

Supporting Information

Flexible composite film of aligned polyaniline grown on the surface of magnetic barium titanate/polyvinylidene fluoride for exceptional microwave absorption performance

Lujun Yu[†], Yaofeng Zhu^{*†} and Yaqin Fu[†]

[†]Key Laboratory of Advanced Textile Materials and Manufacturing Technology

Ministry of Education, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, No. 928 Second Avenue

XiaSha Higher Education Zone, Hangzhou 310018, P.R. China

Corresponding Authors

*E-mail: yfzhu@zstu.edu.cn (Yaofeng Zhu). Tel/Fax: +86 571 86843607.

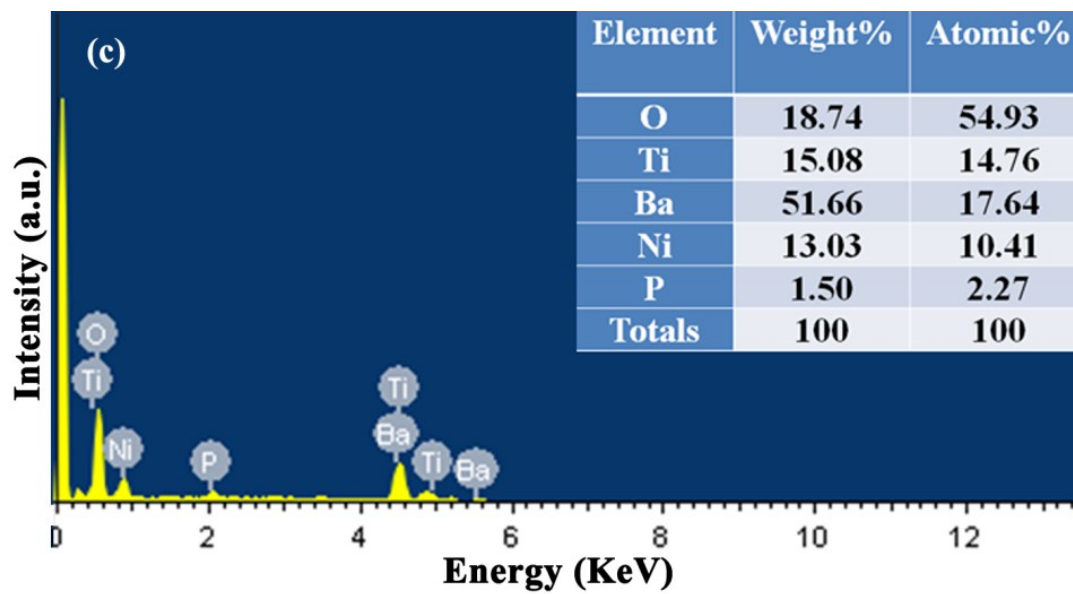


Fig. S1 EDS of BaTiO₃@Ni-P.

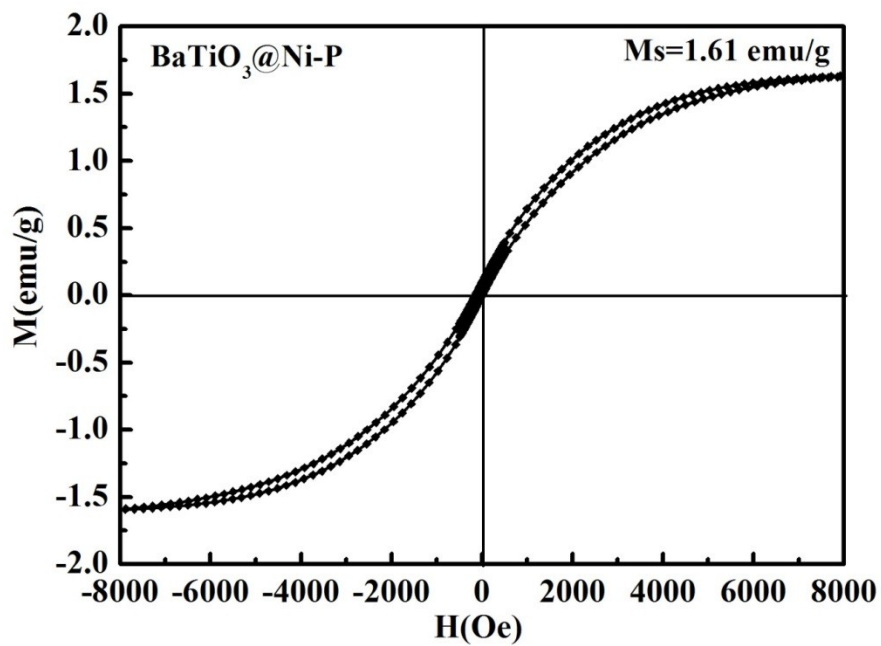


Fig. S2 Hysteresis loop of $\text{BaTiO}_3@Ni-P$.

