

## Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

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# Hierarchically porous electrospun nanofibrous mats produced from intrinsically microporous fluorinated polyimide for the removal of oils and non-polar solvents

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## Table of Contents

<b>Experimental Section</b>	S3
<b>Characterization</b>	S3
<b>Membrane Preparation</b>	S3
<b>Table S1.</b> The characteristics of the 6FDA-TrMPD polyimide. Weight ( $M_w$ ) and number ( $M_n$ ) average molecular weights, polydispersity index (PDI), degradation temperature $T_{d,5\%}$ , and surface area ( $S_{BET}$ ).	S3
<b>Fig. S1.</b> $^1H$ NMR spectrum of the 6FDA-TrMPD in DMSO- $d_6$ .	S4
<b>Fig. S2.</b> Attenuated total reflectance Fourier-transform infrared spectrum (ATR-FTIR) spectrum of the 6FDA-TrMPD.	S4
<b>Fig. S3.</b> TGA thermograms of the 6FDA-TrMPD (a) powder and (b) electrospun mat.	S5
<b>Fig. S4.</b> The use of the electrospun mat for water-oil separation. (a) Before, and (b-d) during the separation process.	S5
<b>Fig. S5.</b> Stress-strain curves of the free standing film made truly from the 6FDA-TrMPD powder (a) and its electrospun mat (b).	S6
<b>Fig. S6.</b> Contact angle measurements of the fiber mat for various oils. The mat imbibed oil droplets immediately upon contact with the droplet (i.e. oil contact angle (OCA) $< 1^\circ$ ), demonstrating superoleophilicity.	S6
<b>Fig. S7.</b> The influence of the applied voltage on the morphology of the 6FDA-TrMPD nanofibers. $c_{6FDA-TrMPD} = 10\%$ (w/v). The tip-to-collector distance kept at 15 cm and the flow rate set to 0.5 mL/h. Insets show the statistical distribution for the diameter of the respective nanofibers.	S7
<b>Fig. S8.</b> The influence of the flow rate on the morphology of the 6FDA-TrMPD nanofibers. $c_{6FDA-TrMPD} = 10\%$ (w/v). The applied voltage was 20 kV and the tip-to-collector distance kept at 15 cm. Insets show the statistical distribution for the diameter of the respective nanofibers.	S7
<b>Fig. S9.</b> Scanning electron micrographs of the 6FDA-TrMPD nanofibers exposed to various solvents for 24 h. $c_{6FDA-TrMPD} = 10\%$ (w/v). (a) Control sample without any solvent treatment, (b) water, (c) ethanol (EtOH), (d) hexane, and (e) acetonitrile (ACN).	S8
<b>Fig. S10.</b> Scanning electron micrographs of the electrospun mats exposed to toluene (a-c) and <i>m</i> -xylene (d-e) for 24 h. Insets show the statistical distribution for the diameter of the respective nanofibers.	S8
<b>Table S2.</b> Oil sorption performance of various polymeric adsorbents.	S9-10

