

## Pyrene Label Used as a Scale for Sequence-Controlled Functionalized

### Polymers

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## Characteristics of monomers

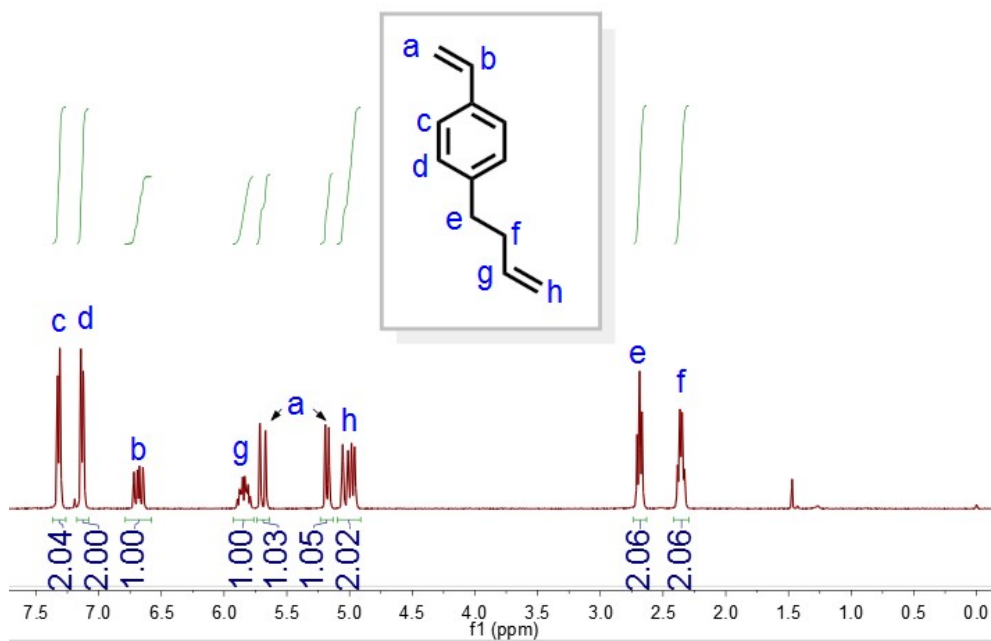


Figure S1 <sup>1</sup>H NMR of VSt.

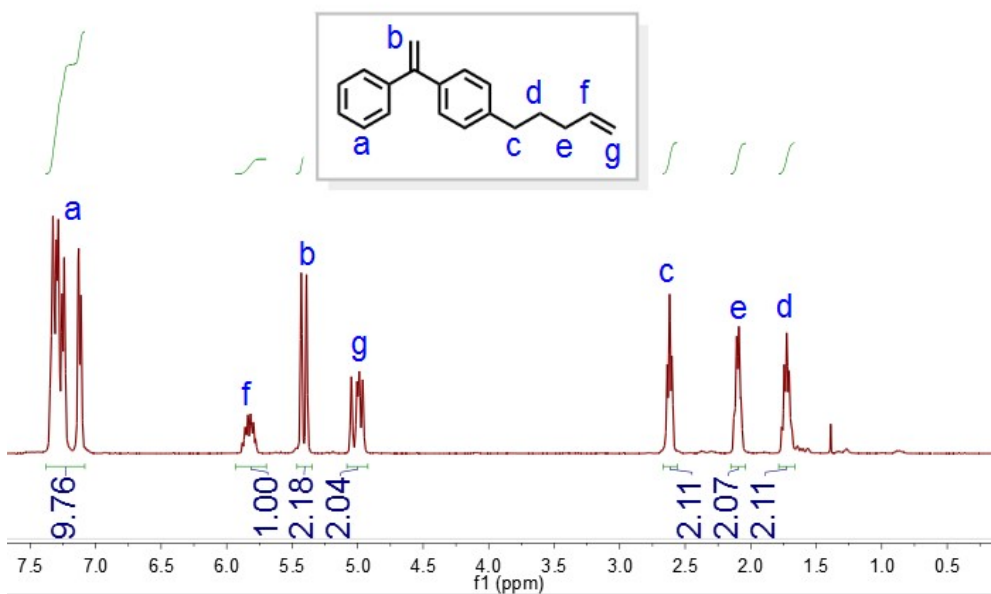


Figure S2 <sup>1</sup>H NMR of DPE-ene.