The XRD patterns are shown in Fig. S3a. For the pattern of pure PVDF, it is observed that two broad diffraction peaks presented with 2 Theta degrees of 18.4° and 20.0°, which refer to the plane of (020) and (200) for α -phase and β -phase PVDF, respectively.¹ For the pattern of BaTiO₃@Ni-P/PVDF/PANI, sharper diffraction peaks at 2 θ =18.6° and 20.2° can be observed compared to BaTiO₃@Ni-P/PVDF, which corresponding to the periodicity both perpendicular and parallel to the PANI polymer chain.^{2,3}

Functional groups of PANI is also detected by FT-IR measurement, as shown in Figure S3b, the characteristic peaks at 1566 cm⁻¹ and 1489 cm⁻¹ are attributed to the C = C stretching vibration of the quinoid (Q) ring and the benzenoid (N) ring, respectively. The peak at 1298 cm⁻¹ is attributed to and C-N stretching vibration in PANI. The peak at 1243 cm⁻¹ is assigned to the stretching vibration of the CN⁺ in the polaron structure of PANI. The characteristic peak at 1122 cm⁻¹ is due to the stretching of C = N(N = Q = N).⁴

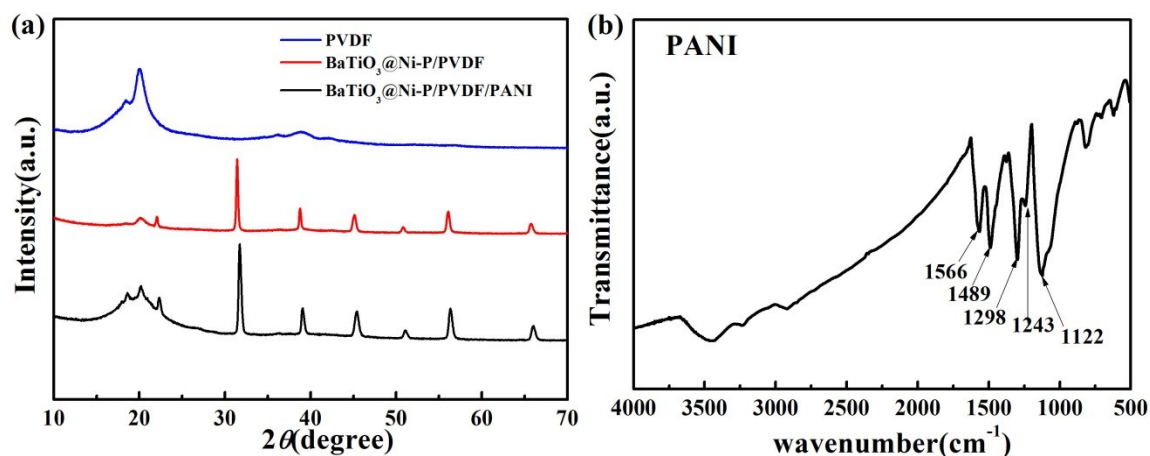


Fig. S3 (a) XRD patterns of samples; (b) FT-IR spectra of PANI.

