

## Supporting Information for

### Dispersions of Ultrastable Crown-Ether Functionalized Triphenylamine and Pyrene-Linked Porous Organic Conjugated Polymers with Single-Walled Carbon Nanotube as the High-Performance Electrode for Supercapacitor

Mohamed Gamal Mohamed,<sup>a,b\*</sup> Wan-Chun Chang,<sup>a</sup> Swetha V Chaganti,<sup>c,d</sup> Santosh U Sharma<sup>c,d</sup>,  
Jyh-Tsung Lee,<sup>c,d,e</sup> and Shiao-Wei Kuo<sup>a,e\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Materials and Optoelectronic Science, Center for Functional Polymers and Supramolecular Materials, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Kaohsiung 804, Taiwan.

<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Assiut University, Assiut 71515, Egypt.

<sup>c</sup>Department of Chemistry, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Kaohsiung, 80424, Taiwan

<sup>d</sup>International PhD Program for Science, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan

<sup>e</sup>Department of Medicinal and Applied Chemistry, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung 807, Taiwan.

#### Corresponding authors:

E-mail: [mgamal.eldin12@yahoo.com](mailto:mgamal.eldin12@yahoo.com) (M. G. Mohamed) and [kuosw@faculty.nsysu.edu.tw](mailto:kuosw@faculty.nsysu.edu.tw) (S. W. Kuo).

## Characterization

FTIR spectra were collected on a Bruker Tensor 27 FTIR spectrophotometer with a resolution of  $4\text{ cm}^{-1}$  by using the KBr disk method.  $^{13}\text{C}$  nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were examined by using an INOVA 500 instrument with DMSO as the solvent and TMS as the external standard. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm). The curing behavior and thermal stabilities of the samples were performed by using a TG Q-50 thermogravimetric analyzer under a  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere; the cured sample (ca. 5 mg) was put in a Pt cell with a heating rate of  $20\text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$  from 100 to  $800\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  under a  $\text{N}_2$  flow rate of  $60\text{ mL min}^{-1}$ . Wide-angle X-ray diffraction (WAXD) patterns were measured by the wiggler beamline BL17A1 of the National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center (NSRRC), Taiwan. A triangular bent Si (111) single crystal was used to get a monochromated beam having a wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) of  $1.33\text{ \AA}$ . The morphologies of the polymer samples were examined by Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM; JEOL JSM7610F) and also by transmission electron microscope (TEM) using a JEOL-2100 instrument at an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. BET surface area and porosimetry measurements of samples (ca. 40–100 mg) were measured using BEL Master<sup>TM</sup>/BEL sim<sup>TM</sup> (v. 3.0.0).  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption and desorption isotherms were generated through incremental exposure to ultrahigh-purity  $\text{N}_2$  (up to ca. 1 atm) in a liquid  $\text{N}_2$  (77 K) bath. Surface parameters were calculated using BET adsorption models in the instrument's software. The pore size of the prepared samples was determined by using nonlocal density functional theory (NLDFT).

## Electrochemical Analysis

**Working Electrode Cleaning:** Prior to using, the glassy carbon electrode (GCE) was polished several times with  $0.05\text{-}\mu\text{m}$  alumina powder, washed with EtOH after each polishing step, cleaned through sonication (5 min) in a water bath, washed with EtOH, and then dried in air.

**Electrochemical Characterization:** The electrochemical experiments were performed in a three-electrode cell using an Autolab potentiostat (PGSTAT204) and 1 M KOH as the aqueous electrolyte. The GCE was

used as the working electrode (diameter: 5.61 mm; 0.2475 cm<sup>2</sup>); a Pt wire was used as the counter electrode; Hg/HgO (RE-1B, BAS) was the reference electrode. All reported potentials refer to the Hg/HgO potential. A slurry was prepared by dispersing CE-Py POP and CE-Py POP/SWCNT nanocomposite (2 mg), carbon black (2 mg), and Nafion (10 wt%) in a mixture of (EtOH/ H<sub>2</sub>O) (200 μL: 800 μL) and then sonicating for 1 h. A portion of this slurry (10 μL) was pipetted onto the tip of the electrode, which was then dried in air for 30 min prior to use. The electrochemical performance was studied through CV at various sweep rates (5–200 mV s<sup>-1</sup>) and through the GCD method in the potential range from -1.0 V and 0.0 V (vs. Hg/HgO) at various current densities (0.5–20 A g<sup>-1</sup>) in 1 M KOH as the aqueous electrolyte solution.

