

## **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

for

Single-Stage Synthesis and Characterization of Reflective and Conductive Silver-Polyimide Films Prepared from Silver(I) Complexes with ODPA/4,4'-ODA

by

D. Scott Thompson,<sup>1</sup> Luke M. Davis,<sup>2</sup> David W. Thompson,<sup>2\*</sup> and Robin E. Southward<sup>3</sup>

1. Department of Chemistry, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187, USA; current address: Current address: 3M Corporation, St. Paul, MN 55144

2. Department of Chemistry, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187, USA

3. Langley Research Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Hampton, VA 23681, USA; current address: 26320 72<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, NW, Stanwood, WA 98292

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed.



**D**

**Figure 1 SI. Right side:** **A** is a photograph of a 13% silvered film prepared from AgTFA and ODPA/4,4'-ODA heated to 300 °C for 5 h. The film is taped to a glass petrographic slide, 27 x 46 mm with double-sided tape; **B** is a photograph of the patterned film A using a Sanford permanent red marker (blue color is an artifact of amateur photography); **C** is a photograph of the Transene Company, Inc. Silver Etchant Type TFS-treated film to remove excess, unpatterned silver followed by washing off the ink mask with ethanol yield the final silver-patterned film. **Left side:** **D** Is a photograph of A showing the reflection of the lens portion of the camera.

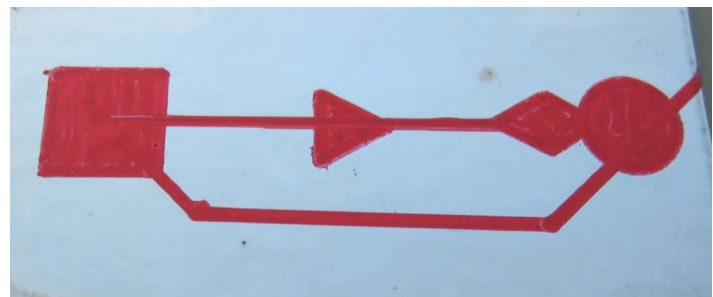
All photograph were done free hand and without lighting control, and thus are not at a professional standard.