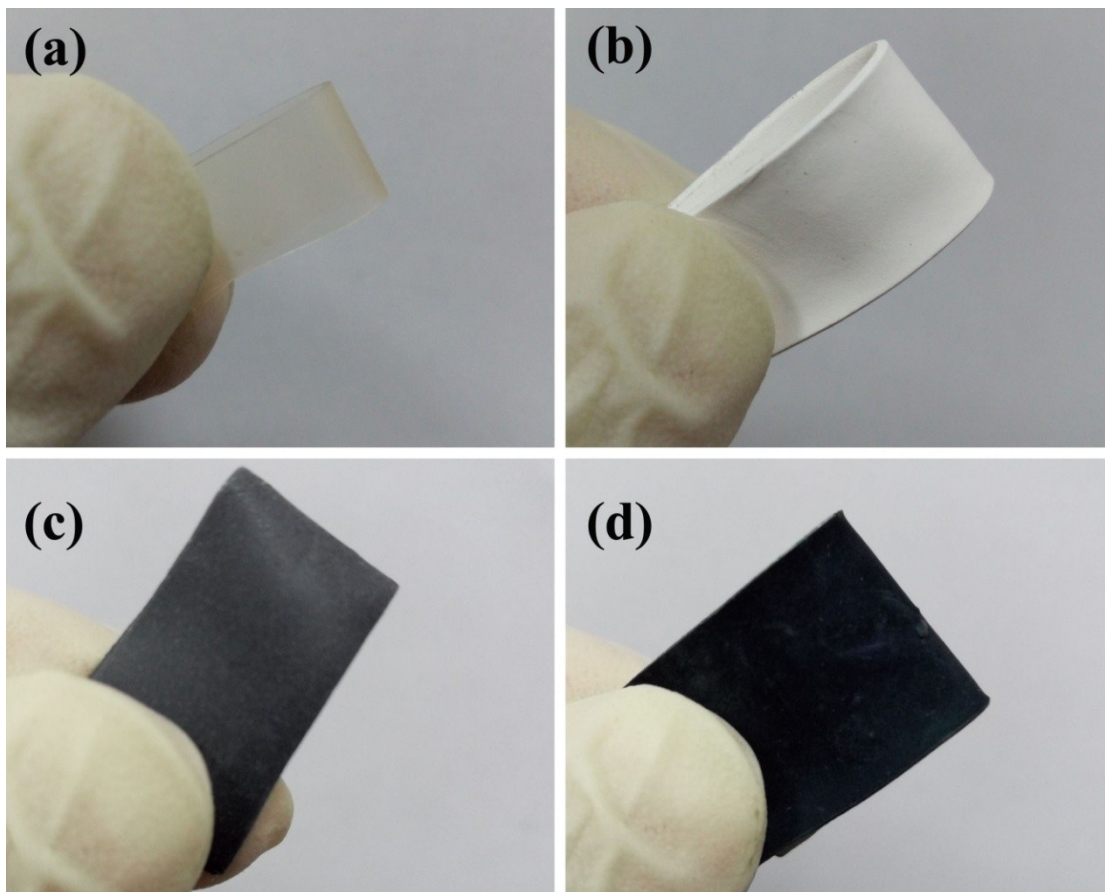


Fig. S4 Photographs of samples: (a) PVDF, (b) BaTiO₃/PVDF, (c) BaTiO₃@Ni-P/PVDF, (d) BaTiO₃@Ni-P/PVDF/PANI.

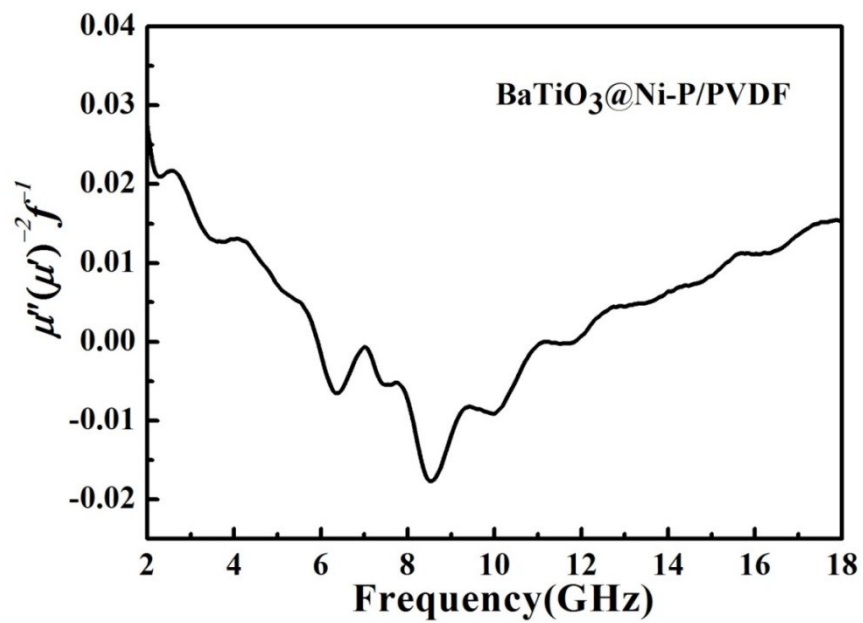


Fig. S5 The frequency dependence of $\mu''(\mu')^{-2}f^1$ for BaTiO₃@Ni-P/PVDF composite.

