## **Supplementary Information**

## POSS-based Meso-/macro-porous Covalent Networks: Supporting and Stabilizing Pd for Suzuki-Miyaura Reaction at Room Temperature

Chenjun Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Yan Leng,<sup>\*a</sup> Pingping Jiang,<sup>a</sup> and Dan Lu<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The Key Laboratory of Food Colloids and Biotechnology, Ministry of Education, School of Chemical and Material Engineering, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China. Fax: +86-510-85917763; Tel: +86-510-85917090; E-mail: lengyan1114@126.com.

Sample	N (%)	C (%)	H (%)	$S_{BET}\left(m^{2}/g ight)$	Pore volume (m <sup>3</sup> /g)	Pore size (nm)	Molar ratio POSS/PDA
POSS-TPA <sub>a</sub>	8.88	43.08	8.16	206	1.11	21.5	1/2.7
POSS-TPA <sub>b</sub>	8.85	47.25	8.42	151	0.89	23.5	1/2.8
POSS-TPA <sub>c</sub>	8.80	48.83	8.30	144	1.12	31.3	1/2.9
POSS-TPA <sub>d</sub>	8.40	50.75	8.24	120	0.61	20.2	1/3.3

Table S1. CHN elemental analysis and BET surface areas of samples POSS-TPA<sub>x</sub>.

Entry	Catalyst amount (g)	Yield	TOP		
		10 min	30 min	TOF	
	1	0.005	17	49	1133
	2	0.01	90	92	3033
	3	0.015	91	93	2000
	4	0.02	92	99	1533

Table S2. Suzuki coupling of bromobenzene with phenylboronic acid over catalyst Pd/POSS-TPAa.

Reaction conditions: phenylboronic acid (1.5 mmol), bromobenzene (1 mmol), Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.15 g), deionized water (3 mL) and ethanol (3 mL), room temperature. <sup>a</sup> The yield of product. <sup>b</sup> TOF = [mol product]/([mol Pd]]reaction time 1/6 h]).

**Table S3**. The catalytic performance of Pd/POSS-TPA $_a$  for the Suzuki coupling reaction with differentphenylboronic acid/bromobenzene molar ratio.

Entry	Phenylboronic acid/bromobenzene	Yield <sup>a</sup> (%)		TOE
	molar ratio	10 min	30 min	101.
1	1.1:1	80	87	1333
2	1.3:1	81	92	1349
3	1.5:1	92	98	1533

Reaction conditions: bromobenzene (1 mmol), Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.15 g), deionized water (3 mL) and ethanol (3 mL), catalyst (0.02 g, 0.0036 mmol), room temperature. <sup>a</sup> The yield of product. <sup>b</sup> TOF = [mol product]/([mol Pd][reaction time 1/6 h]).



Figure S1. XRD pattern of POSS.



Figure S2. EDS elemental mapping of Si element for POSS-TPA<sub>a</sub>.



Figure S3. TG curves of (a) POSS-TPA $_a$ , (b) POSS-TPA $_b$ , (c) POSS-TPA $_c$ , and (d) POSS-TPA $_d$ .



Figure S4. FT-IR spectra of (a)  $POSS-TPA_b$ , (b)  $POSS-TPA_c$ , and (c)  $POSS-TPA_d$ .



Figure S5. (A) Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms and (B) BJH pore size distributions of (a) POSS-TPA<sub>b</sub>, (b) POSS-TPA<sub>c</sub>, and (c) POSS-TPA<sub>d</sub>.



Figure S6. EDS elemental mapping of Pd element for Pd/POSS-TPA<sub>a</sub>.

