Supporting Information for:

# Copolymerization of Ethylene and Vinyl Fluoride by Self-assembled Multinuclear Palladium Catalysts

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#### I. General Procedures.

All experiments were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere using drybox or Schlenk techniques. Nitrogen was purified by passage through Q-5 oxygen scavenger and activated molecular sieves. *o*-Dichlorobenzene-*d*<sup>4</sup> was purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories and used as received. Hexanes, toluene and chlorobenzene were purified by passage through activated alumina and BASF R3-11 oxygen scavenger. Ethylene (polymer-grade) and vinyl fluoride (VF) were purchased from Matheson. The compounds  $\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{E}$  were prepared by literature procedures [1-2].

NMR spectra were acquired on Bruker DRX-500 or Bruker DRX-400 spectrometers at ambient temperatures unless otherwise indicated. <sup>1</sup>H chemical shifts are reported relative to SiMe<sub>4</sub> and are internally referenced to residual <sup>1</sup>H resonances of *o*-dichlorobenzene- $d_4$  solvent. <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} spectra were referenced to external BF<sub>3</sub>•Et<sub>2</sub>O and <sup>19</sup>F chemical shifts are reported relative to CFCl<sub>3</sub>. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra of polymers were obtained as follows. An NMR tube containing a mixture of polymer and *o*-dichlorobenzene- $d_4$  (0.5 mL) was heated to 100 °C (<sup>19</sup>F NMR) or 120 °C (<sup>1</sup>H NMR) to afford a homogeneous solution. The tube was inserted into a pre-heated NMR probe (DRX 500 for <sup>19</sup>F; DRX 400 for <sup>1</sup>H) and NMR spectra were obtained after a 5 min temperature equilibration period.

Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) data were obtained on a Polymer Laboratories PL-GPC 220 instrument at 150 °C with 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (stabilized with 125 ppm BHT) as the mobile phase. Three PLgel 10  $\mu$ m Mixed-B LS columns were used. Molecular weights were calibrated using narrow polystyrene standards (ten-point calibration with M<sub>n</sub> from 570 Da to 5670 kDa) and are corrected for linear polyethylene by universal calibration using the following Mark-Houwink parameters: polystyrene, K =  $1.75 \times 10^{-2}$  cm<sup>3</sup>g<sup>-1</sup>,  $\alpha = 0.67$ ; polyethylene, K =  $5.90 \times 10^{-2}$ 

cm<sup>3</sup>g<sup>-1</sup>,  $\alpha = 0.69$  [3]. DSC measurements were performed on a TA Instruments DSC 2920 instrument. DSC samples (10 mg) were annealed by heating to 170 °C at 20 °C/min, cooled to 40 °C at 20 °C/min, and then analyzed while being heated to 170 °C at 20 °C/min.

#### **II.** Polymerization procedures and Results

Ethylene/VF Copolymerization. Polymerization reactions were performed in a Parr 300 mL stainless steel autoclave, which was equipped with a mechanical stirrer, thermocouple and water cooling loop and controlled by a Parr 4842 controller. In the glove box, the catalyst (10 µmol) was weighed into a glass autoclave liner. Solvent (50 mL) was added. The liner was placed in the autoclave, and the autoclave was assembled and brought out of the box. The autoclave was pressurized with VF to the desired pressure and ethylene was added until the total pressure reached 250 or 300 psi, while stirring (100 rpm). The reactor was heated to the desired temperature (80 °C) and stirring was increased to 170 rpm. After 2 h, the autoclave was cooled to 25 °C and vented. Acetone (50 mL) was added to precipitate the polymer. The polymer was collected by filtration, rinsed with acetone, and dried under vacuum.

**Figure S-1.** GPC analysis of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by **C** in at 80 °C for 2 h (Table 1, entry 1). Note: The acquired and last calibrated dates are incorrect due to an incorrect instrument computer setting.

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**Figure S-2.** GPC analysis of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by **C** in toluene at 80 °C for 2 h (Table 1, entry 2). Note: The acquired and last calibrated dates are incorrect due to an incorrect instrument computer setting.

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		Molocular	Weight Averages			
An T		1678	Mz =	2670		
Mp ≕		1678	Mz+1 =	3455		
				3400		
vln ≍ vlw ≕		1922	Mv =	1819		

S-6

**Figure S-3.** GPC analysis of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by **C** in hexanes slurry at 80 °C for 2 h (Table 1, entry 3). Note: The acquired and last calibrated dates are incorrect due to an incorrect instrument computer setting.

