

Supporting Information

to

A New Carbon Precursor: Synthesis and Carbonization of Triethylammonium-Based Poly(*p*-Phenylenevinylene) (PPV) Progenitors

M. R. Buchmeiser,* J. Unold, K. Schneider, E. B. Anderson, F. Hermanutz, E. Frank, A. Müller, S. Zinn,

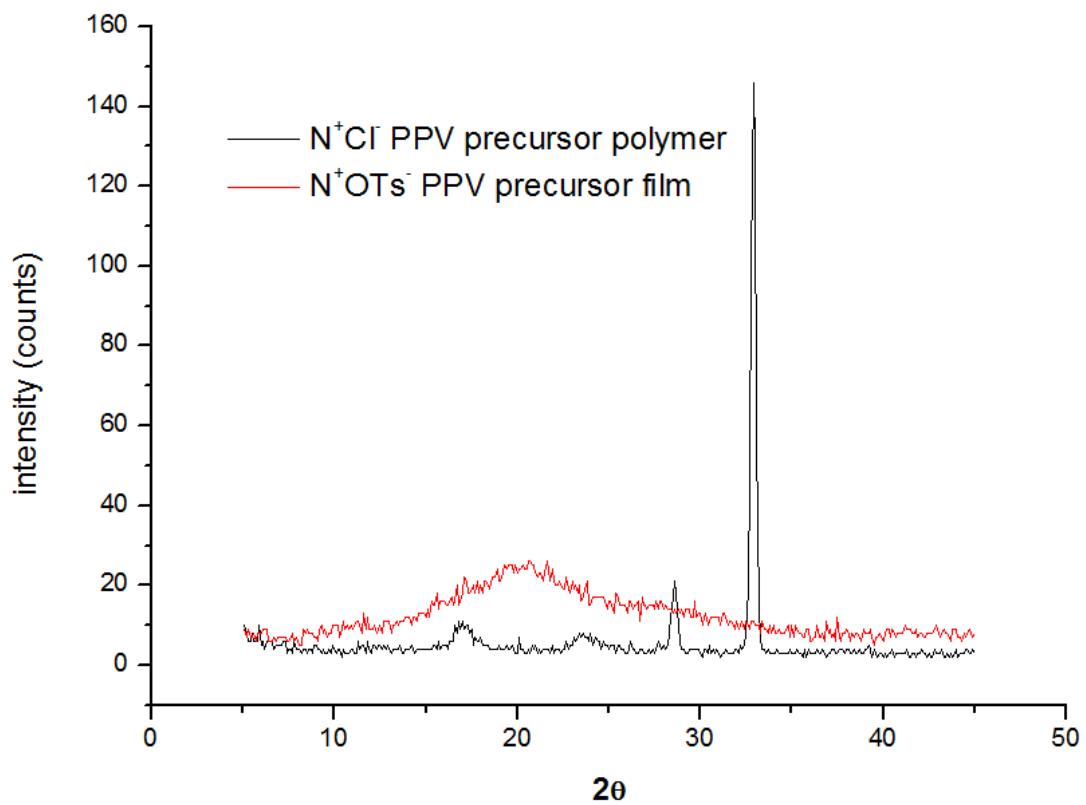


Figure S1. XRD-spectra of the N^+Cl^- and N^+OTs^- PPV precursor.

Figure S2: Typical DLS-spectrum of a N^+OTs^- PPV polymer in NMP_0.1M LiBr.

