



Supplementary Material

# Preparation and Characterization of Silicon-Metal Fluoride Reactive Composites

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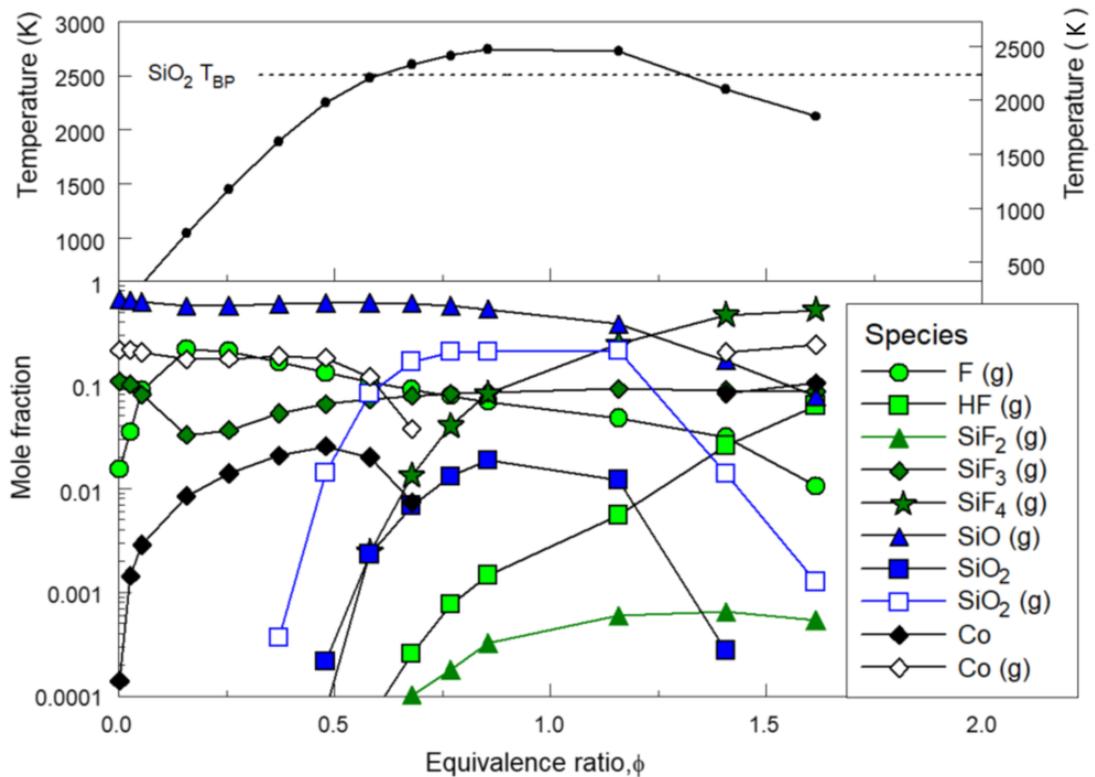
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## Combustion in Air

The adiabatic flame temperature and predicted mole fraction of the products of 50Si-50CoF<sub>2</sub> burning in air and calculated by NASA CEA code [1] are presented as a function of equivalence ratio in Figure S1. The calculations were performed for the constant pressure, 1 atm. The highest adiabatic flame temperature of 2750 K is predicted for the equivalence ratio range of 0.8–1.

In fuel-lean conditions ( $\varphi \ll 1$ ) where lower adiabatic temperatures are expected, gaseous SiO was predicted to be the primary product with substantial gaseous F and Co species. The primary fluorinated product in the fuel-lean conditions is SiF<sub>3</sub>. In fuel-rich conditions ( $\varphi > 1$ ), representative of chemistry on the particle surface, considerable gasification of SiO<sub>2</sub> observed along with SiO. The primary fluorinated product is expected to be the thermodynamically stable SiF<sub>4</sub>. Other fluorinated species such as HF and F are expected as well. Around the equivalence ratio of 0.8–1, the highest oxidation of silicon was observed with considerable gaseous and condensed phase SiO<sub>2</sub>, along with products such as SiF<sub>3</sub> and SiF<sub>4</sub>. The reduced cobalt could not be completely gasified across the range of equivalence ratios explored.

A similar calculation for 50Si-50BiF<sub>3</sub> was not run because thermodynamic data for bismuth species are lacking. A significant portion of the combustion products for 50Si-50BiF<sub>3</sub> is expected to be gaseous, facilitated by sufficiently high flame temperatures.



**Figure S1.** The calculated adiabatic flame temperature and the combustion products presented as mole fractions at a range of equivalence ratios for 50Si-50CoF<sub>2</sub>.

## References

1. McBride: B.J. and S. Gordon, *Computer Program for Calculation of Complex Chemical Equilibrium Compositions and Applications II. Users Manual and Program Description*. 1996: NASA RP 1311, NASA Glenn Research Center, Cleveland, OH, USA.

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