SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Synthesis of Copolymers with Alternating ROMP (AROMP)

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General Information

All reactions were performed under an N2 or Ar atmosphere. CH2Cl2 was dried in a GlassContour solvent pushstill system. CD₂Cl₂ was degassed before use for reactions. Second generation Grubbs' catalyst [(H₂IMes)(PCy₃)Cl₂Ru=CHPh], ethyl 1-bromocyclobutanecarboxylate and 3-cyclohexene-1-methanol 6 were purchased from Aldrich (Cat #: 56974-7, 19729-7 and 162167). Cyclohexene 4a was purchased from Fisher Scientific. Cyclohexene-D₁₀ 4a-D₁₀ was purchased from CDN Isotope Inc. (Cat #: D0173). The synthesis of precatalyst 1 was performed with the procedure of Love, J.A. et al.¹ Mallinckrodt silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh) was used for column chromatography. Aluminum TLC (thin layer chromatography) plates were silica gel 60 (F254). ¹H NMR spectra were reported as chemical shift in ppm (multiplicity, coupling constant in Hz, and integration). ¹³C NMR spectra were reported as chemical shift in ppm. The solvent peak was used as an internal reference. LC-MS spectra were acquired on a Waters ACQUITY Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatography system with an SQD detector and using a 10 cm×2.1 mm ACQUITY[™] 1.7 µm column (Waters Corp, Milford, USA) with elution by a linear gradient of 20-100% B at 0.5 mL/min, where A = water and The molecular weights of the polymers were assessed by gel permeation B = methanol.chromatography (Phenogel 5 µ MXL GPC column, Phenomenex) eluting with THF.

Cyclobut-1-enecarboxylic acid^{2, 3}

Cyclobut-1-enecarboxylic acid was prepared according to the procedure for the preparation of 3,3-dimethylcylobutene carboxylic acid as described by Campbell et al.² with minor modifications. KOH (6.00 g, 107 mmol) and toluene (90 mL) were mixed and then heated to

reflux until the KOH dissolved. Ethyl 1-bromocyclobutanecarboxylate (4.90 g, 23.7 mmol) was added dropwise without heating. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 1 h, then cooled to RT. Cold water (60 mL) was added, the aqueous layer was washed with pentane (2 x 40 mL), and the pH was adjusted to 2.5 with 30% aq H₂SO₄. The product was then extracted from the aqueous layer with Et₂O (4 x 40 mL) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The Et₂O was evaporated to give a yellow oil. The oil was dissolved in pentane (50 mL) and the upper layer was separated from the lower layer. The upper layer was cooled in an acetone-dry ice bath and stirred for 20 min. The resulting precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum (1.14 g, 49% yield). The dried solid was stored at -20 °C to prevent decomposition. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.23 (bs, 1H), 6.94 (t, J=1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (t, J=3.2 Hz, 2H), 2.51 (td, J=3.2 Hz, 1.2 Hz, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.5, 150.1, 138.4, 29.1, 27.5.

Methyl cyclobut-1-enecarboxylate, (2a)^{4, 5}

The ester **2a** was prepared according to the literature.^{4, 5} ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.74 (s, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.69 (m, 2H), 2.46 (m, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.7, 146.5, 138.8, 51.2, 29.3, 27.3.

Phenyl cyclobut-1-enecarboxylate, (2b)

Cyclobut-1-enecarboxylic acid (0.51 mmol, 50 mg) was dissolved in 0.5 mL dry CH_2Cl_2 . The solution was cooled to 0 °C and oxalyl dichloride (0.51 mmol, 43 μ L) was added. The temperature of the solution was raised to rt, and the mixture was allowed to react for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated to generate a viscous oil. Phenol (0.51 mmol, 48 mg) and triethylamine (1.02 mmol, 142 μ L) were dissolved in 0.5 mL dry CH₂Cl₂, and the solution was stirred at 0 °C for 45 min before being added to a vial containing the cyclobut-1-enecarboxylic chloride. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at rt. The reaction was quenched with 1 N HCl, and was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL). The CH₂Cl₂ solution was washed with 5 % NaHCO₃ (2×10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated by rotary evaporation, and then purified by flash column chromatography (100% CH₂Cl₂) to yield **2b** as a colorless oil (42 mg, 47%). ¹H-NMR (100 MHz) δ 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 2.88 (t, J=3.0 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (m, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (400 MHz) δ 160.5, 150.8, 149.2, 138.3, 129.6, 125.9, 121.8, 29.5, 27.7. HRMS (EI) calcd. for C₁₁H₁₀O₂ [M]⁺ 174.0679, found 174.0681.

