

## Supporting Information

# Photoluminescent Electrospun Submicron Fibers of Hybrid Organosiloxane and Derived Silica

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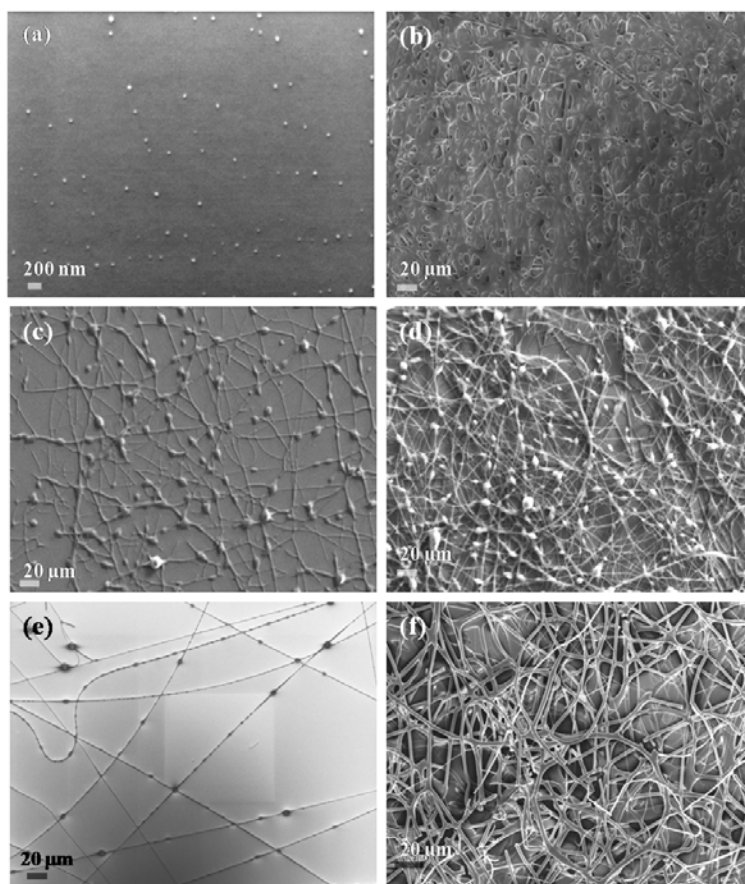


Fig.S1: FESEM micrographs of the products obtained by electrospinning at different volume ratios of the organic/pre-ceramic polymer blend: (a) PMHS, (b) 1:1, (c) 2:1, (d) 3:1, (e) 7:1, (f) 10:1. [Scale bars: (a) 200nm, (b)-(f) 20μm.]

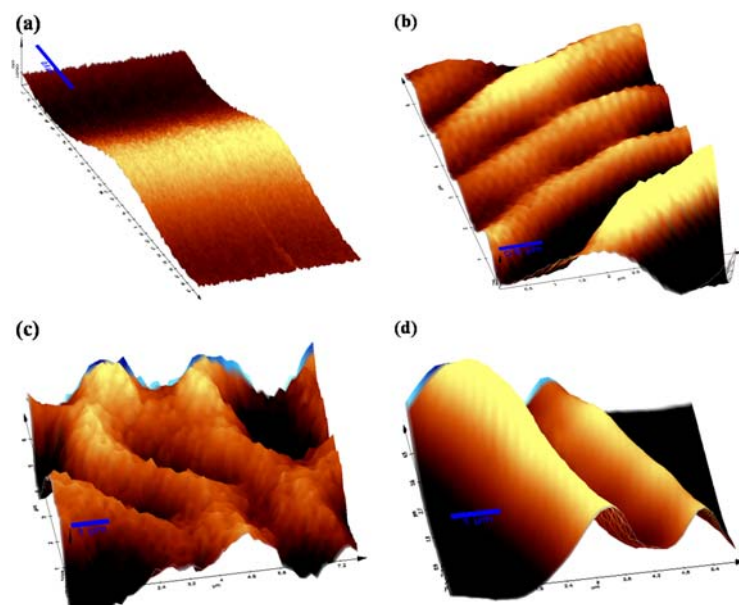


Fig.S2: Confocal micrographs of silica fibers at different calcinations temperatures: (a) 550 °C, (b) 800 °C, (c) 1000 °C and (d) 1400 °C.