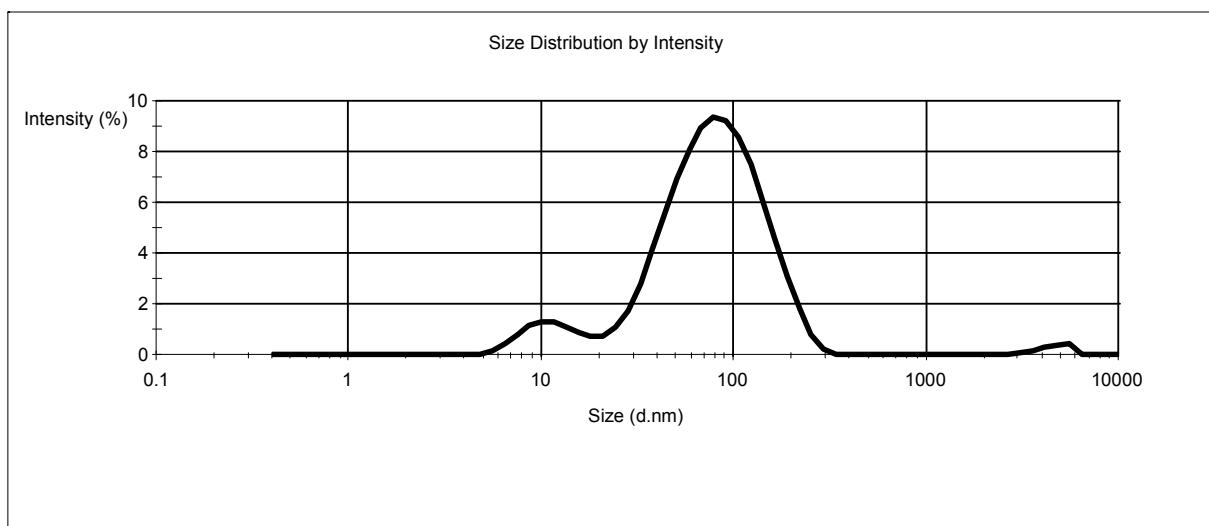


Figure S3: Typical DLS-spectrum of a N^+OTs^- PPV polymer in NMP_0.01M LiBr.

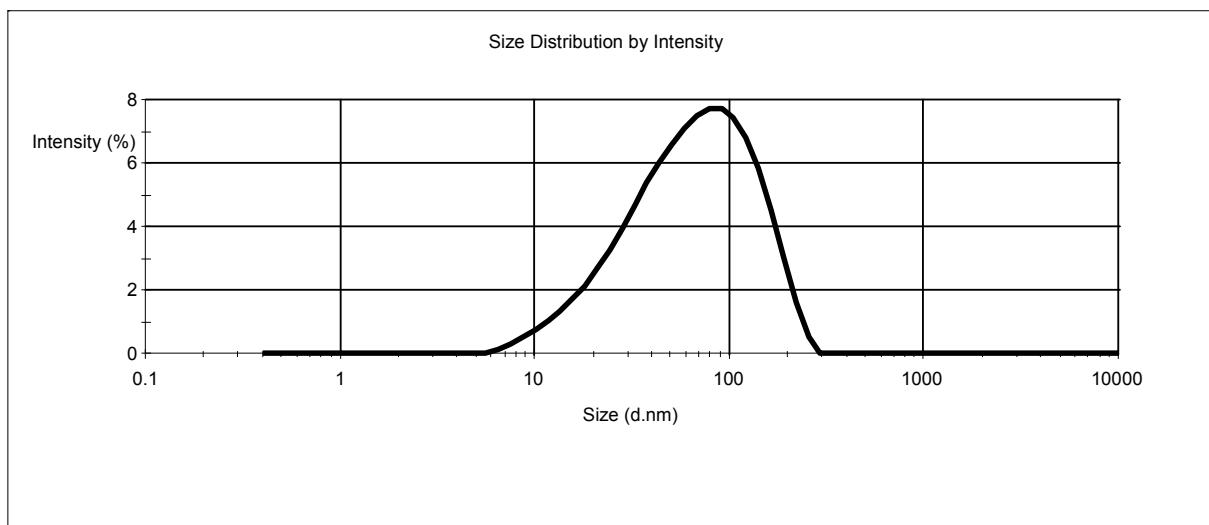


Figure S4: Typical DLS-spectrum of a N^+OTs^- PPV polymer in CHCl_3 .

