

Supporting Information

High molecular weight acrylonitrile-butadiene architectures *via* a combination of RAFT polymerization and orthogonal copper mediated azide-alkyne cycloaddition

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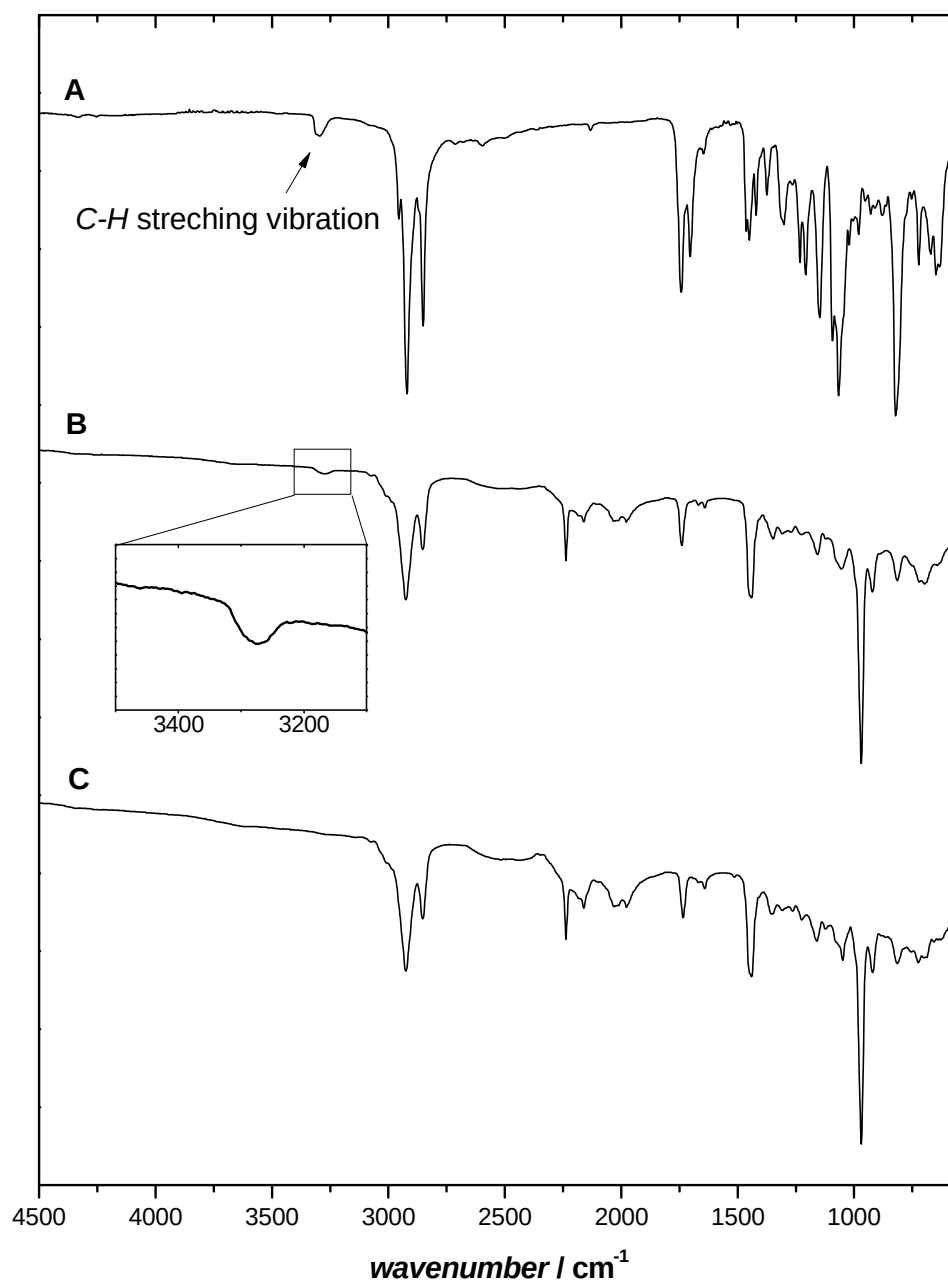


Figure S1. FT-IR spectra of **A)** alkyne functional RAFT agent **2**, **B)** alkyne capped acrylonitrile butadiene copolymer (**3**) and **C)** a comparative sample of a NBR synthesized from DoPAT.

