

## Mixing behavior of p-terphenyl-3,5,3',5'-tetracarboxylic acid with trimesic acid at the solid–liquid interface

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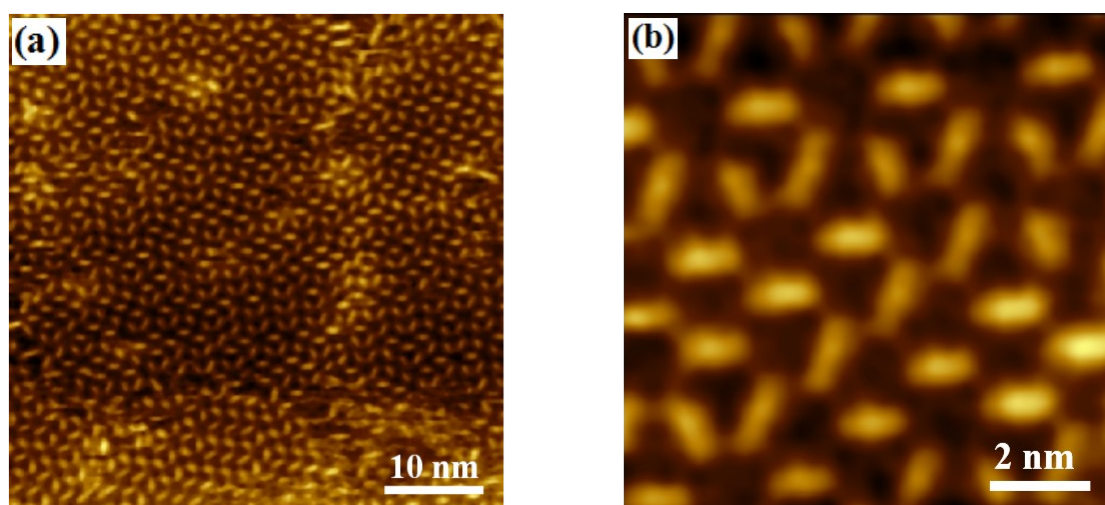


Fig. S1. (a) The STM image of TPTC monolayers at nonanoic acid/HOPG interface ( $I = 0.65$  nA,  $V = -0.32$  V). An interesting feature of the TPTC monolayer structure is that pores are not all equivalent. (b) Details of the assembly structure are revealed in the high-resolution image ( $I = 0.68$  nA,  $V = -0.35$  V).

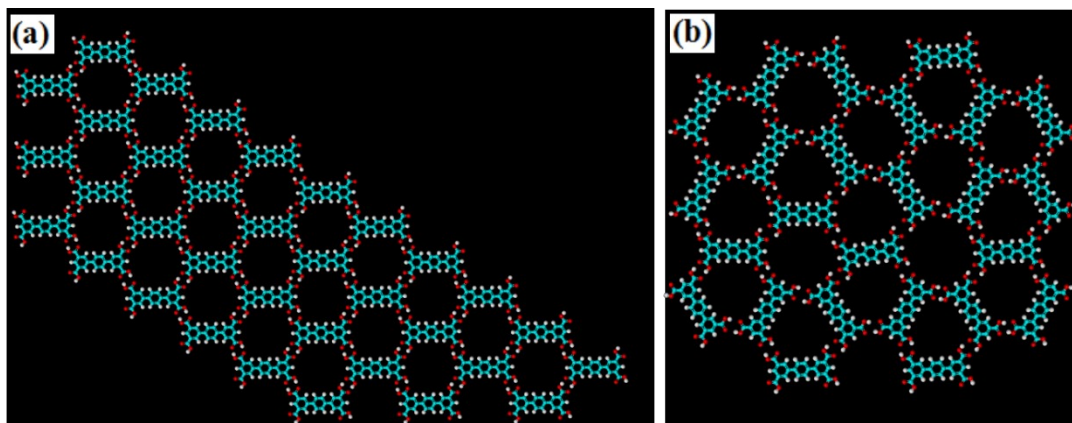


Fig. S2. Molecular models showing the ability of **TPTC** to assemble either into (a) a parallel or (b) a random tiling network. Within the random tiling network, the molecules can form H-bonds with no structural deformation. The total potential energies of the two arrangements shown above were found to be identical (parallel:  $-123.4 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ; random tiling network:  $-124.1 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ).

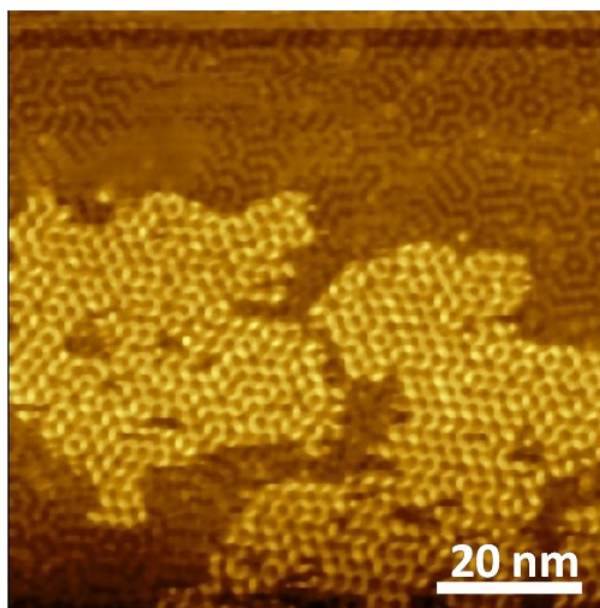


Fig. S3. STM image of the TPTC bilayer network at nonanoic acid/HOPG surface ( $I = 0.67 \text{ nA}$ ,  $V = -0.82 \text{ V}$ ). STM observations clearly show that the structure underwent no change and growth of a second layer was observed on top of the random phase by heating to  $50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for five minutes. The domains nucleated in the TPTC monolayer in second-layer islands do not continuously join an island nucleated at different sites.