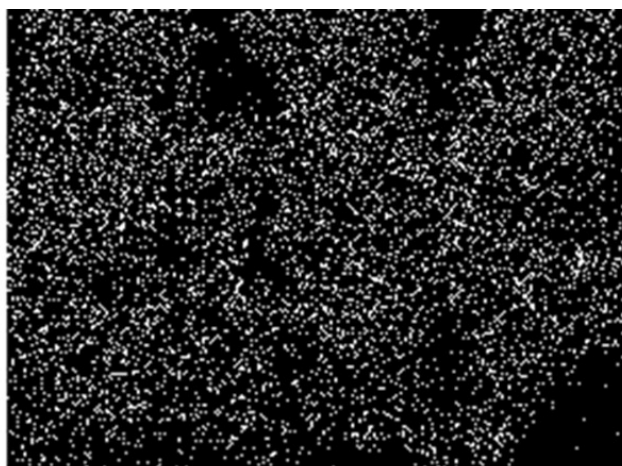
The specific capacitance was calculated from the GCD data using the equation.

$$C_s = (I\Delta t)/(m\Delta V)$$

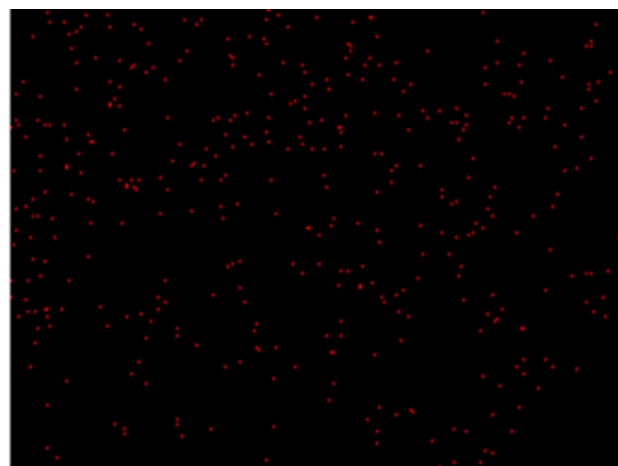
Where  $C_s$  (F g<sup>-1</sup>) is the specific capacitance of the supercapacitor,  $I$  (A) is the discharge current,  $\Delta V$  (V) is the potential window,  $\Delta t$  (s) is the discharge time, and  $m$  (g) is the mass of the NPC on the electrode. The energy density ( $E$ , W h kg<sup>-1</sup>) and power density ( $P$ , W kg<sup>-1</sup>) were calculated using the equations.

