

Supporting Information

Nonlinear optical properties of porphyrin-based covalent organic frameworks determined by steric-orientation of conjugation

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General Remarks. Both reagents and solvents were obtained directly used as received from commercial companies without any pretreatment.

Characterizations. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) was collected at room temperature on a PANalytical Empyrean series 3 diffractometer equipped with Cu K α radiation operating at 45 kV and 40 mA and on a diffracted-beam graphite monochromator. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) data were conducted on an ESCALAB 250Xi system. Al K α X-ray (6 mA 12 kV) was utilized as the irradiation source. All measurements were performed in the CAE mode with the reference of C 1s (284.6 eV). The nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms were measured at 77 K using a Micromeritics ASAP 2020 PLUS HD88 system. The samples were degassed at 120 °C for 10.0 hours before the measurement. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images were performed on a HITACHI SU8010 microscope operated at an accelerating voltage of 10.0 kV. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were acquired from a JEOL JEM 2100F and HT 7700 transmission electron microscopy. IR spectra were recorded as KBr pellets using a Bruker Tensor 37 spectrometer with 1.0 cm⁻¹ resolution. The thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curves were recorded on an SDT-Q600 instrument under a 40 mL min⁻¹ N₂ flow at a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ within a temperature range of

40–800 °C. The samples were pretreated at 120 °C under dynamic vacuum to fully remove solvents trapped in the pores. UV–Vis absorption spectrum were obtained with a Cary 7000 (Varian, USA). The NLO properties at 532 nm were investigated by using a Z-scan setup (Nd: YAG laser, pulse duration: 3~6 ns, repetition rate: 10 Hz). Nanosecond transient absorption spectrum were performed using a commercial nanosecond laser flash photolysis spectrometer (LP980-KS, UK, repetition rate: 10 Hz, pulse duration: FWHM < 10 ns) at room temperature.

Density-Functional Theory Calculations. The molecular simulations were performed with gaussian 09 program[S1] using the PBE0 functional[S2] for all COF segment. The 6-31G(d) basis[S3] was chosen for C, H, N atoms, and SDD basis[S4] was chosen for Co atoms. The dispersion correction has been considered by using D3BJ.[S5] The selected COF fragments were shown in Figure S10 and S11.

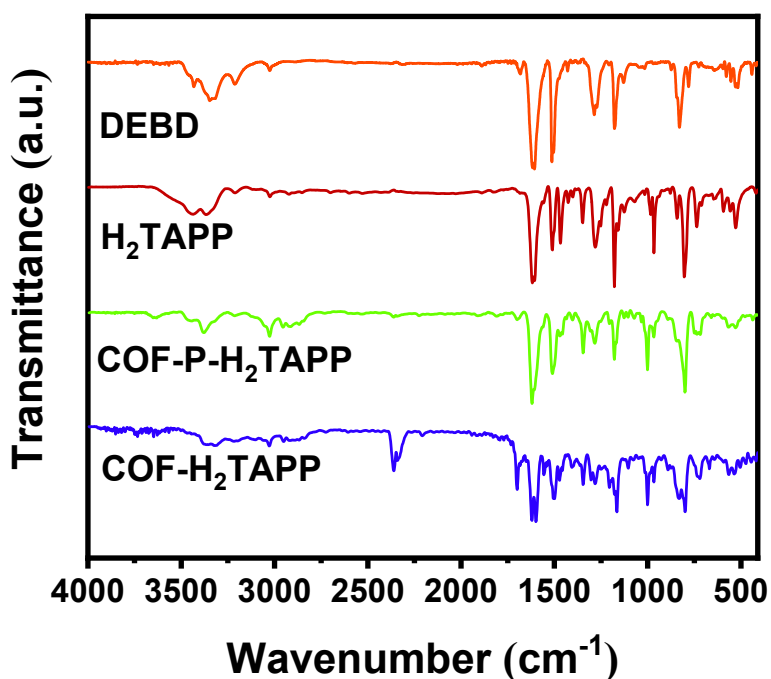


Figure S1. FT-IR spectra of COF-H₂TAPP, COF-P-H₂TAPP and respective starting materials (DEBD and H₂TAPP).

