

Supporting Information

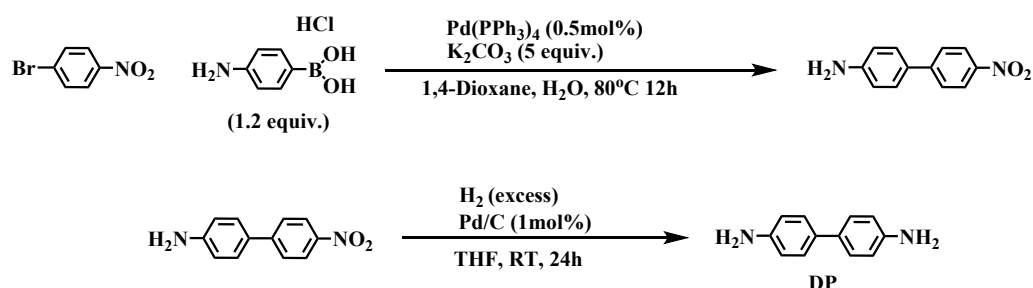
Systematically studied the relationship between high-frequency dielectric dissipation factor and water adsorption of polyimide film

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Synthesis of monomers

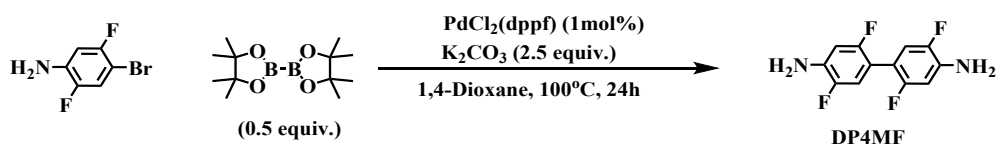
Among the seven diamines, DP and DP4MF (no commercially available) were synthesized by ourselves, and the synthetic route was shown as follows.



Scheme S1. Synthetic route of diamine DP

1-Bromo-4-nitrobenzene (5.00 g, 24.7 mmol), (4-aminophenyl) boronic acid hydrochloride (5.15 g, 29.7 mmol), 1,4-dioxane (200 mL) and 2 M potassium carbonate aqueous solution (62 mL) and catalytic Pd[P(C₆H₅)₃]₄ were added in a 500 mL flask with argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 12 h and then purified through silica-gel column to obtain 4'-nitro-4-biphenylamine (4.71 g, 88.8%).
¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ, ppm): 8.20 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.59 (s, 2H).

Then the 4'-nitro-4-biphenylamine (4.50 g, 21.0 mmol), Pd/C (0.5 g) and THF (150 mL) were added in a flask to react with hydrogen at room temperature for 24 h. The mixture was purified through silica-gel column to obtain the target monomer DP (3.5 g, 90.5%, white solid). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ, ppm): 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 6.57 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 4.99 (s, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ, ppm): 146.85, 128.65, 126.01, 114.33. HRMS *m/z*: [m+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₃N₂, 185.10732, found 185.10681.



Scheme S2. Synthetic route of diamine DP4MF

2,5-Difluoro-4-bromonitrobenzene (10.0 g, 48.1 mmol), 1,4-benzenediboronic acid bis(pinacol) ester (6.10 g, 24.0 mmol), potassium carbonate (16.6 g, 120 mmol), 1,4-dioxane (200 mL) and catalytic $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{dppf})$ were added to a 500 mL flask and the reaction was carried out in argon atmosphere for about 24 h. Through silica-gel column, the mixture was purified to produce the target monomer DP4MF (3.80 g, 61.7%, white solid). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$, δ , ppm): 7.03 - 6.94 (m, 2H), 6.61 - 6.48 (m, 2H), 5.55 (s, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (377 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$, δ , ppm): -120.45, -140.54. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$, δ , ppm): 156.88, 154.49, 147.74, 145.85, 137.44, 116.73, 108.55, 101.95. HRMS m/z : $[\text{m}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{F}_4\text{N}_2$, 257.06964, found 257.06946.

