

## Supporting Information

# Preparation of phenyl-substituted open-cage silsesquioxane- pendant polysiloxanes and their thermal and optical properties

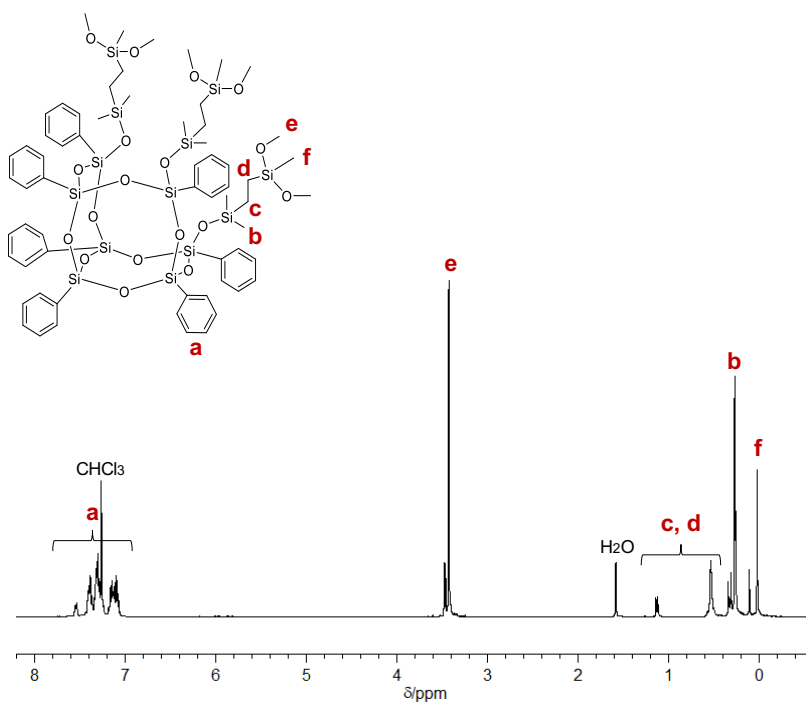
*Miku Kosaka<sup>1</sup>, Kenji Kanaori<sup>1</sup>, Hiroaki Imoto<sup>1</sup>, Kensuke Naka<sup>1,2\*</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Molecular Chemistry and Engineering, Graduate School of Science and Technology,  
Kyoto Institute of Technology, Goshokaido-cho, Matsugasaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8585, Japan.

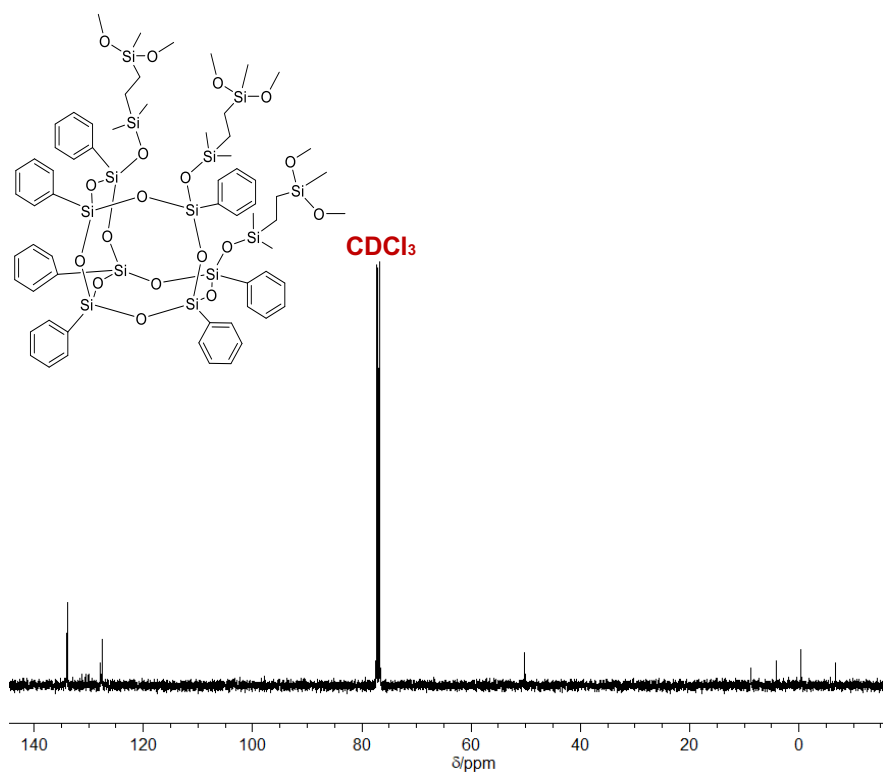
<sup>2</sup> Materials Innovation Lab, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Goshokaido-cho, Matsugasaki, Sakyo-  
ku, Kyoto 606-8585, Japan.

\*E-mail: kenaka@kit.ac.jp (KN)

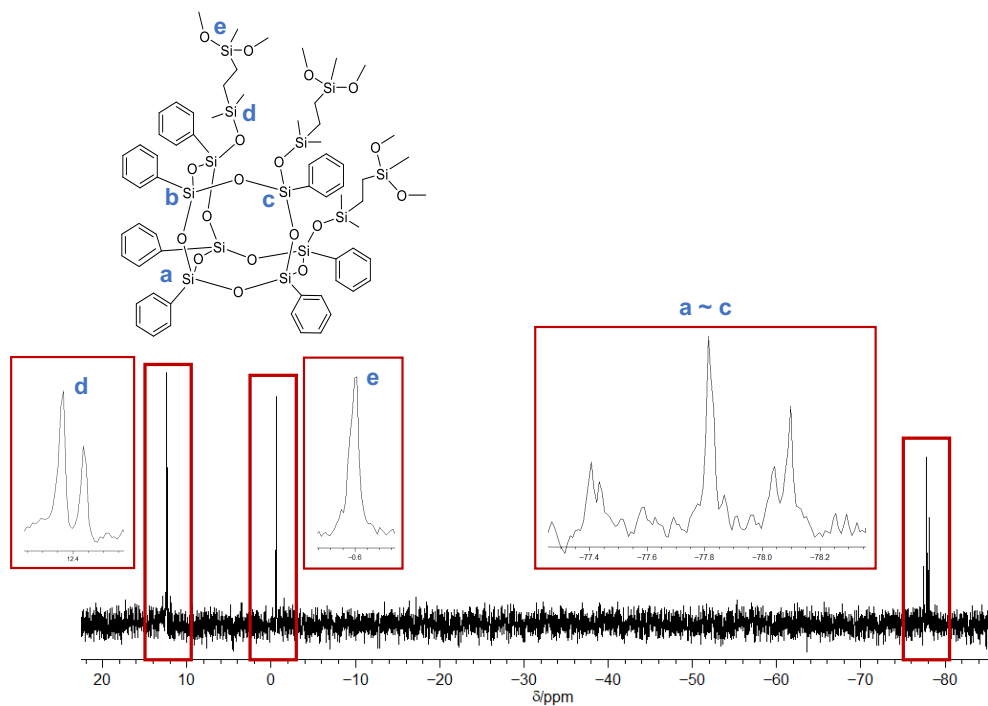
(a)