4-(Methoxymethyl)cyclohexene, (4b)

3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol **6** (8.92 mmol, 1.00 g) and NaH (17.8 mmol, 428 mg) were mixed in THF (30 mL) at rt, and the THF solution was stirred for 1 h at rt. MeI (17.8 mmol, 1.10 mL) was added slowly into the above THF solution. After stirring for 16 h at rt, the solution was diluted with water (30 mL), and then was extracted with diethyl ether (2×30 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, was concentrated by rotary evaporation, and then was distilled to generate the final product **4b** as a colorless liquid (460 mg, 41%). ¹H-NMR (500 MHz) δ 5.68 (m, 2H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.28 (dd, J=6.5 Hz, J=4 Hz), 2.06-2.14 (m, 3H), 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.29 (m, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz) δ 127.2, 126.1, 78.0, 58.9, 34.0, 28.6, 25.8, 24.7. LC-MS (APCI): peak time = 1.59 min, M/z calcd for C₈H₁₅O [M+H]⁺ 127.11, found 127.10.

PDI (Polydispersity Index) determination

Polymers were dissolved in THF (0.5 mg/mL). An aliquot (100 μ L) of the polymer solution was analyzed by gel permeation chromatography using a Phenogel column (300 x 7.80 mm, 5 μ m, linear mixed bed, 0-40k MW range). Elution was performed at 0.7 mL/min with THF and detection at 220 nm at 30 °C. Narrowly dispersed polystyrene standards from Aldrich were used as molecular weight calibrants. The number average and weighted average molecular weights were calculated from the chromatogram.

General Procedure for AROMP

An NMR tube was evacuated under high vacuum for 15 min, and then was purged with Ar gas for another 15 min. Under an Ar atmosphere, a solution of monomer **A** (1-cyclobutenecarboxylate ester) in CD₂Cl₂ (300 μ L) was added to the NMR tube. Then a solution of precatalyst (H₂IMes)(3-Br-Py)₂Cl₂Ru=CHPh **1** in CD₂Cl₂ (300 μ L) was added to the NMR tube. After complete mixing of the solution, the NMR tube was spun for 4-30 min at 25 °C in the NMR spectrometer (400, 500 or 600 MHz) until the precatalyst had reacted. Then monomer **B** (cyclohexene derivatives) in CD₂Cl₂ (300 μ L) was added to the NMR tube. After all of monomer **A** was converted, the reaction was quenched with ethylvinyl ether (50 μ L) and was stirred for 1 h.

$(2a-4a)_{10}$:

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.06 mmol), cyclohexene **4a** (0.12 mmol) and **1** (0.006 mmol) were mixed in CD_2Cl_2 (600 µL) in an NMR tube. The reaction was maintained for 3 h to reach 98% completion. Degree of polymerization (DP) = 98. $M_n^{\text{calc}} = 2044.$ $M_n^{\text{GPC}} = 376.$ $M_w^{\text{GPC}} = 962.$ PDI = 2.6.

$(2a-4a)_{20}$:

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.12 mmol), cyclohexene **4a** (0.24 mmol) and **1** (0.006 mmol) were mixed in CD₂Cl₂ (600 μ L) in an NMR tube. The reaction was maintained for 3 h to reach 98% completion. DP = 98. $M_n^{\text{calc}} = 3984$. $M_n^{\text{GPC}} = 668$. $M_w^{\text{GPC}} = 1816$. PDI = 2.7.

$(2a-4a)_{50}$:

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.30 mmol), cyclohexene **4a** (0.60 mmol) and **1** (0.006 mmol) were mixed in CD₂Cl₂ (600 μ L) in an NMR tube. The reaction was maintained for 3 h to reach 98% completion. DP = 98. $M_n^{\text{calc}} = 9804$. $M_n^{\text{GPC}} = 652$. $M_w^{\text{GPC}} = 2634$. PDI = 4.0.

