

# **Iron<sup>III</sup> half salen catalysts for atom transfer radical and ring opening polymerizations**

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1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of ligands L2,L4-L6, L8

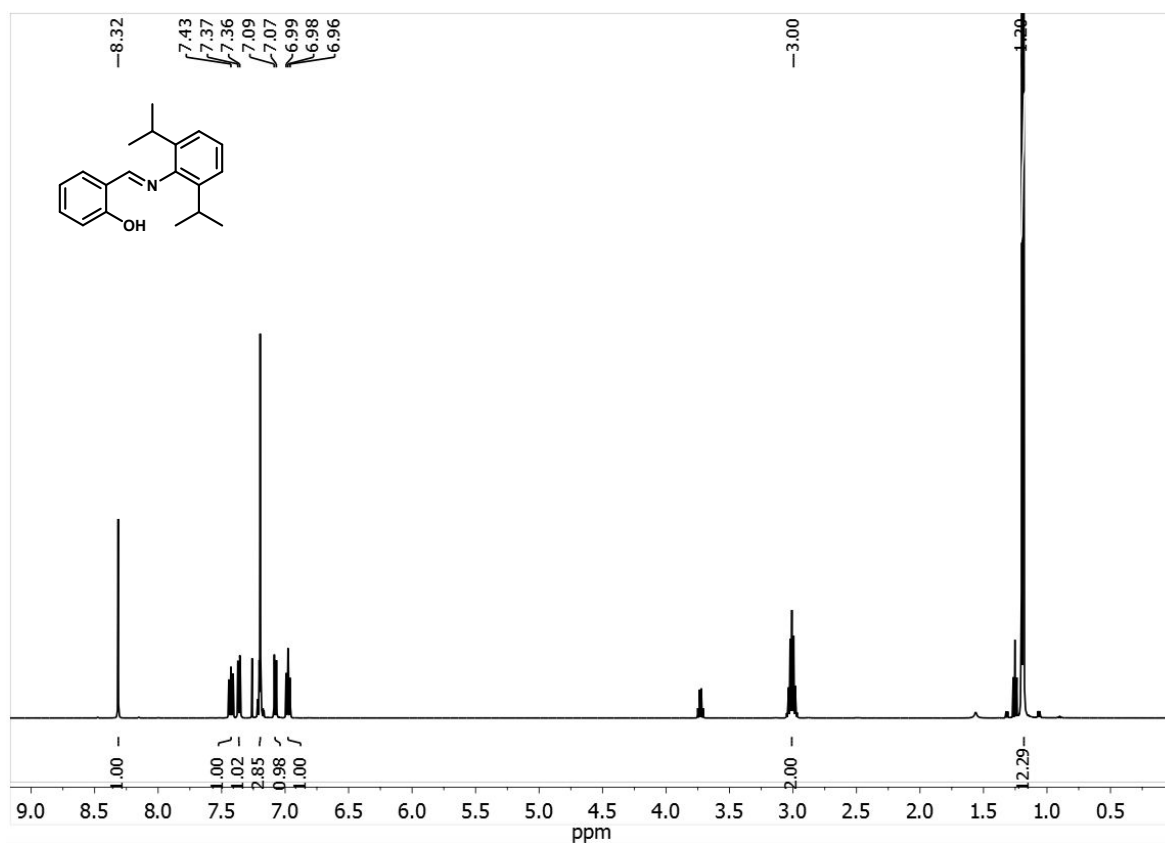


Figure S1 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of L2 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 20°C.

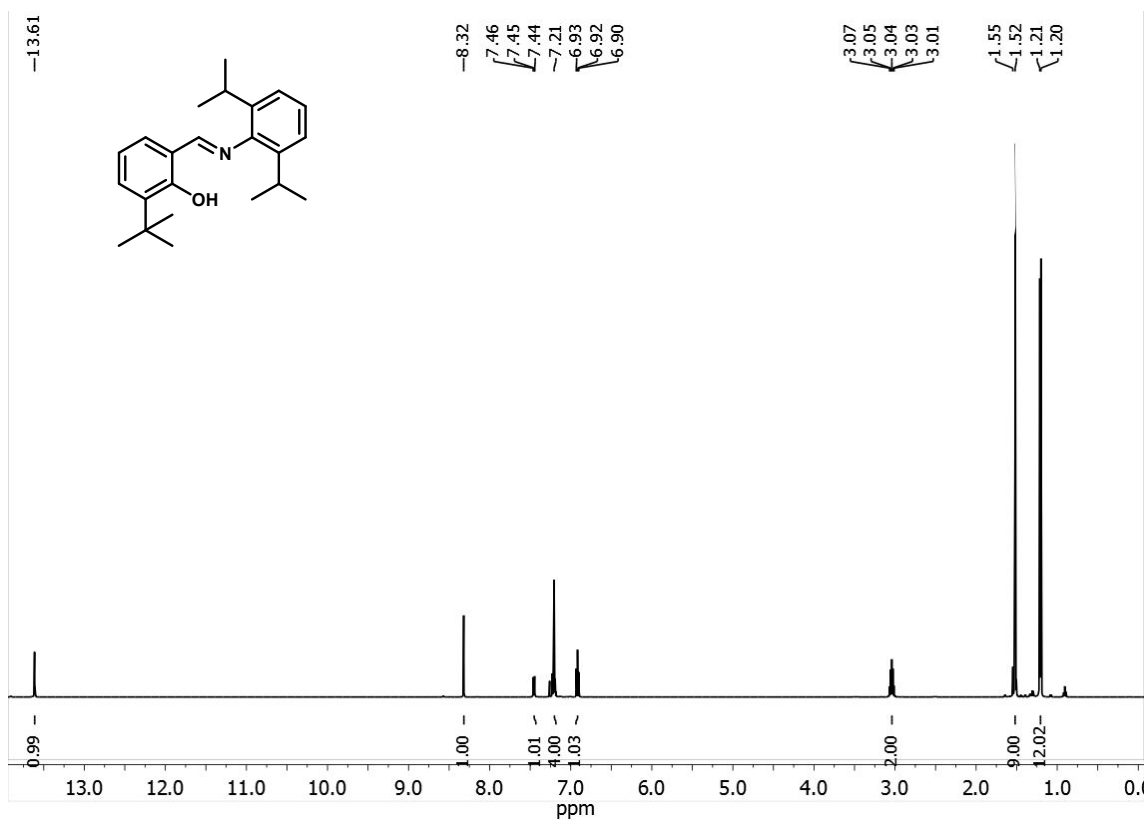


Figure S2 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of L4 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 20°C.