Other Figures and Tables

Table S1. Inherent viscosities (η_{inh}) and molecule weight of seven poly(amic acid)s (PAAs)

PAAs	η_{inh} (dL/g)	M_n (10^3 g/mol)	M_w (10^3 g/mol)	PDI
APBIA-BPDA	1.44	25	32	1.29
DABA-BPDA	2.13	79	111	1.41
DP-BPDA	4.85	112	170	1.51
MT-BPDA	1.44	65	97	1.49
TFMB-BPDA	1.17	90	140	1.55
APAB-BPDA	1.49	57	75	1.31
DP4MF-BPDA	0.71	7.8	13	1.68

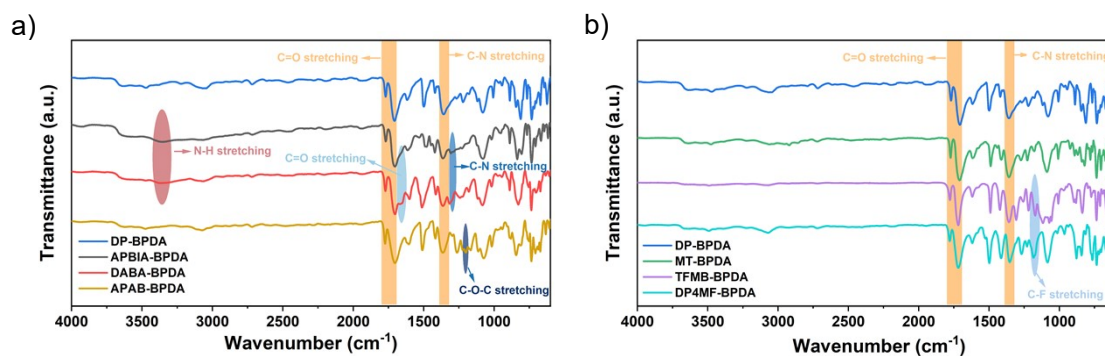


Figure S1. Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra of seven PI films: a) DP-BPDA, APBIA-BPDA, DABA-BPDA and APAB-BPDA; b) DP-BPDA, MT-BPDA, TFMB-BPDA and DP4MF-BPDA.

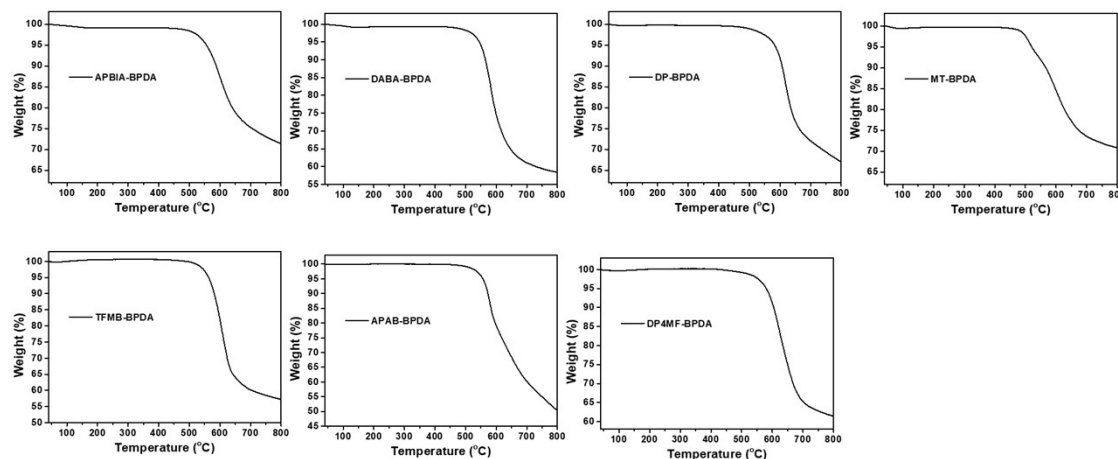


Figure S2. TGA curves of PI films.