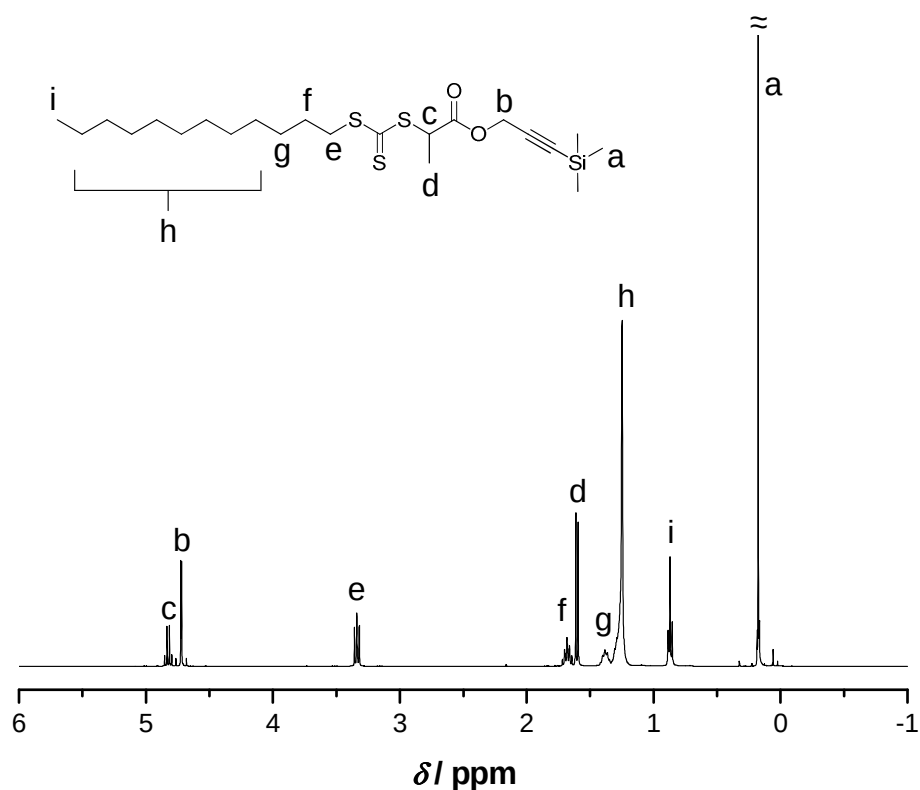


Figure S2. ^1H NMR characterization of TMS protected alkyne functional trithiocarbonate **2-TMS**.

Table S1. Experimental details of the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reactions of alkyne functional NBR building blocks **3** with 1,4-bis(azidomethyl)benzene (**4**).

Conj.	[3] ₀	[4] ₀	[CuSO ₄ ·5H ₂ O]	Coupling	<i>M_n</i>	<i>PDI</i>
Exp.	(mg·mL ⁻¹)	(mmol·L ⁻¹)	(mmol·L ⁻¹)	product	(g·mol ⁻¹)	
1 ^a	167	111	29.4	5a	2 500	1.1
2 ^b	98.0	13.2	31.4	5b	10 600	1.3
3 ^a	106	8.80	34.7	5c	17 400	1.3
4 ^c	214	4.05	158	5d	72 000	1.6
5	150	1.5	99.7	5e	97 000	1.6

Conditions: Reactions were stirred for 16 h in DMF at room temperature. Equimolar amounts of CuSO₄·5H₂O and sodium ascorbate. ^a Total volume of 300 μL. ^b Total volume of 510 μL. ^c Total volume of 700 μL. ^d Total volume of 1000 μL.

Table S2. Experimental details for the cross-linking experiments of terpolymer **7**.

Cross- linking. Exp.	n(4) (μmol)	$r =$ n(4):n(7)	V_{total} (mL)	M_n ($\text{g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$)	PDI
1	7.69	0.5	0.3	6 300	1.9
2	15.4	1	0.3	9 200	2.7
3	30.8	2	0.5	14 900	4.0
4	76.9	5	1.1	14 200	2.7

Conditions: 60 mg of terpolymer **7**. 3.2 mass-% of $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Addition of **4** from a 77 mM stock solution.