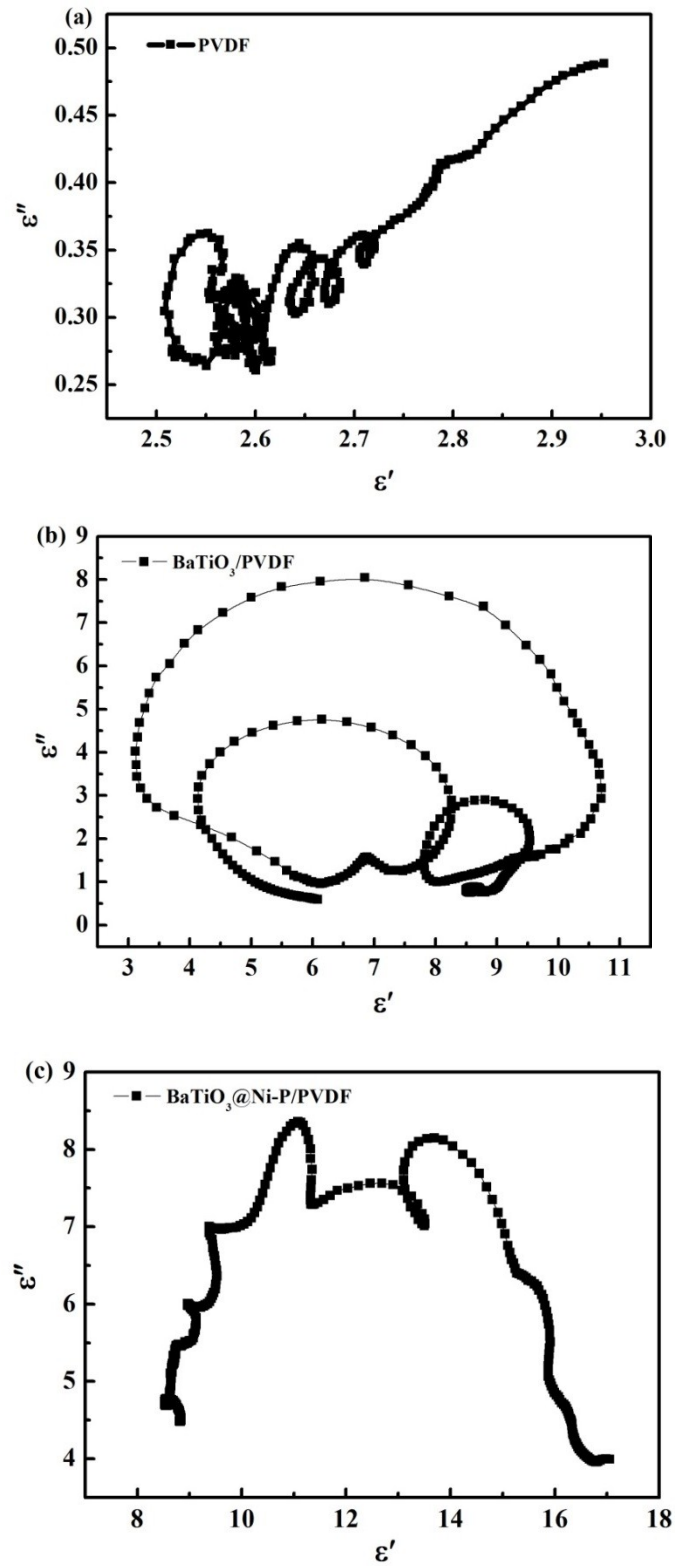


Fig. S6 ϵ' - ϵ'' curves of (a) PVDF, (b) BaTiO₃/PVDF and (c) BaTiO₃@Ni-P/PVDF.

