## **Supporting Information**

Linking Molecular Structure to Plant Conditions: Advanced Analysis of a Systematic Set of Mini-Plant Scale Low Density Polyethylenes

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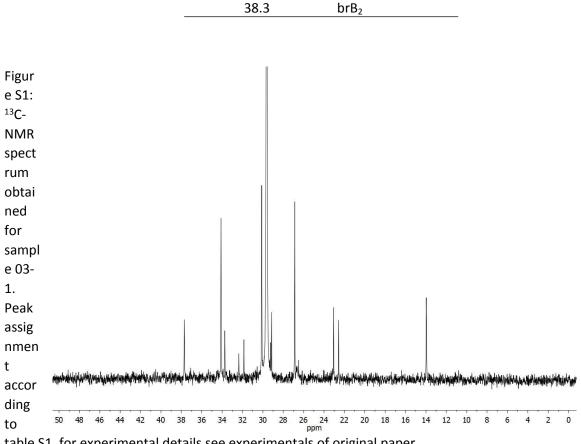
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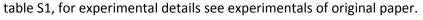
## <sup>13</sup>C-NMR measurements

Peak assignment is performed according to literature (Axelson et al. 1979; Bovey et al. 1975; Striegel und Krejsa 2000). The chemical shifts observed with the respective peak assignments is given in table S1.  $xB_{\gamma}$  refers to the carbon atom x on a side branch with length y. The methyl-carbon at the end of a branch is always denoted as 1, the second last as 2 and so on.  $xB_{6}^{+}$  refers to all branches with chain length 6 or more and thus also includes the contribution of all chain ends (EOC, end of chain). br is the tertiary carbon atom of a branch point,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  refer to the carbon atoms of the backbone next to a branch point. The peaks used for calculation of the branching densities are displayed with a grey background. Not all peaks were observed in the measurements performed. The spectra are given in figures S1-S6. D1 time should be chosen three to five times of the spin-lattice relaxation time of the carbon atom with the slowest relaxation. Zhou et al. found a spin-lattice relaxation time of around 2 s for the carbon nuclei  $3B_{6}^{+}$  at a Cr(acac)<sub>3</sub> concentration of 0.025 M. (Zhou et al. 2013) As this peak is used to calculate the LCB frequency, a D1 time of at 10 s as used here ensures quantitative conditions.

chemical shift / ppm	peak assignment
10.9	1B <sub>2</sub>
13.8	1B <sub>4</sub> , 1B <sub>5</sub> , 1B <sub>6</sub> <sup>+</sup>
22.4	2B <sub>5</sub> , 2B <sub>6</sub> <sup>+</sup>
22.9	2B <sub>4</sub>
26.3	4B <sub>5</sub>
26.7	βB4, βB5, βB6+
28.9	4B <sub>6</sub> +
29.0	3B <sub>4</sub>
29.4	backbone
29.9	$\gamma B_4$ , $\gamma B_5$ , $\gamma B_6^+$
31.6	3B <sub>6</sub> +
32.7	3B <sub>5</sub>
33.5	4B <sub>4</sub>
33.9	$\alpha B_4$ , $\alpha B_5$ , $\alpha B_6^+$ , $5B_5$
37.4	brB <sub>4,</sub> brB <sub>5</sub> , brB <sub>6</sub> +

Table S1. Chemical shifts for LDPE samples observed in <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum with peak assignment.





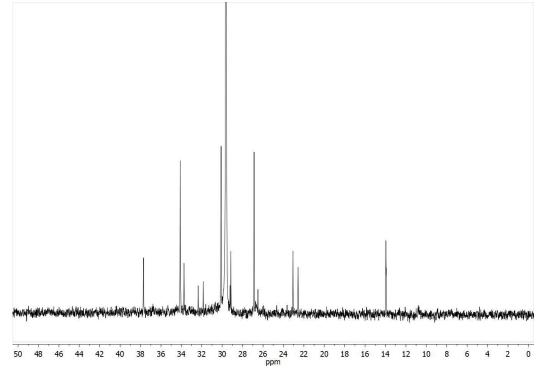


Figure S2: <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum obtained for sample 03-3. Peak assignment according to table S1, for experimental details see experimentals of original paper.