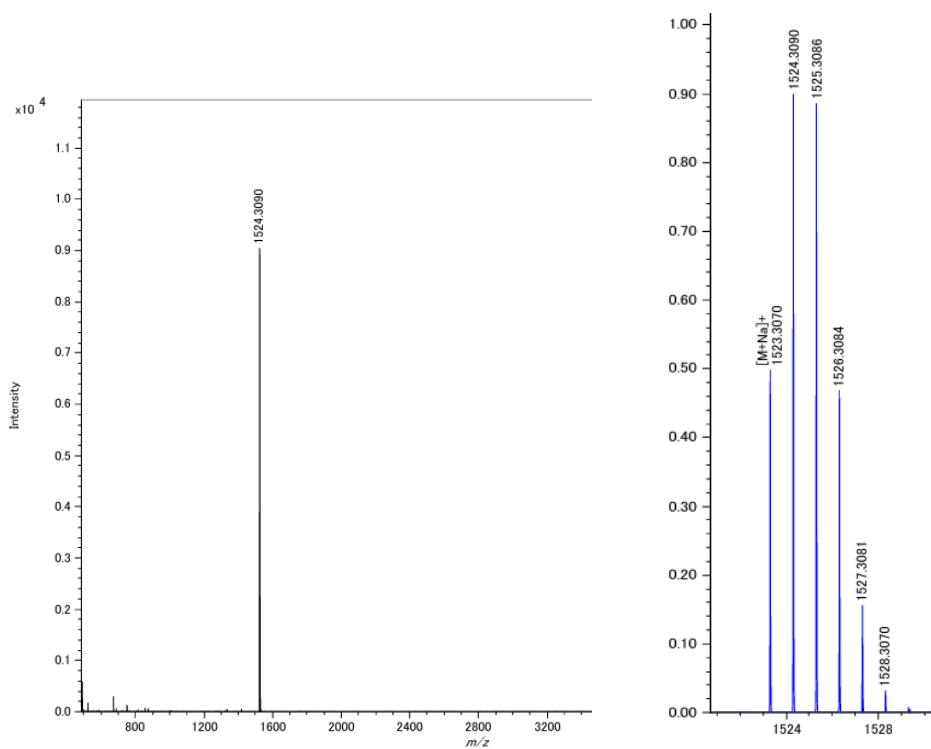
(b)



(c)

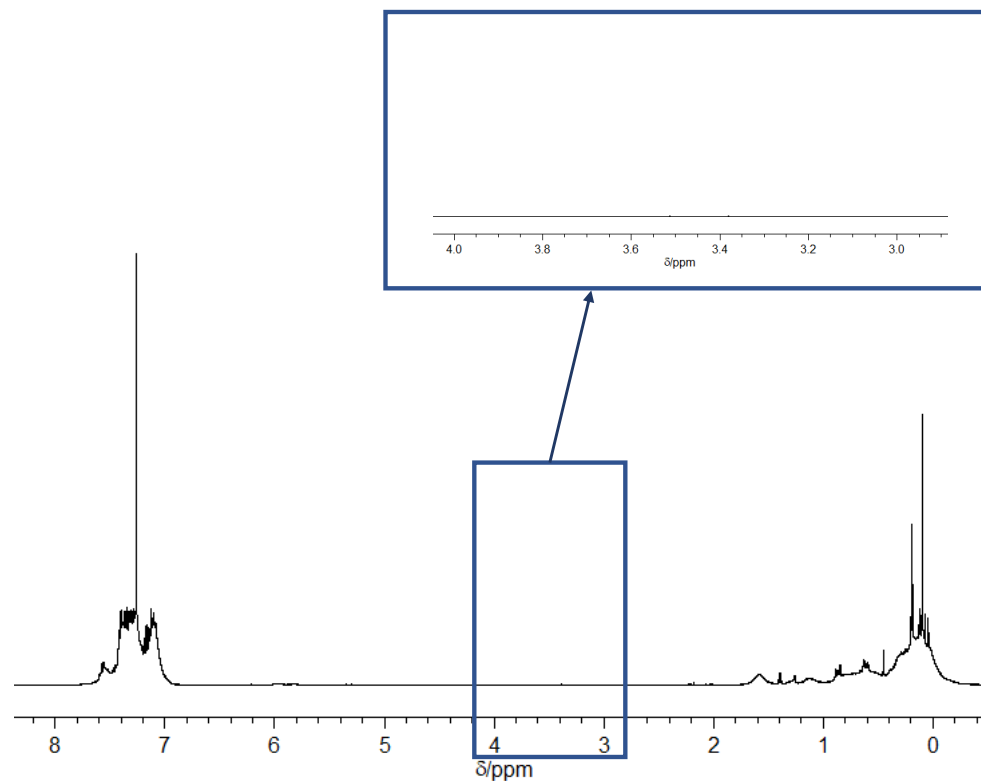


(d)