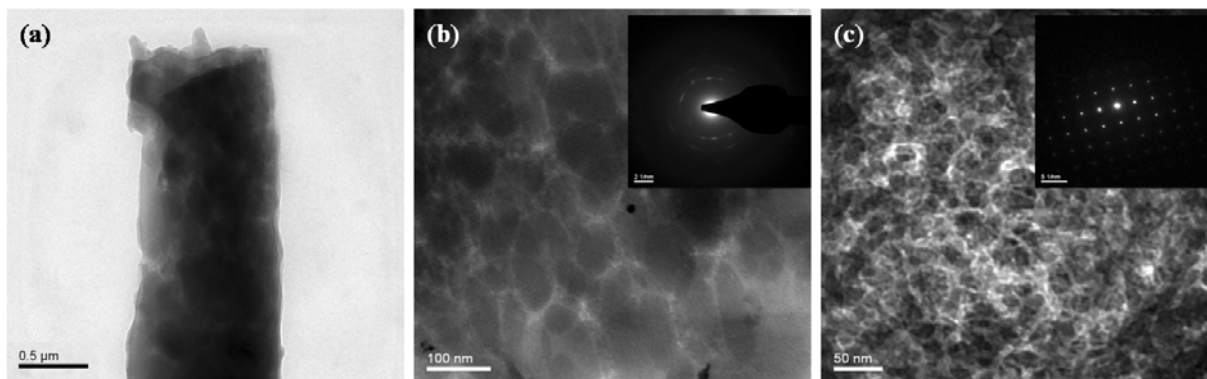


Fig.S3: TEM images ((a)-(c)) and SAED patterns (inset (b) and (c)) of fibers calcined at 800 °C ((a), (b),) and 1400 °C ((c)).

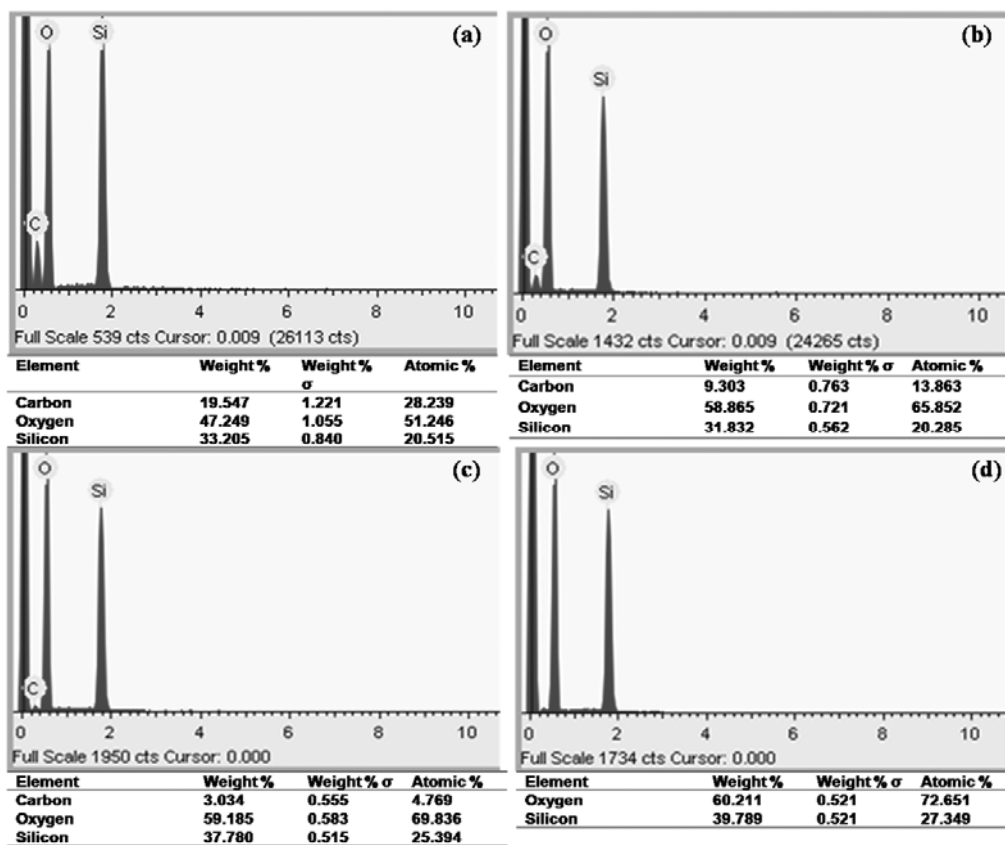


Fig.S4: EDX Spectrum of silica fibers at different calcinations temperatures: (a) 550 °C, (b) 800 °C, (c) 1000 °C and (d) 1400 °C.

