



Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/d1ma00771h

Advances in porous organic polymers: syntheses, structures, and diverse applications

Mohamed Gamal Mohamed,^{ib}*^{ab} Ahmed. F. M. EL-Mahdy,^{ib}^a
Mohammed G. Kotp^a and Shiao-Wei Kuo^{ib}*^{ac}

Porous organic polymers (POPs) are organic macromolecules that are considered emerging materials because of their high specific surface areas, tunable porosities, low densities, high chemical and thermal stabilities, variable compositions, convenient post-functionalization, extended π -conjugations, and their high contents of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and other non-metallic atoms. POPs have been classified into four types: covalent triazine frameworks (CTFs), hypercrosslinked polymers (HCPs), covalent organic frameworks (COFs), and conjugated microporous polymers (CMPs). These materials have potential applications in, for example, gas capture/separation, energy storage, H₂ production from water, photocatalysis, chemical sensing, perovskite solar cells, water treatment, optical devices, and biomedicine. In this review, we provide an overview of recent reports describing the preparation and various applications of POPs.

Received 28th August 2021,
Accepted 20th November 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d1ma00771h

rsc.li/materials-advances

1. Introduction

Porous structures have existed in nature for a very long time in, for example, charcoal, biological tissues, and rocks.¹ The word “porous” is usually used to describe a material featuring interconnected permanent voids that allow the passage of gases or liquids.¹ Porous materials are applied in many technological and scientific fields, with a huge number of new advanced porous materials having been developed during the last two decades.^{2–14} Based on the IUPAC classification, porous materials can be divided, based on their pore diameters, into microporous (<2 nm), mesoporous (>2 nm and <50 nm), and macroporous (>50 nm) materials.^{15–22} Various porous materials have been constructed from metal–organic frameworks (MOFs) and porous organic polymers (POPs).^{1,23–28} MOFs are typically crystalline porous materials or porous coordination polymers obtained through the formation of coordinate bonds between organic ligands and clusters or metal ions to form voids within the framework structure, thereby resulting in porosity.^{23–25} In the past two decades, many groups have prepared various subclasses of POP frameworks, including porous aromatic frameworks (PAFs), covalent triazine frameworks (CTFs), covalent organic frameworks (COFs), polymers of intrinsic microporosity (PIMs), hypercrosslinked

polymers (HCPs), and conjugated microporous polymers (CMPs) (Fig. 1).^{1,29–33} The preparation of each kind of POP generally occurs through network reactions.¹ All POPs are amorphous materials—except for a small number of CTFs and COFs that are crystalline materials with ordered structures prepared under thermodynamic control.¹ Like nanoporous materials, POPs have many potential applications because of their high surface areas and uniform pore sizes, with large numbers of channels and active sites available for chemical reactions.^{3,34–37} Accordingly, POPs have attracted attention for their use in, for example, the degradation of organic pollutants, energy storage, photocatalysis, H₂ evolution, light harvesting, photovoltaics, luminescence, gas adsorption and separation, chemical sensing, and drug loading and delivery.^{38–54} Various morphologies of POPs, including nanotubes, nanospheres, and nanosheets, can be controlled by varying the synthetic method, the monomer structure, or the reaction conditions.^{45,48,55} Furthermore, the surface areas of POPs, typically in the range 100–1000 m² g^{−1}, are higher than those of MOFs and porous carbons.³ In 2007, Yaghi *et al.* prepared a 3D-COF-103 possessing a high Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) surface area of 4210 m² g^{−1}.⁵⁶ Ben *et al.* used the Yamamoto reaction to prepare a PAF (PAF-1) exhibiting a high specific area (4210 m² g^{−1}).⁵⁷ The insolubility of POPs in organic solvents, due to their rigid chemical bonds and high degrees of polymerization, can simplify the separation and recycling of POPs.³ In this review, we provide an overview of recent reports describing the preparation of POPs (including CTFs, COFs, HCPs, and CMPs) and their applications in photocatalytic water splitting for H₂ evolution, gas capture and separation, chemosensing, the removal of dyes and metals, organic synthesis, and energy storage.

^a Department of Materials and Optoelectronic Science, Center for Functional Polymers and Supramolecular Materials and Center of Crystal Research, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Kaohsiung 804, Taiwan.

E-mail: mgamal.eldin34@gmail.com, kuosw@faculty.nsysu.edu.tw

^b Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Assiut University, Assiut, 71516, Egypt

^c Department of Medicinal and Applied Chemistry, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung 807, Taiwan



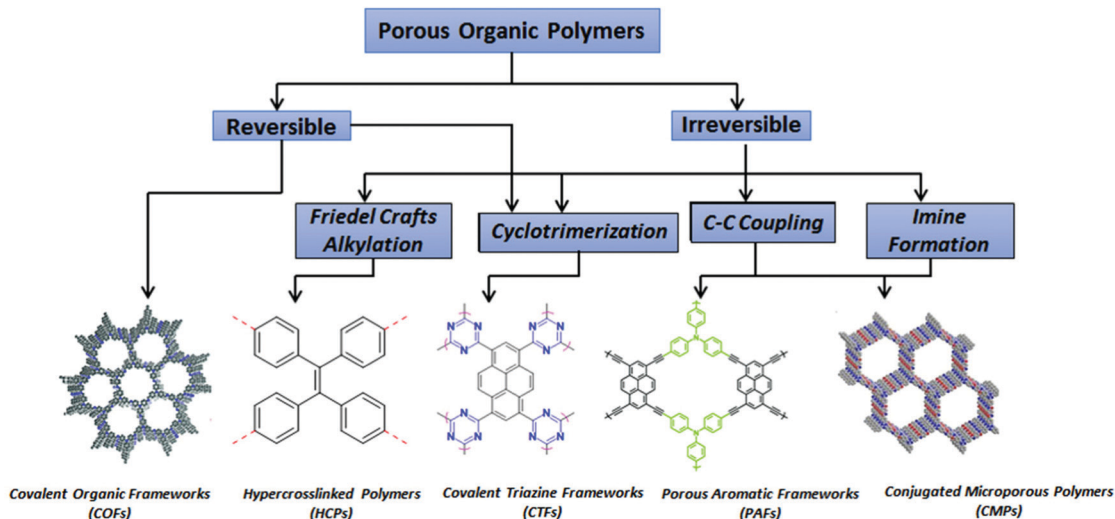


Fig. 1 Types of porous organic polymer frameworks and their coupling formation reactions.

2. Preparation of POPs

In this section, we discuss progress in the synthetic methodologies that are widely used for the preparation four kinds of POPs: HCPs, CTFs, CMPs, and COFs.

2.1. Preparation of HCPs

HCPs are porous polymers that have attracted much attention for their extended conjugation; tunable porosities; high surface areas; high mechanical, chemical, and hydrothermal stabilities; variety of potential synthetic methods; and facile post-functionalization after HCP formation.^{58–63} Many methods have been used to determine the chemical structures, thermal stabilities, morphologies, and textural characteristics (*e.g.*, pore size diameters and surface areas) of HCPs, including Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, elemental analysis, solid state nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), optical microscopy, field emission scanning electron microscopy (SEM), N₂ adsorption isotherms, and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA).^{58–63} Davankov and Tsyurupa were the first to generate three-dimensional (3D) network structures of linear polystyrene (PS) with high surface areas (up to 2000 m² g⁻¹) as the first HCP material, through post-crosslinking of a PS precursor in the swollen state.⁶⁴ The formation HCPs can be achieved through acid-catalyzed Friedel–Crafts reactions involving a Lewis acid catalyst, a reaction solvent, and arene-based nucleophilic and electrophilic species.⁶⁵ To avoid products forming through side reactions during the knitting step, the reactions are performed under Ar and N₂ atmospheres to afford pure HCPs as solid materials.⁶⁵ The incorporation of metal species into HCPs can be performed through post-modification—by introducing a metal salt or complex—or by using a metal complex as a comonomer or monomer during the knitting reaction (Fig. 2).⁶⁵ HCP materials have been employed in many applications, including energy storage; (supercapacitor devices, and lithium, sodium, and potassium batteries); chemical sensing; heterogeneous

catalysis; optoelectronic devices; drug delivery; gas capture and separation; and chromatographic separation.^{58–65}

2.2. Preparation of CTFs

CTFs are partially crystalline, amorphous porous materials possessing conjugated and layered structures.⁶⁶ Thomas and co-workers were the first to report examples of CTF materials containing aromatic rings and triazine moieties in the core.⁶ CTFs have attracted much attention for their potential applications in, for example, CO₂ reduction, pollutant degradation, organosynthesis, water splitting, H₂O₂ and H₂ production, and organic semiconductor devices.^{67–72} Several approaches have been used for the preparation of CTFs, including cyclotrimerization of nitrile groups through direct or indirect methods in the presence of molten ZnCl₂ at 400 °C; superacid-catalyzed trimerization; Suzuki cross-coupling; Ni-catalyzed Yamamoto coupling; and P₂O₅ catalysis at 400 °C (Fig. 3).⁶⁶ The preparation of CTFs with highly crystalline structures requires the selection of monomers with planar characteristics; the use of nonplanar monomers leads to the formation amorphous or semicrystalline CTFs.^{73–76} To date, only a few crystalline CTFs have been reported. For example, Tang *et al.* found that the degree of crystallinity of CTFs and the formation of uniform layered structures increased upon increasing the microwave power from 20 to 100 W.⁷⁷ Interestingly, Xu *et al.* prepared a two-dimensional (2D) CTF with a well stacked structure within 10 min at 25 °C through a TfOH-catalyzed interfacial reaction, with simple purification procedures applied after the trimerization reactions (Fig. 4).⁷⁸ They found that the crystalline CTFs formed using this approach were AB-staggered; in contrast, mostly crystalline CTFs exhibiting the AA stacking mode were obtained when using the ionothermal method.

2.3. Preparation of CMPs

CMPs are microporous organic polymers that are emerging materials because of their permanent building blocks; huge



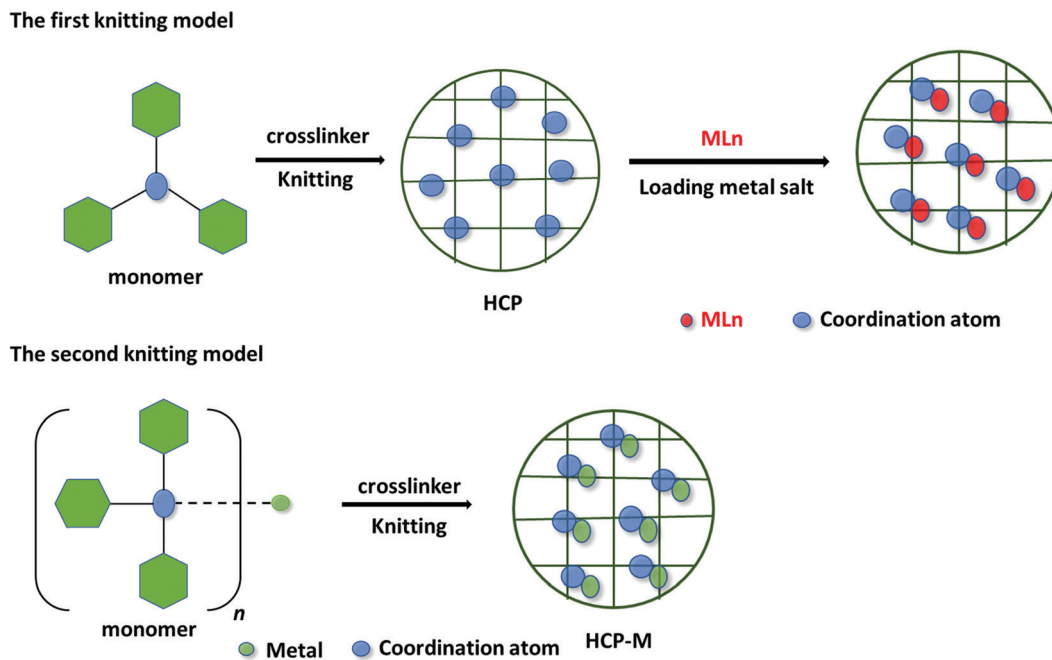


Fig. 2 Schematic cartoon for incorporating metal species into HCP frameworks via two different knitting models. Reproduced from ref. 65 with permission from Wiley-VCH.

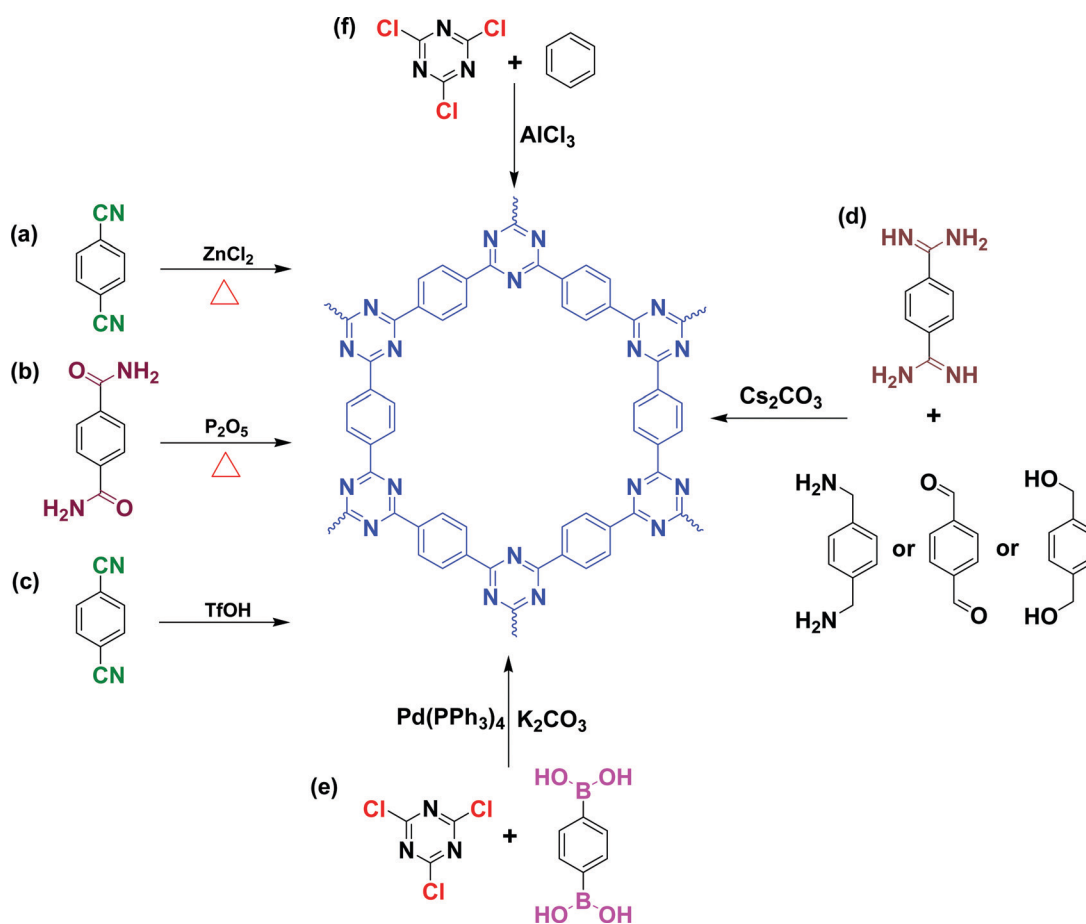


Fig. 3 Formation of CTFs via direct or indirect approaches. Reproduced from ref. 66 with permission from American Chemical Society.



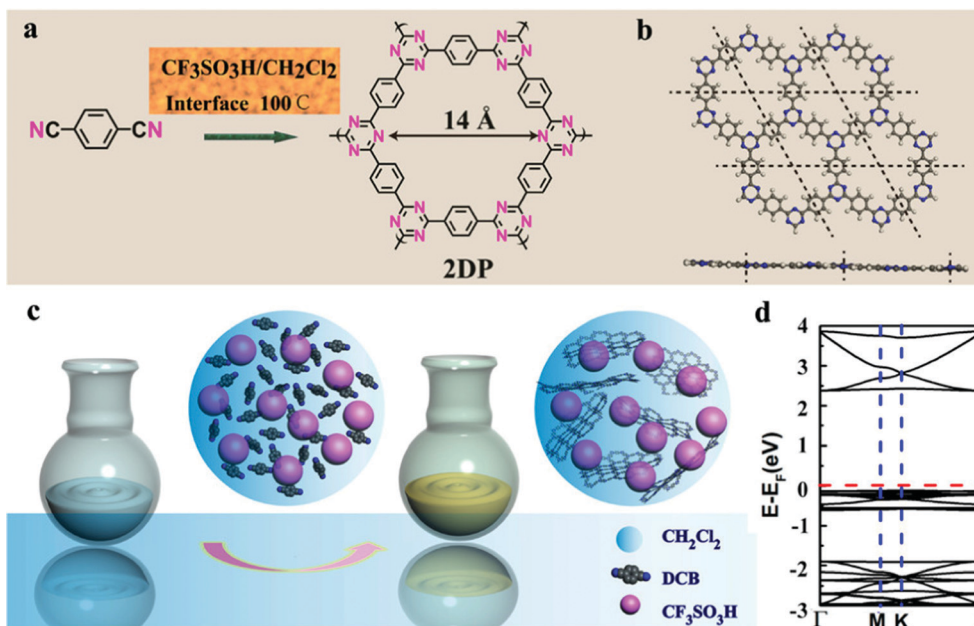


Fig. 4 (a) and (b) Synthesis of 2D-CTFs through polymerization at $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ interfaces, (b) and (d) represent the atomic structure and DFT band structure of the 2D-CTF. Reproduced from ref. 78 with permission from American Chemical Society.

surface areas; structural adjustability, diversity, and modularity; expanded degrees of conjugation; and excellent physicochemical stabilities.^{79–82} Accordingly, CMPs have been used widely as materials for photovoltaic devices, light-harvesting, photocatalysis, adsorbents, luminescent materials, and clean energy applications (e.g., supercapacitors, H_2 storage, photocatalytic cells, metal-ion rechargeable batteries, CO_2 capture and conversion, and fuel cells).^{79–82} The interesting properties of CMPs arise from (i) their expanded conjugated structures along the polymer chains (significantly enhancing their chemical and physicochemical stabilities) and (ii) their high surface areas and highly crosslinked polymeric network structures (improving their electrochemical activities, cycle stabilities, and kinetics and preventing the active material from dissolution into organic electrolytes).^{79–84} The approaches used most widely for the preparation of CMPs include phenazine ring fusion, electropolymerization, alkyne metathesis, Schiff base formation, and Yamamoto, Heck, Sonogashira–Hagihara, Buchwald–Hartwig, and Suzuki–Miyaura cross-couplings. These methods allow good selectivities, a range of different of substrates, suitable reaction conditions, simple post-synthetic modifications, and the high-yield production of CMPs with high specific surface areas.