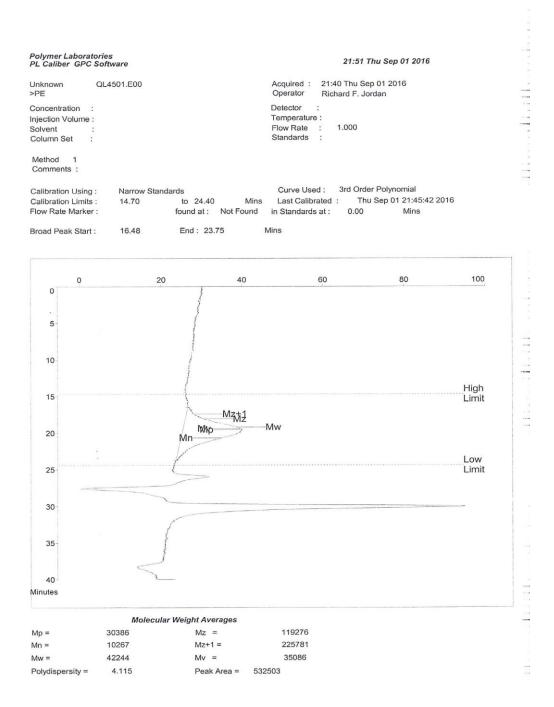
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	-	Molecular	Weight Averages			
p =	80	07933	Mz =	1476268		
p = n =		07933 7431	Mz = Mz+1 =	1476268 2180003		

**Figure S-4.** GPC analysis of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by **C** in hexanes slurry at 80 °C for 2 h (Table 1, entry 4). Note: The acquired and last calibrated dates are incorrect due to an incorrect instrument computer setting.

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Mp ≈	700805	Mz ≍		1332846		
Mn =	15990	Mz+1 =		2023697		
/ww =	418593	Mv =		310934		

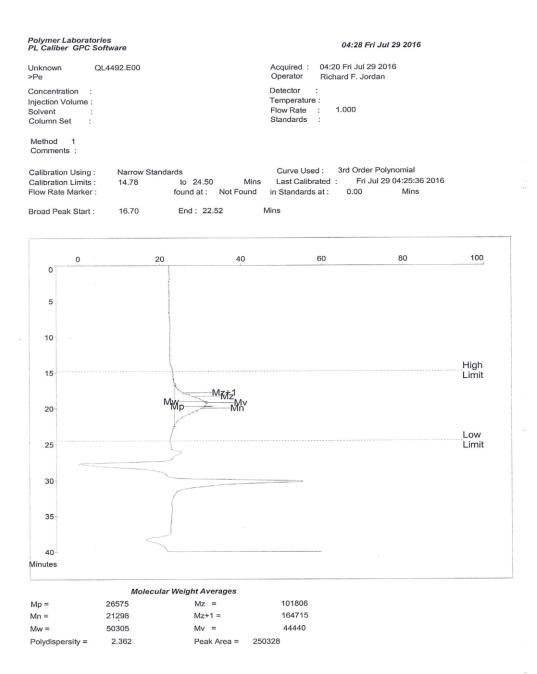
## Figure S-5. GPC analysis of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by D in toluene/chlorobenzene at

80 °C for 2 h (Table 1, entry 5).



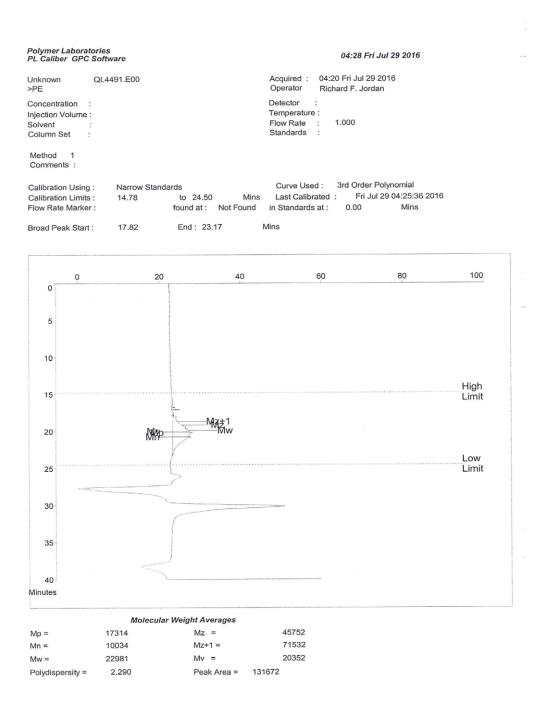
## Figure S-6. GPC analysis of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by E in toluene/chlorobenzene at

80 °C for 2 h (Table 1, entry 6).