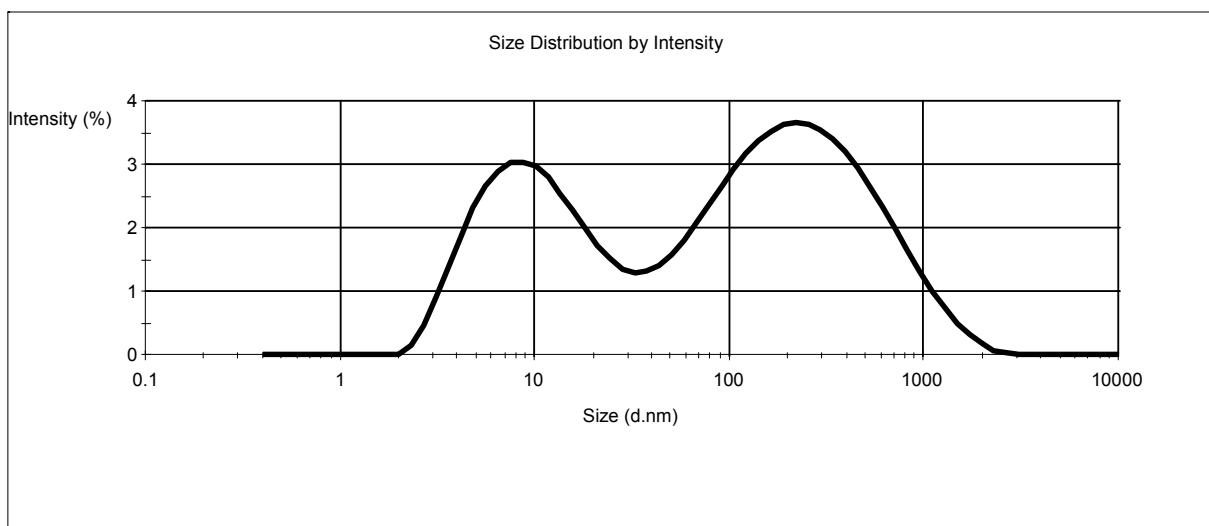


Figure S5: Typical DLS-spectrum of a N^+OTs^- PPV polymer in DMF_0.1M LiBr.

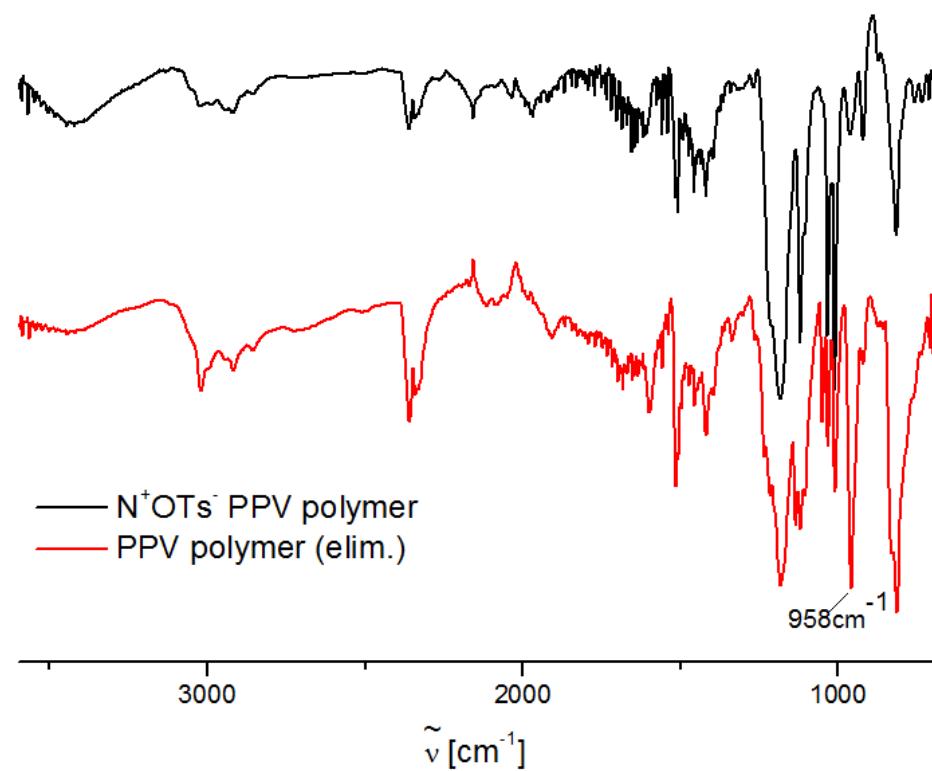


Figure S6. FT-IR spectra of the N^+OTs^- polymer precursor and the PPV made thereof.