2.4. Preparation of COFs

COFs are important emerging materials with potential applications in a wide range of fields, including optics, gas capture, lithium–sulfur batteries, electrocatalysis, metal adsorption, light harvesting, and sensing; they are easy to prepare with high surface areas and total pore volumes, moderate physical and chemical properties, and homogeneous micropores.^{85–92} COFs have been formed with 2D and 3D network structures comprising backbones containing carbon (C) and hydrogen (H) atoms as well as other

elements, including oxygen (O), boron (B), sulfur (S), and nitrogen (N) atoms. Various topologies of 2D and 3D COFs can be induced by varying the geometries and dimensions of their building blocks (Fig. 5).⁹³ Compared with other porous polymeric materials, the ability to predict the skeleton structures of COFs is unique. The many synthetic techniques available for the preparation of COFs include sonochemical methods, interfacial synthesis, ionothermal synthesis, mechanochemical methods, microwave-assisted synthesis, and solvothermal synthesis.⁹³ The fabrication of COF skeletons with particular pore sizes and symmetries depends on the choice of suitable linkers and organic building blocks. The types of linkers that have been used for the preparation of COFs include hydrazone, phenazine, imine, azine, boroxine, imide, and triazine units (Fig. 6).⁹³ 2D COF frameworks can have nine different topologies: hexagonal layer (hxl), kgd, tth, mtf, bex, kagome (kgm), hexagonal tungsten bronze (htb), square lattice (sql), and hcb (Fig. 7).⁹⁴ Feng and co-workers prepared a 3D anionic CD-COF (rra net) containing trinodal secondary building units through the condensation reaction of γ -CD with $\text{B}(\text{OMe})_3$ in the presence of LiOH under microwave conditions.⁹⁵ In addition, Yaghi *et al.* obtained a COF-based tth topology when combining square-planar, hexagonal, and triangular building blocks and observed tth topology tiling.⁹⁶

3. Potential applications of POPs

3.1. CO_2 capture

POPs are ideal candidates for capturing CO_2 gas in a green and environmentally friendly manner. Very recently, the Tan group prepared two novel inorganic–organic crosslinked polymers (HCP-PN-1, and HCP-PN-2) based on phosphazene moieties through Friedel–Crafts alkylations for the nucleophilic



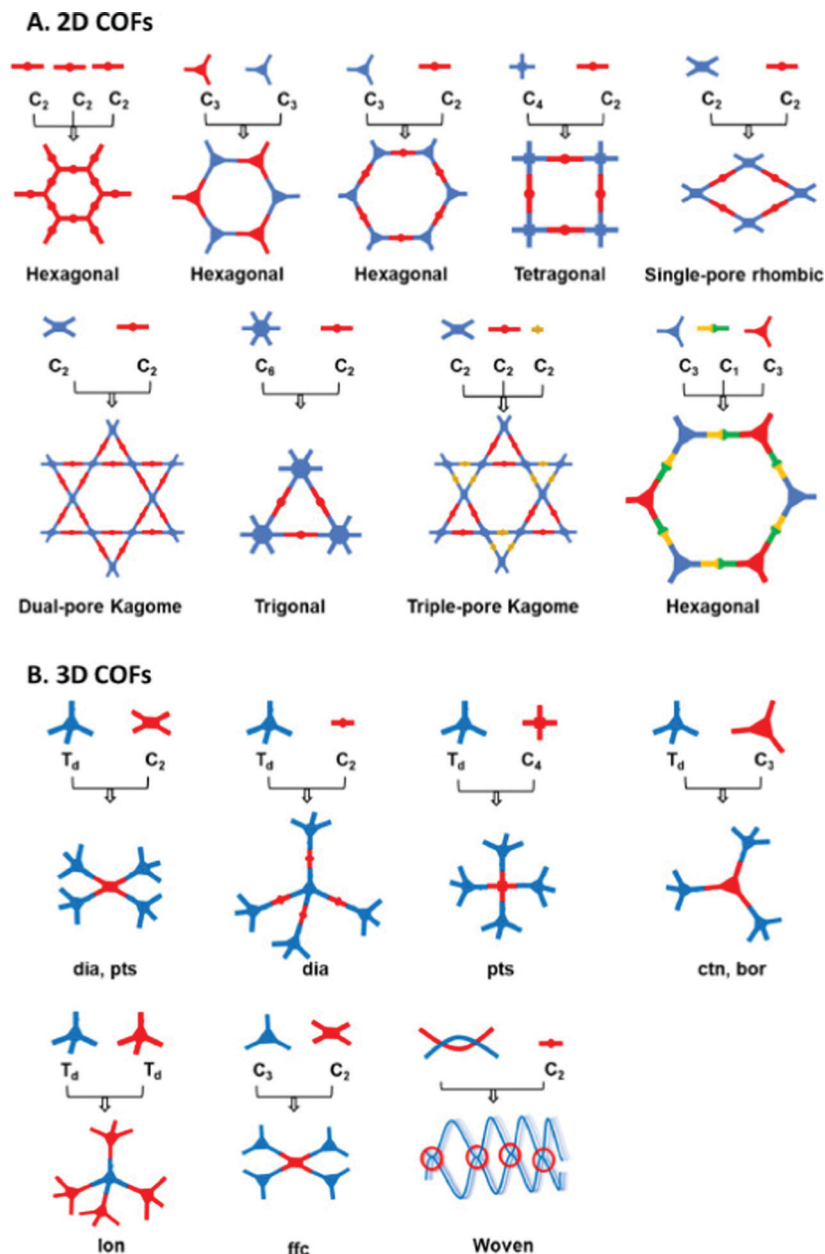


Fig. 5 Topology diagrams representing a general basis for COF design and the construction of (A) 2D COFs and (B) 3D COFs.⁹³ Reproduced from ref. 93 with permission from Elsevier.

substitution of hexachlorotriphosphazene with 2-naphthol (PN-Nap-1 and PN-Nap-2) to give nitrogen- and phosphorus-enriched HCPs (Fig. 8).⁹⁷ Interestingly, these HCPs had hierarchical pore structures and high surface areas (based on BET measurements) that led to high degrees of CO₂ adsorption (HCP-PN-1: 72 mg g⁻¹; HCP-PN-2: 57 mg g⁻¹; at 273 K). Li *et al.* prepared MOP-PZ containing N=C and NH groups through a Scholl reaction of 3,5-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazole in the presence of AlCl₃ in CHCl₃ as the solvent. They prepared the hybrid material MOP-PZ-Ag by embedding silver nanoparticles (NPs) into MOP-PZ, and found that MOP-PZ-Ag functioned as a heterogeneous catalyst for the production of propionic acid through the carboxylation of some terminal alkynes; this stable

hybrid material also displayed an excellent degree of CO₂ adsorption (183.7 mg g⁻¹).⁹⁸ Wang and co-workers prepared nitrogen-enriched microporous polymers containing various contents of amino groups through condensation reactions of melamine with formohydrazide, formamide, *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), and *N*-methylformamide. These four polymers possessed pore diameters of 0.52–1.10 nm and specific surface areas of 612–748 m² g⁻¹, with the BET method, and SEM, and TEM analysis revealing that they were agglomerates of tiny particles with an irregular shape and porous structures; the four polymers provided CO₂ uptakes of up to 103 mg g⁻¹ at 273 K.⁹⁹ Liang *et al.* prepared four kinds of CMPs and used a post-knitting approach to improve their porosities, affording



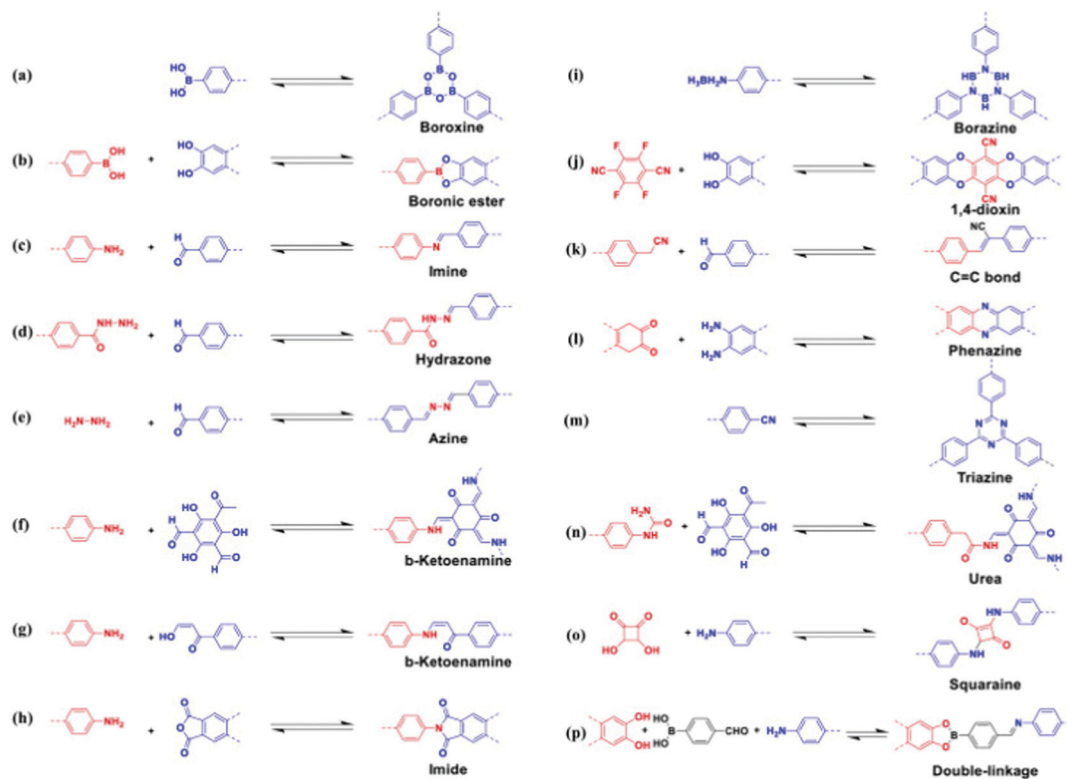


Fig. 6 Various linkages for COF formation. Reproduced from ref. 93 with permission from Elsevier.

eight CMP-based HCPs (KCMPs) (Fig. 9).¹⁰⁰ These KCMPs had high specific surface areas (up to $2267 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$), high pore volumes (up to $3.27 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$), and excellent degrees of CO_2 uptake (up to 175.12 mg g^{-1} at 273 K). Das *et al.* prepared two kinds of CTFs based on 1,2,3-triazolo units; their Tz-CTF polymeric frameworks exhibited excellent CO_2 uptake capacities, with a high surface area, chemical and thermal stabilities, agglomerated tiny particles, and regular porous structures, based on SEM and TEM imaging.¹⁰¹ Our group also prepared two bicarbazole-based COFs (Cz-BD, and Cz-DHBD) through Schiff-base condensations of Cz-4CHO (as the C_2 -symmetric knot) with BD and DHBD.¹⁰² These Cz-BD and Cz-DHBD COFs possessed high surface areas (up to 2111 and $992.2 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively) as well as thermal stability up to 507 °C. The Cz-DHBD COF featured a kagome structure, due to intramolecular $\text{OH} \cdots \text{N}$ hydrogen bonding, that increased the steric bulk hindrance and decreased the nucleophilicity of the imino nitrogen atoms, thereby decreasing its ability to capture CO_2 (110.59 mg g^{-1}) relative to that of the Cz-BD COF (125.95 mg g^{-1}). In addition, we have prepared hollow microspherical and micro-tubular carbazole-based COFs through condensations of Car-3 NH_2 and the trimethyl linkers TPA-3CHO, TPP-3CHO, and TPT-3CHO with various degrees of planarity, obtaining high surface areas of 1334, 743, and $721 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively. Due to their high surface areas, these Car-TPA, Car-TPT, and Car-TTP COFs provided high degrees of CO_2 capture, with recorded uptake rates of up to 61, 42, and 34 mg g^{-1} , respectively, at 298 K. Although Car-TPT and Car-TTP had similar surface areas, the former provided a higher

CO_2 capture rate because of the higher nitrogen content of the triazine units in the Car-TPT COF.¹⁰³ The effect of the nitrogen content on the CO_2 capture ability of COFs was also observed in six 2D COFs displaying various planarities, symmetries, and nitrogen contents, synthesized through the condensation reaction of TPA-3 NH_2 and TPT-3 NH_2 (as triarylamine monomers) with the monomers TPA-3CHO, TPP-3CHO, and 2TPT-3CHO (with various degrees of planarity) (Fig. 10).¹⁰⁴ Here, TPT-3 NH_2 is more planar than TPA-3 NH_2 , and TPT-3CHO is more planar than TPP-3CHO and TPA-3CHO. The COFs with lower planarity possessed lower surface areas; those with higher nitrogen contents and higher nucleophilicities displayed higher degrees of CO_2 capture. As expected, the higher nitrogen contents in the TPT-based COFs provided higher rates of CO_2 capture (up to 92.38 mg g^{-1} at 273 K for TPT-COF-6), with the greater planarity of their building blocks also enhancing the morphology to favor CO_2 capture.¹⁰⁴ We have also prepared β -ketoenamine-linked COFs (TFP-TPA, TFP-Car, and TFP-TPP) through solvothermal Schiff-base [3+3] polycondensations of TFP-3OHCHO with three tris(aminophenyl)-presenting derivatives (possessing amino, carbazole, and pyridine units, respectively).¹⁰⁵ The TFP-TPA, TFP-Car, and TFP-TPP COFs possessed different degrees of planarity and surface areas of 457, 362, and $686 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively. The higher degrees of planarity of the TFP-Car and TFP-TPP COFs resulted in higher thermal stabilities and stronger interactions with CO_2 molecules at 273 K (up to 190 and 200 mg g^{-1} , respectively) relative to those exhibited by the lower-planarity TPA-Car COF (183 mg g^{-1}).¹⁰⁵ Nagai *et al.* reported four



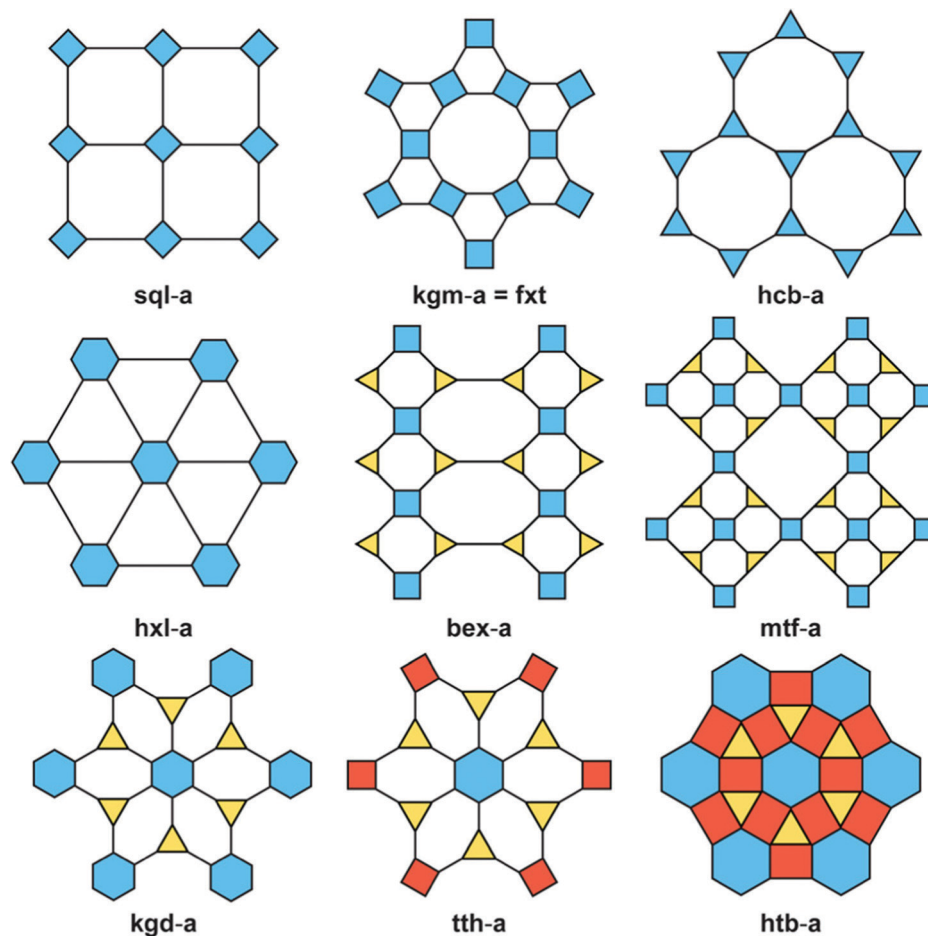


Fig. 7 Various topologies in 2D COFs. Reproduced from ref. 94 with permission from American Chemical Society.

types of PI-COF prepared through solvothermal reactions of TAPA and TAPB with PMDA and NTCDA (Fig. 11).¹⁰⁶ These PI-COF materials had specific surface areas exceeding $500 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ and were applied for CO_2 uptake. We have used Schiff base formation, reduction, and Mannich and Sonogashira–Hagihara couplings to prepare two new CMPs (TPE-TPE-BZ, and Py-TPE-BZ) featuring benzoxazine-linked tetraphenylethylene and pyrene units (Fig. 12)¹⁰⁷ Upon thermal treatment, the benzoxazine units in the backbones of the TPE-TPE-BZ and Py-TPE-BZ CMPs underwent ring opening polymerizations to form new materials displaying high performance for CO_2 uptake, due to the presence of phenolic OH and Mannich bridges capable of hydrogen bonding with CO_2 molecules.

3.2. Dyes and iodine adsorption

Yu *et al.* prepared four HCP materials (BCB, Py, CCBCB, and CCPy-CMP) based on perylene, bicarbazole, and triazine units (Fig. 13).¹⁰⁸ According to BET analyses, the surface areas of BCB, Py, CCBCB and CCPy-CMP were 545, 624, 220, and $20 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively; their surface morphologies featured nanotubes, graphitic flakes, aggregated particles, and nanosheet stacks, respectively. The I_2 uptake of the CCBCP-CMP sample [$11.56 \text{ wt} (\text{m}^{-2} \text{ g}^{-1})$] was higher than those of the other precursors

because of its high surface area and high content of N-heteroatoms. Recently, we used Friedel–Crafts polymerization to prepare the hybrid inorganic/organic porous materials POSS-TPE and POSS-TPP based on cubic octavinylsilsesquioxane (OVS) and tetraphenylethylene and tetraphenylpyrazine units, respectively. The as-prepared POSS-TPE had a high surface area ($741 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$) and good thermal stability, as determined using N_2 adsorption/desorption and TGA, respectively.¹⁰⁹ The Alameddine group prepared five CMP materials through Cu-catalyzed [4+2] benzannulations of 2,5-bis(phenylethynyl)tetraphthaldehyde with a series of 1,4-diarylethynyltritycene derivatives.¹¹⁰ The resultant CMPs 1–5 were microporous, with high BET surface areas ($794 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$) and pore volumes ($0.63 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$), and displayed good I_2 uptake (166 wt%). Lin *et al.* constructed CTT-POP1, a POP containing triaryl triazine and featuring intramolecular hydrogen bonds, that functioned as an adsorbent for the dye methylene blue because of its surface wettability and capability for π – π interactions.¹¹¹ The Das group prepared a series of covalent organic polymers (COPs) through the reactions of triptycene with derivatives of benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxaldehyde.¹¹² Interestingly, the surface areas of these resulting polymers were strongly affected by the number of OH groups in the I-COPs, as predicted from the BET profiles. Due to their high surface areas and uniform spherical shapes, determined



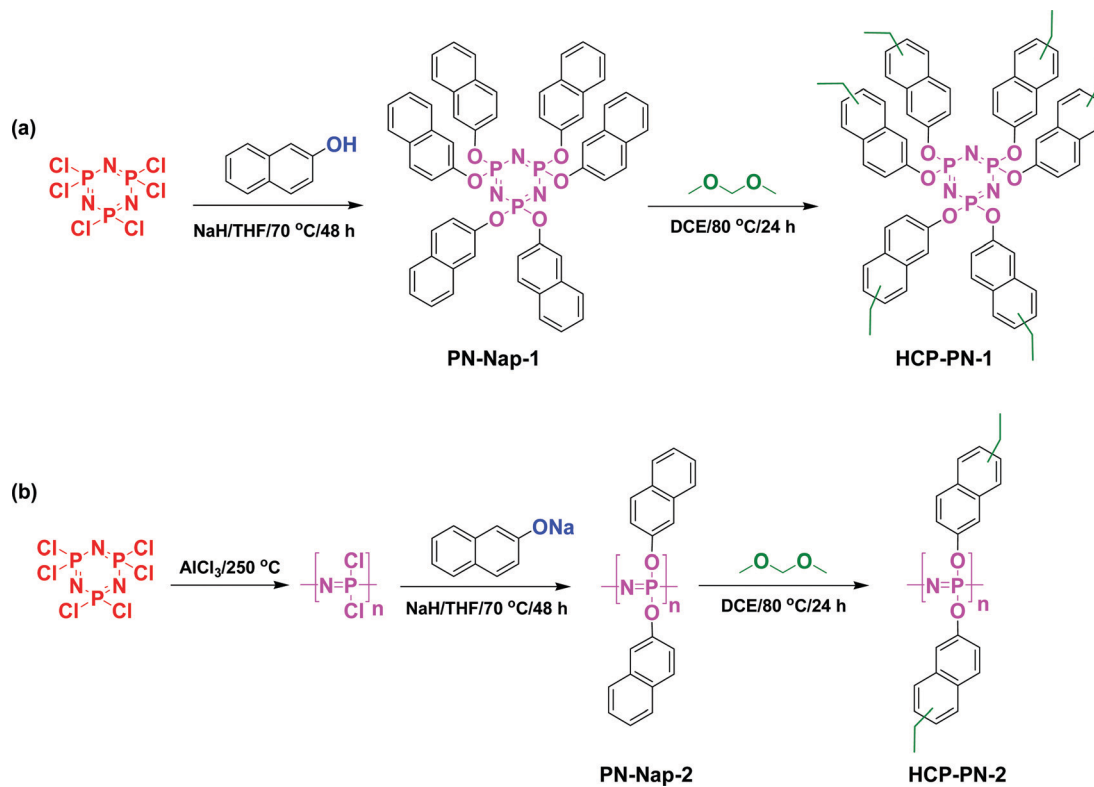


Fig. 8 Synthesis of (a) PN-Nap-2 and HCP-PN-2, (b) and (c) CO_2 adsorption of PN-Nap-2 and HCP-PN-2 at 0 and 25 °C. Reproduced from ref. 97 with permission from American Chemical Society.

