

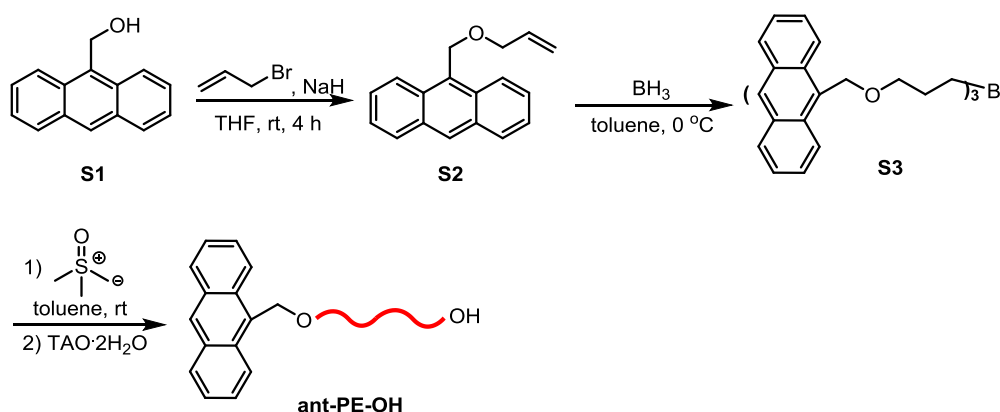
Supporting Information

An efficient and general strategy towards the synthesis of polyethylene-based cyclic polymers

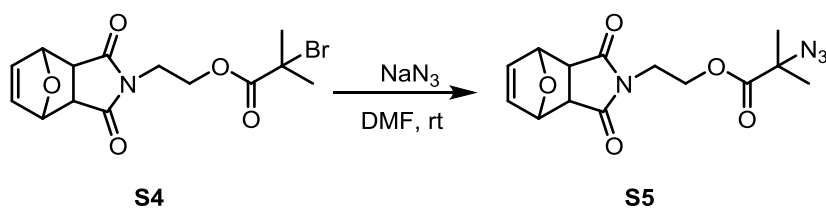
Yu Jiang, Zhen Zhang, De Wang and Nikos Hadjichristidis*

Physical Sciences and Engineering Division, KAUST Catalysis Center, Polymer Synthesis Laboratory, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), Thuwal 23955, Saudi Arabia.

1. Synthetic Method



Scheme S1. Synthesis of α -anthracene- ω -hydroxyl polyethylene (ant-PE-OH).



Scheme S2. Synthesis of MI-N₃.

2. HT-GPC chromatograms

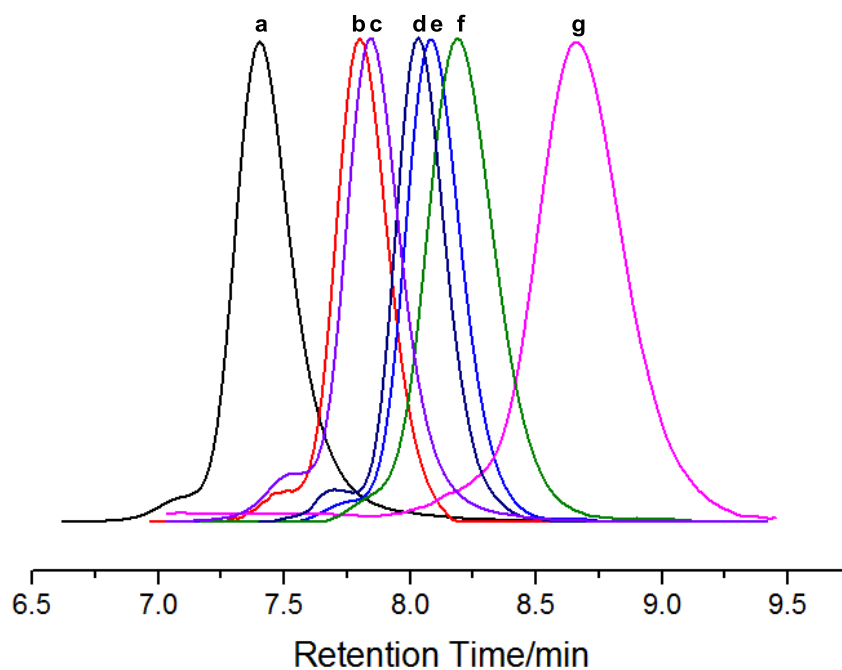


Figure S1. GPC traces of linear ant-PE-OH: (a) ant-PE₅₉₅-OH; (b) ant-PE₁₉₀-OH; (c) ant-PE₁₇₅-OH; (d) ant-PE₁₁₈-OH; (e) ant-PE₁₀₀-OH; (f) ant-PE₆₁-OH; (g) ant-PE₃₀-OH in 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene at 150 °C.