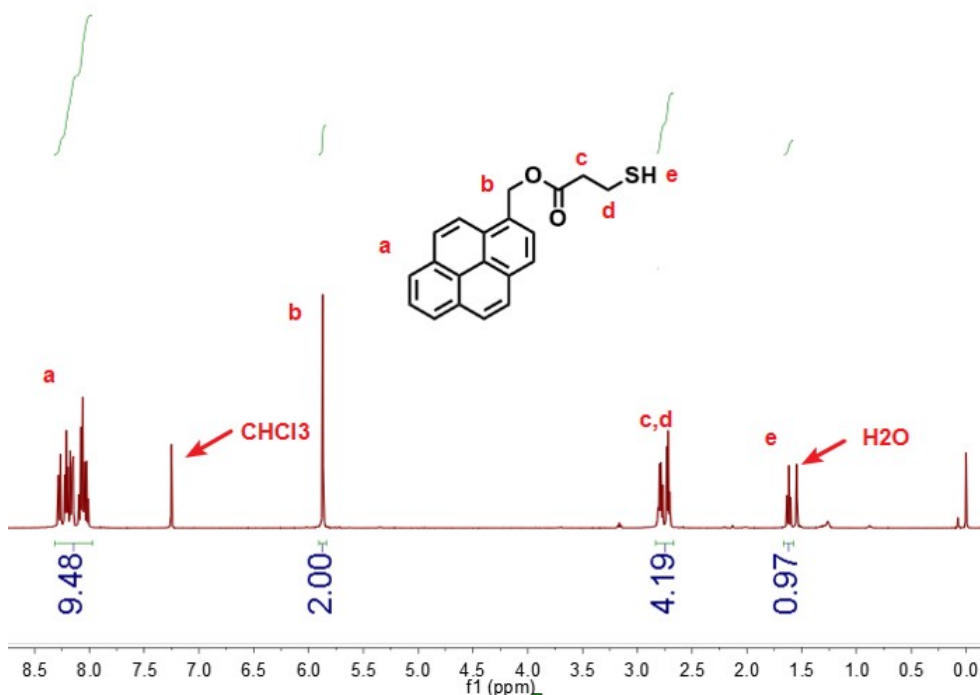


Figure S3  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of Py-SH.

## Synthetic routes and characteristics of polymers

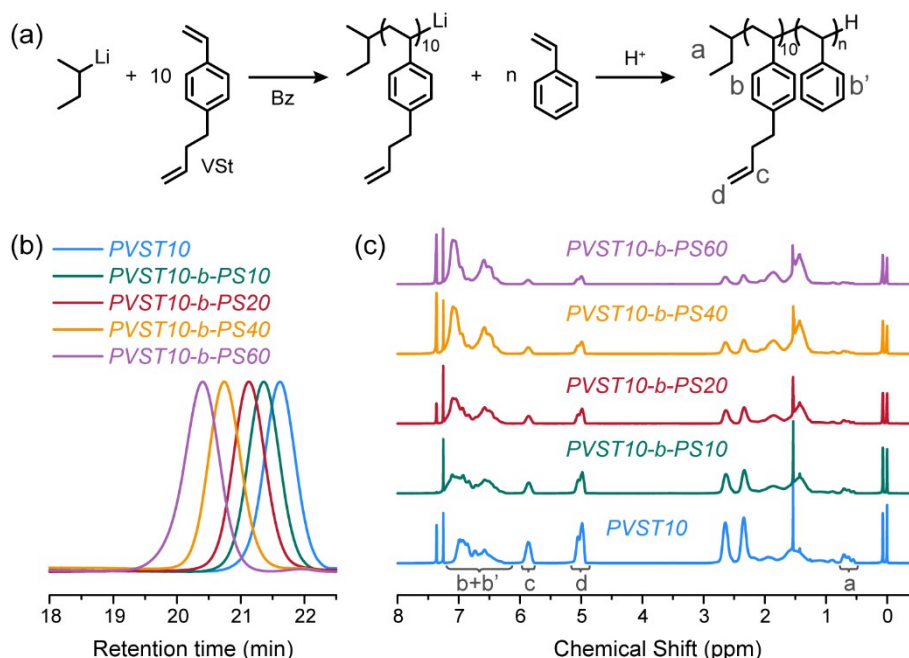


Figure S4 (a) Synthetic route of PVSt-*b*-PS block polymers. (b) SEC curves of PVSt-*b*-PS block polymers. (c)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of PVSt-*b*-PS block polymers. The DP of VSt could be deduced using the equation:  $\text{DP}(\text{VSt}) = [\text{Area}(\text{d})/2]/[(\text{Area}(\text{a})/6)]=10$ . The ratio of average number per chain of St to VSt ( $N(\text{St})/N(\text{VSt})$ ) could be calculated using the equation:  $N(\text{St})/N(\text{VSt}) = [\text{Area}(\text{b}+\text{b}') - 4\text{Area}(\text{c})]/5\text{Area}(\text{c})$ .