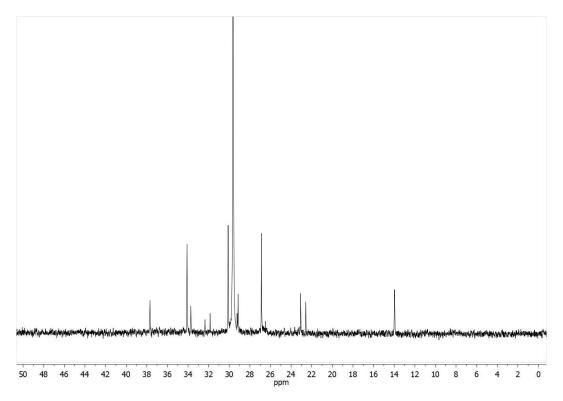


Figure S3: <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum obtained for sample 03-4. Peak assignment according to table S1, for experimental details see experimentals of original paper.

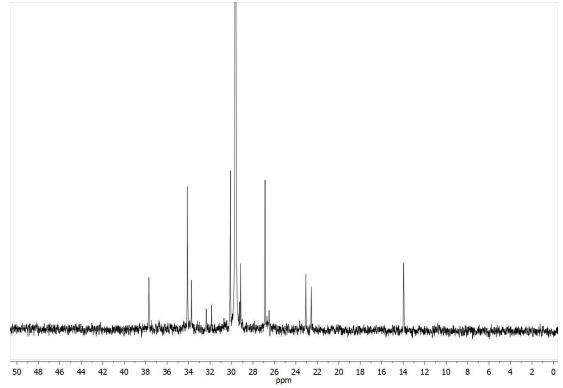


Figure S4: <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum obtained for sample 04-2. Peak assignment according to table S1, for experimental details see experimentals of original paper.

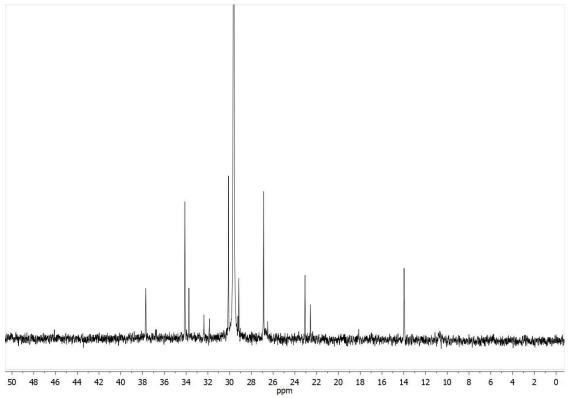


Figure S5: <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum obtained for sample 05-1. Peak assignment according to table S1, for experimental details see experimentals of original paper.

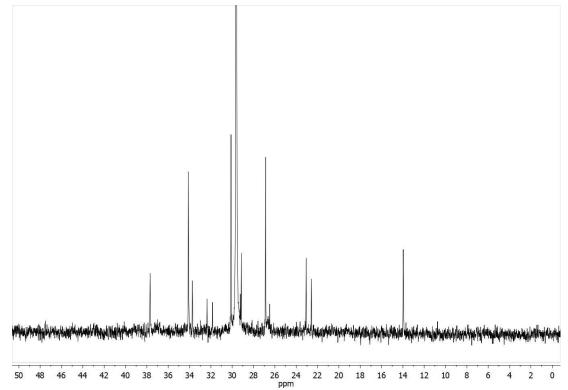


Figure S6: <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum obtained for sample 06-3. Peak assignment according to table S1, for experimental details see experimentals of original paper.

## References

Axelson, D. E.; Levy, G. C.; Mandelkern, L. (1979): A Quantitative Analysis of Low-Density (Branched) Polyethylenes by Carbon-13 Fourier Transform Nuclear Magnetic Resonance at 67.9 MHz. In: *American Chemical Society* 12 (1), S. 41–52.

Bovey, F. A.; Schilling, F. C.; McCrackin, F. L.; Wagner, H. L. (1975): Short-Chain and Long-chain Branching in Low-Density Polyethylene. In: *Macromolecules* 9 (1), S. 76–80.

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