## Figure S-7. GPC analysis of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by D in toluene/chlorobenzene at

80 °C for 2 h (Table 1, entry 7).



## **III. NMR Spectra of Copolymers**

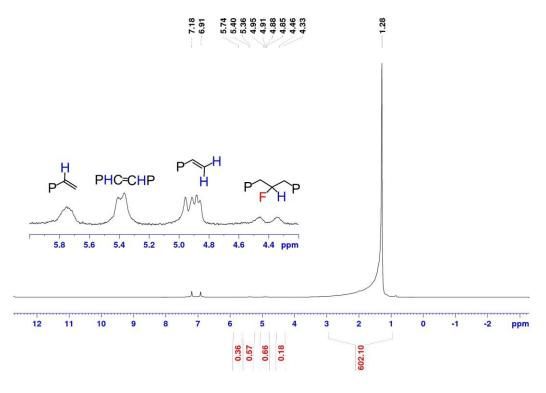
Table S-1. NMR assignments for VF units in the ethylene/VF copolymer

<sup>1</sup> H NMR	P P P	P F H	P F
δ	4.40	4.51	6.31
$J_{ m HF}$	48.4	40.0	84.0

<sup>19</sup> F{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR	P P P	P F H	P H F
δ	-178.5	-170.7	-129.7

#### Figure S-8. NMR spectra of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by C (Table 1, entry 1)

(a) <sup>1</sup>H (*o*-dichlorobenzene- $d_4$ , 120 °C, 400 MHz):



(b)  ${}^{19}F{}^{1}H$  (*o*-dichlorobenzene-*d*<sub>4</sub>, 100 °C, 470 MHz):

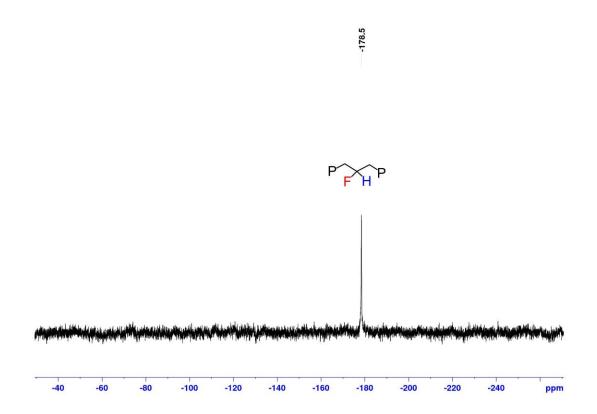
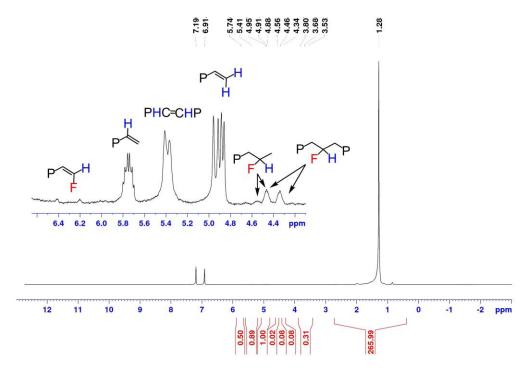


Figure S-9. NMR spectra of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by C (Table 1, entry 2)



(b)  ${}^{19}F{}^{1}H$  (*o*-dichlorobenzene-*d*<sub>4</sub>, 100 °C, 470 MHz):