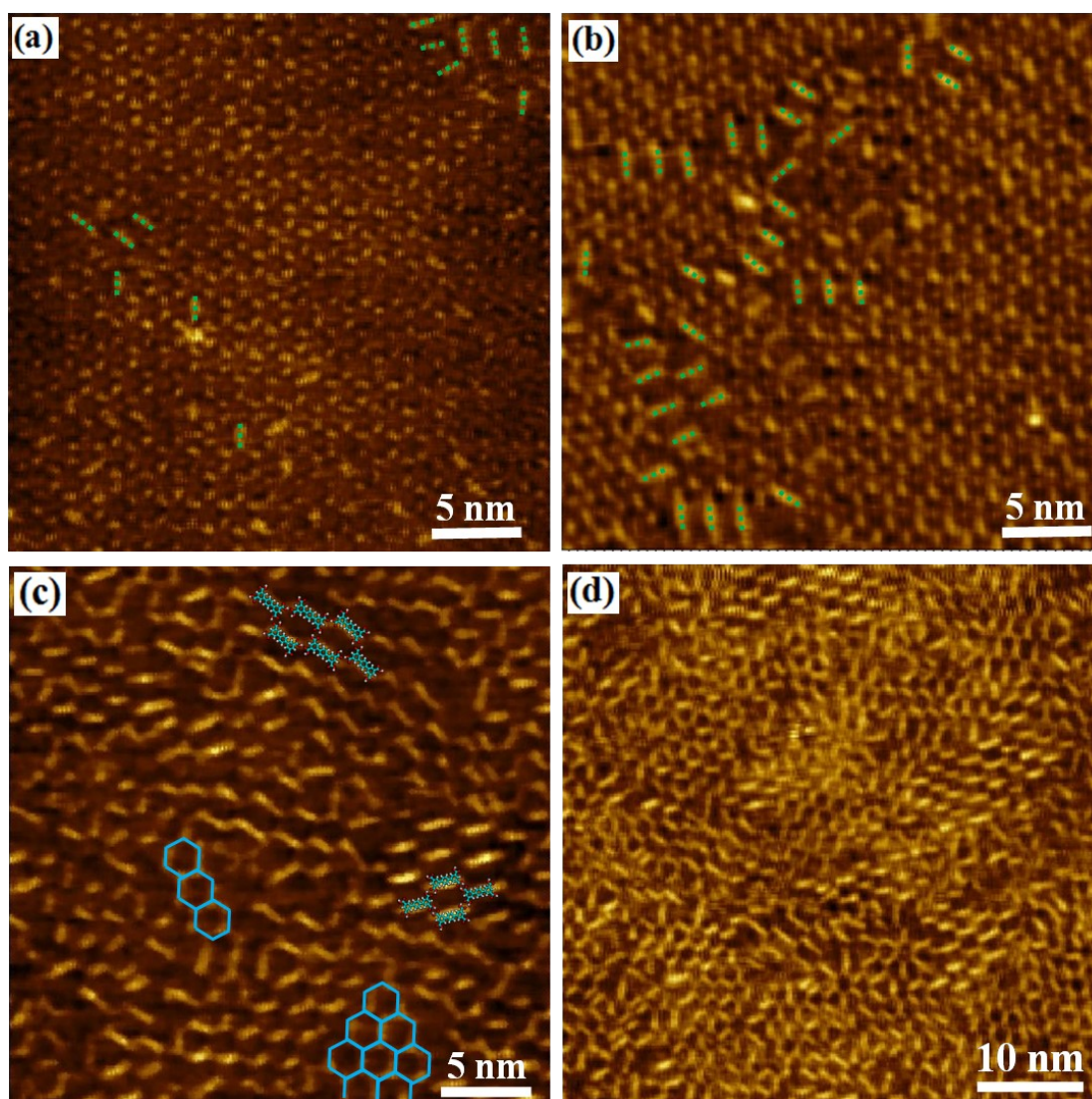


Fig. S4. STM image of the self-assembled porous flowerlike TMA/TPA structure on HOPG ( $I = 0.62 \text{ nA}$ ,  $V = -0.57 \text{ V}$ ). A droplet of a heptanoic acid solution containing TMA and BDA (a molar ratio of 3:1) was dropped onto the HOPG surface, a new kind of rectangular flowerlike porous network was formed. The length  $L$  of the hexagon is  $2.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$ , Each TMA molecule links with three TMA molecules through one-third of all hydrogen bonds, forming a trimer. Meanwhile the TPA molecule acts as a bridge to connect two TMA molecules on both sides also through two pairs of  $\text{O}\cdots\text{H}-\text{O}$  bonds, resulting in the formation of binary rectangular networks. The measured unit cell parameters are  $a = 2.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$ ,  $b = 4.1 \pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$ , and  $\alpha = 65 \pm 1^\circ$ .