$$E = 1000C(\Delta V)^2/(2 \times 3600)$$

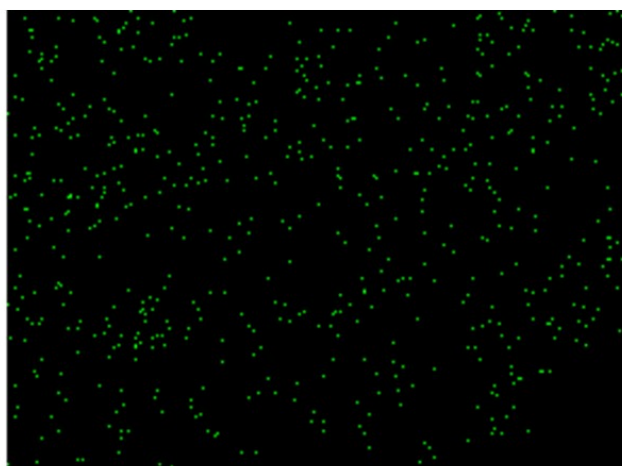
$$P = E/(t/3600)$$



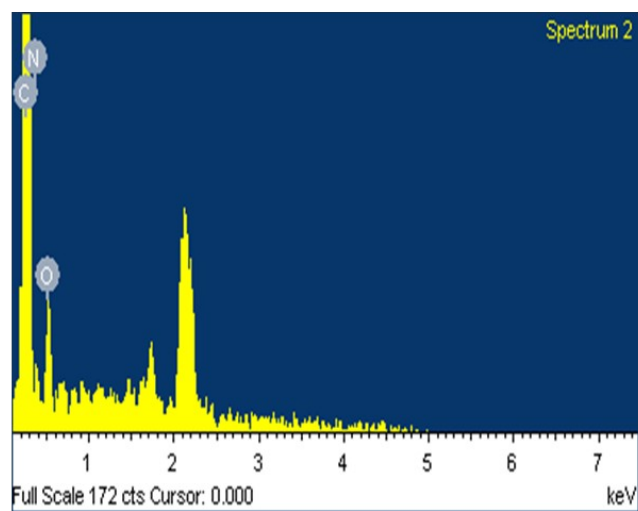
C Ka1\_2



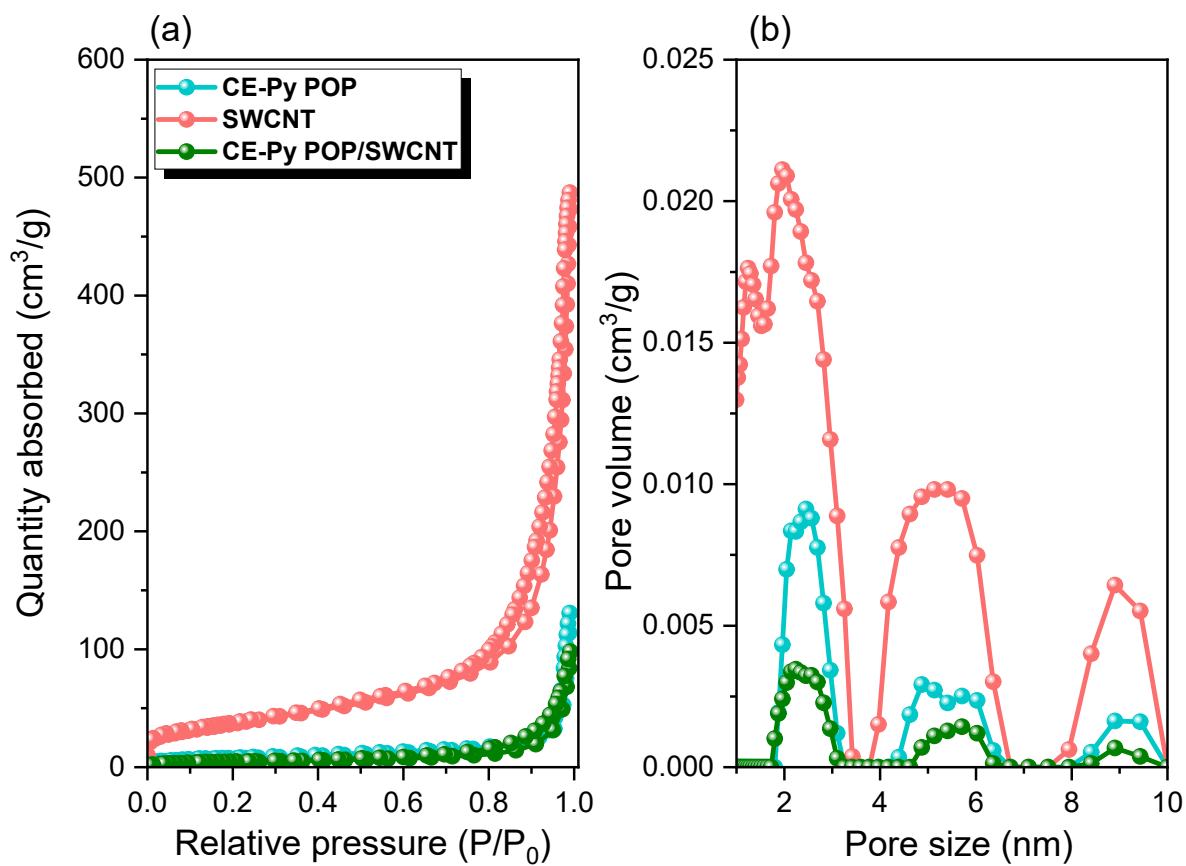
N Ka1\_2



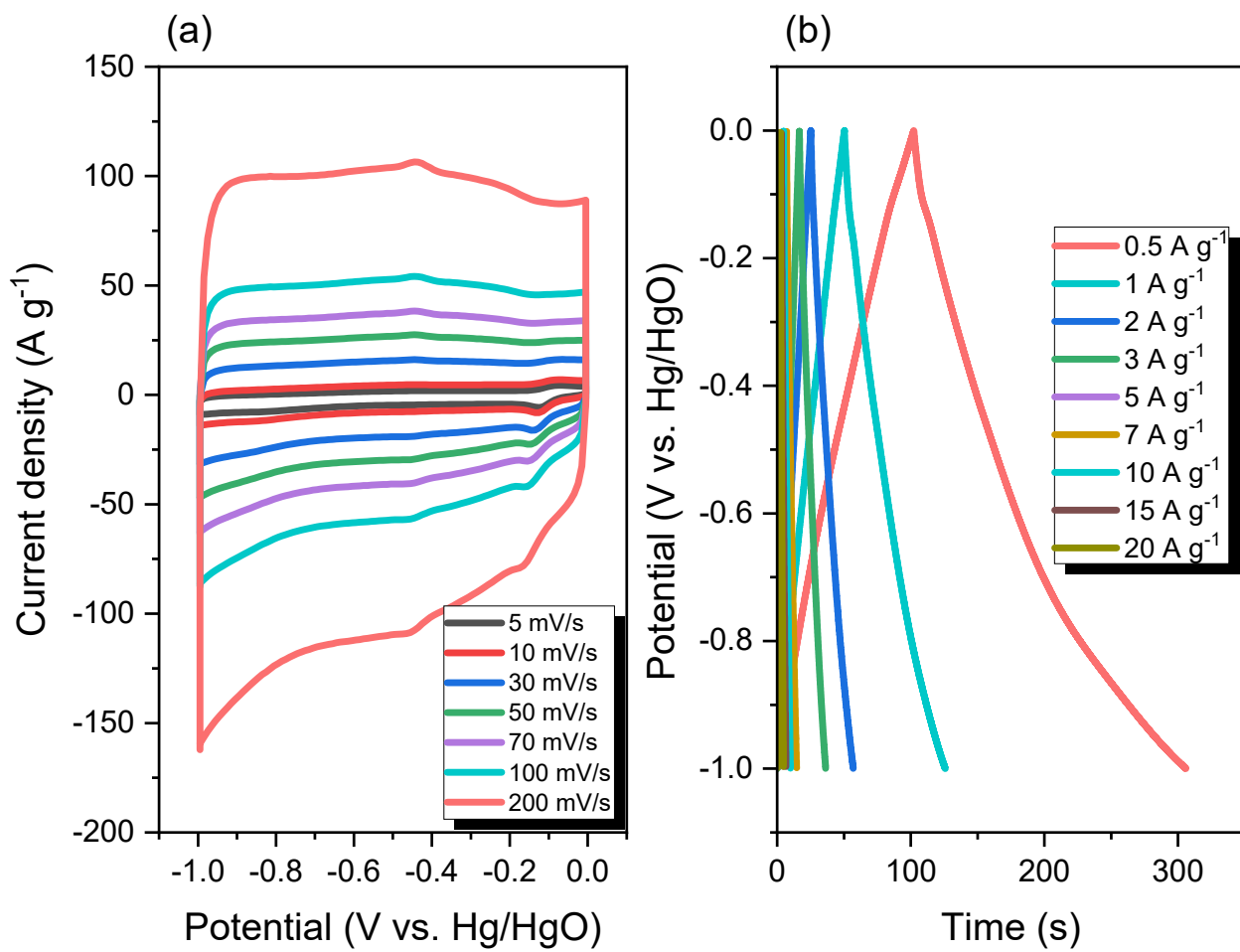
