Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Polymer Chemistry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2020

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (ESI) FOR:

## When Mayo falls Short ( $C_{tr} >> 1$ ): The use of Cumulative Chain Length Distribution Data in the Determination of Chain Transfer Constants ( $C_{tr}$ ) for Radical Polymerizations.

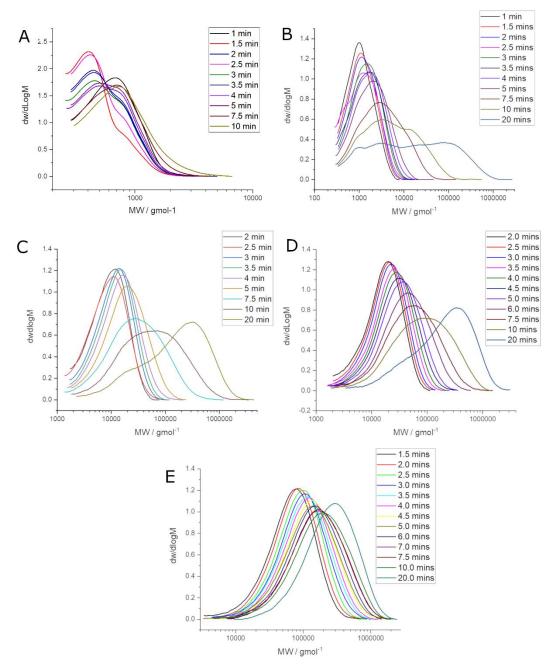
Matt K. Donald,<sup>a</sup> and Stefan A. F. Bon.\*<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>. Department of Chemistry, The University of Warwick, CV4 7AL, United Kingdom. E-mail: S.Bon@warwick.ac.uk Web: www.bonlab.info

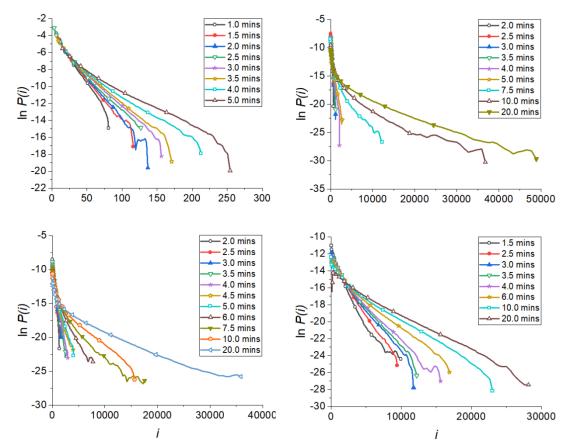
## CONTENT OF ESI:

- S1. Molecular weight distributions as obtained from SEC analysis, dw(logM), obtained for the free radical polymerization of vinyl acetate at 333.15 K in presence of various amounts of *n*-dodecanethiol as chain transfer agent.
- S2. Natural logarithmic versions of the chain length distributions, P(i) at various stages of monomer conversion, obtained for the free radical polymerization of vinyl acetate at 333.15 K in presence of various amounts of *n*-dodecanethiol as chain transfer agent.
- S3. Example GC chromatogram showing the elution behaviour of the reactants.
- S4. GC calibration Equation, data and fit.
- S5. dw/d logM distribution of the poly(vinyl acetate) sample used for triple detection analysis and the determined intrinsic viscosity  $[\eta]$  as a function of MW with the fitted K and  $\alpha$  values.

## S1. Molecular weight distributions



**Figure S1**: Molecular weight distributions, dwdlogM as a function of molecular weight (gmol<sup>-1</sup>), were A, B, C, D and E correspond to  $[DDT]_{p=0}/[VA]_{p=0} = 1 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  and  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  respectively.



**Figure S2**: In P(i) distributions at increasing polymerisation times where  $[DDT]_{p=0}/[VA]_{p=0} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$  (top left),  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  (top right),  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  (bottom left) and  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  (bottom right) respectively.

## S3. Example GC chromatogram

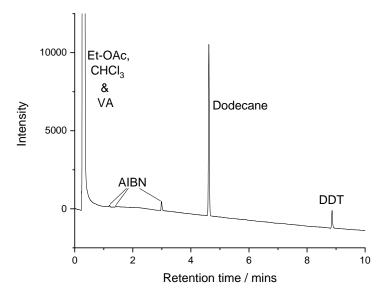
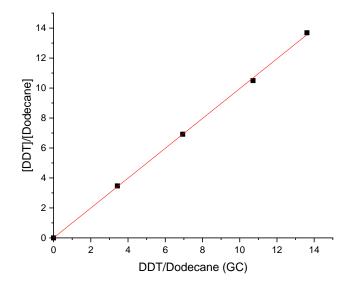


Figure S3: Example GC chromatogram showing the elution behaviour of the reactants.

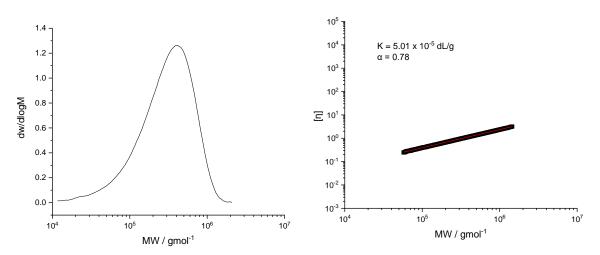
S4. GC calibration Equation, data and fit

$$y = bx + c$$

Where b = 1.0032 and c =  $2.066 \times 10^{-3}$ 



**Figure S4**: Calibration plot showing the relationship between the [DDT]/[Dodecane] ratio and the ratio of the signals recorded in the GC chromatogram.



**Figure S5**: dw/d logM distribution of the poly(vinyl acetate) sample used for triple detection analysis (left) and the determined intrinsic viscosity [ $\eta$ ] as a function of MW with the fitted K and  $\alpha$  values.