## Supplementary Information for

## Enhanced O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> Separation of Mixed-matrix Membrane Filled with Pluronic-compatibilized Cobalt Phthalocyanine Particles

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**Figure S1.** Characterization of the facilitated carrier (CoPCMP) and compatibilizer (Pluronic) by **(a)** FTIR; **(b)** powder XRD; **(c)** TGA and **(d)** DTA analysis (for the case of Pluronic, due to its onset of degradation occurs at around 200 °C; thus the DTA curve beyond 200 °C is indicated as dotted line).



Figure S2. N<sub>2</sub> sorption for CoPCMP at 77 K.

Sample	S <sub>BET</sub> <sup>a</sup>	S <sub>Langmuir</sub> a	V <sub>micro</sub> b	S <sub>ext</sub> <sup>b</sup>	V <sub>total</sub> <sup>c</sup>
	(m²/g)	(m²/g)	(cc/g)	(m²/g)	(cc/g)
CoPCMP	2.91	4.12	0	2.89	0.0067

Table S1. Porosity properties of CoPCMP.

 $^a$  SBET and SLangmuir are calculated by selecting P/P\_o range from 0.05–0.20.

 $^{\rm b}$  V<sub>micro</sub> and S<sub>ext</sub> are calculated using *t*-plot method, with P/P<sub>0</sub> ranging from 0.40–0.60 is selected.

 $^{\rm c}$  V<sub>total</sub> is calculated at P/Po = 0.99.



**Figure S3. (a)** TGA and **(b)** TDA of neat (Matrimid), blended (Matrimid-Pluronic) and composite (Matrimid-CoPCMP and Matrimid-Pluronic-CoPCMP) membranes.



**Figure S4.** Cross-sectional FESEM image of Matrimid-CoPCMP (10 wt%) under (a) low magnification; (b) high magnification.

Membranes	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Young Modulus (MPa)
Matrimid	46.6 <u>+</u> 2.0	2074 <u>+</u> 33
5 wt% Pluronic	65.8 <u>+</u> 4.3	1287 <u>+</u> 64
10 wt% Pluronic	55.3 <u>+</u> 5.9	1286 <u>+</u> 97

**Table S2.** Mechanical test of neat (Matrimid) and blended (Matrimid-Pluronic) membranes.



**Figure S5.** Comparison of the membrane performance (in **Table 1**) with the upper bound limit (1991, 2008, 2015) [1-3].



**Figure S6.** EDX mapping of 5 wt% CoPCMP and 10 wt% Pluronic in Matrimid membranes.



Figure S7. Solubility and diffusivity selectivity of the studied membranes.

## References

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- 3. Swaidan, R.; Ghanem, B.; Pinnau, I. Fine-tuned intrinsically ultramicroporous polymers redefine the permeability/selectivity upper bounds of membrane-based air and hydrogen separations. *ACS Macro Lett.* **2015**.