O Ka1



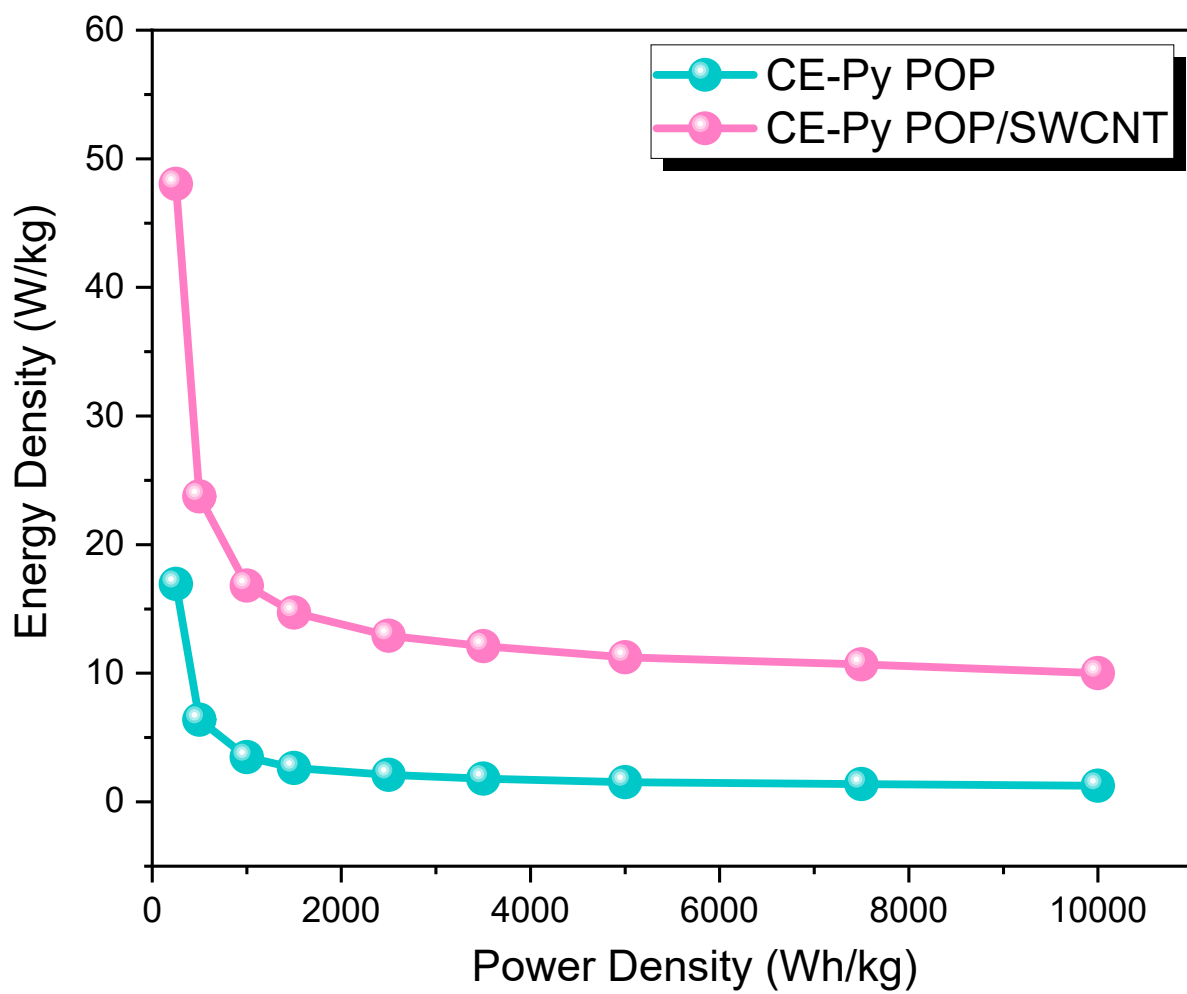
**Figure S1.** SEM-EDS mapping of CE-Py POP.



