

## Supplementary Information

Article

# Controlled and Efficient Polymerization of Conjugated Polar Alkenes by Lewis Pairs Based on Sterically Hindered Aryloxy-Substituted Alkylaluminumite

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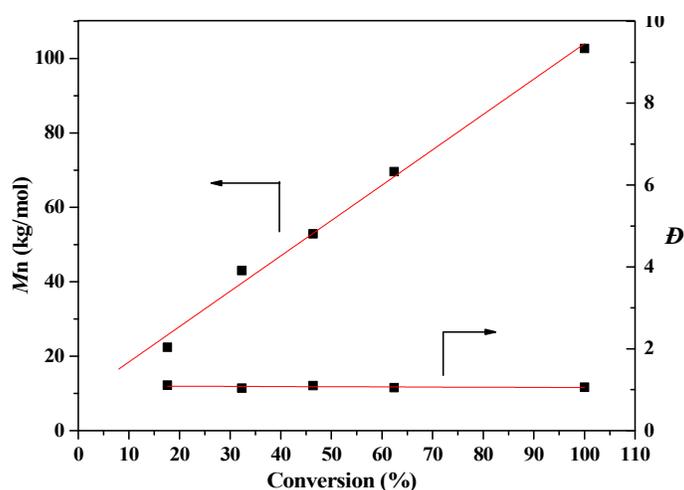
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**Table S1.**  $M_n$  and  $\bar{D}$  results of PMMAs produced by  $\text{Al}(\text{BHT})_2\text{Me}/^{(\text{Ph})\text{Et}}\text{NHC}$ .<sup>a</sup>

Time (min)	Conv.(%)	$M_n$ (kg/mol)	$\bar{D}$
4	17.6	22.4	1.11
6	33.3	43.1	1.04
8	46.4	52.9	1.10
10	62.4	69.6	1.05
16	100	102.7	1.06

<sup>a</sup> Conditions:  $\text{MMA}/\text{Al}(\text{BHT})_2\text{Me}/^{(\text{Ph})\text{Et}}\text{NHC} = 500/2/1$ .

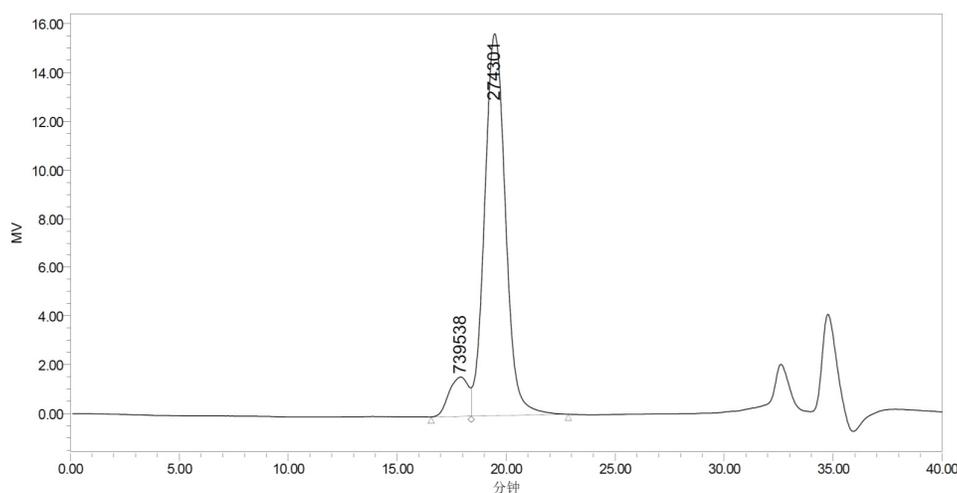


**Figure S1.** Plots of  $M_n$  and  $\bar{D}$  vs monomer conversion (%) for the MMA polymerization by  $^{(\text{Ph})\text{Et}}\text{NHC}/\text{Al}(\text{BHT})_2\text{Me}$ .

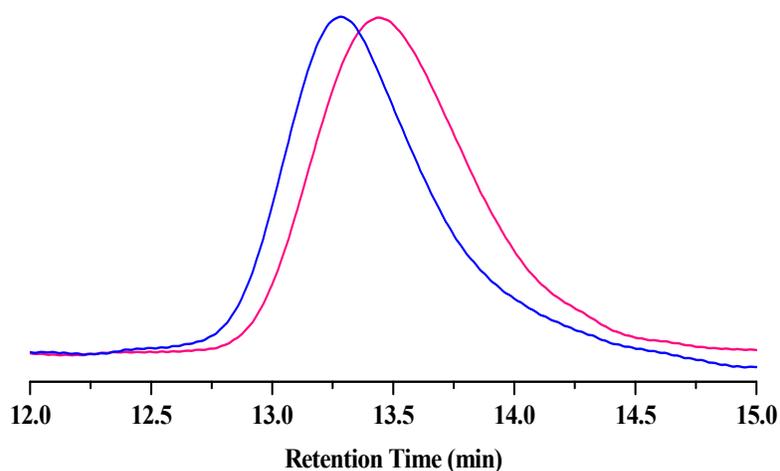
**Table S2.**  $M_n$  and  $D$  results of PMMAs produced by  $\text{Al}(\text{BHT})_2\text{Me}/i\text{PrNHC}$ .<sup>a</sup>

