

1    **Supporting information for:**

2    **Boosting the adhesivity of  $\pi$ -conjugated polymers by**

3    **embedding platinum acetylides towards**

4    **high-performance thermoelectric composites**

5    Tao Wan <sup>1</sup>, Xiaojun Yin <sup>1</sup>, Chengjun Pan <sup>1</sup>, Danqing Liu <sup>1</sup>, Xiaoyan Zhou <sup>1</sup>, Chunmei Gao <sup>2,\*</sup>,

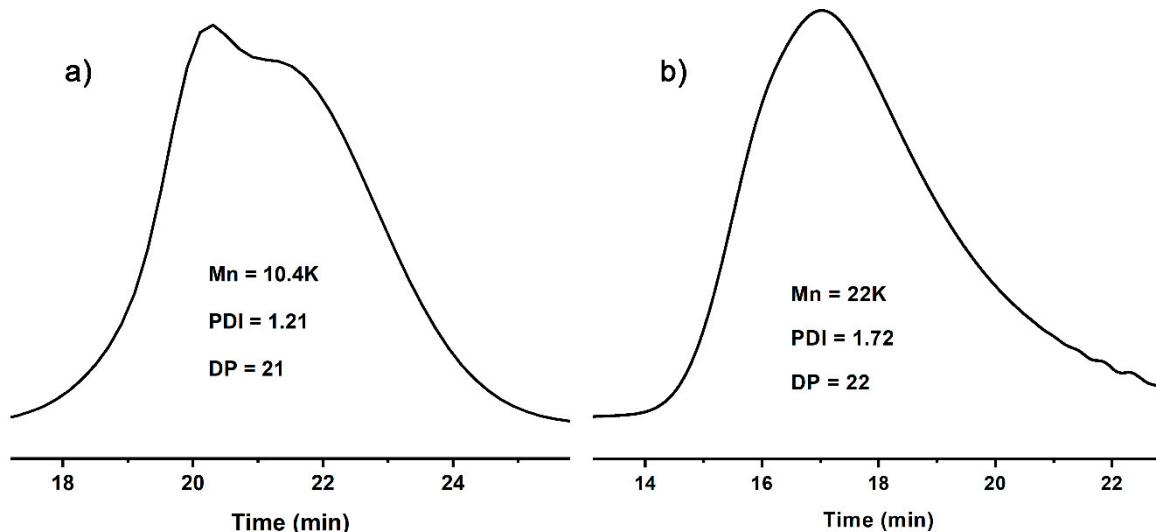
6    Wai-Yeung Wong <sup>1,3,\*</sup> and Lei Wang <sup>1,\*</sup>

7    <sup>1</sup> Shenzhen Key Laboratory of Polymer Science and Technology, College of Materials Science and  
8    Engineering, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China; [2160120407@email.szu.edu.cn](mailto:2160120407@email.szu.edu.cn) (T.W.),  
9    [xiaojunyin@szu.edu.cn](mailto:xiaojunyin@szu.edu.cn) (X.Y.), [pancj@szu.edu.cn](mailto:pancj@szu.edu.cn) (C.P.), [dqliu@szu.edu.cn](mailto:dqliu@szu.edu.cn) (D.L.), [zhouxiaoyan16@163.com](mailto:zhouxiaoyan16@163.com)  
10    (X.Z.)

11    <sup>2</sup> College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, PR China

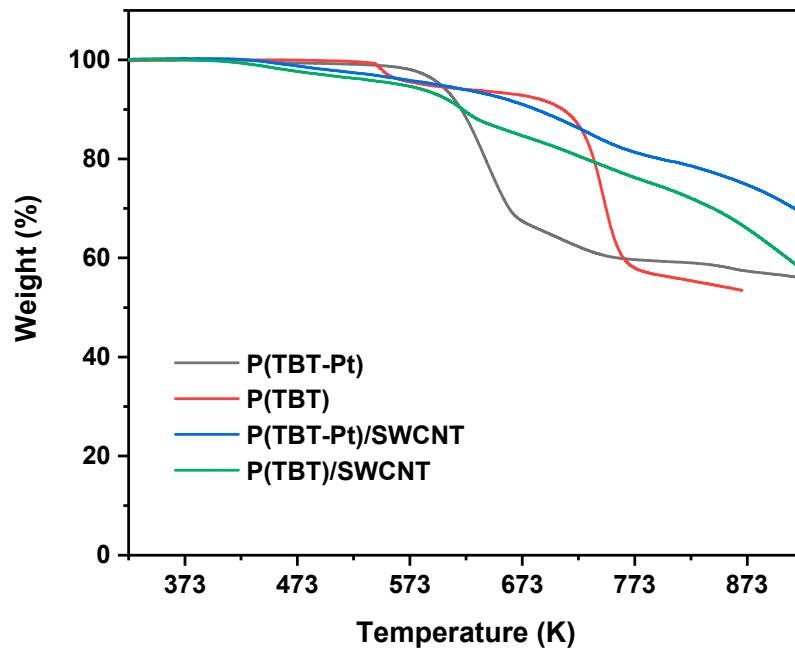
12    <sup>3</sup> Department of Applied Biology and Chemical Technology, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung  
13    Hom, Hong Kong, China