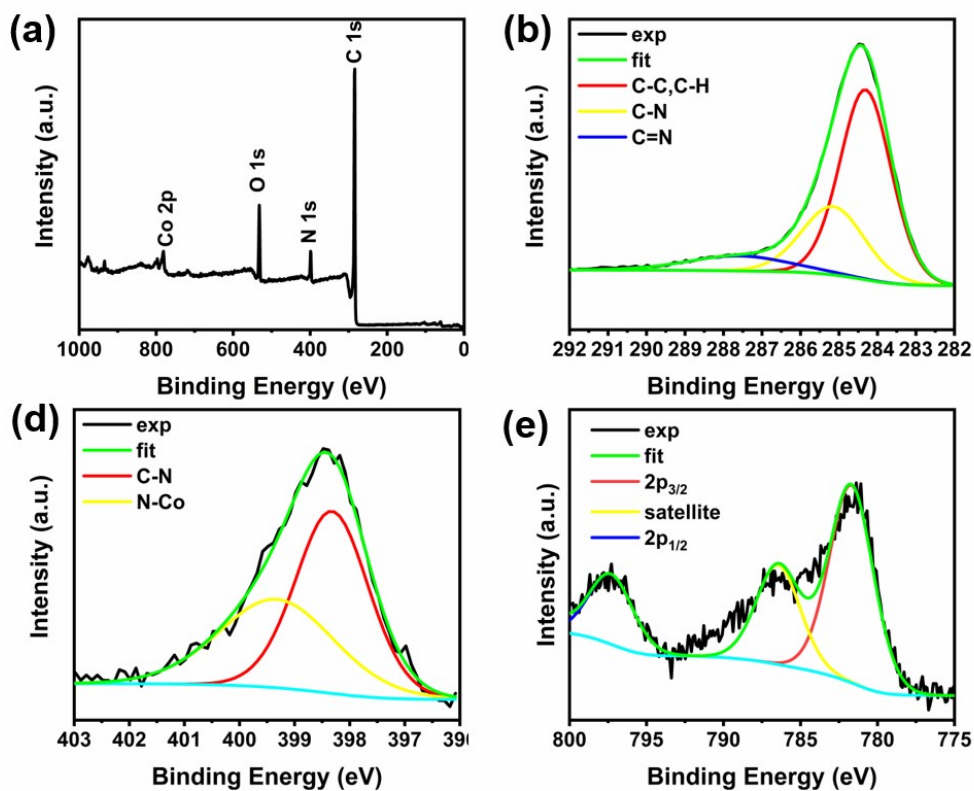


Figure S2. (a) The survey XPS of **COF-CoTAPP** and high-resolution spectra corresponding elements are (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s and (d) Co 2p, respectively.

Table S1 Atomic ratio of corresponding elements of **COF-CoTAPP**.

Element	Atomic %
C	89.42
N	8.33
Co	2.25

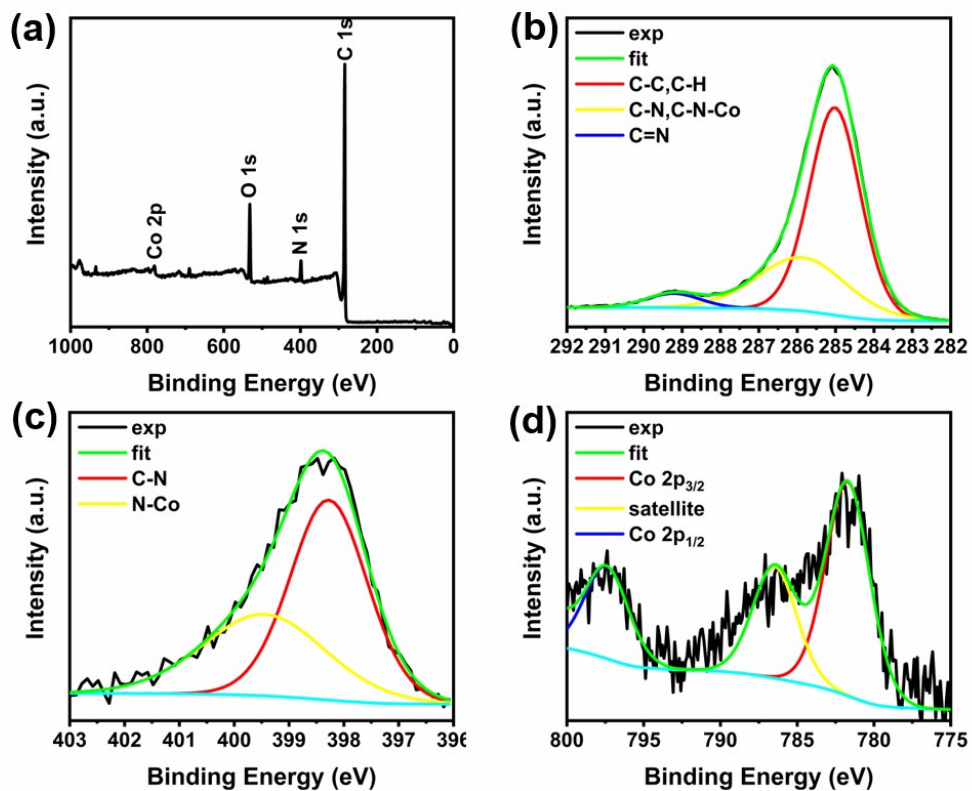


Figure S3. (a) The survey XPS of **COF-P-CoTAPP** and High-resolution spectra of corresponding elements are (b) C 1s, (c) N 1s and (d) Co 2p, respectively.

Table S2 Atomic ratio of corresponding elements of **COF-P-CoTAPP**.

