Supporting Information for

# A Series of Polyoxometalates-Based COF Composites by One-Pot

## Mechanosynthesis for Thioether to Sulfone

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## Experimental section Materials and methods

1, 3, 5–triformylphloroglucinol (Tp), p–phenylenediamine (Pa–1) were purchased from Jilin Research and Extension Technology Company. Keggin–type H<sub>3</sub>PMo<sub>12</sub>O<sub>40</sub> (PMo<sub>12</sub>), H<sub>3</sub>PW<sub>12</sub>O<sub>40</sub> (PW<sub>12</sub>), H<sub>3</sub>SiW<sub>12</sub>O<sub>40</sub> (SiW<sub>12</sub>), mesitylene, 1,4–dioxane were all purchased by Aladdin Reagents. Powder X–ray diffraction (PXRD) patterns of the samples were measured by a D/teX Ultra diffractometer with Cu Kα radiation ( $\lambda =$ 1.5418 Å). FT–IR spectra were carried out on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum. Thermogravimetric analyses were conducted using a Hitachi TG/DTA7200 analyzer in an N<sub>2</sub>–flow atmosphere with a heating rate of 10 °C/min at a temperature of 25–800 °C. Scanning electron microscope images (SEM) and energy–dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) were conducted on a cold field–emission scanning electron microscope (S– 4800). Transmission electron microscope (TEM) (JEOL JEM–2100F, 200 kV) equipped with EDS (X–MaxN 80T IE250). The planetary ball mill (QM–3SP04) is from Nanjing Nanda Instrument Company. The catalytic reaction was analyzed by using a Shimadzu Tech–comp GC–7900 gas chromatograph (GC) with a flame ionization detector equipped with a TM–5 Sil capillary column.



Fig. S1 Schematic illustration for the syntheses of POMs@TpPa-1.



Fig. S2 (a) The pictures of TpPa-1; (b) PW<sub>12</sub>@TpPa-1; (c) PMo<sub>12</sub>@TpPa-1.



Fig. S3 PXRD patterns of PMo<sub>12</sub>, TpPa-1 and PMo<sub>12</sub>@TpPa-1.



Fig. S4 IR spectra of monomer, TpPa-1, PMo<sub>12</sub>@TpPa-1 and PMo<sub>12</sub>.



Fig. S5 IR spectra of monomer, TpPa-1, PMo<sub>12</sub>@TpPa-1 and PMo<sub>12</sub> in CYH and DCM.







Fig. S7 TGA of TpPa-1, SiW<sub>12</sub>@TpPa-1 and PMo<sub>12</sub>.



Fig. S8  $N_2$  sorption isotherms of TpPa-1 and different PMo<sub>12</sub> added amounts of PMo<sub>12</sub>@TpPa-1 measured at 77 K.



Fig. S9 The pore size distribution of TpPa-1 and PMo<sub>12</sub>(25%)@TpPa-1.



Fig. S10 The pore size distribution of TpPa-1 and PW<sub>12</sub>(27%)@TpPa-1.



Fig. S11 (a) SEM characterization of TpPa-1; (b) SEM characterization of PW<sub>12</sub>@TpPa-1.



**Fig. S12** (a–d) TEM characterization of  $PW_{12}(22\%)TpPa-1$ ; (e–h) TEM characterization of  $PW_{12}(32\%)TpPa-1$ ; (i–m) EDS characterization of  $PW_{12}(22\%)@TpPa-1$ ; (n–r) EDS characterization of  $PW_{12}(32\%)@TpPa-1$ ; (n–r) EDS characterization of  $PW_{12}(32\%)@TpPa-1$ .



Fig. S13 FT–IR spectra of  $PW_{12}(27\%)$ @TpPa–1 before and after three runs catalytic reactions in the characteristic regions.



Fig. S14 Reaction rate plots for MPS using PW<sub>12</sub>(27%)@TpPa-1 as the catalyst.



Fig. S15 PXRD spectra of  $PW_{12}(27\%)$ @TpPa-1 before and after cycle catalytic reactions.



Fig. S16 Hot filtration of  $PW_{12}(27\%)$ @TpPa-1 in the oxidation of MPS.



