Supporting Information

Crosslinked Hybrid Polymer Matrices with Nanostructure Directing Abilities for Lanthanide Hydroxide Growth

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Experimental details: All hydrosilation reactions were carried out in flame dried Schlenk tubes under Ar atmosphere. The ratio between α,ω -diallyl poly(ethylene oxides) (aPEO) and PDMS-PMHS (polydimethyl-co-polymethylhydrido siloxane trimethylsilyl terminated (M_w = 950g/mol)) or PMHS (polymethylhydridosiloxane (M_w = 1700-3200 g/mol)) were adjusted to EO:Si of 4.42 and 5.68 respectively.

A typical preparation procedure was as follows: 0.950 g PDMS-PMHS (1 mmol, 1 eq) and 2.8 g aPEO (4.3 mmol, 4.3 eq) were dissolved in 7.5 mL toluene and 4.5 ml THF in a Schlenk flask. A solution of Karstedt catalyst in THF (2 mM) was prepared and 1.5 mL of this solution were added to the reaction mixture. After stirring for 18h the solvent was evaporated and the crosslinked polymer dried in vacuum.

The dried polymers were infiltrated with solutions of $La(NO_3)_3$ in methanol (0.15 M). The samples were infiltrated under ultrasonic treatment for 3h. After infiltration the polymer samples were washed and dried.

The thus infiltrated polymer sample was put into a 0.3 M solution of NH_3 in methanol and kept there for 3 h. After washing and drying under vacuum, the samples were put into an autoclave into 5ml of water. The autoclave was heated to 120°C and kept at that temperature for 18 h.

Preparation of the La(OH)₃ nanostructures

0.48 g of functionalized polymer was put into 3 ml of $0.15 \text{ M La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ solution (in MeOH) and kept in the ultrasonic bath for 3 h. The supernatant solution was decanted and the polymer sample washed with methanol and distilled water 2 times. 0.30 g of the infiltrated sample were put into 3 ml of a 0.3 M solution of NH₃/methanol. After 3 h the polymer was washed 3 times with methanol and distilled water and subsequently dried under vacuum. 0.12 g of this polymer was put into an autoclave filled with distilled water (5 ml). The autoclave was heated

to 120 °C and kept at that temperature for 18 h. The sample was removed and washed 3 times with distilled water.

Characterization based on lanthanum-doped PMHS2

Neat polymer:

ATR-FTIR: υ = 697 (C-Si-C), 799 (C-Si-C), 843 (υCO, rCH₂), 948, 1015 (υCO, υCC, rCH₂, Si-O-Si), 1090 (υCO), 1259 (υSi-CH₃, CH₂ twisting), 1350 (CH₂ wagging), 1412 (CH₂), 1456 (CH₂ scissoring), 1951, 2867 (υsCH₂) and 3515

¹³C CP/MAS (25 °C): δ =: 71.3 (OCH₂CH₂O), 68.2 (OCH₂CH₂O), 21.0 (CH₂CH₂CH₂O), 11.3 (Si-CH₂-CH₂), -1.2 (Si-CH₃), -2.6 (Si-CH₃), -4.7 (H-Si-CH₃)

²⁹Si HPdec/MAS (25 °C) δ = 8.0 (CH₃)SiO, M¹), -21.8 (OSi(CH₃)₂, D²), -57.6 (SiO₃CH₃, T²), -67.2 (SiO₃CH₃, T³)

Infiltrated:

ATR-FTIR: v = 687 (C-Si-C), 735 (C-Si-C), 799, 843 (vCO, rCH₂), 952, 1029 (vCO, vCC, rCH₂, Si-O-Si), 1073 (vCO coordinated), 1260 (vSi-CH₃, CH₂ twisting), 1301, 1350 (CH₂ wagging), 1453 (CH₂ scissoring, NO₂ stretching), 1650 (N=O v_1 out of plane (δ H₂O)), 1726 (C=O), 2875 (vsCH₂) and 3413 cm⁻¹ (OH).