Element	Atomic %
C	92.5
N	6.38
Co	1.12

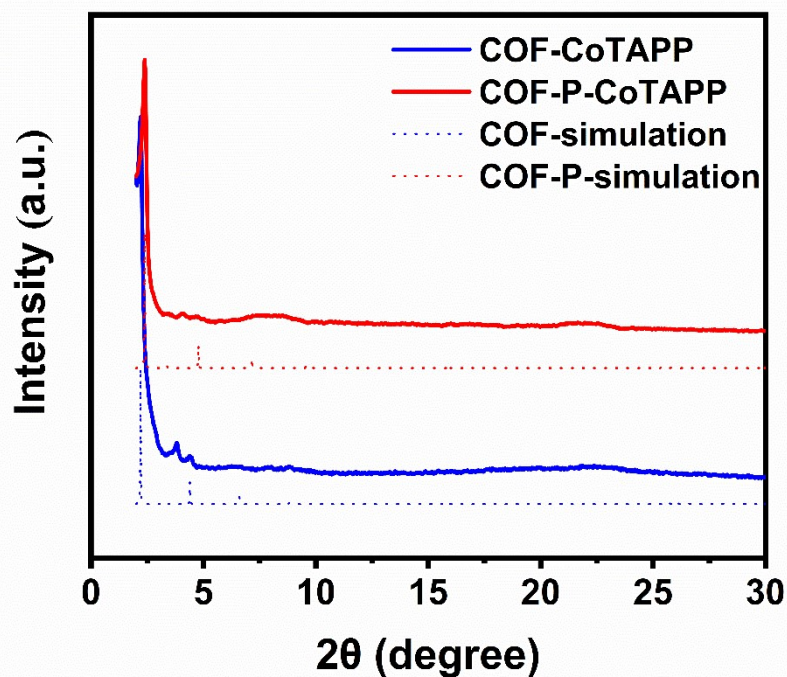


Figure S4. XRD patterns of **COF-CoTAPP** and **COF-P-CoTAPP**, experimentally observed (solid line) and simulated (dashed line).

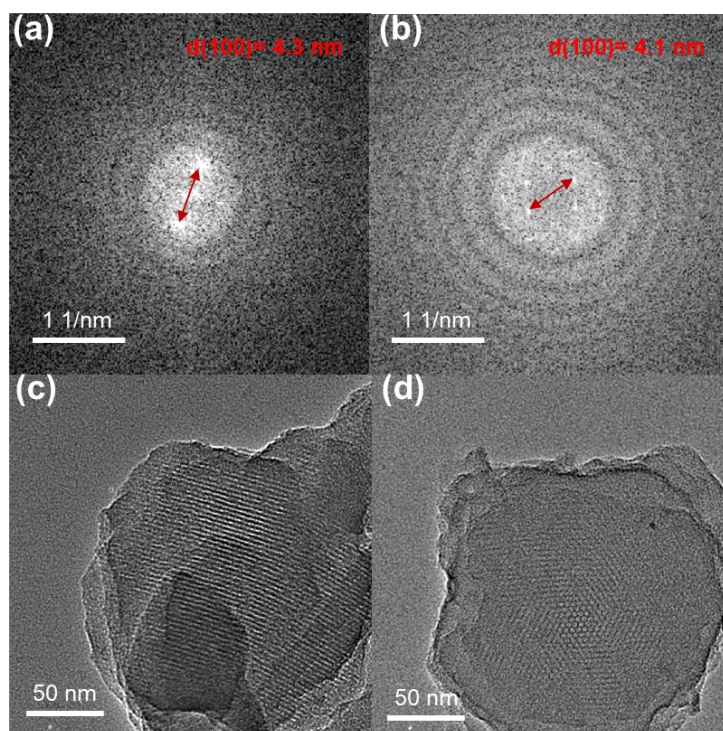


Figure S5. SEAD by Fast Fourier Transformation and TEM images of (a, c) **COF-H₂TAPP**, and (b, d) **COF-P- H₂TAPP**.

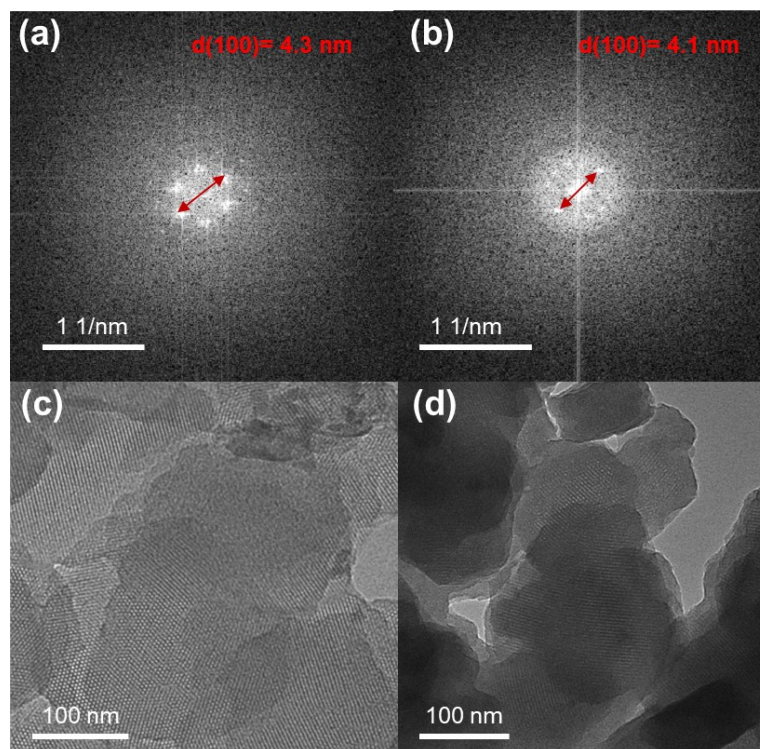


Figure S6. SEAD by Fast Fourier Transformation and TEM images of (a, c) **COF-CoTAPP** and (b, d) **COF-P-CoTAPP**.