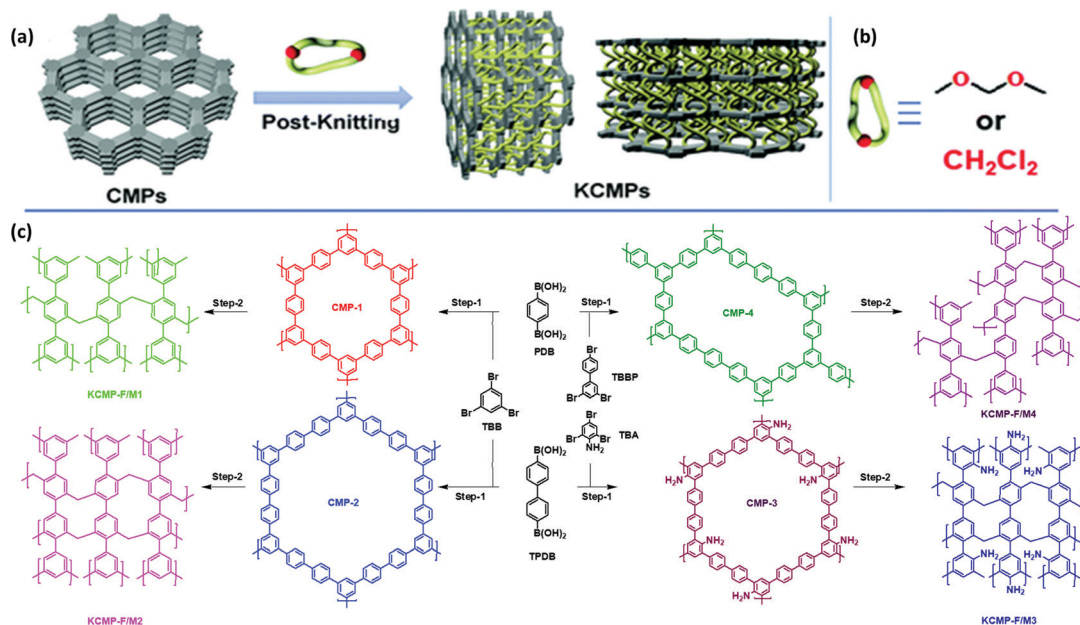


Fig. 9 Schematic cartoon for the synthesis of CMPs via the post-knitting method. (b) The cross-linker structure. (c) The synthetic routes for the KCMP via palladium-catalyzed Suzuki coupling and a Lewis acid catalyzed Friedel–Crafts reaction. Reproduced from ref. 100 with permission from the Royal Society of Chemistry.

from SEM images, the I_2 capacities of these I-COPs were outstanding (*ca.* 4860 mg g^{-1}) when compared with those of other

COP materials. The ability to tune the charge density of COFs, when combined with their high crystallinities and high surface



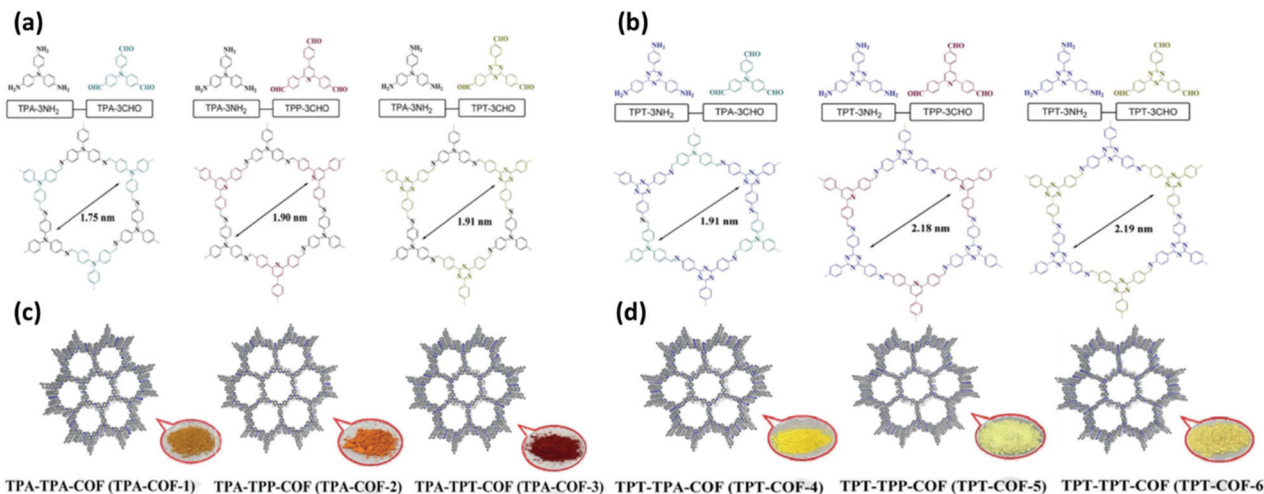


Fig. 10 (a and b) Synthesis of TPA-COF-1, TPA-COF-2, TPA-COF-3, TPT-COF-1, TPT-COF-2, and TPT-COF-3 through Schiff base reactions. (c and d) Their color photos. Reproduced from ref. 104 with permission from the Royal Society of Chemistry.

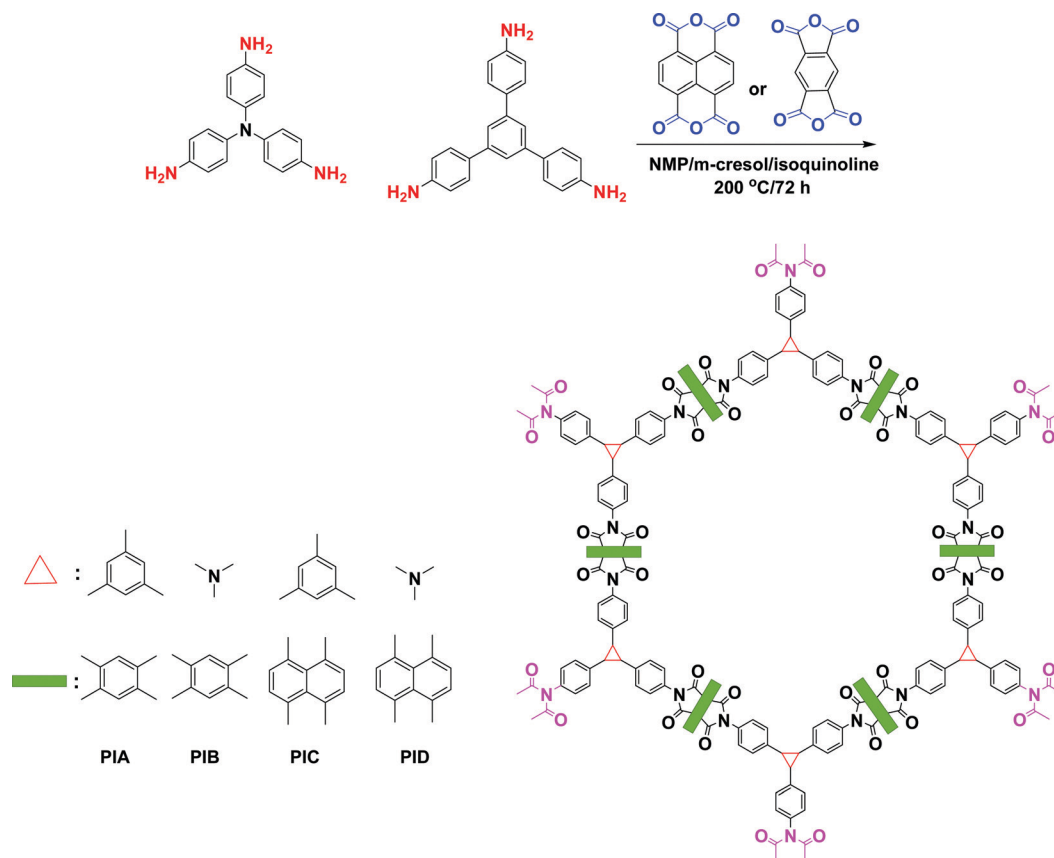


Fig. 11 Synthesis of the four polyimide COFs. Reproduced from ref. 106 with permission from American Chemical Society.

areas, makes them good candidates for capturing various chemicals, including dyes. Our group employed the previously mentioned BFTB-PyTA, BFTB-BFTB, and BFTB-BCTA COFs for dye adsorption; the adsorption efficacies of the hollow-structured BFTB-PyTA and BFTB-BFTB COFs were higher than that of the

non-hollow-structured BFTB-BCTA COF. These COFs displayed excellent adsorption performance (up to 99.2%) and confirmed that the controlling parameters of dye adsorption in the COFs were the surface area, the morphology, and the capability for π -stacking with the dye.¹¹³



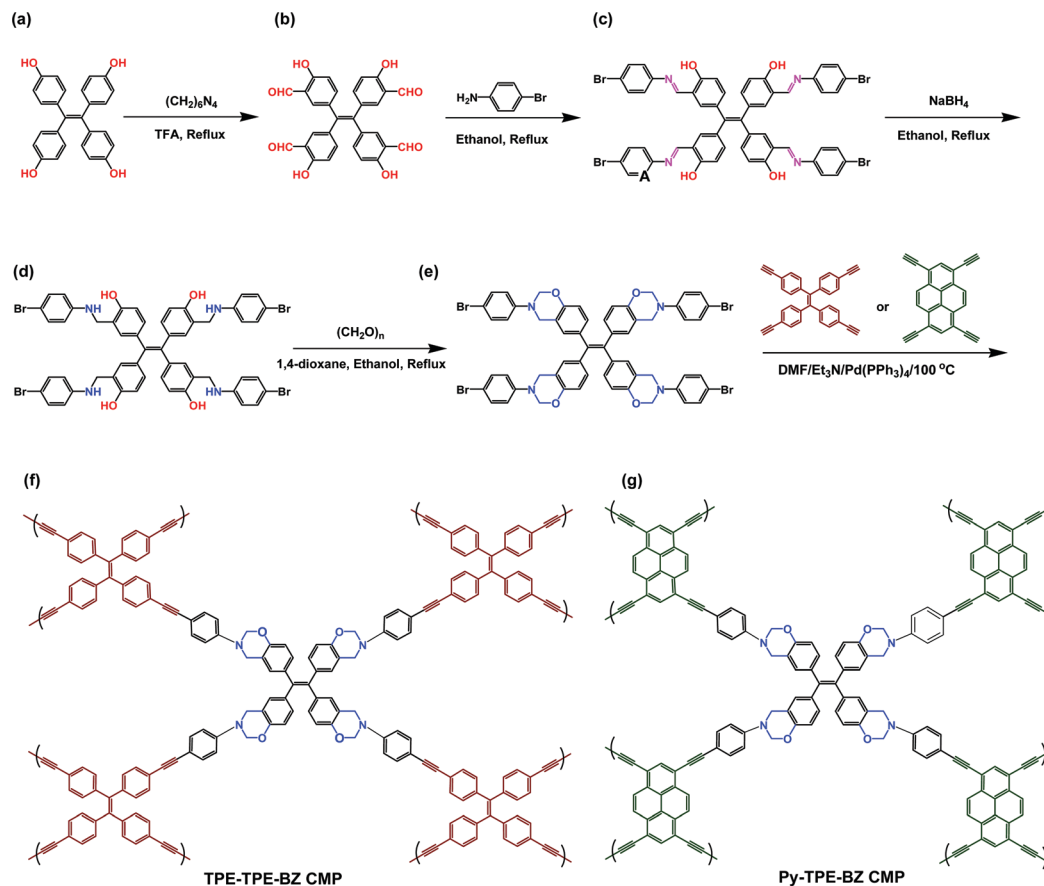


Fig. 12 Synthesis of the TPE-TPE-BZ CMP, and TPE-TPE-BZ CMPs through a multistep reaction. Reproduced from ref. 107 with permission from American Chemical Society.

3.3. Energy storage

There are many reports of the use of POPs as excellent materials for energy storage. For example, we have prepared microporous CTFs based on pyrene units (Pyrene-CTF-10, and Pyrene-CTF-20) through ionothermal reactions of 1,3,6,8-cyanopyrene (TCNPy) with different mole ratios of ZnCl_2 at $500\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.¹¹⁴ Pyrene-CTF-10 and Pyrene-CTF-20 possessed high surface areas (819 and $1019\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively) and capacitances (380 and 500 F g^{-1} , respectively). We have also prepared bicarbazole-based CTFs (Car-CTFs) based on Car-4CN. According to TGA and N_2 adsorption/desorption analyses, our Car-CTFs had high specific surface areas (up to $1400\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$), and excellent coulombic efficiencies.¹¹⁵ Mohamed *et al.* synthesized two HCPs (TPE-CPOP1, and TPE-CPOP2) based on tetraphenylethene as the main building unit and these obtained materials had high BET surface areas, amorphous structures, and high specific capacitances.¹¹⁶ Furthermore, we prepared An-CPOP1 and An-CPOP2 through simple Friedel–Crafts alkylations of An-4Ph with 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine and formaldehyde dimethyl acetal as crosslinker reagents.¹¹⁷ An-CPOP1 possessed a tubular nanotube structure, based on SEM imaging, while An-CPOP2 displayed a capacitance of 98.10 F g^{-1} at 0.5 A g^{-1} . Mohamed *et al.* prepared DPT-HPP through a Friedel–Crafts reaction of (4-(5,6-diphenyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)triphenylamine

in the presence of FeCl_3 ; it exhibited a specific capacitance of 110 F g^{-1} and excellent cycling stability over 2000 cycles.¹¹⁸ We reported the TPPDATPPyr and TPPDA-TPTPE COFs prepared through Schiff-base condensations of TPPDA(NH_2)₄ with TPPyr(CHO)₄ and TPTPE(CHO)₄, respectively.¹¹⁹ The TPPDATPPyr and TPPDA-TPTPE COFs were highly thermally resistant, with decomposition temperatures (T_{d10}) of up to 543 and $551\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, respectively; in addition, they had high surface areas (up to 1020 and $1067\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively). Both the TPPDATPPyr and TPPDA-TPTPE COFs underwent reversible redox processes at a low sweep rate (5 mV s^{-1}) over the potential range from $+0.18$ to -0.92 V , because of their redox-active triphenylamino groups. At a current density of 2 A g^{-1} , the specific capacitance of the TPPDA-TPTPE COF (237.1 F g^{-1}) was higher than that of the TPPDATPPyr COF (188.7 F g^{-1}), due to the higher surface area of the former, as well as the easy access for electrolytes to its electrode surface, thanks to the presence of the heteroatoms. Furthermore, the TPPDATPPyr and TPPDA-TPTPE COFs displayed excellent cycling capacities, with retentions of up to 86.2 and 85.6% , respectively, after 5000 cycles. We have examined the effect of the COF surface area on capacitance through the formation of a sponge-like shell TPT-DAHQ COF through the template-free condensation of TPT-3CHO and DAHQ-2HCl.¹²⁰ The TPT-DAHQ COF possessed an



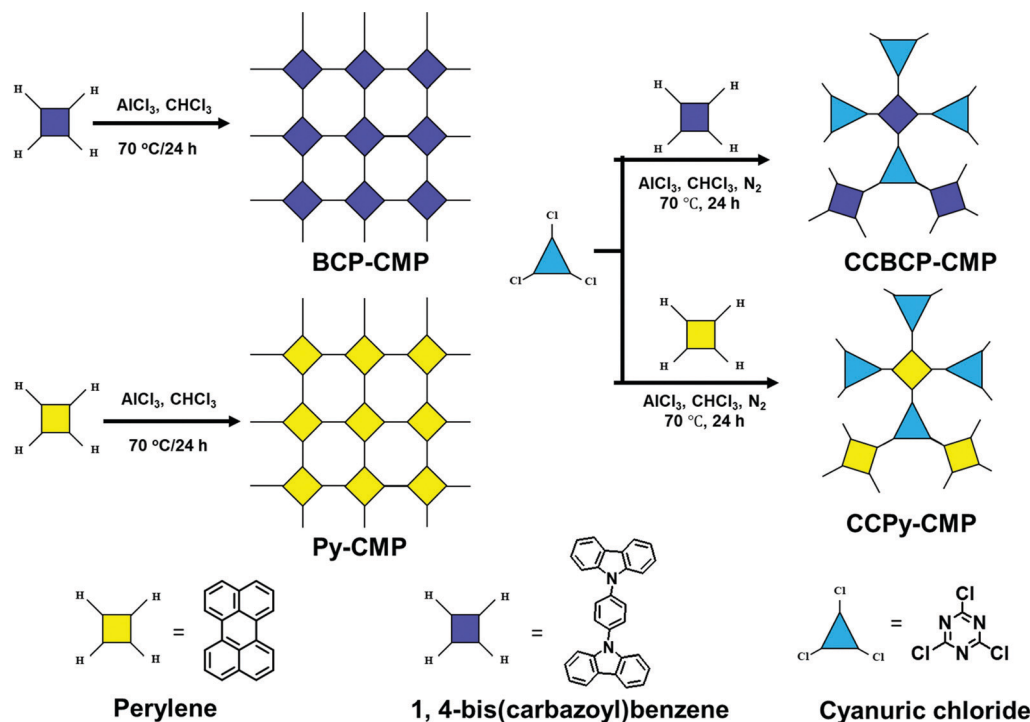


Fig. 13 Synthesis routes for BCP-CMP, Py-CMP, CCBCP-CMP and CCPy-CMP. Reproduced from ref. 108 with permission from Elsevier.

extraordinary surface area (up to $1855\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$) in addition to high thermal resistance (up to $452\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$). The high surface area of the TPT-DAHQ COF was the main factor behind its excellent capacitance (up to 256 F g^{-1} at current density of 0.5 A g^{-1}); it displayed high durability, with up to 98.8% of its original capacitance retained without any obvious degradation after 1850 cycles at 10 A g^{-1} . We also elucidated the effect of the active redox sites in COFs structures through one-pot syntheses of three bifluorenylidene-based COFs BFTB-PyTA, BFTB-BFTB, and BFTB-BCTA through reactions of BFTB-4CHO with PyTA- 4NH_2 , BFTB- 4NH_2 , and BCTA- 4NH_2 , respectively.¹¹³ In addition to the BFTB-PyTA, BFTB-BFTB, and BFTB-BCTA COFs displaying record-high thermal resistances of up to 433, 416, and $449\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, respectively, they also exhibited high BET surface areas (up to 1133 , 1040 , and $834\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively), determined through N_2 isothermal analyses at 77 K . The specific capacitances of the BFTB-PyTA and BFTB-BFTB COFs were 68.0 and 84.5 F g^{-1} , respectively, at a scan rate of 5 mV s^{-1} ; the specific capacitance of the BFTB-BCTA COF at the same scan rate was higher (89.9 F g^{-1}), although it had the lowest surface area, revealing that the redox-active sites were the carbazole subunits. Furthermore, the smooth surface morphology of the BFTB-BFTB COF played an important role in its specific capacitance being higher than that of the BFTB-PyTA COF, which had a hollow-microtubule structure. The capacitive retentions of the BFTB-PyTA, BFTB-BFTB, and BFTB-BCTA COFs were 97.27, 85.23, and 91.21%, respectively. Using our previously mentioned TFP-COFs, we investigated the effects of redox-active amino, pyridine, and carbazole groups on the reversible redox processes occurring at a low sweep rate of 5 mV s^{-1} . The specific capacitance of the TFP-TPA COF

