

Supplementary Information

Porous Macromolecular Dihydropyridyl Frameworks Exhibiting Catalytic and Halochromic Activity

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(1) Spectroscopic Measurements

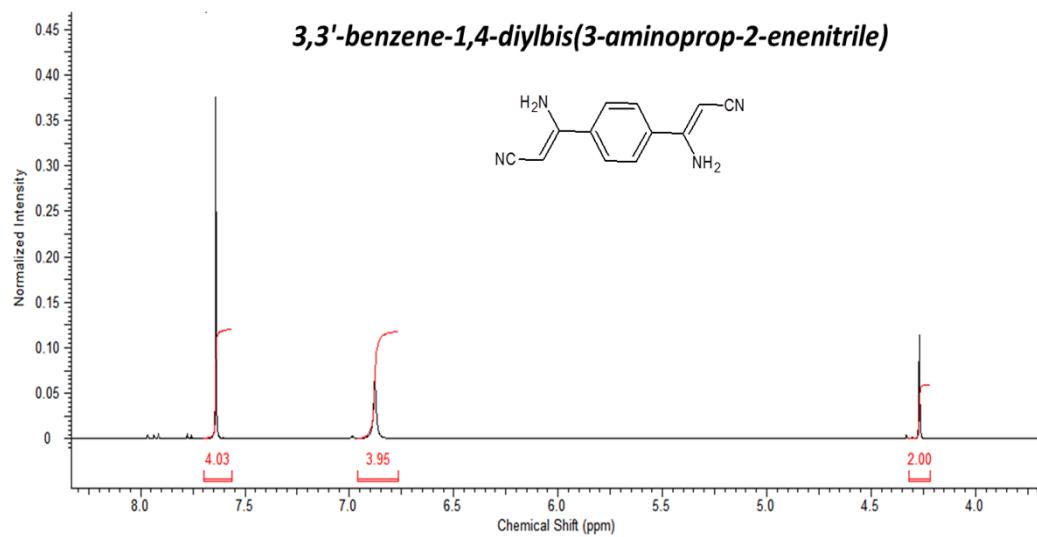


Figure S1. ^1H -NMR (DMSO-d₆) spectrum of 3,3'-benzene-1,4-diylbis(3-aminoprop-2-enenitrile).

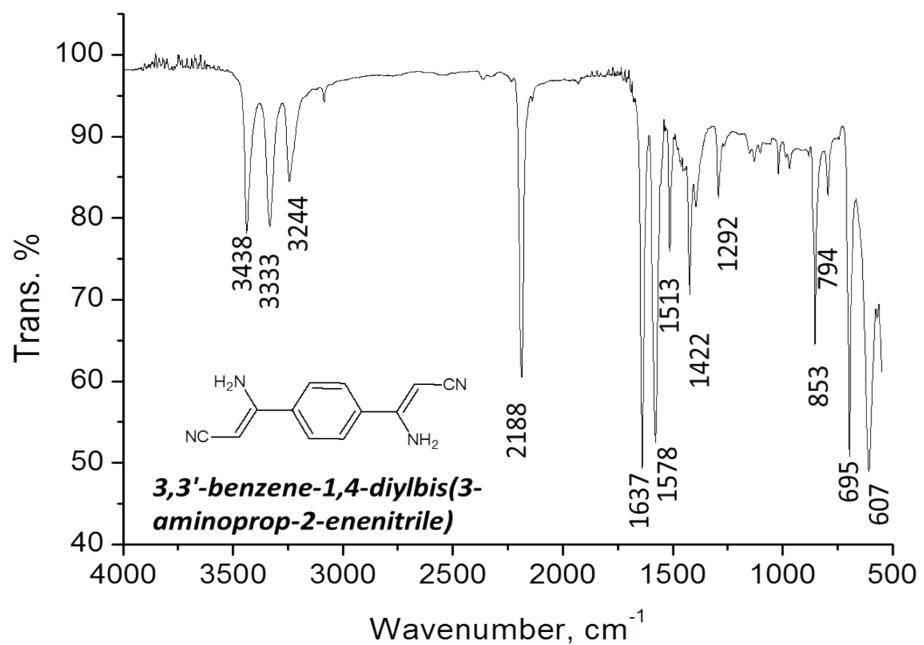


Figure S2. FTIR spectrum of 3,3'-benzene-1,4-diylbis(3-aminoprop-2-enenitrile).