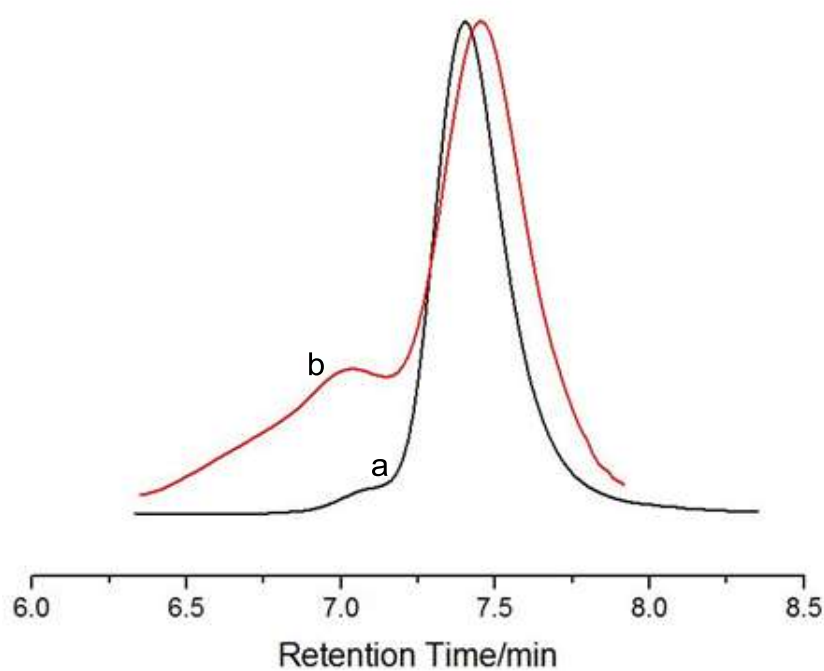


Figure S2. GPC traces of linear precursor N₃-PE₅₉₅-≡ (a), c-PE₅₉₅ using a feeding ratio of 1.4 mL/h (b).

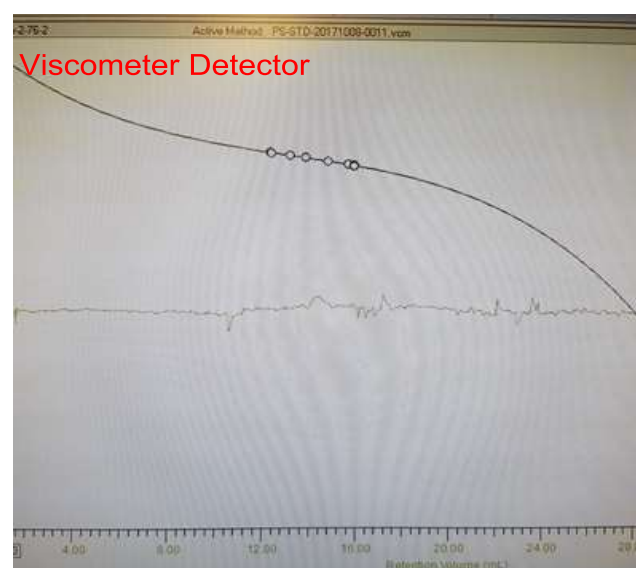
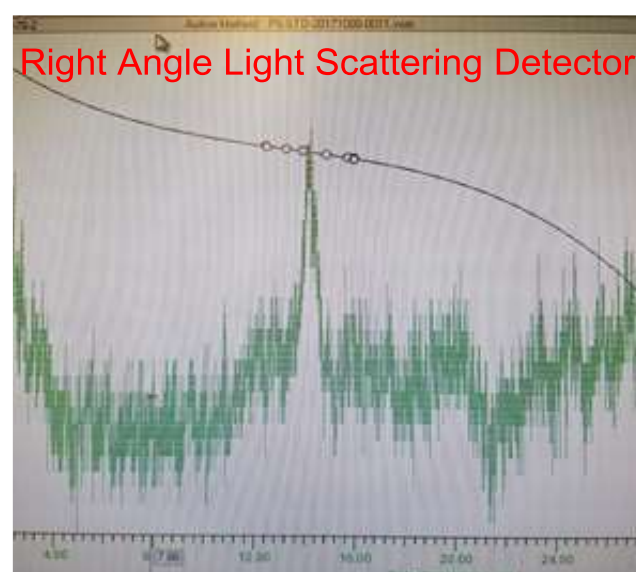
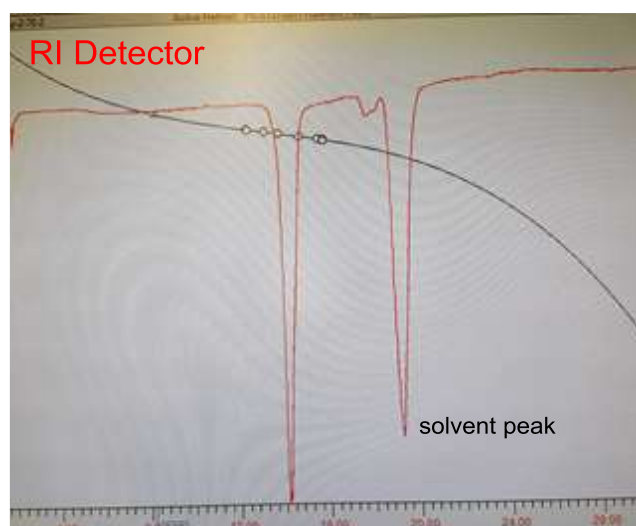


Figure S3. Triple-detection GPC traces of N_3 -PE₁₉₀-≡.

