

Electronic Supplementary Information

For the manuscript

Nanoporous Copolymer Networks Through Multiple Friedel-Crafts-Alkylation - Studies on Methane and Hydrogen Storage

by

Matthias Georg Schwab,*^a Angela Lennert,^{b,d}

**Jörg Pahnke,^b Gerhard Jonschker,^b Matthias Koch,^b Irena
Senkovska,^c Matthias Rehahn^d and Stefan Kaskel*^c**

^aMax Planck Institute for Polymer Research
Ackermannweg 10, D-55128 Mainz, Germany
schwab@mpip-mainz.mpg.de

^bMerck KGaA
Frankfurter Straße 250, D-64293 Darmstadt, Germany

^cDresden University of Technology
Department of Inorganic Chemistry
Bergstraße 66, D-01062 Dresden, Germany
stefan.kaskel@chemie.tu-dresden.de

^dDarmstadt University of Technology
Ernst-Berl-Institute for Technical and Macromolecular Chemistry
Petersenstraße 22, D-64287 Darmstadt, Germany

Materials and methods

The starting materials were purchased from Aldrich (4,4'-bis(chloromethyl)biphenyl, iron(III)chloride), ABCR (fluorene), Merck (9,9'-spirobi(fluorene), dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, 1,2-dichloroethane). The compounds were used as received without further purification.

Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were collected using KBr pellets on a Bruker Equinox55 spectrometer.

SEM measurements were performed on a Carl Zeiss Supra 35 scanning electron microscope.

^{13}C [^1H] cross-polarization magic angle spinning (CP-MAS) NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker Avance 400 operating at 100.68 MHz for ^{13}C and 400.4 for ^1H . The NMR experiments were carried out at MAS of 10.0 kHz using zirconia rotors of 4 mm in diameter.

Nitrogen adsorption experiments and micropore analysis were conducted at 77 K using an ASAP 2420 from Micromeritics and a Quantachrome Autosorb1C apparatus. Before adsorption measurements, the samples were degassed in vacuum at 473 K for 12 h. Pore volumes at $p/p_0 = 0.1$ and $p/p_0 = 0.8$ were converted into the corresponding liquid volumes using a nitrogen density of $1.25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^3$ (gaseous) and $8.10 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ g/cm}^3$ (liquid).

Low pressure hydrogen adsorption isotherms were measured at 77 K up to 1 bar using a Quantachrome Autosorb1C apparatus. Before adsorption measurements, the samples were degassed in vacuum at 473 K for 12 h. Gravimetric storage capacities were calculated using a hydrogen density of $8.99 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ g/cm}^3$ (gaseous).

High-pressure methane adsorption measurements were conducted at room temperature using a Rubotherm magnetic suspension balance. Prior to the measurements, the samples were degassed at 473 K for 12 h.

High purity gases were used for the adsorption measurements (nitrogen: 99.999 %, hydrogen: 99.999 %, methane: 99.5 %).

Experimental section

General synthetic procedure

4,4'-bis(chloromethyl)biphenyl and the corresponding comonomer (see tables below) are dissolved in 40 ml of dry 1,2-dichloroethane. The solution is degassed by argon bubbling and iron(III)chloride is added. Subsequently, the reaction mixture is heated to 80 °C for 18 h under an inert atmosphere. The resulting precipitate is collected by filtration and thoroughly washed with water, methanol and methyl *tert*-butyl ether. The samples are dried at 80 °C under reduced pressure.

Table S1. Networks containing 10 mol% of comonomer.

| | FLUO-10 | sFLUO-10 | DBF-10 | DBT-10 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| BCMBP [mmol] | 3.71 | 3.49 | 3.71 | 3.68 |
| BCMBP [mg] | 981 | 923 | 980 | 973 |
| comonomer [mmol] | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| comonomer [mg] | 70 | 124 | 71 | 77 |
| iron(III)chloride [mmol] | 4.12 | 3.88 | 4.12 | 4.09 |
| iron(III)chloride [mg] | 682 | 642 | 682 | 678 |

Table S2. Networks containing 25 mol% of comonomer.

| | FLUO-25 | sFLUO-25 | DBF-25 | DBT-25 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| BCMBP [mmol] | 3.26 | 2.80 | 3.26 | 3.20 |
| BCMBP [mg] | 862 | 741 | 861 | 846 |
| comonomer [mmol] | 1.09 | 0.93 | 1.09 | 1.07 |
| comonomer [mg] | 184 | 299 | 188 | 201 |
| iron(III)chloride [mmol] | 4.35 | 3.73 | 4.35 | 4.27 |
| iron(III)chloride [mg] | 719 | 618 | 718 | 706 |

Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

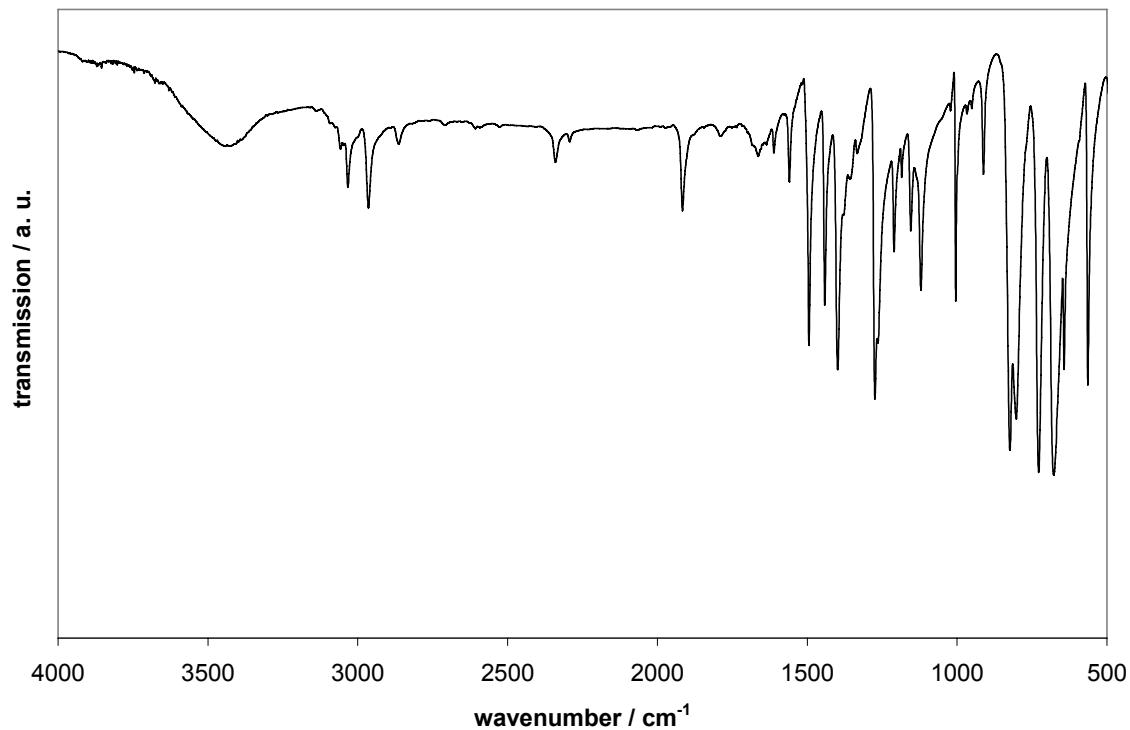


Figure S1. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of the monomer **BCMBP**.

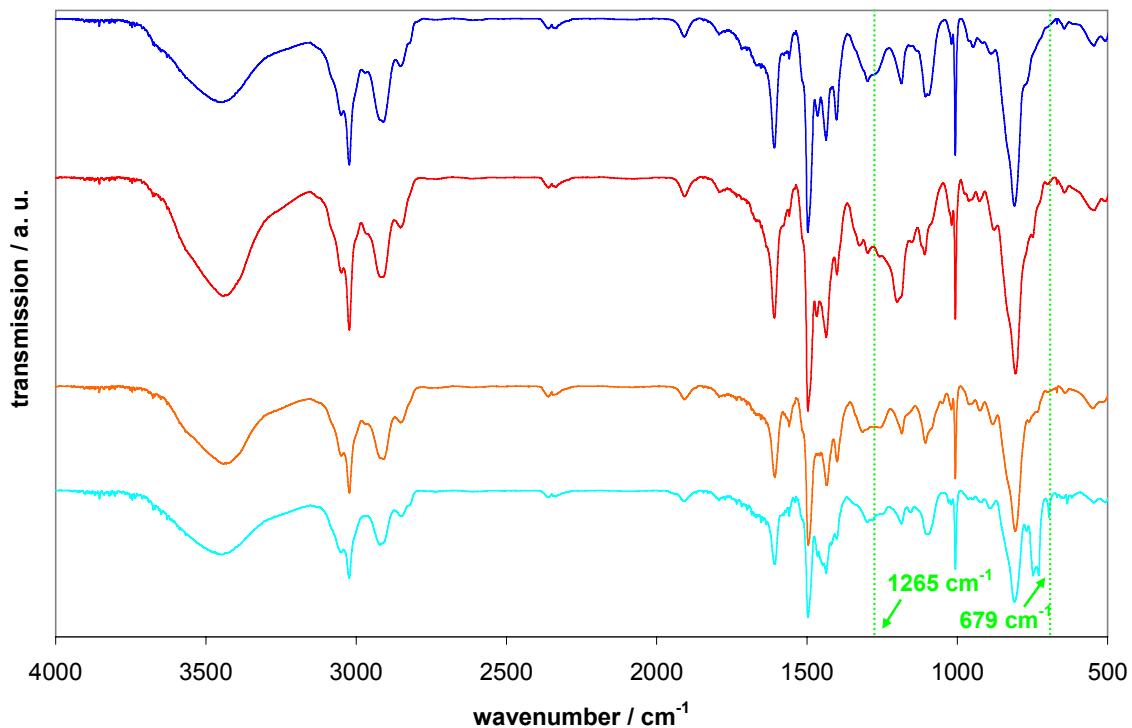


Figure S2. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of **FLUO-25**, **sFLUO-25**, **DBF-25** and **DBT-25**.