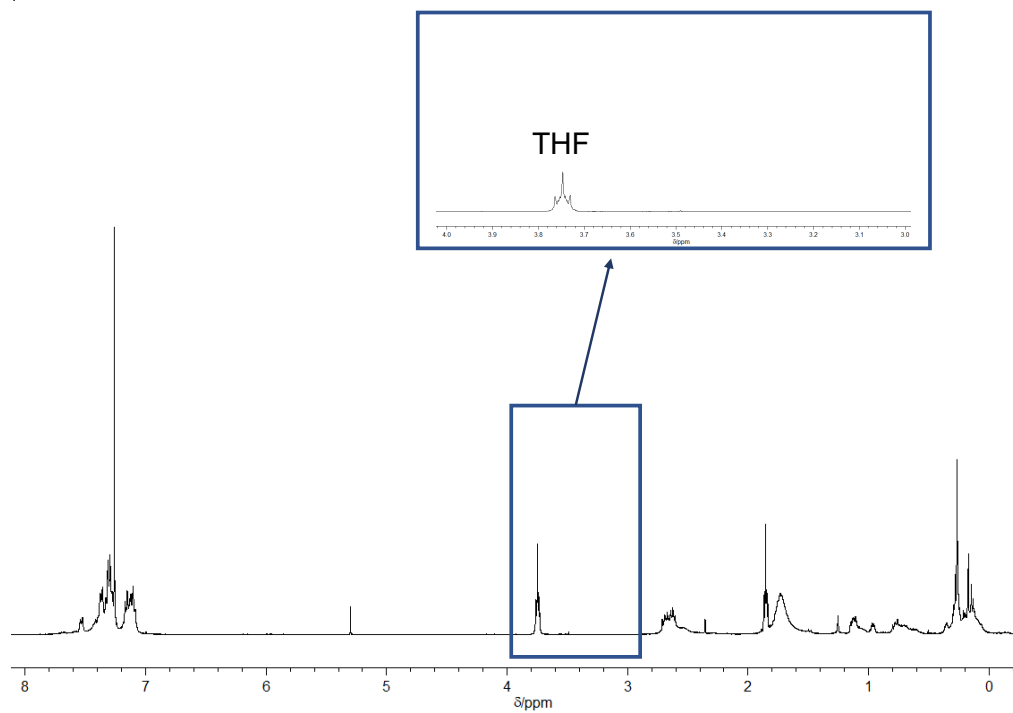


**Figure S1** (a)  $^1\text{H}$ -, (b)  $^{13}\text{C}$ -, and (c)  $^{29}\text{Si}$ -NMR spectra in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  and (d) MALDI-TOF-MS spectrum of Ph-H.

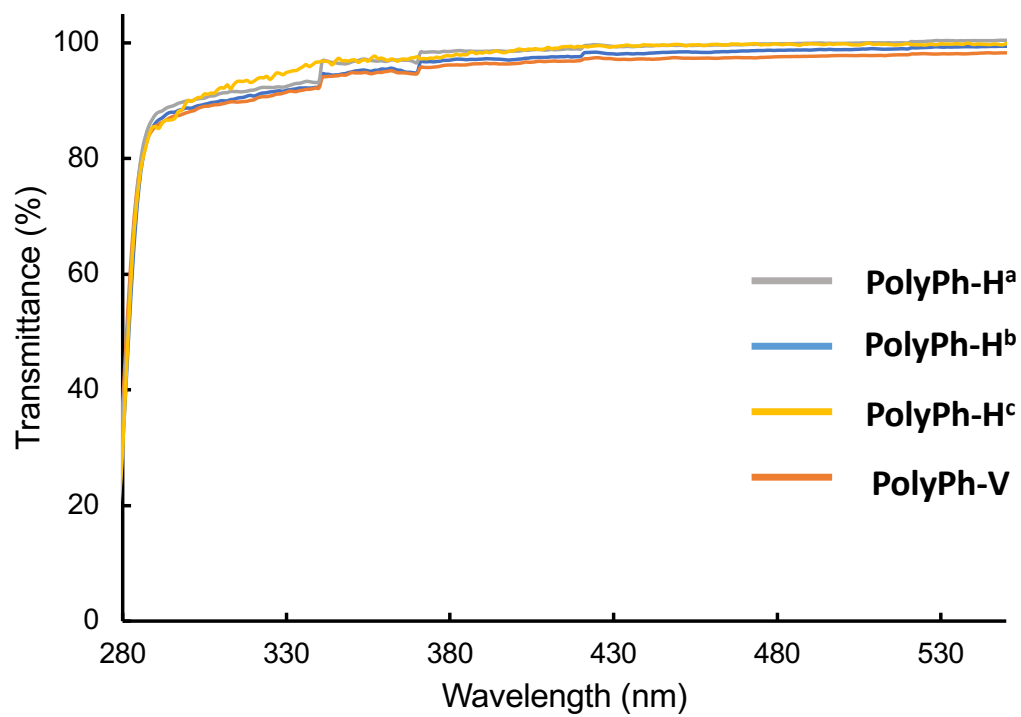
(a)



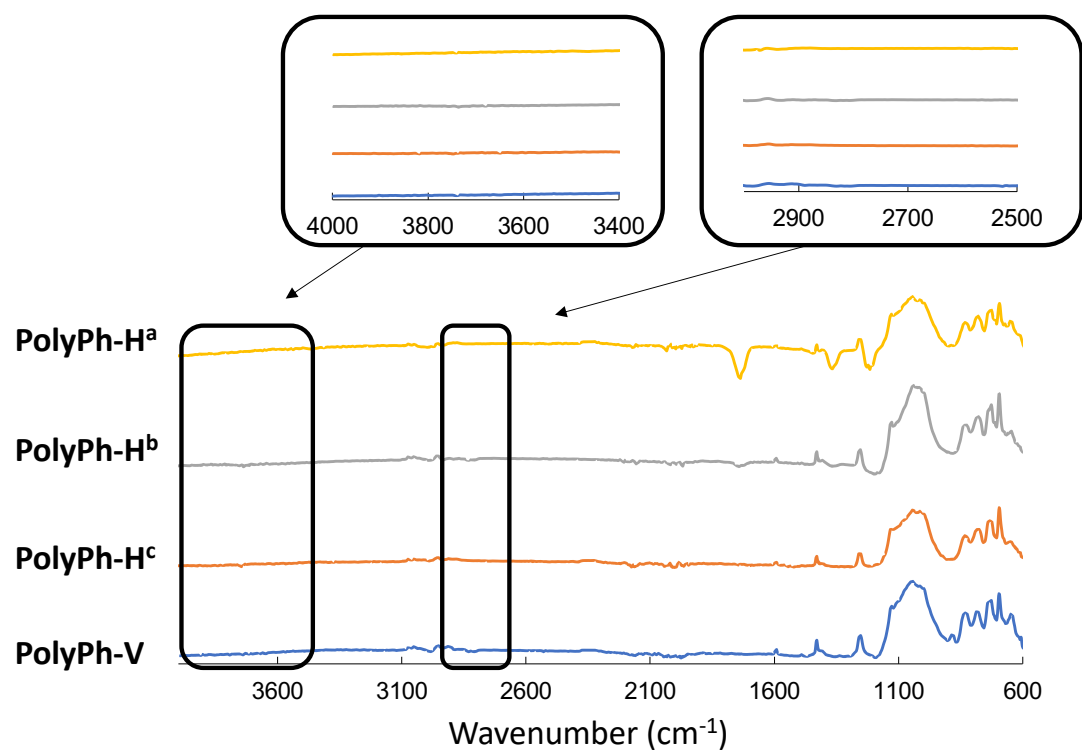
(b)



