

Supplementary Information

ROMPI-CDSA: Ring-Opening Metathesis Polymerization Induced-Crystallization-Driven Self-Assembly of Metallo-Block Copolymers

Ye Sha, Md Anisur Rahman, Tianyu Zhu, Yujin Cha, C. Wayne McAlister and
Chuanbing Tang

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of South Carolina, Columbia,
South Carolina 29208, United States

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1. General Information

1.1 Materials

Ethyl vinyl ether (EVE, 99%) and Grubbs II catalyst (98%) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received. Grubbs III catalyst was prepared according to literature.^[1] 5-Methoxycyclooctene, 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ferrocenedicarboxylate and 1,1'-

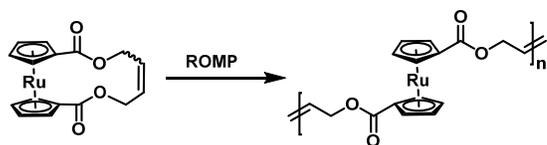
(2-butenyl)ruthenocenedicarboxylate were prepared based on our previous work.^[2] Dehydroabiatic alcohol modified norbornene was prepared based on our previous work.^[3] All solvents were dried and freshly distilled before use. All synthetic procedures were carried out under nitrogen protection.

1.2 Characterization and sample preparation

¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a 300 MHz Bruker NMR using CDCl₃ as solvent with chemical shifts reported with respect to CHCl₃/CDCl₃ ($\delta(^1\text{H}) = 7.26$ ppm). Solid-state ¹³C NMR experiments were performed in 500 MHz Bruker NMR using a cross-polarization magic-angle spin (CP-MAS) method. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) was performed using HPLC-grade tetrahydrofuran (THF) as eluent with a flow rate of 1 mL/min at 35 °C on a Waters-GPC equipment. It was installed with a refractive index (RI) detector with narrow dispersed polystyrene (PS) as the molecular weight standard. TEM images were collected from a JEOL 1400 Plus Transmission Electron Microscope with an accelerating voltage of 120 kV. Diffraction images were collected on a diffraction accessory of JEOL 1400 Plus Transmission Electron Microscope. The samples for electron microscopy were prepared by drop casting one drop of sample solution (ca. 0.5 mg/mL) onto a copper grid and fully dried at room temperature before measurement. Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) spectra were collected on a Rigaku D/Max 2100 Powder X-Ray Diffractometer instrument (Cu-K α radiation) scanning from 5° to 30° with a step size of 0.04° and a step rate of 2 s. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) images were collected from a Bruker Multimode Nanoscope V system based on a tapping mode using an oscillating tip. The measurements were conducted using commercial silicon cantilevers with a nominal spring constant at 20-80 N/m and a resonance frequency at 230-410 kHz. The samples for AFM were prepared by drop casting one drop of sample solution (0.5 mg/mL) onto a silicon wafer and fully dried at room temperature before measurement. DSC measurements was conducted on a Mettler-Toledo DSC1 DSC instrument using indium and zinc as internal references under N₂ condition (50 mL/min), the heating and cooling rate was fixed at 10 °C/min.

2. Synthesis of ruthenocene-based homopolymers

2.1 Synthesis



1,1'-(2-Butenyl)ruthenocenedicarboxylate (0.6463 mmol, 240 mg, 100 eq) was dissolved in 4.8 mL dry DCM. Then Grubbs II catalyst (0.006463 mmol, 5.49 mg, 1 eq) dissolved in 0.2 mL DCM was injected into the system to initiate ROMP. During the polymerization, the polymer precipitated from the solution. The reaction was quenched by adding one drop of EVE after reacting for 10 h (conversion = 89% determined from

¹H NMR). The insoluble polymer was dispersed in DCM and precipitated into methanol for three times and dried at room temperature, yielding 200 mg product.

2.2 Characterization

2.2.1 XRD analysis

Based on the full width at half-maximum height of the main peak from the powder XRD spectrum of PRc at 18.2° (Fig. 2a), the crystallite size of 71.2 Å calculated from the Scherrer equation:

$$L_{hkl} = \frac{1}{\frac{2\cos\theta}{\lambda} \delta\theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{2\cos(18.2/2)}{1.5406} * \frac{1.2557/2}{180} * 3.14} = 71.2$$

The crystallinity can be estimated by the deconvolution of XRD profile, sharp peaks represent crystalline regions whereas the broad peak represents the non-crystalline region. The crystallinity was calculated to be 38.3% based on fraction of areas under crystalline peaks in the total area under both non-crystalline and crystalline regions. For PFc, the crystallinity was estimated to be around 17.4%. As Figure S1 indicates, PRc shows much higher crystallinity than PFc.

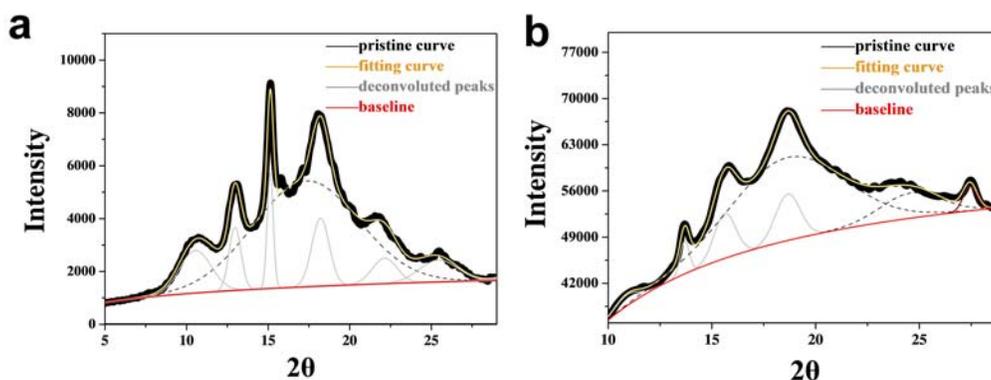


Figure S1. Powder XRD spectra of (a) PRc and (b) PFc. The powder samples were directly characterized after polymerization without thermal treatment. Dashed lines indicate scattering of materials from amorphous phase.

2.2.2 Thermal analysis

A typical thermal analysis protocol was set up as shown in Figure S2a. The first heating curve of polymers directly obtained after polymerization shows a dominant melting peak at 149.3 °C and a minor melting peak at 96.2 °C. Then cooling at a rate of 10 °C/min is rapid enough to quench the melt, resulting non-crystalline polymers. Subsequent heating at 10 °C/min shows the glass transition temperature of 49 °C. The first heating scan around 49 °C shows no apparent T_g , indicating that the obtained polymer after polymerization is crystalline. Additionally, the glass transition should be very pronounced during the first heating scan since the sample has been already annealed at room temperature overnight, resulting in pronounced enthalpy relaxation

overshoot if the polymer is amorphous but the heating scan proves none observable T_g . The T_g transition appears in the second heating, in turn demonstrating that this pronounced glass transition region is originated from the domain where polymer crystal melts. Isothermal crystallization is helpful for nucleation. Two typical annealing processes were attempted at 90 °C and 110 °C for 30 min, respectively. However, it is still hard to recover crystalline PRc again by thermal treatment. It should be noted that the heat capacity keeps unchanged during two scans, indicating that the polymer is stable during these scans. The mechanism of polymerization-induced crystallization in solution and thermal treatment-facilitated crystallization can be different because the microenvironment for polymer chain folding is different in bulk and solution. An exhaustive crystallization kinetics deserves a separated study in the future. In any case, the thermal analysis results indicate that the PRc homopolymer obtained from polymerization is crystalline.

