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.

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CONTENT OF ESI:

S1. Molecular weight distributions

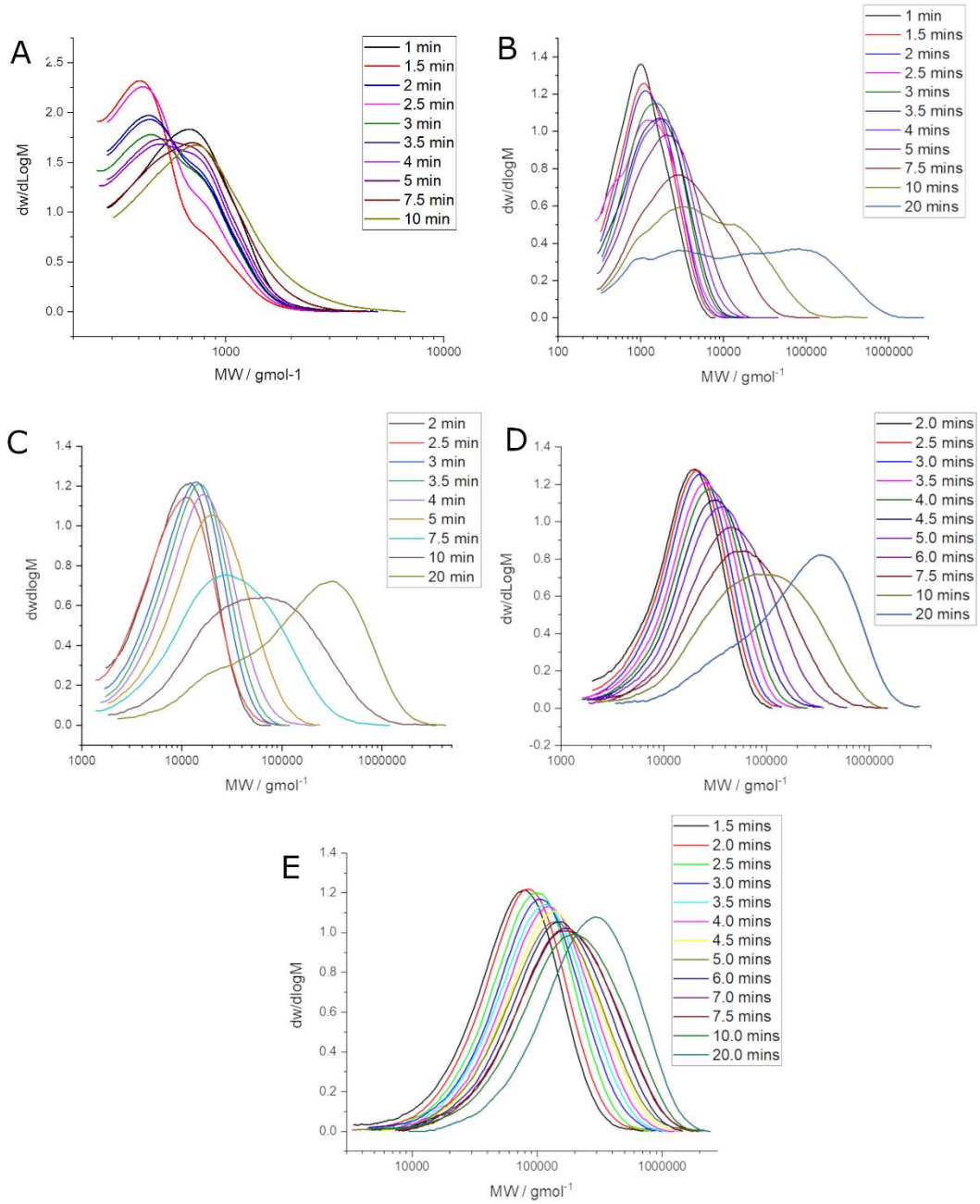

Figure S1: Molecular weight distributions, dwdlogM as a function of molecular weight ($gmol^{-1}$), were A, B, C, D and E correspond to $[DDT]_{p=0}/[VA]_{p=0}$ = 1 x 10^{-2}, 1 x 10^{-3}, 1 x 10^{-4}, 5 x 10^{-5} and 1 x 10^{-5} respectively.