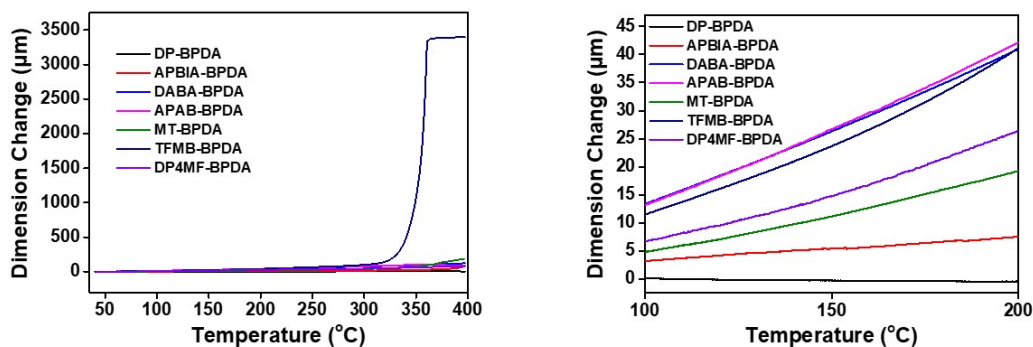


Figure S3. TMA curves of PI films.

Table S2. Thermal properties of PI films

Polyimide	T_s^a (°C)	CTE ^b (ppm·K ⁻¹)	T_d^c (°C)		Char Yield ^d (wt%)
			1 wt%	5 wt%	
APBIA-BPDA	>400	2.8	509	562	71.5
DABA-BPDA	>400	18.4	504	549	58.5
DP-BPDA	>400	-0.4	510	584	67.0
MT-BPDA	>400	10.1	490	525	70.8
TFMB-BPDA	351	22.3	509	559	57.2
APAB-BPDA	>400	19.6	506	556	50.5
DP4MF-BPDA	>400	15.3	512	580	61.4

^a Softening temperature, measured by TMA at a heating rate of 10 °C·min⁻¹.

^b Calculated by TMA second heating curves (100 to 200 °C).

^c Measured by TGA at a heating rate of 10 °C·min⁻¹ in nitrogen.

^d Residual weight percentage at 800 °C in nitrogen.

Mechanical properties of polyimide films

Table S3. Mechanical properties of PI films

Polyimide	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Tensile Modulus (GPa)	Elongation at Break (%)
APBIA-BPDA	220	6.3	16.7
DABA-BPDA	307	7.3	20.9
DP-BPDA	385	7.6	36.5
MT-BPDA	325	7.3	19.7
TFMB-BPDA	180	5.3	12.6
APAB-BPDA	170	6.4	5.0
DP4MF-BPDA	185	8.0	2.9

