

# Cyclobutane-1,3-Diacid (CBDA): A Semi-Rigid Building Block Prepared by [2+2] Photocyclization for Polymeric Materials

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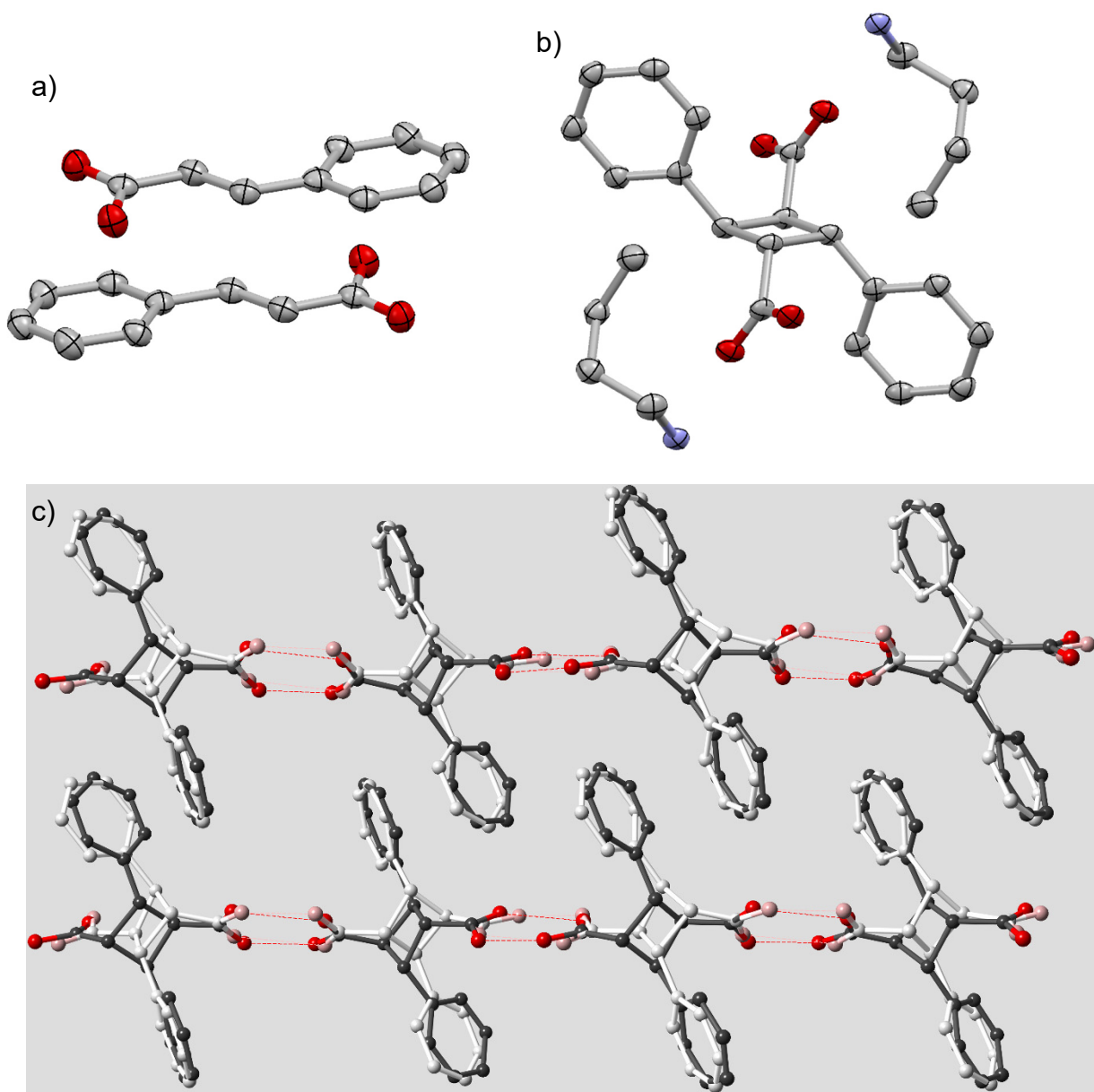
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## 1. Chemicals and Instruments

All chemicals were purchased from Alfa Aesar, Sigma-Aldrich, or Acros, and used without further purification. The light sources used for the photopolymerization were sunlight or a Hanovia medium pressure mercury lamp (PC 451050, 450 W). The solution phase nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (NMR) were recorded with Bruker AVANCE ( $^1\text{H}$ : 500 MHz,  $^{13}\text{C}$ : 125 MHz). Single crystal X-ray data were recorded on Bruker Apex or Bruker Kappa Apex II Duo X-Ray Diffractometer with Mo  $K\alpha$  ( $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ) or Cu  $K\alpha$  ( $\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$ ). Infrared spectroscopy (IR) was recorded on Thermo Scientific Nicolet iS5 FT-IR spectrometer. Melting points were measured on a MEL-TEMP device without correction. The mass spectrometric analyses were performed using a high-resolution time of flight G1969A with electrospray (atmospheric pressure chemical) ionization (Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA) and reported as  $m/z$  (relative intensity). MALDI was performed on the instrument of Waters SYNAPT G2Si with MALDI source. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) was recorded with Perkin Elmer Jade DSC with a ramping rate of  $10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  under nitrogen protection. Heat flow was recorded from both the first and second heating cooling curve. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was performed with TA instrument SDT Q600 at a ramping rate  $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  under nitrogen atmosphere. Polydispersity indices (PDI) of polymers were obtained by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) equipped with Waters 1515 Isocratic HPLC pump, Styragel HR 4 column, and 2414 refractive index detector with THF as eluent. Monodisperse polystyrene and poly(methyl methacrylate) samples were employed to construct the calibration curve. X-ray Powder Diffraction (XRD) was performed on a X'PERT-PRO X-ray diffractometer (PANalytical, Netherlands) equipped with a 3 KW copper tube X-ray generator of  $\lambda = 0.1541 \text{ nm}$  under 40 mA and 45 KV. Spectra were collected at room temperature in a  $2\theta$  range of  $3\sim 35^\circ$  at a scanning rate of  $3^\circ/\text{min}$ .

## 2. Crystal Data and Conformations of Cyclobutane Ring

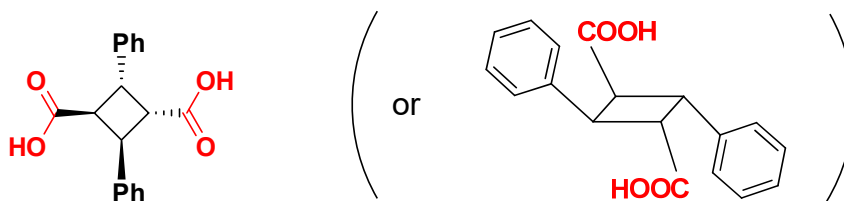
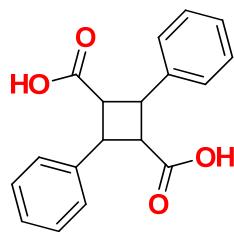
### 2.1. X-ray Single Crystal Structures of *trans*-Cinnamic Acid, CBDA-1 Dibutylamine Salt, and CBDA-1.



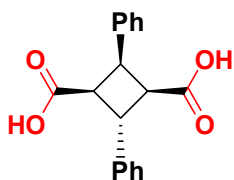
**Figure S1.** ORTEP representation at 50% electron density: (a) Crystal structure of the *trans*-cinnamic acid; (b) Crystal structure of the CBDA-1 dibutylamine salt ( $\alpha$ -truxillate dibutylaminium); (c) The packing the CBDA-1 in the its pure crystal form with disorder (The hydrogen bonds are shown in red and pink).

## 2.2. CBDA-1 and its Five Possible Stereoisomers

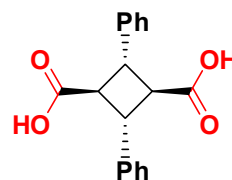
Truxillic acid:



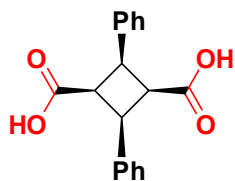
CBDA-1 ( $\alpha$ -truxillic acid)



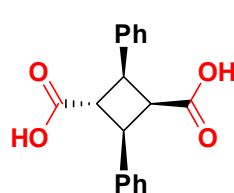
$\gamma$ -truxillic acid



$\epsilon$ -truxillic acid



*peri*-truxillic acid



*epi*-truxillic acid

**Figure S2.** Truxillic acid: Chemical structures of **CBDA-1** ( $\alpha$ -truxillic acid, prepared from *trans*-cinnamic acid), and the other four possible stereoisomers of truxillic acid.

### 2.3. Crystal Data of the Cinnamic Acid, $\alpha$ -Truxillic Acid and its Salt

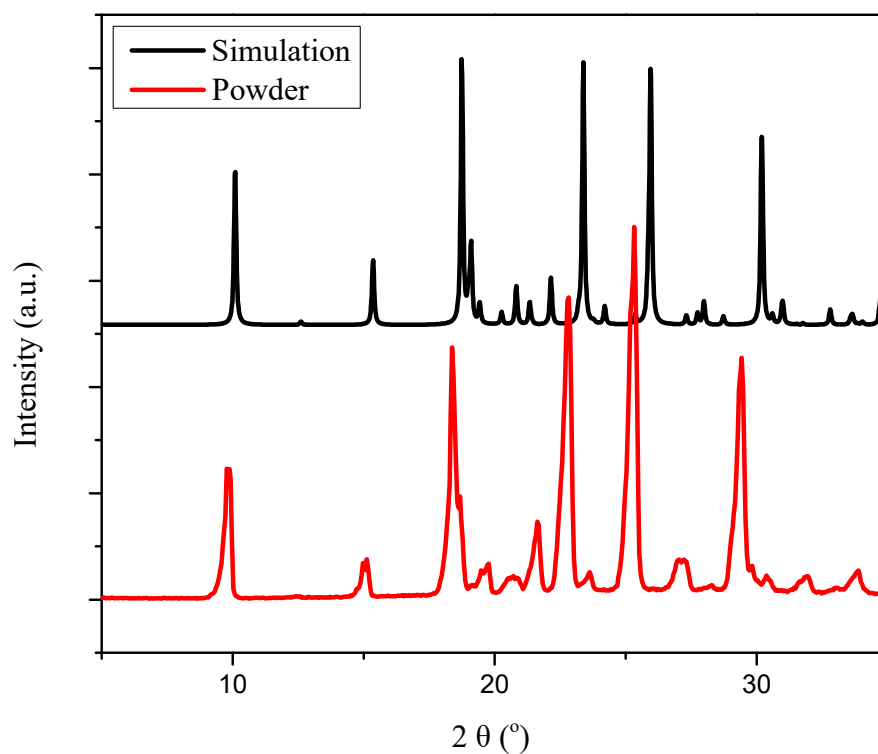
**Table S1.** Crystal data

<b>Crystals</b>	<i>trans</i> -Cinnamic acid	<b>CBDA-1<sup>a</sup></b> ( $\alpha$ -Truxillic acid)	<b>CBDA-1 Salt</b> ( $\alpha$ -Truxillate- dibutylaminiun)
<b>CCDC #</b>	1547787	986274	1547788
<b>Formula</b>	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>38</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
<b>FW</b>	148.15	294.29	442.58
<b>Cryst. Size [mm]</b>	0.22, 0.17, 0.06	0.22, 0.05, 0.02	0.28, 0.13, 0.07
<b>Space Group, Z</b>	P21/n	C2/c	P -1
<b>a (Å)</b>	5.5531(4)	15.7822(6)	6.1667(5)
<b>b (Å)</b>	17.5178(13)	5.6013(2)	9.3491(6)
<b>c (Å)</b>	7.7056(6)	16.2750(5)	10.8378(9)
<b><math>\alpha</math> (°)</b>	90	90	98.608(5)
<b><math>\beta</math> (°)</b>	96.267(6)	99.255(3)	91.191(7)
<b><math>\gamma</math> (°)</b>	90	90	96.935(5)
<b>V (Å<sup>3</sup>)</b>	745.11(10)	1420.00(9)	612.79(8)
<b>Temp. (K)</b>	103(2)	100(2)	100(2)
<b><math>\rho_{\text{calc}}</math> [g/cm<sup>3</sup>]</b>	1.321	1.377	1.199
<b><math>\mu</math> [mm<sup>-1</sup>]</b>	0.764	0.801	0.640
<b>Radiation Type</b>	Cu	Cu	Cu
<b>F(000)</b>	312.0	616.0	240.0
<b>No of measured refl.</b>	3308	4256	7270
<b>No of independent refl.</b>	1237	1231	2108
<b>No of refl. (<math>I \geq 2\sigma</math>)</b>	1016	1091	1751
<b>R1/wR2 (<math>I \geq 2\sigma</math>) [%]</b>	4.07/11.12	5.02/13.45	8.40/22.84
<b>R1/wR2 (all data) [%]</b>	4.95/11.75	5.57/13.82	9.37/24.31

a) Data from our recent publication: Wang, Z.; Randazzo, K.; Hou, X.; Simpson, J.; Struppe, J.; Ugrinov, A.; Kastern, B.; Wysocki, E.; Chu, Q. R. **2015**, *48(9)*, 2894-2900.

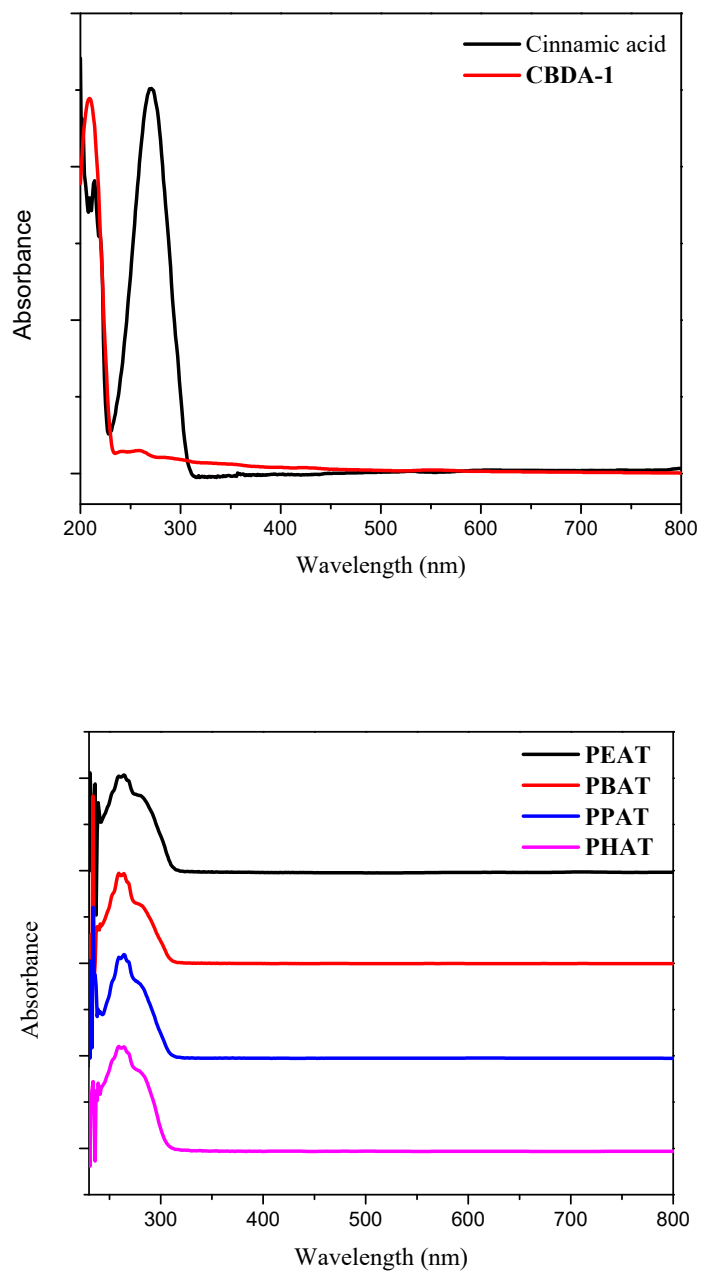
### 3. Spectra, Data and Images

#### 3.1. Powder X-ray Diffraction of *trans*-Cinnamic Acid



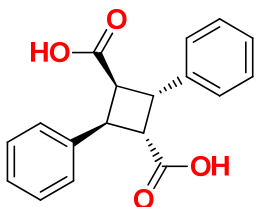
**Figure S3.** Comparison of the calculated Powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD) pattern based on single crystal structure of the  $\alpha$  form *trans*-cinnamic acid (black line) and the one of the commercially available *trans*-cinnamic acid powder (red line).