$(2a-4a)_{100}$:

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.60 mmol), cyclohexene **4a** (1.20 mmol) and **1** (0.006 mmol) were mixed in CD₂Cl₂ (600 μ L) in an NMR tube. The reaction was maintained for 3 h to reach 97% completion. The crude solution was evaporated to remove solvent, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (acetone:CH₂Cl₂/3:97) to provide polymer (**2a-4a**)₁₀₀ (72 mg, 62%). DP = 97. According to GPC chromatographic analysis, the copolymer had a bimodal molecular weight distribution (Figure S6). $M_n^{calc} = 19504$. $M_n^{GPC} = 1869$. $M_w^{GPC} = 10872$. PDI = 5.8. $(2a-4a)_{200}$:

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.60 mmol), cyclohexene **4a** (1.20 mmol) and **1** (0.003 mmol) were mixed in CD₂Cl₂ (600 µL) in an NMR tube. The reaction was maintained for 6 h to reach 73% completion. The crude solution was evaporated to remove solvents, and was purified by flash column chromatography (acetone:CH₂Cl₂/3:97) to generate polymer (**2a-4a**)₂₀₀ (48 mg, 41%). DP = 74. According to GPC chromatographic analysis, the copolymer had a bimodal molecular weight distribution (Figure S6). $M_n^{calc} = 29010$. The overall GPC result: $M_n^{GPC} = 7749$, M_w^{GPC} = 18501, PDI = 2.4. The individual peaks were fitted using OriginPro 7.5 (OriginLab Corp.), and the molecular weight and PDI data of each peak were calculated (Figure S7). Peak **A**: $M_n^{GPC} = 17703$. $M_w^{GPC} = 20388$. PDI = 1.2. Peak **B**: $M_n^{GPC} = 1038$. $M_w^{GPC} = 3539$. PDI = 3.4.

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.60 mmol), cyclohexene **4a** (1.20 mmol) and **1** (0.003 mmol) were mixed in CD₂Cl₂ (600 µL) in an NMR tube. The reaction was maintained for 1.5 h and quenched at 50% completion. DP = 50. According to GPC chromatographic analysis, the copolymer had a bimodal molecular weight distribution (Figure S6). $M_n^{calc} = 29010$. The overall GPC result: $M_n^{GPC} = 3201$. $M_w^{GPC} = 18106$. PDI = 5.7. Peak A: $M_n^{GPC} = 25088$. $M_w^{GPC} = 28697$. PDI = 1.1. Peak B: $M_n^{GPC} = 1383$. $M_w^{GPC} = 2143$. PDI = 1.5.

(2b-4a)₂₀:

Cyclobutene **2b** (0.12 mmol), cyclohexene **4a** (0.24 mmol) and **1** (0.006 mmol) were mixed in CD_2Cl_2 (600 µL) in an NMR tube. The reaction was maintained for 4 h to reach 96% completion. The solvent was removed from the crude mixture in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (100% CH₂Cl₂) to provide polymer (**2b-4a**)₂₀ (16 mg, 55%). ¹H (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.44-6.95 (m, 125H), 6.40 (m, 0.5H+0.5H), 6.31 (b, 0.5H), 6.03 (b, 1H), 5.78 (b, 0.5H), 5.60-5.40 (b, m, 38H), 5.03 (m, 2H), 2.66-2.10 (b, m, 160H), 1.73-1.42 (b, m, 80H). DP = 96. $M_n^{\text{calc}} = 5224$. $M_n^{\text{GPC}} = 1572$. $M_w^{\text{GPC}} = 3302$. PDI = 2.1.

(2a-4b)₂₀:

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.12 mmol), cyclohexene **4b** (0.24 mmol) and **1** (0.006 mmol) were mixed in CD₂Cl₂ (600 µL) in an NMR tube. The reaction was maintained for 4 h to reach 95% completion. The solvent was removed from the crude mixture in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (100% CH₂Cl₂) to generate polymer **(2a-4b)**₂₀ (15 mg, 59%). ¹H (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.41-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.83 (m, 20H), 6.42 (m, 1H), 6.27 (m, 1H), 5.83 (m, 1H), 5.42 (m, 38H), 5.02 (m, 2H), 3.72 (bs, 60H), 3.34-3.17 (m, 100H), 2.47-2.06 (m, 160H), 1.78-1.24 (m, 60H). DP = 95. $M_n^{cale} = 4264$. $M_n^{GPC} = 1506$. $M_w^{GPC} = 3719$. PDI = 2.5.