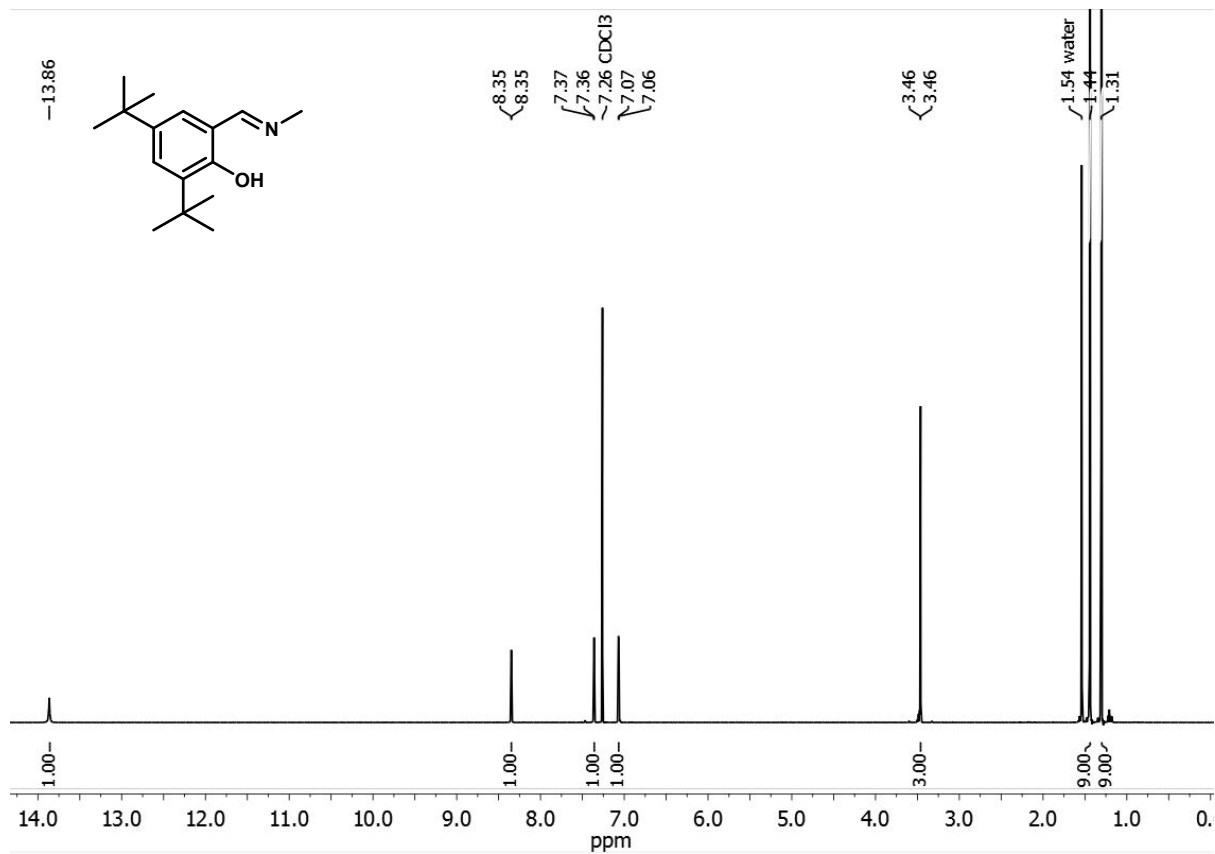


Figure S3 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of L5 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 20°C.

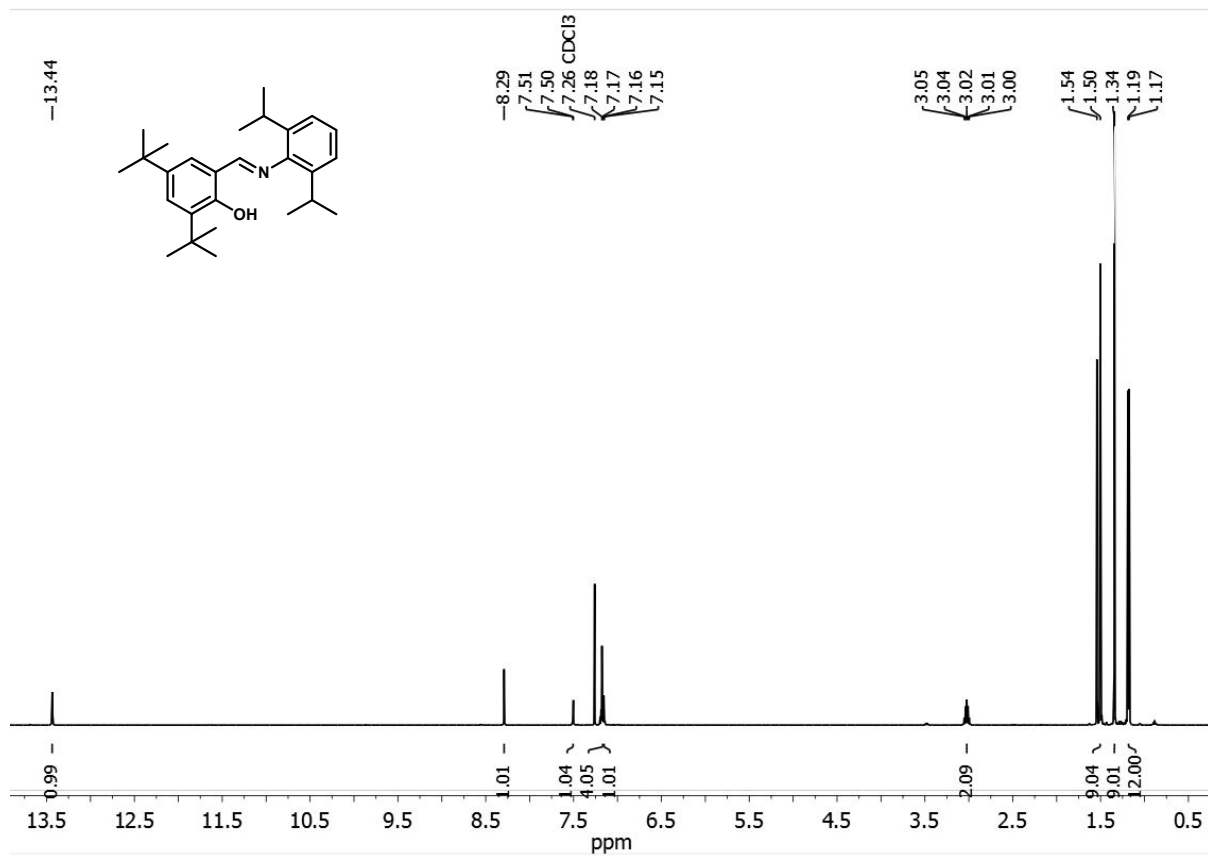


Figure S4 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of L6 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 20°C.

