

Supporting Information

Nucleophilic thiol-Michael chemistry and hyperbranched (co)polymers: synthesis and ring-opening metathesis (co)polymerization of novel difunctional *exo*-7-oxanorbornenes with *in situ* inimer formation

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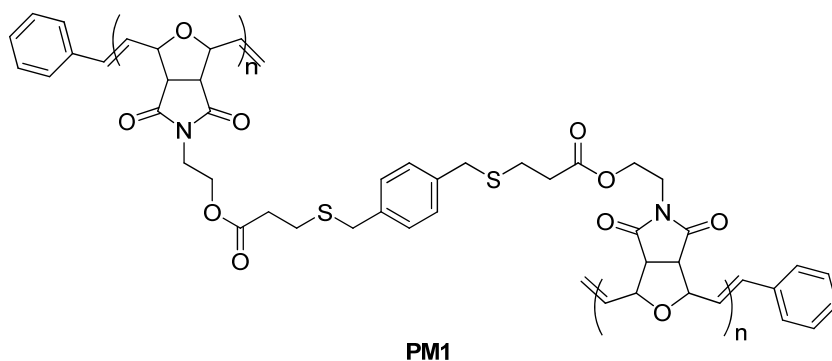
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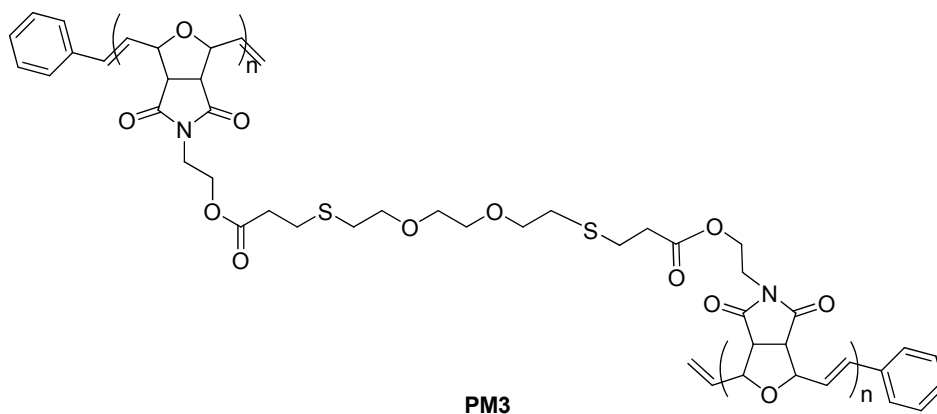
1. Experimental Procedure and Characterization of Compounds and polymers

Real-time ^1H NMR monitoring of thiol-Michael adduct ROMP kinetics



Homopolymerization of M1

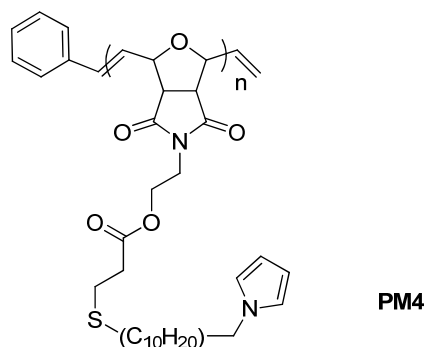
Using **M1** (32.9 mg, 0.047 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (2.9 mg, 0.0035 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000). **PM1**: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , ppm): δ = 1.69-1.75 (m, 4H), 2.43-2.68 (m, 4H), 3.33-3.76 (m, 12H), 4.31-5.05 (m, 8H), 5.84-6.12 (m, 4H), 7.28-7.33 (m, 4H). M_n (NMR) = 10,956; M_n (DMAC GPC) = 23,634; M_w = 33,166, PDI = 1.40; c/t ratio = 26.5/73.5.



Homopolymerization of M3

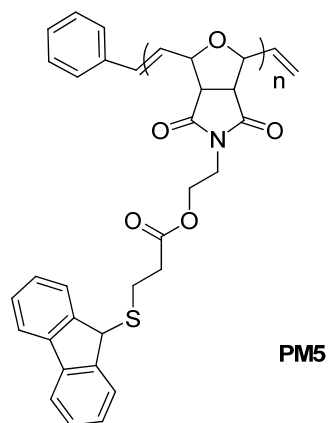
Using **M3** (28.8 mg, 0.041 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (2.7 mg, 0.0032 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000). **PM3**: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , ppm): δ = 1.63-1.93 (m, 4H), 2.60-2.83 (m, 12H), 3.39-3.80 (m, 12H), 4.26-5.04 (m, 8H), 5.81-6.13 (m, 4H). M_n (NMR) = 6329; M_n (DMAC GPC) = 17,316;

$M_w = 26,126$, PDI = 1.50; c/t ratio = 30.0/70.0.



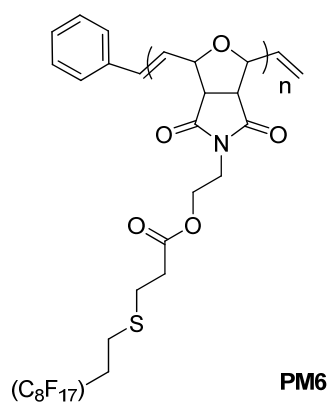
Homopolymerization of **M4**

Using **M4** (12.9 mg, 0.025 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (1.1 mg, 0.0013 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000). **PM4**: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , ppm): $\delta = 1.28\text{--}2.06$ (m, 20H), 2.51–2.74 (m, 5H), 3.01–3.37 (m, 5H), 3.79–3.90 (m, 3H), 4.21–5.23 (m, 3H), 5.85–6.12 (m, 2H), 6.35–6.82 (m, 1H), 7.19–7.51 (m, 1H). M_n (NMR) = 17,106; M_n (DMAC GPC) = 10,045; $M_w = 13,705$, PDI = 1.36; c/t ratio = 33.9/66.1.

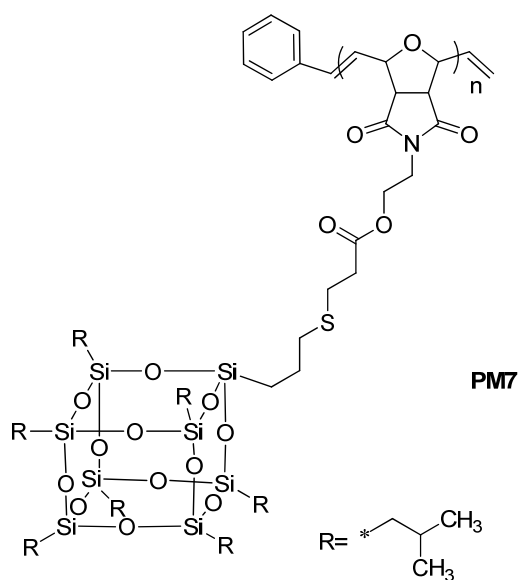


Homopolymerization of **M5**

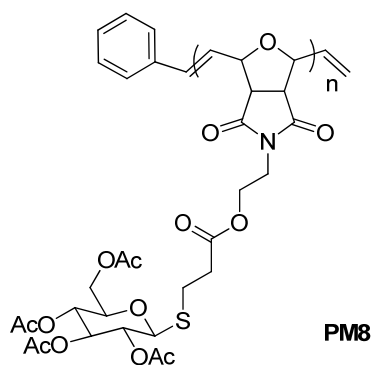
Using **M5** (11.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (1.0 mg, 0.0012 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000). **PM5**: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , ppm): $\delta = 1.68\text{--}2.27$ (m, 6H), 3.23–3.40 (m, 2H), 4.08–5.08 (m, 5H), 5.77–6.12 (m, 2H), 7.34–7.78 (m, 8H). M_n (NMR) = 9555; M_n (DMAC GPC) = 16,128; $M_w = 25,844$, PDI = 1.60; c/t ratio = 27.8/72.2.



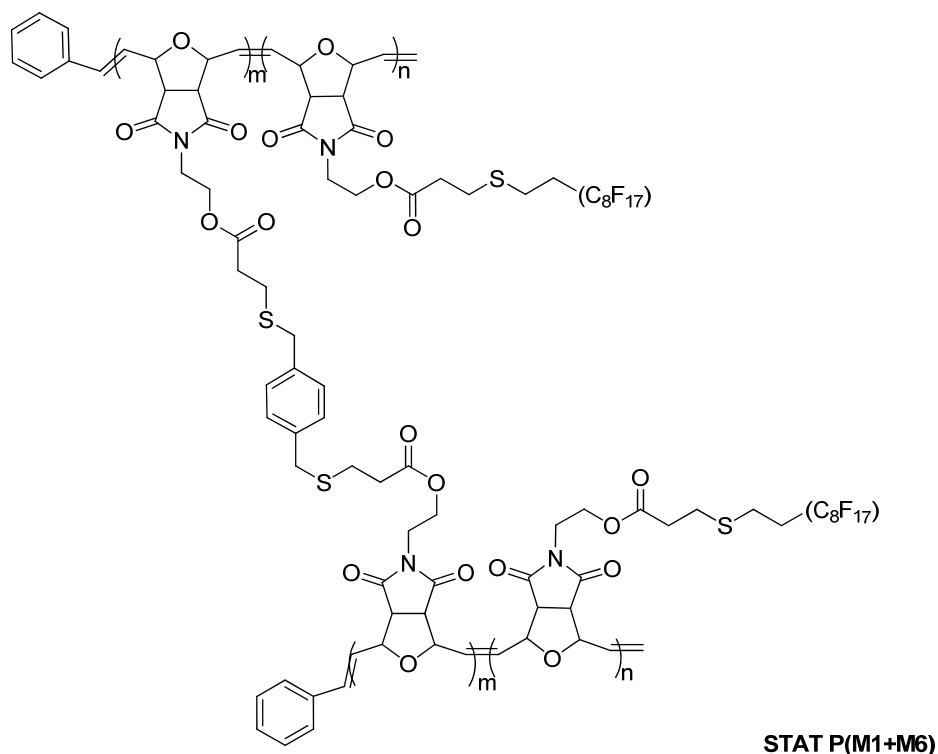
See our previous report¹.



See our previous report¹.



See our previous report¹.



Copolymerization of M1/M6 (25:75)

Using **M1** (8.7 mg, 0.0125 mmol), **M6** (27.9 mg, 0.0375 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (3.1 mg, 0.0037 mmol) for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000).

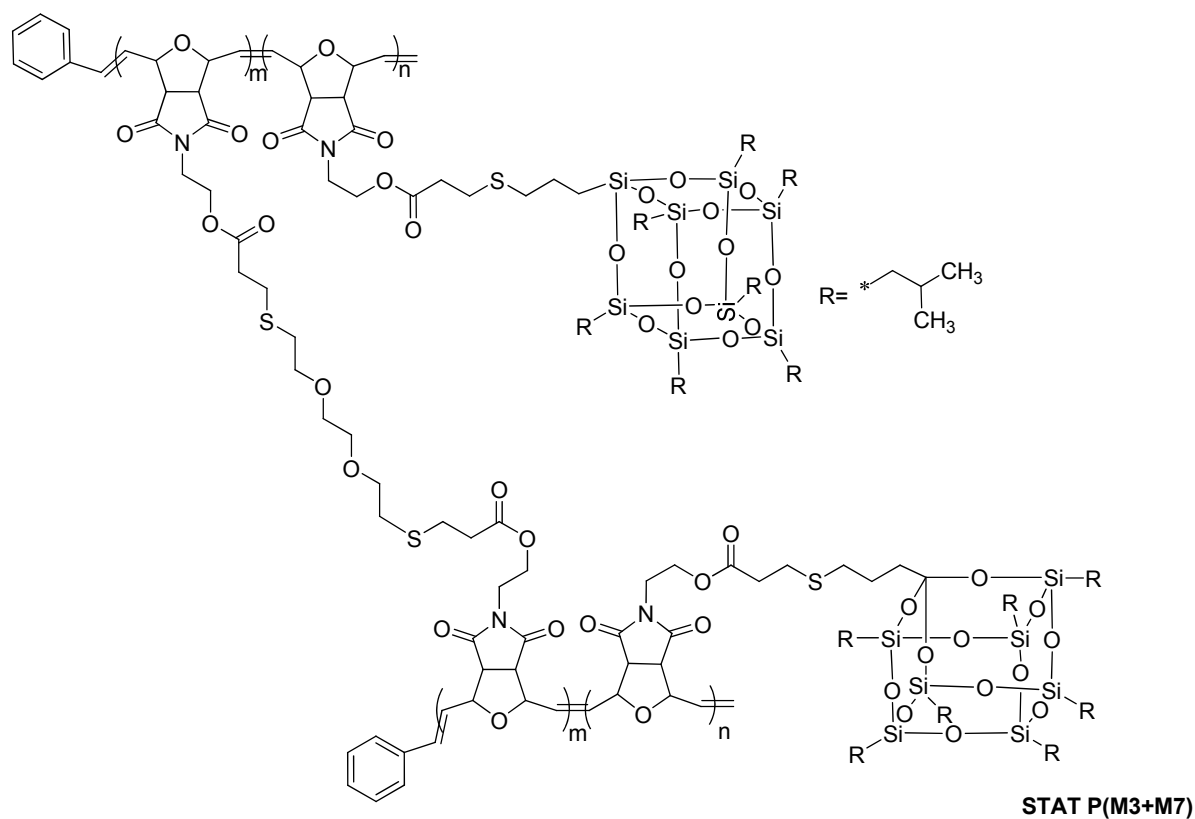
Copolymerization of M1/M6 (50:50)

Using **M1** (17.4 mg, 0.025 mmol), **M6** (18.6 mg, 0.025 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (3.0 mg, 0.0036 mmol) for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000).

