

Supporting Information

Construction of Polyimide Structures Containing Iron(II) Clathrochelate Intercalators: Promising Materials for CO₂ Gas Uptake and Salient Adsorbents of Iodine from the Gaseous and Liquid Phases

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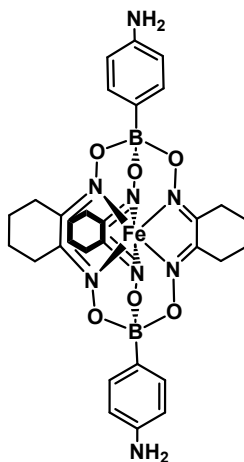
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(i) **Synthesis of DAC**



To a stirring degassed solution of 4-Aminophenylboronic acid pinacol ester (1 g, 4.56 mmol, 1 eq.) in methanol (40 mL), 1,2-cyclohexanedione dioxime (0.84 g, 5.93 mmol, 1.3 eq.) and iron(II) chloride (0.26 g, 2.05 mmol, 0.45 eq.) were added under argon and the reaction mixture was allowed to reflux for 24h. The solvent was concentrated and the red solid was precipitated from petroleum ether. The precipitate was filtered and washed thoroughly with water, petroleum ether and diethyl ether then allowed to dry under vacuum affording the desired product as a red color solid (1.38 g, 99%). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-D₆, ppm): δ 9.89 (s, 4H, -NH₂), 7.66-7.63 (d, 4H, J=12 Hz, ArH), 7.27-7.25 (d, 4H, J = 8 Hz, ArH) 2.85 (s, 12H, -CH₂), 1.76 (s, 12H, -CH₂). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-D₆, ppm): δ 168.68, 145.11, 134.15, 123.20, 109.98, 26.58 and 21.11. EI-HRMS: m/z calculated for M⁺ C₃₀H₃₆B₂FeN₈O₆ 682.2288 found 682.3.