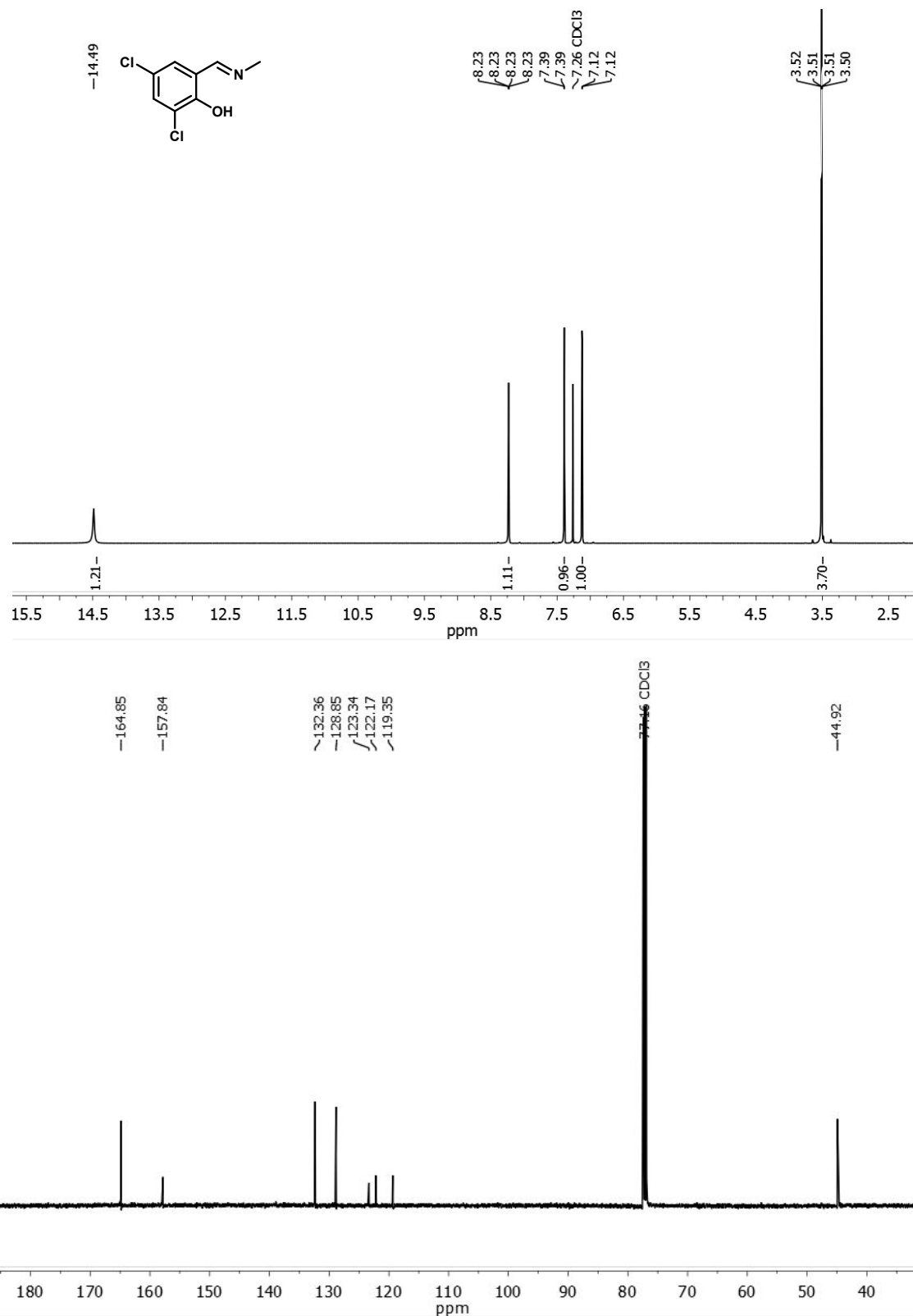


Figure S5 <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C spectra of L8 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 20°C.

2. HRMS spectra of complexes C2, C4-C6, C8

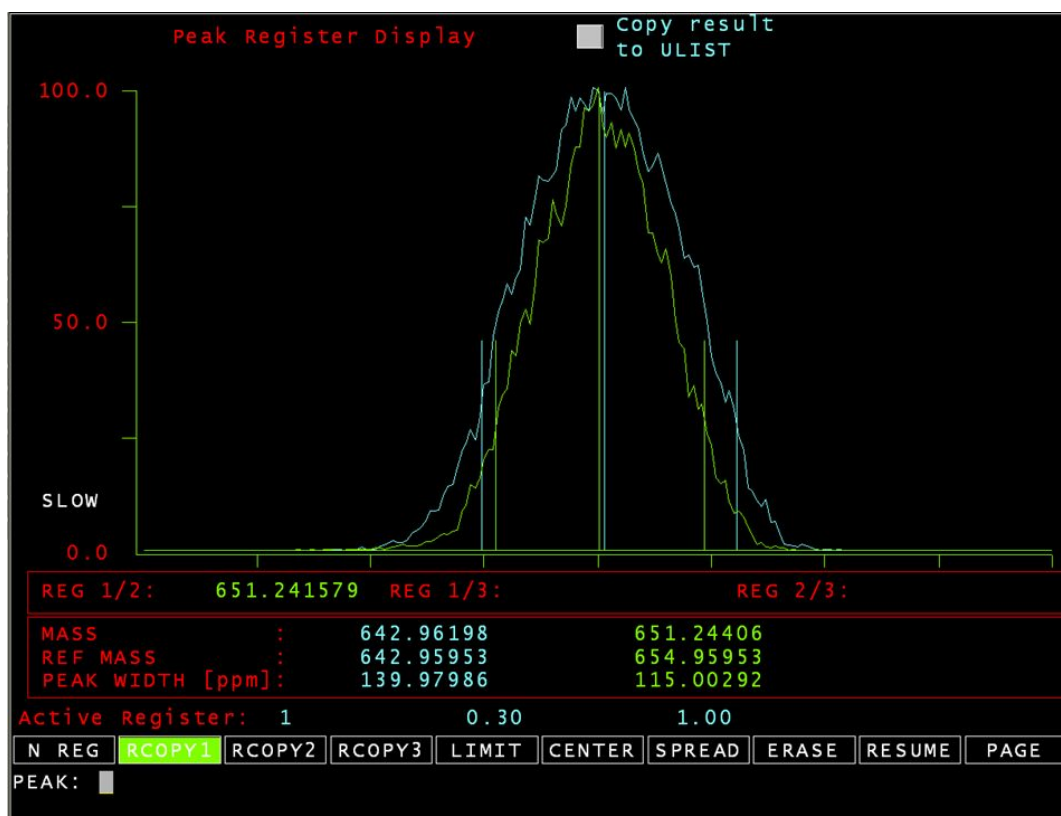


Figure S6 HRMS peak of C2.

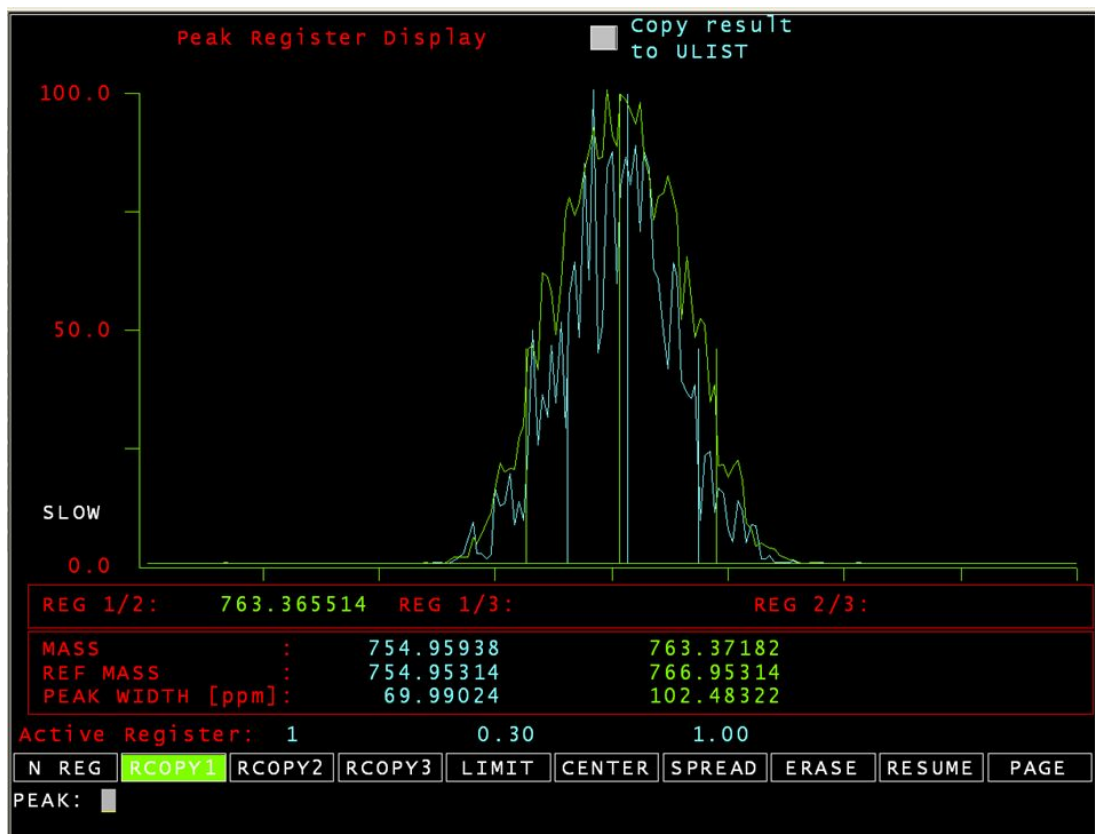


Figure S7 HRMS peak of C4.