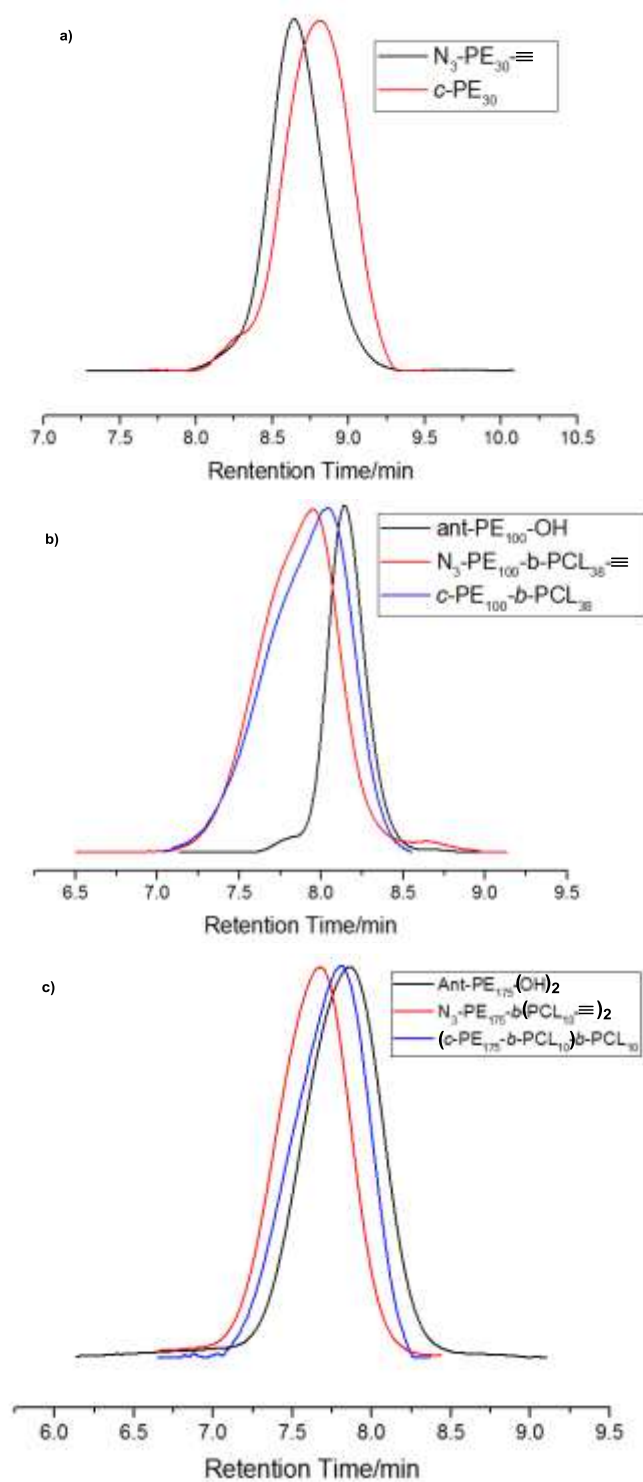


Figure S4. GPC traces of: (a) $c\text{-PE}_{30}$ and its precursor; (b) $c\text{-PE}_{100}\text{-}b\text{-PCL}_{38}$ and its precursors; (c) $(c\text{-PE}_{175}\text{-}b\text{-PCL}_{10})\text{-}b\text{-PCL}_{10}$ and its precursors in 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene at 150 °C.

