

DFT Studies on the Effect of Additives on Stereoselectivity in the Polymerization of Styrene Catalyzed by Rare Earth Metal Complexes

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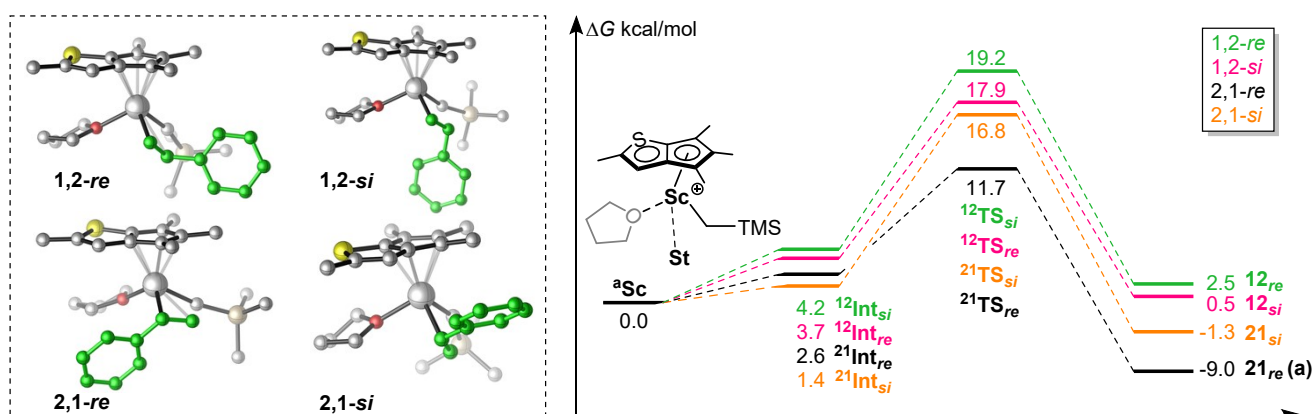


Fig. S1. Computed energy profiles for ^aSc mediated various insertion manners of styrene. Energies are relative to the corresponding cationic species ^aSc and styrene.

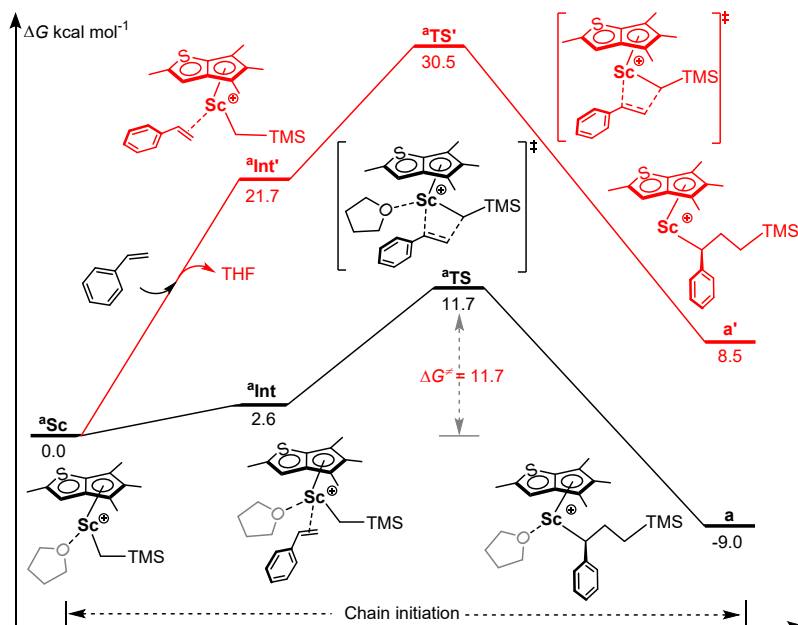


Fig. S2. Calculated energy profiles for styrene insertion into ${}^a\text{Sc}$ with THF (black curve) and without THF (red curve) of the first molecule. Energies are relative to the corresponding cationic species ${}^a\text{Sc}$ and styrene.

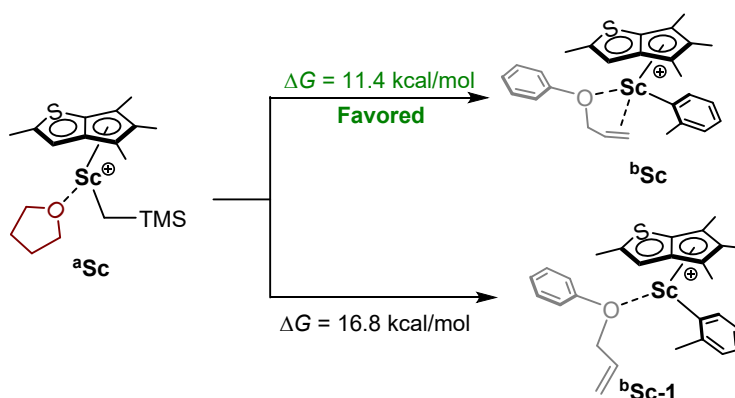


Fig. S3 Computed energy difference between ${}^a\text{Sc}$ and ${}^b\text{Sc}$ or ${}^b\text{Sc-1}$.