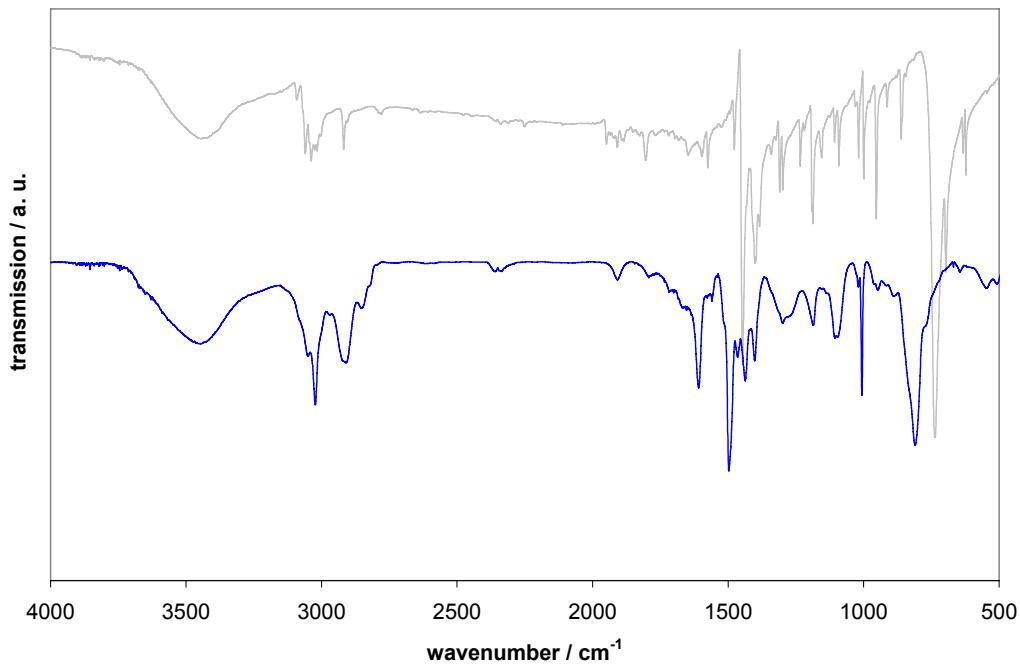


Figure S3. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of **FLUO** and **FLUO-25**.

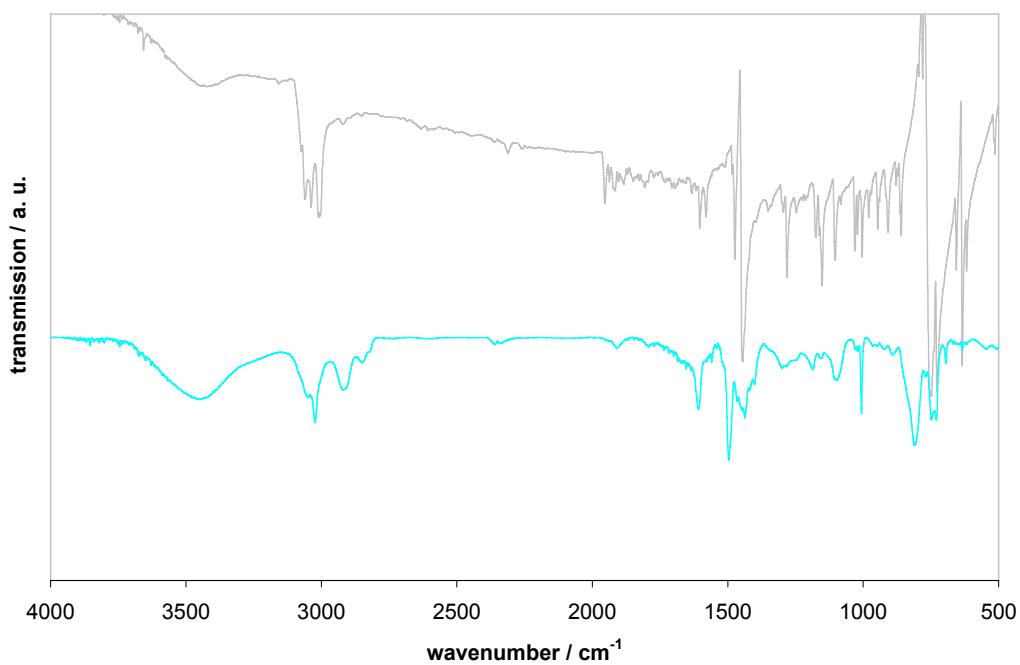


Figure S4. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of **sFLUO** and **sFLUO-25**.

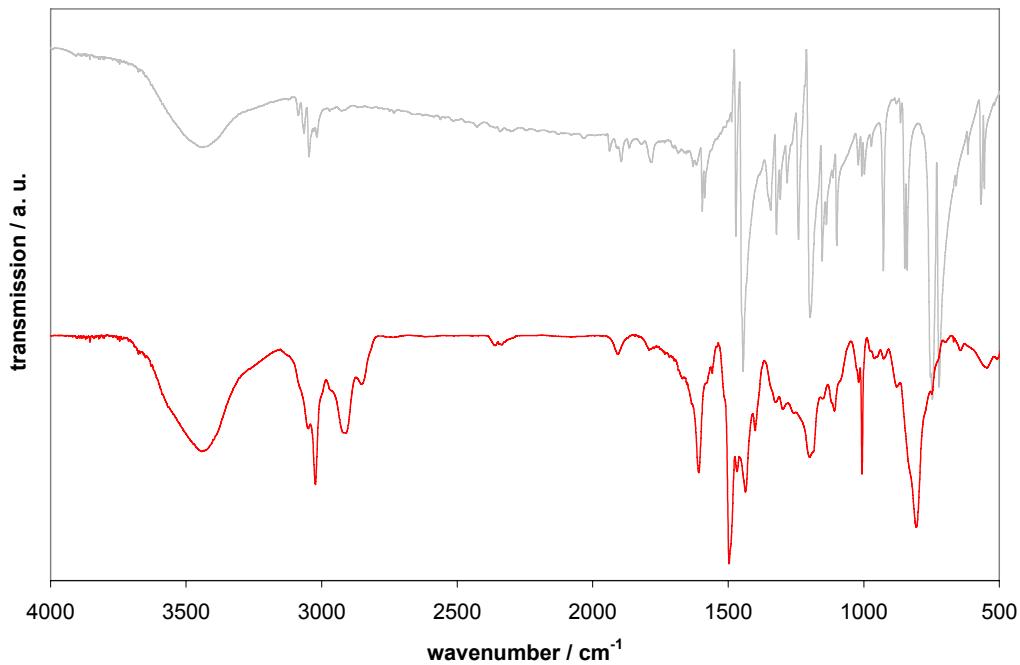


Figure S5. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of **DBF** and **DBF-25**.

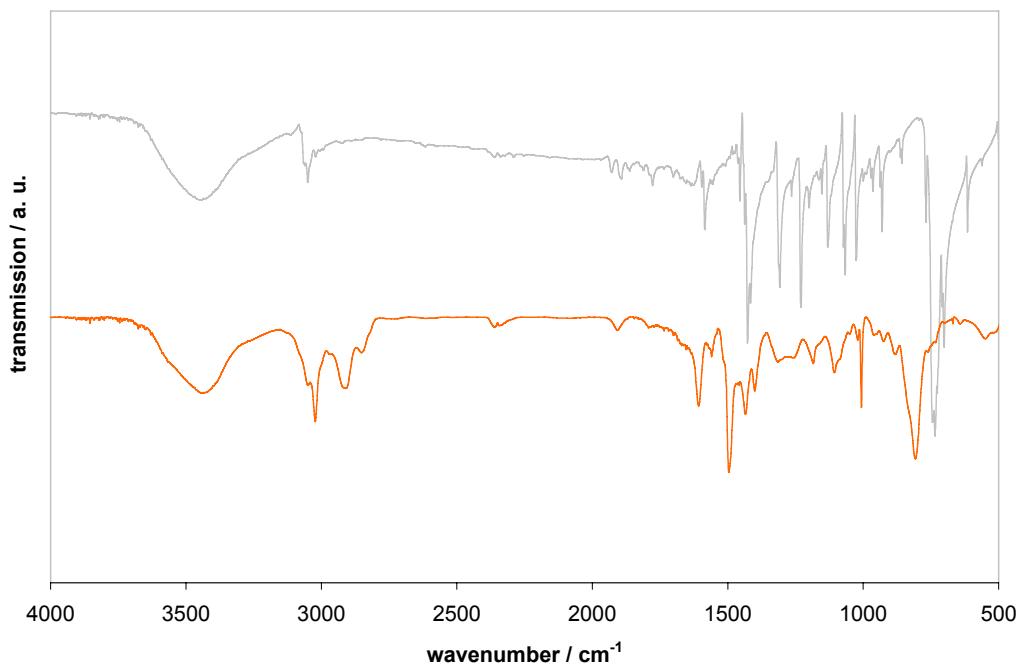


Figure S6. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of **DBT** and **DBT-25**.