3. FT-IR spectra

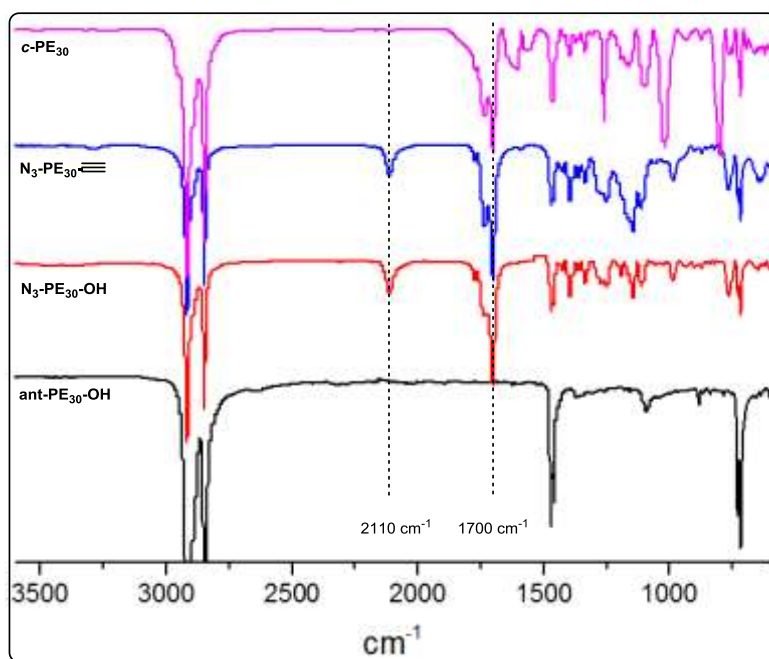


Figure S5. FT-IR spectra of: (a) ant-PE₃₀-OH; (b) N₃-PE₃₀-OH; (c) N₃-PE₃₀-≡; (d) *c*-PE₃₀.

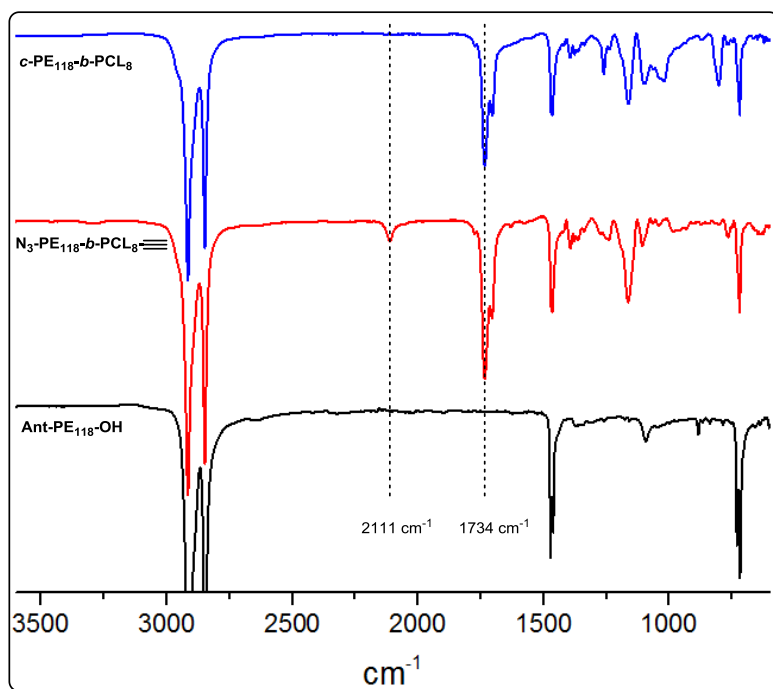


Figure S6. FT-IR spectra of: (a) ant-PE₁₁₈-OH; (b) N₃-PE₁₁₈-*b*-PCL₈-≡; (c) *c*-PE₁₁₈-*b*-PCL₈.

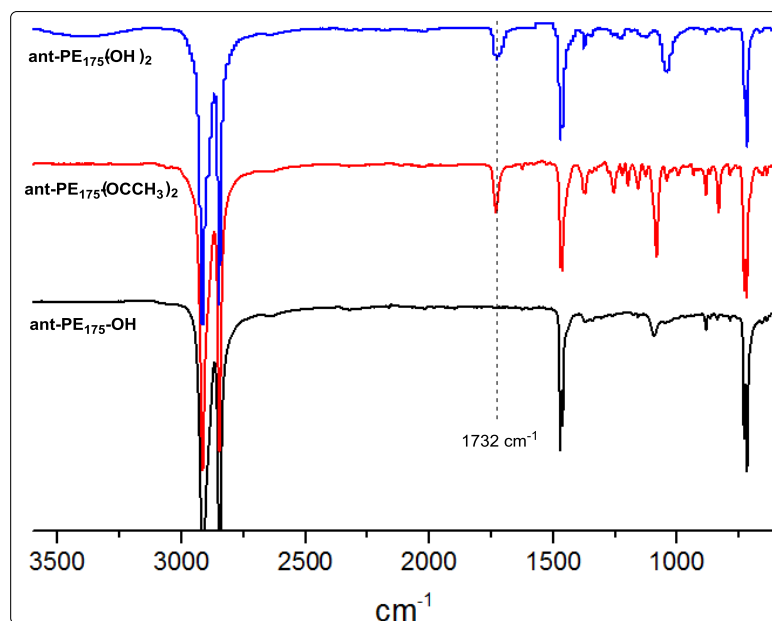


Figure S7. FT-IR spectra of: (a) $\text{ant-PE}_{175}\text{-OH}$; (b) $\text{ant-PE}_{175}(\text{OCCH}_3)_2$; (c) $\text{ant-PE}_{175}(\text{OH})_2$.