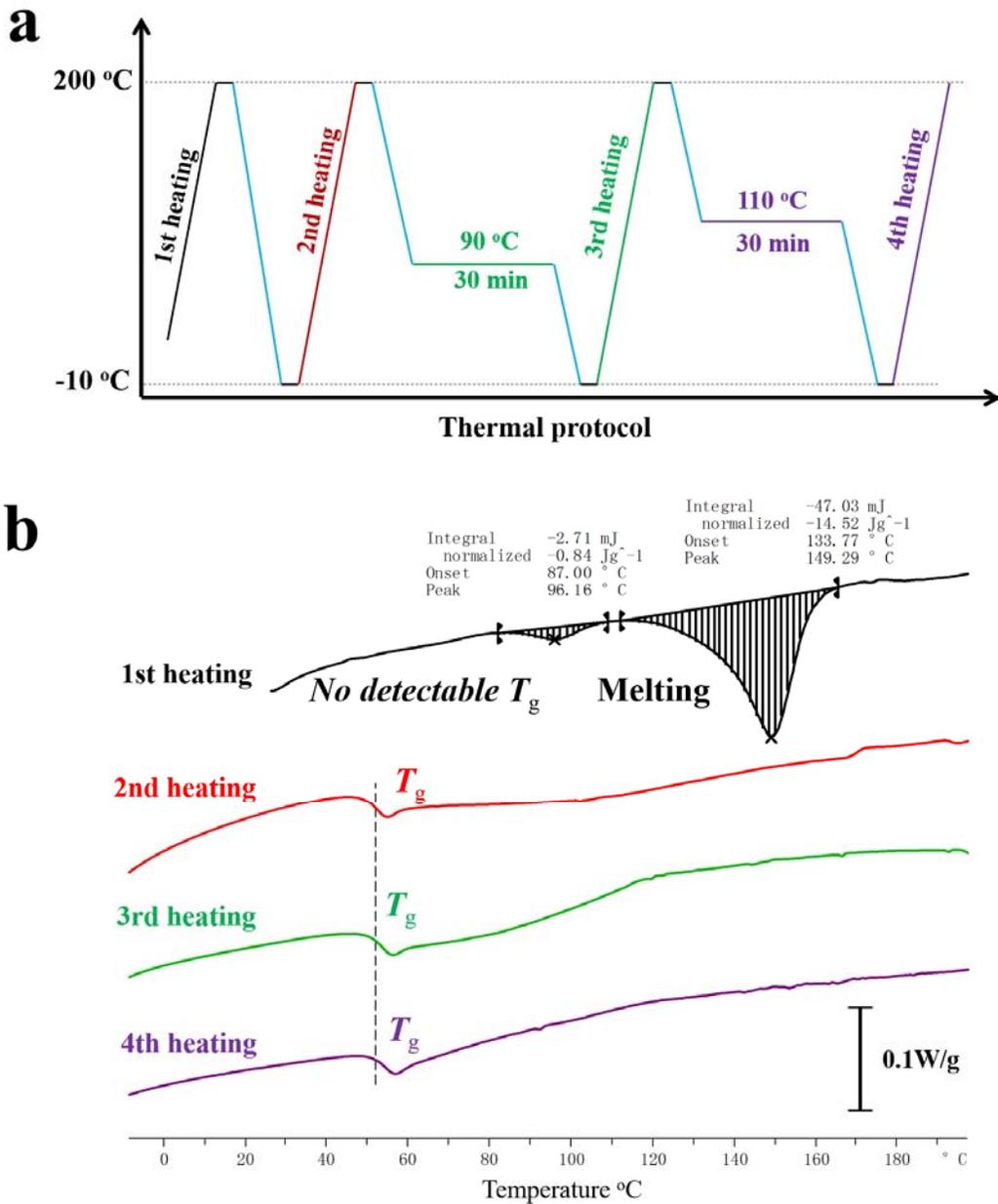


Figure S2. (a) Thermal protocols for thermal analysis for PRC; (b) DCS traces of a PRC homopolymer. Both heating and cooling rates were 10 °C /min.

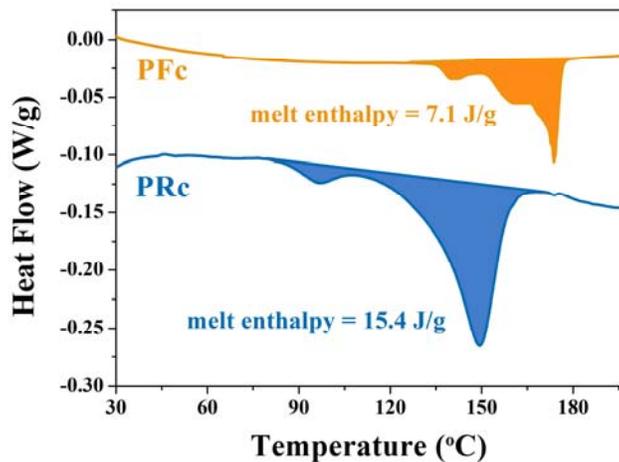


Figure S3. First heating DSC traces of PFc and PRc homopolymers after polymerization. Both heating rates were 10 °C/min.

2.2.3 Solid-state ^{13}C NMR spectra

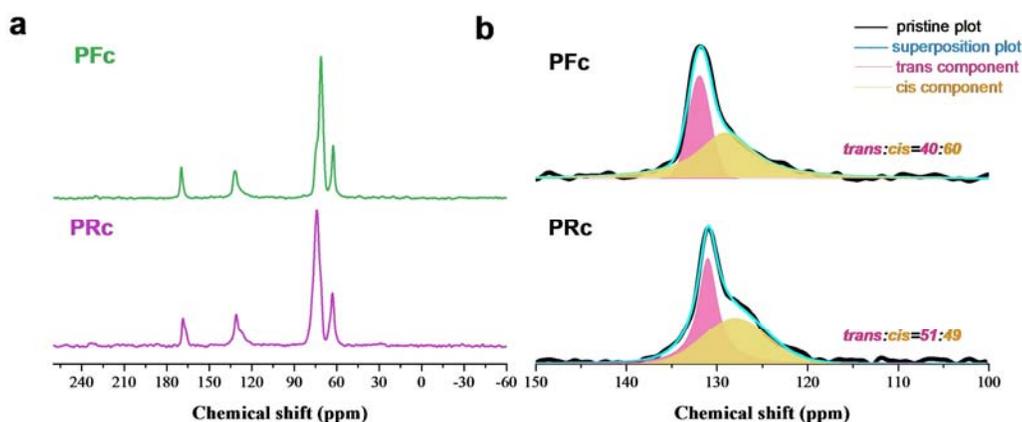
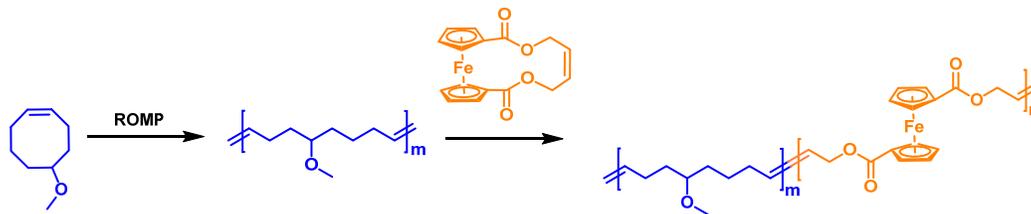


Figure S4. (a) Solid-state ^{13}C NMR spectra of PFc and PRc homopolymers; (b) ^{13}C NMR peak deconvolution of carbon-carbon double bond.

3. Synthesis and characterization of diblock copolymers

3.1 Synthesis of PMCOE-*b*-PFc

Scheme S1. Synthesis of block copolymer PMCOE-*b*-PFc.



3.1.1 Synthesis of PMCOE₄₇₁-*b*-PFc₅₂

5-Methoxycyclooctene (86 mg, 0.6133 mmol, 500 eq) was dissolved in 0.9 mL dry THF, then Grubbs II catalyst (1.041 mg, 0.001227 mmol, 1 eq) dissolved in 0.25 mL THF was added into the above mixture and reacted for 16 min at room temperature for complete consumption of 5-methoxycyclooctene (0.25 mL solution was removed from the solution for ¹H NMR and GPC analysis, $M_n = 66,000$ Da, $D = 1.57$). Then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ferrocenedicarboxylate (0.06133 mmol, 20 mg, 50 eq) dissolved in 0.05 mL THF was added into the residual 1 mL solution and reacted for another 100 min to reach a conversion of 88%. The reaction was quenched using EVE. The resultant polymer can be purified by dissolving in chloroform and precipitating into methanol three times and dried, yielding ~ 70 mg solid.