^{13}C cross-polarization magic angle spinning (CP-MAS) NMR

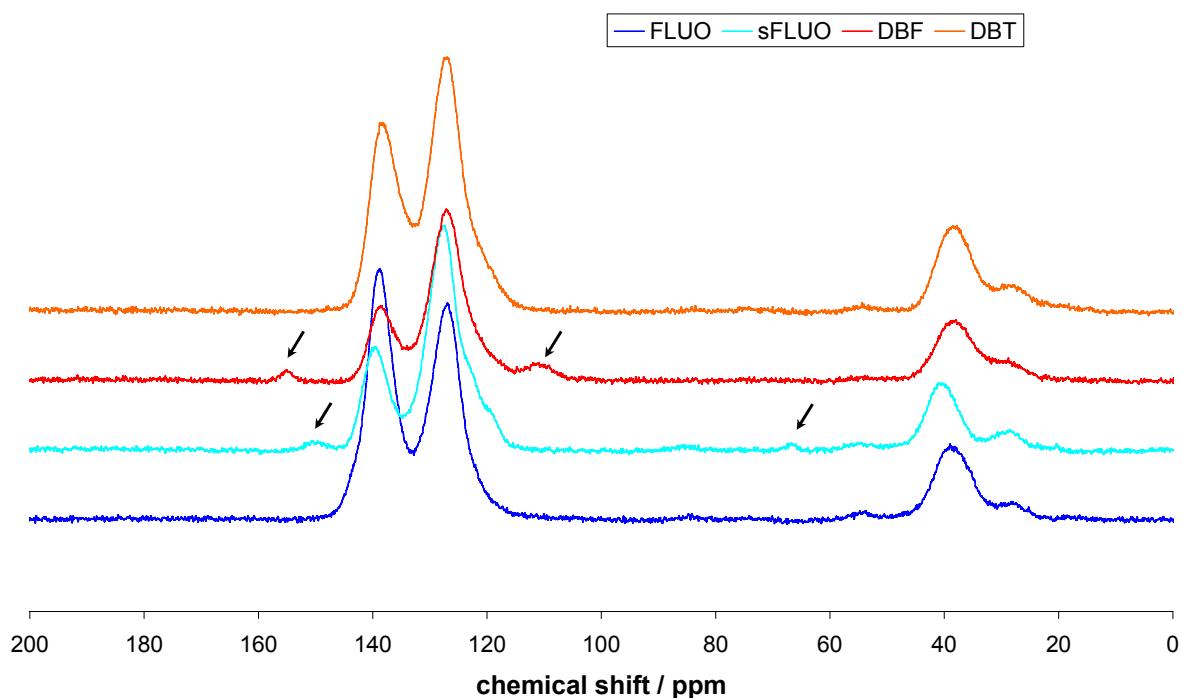


Figure S7. ^{13}C CP-MAS NMR spectra of **FLUO-25**, **sFLUO-25**, **DBF-25** and **DBT-25**.

Nitrogen adsorption analysis

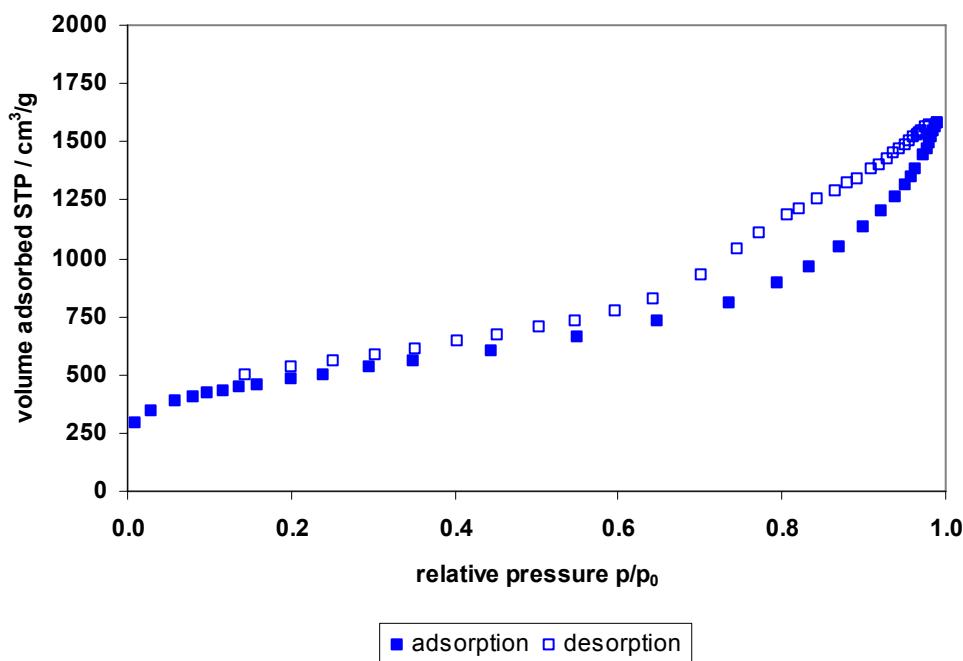


Figure S8. Nitrogen sorption (filled symbols) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of **FLUO-10**.

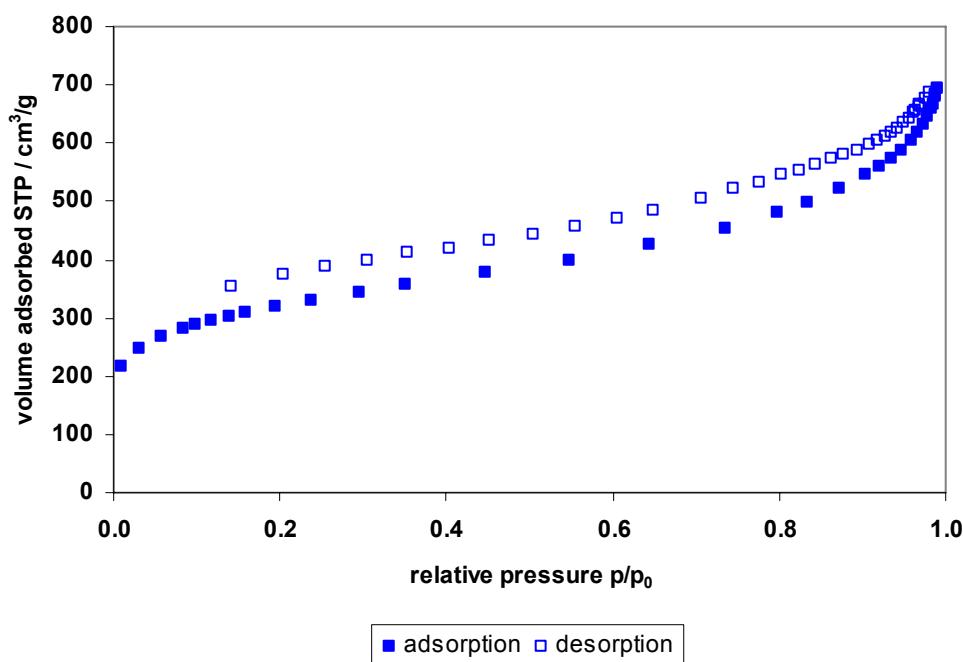


Figure S9. Nitrogen sorption (filled symbols) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of **FLUO-25**.

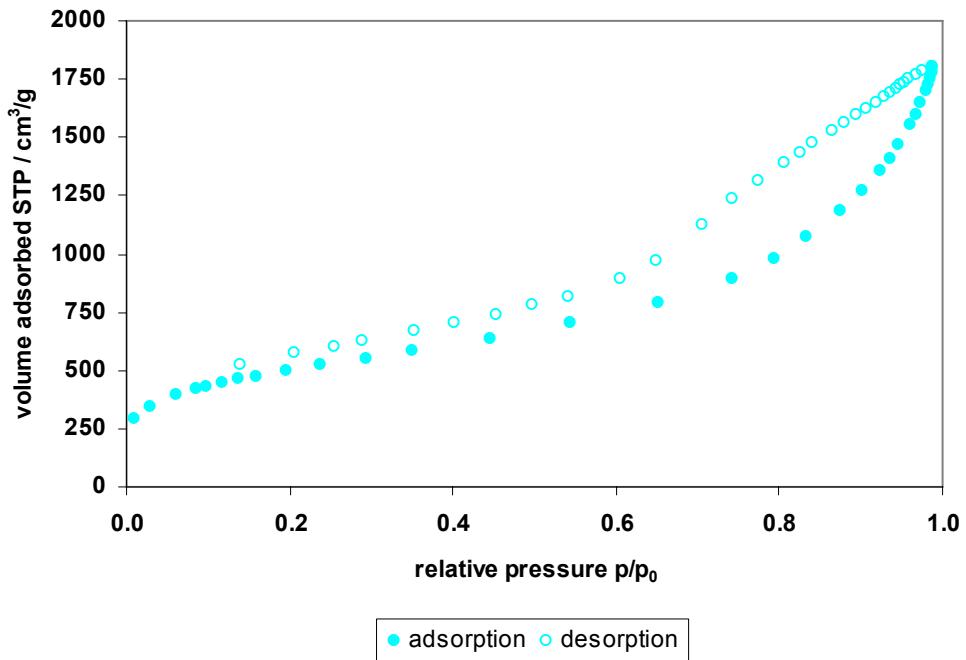


Figure S10. Nitrogen sorption (filled symbols) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of sFLUO-10.

