

## Supporting Information (SI)

### Controllable Encapsulation of Silver Nanoparticles by Porous Pyridine-Based Covalent Organic Frameworks for Efficient CO<sub>2</sub> Conversion Using Propargylic Amines

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# Table of Contents

<b>1. Experimental section</b> .....	S1
1.1 Materials.....	S1
1.2 Synthesis of 1,3,5-tris-(4-aminophenyl)triazine (TAPT).....	S1
1.3 Synthesis of 4,4'-pyridine-2,6-diyl dibenzaldehyde (2,6-FPP).....	S1
1.4 Synthesis of 4,4'-pyridine-3,5-diyl dibenzaldehyde (3,5-FPP).....	S2
1.5 Synthesis of propargylic amines .....	S3
1.6 Procedure for the cycling test.....	S3
1.7 Characterization .....	S3
<b>2. Characterization data of substrates and products</b> .....	S4
<b>3. Supplementary results and discussion</b> .....	S8
<b>Figure S1.</b> FT-IR spectra of (a) 2,6-FPP-TAPT and (b) 3,5-FPP-TAPT as well as their corresponding monomers.....	S9
<b>Figure S2.</b> <sup>13</sup> C CP-MAS NMR spectra of 2,6-FPP-TAPT and 3,5-FPP-TAPT.....	S9
<b>Figure S3.</b> Raman spectra of 2,6-FPP-TAPT and 3,5-FPP-TAPT as well as their corresponding monomers. ....	S10
<b>Figure S4.</b> XPS spectra of 2,6-FPP-TAPT: (a) survey spectrum, (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s. ....	S10
<b>Figure S5.</b> XPS spectra of 3,5-FPP-TAPT: (a) survey spectrum, (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s .....	S11
<b>Figure S6.</b> TGA analysis of (a) 2,6-FPP-TAPT and (b) 3,5-FPP-TAPT. ....	S11
<b>Figure S7.</b> SEM images of (a) 2,6-FPP-TAPT and (b) 3,5-FPP-TAPT.....	S12
<b>Figure S8.</b> (a) N <sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms for the 2,6-FPP-TAPT and 3,5-FPP-TAPT at 77 K; (b) their pore size distribution determined by the NLDFT method. ....	S12
<b>Figure S9.</b> PXRD patterns of 2,6-FPP-TAPT and 3,5-FPP-TAPT. ....	S13
<b>Figure S10.</b> PXRD patterns of Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT and Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT. ....	S14
<b>Figure S11.</b> EDS image of Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT.....	S15
<b>Figure S12.</b> EDS image of Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT.....	S15
<b>Figure S13.</b> FT-IR spectra of fresh and used Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT and Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT.....	S16
<b>Figure S14.</b> Hot filtration experiment using Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT and Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT under room temperature for 10 h. ....	S16

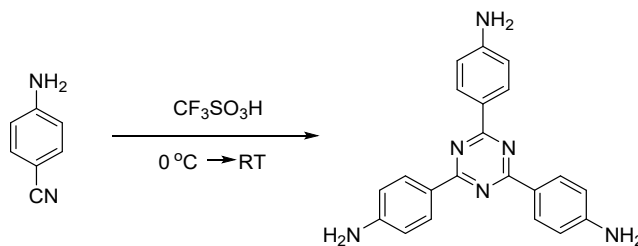
<b>Figure S15.</b> TEM images and particle size distribution of used (a-c) Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT and (d-f) Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT.....	S17
<b>Figure S16.</b> The GC-MS spectra of <sup>13</sup> C-labeled <b>2a</b> and unlabeled <b>2a</b> produced from the carboxylative cyclization of <b>1a</b> using <sup>13</sup> CO <sub>2</sub> as substrate. ....	S18
<b>Figure S17.</b> <sup>1</sup> H NMR spectral changes on different systems in CDCl <sub>3</sub> . ....	S19
<b>Figure S18.</b> CO <sub>2</sub> sorption isotherms of 2,6-FPP-TAPT and Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT at 298 K. ....	S20
<b>Figure S19.</b> Continuous-flow setup (graphic and photographic representations) for the the carboxylative cyclization of <i>N</i> -benzylprop-2-yn-1-amine ( <b>1a</b> ) with CO <sub>2</sub> . ....	S20
<b>Table S1.</b> Comparison with previously reported catalytic systems.....	S21
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	S22
<b>Copies of NMR spectra</b> .....	S23

## 1. Experimental section

### 1.1 Materials

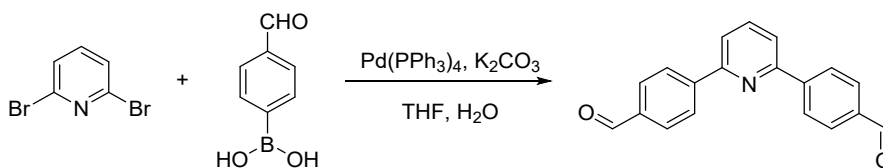
Trifluoroacetic acid (99%), 4-formylphenylboronic acid (99%), Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (99%), 2,6-dibromopyridine (98%), and 3,5-dibromopyridine (98%) were purchased from Energy chemical Co., Ltd. Propargyl bromide (98%) and benzylamine derivatives (99%) were purchased from Shanghai Macklin Biochemical Co., Ltd. Mesitylene (98%) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) (98%) were purchased from J&K Scientific Co., Ltd. 4-Aminobenzonitrile (98%) was provided by Shanghai Aladdin Biochemical Co., Ltd. Other chemical reagents were purchased from local chemical suppliers. All chemical reagents were directly used without further purification.

### 1.2 Synthesis of 1,3,5-tris-(4-aminophenyl)triazine (TAPT)



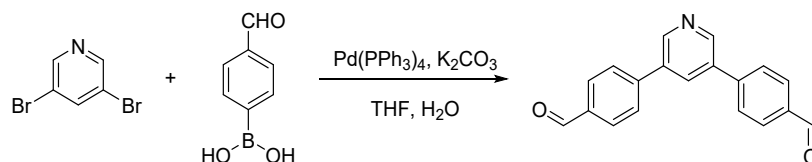
TAPT was synthesized according to previous report with minor modification.<sup>[1]</sup> Typically, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (2 mL, 22.2 mmol) was dropwise added in a 50 mL reaction flask containing 4-aminobenzonitrile (772 mg, 6.53 mmol) at 0 °C. After the addition, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for a 24 h under Ar atmosphere. After completion, 20 mL H<sub>2</sub>O was added to the mixture and then neutralized with 2M NaOH aqueous solution to form a precipitate. The collected yellow precipitate was filtered and washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (2 × 50 mL), and then dried under vacuum at 60 °C. Finally, light yellow powder was obtained, affording to TAPT. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>), δ<sub>H</sub> (ppm): 8.36 (d, *J*=8.0, 6H), 6.7 (d, *J*=8.4, 6H), 5.9 (s, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>), δ<sub>C</sub> (ppm): 170.07, 153.49, 130.66, 123.42, 113.61.

