Flame Retardant Electrical Conductive Nano-polymers based on bisphenol F Epoxy Resin Reinforced with Nano Polyanilines

Xi Zhang,^{1,2} Qingliang He,¹ Hongbo Gu,¹ Henry A. Colorado,³ Suying Wei^{2,*} and Zhanhu Guo^{1,*}

> ¹Integrated Composites Laboratory (ICL) Dan F Smith Department of Chemical Engineering Lamar University, Beaumont, TX 77710, USA

² Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry Lamar University, Beaumont, TX 77710 USA

³Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095 USA

* Corresponding author:

Email: zhanhu.guo@lamar.edu; Phone: (409) 880-7654 (Z. G.)

suying.wei@lamar.edu; Phone: (409) 880 7976 (S. W.)



Scheme S1 Molecular structure of Epon 862 and the used curing agent Epicure W.



Figure S1 Shear stress vs. shear rate of pure epoxy resin and epoxy resin nanosuspensions with different loadings of PANI nanofibers.



Figure S2 DTG curve of the PANI nanofibers and nanospheres.

| | HR capacity(J/g.K) | Peak HRR (W/g) | Total HR (kJ/g) | Char residue (%) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| PNCs with 1 wt% PANI nanospheres | 454 | 510.3 | 27.1 | 11 |
| PNCs with 3 wt% PANI nanospheres | 447 | 480.6 | 26.9 | 11 |
| PNCs with 5 wt% PANI nanospheres | 337 | 420.0 | 25.8 | 13 |

Table S1 Heat release capacity (HR capacity), peak heat release rate (pHRR), total heat release and char residue for the PNCs with PANI nanospheres.