### 3.2. UV-Vis Spectra of *trans*-Cinnamic Acid, CBDA-1, and Poly- $\alpha$ -Truxillates

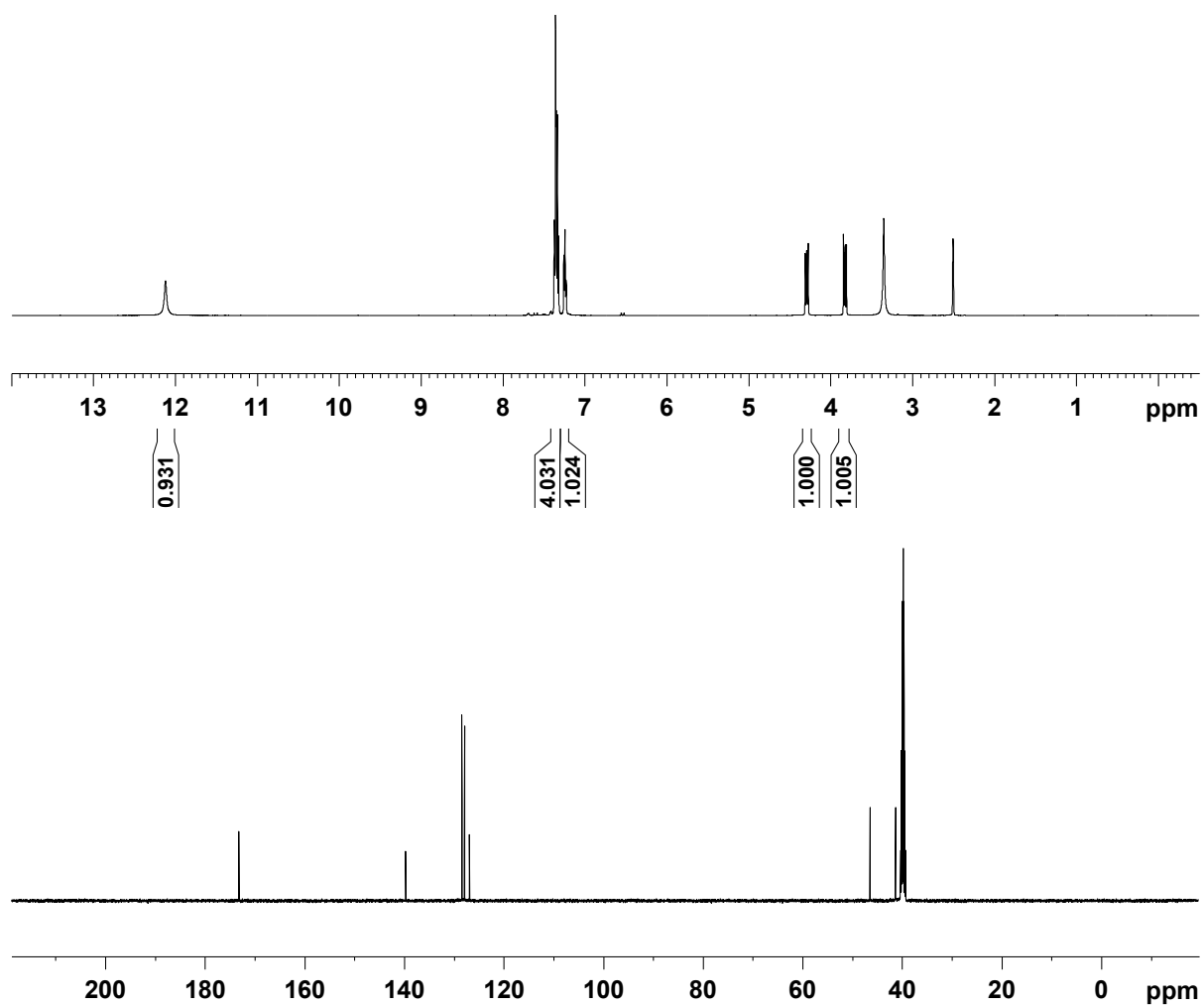


**Figure S4.** UV-Vis spectra of *trans*-cinnamic acid and **CBDA-1** in ethanol (up) and poly- $\alpha$ -truxillates in chloroform (down).

### 3.3. NMR Spectra

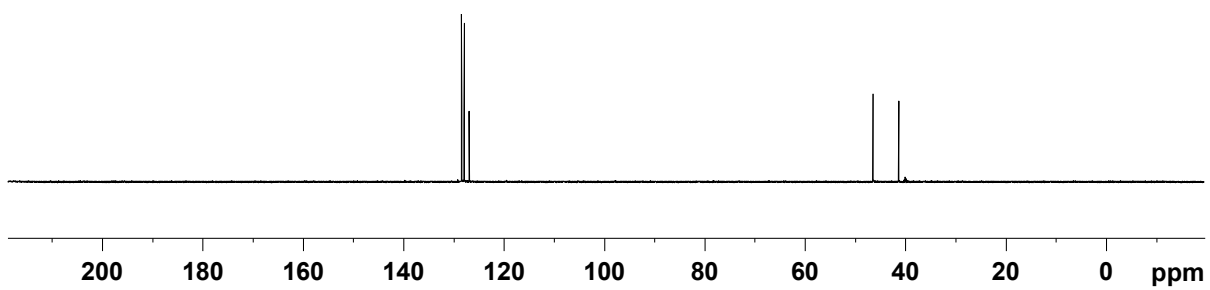
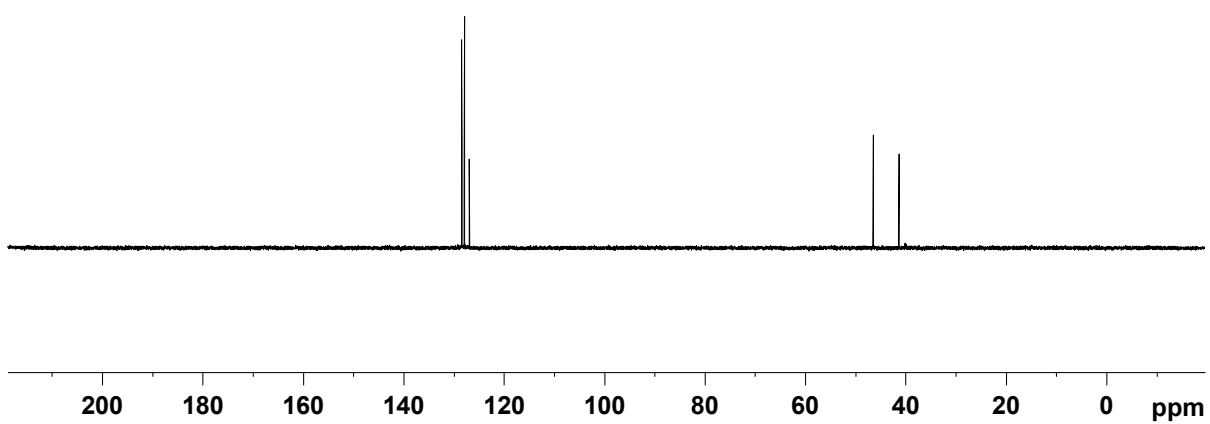


**CBDA-1** ( $\alpha$ -truxillic acid)

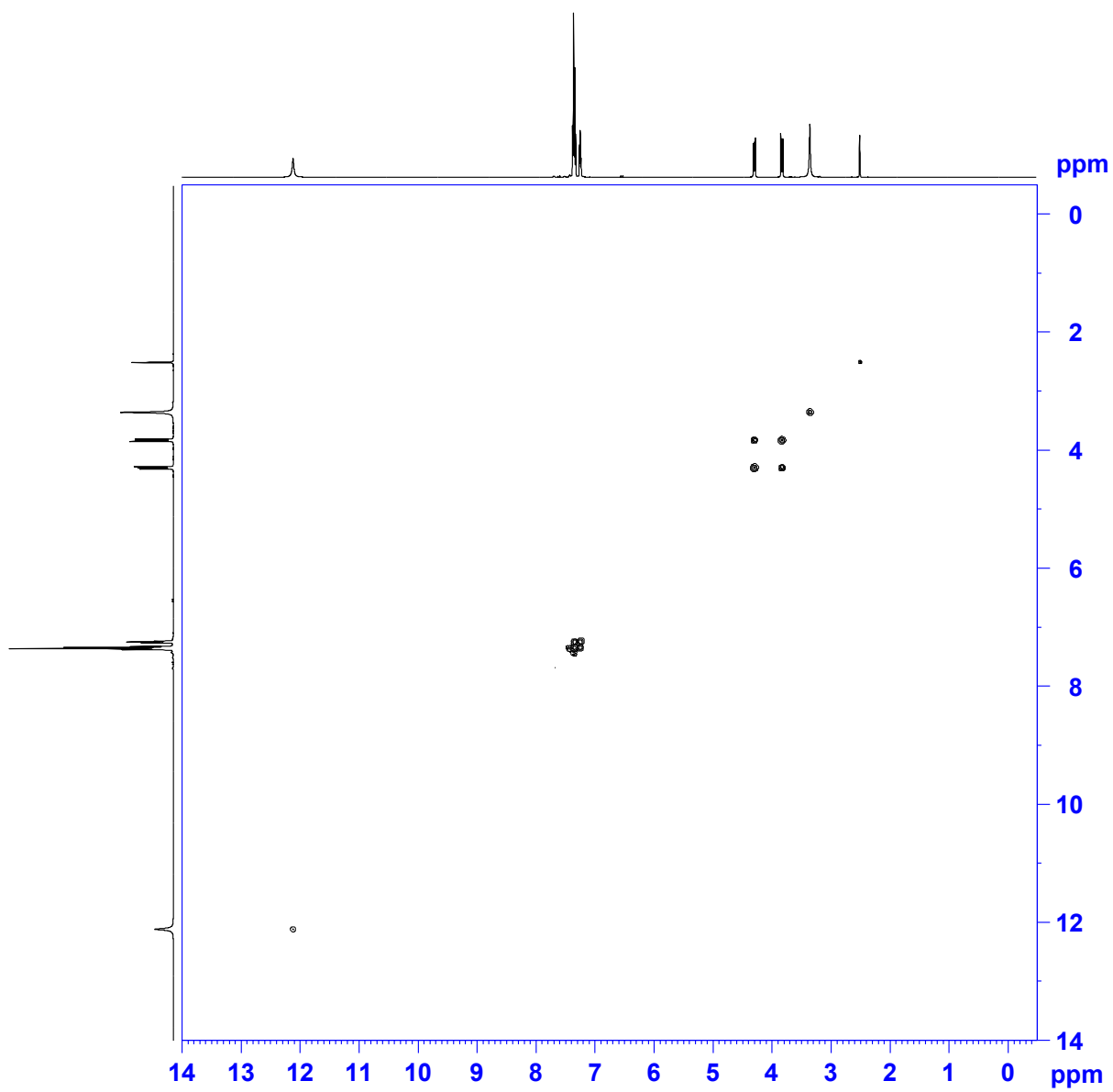


**Figure S5.**  $^1\text{H}$  (a) and  $^{13}\text{C}$  (b) NMR spectra of **CBDA-1** ( $\alpha$ -truxillic acid) in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  at room temperature.

