

**TEMPO-mediated radical polymerization in the synthesis of poly(methyl methacrylate) macromonomer**

**Mikhail Yu. Zaremski, Elvin E. Aliev, Elizaveta S. Garina and Nikolay S. Melik-Nubarov**

**Experimental**

Technical grade inhibitor-free methyl methacrylate (Reakhim, Russia) was distilled in vacuum under the stream of argon (b.p. 80.5 °C at 100 Torr,  $n_D^{20} = 1.3984$ ). Styrene (pure grade, Reakhim, Russia) was purified according to standard procedure. Polyethylene glycol methacrylate (PEGMA) was synthesized as described previously [S. Zalipsky, C. Gilon and A. Zilkha, *J. Macromol. Sci. Part A – Chem.*, 1984, **A21**, 839]. 2,2,6,6-Tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl (TEMPO, Sigma, USA) was used as received. Azo-bis-isobutyronitrile (AIBN, Sigma, USA) was recrystallized from ethanol.

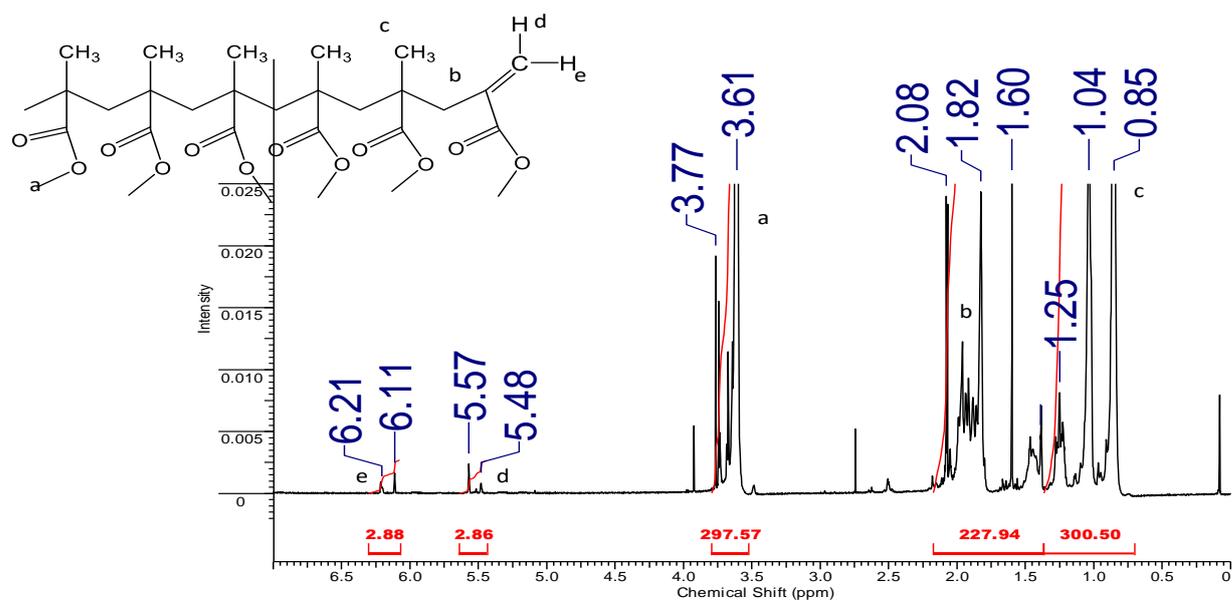
**Instrumental methods**

Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) spectra were recorded using RE-1307 X-range. The amount of radicals was calculated by double integration using the ESR program (version 2.3).  $Mn^{2+}$  ions in the MgO lattice were used as a reference. The spectrum of 0.1 mM TEMPO solution in MMA registered under the same conditions as the spectra of the test samples served as a standard.

The kinetics of polymerization at 120°C was studied by calorimetry on a DAK-1-1A differential automated microcalorimeter in the mode of direct registration of the rate of heat release. Kinetic calculations were performed with the known value of  $\Delta H$  for the polymerization of MMA of 57 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.

Molecular-mass characteristics of the polymers were evaluated by GPC using Waters instrument equipped with differential refractometric detector and three Ultrastyrigel columns with a pore size of 10<sup>3</sup>, 10<sup>5</sup> Å, and linear. GPC was performed in THF at 35 °C. Chromatogram processing was carried out on a DataModule-730 integrator. The molecular weights of the macromonomers were calculated using PMMA- standards.

Composition of the copolymers was studied using <sup>1</sup>H NMR. NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> using Bruker DRX500 spectrometer with proton precessional frequency 500 MHz. Chemical shifts were calibrated using signals of residual protons of the solvent.



**Figure S1** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of PMMA macromonomer.