Entry	Catalyst	Reaction conditions	Yield(%)	TOF(h <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref. (year)
1	$\begin{array}{c} Fe_{3}O_{4}@C-\\ Pd@mCeO_{2}\\ (Pd \ 3.05 \ wt\%) \end{array}$	Bromobenzene $(1.0 \text{ mmol}),$ Phenylboronicacid $(1.2 \text{ mmol}), \text{ K}_2\text{CO}_3$ $(2.0 \text{ mmol}), 5.0 \text{ mL ETOH/H}_2\text{O}$ $(1:1), 80^\circ\text{C}, 3h$	95	116.3	1(2015)
2	Pd@Im-Phos- SiO <sub>2</sub> @Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (Pd 0.3 mol%)	Bromobenzene (1.0 mmol), Phenylboronicacid (1.5 mmol), $K_2CO_3$ (1.5 mmol), 2.0 mL ETOH/H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1), 60 °C, 18h	90	16.67	2(2016)
3	Ionic liquid-tagged palladium complex (Pd 0.1 mol%)	Bromobenzene (1.0 mmol), Phenylboronicacid (1.2 mmol), K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2.0 mmol), 5.0 mL H <sub>2</sub> O, r.t. 50min	76	912	3(2014)
4	Bisoxazoline/Pd composite microsphere (Pd 0.1 mol%)	Bromobenzene $(1.0 \text{ mmol})$ , Phenylboronicacid $(1.0 \text{ mmol})$ , K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> $(2.0 \text{ mmol})$ , 5.0 mL H <sub>2</sub> O/PEG400 $(10:1)$ , 70°C, 4h	98	245	4(2015)
5	Pd/C (Pd 0.7 mol%)	Bromobenzene (2.0 mmol), Phenylboronicacid (2.5 mmol), KOH (8.0 mmol), NaCl (6.0 g), 6.0 mL Di-n-butyl ether, 100°C, 1h	24.7	35.2	5(2014)
6	Pd/bentonite (Pd 0.06 mol%)	Bromobenzene (0.5 mmol), Phenylboronicacid (0.6 mmol), $K_2CO_3$ (1.0 mmol), 5.0 mL MeOH, r.t. 5h	95	316	6(2013)
7	Pd/UiO-66 (Pd 0.59 mol%)	Bromobenzene $(0.5 \text{ mmol})$ , Phenylboronicacid $(0.6 \text{ mmol})$ , Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> $(1.0 \text{ mmol})$ , 6.0 mL ETOH/H <sub>2</sub> O $(1:2)$ , 80°C, 2h	100	86	7(2016)
8	Pd/COF-LZU1 (Pd 0.5 mol %)	Bromobenzene (1.0 mmol), Phenylboronicacid (1.5 mmol), K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2.0 mmol), 4.0 mL p-xylene, 150°C, 3h	97	64.67	8(2011)
9	HMMS–salpr–Pd (Pd 1mol%)	Bromobenzene $(0.5 \text{ mmol})$ , Phenylboronicacid $(0.6 \text{ mmol})$ , $K_2CO_3$ $(1.0 \text{ mmol})$ , 6.0 mL ETOH/H <sub>2</sub> O $(1:1)$ , 70 °C, 6h	92	16.25	9(2015)
10	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /PPy–Pd (Pd 1 mol%)	Bromobenzene $(0.5 \text{ mmol})$ , Phenylboronicacid $(0.75 \text{ mmol})$ , K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> $(1.0 \text{ mmol})$ , 5.0 mL H <sub>2</sub> O, 70°C, 8h	96.5	12.06	10(2015)
11	PdNP-2 (Pd 0.001 mol%)	Bromobenzene (1.0 mmol), Phenylboronicacid (1.5 mmol), K <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (2.0 mmol), 10.0 mL ETOH/H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1), 80°C, 24h	89	3708	11(2016)
12	Wool–Pd (Pd 0.45 mol %)	Bromobenzene (0.2 mmol), Phenylboronicacid (0.22 mmol), $K_2CO_3$ (0.3 mmol), 5.0 mL H <sub>2</sub> O, 75°C, 3h	85	62.9	12(2012)
13	Pd/bentonite (Pd 0.06 mol %)	Bromobenzene $(0.5 \text{ mmol})$ , Phenylboronicacid $(0.6 \text{ mmol})$ , $K_2CO_3$ $(1.0 \text{ mmol})$ , 5.0 mL MeOH, r.t. 5h	95	316.6	13(2013)
14	Pd@imine-SiO2 (Pd 0.463 mol%)	Bromobenzene (0.5 mmol), Phenylboronicacid (0.6 mmol), Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (1.5 mmol), 4 ml iPrOH/H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1), r.t. 1h	100	215.9	14(2015)
15	Pd/POSS-TPA <sub>a</sub> (Pd 0.36 mol %)	Bromobenzene (1 mmol), Phenylboronicacid (1.5 mmol), Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (1.0 mmol), 6.0 mL ETOH/H <sub>2</sub> O (1:1), r.t, 10 min	92	1533	Our work

**Table S4** Comparison of the catalytic efficiency of Pd/POSS-TPA<sub>*a*</sub> with previously reported catalysts.

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