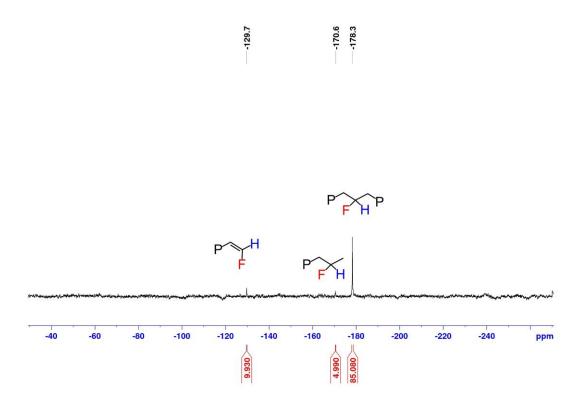
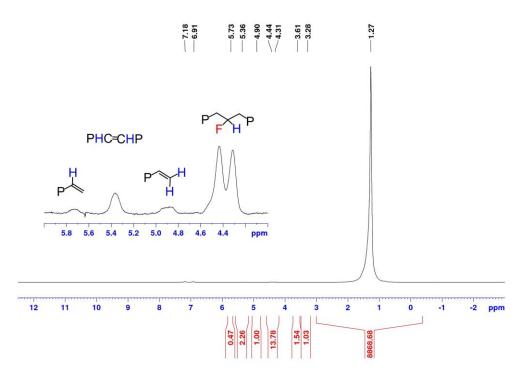


Figure S-10. NMR spectra of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by C (Table 1, entry 3)



(b)  ${}^{19}F{}^{1}H{}$  (*o*-dichlorobenzene-*d*<sub>4</sub>, 100 °C, 470 MHz):

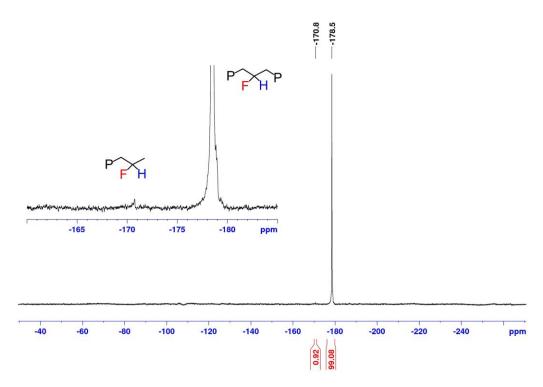
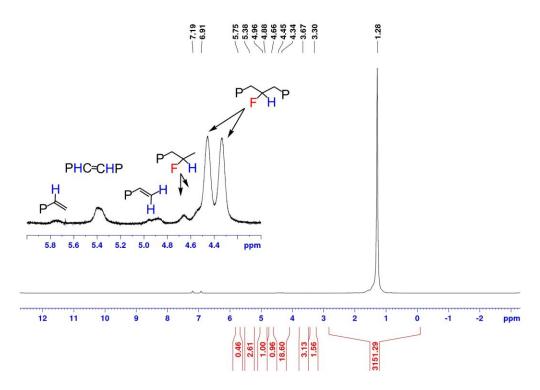


Figure S-11. NMR spectra of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by C (Table 1, entry 4)



(b)  ${}^{19}F{}^{1}H$  (*o*-dichlorobenzene-*d*<sub>4</sub>, 100 °C, 470 MHz):

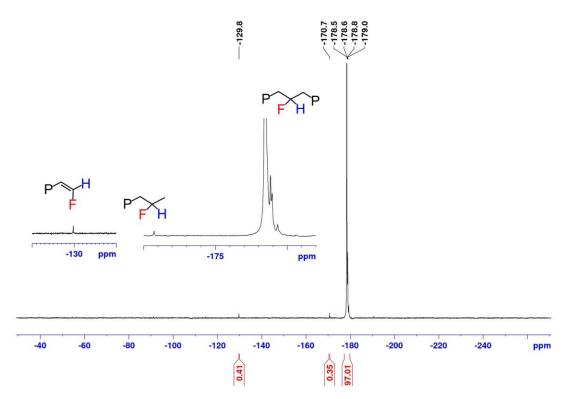
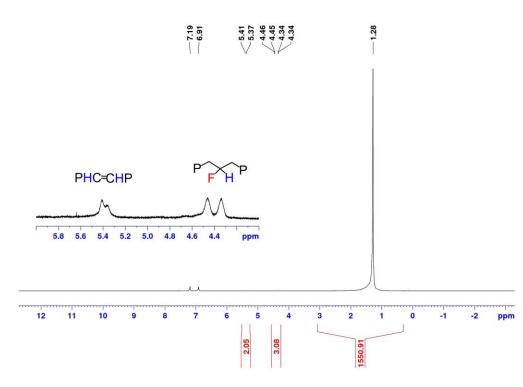
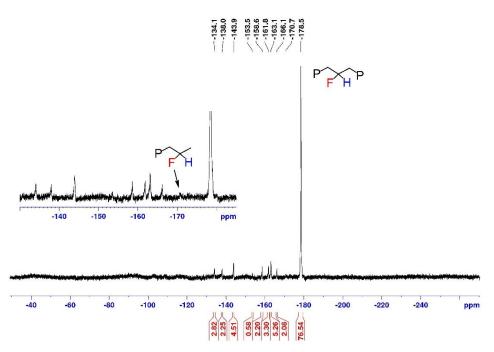
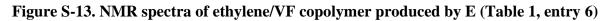