### 1.3 Synthesis of 4,4'-pyridine-2,6-diyl dibenzaldehyde (2,6-FPP)



The 2,6-FPP was synthesized according to previous report with minor modification.<sup>[2]</sup> Typically, a 50 mL reaction flask was charged with 2,6-dibromopyridine (237 mg, 1.0 mmol), 4-formylphenylboronic acid (350 mg, 2.33 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.0 g, 7.2 mmol), THF (10 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (2.0 mL). The mixture was bubbled with nitrogen for 10 min, and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (100 mg, 0.086 mmol) was added in the mixture, which was then stirred for 36 h at 70 °C under Ar atmosphere. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and following that 20 mL H<sub>2</sub>O was added to the mixture, which was then extracted with CHCl<sub>2</sub> (3×20 mL). The collected organic phase was dried with anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to obtain the crude product. The crude product was further purified by column chromatography (PE/DCM = 2:1, then neat DCM) and finally obtain a white solid (215 mg, 75 %). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ<sub>H</sub> (ppm): 10.11 (s, 2H), 8.33 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.95 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ<sub>C</sub> (ppm): 191.99, 155.68, 144.53, 138.08, 136.60, 130.19, 127.57, 120.37.

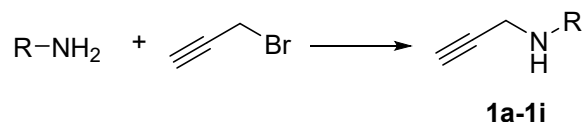
#### 1.4 Synthesis of 4,4'-pyridine-3,5-diyl dibenzaldehyde (3,5-FPP)



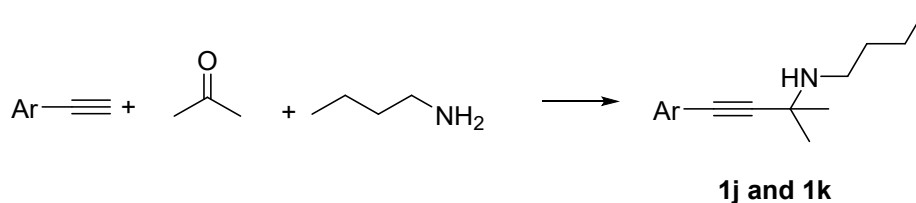
The 2,6-FPP was synthesized according to previous report with minor modification.<sup>[2]</sup> Typically, a 50 mL reaction flask was charged with 2,6-dibromopyridine (237 mg, 1.0 mmol), 4-formylphenylboronic acid (350 mg, 2.33 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.0 g, 7.2 mmol), THF (10 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (2.0 mL). The mixture was bubbled with nitrogen for 10 min, and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (100 mg, 0.086 mmol) was added in the mixture, which was then stirred for 36 h at 70 °C under Ar atmosphere. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and following that 20 mL H<sub>2</sub>O was added to the mixture, which was then extracted with CHCl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 20 mL). The collected organic phase was dried with anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to obtain the crude product. The crude product was further purified by column chromatography (neat DCM, then DCM/CH<sub>3</sub>OH = 100/1) and finally obtain a white solid (207mg, 72 %). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ<sub>H</sub> (ppm): 10.11 (s, 2H), 8.94 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 8.15 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz,

4H). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ<sub>C</sub> (ppm): 191.65, 147.94, 136.06, 135.63, 133.33, 130.57, 127.93.

### 1.5 Synthesis of propargylic amines



Propargylic amines **1a-1i** were synthesized according to previous report with minor modification.<sup>[3]</sup> In a typical experiment, propargyl bromide (3 mL, 39.3 mmol) was added dropwise with 30 min to amines (0.162 mol) in a 50 mL round bottom flask at 0 °C. Then after that, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. After completion, the mixture was diluted with 40 mL ethyl ether, and then the organic phase was washed with NaHSO<sub>4</sub> saturated solution (3 × 40 mL). After collected organic phase dried with anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, the organic phase was concentrated and further purified by column chromatography (PE/EA = 7/1, then PE/EA = 3/1), yellow oil was finally obtained.



Propargylic amines **1j** and **1k** were synthesized according to previous report with minor modification.<sup>[4]</sup> In a typical experiment, the reaction flask containing CuI (114 mg, 0.6 mmol) was charged with alkyne (2.0 mmol), acetone (116 mg, 2.0 mmol), and *n*-butylamine (146 mg, 2.0 mmol) under Ar atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at 75 °C for 12 h. After the reaction was completed, the crude product was directly purified by column chromatography (PE/EA = 20/1, then PE/EA = 3/1) and a yellow oil was finally obtained.

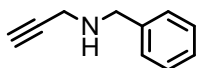
### 1.6 Procedure for the cycling test

After the reaction, the catalyst was collected by filtration and washed with CH<sub>3</sub>OH (3 × 5 mL), and then dried under vacuum at 60 °C. And then the recovered catalyst was directly used as the recycled catalyst in next cycling test.

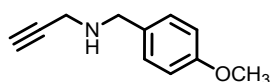
### 1.7 Characterization

The Fourier transformed infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) was a Nicolet iS10 spectrometer.  $^{13}\text{C}$  cross-polarization magic angle spinning (CP-MAS) spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance III 400M NMR Spectrometer. Raman spectra were collected on the LabRAM HR Evolution with 633 nm laser. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) spectra were obtained in a Thermo ESCALAB 250 Xi spectrometer. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was performed on STA449C/QMS403C/TENSOR27. The binding energies were referenced to the C 1s line at 284.8 eV from adventitious carbon. The powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the samples were collected on a Bruker D8 Advance Powder X-ray diffractometer with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation. The loading content of Ag species in the catalysts was determined by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS; Varian Vista MPX). The morphologies of the samples were investigated on a scanning electron microscopy (SEM, Hitachi SU8010) and a transmission electron microscopy (TEM, JEOL JEM-2100F). The  $\text{CO}_2$  adsorption-desorption isotherms were measured at 298 K using an Autosorb-iQ-MP.

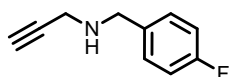
## 2. Characterization data of substrates and products



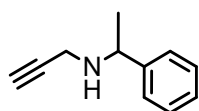
1a: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.36-7.25 (m, 5H), 3.88 (s, 2H), 3.43 (d,  $J = 2.8$  Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 1.73 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 139.36, 128.44, 128.41, 127.16, 82.05, 71.57, 52.25, 37.31.



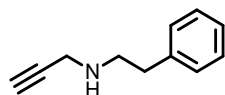
1b: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.26 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 3.82 (s, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.41 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.26 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 1.63 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 158.82, 131.38, 129.72, 129.67, 113.81, 113.81, 82.10, 71.64, 55.32, 51.61, 37.14.



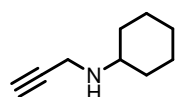
1c: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.29-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.01 (t,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H), 3.84 (s, 2H), 3.40 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.27 (t,  $J = 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 1.49 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 160.81, 135.09, 130.02, 129.94, 115.32, 115.11, 81.93, 71.68, 51.40, 37.18.



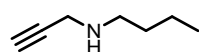
1d: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.39-7.24 (m, 5H), 4.02(q,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, 1H), 3.35 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 3.16 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 2.22 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 1.76 (s, 1H), 1.37(d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 144.24, 128.51, 127.23, 126.88, 82.11, 71.33, 56.31, 35.85, 23.87.