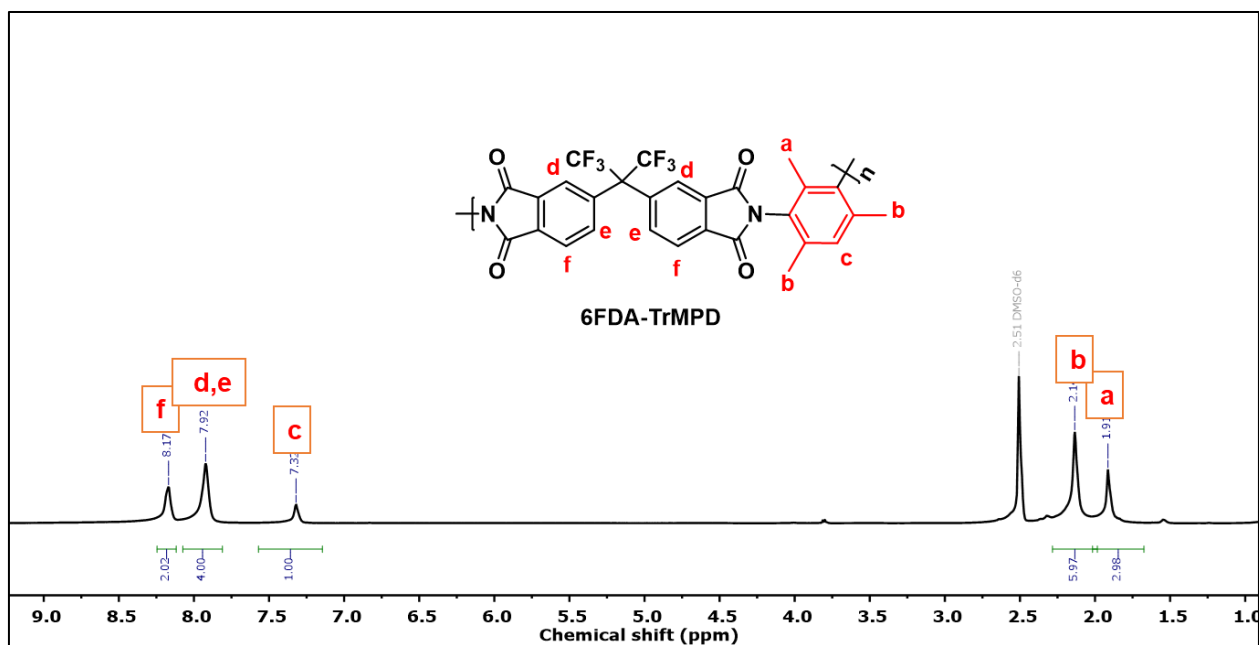
## Experimental Section.

**Membrane Preparation.** A 6FDA-TrMPD dense film was prepared through solvent evaporation from (3 wt/vol%) its polymer solution in chloroform. The solution was filtered through 0.45  $\mu\text{m}$  PTFE filter and poured onto a flat glass Petri dish. The solvent was evaporated slowly at RT over 24 h. Thereafter, the obtained film was further dried at 120  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 24 h under vacuum. The resulting robust film with a thickness of  $\sim 40\ \mu\text{m}$  was used for tensile measurement and for BET surface area analysis.

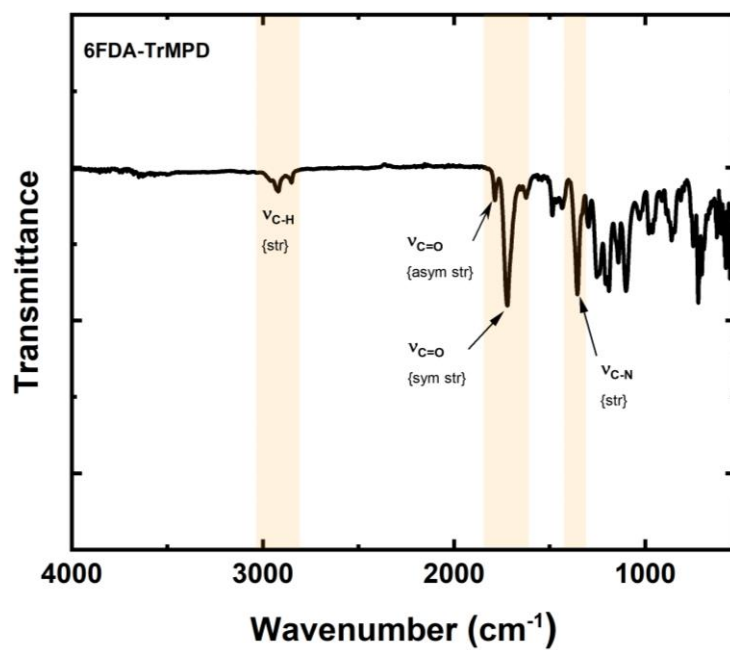
**Characterization.** The infrared spectrum was recorded for polyimide powder using a Varian 670-IR FT-IR spectrometer.

**Table S1.** The characteristics of the 6FDA-TrMPD polyimide. Weight ( $M_w$ ) and number ( $M_n$ ) average molecular weights, polydispersity index (PDI), degradation temperature  $T_{d,5\%}$ , and surface area ( $S_{\text{BET}}$ ).