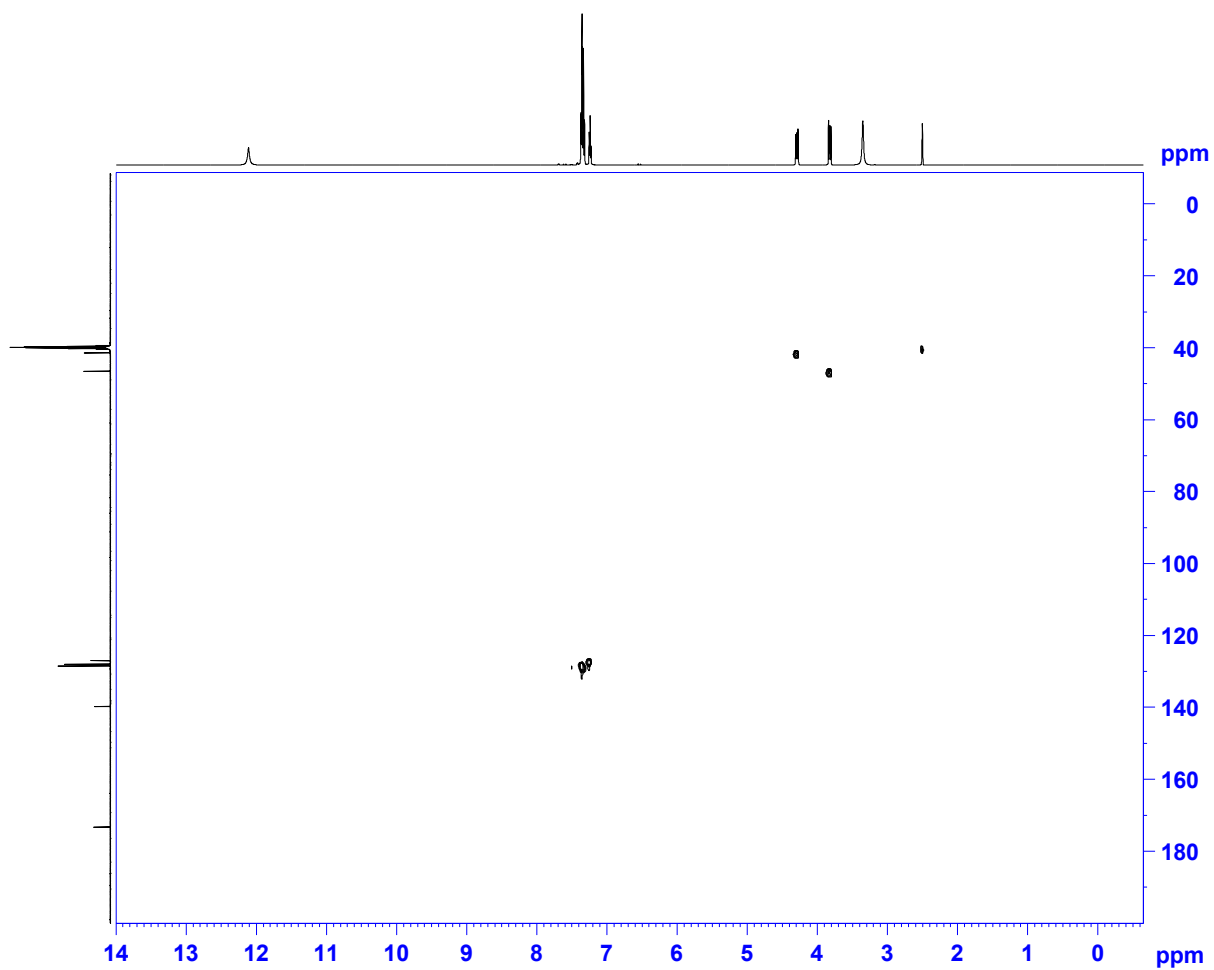




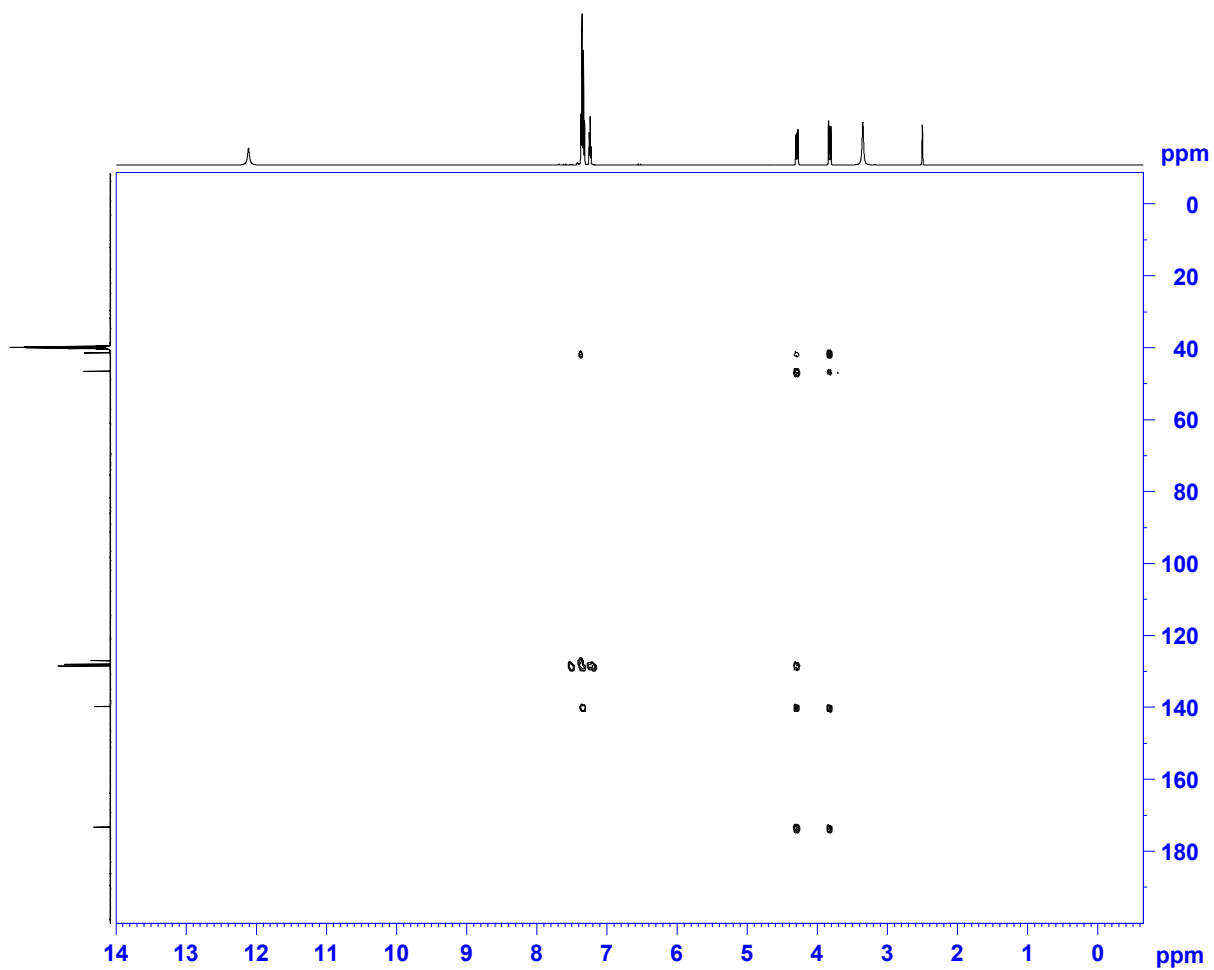
**Figure S5 Continue.** DEPT 135 (c) and DEPT 90 (d) <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectura of **CBDA-1** in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> at room temperature.



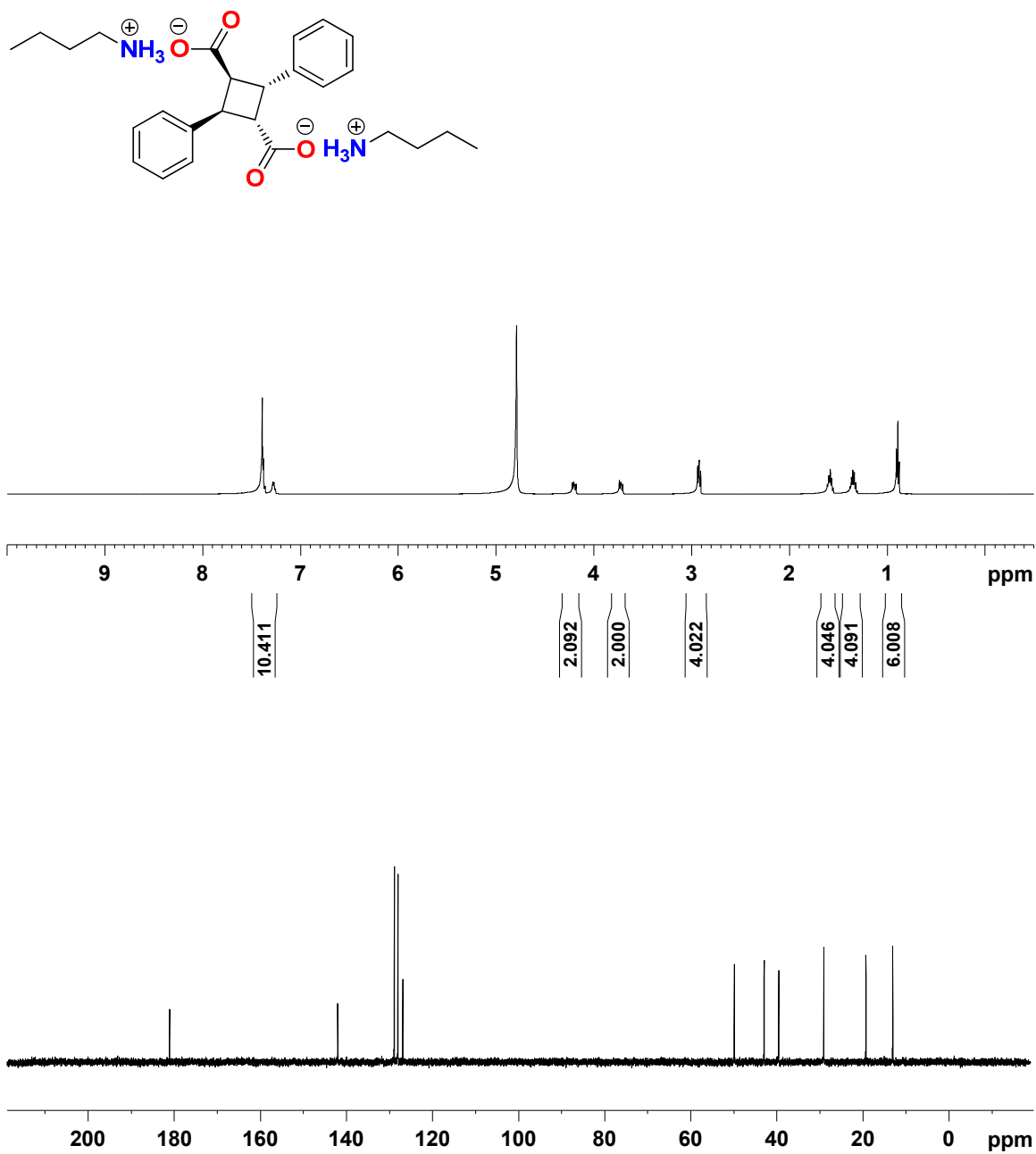
**Figure S5 Continue.** COSY NMR spectrum of **CBDA-1** in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> at room temperature.



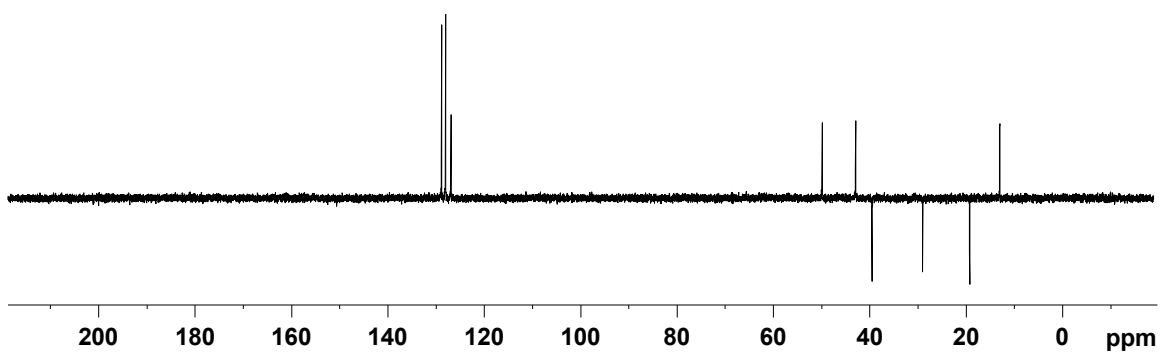
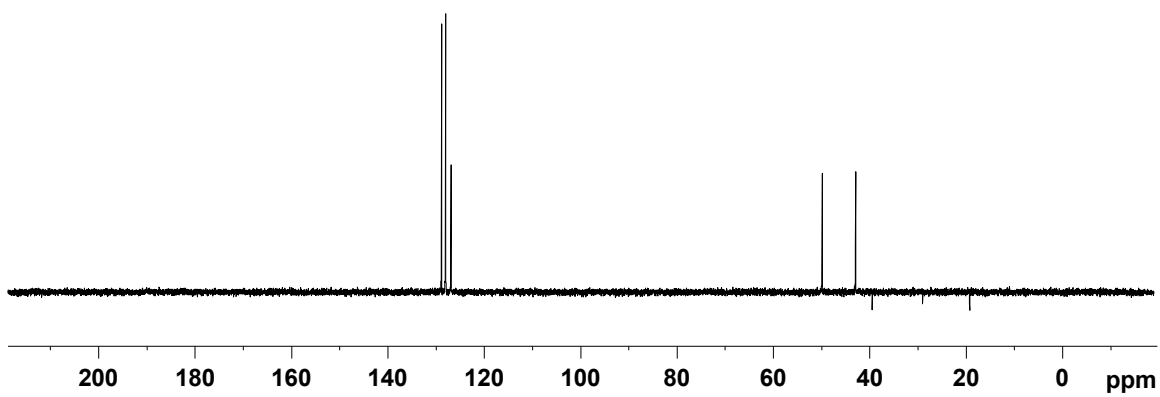
**Figure S5 Continue.** HSQC NMR spectrum of **CBDA-1** in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  at room temperature.



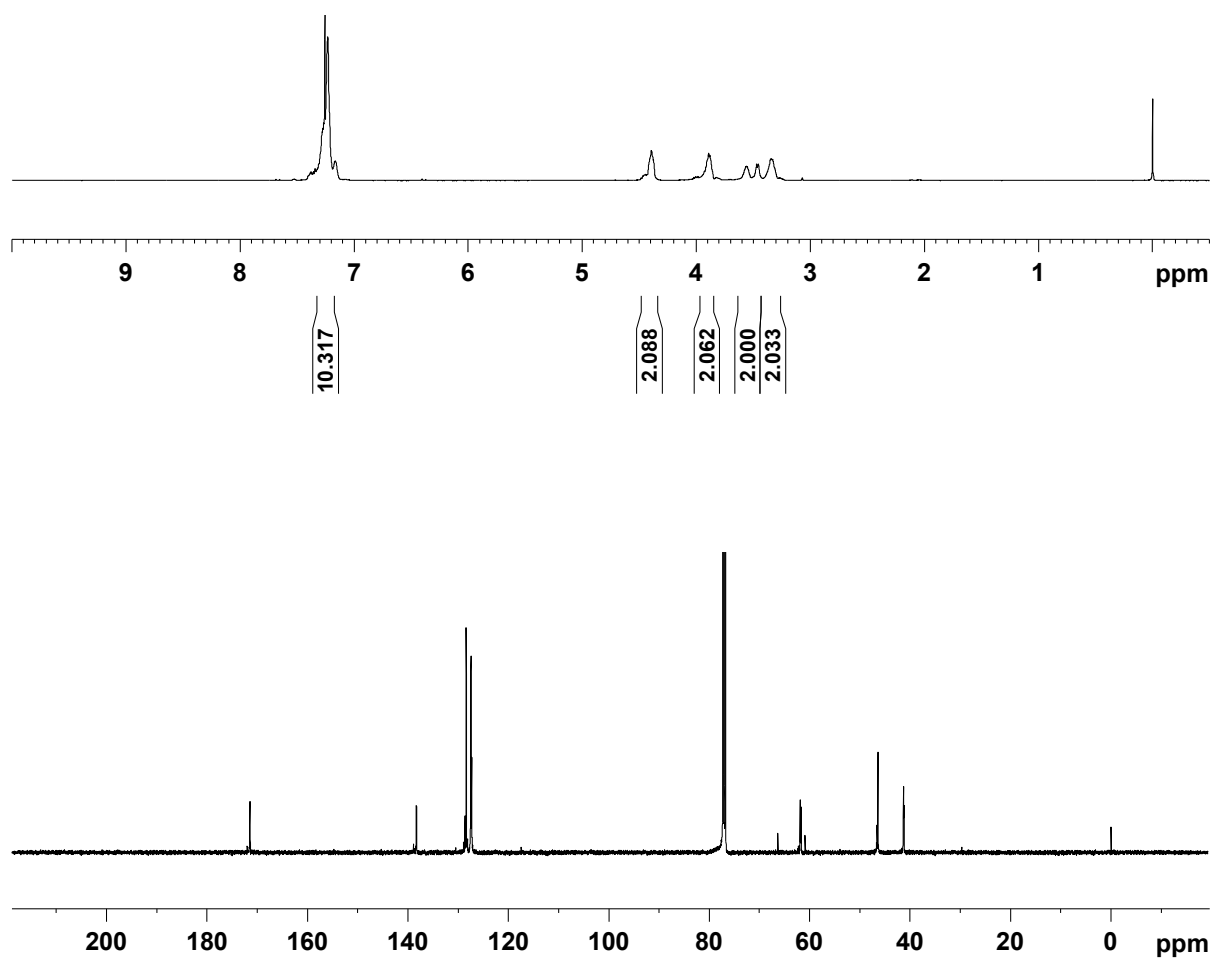
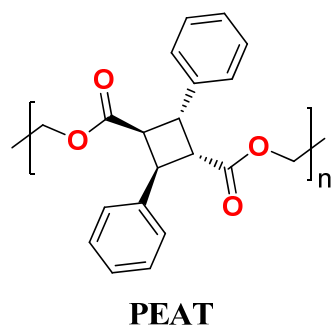
**Figure S5 Continue.** HMBC NMR spectrum of **CBDA-1** in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> at room temperature.



