

Supplementary Information for

**The Pd(AcO)₂/*t*-Bu₃P/K₃PO₄ catalytic system for the control of
the Suzuki cross-coupling polymerisation**

by

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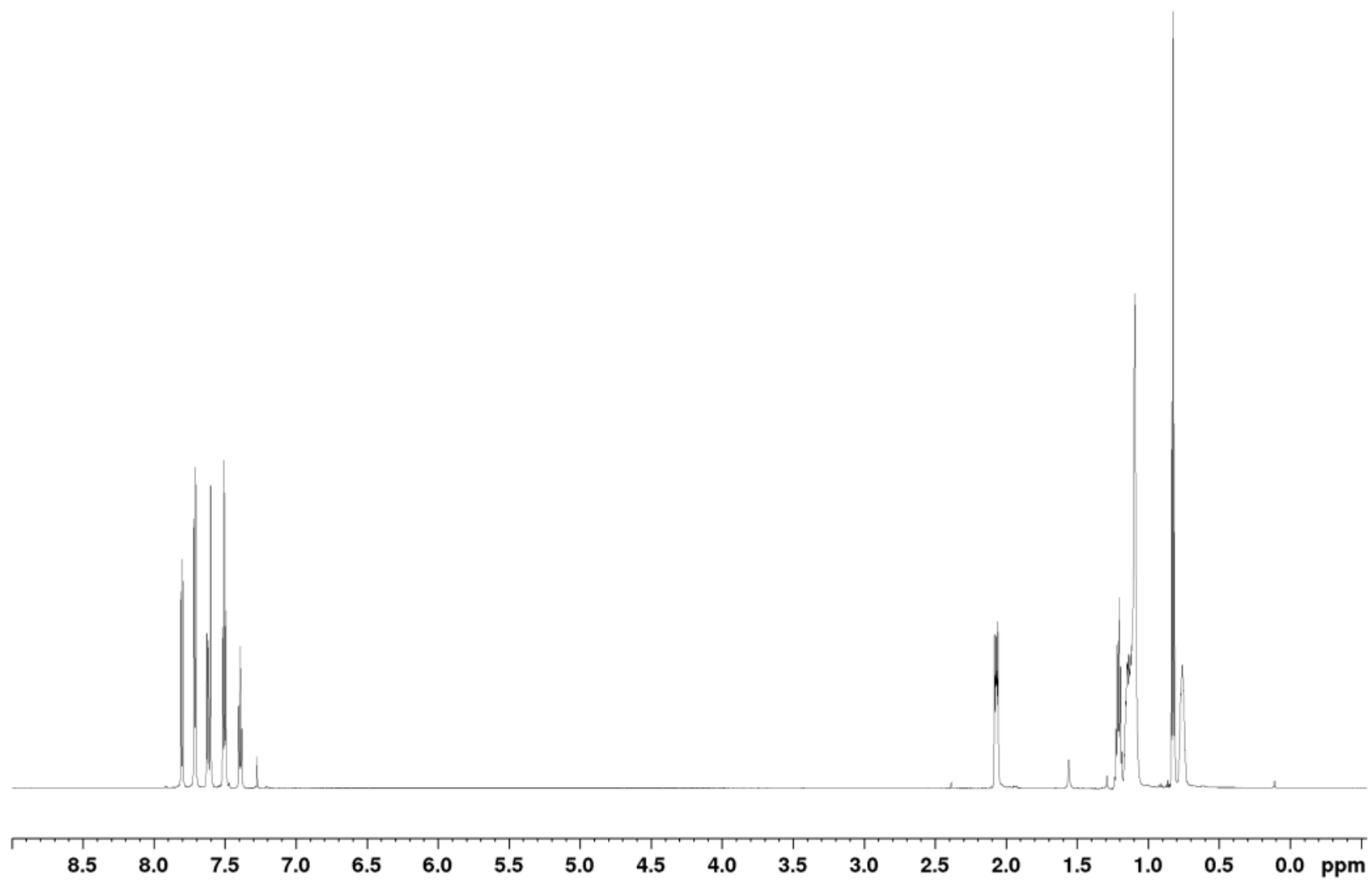


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 2,7-diphenyl-9,9-di-*n*-octylfluorene.