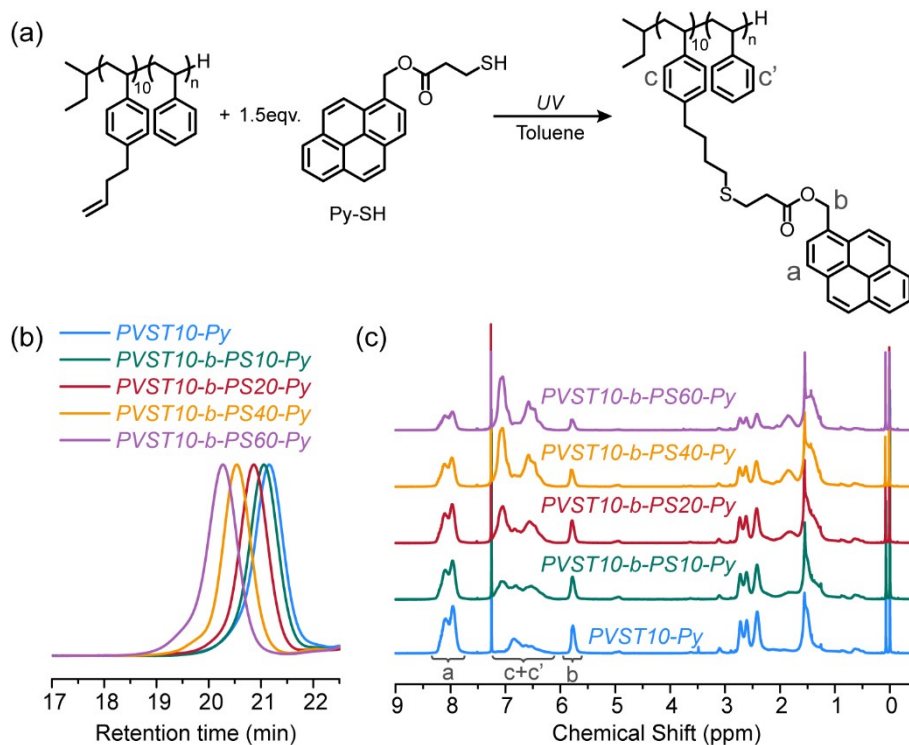


Figure S5 (a) Synthetic route of Py-labeled block polymers (PVSt-*b*-PS-Pys). (b) SEC curves of PVSt-*b*-PS-Pys. (c) <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of PVSt-*b*-PS-Pys. The grafting efficiency of Py-SH could be calculated using the equation:

$$E(x) = \frac{4\text{Area}(a)}{9[\text{Area}(c+c') \cdot 10 \cdot 4 / (10 \cdot 4 + x \cdot 5)]}$$
, where, *x* is *N*(St).