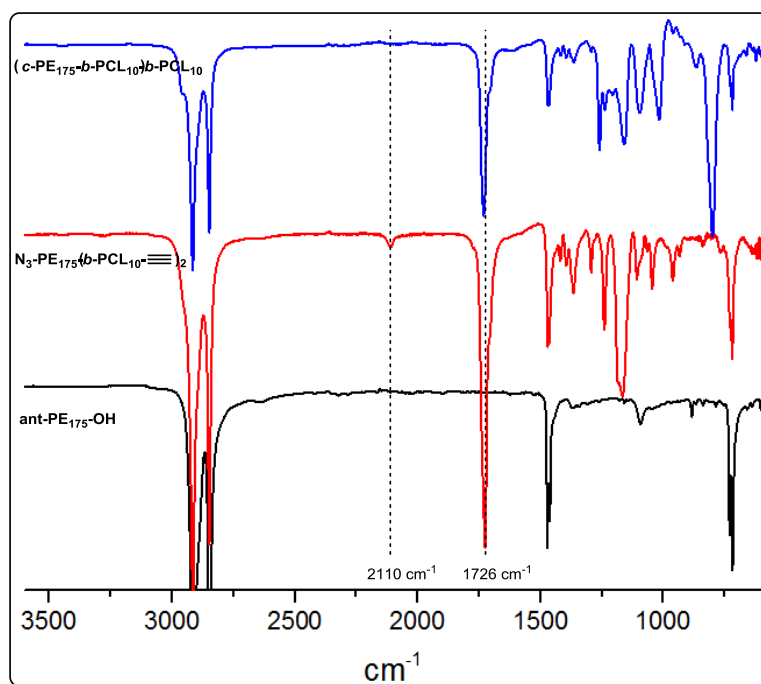


Figure S8. FT-IR spectra of: (a) $\text{ant-PE}_{175}\text{-OH}$; (b) $\text{N}_3\text{-PE}_{175}\text{-b-(PCL}_{10}\text{-}\equiv)_2$; (c) $(\text{c-PE}_{175}\text{-b-PCL}_{10})\text{-b-PCL}_{10}$.

4. ^1H NMR spectra

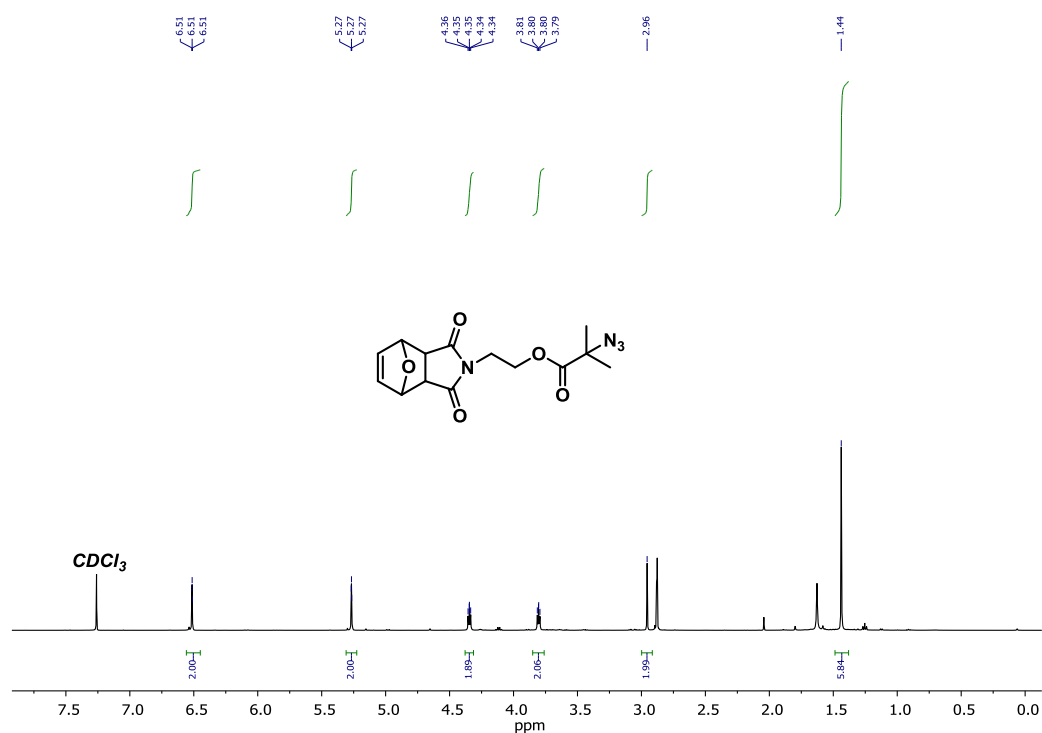


Figure S9. ^1H NMR (500 MHz) spectrum of MI-N₃ in chloroform-*d*.