3.1.2 Synthesis of PMCOE₄₇₁-*b*-PFc₁₀₄

5-Methoxycyclooctene (86 mg, 0.6133 mmol, 500 eq) was dissolved in 0.9 mL dry THF, then Grubbs II catalyst (1.041 mg, 0.001227 mmol, 1 eq) dissolved in 0.25 mL THF was added into the above mixture and reacted for 16 min at room temperature for complete consumption of 5-methoxycyclooctene (0.25 mL solution was removed from the solution for ¹H NMR and GPC analysis). 1,1'-(2-Butenyl)ferrocenedicarboxylate (0.1227 mmol, 40 mg, 100 eq) dissolved in 0.1 mL THF was added into the residual 1 mL solution and reacted for 10 h to reach a conversion of 81%, then the reaction was quenched using EVE. The resultant polymer was dispersed in chloroform, precipitated into methanol for three times, and dried, yielding ~ 85 mg solid.

3.1.3 Synthesis of PMCOE₄₇₁-*b*-PFc₂₄₅

5-Methoxycyclooctene (86 mg, 0.6133 mmol, 500 eq) was dissolved in 0.9 mL dry THF, then Grubbs II catalyst (1.041 mg, 0.001227 mmol, 1 eq) dissolved in 0.25 mL THF was added into the above mixture and reacted for 16 min at room temperature for complete consumption of 5-methoxycyclooctene (0.25 mL solution was removed from the solution for ¹H NMR and GPC analysis), then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ferrocenedicarboxylate (0.3067 mmol, 100 mg, 250 eq) dissolved in 0.25 mL THF was added into the residual 1 mL solution and reacted for 10 h to reach a conversion of 65%. The reaction was quenched using EVE. The resultant polymer was dispersed in chloroform, precipitated into methanol for three times, and dried, yielding ~ 110 mg solid.

3.1.4 Synthesis of PMCOE₄₇₁-*b*-PFc₃₆₉

5-Methoxycyclooctene (86 mg, 0.6133 mmol, 500 eq) was dissolved in 0.9 mL dry THF, then Grubbs II catalyst (1.041 mg, 0.001227 mmol, 1 eq) dissolved in 0.25 mL THF was added into the above mixture and reacted for 16 min at room temperature for complete consumption of 5-methoxycyclooctene (0.25 mL solution was removed from

the solution for ^1H NMR and GPC analysis), then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ferrocenedicarboxylate (0.6133 mmol, 200 mg, 500 eq) dissolved in 0.5 mL THF was added into the residual 1 mL solution and reacted for 10 h to reach a conversion of 47%. The reaction was quenched using EVE. The resultant polymer was dispersed in chloroform, precipitated into methanol for three times, and dried, yielding ~ 140 mg solid.

3.1.5 Synthesis of PMCOE₉₂-*b*-PFc_n

5-Methoxycyclooctene (38.7 mg, 0.2760 mmol, 100 eq) was dissolved in 0.3 mL dry THF, then Grubbs II catalyst (2.343 mg, 0.002760 mmol, 1 eq) dissolved in 0.1 mL THF was added into the above mixture and reacted for 15 min at room temperature for complete consumption of 5-methoxycyclooctene (0.1 mL solution was removed from the solution for ^1H NMR and GPC analysis, $M_n = 12,900$ Da, $D = 1.61$), then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ferrocenedicarboxylate (0.1840 mmol, 60 mg, 66.7 eq) dissolved in 0.3 mL THF was added into the residual 0.2 mL solution to grow the second block, some aliquots of sample was removed at specified time intervals and quenched using EVE, then diluted for TEM measurements and ^1H NMR analysis to determine the conversion. The characterization data are summarized in Table S2.

3.2 Characterization of PMCOE-*b*-PFc

Table S1. Ferrocene-containing diblock copolymers for ROMPI-CDSA study.

Sample	Target Block Ratio <i>m:n</i>	Obtained Block Ratio	conv ^a	BCP ^b	M_n (Da) ^c
1	10:1	10:1.1	88%	PMCOE ₄₇₁ - <i>b</i> -PFc ₅₂	83,000
2	10:2	10:2.2	81%	PMCOE ₄₇₁ - <i>b</i> -PFc ₁₀₄	100,000
3	10:5	10:5.2	65%	PMCOE ₄₇₁ - <i>b</i> -PFc ₂₄₅	146,000
4	10:10	10:7.8	47%	PMCOE ₄₇₁ - <i>b</i> -PFc ₃₆₉	186,400

^aThe conversion was determined from ^1H NMR analysis.

^bThe DP of the first block was determined from GPC, the DP of the second block was determined from ^1H NMR.

^cThe number molecular weight was calculated based on the DP of the diblock.

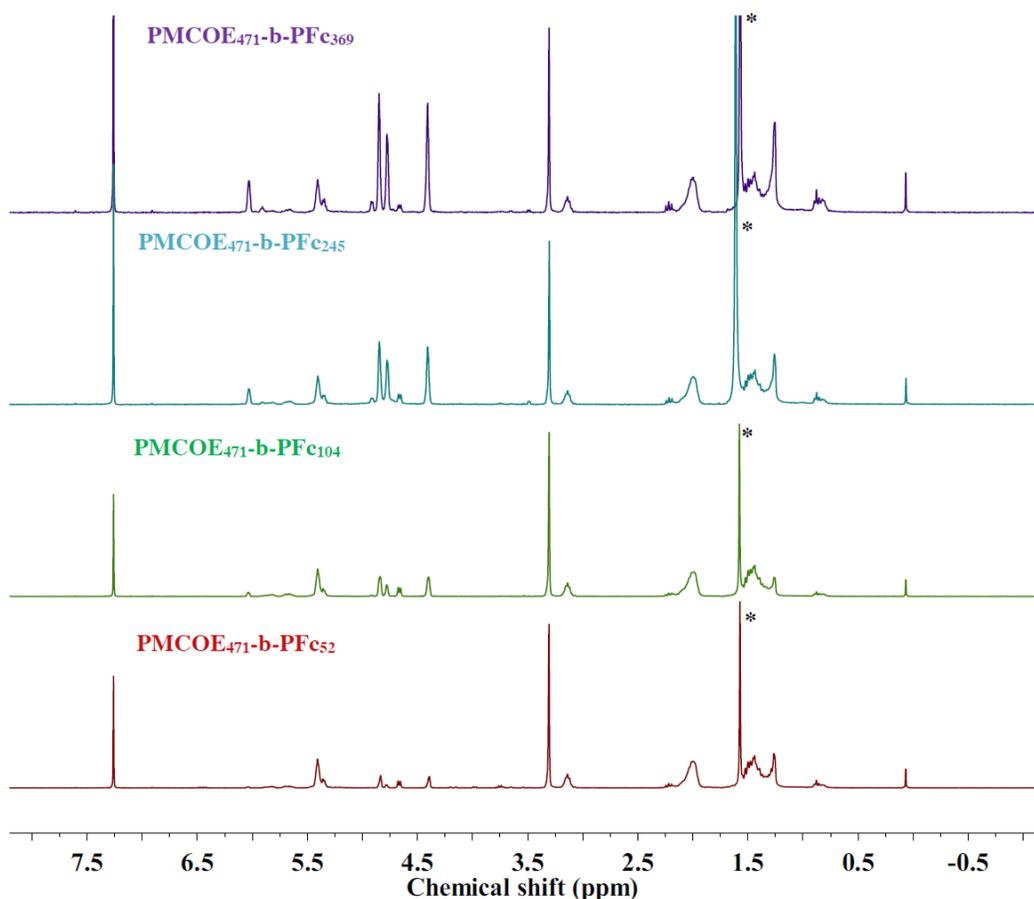


Figure S5. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectra of PMCOE-*b*-PF_{*c*}.