Table S5: Crystal planes in silica calcined at 1400 °C.

<b>2θ°</b>	<b>d-spacing (Å)</b>	<b>Crystal plane (hkl)</b>
22.2	3.9703	(101)
28.8	3.09	(111)
31.6	2.8109	(102)
36.5	2.4608	(200)

Scherrer formula for calculation of the average crystallite size, incorporating the full width at half-maximum (FWHM) of the major diffraction peak corresponding to the (101) crystal plane

$$\text{Crystallite size (avg.)} = \frac{k\lambda}{B\cos\theta}$$

$$\text{Lattice strain (mean lattice distortion)} = \frac{B}{4\tan\theta}$$

$$B_{\text{size}} = B_{\text{obsv}} - B_{\text{std}}$$

$$B_{\text{strain}} = (B_{\text{obsv}}^2 - B_{\text{std}}^2)^{0.5}$$

where, 'B<sup>0</sup>(2θ)' is the structural broadening, i.e. difference in the integral profile width between a standard and an unknown sample, and 'k', the Scherrer constant, 'θ', the Bragg's diffraction angle and 'λ', the wavelength of X-ray radiation used.

Computation of dislocation density (δ) following Williamson and Smallman's approach:

$$\delta = \frac{1}{D^2}$$

where, 'D' is the average crystallite size

Table S6: Crystallite size, dislocation density and lattice strain as a function of calcination temperature.

Calcination temperature (°C)	Crystallite size, D (nm)	Dislocation density, $\delta$	Lattice strain (%)
800	12.2	0.0070	1.476
1000	15	0.004	1.205
1400	34	0.001	0.527

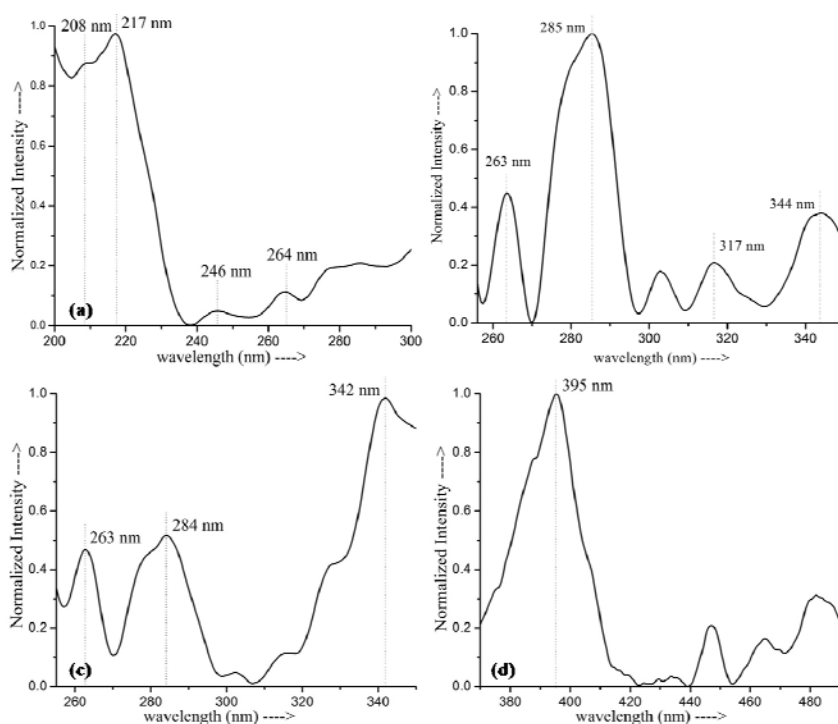


Fig. S7: PLE spectra of silica fibers calcined at 550 °C at  $\lambda_{\text{emission}}$  (a) 333 nm, (b) 410 nm, (c) 436 nm and (d) 537 nm.

Table S8: Lifetimes and their amplitudes of PMHS/PVP and silica fibers at different calcination temperatures, at  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 267$  nm and  $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 436$  nm.

Sample type	$A_1$	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$A_2$	$\tau_2$ (ns)
PMHS/PVP	0.869	2.594	0.131	14.310
silica@550 °C	0.990	2.092	0.010	13.606
silica@800 °C	0.996	1.678	0.004	12.582
silica@1000 °C	1.000	1.447	-	-
silica@1400 °C	0.999	1.343	0.001	11.216

The decays are fitted with biexponential functions:

$$I(t) = I(0)[A_1 \exp(-t/\tau_1) + A_2 \exp(-t/\tau_2)]$$

$\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$  are the two lifetimes and  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are the respective amplitudes, such that  $A_1 + A_2 = 1$ .