Copolymerization of M1/M6 (75:25)

Using **M1** (26.1 mg, 0.0375 mmol), **M6** (9.3 mg, 0.0125 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (2.96 mg, 0.0035 mmol) for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000).

STAT P(M1+M6): ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , ppm): δ = 1.58-1.91 (m, 12H), 2.44-2.81 (m, 22H), 3.42-3.45 (m, 7H), 4.28-5.11 (m, 13H), 5.83-6.75 (m, 6H), 7.26-7.51 (m, 4H). M_n (NMR) = 9162; c/t ratio = 28.0/72.0.



Copolymerization of M3/M7 (25:75)

Using **M3** (8.85 mg, 0.0125 mmol), **M7** (43.3 mg, 0.0375 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (4.36 mg, 0.0052 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000).

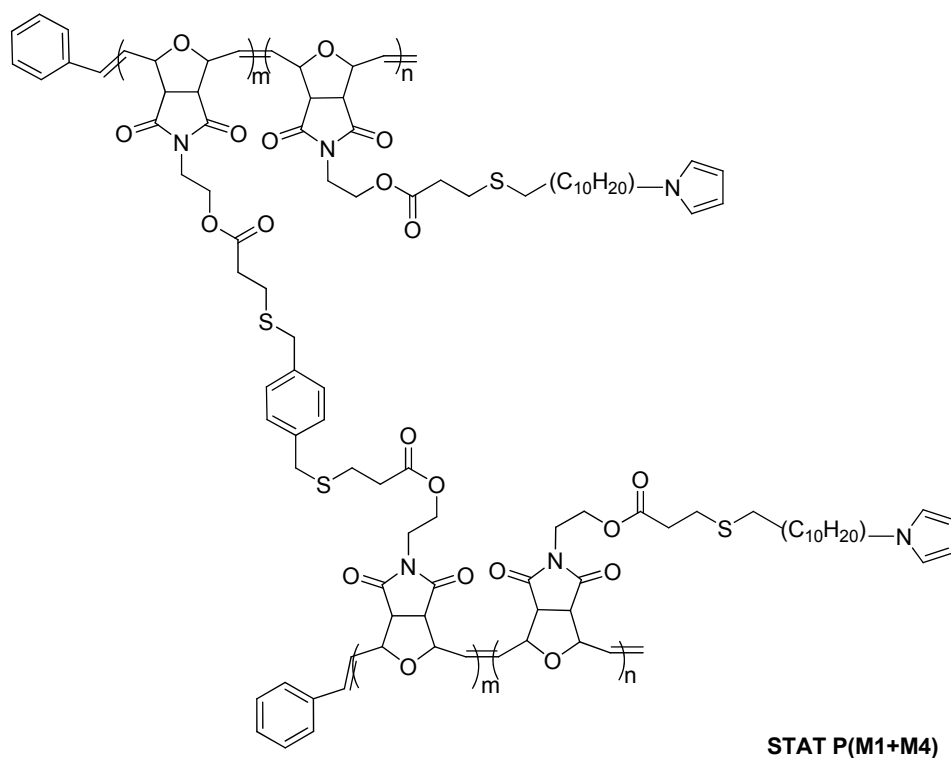
Copolymerization of M3/M7 (50:50)

Using **M3** (17.7 mg, 0.025 mmol), **M7** (28.8 mg, 0.025 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (3.9 mg, 0.0047 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000).

Copolymerization of M3/M7 (75:25)

Using **M3** (26.6 mg, 0.0375 mmol), **M7** (14.42 mg, 0.0125 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (3.43 mg, 0.0041 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000).

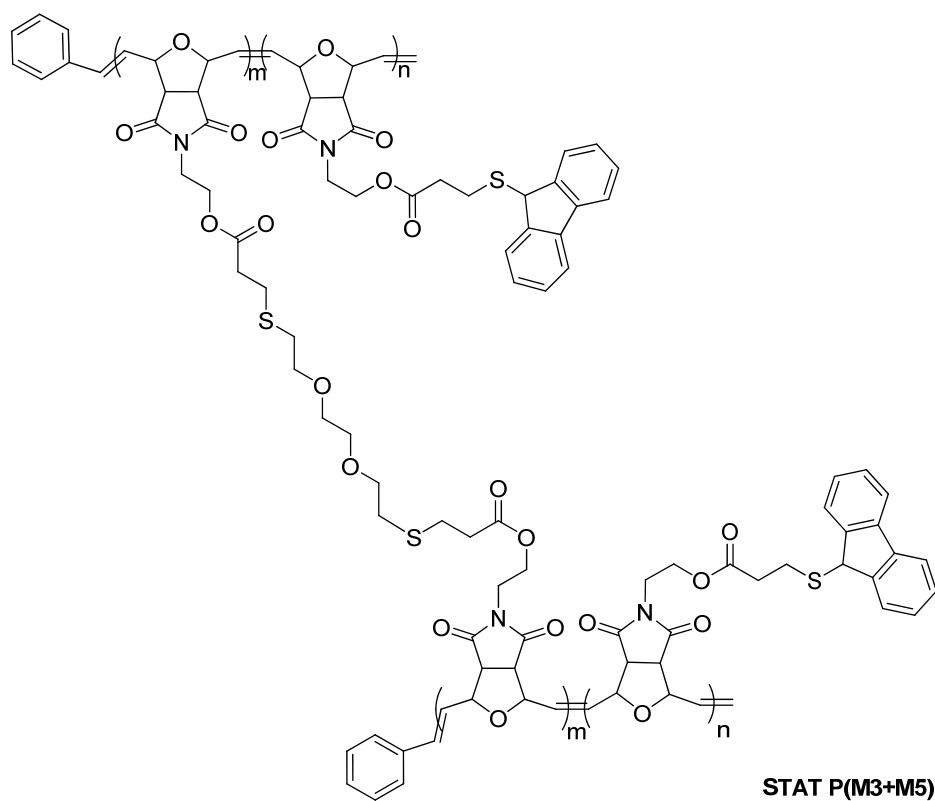
STAT P(M3+M7): ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , ppm): δ = 0.62-2.01 (m, 50H), 2.61-2.86 (m, 18H), 3.40-3.80 (m, 22H), 4.11-5.15 (m, 12 H), 5.89-6.48 (m, 6H), 7.31-7.50 (m, 1H). M_n (NMR) = 11,673; c/t ratio = 30.6/69.4.



Copolymerization of M1/M4 (50:50)

Using **M1** (17.4 mg, 0.025 mmol), **M4** (12.9 mg, 0.025 mmol) and RuCl₂(PCy₃)₂CHPh (2.5 mg, 0.0030 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000).

STAT P(M1+M4): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, ppm): δ = 1.28-1.85 (m, 32H), 2.46-2.72 (m, 12H), 3.30-3.77 (m, 12H), 4.20-5.06 (m, 12H), 5.82-6.12 (m, 6H), 7.28-7.51 (m, 4H). M_n (NMR) = 12,381; M_n (DMAC GPC) = 26,200; M_w = 63,500, PDI = 2.42; c/t ratio = 24.6/75.4.



Copolymerization of M3/M5 (50:50)

Using **M3** (17.7 mg, 0.025 mmol), **M5** (11.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2\text{CHPh}$ (2.4 mg, 0.0029 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000).

STAT P(M3+M5): ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , ppm): δ = 1.28-2.82 (m, 22H), 3.78-3.79 (m, 16H), 4.29-5.07 (m, 11H), 5.84-6.14 (m, 6H), 7.38-7.76 (m, 8H). M_n (NMR) = 29,379; M_n (DMAC GPC) = 28,100, M_w = 73,950, PDI = 2.63; c/t ratio = 28.8/71.2.

Determination of ROMP kinetics via an aliquot approach

ROMP kinetics via an aliquot approach of M1/M6 (25:75)

Using **M1** (0.087 g, 0.125 mmol), **M6** (0.279 g, 0.375 mmol) and RuCl₂(PCy₃)₂CHPh (30.6 mg, 0.037 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000). Aliquots were withdrawn periodically (at 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 65 and 90 min, with intervals based on prior kinetic experiments).

ROMP kinetics via an aliquot approach of M1/M6 (50:50)

Using **M1** (0.17 g, 0.25 mmol), **M6** (0.185 g, 0.25 mmol) and RuCl₂(PCy₃)₂CHPh (29.7 mg, 0.035 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000). Aliquots were withdrawn periodically (at 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 150, 180 and 200 min, with intervals based on prior kinetic experiments).

ROMP kinetics via an aliquot approach of M1/M6 (75:25)

Using **M1** (0.26 g, 0.375 mmol), **M6** (0.093 g, 0.125 mmol) and RuCl₂(PCy₃)₂CHPh (29.5 mg, 0.035 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000). Aliquots were withdrawn periodically (at 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 150, 180 and 200 min, with intervals based on prior kinetic experiments).

ROMP kinetics via an aliquot approach of M3/M7 (25:75)

Using **M3** (0.089 g, 0.125 mmol), **M7** (0.433 g, 0.375 mmol) and RuCl₂(PCy₃)₂CHPh (43 mg, 0.051 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000). Aliquots were withdrawn periodically (at 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 67 and 90 min, with intervals based on prior kinetic experiments).

ROMP kinetics via an aliquot approach of M3/M7 (50:50)

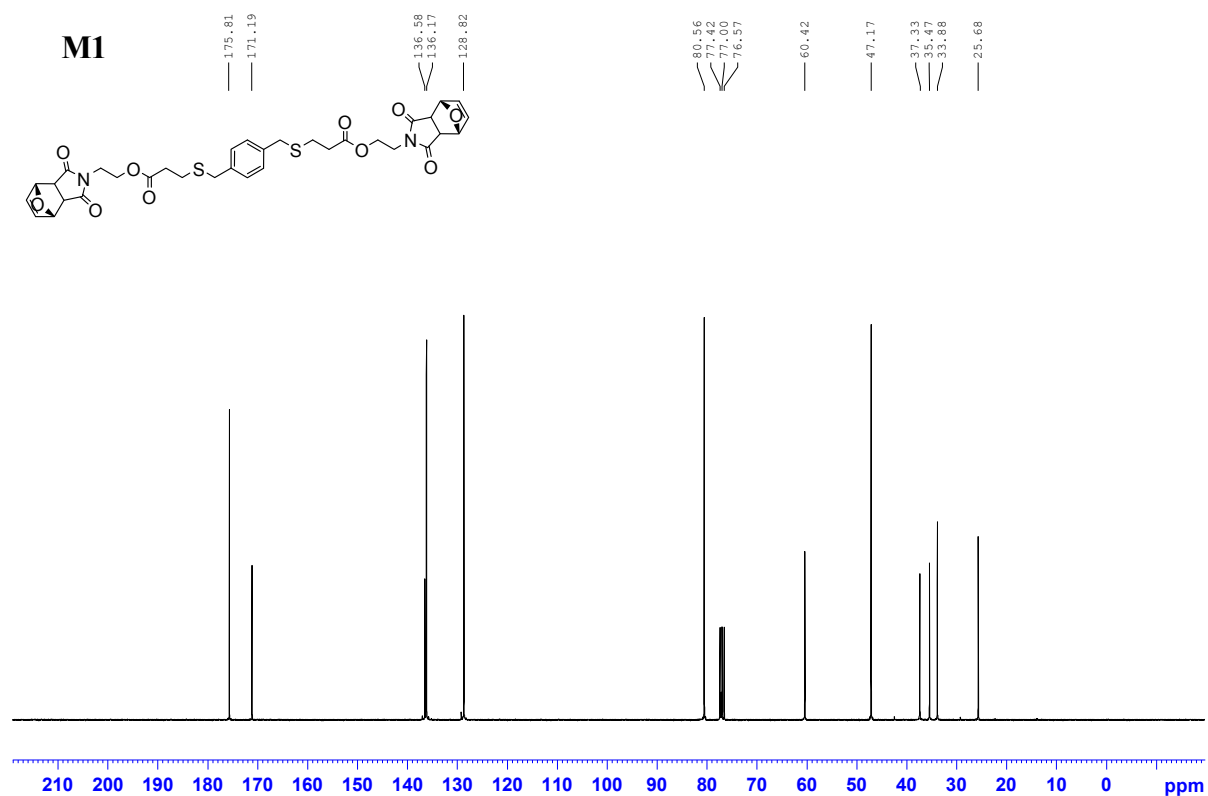
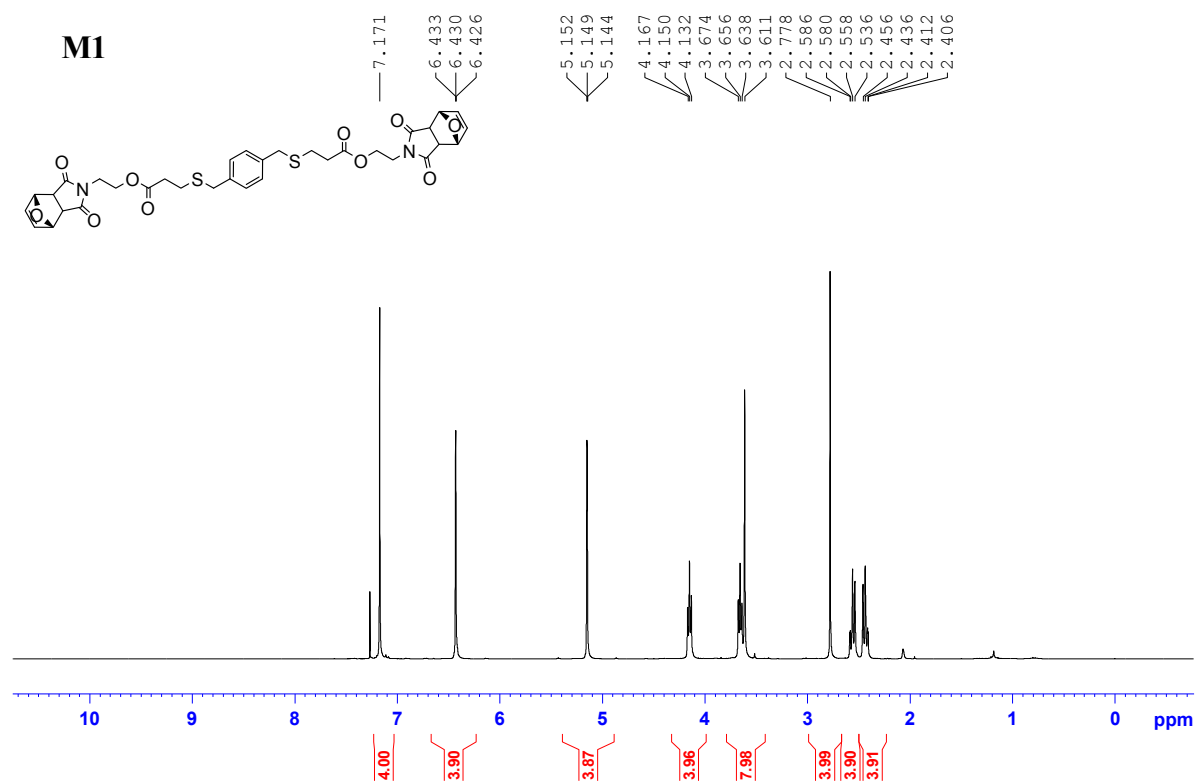
Using **M3** (0.177 g, 0.25 mmol), **M7** (0.288 g, 0.25 mmol) and RuCl₂(PCy₃)₂CHPh (38.9 mg, 0.046 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000). Aliquots were withdrawn periodically (at 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, 100, 130, 150, 180 and 200 min, with intervals based on prior kinetic experiments).