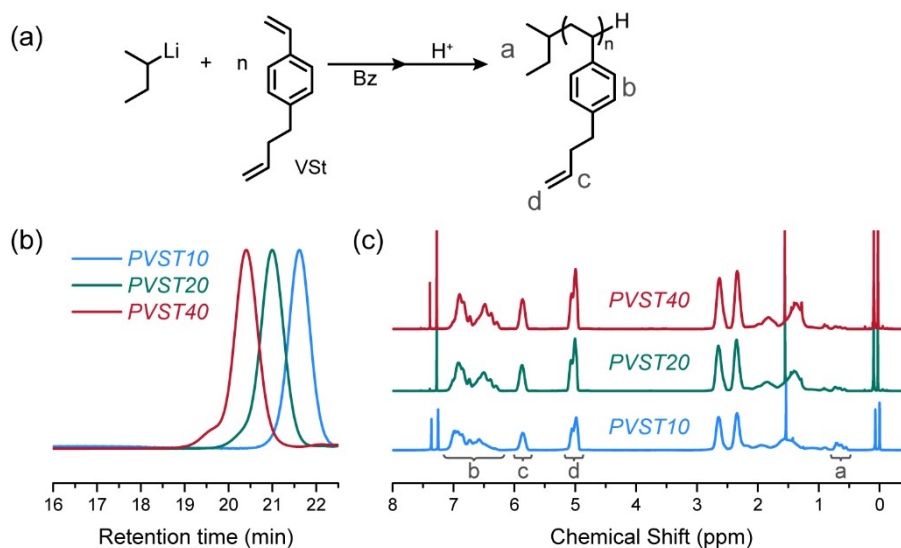


Figure S6 (a) Synthetic route of PVSt with different degree of polymerization (DP). (b) SEC curves of PVSts. (c) <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of PVSts. The DP could be calculated using the equation:  $DP = \frac{[\text{Area}(d)/2]}{[(\text{Area}(a)/6)]}$ .

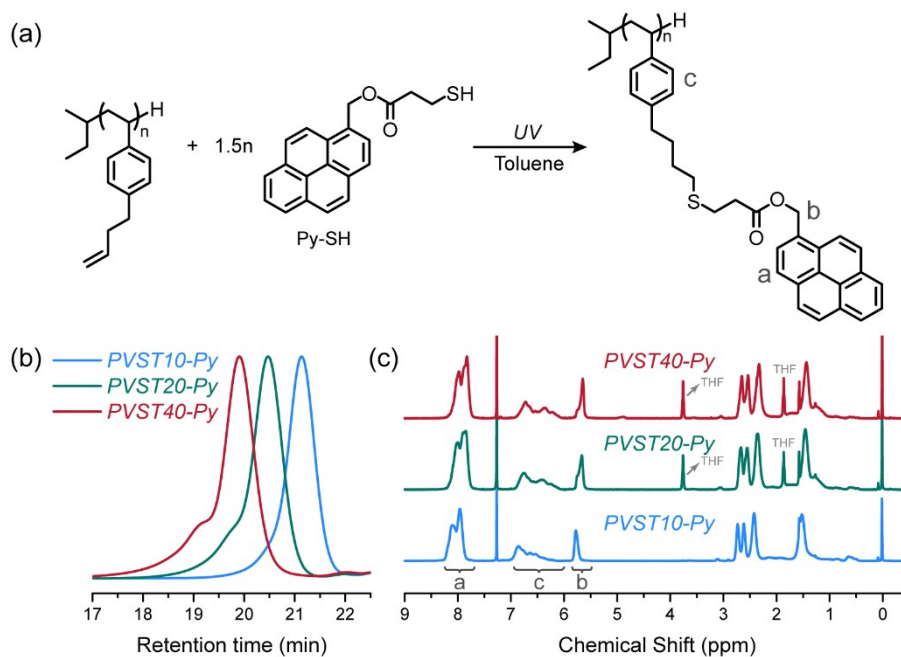


Figure S7 (a) Synthetic route of Py-labeled homopolymers (PVSt-Pys). (b) SEC curves of PVSt-Pys. (c) <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of PVSt-Pys. The grafting efficiency of Py-SH could be calculated using the equation:  $E = [\text{Area}(a)/9]/[(\text{Area}(c)/4)]$ .