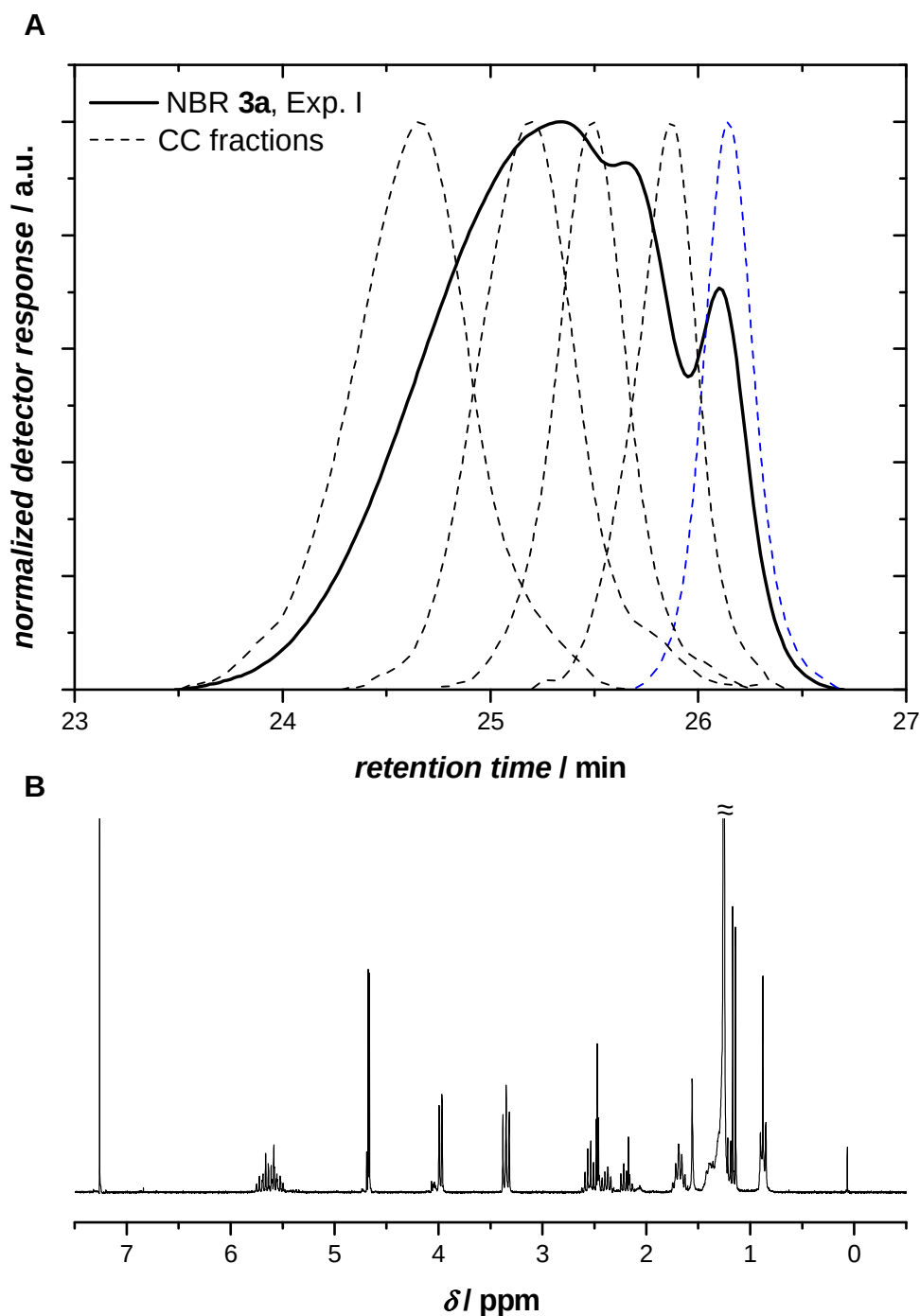
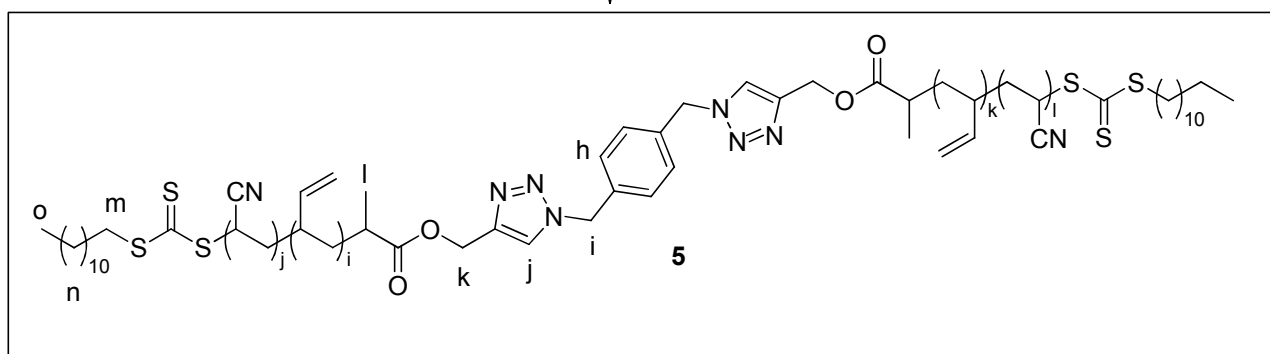
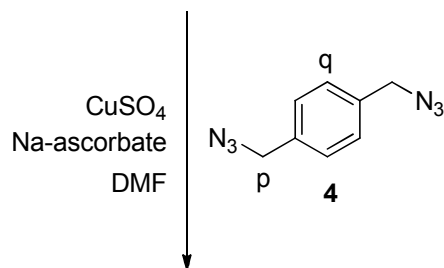
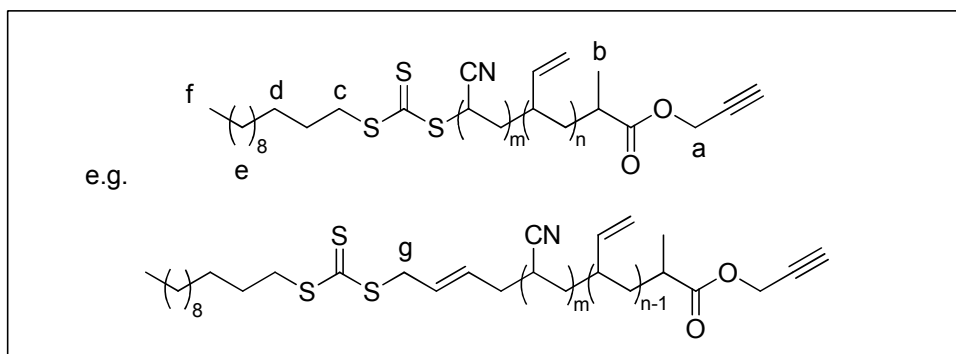