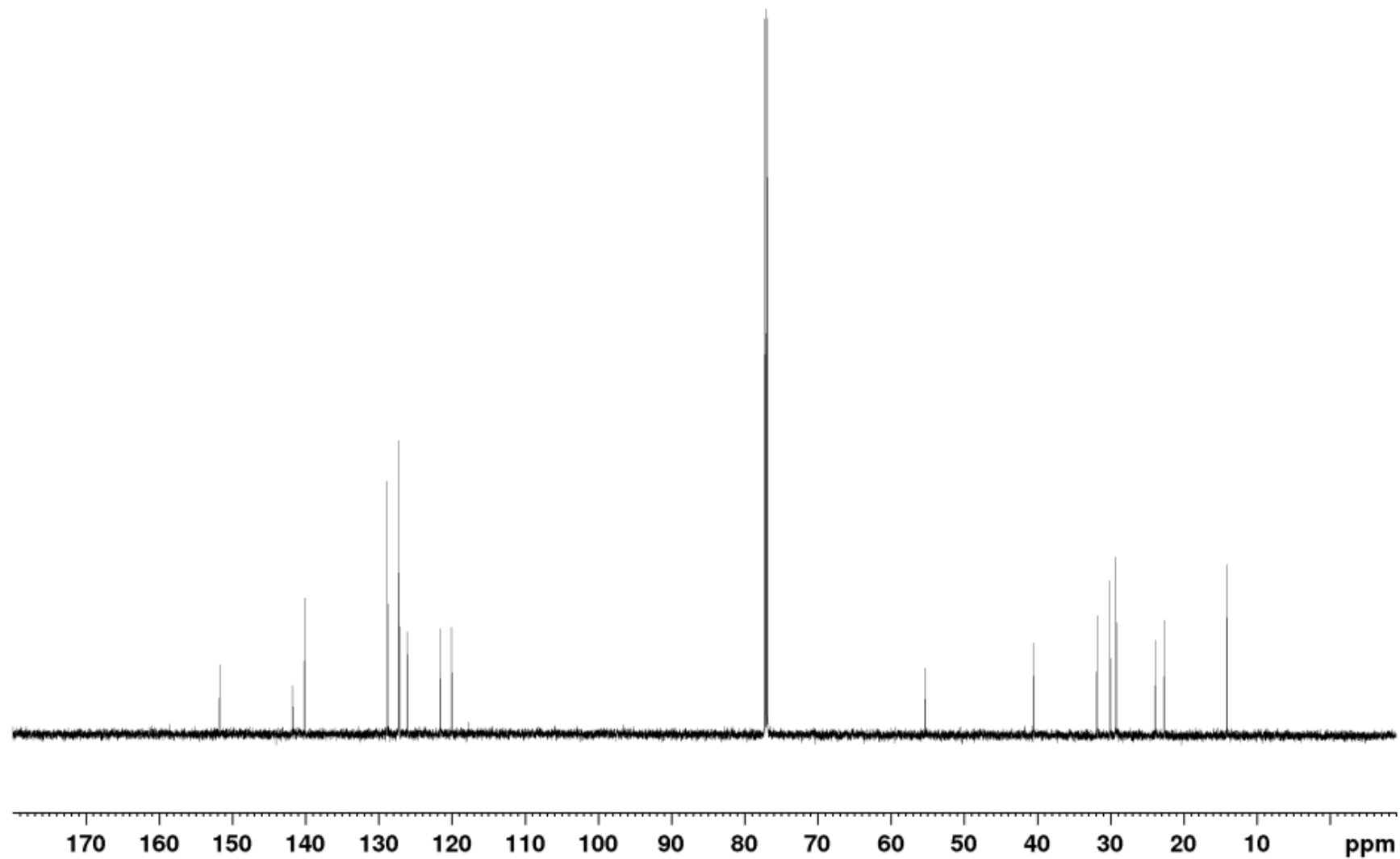


Figure S2. $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR spectrum of 2,7-diphenyl-9,9-di-*n*-octylfluorene.