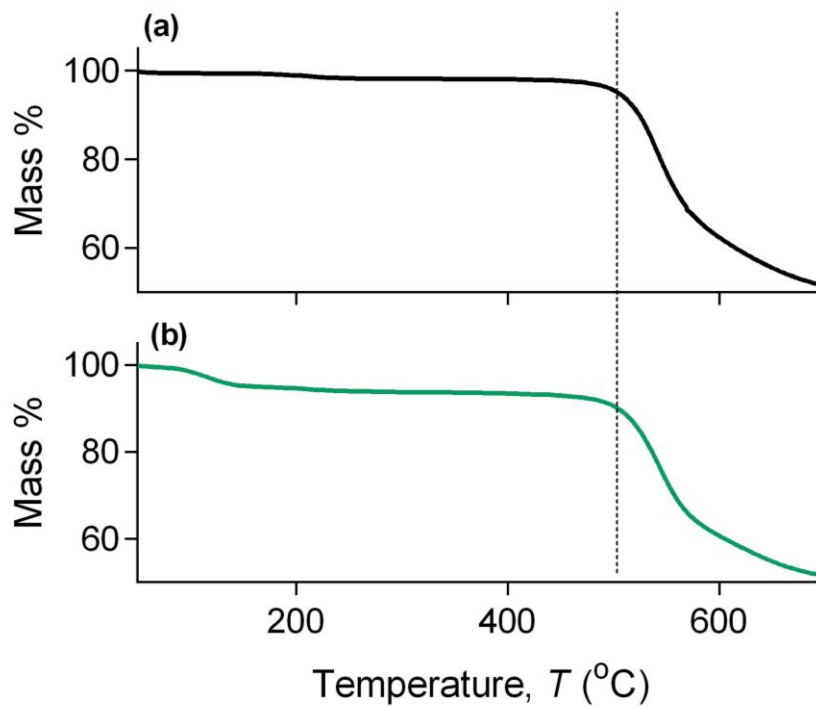
	$M_w$	$M_n$	PDI	$T_{d, 5\%}$	$S_{\text{BET}}$
Polymer	( $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ )	( $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ )	(-)	( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	( $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ )
6FDA-TrMPD	176,606	110,987	1.59	509	$450 \pm 15$



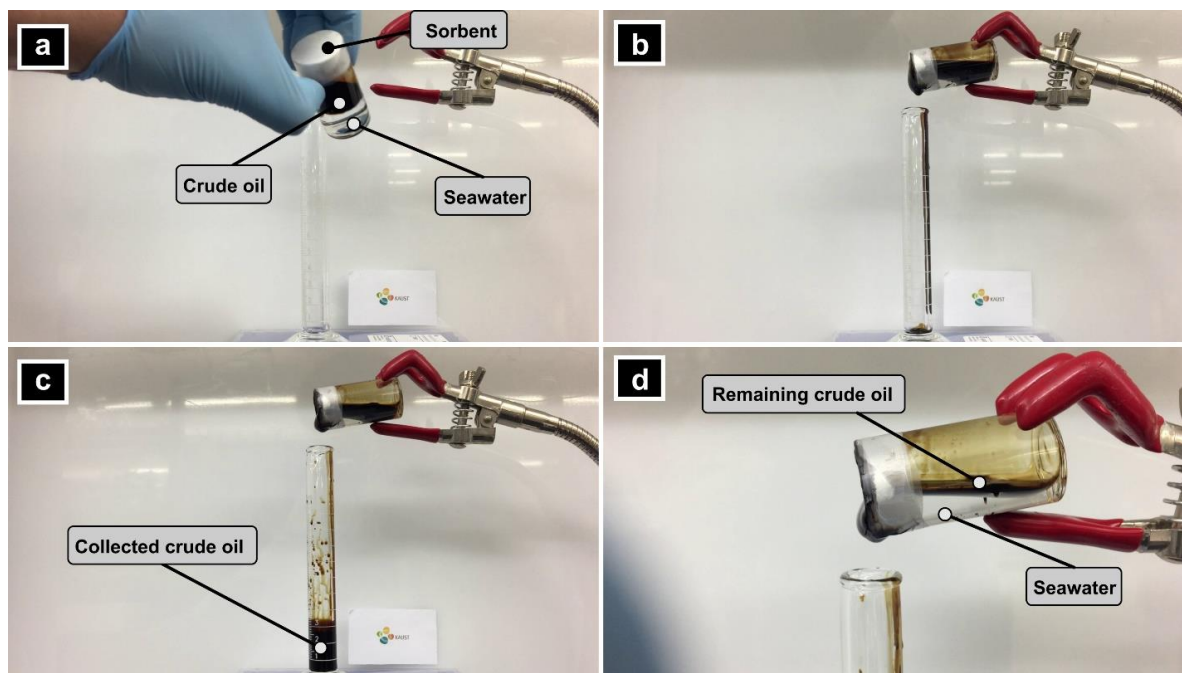
**Fig. S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the 6FDA-TrMPD in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>.