Table S2. Characterization data of PMCO₉₂-*b*-PF_{*c*}_{*n*} by sequential ROMP with aliquots taken out at specific time intervals.

Sample	Reaction time	Obtained Block Ratio	Second block conversion ^a	BCP ^b	M_n (Da) ^c
5	1 min	10:0.5	5%	PMCO ₉₂ - <i>b</i> -PF _{C5}	14,500
6	2 min	10:0.77	7.7%	PMCO ₉₂ - <i>b</i> -PF _{C7}	15,200
7	5 min	10:1.41	14.1%	PMCO ₉₂ - <i>b</i> -PF _{C13}	17,100
8	10 min	10:2.36	23.6%	PMCO ₉₂ - <i>b</i> -PF _{C22}	20,100
9	15 min	10:3	30%	PMCO ₉₂ - <i>b</i> -PF _{C28}	22,000
10	30 min	10:5	50%	PMCO ₉₂ - <i>b</i> -PF _{C46}	27,900
11	60 min	10:6.6	66.2%	PMCO ₉₂ - <i>b</i> -PF _{C61}	32,800

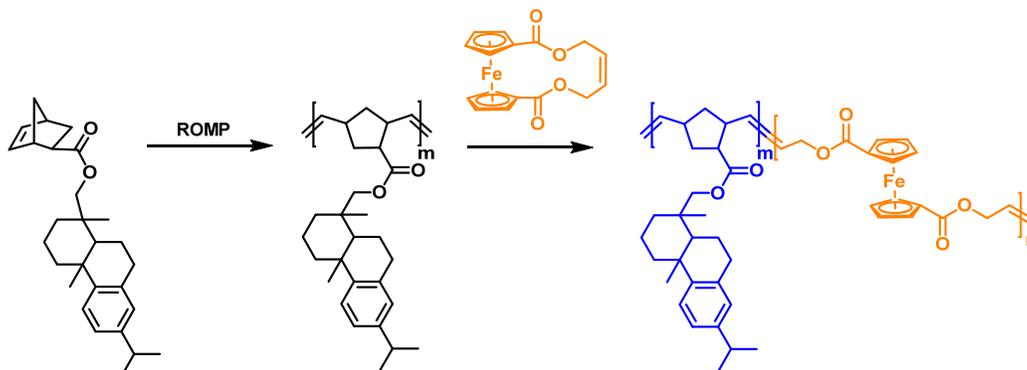
^aThe conversion was determined from ^1H NMR spectra.

^bThe DP of the first block was determined from GPC, the DP of the second block was determined from ^1H NMR.

^cThe number molecular weight was calculated based on the DP of the diblock .

3.3 Synthesis of PNR-*b*-PFc

Scheme S2. Synthetic scheme towards block copolymer PNR-*b*-PFc.



3.3.1 Synthesis of PNR₁₂₃-*b*-PFc₉₃

Dehydroabietic alcohol modified norbornene (0.46 mmol, 187 mg, 100 eq) was dissolved in 1.75 mL DCM. Grubbs III catalyst (3.343 mg, 0.0046 mmol, 1 eq) in 0.05 mL DCM was added into the above solution under vigorous stirring for 30 min at room temperature (¹H NMR analysis indicated the complete consumption of monomer). 0.4 mL Sample was withdrawn for GPC analysis ($M_n = 49,900$ Da, $D = 1.18$). Then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ferrocenedicarboxylate (0.368 mmol, 120 mg, 80 eq) was added into the system. The reaction was conducted at 25 °C for another 10 h and then quenched with several drops of EVE. The product mixture was dispersed in chloroform, precipitated into methanol three times and dried, yielding 180 mg solid.

3.3.2 Synthesis of PNR₁₂₃-*b*-PFc₃₆

Dehydroabietic alcohol modified norbornene (0.46 mmol, 187 mg, 100 eq) was dissolved in 1.75 mL DCM. Grubbs III catalyst (3.343 mg, 0.0046 mmol, 1 eq) in 0.05 mL DCM was added into the above solution under vigorous stirring for 30 min at room temperature (¹H NMR analysis indicated the complete consumption of monomer). 0.4 mL Sample was withdrawn for GPC analysis ($M_n = 49,900$ Da, $D = 1.18$). Then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ferrocenedicarboxylate (0.184 mmol, 60 mg, 40 eq) was added into the system. The reaction was conducted at 25 °C for another 10 h and then quenched with several drops of EVE. The product mixture was dispersed in chloroform, precipitated into methanol three times and dried, yielding 140 mg solid.

3.3.3 Synthesis of PNR₅₂-*b*-PFc₇₁

Dehydroabietic alcohol modified norbornene (0.368 mmol, 149.6 mg, 50 eq) was dissolved in 1.25 mL DCM, Grubbs catalyst III (2.674 mg, 0.00368 mmol, 1 eq) in 0.1 mL DCM was added into the above solution under vigorous stirring for 30 min at room temperature (¹H NMR analysis indicated the complete consumption of monomer). 0.4

mL Sample was withdrawn for GPC analysis ($M_n = 21,300$ Da, $\mathcal{D} = 1.11$). Then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ferrocenedicarboxylate (0.4906 mmol, 160 mg, 66.7 eq) dissolved in 0.5 mL DCM was added into the system. The reaction was conducted at 25 °C for another 10 h and then quenched with several drops of EVE. The product mixture was dispersed in chloroform, precipitated into methanol three times and dried, yielding 170 mg solid.

3.3.4 Synthesis of PNR₅₂-*b*-PFc₄₃

Dehydroabiatic alcohol modified norbornene (0.368 mmol, 149.6 mg, 50 eq) was dissolved in 1.25 mL DCM. Grubbs III catalyst (2.674 mg, 0.00368 mmol, 1 eq) in 0.1 mL DCM was added into the above solution under vigorous stirring for 30 min at room temperature (¹H NMR analysis indicated the complete consumption of monomer). 0.4 mL Sample was withdrawn for GPC analysis ($M_n = 21,300$ Da, $\mathcal{D} = 1.11$). Then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ferrocenedicarboxylate (0.2453 mmol, 80 mg, 33.3 eq) was added into the system. The reaction was conducted at 25 °C for another 10 h and then quenched with several drops of EVE. The product mixture was dispersed in chloroform, precipitated into methanol three times and dried, yielding 120 mg solid.

3.4 Characterization of PNR-*b*-PFc

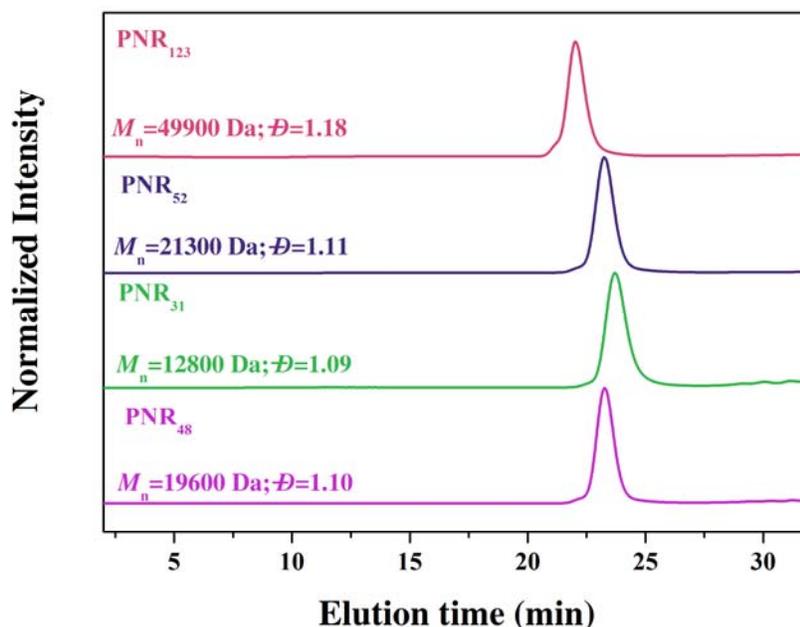


Figure S6. GPC traces of PNR with different molecular weight.