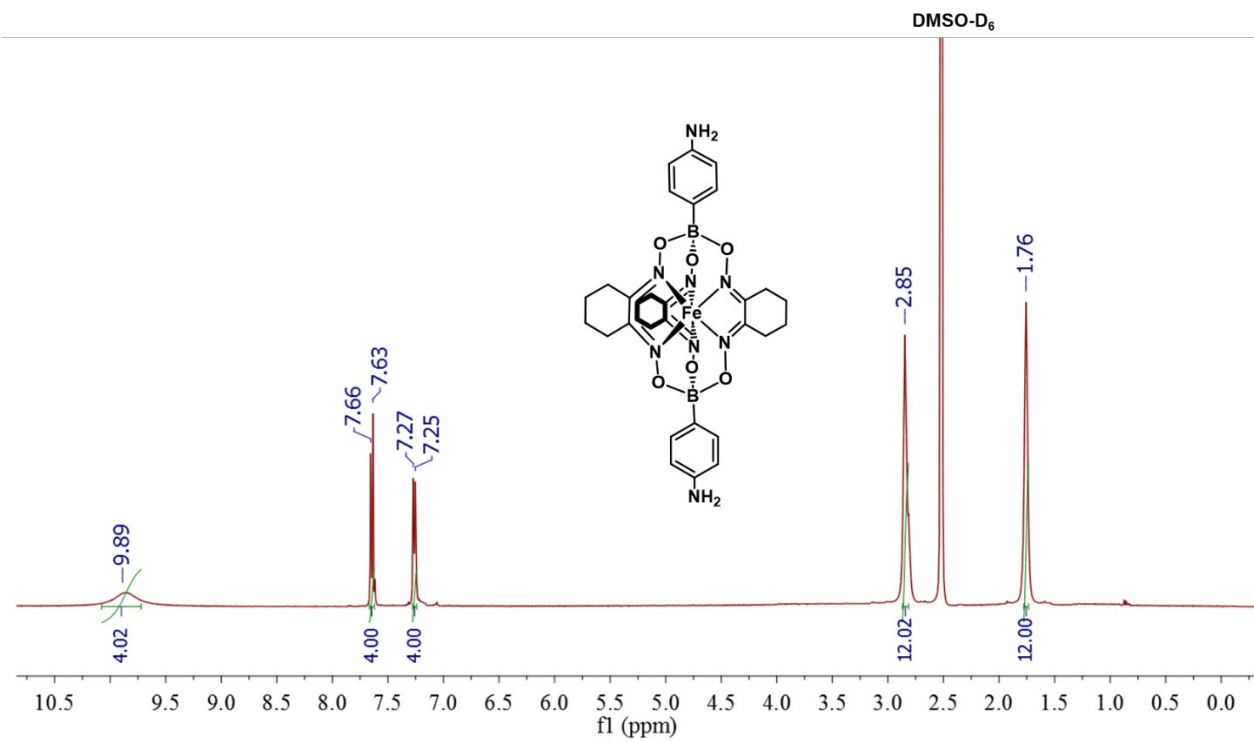


Figure S1 ¹H-NMR spectrum of DAC

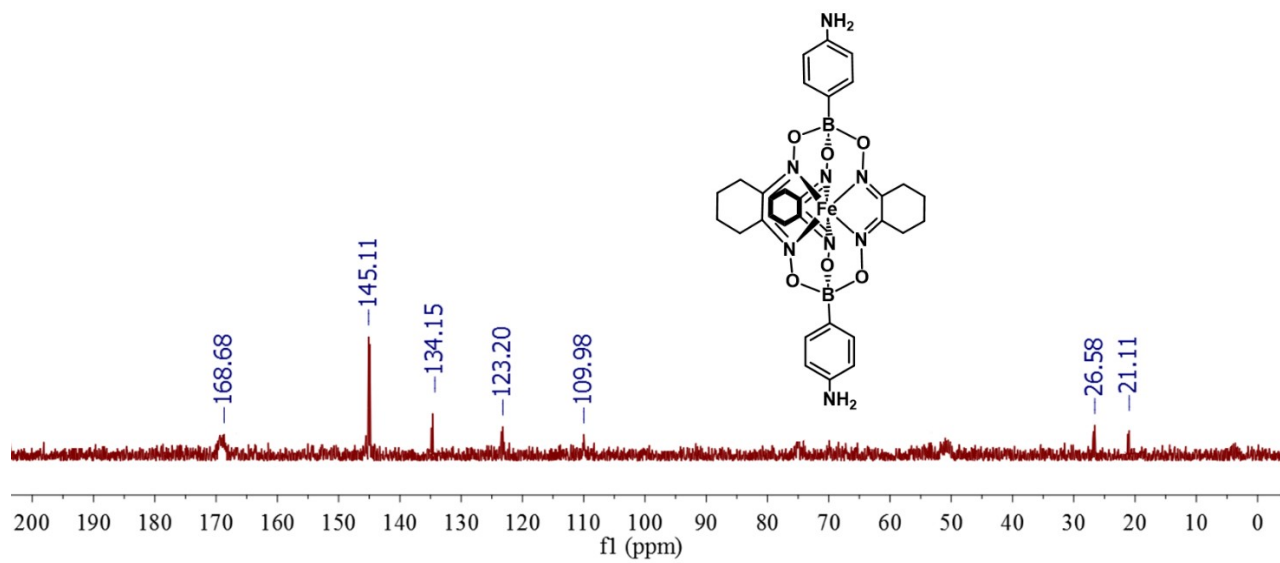


Figure S2 ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of **DAC** in DMSO-D_6

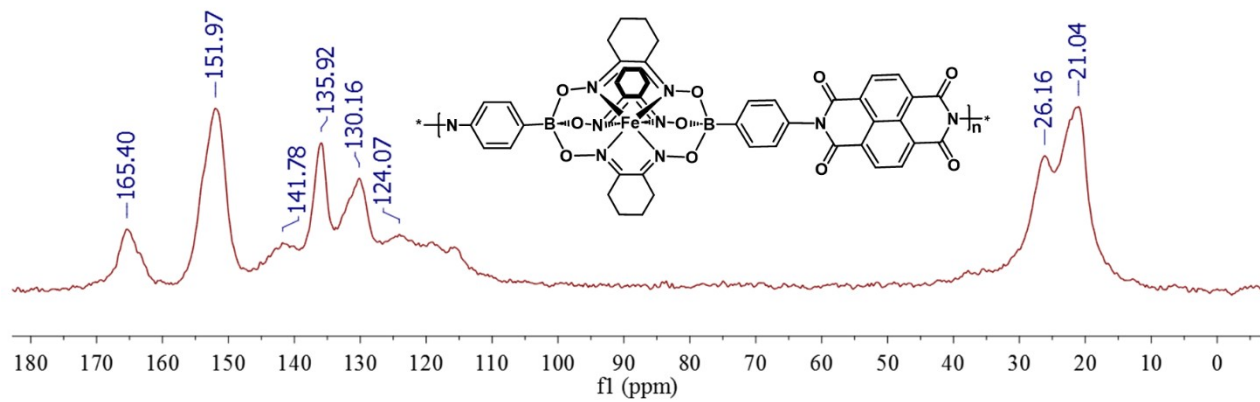


Figure S3 Solid state ^{13}C -NMR spectrum **ACP2**

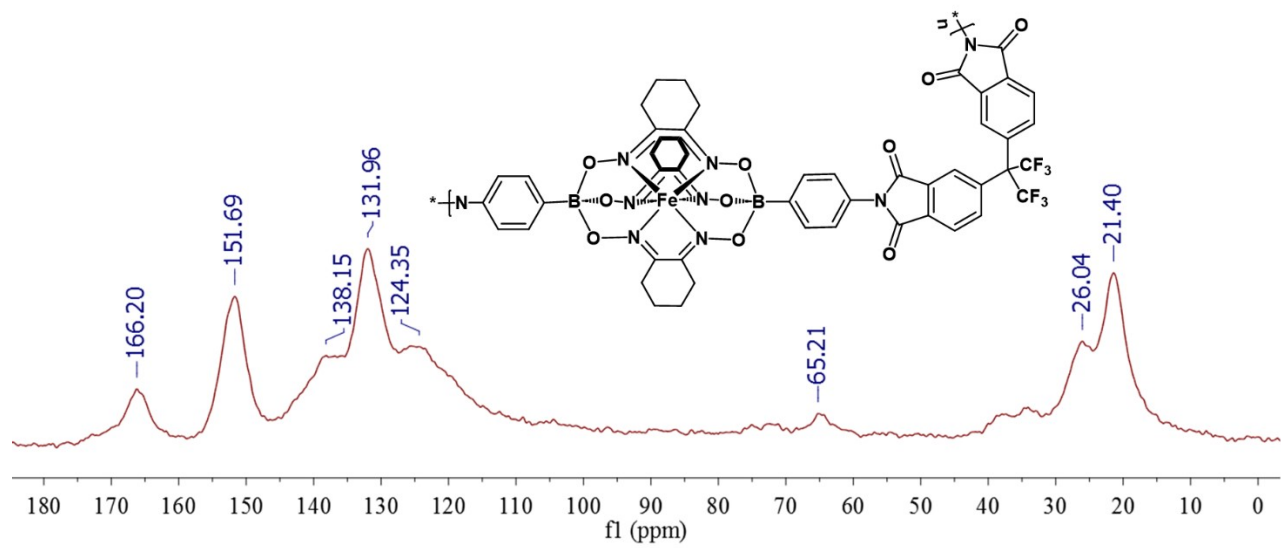


Figure S4 Solid state ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of **ACP3**