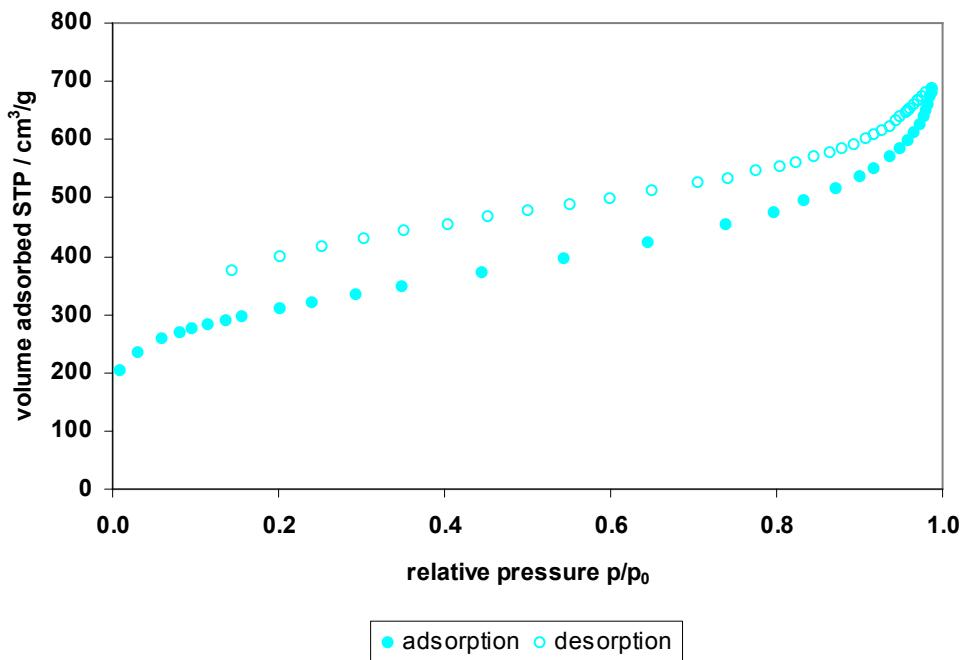


Figure S11. Nitrogen sorption (filled symbols) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of sFLUO-25.

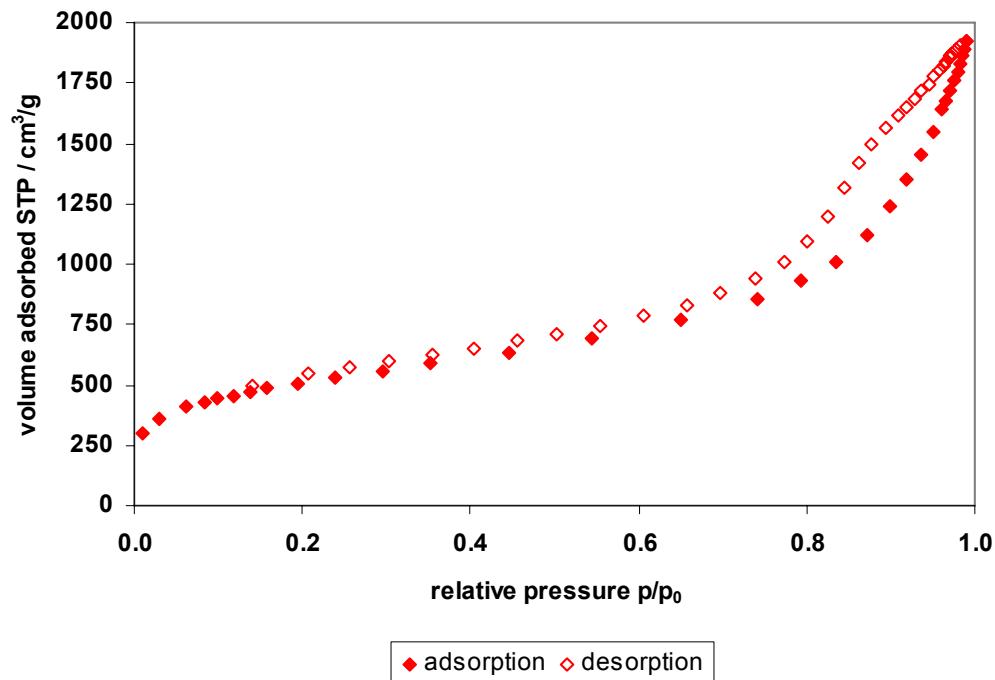


Figure S12. Nitrogen sorption (filled symbols) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of **DBF-10**.

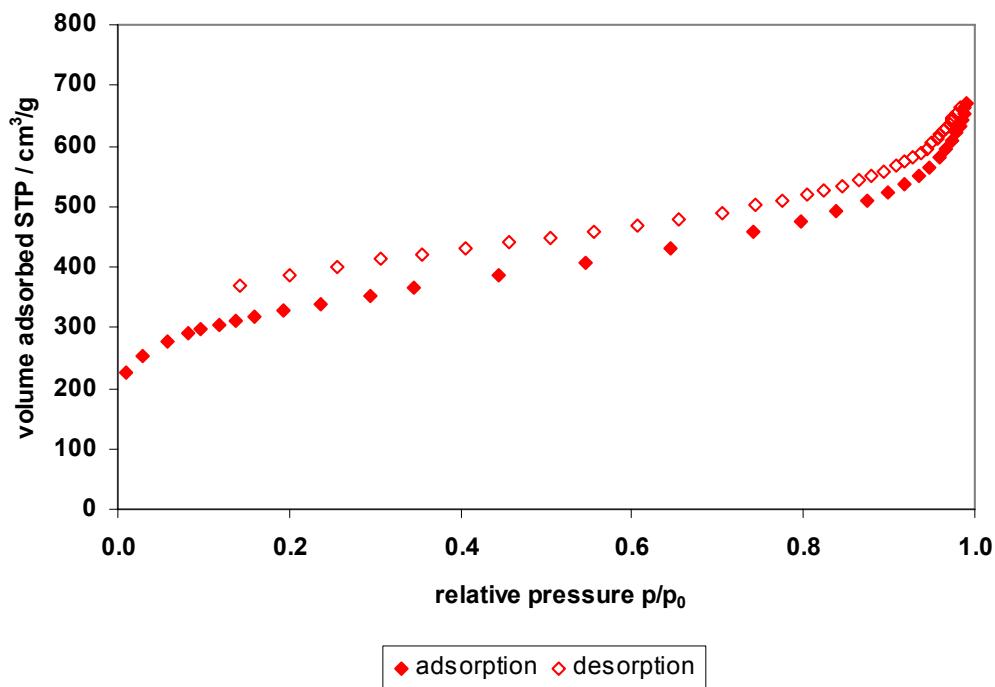


Figure S13. Nitrogen sorption (filled symbols) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of **DBF-25**.

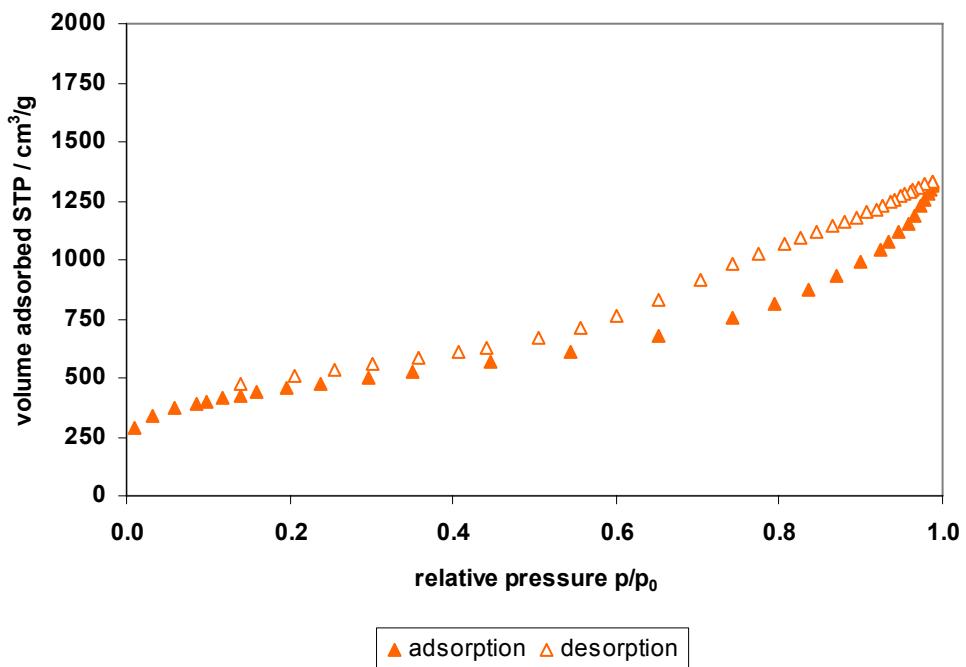


Figure S14. Nitrogen sorption (filled symbols) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of **DBT-10**.