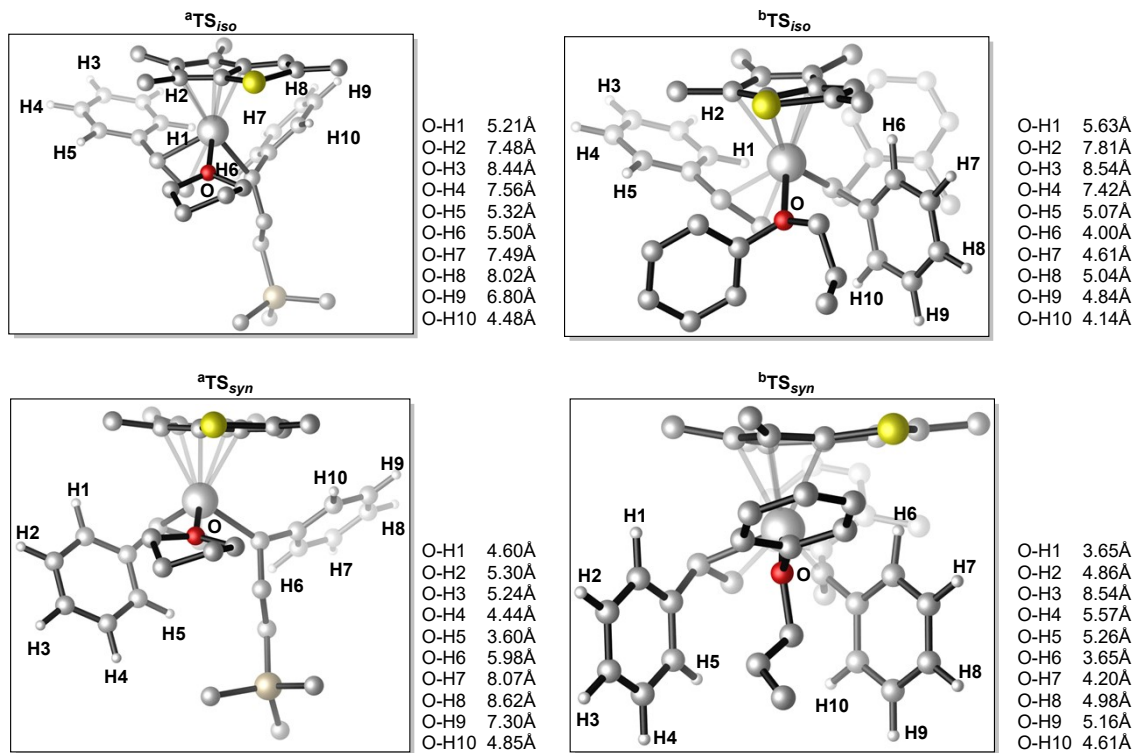


Fig. S4 Geometric structure analysis of ^aTS_{iso}, ^aTS_{syn}, ^bTS_{iso} and ^bTS_{syn}.