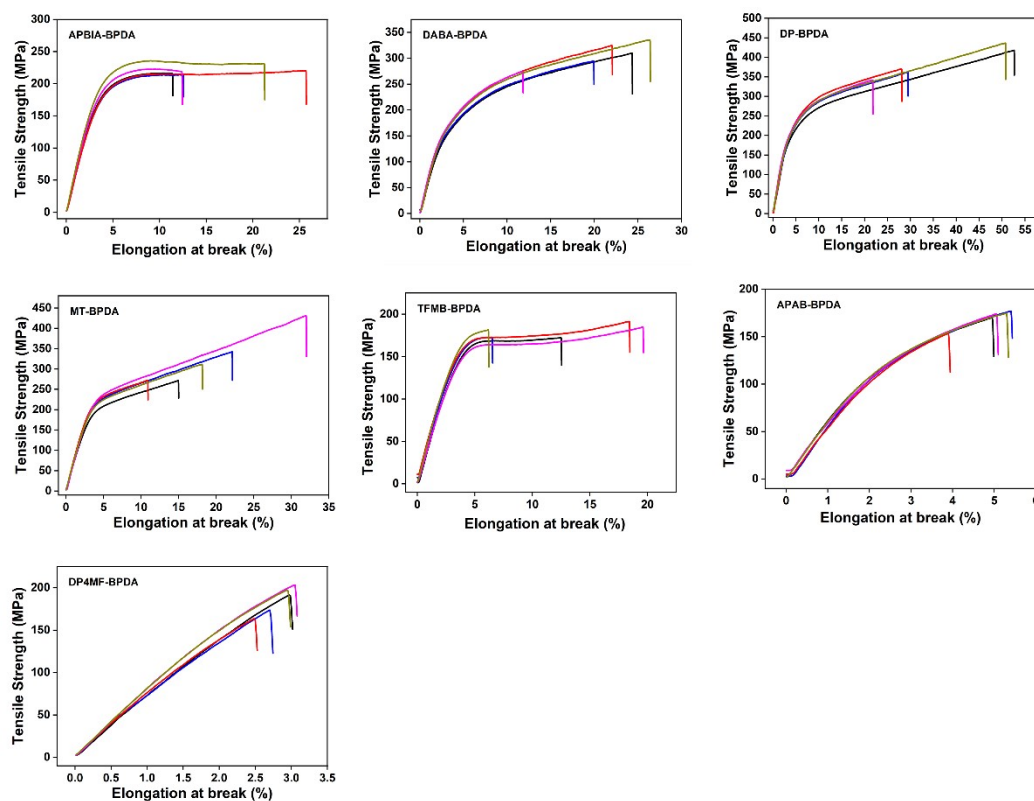


Figure S4. Stress-strain curves of PI films

Table S4. Imide ring density of PI films

Polyimide	Imide ring density (%)
APBIA-BPDA	29.0
DABA-BPDA	28.8
DP-BPDA	31.6
MT-BPDA	29.8
TFMB-BPDA	24.2
APAB-BPDA	28.8
DP4MF-BPDA	27.2

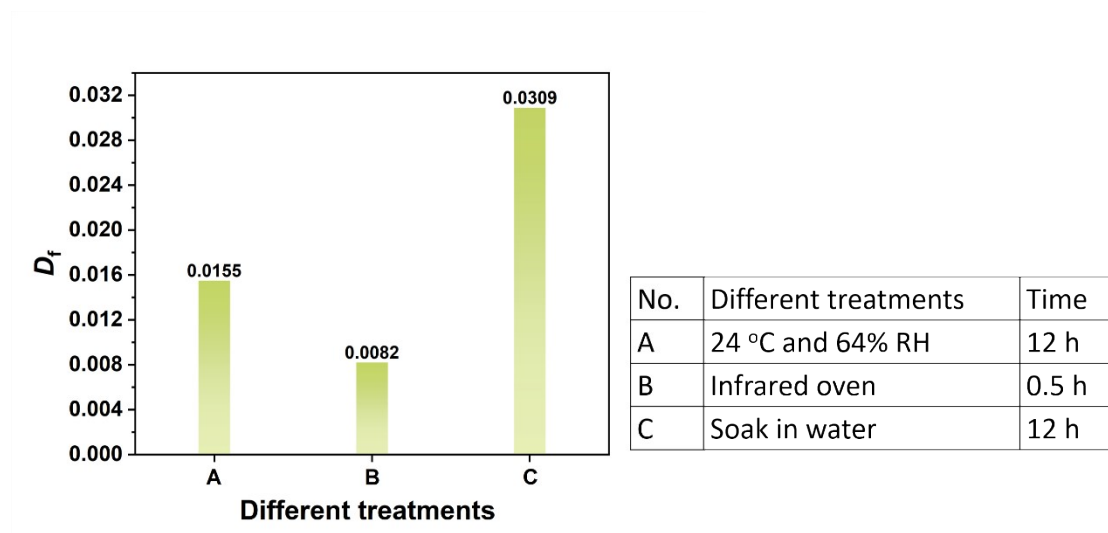


Figure S5. D_f of polyimide film (ODA-PMDA) after different treatments.