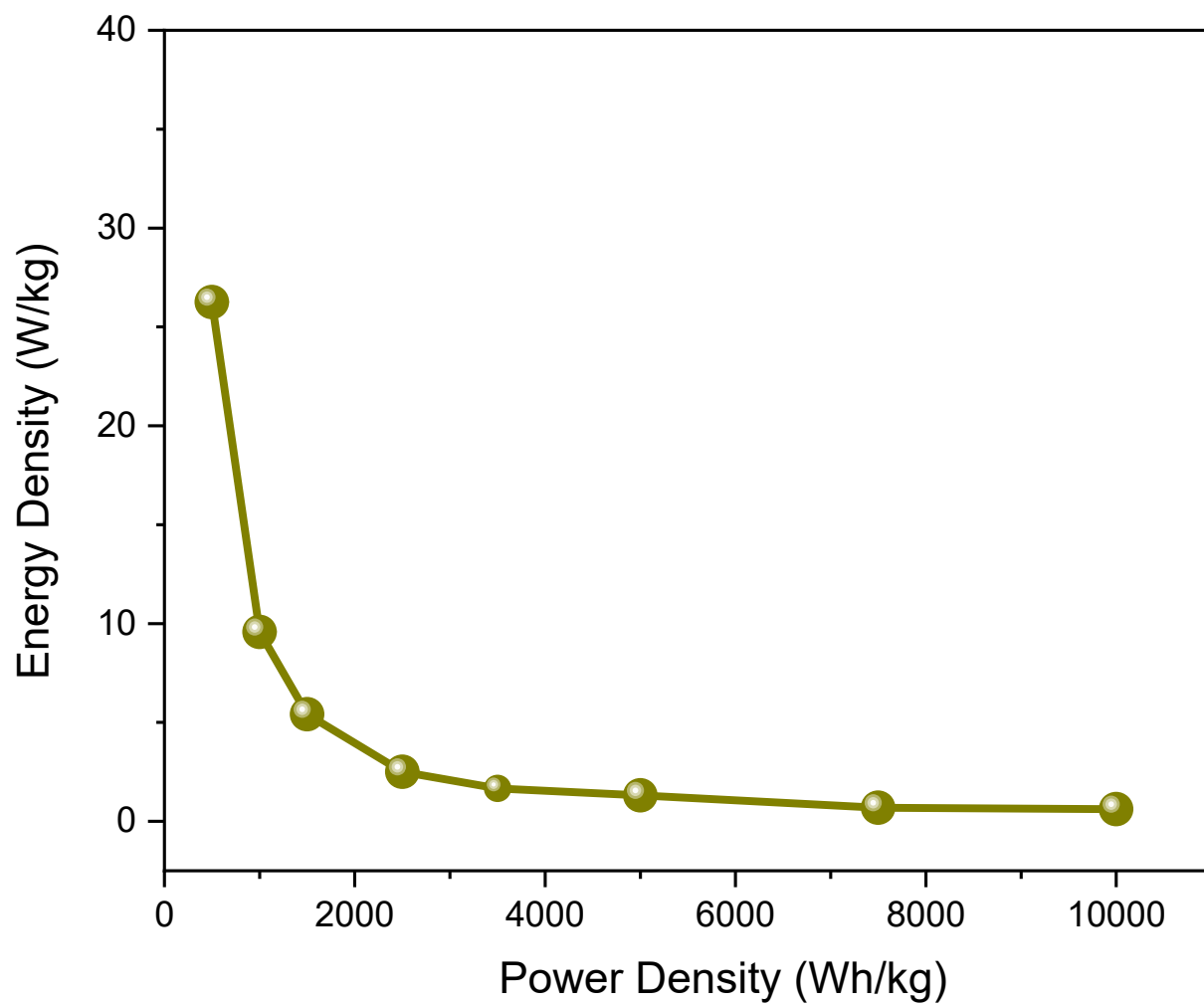
**Figure S2.** (a)  $N_2$  adsorption/desorption isotherms, and (b) pore size distributions of CE-Py POP, SWCNT and CE-Py POP/SWCNT.