(2a-4a-D10)₂₀ (24 equiv. of 4a-D₁₀):

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.12 mmol), cyclohexene **4a-D**₁₀ (0.144 mmol) and **1** (0.006 mmol) were mixed in CD₂Cl₂ (600 μ L) in an NMR tube. The reaction was maintained for 3 h to reach 97% completion. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (acetone:CH₂Cl₂/4:96) to provide polymer **(2a-4a-D**₁₀)₂₀ as a sticky oil (17.4 mg, 71%). ¹H (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.41-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.78 (t, J=2.5 Hz, 2H), 6.39 (m, 1H), 6.27 (m, 1H), 5.43 (m, 20H), 5.06-5.02 (d, J=2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.98-4.97 (d, J=0.5 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s,

60H), 2.36-2.09 (m, 80H). Polymer (**2a-4a-D**₁₀)₂₀ was further purified by flash chromatography (acetone:CH₂Cl₂/4:96) to provide cyclic polymer **cyc-(2a-4a-D**₁₀)₂₀ as a sticky oil (3.3 mg). Polymer **cyc-(2a-4a-D10**)₂₀ was characterized by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy and the structures are shown below. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.84 (t, J=1.0 Hz, 1H) 5.48-5.36 (m, 5H), 3.75 (m, 18H), 2.47-2.12 (m, 24H).



(2a-4a-D10)₂₀ (160 equiv. of 4a-D₁₀):

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.12 mmol), cyclohexene **4a-D**₁₀ (0.96 mmol) and **1** (0.006 mmol) were mixed in CD_2Cl_2 (600 µL) in an NMR tube. The reaction was maintained for 3 h to reach 97% completion.

(4a)₂₀:

Cyclohexene **4a** (0.12 mmol) and **1** (0.006 mmol) were mixed in CD_2Cl_2 (600 μ L) in an NMR tube. No ROMP or ROM was observed.

(2a)₁₀:

Methyl cyclobut-1-enecarboxylate 2a (0.06 mmol) and 1 (0.006 mmol) were mixed in

 CD_2Cl_2 (600 µL) in an NMR tube. The reaction was monitored for 5 h and only reaction of 10% of **2a** was observed.

Preparative Scale AROMP

(2a₁): (7a and 7b)

A solution of **2a** (40.0 mg, 0.357 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) was added to a solution of precatalyst **1** (474 mg, 0.536 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) at rt. The solution was stirred at rt for 20 h and ethylvinyl ether (5 mL, 52.2 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. After 60 min, the solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by silica column chromatography with CH₂Cl₂. The purified fractions were evaporated to afford the products **7a** (*Z*) and **7b** (*E*) (42.1 mg, 55%) in a 1:2.3 molar ratio. ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) 1-mer **7a** *Z*-isomer δ 7.36-7.19 (m, 5H), 6.47 (d, J=12.6 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 5.68 (dt, J=11.4, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.50 (m, 2H), 2.43 (m, 2H). 1-mer **7b** *E*-isomer δ 7.36-7.19 (m, 5H), 6.25 (dt, J=22.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.50 (m, 2H), 2.43 (m, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) 1-mer **7a** *Z*-isomer δ 167.9, 140.6, 138.1, 132.1, 130.8, 130.0, 129.3, 128.6, 127.2, 125.5, 52.2, 32.6, 28.0. 1-mer **7b** *E*-isomer δ 168.0, 140.7, 138.1, 131.0, 130.3, 129.0, 128.7, 127.5, 126.5, 52.2, 32.4, 32.3. LC-MS (APCI): peak time=2.18 min, M/Z calcd for C₁₄H₁₆O₂ [M+H]⁺ 217.12, found 217.21.

$(2a-4a)_3$:

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.28 mmol, 31 mg) and **1** (0.093 mmol, 82 mg) were mixed in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) and stirred for 3 h at rt. Then cyclohexene **4a** (0.56 mmol, 56 μ L) was added to the

solution, which was stirred for 3 h. The reaction was quenched with ethylvinyl ether (500 μ L) and was stirred for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (acetone:CH₂Cl₂/4:96) to provide polymer (**2a-4a**)₃ as a sticky oil (47 mg, 74%). ¹H-NMR (125 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.35-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.80 (m, 6H), 6.42 (d, J=16 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (m, 1H), 5.84 (b, 1H), 5.44 (b, 4 H), 5.04 (d, J=17 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (d, J=15 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (b, 9H), 2.61-2.04 (b, 24H), 1.54 (b, 12H). ¹³C (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 170.70 (m), 146.00-145.08 (m), 134.30-132.03 (m), 131.10, 130.77, 129.51, 128.53, 127.51, 126.91, 54.00, 36.20-34.11 (m), 32.34-28.48 (m).