**A**



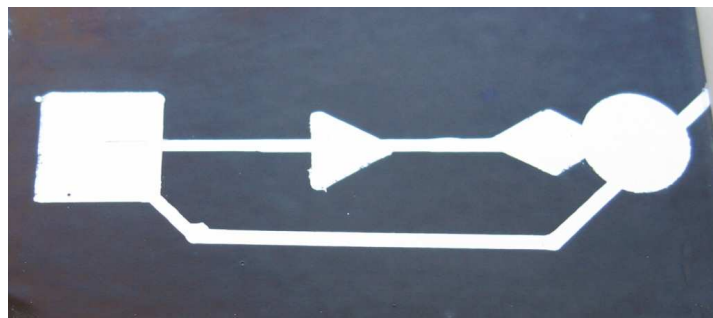
Silvered polyimide film

**B**

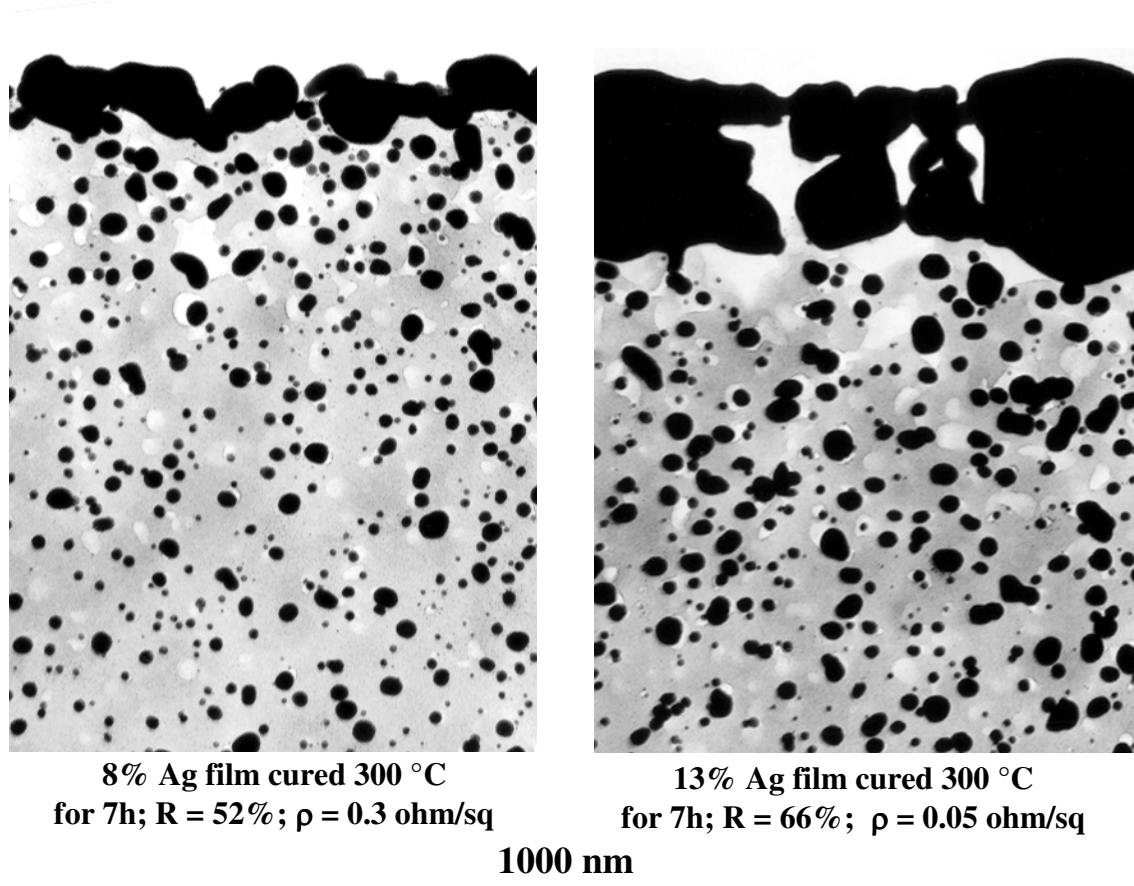


Sanford red ink patterned film A above.