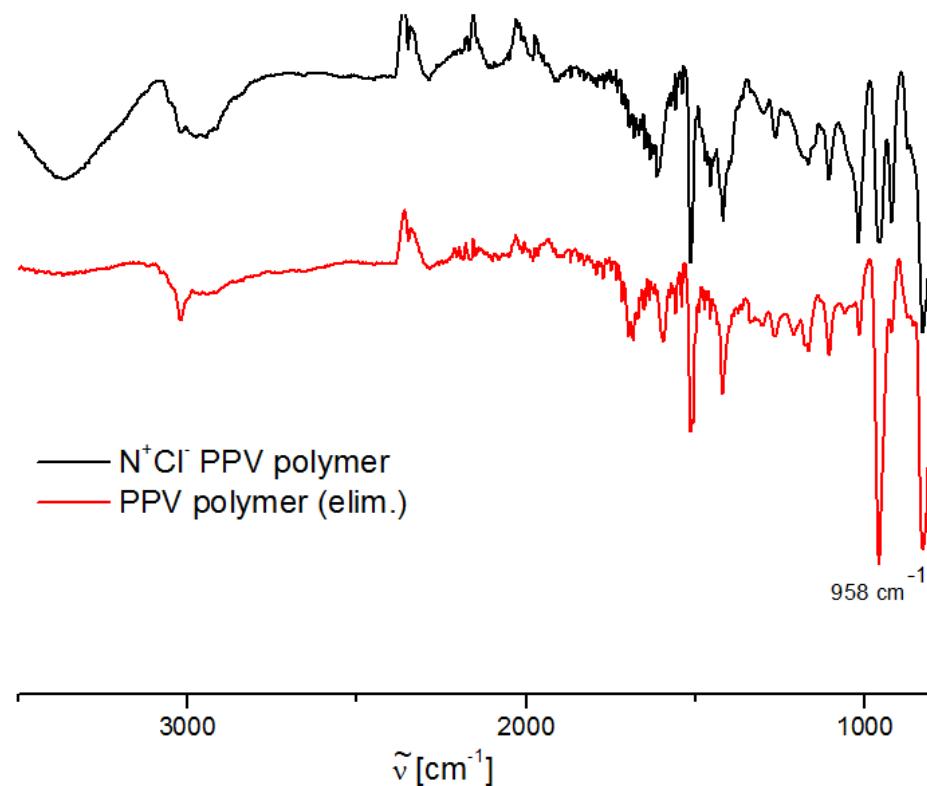


Figure S7: FT-IR spectra of the N^+Cl^- polymer precursor and the PPV made thereof.