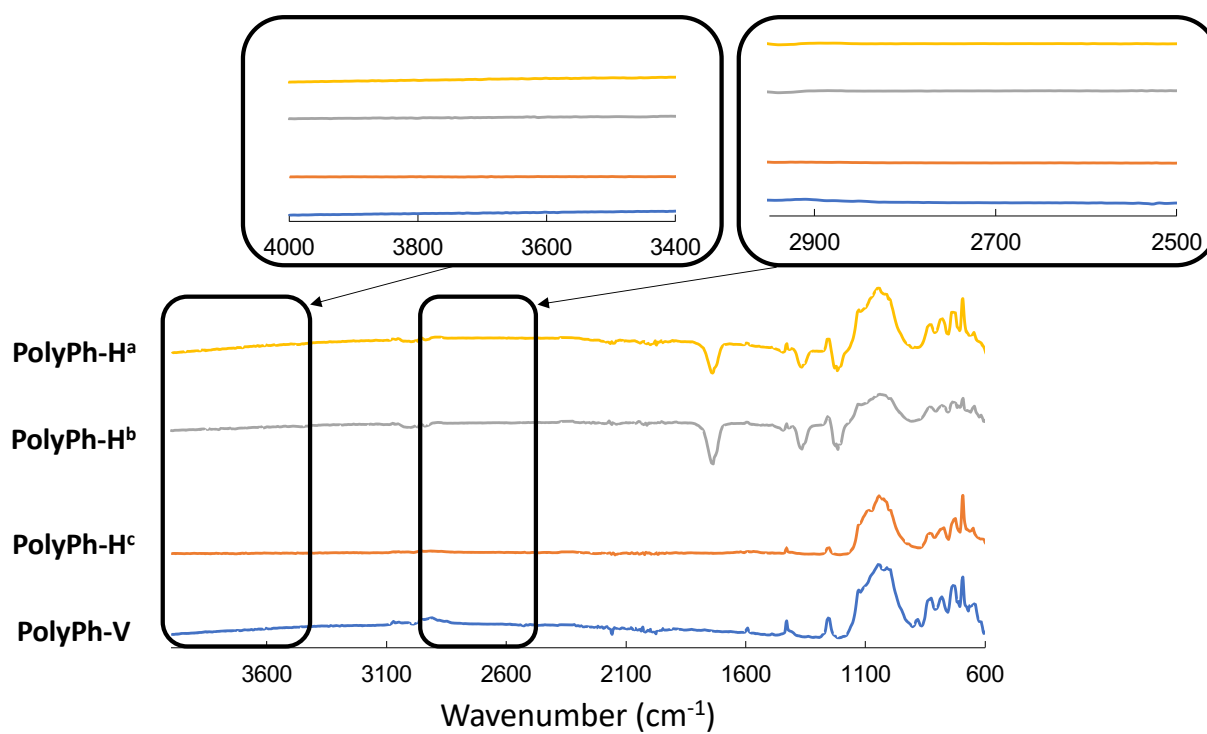
**Figure S2** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of residual products in CDCl<sub>3</sub> after **Ph-H** (a) and **Ph-V** (b) were first hydrolyzed with 1 M HCl and concentrated.



**Figure S3** Transmittance spectra of **PolyPh-H<sup>a</sup>**, **PolyPh-H<sup>b</sup>**, **PolyPh-H<sup>c</sup>**, and **PolyPh-V**.

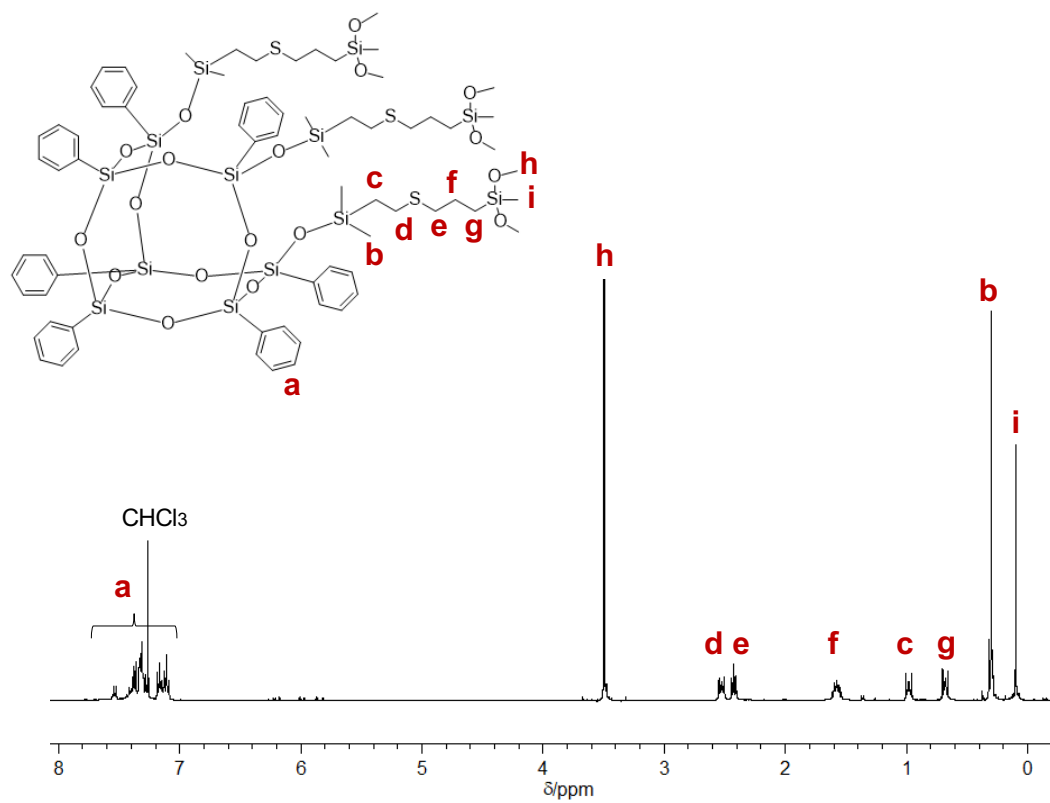


**Figure S4** FT-IR spectra of **PolyPh-H<sup>a</sup>**, **PolyPh-H<sup>b</sup>**, **PolyPh-H<sup>c</sup>**, and **PolyPh-V**.