Table S5. D_k at different relative humidity of the seven PI films

Polyimide	D_k at different RH							
	11%	25%	38%	50%	60%	75%	85%	99%
APBIA-BPDA	3.82	4.02	4.13	3.94	4.01	4.06	4.22	4.25
	± 0.05	± 0.05	± 0.05	± 0.04	± 0.05	± 0.06	± 0.06	± 0.06
DABA-BPDA	3.80	3.85	3.91	3.89	3.97	3.96	4.01	4.09
	± 0.05	± 0.05	± 0.06	± 0.05	± 0.04	± 0.04	± 0.05	± 0.05
DP-BPDA	3.61	3.71	3.68	3.67	3.78	3.71	3.85	3.88
	± 0.06	± 0.07	± 0.06	± 0.06	± 0.06	± 0.06	± 0.06	± 0.06
MT-BPDA	3.28	3.38	3.40	3.41	3.45	3.48	3.44	3.52
	± 0.04	± 0.05	± 0.04	± 0.04	± 0.06	± 0.05	± 0.05	± 0.06
TFMB-BPDA	3.07	3.06	3.08	3.15	3.19	3.22	3.22	3.26
	± 0.08	± 0.04	± 0.03	± 0.04	± 0.04	± 0.04	± 0.04	± 0.04
APAB-BPDA	3.57	3.58	3.60	3.61	3.64	3.65	3.66	3.69
	± 0.05	± 0.05	± 0.05	± 0.04	± 0.05	± 0.05	± 0.05	± 0.05
DP4MF-BPDA	3.40	3.44	3.46	3.48	3.47	3.52	3.52	3.54
	± 0.05	± 0.06	± 0.06	± 0.07	± 0.05	± 0.06	± 0.07	± 0.06

Table S6. D_f at different relative humidity of the seven PI films

Polyimide	D_f at different RH							
	11%	25%	38%	50%	60%	75%	85%	99%
APBIA-BPDA	0.0042	0.0062	0.0083	0.0105	0.0125	0.0145	0.0168	0.0194
	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 6 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 7 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 7 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 7 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 9 \times 10^{-5}$
DABA-BPDA	0.0089	0.0102	0.0125	0.0132	0.0166	0.0172	0.0194	0.0226
	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 6 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 8 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 8 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 8 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 9 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$
DP-BPDA	0.0027	0.0035	0.0052	0.0058	0.0072	0.0078	0.0086	0.0103
	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 6 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 6 \times 10^{-5}$
MT-BPDA	0.0021	0.0032	0.0046	0.0054	0.0064	0.0074	0.0081	0.0094
	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 6 \times 10^{-5}$
TFMB-BPDA	0.0048	0.0053	0.0062	0.0074	0.0083	0.0092	0.0104	0.0118
	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 6 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 6 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 8 \times 10^{-5}$
APAB-BPDA	0.0025	0.0030	0.0040	0.0045	0.0055	0.0063	0.0067	0.0081
	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$
DP4MF-BPDA	0.0015	0.0021	0.0036	0.0040	0.0050	0.0059	0.0069	0.0078
	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 3 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 6 \times 10^{-5}$