$(2a-4a)_{10}$:

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.23 mmol, 26 mg) and **1** (0.024 mmol, 21 mg) were mixed in CH₂Cl₂ (2.3 mL) and stirred for 25 min at rt. Then cyclohexene **4a** (0.47 mmol, 47 μ L) was added to the solution, which was stirred for 4 h. The reaction was quenched with ethylvinyl ether (350 μ L), and was stirred for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (acetone:CH₂Cl₂/1:99) to provide polymer (**2a-4a**)₁₀ as a sticky oil (32 mg, 71 %). ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.41-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.77 (b, 10H), 6.41 (d, J=15.5 Hz, 1H), 6.26 (d, J=16.0 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (b, 1H), 5.49 (b, 18H), 5.04 (d, J=17.0 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (d, J= 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 30H), 2.56- 2.02 (b, m, 80H), 1.46 (b, 40H). The broad signal centered at 7.29 ppm was assigned to the phenyl group. All the internal trisubstituted olefinic protons exhibited a broad signal centered at 6.78 ppm, which confirmed all the internal trisubstituted olefinic protons also showed a broad signal centered at 5.39 ppm. The peaks at 5.87 ppm and 5.02 ppm

correspond to the terminal vinyl protons, while the peaks at 6.42 ppm and 6.30 ppm could be assigned to the two styrenyl olefinic protons with *E*-configuration. The relative intensities of all these signals were (5: 11: 18: 1: 1: 2: 1) (7.29, 6.78, 5.39, 6.42, 6.30, 5.02, 5.89 ppm), which clearly indicated that polymer (2a-4a)₁₀ contained nearly equal amounts of repeating units A and B generated from monomers 2a and 4a, respectively.

$(2a-4a)_{20}$:

Cyclobutene **2a** (0.47 mmol, 53 mg) and **1** (0.024 mmol, 21 mg) were mixed in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) and stirred for 25 min at rt. Then cyclohexene **4a** (0.94 mmol, 95 μ L) was added to the solution, which was stirred for 5 h thereafter. The reaction was quenched with ethylvinyl ether (350 μ L), and was stirred for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (acetone:CH₂Cl₂/4:96) to provide polymer (**2a-4a**)₂₀ as a sticky oil (67 mg, 74%). Polymer (**2a-4a**)₂₀ was characterized by ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, gHMQC, ¹H -¹H gCOSY and ¹³C-APT spectroscopy (Table S1).

No.	$\delta_{\rm H}$ (J in Hz)	δ _C	¹ H- ¹ H gCOSY	¹³ C-APT
1	4.97 d (15)			
	5.04 d (17)			
2	5.79 b	129.5-132.5		СН
3	2.04-2.50 b	26.7-32.5		CH_2
4	1.42 b	29.2-29.9		CH_2
5	1.42 b	29.2-29.9		CH_2
6	2.04-2.50 b	26.7-32.5		CH_2
7	6.74 b	142.7-143.7		СН
8		131.8		q
9	2.04-2.50 b	26.7-32.5		CH_2
10	2.04-2.50 b	26.7-32.5	11	CH_2
11	5.40 m	129.5-131.1	10	СН
12	5.40 m	129.9-131.0	13	СН
13	2.04-2.50 b	26.7-32.5	12, 14, 16	CH_2
14	1.42 b	29.2-29.9	13, 15	CH_2
15	1.42 b	29.2-29.9	14, 16	CH_2
16	2.04-2.50 b	26.7-32.5	13, 15, 17	CH_2
17	6.74 b	142.7-143.7	16	СН
18		131.8		q
19	2.04-2.50 b	26.7-32.5		CH_2
20	2.04-2.50 b	26.7-32.5		CH_2
21	6.24 b	129.7		СН
22	6.39 d (16)	129.7		СН
23		131.9		q
24-28	7.19-7.33 m	128.3-129.7		СН
29		168.2		q
30	3.70 s	51.8		CH ₃

Table S1. ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, ¹H-¹H gCOSY, ¹³C-APT, and ¹H-¹³C gHMQC data for compound (**2a-4a**)₂₀ (500, 100, 500, 100 and 500/125 MHz, CD₂Cl₂).^{*a*}

^aShaded rows correspond to the atoms in the repeating polymer unit (see Figure S1).