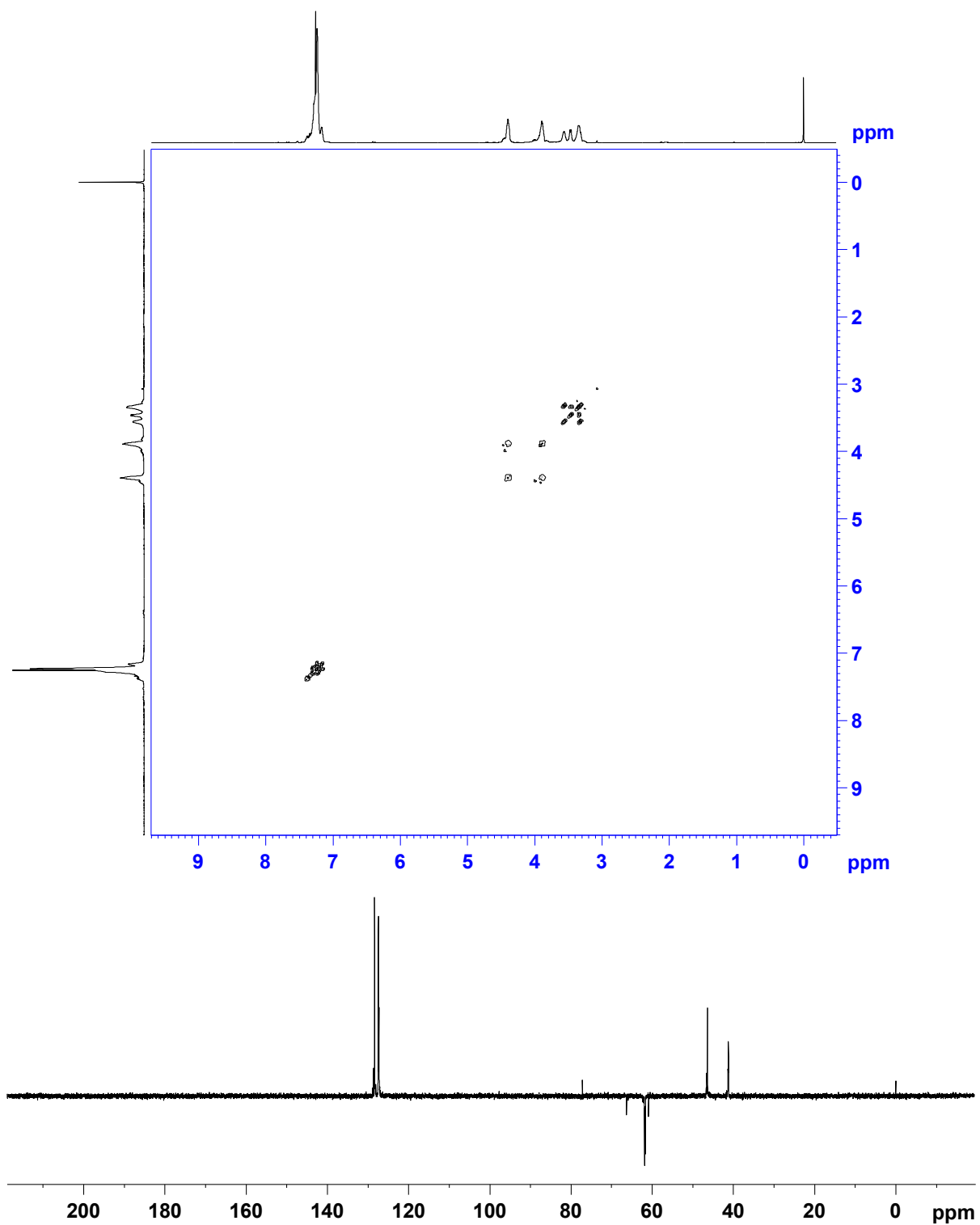
**Figure S6.** <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of **CBDA-1** dibutylammonium salt in D<sub>2</sub>O at room temperature.



**Figure S6 continue.** DEPT 90 and DEPT 135 NMR spectra of **CBDA-1** dibutylamminium in D<sub>2</sub>O at room temperature.

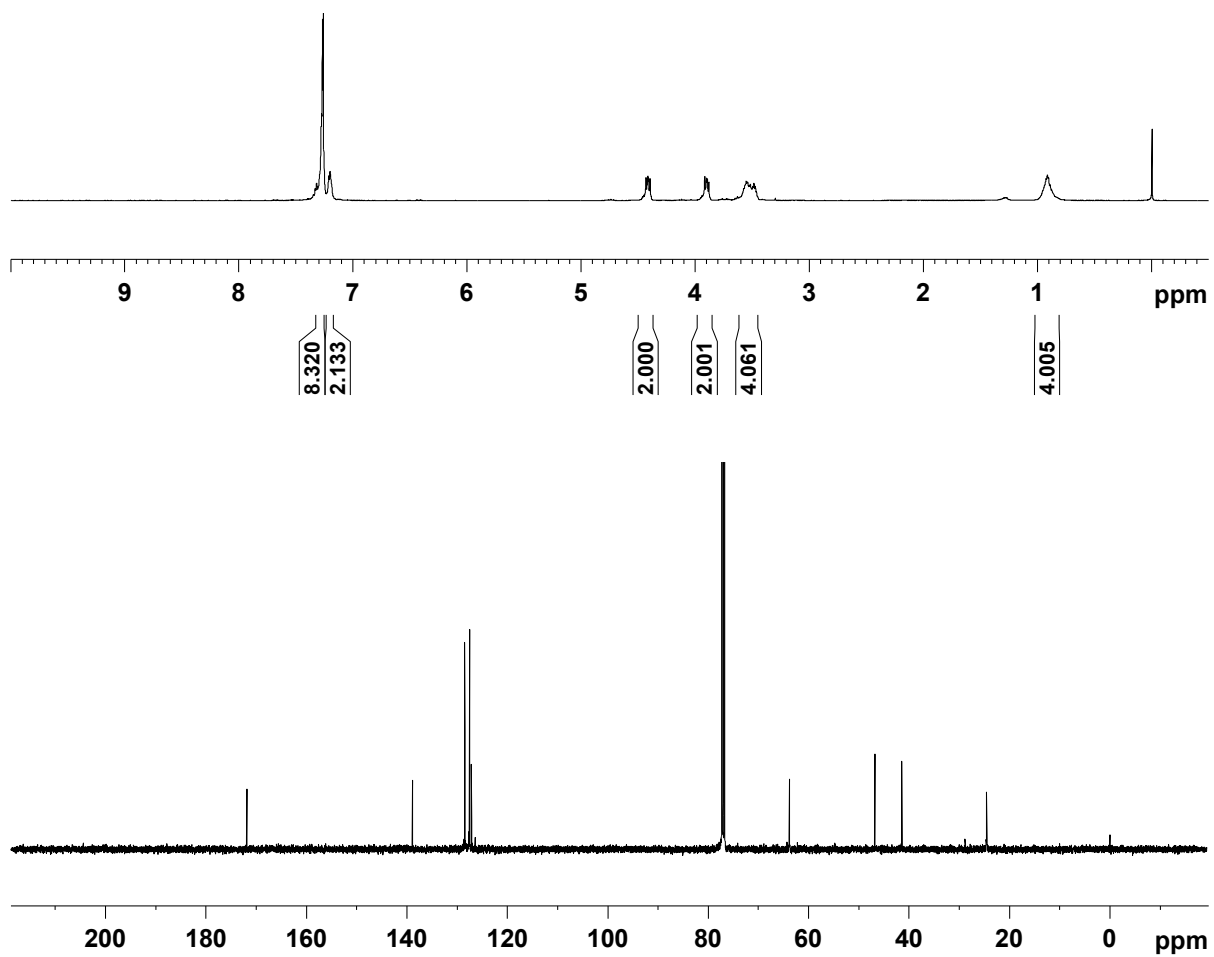
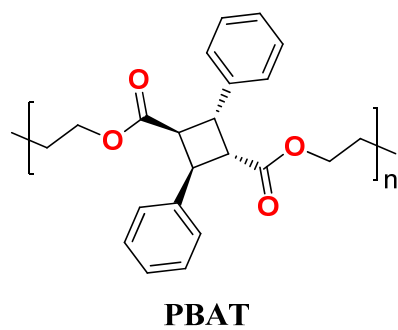


**Figure S7.**  $^1\text{H}$  (a) and  $^{13}\text{C}$  (b) NMR spectra of PEAT in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at room temperature.

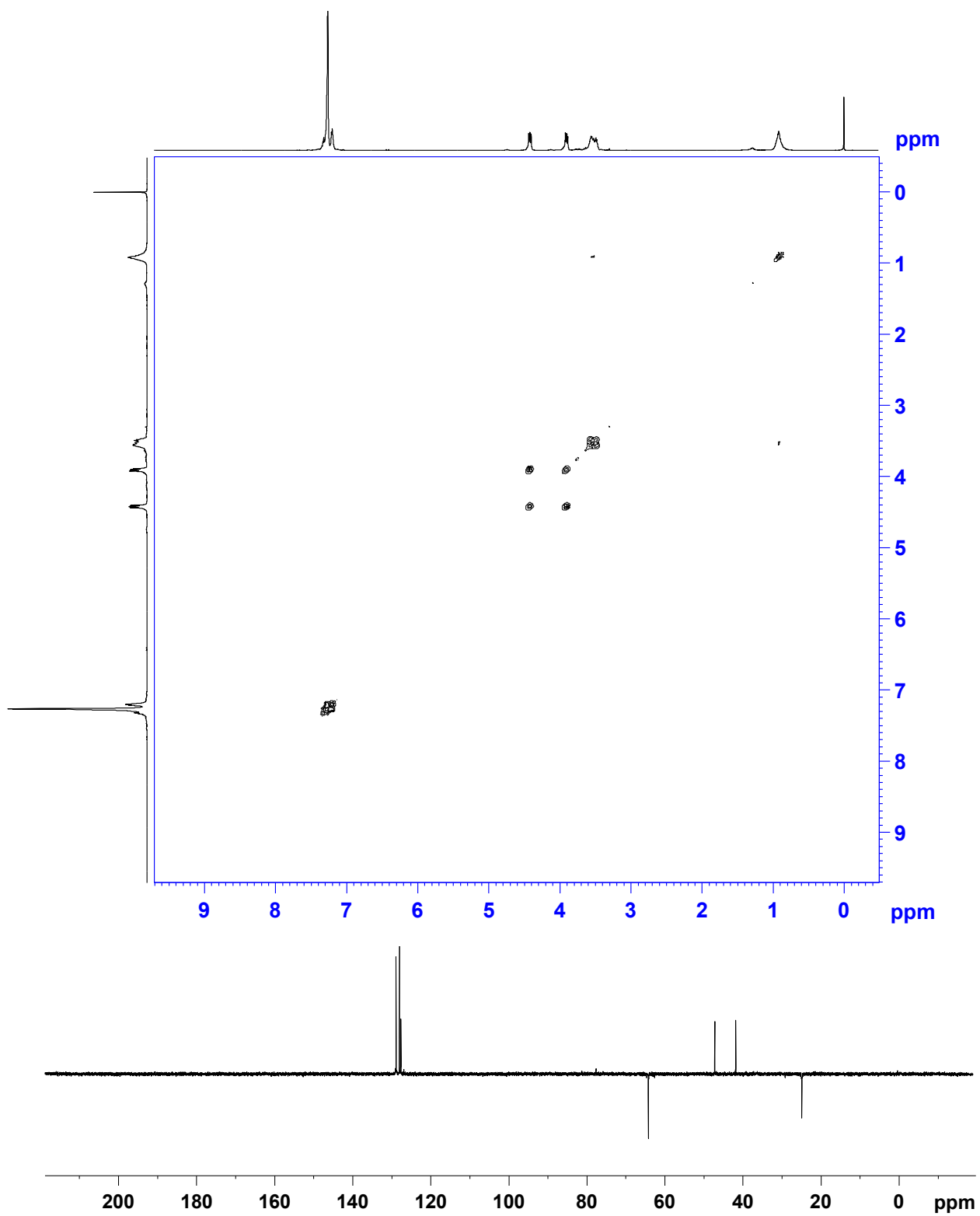


**Figure S7 continue.** <sup>1</sup>H COSY (c) and <sup>13</sup>C DEPT 135 (d) NMR spectra of PEAT in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at room temperature.

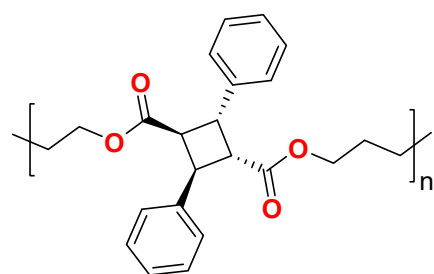




**Figure S8.**  $^1\text{H}$  (a) and  $^{13}\text{C}$  (b) NMR spectra of PBAT in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at room temperature.



**Figure S8 continue.** <sup>1</sup>H COSY (c) and <sup>13</sup>C DEPT 135 (d) NMR spectra of PBAT in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at room temperature.



