# **Exploration of Iodine Adsorption Performance of Covalent Organic Frameworks Enriched with Diverse Heteroatoms**

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## **Characterization**

Solution <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz NMR spectrophotometer. Solid-state <sup>13</sup>C CM/MAS NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker AVANCE III 600 MHz spectrometer. The electronic absorption spectra were recorded on a JASCO model V-770 spectrophotometer. Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were detected on a Jasco model FT/IR-6800 infrared spectrophotometer with a scan number of 32, and the background was subtracted. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) data were performed on a Rigaku Smart Lab X-ray diffractometer with Cu K<sub>a</sub> radiation ( $\lambda = 1.540598$  Å) by depositing powder on glass substrate to measure at 2 $\theta$  from 2 to 30° with a 0.05° increment. N<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption analyses were performed by using QUANTACHROME AUTOSORB-IQ2 to analyze the specific surface area, pore size distributions. Before measurement, powder samples were degassed under a dynamic vacuum at 120 ℃ for 15 h. Brunauer Emmett-Teller (BET) surface areas were calculated from the linear region of the  $N_2$ isotherm at 77 K within the pressure range  $P/P_0$  of 0.003–0.05 using micropore BET assistant on the ASiQwin software. Pore size distributions were determined using the quenched solid density functional theory (QSDFT) method. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was recorded on a mettler TG-DSC  $3+$  under N<sub>2</sub> at a heating rate of 10 ℃ min−1 from ambient temperature to 800 °C. Elemental analysis (EA) of C, H and N was collected by Vario EL cube (Elementar, Germany) elemental analyzer. Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE SEM) was measured on the scanning electron microscopy (Gemini300, ZEISS Germany) at 3.0 kV acceleration voltage. High-resolution transmission electron microscope (HR-TEM) analysis was recorded on FEI Tecnai G2 F30 electron microscope. The Raman spectra were obtained using an inVia Qontor Evolution Raman spectrometer with a 532 nm laser.

#### **Iodine Vapor Adsorption**

The iodine vapor adsorption experiment was conducted following the literature  $1$ : Approximately 10 mg of COFs was placed in a glass vial A, and an excess of radioactive iodine was placed in another glass vial B. Then, vials A and B were placed together in a sealed container to expose the adsorbent to massive nonradioactive iodine. The sealed container was placed in an oven and heated at 75 °C. At regular intervals, vial A was taken out to measure its mass after cooling. The iodine adsorption capacity of the COF samples was calculated using Formula (2.1).

$$
\alpha = \frac{m_t - m_0}{m_0} \quad (2.1)
$$

Where  $\alpha$  (g g<sup>-1</sup>) represents the capacity of iodine adsorption, and  $m_0$  and  $m_t$  denote the masses of the COF samples at the initial and t-th time points, respectively.

### **Desorption Experiment of Iodine-loaded COF Materials**

Separately, 0.2 mg of PyTTA-BPDA-COF@I<sub>2</sub>, PyTTA-BPY-COF@I<sub>2</sub>, and PyTTA-BT-COF@I<sub>2</sub> were placed in nine sample bottles, adding 3 mL of methanol solution. After 5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 20 min, 30 min, 50 min, 70 min, 90 min, and 120 min, the liquid was filtered and subjected to UV-vis spectrophotometry, respectively. The iodine content in the solution was determined based on the standard curve, and the desorption rate was calculated using Formula (2.2).

$$
w = \frac{(1+C) m_d}{0.2C} * 100\% (2.2)
$$

where W denotes the desorption rate,  $C(g/g)$  represents the adsorption quantity, and

 $^{m_d}$  (g) signifies the mass of desorbed iodine.



**Fig. S1.** UV-vis spectral of methanol standard solutions of iodine with different concentrations (a) and the corresponding calibration curve of absorbance versus iodine concentration (b) established from UV-vis spectra as shown in (a).



**Figure S2.** The UV-vis spectra of iodine desorption of  $I_2(\mathbb{Q})$ PyTTA-BPDA-COF (a),  $I_2$ @PyTTA-BPY-COF (b), and  $I_2$ @PyTTA-BT-COF (c).

<b>COFs</b>	$S_{\rm BET}$ $(m^2 g^{-1})$	Pore width (nm)	Total pore volume $(cm3 g-1)$	Adsorption Capability $(g g^{-1})$	$C=N$ density
PyTTA-BPDA- COF	869.13	2.5	0.78	5.03	11.4%
PyTTA-BPY- COF	1136.19	2.6	0.94	4.46	11.3%
PyTTA-BT-COF	707.99	2.9	0.57	3.97	8.8%

**Table 1.** Textural properties of 4F-Py-COF, IM4F-Py-COF, and BMIM4F-Py-COF.

**Table S2**. Comparison of representatively reported adsorbents with our work for

iodine vapor adsorption under atmospheric pressure.







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