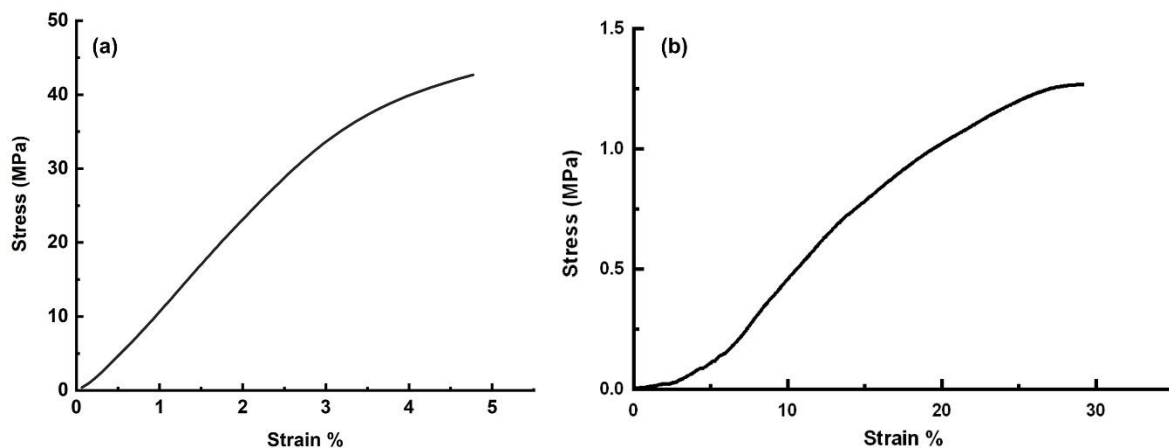
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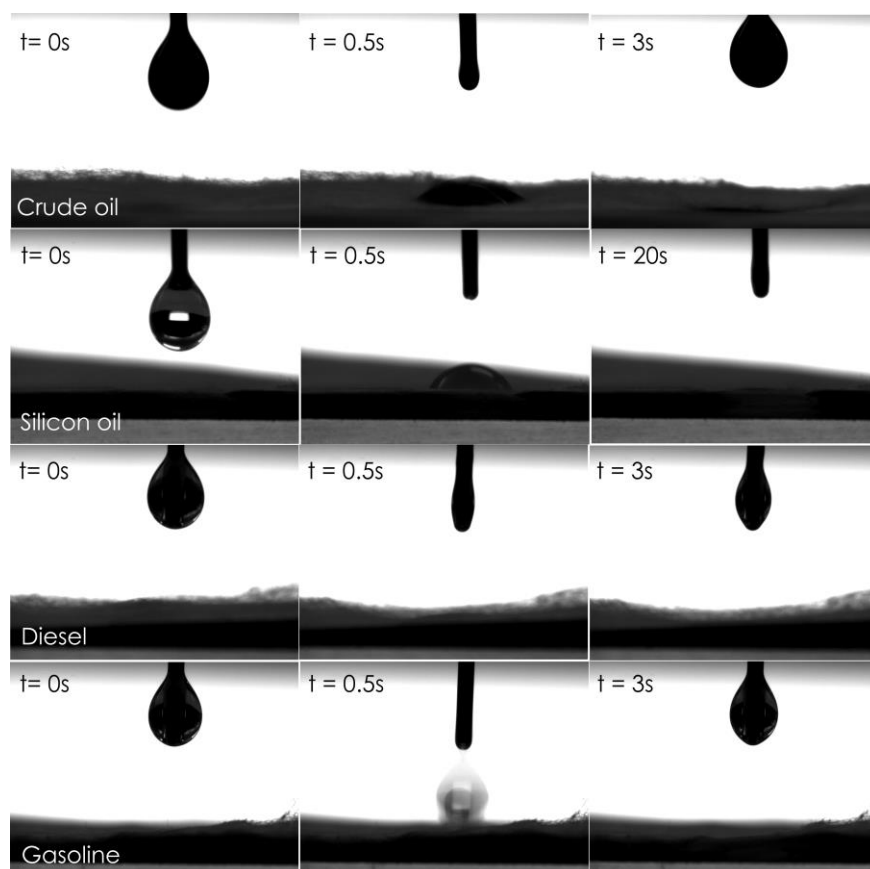
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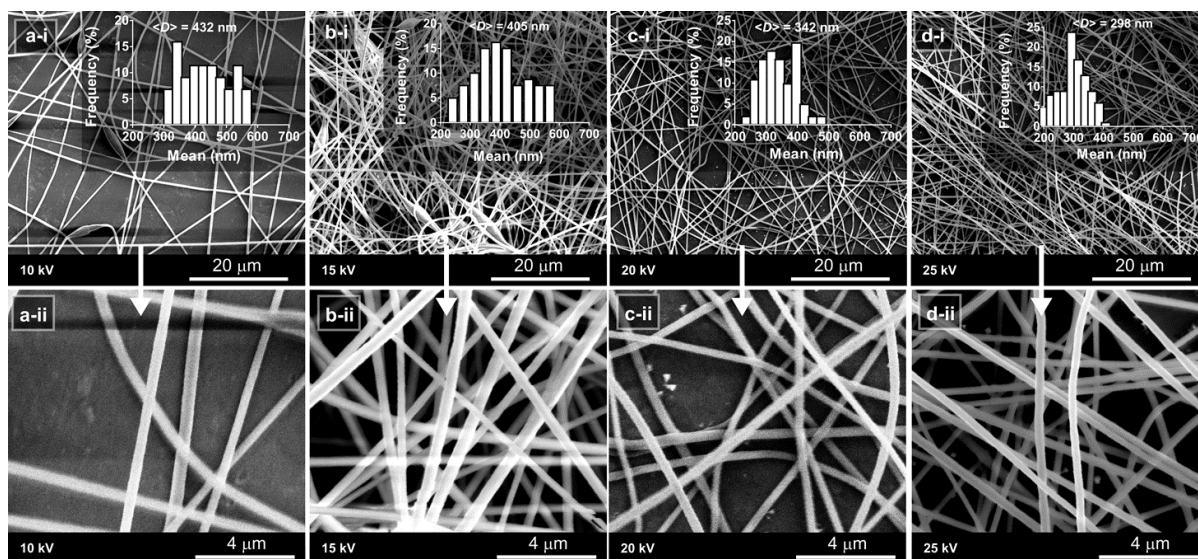
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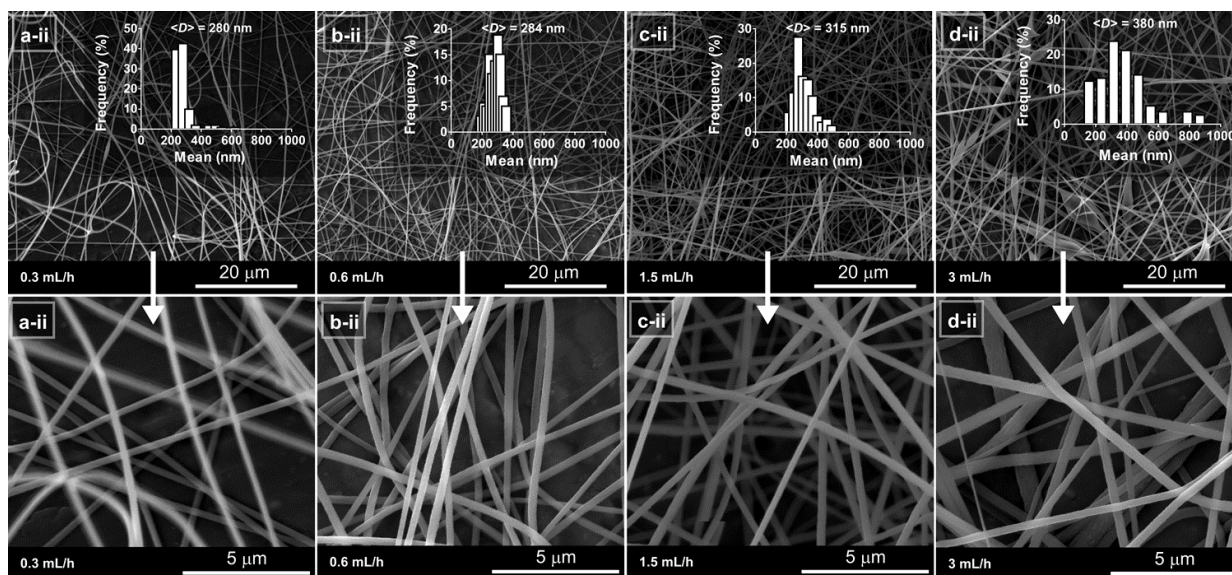
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**Fig. S6.** Contact angle measurements of the fiber mat using various oils. The mat imbibed oil droplets immediately upon contact with the droplet (*i.e.* oil contact angle (OCA)  $< 1^\circ$ ), demonstrating superoleophilicity.