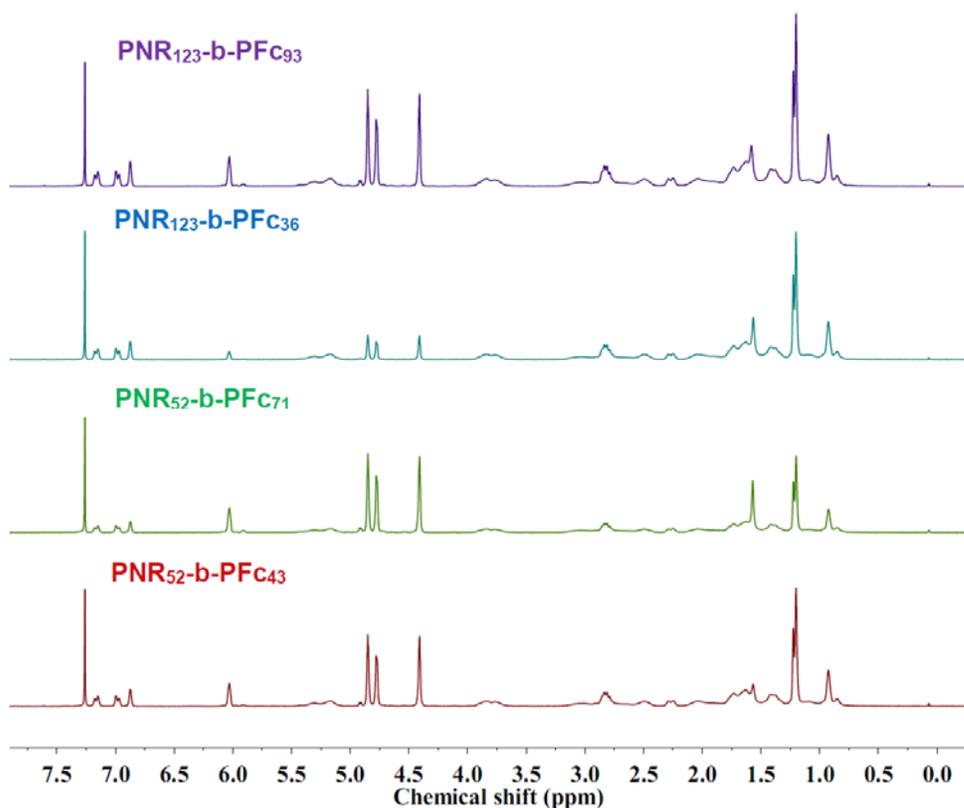
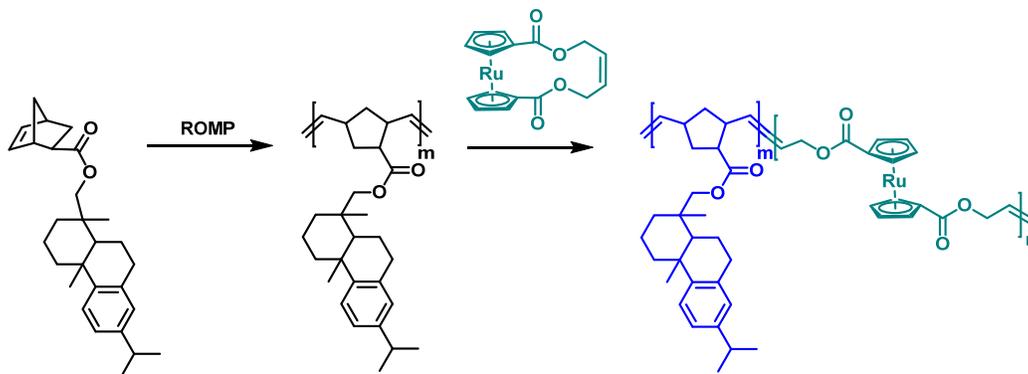


Figure S7. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) spectra of block copolymer PNR-*b*-PFC.

3.5 Synthesis and PNR-*b*-PRc

Scheme S3. Synthetic scheme towards block copolymer PNR-*b*-PRc.



3.5.1 Synthesis of PNR₃₁-*b*-PRc₄₉

Dehydroabietic alcohol modified norbornene (0.368 mmol, 149.6 mg, 30 eq) was dissolved in 1.25 mL DCM. Grubbs III catalyst (8.915 mg, 0.01227 mmol, 1 eq) in 0.1 mL DCM was added into the above solution under vigorous stirring for 30 min at room temperature (^1H NMR analysis indicated the complete consumption of monomer). 0.4 mL Sample was withdrawn for GPC analysis ($M_n = 12,800$ Da, $D = 1.09$). Then 1,1'-

(2-butenyl)ruthenocenedicarboxylate (0.4906 mmol, 182.2 mg, 40 eq) dissolved in 1 mL DCM was added into the system. The reaction was conducted at room temperature for another 10 h and then quenched with several drops of EVE. The product mixture was dispersed in chloroform, precipitated into methanol three times and dried, yielding 180 mg solid.

3.5.2 Synthesis of PNR₃₁-*b*-PRC₂₁

Dehydroabiatic alcohol modified norbornene (0.368 mmol, 149.6 mg, 30 eq) was dissolved in 1.25 mL DCM. Grubbs III catalyst (8.915 mg, 0.01227 mmol, 1 eq) in 0.1 mL DCM was added into the above solution under vigorous stirring for 30 min at room temperature (¹H NMR analysis indicated the complete consumption of monomer). 0.4 mL Sample was withdrawn for GPC analysis ($M_n = 12,800$ Da, $\bar{D} = 1.09$). Then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ruthenocenedicarboxylate (0.2453 mmol, 91.1 mg, 20 eq) was added into the system. The reaction was conducted at room temperature for another 10 h and then quenched with several drops of EVE. The product mixture was dispersed in chloroform, precipitated into methanol three times and dried, yielding 120 mg solid.

3.5.3 Synthesis of PNR₄₈-*b*-PRC₅₆

Dehydroabiatic alcohol modified norbornene (0.368 mmol, 149.6 mg, 50 eq) was dissolved in 1.25 mL DCM, Grubbs III (5.35 mg, 0.00736 mmol, 1 eq) catalyst in 0.1 mL DCM was added into the above solution under vigorous stirring for 30 min at room temperature (¹H NMR analysis indicated the complete consumption of monomer). 0.4 mL Sample was withdrawn for GPC analysis ($M_n = 19,700$ Da, $\bar{D} = 1.10$). Then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ruthenocenedicarboxylate (0.4906 mmol, 182.2 mg, 66.7 eq) dissolved in 1 mL DCM was added into the system. The reaction was conducted at room temperature for another 7 h and then quenched with several drops of EVE. The product mixture was dispersed in chloroform, precipitated into methanol three times and dried, yielding 170 mg solid.

3.5.3 Synthesis of PNR₄₈-*b*-PRC_n

Dehydroabiatic alcohol modified norbornene (0.368 mmol, 149.6 mg, 50 eq) was dissolved in 1.25 mL DCM. Grubbs III catalyst (5.35 mg, 0.00736 mmol, 1 eq) in 0.1 mL DCM was added into the above solution under vigorous stirring for 30 min at room temperature (¹H NMR analysis indicated the complete consumption of monomer). 0.4 mL Sample was withdrawn for GPC analysis ($M_n = 19,700$ Da, $\bar{D} = 1.10$). Then 1,1'-(2-butenyl)ruthenocenedicarboxylate (0.4906 mmol, 182.2 mg, 66.7 eq) dissolved in 1 mL DCM was added into the system. Some aliquots were withdrawn at specified time intervals and quenched with EVE, then diluted for TEM measurements and ¹H NMR analysis to determine the conversion. The characterization data are summarized in Table S3.

