

Supporting Information: Influence of Different Ester Side Groups in Polymers on the Vapor Phase Infiltration with Trimethyl Aluminum

Lukas Mai^a, Dina Maniar^b, Frederik Zysk^c, Judith Schöbel^b, Thomas D. Kühne^c, Katja Loos^b, Anjana Devi^{a*}

^aInorganic Materials Chemistry, Ruhr University Bochum, Universitätsstr. 150, 44801 Bochum, Germany

^bMacromolecular Chemistry & New Polymeric Materials, Zernike Institute for Advanced Materials, University of Groningen, Nijenborgh 4, 9747 AG, Groningen, Netherlands

^cDynamics of Condensed Matter and Center for Sustainable Systems Design, Chair of Theoretical Chemistry, Paderborn University, Warburger Str. 100, 33098 Paderborn, Germany

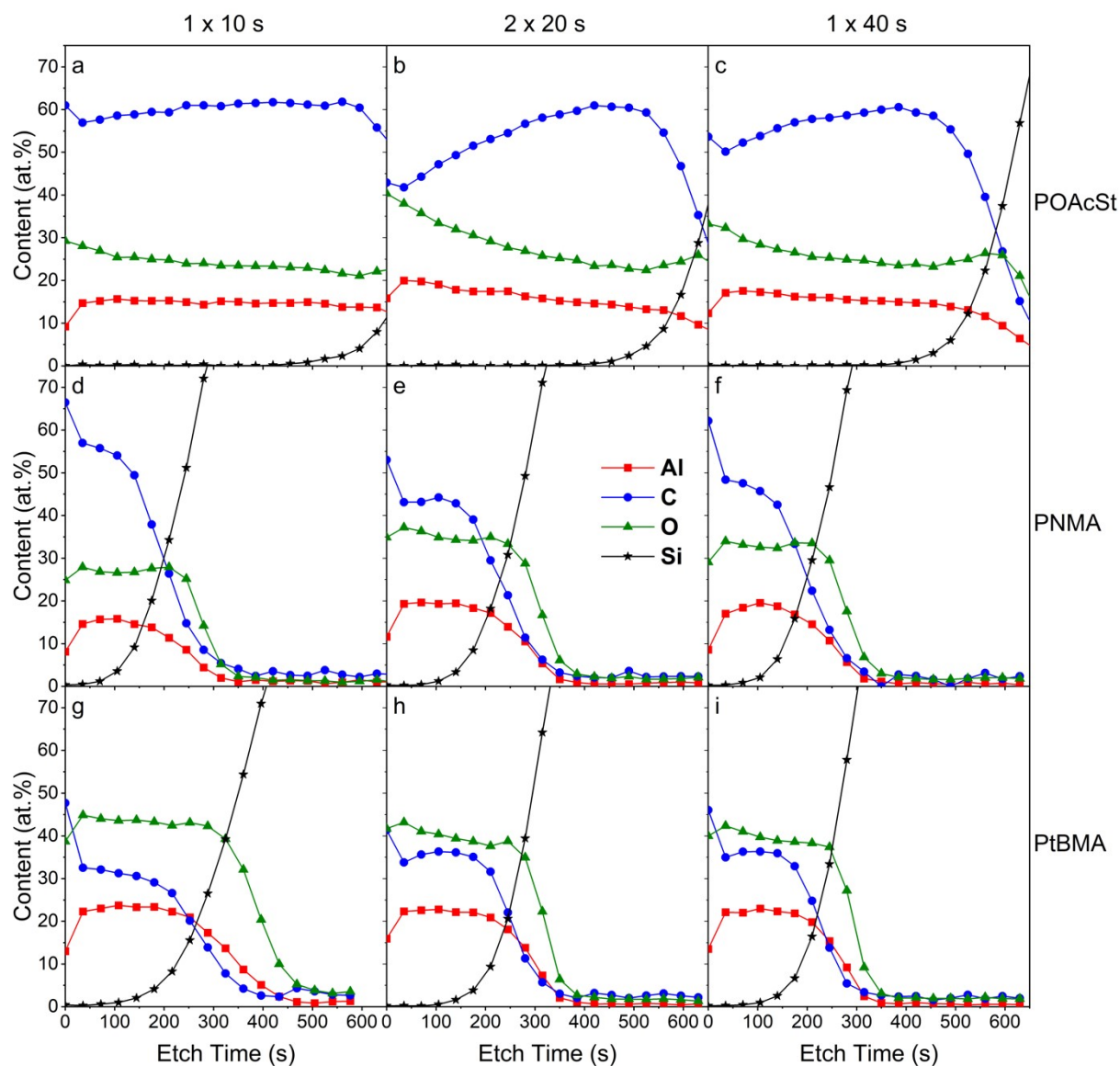