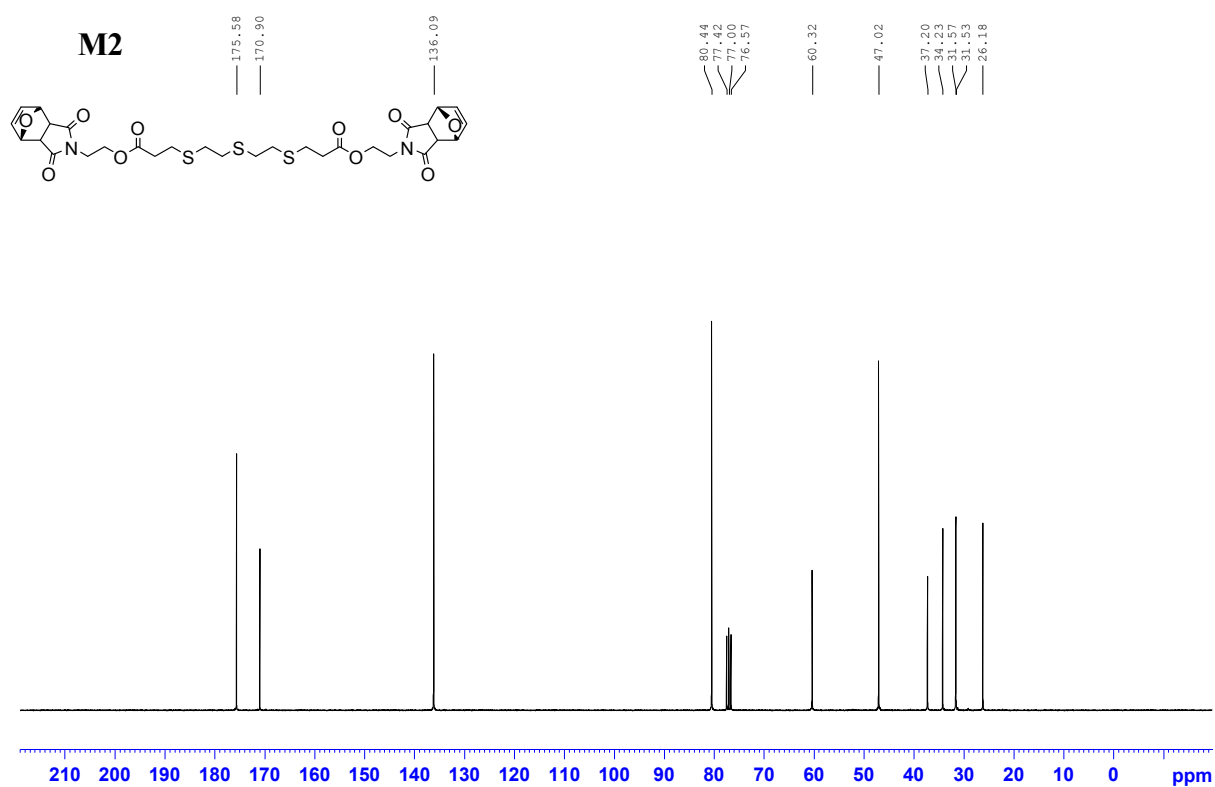
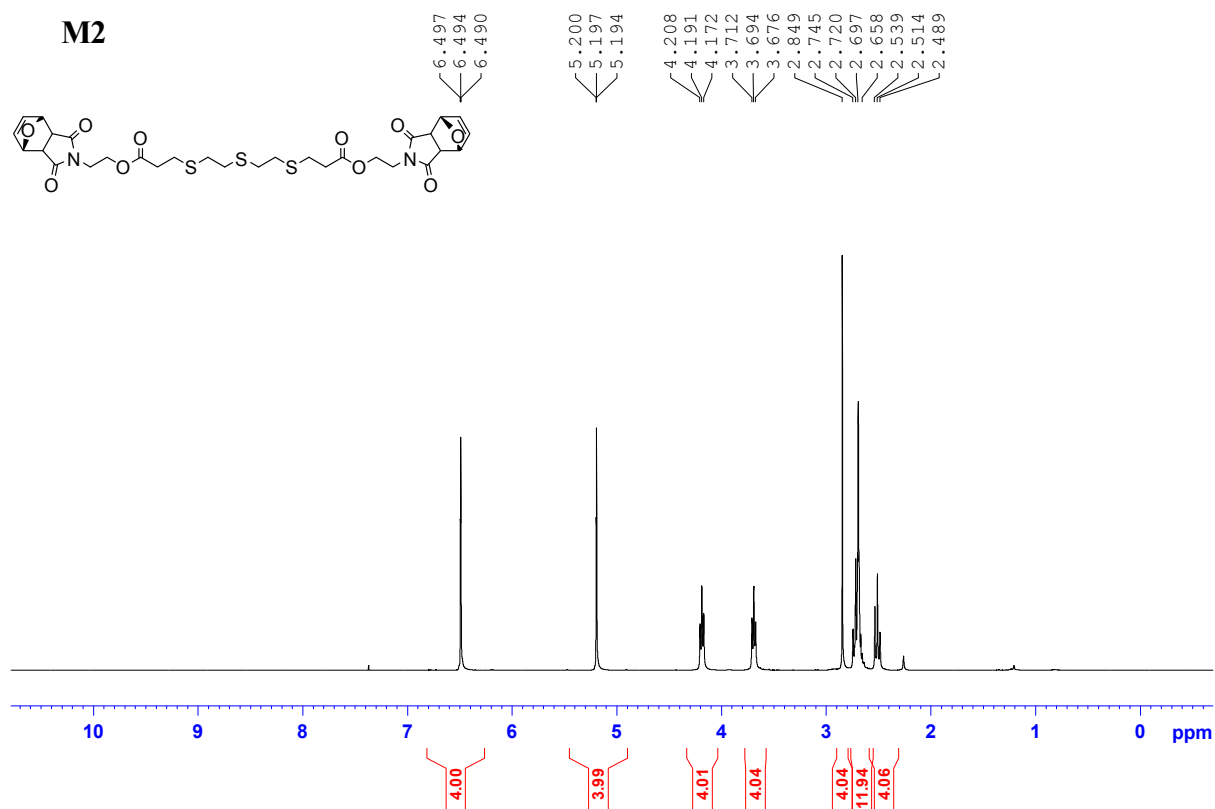
ROMP kinetics via an aliquot approach of M3/M7 (75:25)

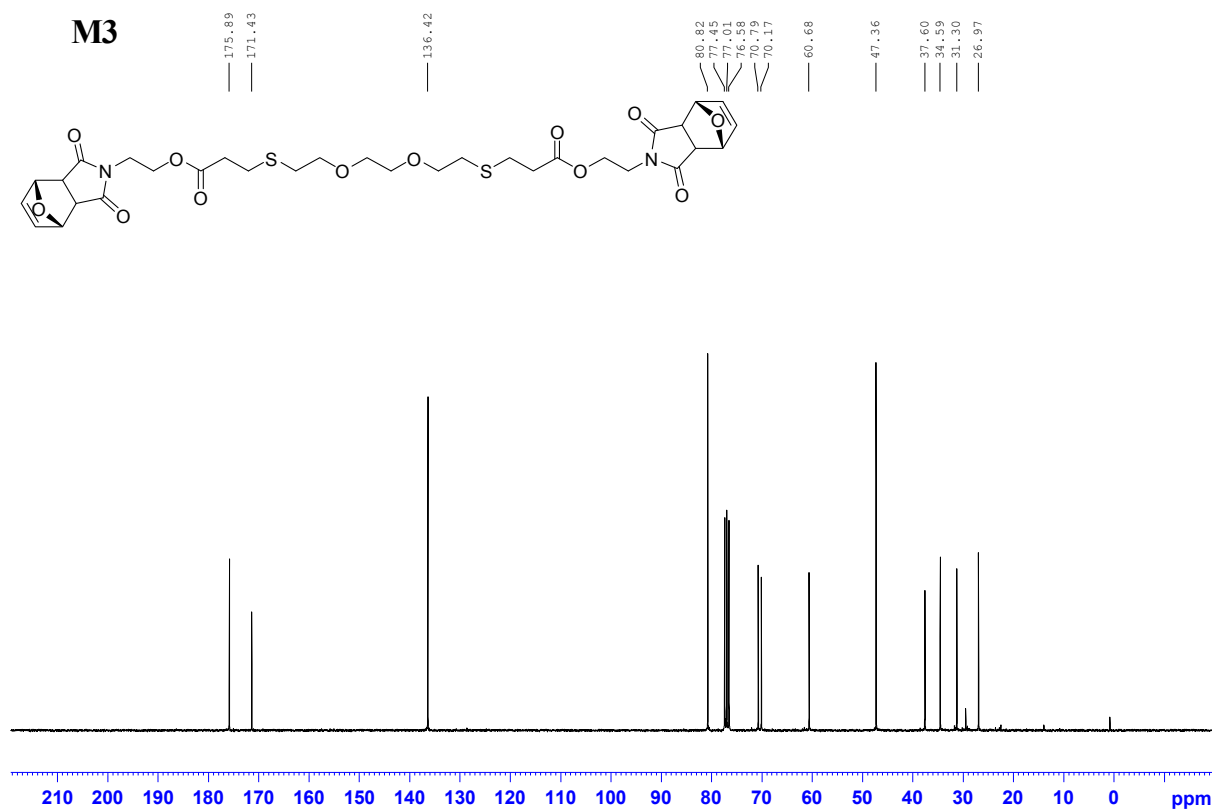
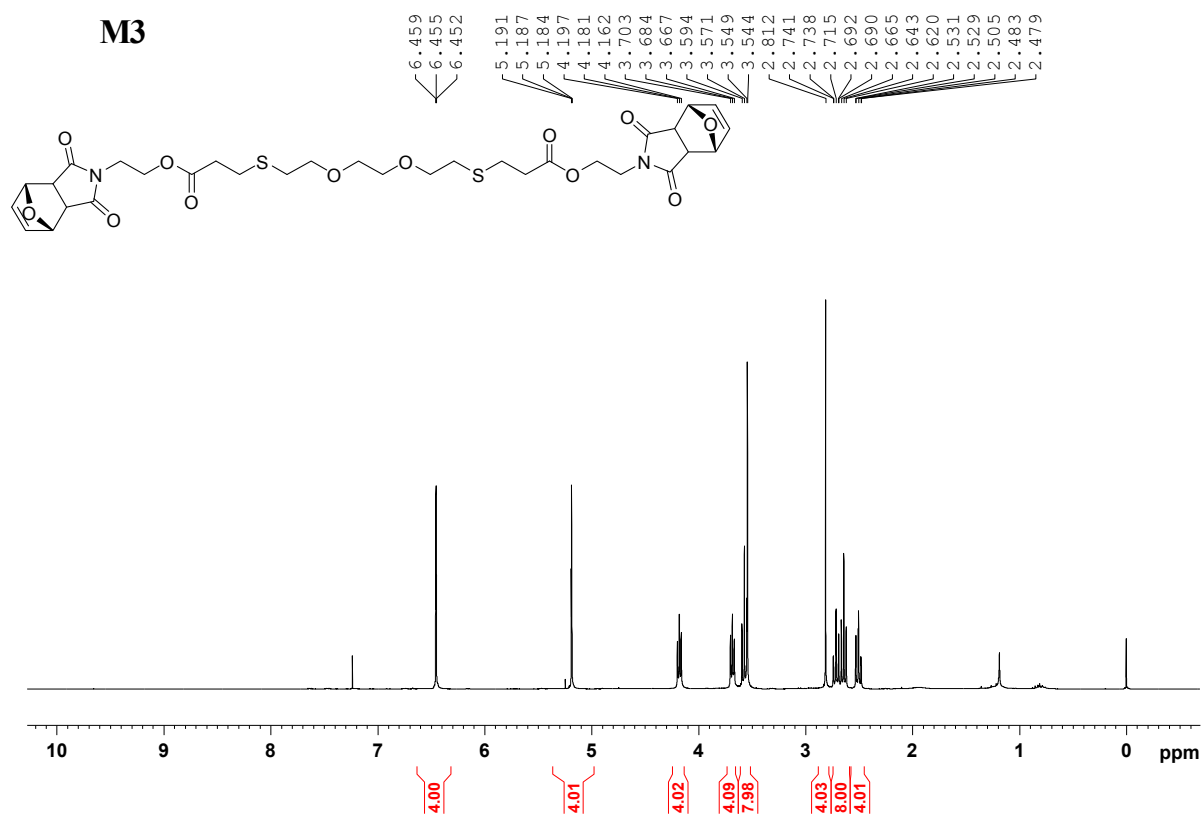
Using **M3** (0.266 g, 0.375 mmol), **M7** (0.144 g, 0.125 mmol) and RuCl₂(PCy₃)₂CHPh (34.3 mg, 0.041 mmol for a targeted molecular weight of 10,000). Aliquots were withdrawn periodically (at 2, 5, 10, 20, 30,