Table S9: Lifetimes and their amplitudes of silica fibers calcined at 550 °C at different emission wavelengths at  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 267$  nm.

$\lambda_{\text{em}}$ (nm)	$A_1$	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$A_2$	$\tau_2$ (ns)
333	1	1.424	-	-
410	0.896	2.059	0.014	13.845
436	0.990	2.092	0.01	13.606
537	1	2.266	-	-

Table S10: Lifetimes and their amplitudes of silica fibers calcined at 550 °C at  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  and  $\lambda_{\text{em}}$ .

$\lambda_{\text{em}}$ (nm)	$\lambda_{\text{ex}}$ (nm)	$A_1$	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$A_2$	$\tau_2$ (ns)
436	267	0.990	2.092	0.01	13.606
	385	0.999	1.679	0.001	12.316
537	267	1	2.266	-	-
	385	1.000	2.009	-	-
	488	1.000	1.626	-	-

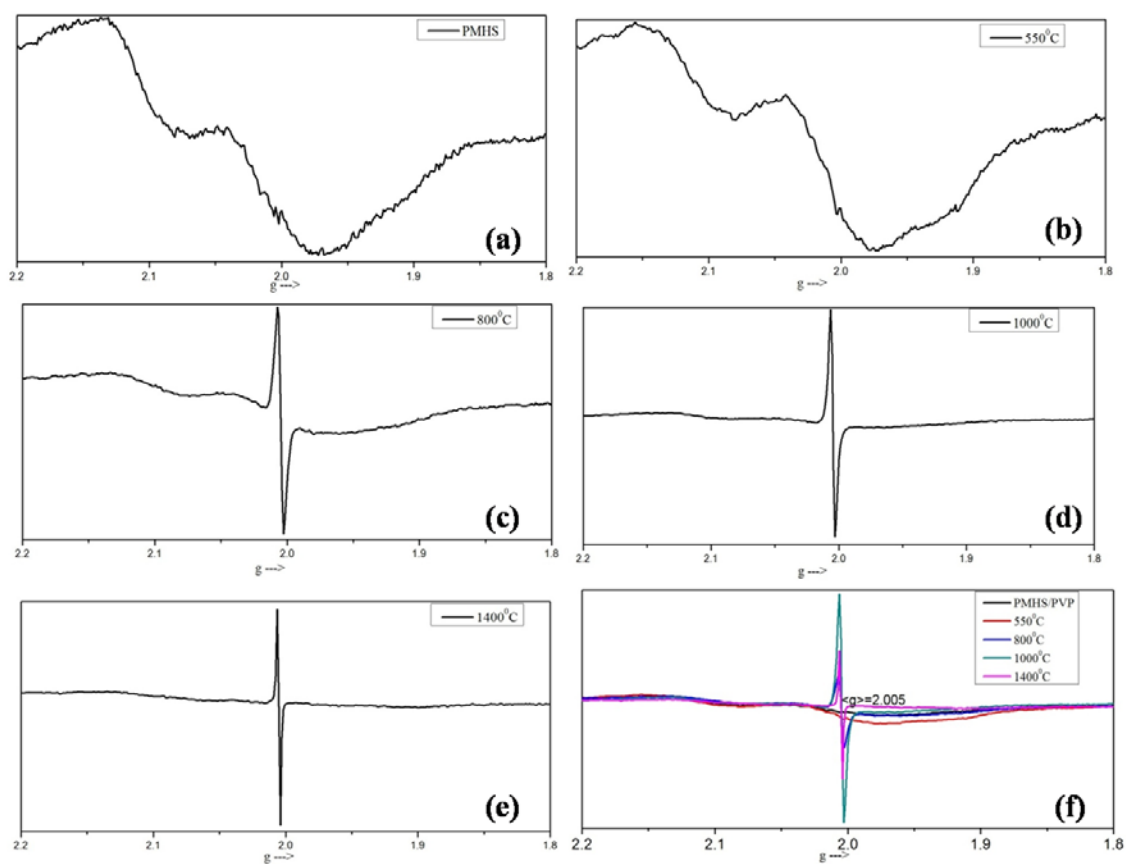


Fig S11: EPR characterization of (a) PMHS/PVP hybrid and silica fibers: (b) 550 °C, (c) 800 °C, (d) 1000 °C, (e) 1400 °C and (f) (a)-(e) superimposed.