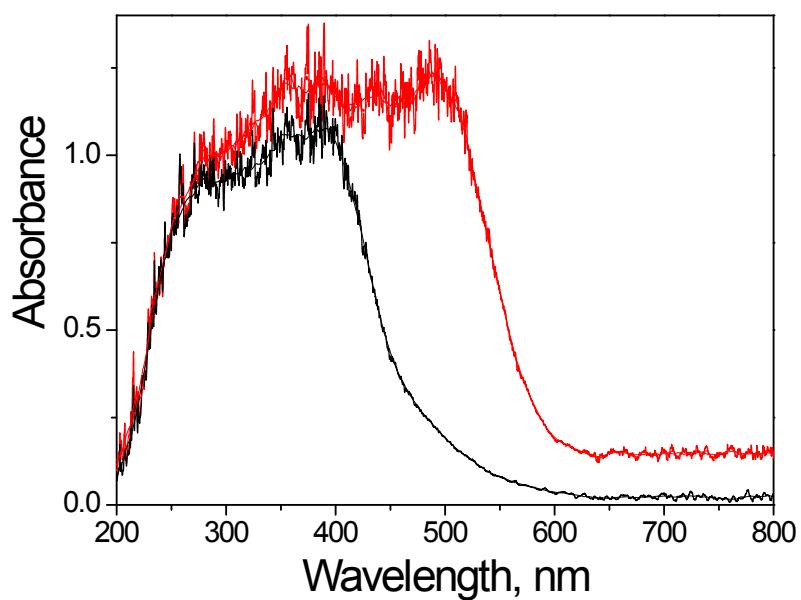


Figure S3. Solid-state UV-vis spectra of protonated and deprotonated PMF materials (black: protonated; red: deprotonated). The protonated PMFs are yellow turns red on deprotonation with OH⁻. This protonation/deprotonation reaction is reversible.

(2) Gas Adsorption Studies

Nitrogen Adsorption

Isotherms for nitrogen adsorption and desorption at 77 K on PMF-NOTT-1 and PMF-NOTT-2 (black squares: adsorption; open squares: desorption) and DFT/Monte-Carlo pore size distributions (slit pore model; liquid N₂ density: 0.808 g cm⁻³) are shown in Figures S4 and S5, respectively.

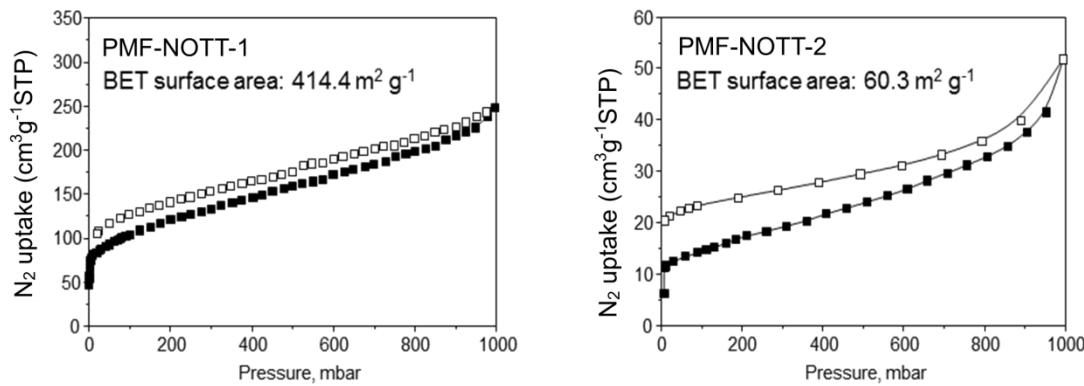


Figure S4. Isotherms of nitrogen adsorption and desorption on PMF-NOTT-1 and PMF-NOTT-2 at 77 K (black squares: adsorption; open squares: desorption).