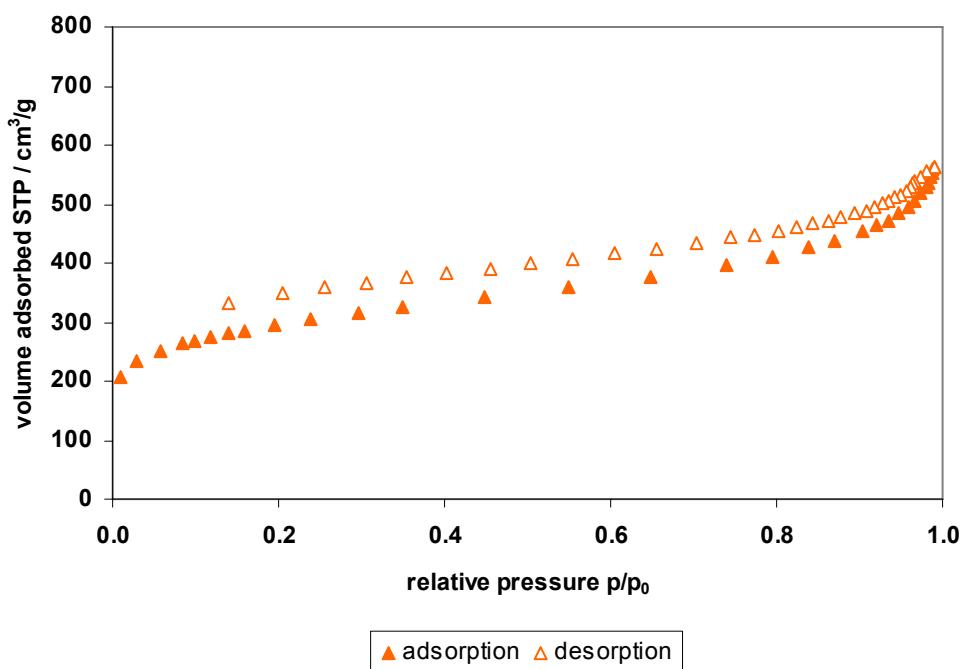


Figure S15. Nitrogen sorption (filled symbols) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of **DBT-25**.

Hydrogen adsorption analysis

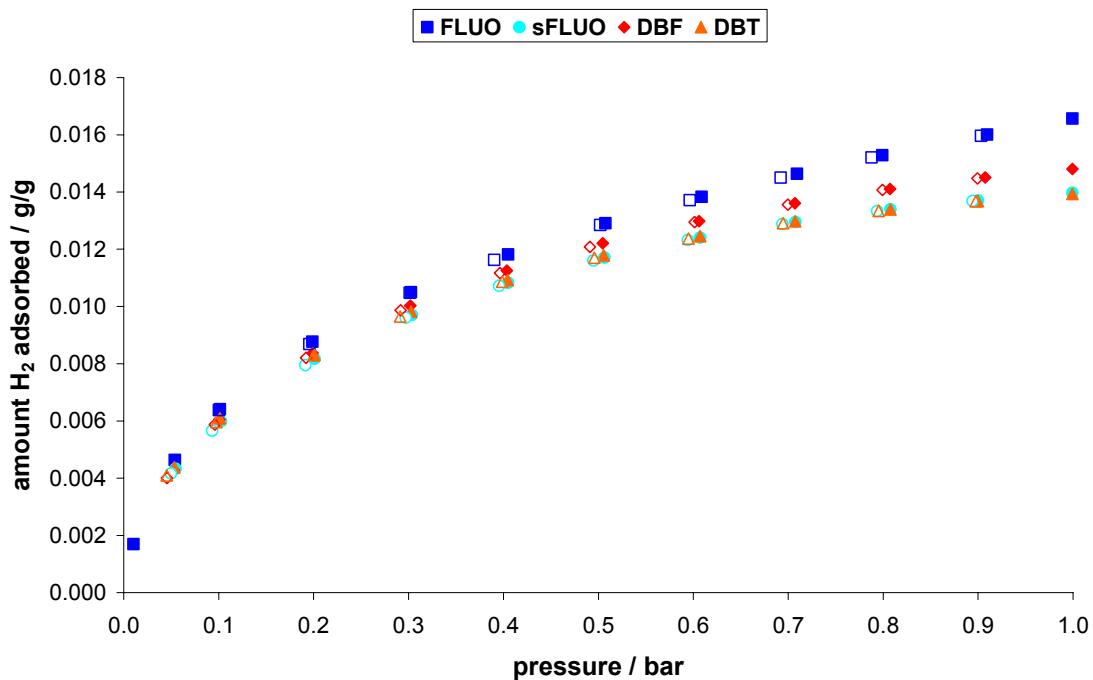


Figure S16. Volumetric hydrogen adsorption (filled) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of copolymer networks containing 10 mol% comonomer.

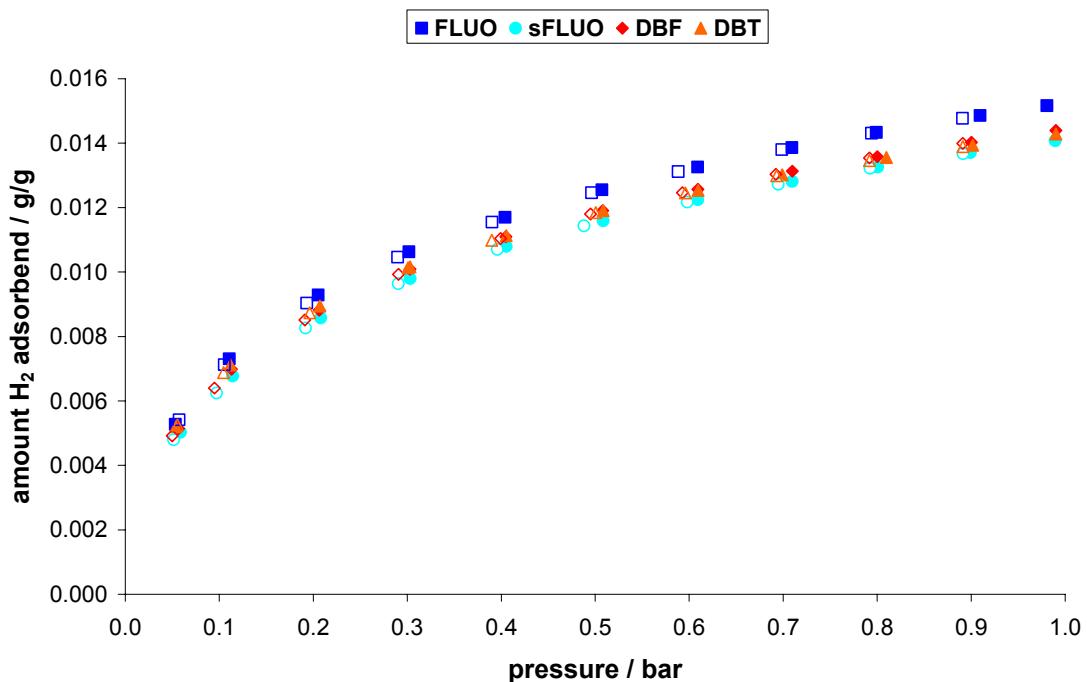


Figure S17. Volumetric hydrogen adsorption (filled) and desorption (empty symbols) isotherms of copolymer networks containing 25 % comonomer.

High pressure methane adsorption analysis

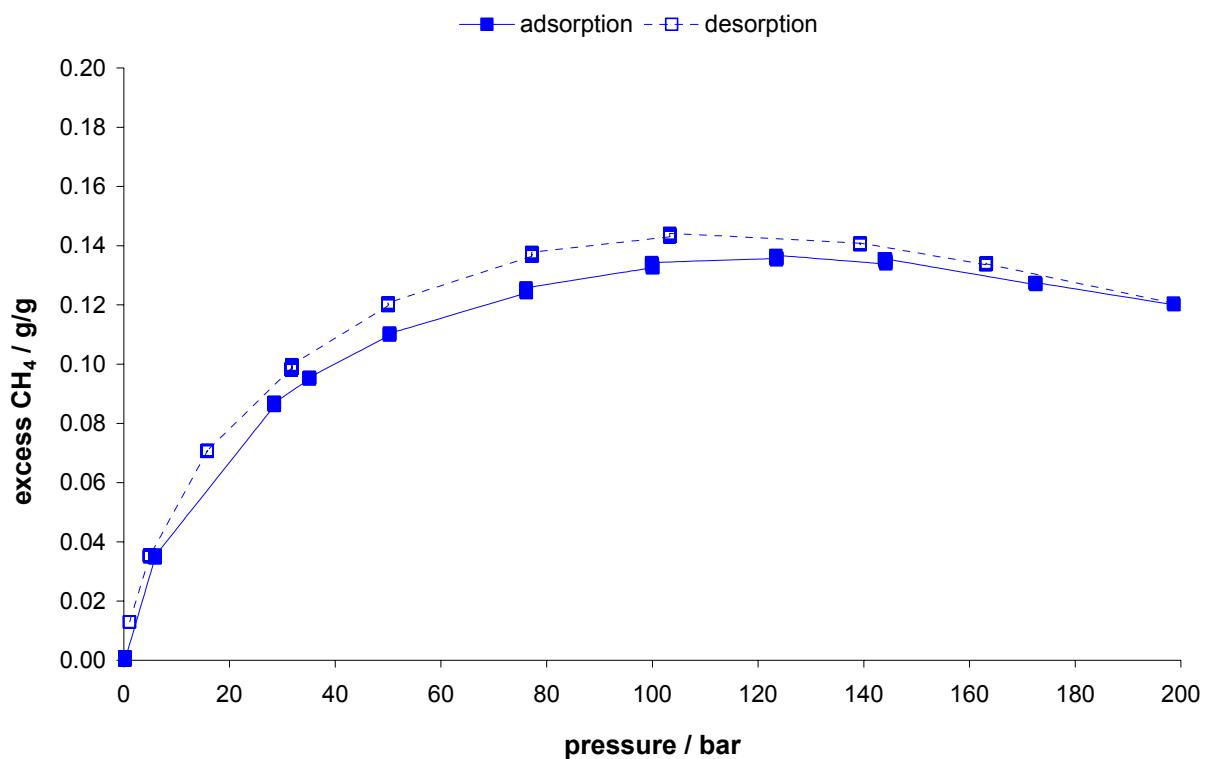


Figure S18. High pressure gravimetric methane adsorption and desorption isotherm of **FLUO-10**.