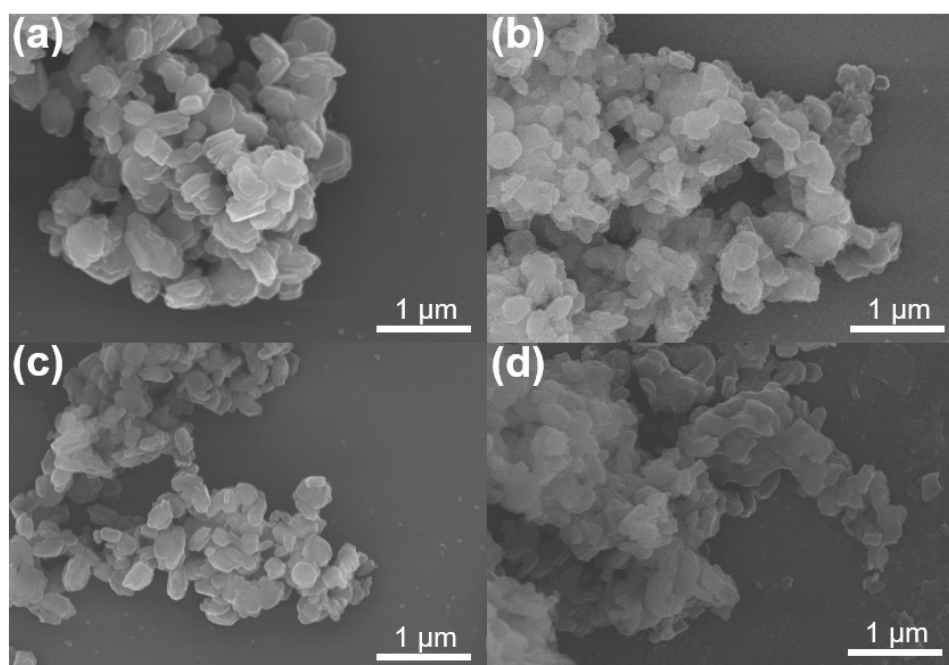


Figure S7. SEM images of (a) **COF-H₂TAPP**, (b) **COF-P-H₂TAPP**, (c) **COF-CoTAPP** and (d) **COF-P-CoTAPP**.

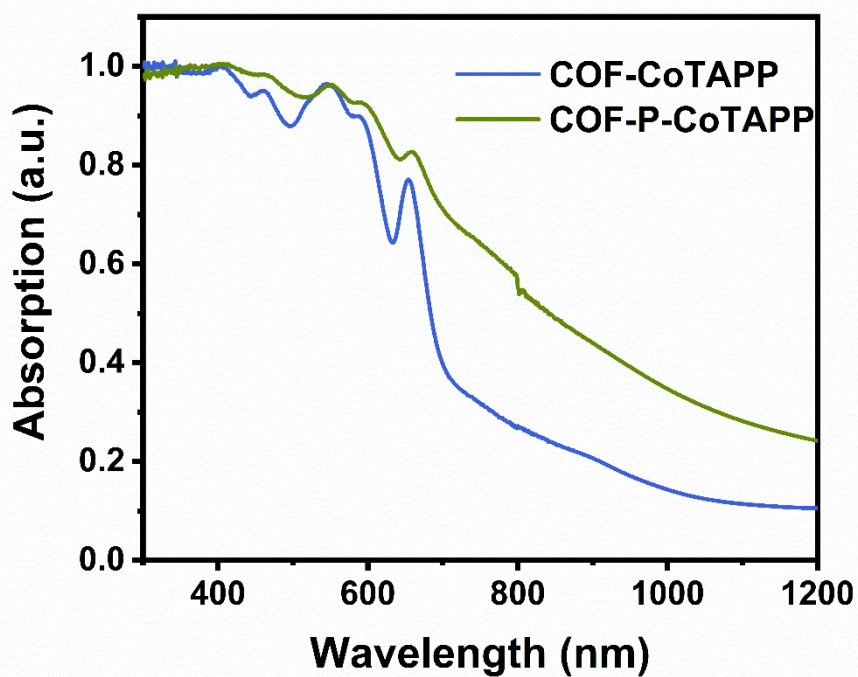


Figure S8. Solid UV-Vis absorption spectra of **COF-CoTAPP** and **COF-P-CoTAPP**.