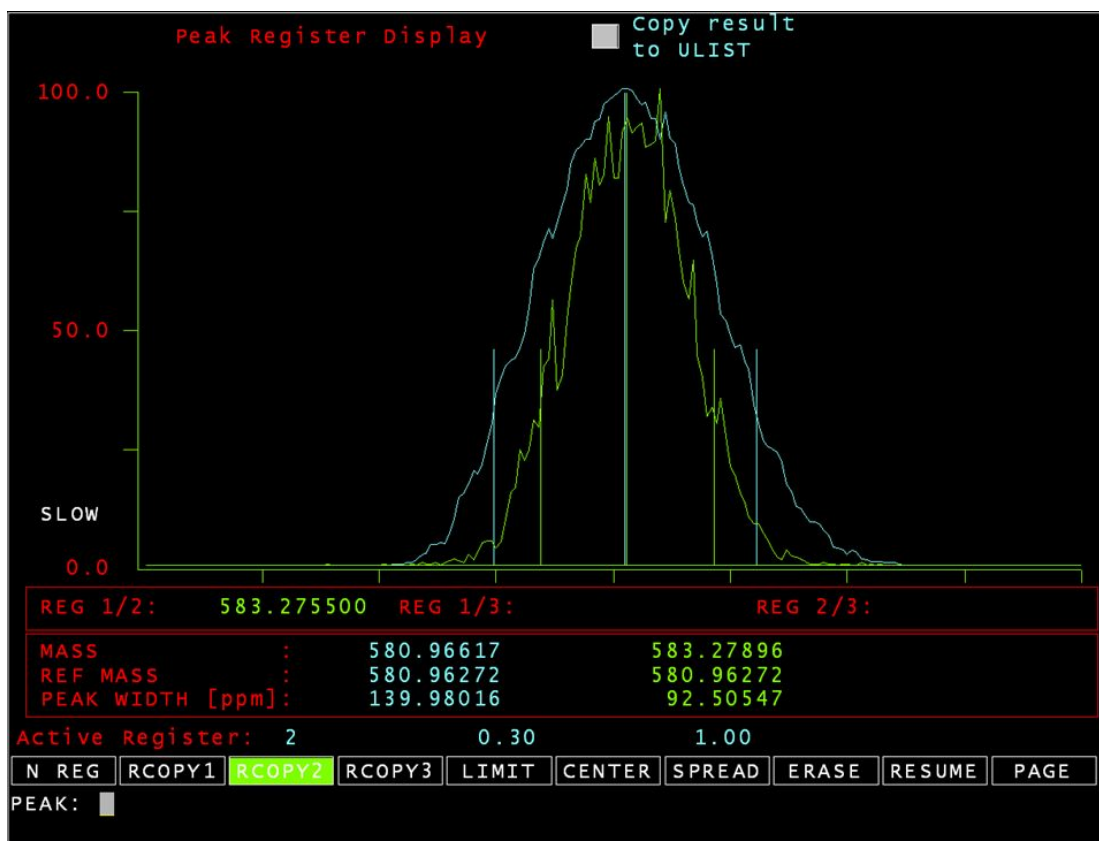


Figure S8 HRMS peak of C5.

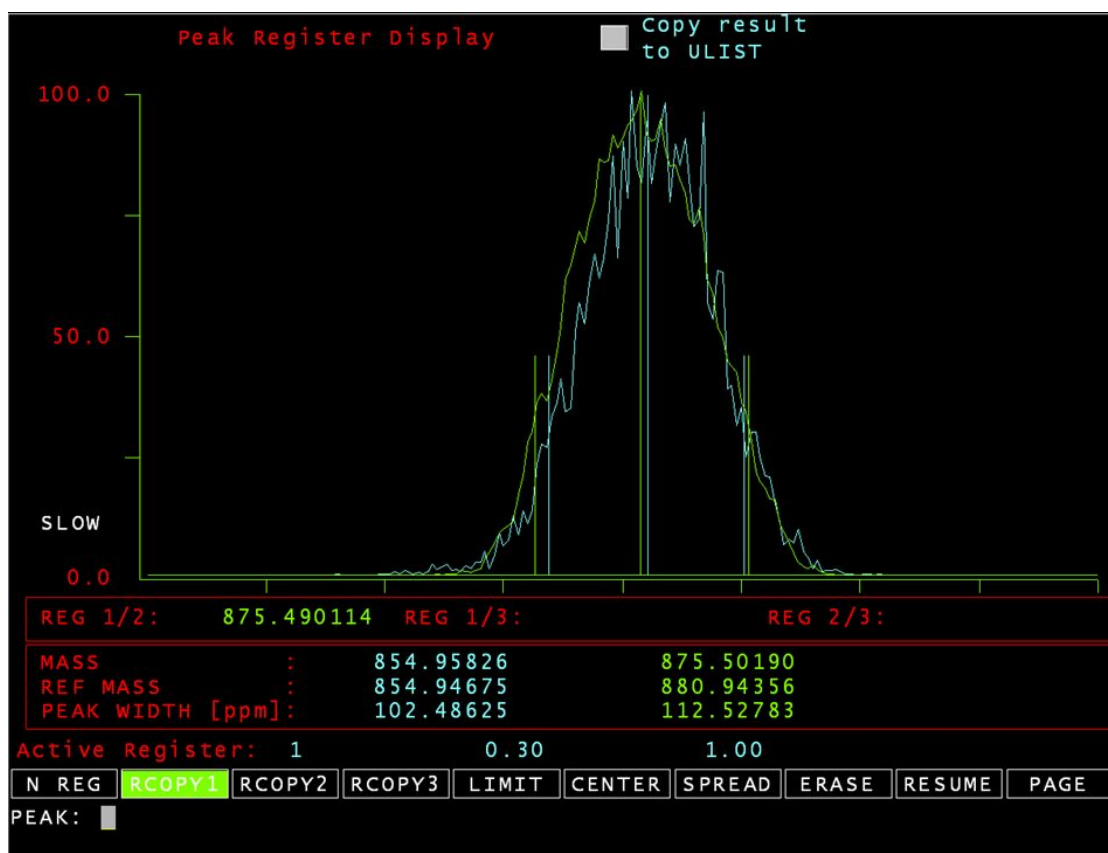


Figure S9 HRMS peak of C6.

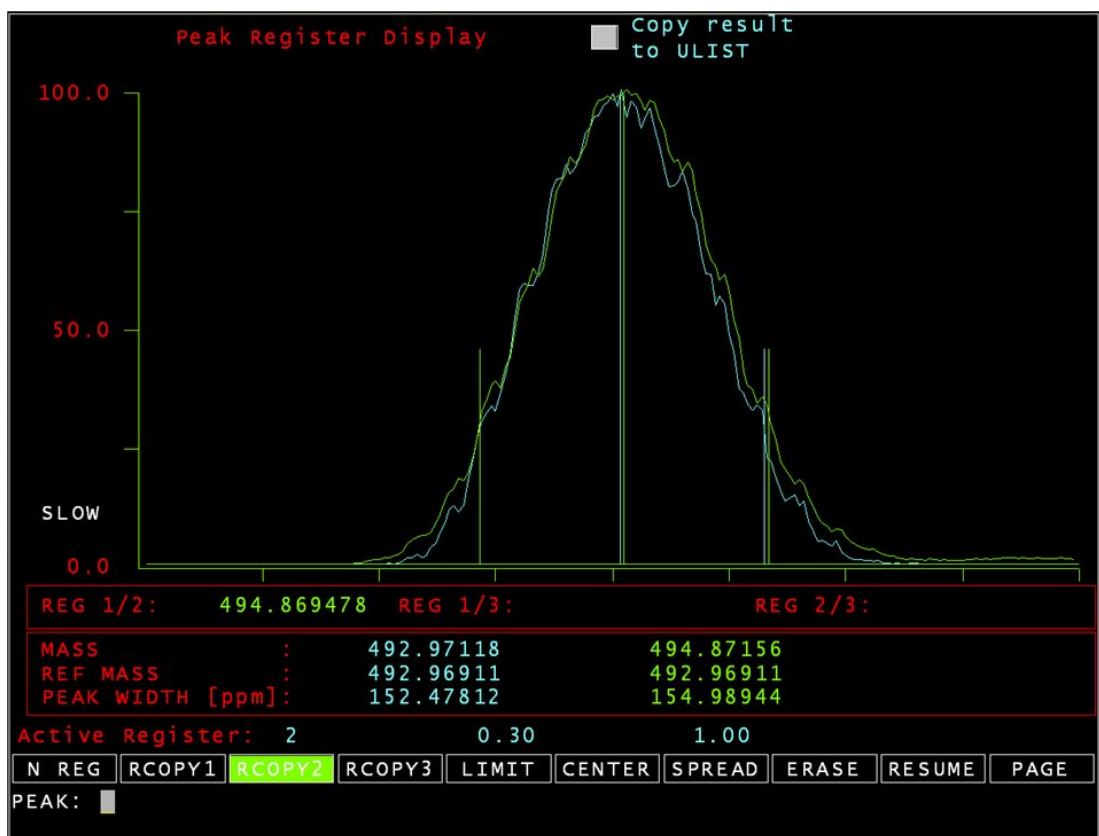


Figure S10 HRMS peak of C8.