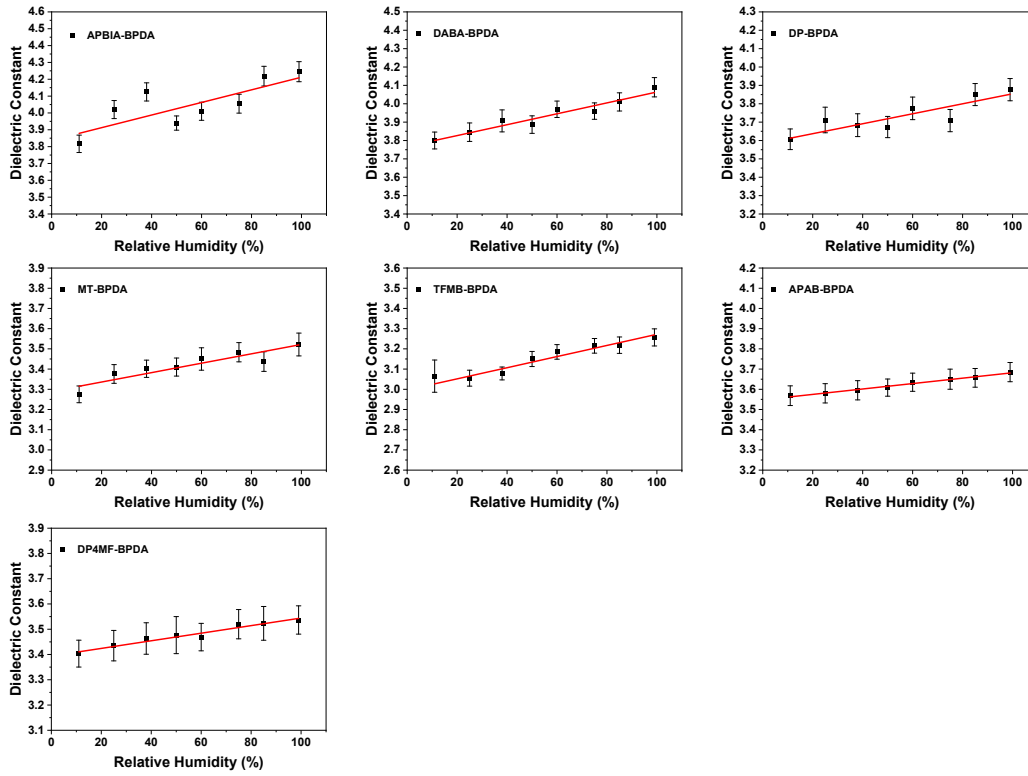


Figure S6. Dielectric constant (D_k) at 10 GHz of seven polyimide films at 23 ± 2 °C with different relative humidity and its fitting curves.

Table S7. Slope, intercept, and R square of fitting curve equation for D_k and relative humidity

Polyimide	D_k (Y) -RH (X): $Y = aX + b$		
	a	b	R^2
APBIA-BPDA	0.37	3.84	0.60
DABA-BPDA	0.30	3.77	0.93
DP-BPDA	0.27	3.58	0.77
MT-BPDA	0.23	3.29	0.84
TFMB-BPDA	0.27	2.99	0.93
APAB-BPDA	0.13	3.55	0.98
DP4MF-BPDA	0.15	3.39	0.95

Table S8. Slope, intercept, and $a/b*100$ of fitting curve equation for D_k and relative humidity, D_f and relative humidity

Polyimide	D_k (Y) -RH (X)			D_f (Y) -RH (X)		
	$Y(\%) = a_1X(\%) + b_1$			$Y(\%) = a_2X(\%) + b_2$		
	b_1	a_1	a_1/b_1*100	b_2	a_2	a_2/b_2*100
APBIA-BPDA	3.84	0.37	9.6	0.0020	0.0173	865
DABA-BPDA	3.77	0.30	8.0	0.0066	0.0154	233
DP-BPDA	3.58	0.27	7.5	0.0017	0.0084	494
MT-BPDA	3.29	0.23	7.0	0.0013	0.0082	631
TFMB-BPDA	2.99	0.27	9.0	0.0035	0.0081	231
APAB-BPDA	3.55	0.13	3.7	0.0016	0.0063	394
DP4MF-BPDA	3.39	0.15	4.4	0.0006	0.0073	1217

Table S9. Water adsorption at different relative humidity of the seven PI films

Polyimide	Water adsorption (%) at different RH							
	11%	25%	38%	50%	60%	75%	85%	99%
APBIA-BPDA	0.53	1.15	1.38	1.68	2.22	2.53	2.76	3.09
DABA-BPDA	0.45	0.76	1.12	1.29	1.72	1.83	2.03	2.47
DP-BPDA	0.24	0.44	0.59	0.67	0.82	0.90	0.97	1.23
MT-BPDA	0.17	0.36	0.54	0.71	0.84	0.98	1.11	1.35
TFMB-BPDA	0.25	0.43	0.43	0.58	0.70	0.82	0.85	1.11
APAB-BPDA	0.16	0.30	0.41	0.49	0.63	0.69	0.80	0.97
DP4MF-BPDA	0.14	0.29	0.36	0.49	0.54	0.70	0.79	0.90

Table S10. MPI, Binding energy, and free volume (FV) of seven PI films

Polyimide	MPI ^a (eV)	Binding energy ^b (kcal/mol)	FV (%)
APBIA-BPDA	0.57	-9.96	36.2
DABA-BPDA	0.56	-9.88	35.2
DP-BPDA	0.50	-7.23	36.2
MT-BPDA	0.45	-7.05	38.6
TFMB-BPDA	0.53	-6.06	40.6
APAB-BPDA	0.52	-8.55	36.1
DP4MF-BPDA	0.51	-6.42	38.6

^a calculated by Multiwfn.