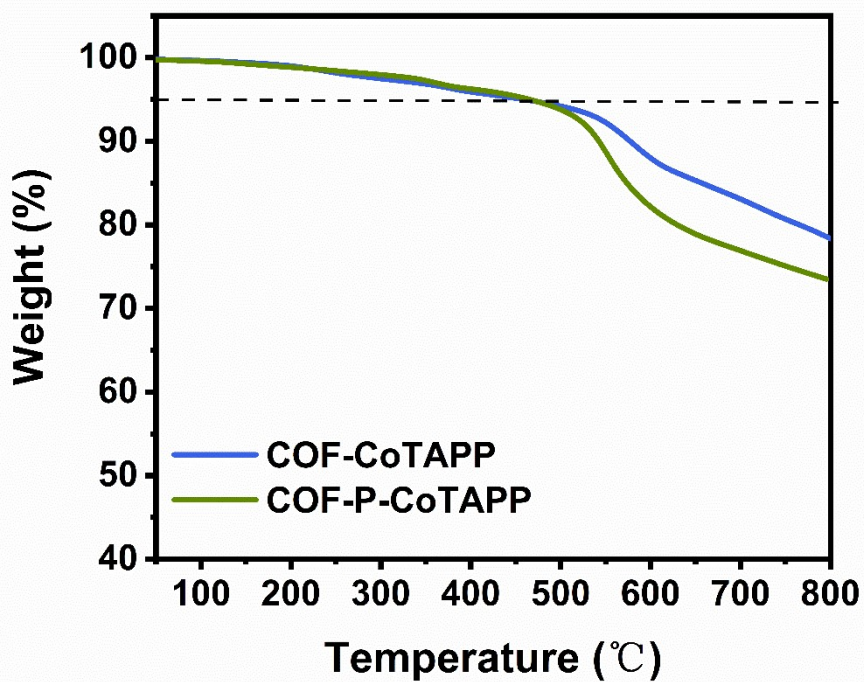


Figure S9. TGA curves of **COF-CoTAPP** and **COF-P-CoTAPP**.

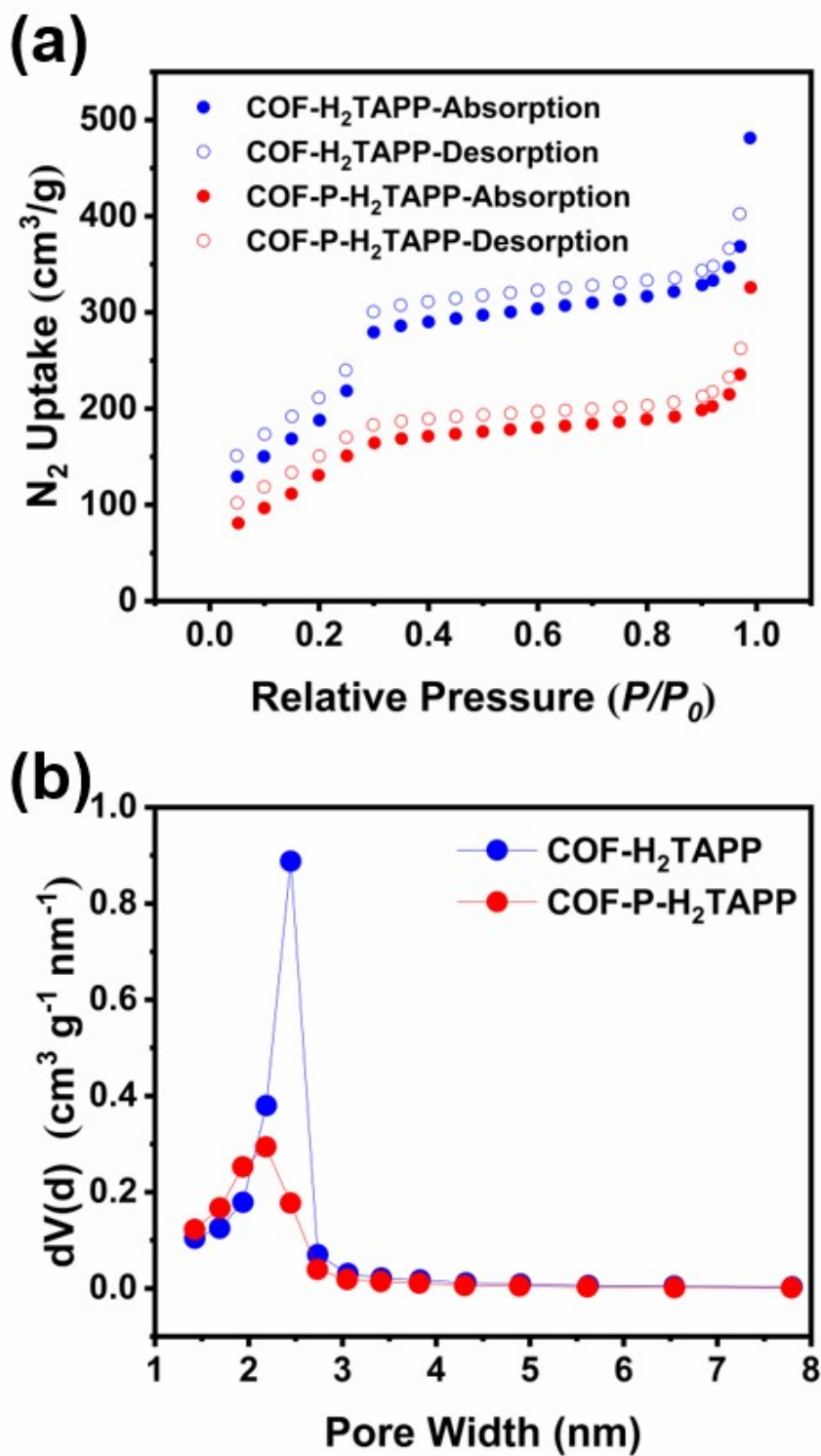


Figure S10. (a) N_2 sorption isotherms and (b) pore size distributions of **COF-H₂TAPP** and **COF-P-H₂TAPP**.

