** sample based on the main peak by a different instrument (entry 3 in Table 2).

GPC Conventional Report (IR5)



Figure S52. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of the poly(ethylene-co-NBF8) sample (entry 6 in Table 3).



Figure S53. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the **poly(ethylene***-co***-NBF8)** with H&F decoupling sample (entry 6 in Table 3) (600 MHz 1,2- dichlorobenzene $-d_4$ 110 °C)



Figure S53a. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the **poly(ethylene***-co***-NBF8)** with H&F decoupling sample (entry 6 in Table 3) (600 MHz 1,2- dichlorobenzene $-d_4$ 110 °C)



Figure S54. GPC curve of the poly(ethylene-co-NBF6) sample (entry 7 in Table 3)



Figure S55. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of the poly(ethylene-co-NBE6) sample (entry 7 in Table 3).



Figure S56a. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the **poly(ethylene-***co***-NBF6**) with H&F decoupling sample (entry 7 in Table 3, 600 MHz 1,2- dichlorobenzene - d_4 110 °C)



Figure S56b. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the **poly(ethylene-***co***-NBF6)** with H&F decoupling sample (entry 7 in Table 3, 600 MHz 1,2- dichlorobenzene $-d_4$ 110 °C)



Figure S56c. Dept 135 NMR of copolymer for entry 7 in Table 3 (600 MHz 1,2-dichlorobenzene $-d_4$ 110 °C).



Figure S56d. C-H HSQC NMR of copolymer for entry 7 in table 3 (600 MHz 1,2dichlorobenzene $-d_4$ 110 °C).



Figure S57a. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the **poly(ethylene-***co***-NBF4**) with H&F decoupling sample (entry 2 in Table 3, 600 MHz 1,2- dichlorobenzene $-d_4$ 110 °C)



Figure S57b. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the poly(ethylene-*co*-NBF4) with H&F decoupling sample (entry 2 in Table 3, 600 MHz 1,2- dichlorobenzene $-d_4$ 110 °C)



Figure S57c. Dept 135 NMR of copolymer for entry 2 in Table 3 (600 MHz 1,2-dichlorobenzene $-d_4$ 110 °C).



Figure S58a. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the **poly(ethylene-***co***-NBF8)** with H&F decoupling sample (entry 6 in Table 3, 600 MHz 1,2- dichlorobenzene $-d_4$ 110 °C)



Figure S58b. ¹³C NMR spectrum of the poly(ethylene-co-NBF8) with H&F



decoupling sample (entry 6 in Table 3, 600 MHz 1,2- dichlorobenzene -d₄ 110 °C)

Figure S58c. Dept 135 NMR of copolymer for entry 6 in Table 3 (600 MHz 1,2dichlorobenzene $-d_4$ 110 °C).





Figure S59. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 1 in table 1.

Figure S60. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 2 in table 1.





Figure S61. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 3 in table 1.

Figure S62. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 4 in table 1.



Figure S63. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 5 in table 1.



Figure S64. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 6 in table 1.



Figure S65. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 7 in table 1.



Figure S66. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 8 in table 1.



Figure S67. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 1 in table 2.



Figure S68. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 2 in table 2.



Figure S69. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 3 in table 2.



Figure S70. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 4 in table 2.



Figure S71. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 5 in table 2.



Figure S72. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 6 in table 2.



Figure S73. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 7 in table 2.



Figure S74. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 8 in table 2.



Figure S75. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 9 in table 2.



Figure S76. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 10 in table 2.



Figure S77. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 1 in table 3.



Figure S78. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 2 in table 3.



Figure S79. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 3 in table 3.



Figure S80. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 4 in table 3.



Figure S81. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 5 in table 3.



Figure S82. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 6 in table 3.



Figure S83. DSC spectrum of the sample from entry 7 in table 3.



Figure S84. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 1 in table 1.



Figure S85. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 2 in table 1.



Figure S86. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 3 in table 1.



Figure S87. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 4 in table 1.



Figure S88. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 5 in table 1.



Figure S89. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 6 in table 1.


Figure S90. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 7 in table 1



Figure S91. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 1 in table 2.



Figure S92. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 2 in table 2.



Figure S93. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 4 in table 2.



Figure S94. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 5 in table 2.



Figure S95. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 6 in table 2.



Figure S96. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 7 in table 2.



Figure S97. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 8 in table 2.



Figure S98. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 9 in table 2.



Figure S99. TGA spectrum of the sample from entry 10 in table 2.

7. X-Ray structures of complexes 4c-4d



Molecular structure of complex **4c** (H atoms are omitted for clarity). Selected bond lengths(Å) and angles (deg): Ti(1)-O(1) = 1.819(1), Ti(1)-N(1) = 2.154(2), Ti(1)-Cl(3) = 2.323(1), Ti(1)-Cl(1) = 2.267(1), Ti(1)-Cl(2) = 2.270(1), Ti(1)-S(1) = 2.588(1), O(1)-Ti(1)-N(1) = 84.91(6), O(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(1) = 105.35(5), N(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(1) = 169.66(5), O(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(2) = 97.42(5), N(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(2) = 87.40(5), O(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(3) = 91.99(5), N(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(3) = 84.84(5), Cl(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(2) = 92.41(3), Cl(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(3) = 93.42(3), Cl(2)-Ti(1)-Cl(3) = 167.22(3).



Molecular structure of complex **4d** (H atoms are omitted for clarity). Selected bond lengths(Å) and angles (deg): Ti-O(1) = 1.814(3), Ti(1)-N(1) = 2.143(4), Ti(1)-Cl(1) = 2.307(1), Ti(1)-Cl(2) = 2.258(1), Ti(1)-Cl(3) = 2.342(1), Ti(1)-S(1) = 2.557(1), O(1)-Ti(1)-N(1) = 83.9(1), O(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(1) = 96.0(1), N(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(1) = 87.6(1), O(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(2) = 105.4(1), N(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(2) = 170.3(1), O(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(3) = 92.7(1),

N(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(3) = 83.6(1), Cl(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(2) = 93.97(6), Cl(1)-Ti(1)-Cl(3) = 166.86(5), Cl(2)-Ti(1)-Cl(3) = 93.21(6).

8. References

- [1] D. Lim, F. Fang, G. Zhou, D. M. Coltart, Org. Lett., 2007, 9, 4139–4142.
- [2] (a) X-H. Yang, X-L.Sun, F-B. Han, B-Liu, Y.Tang. Z-Wang, M-L. Gao, Z-W.
 Xie, and S-Z .Bu. *Organometallics*. 2008, 27, 4618–4624. (b) X-H. Yang,
 Z-Wang, X-L. Sun, and Y. Tang, *Dalton Trans.*, 2009, 8945–8954.
- [3] (a) E. Perez, J. P. Laval, M. Bon, I. Rico, A. J. Lattes, *J. Fluorine Chem.* 1988, **39**, 173–196. (b) C. J. Faulkner, R. E. Fischer, G. K. Jennings, *Macromolecules* 2010, **43**, 1203–1209.