(up to 291.1 F g^{-1}) was higher than those of the TFP-TPP and TFP-Car COFs, due to its higher nitrogen-atom percentage; therefore, it had a greater number of available redox active sites, even though it had a lower surface area. The TFP-TPA COF, TFP-TPP and TFP-Car COFs exhibited high durability after 5000 cycles at 10 A g^{-1} , with retention of their original values of up to 91, 88.2, and 90.4%, respectively.¹⁰⁵ Triphenylamine has been a highly studied redox-active unit because of its ability to store energy. Our group investigated the previously mentioned COFs 1–6 to test their validity as supercapacitors. Indeed, the TPA-COFs 1–4 exhibited supercapacitance, whereas the TPT-COFs 5 and 6 did not provide any redox curves during cyclic voltammetry, consistent with their absence of triphenylamine moieties. Notably, the unsaturated $\text{N}=\text{C}$ units do not display any reactivity in acidic media, and increasing the number of triphenylamine groups enhanced the specific capacitance; as a result, the capacitance of TPA-TPA-COF-1, which featured six triphenylamine groups, was higher than those of the other COFs 2–4. Morphologies and chemical structures can also play a role in affecting the specific capacitances of supercapacitors. We confirmed these phenomena in a recent study of the previously mentioned Car-TPA, Car-TPP, and Car-TPT COFs, which possessed carbazole, pyridine, and triphenylamine units, respectively, making them ideal candidates for storing energy; at 0.2 A g^{-1} , they displayed specific capacitances of 13.6, 14.5, and 17.4 F g^{-1} , respectively.¹⁰³ The Car-TPA and Car-TPP COFs had high surface areas and two redox groups, but provided lower capacitances; in contrast, the Car-TPT COF had a low surface area and only one redox group, but its microtubular structure and molecular design led to enhanced capacitance



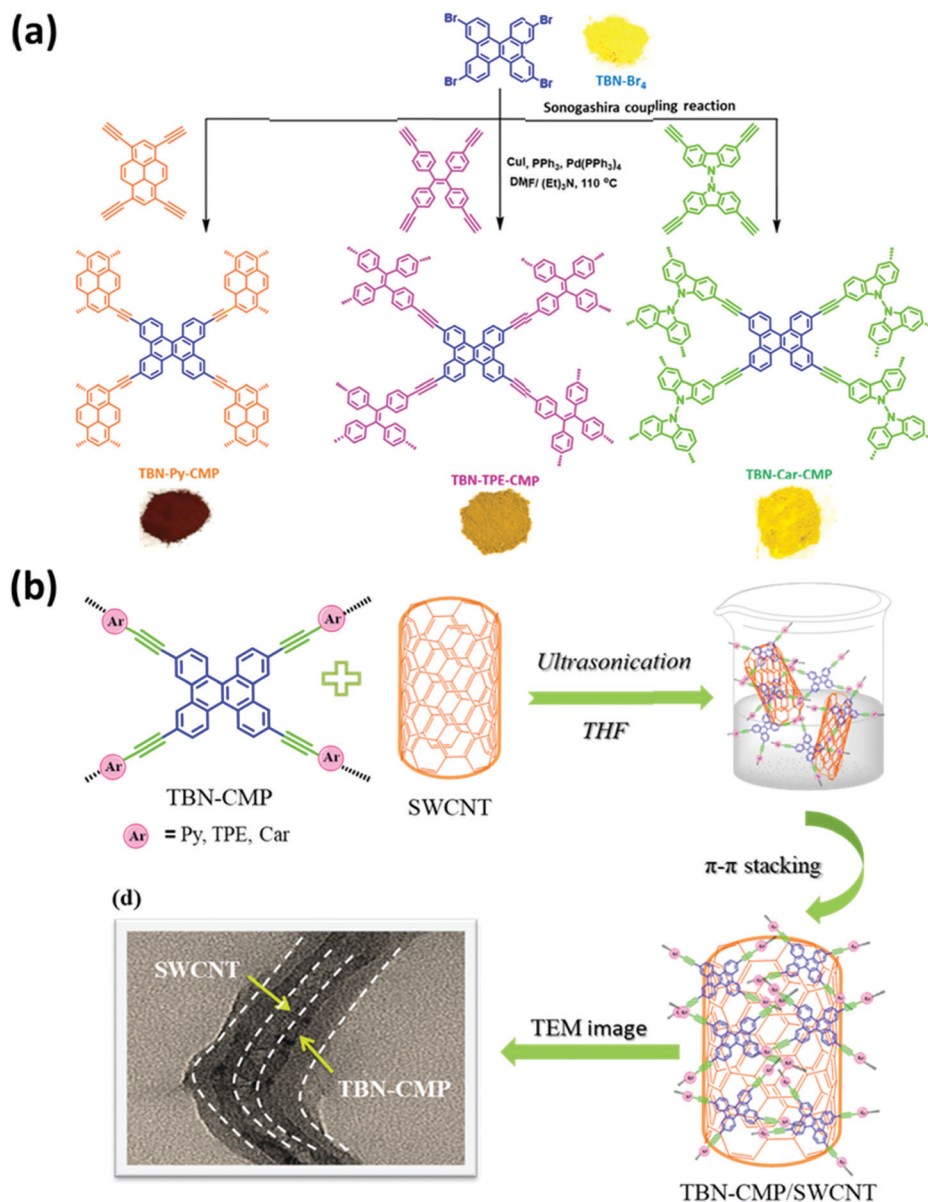


Fig. 14 (a) Synthesis of TBN-Py-CMP, TBN-TPE-CMP, and TBN-Car-CMP and (b) formation of TBN-CMP/SWCNTs. Reproduced from ref. 121 with permission from American Chemical Society.

and retention during the charging/discharging process. Recently, Maha *et al.* used Sonogashira–Hagihara reactions to prepare a series of CMPs based on tetrabenzonaphthalene (TBN) moieties (TBN-TPE-CMP, TBN-Py-CMP, and TBN-Car-CMP) [Fig. 14(a)].¹²¹ Subsequently, we improved the conductivity of these materials by mixing them with single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) [Fig. 14(b)]. Interestingly, the capacitance of the TBN-Py-CMP/SWCNT nanocomposite (430 F g^{-1} at 0.5 A g^{-1}) was higher than those of the other samples, presumably because of strong π - π interactions between the pyrene units in the TBN-Py-CMP framework and the SWCNTs.^{122–125} Eddaoudi *et al.* prepared Hex-Aza-COF-2 and Hex-Aza-COF-3 through solvothermal condensations of benzoquinone with redox-functionalized aromatic tetramines

and phenazine, respectively [Fig. 15(a)].¹²⁶ They used powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), solid state NMR spectroscopy, BET analysis, SEM, and TEM imaging to investigate the chemical structures, crystallinities, porosities, and morphologies of these materials [Fig. 15(b)–(i)]. The PXRD data and SEM images revealed that both materials had moderate crystallinities and aggregated spherical morphologies. Furthermore, based on electrochemical measurements, the specific capacitances of Hex-Aza-COF-2 (585 F g^{-1}) and Hex-Aza-COF-3 (663 F g^{-1}) were higher than those reported previously for porous polymeric and COF materials. Yang *et al.* prepared a new porous organic HCP through the reaction of pyrene with CHCl_3 as the crosslinker and AlCl_3 as the catalyst, with the subsequent hydrolysis affording HcPPy that possessed a high surface area ($723 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$) and



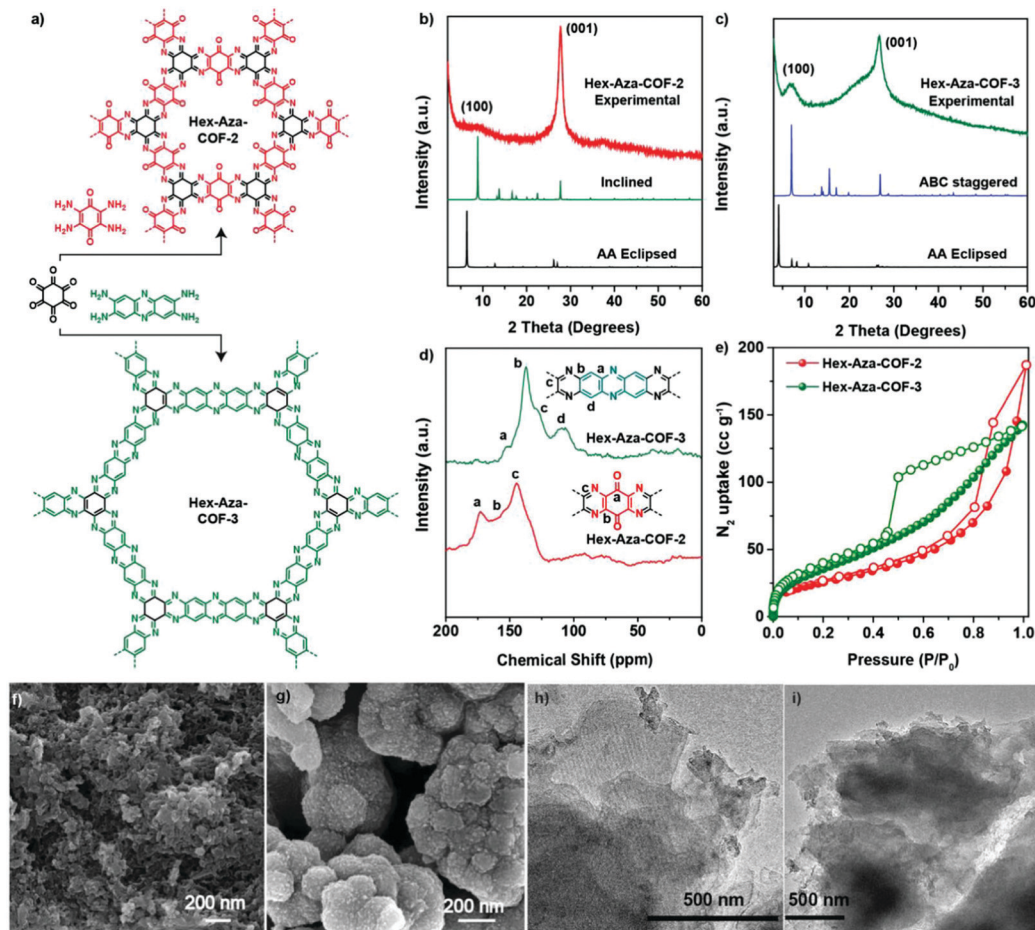


Fig. 15 (a) Synthesis of Hex-Aza-2 and Hex-Aza-COF-3, (b) and (c) PXR D pattern for Hex-Aza-COF-2 and Hex-Aza-COF-3. (d) Solid-state ^{13}C NMR for Hex-Aza-COF-2 and Hex-Aza-COF-3. (e) BET isotherms for Hex-Aza-COF-2 and Hex-Aza-COF-3. (f and g) SEM images for Hex-Aza-COF-2 and Hex-Aza-COF-3. (h and i) TEM images for Hex-Aza-COF-2 and Hex-Aza-COF-3. Reproduced from ref. 126 with permission from Wiley-VCH.

micropores (1 nm) and mesopores (2–3 and 3.5–4.5 nm).¹²⁷ This material functioned as an anode in Li batteries and provided excellent current densities (up to 683 MA h g^{-1} at 1000 mA g^{-1}). Wong *et al.* prepared materials named SP and HP through Sonogashira couplings of tri(4-ethynylphenylamine) with 9-ferrocenylidene-2,7-diiodo-9H-fluorene in the presence and absence of ZIF-67, respectively.¹²⁸ They then prepared Fe-embedded magnetic carbon materials (SP and HP-MCMTs) through the carbonization of SP and HP at 500°C for 1 h. The obtained spherical SP-MCP had a microporous architecture, good redox performance, and good cycling stability when applied in lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) as an anode; its performance was superior to that of the HP-MCP. Zhao *et al.* prepared the 2D-COF-ETTA-ETTCA and COF-ETTA-ETTCA-S materials by loading 88.4 wt% of sulfur and applied these materials in lithium-sulfur batteries.¹²⁹ The devices displayed high capacity (up to 1617 mA h g^{-1} at 0.1C), low capacitance decay after 528 cycles, and high coulombic performance (*ca.* 98%).

3.4. Hydrogen evolution

Chi *et al.* synthesized a new electrochemical material ($\text{PMO}_{10}\text{V}_2@\text{CTF}$) through the fabrication of $\text{PMO}_{10}\text{V}_2$ with a

cationic CTF as a support, itself prepared through trimerization of 1,3-bis(4-cyanophenyl)imidazolium chloride. $\text{PMO}_{10}\text{V}_2@\text{CTF}$ functioned as the catalyst for the production of benzaldehyde and H_2 through the oxidation of benzyl alcohol.¹³⁰ Recently, der Voort *et al.* prepared metal-free electrocatalysts based on porous BINOL-CTF materials featuring various nitrogen-containing groups (pyridine-N-oxide, pyrrolic-N, quaternary-N, and pyridinic-N/triazine-N units) through cyclization reactions of 2,2'-dihydroxy[1,1'-binaphthalene]-6,6'-dicyanitrile as the C and N atom sources in molten ZnCl_2 at 400 and 500°C , respectively.¹³¹ BINOL-10-500 displayed outstanding performance in the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) and oxygen reduction reaction (ORR), relative to the other CTF samples, as a result of its large pores, high specific surface area, and high quaternary-N content. Recently, COFs have garnered an exciting position in the field of H_2 production because of their ability to facilitate charge transfer and light harvesting. Accordingly, our group applied two of the previously mentioned COFs (PyTA-BC, and PyTA-BC-Ph), based on their excellent photophysical properties, as photocatalysts for H_2 evolution from water in the presence of a sacrificial electron donor. The PyTA-BC and PyTA-BC-Ph COFs provided photocatalytic activities of up to



1183 and 417 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$, respectively, in the presence of ascorbic acid as the electron donor.¹³² Jiang *et al.* prepared, through the *in situ* growth of TFPT-DETH on the octahedral $\text{NH}_2\text{-UiO-66}$ surface, an $\text{NH}_2\text{-UiO-66@TFPT-DETH}$ core-shell hetero-framework possessing an octahedral morphology, a smooth surface, a high surface area, light absorption properties, and both meso- and microporous structures; it mediated a high degree of H_2 production from water (up to 7178 $\text{mmol g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$) (Fig. 16).¹³³ Interestingly, Guo *et al.* prepared multivariate $\text{Tp}(\text{BTxTP}_{1-x})\text{-COFs}$ for photocatalytic H_2 evolution from water through condensation of the monomer 1,3,5-triformylphloroglucinol (Tp) with tertiary phenyl (TP) and benzothiadiazole-derived (BT) units [Fig. 17(a)].¹³⁴ FTIR and solid state NMR spectroscopy confirmed the chemical structures of the resulting COFs, which possessed highly crystalline structures and high surface areas ($>700 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$) [Fig. 17(b)-(e)]. The H_2

evolution rate increased to 9839 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$ when the COF material contained 5 mol% of BT.

3.5. Chemical sensing

Laskar *et al.* prepared two branched conjugated mesoporous polymers (CMO1 and CMO2) displaying aggregation-induced emission and high quantum yields.¹³⁵ CMO1 was more sensitive than CMO2 towards trinitrotoluene (TNT) and picric acid, due to the higher pore density and size in CMO1. The Zhong group prepared a highly fluorescent F-CTF-3 porous framework through the condensation of phenamidine hydrochloride with 4,4'-(benzo[*c*][1,2,5]thiadiazole-4,7-diyl)dibenzaldehyde.¹³⁶ This fluorescent material functioned as a chemical sensor for phenylamine (PA) and phenylenediamine (PDA), with detection at concentrations of 11.7 and 1.47 nM, respectively. The excellent luminescence features of COFs can arise in addition to

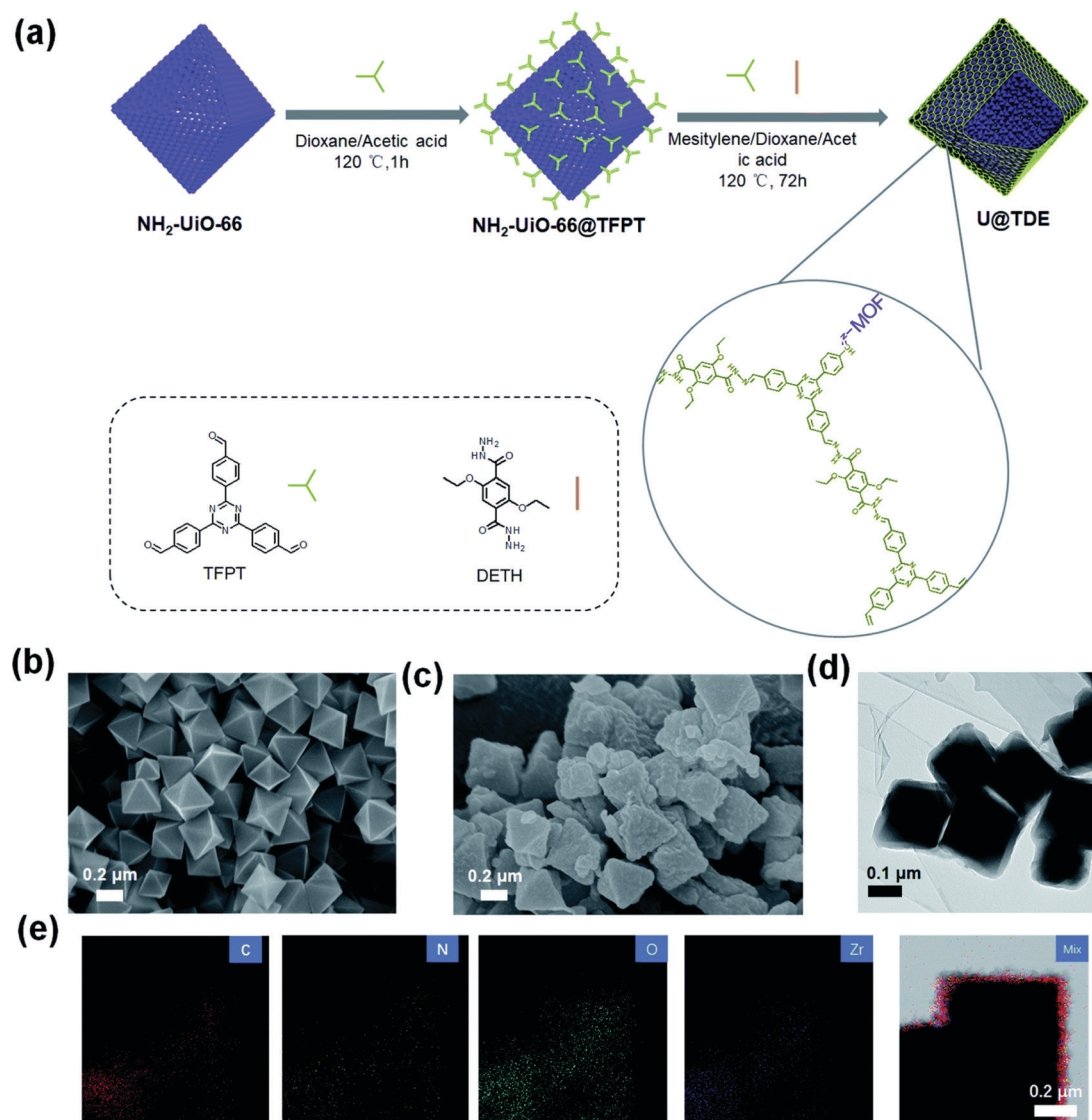


Fig. 16 (a) Schematic for the preparation of U@TDE core-shell hetero frameworks. (b) SEM image of $\text{NH}_2\text{-UiO-66}$; (c) SEM, (d) TEM image and (e) EDX mapping of U@TDE4. Reproduced from ref. 133 with permission from the Royal Society of Chemistry.