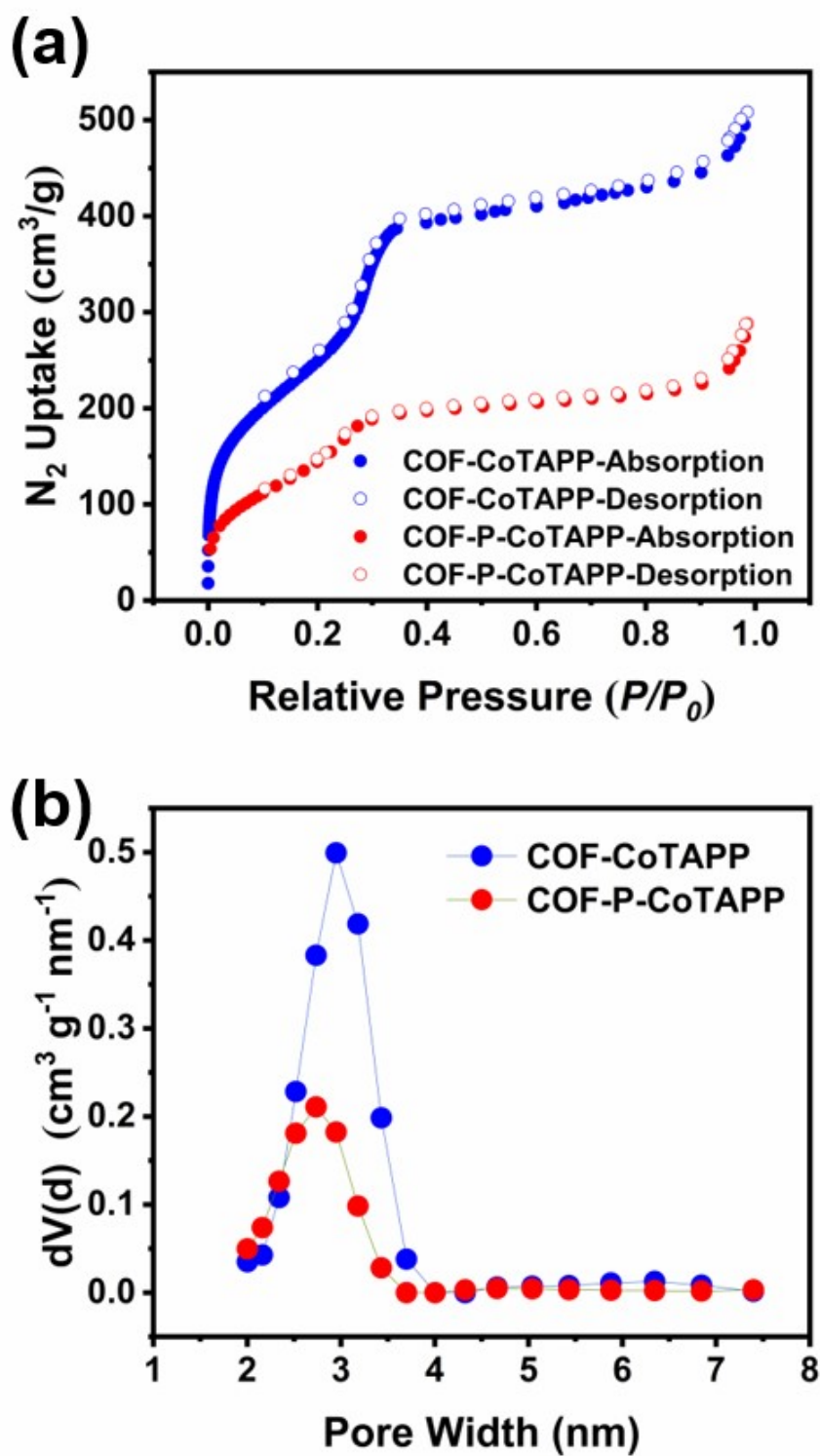


Figure S11. (a) N₂ sorption isotherms and (b) pore size distributions of **COF-CoTAPP** and **COF-P-CoTAPP**.

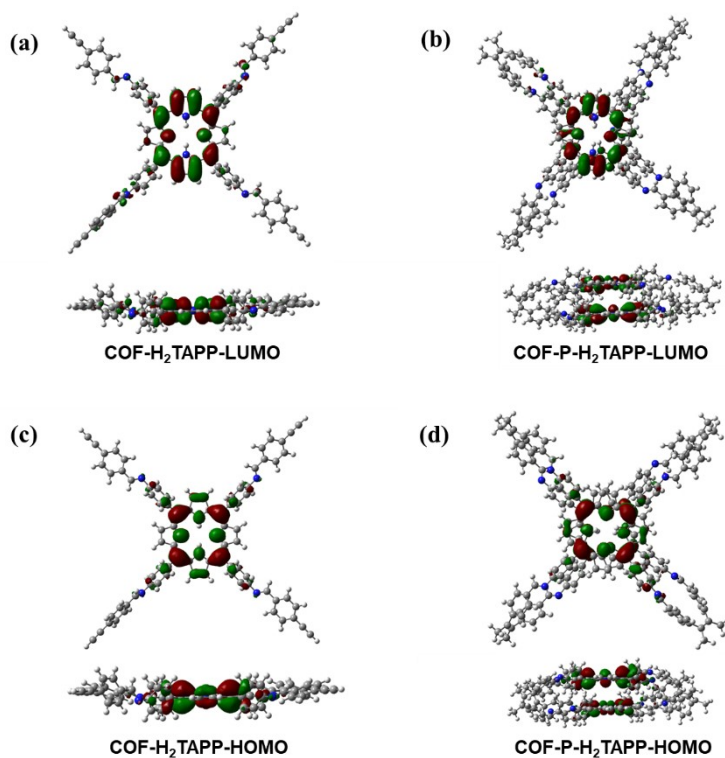


Figure S12. The isosurface of the electron wavefunction of the LUMO (a, b) and HOMO (c, d) of **COF-H₂TAPP** and **COF-P-H₂TAPP**.