PPAT

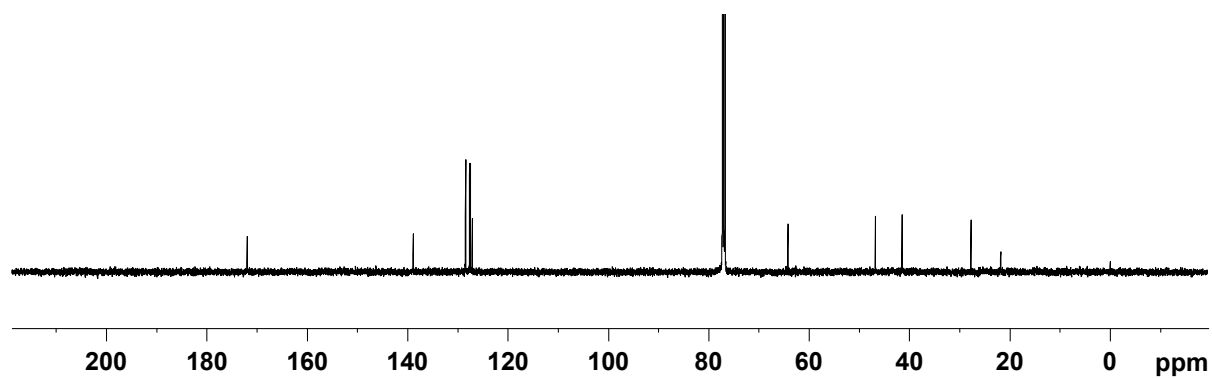
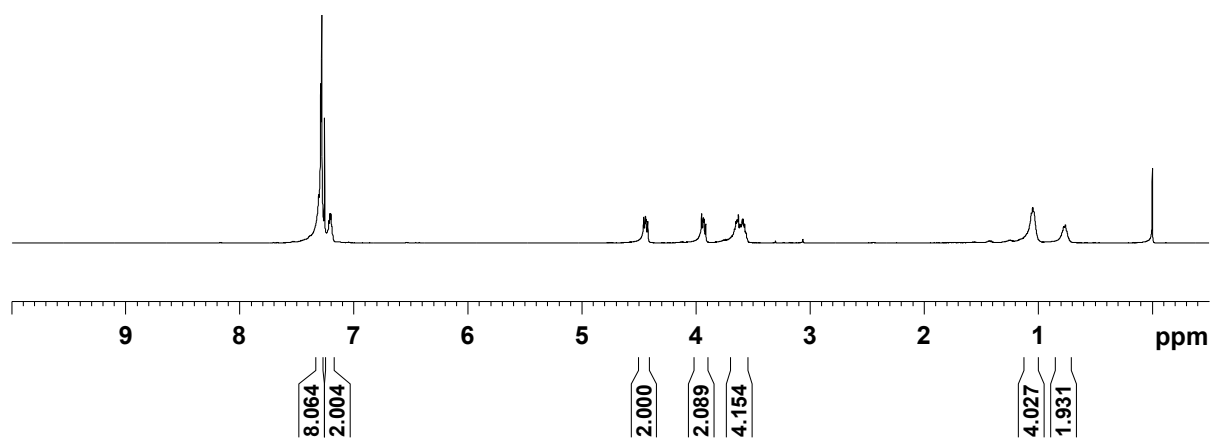
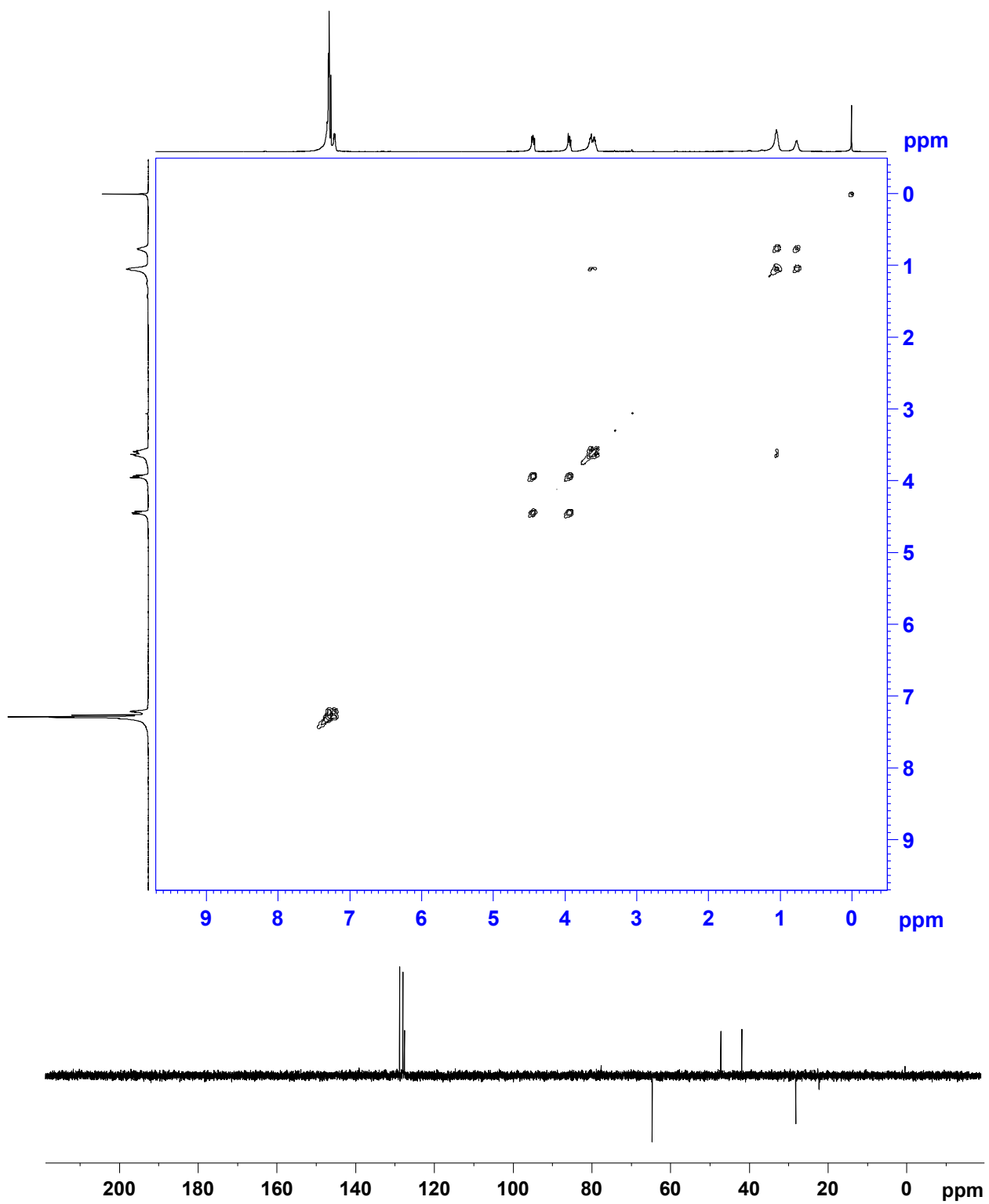
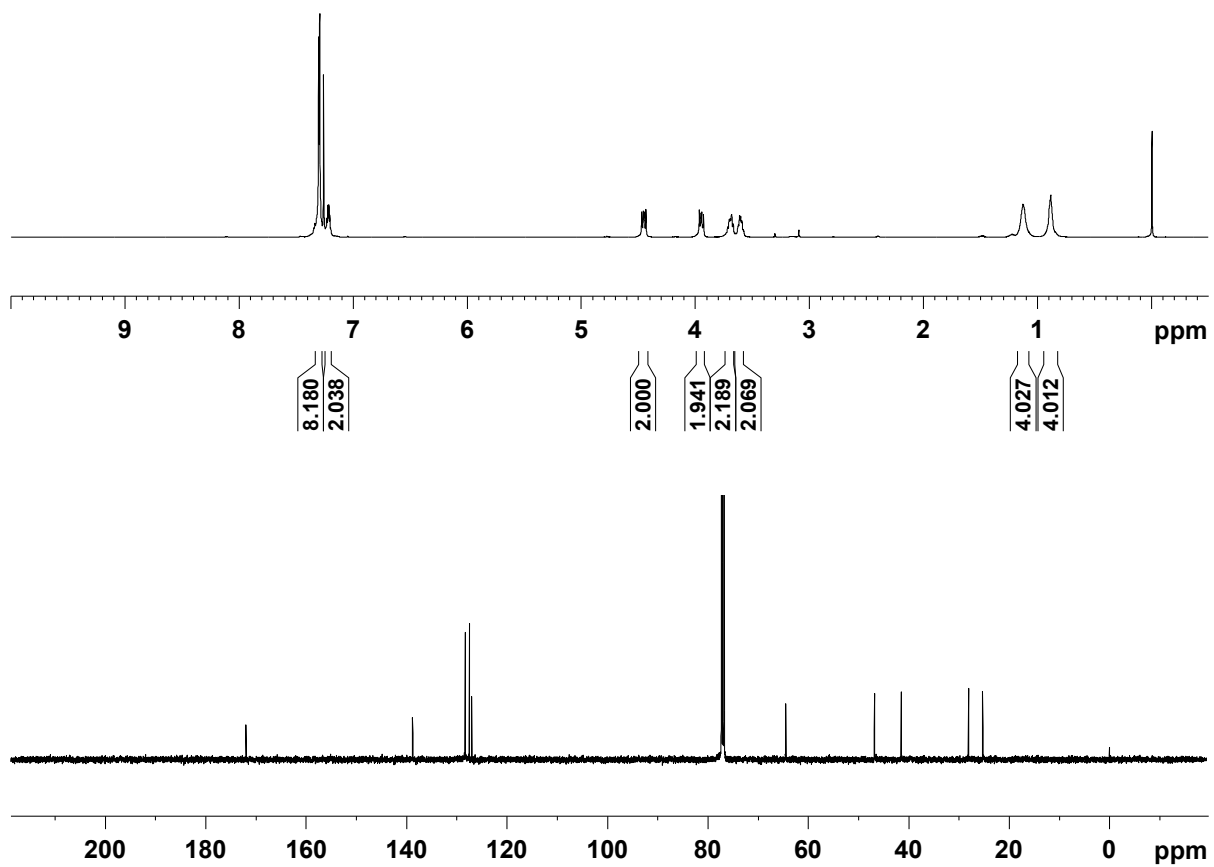
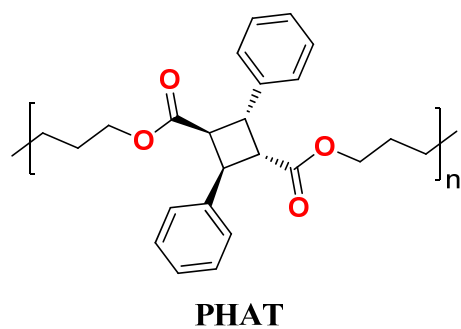


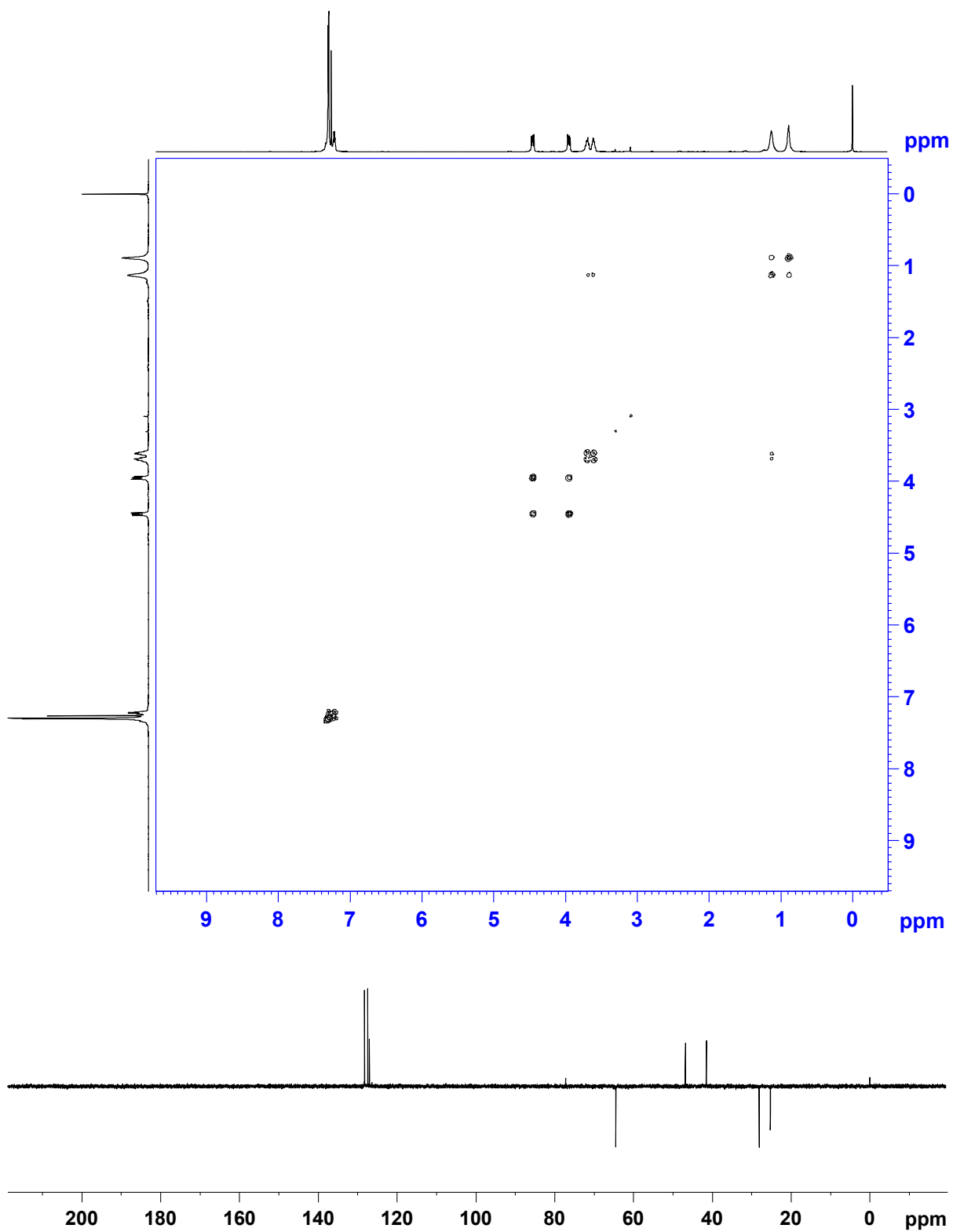
Figure S9.  $^1\text{H}$  (a) and  $^{13}\text{C}$  (b) NMR spectra of PPAT in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at room temperature.



**Figure S9 continue.** <sup>1</sup>H COSY (c) and <sup>13</sup>C DEPT 135 (d) NMR spectra of PPAT in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at room temperature.

