Supplementary information

Experimental model design: Exploration and optimization of customized polymerization conditions for the preparation of targeted smart materials by click Diels Alder

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1. Table S1. Polymerization trials

Polymerization trials at different water contents and temperatures of monomers
DiT-Fur (1) or DTT-Fur (2) with the bis-maleimide monomer DMDOO (3).

Dithiodiethanol (DiT)-based		Experimental Parameters		Dithiothreitol (DTT)-based		
Sample	Formulation code	Water	Temperature	Formulation	Sample	
•		content (%)	(°C)	code	•	
A1	DiT-W ₀ -T ₂₀	0	20	DTT-W ₀ -T ₂₀	B1	
A2	DiT-W ₀ -T ₃₀	0	30	DTT-W ₀ -T ₃₀	B2	
A3	DiT-W ₀ -T ₄₀	0	40	DTT-W ₀ -T ₄₀	B3	
A4	DiT-W ₁₀ -T ₂₀	10	20	DTT-W ₁₀ -T ₂₀	B4	
A5	DiT-W ₁₀ -T ₃₀	10	30	DTT-W ₁₀ -T ₃₀	B5	
A6	DiT-W ₁₀ -T ₃₀	10	30	DTT-W ₁₀ -T ₃₀	B6	
A7	DiT-W ₁₀ -T ₄₀	10	40	DTT-W ₁₀ -T ₄₀	B7	
A8	DIT-W ₂₀ -T ₂₀	20	20	DTT-W ₂₀ -T ₂₀	B8	
A9	DIT-W ₂₀ -T ₃₀	20	30	DTT-W ₂₀ -T ₃₀	B9	
A10	DiT-W ₂₀ -T ₄₀	20	40	DTT-W ₂₀ -T ₄₀	B10	
[Bis-maleimide monomer] = [Difurfuryl monomer] = 65 mM; polymerization time: 48 h.						
Solvent: THF with variable water content (in %v/v): 0%, 10% or 20%.						
Temperature: 20 °C, 30 °C, 40 °C.						

2. Determination of $\bar{D}P$ and \bar{M}_n from ¹H NMR

For Type-A polymers and Type-B polymers, the Equations S1a and S2 and S1b and S2 were used, respectively, to determine the number average molecular weight (\bar{M}_n) of the synthesized polymers using the integral values of selected ¹H NMR signals and the following equations:

$$\bar{D}P = \frac{Hf - \frac{polymer}{4}}{Ha - terminal furan}$$
(Equation S1a)
$$\bar{D}P = \frac{Hb - \frac{polymer}{2}}{Ha - terminal furan}$$
(Equation S1b)
$$\bar{M}_n = [(\bar{D}P * _{708}) + 400 + 308]$$
(Equation S2)

where \bar{DP} is the degree of polymerization calculated by ¹H NMR. In the case of Type-A polymers, the ratio was calculated between the pondered area of the signal H_f-polymer at δ 4.34 ppm and the area of the Ha-furan peak at δ 7.35 ppm due to the end group found in the polymer chain; in the case of Type-B polymers, the peaks selected were peaks H_b-polymer at δ 5.26 and 5.11 ppm and the peak correlated with the terminal furan ring at δ 7.58 ppm. \bar{M}_n is the number average molecular weight of the polymer calculated by the sum of the mass corresponding to the repeating units (708 Da each) and those of the terminal groups of the polymer chains (400 Da and 308 Da, respectively).

3. Determination of endo/exo ratios from ¹H NMR

The estimation of the *endo/exo* ratios in the polymeric materials by ¹H NMR was straightforward. In the case of **Type-A polymers**, the molar *endo/exo* ratios were calculated according to Equation S3a

$$\frac{endo}{exo}molar\ ratio = \frac{Hb(endo) + Hc(endo)}{Hb\ and\ Hc\ (exo)}$$
(Equation S3a)

where the integrals of the broad singlets at δ 6.42 and 6.33 ppm corresponding to protons H_b and H_c from *endo* adducts are represented as *Hb(endo)* and *Hc(endo)*, respectively; the integral of the singlet at δ 6.53 ppm, linked to H_b and H_c protons from the *exo* adducts is denoted as *Hb* and *Hc (exo)*.

For **Type-B polymers**, the molar *endo/exo* ratios were calculated according to Equation S3b

$$\frac{endo}{exo}molar\,ratio = \frac{Ha(endo)}{Ha(exo)}$$
(Equation S3b)

where the integral of the broad singlet at δ 5.25 ppm, linked to protons H_a from *endo* adducts, is represented as *Ha(endo)*; the integral of the broad singlet at δ 5.10 ppm, correlated to H_a protons from the *exo* adducts is denoted as *Ha (exo)*.

4. GPC chromatograms





Figure S1. GPC chromatogram for sample A3 (DiT-W₀-T₄₀).



Figure S2. GPC chromatogram for sample B4 (DTT-W₁₀-T₂₀).

5. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra











¹³C NMR (125MHz, CDCl₃)



6. TGA curves









7. DSC curves