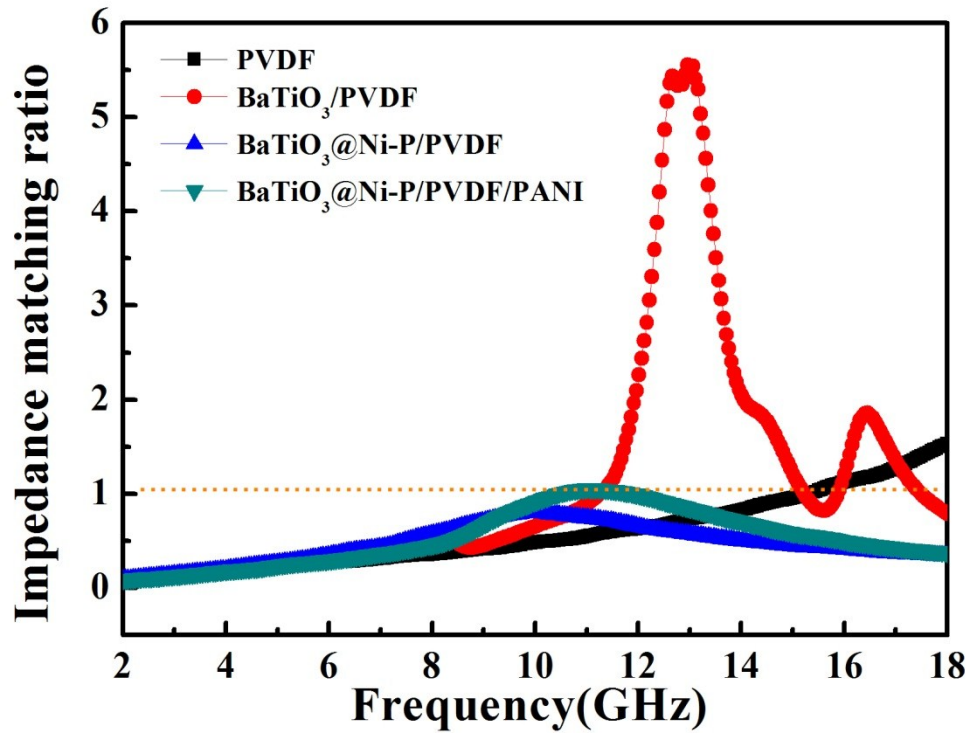


Fig. S7 Impedance matching of samples.

