Electronic Supplementary Information

Noble Metal-Free Porphyrin Covalent Organic Framework Membrane for CO2 Photoreduction to CO

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S1. Physical measurements

Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were measured by a Bruker Tensor 27 infrared spectrometer. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analysis was conducted on the HITACH SU8220 electron microscope. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of the samples were obtained using a JEOL JEM 2100F microscope (JEOL, Japan). Atomic Force Microscope (AFM) images were collected from a Bruker Dimension ICON microscope. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurements were performed on an Axis Ultra DLD using C 1s (284.8 eV) as a reference to correct the binding energy. Powder X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) patterns were performed on a Bruker D8 Advance A25 X-ray diffractometer with Cu Ka radiation (λ =0.154 nm). A spectrophotometer (JASCO-V750, Japan) was used to collect the UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra (UV-vis DRS) with BaSO₄ as the nonabsorbing reference material. Using the CHI 660 E electrochemical workstation as a three-electrode system, i-t curves of the samples were obtained at 0.5 M Na₂SO₄ solution with a test voltage of 0 V (relative to Ag/AgCl). Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) measurement was performed at room temperature using a Magnettech ESR5000 spectrometer (Bruker). ¹³C CP/MAS NMR experiments were performed on Bruker AVWB III 600 spectrometer. N2 adsorption-desorption isotherms of CuDAPP-TP-COF were measured on a Micromeritics ASAP 2460 apparatus. The catalytic products were analysed using gas chromatograph (GC-7890II, Beijing CEAULIGHT Co.) with a flame ionized detector (FID) and gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer (Agilent 7890A-5975C) with a thermal

conductivity detector (TCD), and the equipped columns were TDX-01 and HP-PLOTQ, respectively. Other hydrocarbon product was measured by the n-butyl alcohol solution as extraction agent and analyzed by the GC with HP-FFAP column, FID detector and H_2 carrier gas.

S2. Synthesis of CuDAPP

DAPP (100 mg 0.155mmol) and CHCl₃ (50 ml) were placed in a three-neck flask under magnetic stirring until condensation and reflux, then Cu(OAc)₂•2H₂O (296 mg 1.48mmol) was dissolved in methanol (15 ml), and the methanol solution was poured into the above three-neck flask and reacted for 90min, and samples were taken for thin layer. The sample is analysed by chromatography and compared with the feedstock solution and if there is no feedstock solution, the reaction is considered to be over. The reaction solution was extracted three times with water as extractant to extract the unreacted copper acetate and incorporate anhydrous sodium sulfate into the trichloromethane solution and allowed to stand for three hours before being subjected to filtration and recrystallisation. Finally, a red solid was obtained and dried in vacuum at 80°C for 24h.

Photocatalyst	Sacrificial Agent	Light Source	Main Produc t	Activity (µmol g ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	Ref
TAPPB-COF	H ₂ O	Xe Lamp	СО	24.6	1
COF-366	H ₂ O	Xe Lamp	СО	8.5	1
TpPa/ZIF-8	H ₂ O	40 W LED lamp	СО	43.94	2
DhaTph-Cu Tubes	H ₂ O	-	СО	15.9	3
TiO2-INACuP-PhCOF	H ₂ O	300W Xe Lamp	СО	50.5	4
PD-COF-23-Ni	TEOA	300W Xe Lamp	СО	40	5
APTES-TiO ₂ @TMP	H ₂ O	300W Xe Lamp	СО	6.67	6
PCN-224 (Cu)/TiO ₂	H ₂ O	300 W Xe Lamp	СО	37.21	7
TTCOF(Zn)	H ₂ O	300 W Xe Lamp	СО	2.1	7
CuDAPP-TP-COF	H ₂ O	300W Xe Lamp	СО	47.1	This work

Table. S1 Photocatalytic activity and selectivity of CO_2 reduction in the reported literature.



Fig. S1 The schematic of the photocatalysis test process and the photograph of the photoreactor.



Fig. S2 (A) TEM images of CuDAPP-TP-COF layer; (B) HR-TEM images of CuDAPP-TP-COF layer.



Fig. S3 Experimental PXRD patterns of CuDAPP-TP-COF layer and the simulated

ones according to AA stacking model (A) and AB stacking model (B).



Fig. S4 N_2 adsorption and desorption isotherms (inset: pore size) for CuDAPP-TP-COF.



Fig. S5 The UV-vis spectra of CuDAPP-TP-COF layer and CuDAPP.



Fig. S6 GC spectra of gaseous (A) and liquid products (B) of CO_2 , and H_2 (C) photoreduction using CuDAPP-TP-COF layer as catalyst.



Fig. S7 (A) The XRD spectra of CuDAPP-TP-COF layer after (red) and before (black) photocatalysis. (B) The FT-IR spectra of CuDAPP-TP-COF layer after (red) and before (black) photocatalysis.

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