

## CORRECTION

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## Correction: Axial-phenyl-constrained bis(imino)acenaphthene-nickel precatalysts enhance ethylene polymerization

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Correction for 'Axial-phenyl-constrained bis(imino)acenaphthene-nickel precatalysts enhance ethylene polymerization' by Quanchao Wang *et al.*, *Polym. Chem.*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4py01110d>.

The authors regret that an incorrect version of Table 5 was included in the original article. The correct version of Table 5 is presented below. The authors note that the correction does not change the conclusions of the paper.

**Table 5** Branching analysis, density, mechanical characterization, and other parameters of selected samples

PE sample <sup>a</sup>	$M_w$ <sup>b</sup>	$M_w/M_n$ <sup>b</sup>	$T_m$ <sup>c</sup> (°C)	Branches <sup>d</sup> (B/1000 C's)	Density (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	Stress <sup>e</sup> (MPa)	Strain <sup>e</sup> (%)	SR <sup>f</sup> (%)	Details
PE <sub>Ni2-60-M1</sub>	158	2.15	85.7	81	0.90	20.86	989	60.9	Run 2, Table 2
PE <sub>Ni2-80-M1</sub>	198	2.28	111.9	83	0.94	26.48	1407	57.1	Run 4, Table 2
PE <sub>Ni1-60-M3</sub>	66	2.56	111.5	—	0.91	5.11	441	—	Run 11, Table 2
PE <sub>Ni3-60-M3</sub>	205	2.09	—	—	0.85	7.16	946	—	Run 12, Table 2
PE <sub>Ni4-60-M3</sub>	58	2.42	116.7	—	0.94	10.63	1358	—	Run 13, Table 2
PE <sub>Ni5-60-M3</sub>	171	2.02	97.5	—	0.93	22.83	1008	—	Run 14, Table 2
PE <sub>Ni2-60-E5</sub>	120	2.20	60.3	122	0.89	12.11	1189	63.2	Run 2, Table 3
PE <sub>Ni2-80-E5</sub>	89	2.20	51.3	167	0.85	10.37	2020	66.1	Run 4, Table 3

<sup>a</sup>The rule of naming: PE<sub>complex-temperature-activator and ratio</sub>. For example, PE<sub>Ni2-60-M1</sub> means the PE produced by Ni2 under the temperature of 60 °C and the MMAO/Ni ratio of 1000. <sup>b</sup> $M_w$  (kg mol<sup>-1</sup>),  $M_w$  and  $M_w/M_n$  determined by GPC. <sup>c</sup>Determined by DSC. <sup>d</sup>Data determined from the <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum using approaches described by Galland *et al.*<sup>63</sup> <sup>e</sup>Data was gained from monotonic tensile stress-strain tests. <sup>f</sup>Strain recovery values (SR) were calculated by using the standard formula  $SR = 100(\epsilon_a - \epsilon_r)/\epsilon_a$ , where  $\epsilon_a$  is the applied strain and  $\epsilon_r$  is the strain in the cycle at 0 loads after 10 cycles.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

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