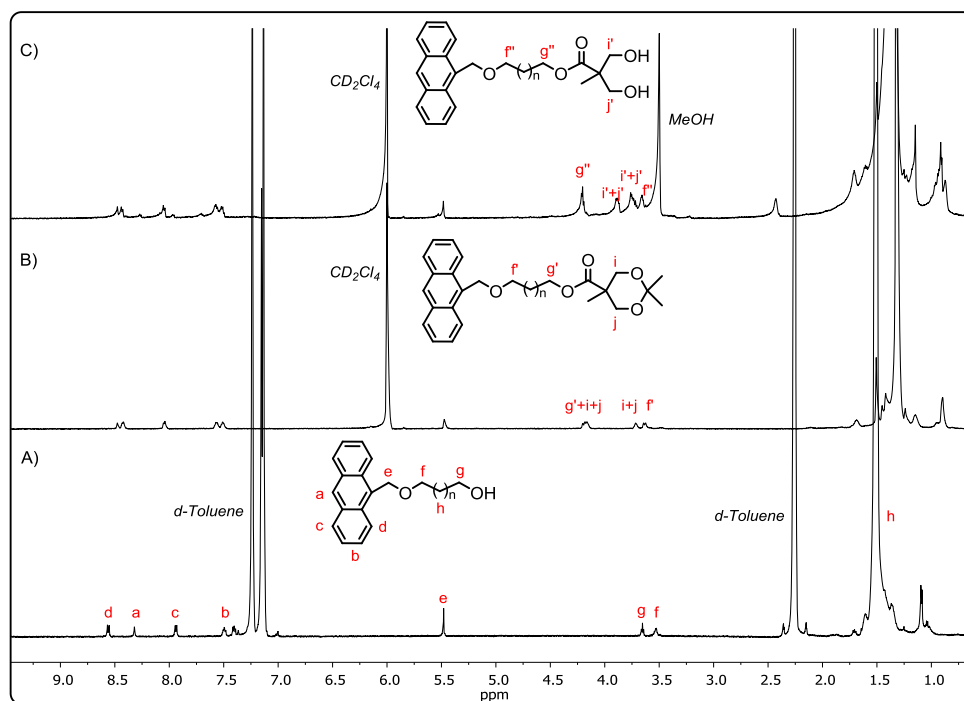


Figure S10. ^1H NMR (600 MHz) spectra of: (a) ant-PE₆₁-OH; (b) ant-PE₆₁-(OCCH₃)₂; (c) ant-PE₆₁-(OH)₂ in 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane-*d*₂ at 90 °C.

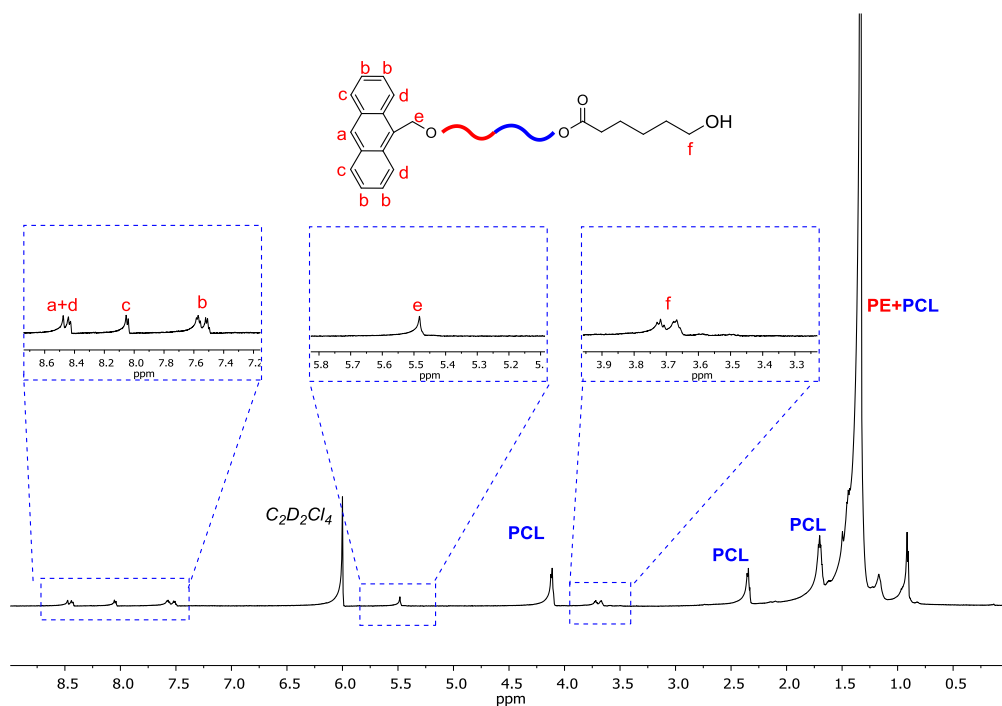


Figure S11. ^1H NMR (600 MHz) spectrum of ant-PE₁₁₈-*b*-PCL₈-OH in 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane-*d*₂ at 90 °C.