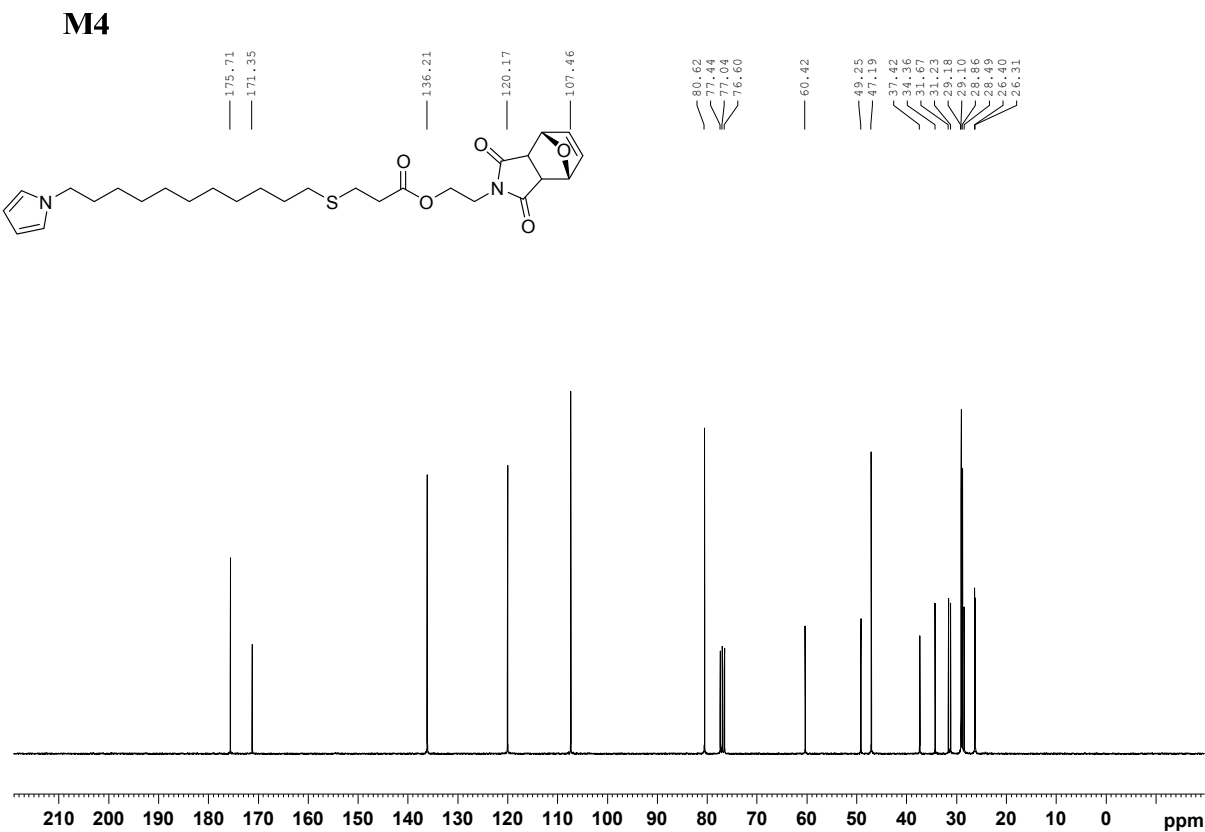
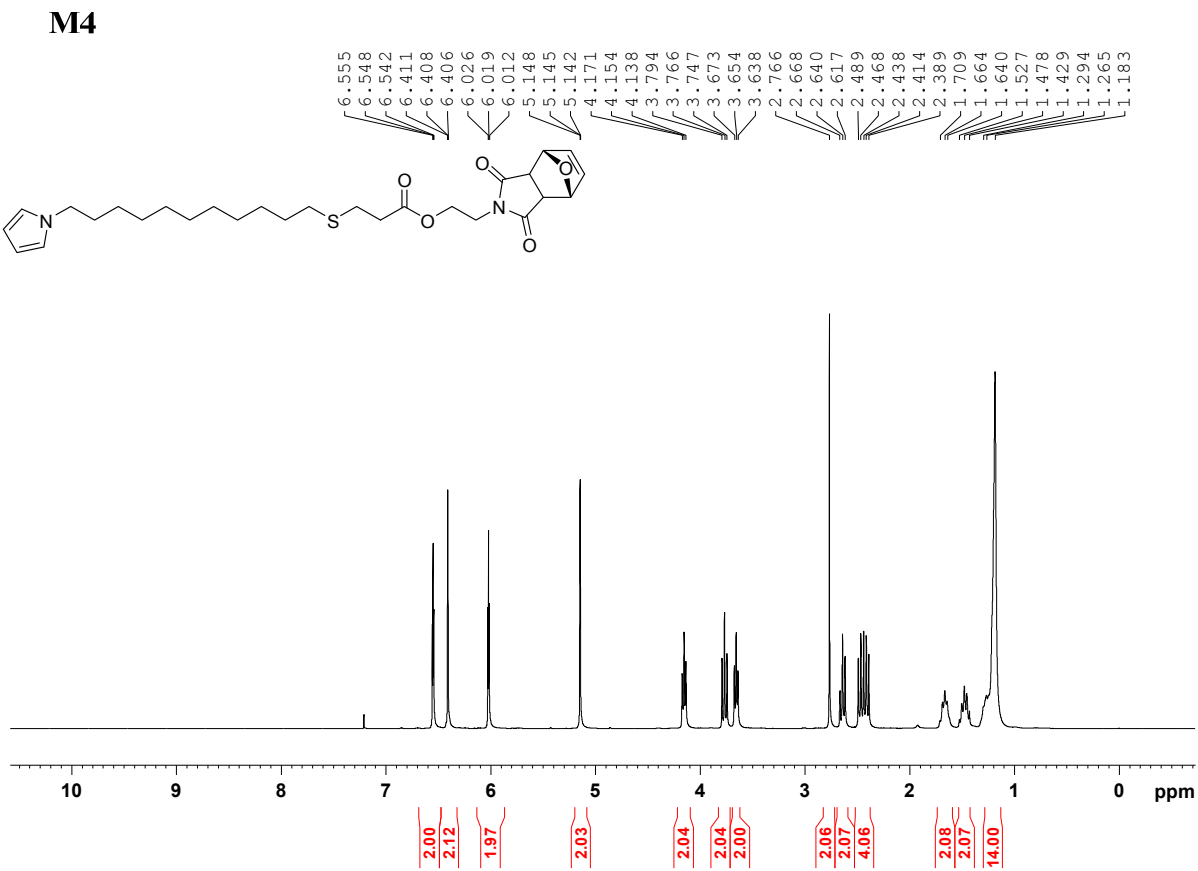
40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 150, 180 and 200 min, with intervals based on prior kinetic experiments).