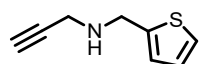
1e: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.32-7.219 (m, 5H), 3.43 (q,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.29 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.82 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.2 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 1.36 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 139.69, 128.70, 128.49, 126.23, 81.95, 71.41, 49.73, 38.09, 36.10.



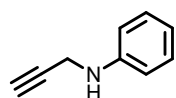
1f: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 3.46 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.65 (tt,  $J = 10.4$  Hz, 1H), 2.20 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 1.87-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.61 (m, 2H), 1.35-1.02 (m, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 82.52, 70.99, 54.93, 35.09, 33.01, 26.08, 24.81.



1g: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 3.45 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.72 (t,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 2H), 2.24 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 1.54-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.48-1.34 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t,  $J = 3.2$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 82.27, 71.20, 48.37, 38.17, 31.91, 20.42, 13.99.

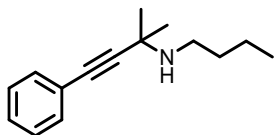


1h: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.26 (dd,  $J = 1.6$  Hz,  $J = 4.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.00-6.97 (m, 2H), 4.125 (s, 2H), 3.49 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.29 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 1H), 1.74 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 142.95, 126.71, 125.54, 124.85, 81.77, 71.87, 46.75, 37.08.

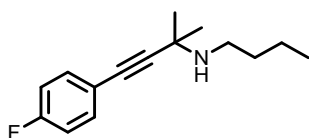




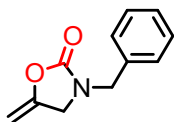
1i: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.22 (dd,  $J = 7.2$  Hz,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 6.79 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.93 (d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.21 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 146.71, 129.24, 118.74, 113.61, 80.92, 71.35, 33.70.



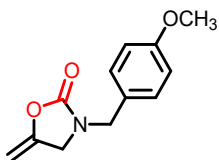
1j: black oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.40 (dd,  $J = 4.4$  Hz,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.28 (dd,  $J = 2.0$  Hz,  $J = 5.2$  Hz, 3H), 2.78 (t,  $J = 3.2$  Hz, 2H), 1.53-1.49 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 6H), 1.40-1.37 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 131.58, 128.20, 127.74, 123.48, 94.68, 81.90, 50.26, 44.08, 32.66, 29.63, 20.60, 14.04.



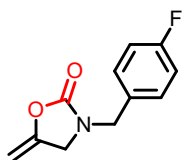
1k: black oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.39-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.00-6.96 (m, 2H), 2.77 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 1.53-1.49 (m, 2H), 1.41 (s, 6H), 1.39-1.37 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 163.42, 160.95, 133.44, 133.36, 119.56, 119.52, 115.53, 115.31, 94.25, 80.91, 50.31, 44.07, 32.62, 29.61, 20.60, 14.02.



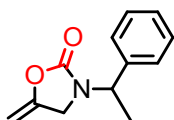
2a: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.37-7.26 (m, 5H), 4.74 (dd,  $J = 2.8$  Hz,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.47 (s, 2H), 4.24 (dd,  $J = 2.4$  Hz,  $J = 4.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.02 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 155.65, 148.92, 134.95, 128.98, 128.26, 128.18, 86.80, 47.85, 47.22.



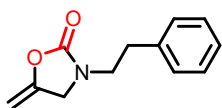
2b: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.20 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H), 4.72 (dd,  $J = 2.8$  Hz,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 4.23 (dd,  $J = 2.4$  Hz,  $J = 4.4$  Hz, 1H), 4.00 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 159.52, 155.55, 149.02, 129.59, 126.95, 114.27, 86.66, 77.42, 77.10, 76.78, 55.31, 47.21, 47.06.



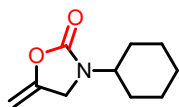
2c: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.29-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.05 (t,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H), 4.74 (dd,  $J = 2.8$  Hz,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.44 (s, 2H), 4.27 (dd,  $J = 2.0$  Hz,  $J = 4.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.04 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 163.80, 161.34, 155.60, 148.83, 130.90, 130.87, 130.01, 129.93, 116.00, 115.79, 86.93, 47.16.



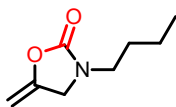
2d: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.40-7.30 (m, 5H), 5.26 (q,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.70 (dd,  $J = 2.8$  Hz,  $J = 5.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.22 (dd,  $J = 2.8$  Hz,  $J = 5.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 3.76 (m, 1H), 1.60 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 155.09, 149.21, 138.78, 128.84, 128.15, 126.97, 86.58, 51.30, 43.63, 16.39.



2e: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.22-7.20 (m, 5H), 4.69 (d,  $J = 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d,  $J = 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 3.99 (s, 2H), 3.55 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 2.88 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 155.44, 149.00, 137.92, 128.75, 128.58, 126.78, 86.45, 48.34, 45.10, 33.87.

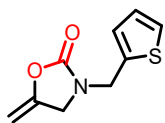


2f: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 4.72 (dd,  $J = 2.8$  Hz,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.28 (dd,  $J = 2.4$  Hz,  $J = 5.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.14 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H), 3.76-3.70 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.81 (m, 4H), 1.68 (d,  $J = 12.4$  Hz, 1H), 1.38-1.29 (m, 4H), 1.14-1.01 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 154.88, 149.62, 86.21, 52.31, 44.07, 30.23, 25.24, 25.19.

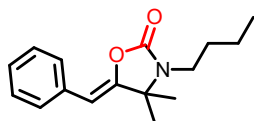


2g: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 4.72 (d,  $J = 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.29 (d,  $J = 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.17 (t,  $J = 2.8$  Hz, 2H), 3.01 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 1.58-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.31 (m, 2H),

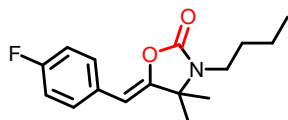
0.95 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H), 1.38-1.29 (m, 4H), 1.14-1.01 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 155.59, 149.20, 86.37, 47.78, 43.46, 29.28, 19.77, 13.64.



2h: pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.30-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.02-6.98 (m, 2H), 4.74 (d,  $J = 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 4.27 (d,  $J = 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.11 (t,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 155.17, 148.80, 137.05, 127.47, 127.17, 126.27, 86.96, 47.06, 42.20.