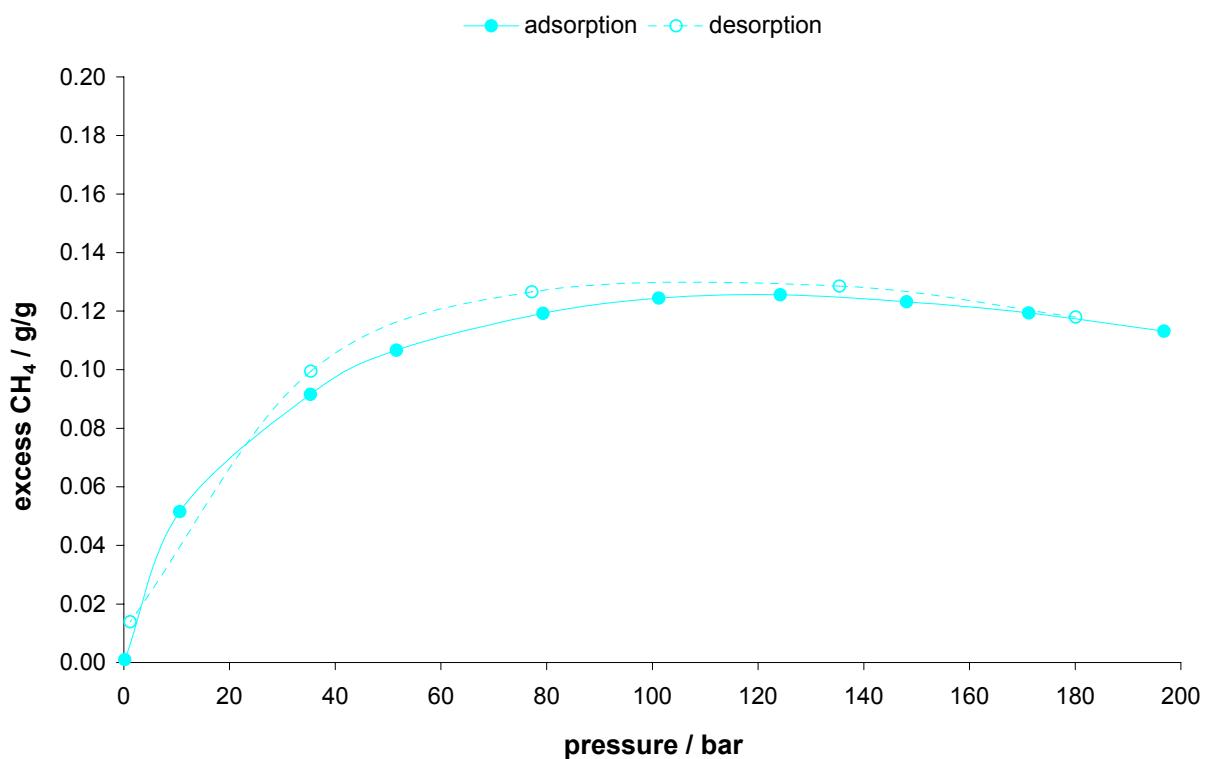


Figure S19. High pressure gravimetric methane adsorption and desorption isotherm of **sFLUO-10**.

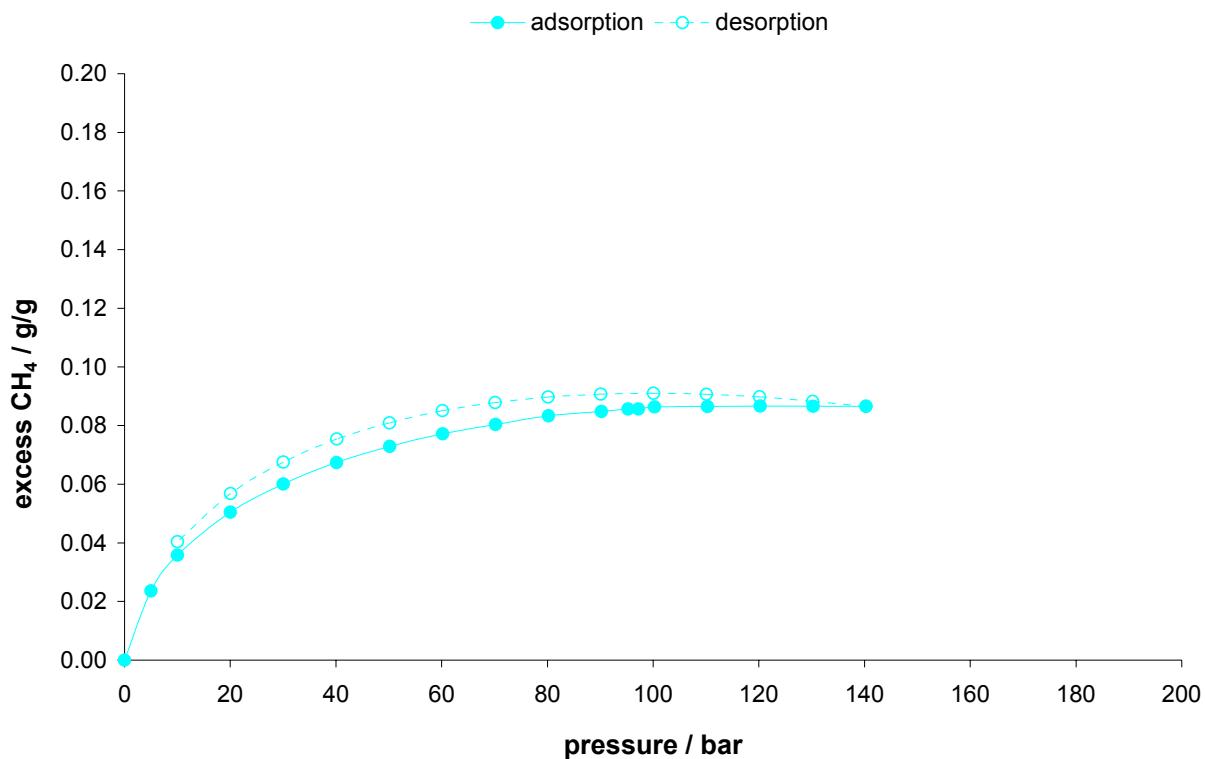


Figure S20. High pressure gravimetric methane adsorption and desorption isotherm of sFLUO-25.

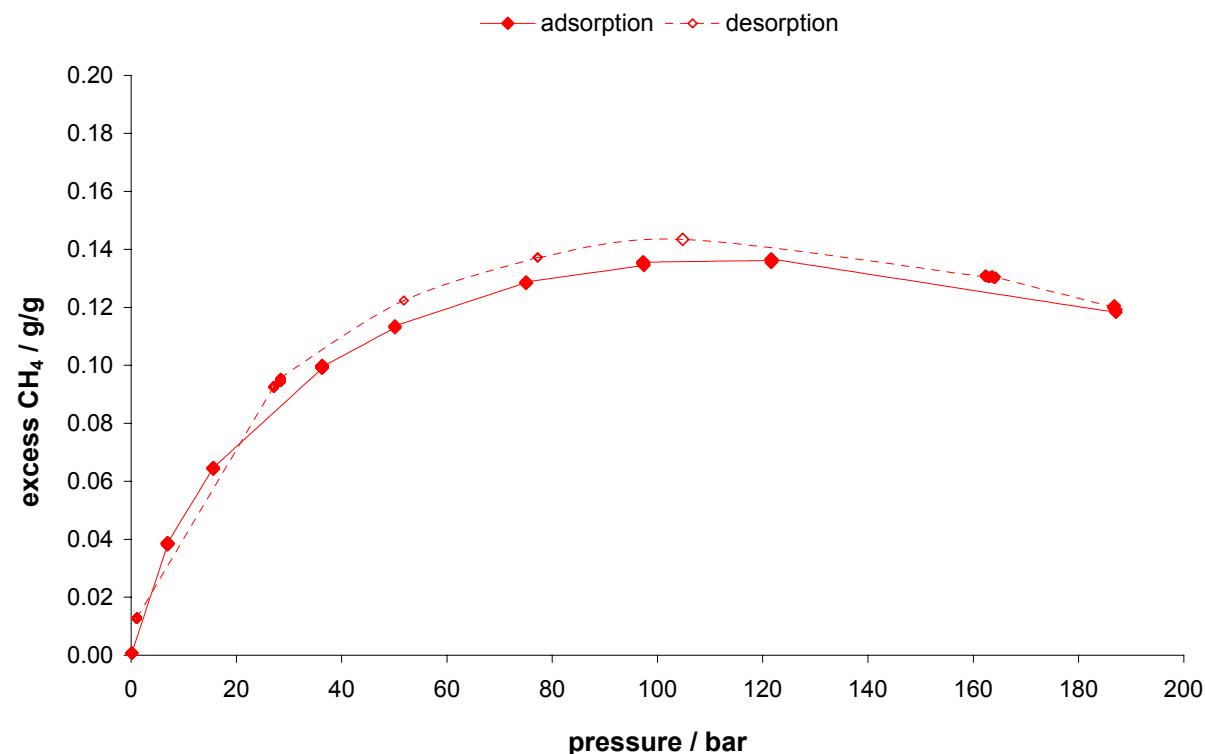


Figure S21. High pressure gravimetric methane adsorption and desorption isotherm of DBF-10.