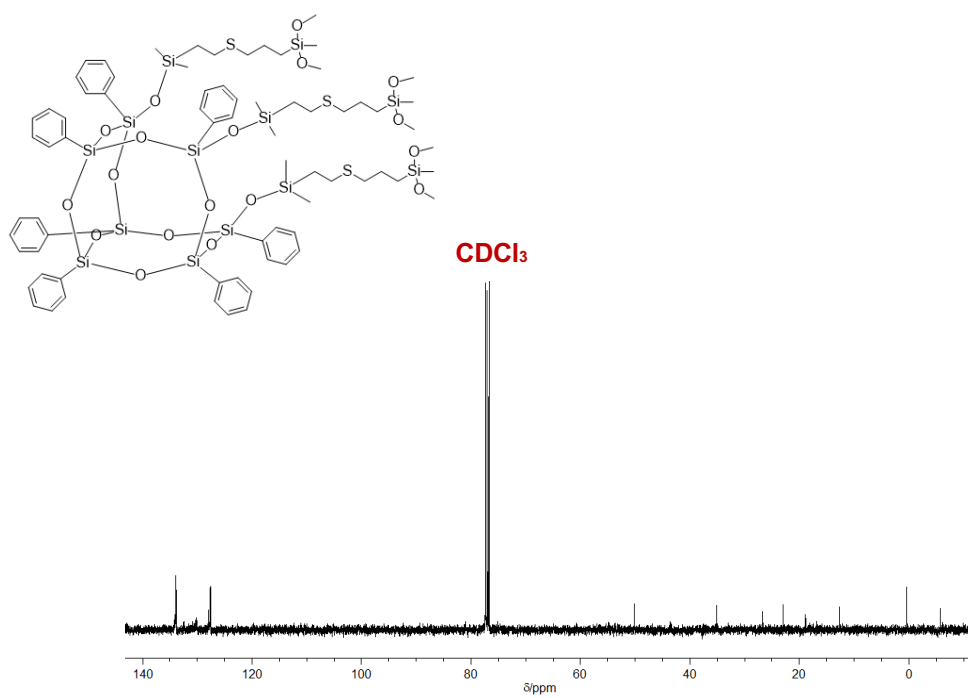


**Figure S5** FT-IR spectra of **PolyPh-H<sup>a</sup>**, **PolyPh-H<sup>b</sup>**, **PolyPh-H<sup>c</sup>**, and **PolyPh-V** after storage for three months at room temperature under air.

(a)

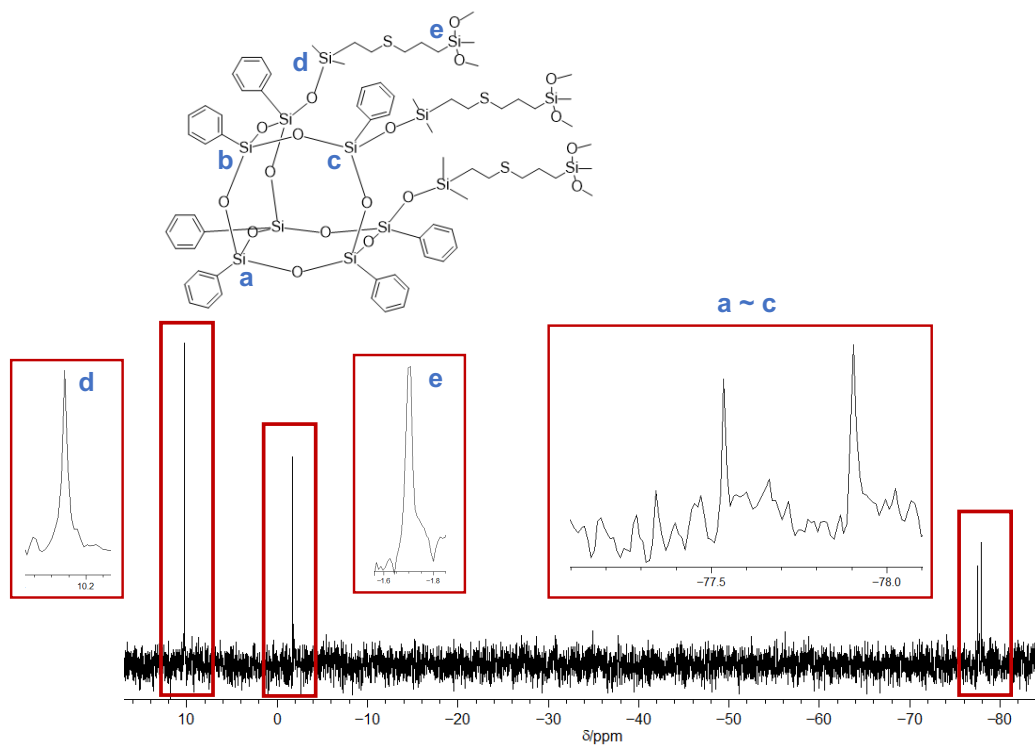


(b)

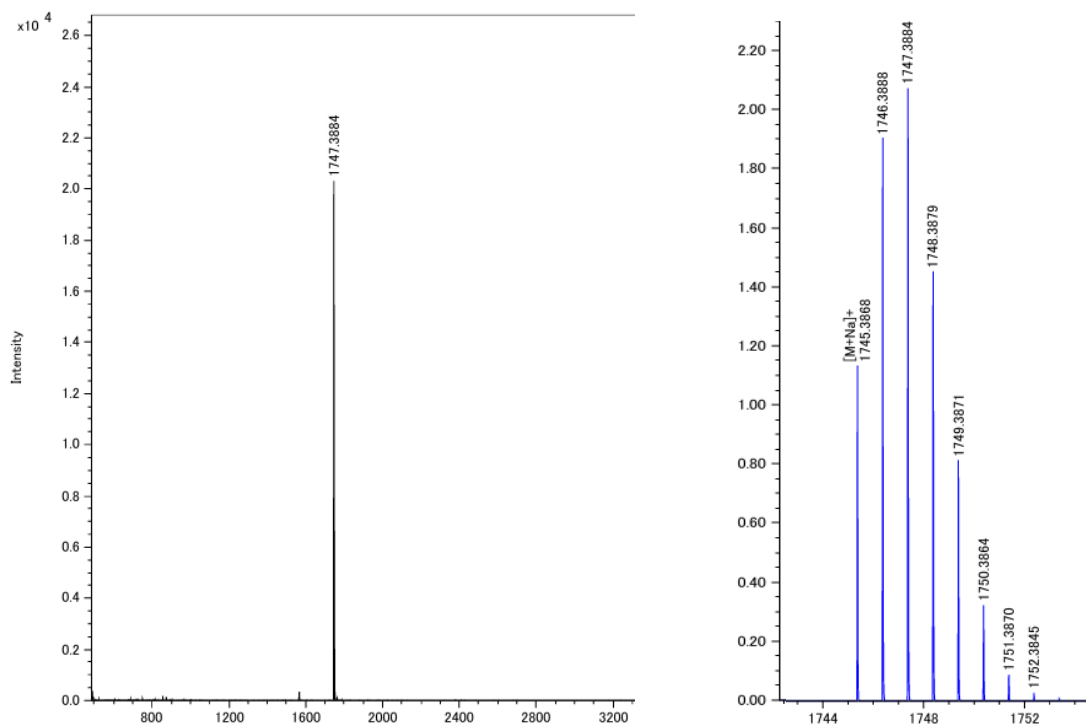




(c)