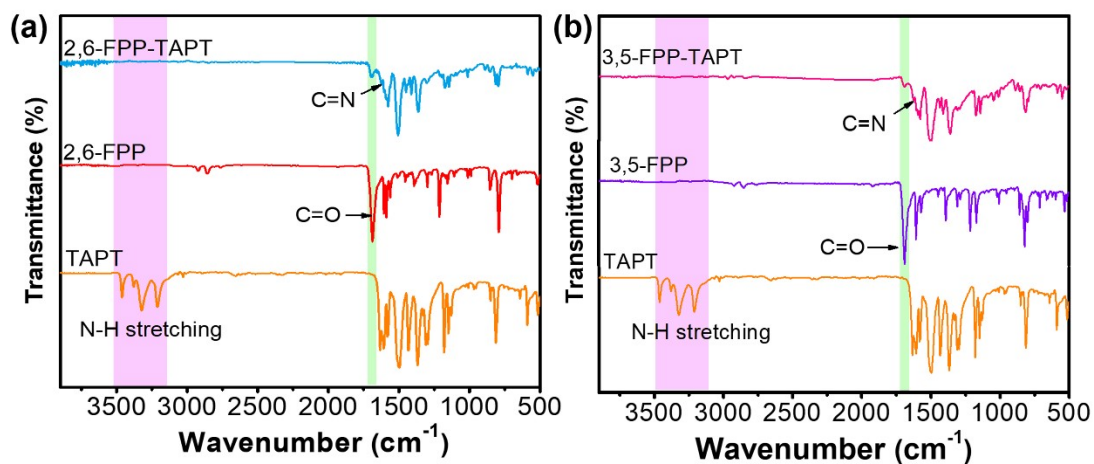


2j: yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.58 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.20 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 5.45 (s, 1H), 3.21 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 1.70-1.64 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 6H), 1.41-1.35 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 154.19, 153.49, 133.66, 128.46, 128.27, 126.71, 100.38, 62.18, 40.41, 31.52, 27.62, 20.24, 13.76.

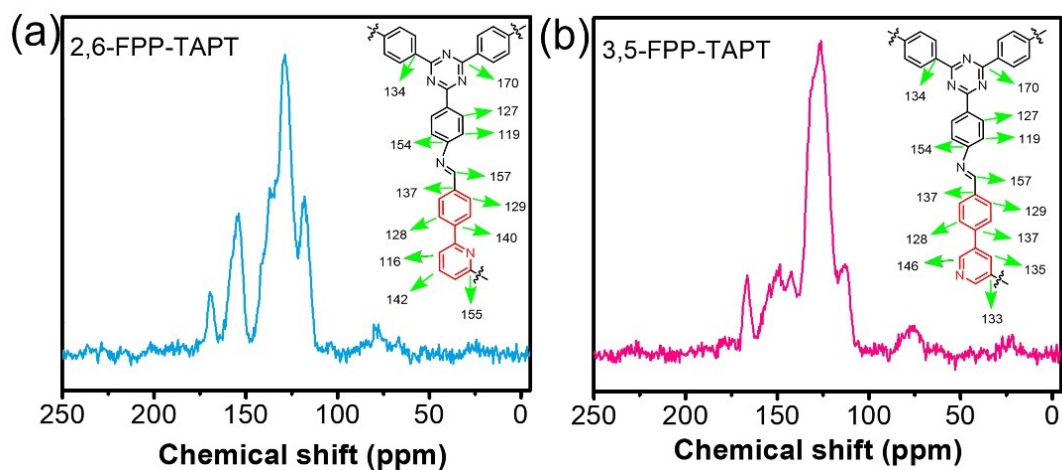


2k: yellow solid.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (ppm): 7.56 (dd,  $J = 6.0$  Hz,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.01 (t,  $J = 9.2$  Hz, 2H), 5.42 (s, 1H), 3.20 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 1.70-1.62 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 6H), 1.40-1.33 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (ppm): 162.66, 160.21, 154.08, 153.12, 153.10, 129.92, 129.84, 115.45, 115.24, 99.31, 62.15, 40.42, 31.51, 27.60, 20.24, 13.75.

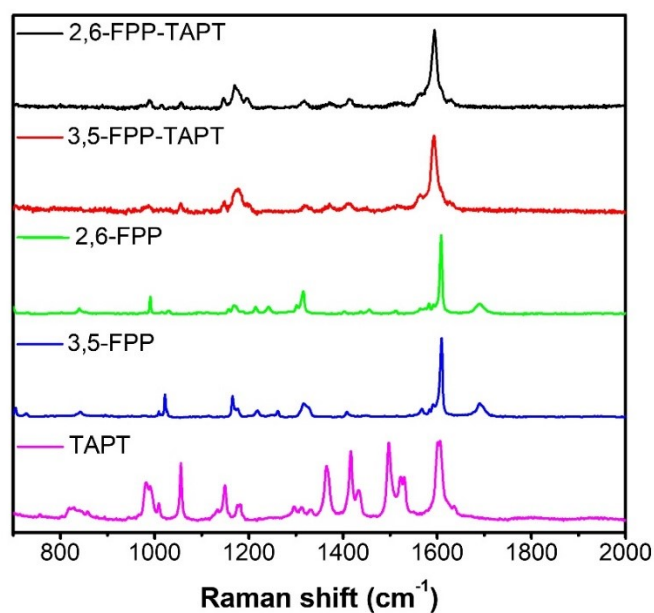
### 3. Supplementary results and discussion



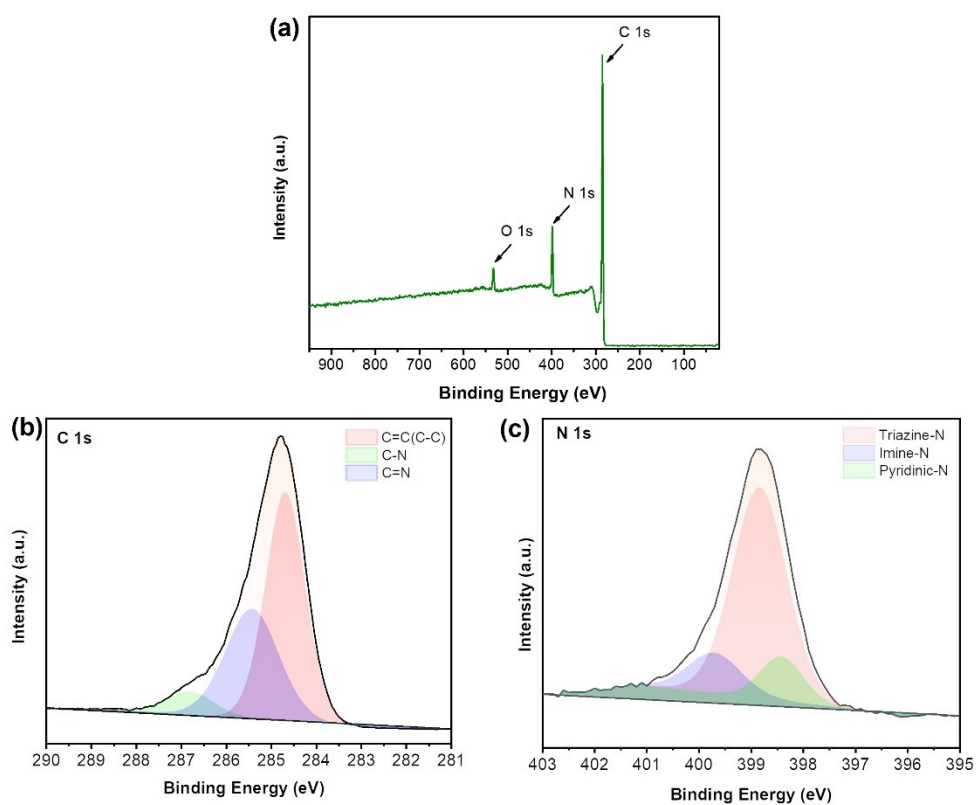
**Figure S1.** FT-IR spectra of (a) 2,6-FPP-TAPT and (b) 3,5-FPP-TAPT as well as their corresponding monomers.