Figure S3. Separation of components of alkyne functional NBR **3a** of 1 000 g·mol⁻¹ (Exp. I) by column chromatography (CC) on silica gel in hexane/methylene chloride (1:1). **A**) SEC traces of the polymer as obtained from polymerization (solid line) and several fractions (dashed lines) after separation. **B**) ¹H NMR spectrum of the first fraction eluting from the column (blue curve), M_n 500 g·mol⁻¹ and PDI 1.02.

alkyne functional NBR **3**



Scheme S1. Coupling of two alkyne functional NBR building blocks *via* CuAAC upon addition of 1,4-bis(azidomethyl)benzene (**4**). Lower case letters are provided for the facile assignment of ^1H NMR resonances (see **Figure S4**) to the respective protons.

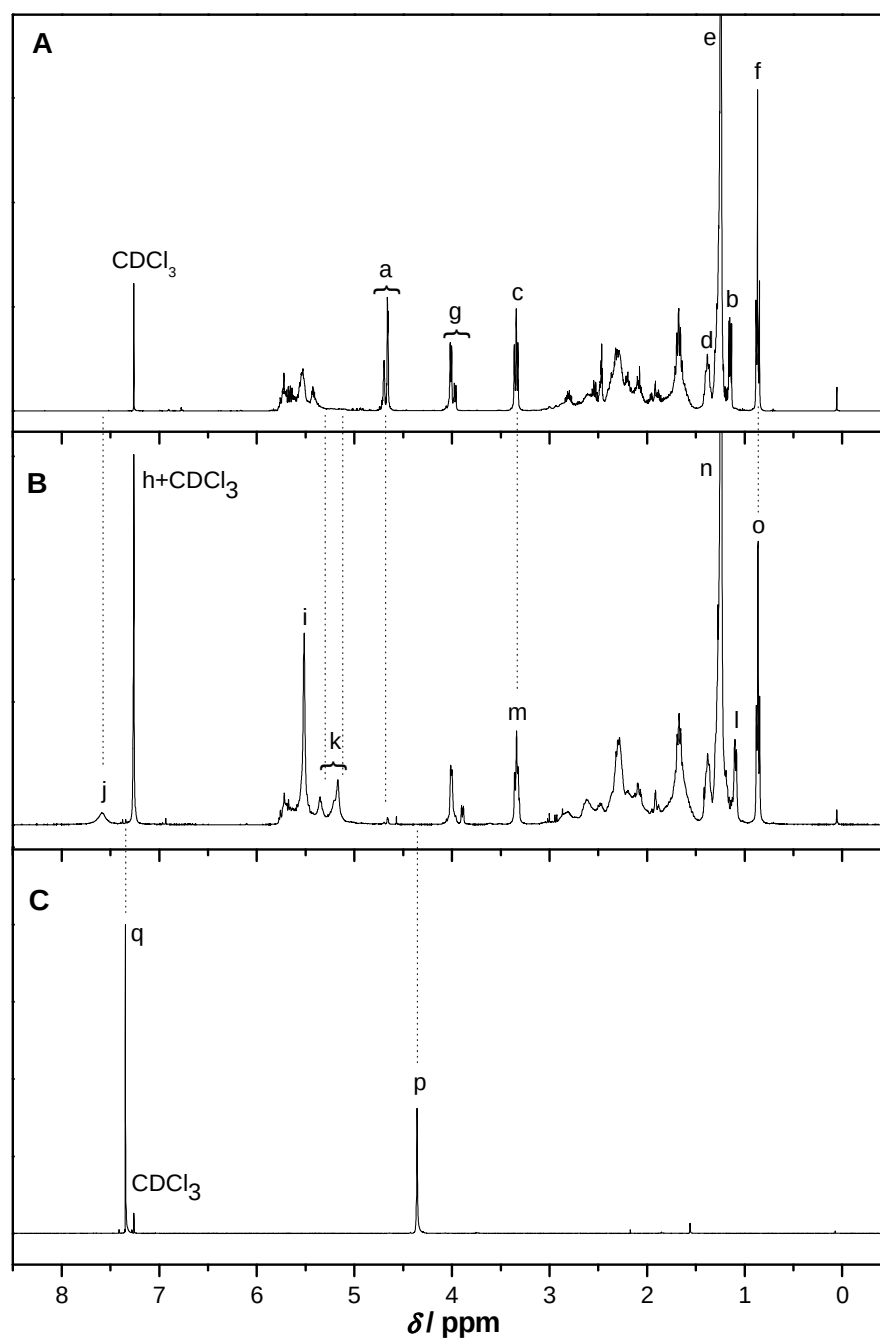


Figure S4. Molecular verification of the triazole moiety as the linking structure within the coupled polymer building blocks *via* ambient temperature ^1H NMR spectroscopic analysis in CDCl_3 . For comparison, ^1H NMR spectra of **A)** a linear alkyne functional NBR **3a** of $1\,000\text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, **B)** long-chain polymer **5a** ($M_n\ 2\,500\text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) obtained from coupling these *via* addition of 1,4-bis(azidomethyl)benzene (**4**) in presence of copper sulfate and sodium ascorbate and **C)** the linking agent 1,4-bis(azidomethyl)benzene (**4**) are depicted. Lower-case letters are provided for peak assignments and can be found in **Scheme S1**.

