SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL:

Molecular Mobility of Amorphous N-Acetyl-α-Methylbenzylamine and Debye Relaxation evidenced by Dielectric Relaxation Spectroscopy and Molecular Dynamic Simulations

Bienvenu Atawa †§, Natália T. Correia‡, Nicolas Couvrat §, Frédéric Affouard‡*, Gérard Coquerel §, Eric Dargent †, Allisson Saiter †

† Normandie Univ, UNIROUEN, INSA Rouen, CNRS, GPM, 76000 Rouen, France
§ Normandie Univ, UNIROUEN, SMS, 76000 Rouen, France
‡ Univ Lille, CNRS, UMR 8207, UMET, Unité Matériaux et Transformations, F59000 Villeneuve d’Ascq, France

Fitting analysis of secondary relaxations detected in Nac-MBA

Figure S1 shows illustrative examples (T = 203 K and T = 232 K) of the fitting procedure used for a semi-quantitative analysis of Nac-MBA dielectric spectra. For the $\beta$-relaxation, $\alpha_{HN}$ slightly increases from 0.38 up to 0.45 as temperature increases from 222 K up to 240 K. For temperatures $T > T_g$, the $\beta$-process becomes broader and progressively get out of the investigated frequency range.

In the case of the secondary $\gamma$-process a value of $\alpha_{HN} = 0.14 \pm 0.02$ is obtained. This value seems compatible with the broadness nature expressed by experimental features (see figure 6 and 8 of main text) and was kept constant in all the temperature region for which it was possible to follow the $\gamma$-trace in the available frequency region (from 153 K to 238 K).
Figure S1: Fitting procedure of the dielectric loss peak in the glassy state at indicated temperatures (232 K and 203 K). The dash-dot lines represent the individual fitting functions (Cole-Cole for the secondary and $\alpha$-relaxation and Debye for the D-process). Solid lines are the total fit functions (see main text for details).