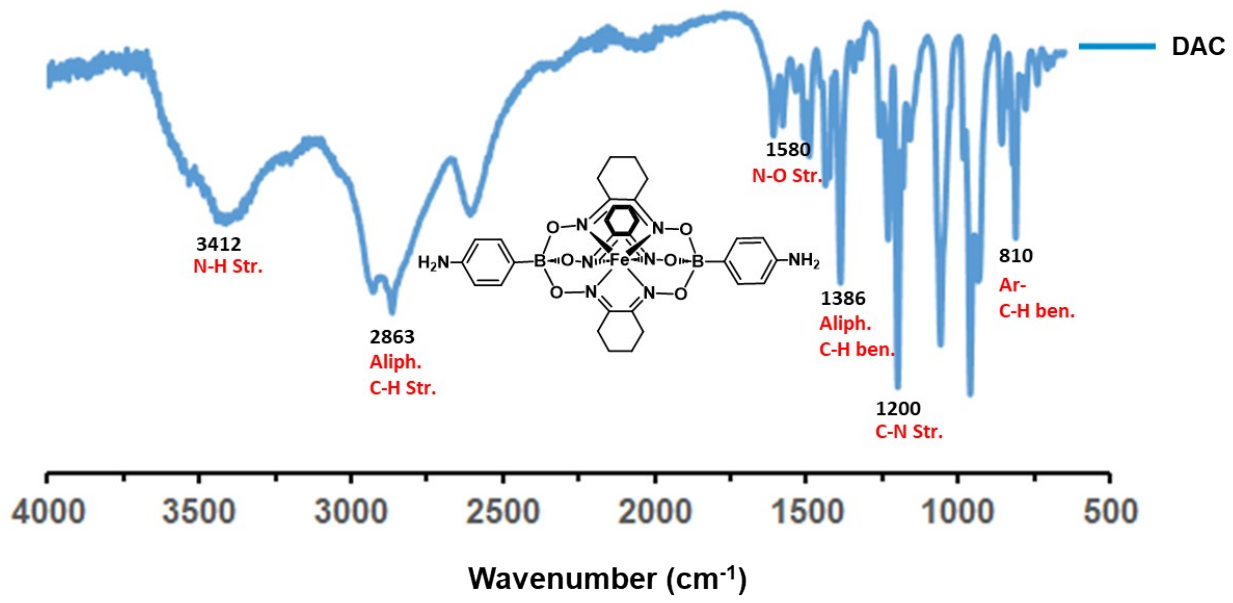


Figure S5 FTIR spectrum of **DAC**

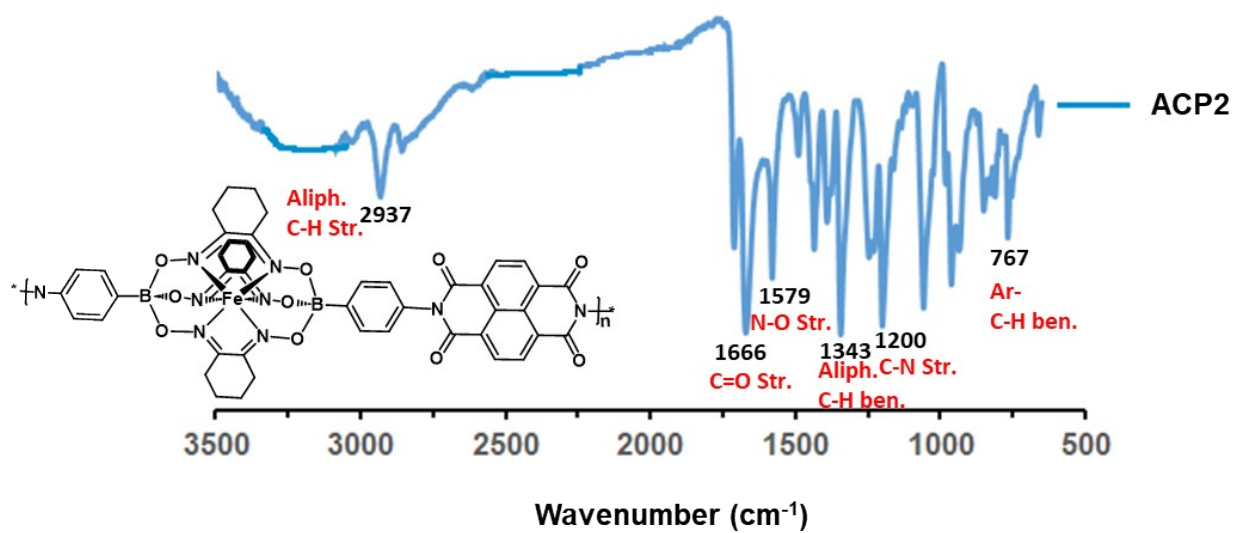


Figure S6 FTIR spectrum of ACP2

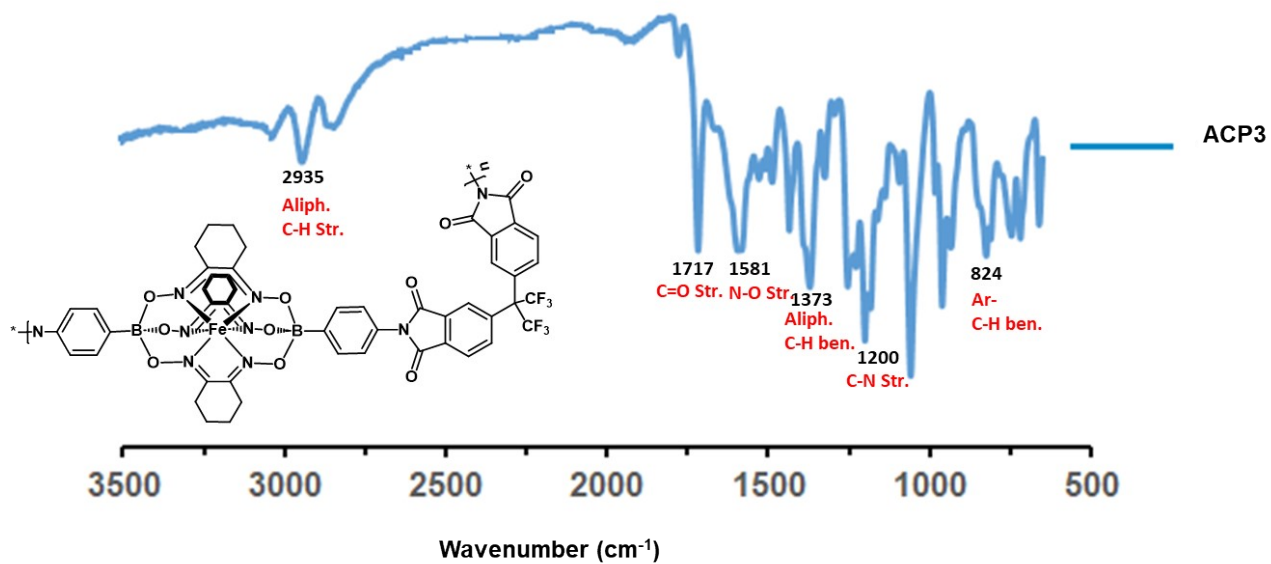


Figure S7 FTIR spectrum of ACP3