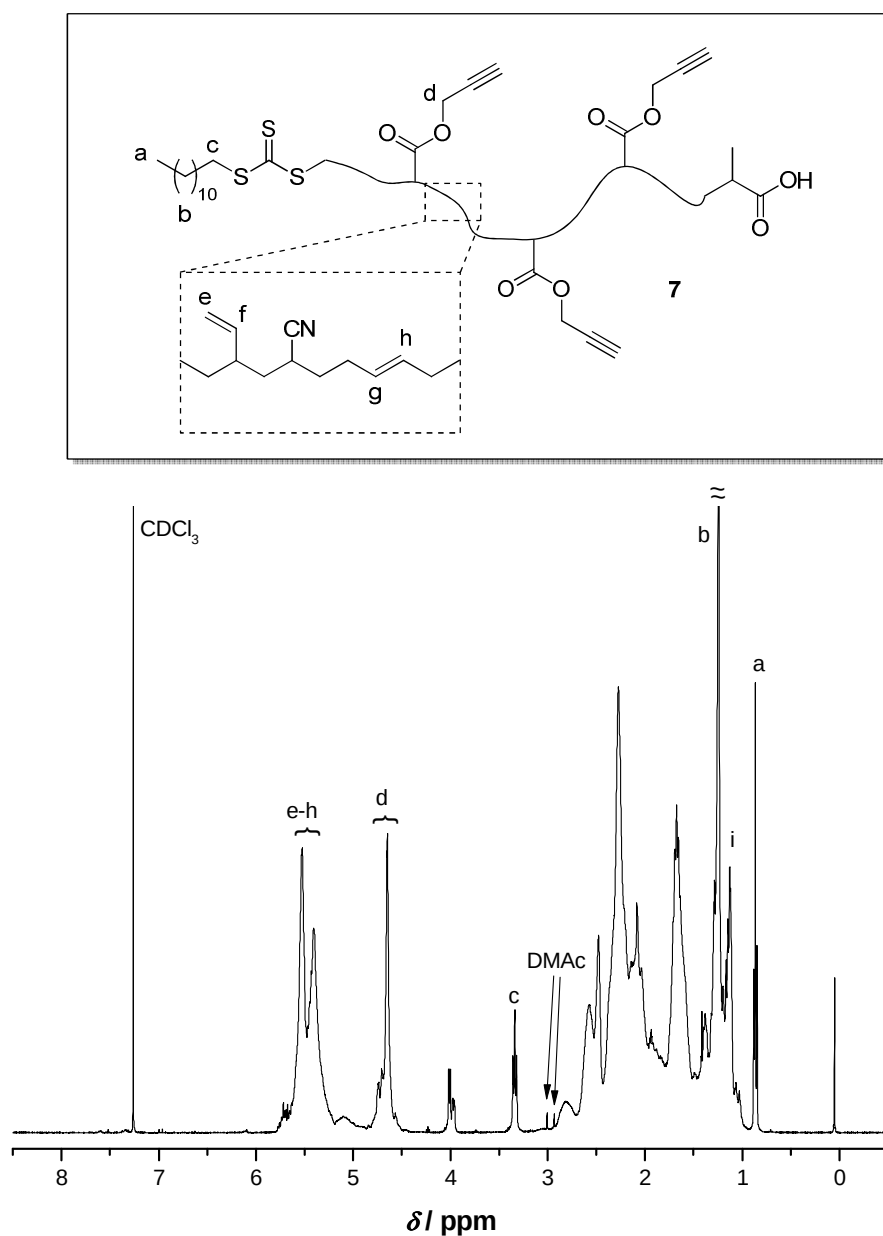


Figure S5. ^1H NMR characterization (CDCl_3) of a $3\,900\text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ terpolymer **7** synthesized in a DoPAT (**1**)-mediated polymerization of acrylonitrile, 1,3-butadiene and prop-2-ynyl methacrylate within 5 h at $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, using 1,1'-azobis(cyclohexane-1-carbonitrile) as the initiator and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (DMAc) as the solvent.

