Electronic Supplementary Information

Benzothiazole- and Benzoxazole-Linked Porous Polymers for Carbon Dioxide Storage and Separation

Mohammad Gulam Rabbani,*,[a] Timur Islamoglu^[b] and Hani M. El-Kaderi*,^[b]

- [a] Prof. M. G. Rabbani* Department of Chemistry University of Wisconsin-Platteville
 1 University Plaza, Platteville, WI 53818-3099 Fax: (+1)(608) 342-1559 E-mail: rabbanim@uwplatt.edu
- [b] Dr. Timur Islamoglu, Prof. H. M. El-Kaderi* Department of Chemistry Virginia Commonwealth University W. Main St., Richmond, VA 23284-2006, US Fax: (+1)(804) 828-8599 E-mail: helkaderi@vcu.edu

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-Mail: <u>rabbanim@uwplatt.edu</u>

and helkaderi@vcu.edu

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Section S1: Characterization of BTLPs & BOLPs

Figure S1: TGA traces of BTLPs and BOLPs under nitrogen atmosphere.



Figure S2: PXRD- pattern for BTLPs and BOLPs indicating their amorphous nature.





Figure S3: SEM images of BTLPs and BOLPs.

Figure S4: Attenuated Total Reflectance-Infrared (ATR-FTIR) spectra (600-4000 cm⁻¹) of starting monomers and BTLPs and BOLPs.





Figure S5: Solid state ¹³C CP-MAS NMR spectrum of BTLPs and BOLPs.

Section S2: Low-Pressure (0 - 1 bar) Gas Adsorption Measurements for BTLPs and BOLPs

Low-pressure gas sorption experiments were performed for Ar, N₂, CO₂ and CH₄. The surface properties, for example, surface areas, pore size distributions, pore volume etc. were evaluated from Ar (87 K) adsorption isotherms. Gas storage and selective adsorption properties were evaluated by measuring the adsorption isotherms for CO₂ (273 K and 298 K), CH₄ (273 K and 298 K) and N₂ (273 K and 298 K). The binding affinity (isosteric heats of adsorption) for CO₂, and CH₄ was evaluated from single-component adsorption isotherms using virial equation.

Table S1. Porosity	of BTLPs and BOLPs
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Polymers	BET	Langmuir	Fitting	PSD (Å) ^a	PV ۵
		(0.1-0.3)	Error % ^a		
BTLP-4	1011	1388	0.119	7.55	0.53 (0.54)
BTLP-5	705	1030	0.136	7.93	0.41 (0.42)
BOLP-4	698	1185	0.678	8.68	0.54 (0.58)
BOLP-5	759	1125	0.408	8.30	0.52 (0.56)
					(

^a Fitting and pore size distribution (PSD) were calculated using zeolites/silica (spher./cylindr. pores, NLDFT ads.) model.

^b: Pore volume at P/Po = 0.80 (values in parenthesis are at 0.85).

Figure S6. BET and Langmuir Plots for BTLPs and BOLPs. Pressure range to calculate BET surface areas are selected using Micropore BET Assistant on Quantachrome ASiQWin 3.0 software package which picks the data points satisfy the BET consistency rule.





Figure S7. Fittings and pore size distributions for BTLPs and BOLPs.

Virial Equation Parame	ters for BTLP-4	Virial Equation Parameters for BTLP-5	
A0=-3437.4115	B0=16.46058479	A0=-3499.9639	B0=17.02307099
A1=203.432742	B1=-0.466390189	A1=321.019852	B1=-0.72262873
A2=-30.054856	B2=0.155615323	A2=-4.3237413	B2=0.041695927
A3=-2.5779277		A3=-3.5340697	
7 BTLP-4 Virial Fitting 6 5 4 5 4 6 5 4 6 5 4 6 5 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		$\begin{array}{c c} 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ - 4 \\ - 3 \\ - 2 \\ 1 \\ - 4 \\ - 3 \\ - 2 \\ - 4$	g BTLP-5 @ 273 K (expt.) BTLP-5 @ 298 K (expt.) Fitting Curve -1 0 1 n (n), mmol/g

Figure S8. Low-pressure CO₂ gas uptakes and the isosteric heat of adsorptions for BTLPs.

Virial Equation Parameters for BOLP-4	Virial Equation Parameters for BOLP-5		
A0=-4041.9523 B0=18.58652087	A0=-3940.107 B0=18.50745779		
A1=410.067008 B1=-1.386200835	A1=423.874694 B1=-1.578341259		
A2=180.918853 B2=0.34315757	A2=287.204053 B2=0.371136128		
A3=-179.84508	A3=-316.6096		
A4=33.7299725	A4=107.209265		
A5=5.32880514	A5=-13.187666		
A6=-1.744536			
7 BOLP-4 Virial Fitting 6 5 4 6 5 4 4 6 5 4 6 5 4 6 5 4 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	7 - BOLP-5 Virial Fitting 6 - 5 - 4 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 7 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 -		

Figure S9. Low-pressure CO₂ gas uptakes and the isosteric heat of adsorptions for BOLPs.



Figure S10. CO₂ uptakes (at 273K and 1 bar) vs surface areas plot for BTLPs, BOLPs, BILPs and BBO-COFs (from Table 1).

Figure S11. Low-pressure CH₄ gas uptakes and the isosteric heat of adsorptions for BTLPs. Q_{st} is calculated from Virial equation where isotherms collected at 273 and 298 K were fitted. Pressure is Torr and uptake is mmol/g.



Figure S12. Low-pressure CH₄ gas uptakes and the isosteric heat of adsorptions for BOLPs. Q_{st} is calculated from Virial equation where isotherms collected at 273 and 298 K were fitted. Pressure is Torr and uptake is mmol/g.







In order to calculate selecitivities by IAST, the pure component isotherms of CO_2 were fitted with the dualsite Langmuir (DSL) isotherm model with a temperature dependent parameter. CH_4 and N_2 isotherms were fitted to single site Lagmuir isotherms. Fitting parameters were used to calculate IAST selectivities. Details about the calculations were explained previously.

Dual site Langmuir model = $q_A + q_B$; Single site Lagmuir model = q_A

$$q = q_A + q_B = \frac{q_{sat,A} * (b_A * \exp\left(\frac{E_A}{R*T}\right) * p}{1 + b_A * \exp\left(\frac{E_A}{R*T}\right) * p} + \frac{q_{sat,B} * (b_B * \exp\left(\frac{E_B}{R*T}\right) * p}{1 + b_B * \exp\left(\frac{E_B}{R*T}\right) * p}$$

where, q is total molar loading; q_{sat} is saturation loading, mol kg⁻¹; p is total system pressure, Pa; R is ideal gas constant, 8.314 J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹; b is Langmuir constant, Pa⁻¹; T is absolute temperature, K. Subscripts A and B refers to site A and site B, respectively.

Figure S15. Dual site or single site Langmuir fitting plots for BOLP-4 at 273 (blue square) and 298 K (red circles) for CO_2 (top), CH_4 (middle) and N_2 (bottom).



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Figure S16. Dual site or single site Langmuir fitting plots for BOLP-5 at 273 (blue square) and 298 K (red circles) for CO_2 (top), CH_4 (middle) and N_2 (bottom).



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Figure S17. Dual site or single site Langmuir fitting plots for BTLP-4 at 273 (blue square) and 298 K (red circles) for CO_2 (top), CH_4 (middle) and N_2 (bottom).



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Figure S18. Dual site or single site Langmuir fitting plots for BTLP-5 at 273 (blue square) and 298 K (red circles) for CO_2 (top), CH_4 (middle) and N_2 (bottom).