^b value was $\Delta E_{p+w}/300$.

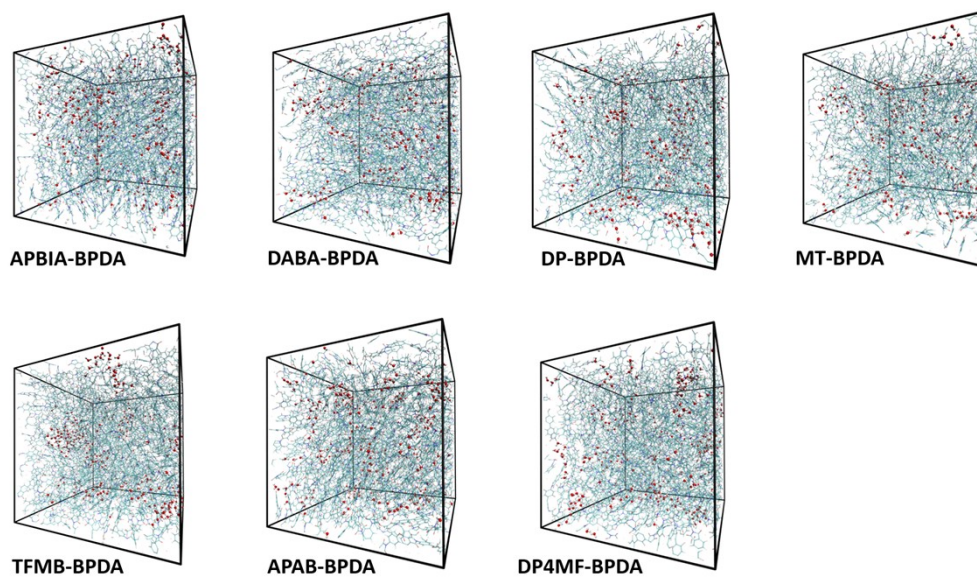


Figure S7. Molecular dynamics simulation models of PIs containing H₂O.

Table S11. Slope, intercept and R square of fitting curve equation between water adsorption (Y) and relative humidity (X) through three methods

Polyimide	Method 1: Improved weighing method			Method 2: Gravimetric method			Method 3: Volumetric method		
	Y(%) =aX(%) +b			Y(%) =aX(%) +b			Y(%) =aX(%) +b		
	a	b	R ²	a	b	R ²	a	b	R ²
APBIA-BPDA	0.0289	0.317	0.99	0.0345	-0.090	0.99	0.0310	0.158	0.99
DABA-BPDA	0.0222	0.227	0.99	0.0259	0.004	0.99	0.0229	0.088	0.99
DP-BPDA	0.0103	0.162	0.98	0.0146	0.051	0.99	0.0129	0.037	0.99
MT-BPDA	0.0130	0.040	0.99	0.0164	0.027	0.99	0.0154	0.009	0.99
TFMB-BPDA	0.0091	0.141	0.97	0.0160	0.032	0.99	0.0146	-0.026	0.99
APAB-BPDA	0.0088	0.068	0.99	-	-	-	0.0099	-0.004	0.99
DP4MF-BPDA	0.0086	0.051	0.99	0.0109	-0.031	0.99	0.0100	-0.029	0.99

The dielectric relaxation of water can be described by the classical Debye equation.

$$\varepsilon^*(\omega) = \varepsilon' - i\varepsilon'' = \varepsilon_\infty + \frac{\varepsilon_s - \varepsilon_\infty}{1 + i\omega\tau} \quad (\text{S1})$$

$$\varepsilon'(\omega) = \varepsilon_\infty + \frac{\varepsilon_s - \varepsilon_\infty}{1 + \omega^2\tau^2} \quad (\text{S2})$$

$$\varepsilon''(\omega) = \frac{(\varepsilon_s - \varepsilon_\infty)\omega\tau}{1 + \omega^2\tau^2} \quad (\text{S3})$$

$$\tan\delta = \frac{\varepsilon''}{\varepsilon'} \quad (\text{S4})$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \quad (\text{S5})$$

where $\varepsilon^*(\omega)$ is the complex dielectric permittivity, ε' is the real part of the complex dielectric permittivity, representing the dielectric constant (D_k), ε'' is the imaginary part of the complex dielectric permittivity, representing the dielectric loss, $\tan\delta$ is the dissipation factor (D_f), i is the imaginary unit, ε_s is the static dielectric constant, ε_∞ is the infinite frequency dielectric constant. ω is the angular frequency of the electric field, f is the frequency of the electric field, and τ is the relaxation time.