14    \* Correspondence: [gaocm@szu.edu.cn](mailto:gaocm@szu.edu.cn) (C.G.); [wai-yeung.wong@polyu.edu.hk](mailto:wai-yeung.wong@polyu.edu.hk) (W.-Y.W.); [wl@szu.edu.cn](mailto:wl@szu.edu.cn)  
15    (L.W.)



16

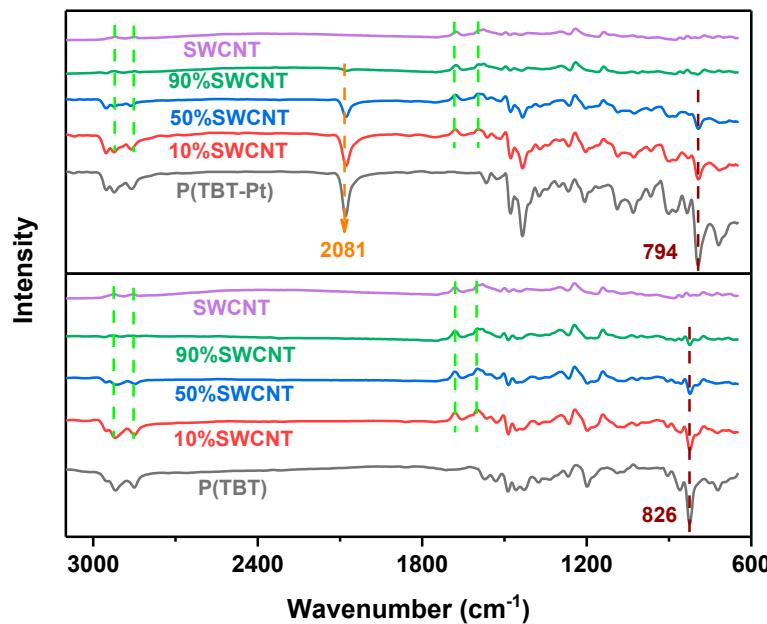
17    **Figure S1.** Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) curves of the polymers the TBT-based homo-  
18    polymer with platinum acetylide unit absent in the  $\pi$ -conjugated main chain, namely P(TBT) and  
19    platinum (II) acetylide based copolymer, P(TBT-Pt), where TBT is  
20    4,7-di(thiophen-2-yl)benzo[c]-[1,2,5]thiadiazole.



21

22  
23

**Figure S2.** Thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) curves of the P(TBT-Pt), P(TBT), P(TBT-Pt)/SWCNT (1:1, wt %) and P(TBT)/SWCNT (1:1, wt %) samples.