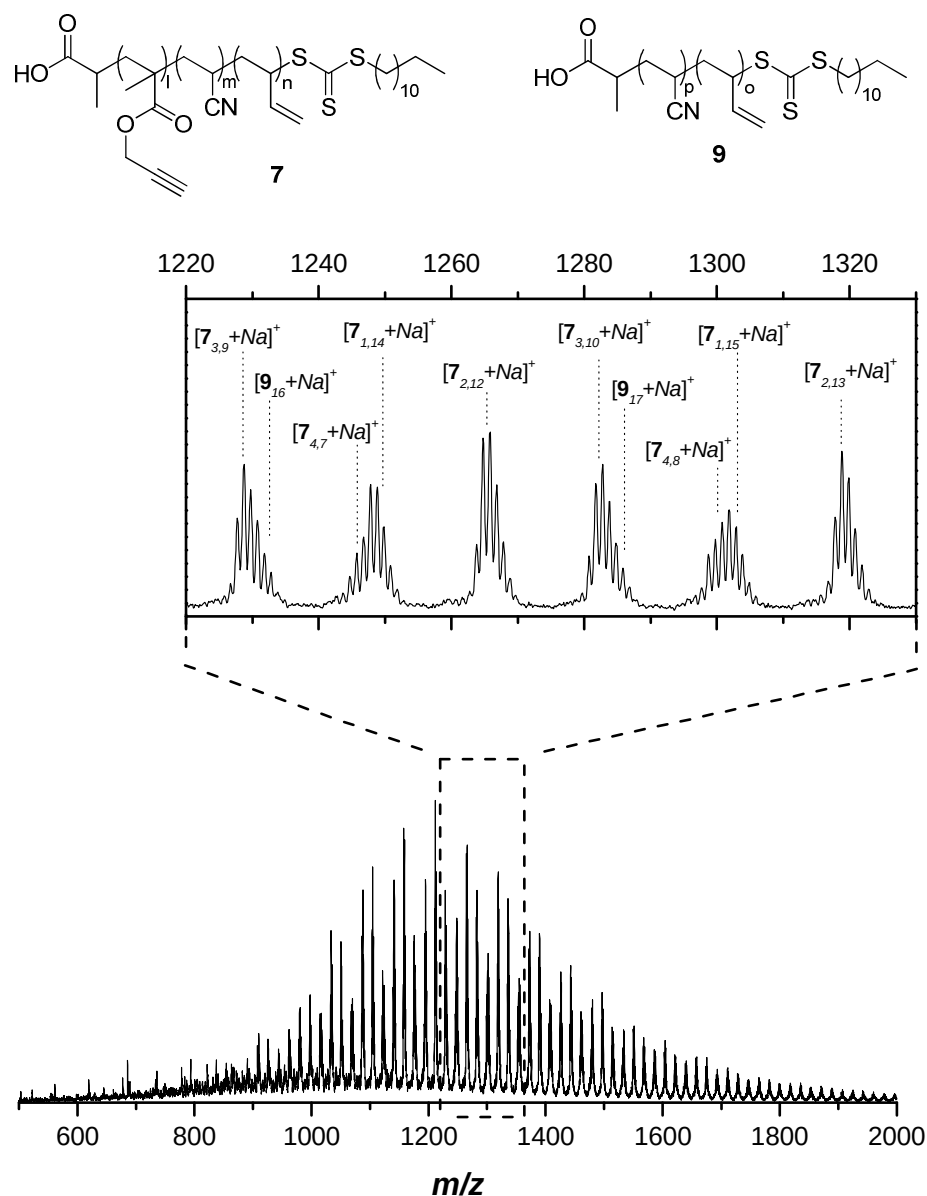


Figure S6. SEC-ESI-MS characterization of terpolymer 7. An integral over a section of single charged species is provided, showing the typical NBR signal structure resulting from the superposition of the isotopic pattern of macromolecules with similar overall amount of acrylonitrile/butadiene repeating units yet different acrylonitrile/butadiene ratios. The main signals are assigned to the sodium adducts of the terpolymer $[7_{(l,m+n)}+Na]^+$. For statistical reason, a