3.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of crude polymerization reaction mixtures

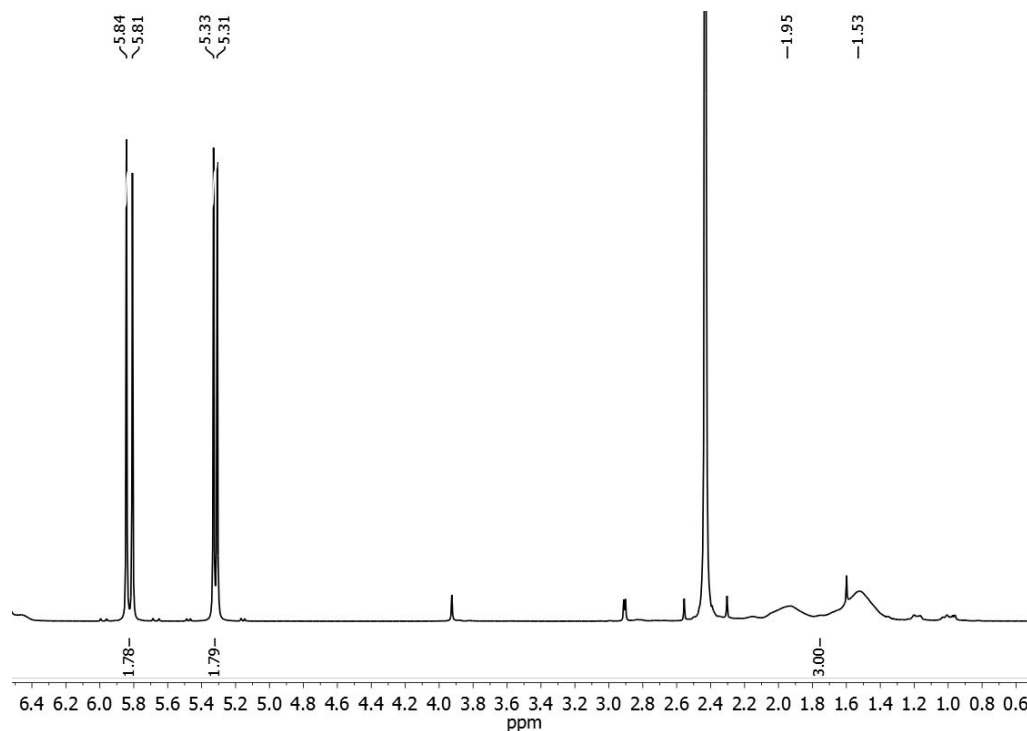
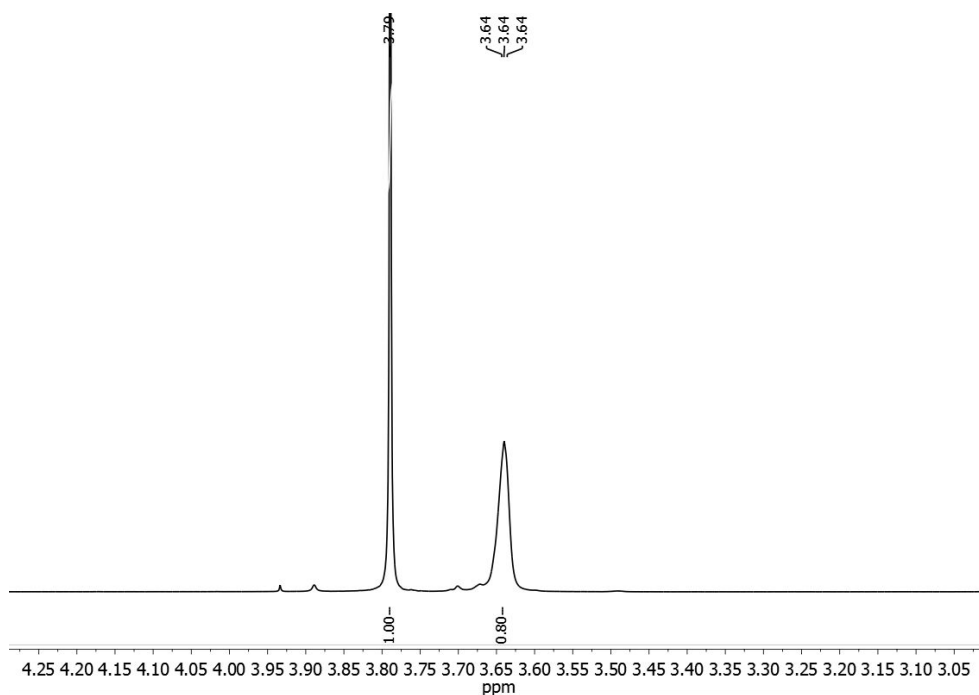
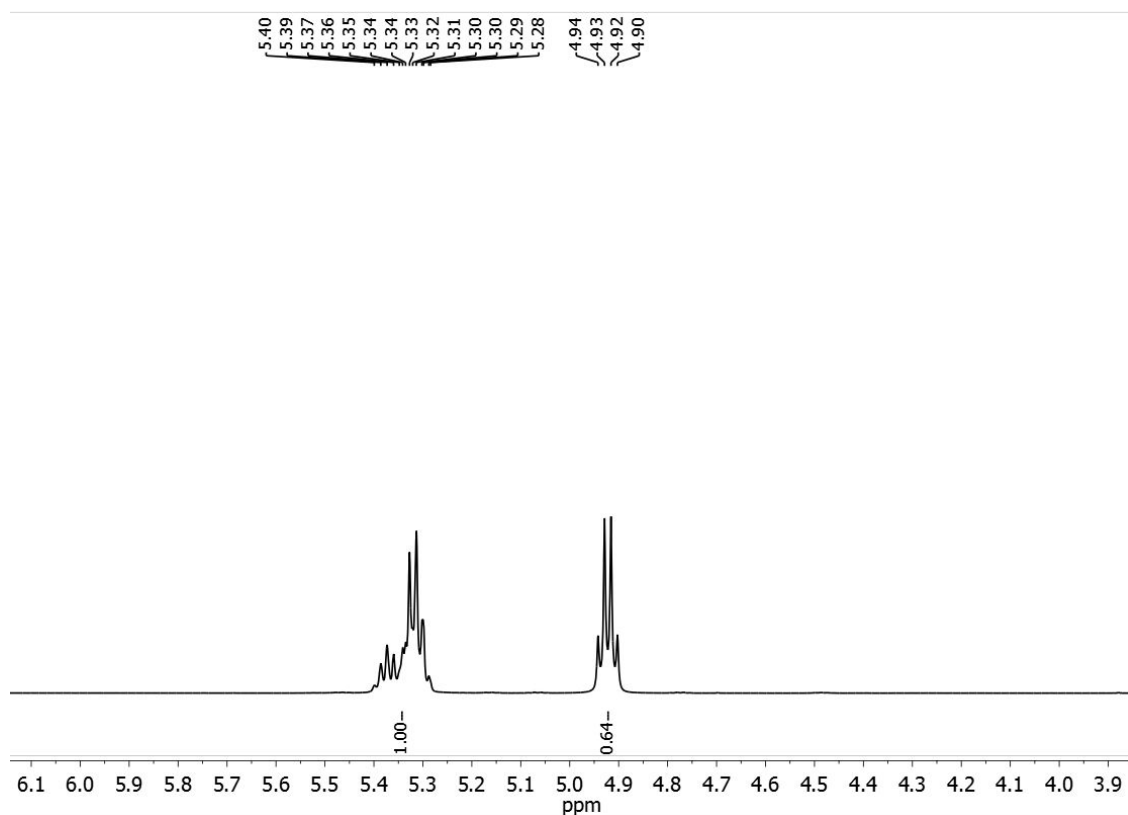


Figure S11 Typical  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of a styrene ATRP crude reaction mixture in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ . Conversion was determined via integration of the multiplet polymer peak 2.2-1.2 ppm against the  $=\text{CH}_2$  styrene (starting material) peak at 5.31 and 5.81 ppm.