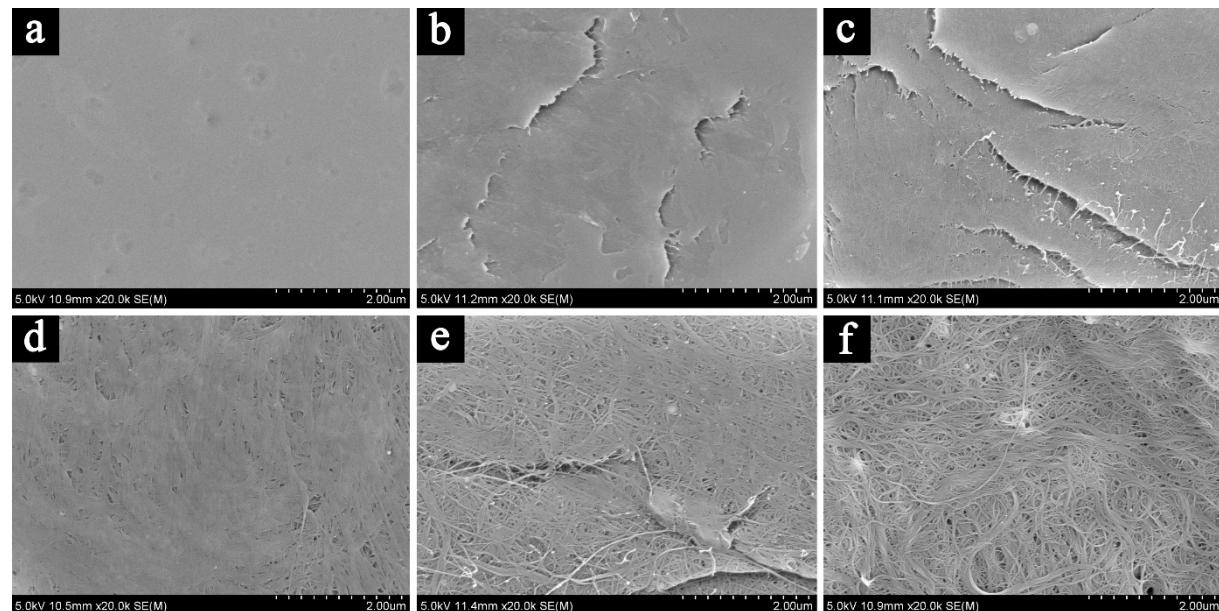


24

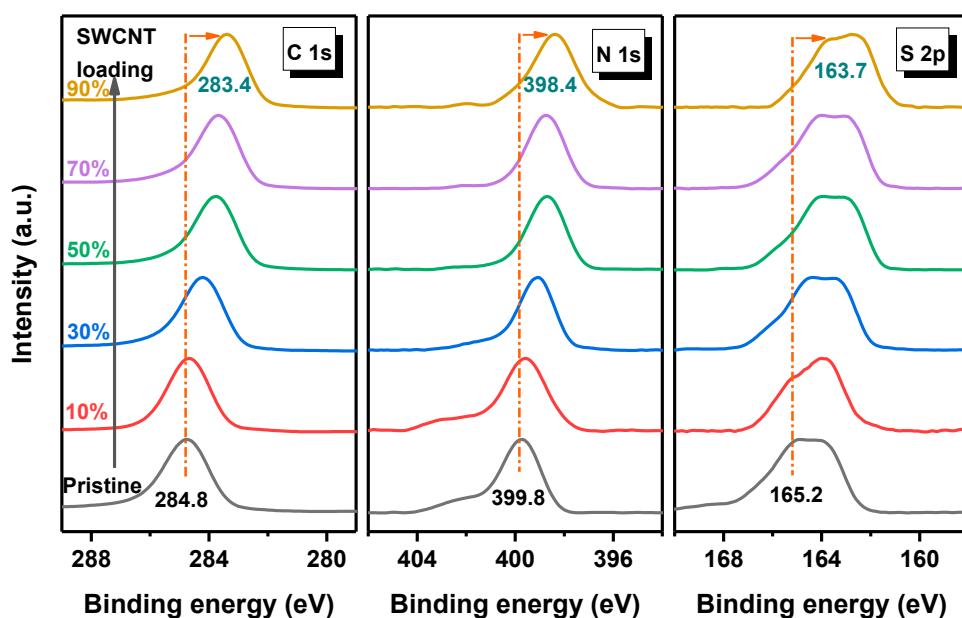
25

**Figure S3.** FTIR curves of the P(TBT-Pt)/SWCNT and P(TBT)/SWCNT hybrid films.

As shown in Figure S3, in comparison with the pristine P(TBT-Pt) film, the characteristic absorption peaks of the platinum acetylides (at around 2081 cm<sup>-1</sup>) in P(TBT-Pt)/SWCNT composites exhibited 2 ~ 4 cm<sup>-1</sup> red – shift, which indicated enhanced  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions between the P(TBT-Pt) and the SWCNTs.



**Figure S4.** Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images of the P(TBT)/SWCNTs composite films with different SWCNT loading, a) 0%, b) 10%, c) 30%, d) 50%, e) 70%, f) 90%.



**Figure S5.** The C 1s, N 1s and S 2p spectra of the P(TBT)/SWCNT composite films.

**Table S1.** Key thermoelectric parameters of the P(TBT-Pt)/SWCNT and P(TBT)/SWCNT composite films under different temperature (from r.t. to 400 K).

Composites	$\sigma_{\max}$ [ $S \cdot cm^{-1}$ ]	$S_{\max}$ [ $\mu V \cdot K^{-1}$ ]	$PF_{\max}$ [ $\mu W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-2}$ ]
P(TBT-Pt) /SWCNT	674.7	63.4	158.6
P(TBT) /SWCNT	873.2	77.7	121.7

37