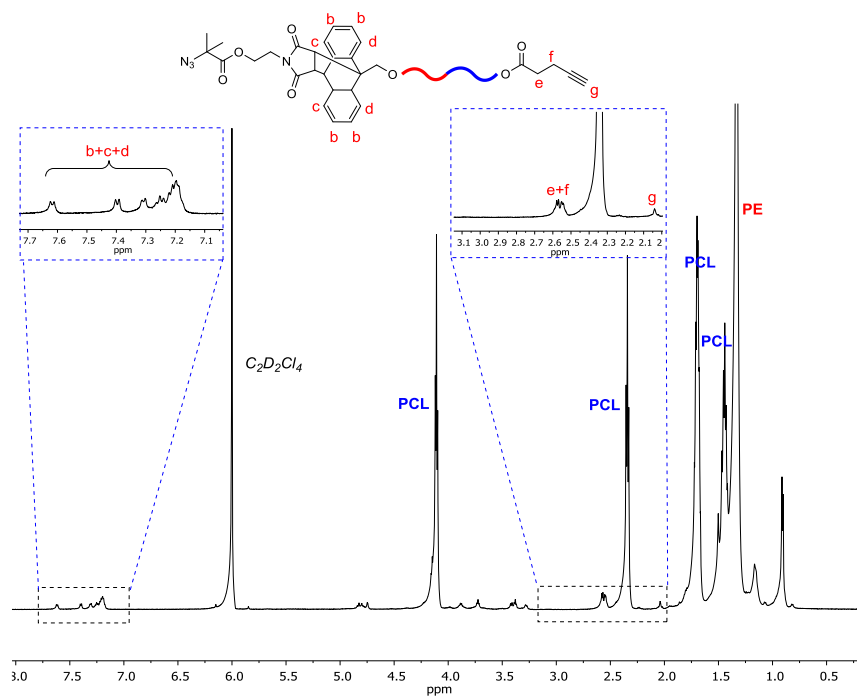


Figure S12. ^1H NMR (600 MHz) spectrum of N₃-PE₁₁₈-*b*-PCL₈-≡ in 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane-*d*₂ at 90 °C.

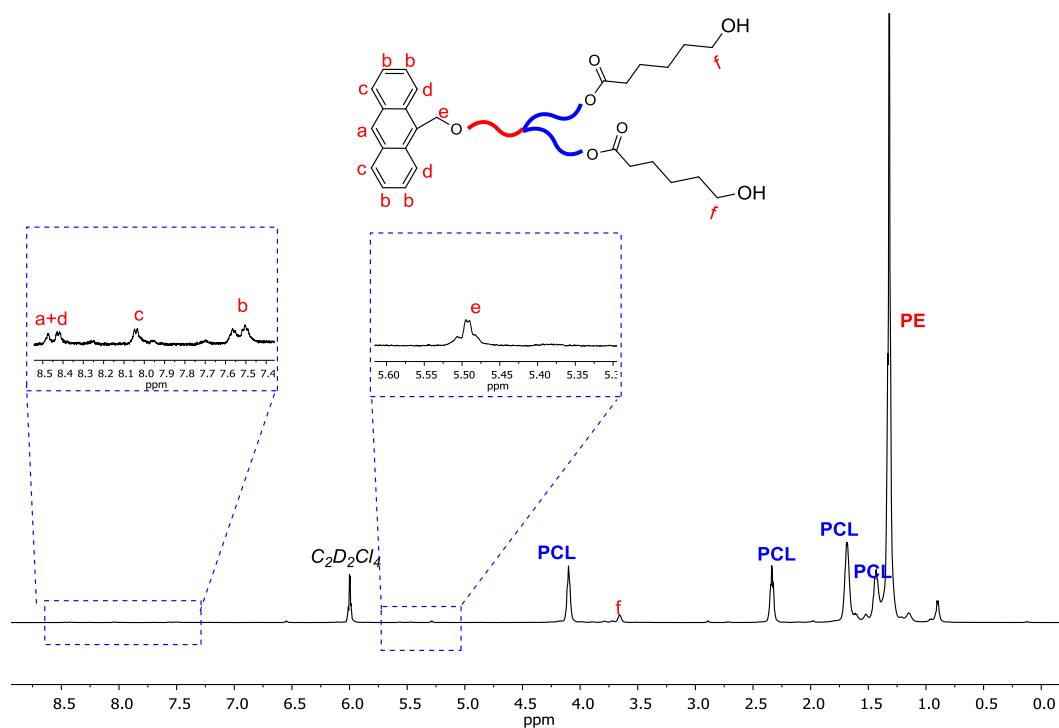


Figure S13. ^1H NMR (600 MHz) spectrum of ant-PE₁₇₅-*b*-(PCL₁₀-OH)₂ in 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane-*d*₂ at 90 °C.

