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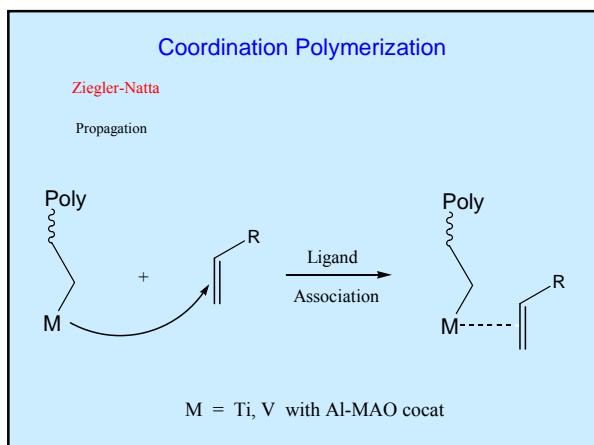
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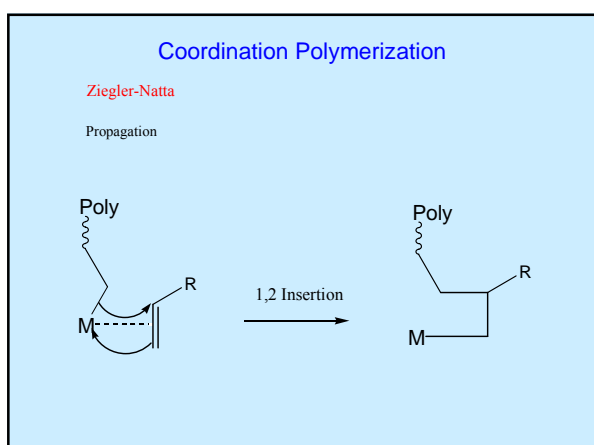
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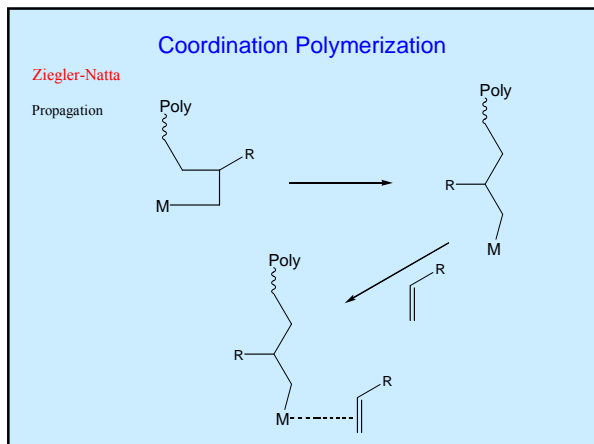
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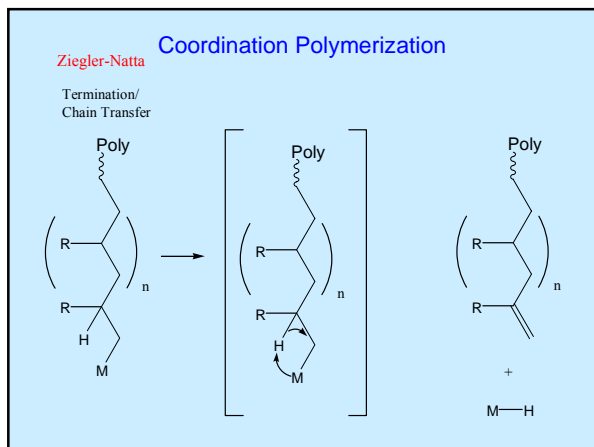
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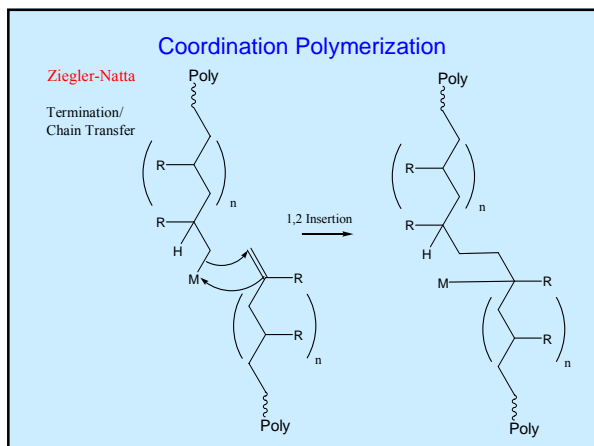
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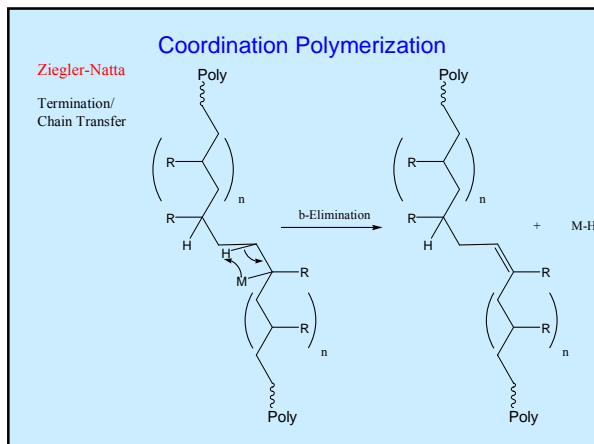
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**Coordination Polymerization**