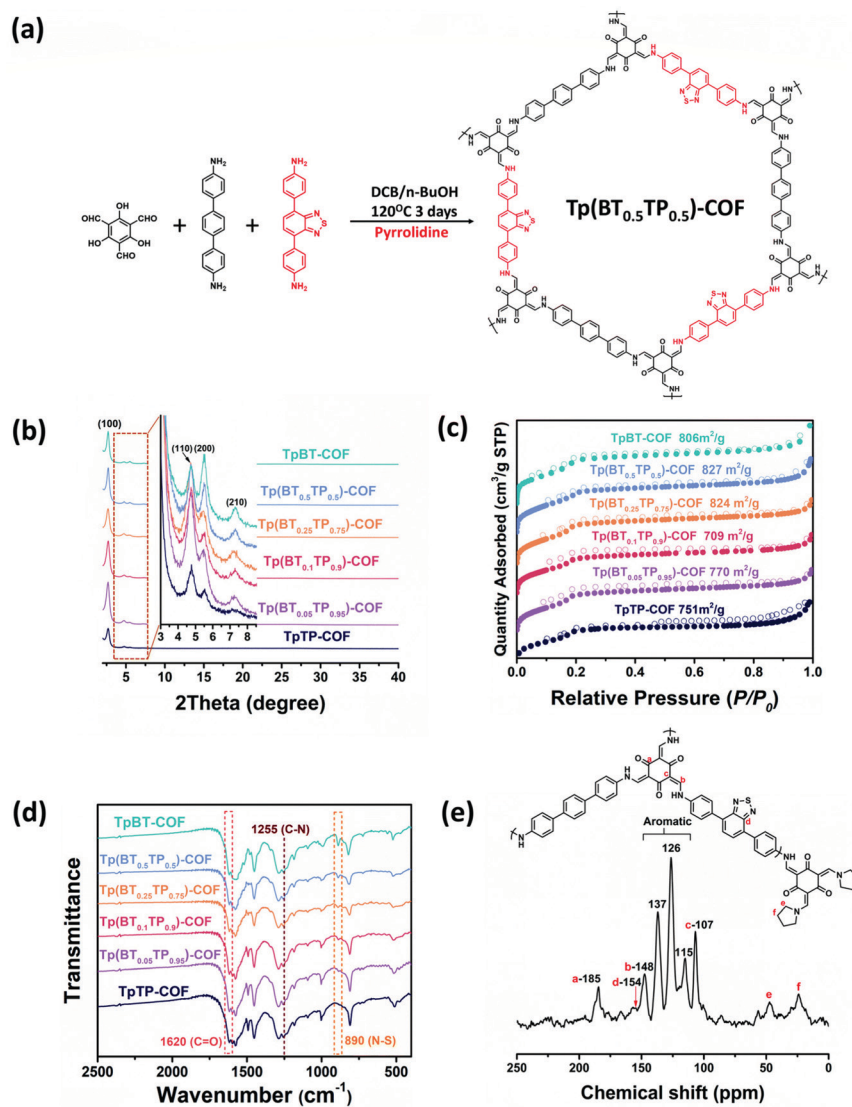


Fig. 17 Synthesis of $\text{Tp}(\text{B}_x\text{TP}_{1-x})\text{-COFs}$. (b)–(d) PXRD, N_2 adsorption–desorption and FT-IR profiles of $\text{Tp}(\text{B}_x\text{TP}_{1-x})\text{-COFs}$. (e) Solid-state ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR spectrum of $\text{Tp}(\text{BT}_{0.05}\text{TP}_{0.95})\text{-COF}$. Reproduced from ref. 134 with permission from the Royal Society of Chemistry.

their low densities, high chemical stabilities, and high thermal stabilities, making them promising candidates for use as fluorescent sensors. Often, π -conjugation of the building blocks (e.g., triazine, carbazole, pyrene, and triphenylene) or the inherently rigid structure of the COFs leads to this fluorescence behavior. We reported the first applicable COF for the detection of amino acids. We used solvothermal conditions to prepare a $\text{Cu}@$ TFPB-DHTH COF (Fig. 18) through polycondensation of TFPB-3CHO and DHTH and subsequent modification with Cu^{2+} ions.¹³⁷ The BET surface area of the TFPB-DHTH COF was $360 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$; it displayed high thermal stability up to $322 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The TFPB-DHTH COF exhibited highly fluorescent yellow emission in addition to high chemical stability; the addition of Cu^{2+} ions quenched this fluorescence, due to aggregation. Anions had only marginal effects on this quenching. The fluorescence intensity increased upon the addition of cysteine and *L*-histidine. The limits of detection (LODs) for cysteine and *L*-histidine in the

presence of the $\text{Cu}@$ TFPB-DHTH COF were 340 and 520 nM, respectively, with high selectivity. Fluorescent COFs have also been used for the spectroscopic determination of very low concentrations (nanomolar) of HCl. We have fabricated the three luminescent COFs BCTB-PD, BCTA-TP, and BCTB-BCTA through Schiff base condensations of BCTB-4CHO with PD, BCTA-4NH₂ with TP, and BCTB-4CHO with BCTA-4NH₂, respectively.¹³⁸ The thermal stabilities of the BCTB-PD and BCTB-BCTA COFs were higher than that of the BCTA-TP COF, revealing the positive effect of BCTB-4CHO as the aldehydic building block. The BET surface areas of the BCTB-PD, BCTB-BCTA, and BCTA-TP COFs were 2212, 1098, and $645 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively. Noncovalent interactions (hydrogen bonding, dipole effects) between these COFs and polar solvents led to red-shifting upon increasing the solvent polarity, in addition to enhancing the stability of the excited states of the COFs and, hence, their corresponding intramolecular charge transfer (ICT). The BCTB-4CHO-based COFs (BCTB-PD and BCTB-BCTA)



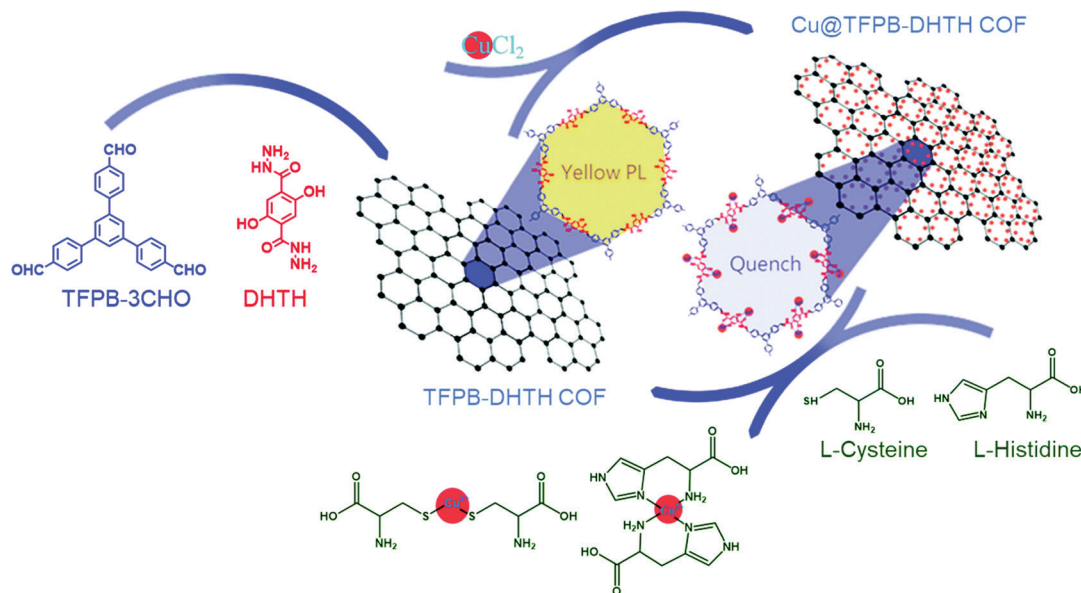


Fig. 18 Schematic representation of Cu@TFPB-DHTH COF as a chemical sensor for Cys and L-His. Reproduced from ref. 137 with permission from the Royal Society of Chemistry.

displayed fluorescence emissions because their BCTB-4CH=N units functioned as electron donating groups that facilitated ICT between the carbazole BCTB-4CH=N units and the acceptors; in contrast, the weakly electron donating BCTA-4N=CH groups resulted in weak fluorescence for the BCTA-TP COF. The BCTB-BCTA COF displayed high fluorescence sensitivity for the detection of HCl, due to the increasing planarity of its constituent units upon protonation of the imino nitrogen atoms in the BCTB-BCTA COF architecture, resulting in red-shifting of the signal. The fluorescence lifetime of the BCTB-BCTA COF increased from 4.13 to 4.89 ns upon exposure to 1 mmol L⁻¹ HCl, in addition to displaying an LOD of 10 nmol L⁻¹. Increasing the planarity of the units in the COFs and converting them into quinoid structures were exploited by our group for HCl sensing using 2D PyTA-BC and PyTA-BC-Ph COFs, prepared through Schiff base condensations of PyTA-4NH₂ with BC-4CHO and BC-Ph-4CHO, respectively, and separately under solvothermal conditions.¹²⁵ The PyTA-BC and PyTA-BC-Ph COFs had thermal stabilities of up to 403 and 421 °C, respectively, and high surface areas (520 and 1445 m² g⁻¹, respectively); we attribute the superior thermal stability and surface area of the PyTA-BC-Ph COFs to their longer building blocks. Both the PyTA-BC and PyTA-BC-Ph COFs exhibited solvatochromism phenomena and red-shifting of their signals occurred, due to strong hydrogen bonding between the amino groups on the COF surfaces and the C=O groups of the polar solvents, which facilitated ICT. Interactions of the PyTA-BC and PyTA-BC-Ph COFs with HCl also induced red-shifting from their original yellow color; the signals reverted back after exposure to NH₃ vapor. This process, which could be repeated without considerable performance loss, resulted from the increase in planarity upon protonation and the formation of quinoid structures. The PyTA-BC and PyTA-BC-Ph COFs had very low LODs for HCl of 24 and 20 nmol L⁻¹, respectively.¹³² Guo *et al.* obtained a

new 1D-COF with a specific surface area of 426 m² g⁻¹ and thermal stability up to 360 °C through the reaction of TFPpy and DABP; they used this COF as a chemical H⁺ sensor in acidic solutions.¹³⁹ Zhu *et al.* prepared a dual-luminescent COF (DL-COF) through Schiff base formation between ETTA and 9,10-anthracenedicarboxaldehyde and used it for the chemical sensing of explosive nitro compounds with high selectivity and sensitivity.¹⁴⁰ Mohamed *et al.* used Heck reactions to prepare the four ultrastable microporous polymers An-HPP, TPT-HPP, Car-HPP, and TPE-HPP from octavinylsilsesquioxane (OVS) and brominated anthracene triphenyltriazine, bicarbazole, and tetraphenylethene, respectively; we revealed that these materials displayed good thermal stabilities because of the presence of the inorganic POSS units and the high crosslinking densities.^{141–144} Furthermore, these four fluorescent materials could be used for the detection of Fe³⁺ ions.

3.6. Other applications

Ning *et al.* prepared two CMPs containing organic dyes in their backbones through Sonogashira couplings of TDFB and TCT with TEB (Fig. 19).¹⁴⁵ The TDFB-TEB CMP possessed a narrower band gap and a more planar π -conjugated structure and displayed higher photocatalytic performance towards the aerobic oxidants sulfur and amines with excellent recycling, compared with the behavior of TCT-TEF. Ma *et al.* reported CMP-S1, a CMP containing aromatic naphthalene moieties and a conjugated structure, that exhibited higher performance for aromatic capture than that for alkanes, based on organic vapor adsorption analysis.¹⁴⁶ Xia *et al.* synthesized pTTT-BTD, pTTT-Ben, and pTTT-DMOB CMPs from 2,4,6-(tri-2-thienyl)-1,3,5-triazine as the knot block and the linkers BTD, Ben, and BMOB, respectively, each with different morphologies and electronic and optical properties. Interestingly, pTTT-Ben exhibited high



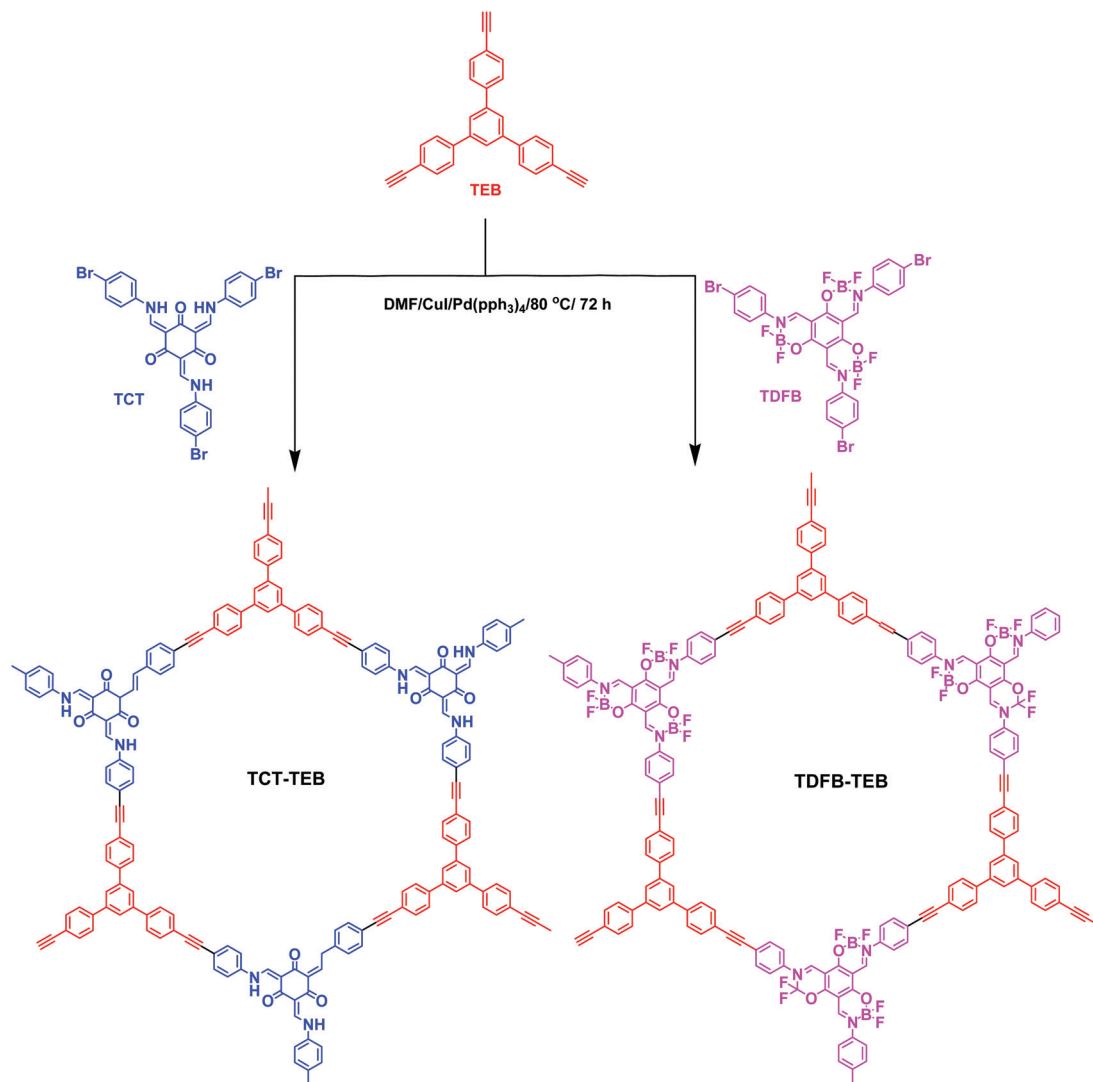


Fig. 19 Preparation of TDFB-TEB and TCT-TEB. Reproduced from ref. 145 with permission the Royal Society of Chemistry.

photocatalytic performance, providing high production rates of succinic acid ($4.66 \text{ mmol g}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$) and 2,5-diformylfuran ($0.53 \text{ mmol g}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$) from biomass materials.¹⁴⁷ Zhang *et al.* incorporated phosphoric acid into porous solids through Sonogashira coupling of 1,3,5-tris(4-ethynylphenyl)benzene with various aliphatic perfluoro monomers (Fig. 20).¹⁴⁸ The obtained electrolytes of the CMP polymers had a low activation energy (0.4 eV) and high proton conductivity ($4.39 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$), due to their hydrophobic pores and hydrogen bonding between phosphoric acid and the perfluoroalkyl chains of the CMPs. Zhao *et al.* obtained the thiazolo[5,4-*d*]thiazole-linked CMPs TZTZ-TA and TZTZ-TP through condensations of 1,3,5-tri(4-formylphenyl)benzene with 2,4,6-tri(4-formylphenyl)-1,3,5-triamine (as the C_3 symmetrical anode block) and with dithiooxamide (as the C_2 monomer), respectively.¹⁴⁹ The obtained CMPs had amorphous characteristics, different colors, good thermal stabilities, and BET surface areas in the range from 314.8 to $439.5 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$. Furthermore, the TZTZ-TA CMP containing the triazine units mediated

the production of NADH (82.0 wt% within 5 min) to an outstanding degree when compared with that of TZTZ-TP (6.9 wt% during 10 min). Lang *et al.* prepared a different series of CMPs, based on fluorene and carbazole units as electron donating groups, and observed that MFC-CMP displayed a high BET specific surface area, more sites for oxidation, and good performance in the production of imines and oxygen through amine oxidation under visible light photocatalysis.¹⁵⁰ Hua and co-workers used Sonogashira coupling to prepare a series of fluorescent CMPH, CMPNH₂, and CMPN materials containing amino groups. CMPN, which featured *N,N*-diethylpropylamine units as side chains in the framework, exhibited good I₂ capacity and excellent stability towards β - and γ -ray irradiation, which was the result of the formation of charge-transfer complexes between I₂ and the amino, phenyl, and triazine groups.¹⁵¹ Maji *et al.* constructed a CMP containing dithienyl units as photochromic groups through Schiff-base condensation of dithienylethene aldehyde and benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxyhydrazide [Fig. 21(a)].¹⁵² They investigated its porosity, chemical structure, morphology, and



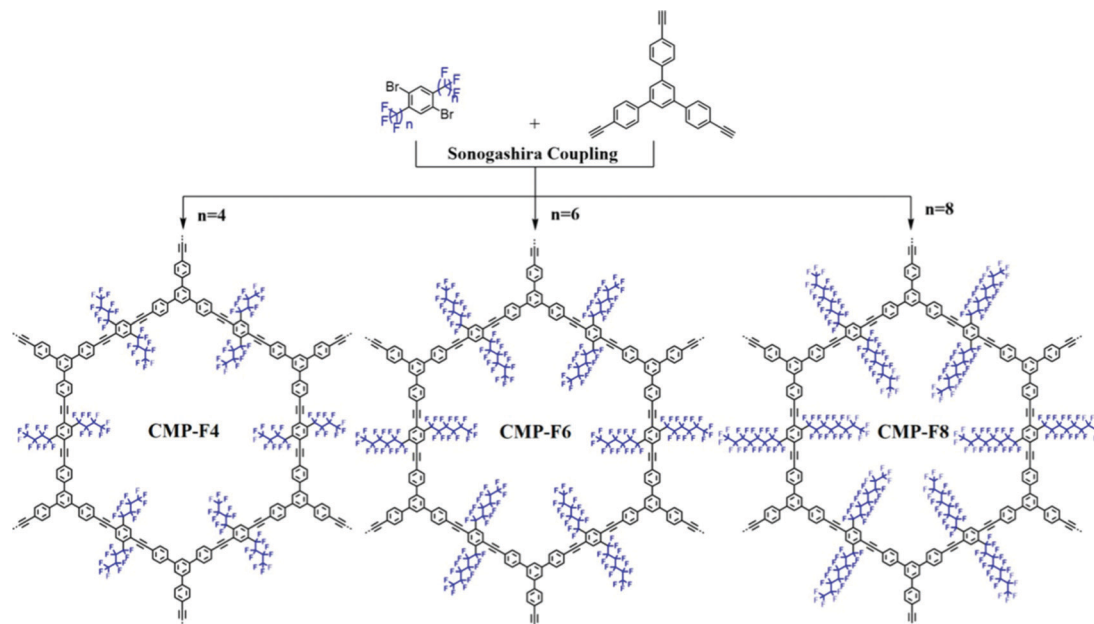


Fig. 20 Synthesis of perfluoroalkyl-functionalized CMPs. Reproduced from ref. 148 with permission from American Chemical Society.