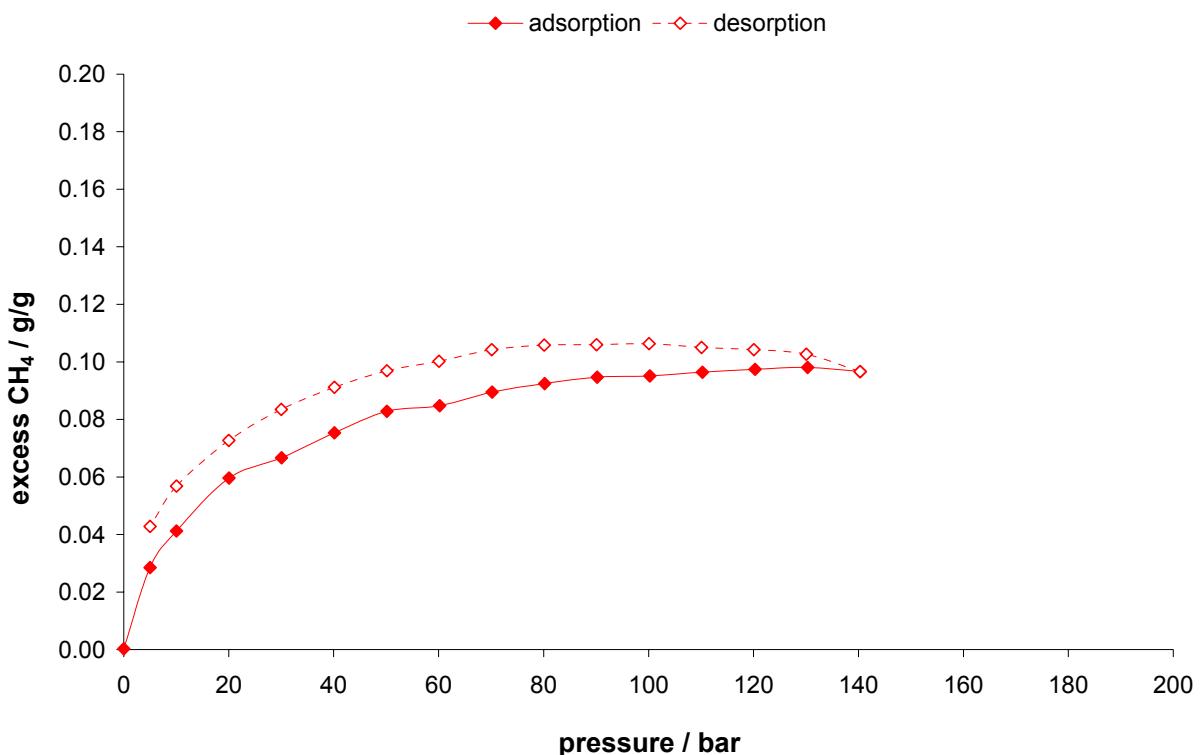


Figure S22. High pressure gravimetric methane adsorption and desorption isotherm of **DBF-25**.

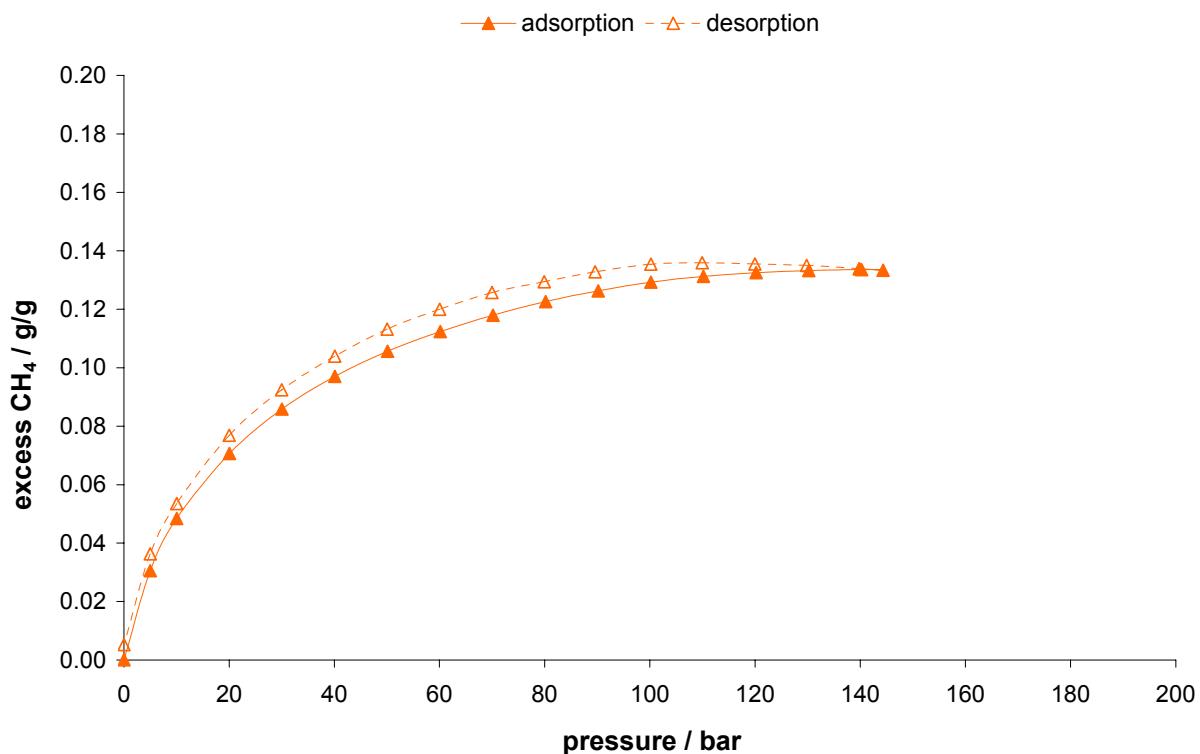


Figure S23. High pressure gravimetric methane adsorption and desorption isotherm of **DBT-10**.

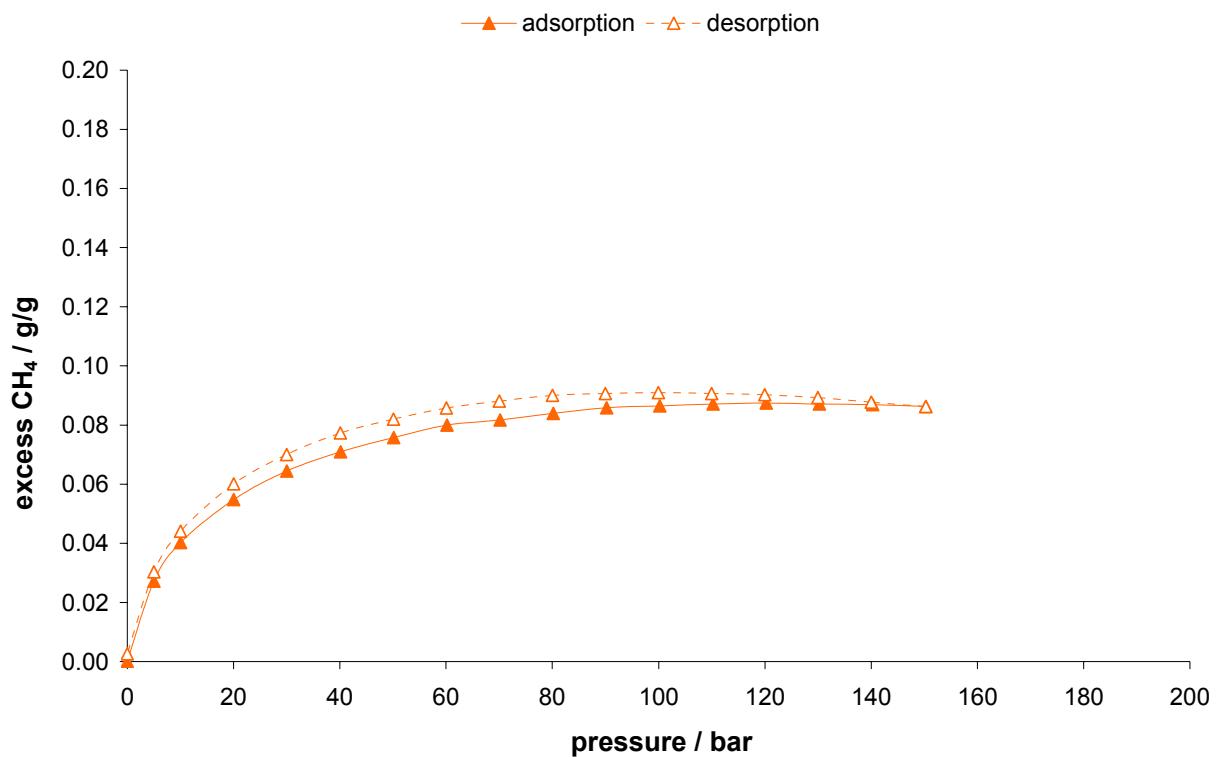


Figure S24. High pressure gravimetric methane adsorption and desorption isotherm of **DBT-25**.

Light-Optical Microscopy (LOM)

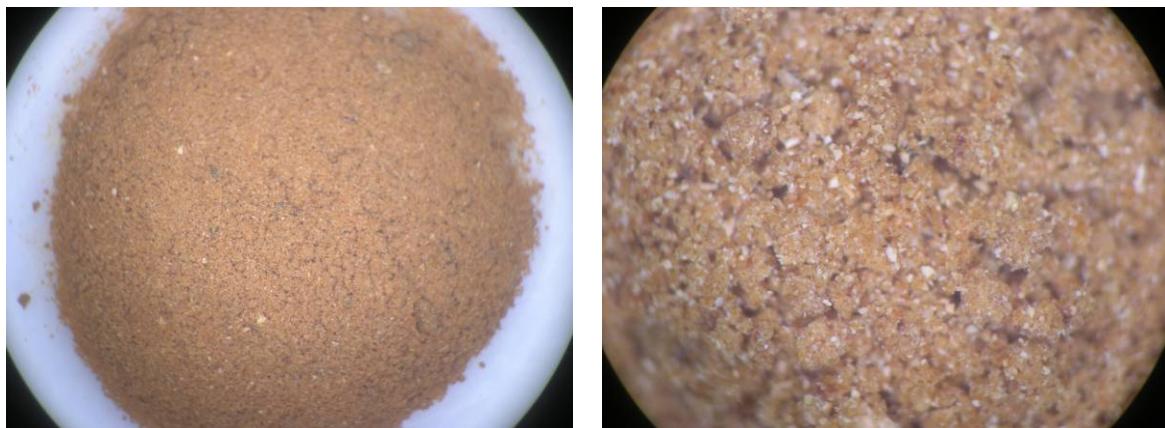


Figure S25. Light-optical micrographs of **FLUO-10**.

