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New acetal-linked porous organic polymer as an efficient absorbent for CO₂ and iodine uptake

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Abstract

An acetal-linked porous organic polymer (**APOP**) was synthesized by the *p*-toluenesulfonic acid-catalyzed acetalization reaction of 1,4-phthalaldehyde with 1,3,5-tris(3-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-hydroxymethyl)phenyl benzene. The obtained polymer possessed amorphous structure and also exhibited excellent thermal stability, as revealed by powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). The **APOP** were further characterized by solid-state ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), fourier transform infrared (FT-IR), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The **APOP** exhibited a Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) surface area of 490 m² g⁻¹ with pore size distribution in the range of mesopores and the pore volume of 0.435 cm³ g⁻¹. The resulting polymer displayed the CO₂ uptake capacity of 85.7 mg g⁻¹ at 273 K and 53.7 mg g⁻¹ at 298 K (1 bar). Furthermore, the iodine adsorption performance of the **APOP** was also investigated, and it was found that the iodine uptake capacity could reach up to 220 wt%. These results were demonstrated that the **APOP** should be promising candidate for CO₂ and iodine uptake.

keywords: Porous materials, porous organic polymer, functional, CO₂ uptake, iodine adsorption.

1. Introduction

Porous organic polymers (**POPs**) have emerged as a new class of porous materials and exhibited superior properties such as high surface area, structural diversity, tailorable functionality, and unique physico-chemical stability. In recent years, **POPs** have attracted more and more interests due to their potential applications in gas storage and separation [1], heterogeneous catalysis [2], and molecular sensing [3]. In this regard, a large number of **POPs**, such as covalent organic frameworks (**COFs**), [4] conjugated microporous polymers (**CMPs**), [5] and porous aromatic frameworks (**PAFs**) [6] have been

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