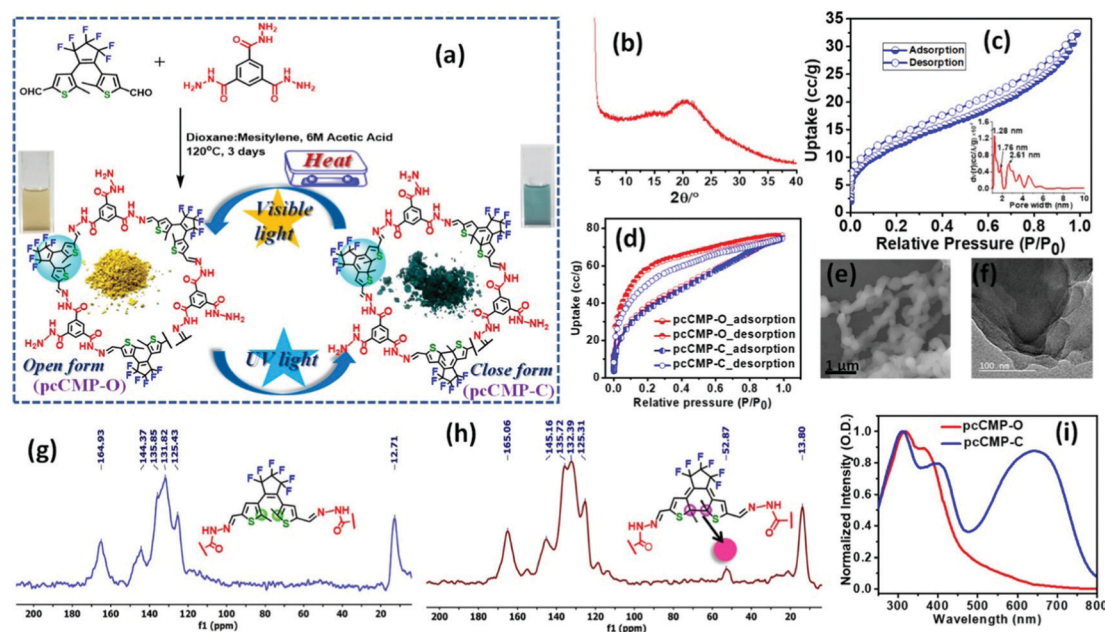


Fig. 21 (a) Preparation of the pcCMP (b) PXRD for pcCMP-O; (c) N_2 adsorption (77 K) for pcCMP-O; (d) CO_2 adsorption for pcCMP-O and pcCMP-C; (e) FESEM and (f) TEM images for pcCMP-O; (g and h) solid-state ^{13}C NMR for pcCMP-O and pcCMP-C, respectively; and (i) UV-vis absorption spectra in the solid state for pcCMP-O and pcCMP-C. Reproduced from ref. 152 with permission from American Chemical Society.

optical and crystallinity properties [Fig. 21(e)–(t)]. The pcCMP-O structure had a yellow color that, after UV irradiation, changed to give the deep-green pcCMP-C; in addition, pcCMP-O functioned as an NH function logic gate. Li and co-workers prepared a metal-free heterogeneous catalyst (2,5-DCP-CTF) through the cyclotrimerization of 2,5-dicyanopyridine in the presence of molten $ZnCl_2$.¹⁵³ 2,5-DCP-CTF possessed a high nitrogen atom content and a hierarchical porous structure; they used it for the

preparation of cyclic carbonates with high selectivity and for the conversion of CO_2 . Hu *et al.* used silicon-promoted cationic polymerization to synthesize a series of HCPs with outstanding chemical stability, surface area, tunable porosity, and extended conjugation, which were capable of capturing dibenzothiophene (1335 mg g^{-1}).¹⁵⁴ Hou *et al.* prepared TFPPy-Td-COFs with a high surface area ($1094 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$) and uniform pore size (2.87 nm) through the condensation of TFPPy with thiazazole-2HN₂.¹⁵⁵



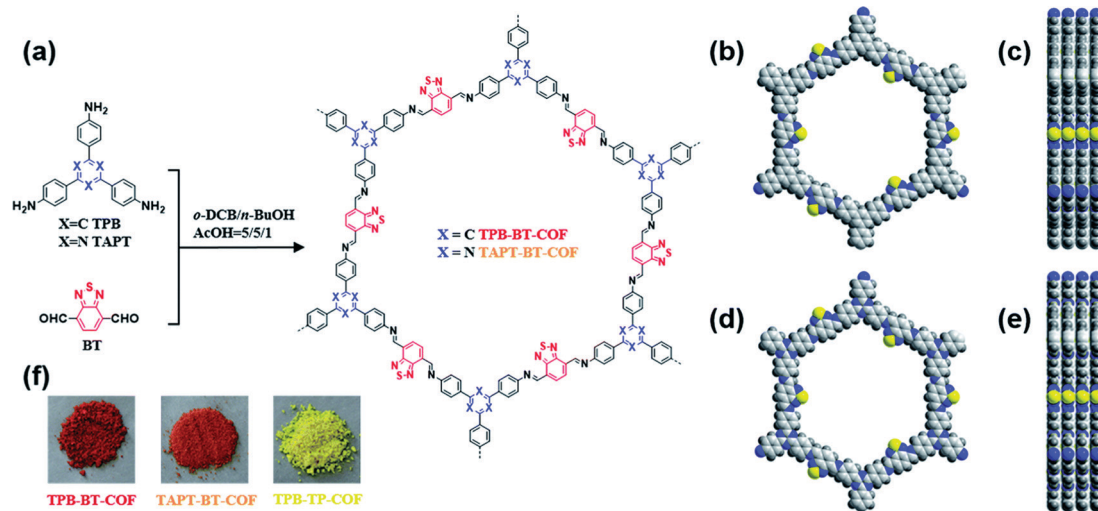


Fig. 22 (a) Synthesis of BT-COFs; (b) top and (c) side view of TPB-BT-COF; (d) top and (e) side view of TAPT-BT-COF; (f) photographs of TPB-BT-COF, TAPT-BT-COF and TPB-TP-COF. Reproduced from ref. 156 with permission from the Royal Society of Chemistry.

Interestingly, they prepared polymethylacrylates with a narrow polydispersity index when using TFPPy-Td-COFs as a heterogeneous photocatalyst for atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) photo-induced polymerization under irradiation with white light in the presence of Cu(I). In 2019, Chen *et al.* prepared two kinds of donor-acceptor 2D-COFs (TPB-BT-COF, and TAPT-BT-COF), featuring benzothiadiazole (BT) units as electron acceptors, through condensation reactions (Fig. 22).¹⁵⁶ These materials possessed outstanding porosities, were chemically stable under strongly acidic and basic conditions, and had high crystallinities. The rate of photoreduction of an aqueous solution of hexavalent chromium [Cr(VI)] in the presence of the TPB-BT-COF was faster than that in the presence of the TAPT-BT-COF, due to the former having a narrower band gap and an abundant negative conduction band, allowing facile migration and separation of hole

pairs/photogenerated electrons. In 2020, Jiang *et al.* synthesized the sp²-N enriched TM-TPT-COF through the reaction of TM with TPT in the presence of a basic catalyst.¹⁵⁷ They then prepared Pt@COF through the reaction of the TM-TPT-COF with K₂PtCl₄; the presence of Pt NPs in the COF layers was confirmed using high-resolution TEM (HR-TEM), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), X-ray absorption spectroscopy, and WT-extended XAFS (EXAFS). The ORR mediated by the fabricated Pt@COF electrocatalyst in an acidic electrolyte was superior to that of a commercial Pt/C catalyst. In 2020, Huang *et al.* constructed a 2D-COF based on porphyrin units (TAPP-TFPP-COF) from the reaction of TAPP with TFPP; it exhibited excellent crystallinity, stability, tetragonal micropores, a high BET surface area of 962 m² g⁻¹ and a pore size of 1.8 nm (Fig. 23).¹⁵⁸ The conductivity of the TAPP-TFPP-COF after doping with I₂ increased from 1.12 × 10⁻¹⁰

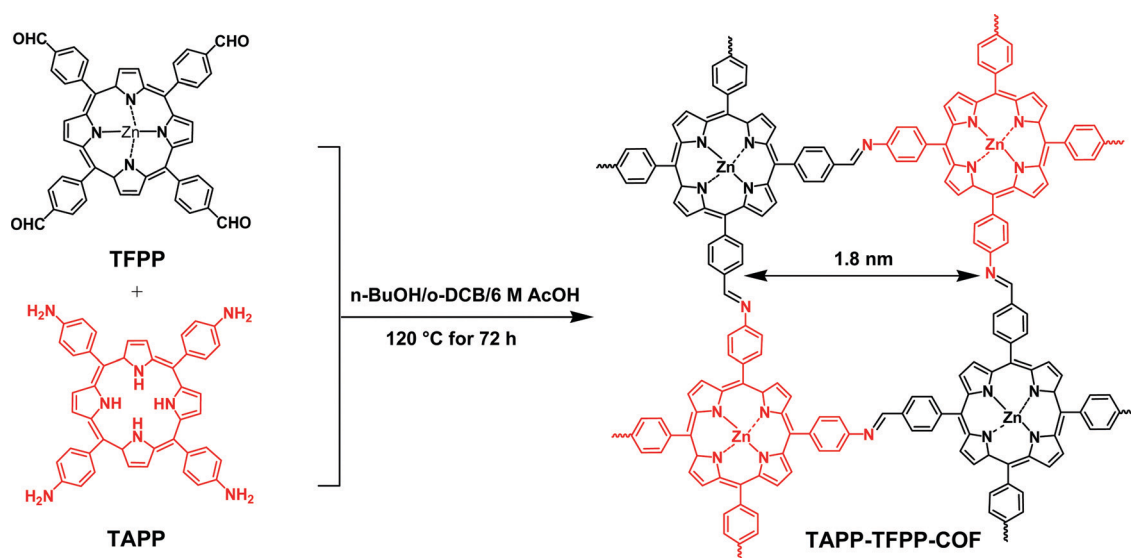


Fig. 23 Synthesis of microporous TAPP-TFPP-COF. Reproduced from ref. 158 with permission from American Chemical Society.



to $1.46 \times 10^{-7} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$; furthermore, TAPP-TFPP-COF films displayed high sensitivity and selectivity at 700 nm, based on spectroscopic detection. Our group contributed to the development of perovskite solar cells through the preparation of the 2D-COFs Car-ETTA and TFPPy-ETTA through [4+4] solvothermal condensations of ET TA with Car-4CHO and TFPPy, respectively. The Car-ETTA and TFPPy-ETTA COFs possessed high thermal stabilities (up to 467 and 580 °C, respectively) and high surface areas (829 and 1156 $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively). Perovskite solar cells modified with the Car-ETTA and TFPPy-ETTA COFs displayed high power conversion efficiencies (PCEs), up to 19.79 and 19.72%, respectively, resulting from minimized charge recombination at the perovskite-PTAA-COF interfaces, due to low energy levels of the highest occupied molecular orbitals of the COFs.¹⁵⁹

4. Conclusion and Outlook

POPs, including CTFs, COFs, HCPs, and CMPs, are attractive porous materials, and are comparable with metal-organic framework inorganic zeolites, because they possess excellent chemical and thermal stabilities, low densities, and tunable porosities, while being easy to prepare with flexible designs and structural diversity. These porous materials have been applied as useful platforms in many fields, including energy storage and conversion, gas separation, chemical sensing, luminescence, electronic devices, drug delivery, and H_2 evolution from water. In this review, we discuss many examples of recent progress in the preparation of these materials, as well as the excellent performance of some POPs applied for CO_2 uptake, energy storage, H_2 evolution, photocatalysis, and photovoltaics. In the past few years, many research groups have prepared such materials with excellent properties; nevertheless, the use of novel synthetic methods for the preparation of new CMPs, CTFs, and COF remains worthwhile. For example, even COF materials with Frank-Kasper phases or Archimedean tiling patterns could have specific applications, and are interesting to consider. Finally, further exploration of the properties and applications of new POP materials will continue to open doors in both academia and industry.

Author contributions

The manuscript was written through contributions from all authors.

Abbreviation

An	Anthracene
BTD	Benzothiadiazole
Ben	Benzene
BD	Benzidine
BT	Benzothiadiazole
Cz-4CHO	Bi-carbazole-4CHO
Car-4CN	[9,9'-Bicarbazole]-3,3',6,6'-tetracarbonitrile

An-4Ph	9,10-Bis(diphenylmethylene)-9,10-dihydroanthracene
BFTB-4CHO	4,4',4'',4'''-[[9,9'-Bifluorenylidene]-3,3',6,6'-tetrayl] tetrabenzaldehyde
BFTB-4NH ₂	4,4',4'',4'''-[[9,9'-Bifluorenylidene]-3,3',6,6'-tetrayl]tetraaniline
BCTA-4NH ₂	4,4',4'',4'''-[[9,9'-Bicarbazole]-3,3',6,6'-tetrayl]tetraaniline
BCTB-4CHO	4,4',4'',4'''-[[9,9'-Bicarbazole]-3,3',6,6'-tetrayl]tetrabenzaldehyde
BC-Ph-4CHO	4,4',4'',4'''-[[9,9'-Bicarbazole]-3,3',6,6''-tetrayl]tetrabenzaldehyde
TCNPy	1,3,6,8-Cyanopyrene
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
OVS	Cubic octavinylsilsesquioxane
CTFs	Covalent triazine frameworks
COFs	Covalent organic frameworks
CMPs	Conjugated microporous polymers
DHBD	3,3'-Dihydroxybenzidine
DAHQ-2HCl	2,5-Diaminohydroquinone dihydrochloride
DHTH	2,5-Dihydroxyterephthalohydrazide
BMOB	Dimethoxybenzene
DABP	4,4'-Diaminobenzophenone
γ -CD	γ -Cyclodextrin
ETTA	4,4',4'',4'''-(Ethane-1,1,2,2-tetrayl)tetranilino
H_2	Hydrogen
H_2O_2	Hydrogen peroxide
HCPs	Hypercrosslinked polymers
htb	Hexagonal tungsten bronze
hxl	Hexagonal layer
kgm	Kagome
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
ICT	Intramolecular charge transfer
Li-S	Lithium-sulfur batteries
LiOH	Lithium hydroxide
MOFs	Metal-organic frameworks
NTCDA	1,4,5,8-Naphthalenetetracarboxylic dianhydride
PS	Polystyrene
Py	Pyrene
POPs	Porous organic polymers
PAFs	Porous aromatic frameworks
PIMs	Polymers of intrinsic microporosity
PMDA	Pyromellitic dianhydride
PA	Phenylamine
PDA	Phenylenediamine
PD	<i>p</i> -Phenylenediamine
PyTA-4NH ₂	4,4',4'',4'''-(Pyrene-1,3,6,8-tetrayl)tetraaniline
PyTA-4NH ₂	4,4',4'',4'''-Pyrene-1,3,6,8-tetrayl]tetraaniline
SEM	Scanning electron microscope
TEM	Transmission electron microscope
TGA	Thermogravimetry analyses
TfOH	Trifluoromethanesulfonic acid
Car-3NH ₂	Triamine 9-(4-aminophenyl)-carbazole-3,6-diamine



TPA-3CHO	Tris(4-formylphenyl)amine
TPP-3CHO	2,4,6-Tris(4-formylphenyl)pyridine
TPT-3CHO	2,4,6-Tris(4-formylphenyl)triazine
TPA-3NH ₂	Tris(4-aminophenyl)amine
TPT-3NH ₂	2,4,6-Tris(4-aminophenyl)triazine
TFP-3OHCHO	1,3,5-Triformylphloroglucinol
TAPA	Tris(4-aminophenyl)amine
TAPB	1,3,5-Tris(4-aminophenyl)benzene
TPPDA(NH ₂) ₄	Tetraphenyl- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine
TPPy(CHO) ₄	1,3,6,8-Tetrakis(4-formylphenyl)pyrene
TPTPE(CHO) ₄	1,1,2,2-Tetrakis[4-formyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)]ethane)
TBN	Tetrabenzonaphthalene
TP	1,3,5-Triformylphloroglucinol
TPE	Tetraphenylethene
Pyr-4Ph	Tetraphenylpyrazine
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TFPB-3CHO	1,3,5-Tris(4-formylphenyl)benzene
BC-4CHO	3,3',6,6''-Tetraformyl-9,9''-bicarbazole
TFPPy	1,3,6,8-Tetrakis(<i>p</i> -formylphenyl)pyrene
TP	Terephthalaldehyde
TPT	Triphenyltriazine
Ben-T	1,3,5-Tris(4-ethynylphenyl)benzene
TM	2,4,6-Trimethyl-1,3,5-triazine
Car-4CHO	3,3',6,6''-Tetraformyl-9,9''-bicarbazole
B(OMe) ₃	Trimethyl borate
sql	Square lattice
SBU	Secondary building units
SWCNTs	Single walled carbon nanotubes
TAPP	Zinc 5,10,15,20-tetra(4-aminophenyl)porphyrin
TFPP	Zinc 5,10,15,20-tetra(4-formylphenyl)porphyrin

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported financially by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan, under contracts MOST 106-2221-E-110-067-MY3, 108-2638-E-002-003-MY2, 108-2218-E-110-013-MY3, and 108-2221-E-110-014-MY3.

References

- J. S. M. Lee and A. I. Cooper, Advances in Conjugated Microporous Polymers, *Chem. Rev.*, 2020, **120**, 2171–2214.
- Y. Z. Cheng, X. Ding and B. H. Han, Porous Organic Polymers for Photocatalytic Carbon Dioxide Reduction, *ChemPhotoChem*, 2021, **5**, 406–417.
- T. X. Wang, H. P. Liang, D. A. Anito, X. Ding and B. H. Han, Emerging applications of porous organic polymers in visible-light photocatalysis, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2020, **8**, 7003.

