Electronic Supplementary Information Hierarchically Porous Biomorphic Polymer Derived C-SiOC Ceramics

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Figure S1: Viscosity of the polymer solution with the increase in shear rate



Figure S2: Microstructure of the SiCo ceramics pyrolyzed at 900 °C; (a, b) infiltrated once with the preceramic polymers, (c, d) samples with 5 infiltration cycles.

Figure S3: FTIR spectra for X1 pyrolysed at different pyrolysis temperature (900-1100 °C)

Figure S3 represents the FTIR spectra of X1 samples pyrolysed at 900, 1000, and 1100 °C. All of the spectra are characterized by the presence of hydroxyl group (-OH) in the wavenumber range 3650-3690 cm⁻¹.¹ Small conjugated stretching bonds of -C=O are also observed in all spectra around 1576 cm⁻¹. The absorption bands in the region of 1060 cm⁻¹ obtained in X1_9, X1_10, and X1_11 are assigned to the transverse optical (TO) modes of the Si-O-Si asymmetric bond stretching vibrations.² The absorption bands at about 810 cm⁻¹ obtained in X1_9, X1_10, and X1_11 samples are assigned to the symmetric bond stretching of Si-O-Si bonds. Similarly the absorption bands at about 460 cm⁻¹ in all of the samples are associated with the network Si-O-Si bending vibration. In addition, the absorption bands in the regions 1060 and 800 cm⁻¹ region are slightly broader, due to the occurrence of some mixed bonds involving C and O.³ These features are consistent with the formation of silicon oxycarbide amorphous ceramics.

- 1. W. R. Busing, *The Journal of Chemical Physics*, 1955, 23, 933-936.
- 2. M. Nogami, J Non-Cryst Solids, 1985, 69, 415-423.

Figure S4: (a) Strut details of X1 sample pyrolyzed at 900 ^OC, (b) Strut interior