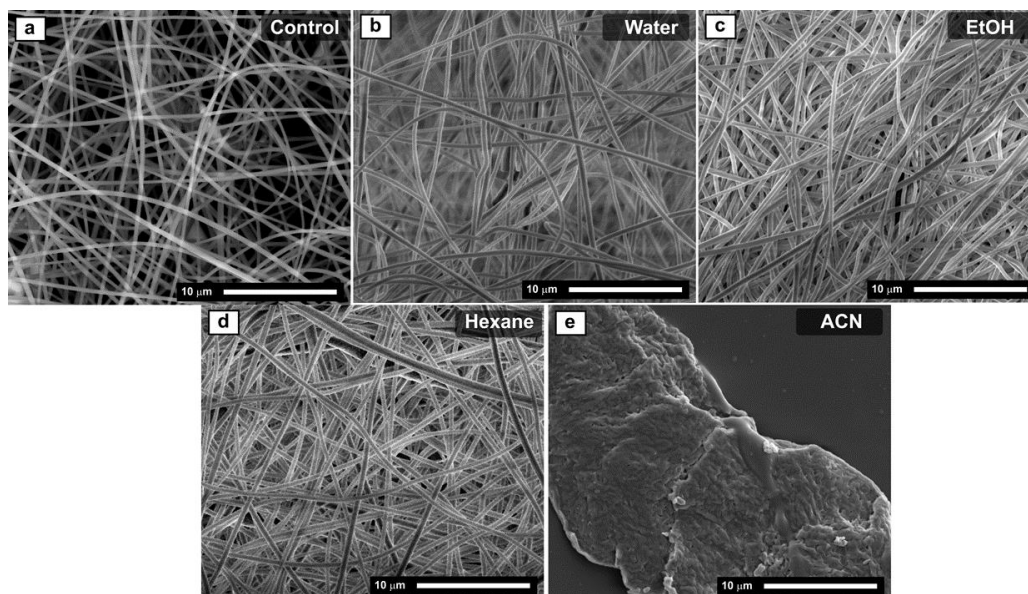


**Fig. S7.** The influence of the applied voltage on the morphology of the 6FDA-TrMPD nanofibers.  $c_{6\text{FDA-TrMPD}} = 10\%$  (w/v). The tip-to-collector distance kept at 15 cm and the flow rate set to 0.5 mL/h. Insets show the statistical distribution for the diameter of the respective nanofibers.