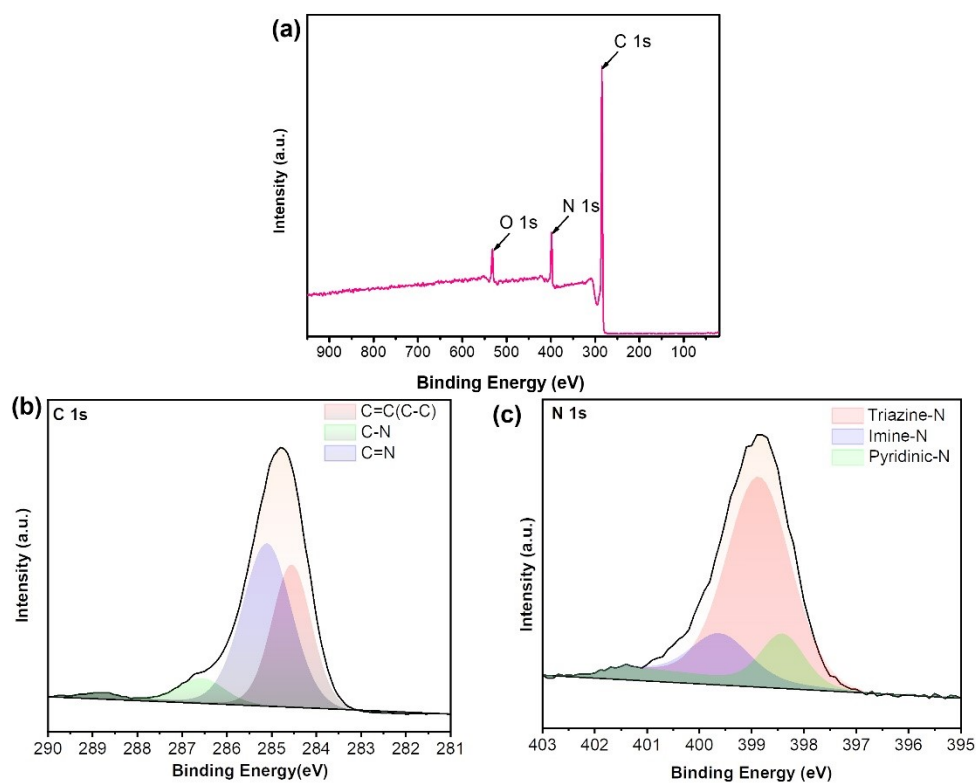
**Figure S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  CP-MAS NMR spectra of 2,6-FPP-TAPT and 3,5-FPP-TAPT.



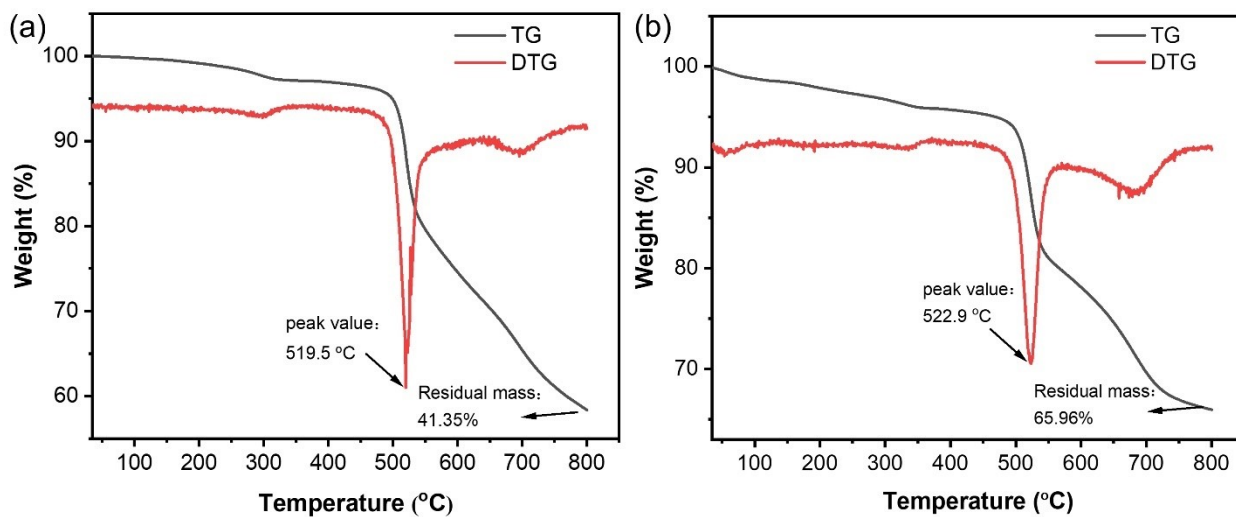
**Figure S3.** Raman spectra of 2,6-FPP-TAPT and 3,5-FPP-TAPT as well as their corresponding monomers.



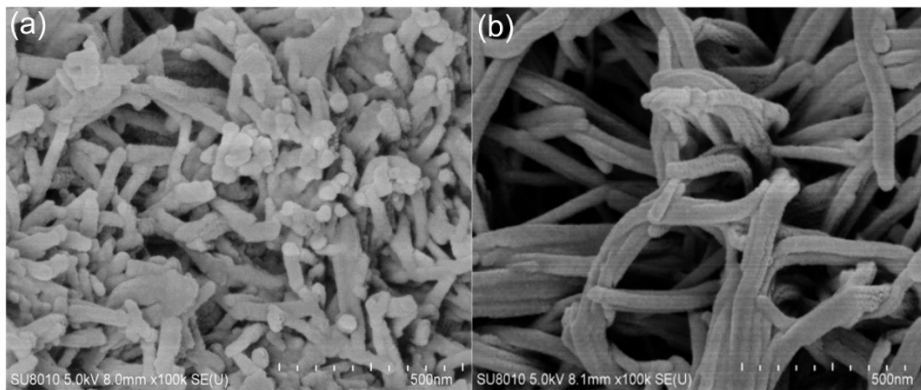
**Figure S4.** XPS spectra of 2,6-FPP-TAPT: (a) survey spectrum, (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s.



