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## ARTICLE

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## Development of porous carbon nanofibers from electrospun polyvinylidene fluoride

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Fig. S1. N<sub>2</sub> adsorption (solid symbols) and desorption (open symbols) at 77 K on PVDF-based CNFs.



Fig. S2. DFT pore size distribution of PVDF-based CNFs.



**Fig. S3.** Weight change of PVDF-D during the two-step thermal treatment; the temperature is increased at a heating rate of 3 °C min<sup>-1</sup> to 400 °C, and the system is maintained under isothermal conditions at 400 °C for 2 h.



Fig. S4. X-ray diffraction patterns of as-spun PVDF, PVDF-D, and PVDF-based CNFs.



**Fig. S5.** CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption isotherms at 0, 30, and 50 °C for (a) PVDF-D-500, (b) PVDF-D-600, and (c) PVDF-D-800.

**Table S1.** Comparison of  $CO_2$  adsorption capacity for different carbonaceous adsorbents, measured at the pressure of ~1 bar.

Sample	$\frac{S_{BET}}{(m^2 g^{-1})}$	Temperature (°C)	CO <sub>2</sub> adsorption capacity (mol kg <sup>-1</sup> )	Reference
HCM-DAH-1- 900-1 <sup>a)</sup>	1392	25	3.3	35
A-NMC <sup>b)</sup>	1417	25	3.2	36
aC <sup>c)</sup>	1857	25	2.9	37
PTP-OMC-I <sup>c)</sup>	453	25	2.7	38
GKOSA50 <sup>d)</sup>	1079	25	2.4	39
MFB-600 <sup>e)</sup>	490	25	2.3	40
PVDF-D-1000	1065	30	3.1	This work

<sup>a)</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> activated carbon monolith, b) KOH activated mesoporous carbon, c) ordered mesoporous carbon, d) activated carbon, and e) silica-templated porous carbon.