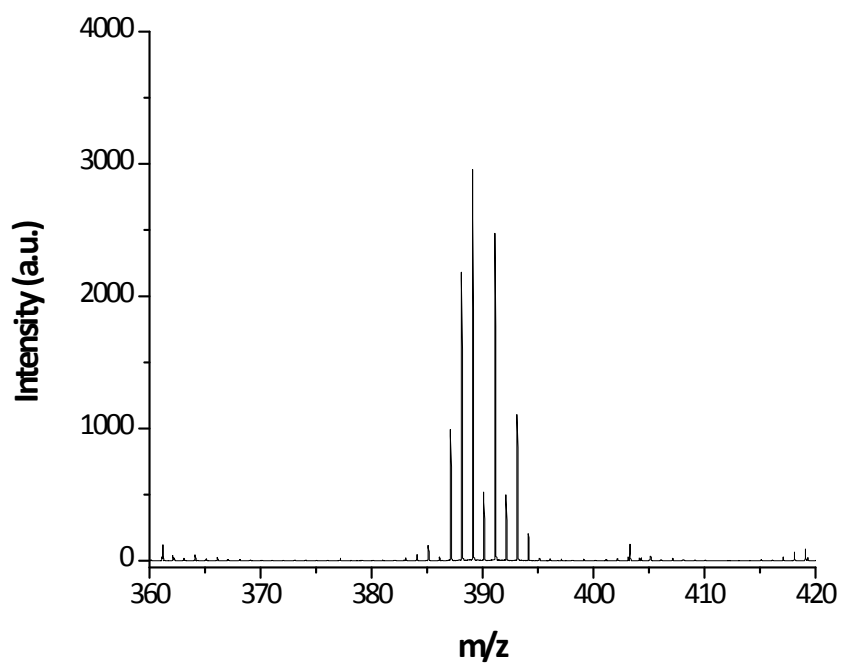


Figure S3. HRMS(+) spectrogram of the reaction mixture obtained according to Method A (1 equiv *t*-Bu₃P) showing complex β as Na-adduct.

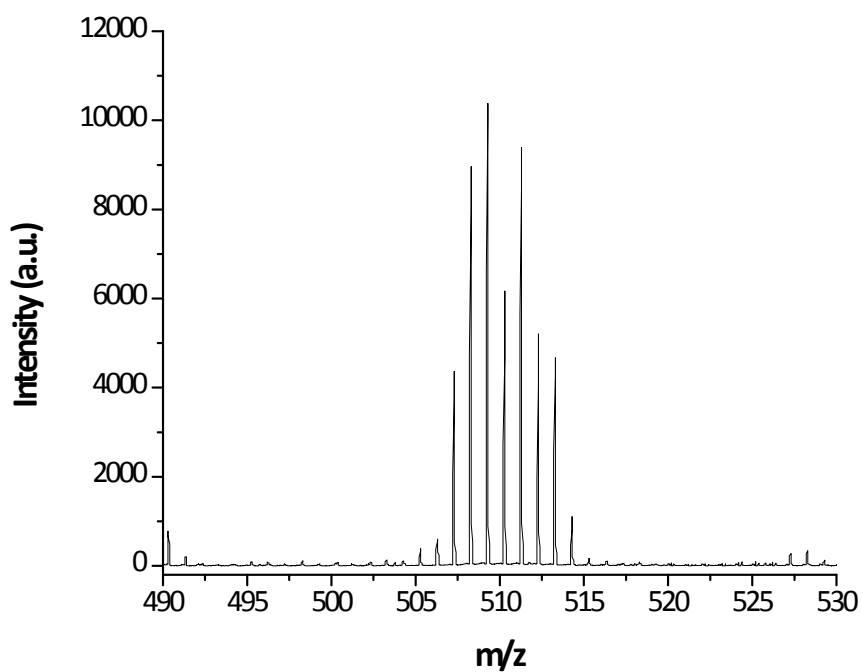


Figure S4. HRMS(+) spectrogram of the reaction mixture obtained according to Method A (2 equiv *t*-Bu₃P) showing complex δ as [M – AcO]⁺.