**Figure S12** Typical  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of a methyl methacrylate ATRP crude reaction mixture in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ . Conversion was determined via integration of the  $\text{CH}_3$  polymer (product) peak at 3.64 ppm against the  $\text{CH}_3$  methyl methacrylate (starting material) peak at 3.79 ppm.



**Figure S13** Typical  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of a *rac*-lactide ROP crude reaction mixture in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ . Conversion was determined via integration of the  $\text{CH-CH}_3$  polymer (product) peak 5.28-5.40 ppm against the  $\text{CH-CH}_3$  lactide (starting material) peak at 4.90-4.92 ppm.

#### 4. $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectrum of purified pMMA

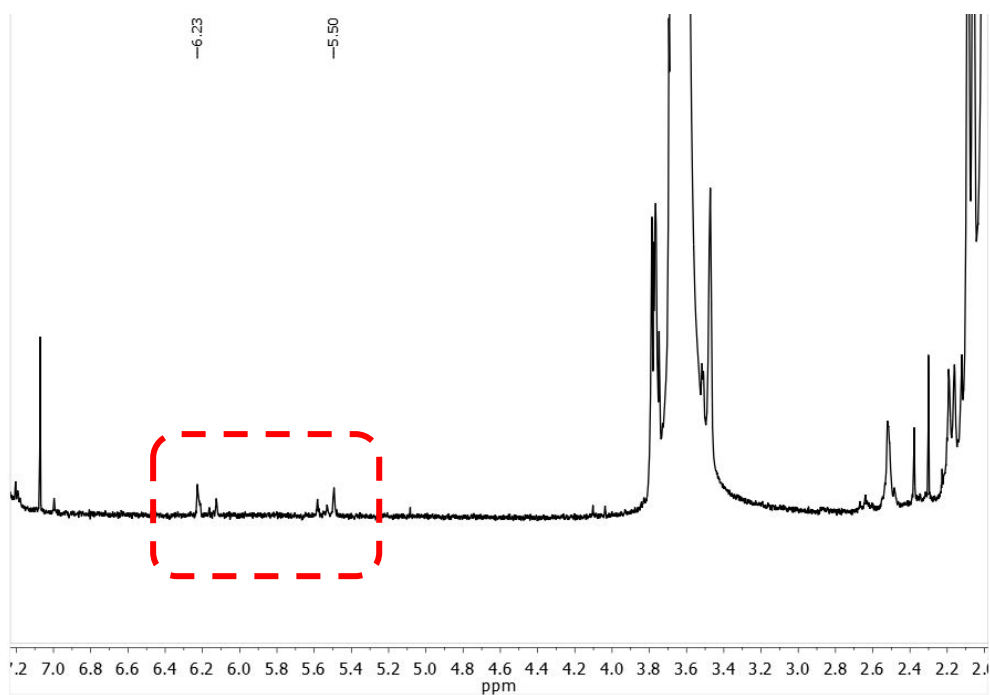


Figure S14 Typical  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of a purified pMMA sample, showing olefin terminated polymer chains formed *via* CCT.

#### 5. Tacticity evaluation via $^1\text{H}$ NMR spectroscopy

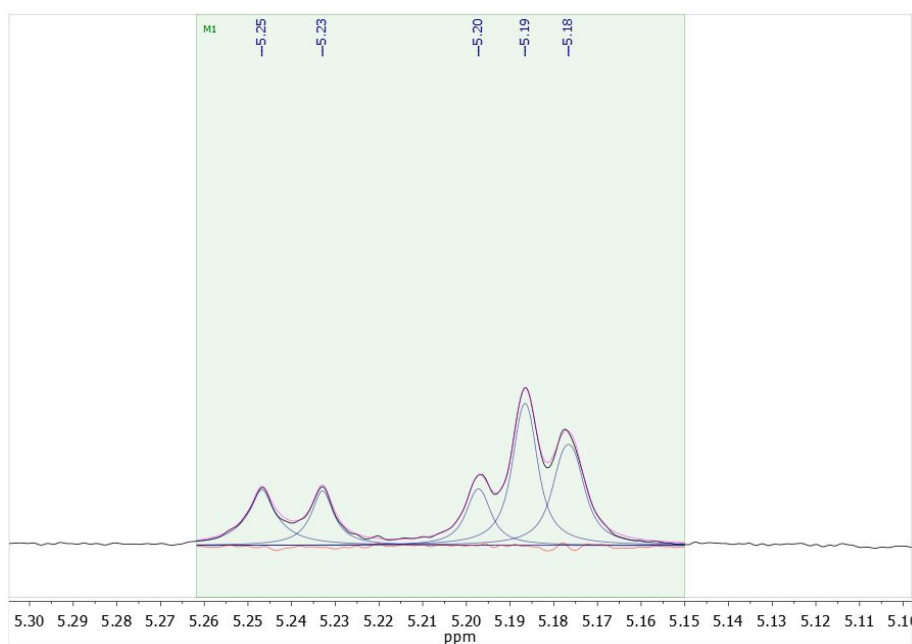
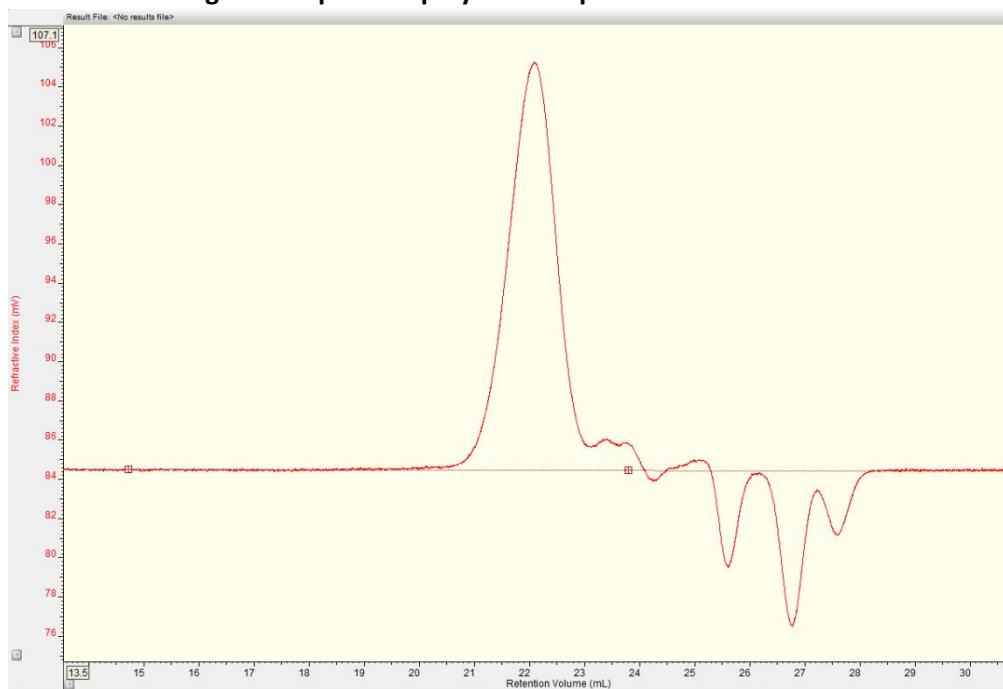
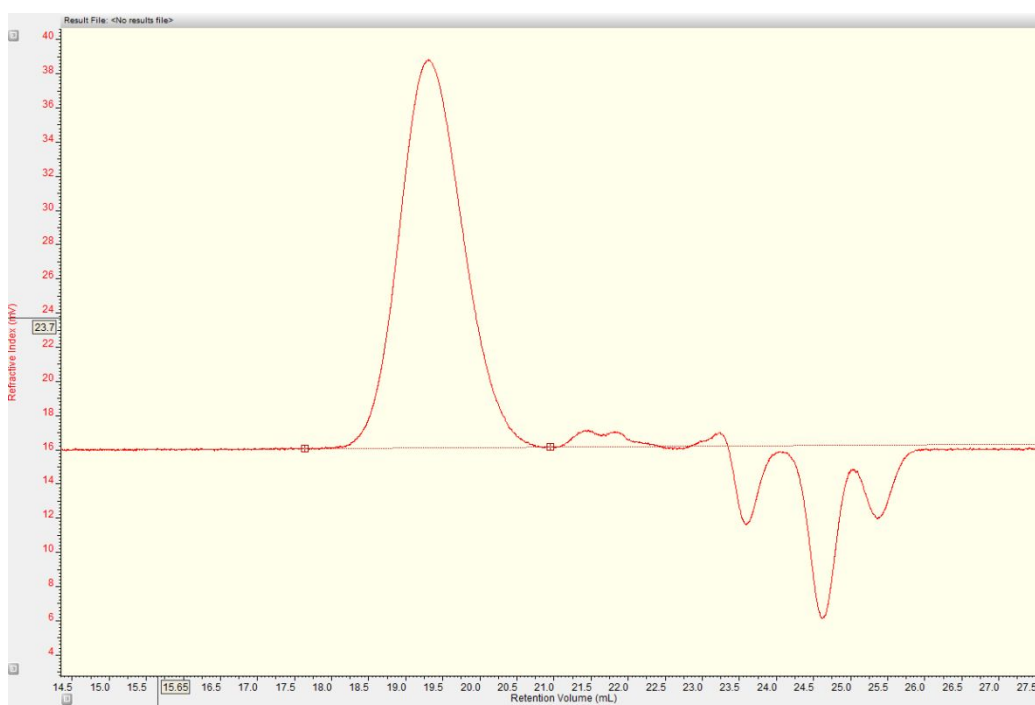