“Single-Site” Catalyst Revolution

Problem with Ziegler-Natta (Heterogeneous Catalysts)

Different types of active sites, each has its own kinetics

- Different polymer rates
- Different polymer structural outcomes
- Different Chain Transfer
- Different tolerances for comonomer incorporation

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Control of these factors empirical → large body of empirical research

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**Coordination Polymerization**

“Single-Site” Catalyst Revolution

Definition of Single-Site Catalyst: Single Molecular Entity of Structure:

$L_nMR$

$L_n$  = organic ligands: modify the activity of the metal  
 $M$  = metal center, active catalyst  
 $R$  = the polymer or initiating group

Advantages of Single Site Catalysts:

- Characterizable Catalyst: not an unknown mixture, use typical synthetic analyses NMR, IR, MS
- Control of Catalytic Reactivity: Living polymerization, low PDI
- Design and Control of Stereochemistry (Tacticity)
- Design and Control of Comonomer Incorporation
- Can relate properties of polymerization to the catalyst structure

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**Coordination Polymerization**

Metallocenes: Started "Single-Site" Catalyst Revolution

Big Example: Zirconocene

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**Coordination Polymerization**

Zirconocene Polymerization

Initiation

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**Coordination Polymerization**

Zirconocene Polymerization

Propagation

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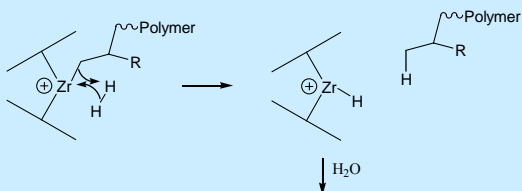
## Coordination Polymerization

### Zirconocene Polymerization

Termination: Polymerization is essentially living:

Bulky ligands on catalyst prevent chain transfer

Quench with hydrogen, water



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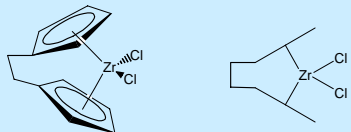
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## Coordination Polymerization

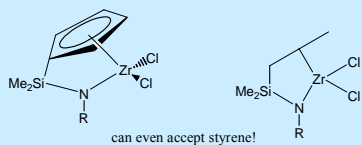
### Zirconocene Polymerization

Activity/Rate Control: *ansa* catalysts

Waymouth, R.M., McKnight, A.L.;  
*Chem. Rev.* **1998**, *98*, 2587-2598



Comonomer Incorporation: *ansa*-monocyclopentadienyl-amido (CpA) catalysts



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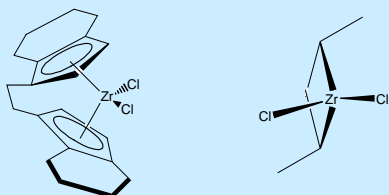
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## Coordination Polymerization