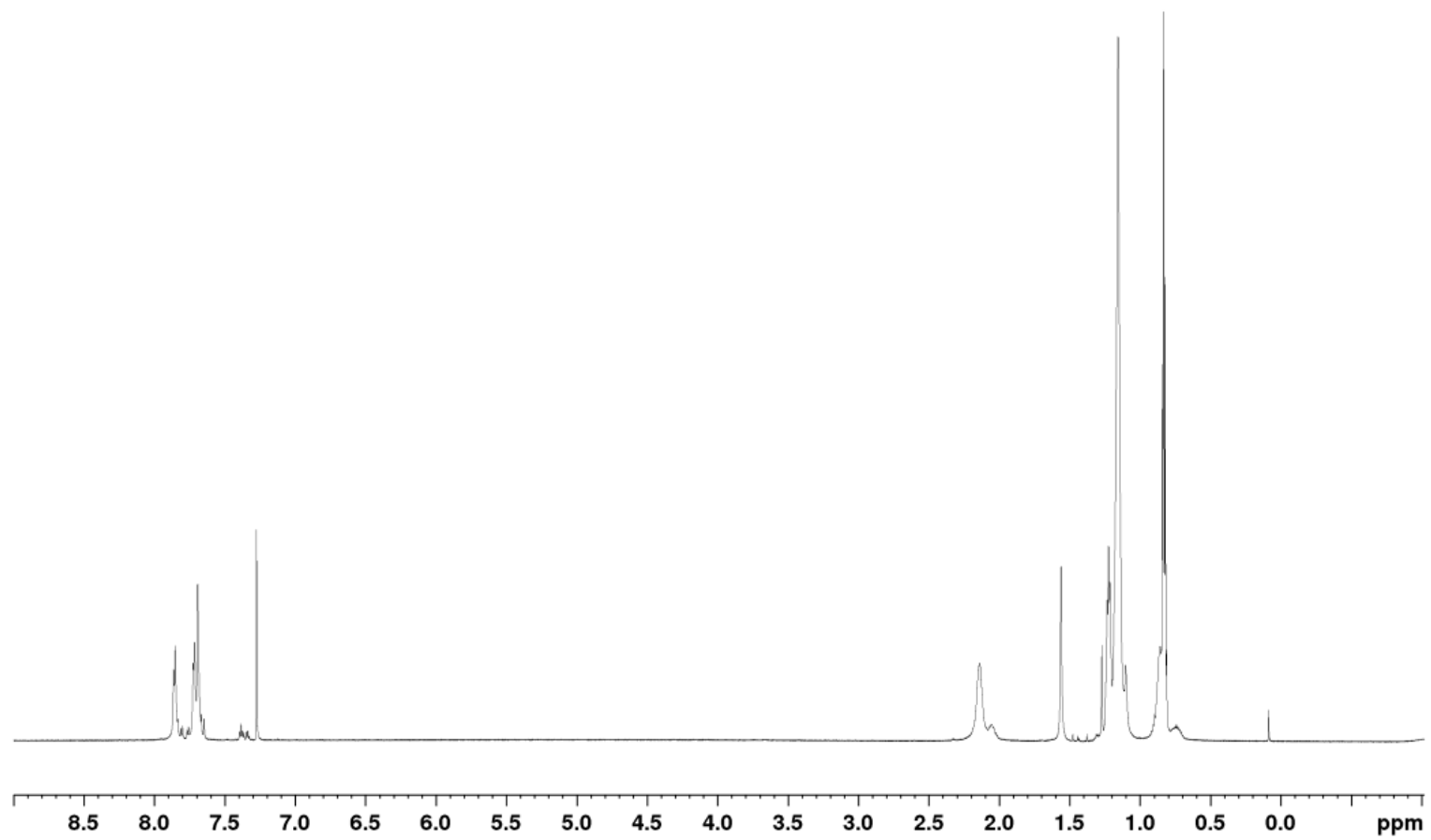


Figure S5. Typical ^1H -NMR spectrum of the poly(9,9-di-*n*-octylfluorene)s obtained by method B.