(d)



**Figure S6** (a)  $^1\text{H}$ -, (b)  $^{13}\text{C}$ -, and (c)  $^{29}\text{Si}$ -NMR spectra in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  and (d) MALDI-TOF-MS spectrum of **Ph-V**.

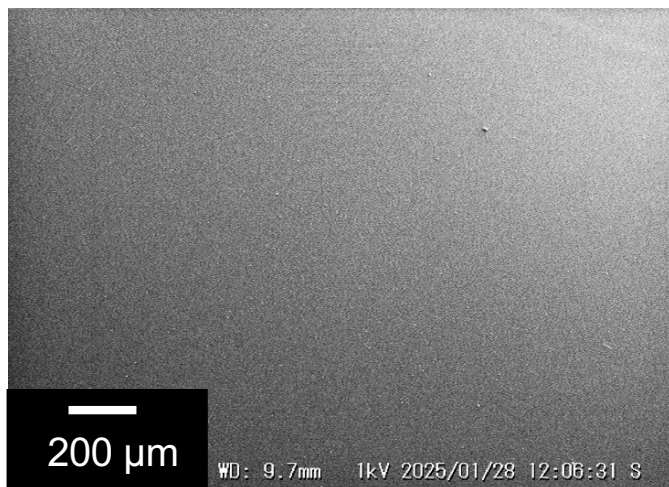


Figure S7 SEM image of the film of PolyPh-V.

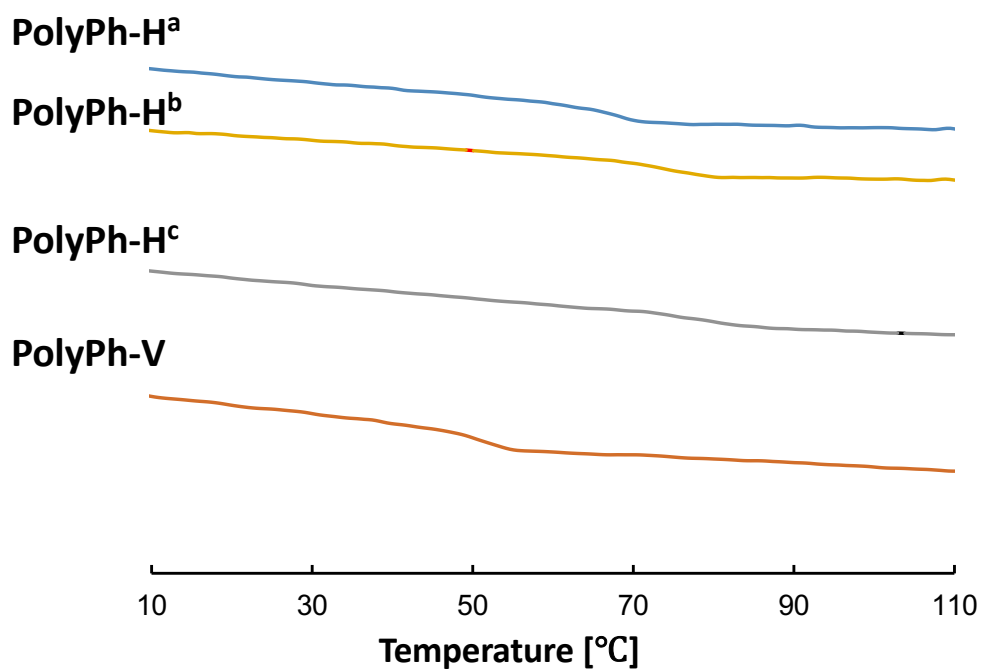


Figure S8 DSC analysis of PolyPh-H<sup>a</sup>, PolyPh-H<sup>b</sup>, PolyPh-H<sup>c</sup>, and PolyPh-V.

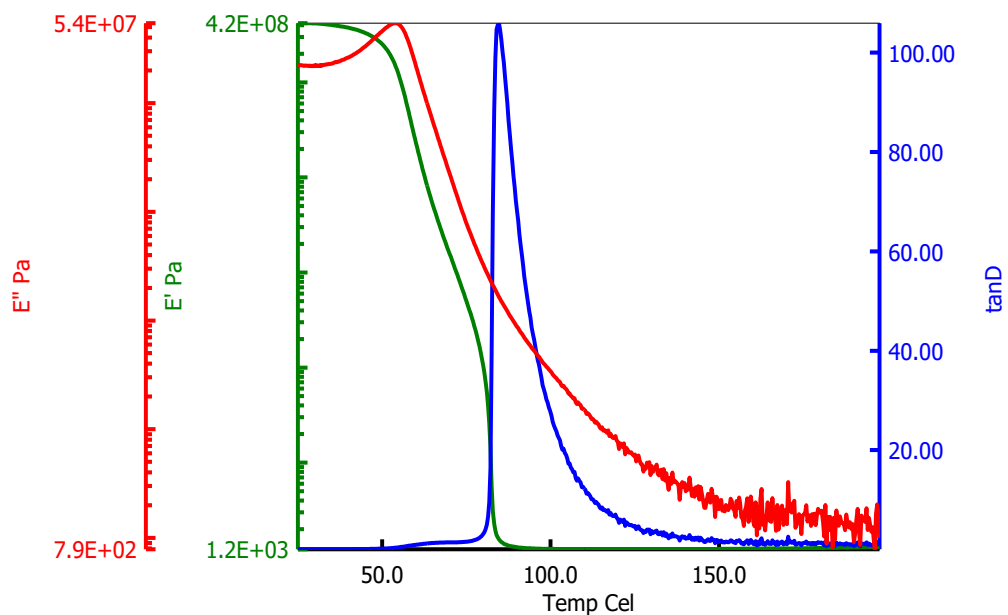


Figure S9 DMA thermograms for **PolyPh-H<sup>b</sup>** at a frequency 1 Hz.