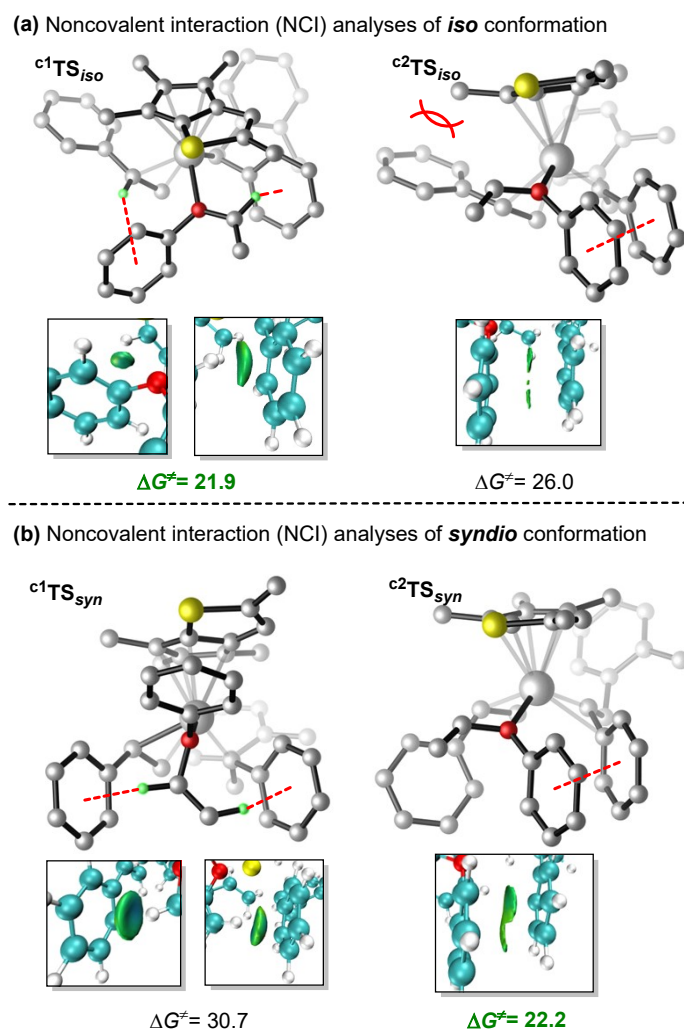


Fig. S5 Noncovalent interaction (NCI) analyses of different conformations in the presence of VOB.

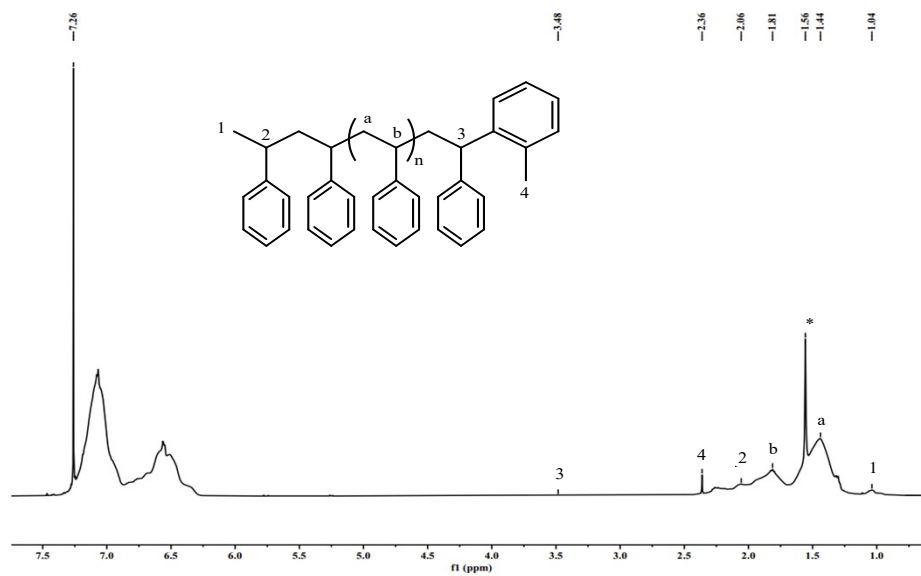


Fig. S6. ¹H NMR spectrum of aPS (Table 1, entry 4) obtained in toluene. (25 °C, CDCl₃, *H₂O).

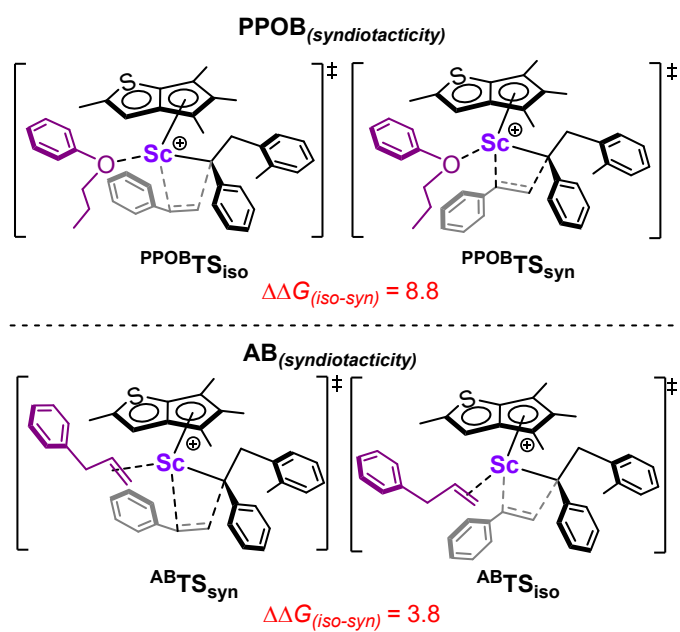


Fig. S7 The energy barrier difference between the isotactic TS and the syndiotactic TS at the chain propagation stage when the additives are PPOB and AB.