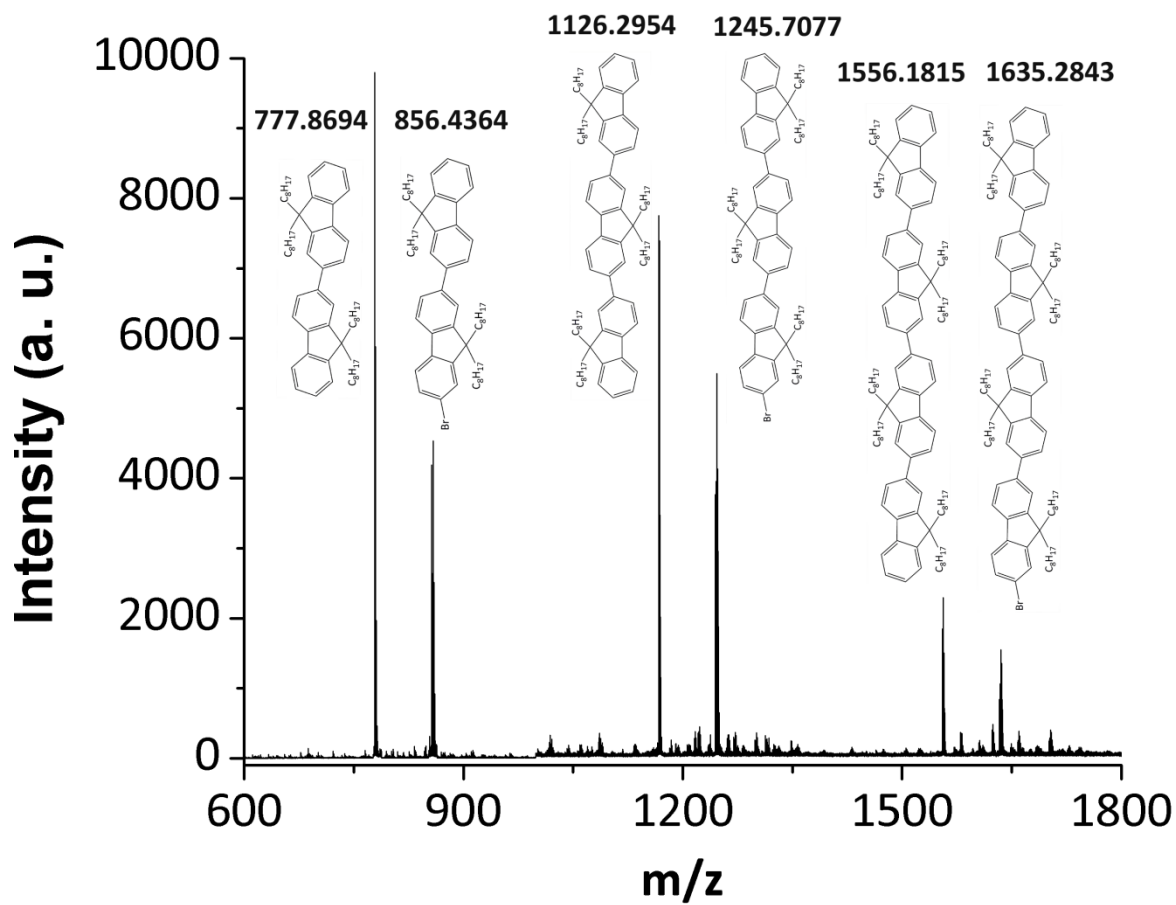


Figure S6. HRMS(+) spectrogram of the products obtained according to Method B with a FL/Pd(AcO)₂ molar ratio of 2/1.