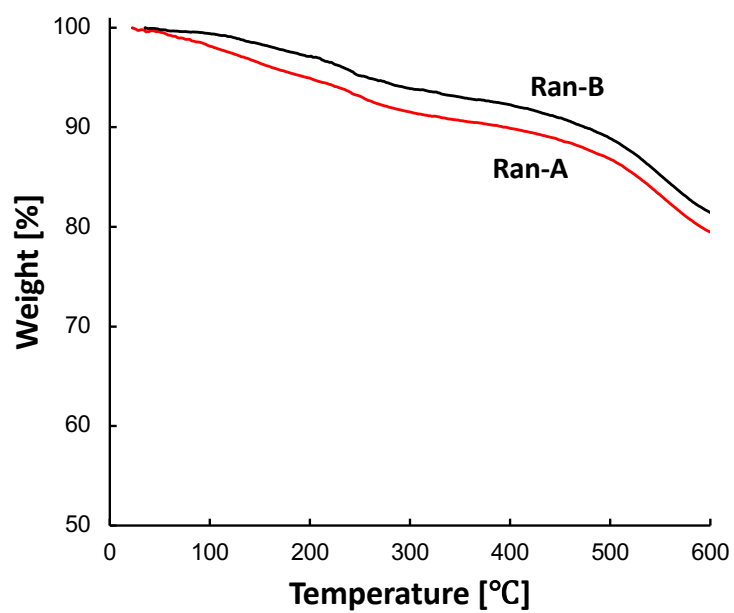
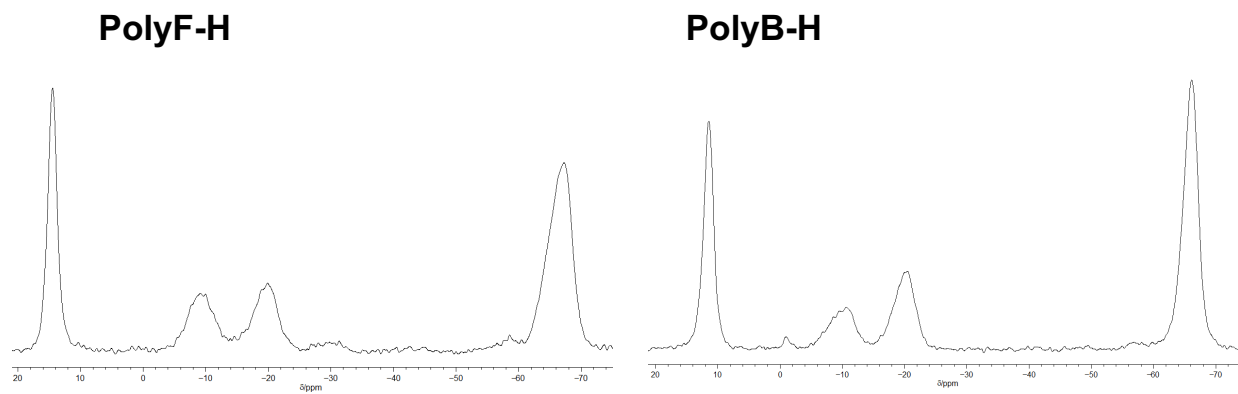


Figure S10. TGA thermograms of **Ran-A** and **Ran-B** at a heating rate of 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup> in N<sub>2</sub> flow.



**Figure S11**  $^{29}\text{Si}$  CP-MAS (119 MHz) NMR spectra for **PolyF-H** and **PolyB-H**.

## Dimethylmethoxyvinylsilane

To a MTHP (14.75 mL) solution of imidazole (5.02g, 73.77 mmol) under N<sub>2</sub>, MeOH (4.49 mL, 110.65 mmol), and chlorodimethylvinylsilane (10.00 mL, 73.77 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 0.5 h and at room temperature for 24 h. Distillation was carried out at 75 °C. After distillation, the resulting colorless liquid was concentrated, dried under vacuum (48 % yield, 4.15 g, 35.7 mmol).

