

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Polymers of Intrinsic Microporosity as High Temperature  
Templates for the Formation of Nanofibrous Oxides

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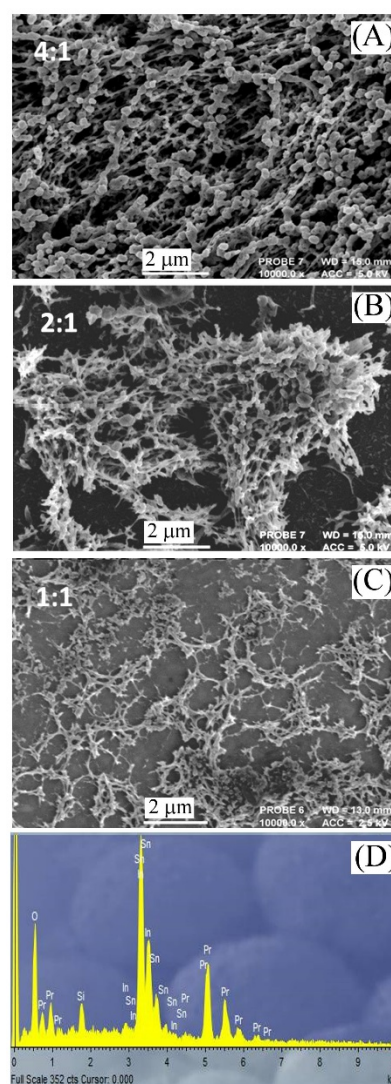
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Supporting information are provided in the form of additional scanning electron micrographs and EDX elemental analysis for materials produced in the thermolysis reaction of  $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  embedded in polymers of intrinsic microporosity.

Figure SI1 shows scanning electron micrographs for products formed on ITO substrates for the deposition of (A) 4:1, (B) 2:1, and (C) 1:1 weight ratio of PIM-EA-TB and  $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  followed by calcination at 500 °C in air. The fibrous appearance and nano-structure appears to be not strongly affected by the initial ratio of PIM-EA-TB to  $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ . Additional EDX data in Figure SI1D demonstrate the presence of Pr and oxygen in addition to In/Sn/Si from the substrate. The data are consistent with the presence of  $\text{Pr}_6\text{O}_{11}$ . Although further bulk elemental analysis would be required to confirm impurity and doping effects as well as phase purity for these materials.



**Figure SI1.** Scanning electron micrographs for thermolysis products (10-layer on ITO) employing PIM-EA-TB :  $\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  in weight ratio (A) 4:1, (B) 2:1, and (C) 1:1. Also shown in (D) is the EDX elemental analysis for the 1:1 praseodymium oxide film.

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