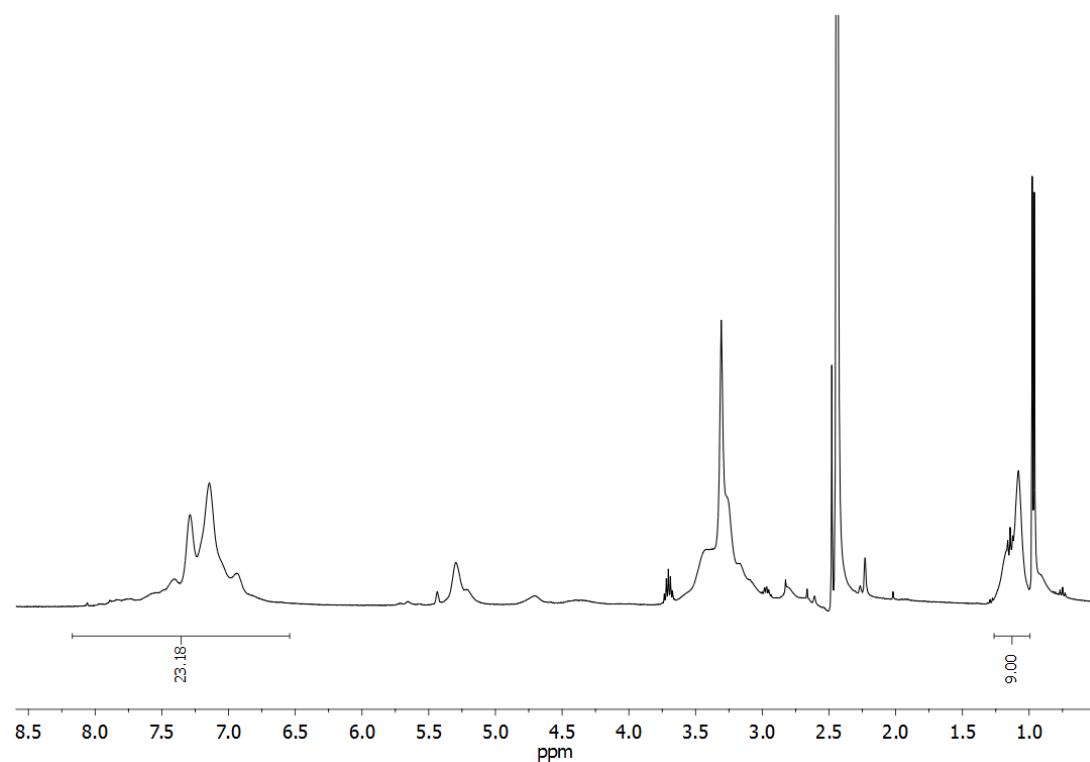


Figure S8: ^1H -NMR spectrum of the N^+Cl^- polymer precursor, DMSO-d_6 , 400 MHz.

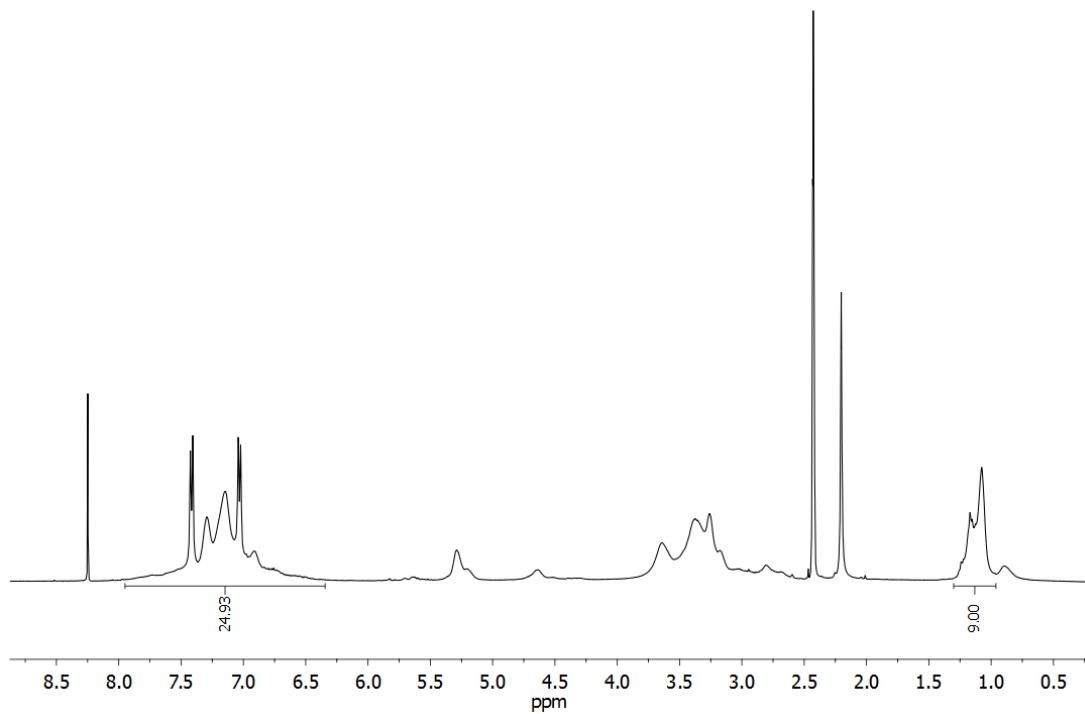


Figure S9: ¹H-NMR spectrum of the N⁺ OTs⁻ polymer precursor, DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz.