

Supporting Information

Carbon Nanoarchitectures by Design: Preorganizing Squaric Acid with Urea

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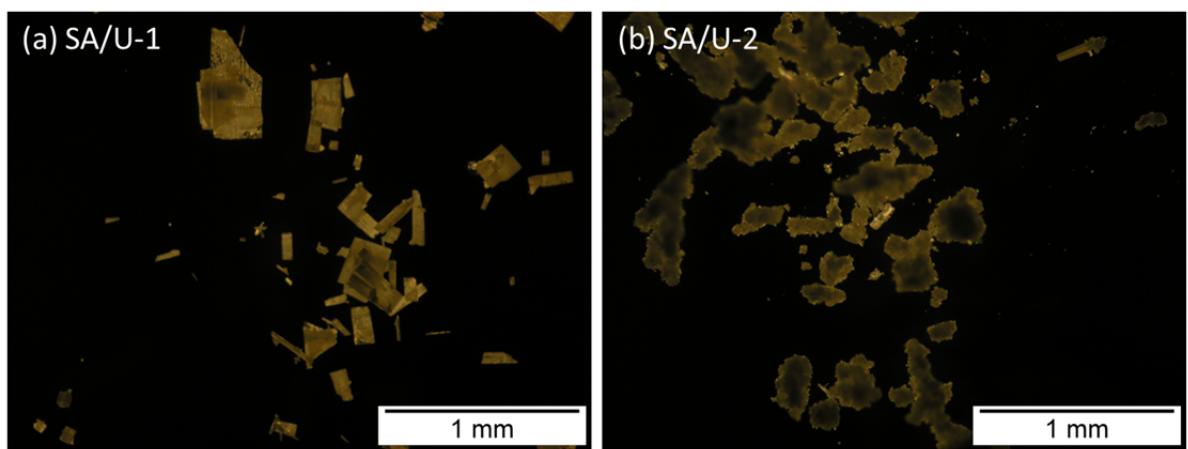


Figure SI-1: Optical microscope images of the primary supramolecular crystals formed from squaric acid and urea in the ratios (a) 1:1 (SA/U-1) and (b) 1:2 (SA/U-2).

Table SI-1: Assignment of the discussed vibrational peaks for the FT-IR-spectra of urea, squaric acid and the complexes SA/U-1 and SA/U-2.

Peak position				Assignment
Urea	Squaric acid	SA/U-1	SA/U-2	
	631 cm ⁻¹			ring breathing modes ^[23]
	721 cm ⁻¹			
	847 cm ⁻¹			
716 cm ⁻¹				$\delta(\text{NH}_2)$ ^[22]
788 cm ⁻¹				$\delta(\text{OCNN})$ ^[22]
1150 cm ⁻¹		1144 cm ⁻¹	1129 cm ⁻¹	$\rho(\text{NH}_2)$ ^[26]
1460 cm ⁻¹		1465 cm ⁻¹		$\nu(\text{CN})$ ^[26]
	1497 cm ⁻¹			$\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$ ^[23]
		1511 cm ⁻¹ , 1560 cm ⁻¹	1560 cm ⁻¹	$\nu(\text{CC})$ + $\nu(\text{CO})$ ^[28,29]
1590 cm ⁻¹		1627 cm ⁻¹		$\nu(\text{CO})$ ^[26]
	1643 cm ⁻¹	1634 cm ⁻¹		$\nu(\text{CO})$ ^[23]
1674 cm ⁻¹		1690 cm ⁻¹		$\delta(\text{NH}_2)$ ^[22]
	1804 cm ⁻¹	1810 cm ⁻¹		$\nu(\text{CO})$ ^[23]
		2780 cm ⁻¹	2764 cm ⁻¹	$\nu(\text{NH}_3^+)$ ^[26]
		3156 cm ⁻¹	3144 cm ⁻¹	
3426 cm ⁻¹		3464 cm ⁻¹		$\nu(\text{NH}_2)$ ^[22]

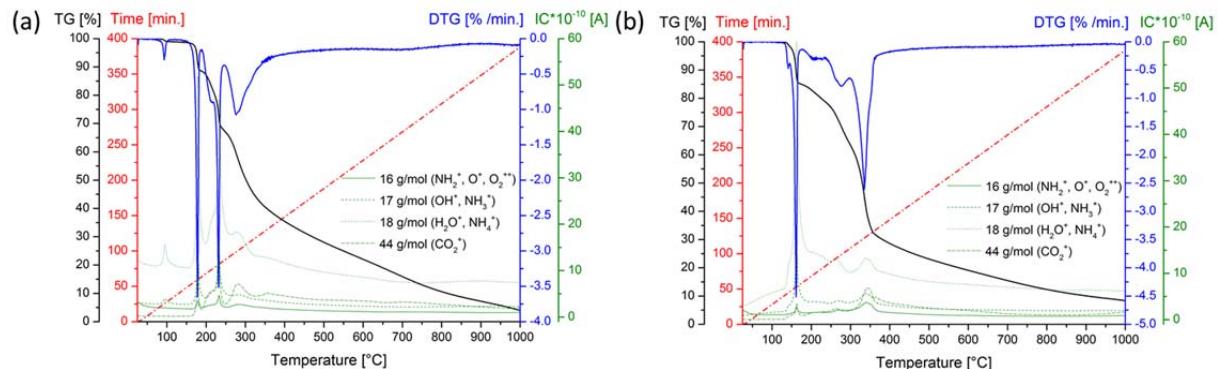


Figure SI-2: TGA-MS measurement of the samples (a) SA/U-1 and (b) SA/U-2.

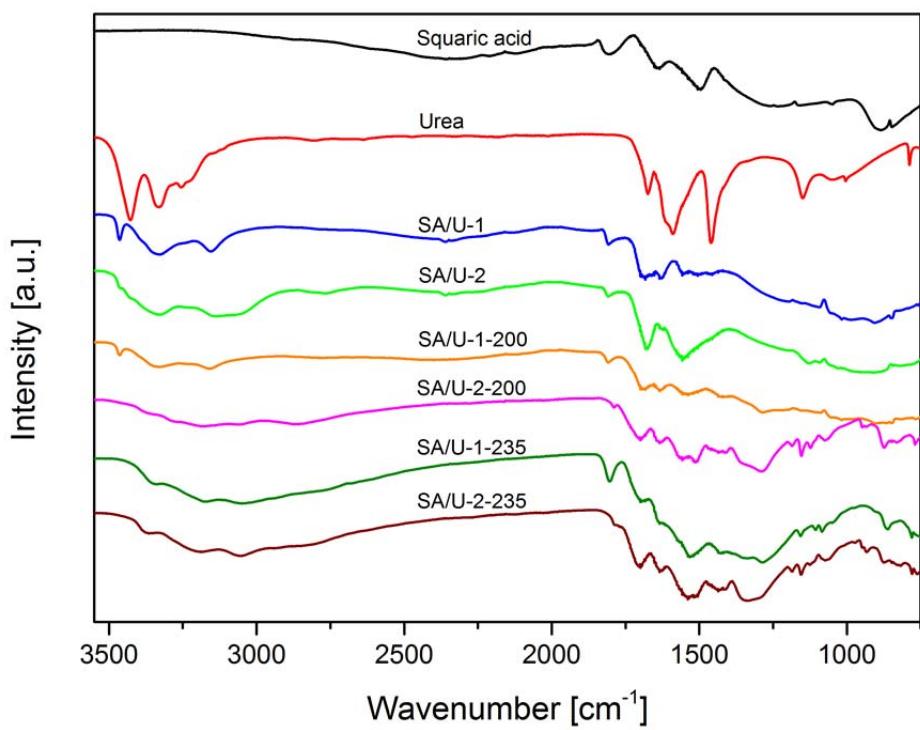


Figure SI-3: FT-IR spectra of the SA/U-complexes after thermal treatment at 200 °C (SA/U-1-200 and SA/U-2-200) and 235 °C (SA/U-1-235 and SA/U-2-235). For comparison, the spectra of squaric acid, urea and the complexes SA/U-1 and SA/U-2 are also shown.