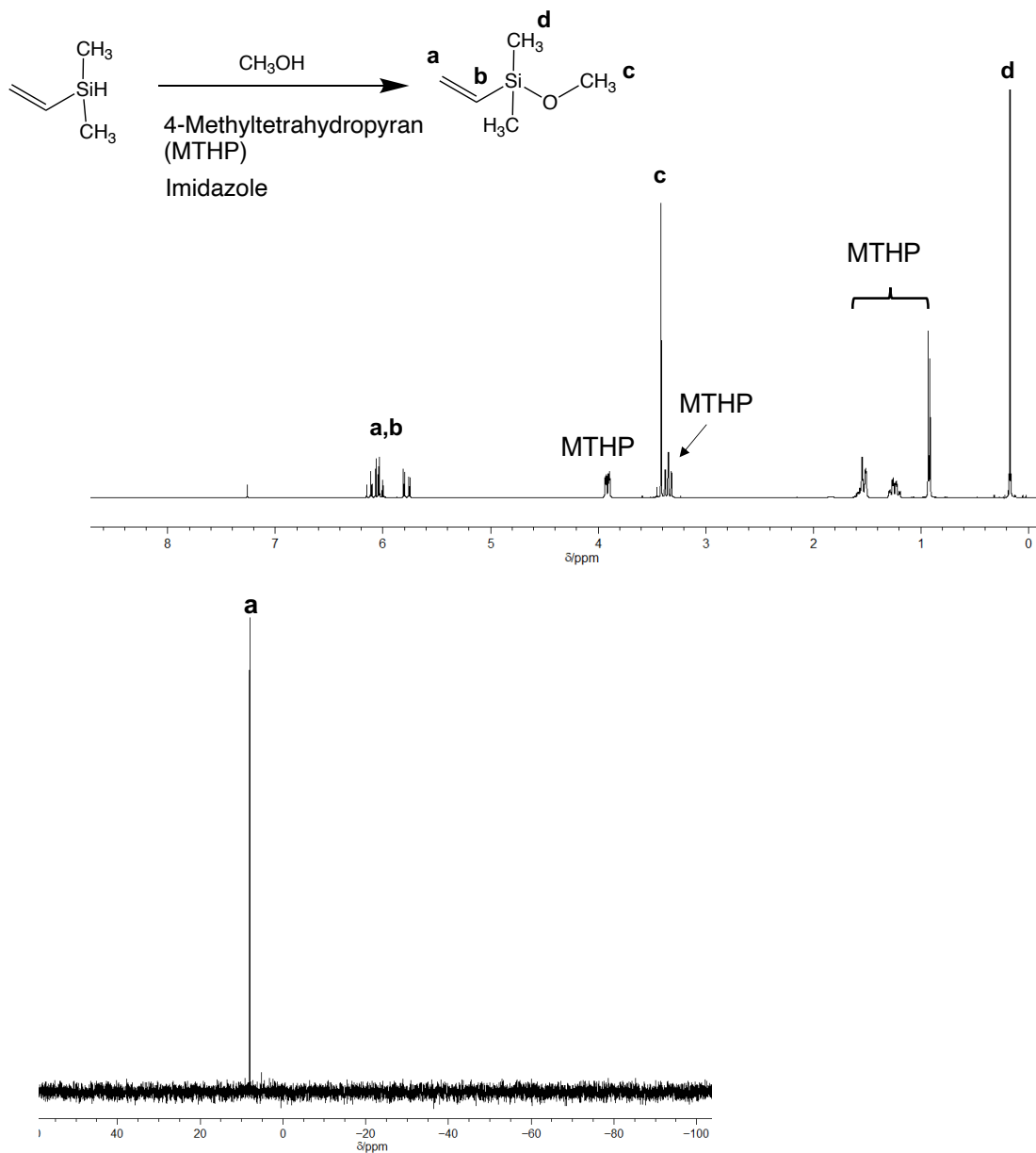


Figure S12 (a) <sup>1</sup>H-, and (b) <sup>29</sup>Si-NMR spectra of dimethylmethoxyvinylsilane in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.

### 1-(Methyldimethoxysilyl)-2-(dimethylmethoxysilyl)ethane (MDME).

To dimethoxymethylsilane (0.90 mL, 7.30 mmol), dimethylmethoxyvinylsilane (0.99 mL, 7.30 mmol) and Pt(dvs) (2wt% in xylene, 73  $\mu$ L) were added under N<sub>2</sub>. SiliaMetS® triamine metal scavenger (0.175 g) was used to remove the catalyst. After filtration, the resulting colorless liquid (MDME) was concentrated and dried under vacuum.

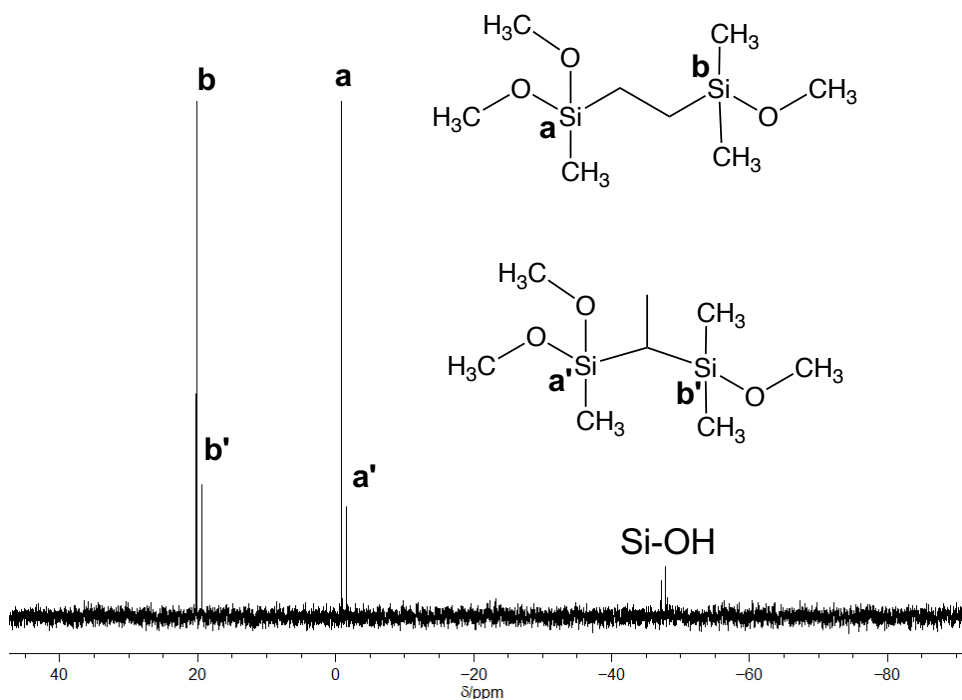
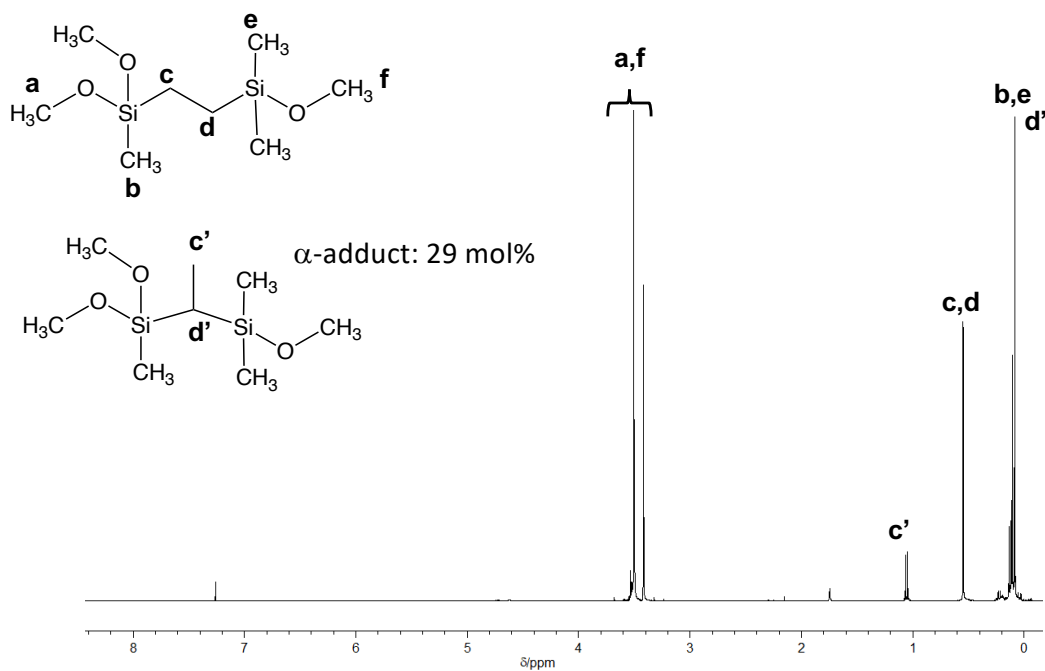


Figure S13 (a) <sup>1</sup>H-, and (b) <sup>29</sup>Si-NMR spectra of MDME in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.