2. Copies of ^1H - and ^{13}C spectra

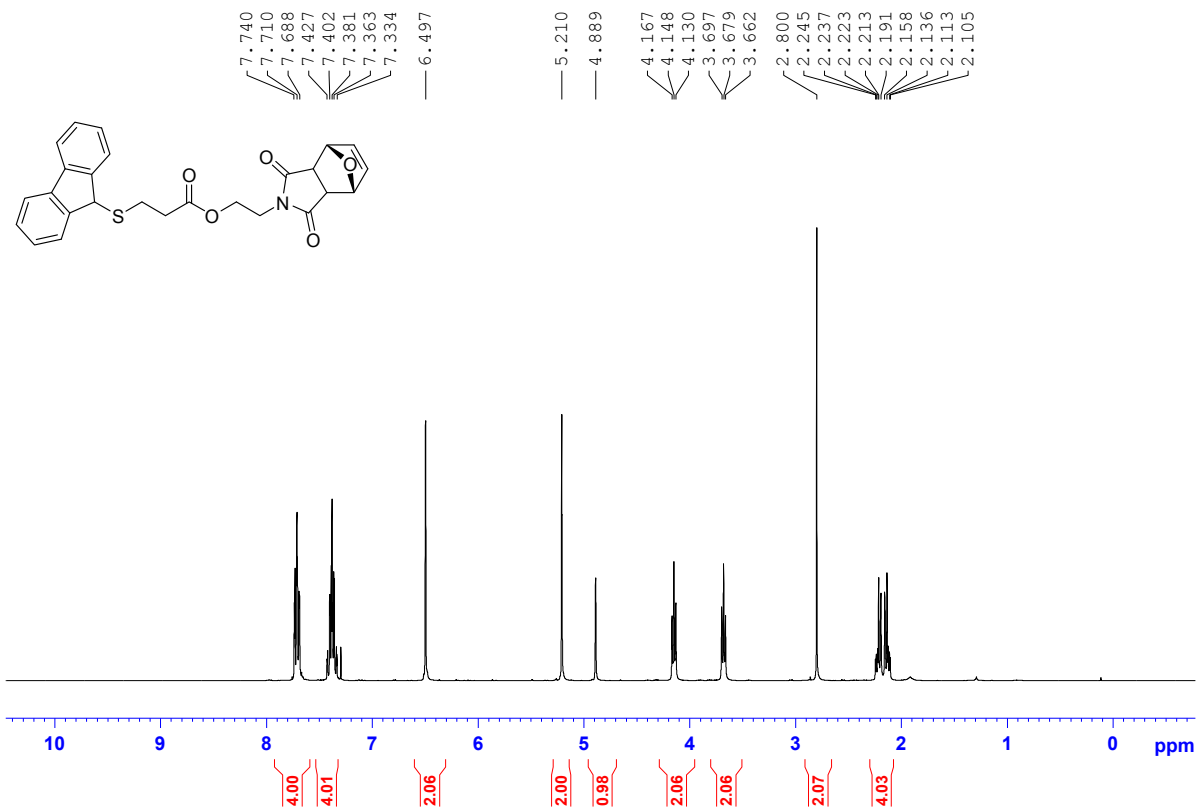




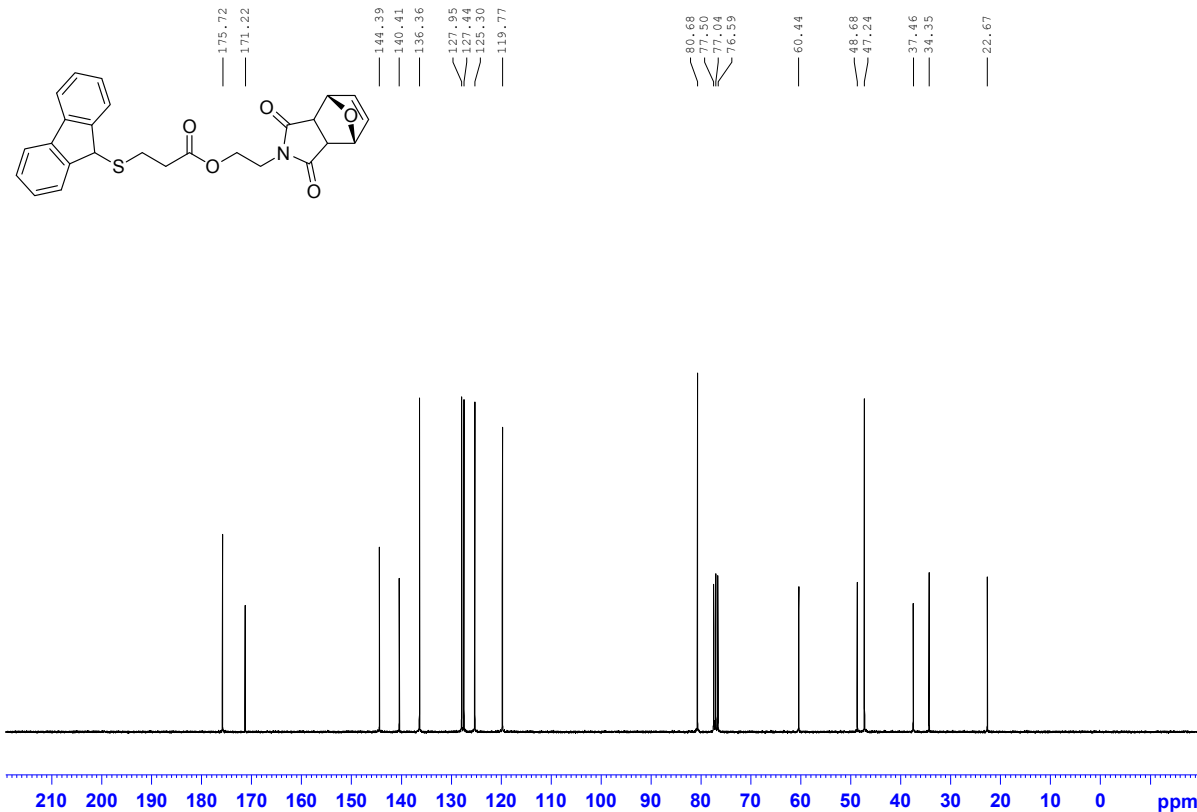


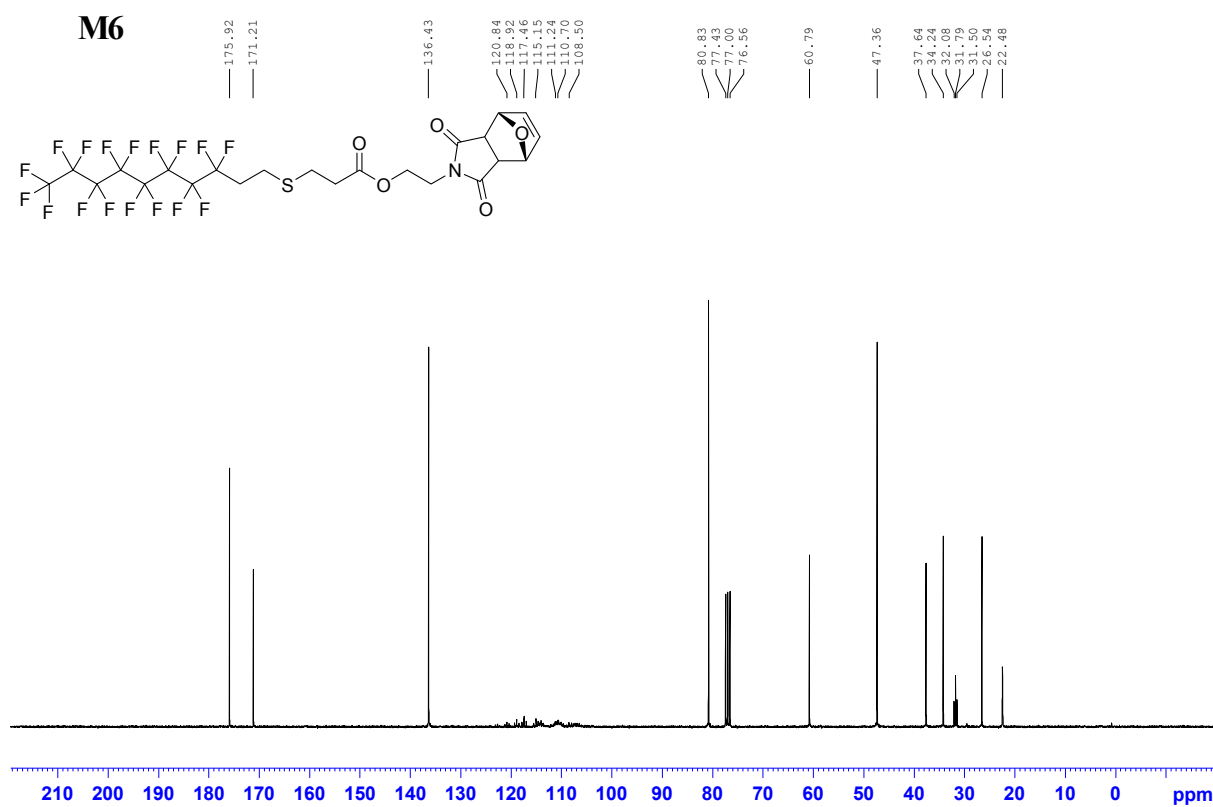
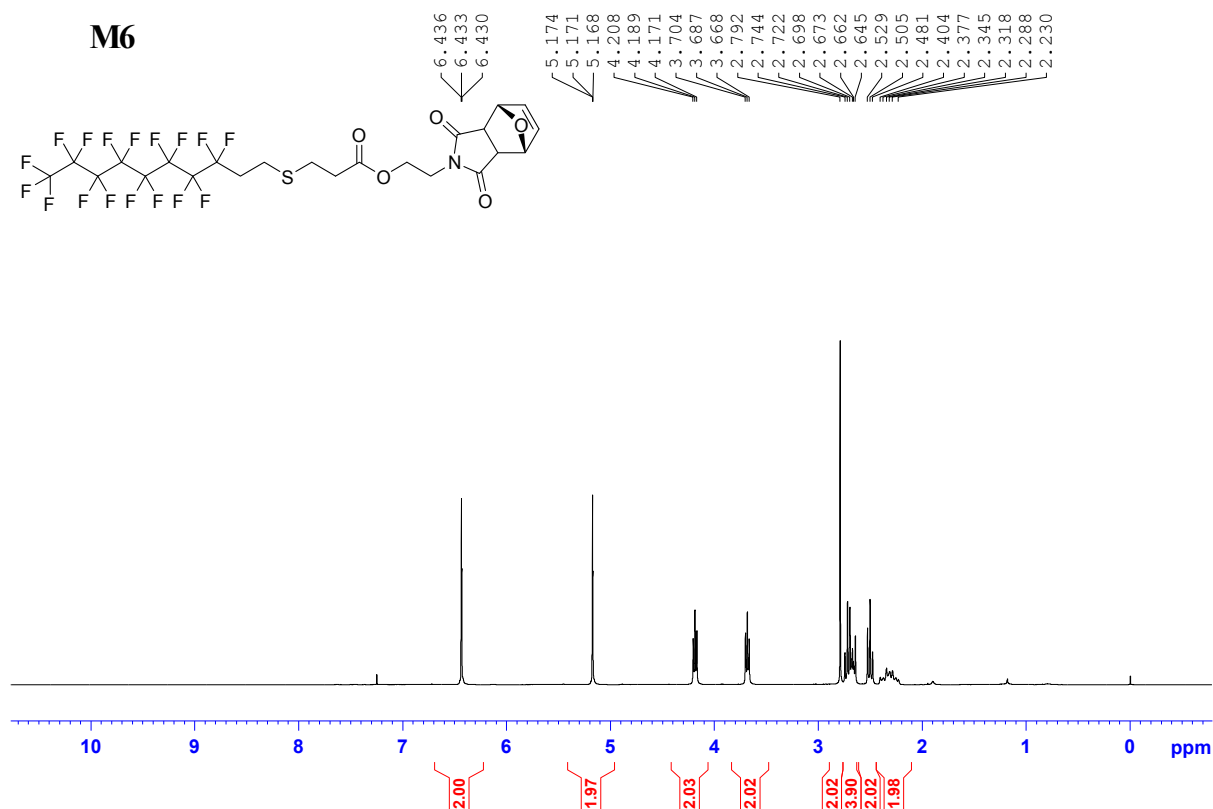