Fig. S17 Raman spectra of  $PW_{12}(27\%)$ @TpPa-1 before and after treating with  $H_2O_2$ .

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Composites	$S_{BET} (m^2/g)$	Vtotal (cc/g)	Average pore	size
			(nm)	
TpPa-1	91.81	0.28	6.16	
PW12(22%)@TpPa-1	11.41	0.11	19.95	
PW12(27%)@TpPa-1	21.52	0.10	8.84	
PW12(32%)@TpPa-1	9.60	0.08	17.42	
PMo12(20%)@TpPa-1	28.39	0.21	14.61	
PMo12(25%)@TpPa-1	25.22	0.13	10.1	
PMo12(30%)@TpPa-1	26.05	0.15	11.5	

Table S1 Physicochemical properties of PW<sub>12</sub>@TpPa-1 composites.

Table S2 Comparison with other reported catalysts for MPS oxidation.

Cat.	Temp. (°C)	Time (min)	Conv. (%)	Sel. (%)	Ref
PW <sub>12</sub> @TpPa-1	60	60	99.5	100	This work
$(Hbiz)_{12}[(P_2Co_2Mo^V_4O$	60	80	99.1	98.7	1
$_{8})_{2}(P_{2}Mo^{V}_{2}O_{8})_{4}(Pb \subset P_{6})_{6}$					
$Co_2Mo^{V_2}Mo^{VI}_{14}O_{73})_4]$					
ca.129H <sub>2</sub> O					
VO-TAPT-2,3-DHTA	25	240	93.0	90.0	2
COFs					
KTaxTi1–xO <sub>3</sub>	60	240	87.0	80.0	3
Ag–DTMH	50	120	99.0	94.0	4
Ni–DTMH	40	180	96.0	63.0	4
Co–DTMH	40	180	31.0	99.0	4
V/MCM-41	25	360	80.0	93.0	5

		<b>C</b>		$a_1b_0(1)$
Entry	Catalyst	System	Conv. (%)	Sel. <sup>6</sup> (%)
1	PW12(22%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	92.3	87.0
2	PW12(32%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	95.2	97.8
3	PW12(37%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	89.4	97.0
4	<sup>d</sup> PW <sub>12</sub> (27%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	92.0	99.1
5	°PW12(27%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	93.5	94.8
6	<sup>f</sup> PW <sub>12</sub> (27%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	99.5	100
7	<sup>g</sup> PW <sub>12</sub> (27%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	92.4	98.3
8	<sup>h</sup> PW <sub>12</sub> (27%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	83.1	89.0
9	PMo12(20%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	74.5	77.0
10	PMo12(30%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	86.6	86.5
11	SiW <sub>12</sub> (14%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	76.0	44.4
12	SiW <sub>12</sub> (18%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	89.4	81.5
13	SiW <sub>12</sub> (23%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	85.5	68.4
14	SiW <sub>12</sub> (28%)@TpPa-1	Heterogeneous	69.0	60.0

Table S3 The oxidation of MPS using different catalystsa.

0.7mmol % Cat.  $1.3 \text{ mmol } H_2O_2$ 3 ml CYH, 60 ℃

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: 0.5 mmol MPS; 0.7 mmol% catalyst; 3 mL CYH; 1.3 mmol H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; 60 °C; 60 min. <sup>b</sup>Selectivity to sulfone, the byproduct was sulphones. <sup>c</sup>Selectivity to sulfoxides, the byproduct was sulphones. <sup>d-h</sup>The amount of catalyst added was 0.5 mmol%, 0.6 mmol%, 0.7 mmol%, 0.8 mmol%, and 0.9 mmol% respectively.

Table S4 Selective oxidation of various sulfides to sulfoxide <sup>a</sup> .						
Entry	Substrate	Temp. (°C)	Time (min)	Conv. (%)	Sel. <sup>b</sup> (%)	
1	S_	60	60	99.0	99.0	
2		60	60	97.0	98.0	
3	Cl S	60	60	85.2	92.7	
4		60	60	97.8	98.2	

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<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: 0.5 mmol sulfide; 0.7 mmol% catalyst; 3 mL CYH; 1.3 mmol H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; 60 °C; 60 min. <sup>b</sup>Selectivity to sulfone, the byproduct was sulfoxides.

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