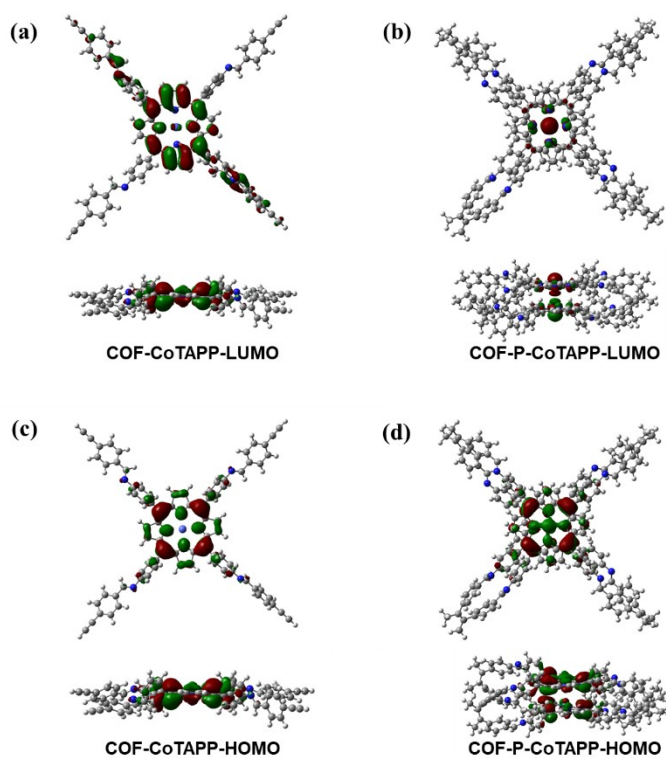


Figure S13. The isosurface of the electron wavefunction of the LUMO (a, b) and HOMO (c, d) of **COF-CoTAPP** and **COF-P-CoTAPP**.

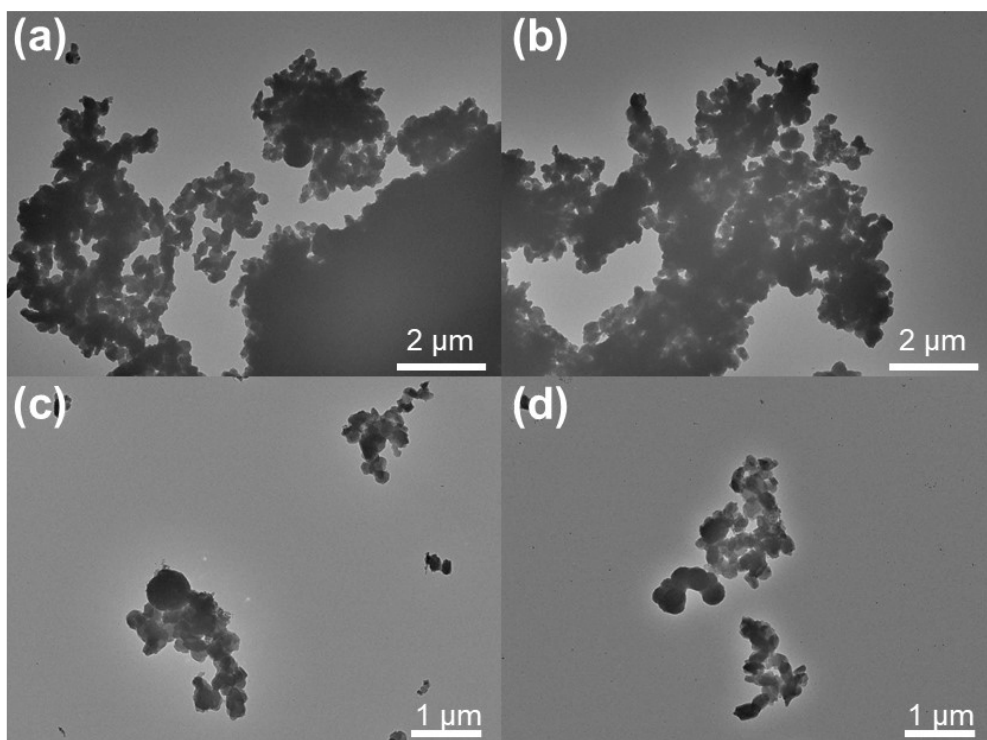


Figure S14. TEM images of **COF-H₂TAPP** and **COF-CoTAPP** before (a, b) and after (c, d) ultrasound.