3.6 Characterization of PNR-*b*-PRc.

Table S3. Characterization data of PNR₄₈-*b*-PRc_n by sequential ROMP with aliquots taken out at specific time intervals.

Sample	conv	M_n (Da)	DP _n
1 min	9%	22,900	PNR ₄₈ - <i>b</i> -PRc ₉
5 min	19%	26,200	PNR ₄₈ - <i>b</i> -PRc ₁₈
20 min	23%	27,700	PNR ₄₈ - <i>b</i> -PRc ₂₂
60 min	34%	31,800	PNR ₄₈ - <i>b</i> -PRc ₃₃
120 min	40%	33,600	PNR ₄₈ - <i>b</i> -PRc ₃₈
240 min	54%	38,800	PNR ₄₈ - <i>b</i> -PRc ₅₂
400 min	58%	40,300	PNR ₄₈ - <i>b</i> -PRc ₅₆

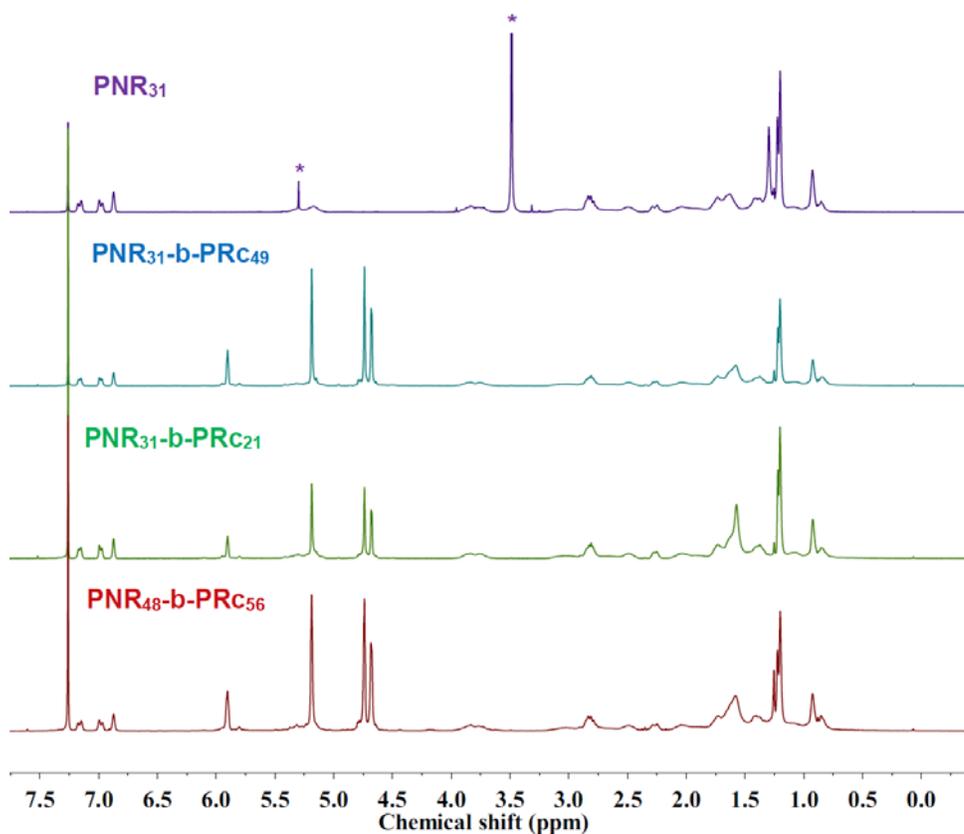


Figure S8. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) spectra of ruthenocene-containing block copolymers.

4. ROMPI-CDSA of PMCOE-*b*-PFc

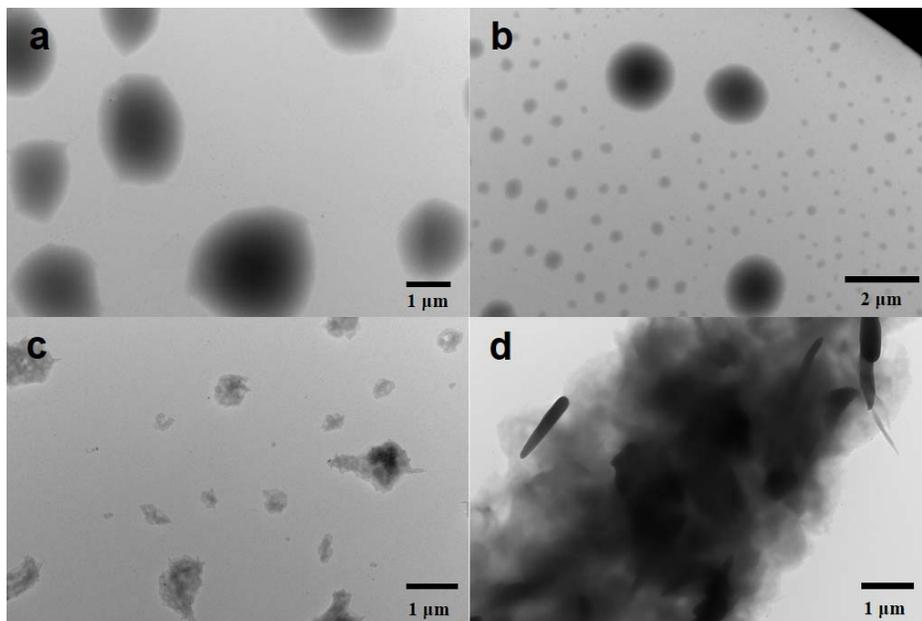


Figure S9. TEM images of the following ferrocene-containing block copolymers via ROMPI-CDSA: (a) PMCOE₄₇₁-*b*-PFc₅₂; (b) PMCOE₄₇₁-*b*-PFc₁₀₄; (c) PMCOE₄₇₁-*b*-PFc₂₄₅; (d) PMCOE₄₇₁-*b*-PFc₃₆₉.

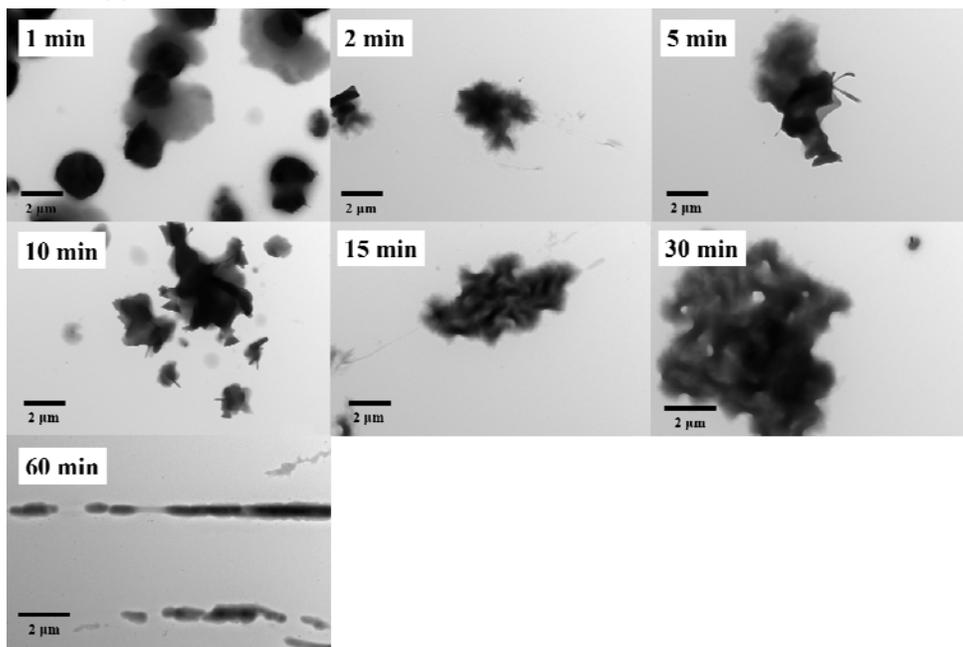


Figure S10. TEM images of block copolymer PMCOE₉₂-*b*-PFc_n via ROMPI-CDSA at different reaction time.