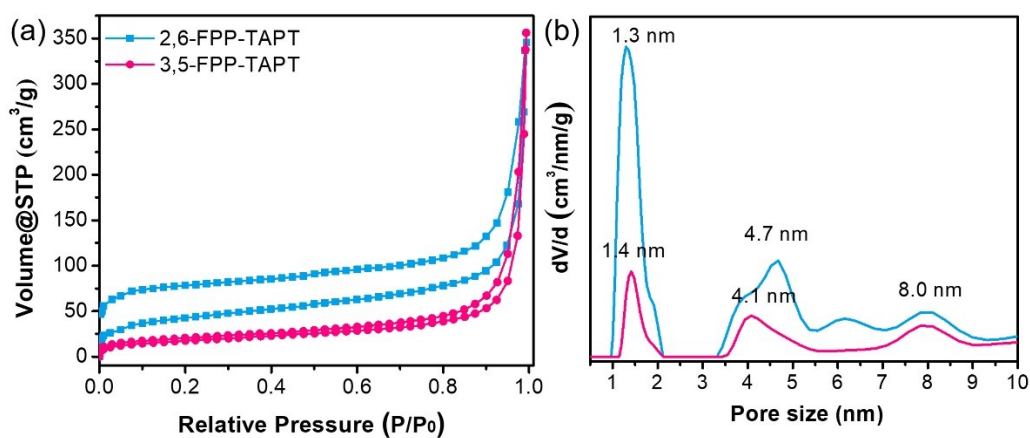
**Figure S5.** XPS spectra of 3,5-FPP-TAPT: (a) survey spectrum, (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s



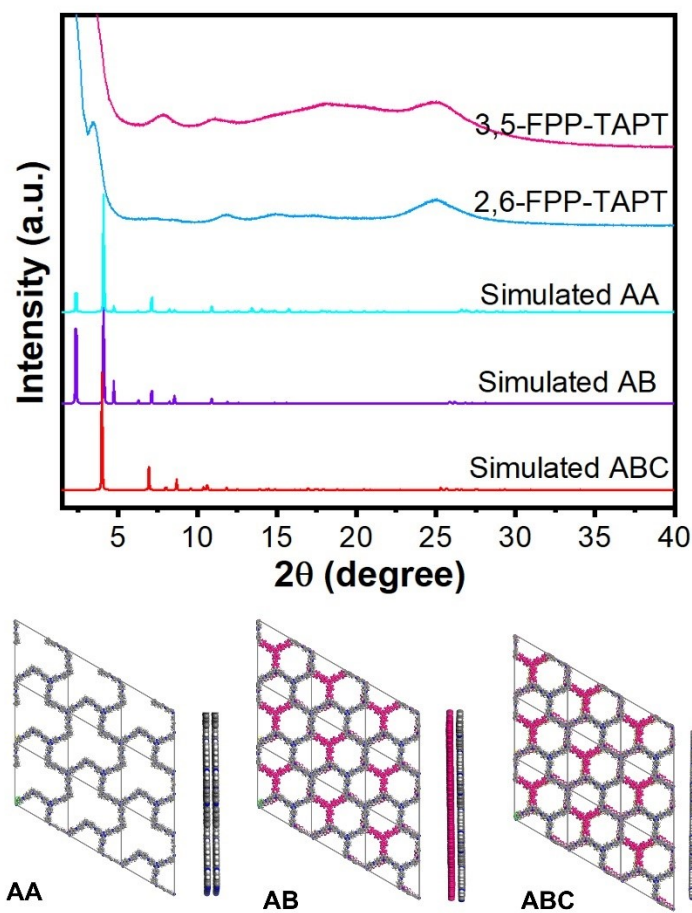
**Figure S6.** TGA analysis of (a) 2,6-FPP-TAPT and (b) 3,5-FPP-TAPT.



**Figure S7.** SEM images of (a) 2,6-FPP-TAPT and (b) 3,5-FPP-TAPT.



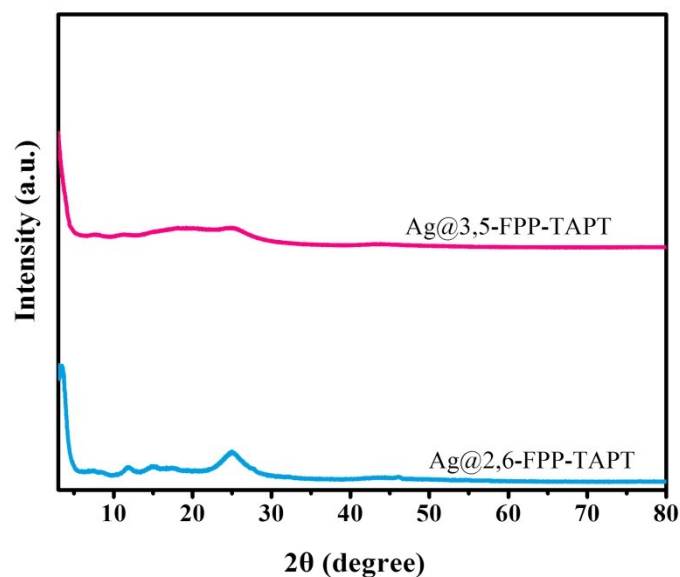
**Figure S8.** (a)  $N_2$  adsorption-desorption isotherms for the 2,6-FPP-TAPT and 3,5-FPP-TAPT at 77 K; (b) their pore size distribution determined by the NLDFT method.



**Figure S9.** PXRD patterns of 2,6-FPP-TAPT and 3,5-FPP-TAPT. Comparison of the experimental PXRD of 2,6-FPP-TAPT profile and the stimulated stack profiles of AA, AB, and ABC modes. (e) Ideal unit cell representation and the supercell of 2,6-FPP-TAPT in the P1 space group by the universal force field.

PXRD pattern of 2,6-FPP-TAPT revealed only moderate crystallinity with reflections at 3.37°, 7.3°, 8.5°, 11.7°, and 14.8°. We chose the 2,6-FPP-TAPT to compare its experimental PXRD pattern with their simulated patterns based on the AA, AB, ABC stacking modes. The position and intensity of experimentally observed curve cannot match with the AA and AB- modes, thus excluding their existence. Impressively, the ABC mode was the better match with the experimental profile although some deviations were still observed.





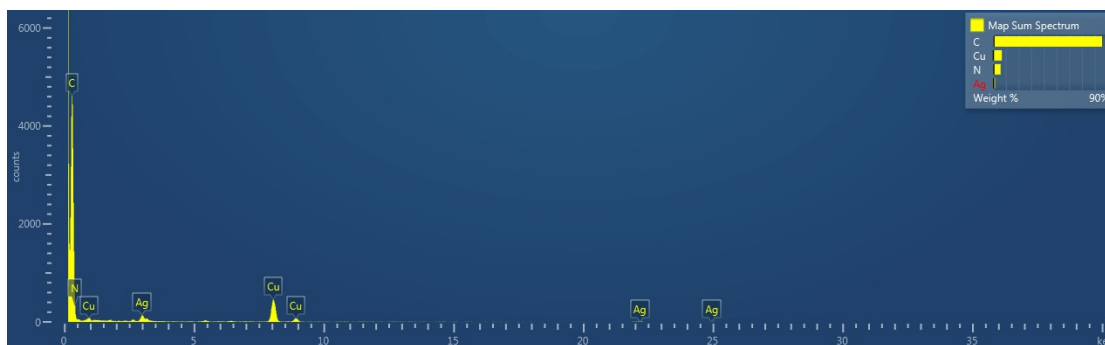
**Figure S10.** PXRD patterns of Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT and Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT.

The Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT and Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT were also tested by PXRD measurement. As shown in Figure S10, the PXRD patterns of Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT and Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT exhibit almost no change compared with the 2,6-FPP-TAPT and 3,5-FPP-TAPT. Also, no diffraction peaks corresponding to Ag NPs are observed, which can be possibly ascribed to too high dispersion or ultrasmall size of Ag NPs because of the confinement of 2,6-FPP-TAPT and 3,5-FPP-TAPT by the interaction between them. The PXRD results are consistent with TEM observations.