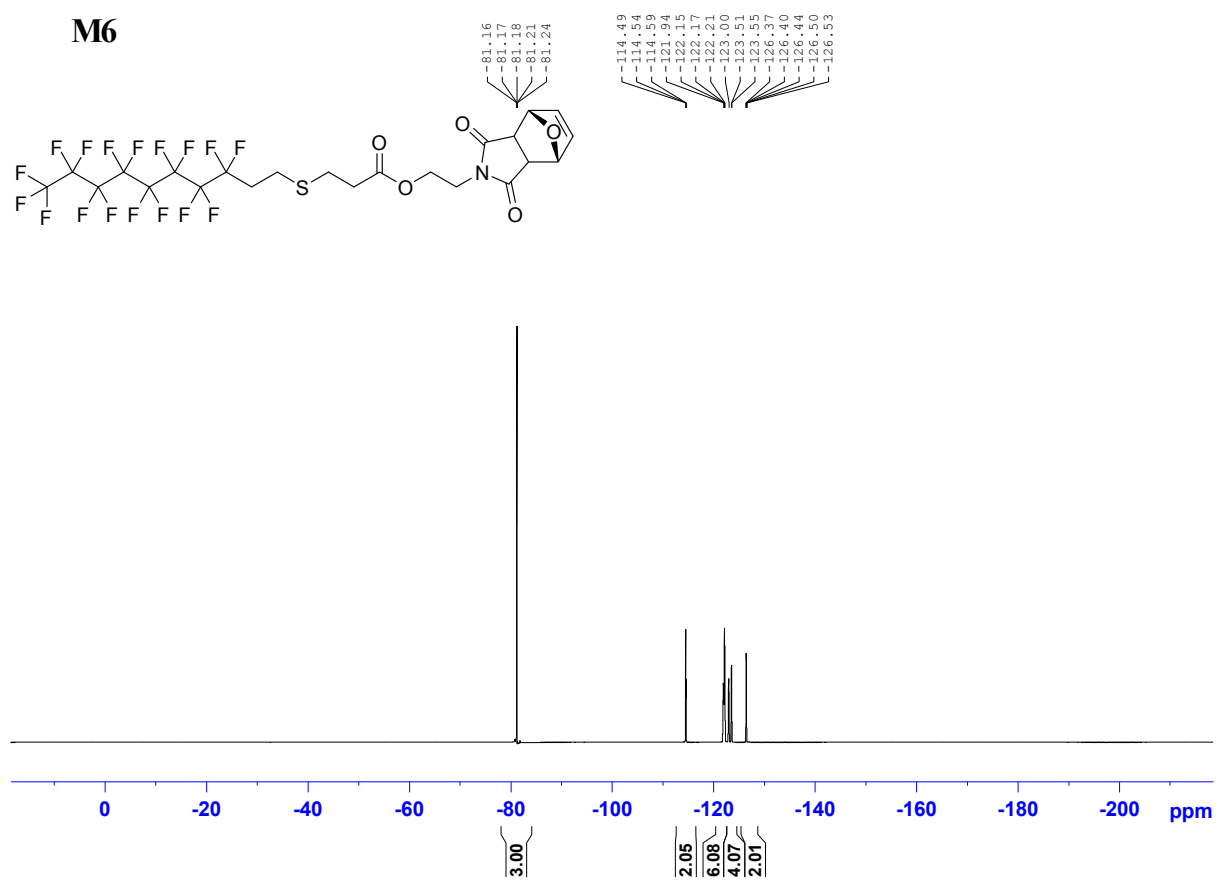
M5



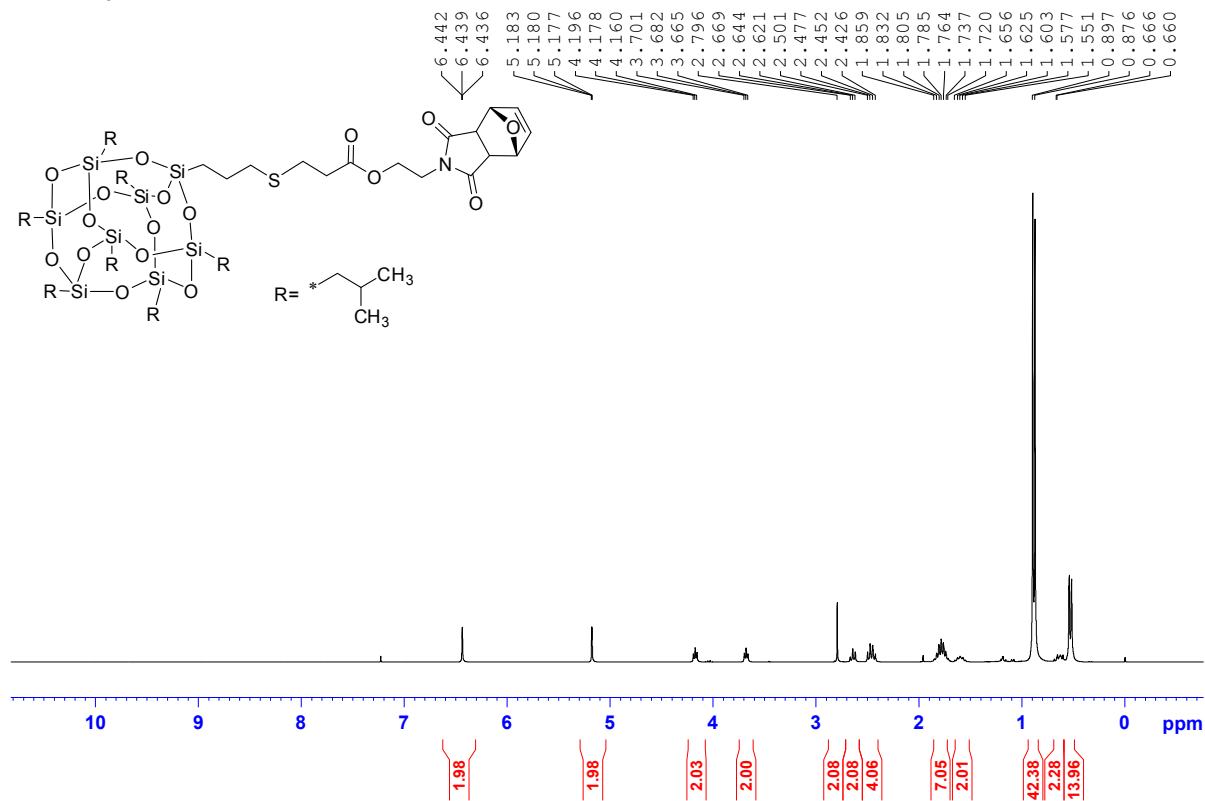
M5



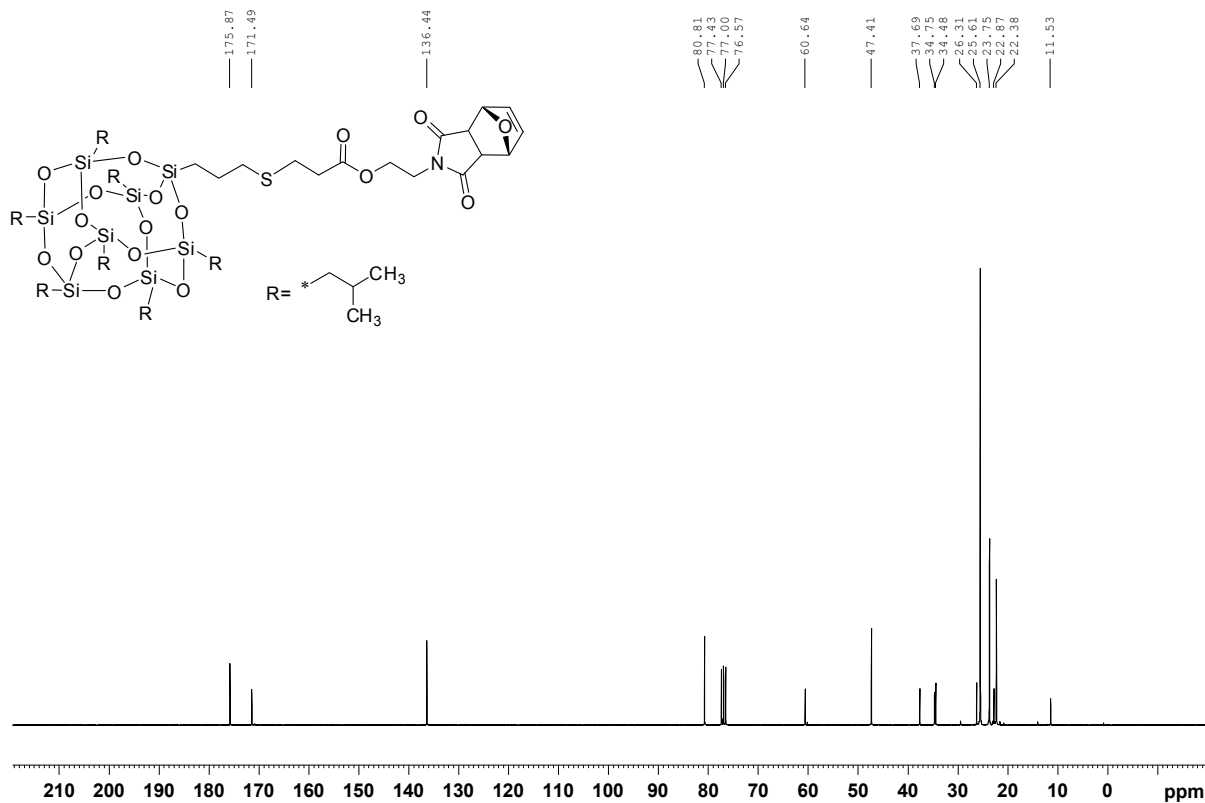


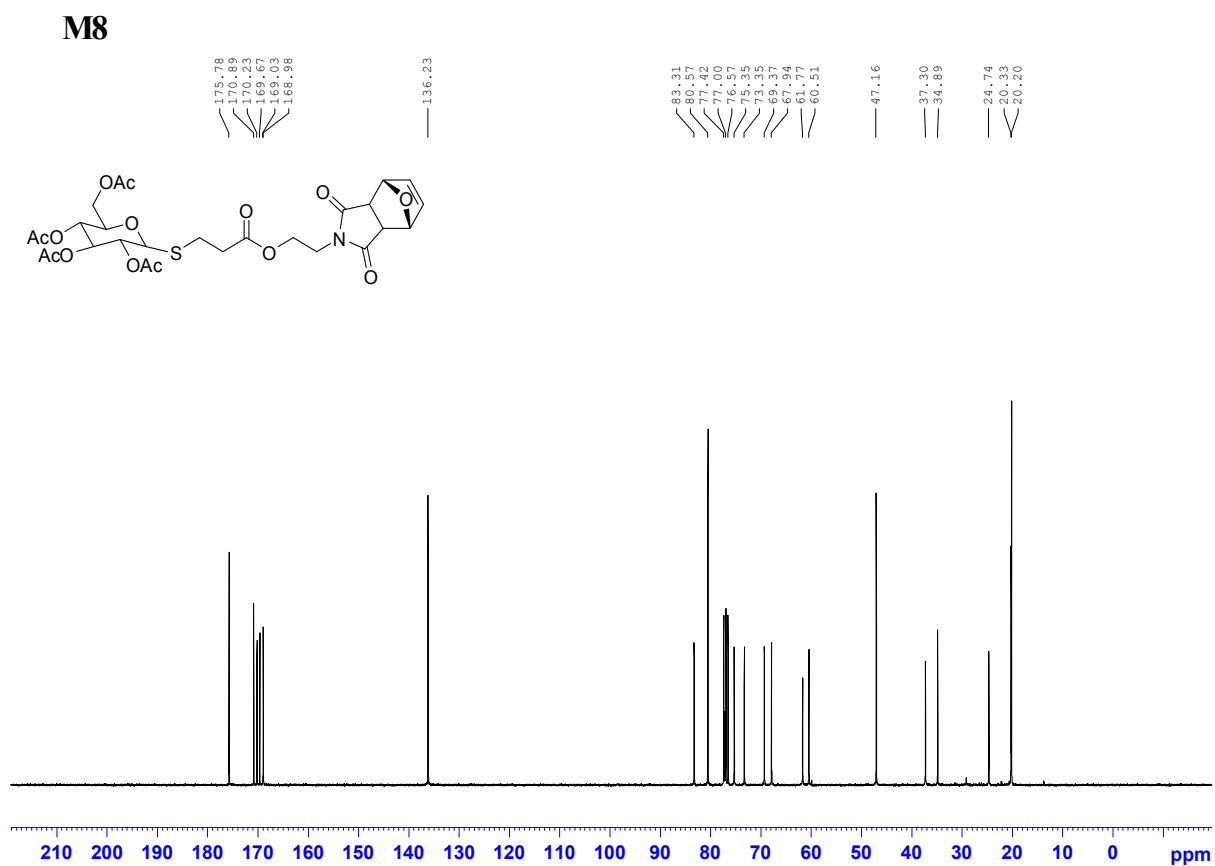
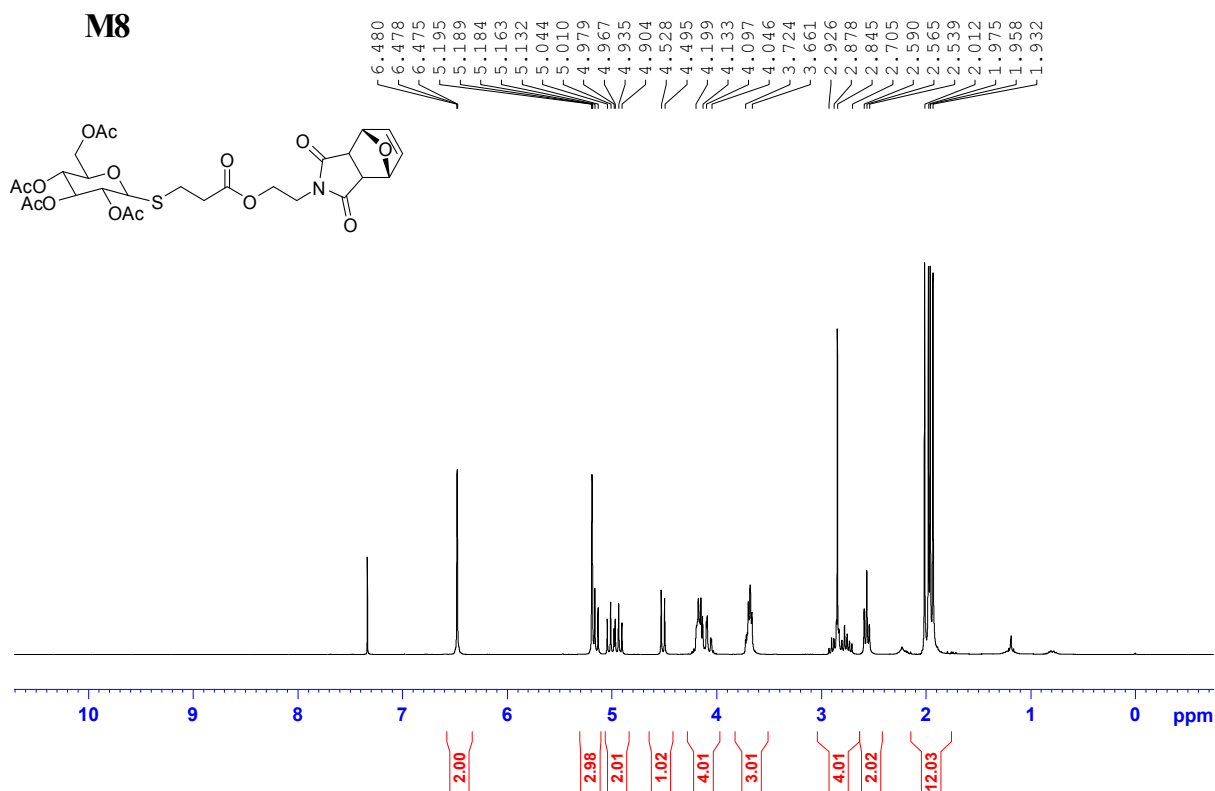