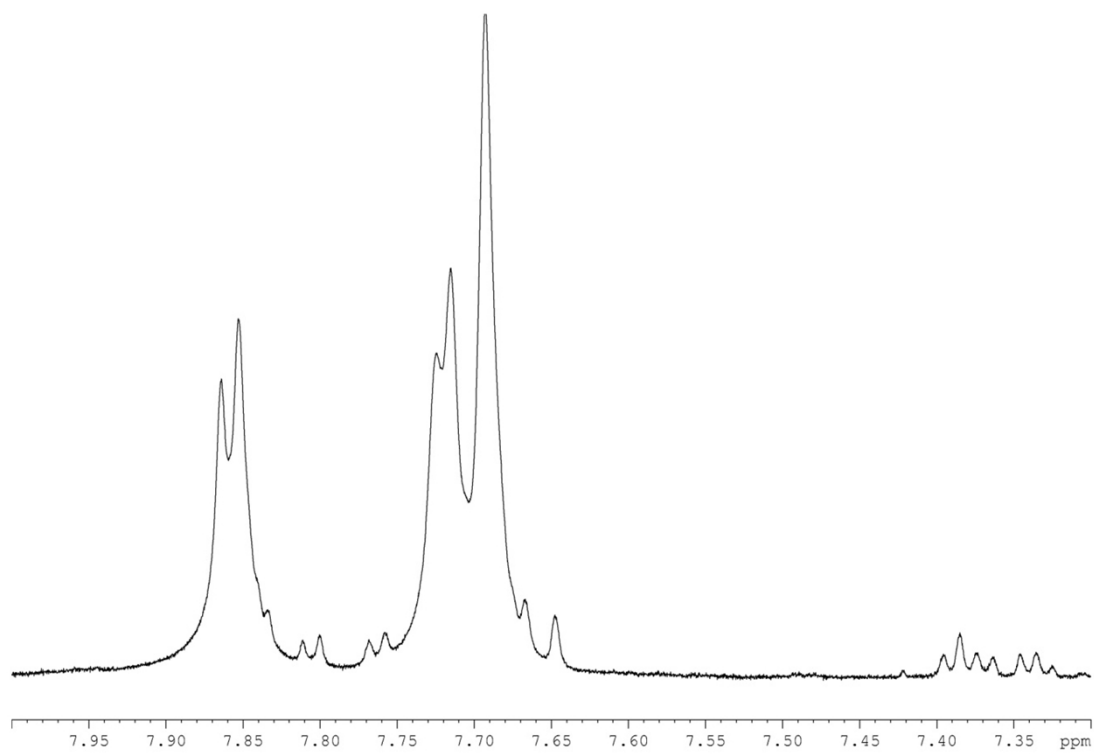


Figure S7. ¹H-NMR spectrum (aromatic region) of the polymer isolated from entry 12.

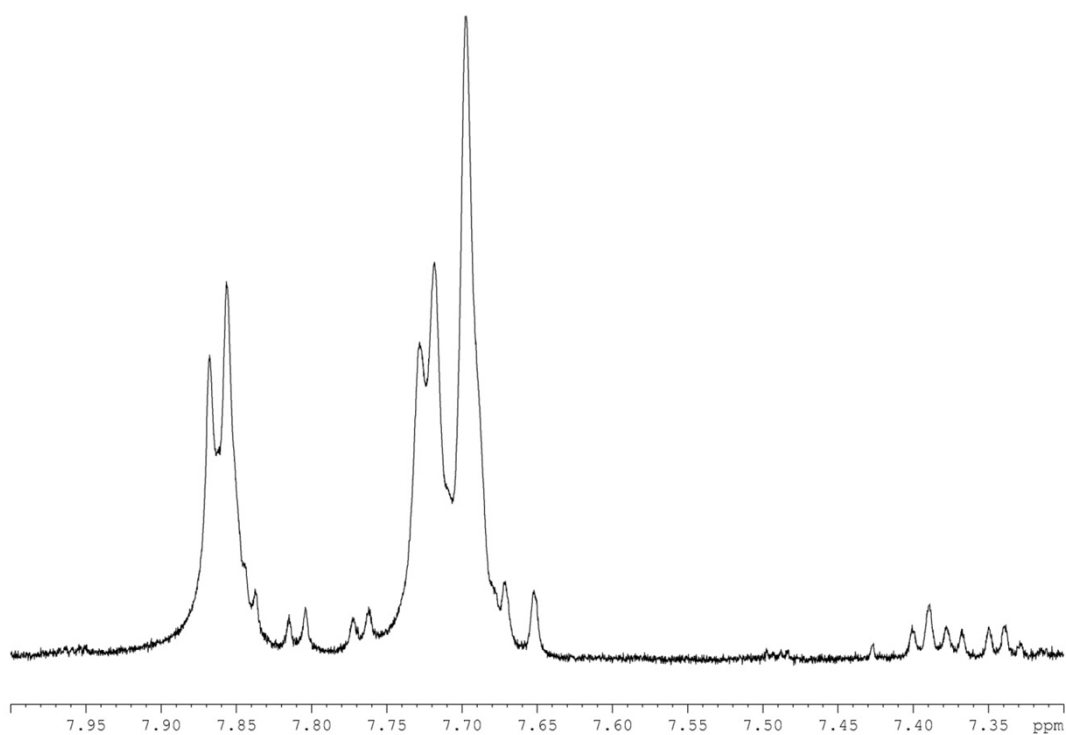


Figure S8. ^1H -NMR spectrum (aromatic region) of the polymer isolated from entry 13.