Figure S1. Al, C, O and Si content of the vapor infiltrated polymers POAcSt (a-c), PNMA (d-f) and PtBMA (g-i) as a function of etch time, *i.e.*, depth profile of the composition. For the infiltration experiments, different exposure times of TMA were used: 1 x 10 s (a, d, g), 2 x 20 s (b, e, h) and 1 x 40 s (c, f, i).

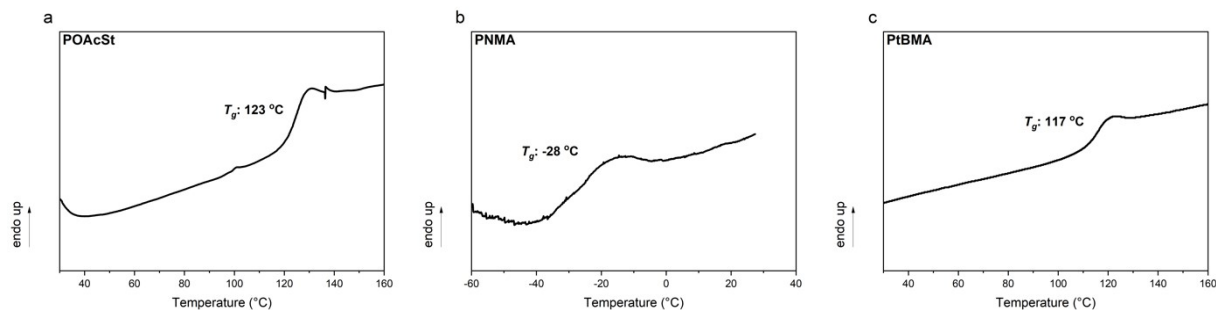


Figure S2. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) plots of the bare polymers POAcSt (a), PNMA (b) and PtBMA (c) with assigned glass transition temperature T_g .

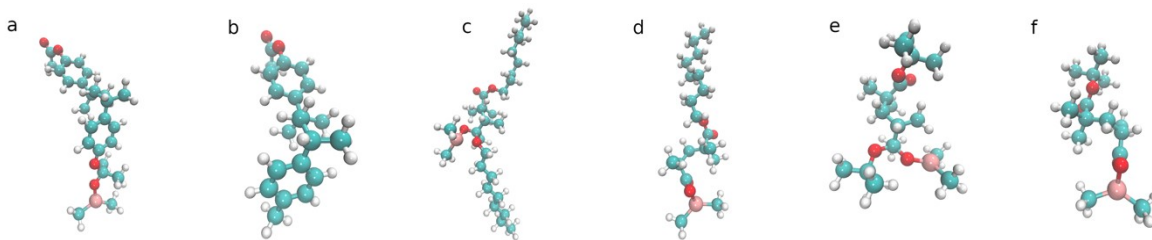


Figure S3. 3D models of geometry optimized structures obtained from first principles DFT calculations. The structures are, from left to right, the considered products POAcSt R1 (a), POAcSt R2 (b), PNMA R1 (c), PNMA R2 (d), PtBMA R1 (e) and PtBMA R2 (f), respectively.