¹³C CP/MAS (25 °C): δ = 170 (C=O), 154 (C=O), 63.6 (OCH₂CH₂O), 55.4 (-OCH₂CH₂O-coordinated), 20.5, 16.3 (CH₂CH₂CH₂O), 6.4 (Si-CH₂-CH₂), -6.0 ppm (Si-CH₃). ²⁹Si HPdec/MAS (25 °C): δ = 8.2 (CH₃)SiO, M¹), -21.7 (OSi(CH₃)₂, D²), -65.2 ppm (SiO₃CH₃, T³).

Precipitated:

ATR-FTIR: v = 678, 799, 843 (vCO, rCH₂), 950, 1022 (vCO, vCC, rCH₂, Si-O-Si), 1087 (vCO), 1259 (vSi-CH₃, CH₂ twisting), 1305, 1325, 1347 (CH₂ wagging), 1452 (CH₂ scissoring, NO₂ stretching), 1645 (N=O v_1 out of plane (δ H₂O)), 1949, 2867 (vsCH₂), 3593 cm⁻¹ (OH).

¹³C CP/MAS (25 °C): δ = 64.5 (OCH₂CH₂O), 17.3 (CH₂CH₂CH₂O), 7.6 (Si-CH₂-CH₂), -4.8 (Si-CH₃), -6.4 ppm (Si-CH₃).

²⁹Si HPdec/MAS (25 °C) δ = 8.5 ((CH₃)SiO, M¹), -13.4, -20.8 (OSi(CH₃)₂, D²), -56.8 ppm (SiO₃CH₃, T²).

Hydrothermally treated:

ATR-FTIR: υ = 683, 798 (C-Si-C), 844 (υCO, rCH₂), 949, 1015 (υCO, υCC, rCH₂, Si-O-Si), 1089 (υCO), 1259 (υSi-CH₃, CH₂ twisting), 1350 (CH₂ wagging), 1413, 1454 (CH₂ scissoring), 1563, 1727 (C=O), 1945, 2870 (υsCH₂) 3411 cm⁻¹ (OH).

Characterization of PMHS1:

Neat Polymer:

ATR-FTIR: (cm⁻¹) 771 (C-Si-C), 794 (C-Si-C), 842 (vCO, rCH₂), 948, 1026 (vCO, vCC, rCH₂, Si-O-Si), 1093 (shoulder, vCO), 1260 (vSi-CH₃, CH₂ twisting), 1349 (CH₂ twisting), 1411 (CH₂ wagging), 1455 (CH₂ scissoring), 1667, 2150 (Si-H), 2866 (vsCH₂) and 3524 (OH)

¹³C CP/MAS (25 °C): $\delta = 67.0$ (OCH₂CH₂O), 64.2 (OCH₂CH₂O), 16.9 (CH₂CH₂CH₂O), 7.1 (Si-CH₂-CH₂), -4.7 ((Si-CH₃)₃), -6.9 (Si-CH₃), -9.5 (H-Si-CH₃)

²⁹Si HPdec/MAS (25 °C) δ =: 8.4 (CH₃)SiO, M¹), -21.6 (OSi(CH₃)₂,D²°), -37.1 (OSi(CH₃)H, D^H), -57.9 (SiO₃CH₃, T²), -66.5 (SiO₃CH₃, T³)



Figure I: FT-IR of neat PMHS1 and La-doped PMHS1 following the nanoparticle preparation



Figure II: FT-IR spectra of PMHS2 and La-doped PMHS2



Figure III: FT-IR spectra of (a) neat and hydrothermally treated PMHS1-PEO6 5.68 and (b) neat and hydrothermally treated PMHS2-PEO4 4.42



Figure IV: ¹³C-HPdec/MAS-NMR of neat PMHS2, infiltrated with La(NO₃)₃ and precipitated with ammonia resulting in La(NO₃)(OH)₂·2H₂O nanorod containing PMHS2. No changes in the polymer matrix, like formation of carboxylates, were observed.



Figure V: XRD pattern of precipitated PMHS2 (PMHS2 doped with La(NO₃)(OH)₂·2H₂O nanorods) and the fitted pattern textured in 100 directions of La(NO₃)(OH)₂·2H₂O (red line)

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Figure VI: XRD pattern of La-doped PMHS2 after ht treatment (PMHS2 doped with La(OH)₃ nanorods) and the fitted pattern textured in 100 directions of La(OH)₃ (red line)