Time (min)	Conv.(%)	$M_n$ (kg/mol)	$D$
4	13.2	20.2	1.09
6	19.2	27.6	1.13
10	30.8	45.1	1.09
16	52.4	69.5	1.08
20	65.5	87.6	1.09
25	82.8	114.8	1.06
30	98.0	130.6	1.07

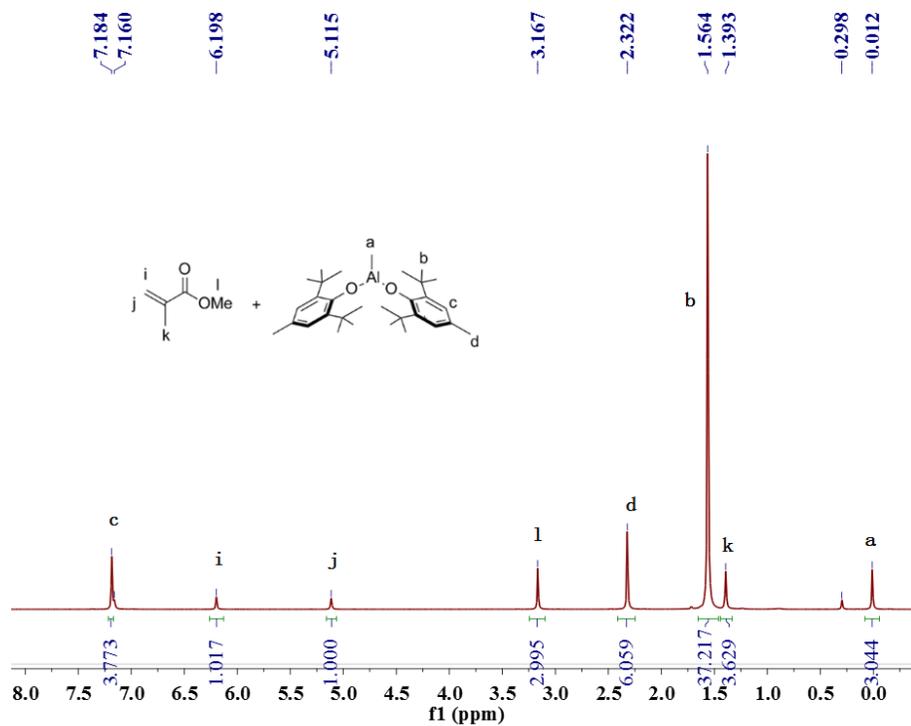
<sup>a</sup> Conditions:  $\text{MMA}/\text{Al}(\text{BHT})_2\text{Me}/i\text{PrNHC} = 500/2/1$ .



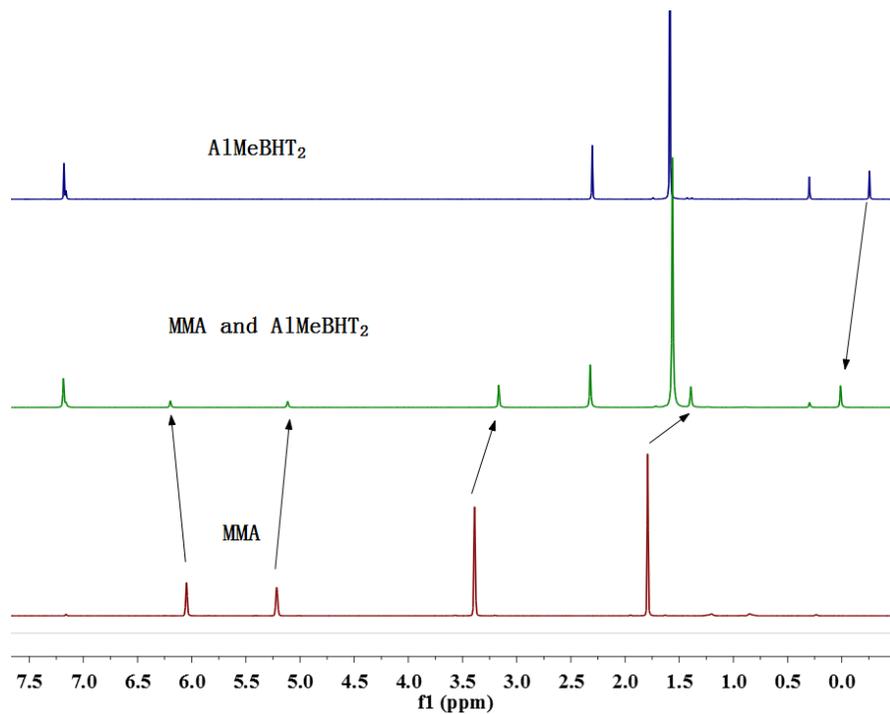
**Figure S2.** GPC trace of PMMA produced by  $\text{Al}(\text{BHT})_2\text{Me}/i\text{BuNHC}$  (Table1, Run 14):  $M_n = 258.0$  kg/mol,  $D = 1.08$  (91%);  $M_n = 786.0$  kg/mol,  $D = 1.07$  (9%).