Figure S15 Methine region of a typical homonuclear decoupled  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of a purified PLA sample. The tacticity ( $P_i$  values) of the polymer samples were evaluated using the method proposed by Coates and Ovitt.<sup>1</sup>

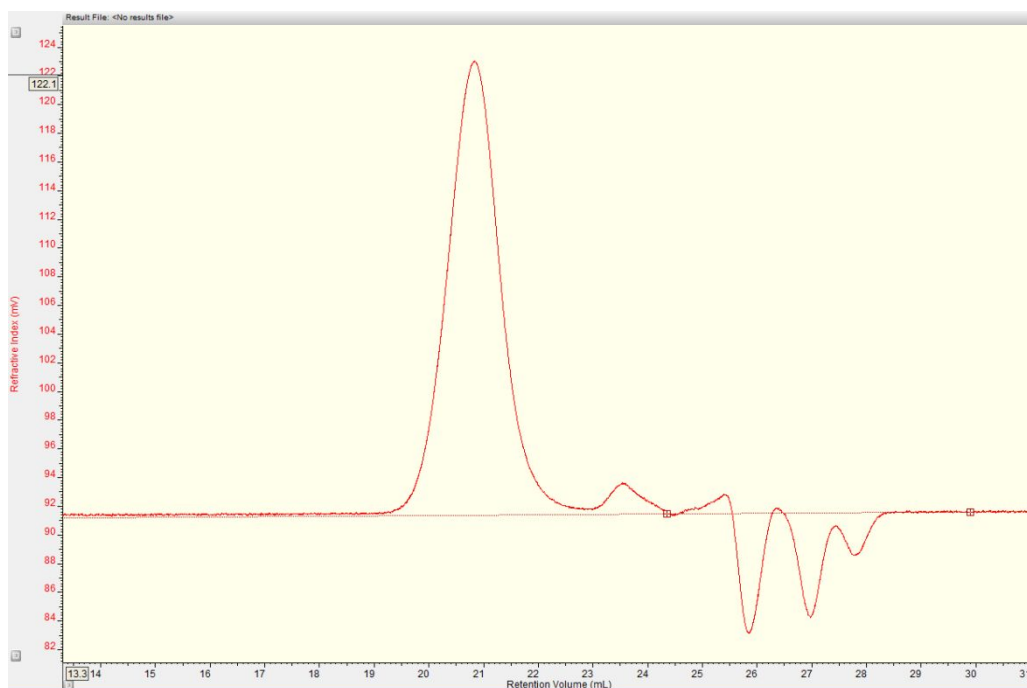
## 6. Typical GPC chromatograms of purified polymer samples



**Figure S16** Typical GPC chromatogram of a polystyrene sample formed by catalyst C7.



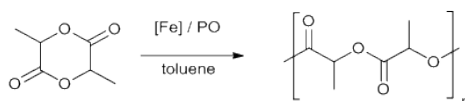
**Figure S17** Typical GPC chromatogram of a pMMA sample formed by catalyst C1.



**Figure S18** Typical GPC chromatogram of a PLA sample formed by catalyst **C3**.

## 7. Additional data for lactide polymerization

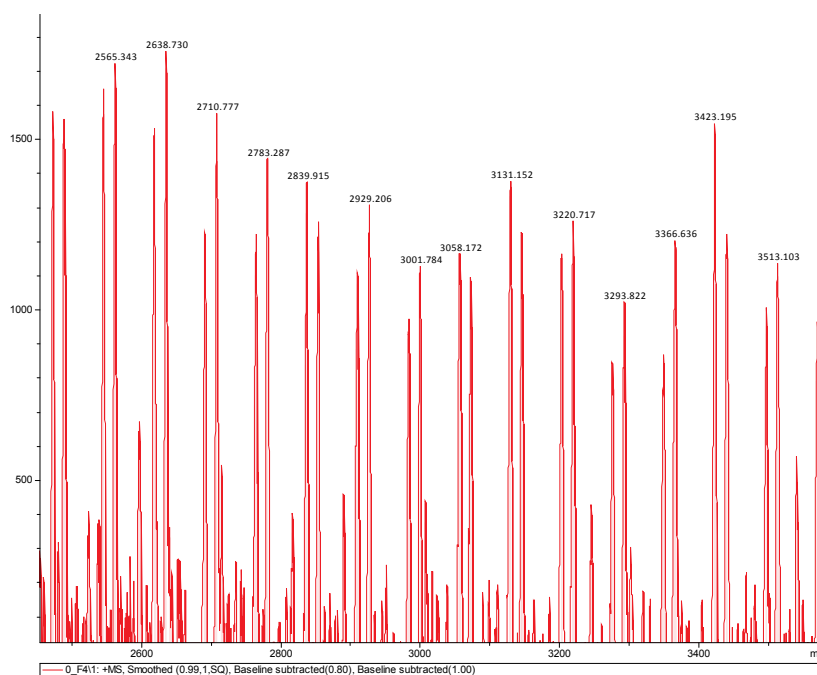
**Table S1** Polymerization of rac-lactide with complexes **C1**, **C5** and **C8** and additives propylene oxide (PO) or butylene oxide (BO).