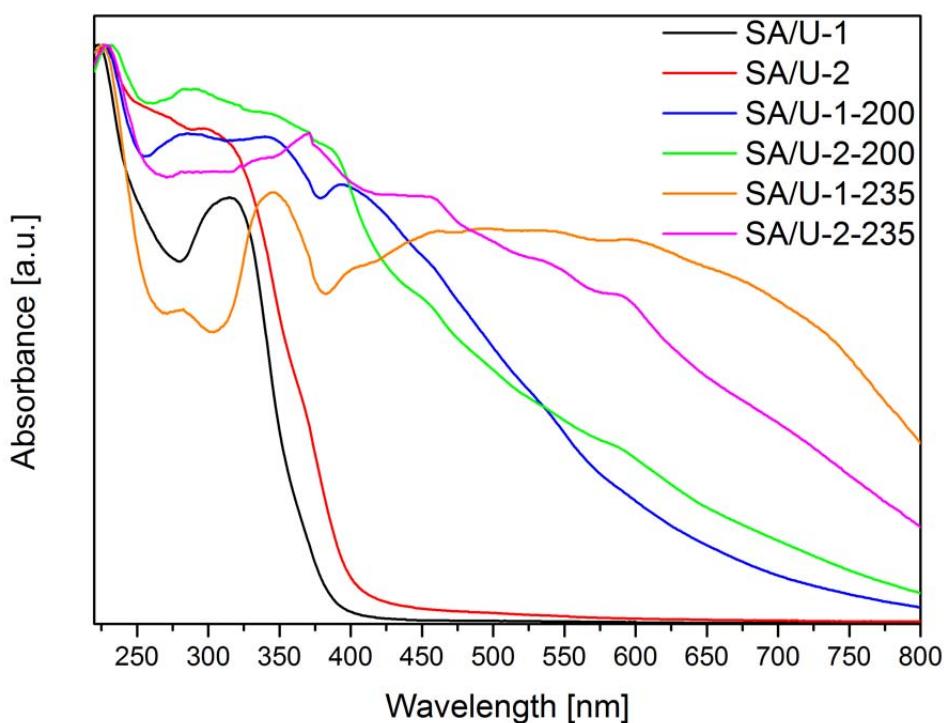


Figure SI-4: UV-Vis absorption spectra of the complex crystals (SA/U-1 and SA/U-2) and the complexes after thermal treatment at 200 °C (SA/U-1-200 and SA/U-2-200) and 235 °C (SA/U-1-235 and SA/U-2-235).

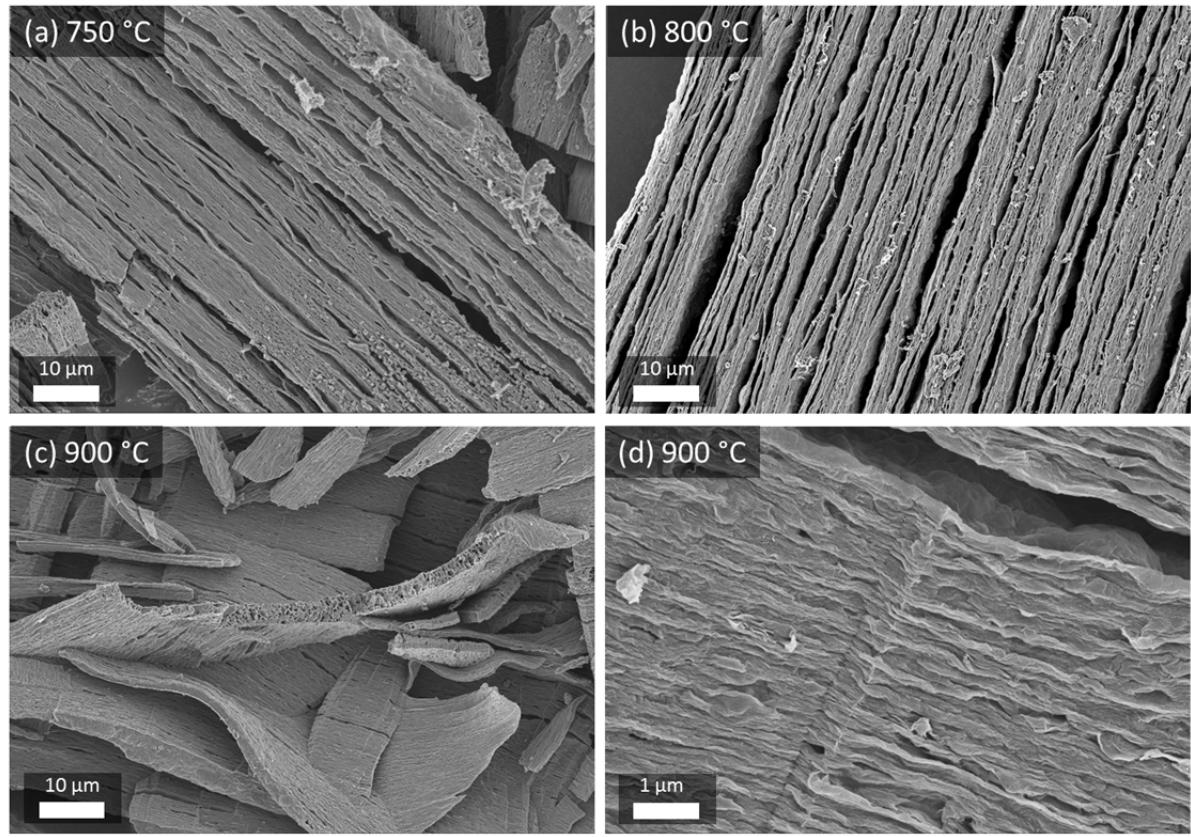


Figure SI-5: SEM-pictures of the 1:1 crystal after thermal condensation at (a) 750 °C (SA/U-1-750), (b) 800 °C (SA/U-1-800), (c) and (d) 900 °C (SA/U-1-900).