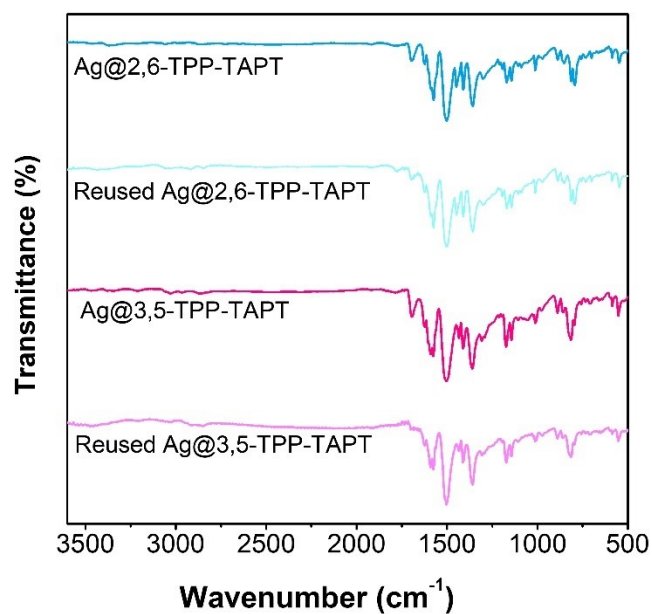
Element	Line Type	k Factor	Absorption Correction	Wt%	Wt% Sigma
C	K series	2.769	1.00	91.89	0.81
N	K series	3.515	1.00	7.02	0.77
Ag	K series	10.869	1.00	1.09	0.26

**Figure S11.** EDS image of Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT

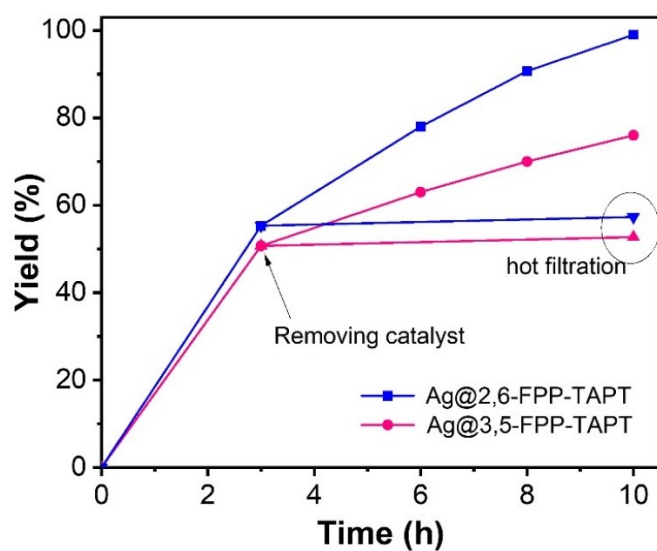


Element	Line Type	k Factor	Absorption Correction	Wt%	Wt% Sigma
C	K series	2.769	1.00	92.13	0.68
N	K series	3.515	1.00	6.30	0.59
Ag	K series	10.869	1.00	1.57	0.39

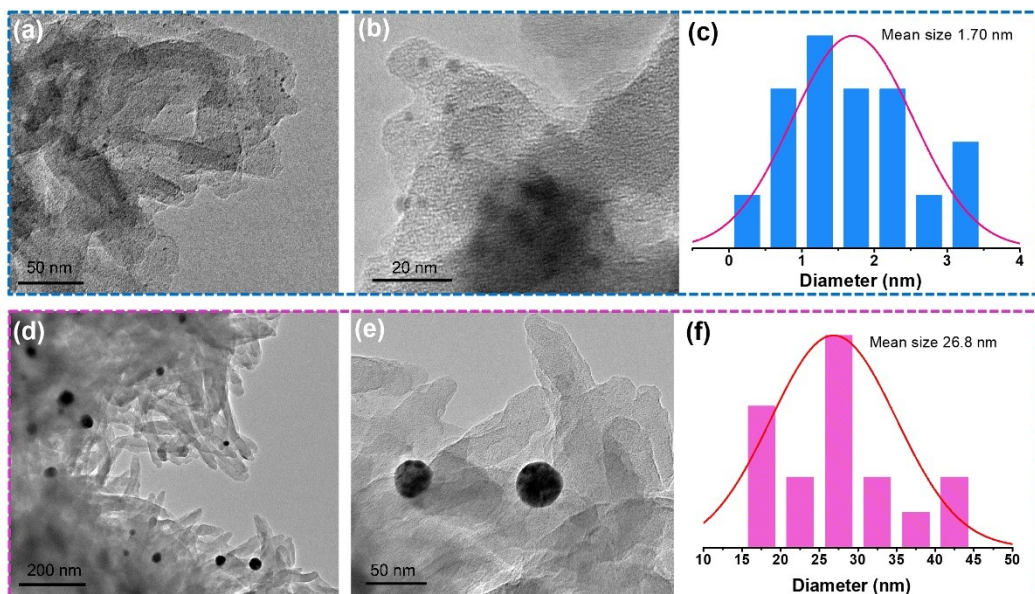
**Figure S12.** EDS image of Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT.



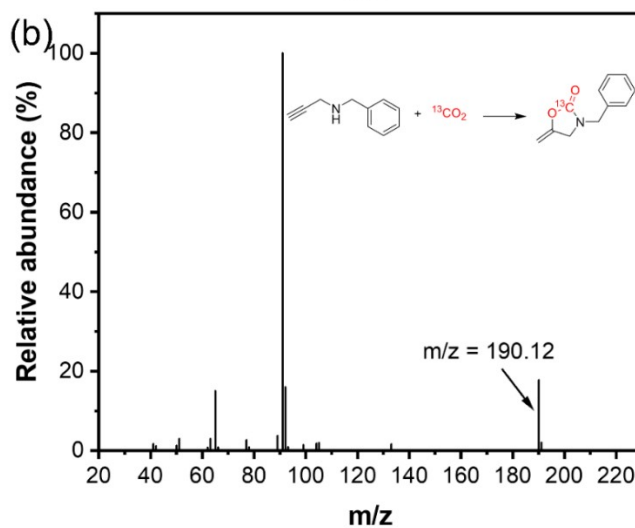
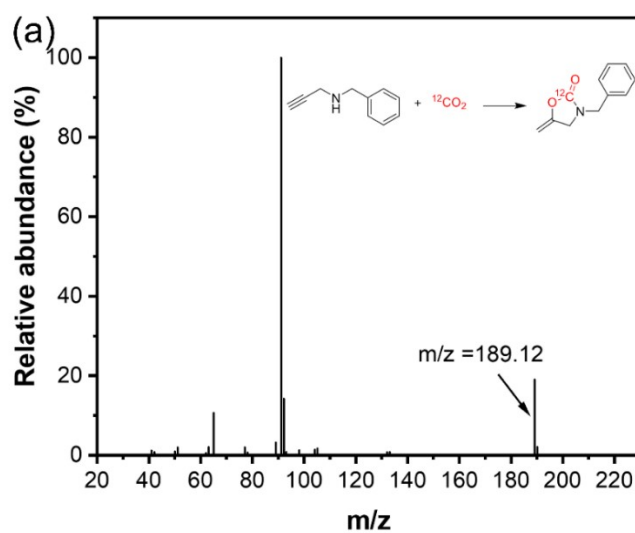
**Figure S13.** FT-IR spectra of fresh and used Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT and Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT.



