Efficient flame retardant thin films synthesized by atmospheric pressure PECVD through the high codeposition rate of hexamethyldisiloxane and triethylphosphate on polycarbonate and polyamide-6 substrates

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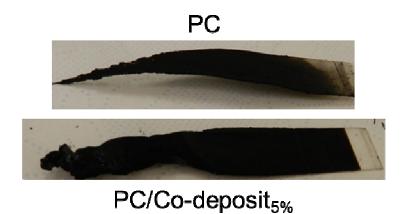
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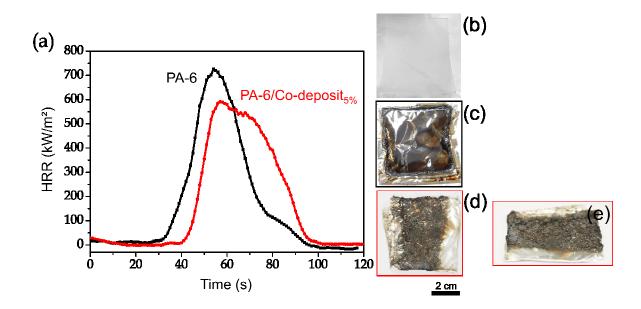
## **EXPERIMENTAL METHODS**

**UL-94 V.** The Underwriters Laboratories-94 (UL-94) vertical burning test is performed on test specimens  $(100 \times 15 \times 5 \text{ mm}^3)$  vertically suspended above a cotton patch, used to identify burning droplets. The classification is defined according to the American National Standard UL 94-2006.

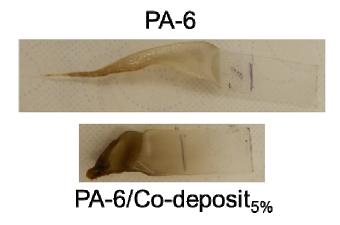
## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**



**Figure S1**. Pictures corresponding to a PC sample and of one of the five tested PC/Co-deposit<sub>5%</sub> samples submitted to the UL-94 vertical test.



**Figure S2**. (a) Heat release rate (HRR) as a function of exposure time to an external heat flux of  $35 \text{ kW} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$  for different materials: polyamide-6 (PA-6, black) and co-deposit<sub>5%</sub>-coated PA-6 (PA-6/Co-deposit<sub>5%</sub>, red). Pictures associated to the tested samples are presented and are referred as follow: (b) virgin PA-6 before fire testing, (c) virgin PA-6 residue after fire testing, (d) top view and (e) tilted view of the co-deposit<sub>5%</sub>-coated PA-6 residue after fire testing.



**Figure S3**. Pictures corresponding to a PA-6 sample and of one of the five tested PA-6/Codeposit<sub>5%</sub> samples submitted to the UL-94 vertical test.

**Table S1.** Concentration of the different siloxane units present in the thin films elaborated from the solution HMDSO:TEP (75:25) and for different oxygen concentrations introduced into the discharge. Table associated to Figure 7.

| N2-O2 (%)(M)(D)(T)(Q)(Z) $100 - 0$ 26422264 $95 - 5$ 39411730 $50 - 50$ 28402580 |                                    | Relativ | Relative concentration (%area) |     |     |     |
|--|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 95-5 39 41 17 3 0  | N <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>2</sub> (%) | (M)     | (D)                            | (T) | (Q) | (Z) |
|  | 100 - 0                            | 26      | 42                             | 22  | 6   | 4   |
| 50-50 28 40 25 8 0   | 95 – 5                             | 39      | 41                             | 17  | 3   | 0   |
|  | 50 - 50                            | 28      | 40                             | 25  | 8   | 0   |

Table S2. Cone calorimeter results associated to Figure 8.

|                                | TTI (s)    | pHRR (kW/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| PC                             | 40 (± 8)   | 242 (± 20)                |
| PC / ppHMDSO <sub>5%</sub>     | 87 (± 21)  | 213 (± 18)                |
| PC / Co-deposit <sub>5%</sub>  | 117 (± 5)  | 186 (± 8)                 |
| PC / ppHMDSO <sub>50%</sub>    | 95(± 30)   | 246 (± 10)                |
| PC / Co-deposit <sub>50%</sub> | 145 (± 50) | 249 (± 5)                 |

**Table S3.** Cone calorimeter results associated to Figure 11.

|                                  | TTI (s)     | pHRR (kW/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| PA-6                             | 50 (± 18)   | 498 (± 46)                |
| PA-6 / Co-deposit <sub>5%</sub>  | N/A         | N/A                       |
| PA-6 / Co-deposit <sub>50%</sub> | 370 (± 120) | 94 (± 68)                 |