S2. Ln P(i) plots as a function of time

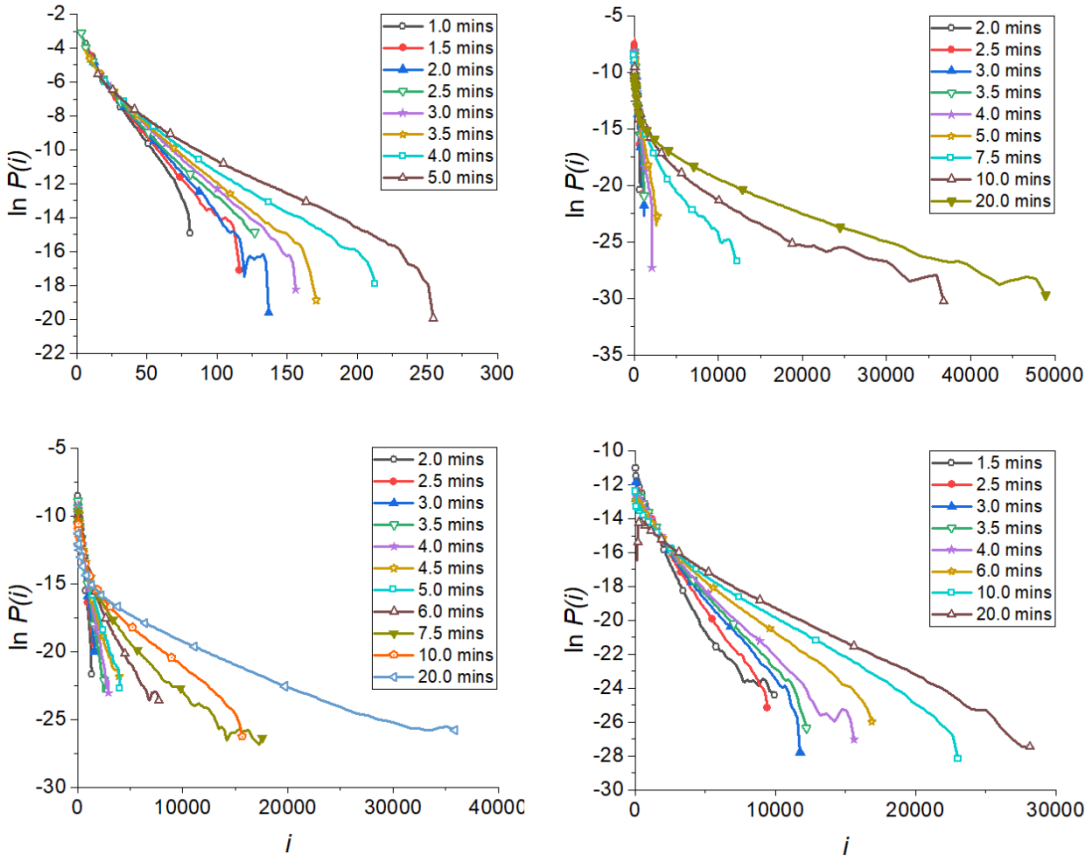

Figure S2: ln *P(i)* distributions at increasing polymerisation times where $[DDT]_{p=0}/[VA]_{p=0}$ = 1 x 10^{-3} (top left), 1 x 10^{-4} (top right), 5 x 10^{-5} (bottom left) and 1 x 10^{-5} (bottom right) respectively.