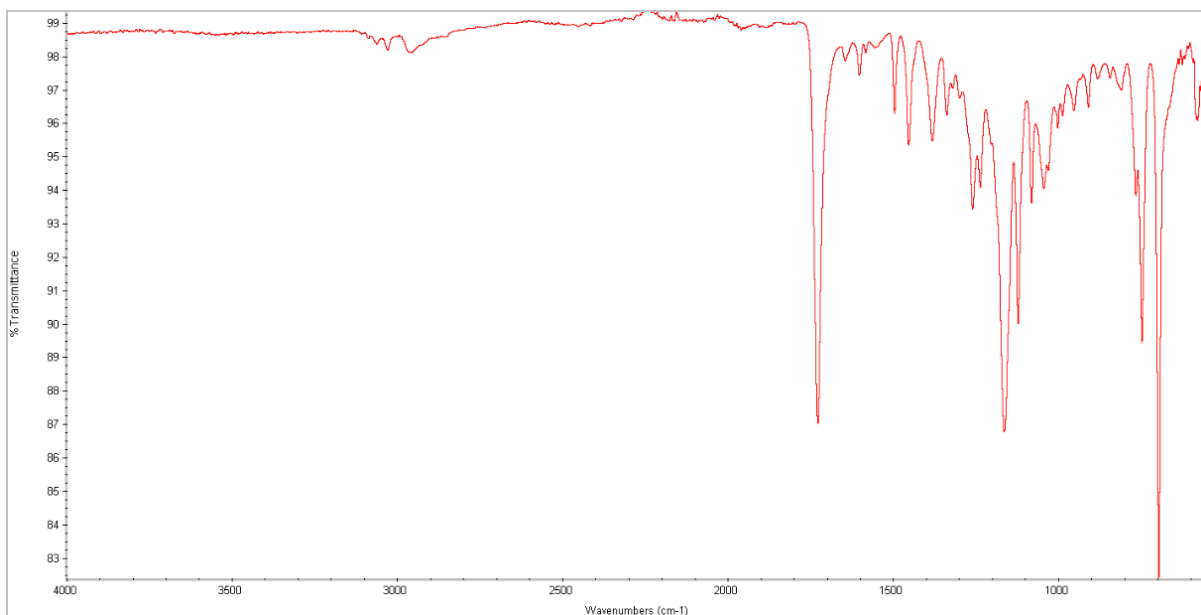
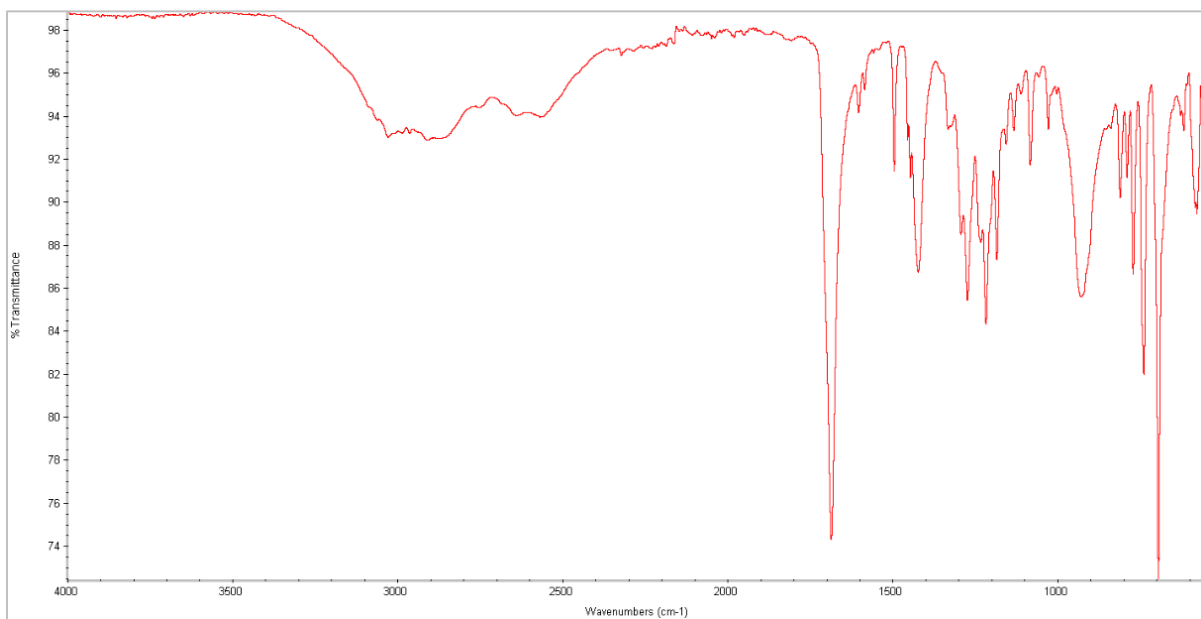


**Figure S10.**  $^1\text{H}$  (a) and  $^{13}\text{C}$  (b) NMR spectra of PHAT in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at room temperature.

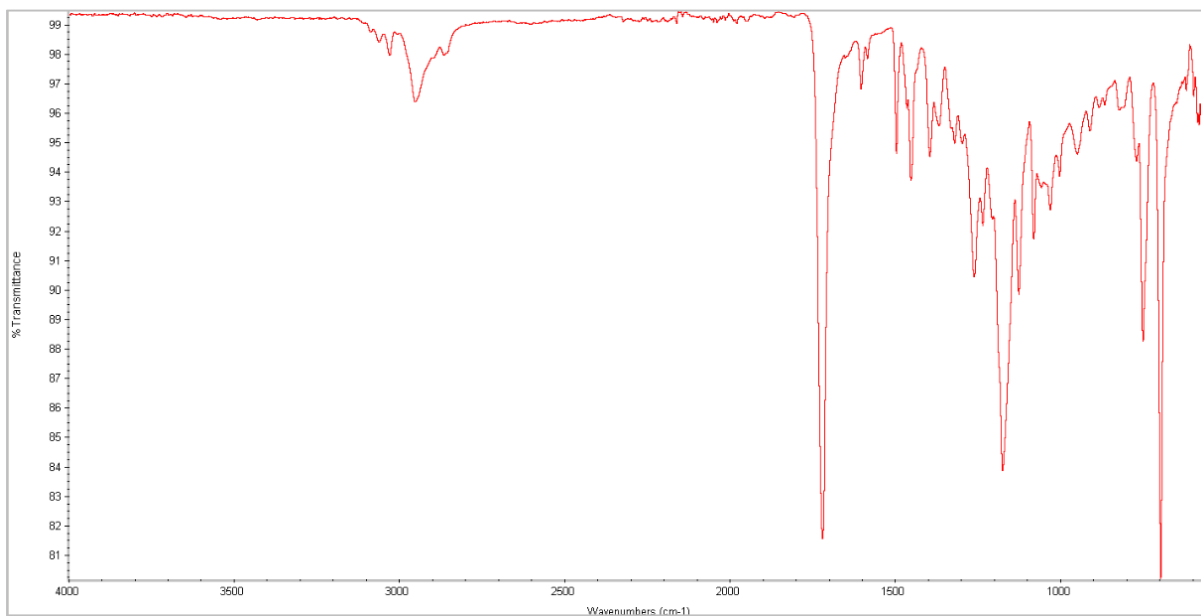
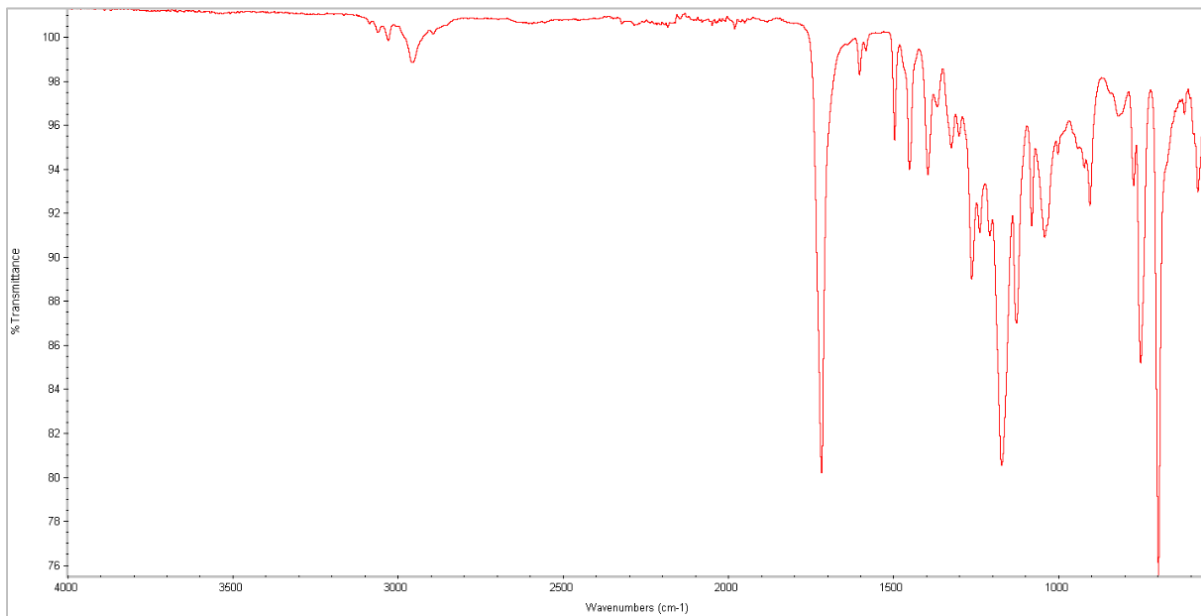


**Figure S10 continue.** <sup>1</sup>H COSY (a) and <sup>13</sup>C DEPT 135 (b) NMR spectra of PHAT in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at room temperature.

### 3.4. FT-IR of $\alpha$ -Truxillic Acid and Poly- $\alpha$ -Truxillates

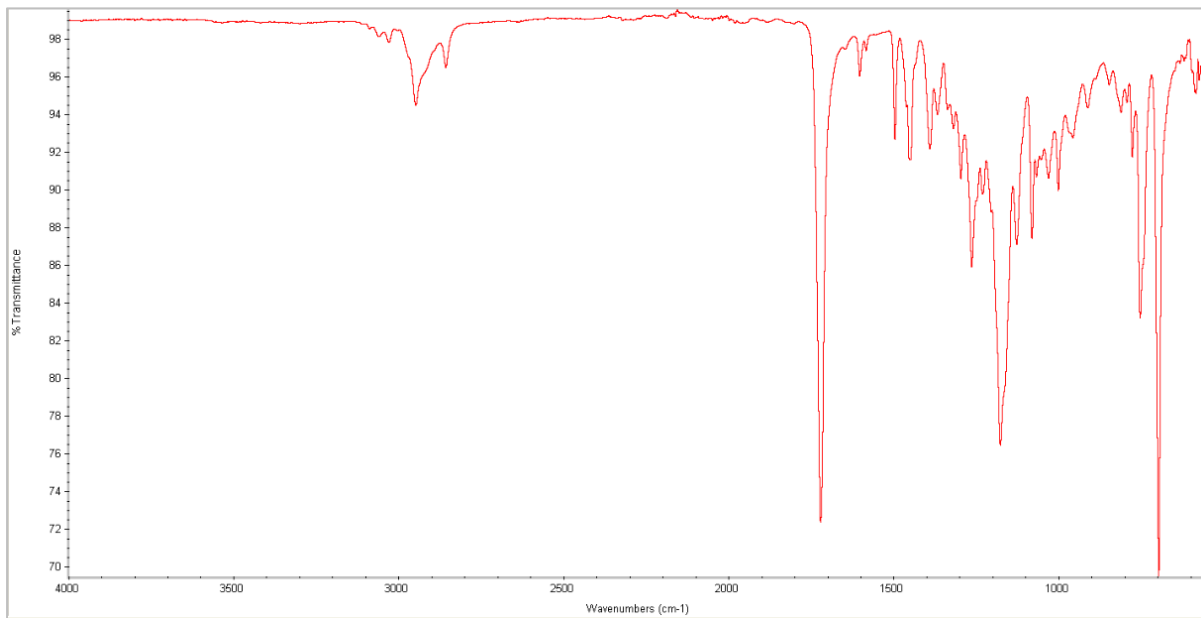


**Figure S11.** The FT-IR spectra of CBDA-1 (up,  $\alpha$ -truxillic acid) and PEAT (down).



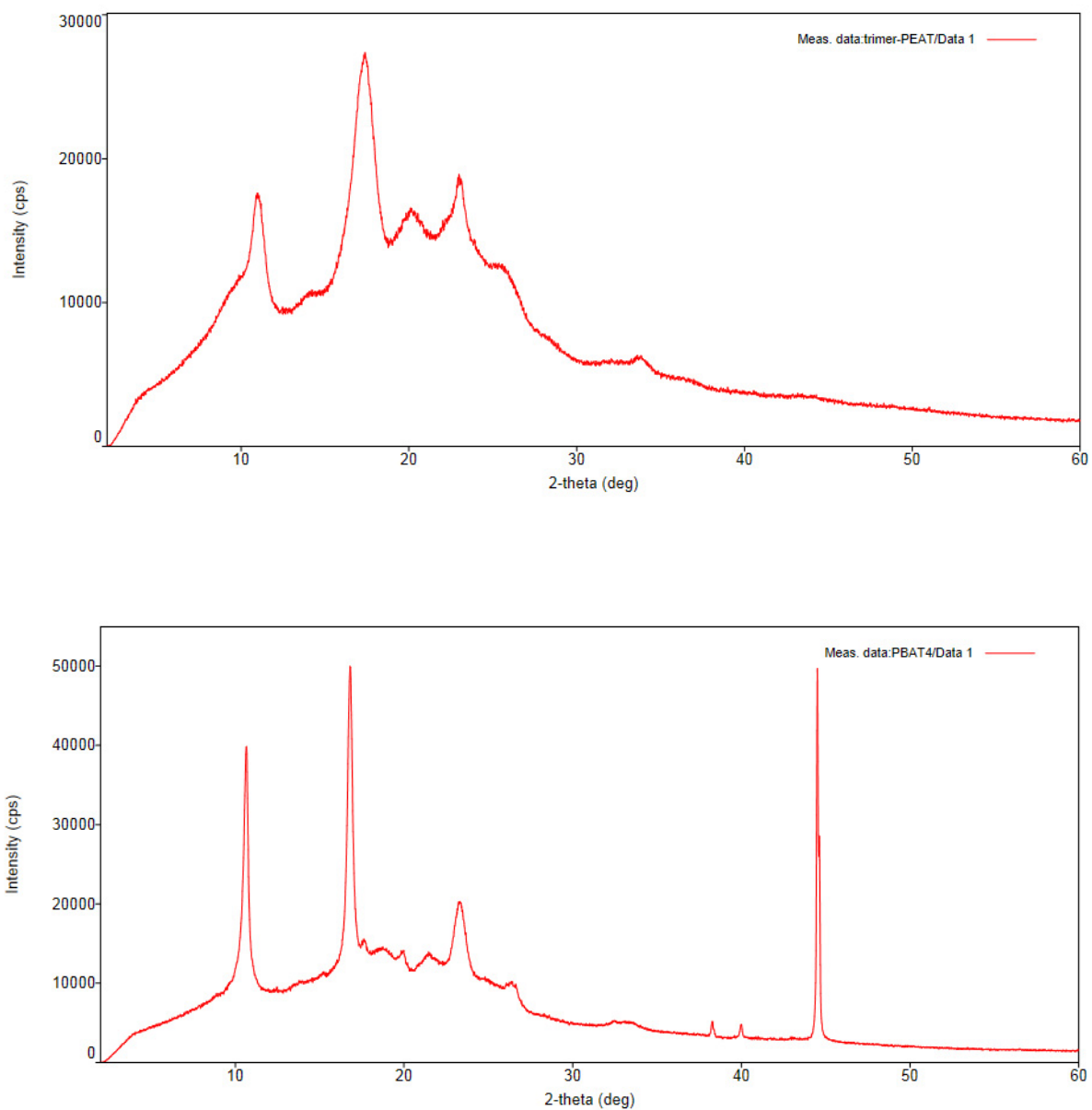
**Figure S11 continue.** The FT-IR spectra of PBAT (up) and PPAT (down).



