

Living Anionic Polymerization of 4-Vinyltriphenylamine for Synthesis of Novel Block Copolymers Containing Low-Polydisperse Poly(4-vinyltriphenylamine) and Regioregular Poly(3-hexylthiophene) Segments [*Macromolecules* 2009, 42, 8794]. Tomoya Higashihara* and Mitsuru Ueda

Page 8796. The M_n (g/mol) value as determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy for run 7 in Table 1 is incorrect. The M_n value of a Li-Naph-initiated poly(4-vinyltriphenylamine) cannot be determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy due to the absence of initiator fragments. The corrected version of Table 1 is given below.

Table 1. Living Anionic Polymerization of 4-Vinyltriphenylamine in *tert*-Butylbenzene^a

run	initiator	condition	DP_n^b	M_n (g/mol)			PDI
				calcd ^b	GPC-RALLS	^1H NMR ^c	
1	<i>sec</i> -BuLi	25 °C	8	2 230	2 500	2 480	1.10
2	<i>sec</i> -BuLi	25 °C	20	5 490	5 670	5 440	1.07
3	<i>sec</i> -BuLi	25 °C	30	8 200	8 300	8 250	1.06
4	<i>sec</i> -BuLi	25 °C	40	10 900	11 000	10 300	1.04
5	<i>sec</i> -BuLi	25 °C	120	32 600	30 800	32 800	1.05
6	<i>sec</i> -BuLi	−78 °C ^d	120	32 600	34 000	33 900	1.05
7	Li-Naph	−78 °C ^d	120	32 600	33 500	N/A	1.08

^aThe yields of polymers are always more than 99%. ^bCalculated from the feed ratio of the initiator and monomer. ^cCalculated from the signal intensities assignable to six methyl protons of the *sec*-butyl group (0.6–0.8 ppm) and aromatic protons of the main chains (6.4–7.2 ppm). ^dThe polymerization was carried out in THF.

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