distinct amount of sodium adducts of polymer strands without propargyl methacrylate incorporation $[9_{(o+p)}+Na]^+$ is observed.

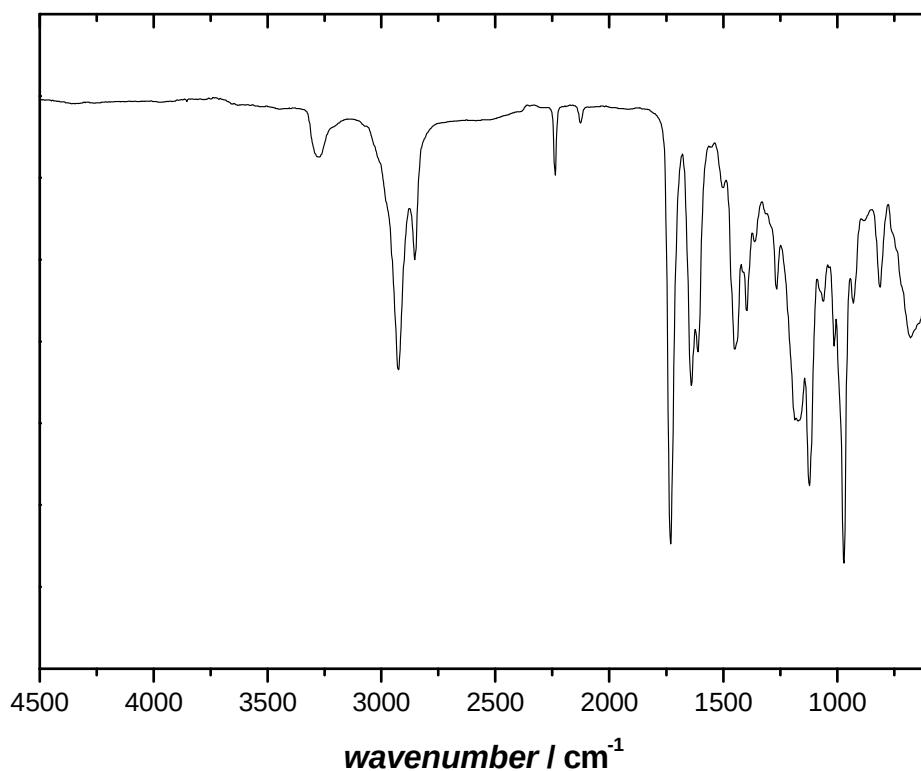


Figure S7. FT-IR spectrum of a 3 900 g·mol⁻¹ terpolymer **7** synthesized in a DoPAT (**1**)-mediated polymerization of acrylonitrile, 1,3-butadiene and prop-2-ynyl methacrylate within 5 h at 100 °C, using 1,1'-azobis(cyclohexane-1-carbonitrile) as the initiator and *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (DMAc) as the solvent.