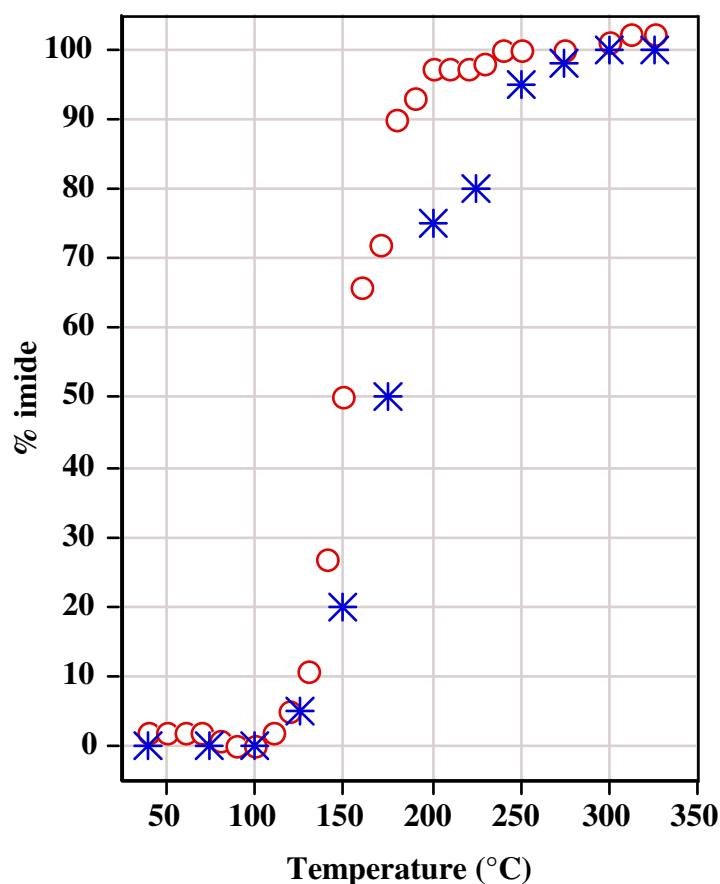
**C**



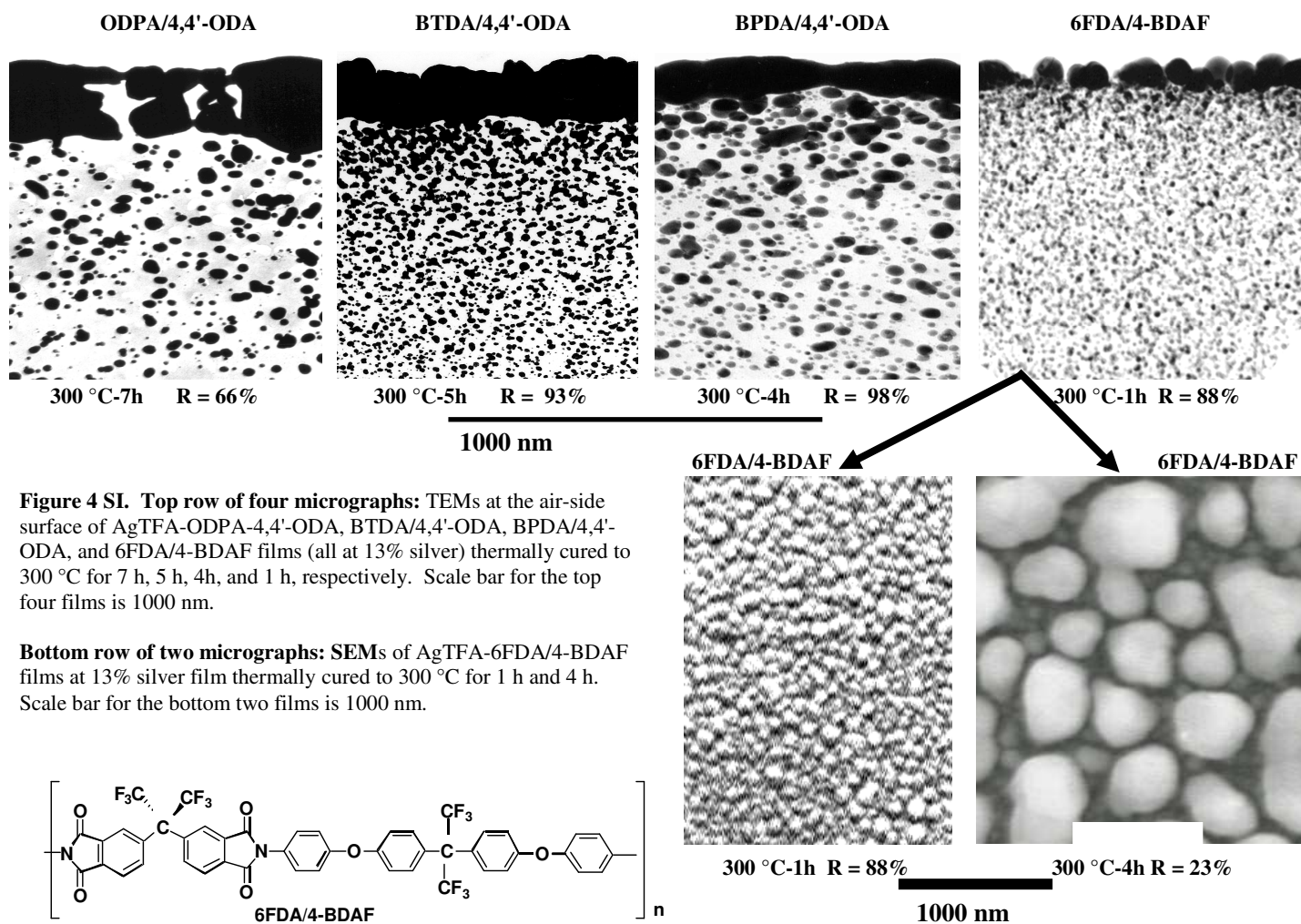
Etched film B above followed by washing Sanford ink from the pattern with ethanol.



**Figure 2 SI.** Left: Transmission electron micrograph for 8% and 13% AgTFA-ODPA/4,4'-ODA film cured to 300 °C for 7h. For comparison, the TEM for the 13% analog is at the right. Both films are electrically conductive at the surface. The bulk resistivities are ca.  $1.5 \times 10^{-6}$  and  $1.0 \times 10^{-6}$  ohm-cm, respectively.

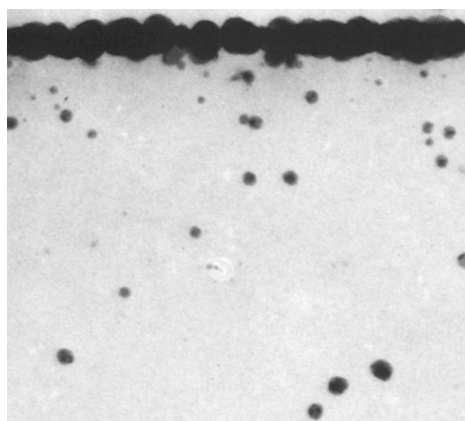


**Figure 3 SI.** The imidization of poly(amic acid) films to the final polyimide form as a function of temperature. Curves constructed from data in Shin, T.; Ree, M. Ree: Poly(3,4'-oxydiphenylene pyromellitic acid - PMDA/3,4'-ODA) 1. Time-resolved infrared spectroscopic study of thermal imidization in thin films. *Macromol. Chem. Phys.* 2002, 203, 791-800 and Young, P. R.; Davis, J. R. J.; Chang, A. C.; Richardson, J. N. Characterization of a thermally imidized soluble polyimide (6FDA/4-BDAF) film. *J. Polym. Sci., Part A: Polym.* 1990, 28, 3107-3122. (○) PMDA/3,4'-ODA; (\*) 6FDA/4-BDAF



**Figure 4 SI. Top row of four micrographs:** TEMs at the air-side surface of AgTFA-ODPA-4,4'-ODA, BTDA/4,4'-ODA, BPDA/4,4'-ODA, and 6FDA/4-BDAF films (all at 13% silver) thermally cured to 300 °C for 7 h, 5 h, 4h, and 1 h, respectively. Scale bar for the top four films is 1000 nm.

**Bottom row of two micrographs:** SEMs of AgTFA-6FDA/4-BDAF films at 13% silver film thermally cured to 300 °C for 1 h and 4 h. Scale bar for the bottom two films is 1000 nm.



**2 wt % Ag, R = 82%**

**100 nm**

**Figure 5 SI.** Transmission electron micrograph of a 2 wt % silver 6FDA/4-BDAF film prepared using AgHFA cured to 300 °C for 0 h. The particles are isolated from one another just beneath the surface, thus, the silver layer is not conductive. Thermal cure cycle same as for Figure 2 of the published paper.