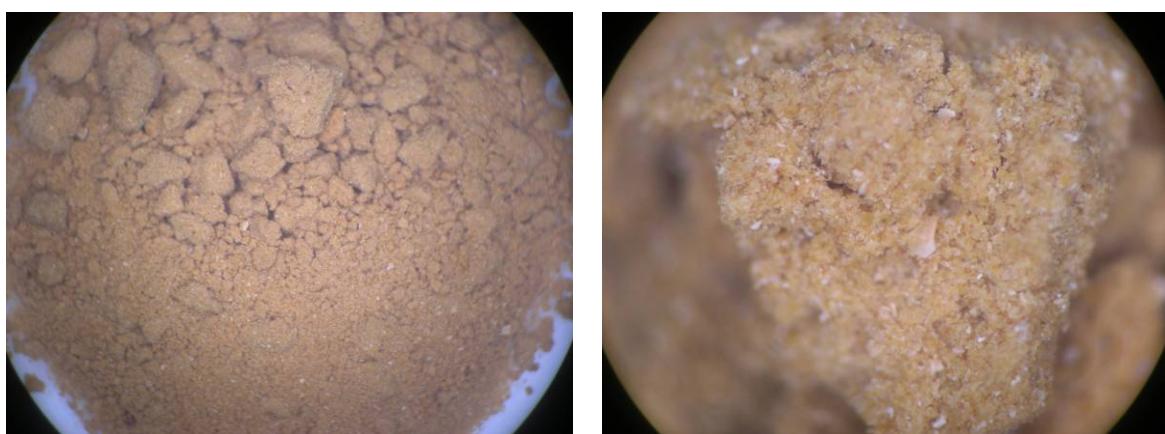


Figure S26. Light-optical micrographs of **sFLUO-10**.

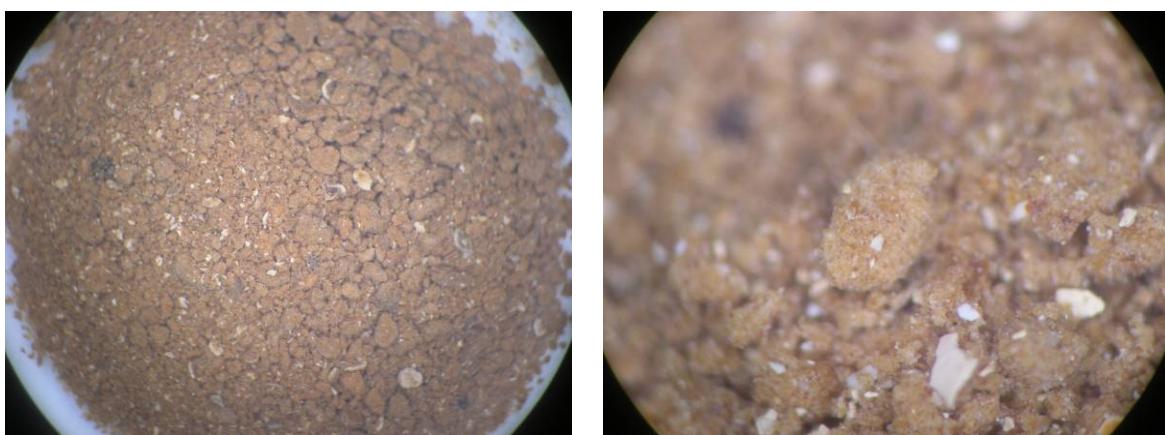


Figure S27. Light-optical micrographs of **DBF-10**.

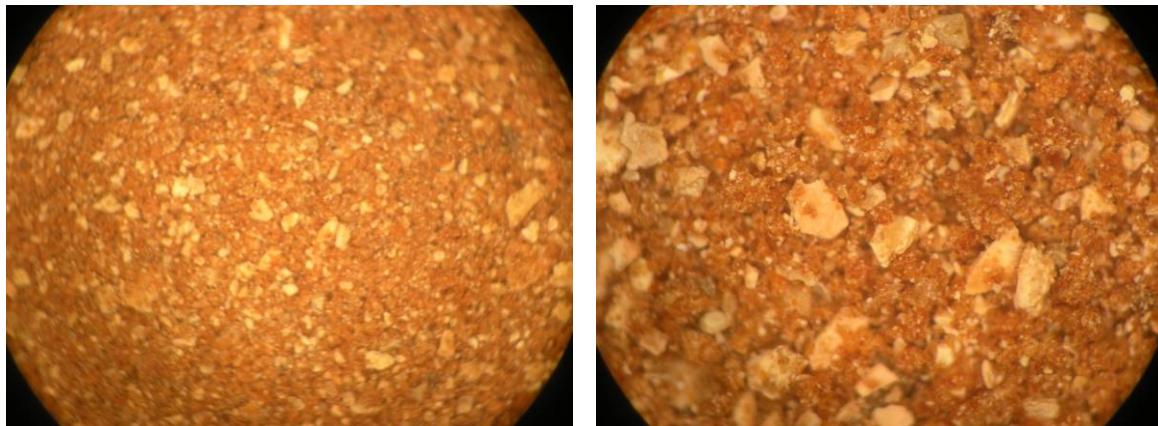


Figure S28. Light-optical micrographs of **DBT-10**.

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

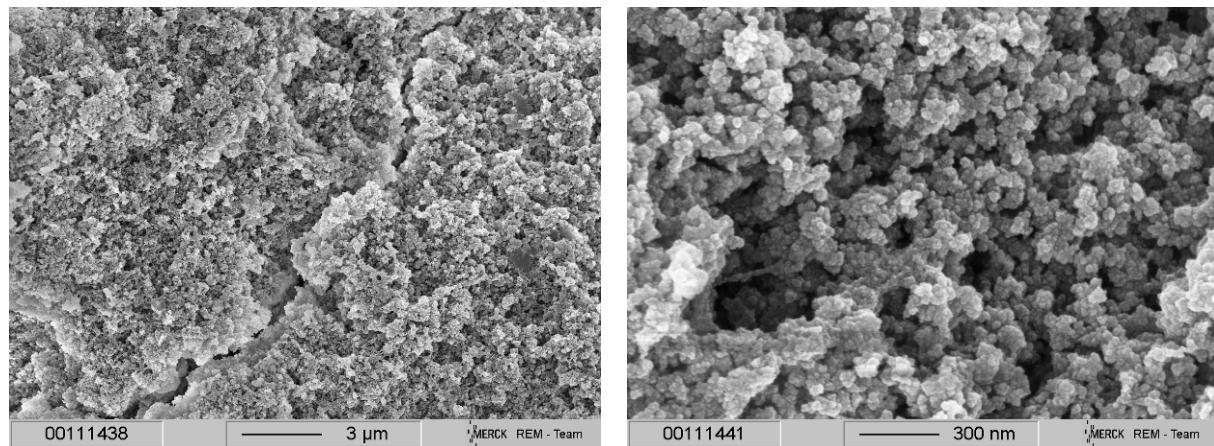


Figure S29. Scanning electron micrographs of sFLUO-10.

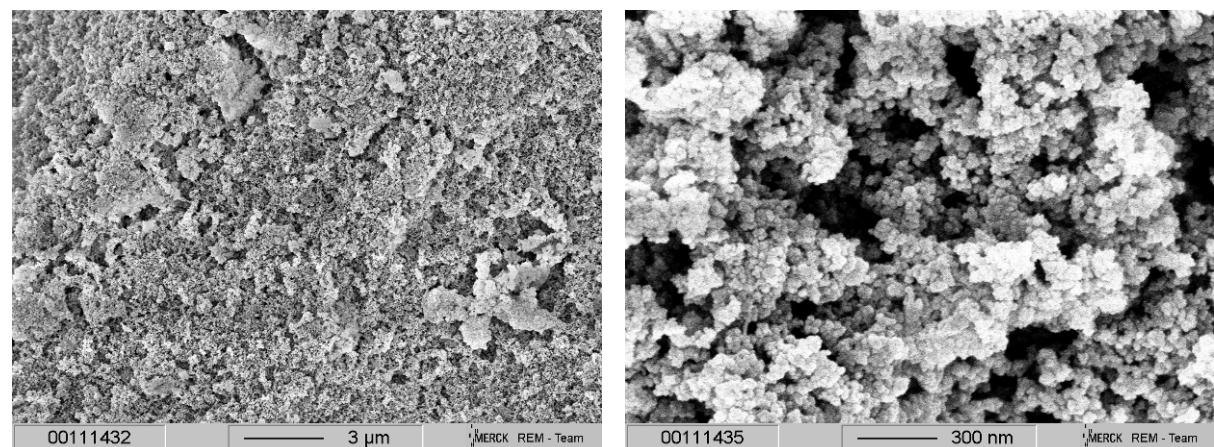


Figure S30. Scanning electron micrographs of DBF-10.