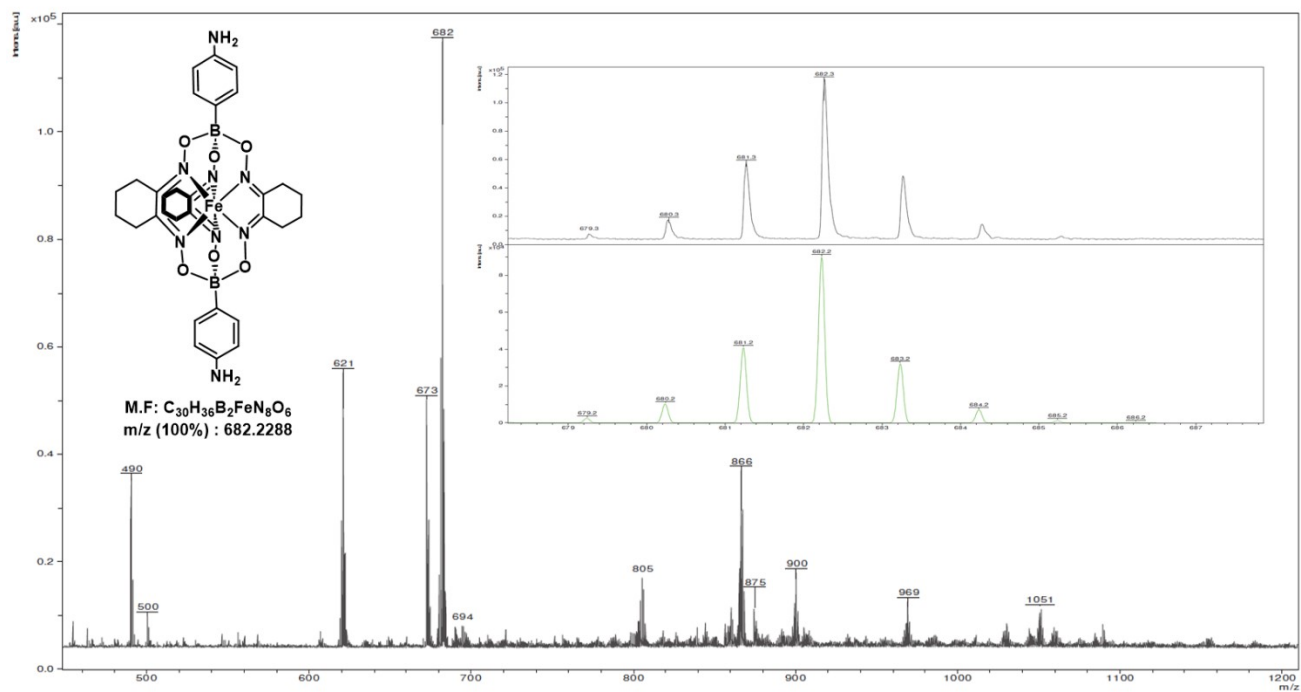


Figure S8 EI-HRMS spectrum of **DAC**

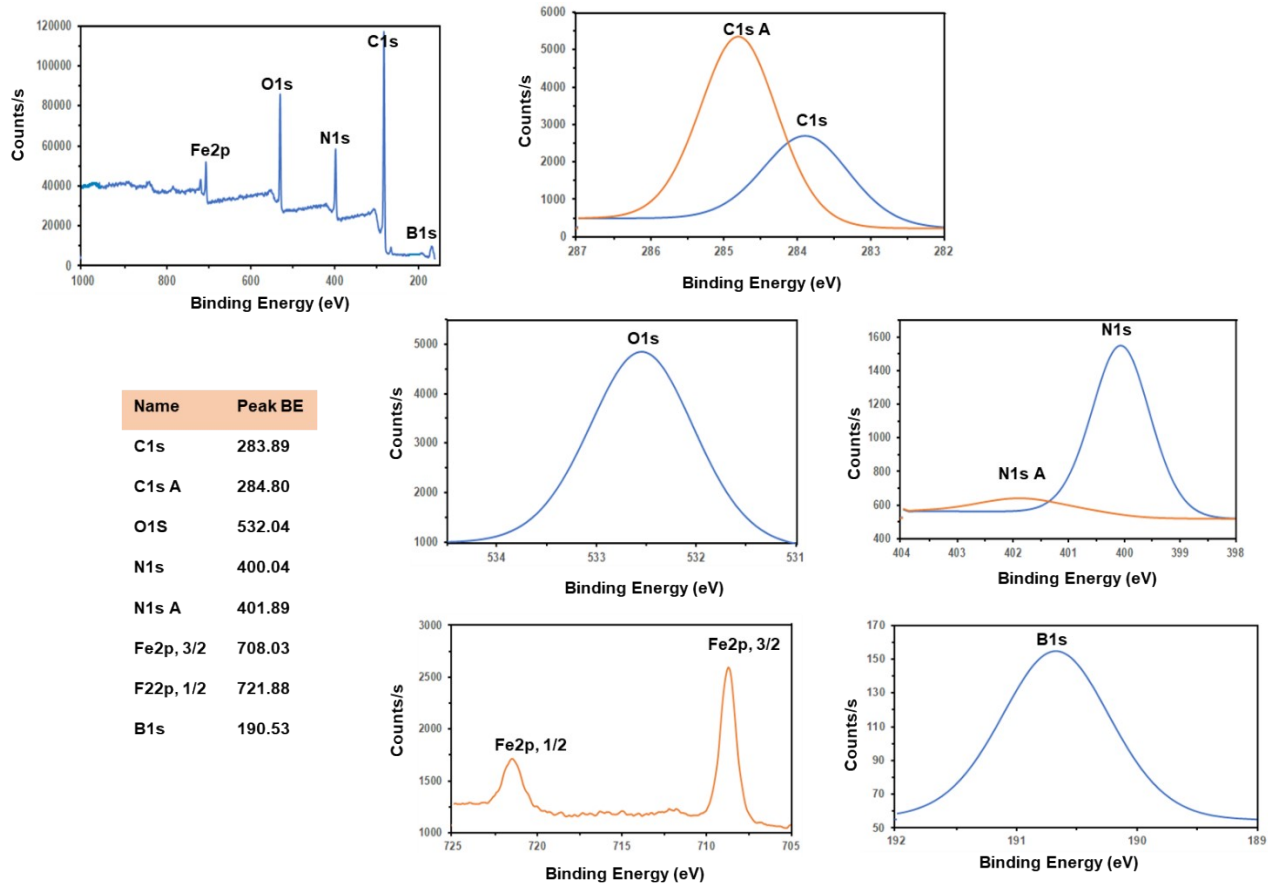
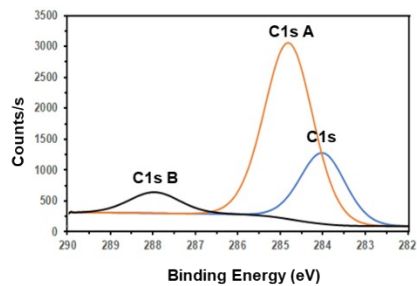
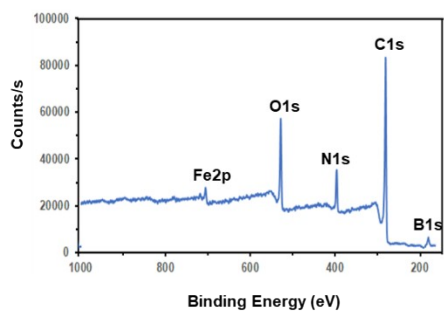