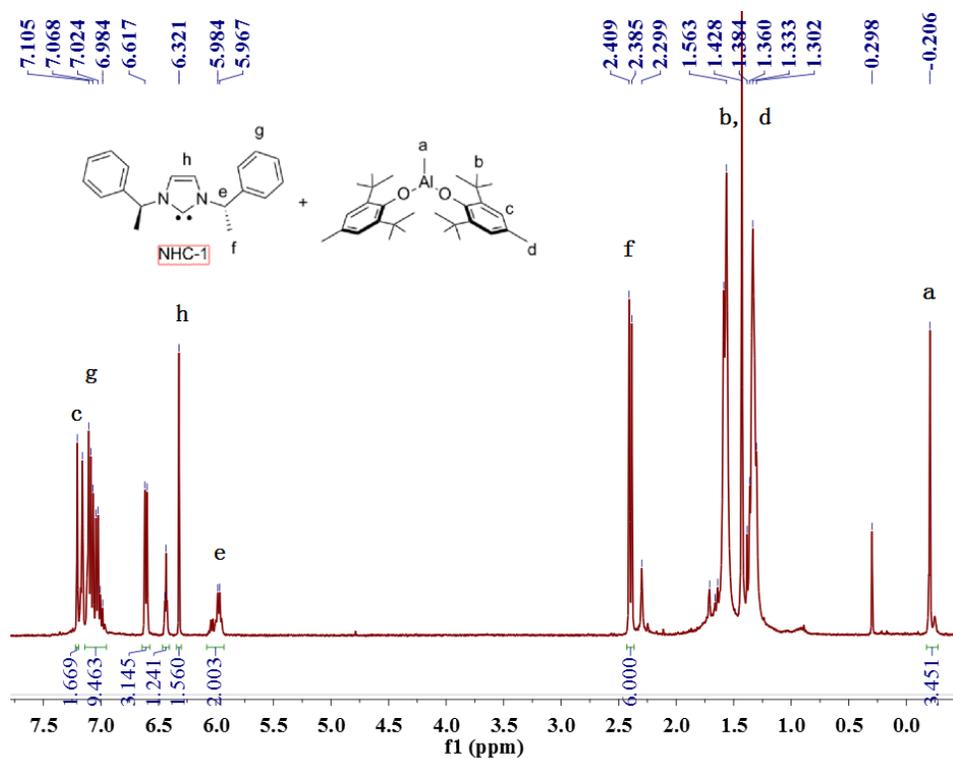
**Figure S3.** GPC trace of PMMA (red) and PMMA-*b*-*P*<sup>n</sup>BuMA (blue) produced by  $\text{Al}(\text{BHT})_2\text{Me}/(\text{Ph})\text{EtNHC}$  [ $M_n$  and  $D$  were measured by GPC analyses carried out at 40 °C and a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min, with DMF as the eluent, on a Waters 2695 GPC instrument equipped with a OPTILAB® T-rEX Interferometric Refractometer detector and PLgel 5  $\mu\text{m}$  guard and two PLgel 5  $\mu\text{m}$  mixed-C columns (Agilent, linear range of molecular weight = 200–2,000,000) connected in series. The instrument was calibrated with 10 PMMA standards, and chromatograms were processed with OPTILAB software].