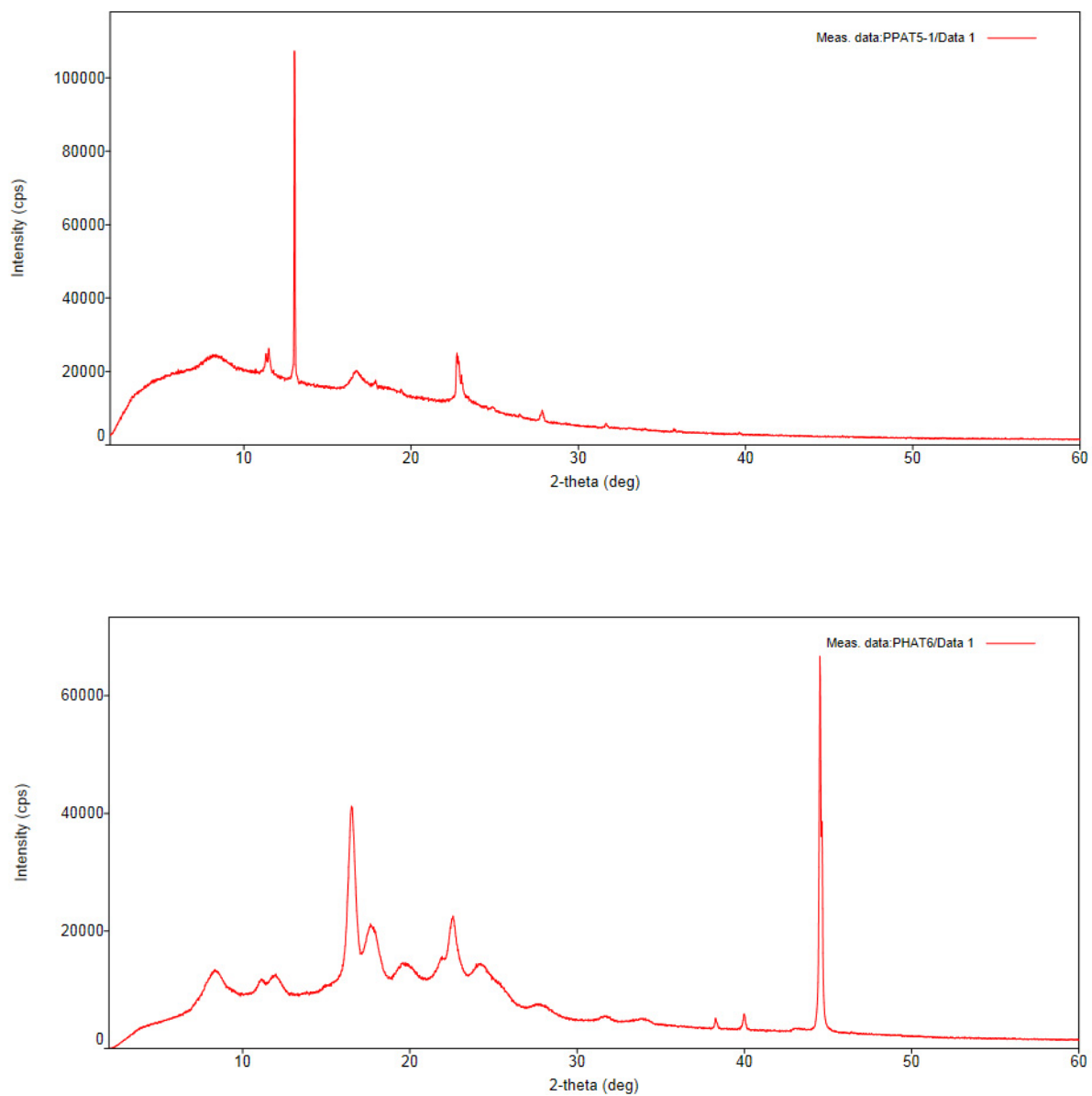


**Figure S11 continue.** The FT-IR spectrum of PHAT.

### 3.5. Powder X-ray Diffraction of Poly- $\alpha$ -Truxillates



**Figure S12.** Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns of PEAT (up) and PBAT (down). The results indicated a partially crystalline state.



**Figure S12 Continue.** Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns of PPAT (up) and PHAT (down). The results indicated a partially crystalline state.

### 3.6. MS Spectra

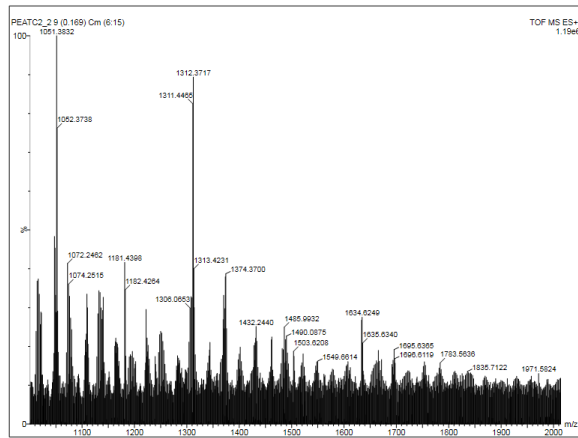
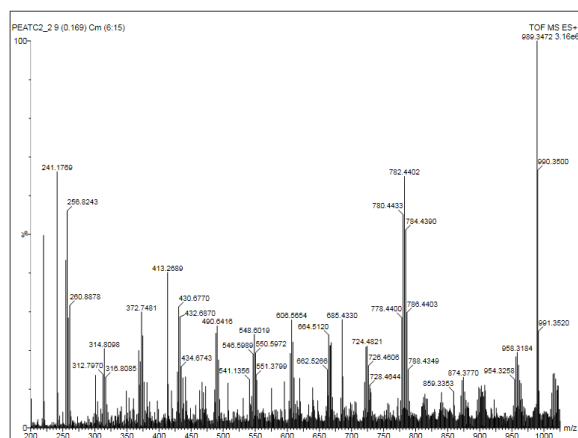
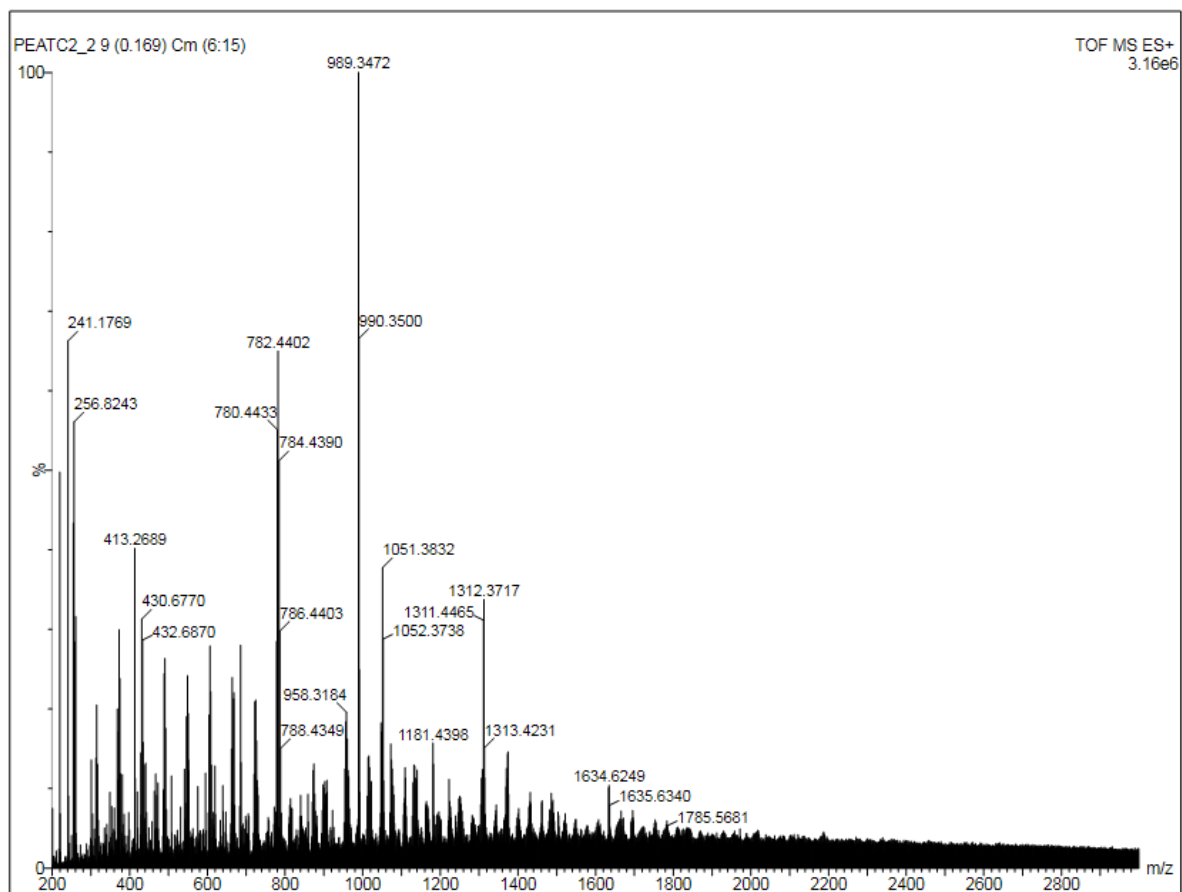


Figure 13. MS spectra of PEAT.

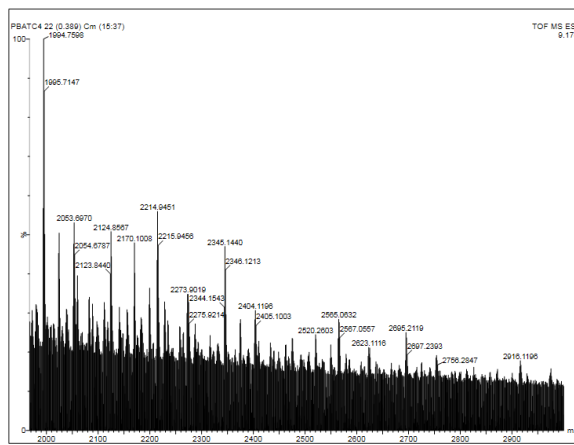
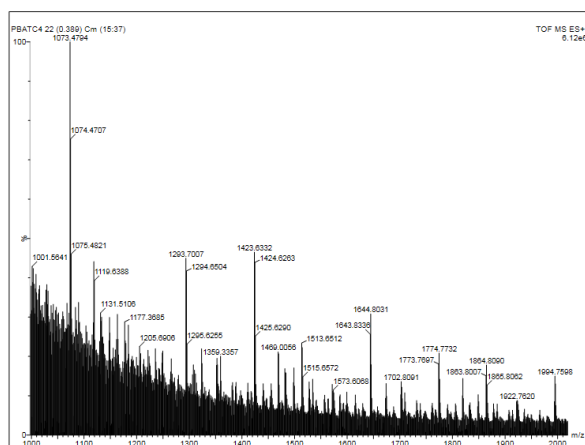
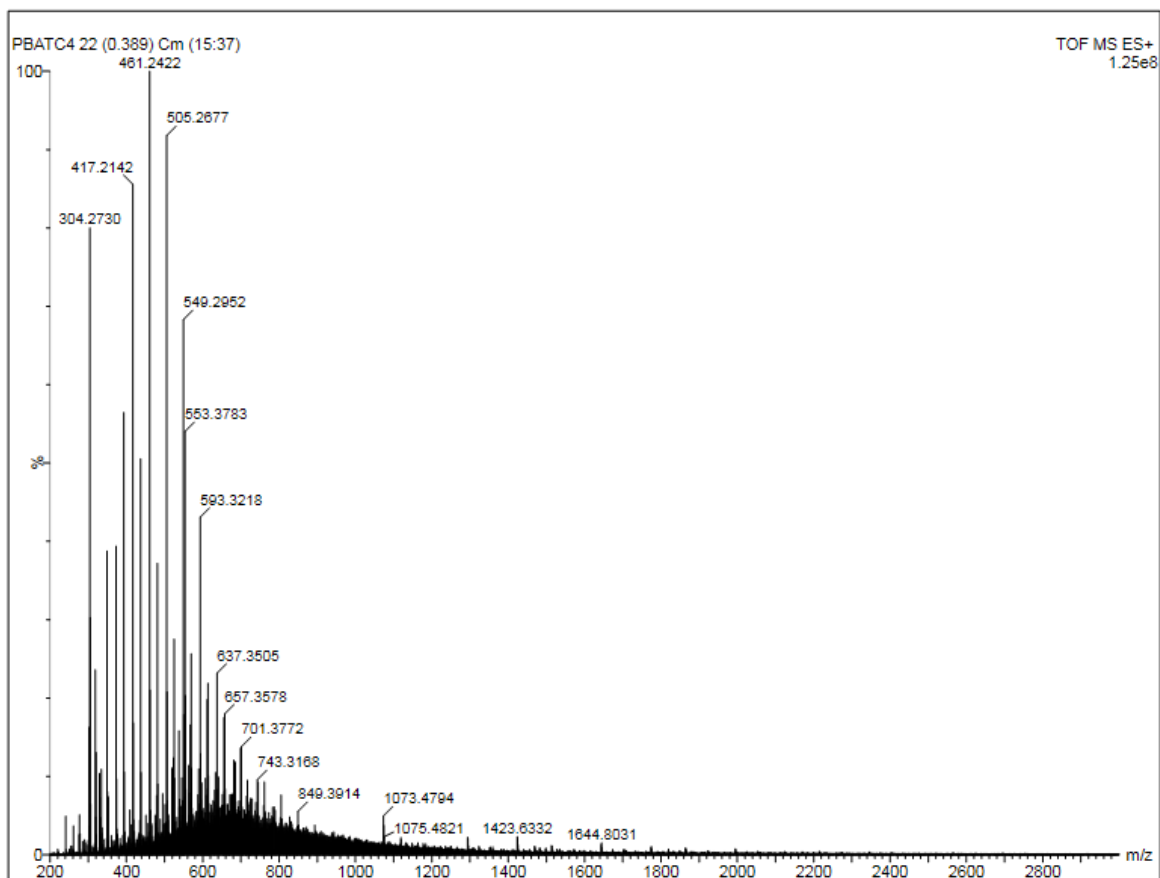


Figure 14. MS spectra of PBAT.