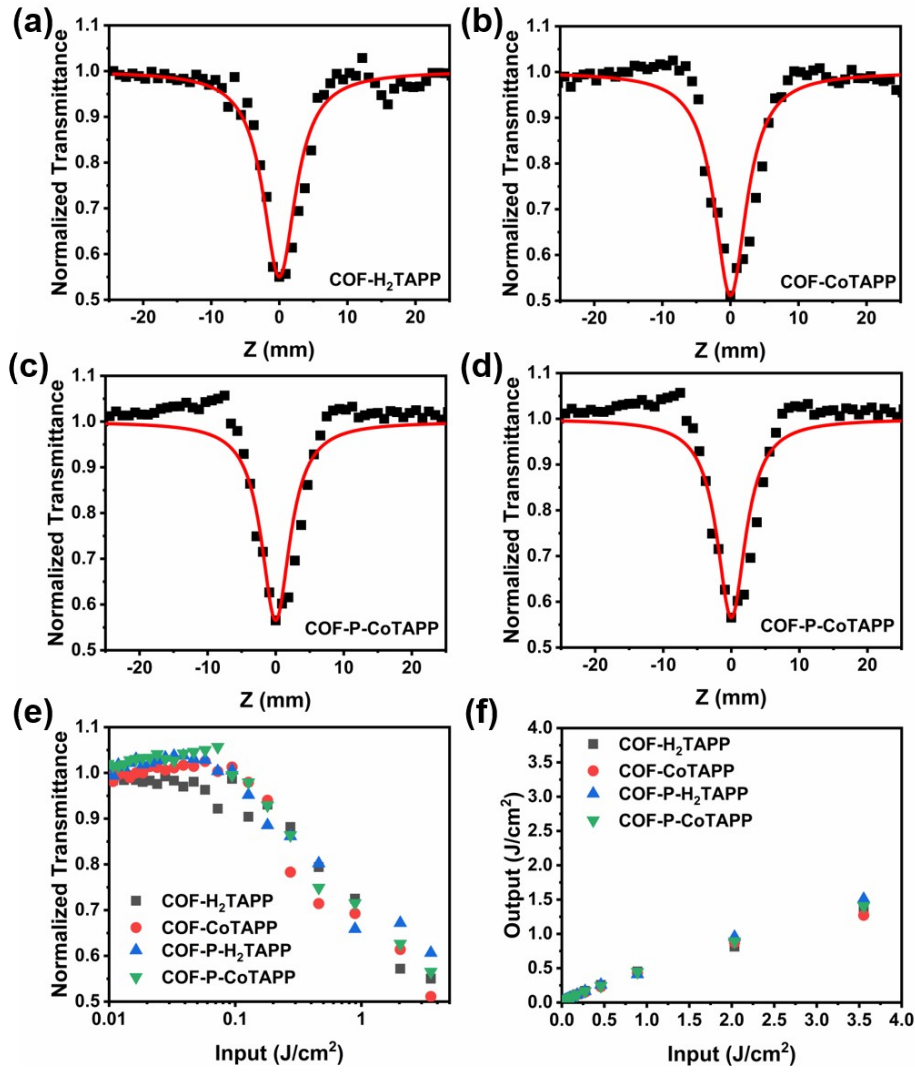


Figure S15. Normalized transmittance curves of open aperture Z-scan for **COF-MTAPP**, M = H₂ (a), Co (b), and **COF-P-MTAPP**, M = H₂ (d), Co (e) at 20.5 μ J. The solid lines represent the theoretical fitting, and the squares represent the experimental data. Input-normalized transmittance curves (c) and input-output energy density curves (f) of **COF-MTAPP** and **COF-P-MTAPP** by fit of Z-scan curves.

Fitting of the open aperture Z-scan curves and parameters calculation.

The open-aperture Z-scan curves can be fitted using the following equation based on the nonlinear optical model:[S6, S7]

$$T(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-q_0)^m}{(m+1)^{3/2}} \approx 1 - \frac{\beta I_0 L_{eff}}{2\sqrt{2} (1 + z^2 / z_0^2)} = 1 - \frac{[1 - T(z=0)]}{(1 + z^2 / z_0^2)}$$

Where T is the normalized transmittance, $z_0 = \pi \omega_0^2 / \lambda$ is the Rayleigh diffraction length, z_0 and λ is

waist radius at focus and the wavelength of laser, L_{eff} is the sample's effective thickness, $L_{eff} = [1 - \exp(-\alpha_0 L)]/\alpha_0$, L is the sample thickness, $\alpha_0 = (-\ln T_0)/L$, α_0 is the linear absorption coefficient, T_0 is linear transmittance of the sample, I_0 is the input intensity on focus, β is the nonlinear absorption coefficient.

Table S3

A list of the nonlinear optical parameters of different porphyrin-based COFs.

Materials	Measurement condition	Nonlinear absorption coefficient	References
PorCOF-ZnNi	Z-scan, 532 nm, 6 ns	4170 cm/GW	S8
PorCOF-ZnCu	Z-scan, 532 nm, 6 ns	4470 cm/GW	S8
Por-TzTz-POF	Z-scan, 532 nm, 6 ns	1100 cm/GW	S9
COF-CoTAPP	Z-scan, 532 nm, 3~6 ns	38.80 cm/GW	This work

References

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