**Figure S3.** (a) CV, and (b) GCD of SWCNT.



**Figure S4.** Ragone profile of CE-Py POP and CE-Py POP/SWCNT (three electrodes system).



**Figure S5.** Ragone plots of CE-Py POP/SWCNT-AS (device) nanocomposite.



**Table S1.** Comparison the specific capacitance of CE-Py POP and CE-Py POP/SWCNT nanocomposite with those of previously reported materials for supercapacitor application.

<b>Electrode</b>	<b>Capacitance</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
<b>CE-Py POP</b>	122 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	This work
<b>CE-Py POP/SWCNT</b>	346 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	This work
<b>Cz-Cz CMP</b>	43.70 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S1</b>
<b>Cz-TP CMP</b>	67.38 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S1</b>
<b>POSS-F-POIP</b>	36.2 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S2</b>
<b>H-THAQ</b>	15 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S3</b>
<b>THAQ/rGO (2:1)</b>	76 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S3</b>
<b>Pure AQ</b>	42 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S4</b>
<b>TPE-DDSQ-POIP</b>	22 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S5</b>
<b>Car-DDSQ-POIP</b>	23 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S5</b>
<b>OVS-A HPP</b>	120 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S6</b>
<b>OVS-P-A HPP</b>	177 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S6</b>
<b>Py-PDT POP</b>	28 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S7</b>
<b>TBN-BSU CMP</b>	70 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S8</b>
<b>Py-BSU CMP</b>	38 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S8</b>
<b>N- doped Porous carbons ropes</b>	60 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1.0 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S8</b>
<b>TPE-FFC-CMP/CD-BZ</b>	7.53 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S9</b>
<b>TPE-FFC-CMP/poly (CD-BZ)</b>	37.07 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S9</b>
<b>Py-FFC-CMP/CD-BZ</b>	10.15 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S9</b>
<b>Py-FFC-CMP/poly (CD-BZ)</b>	46 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S9</b>
<b>HPC-0</b>	48 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S10</b>
<b>H-THAQ</b>	15 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S11</b>
<b>poly(TPA–DHTP–BZ) POP</b>	67.1 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S12</b>
<b>TPA-OXD-CMP/SWCNT</b>	360 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S13</b>
<b>TBN-TPE-CMP/SWCNT</b>	156 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S14</b>

<b>TBN-Car-CMP/SWCNT</b>	53 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S14</b>
<b>CuTAPP-CMP/CNTs-1</b>	70 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S15</b>
<b>CuTAPP-CMP/CNTs-2</b>	31 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S15</b>
<b>CuTAPP-CMP/CNTs-3</b>	207.8 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S15</b>
<b>CuTAPP-CMP/CNTs-4</b>	47.7 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S15</b>
<b>CoCP/CNTs</b>	31.5 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S16</b>
<b>CoCP-CMP/CNTs</b>	212 F g <sup>-1</sup> at 1 A g <sup>-1</sup>	<b>S16</b>

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Rs (Ω)</b>	<b>Rct (Ω)</b>	<b>CPE-EDL (S·s<sup>n</sup>)</b>	<b>CPE-P (S·s<sup>n</sup>)</b>
CE-Py POP	6.54	26.30	0.0000605	0.000026
CE-Py POP/SWCNT	5.60	10.43	0.0000026	0.000078
CE-Py POP/SWCNT-AS (device)	39.13	76.80	0.00000006	0.00104

**Table S2.** Characteristics of Fitted Nyquist Plots of the POP-CMPs.

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