Supplementary Information

Compressible and monolithic microporous polymer sponges prepared via one-pot synthesis

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Supplementary Figure S1. SEM images of the polymers. SEM images of the polymers obtained by the reaction of 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis(5-bromothiophene) and TEB (the molar ratio = 0.8:1) in toluene/DMF (1:1 v/v) (a) and in toluene (b) at 100 °C for 24 h (scale bar = 5 μ m).



Supplementary Figure S2. PXRD measurement. PXRD pattern of MP-0.8.



Supplementary Figure S3. EDS measurement. (a) SEM image and EDS elemental maps of (b) carbon, (c) fluorine, and (d) sulfur for **MP-0.8**.



Supplementary Figure S4. Microporosity of MP-0.8. (a) N₂ adsorption–desorption isotherms of MP-0.8 measured at 77 K. (b) NL-DFT pore size distribution of MP-0.8. The total pore volume and micropore volume of MP-0.8 were 0.454 cm³g⁻¹ at $p/p_0 = 0.99$ and 0.157 cm³g⁻¹ at $p/p_0 = 0.10$, respectively.



Supplementary Figure S5. Microporosities of MPs. N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of MP-0.5, MP-1.0, and MP-1.2.



Supplementary Figure S6. NMR measurement. Solid state ¹³C CP/MAS NMR spectrum of **MP-0.8** (black line) and the polymer obtained by the reaction of 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis(5-bromothiophene) and TEB (the molar ratio = 0.8:1) in toluene/DMF (1:1 v/v) at 100 °C for 24 h (red line).



Supplementary Figure S7. FT-IR measurement. FT-IR spectra of **TEB** and **MP-0.8**. For the monomer, the FT-IR spectrum was recorded on a PERKIN ELMER Spectrum GX I using a KBr pellet. For the polymer, the FT-IR spectrum was recorded on a Thermo Scientific Nicolet 6700 FT-IR spectrometer using attenuated total reflectance (window ZnSe/diamond).



Supplementary Figure S8. TGA measurement. TGA curve of MP-0.8.



Supplementary Figure S9. Characterization of the polymers. (a) Solid state ¹³C CP/MAS NMR spectra, (b) FT-IR spectra and (c) elemental analysis results for **MP-0.8-10min** and **MP-0.8-3h**.



Supplementary Figure S10. Macroporosity of urethane sponge. N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of the urethane sponge used in this study. $V_{tot} = 0.168 \text{ cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$ at $p/p_0 = 0.99$ and $V_{micro} = 6.34 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1}$ at $p/p_0 = 0.10$.



Supplementary Figure S11. MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of PBT-Br. Calculated [m/z]: 435.823 (100%), 433.825 (51%), 437.820 (49%), 436.826 (10%), 438.824 (7%), 434.828 (4%), 439.816 (4%); Found: 435.596 (100%), 433.604 (44%), 437.590 (57%), 436.592 (23%), 438.597 (13%), 434.591 (11%), 439.816 (5%).

2,2'-(1,4-Phenylene)bisthiophene. This compound was prepared following the procedure for the preparation of **PBT** in 72% yield. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.62 (s, 4H), 7.34 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (t, 2H). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, THF-d⁸, ppm): δ 144.73, 134.65, 129.05, 127.04, 125.89, 124.20. Analysis (calcd, found for C₁₄H₁₀S₂): C (69.38, 69.35), H (4.16, 4.19), S (26.46, 26.43).

Synthesis of 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis(5-bromothiophene). This compound was prepared following the procedure for the preparation of **PBT-Br** in 93% yield. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.51 (s, 4H), 7.08 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 2H). The collection of ¹³C NMR data was precluded due to sparing solubility. Analysis (calcd, found for C₁₄H₈Br₂S₂): C (42.02, 42.19), H (2.02, 2.04), S (16.03, 16.15).