Table SI-2: Elemental composition of the samples SA/U-r-t and the yields for their corresponding thermal condensation processes. *The denoted yields for the samples SA/U-1 and SA/U-2 refer to the crystallization process.

Sample:	C [wt%]:	N [wt%]:	H [wt%]:	C/N-ratio (molar ratio):	Yield (thermal condensation):
SA/U-1	34	15	4	1.9	68 %*
SA/U-2	31	23	4	1.1	68 %*
SA/U-1-150	35	15	3	2.0	95 %
SA/U-2-150	33	25	4	1.1	89 %
SA/U-1-200	40	19	3	1.8	93 %
SA/U-2-200	35	26	4	1.2	83 %
SA/U-1-550	62	26	2	2.1	31 %
SA/U-2-550	61	27	2	2.0	24 %
SA/U-1-750	72	22	1	2.7	24 %
SA/U-2-750	72	22	1	2.7	18 %
SA/U-1-800	75	21	1	3.0	22 %
SA/U-2-800	75	21	1	3.0	16 %
SA/U-1-900	80	18	1	3.8	20 %
SA/U-2-900	81	17	1	4.1	15 %

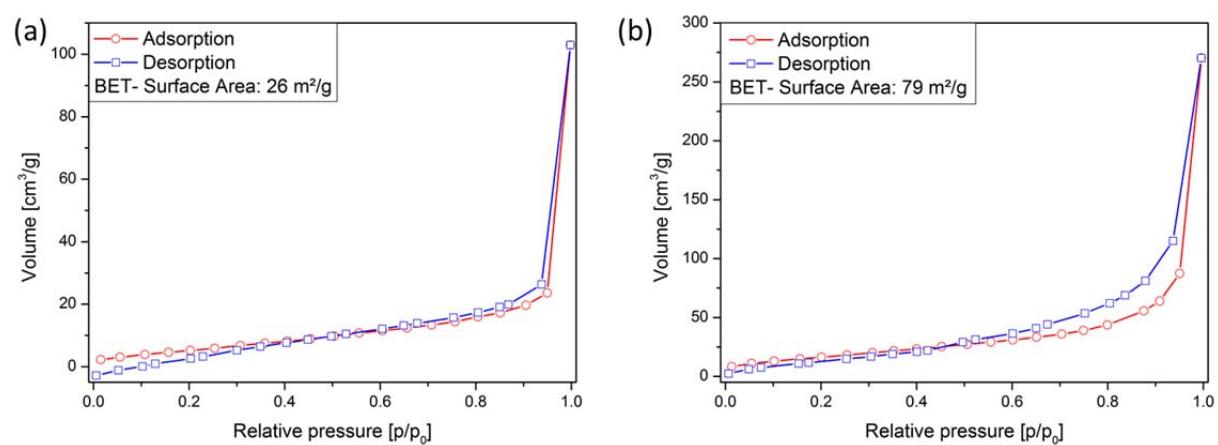


Figure SI-6: Nitrogen sorption isotherms and specific BET-surface area of the samples (a) SA/U-1-550 and (b) SA/U-2-550.

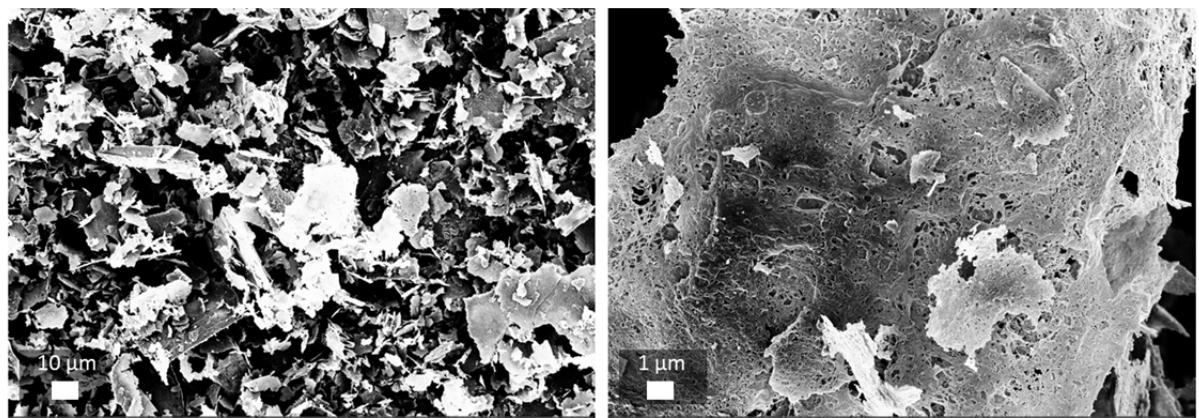


Figure SI-7: SEM-pictures of squaric acid, after thermal treatment at 550 °C for 1h (heating rate 2.5 K/min).