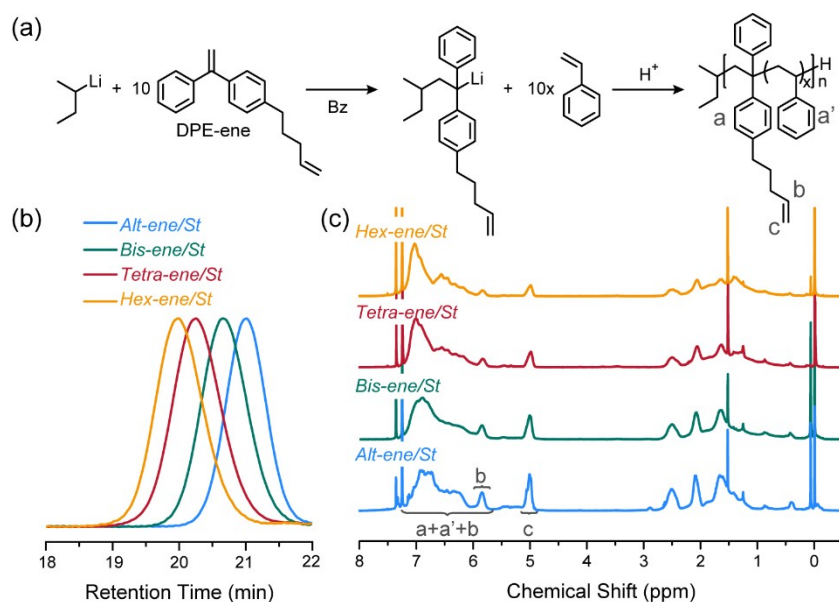


Figure S8 Synthetic route of copolymers of DPE-ene and St (ene/St) under  $[\text{DPE-ene}]_0/[\text{St}]_0 = 1.5:1, 1:2, 1:4$  and  $1:6$ . (b) SEC curves of ene/St copolymers. (c) <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of ene/St copolymers. The ratio of average number per chain of St to DPE-ene ( $N(\text{St})/N(\text{DPE-ene})$ ) could be calculated using the equation:  $N(\text{St})/N(\text{DPE-ene}) = [2\text{Area}(a+a'+b) - 10\text{Area}(c)]/5\text{Area}(c)$ .

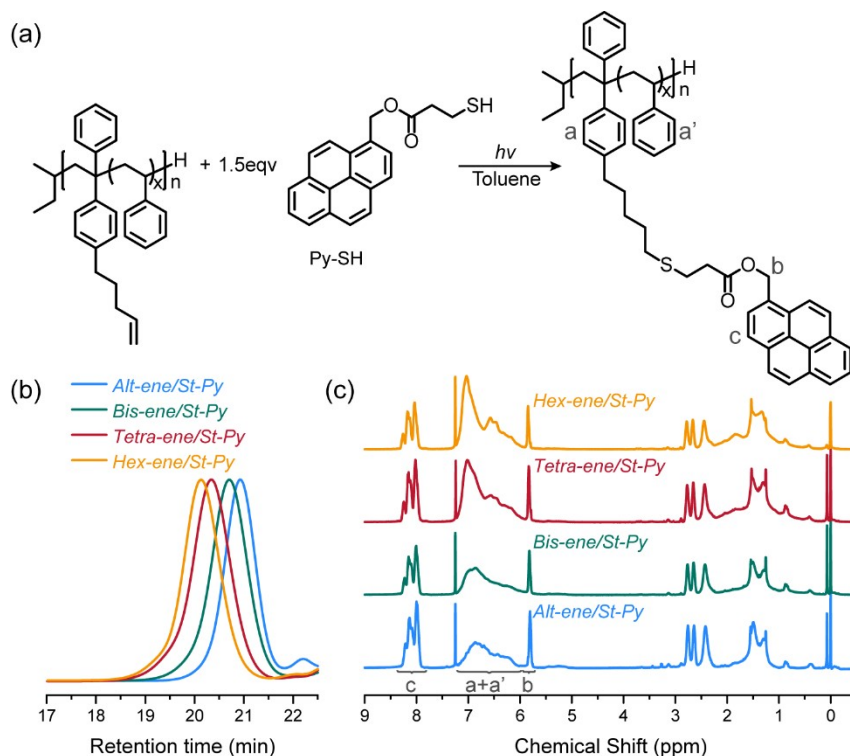


Figure S9 (a) Synthetic route of Py-labeled sequence-controlled polymers (ene/St-Pys). (b) SEC curves of ene/St-Pys. (c)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of ene/St-Pys. The grafting efficiency of Py-SH could be calculated using the equation:

$E(x) = \text{Area}(c) / [(\text{Area}(a+a'+b) - \text{Area}(b)) * 9 / (5 * x + 9)]$ , where,  $x$  is  $N(\text{St}) / N(\text{DPE-ene})$ .