M7

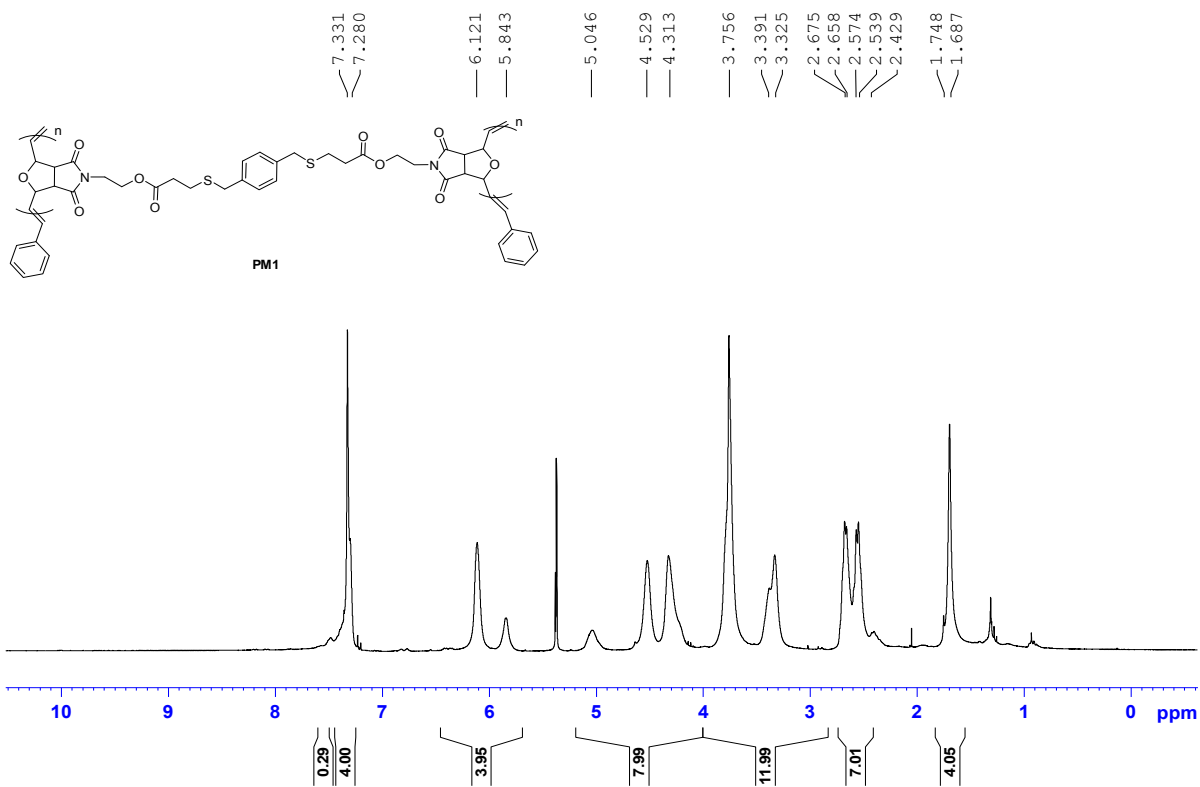


M7

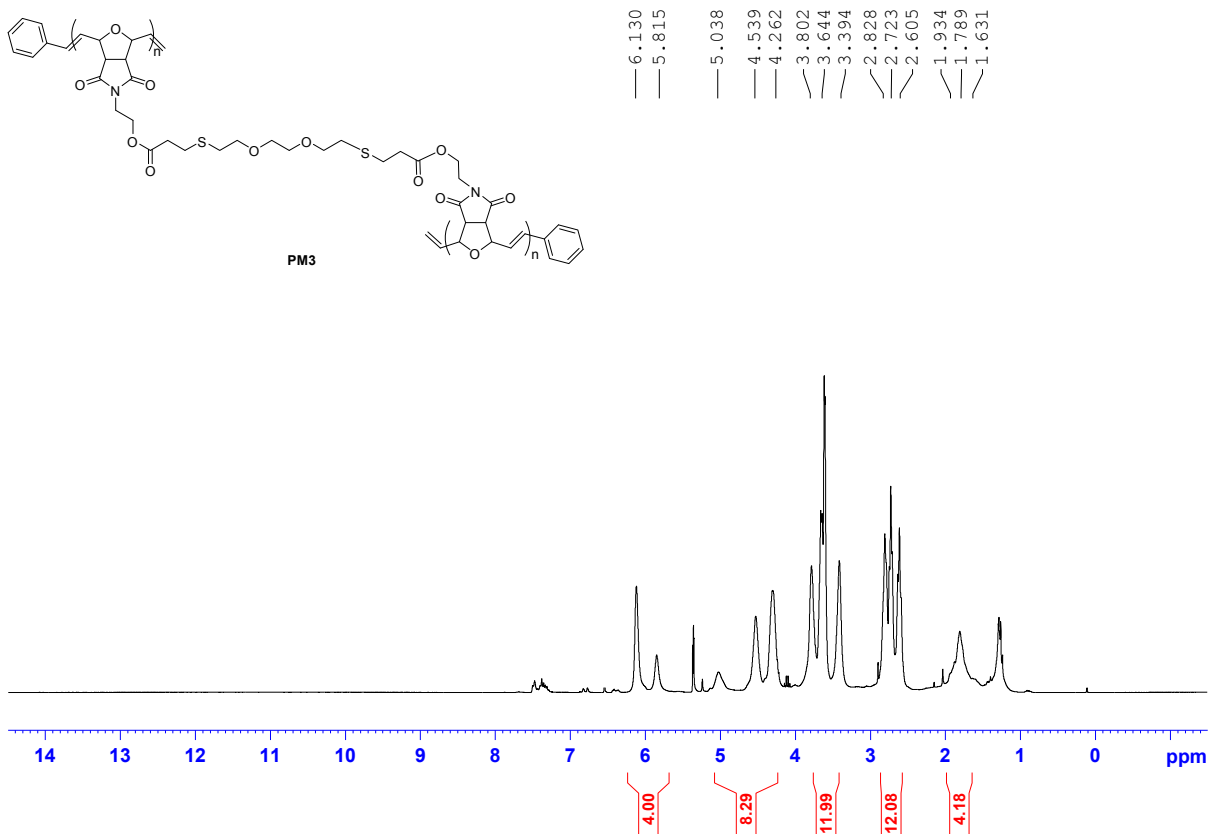




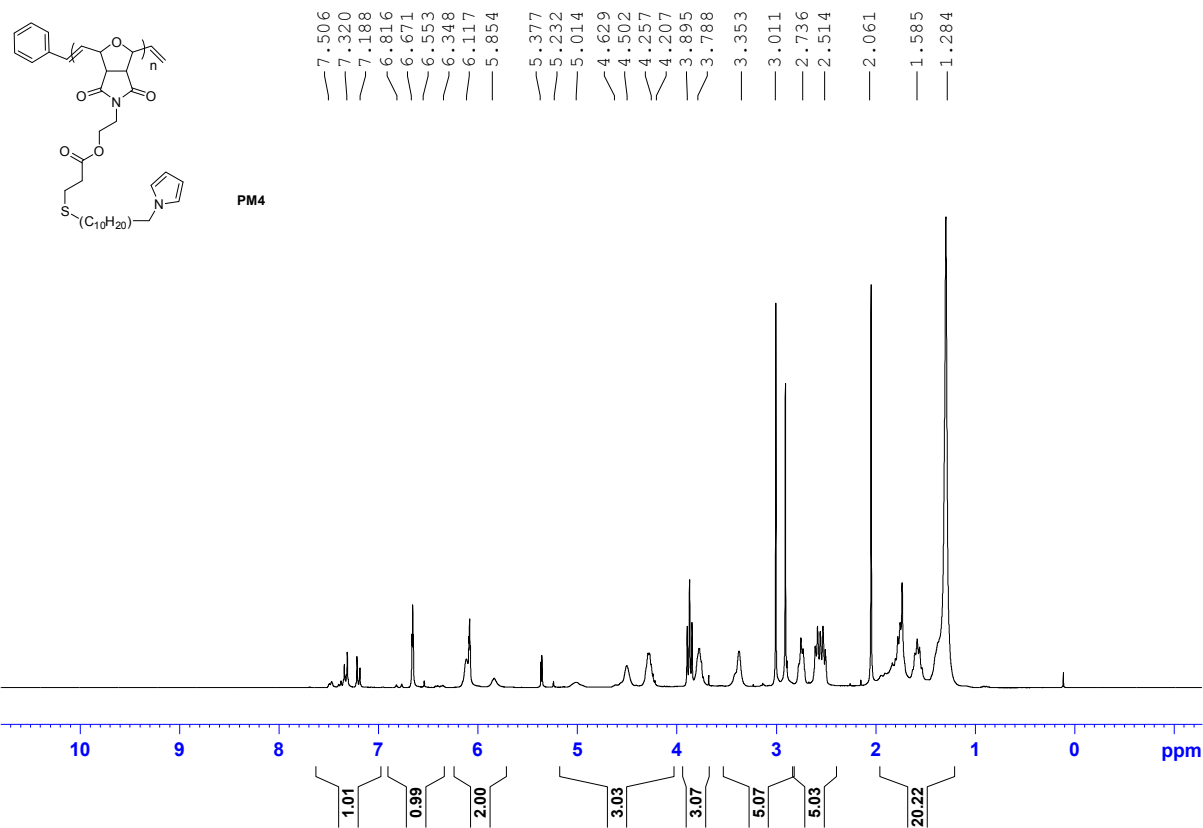
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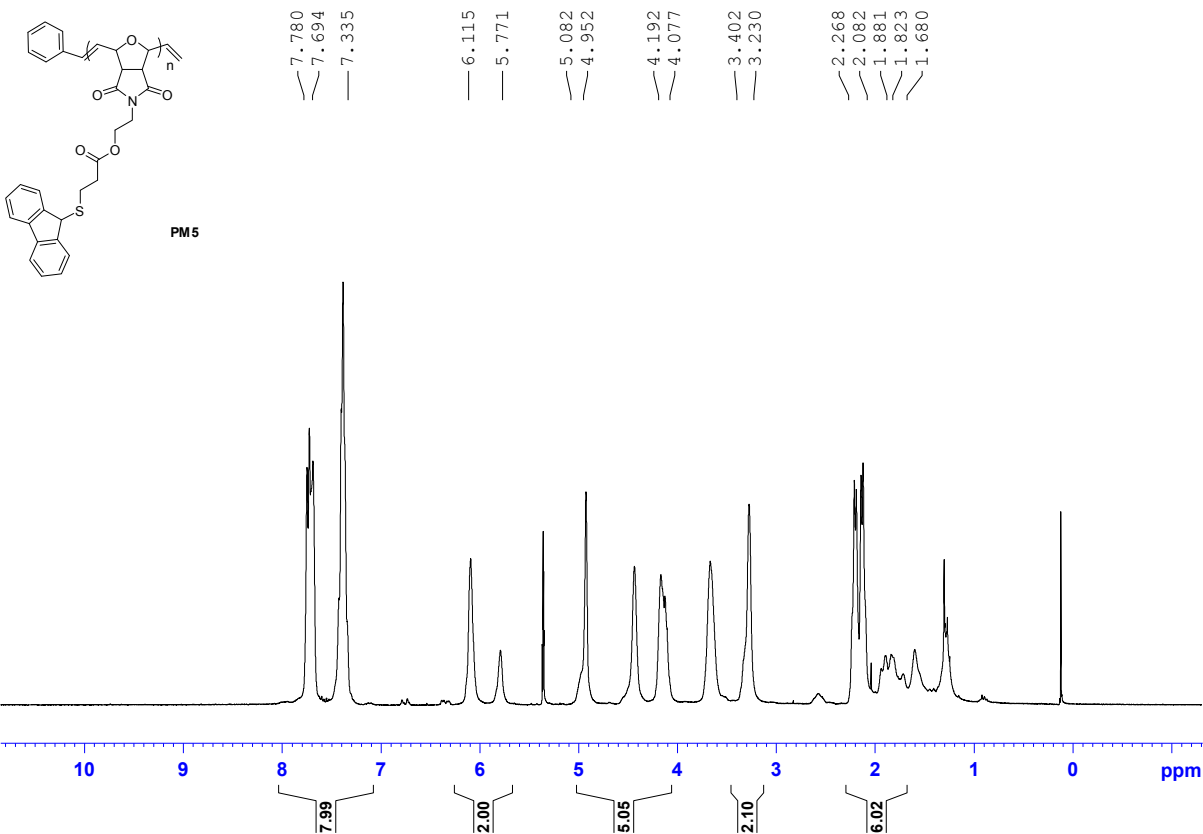
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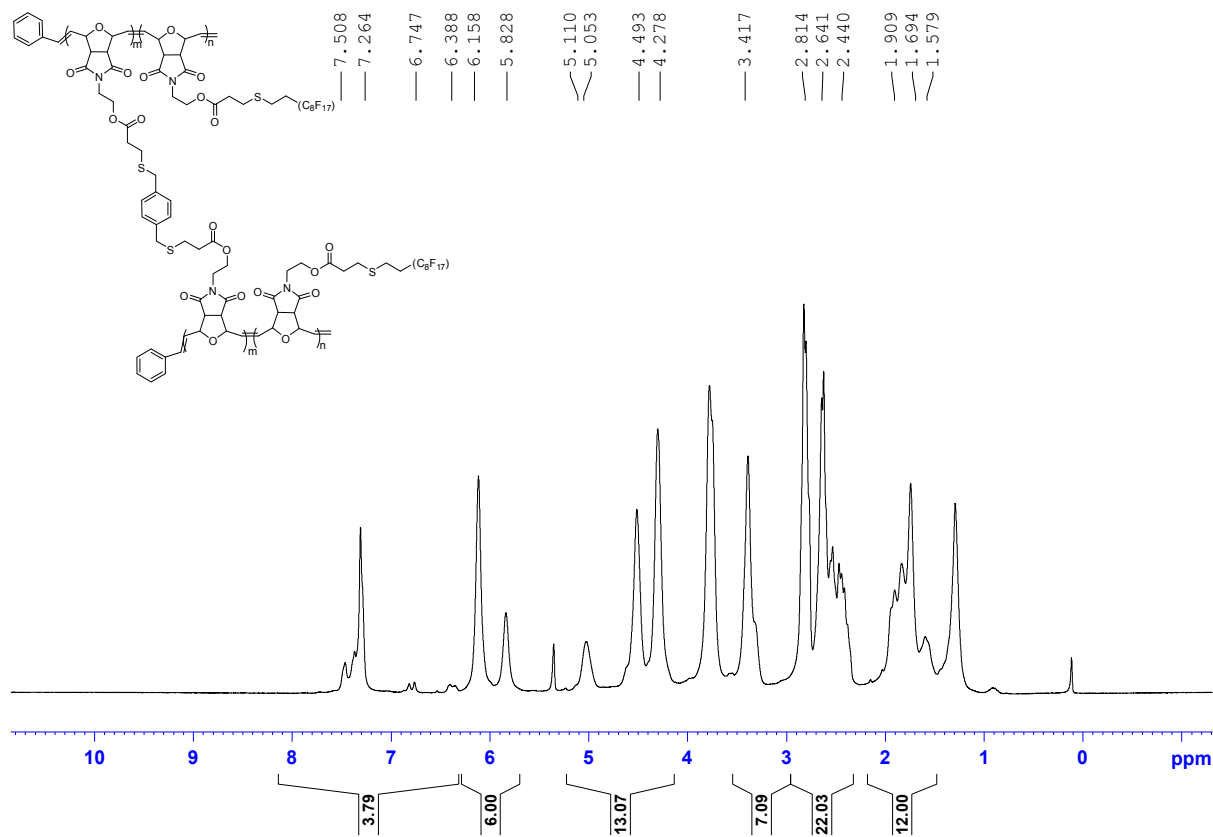
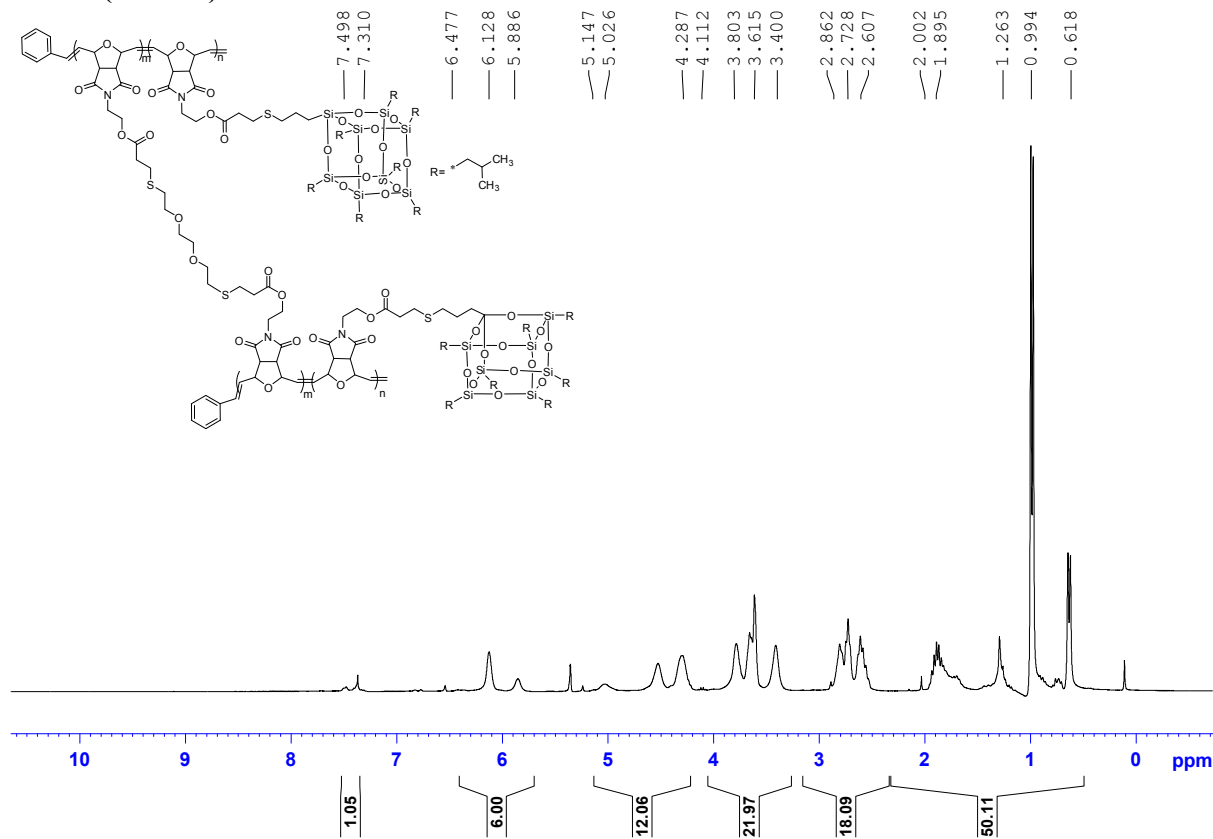