Figure S9 XPS spectrum of DAC



Name	Peak BE
C1s	284.00
C1s A	284.80
C1s B	287.96
O1s	530.82
O1s A	531.83
N1s	399.93
N1s A	401.47
Fe2p, 3/2	708.59
F22p, 1/2	721.88
B1s	190.48

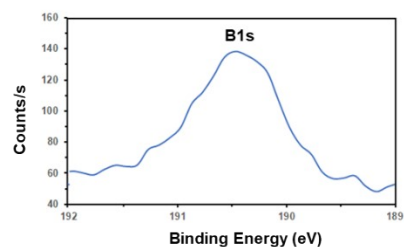
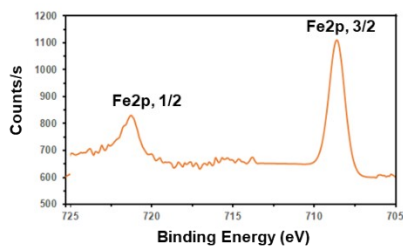
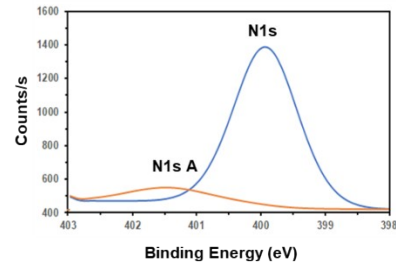
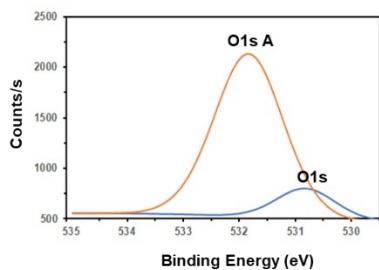