### Zirconocene Polymerization

Chiral Catalysts



Coates, G.; *Chem. Rev.* **2000**, *100*, 1223-1252

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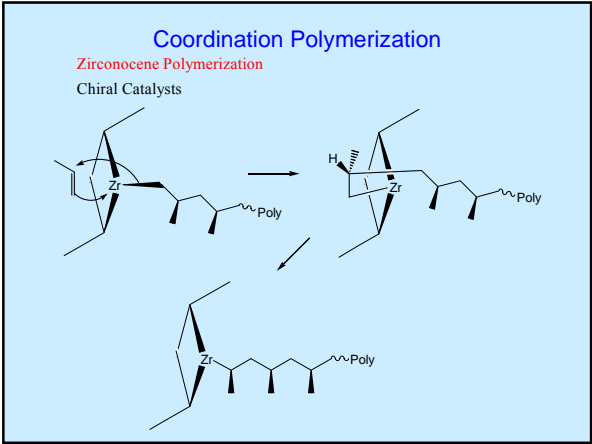
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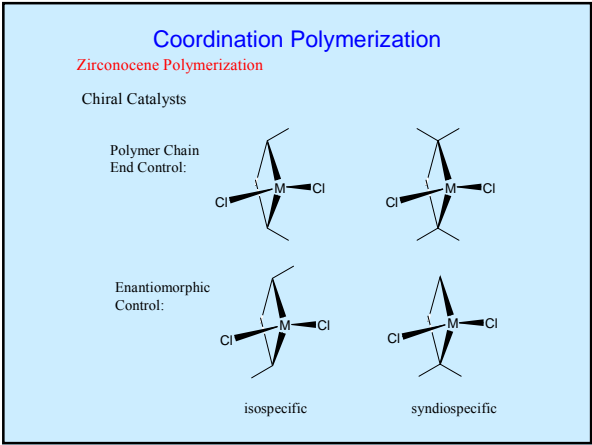
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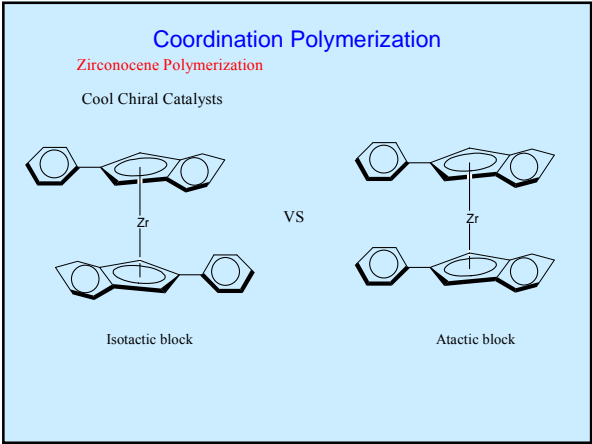
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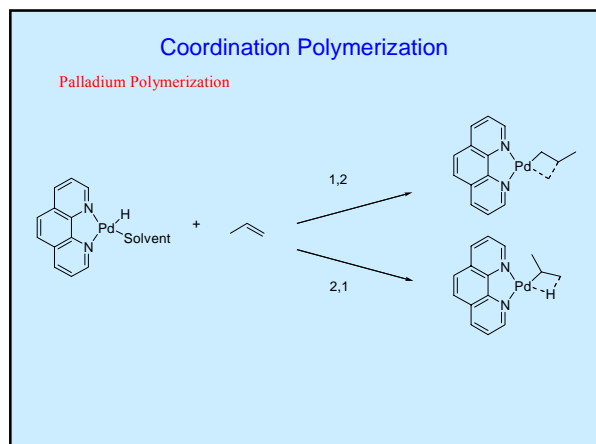
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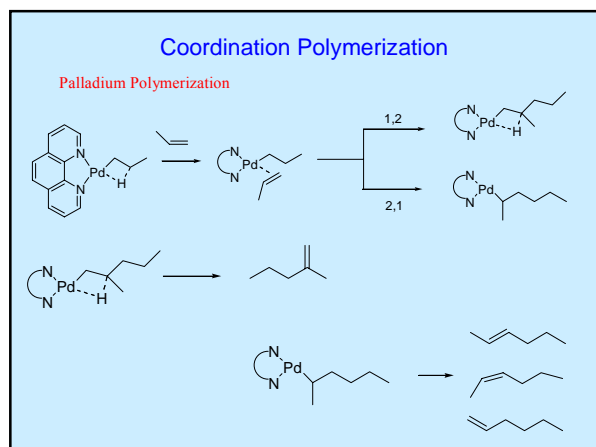
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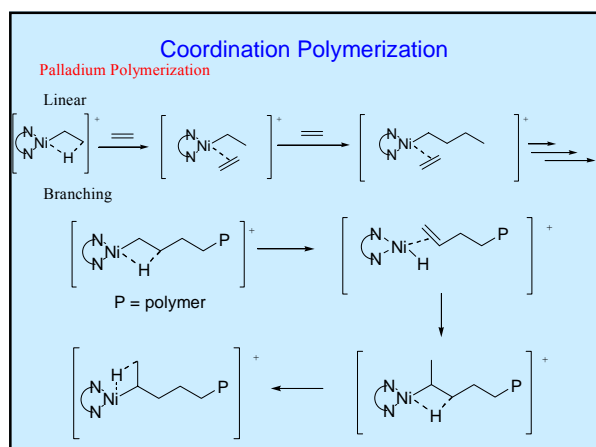
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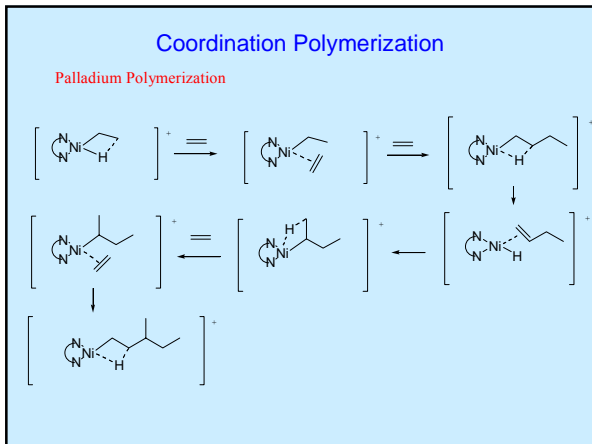