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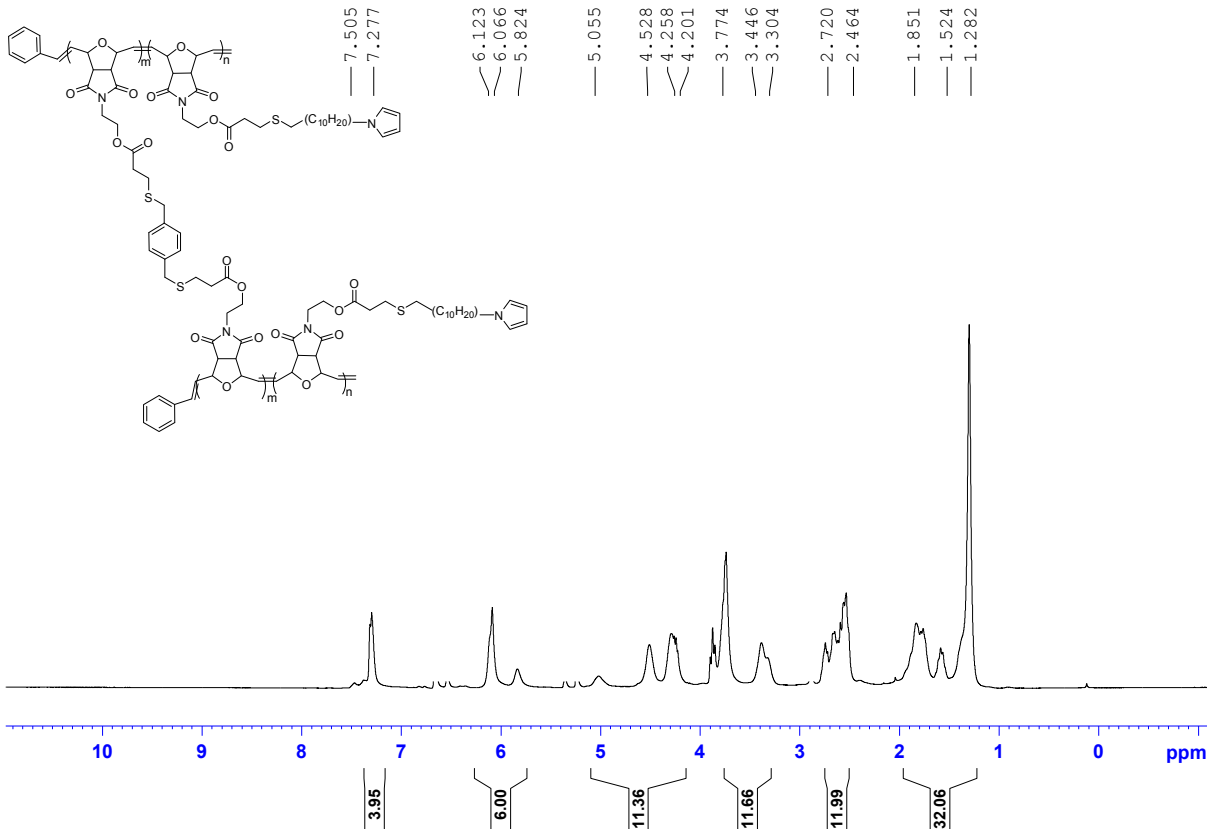


PM5

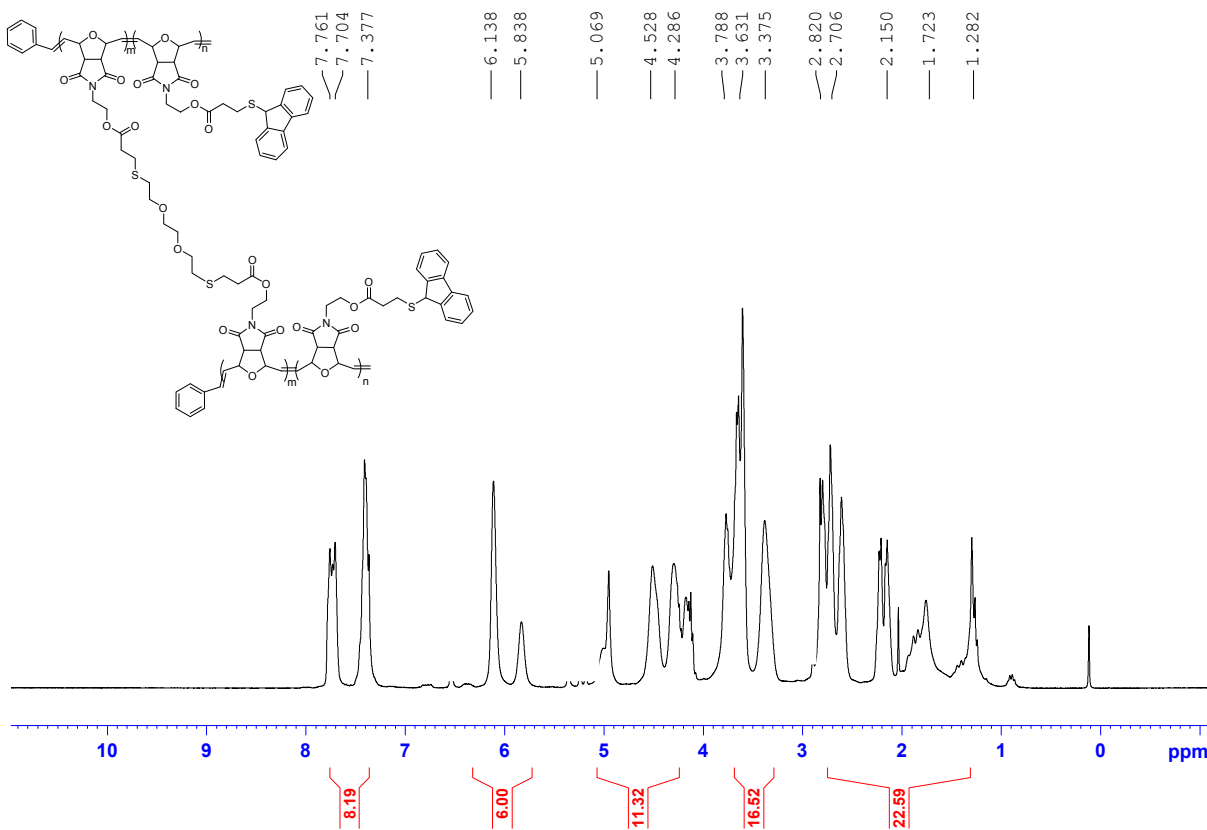


STAT P(M1+M6)**STAT P(M3+M7)**

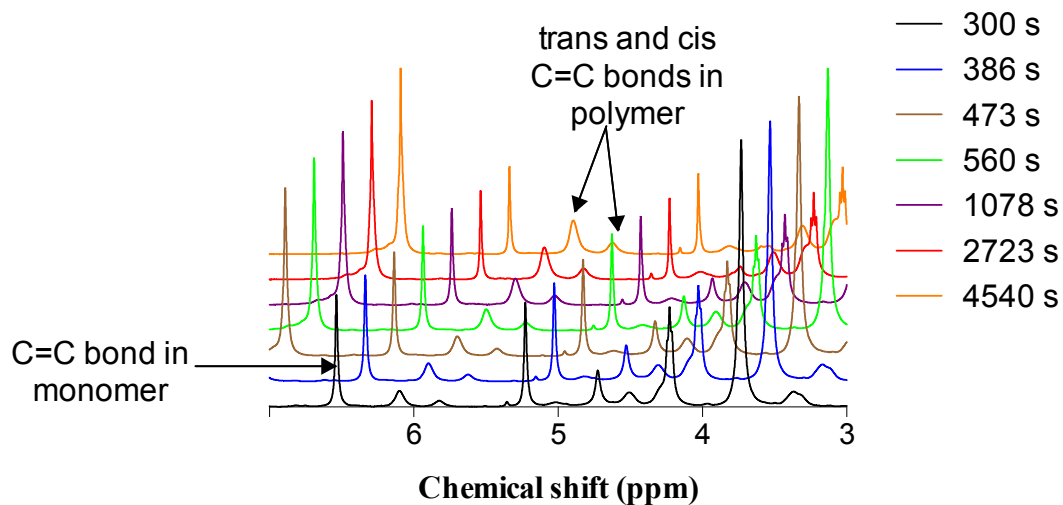
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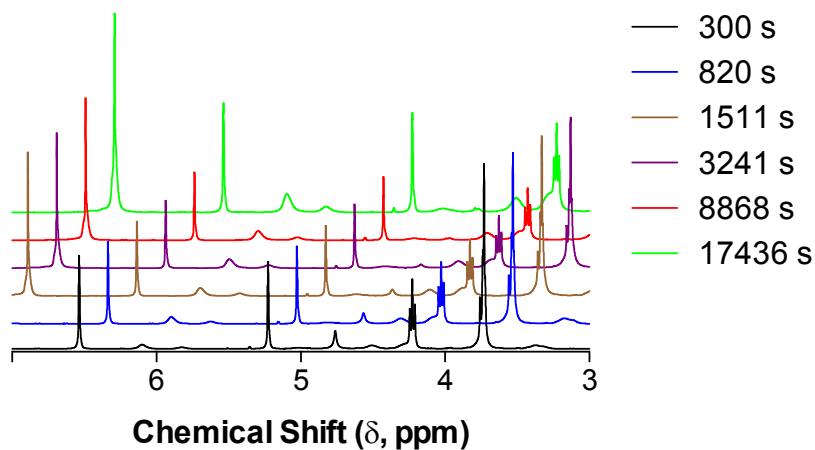
STAT P(M3+M5)



PM1, [Ru]:M1, 1:20



PM1, [Ru]:M1, 1:40



3. References

- [1] Liu, M.; van Hensbergen, J.; Burford, R. P.; Lowe, A. B. *Polym. Chem.* **2012**, *3*, 1647.