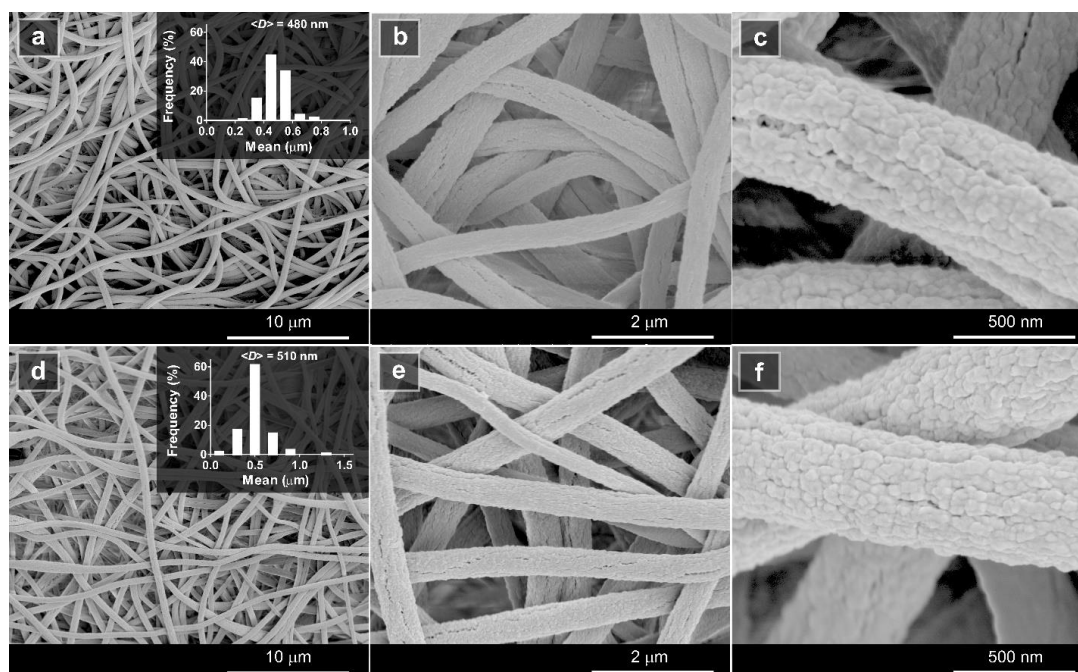


**Fig. S8.** The influence of the flow rate on the morphology of the 6FDA-TrMPD nanofibers.  $c_{6\text{FDA-TrMPD}} = 10\%$  (w/v). The applied voltage was 20 kV and the tip-to-collector distance kept at 15 cm. Insets show the statistical distribution for the diameter of the respective nanofibers.





**Fig. S9.** Scanning electron micrographs of the 6FDA-TrMPD nanofibers exposed to various solvents for 24 h.  $C_{6FDA}$ - $TrMPD$  = 10% (w/v). (a) Control sample without any solvent treatment, (b) water, (c) ethanol (EtOH), (d) hexane, and (e) acetonitrile (ACN).



**Fig. S10.** Scanning electron micrographs of the electrospun mats exposed to toluene (a-c) and m-xylene (d-e) for 24 h. Insets show the statistical distribution for the diameter of the respective nanofibers.



**Table S2.** Oil sorption performance of various polymeric adsorbents.

Sorbent	Material form	BET surface area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Sorbate	Sorption capacity (g g <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
Intrinsically porous fluorinated polyimides	Fibrous mat	560	Crude oil	34.6	This study
			Diesel	55.76	
			Gasoline	31.25	
A porous superhydrophobic SiO <sub>2</sub> @polystyrene	Foam	n.d.	Crude oil	32.1	<sup>1</sup>
Bio-based oil gelling agent	Powder	n.d.	Crude oil	4.7	<sup>2</sup>
SiO <sub>2</sub> decorated cotton fibers	Fibers	n.d.	Crude oil	57.0	<sup>3</sup>
			Diesel	25.61	
Porous PS fibers	Fibers	n.d.	Diesel	7.13	<sup>4</sup>
Carbon shoot sponge	Sponge	440	Crude oil	~30	<sup>5</sup>
Cellulose-based aerogels	Aerogel	n.d.	Crude oils	18.4-20.5	<sup>6</sup>
Graphene sponge	Sponge	n.d.	Crude oil	85-90	<sup>7</sup>
CNF/carbon foam	Foam	n.d.	Diesel	21	<sup>8</sup>
			Gasoline	16	
Lignin-based polyurethane/graphene oxide foam	Foam	n.d.	Crude oil	25.4	<sup>9</sup>
Poly(dimethylsiloxane)-TiO <sub>2</sub> coated polyurethane sponge	Sponge	n.d.	Diesel	14.2	<sup>10</sup>

n.d.: Not determined

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