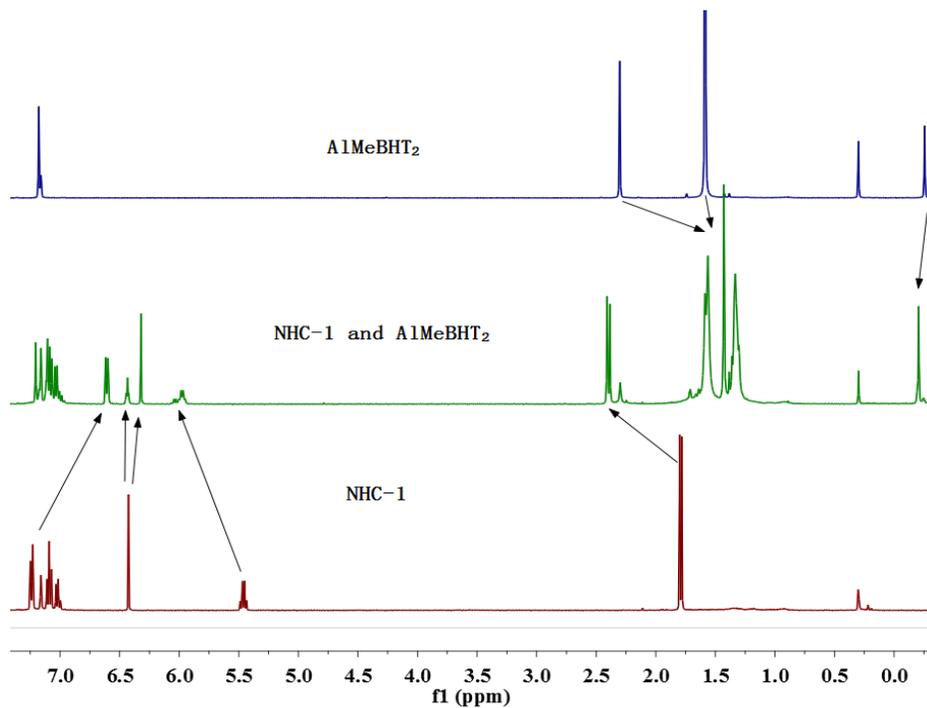
**Figure S4.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of MMA→Al(BHT)<sub>2</sub>Me adduct in benzene-*d*<sub>6</sub>.



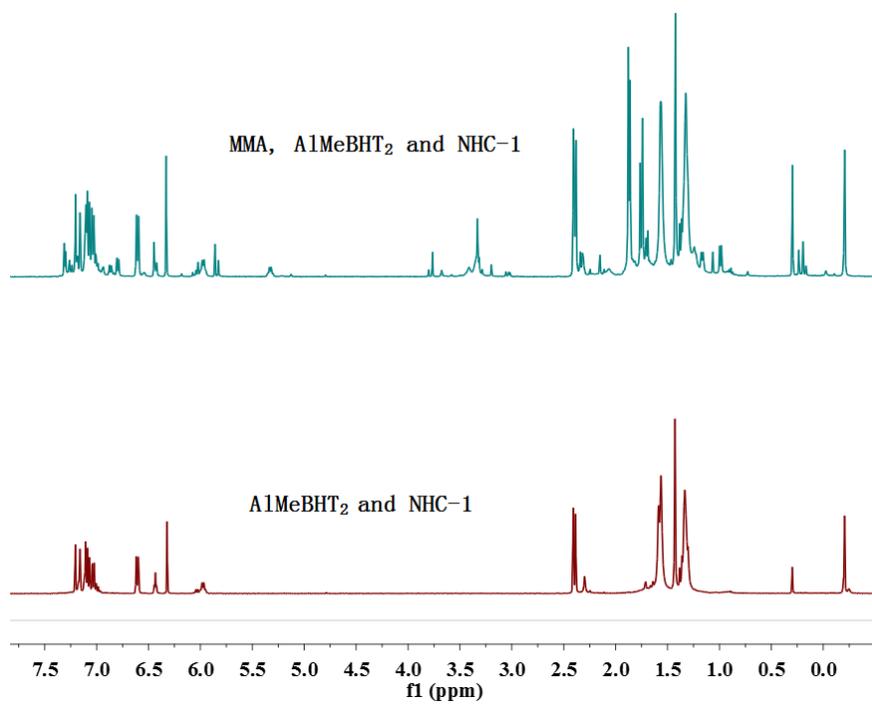
**Figure S5.** Comparison of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra in benzene-*d*<sub>6</sub>: (blue) Al(BHT)<sub>2</sub>Me, (green) MMA→Al(BHT)<sub>2</sub>Me adduct, (red) MMA.



**Figure S6.**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of  $(\text{Ph})\text{EtNHC} \rightarrow \text{Al}(\text{BHT})_2\text{Me}$  adduct in benzene- $d_6$ .



**Figure S7.** Comparison of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra in benzene- $d_6$ : (blue)  $\text{Al}(\text{BHT})_2\text{Me}$ , (green)  $(\text{Ph})\text{EtNHC} \rightarrow \text{Al}(\text{BHT})_2\text{Me}$  adduct, (red)  $(\text{Ph})\text{EtNHC}$ .



**Figure S8.** Comparison of <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra in benzene-d<sub>6</sub>: (blue) stoichiometric reaction of Al(BHT)<sub>2</sub>Me, MMA, and <sup>(Ph)</sup>EtNHC, (red) <sup>(Ph)</sup>EtNHC → Al(BHT)<sub>2</sub>Me adduct.