5. ROMPI-CDSA of PNR-*b*-PFc

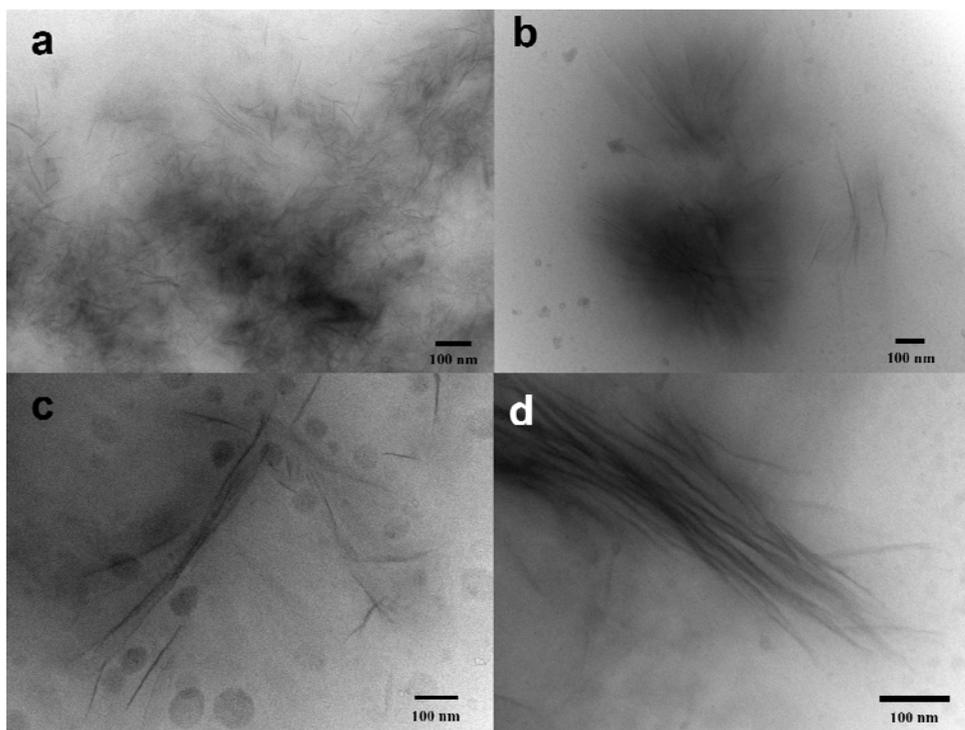


Figure S11. TEM images of the following ferrocene-containing block copolymers via ROMPI-CDSA: (a) PNR₁₂₃-*b*-PFc₉₃; (b) PNR₁₂₃-*b*-PFc₃₆; (c) PNR₅₂-*b*-PFc₇₁; (d) PNR₅₂-*b*-PFc₄₃.

6. Comparison of XRD spectra for P_{Rc} homopolymer and block copolymer

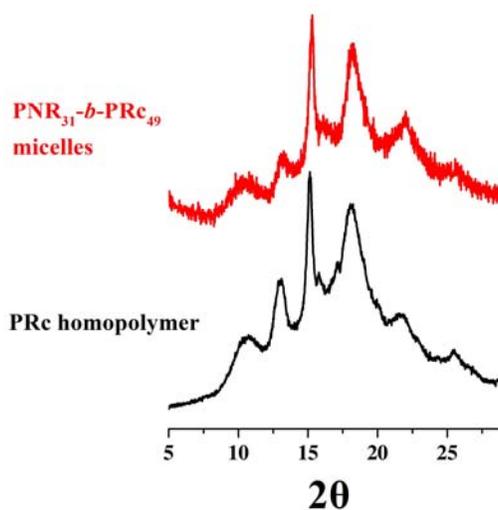


Figure S12. XRD spectra for films of PRc homopolymer and deposited micelles of PNR₃₁-*b*-PRc₄₉.

7. CDSA behavior of PNR₃₁-*b*-PRc₄₉

0.5 mg PNR₃₁-*b*-PRc₄₉ was dissolved in 1 mL THF, carefully sealed and annealed in a preheated oven at 100 °C for 1 h, then the solution was cooled down to room temperature slowly (~5 h). The solution was cast onto copper grids for TEM analysis. The morphologies are shown below.

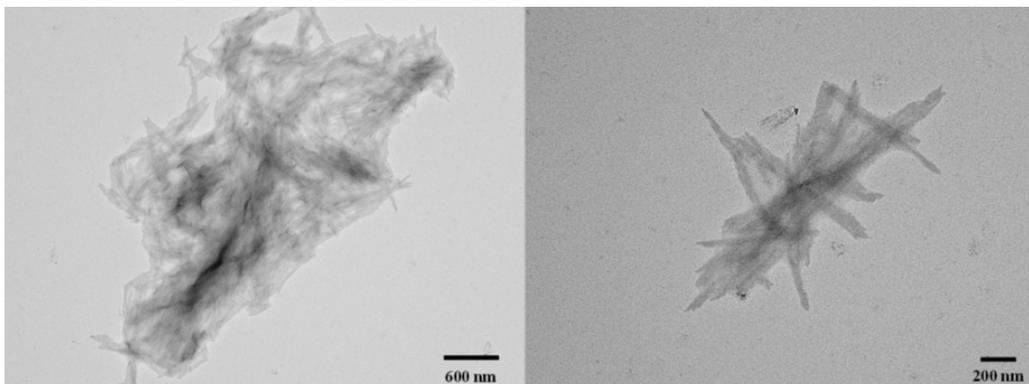


Figure S13. TEM images of ruthenocene-containing block copolymer PNR₃₁-*b*-PRc₄₉ via CDSA.

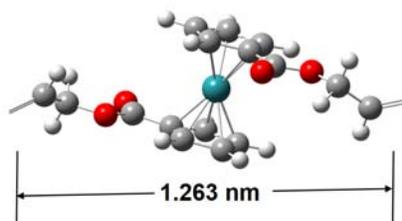
8. Chain folding analysis of PNR₃₁-*b*-PRc₄₉ micelles prepared via ROMPI-CDSA

The thickness of the crystalline core PRc in the platelets can be calculated based on the following equation proposed by Stephen Cheng^[4]:

$$\begin{aligned}d_{PRu} &= d_{overall} \times \frac{M_n^{PRu} / \rho_{PRu}}{M_n^{PRu} / \rho_{PRu} + M_n^{PNR} / \rho_{PNR}} \\ &= 8.0 \text{ nm} \times \frac{18200 / 1.5}{18200 / 1.5 + 12800 / 1.07} \\ &= 4.0 \text{ nm}\end{aligned}$$

where $d_{overall}$ is the total thickness of the platelets, M_n^{PRu} is the molecular weight of PRc, M_n^{PNR} is the molecular weight of PNR, ρ_{PRu} is the density of PRc and ρ_{PNR} is the density of PNR.^[3b] For simplification, the density of crystalline PRc and non-crystalline PRc was roughly considered to be same, measured through use of a density gradient column at room temperature.