- K. Amin, N. Ashraf, L. Mao, C. F. J. Faul and Z. Wei, Conjugated microporous polymers for energy storage: Recent progress and challenges, *Nano Energy*, 2021, **85**, 105958.
- M. G. Mohamed, M. Y. Tsai, W. C. Su, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, C. F. Wang, C. F. Huang, L. Dai, T. Chen and S. W. Kuo, Nitrogen-Doped microporous carbons derived from azobenzene and nitrile-functionalized polybenzoxazines for CO₂ uptake, *Mater. Today Commun.*, 2020, **24**, 101111.
- M. G. Mohamed, S. M. Ebrahium, A. S. Hammam, S. W. Kuo and K. I. Aly, Enhanced CO₂ capture in nitrogen-enriched microporous carbons derived from Polybenzoxazines containing azobenzene and carboxylic acid units, *J. Polym. Res.*, 2020, **27**, 197.
- S. Wang, C. Zhang, Y. Shu, S. Jiang, Q. Xia, L. Chen, S. Jin, I. Hussain, A. I. Cooper and B. Tan, Layered Microporous Polymers by Solvent Knitting Method, *Sci. Adv.*, 2017, **3**, e1602610.
- M. M. Samy, G. Mohamed, T. H. Mansoure, T. S. Meng, M. A. R. Khan, C. C. Liaw and S. W. Kuo, Solid state chemical transformations through ring-opening polymerization of ferrocene-based conjugated microporous polymers in host-guest complexes with benzoxazine-linked cyclodextrin, *J. Taiwan Inst. Chem. Eng.*, 2021, DOI: 10.1016/j.jtice.2021.10.010.
- M. G. Mohamed, M. H. Elsayed, A. M. Elewa, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, C. H. Yang, A. A. K. Mohammed, H. H. Chou and S. W. Kuo, Pyrene-containing conjugated organic microporous polymers for photocatalytic hydrogen evolution from water, *Catal. Sci. Technol.*, 2021, **11**, 2229–2241.
- X. Li, C. Zhang, S. Cai, X. Lei, V. Altoe, F. Hong, J. J. Urban, J. Ciston, E. M. Chan and Y. Liu, Facile transformation of imine covalent organic frameworks into ultrastable crystalline porous aromatic frameworks, *Nat. Commun.*, 2018, **9**, 2998.
- M. G. Mohamed, W. C. Chen, A. F. M. El-Mahdy and S. W. Kuo, Porous organic/inorganic polymers based on double-decker silsesquioxane for high-performance energy storage, *J. Polym. Res.*, 2021, **28**, 219.
- M. M. Samy, M. G. Mohamed and S. W. Kuo, Directly synthesized nitrogen-and-oxygen-doped microporous carbons derived from a bio-derived polybenzoxazine exhibiting high-performance supercapacitance and CO₂ uptake., *Eur. Polym. J.*, 2020, **138**, 109954.
- A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, T. C. Yu, M. G. Mohamed and S. W. Kuo, Secondary Structures of Polypeptide-Based Diblock Copolymers Influence the Microphase Separation of Templates for the Fabrication of Microporous Carbons, *Macromolecules*, 2021, **54**, 1030–1042.
- J. Y. Wu, M. G. Mohamed and S. W. Kuo, Directly synthesized nitrogen-doped microporous carbons from polybenzoxazine resins for carbon dioxide capture, *Polym. Chem.*, 2017, **8**, 5481–5489.
- M. Thommes, K. Kaneko, A. V. Neimark, J. P. Olivier, F. Rodriguez-Reinoso, J. Rouquerol and K. S. W. Sing, Physisorption of Gases, with Special Reference to the



- Evaluation of Surface Area and Pore Size Distribution (IUPAC Technical Report), *Pure Appl. Chem.*, 2015, **87**, 1051.
- 16 J. Wei, Z. Sun, W. Luo, Y. Li, A. A. Elzatahry, A. M. Al-Enizi, Y. Deng and D. Zhao, New Insight into the Synthesis of Large-Pore Ordered Mesoporous Materials, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 1706–1713.
- 17 X. Y. Yang, L. H. Chen, J. C. Rooke and C. Sanchez, Hierarchically porous materials: synthesis strategies and structure design, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2017, **46**, 481–558.
- 18 K. I. Aly, M. M. Sayed, M. G. Mohamed, S. W. Kuo and O. Younis, A facile synthetic route and dual function of network luminescent porous polyester and copolyester containing porphyrin moiety for metal ions sensor and dyes adsorption, *Microporous Mesoporous Mater.*, 2020, **298**, 110063.
- 19 M. G. Mohamed, E. C. Atayde Jr, B. M. Matsagard, J. Nag, Y. Yamauchi, K. C. W. Wu and S. W. Kuo, Construction Hierarchically Mesoporous/Microporous Materials Based on Block Copolymer and Covalent Organic Framework, *J. Taiwan Inst. Chem. Eng.*, 2020, **112**, 180–192.
- 20 W. S. Hung, M. M. M. Ahmed, M. G. Mohamed and S. W. Kuo, Competing hydrogen bonding produces mesoporous/macroporous carbons templated by a high-molecular-weight poly(caprolactone-*b*-ethylene oxide-*b*-caprolactone) triblock copolymer, *J. Polym. Res.*, 2020, **27**, 173.
- 21 J. G. Li, P. Y. Lee, M. M. M. Ahmed, M. G. Mohamed and S. W. Kuo, Varying the Hydrogen Bonding Strength in Phenolic/PEO-*b*-PLA Blends Provides Mesoporous Carbons Having Large Accessible Pores Suitable for Energy Storage, *Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 2020, **221**, 2000040.
- 22 W. Li, Q. Yue, Y. Deng and D. Zhao, Ordered Mesoporous Materials Based on Interfacial Assembly and Engineering, *Adv. Mater.*, 2013, **25**, 5129–5152.
- 23 M. O’Keeffe, Design of MOFs and Intellectual Content in Reticular Chemistry: A Personal View, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2009, **38**, 1215–1217.
- 24 H. Furukawa, K. E. Cordova, M. O’Keeffe and O. M. Yaghi, The Chemistry and Applications of Metal-Organic Frameworks, *Science*, 2013, **341**, 1230444.
- 25 L. Li, M. Zhang, R. Li, H. Jiang and Z. Liu, Facile synthesis of highly luminescent rod-like terbium-based metal-organic frameworks for sensitive detection of olaquinoxid, *Anal. Methods*, 2021, **13**, 3785–3791.
- 26 T. Ben and S. Qiu, Porous Aromatic Frameworks: Synthesis, Structure and Functions, *CrystEngComm*, 2013, **15**, 17–26.
- 27 Y. Xu, S. Jin, H. Xu, A. Nagai and D. Jiang, Conjugated Microporous Polymers: Design, Synthesis and Application, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2013, **42**, 8012–8031.
- 28 T. Hasell and A. I. Cooper, Porous Organic Cages: Soluble, Modular and Molecular Pores, *Nat. Rev. Mater.*, 2016, **1**, 16053.
- 29 A. P. Côté, A. I. Benin, N. W. Ockwig, M. Keeffe, A. J. Matzger and O. M. Yaghi, Porous, Crystalline, Covalent Organic Frameworks, *Science*, 2005, **310**, 1166–1170.
- 30 P. Katekomol, J. Roeser, M. Bojdys, J. Weber and A. Thomas, Covalent Triazine Frameworks Prepared from 1,3,5-Tricyanobenzene, *Chem. Mater.*, 2013, **25**, 1542–1548.
- 31 J.-X. Jiang, F. Su, A. Trewin, C. D. Wood, N. L. Campbell, H. Niu, C. Dickinson, A. Y. Ganin, M. J. Rosseinsky, Y. Z. Khimyak and A. I. Cooper, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 8574–8578.
- 32 S. Xu, Y. Luo and B. Tan, Recent Development of Hypercrosslinked Microporous Organic Polymers, *Macromol. Rapid Commun.*, 2013, **34**, 471–484.
- 33 K. Konstas, J. W. Taylor, A. W. Thornton, C. M. Doherty, W. X. Lim, T. J. Bastow, D. F. Kennedy, C. D. Wood, B. J. Cox, J. M. Hill, A. J. Hill and M. R. Hill, Lithiated Porous Aromatic Frameworks with Exceptional Gas Storage Capacity, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 6639–6642.
- 34 A. M. Elewa, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, M. H. Elsayed, M. G. Mohamed, S. W. Kuo and H. H. Chou, Sulfur-doped triazine-conjugated microporous polymers for achieving the robust visible-light-driven hydrogen evolution, *Chem. Eng. J.*, 2021, **421**, 129825.
- 35 X. Gao, C. Shu, C. Zhang, W. Ma, S. B. Ren, F. Wang, Y. Chen, J. H. Zeng and J. X. Jiang, Substituent effect of conjugated microporous polymers on the photocatalytic hydrogen evolution activity, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2020, **8**, 2404–2411.
- 36 Y. Xu, N. Mao, S. Feng, C. Zhang, F. Wang, Y. Chen, J. Zeng and J. X. Jiang, Perylene-containing conjugated microporous polymers for photocatalytic hydrogen evolution, *Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 2017, **218**, 1700049.
- 37 G. Gatti, M. Errahali, L. Tei, M. Cossi and L. Marchese, On the Gas Storage Properties of 3D Porous Carbons Derived from Hyper-Crosslinked Polymers, *Polymers*, 2019, **11**, 588.
- 38 M. Liu, L. Guo, S. Jin and B. Tan, Covalent triazine frameworks: synthesis and applications, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019, **7**, 5153–5172.
- 39 S. Das, P. Heasman, T. Ben and S. Qiu, Porous organic materials: strategic design and structure–function correlation, *Chem. Rev.*, 2017, **117**, 1515–1563.
- 40 N. B. McKeown, The synthesis of polymers of intrinsic microporosity (PIMs), *Sci. China: Chem.*, 2017, **60**, 1023–1032.
- 41 S. J. Yang, X. Ding and B. H. Han, Conjugated microporous polymers with extended p-structures for organic vapor adsorption, *Macromolecules*, 2018, **51**, 947–953.
- 42 C. Dai and B. Liu, Conjugated polymers for visible-light driven photocatalysis, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2020, **13**, 24–52.
- 43 J. Byun and K. A. I. Zhang, Designing conjugated porous polymers for visible light-driven photocatalytic chemical transformations, *Mater. Horiz.*, 2020, **7**, 15–31.
- 44 T. Zhang, G. Xing, W. Chen and L. Chen, Porous organic polymers: a promising platform for efficient photocatalysis, *Mater. Chem. Front.*, 2020, **4**, 332–353.
- 45 W. Liu, X. Li, C. Wang, H. Pan, W. Liu, K. Wang, Q. Zeng, R. Wang and J. Jiang, A scalable general synthetic approach toward ultrathin imine-linked two-dimensional covalent organic framework nanosheets for photocatalytic CO₂ reduction, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 17431–17440.



- 46 Y. Yuan and G. Zhu, Porous aromatic frameworks as a platform for multifunctional applications, *ACS Cent. Sci.*, 2019, **5**, 409–418.
- 47 H. Urakami, K. Zhang and F. Vilela, Modification of conjugated microporous poly-benzothiadiazole for photosensitized singlet oxygen generation in water, *Chem. Commun.*, 2013, **49**, 2353–2355.
- 48 W. Ma, Q. Zheng, Y. He, G. Li, W. Guo, Z. Lin and L. Zhang, Size-controllable synthesis of uniform spherical covalent organic frameworks at room temperature for highly efficient and selective enrichment of hydrophobic peptides, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 18271–18277.
- 49 R. Xu, X. S. Wang, H. Zhao, H. Lin, Y. B. Huang and R. Cao, Rhenium-modified porous covalent triazine framework for highly efficient photocatalytic carbon dioxide reduction in a solid–gas system, *Catal. Sci. Technol.*, 2018, **8**, 2224–2230.
- 50 L. Li, Z. Cai, Q. Wu, W.-Y. Lo, N. Zhang, L. X. Chen and L. Yu, Rational design of porous conjugated polymers and roles of residual palladium for photocatalytic hydrogen production, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 7681–7686.
- 51 H. P. Liang, A. Acharjya, D. A. Anito, S. Vogl, T.-X. Wang, A. Thomas and B.-H. Han, Rhenium-metalated polypyridine-based porous polycarbazoles for visible-light CO₂ photoreduction, *ACS Catal.*, 2019, **9**, 3959–3968.
- 52 B. C. Ma, S. Ghasimi, K. Landfester, F. Vilela and K. A. I. Zhang, Conjugated microporous polymer nanoparticles with enhanced dispersibility and water compatibility for photocatalytic applications, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, **3**, 16064–16071.
- 53 R. S. Sprick, B. Bonillo, M. Sachs, R. Clowes, J. R. Durrant, D. J. Adams and A. I. Cooper, Extended conjugated microporous polymers for photocatalytic hydrogen evolution from water, *Chem. Commun.*, 2016, **52**, 10008–10011.
- 54 P. F. Wei, M. Z. Qi, Z. P. Wang, S. Y. Ding, W. Yu, Q. Liu, L. K. Wang, H. Z. Wang, W. K. An and W. Wang, Benzoxazole-linked ultrastable covalent organic frameworks for photocatalysis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 4623–4631.
- 55 R. R. Liang, R. Han A, S. Q. Xu, Q. Y. Qi and X. Zhao, Fabricating organic nanotubes through selective disassembly of two-dimensional covalent organic frameworks, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 70–74.
- 56 H. M. El-Kaderi, J. R. Hunt, J. L. Mendoza-Cortés, A. P. Côté, R. E. Taylor, M. O’Keeffe and O. M. Yaghi, Designed synthesis of 3D covalent organic frameworks, *Science*, 2007, **316**, 268–272.
- 57 T. Ben, H. Ren, S. Ma, D. Cao, J. Lan, X. Jing, W. Wang, J. Xu, F. Deng, J. M. Simmons, S. Qiu and G. Zhu, Targeted synthesis of a porous aromatic framework with high stability and exceptionally high surface area, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2009, **48**, 9457–9460.
- 58 J. Huang and S. Richard Turner, Hypercrosslinked Polymers: A Review, *Polym. Rev.*, 2018, **58**, 1–41.
- 59 Z. Wei, Q. Chen and H. Liu, Hydroxyl modified hypercrosslinked polymers: targeting high efficient adsorption separation towards aniline, *New J. Chem.*, 2021, **45**, 11607–11617.
- 60 M. Errahali, G. Gatti, L. Tei, G. Paul, G. Rolla, L. Canti, A. Fraccarollo, M. Cossi, A. Comotti, P. Sozzani and L. Marchese, Microporous Hyper-crosslinked Aromatic Polymers Designed for Methane and Carbon Dioxide Adsorption, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2014, **118**, 28699–28710.
- 61 Y. Zhang, L. Zhang, X. Zhang, D. Yang, C. Du, L. Wan, C. Au, J. Chen and M. Xie, Pyridine-based hypercrosslinked polymers as support materials for palladium photocatalysts and their application in Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reactions, *New J. Chem.*, 2020, **44**, 15202–15208.
- 62 L. Tan and B. Tan, Hypercrosslinked porous polymer materials: Design, synthesis, and applications, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2017, **46**, 3322–3356.
- 63 N. Fontanals, R. M. Marce, F. Borrull and P. A. G. Cormack, Hypercrosslinked materials: preparation, characterisation and applications, *Polym. Chem.*, 2015, **6**, 7231–7244.
- 64 V. Davankov, V. Rogozhin and M. Tsjurupa, *US Pat.*, 3729457, 1973.
- 65 Y. Gu, S. U. Son, T. Li and B. Tan, Low-Cost Hypercrosslinked Polymers by Direct Knitting Strategy for Catalytic Applications, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2021, **31**, 2008265.
- 66 Z. Qian, Z. J. Wang and K. A. I. Zhang, Covalent Triazine Frameworks as Emerging Heterogeneous Photocatalysts, *Chem. Mater.*, 2021, **33**, 1909–1926.
- 67 P. Puthiaraj, Y. R. Lee, S. Zhang and W. S. Ahn, Triazine-Based Covalent Organic Polymers: Design, Synthesis and Applications in Heterogeneous Catalysis, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2016, **4**, 16288–16311.
- 68 M. Liu, K. Jiang, X. Ding, S. Wang, C. Zhang, J. Liu, Z. Zhan, G. Cheng, B. Li, H. Chen, S. Jin and B. Tan, Controlling Monomer Feeding Rate to Achieve Highly Crystalline Covalent Triazine Frameworks, *Adv. Mater.*, 2019, **31**, 1807865.
- 69 M. Liu, Q. Huang, S. Wang, Z. Li, B. Li, S. Jin and B. Tan, Crystalline Covalent Triazine Frameworks by In Situ Oxidation of Alcohols to Aldehyde Monomers, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 11968–11972.
- 70 X. Jiang, P. Wang and J. Zhao, 2D Covalent Triazine Framework: A New Class of Organic Photocatalyst for Water Splitting, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, **3**, 7750–7758.
- 71 J. Li, P. Liu, H. Huang, Y. Li, Y. Tang, D. Mei and C. Zhong, Metal-Free 2D/2D Black Phosphorus and Covalent Triazine Framework Heterostructure for CO₂ Photoreduction, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.*, 2020, **8**, 5175–5183.
- 72 C. Xu, Q. Xie, W. Zhang, S. Xiong, C. Pan, J. Tang and G. Yu, A Vinylene-Bridged Conjugated Covalent Triazine Polymer as a Visible-Light-Active Photocatalyst for Degradation of Methylene Blue, *Macromol. Rapid Commun.*, 2020, **41**, 2000006.
- 73 P. Katekomol, J. Roeser, M. Bojdys, J. Weber and A. Thomas, Covalent Triazine Frameworks Prepared from 1,3,5-Tricyanobenzene, *Chem. Mater.*, 2013, **25**, 1542–1548.
- 74 M. J. Bojdys, J. Jeromenok, A. Thomas and M. Antonietti, Rational Extension of the Family of Layered, Covalent, Triazine-Based Frameworks with Regular Porosity, *Adv. Mater.*, 2010, **22**, 2202–2205.



- 75 P. Kuhn, A. Thomas and M. Antonietti, Toward Tailorable Porous Organic Polymer Networks: A High-Temperature Dynamic Polymerization Scheme Based on Aromatic Nitriles, *Macromolecules*, 2009, **42**, 319–326.
- 76 W. Zhang, C. Li, Y. P. Yuan, L. G. Qiu, A. J. Xie, Y. H. Shen and J. F. Zhu, Highly Energy- and Time-Efficient Synthesis of Porous Triazine-Based Framework: Microwave-Enhanced Ionothermal Polymerization and Hydrogen Uptake, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2010, **20**, 6413–6415.
- 77 J. Xie, S. A. Shevlin, Q. Ruan, S. J. A. Moniz, Y. Liu, X. Liu, Y. Li, C. C. Lau, Z. X. Guo and J. Tang, J. Efficient Visible Light-Driven Water Oxidation and Proton Reduction by an Ordered Covalent Triazine-Based Framework, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2018, **11**, 1617–1624.
- 78 J. Liu, W. Zan, K. Li, Y. Yang, F. Bu and Y. Xu, Solution Synthesis of Semiconducting Two-Dimensional Polymer via Trimerization of Carbonitrile, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 11666–11669.
- 79 S. Luo, Z. Zeng, H. Wang, W. Xiong, B. Song, C. Zhou, A. Duan, X. Tan, Q. He, G. Zeng, Z. Liu and R. Xiao, Recent progress in conjugated microporous polymers for clean energy: Synthesis, modification, computer simulations, and applications, *Prog. Polym. Sci.*, 2021, **115**, 101374.
- 80 X. Sheng, H. Shi, L. Yanga, P. Shao, K. Yu and X. Luo, Rationally designed conjugated microporous polymers for contaminants adsorption, *Sci. Total Environ.*, 2021, **750**, 141683.
- 81 Y. He, Z. Cheng, H. Zuo, C. Yan and Y. Liao, Green synthesis of pyridyl conjugated microporous polymers as precursors for porous carbon microspheres for efficient electrochemical energy storage, *ChemElectroChem*, 2020, **7**, 959–966.
- 82 N. Chaoui, M. Trunk, R. Dawson, J. Schmidt and A. Thomas, Trends and challenges for microporous polymers, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2017, **46**, 3302–3321.
- 83 J. Chen, W. Yan, E. J. Townsend, J. Feng, L. Pan, V. D. A. Hernandez and C. F. J. Faul, Tunable surface area, porosity, and function in conjugated microporous polymers, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2019, **58**, 11715–11719.
- 84 S. Luo, Z. Zeng, G. Zeng, Z. Liu, R. Xiao, P. Xu, H. Wang, D. Huang, Y. Liu, B. Shao, Q. Liang, D. Wang, Q. He, L. Qin and Y. Fu, Recent advances in conjugated microporous polymers for photocatalysis: designs, applications, and prospects, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2020, **8**, 6434–6470.
- 85 A. Schneemann, R. Dong, F. Schwotzer, H. Zhong, I. Senkovska, X. Feng and S. Kaskel, 2D framework materials for energy applications, *Chem. Sci.*, 2021, **12**, 1600–1619.
- 86 V. Singh and H. R. Byon, Advances in electrochemical energy storage with covalent organic frameworks, *Mater. Adv.*, 2021, **2**, 3188–3212.
- 87 H. Vardhan, A. Nafady, A. M. Al-Enizi and S. Ma, Pore surface engineering of covalent organic frameworks: structural diversity and applications, *Nanoscale*, 2019, **11**, 21679–21708.
- 88 X. Zhao, P. Pachfule and A. Thomas, Covalent organic frameworks (COFs) for electrochemical applications, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2021, **50**, 6871–6913.
- 89 M. S. Lohse and T. Bein, Covalent Organic Frameworks: Structures, Synthesis, and Applications, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2018, **28**, 1705553.
- 90 C. Wu, Y. Liu, H. Liu, C. Duan, Q. Pan, J. Zhu, F. Hu, X. Ma, T. Jiu, Z. Li and Y. Zhao, Highly Conjugated Three-Dimensional Covalent Organic Frameworks Based on Spirobifluorene for Perovskite Solar Cell Enhancement, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 10016–10024.
- 91 X. J. Zhao, P. Pachfule, S. Li, T. Langenhahn, M. Y. Ye, C. Schlesiger, S. Praetz, J. Schmidt and A. Thomas, Macro/Microporous Covalent Organic Frameworks for Efficient Electrocatalysis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 6623–6630.
- 92 X. Wang, M. Bahri, Z. Fu, M. A. Little, L. Liu, H. Niu, N. D. Browning, S. Y. Chong, L. Chen, J. W. Ward and A. I. Cooper, A Cubic 3D Covalent Organic Framework with nbo Topology, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 15011–15016.
- 93 H. R. Abuzeid, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy and S. W. Kuo, Covalent organic frameworks: Design principles, synthetic strategies, and diverse applications, *Giant*, 2021, **6**, 100054.
- 94 H. L. Nguyen and A. Alzamy, Covalent Organic Frameworks as Emerging Platforms for CO₂ Photoreduction, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 9809–9824.
- 95 Y. Zhang, J. Duan, D. Ma, P. Li, S. Li, H. Li, J. Zhou, X. Ma, X. Feng and B. Wang, Three-Dimensional Anionic Cyclodextrin-Based Covalent Organic Frameworks, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 16313–16317.
- 96 B. Zhang, H. Mao, R. Matheu, J. A. Reimer, S. A. Alshimri, S. Alshihri and O. M. Yaghi, Reticular Synthesis of Multinary Covalent Organic Frameworks, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 11420–11424.
- 97 A. Abid, S. Razzaque, I. Hussain and B. Tan, Eco-Friendly Phosphorus and Nitrogen-Rich Inorganic–Organic Hybrid Hypercross-linked Porous Polymers via a Low-Cost Strategy, *Macromolecules*, 2021, **54**(12), 5848–5855.
- 98 Y. Cui, Z. Xu, H. Y. Li, D. J. Young, Z. G. Ren and H. X. Li, Synthesis of a Pyrazole-Based Microporous Organic Polymer for High-Performance CO₂ Capture and Alkyne Carboxylation, *ACS Appl. Polym. Mater.*, 2020, **2**, 4512–4520.
- 99 B. Zhang, J. Yan, G. Lia and Z. Wang, Cost-effective preparation of microporous polymers from formamide derivatives and adsorption of CO₂ under dry and humid conditions, *Polym. Chem.*, 2019, **10**, 3371–3379.
- 100 Y. Liu, S. Wang, X. Meng, Y. Ye, X. Song and Z. Liang, Increasing the surface area and CO₂ uptake of conjugated microporous polymers via a post-knitting method, *Mater. Chem. Front.*, 2021, **5**, 5319–5327.
- 101 S. Mukherjee, M. Das, A. Manna, R. Krishna and S. Das, Newly designed 1,2,3-triazole functionalized covalent triazine frameworks with exceptionally high uptake capacity for both CO₂ and H₂, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019, **7**, 1055–1068.
- 102 H. R. Abuzeid, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy and S. W. Kuo, Hydrogen bonding induces dual porous types with microporous and mesoporous covalent organic frameworks based on bicarbazole units, *Microporous Mesoporous Mater.*, 2020, **300**, 110151.
- 103 A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, C. Young, J. Kim, J. You, Y. Yamauchi and S. W. Kuo, Hollow Microspherical and Microtubular