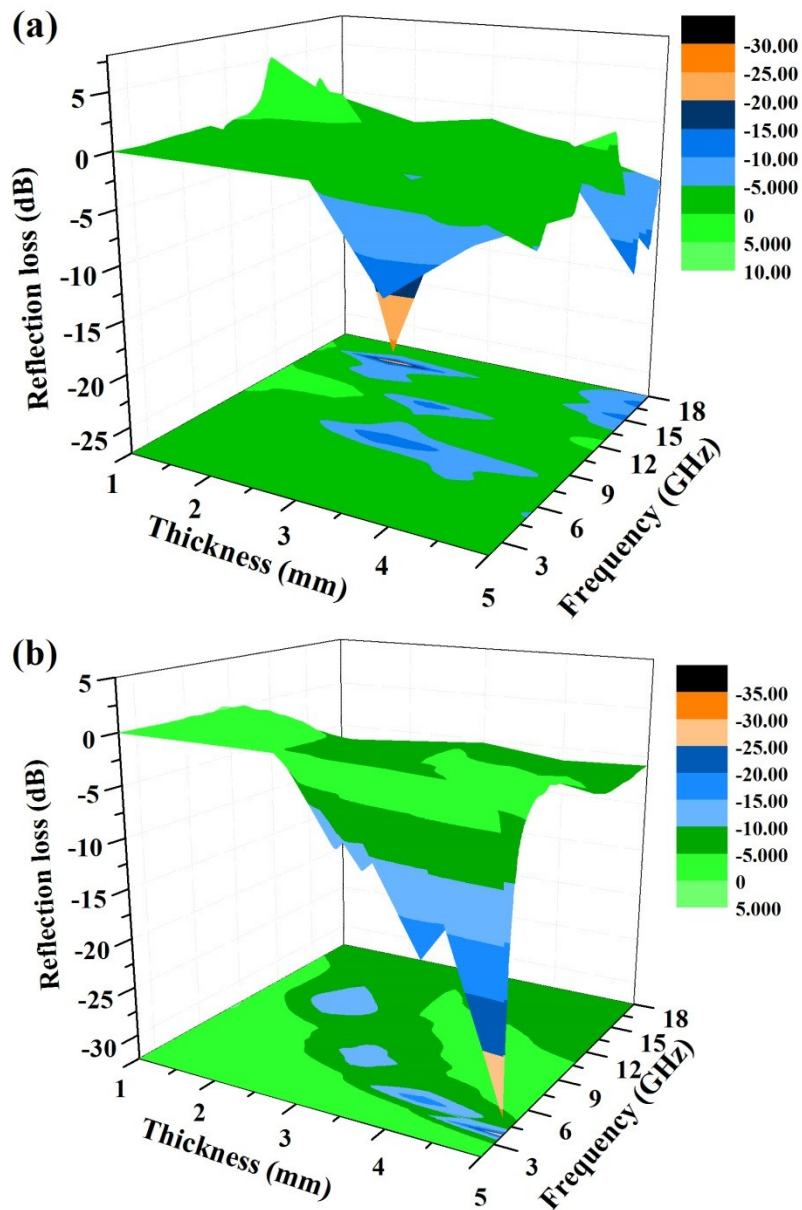


Fig. S8 Reflection loss of (a) BaTiO₃/PVDF and (b) BaTiO₃@Ni-P/PVDF with different thickness.

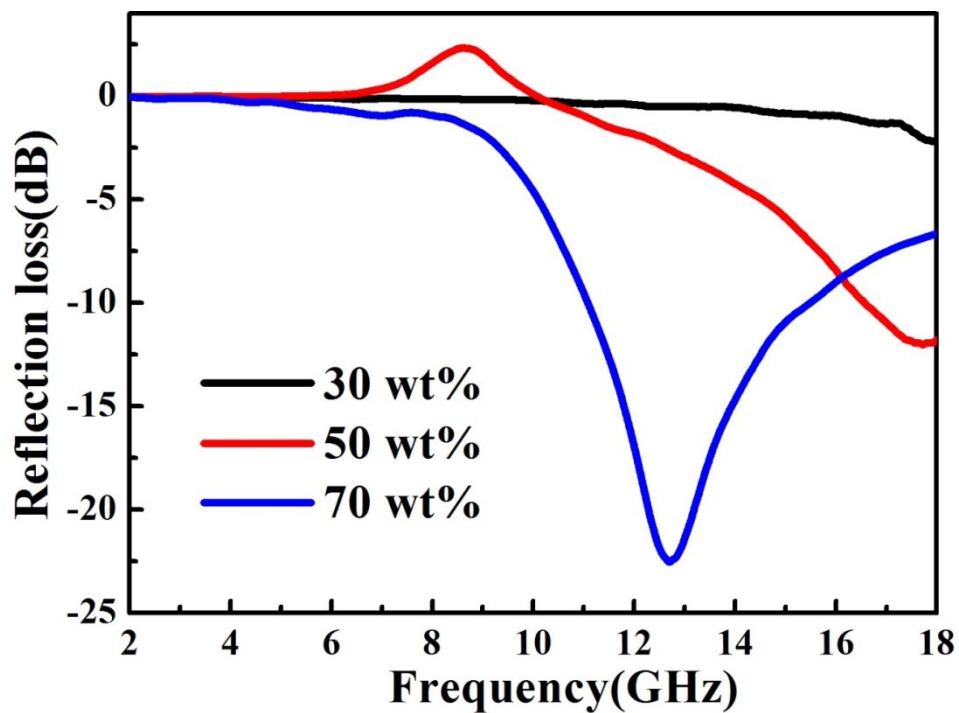


Fig. S9 Reflection loss of BaTiO₃@Ni-P/PVDF/PANI with different filler loadings at the thickness of 2 mm.

References

- 1 Z. C. Zhang, Y. Z. Gu, S. K. Wang, M. Li, J. Y. Bi and Z. G. Zhang, *Compos. Part A-appl. S*, 2015, **74**, 88-95.
- 2 X. W. Li, M. Zhou, H. L. Xu, G. C. Wang and Z. Wang, *J. Mater. Sci.*, 2014, **49**, 6830-6837.
- 3 M. X. Wan, J. C. Li and S. Z. Li, *Polym. Advan. Technol.*, 2001, **12**, 651-657.
- 4 H. S. Fan, H. Wang, N. Zhao, X. L. Zhang and J. Xu, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2012, **22**, 2774-2780.