Figure S10 XPS spectrum of ACP2

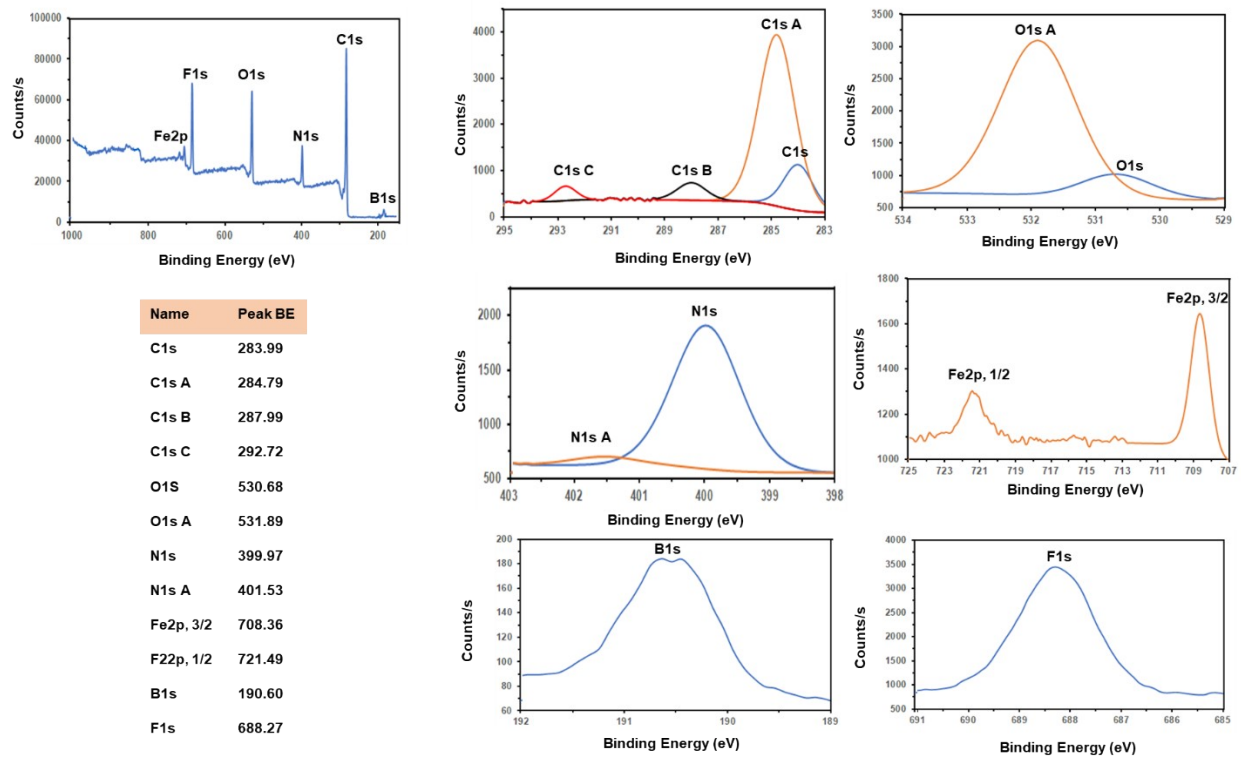


Figure S11 XPS spectrum of ACP3

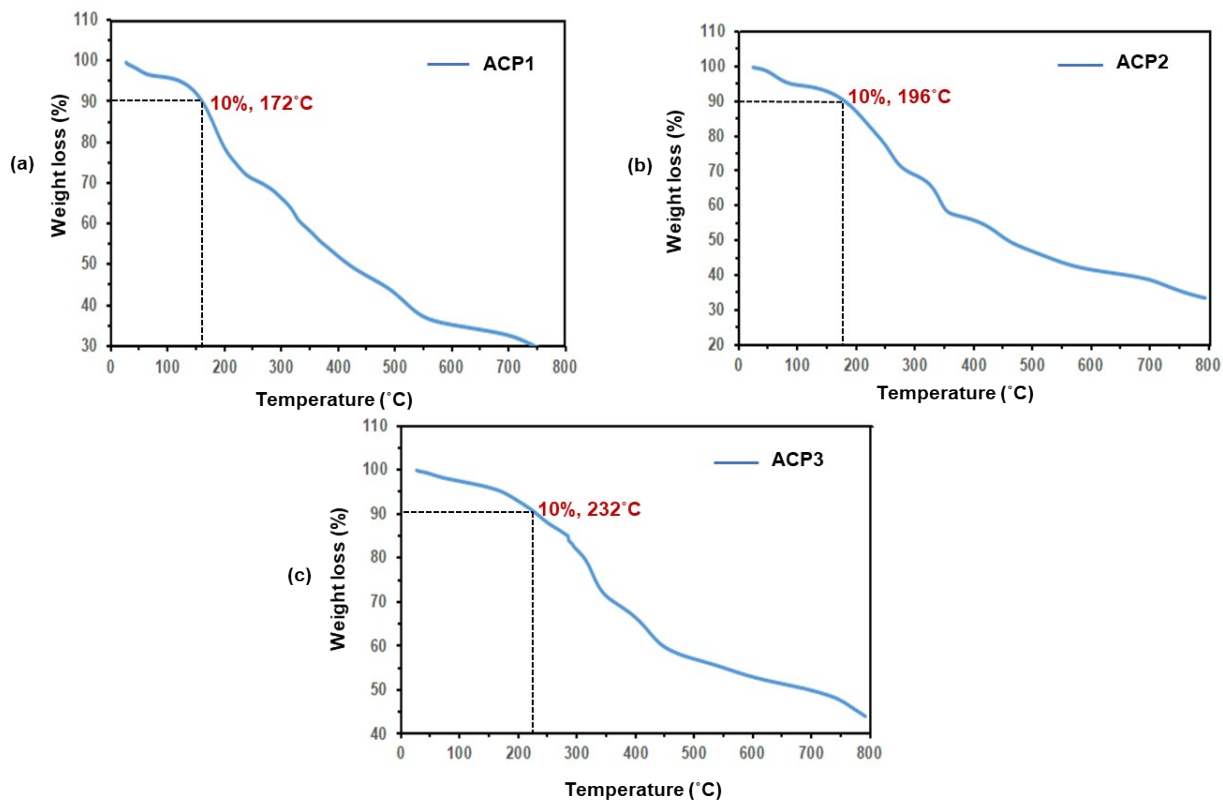


Figure S12 TGA thermograms of (a) ACP1, (b) ACP2 and (c) ACP3, T_d represents the temperature of 10% weight loss

