## **Supporting Information**

## Understanding the Self-Healing Hydrophobic Recovery of High-Voltage Insulators

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The following tables contain force field data as implemented with LAMMPS code and based on the work found in Reference 30. C1 is a methyl carbon and also an oxidized carbon. C2 is a vinyl carbon used for termination of PDMS molecules. OW and HW are oxygen and hydrogen as part of water molecules.

Table 1:	Atomic	Masses
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Atom	Mass [amu]
Si	15.999400
0	28.086000
C1	12.011150
Н	1.007970
C2	12.011150
OW	15.9994
HW	1.008

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Atom	E:: [kca]/mol]	<b>σ</b> ::[Å]
7 ttom	e <sub>lj</sub> [keul/mol]	
Si	0.2010230000	2.8461300000
0	0.2467760000	3.8504000000
C1	0.0979238000	3.4309000000
Н	0.0099402300	2.9945200000
C2	0.0979238000	3.4309000000
OW	0.1550	3.1536
HW	0.0	0.0

Table 2: Non-bonded Interactions

Table 3: Bond Coefficients

Atoms	Force field	r <sub>0</sub> [Å]	K2 [kcal/mol Å <sup><math>-2</math></sup> ]	K3 [kcal/mol Å <sup><math>-3</math></sup> ]	K4 [kcal/mol Å <sup>-4</sup> ]
O-Si	class2	1.651	350.	-517.	674.
Si–C1	class2	1.878	190.	-279.	308.
Si–C2	class2	1.878	190.	-279.	308.
Atoms	Force field type	r <sub>0</sub> [Å]	K [kcal/mol Å <sup>-2</sup> ]		
C1–H	harmonic	1.092	328.		
C2–C2	harmonic	1.330	322.7158		
H–C2	harmonic	1.092	328.		
Si–H	harmonic	1.382	222.4		
C1–0	harmonic	1.3	615.3220		
OW-HW	harmonic	0.9572	1000.00		

4]																		
K4 [kcal/mol radian <sup>-</sup>	10.1	24.981	24.981	20.02	20.02	0.0												
K3 [kcal/mol radian <sup>-3</sup> ]	-18.101	-31.399	-31.399	-20.39	-20.39	-13.95												
K2 [kcal/mol radian <sup>-2</sup> ]	10.305	23.022	23.022	36.21	36.21	28.77	K [kcal/mol radian <sup>-2</sup> ]	38.5	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	91.835	33.3	32.7	70.0	70.0	100.0
$ heta_0$ [degrees]	137.63	109.82	109.82	112.44	112.44	111.09	$ heta_0$ [degrees]	107.77	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	105.56	113.4	109.1	120.0	120.0	104.52
Force field	class2	class2	class2	class2	class2	class2	Force field	harmonic										
Atoms	Si-O-Si	O-Si-C1	0 –Si–C2	C1–Si–C1	C1 –Si–C2	Si –C1–H	Atoms	H-C1-H	Si-C2-C2	Si-C2-H	H-C2-C2	H-C2-H	0-Si-0	O-Si-H	C1–Si–H	Si-C1 -0	0-C1-O	WH-WO-WH

Table 4: Angle Coefficients

	1																	1
u	5	0	0								0							
$\theta_{ijk}^{0}$	146.	146.	146.								146.							
$\phi_3$ [degrees]	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180	180.	180.	180.	180.				
K3 [kcal/mol]	0.02853	0.02853	-0.1098	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.02853	0.075	0.075	0.075				
$\phi_2$ [degrees]	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.				
K2 [kcal/mol]	0	0	-0.1365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n	2	2	
$\phi_1$ [degrees]	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	q		1	
K1 [kcal/mol]	0	0	0.205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	K [kcal/mol]	-0.3000	-0.3000	
Force field	class2_dl	class2_dl	class2_dl	class2	class2	class2	class2	class2	class2	class2	class2_dl	class2	class2	class2	Force field	harmonic	harmonic	
Atoms	Si-O-Si-C1	Si	Si -0-Si-0	O-Si-C1-H	C1–Si–C1–H	C2–Si–C1–H	0-Si-C2-C2	0-Si -C2-H	C1-Si-C2-C2	C1–Si–C2–H	Si-O-Si-H	H-Si-C1-H	O-Si-C1-H	C1–Si–C1–H	Atoms	Si-C2-C2-H	H-C2-C2-H	

Table 5: Dihedral Coefficients

Atoms	K [kcal/mol radian <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\chi_0$ [degrees]
Si-C2-H-C2	20.0	180.
Н–С2–Н–С2	20.0	180.

## Table 6: Improper Coefficients