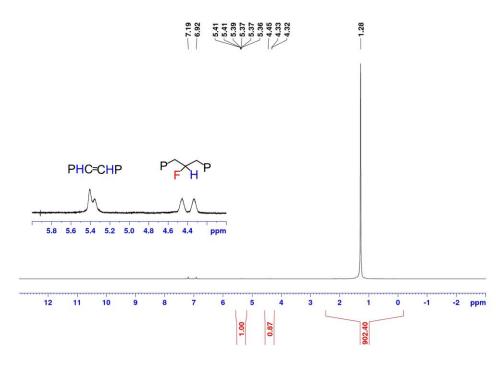
Figure S-12. NMR spectra of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by D (Table 1, entry 5)



(b)  ${}^{19}F{}^{1}H{}$  (*o*-dichlorobenzene- $d_4$ , 100 °C, 470 MHz): (4- ${}^{t}Bu$ -py)B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>:  $\delta$  -133.9, -158.6, -161.8 [4]; -153.5: fluorosilicate species [5-7]; other peaks in the range  $\delta$  -130 to -168 are ascribed to fluoride salts [8-9] and B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> degradation products.







(b)  ${}^{19}F{}^{1}H{}$  (o-dichlorobenzene- $d_4$ , 100 °C, 470 MHz): (py)B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>:  $\delta$  -134.2, -158.6, -163.0

[10]; -153.5: fluorosilicate species [5-7]; other peaks in the range  $\delta$  -130 to -168 are ascribed to fluoride salts [8-9] and B(C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub> degradation products.

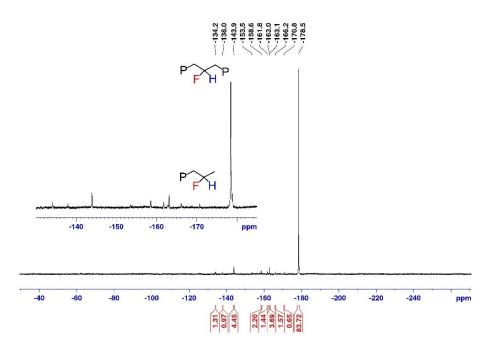
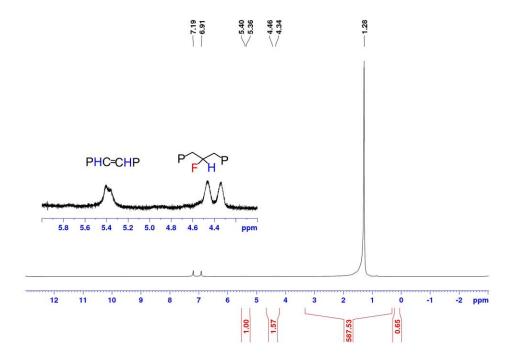
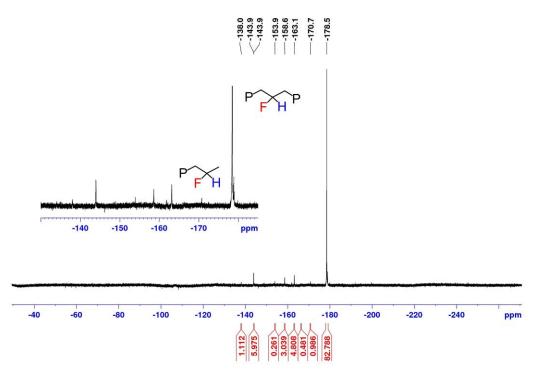


Figure S-14. NMR spectra of ethylene/VF copolymer produced by E (Table 1, entry 7)

(a) <sup>1</sup>H (*o*-dichlorobenzene- $d_4$ , 120 °C, 400 MHz):



(b)  ${}^{19}F{}^{1}H{}$  (*o*-dichlorobenzene-*d*<sub>4</sub>, 100 °C, 470 MHz):



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