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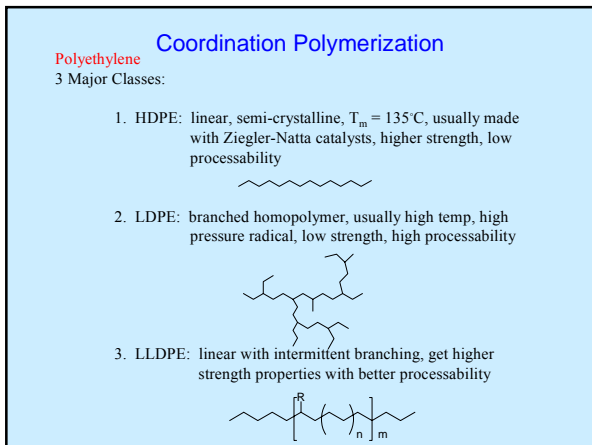
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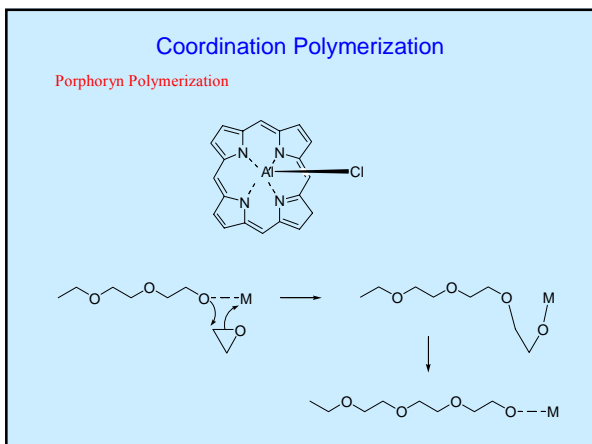
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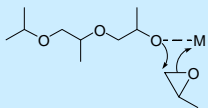
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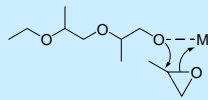


## Coordination Polymerization

### Porphyrin Polymerization



Favored by anionic



Favored by cationic,  
depending how big  
substituent is.  
Also favored for  
Porphyrin catalysts

So, although coordination polymerization  
is usually attributed to being anionic in  
character, that is not always true

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