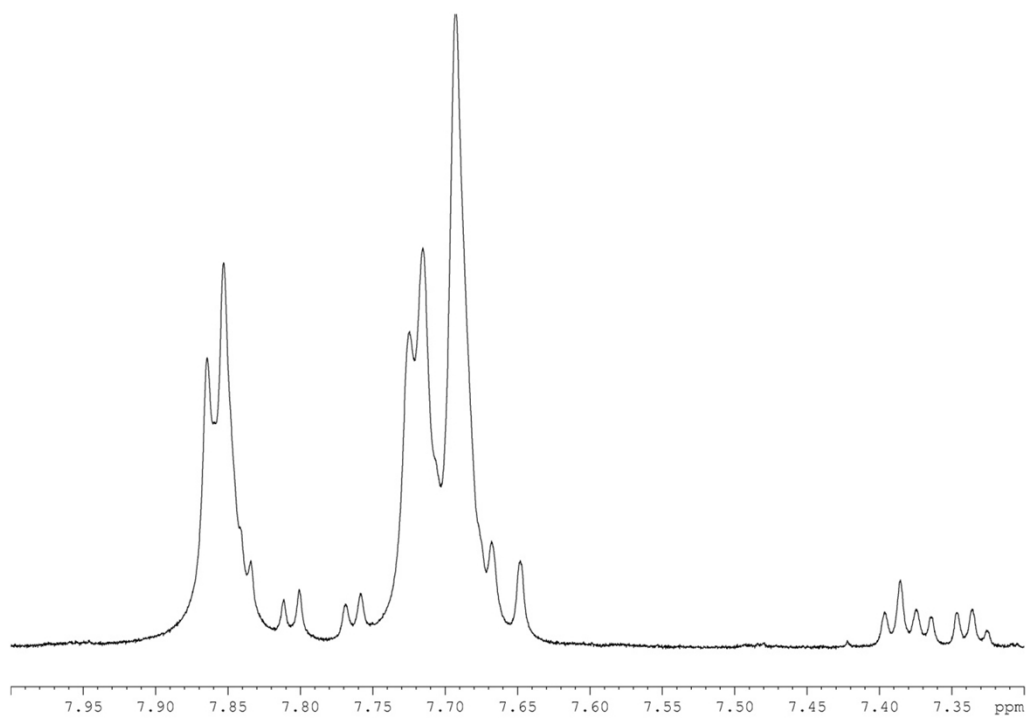


Figure S9. ^1H -NMR spectrum (aromatic region) of the polymer isolated from entry 14.

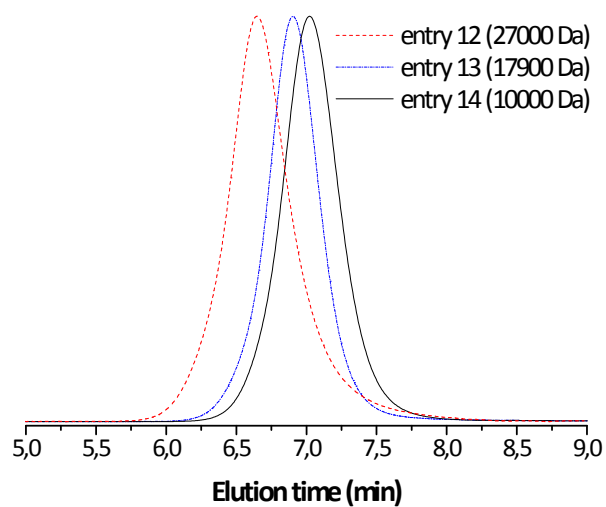


Figure S10. GPC traces of the isolated polymers (Table 1 of the manuscript, entries 12-14).

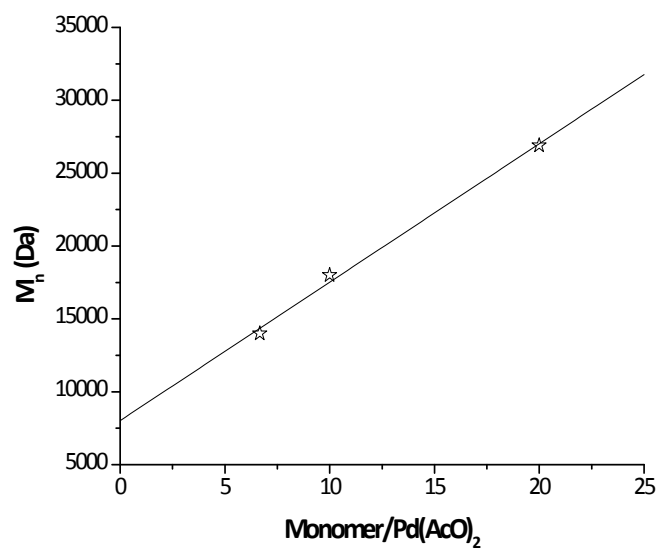


Figure S11. Number-average molecular weights (M_n) vs monomer/ $\text{Pd}(\text{AcO})_2$ feed ratio of the isolated polymers (Table 1 of the manuscript, entries 12-14).