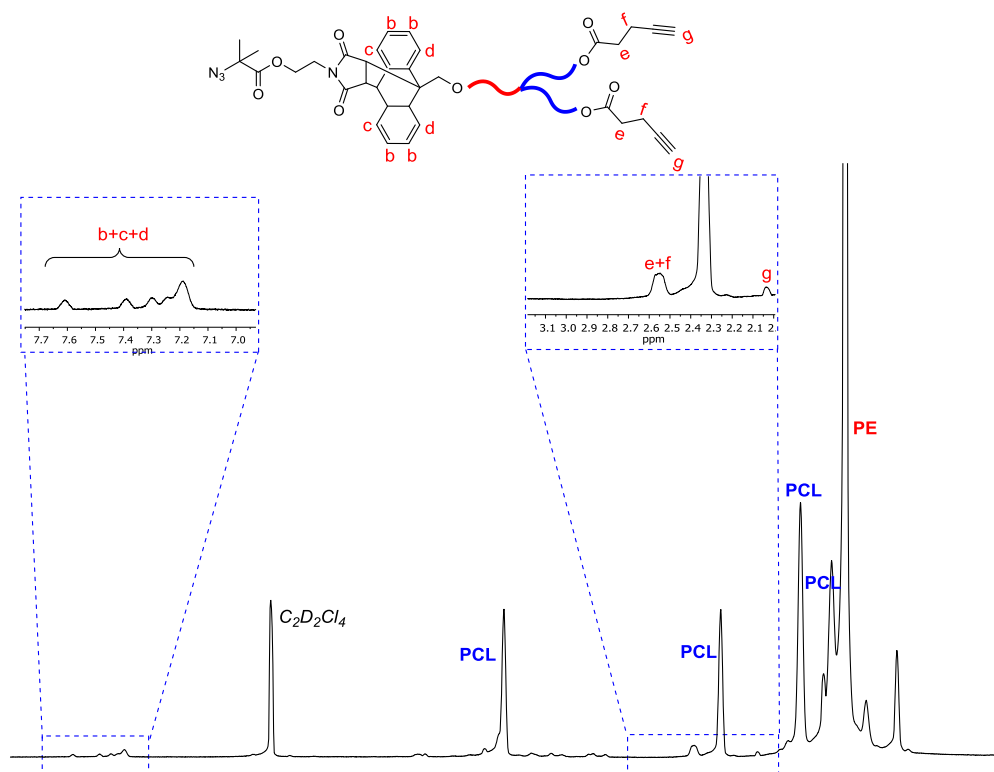
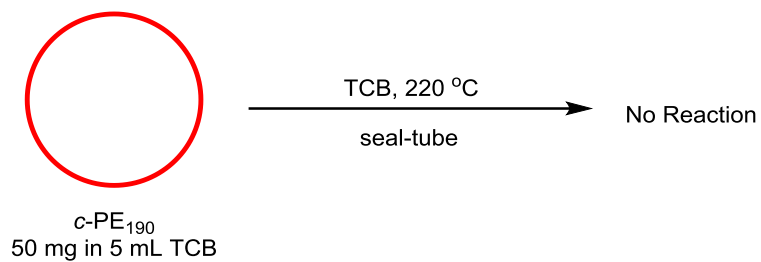


Figure S14. ^1H NMR (600 MHz) spectrum of N₃-PE₁₇₅-*b*-(PCL₁₀-≡)₂ in 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane-*d*₂ at 90 °C.

5. Retro-Diels-Alder Reaction

50 mg of $c\text{-PE}_{190}$ was dissolved in 5 mL of 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (TCB) and then stirred at 220 °C overnight (Scheme S3). There was no shift of the GPC trace (Figure S15) indicating that no retro-D-A reaction occurred.



Scheme S3. Retro-Diels-Alder reaction of $c\text{-PE}_{190}$.

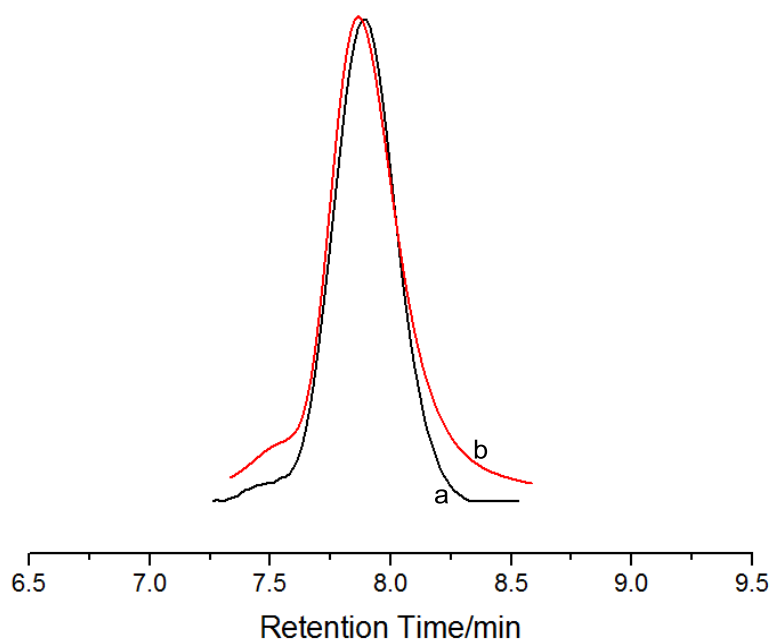


Figure S15. GPC traces of $c\text{-PE}_{190}$: (a) before and (b) after Retro-Diels-Alder reaction.