Chain unit length L of PRc was calculated to be 1.263 nm, referenced from our previous work.^[2c]



The quantity of chain units n in the platelets normal to the fold surface was calculated to be

$$n = \frac{d_{PRu}}{L} = \frac{4 \text{ nm}}{1.263 \text{ nm}} = 3.16 \approx 3$$

Then the chain folding times n_f was calculated as

$$n_f = \frac{DP}{n} = \frac{49}{3} = 16.3 \approx 16$$

9. ROMPI-CDSA of PNR₃₁-*b*-PRC₂₁

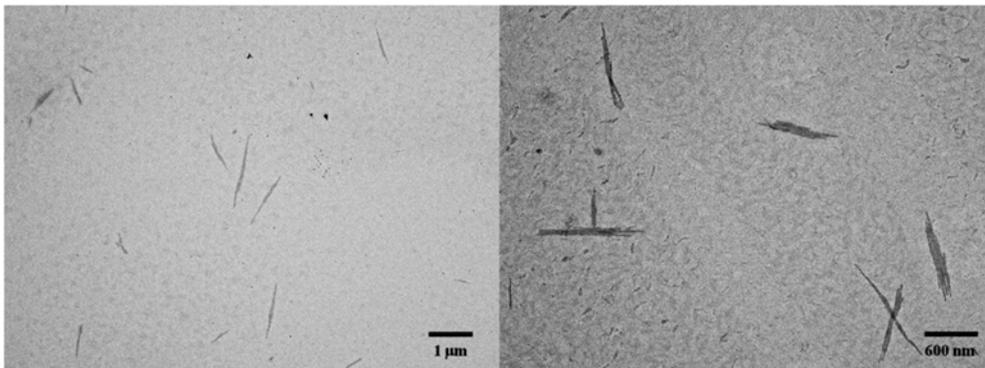


Figure S14. TEM images of ruthenocene-containing block copolymer PNR₃₁-*b*-PRC₂₁ via ROMPI-CDSA.

10. ROMPI-CDSA of PNR₄₈-*b*-PRC₅₆

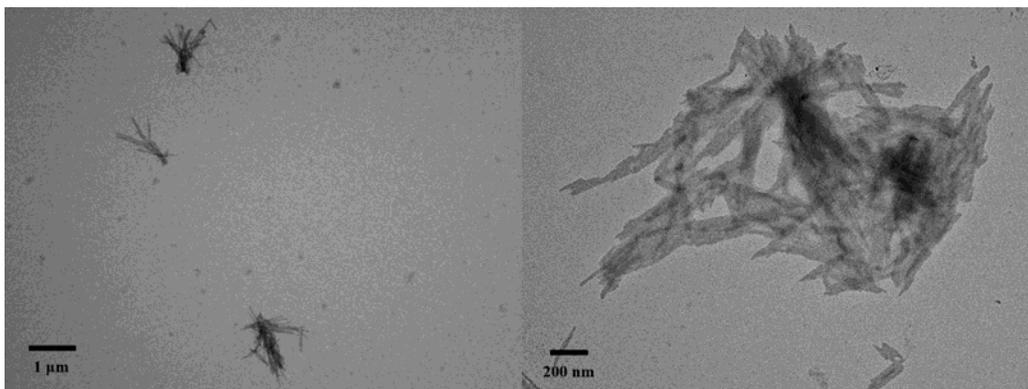


Figure S15. TEM images of ruthenocene-containing block copolymer PNR₄₈-*b*-PRC₅₆ via ROMPI-CDSA.

11. ROMPI-CDSA of PNR₄₈-*b*-PRC_n

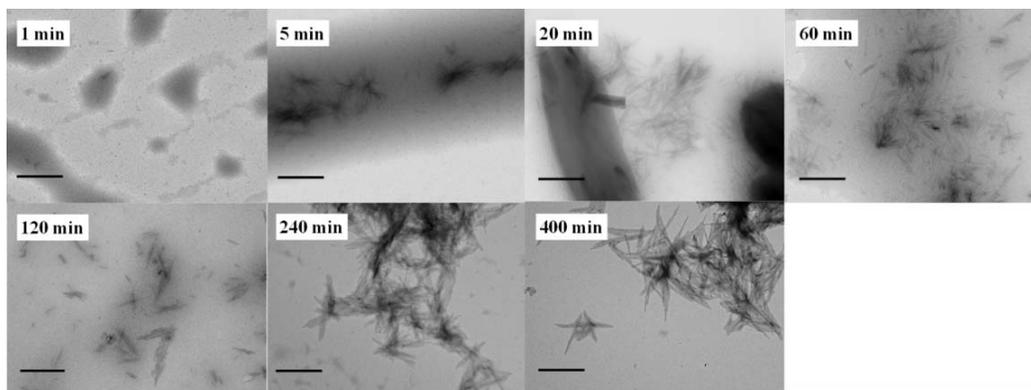


Figure S16. Morphological transition from unimer films to bundled fibers and then to platelets. Low magnification TEM images of PNR₄₈-*b*-PRC_n micelles via ROMPI-CDSA at different time. The scale bar is 1 μ m.

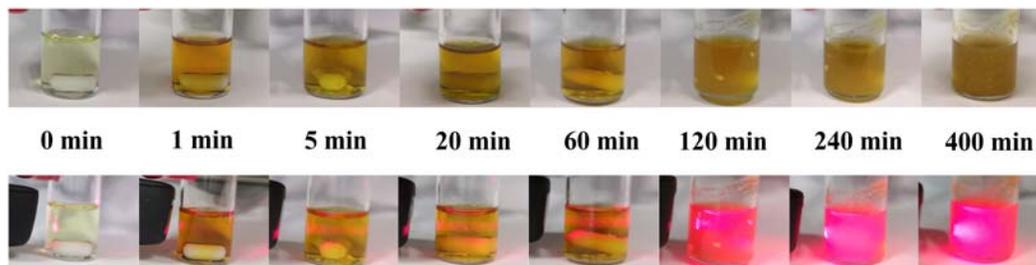


Figure S17. Representative pictures of PNR₄₈-*b*-PRC_n micelles by ROMPI-CDSA at specific time intervals. Upper image: snapshots of reaction vial; Lower image: snapshots of reaction vial with a laser beam to show the Tyndall effect.

12. Comparison of SAED patterns of PNR₃₁-*b*-PRC₄₉ and PMCOE₄₇₁-*b*-PFC₅₂.

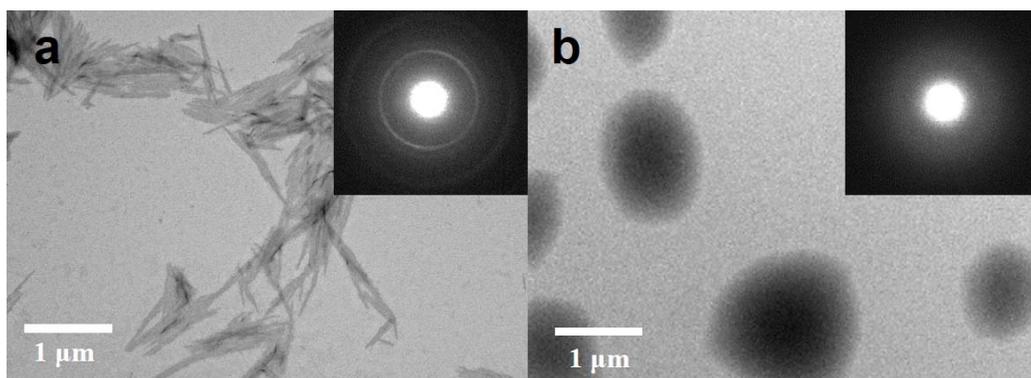


Figure S18. TEM images of (a) PNR₃₁-*b*-PRC₄₉ and (b) PMCOE₄₇₁-*b*-PFC₅₂ micelles formed during polymerization. The inset images show the SAED patterns.

12. References

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- [2] a) Y. Sha, Y. Zhang, E. Xu, Z. Wang, T. Zhu, S. L. Craig, C. Tang, *ACS Macro Lett* **2018**, *7*, 1174-1179; b) Y. Sha, Y. Zhang, T. Zhu, S. Tan, Y. Cha, S. L. Craig, C. Tang, *Macromolecules* **2018**, *51*, 9131-9139; c) Y. Sha, Y. Zhang, E. Xu, C. W. McAlister, T. Zhu, S. L. Craig, C. Tang, *Chem. Sci.* **2019**, *10*, 4959-4965.
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