- [3+3] Carbazole-Based Covalent Organic Frameworks and Their Gas and Energy Storage Applications, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 9343–9354.
- 104 A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, C. H. Kuo, A. Alshehri, C. Young, Y. Yamauchi, J. Kim and S. W. Kuo, Strategic design of triphenylamine- and triphenyltriazine-based two-dimensional covalent organic frameworks for CO₂ uptake and energy storage, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2018, **6**, 19532–19541.
- 105 A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, Y. H. Hung, T. H. Mansoure, H. H. Yu, Y. S. Hsu, K. C. W. Wu and S. W. Kuo, Synthesis of [3+3] β -ketoenamine-tethered covalent organic frameworks (COFs) for high-performance supercapacitance and CO₂ storage, *J. Taiwan Inst. Chem. Eng.*, 2019, **103**, 199–208.
- 106 R. Jagt, A. Vasileiadis, H. Veldhuizen, P. Shao, X. Feng, S. Ganapathy, N. C. Habisreutinger, M. A. van der Veen, C. Wang, M. Wagemaker, S. van der Zwaag and A. Nagai, Synthesis and Structure–Property Relationships of Polyimide Covalent Organic Frameworks for Carbon Dioxide Capture and (Aqueous) Sodium-Ion Batteries, *Chem. Mater.*, 2021, **33**, 818–833.
- 107 M. G. Mohamed, T. C. Chen and S. W. Kuo, Solid-State Chemical Transformations to Enhance Gas Capture in Benzoxazine-Linked Conjugated Microporous Polymers, *Macromolecules*, 2021, **54**, 5866–5877.
- 108 Y. Zhang, D. Yi, P. Tu, S. Yang, Q. Xie, Z. Gao, S. Wu and G. Yu, Boosting radioactive iodine capture of microporous polymers through strengthened host–guest interaction, *Microporous Mesoporous Mater.*, 2021, **321**, 111148.
- 109 M. G. Mohamed, M. Y. Tsai, C. F. Wang, C. F. Huang, M. Danko, L. Dai, T. Chen and S. W. Kuo, Multifunctional Polyhedral Oligomeric Silsesquioxane (POSS) Based Hybrid Porous Materials for CO₂ Uptake and Iodine Adsorption, *Polymers*, 2021, **13**, 221.
- 110 N. Baig, S. Shetty, S. Al-Mousawi and B. Alameddine, Conjugated microporous polymers using a copper-catalyzed [4+2] cyclobenzannulation reaction: promising materials for iodine and dye adsorption, *Polym. Chem.*, 2021, **12**, 2282–2292.
- 111 Y. Zhang, X. Hong, X. M. Cao, X. Q. Huang, B. Hu, S. Y. Ding and H. Lin, Functional Porous Organic Polymers with Conjugated Triaryl Triazine as the Core for Superfast Adsorption Removal of Organic Dyes, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2021, **13**, 6359–6366.
- 112 A. Hassan, A. Alam, M. Ansari and N. Das, Hydroxy functionalized triptycene based covalent organic polymers for ultra-high radioactive iodine uptake, *Chem. Eng. Sci.*, 2022, **427**, 130950.
- 113 A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, M. B. Zakaria, H. X. Wang, T. Chen, Y. Yamauchi and S. W. Kuo, Heteroporous bifluorenylidene-based covalent organic frameworks displaying exceptional dye adsorption behavior and high energy storage, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2020, **8**, 25148–25155.
- 114 M. G. Mohamed, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, Y. Takashi and S. W. Kuo, Ultrastable conductive microporous covalent triazine frameworks based on pyrene moieties provide high-performance CO₂ uptake and supercapacitance, *New J. Chem.*, 2020, **44**, 8241–8253.
- 115 M. G. Mohamed, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, M. M. M. Ahmed and S. W. Kuo, Directly Synthesized Microporous Bicarbazole-Based Covalent Triazine Frameworks for High-Performance Energy Storage and Carbon Dioxide Uptake, *ChemPlusChem*, 2019, **84**, 1767–1774.
- 116 M. G. Mohamed, M. M. M. Ahmed, W. T. Du and S. W. Kuo, Meso/Microporous Carbons from Conjugated Hyper-Crosslinked Polymers Based on Tetraphenylethene for High-Performance CO₂ Capture and Supercapacitor, *Molecules*, 2021, **26**, 738.
- 117 M. G. Mohamed, X. Zhang, T. H. Mansoure, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, C. F. Huang, M. Danko, Z. Xin and S. W. Kuo, Hypercrosslinked porous organic polymers based on tetraphenylanthraquinone for CO₂ uptake and high-performance supercapacitor, *Polymer*, 2020, **205**, 122857.
- 118 M. G. Mohamed, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, T. S. Meng, M. M. Samy and S. W. Kuo, Multifunctional Hypercrosslinked Porous Organic Polymers Based on Tetraphenylethene and Triphenylamine Derivatives for High-Performance Dye Adsorption and Supercapacitor, *Polymers*, 2020, **12**, 2426.
- 119 A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, M. G. Mohamed, T. H. Mansoure, H. H. Yu, T. Chen and S. W. Kuo, Ultrastable tetraphenyl-p-phenylenediamine-based covalent organic frameworks as platforms for high-performance electrochemical supercapacitors, *Chem. Commun.*, 2019, **55**, 14890–14893.
- 120 A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, Y. H. Hung, T. H. Mansoure, H. H. Yu, T. Chen and S. W. Kuo, A Hollow Microtubular Triazine-and Benzobisoxazole-Based Covalent Organic Framework Presenting Sponge-Like Shells That Functions as a High-Performance Supercapacitor, *Chem. – Asian J.*, 2019, **14**, 1429–1435.
- 121 M. M. Samy, M. G. Mohamed, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, T. H. Mansoure, K. C. W. Wu and S. W. Kuo, High-Performance Supercapacitor Electrodes Prepared From Dispersions of Tetrabenzonaphthalene-Based Conjugated Microporous Polymers and Carbon Nanotubes, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2021, **13**, 51906–51916.
- 122 M. M. Samy, M. G. Mohamed and S. W. Kuo, Pyrene-functionalized tetraphenylethylene polybenzoxazine for dispersing single-walled carbon nanotubes and energy storage, *Compos. Sci. Technol.*, 2020, **119**, 108360.
- 123 M. G. Mohamed and S. W. Kuo, Functional Silica and Carbon Nanocomposites Based on Polybenzoxazines, *Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 2019, **220**, 1800306.
- 124 M. G. Mohamed, K. C. Hsu and S. W. Kuo, Bifunctional polybenzoxazine nanocomposites containing photocrosslinkable coumarin units and pyrene units capable of dispersing single-walled carbon nanotubes, *Polym. Chem.*, 2015, **6**, 2423–2433.
- 125 C. W. Huang, M. G. Mohamed, C. Y. Zhu and S. W. Kuo, Functional Supramolecular Polypeptides Involving π – π Stacking and Strong Hydrogen-Bonding Interactions: A Conformation Study toward Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs) Dispersion, *Macromolecules*, 2016, **49**(15), 5374–5385.
- 126 S. Kandambeth, J. Jia, H. Wu, V. S. Kale, P. T. Parvatkar, J. C. Józwiak, S. Zhou, X. Xu, Z. O. Ameer, E. A. Hamad,



- A. H. Emwas, O. Shekhah, H. N. Alshareef and M. Eddaoudi, Covalent Organic Frameworks as Negative Electrodes for High-Performance Asymmetric Supercapacitors, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2020, **10**, 2001673.
- 127 H. Wang, Z. Li, Z. Meng, X. Guo, Y. Du and H. Yang, An easily obtained hypercrosslinked pyrene-based porous organic polymer as a high-performance electrode material for lithium-ion batteries, *New J. Chem.*, 2021, **45**, 7060–7064.
- 128 Z. Wei, D. Wang, Y. Liu, X. Guo, Y. Zhu, Z. Meng, Z. Q. Yu and W. Y. Wong, Ferrocene-based hyperbranched polymers: a synthetic strategy for shape control and applications as electroactive materials and precursor-derived magnetic ceramics, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2020, **8**, 10774–10780.
- 129 B. Y. Lu, Z. Q. Wang, F. Z. Cui, J. Y. Li, X. H. Han, Q. Y. Qi, D. L. Ma, G. F. Jiang, X. X. Zeng and X. Zhao, A Covalent Organic Framework with Extended π -Conjugated Building Units as a Highly Efficient Recipient for Lithium-Sulfur Batteries, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 34990–34998.
- 130 Z. Li, J. Zhang, X. Jing, J. Dong, H. Liu, H. Lv, Y. Chi and C. Hu, A polyoxometalate@covalent triazine framework as a robust electrocatalyst for selective benzyl alcohol oxidation coupled with hydrogen production, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2021, **9**, 6152–6159.
- 131 H. S. Jena, C. Krishnaraj, S. Parwaiz, F. Lecoivre, J. Schmidt, D. Pradhan and P. V. D. Voort, Illustrating the Role of Quaternary-N of BINOL Covalent Triazine-Based Frameworks in Oxygen Reduction and Hydrogen Evolution Reactions, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 44689–44699.
- 132 A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, A. M. Elewa, S. W. Huang, H. H. Chou and S. W. Kuo, Dual-function fluorescent covalent organic frameworks: HCl sensing and photocatalytic H₂ evolution from water, *Adv. Opt. Mater.*, 2020, **8**, 2000641.
- 133 Y. Chen, D. Yang, B. Shi, W. Dai, H. Ren, K. An, Z. Zhou, Z. Zhao, W. Wang and Z. Jiang, In situ construction of hydrazone-linked COF-based core-shell hetero-frameworks for enhanced photocatalytic hydrogen evolution, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2020, **8**, 7724–7732.
- 134 T. Zhou, X. Huang, Z. Mi, Y. Zhu, R. Wang, C. Wanga and J. Guo, Multivariate covalent organic frameworks boosting photocatalytic hydrogen evolution, *Polym. Chem.*, 2021, **12**, 3250–3256.
- 135 D. Sengottuvelu, V. Kachwal, P. Raichure, T. Raghav and I. R. Laska, Aggregation-Induced Enhanced Emission (AIEE)-Active Conjugated Mesoporous Oligomers (CMOs) with Improved Quantum Yield and Low-Cost Detection of a Trace Amount of Nitroaromatic Explosives, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 31875–31886.
- 136 Y. Tang, H. Huang, B. Peng, Y. Chang, Y. Li and C. Zhong, A thiadiazole-based covalent triazine framework nanosheet for highly selective and sensitive primary aromatic amine detection among various amines, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2020, **8**, 16542–16550.
- 137 L. R. Ahmed, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, C. T. Pan and S. W. Kuo, A water-soluble copper-immobilized covalent organic framework functioning as an “OFF-ON” fluorescent sensor for amino acids, *Mater. Adv.*, 2021, **2**, 4617–4629.
- 138 A. F. M. El-Mahdy, M. Y. Lai and S. W. Kuo, A highly fluorescent covalent organic framework as a hydrogen chloride sensor: roles of Schiff base bonding and π -stacking, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2020, **8**, 9520–9528.
- 139 Z. Chen, K. Wang, X. Hu, P. Shi, Z. Guo and H. Zhan, Novel One-Dimensional Covalent Organic Framework as a H⁺ Fluorescent Sensor in Acidic Aqueous Solution, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2021, **13**, 1145–1151.
- 140 M. Faheem, S. Aziz, X. Jing, T. Ma, J. Du, F. Sun, Y. Tian and G. Zhu, Dual luminescent covalent organic frameworks for nitro-explosive detection, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019, **7**, 27148–27155.
- 141 M. G. Mohamed, N. Y. Liu, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy and S. W. Kuo, Ultrastable luminescent hybrid microporous polymers based on polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane for CO₂ uptake and metal ion sensing, *Microporous Mesoporous Mater.*, 2021, **311**, 110695.
- 142 M. G. Mohamed and S. W. Kuo, Functional Polyimide/Polyhedral Oligomeric Silsesquioxane Nanocomposites, *Polymers*, 2019, **11**, 26.
- 143 M. G. Mohamed and S. W. Kuo, Polybenzoxazine/Polyhedral Oligomeric Silsesquioxane (POSS) Nanocomposites, *Polymers*, 2016, **8**, 225.
- 144 M. G. Mohamed, T. H. Mansoure, Y. Takashi, M. M. Samy, T. Chen and S. W. Kuo, Ultrastable porous organic/inorganic polymers based on polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane (POSS) hybrids exhibiting high performance for thermal property and energy storage, *Microporous Mesoporous Mater.*, 2021, **328**, 111505.
- 145 W. Gong, X. Deng, K. Dong, L. Liu and G. Ning, A boranil-based conjugated microporous polymer for efficient visible-light-driven heterogeneous photocatalysis, *Polym. Chem.*, 2021, **12**, 3153–3159.
- 146 T. Chen, W. Zhang, B. Li, W. Huang, C. Lin, Y. Wu, S. Chen and H. Ma, Adsorptive Separation of Aromatic Compounds from Alkanes by π - π Interactions in a Carbazole-Based Conjugated Microporous Polymer, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 56385–56392.
- 147 B. Chen, L. Chen, Z. Yan, J. Kang, S. Chen, Y. Jin, L. Ma, H. Yan and C. Xia, Conjugated microporous polymers as a visible light driven platform for photo-redox conversion of biomass derived chemicals, *Green Chem.*, 2021, **23**, 3607–3611.
- 148 X. Jiang, K. Zhang, Y. Huang, B. Xu, X. Xu, J. Zhang, Z. Liu, Y. Wang, Y. Pan, S. Bian, Q. Chen, X. Wu and G. Zhang, Conjugated Microporous Polymer with C \equiv C and C-F Bonds: Achieving Remarkable Stability and Super Anhydrous Proton Conductivity, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2021, **13**, 15536–15541.
- 149 Y. Wang, H. Liu, Q. Pan, N. Ding, C. Yang, Z. Zhang, C. Jia, Z. Li, J. Liu and Y. Zhao, Construction of Thiazolo[5,4-d]thiazole-based Two-Dimensional Network for Efficient Photocatalytic CO₂ Reduction, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 46483–46489.



- 150 H. Xu, X. Li, H. Hao, X. Dong, W. Sheng and X. Lang, designing fluorene-based conjugated microporous polymers for blue light-driven photocatalytic selective oxidation of amines with oxygen, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2021, **285**, 119796.
- 151 M. Xu, T. Wang, L. Zhou and D. Hua, Fluorescent conjugated mesoporous polymers with *N,N*-diethylpropylamine for the efficient capture and real-time detection of volatile iodine, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2020, **8**, 1966–1974.
- 152 A. Singh, P. Verma, S. Laha, D. Samanta, S. Roy and T. K. Maji, Photochromic Conjugated Microporous Polymer Manifesting Bio-Inspired pcFRET and Logic Gate Functioning, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 20991–20997.
- 153 Y. M. Li, L. Yang, L. Sun, L. Ma, W. Q. Deng and Z. Li, Chemical fixation of carbon dioxide catalyzed via covalent triazine frameworks as metal free heterogeneous catalysts without a cocatalyst, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019, **7**, 26071–26076.
- 154 Z. Shang, B. Zhao, Z. Wu, Y. Ding and A. Hu, Synthesis of Conjugated Mesoporous Hyper-cross-linked Polymers for Efficient Capture of Dibenzothiophene and Iodine, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 56454–56461.
- 155 Z. Lu, X. Fu, H. Yang, Y. Zhao, L. Xiao and L. Hou, A covalent organic framework as a photocatalyst for atom transfer radical polymerization under white light irradiation, *Polym. Chem.*, 2021, **12**, 183–188.
- 156 W. Chen, Z. Yang, Z. Xie, Y. Li, X. Yu, F. Lu and L. Chen, Benzothiadiazole functionalized D–A type covalent organic frameworks for effective photocatalytic reduction of aqueous chromium(vi), *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019, **7**, 998–1004.
- 157 L. Zhai, S. Yang, X. Yang, W. Ye, J. Wang, W. Chen, Y. Guo, L. Mi and Z. Wu, Constantinos Soutis, Qing Xu and Zheng Jiang, Conjugated Covalent Organic Frameworks as Platinum Nanoparticle Supports for Catalyzing the Oxygen Reduction Reaction, *Chem. Mater.*, 2020, **32**, 9747–9752.
- 158 X. Xu, S. Wang, Y. Yue and N. Huang, Semiconductive Porphyrin-Based Covalent Organic Frameworks for Sensitive Near-Infrared Detection, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2020, **12**, 37427–37434.
- 159 M. G. Mohamed, C. C. Lee, A. F. M. EL-Mahdy, J. Lüder, M. H. Yu, Z. Li, Z. Zhu, C. C. Chueh and S. W. Kuo, Exploitation of two-dimensional conjugated covalent organic frameworks based on tetraphenylethylene with bicarbazole and pyrene units and applications in perovskite solar cells, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2020, **8**, 11448–11459.