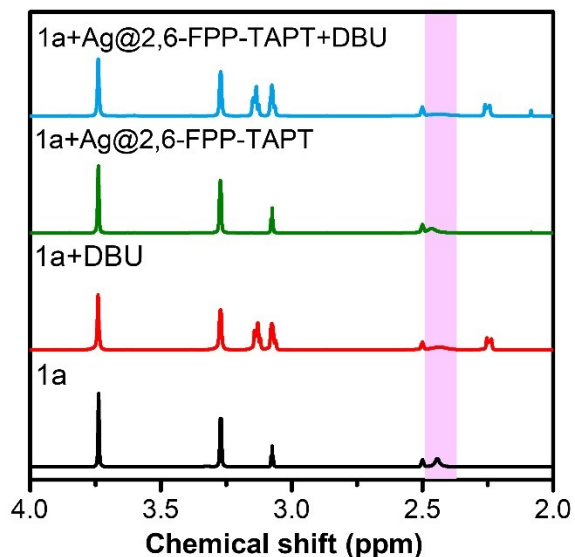
**Figure S14.** Hot filtration experiment using Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT and Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT under room temperature for 10 h.



**Figure S15.** TEM images and particle size distribution of used (a-c) Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT and (d-f) Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT.

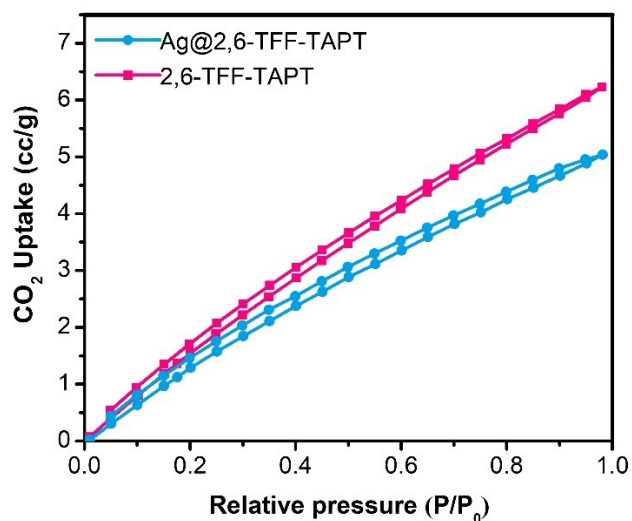


**Figure S16.** The GC-MS spectra of  $^{13}\text{C}$ -labeled **2a** and unlabeled **2a** produced from the carboxylative cyclization of **1a** using  $^{13}\text{CO}_2$  as substrate.

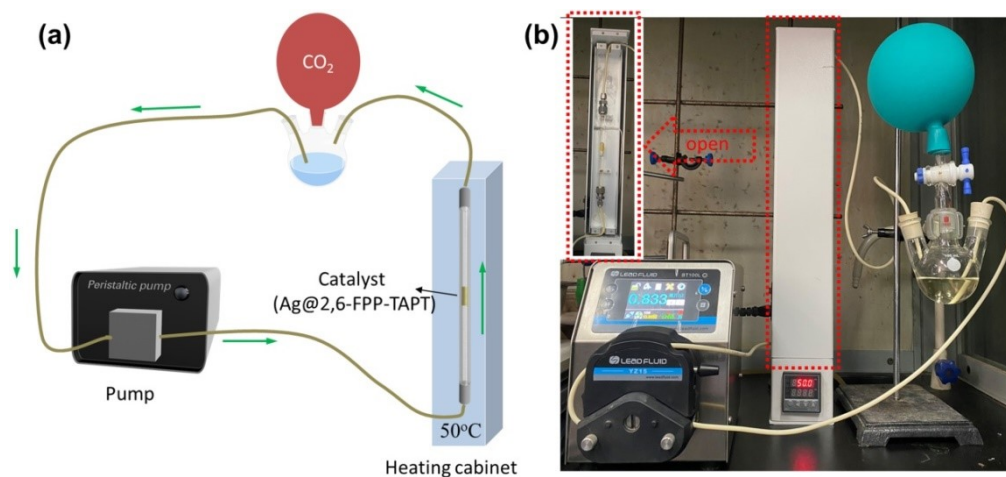


**Figure S17.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectral changes on different systems in  $d_6$ -DMSO.

As shown in Figure S17, in comparison to the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of the liquid **1a**,  $^1\text{H}$  signal of the N-H group slightly shifted from  $\delta$  2.45 to 2.48 ppm after adding the Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT; however, no significant change was observed in the characteristic signal shape, thus demonstrating that Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT interacted with **1a** by Ag $\cdots$ NH hydrogen-bonding interaction<sup>44</sup> but without any activation. By contrast, the  $^1\text{H}$  signal of the N-H group became dwarf even disappeared but no apparent shift was observed when adding DBU, indicating that the N-H group of **1a** was activated by DBU, which then reacted with  $\text{CO}_2$  into the carbamate.



**Figure S18.** CO<sub>2</sub> sorption isotherms of 2,6-FPP-TAPT and Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT at 298 K.



**Figure S19.** Continuous-flow setup (graphic and photographic representations) for the carboxylative cyclization of *N*-benzylprop-2-yn-1-amine (**1a**) with CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Table S1.** Comparison with previously reported catalytic systems.

Entry	Cat. (mmol)	Substrate (mmol)	T (°C)	Time (h)	Yield (%)	TON	TOF (h <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
1	CuI (0.1)	1	50	4	98	10	2	[5]
2	AgOAc(0.01)	0.5	25	7	95	48	7	[6]
3	AgNO <sub>3</sub> (0.005)	1	60	2	94	188	94	[7]
4	CoBr <sub>2</sub> (0.05)	0.5	80	9	99	10	1	[8]
5	ZnCl <sub>2</sub> (TBD) <sub>2</sub> (0.05)	1	60	12	96	19	2	[9]
6	[DBUH][MIm] (1)	0.5	60	6	90	-	-	[10]
7	[Bmim][OAc] (0.25)	0.5	100	12	84	-	-	[11]
8	Ag <sub>27</sub> -MOF (0.008)	0.8	25	6	97	97	16	[12]
9	TOS-Ag <sub>4</sub> (0.008)	0.8	25	24	99	100	4	[13]
10	Zn <sub>116</sub> (0.0027)	1	70	12	99	370	31	[3]
11	PdSCS (0.008)	0.8	80	16	99	100	6	[14]
12	Ag@TpPa-1 (0.008)	2.6	60	18	96	312	17	[15]
13	Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT (0.00026)	0.5	50	2	>99	1928	964	<b>this work</b>

14	Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT (0.00026)	0.5	50	2	91	1754	877	<b>this work</b>
15	Ag@2,6-FPP-TAPT (0.00026)	0.5	25	10	>99	1928	193	<b>this work</b>
16	Ag@3,5-FPP-TAPT (0.00026)	0.5	25	10	76	1465	147	<b>this work</b>

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# Copies of NMR spectra