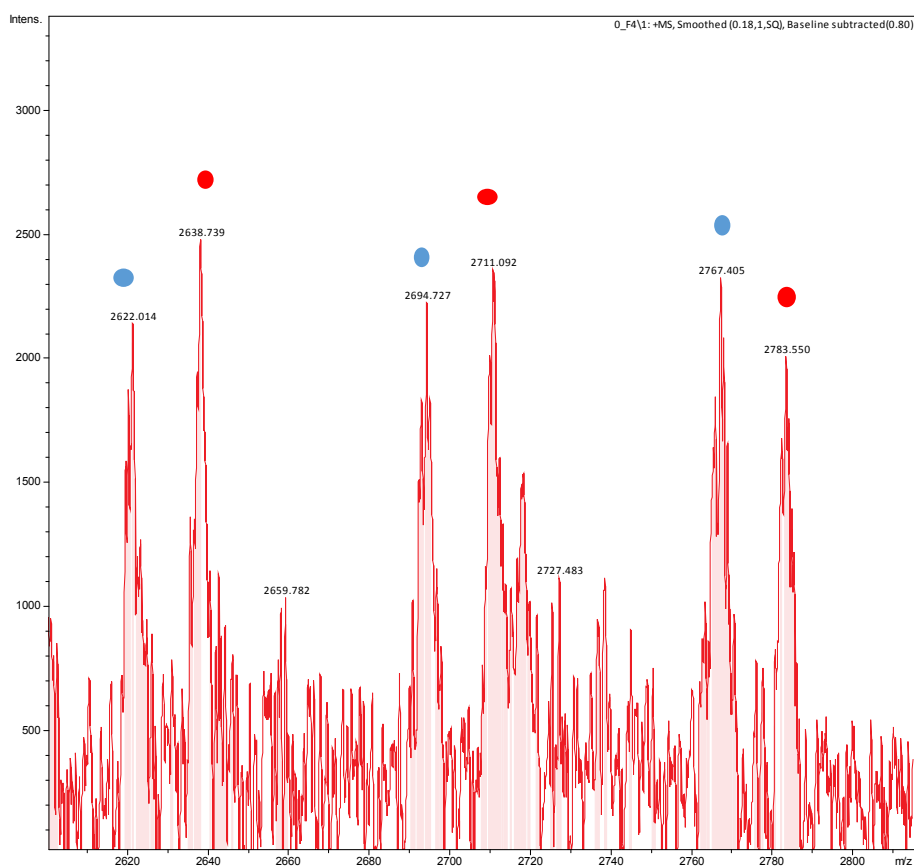
Entry	Complex	Additive (PO/Fe)	T (°C)	time (h)	Conv. (%)
1	<b>C8</b>	1	120	24	3
2	<b>C8</b>	5	120	24	4
3	<b>C8</b>	20	120	24	5
4	<b>C8</b>	50	120	24	89
5	<b>C8</b>	50	85	24	<1
6	<b>C5</b>	50	120	2	15
7	<b>C5</b>	50	120	2	28
8	<b>C5</b>	50	120	2	28
9	<b>C5</b>	50	120	2	49
10	<b>C1</b>	50 BO	120	2	40
11	<b>C1</b>	50 BO	120	2	39
12	<b>C1</b>	50 BO	120	2	22

Conditions: [lactide]:[Fe]:[PO] = 100:1:50, lactide concentration in toluene = 1 M, 120°C. Conversion was determined using <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of crude reaction mixtures.  $M_{n,th} [Fe] = [lactide]_0 / [Fe] \times M(lactide) \times conversion$ .

## 8. MALDI-ToF spectrum of a typical PLA sample



**Figure S19** Typical MALDI spectrum of a PLA sample showing the two series peaks with lactide (144.10) and lactic acid (72.05) repeat units.



**Figure S20** Zoomed in MALDI spectrum of a PLA sample showing the series of peaks corresponding to the  $\alpha$ -OCH(Me)CH<sub>2</sub>Cl/ $\omega$ -H end groups (red) and the  $\alpha$ -OCH(Me)CH<sub>2</sub>OH/ $\omega$ -H end groups (blue), with Na<sup>+</sup> as the cation.

## 9. X-ray data for complexes C5, C6 and C8

To establish the degree of trigonal bipyramidal character of the complexes, the  $\tau$  value by Addison *et al.* was calculated for each complexes ( $\tau = 0$  for perfectly square pyramidal and  $\tau = 1$  for perfectly trigonal bipyramidal geometries).<sup>2</sup>

**C5** CCDC 1868412,  $\tau = (177.44 - 121.00)/60 = 0.94$

**C6** CCDC 1868413,  $\tau = (173.7 - 121.10)/60 = 0.87$

**C8** CCDC 1868414,  $\tau = (169.98 - 130.3)/60 = 0.66$

**Table S2:** Crystallographic data and refinement details for **C5**, **C6** and **C8**.

Compound	C5	C6	C8
Formula	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>48</sub> ClFeN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>54</sub> H <sub>76</sub> ClFeN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>24</sub> Cl <sub>10</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
$D_{calc.}/g\text{ cm}^{-3}$	1.184	1.127	1.712
$\mu/\text{mm}^{-1}$	4.654	3.106	1.488
Formula Weight	584.02	876.46	994.75
Colour	dark red	black	black
Shape	block	plate	block
Size/mm <sup>3</sup>	0.21×0.07×0.04	0.14×0.07×0.04	0.38×0.27×0.20
T/K	120.0	120.0	120.0
Crystal System	orthorhombic	orthorhombic	triclinic
Space Group	<i>Pbca</i>	<i>Fdd2</i>	<i>P-1</i>
<i>a</i> /Å	26.4228(3)	32.8617(2)	10.2859(3)
<i>b</i> /Å	14.61318(18)	32.6742(2)	13.7432(4)
<i>c</i> /Å	33.9282(4)	19.24030(10)	15.0395(4)
$\alpha/^\circ$	90	90	110.704(3)
$\beta/^\circ$	90	90	95.752(2)
$\gamma/^\circ$	90	90	99.856(2)
V/Å <sup>3</sup>	13100.4(3)	20658.9(2)	1929.33(10)
Z	16	16	2
Z'	2	1	1
Wavelength/Å	1.54184	1.54184	0.71073
Radiation type	CuK $\alpha$	CuK $\alpha$	MoK $\alpha$
$\theta_{min}/^\circ$	3.694	3.816	2.716
$\theta_{max}/^\circ$	76.167	76.086	29.763
Measured Refl.	205663	82834	43240
Independent Refl.	13685	10148	9868
Reflections with $I > 2(I)$	11358	9510	8584
$R_{int}$	0.1256	0.0818	0.0359
Parameters	746	563	473
Restraints	3	1	0
Largest Peak	0.704	0.400	0.357
Deepest Hole	-0.675	-1.094	-0.348
GooF	1.027	1.057	1.052
Flack parameter		0.006(4)	
$wR_2$ (all data)	0.1528	0.1501	0.0648
$wR_2$	0.1434	0.1473	0.0616
$R_1$ (all data)	0.0685	0.0598	0.0379
$R_1$	0.0565	0.0567	0.0301

## 10. References

- (1) Ovitt, T. M.; Coates, G. W., Stereoselective ring-opening polymerization of rac-lactide with a single-site, racemic aluminum alkoxide catalyst: Synthesis of stereoblock poly(lactic acid). *J. Polym. Sci. A* **2000**, *38*, 4686-4692.
- (2) Addison, A. W.; Rao, T. N.; Reedijk, J.; van Rijn, J.; Verschoor, G. C., Synthesis, structure, and spectroscopic properties of copper(II) compounds containing nitrogen-sulphur donor ligands; the crystal and molecular structure of aqua[1,7-bis(N-methylbenzimidazol-2[prime or minute]-yl)-2,6-dithiaheptane]copper(II) perchlorate. *Dalton Trans.* **1984**, 1349-1356.