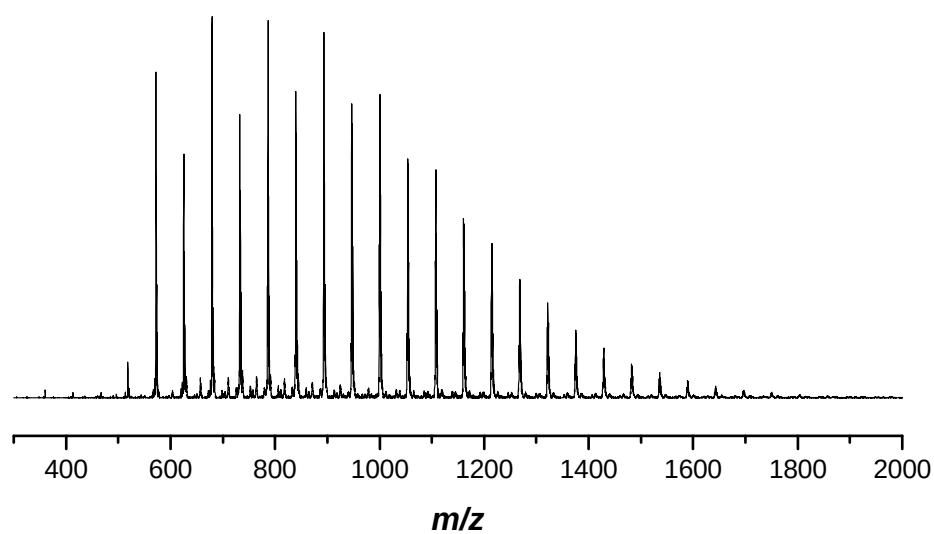


Figure S8. Full ESI mass spectrum of 1 000 g·mol⁻¹ alkyne-functional acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer **3a**.

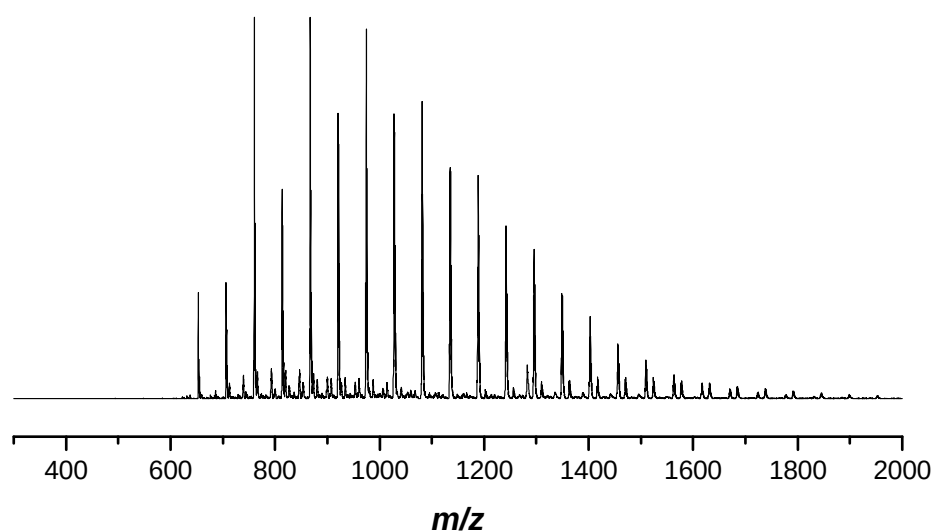


Figure S9. Full ESI mass spectrum of alkyne functional NBR **3a** after reacting with an excess of **4**, resulting in on-sided cycloaddition product (**3a+4**). M_n 1 400 g·mol⁻¹, PDI 1.2.

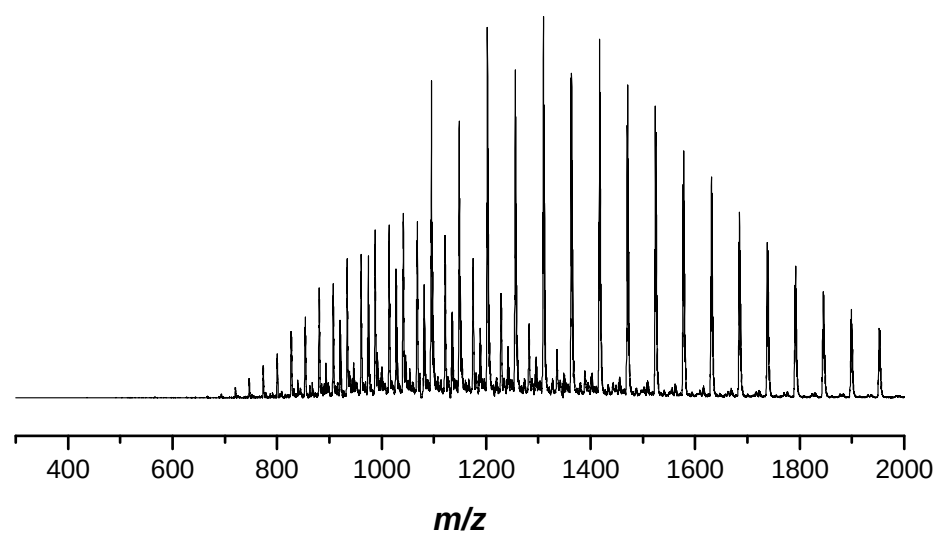


Figure S10 Full ESI mass spectrum of 2 500 g·mol⁻¹ coupled acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber **5a**.