References

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Figure S2. ¹³C-APT-NMR spectrum of alternating ROMP polymer (2a-4a)₂₀.

Figure S3. ¹H-¹H-gCOSY-NMR spectrum of alternating ROMP polymer (2a-4a)₂₀.









Figure S5. ¹H-NMR spectrum of cyclic polymer cyc- $(2a-4a-D_{10})_{20}$

















Parameter	Value	
1 Data File Name	L:/ 07012008-07112008/ 4-Methoxymethylcyclo	hexene-C13.fid/ fid
2 Title	4-methoxymethylcyclohexene-C13	
3 Origin	inova	
4 Owner		
5 Solvent	CDCI3	
6 Pulse Sequence	s2pul	
7 Acquisition Date	2008-08-10T06:23:53	
8 Modification Date		
9 Temperature	25.0	1
10 Number of Scans	160	
11 Spectrometer Frequency	y 100.55	
12 Spectral Width	25000.0	l.
13 Lowest Frequency	-2986.3	
14 Nucleus	13C	
15 Acquired Size	29984	
16 Spectral Size	65536	





CBCOOCH3-cyclohexene-3mer

Data Collected on: inv500-inova500 Archive directory: /export/home/sar/vnmrsys/data Sample directory:

File: CBCOOCH3-cyclohexene-3mer02192008

Pulse Sequence: s2pul Solvent: CD2Cl2 Temp. 25.0 C / 298.1 K

Relax. delay 1.000 sec Pulse 45.0 degrees Acq. time 1.891 sec Width 8003.2 Hz 32 repetitions OBSERVE H1, 499.8957677 MHz DATA PROCESSING FT size 32768 Total time 4 min



CBCOOCH3-cyclohexene-3mer-C13

Data Collected on: inv500-inova500 Archive directory: /export/home/sar/vnmrsys/data Sample directory:

File: CARBON

Pulse Sequence: s2pul Solvent: CD2Cl2 Temp, 25.0 C / 298.1 K

Temp. 25.0 C / 298.1 K User: 1-14-87

Relax. delay 1.000 sec Pulse 45.0 degrees Acq. time 1.300 sec Width 31446.5 Hz 24256 repetitions OBSERVE C13, 125.6985558 MHz DECOUPLE H1, 499.8982673 MHz Power 45 dB continuously on WALTZ-16 modulated DATA PROCESSING FT size 131072 Total time 32 hr, 4 min



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	 2:00 −		1.09 1.27 1.27 1.27			- 30.02		80.00	35.23		, , , , ,
	M.					lı		M	ML		
Lowest Frequency Nucleus Acquired Size Spectral Size	-499.2 1H 16384 32768										
Temperature Number of Scans Spectrometer Frequenc Spectral Width	25.0 16 .y 499.90 5497.5										
Solvent Pulse Sequence Acquisition Date Modification Date	CD2Cl2 s2pul 2008-02-17T10:46:44										
Parameter Data File Name Title Origin Owner	L:/ data03252008/ 500n 10mer in CD2Cl21D DPF(inova	Valı nhz/ 20mer-a GSE NOESY0	ue llternate01172 1/ 17/ 2008	008_a/ 10mer.fid/	fid						
Parameter		Valı	ue		<i>c</i>						











f1 (ppm)









	Paramete	er						١	/alue											
1 Data Fil	ile Name		D:/ nmr	r032508	-041508	8/ 400-03	252008	0415200	8/ CBCO	ЭСНЗ-су	clohexene-10	0mer-C13	NMR.fid/f	fid	1					
2 Title			CBCOO	CH3-cy	clohexer	ne-100m	er-C13													
3 Origin			inova																	
4 Owner																				
5 Solvent	t		CD2Cl2	2																
6 Pulse Se	Sequence		s2pul																	
7 Acquisit	ition Date		2008-0	5-12T10):07:35															
8 Modifica	ation Date	е																		
9 Temper	rature		25.0																	
10 Number	r of Scans	5	9800																	
11 Spectro	ometer Fr	equenc	/ 100.55												1					
12 Spectra	al Width		25000.	0											1					
13 Lowest	t Frequen	су	-2986.2	2																
14 Nucleus	S		13C																	
			nition of non to fi)										L.		 	
		190	180	170			140	130		- 110	100 90) 80				 30	20	_	 	