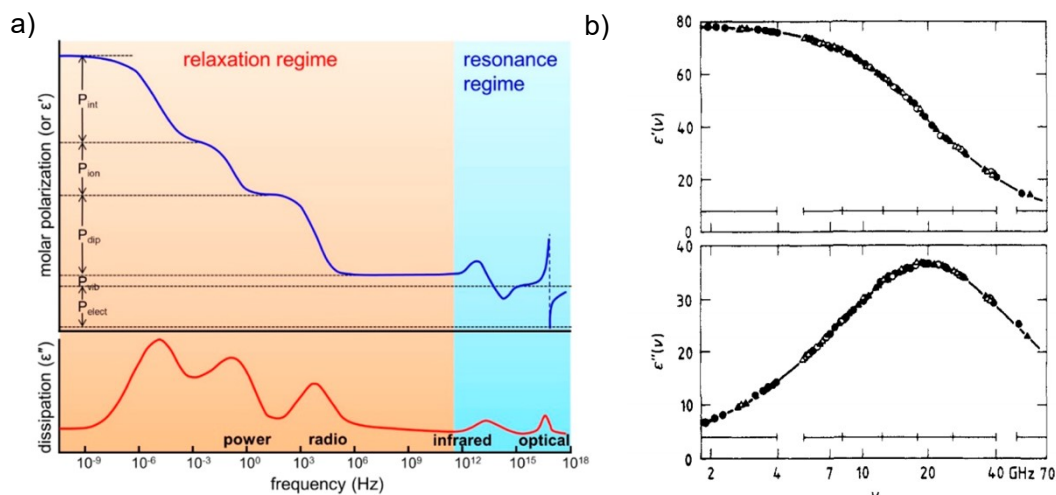


Figure S8. a) Schematic diagram of polymer polarization types (L. Zhu, *Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters*, 2014, 5, 3677-3687); b) Real part and negative imaginary part of the complex permittivity displayed as a function of frequency for water at 25 °C (U. Kaatze, *Journal of Chemical & Engineering Data*, 1989, 34, 371-374).

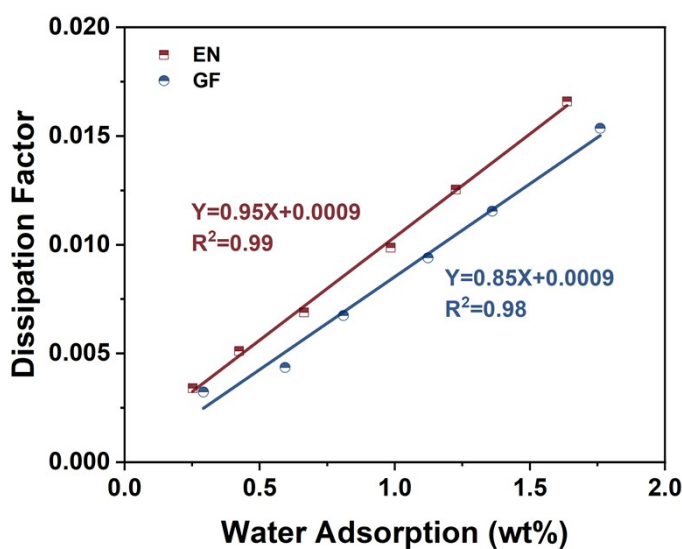


Figure S9. Relationship between D_f and water adsorption of commercial PI films EN (Toray Industries, Japan) and GF (SKC hi-tech&markeing, Korea). Since the commercial films may have additives and surface treatment processes added, its slope deviates more from the 0.74 we mentioned.