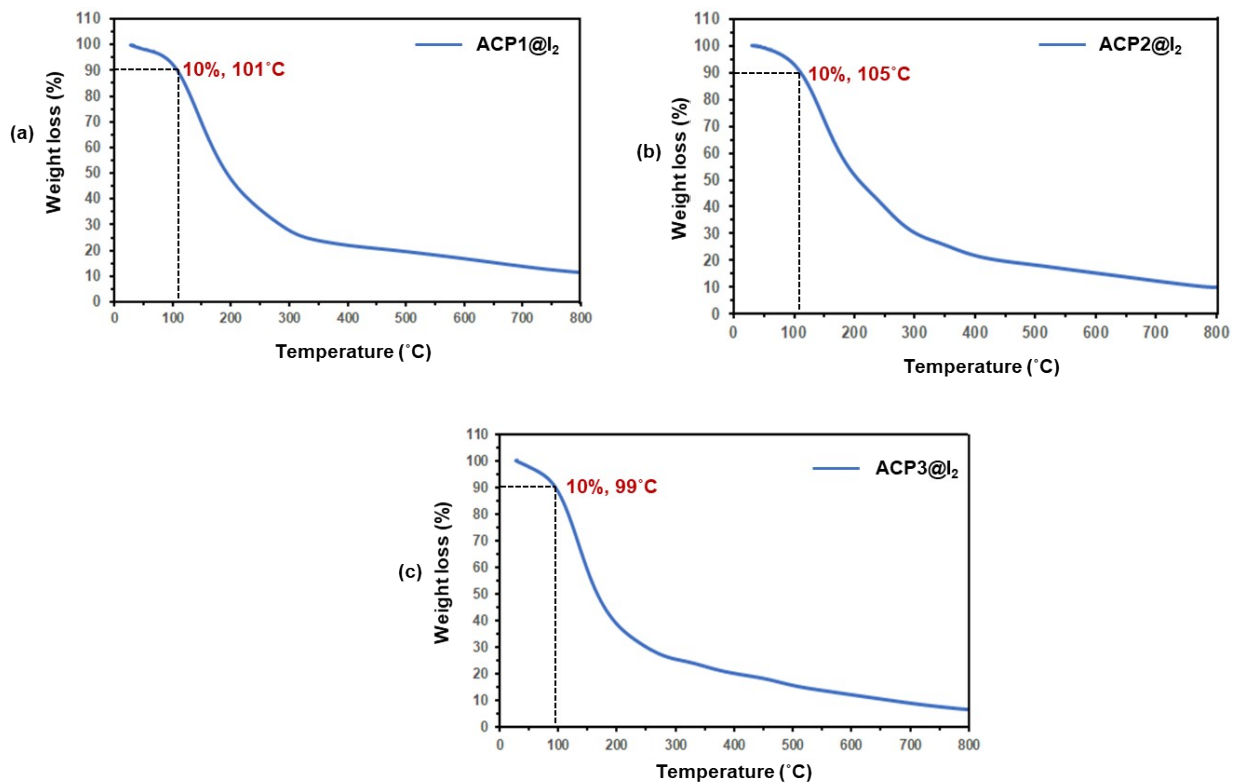


Figure S13 TGA thermograms of (a) ACP1@I₂, (b) ACP2@I₂ and (c) ACP3@I₂

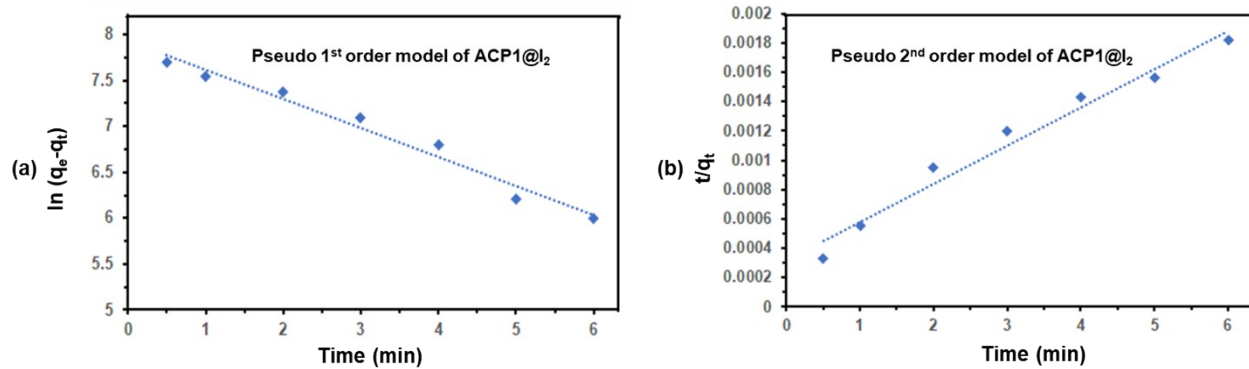


Figure S14 Pseudo-first-order (a) and pseudo-second-order (b) models of ACP1@I₂

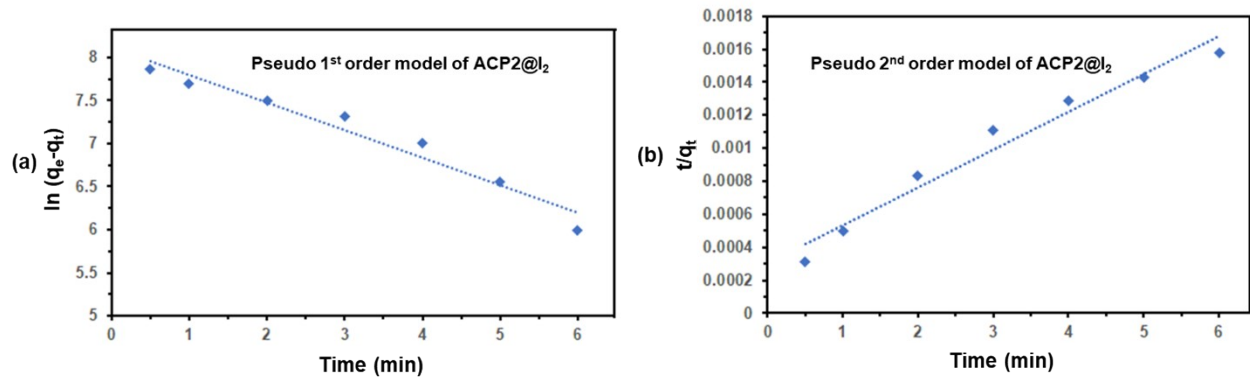


Figure S15 Pseudo-first-order (a) and pseudo-second-order (b) models of ACP2@I₂

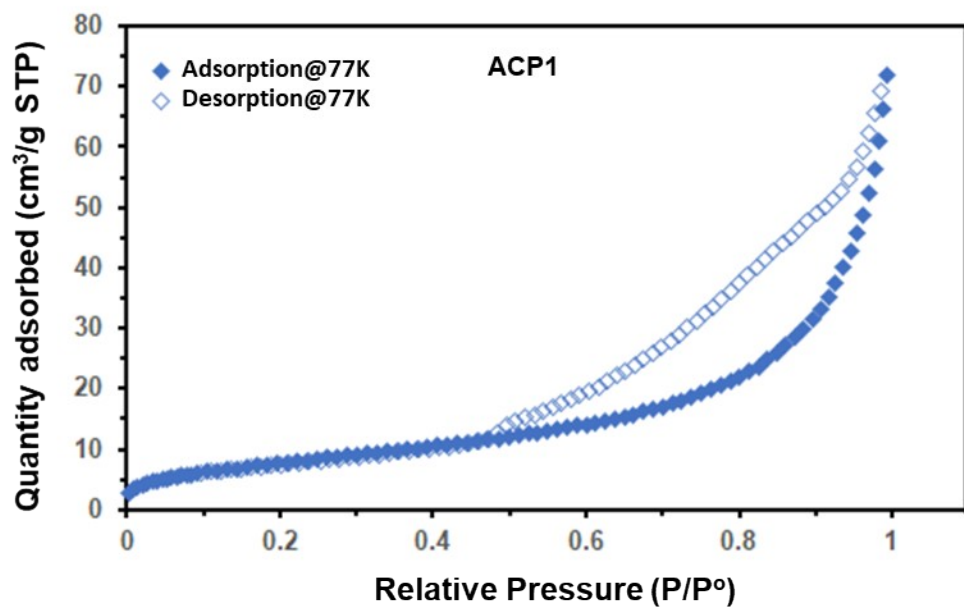


Figure S16 Nitrogen (N₂) adsorption and desorption isotherms for **ACP1** recorded at 77 K

