Electronic Supporting Information

A metalloporphyrin-based porous organic polymer as efficient catalyst for the catalytic oxidation of olefins and arylalkanes

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Fig. S1 $^1$H NMR of 5, 10, 15, 20-Tetrakis(4-aminobiphenyl)porphyrin (TBPP).

Fig. S2 $^{13}$C NMR of 5, 10, 15, 20-Tetrakis(4-aminobiphenyl)porphyrin (TBPP).
**Fig. S3** $^1$H NMR of 1, 3, 5-Trimorphylloroglucinol (TP) in CDCl$_3$.

**Fig. S4** $^{13}$C NMR of 1, 3, 5-Trimorphylloroglucinol (TP) in CDCl$_3$. Aldehyde carbonyl (C=O) carbon resonate at =187.3ppm.
Fig. S5 FT-IR spectra of TBPP.

Fig. S6 UV-Vis spectra of TBPP and Mn-TBPP in the solution of DMF.
Fig. S7 FI-IR spectra of PPOP-1.

Fig. S8 FI-IR spectra of Mn-TBPP and Mn-PPOP-1.
Fig. S9 XRD patterns of (a) PPOP-1 and (b) Mn-PPOP-1.

Fig. S10 TGA data of PPOP-1 and Mn-PPOP-1 under N₂ atmosphere.

Fig. S11 XPS survey spectra of PPOP-1.
Fig. S12 Pore size distribution of (a) PPOP-1, and (b) Mn-PPOP-1.

Fig. S13 Yield of catalytic cycles for the epoxidation of styrene by Mn-PPOP-1.
**Fig. S14** SEM images of Mn-PPOP-1 after 5\textsuperscript{rd} cycle.

**Fig. S15** TEM images of Mn-PPOP-1 after 5\textsuperscript{rd} cycle.

**Fig. S16** N\textsubscript{2} adsorption/desorption isotherms of Mn-PPOP-1 after 5\textsuperscript{rd} cycle.
Fig. S17 EDS mapping of Mn-PPOP-1.
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<sup>a</sup>Catalyst (0.005 mmol), Olefins (0.1 mmol) and PhIO (0.15 mmol) in 1ml CH₃CN were stirred at room temperature for 12 h.; <sup>b</sup> Yield [%] was determined by GC-MS using an SE-54 column.; <sup>c</sup>The third cycle;