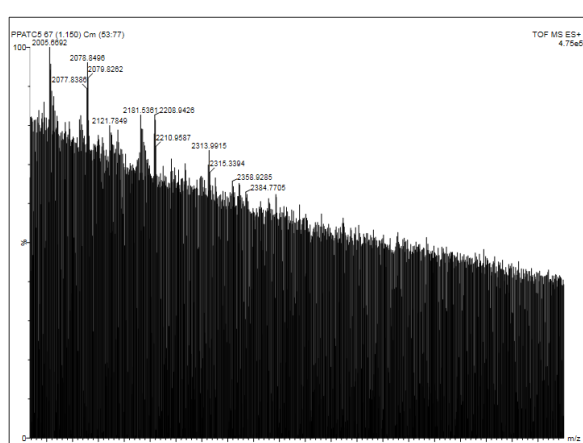
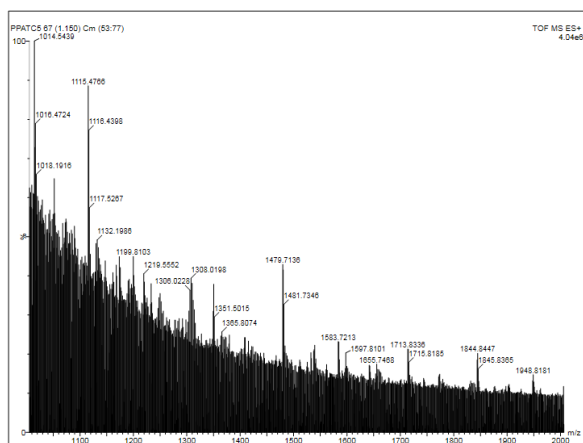
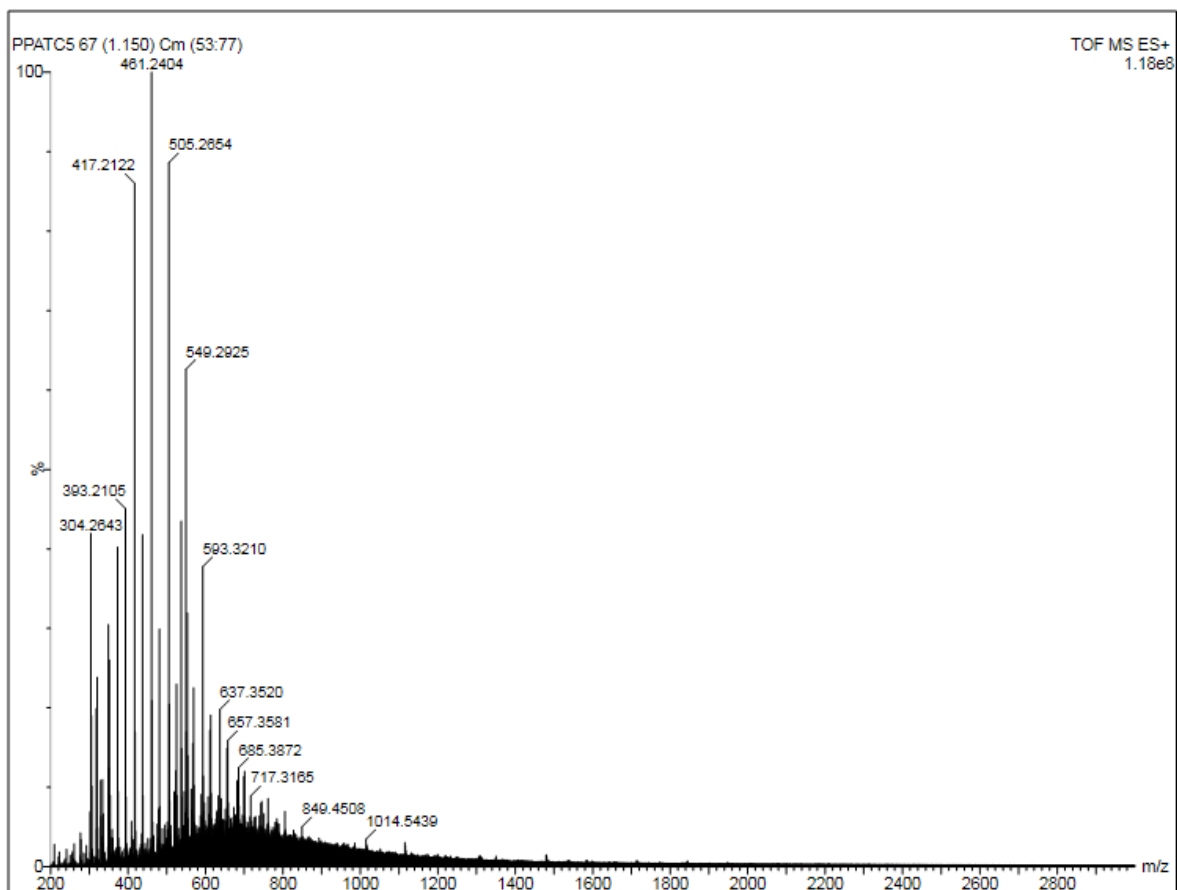


Figure 15. MS spectra of PPAT.

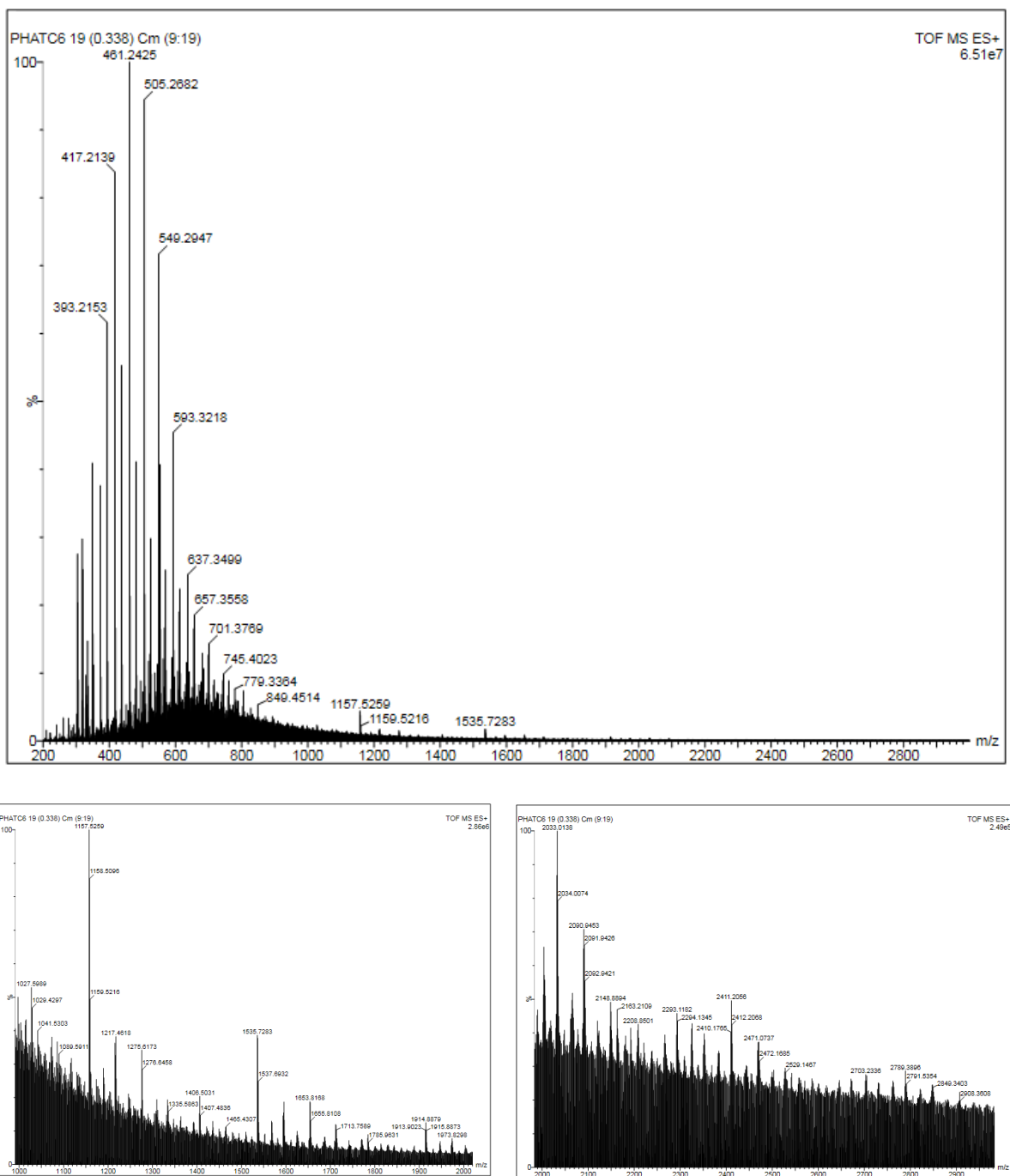
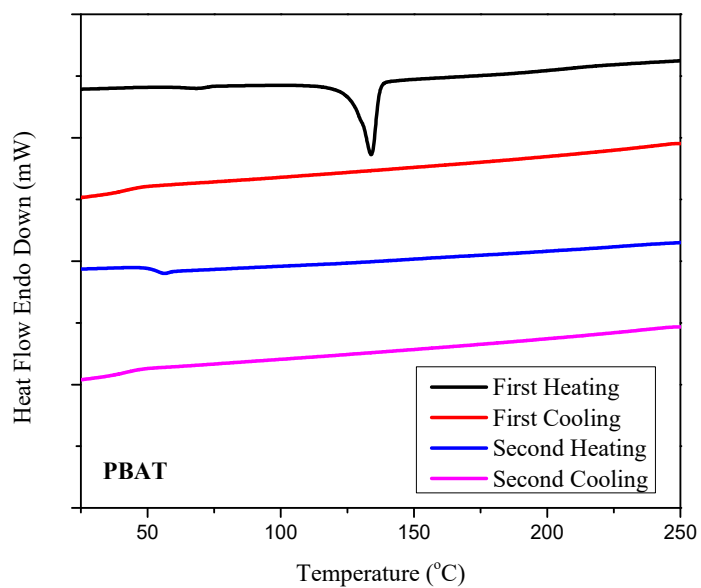
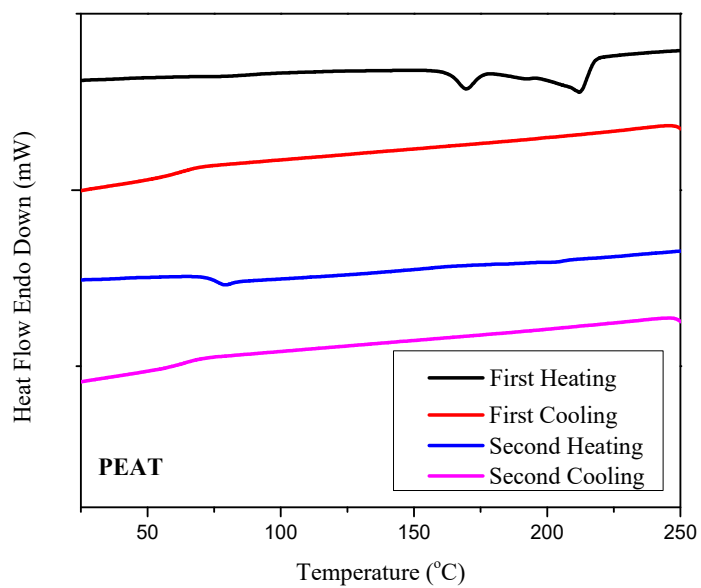


Figure 16. MS spectra of PHAT.

### 3.7. DSC



**Figure S17.** DSC results of PEAT and PBAT.



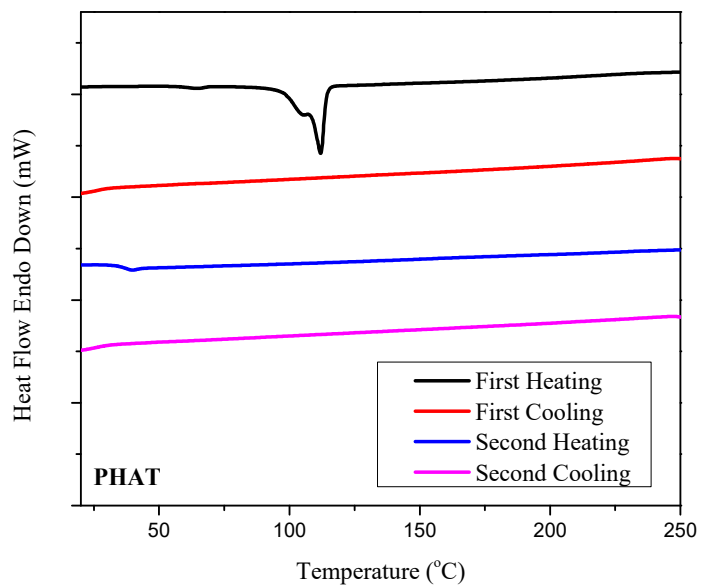
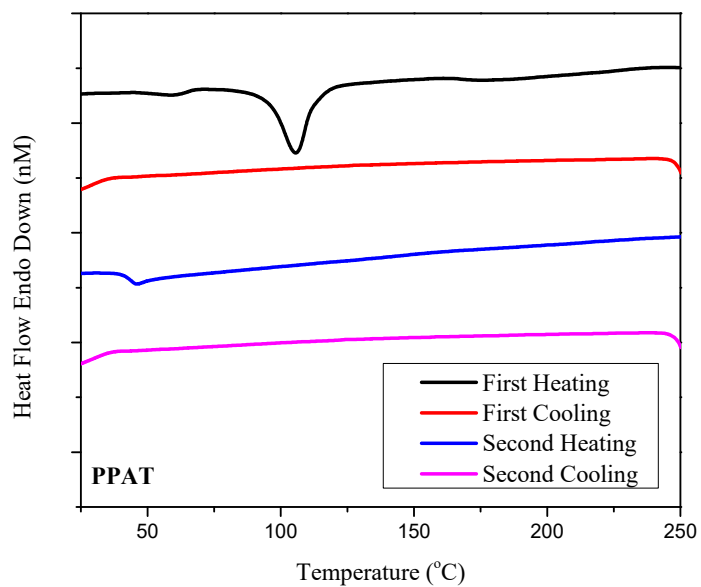
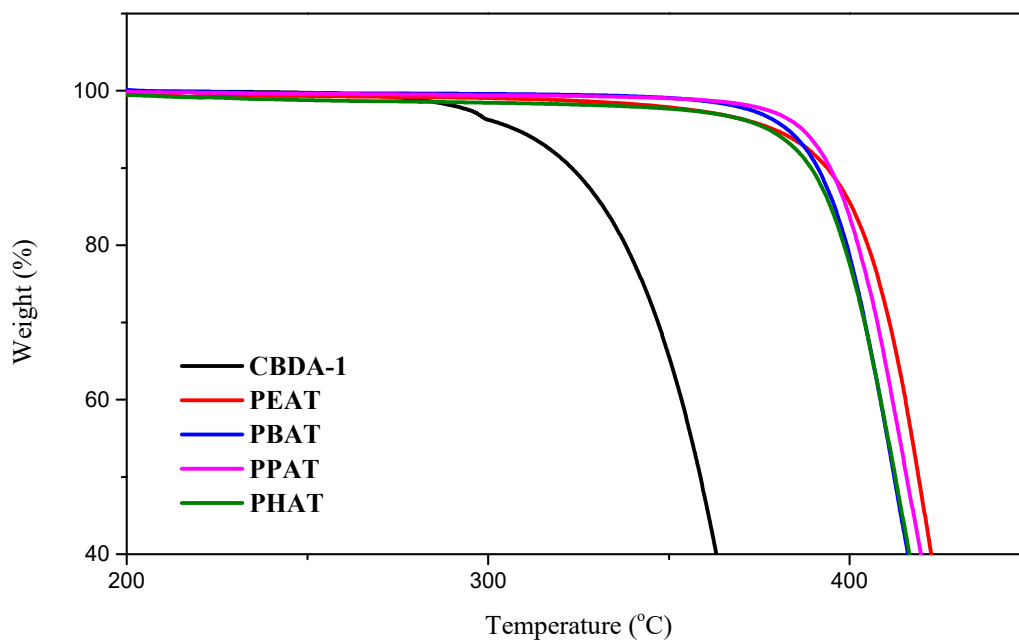


Figure S17 continue. DSC results of PPAT and PHAT.

### 3.8. TGA



**Figure S18.** TGA of **CBDA-1** and poly- $\alpha$ -truxillate operated under nitrogen (50.0 ml/min) with rate 20 °C/min. To get a clear view, partial results were magnified. For full scale of TGA results, see the Figure 5 in the manuscript.

### 3.9. Polydispersity Indices (PDI)

**Table S2.** PDI of the poly- $\alpha$ -truxillates

Poly- $\alpha$ -truxillates	PEAT	PBAT	PPAT	PHAT
<b>PDI</b>	1.88	1.47	1.57	1.85