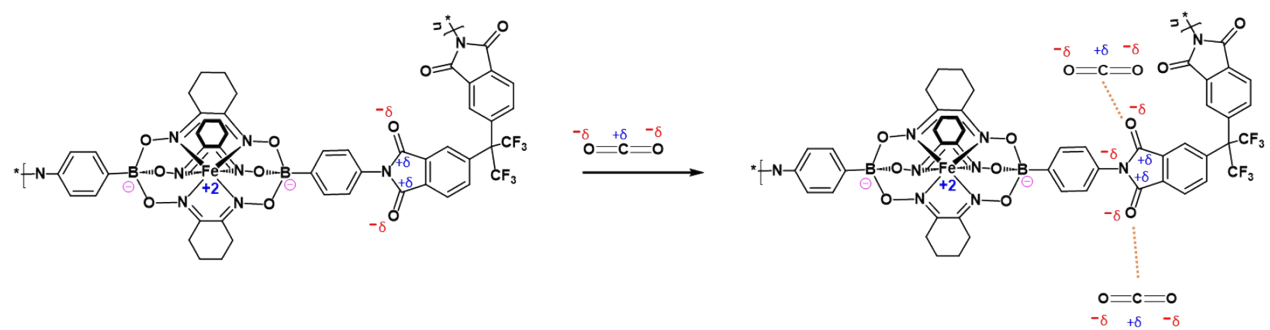


Figure S17 Suggested CO₂ adsorption mechanism by **ACP3**

Entry	Adsorbent	CO ₂ (mg g ⁻¹)	Reference
1	Iron(II) clathrochelate based copolymers	43	This work
2	Si-MCM-41	27.3	Xu, X, 2003, Microporous and Mesoporous Materials ¹
3	Nanoporous triptycene based network polyamides (TBP3)	38	Bera, R, 2017, Polymer ²
4	CHIT-HTC-12	4.4	Chagas, J, 2020, ACS Omega ³

Table S1 Comparison of CO₂ capture capacity with different adsorbents

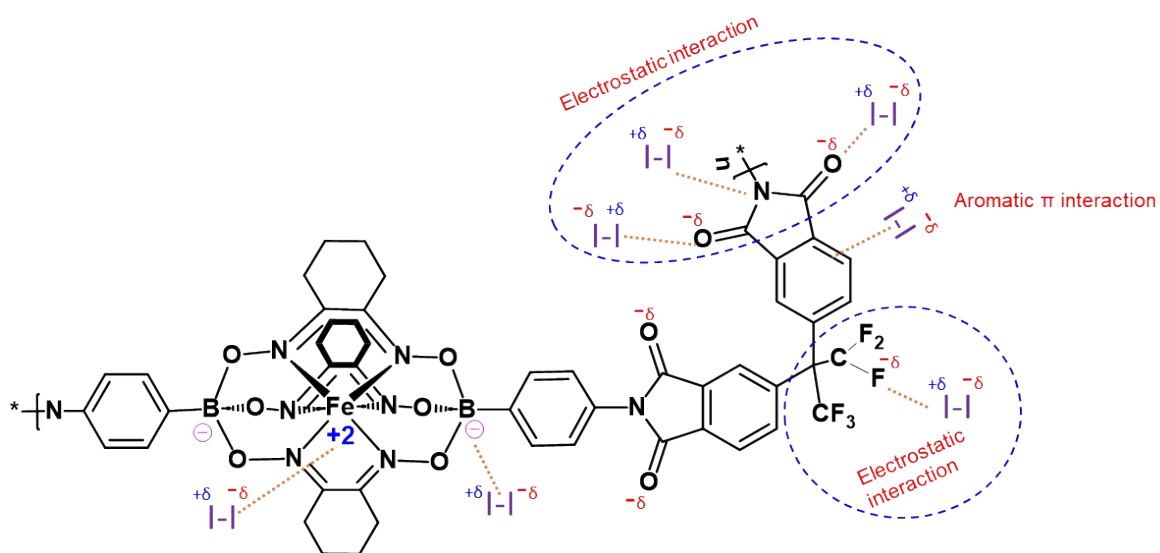


Figure S18 Suggested I_2 adsorption mechanism of by **ACP3**

Entry	Adsorbent	I ₂ (wt.%)	Reference
1	Iron(II) clathrochelate based copolymers	680	This work
2	Hydroxyl-functionalized hyper-crosslinked polymers	673	Wang, J , 2024, iScience ⁴
3	Conjugated Microporous Polymers Based on Octet and Tetratopic Linkers	367	Luo, S, 2023, ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces ⁵
4	POP-T	394	Tian, P, 2022, Molecules ⁶
5	Metal–Organic Framework Nanosheets	351	Yu, C.-X, 2022, Inorganic Chemistry ⁷
6	Triazole-linked porous cage polymers	402	Begar, F, 2024, ACS Applied Polymer Materials ⁸
7	Aniline-based hypercrosslinked polymers	596	Liu, B, 2023, International Journal of Molecular Sciences ⁹
8	Triptycene based covalent organic polymers	486	Hassan, A, 2022, Chemical Engineering Journal ¹⁰
9	TAPB-QOT COP	464	Yildirim, O, 2023, ACS Appl Mater Interfaces ¹¹
10	Triazine-based covalent organic polymers (POPs-1)	441	Xiong, S, 2023, Journal of Materials Research and Technology ¹²

Table S2 Comparison of I₂ capture capacity with different adsorbents

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