## Relationship between pyrenyl concentration and UV absorbance

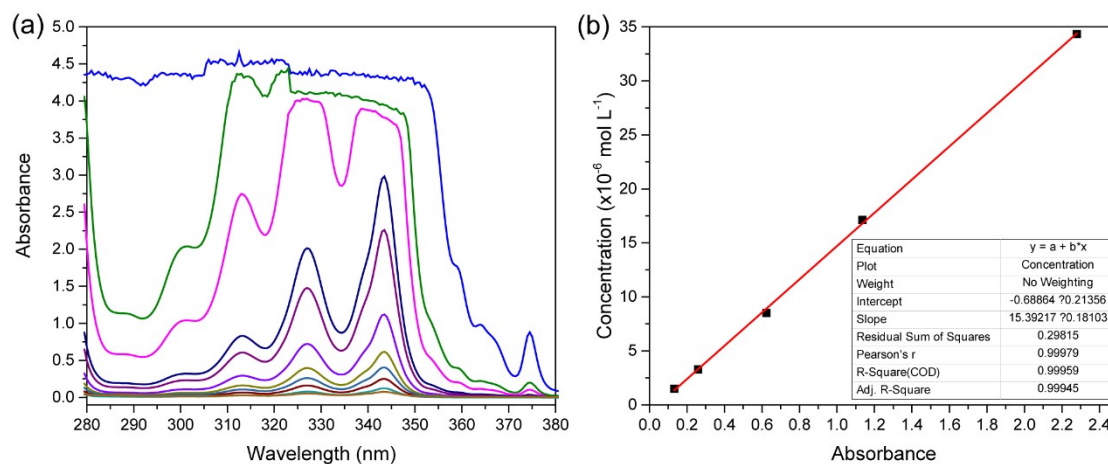


Figure S10 (a) Ultraviolet-visible absorption curves of 3-mercaptopropanoate-oxyethyl pyrene (Py-SH) under different concentration. (b) The linear relationship between pyrenyl concentration and absorbance (determined at 343 nm).



## Molecular dynamics simulations

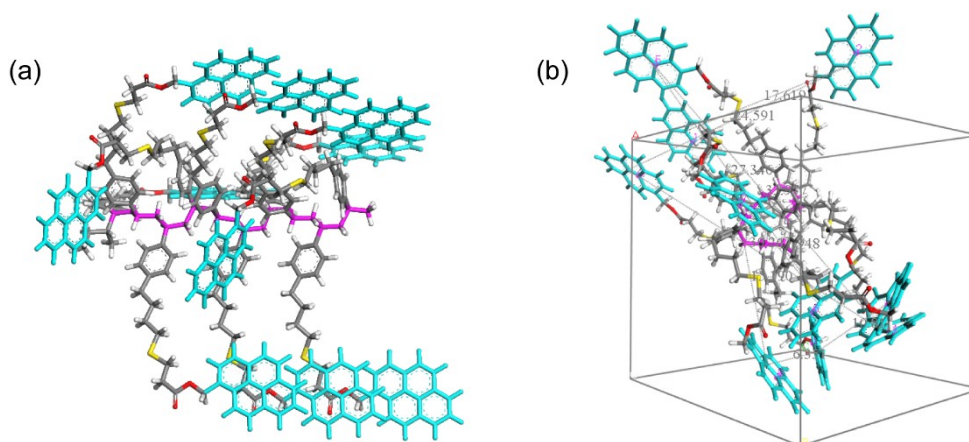


Figure S11 (a) Molecular models of *Uni*-PVSt-Py copolymer. (b) One of stable structures with relatively low energy after anneal simulation.

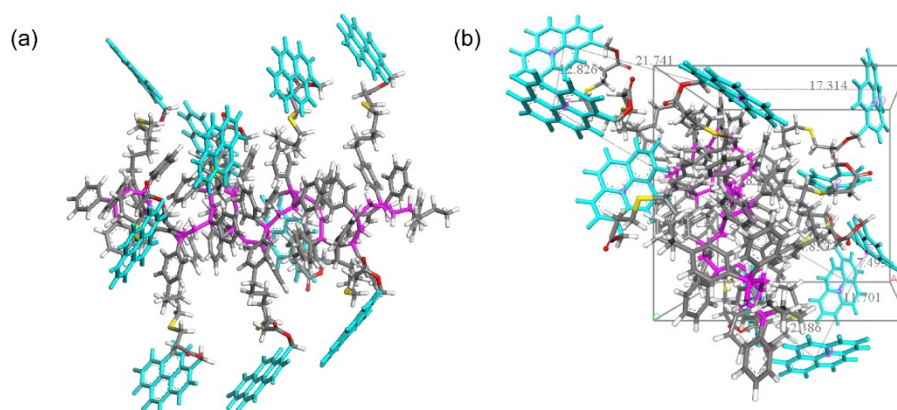


Figure S12 (a) Molecular models with uniform spaces of *Alt*-ene/St-Py copolymer. (b) One of stable structures with relatively low energy after anneal simulation.