S3. Example GC chromatogram

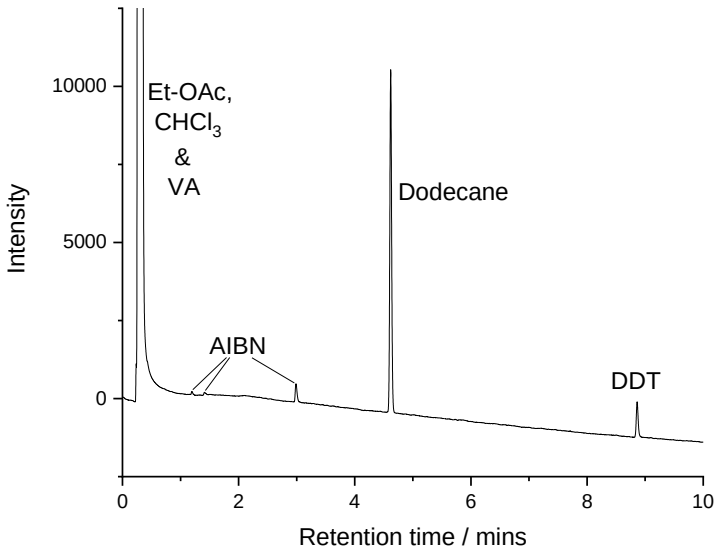

Figure S3: Example GC chromatogram showing the elution behaviour of the reactants.

S4. GC calibration Equation, data and fit

$$y = bx + c$$

Where b = 1.0032 and c = 2.066 x 10^{-3}

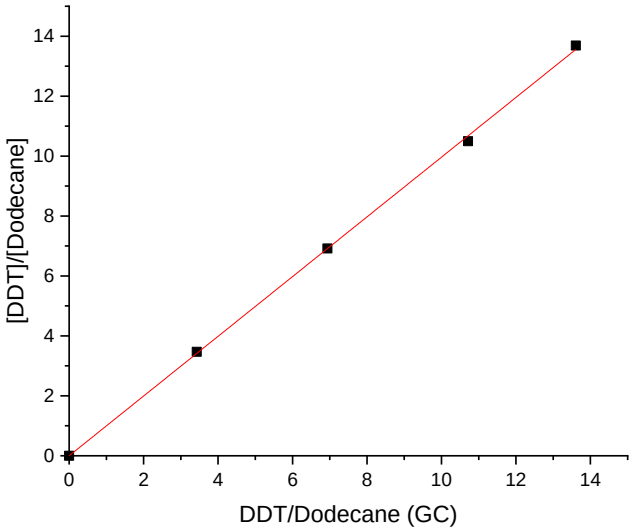

Figure S4: Calibration plot showing the relationship between the [DDT]/[Dodecane] ratio and the ratio of the signals recorded in the GC chromatogram.

S5. Determination of Mark-Houwink-Sakurada parameters

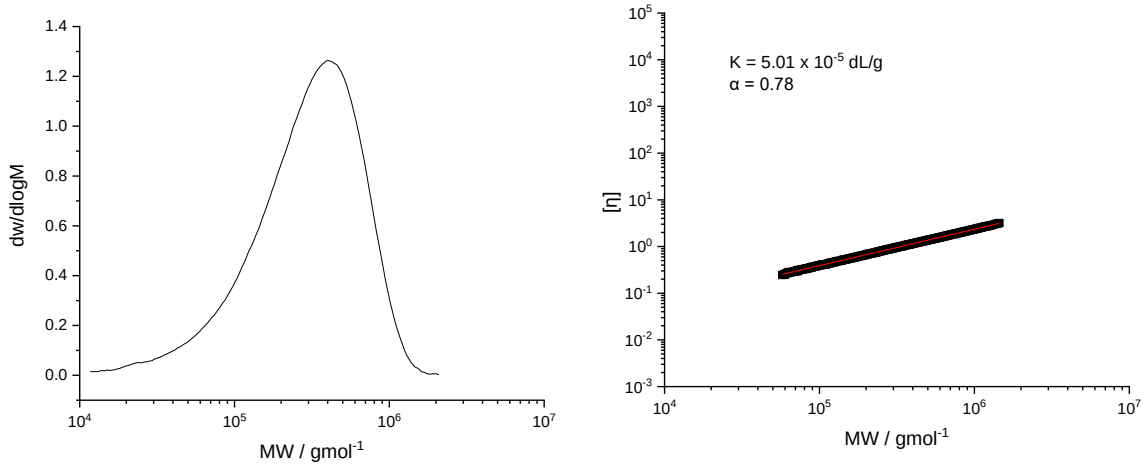

Figure S5: dw/d logM distribution of the poly(vinyl acetate) sample used for triple detection analysis (left) and the determined intrinsic viscosity [η] as a function of MW with the fitted K and α values.