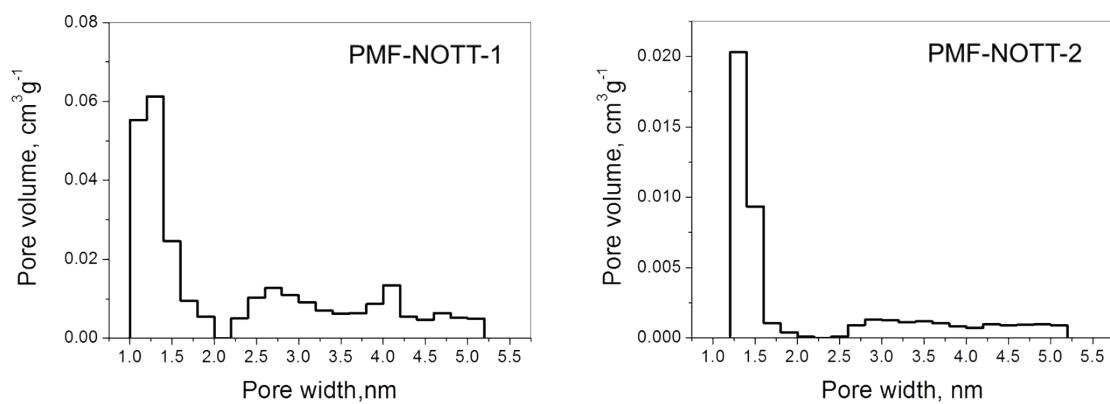
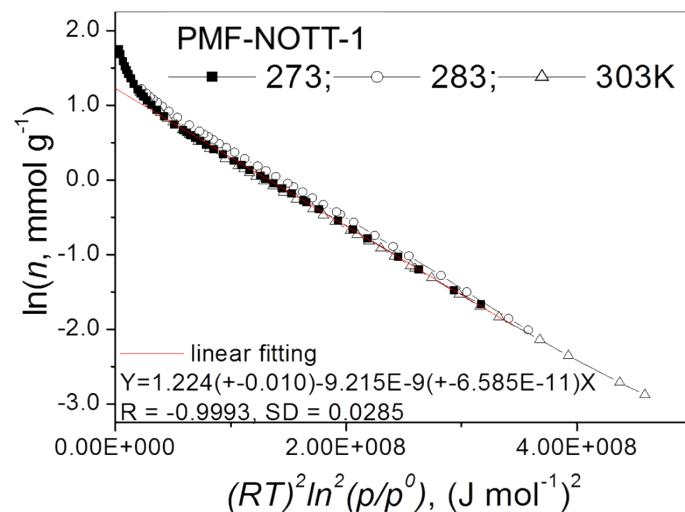


Figure S5. DFT/Monte-Carlo pore size distributions (slit pore model; liquid N₂ density: 0.808 g cm⁻³).

Dubinin-Radushkevich (D-R) Graphs for CO₂ adsorption

The D-R plots of CO₂ adsorption isotherms on PMF-NOTT-1 and PMF-NOTT-2 are given in Figure S6. It is evident that the D-R graphs overlap when plotted on a relative pressure (p/p⁰) basis.

a)



b)

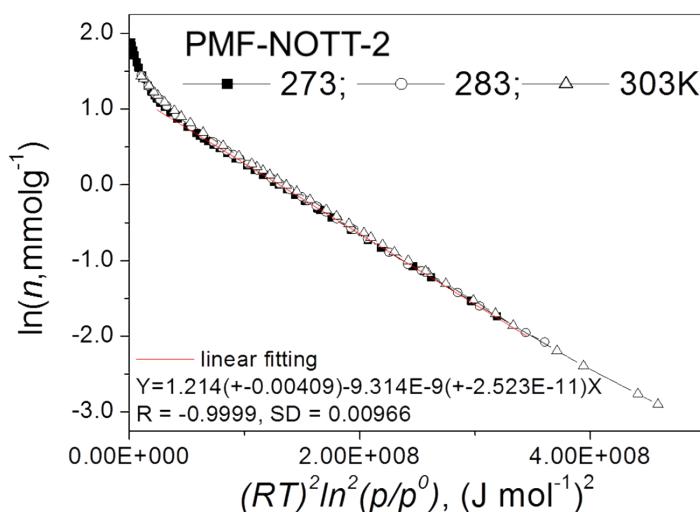
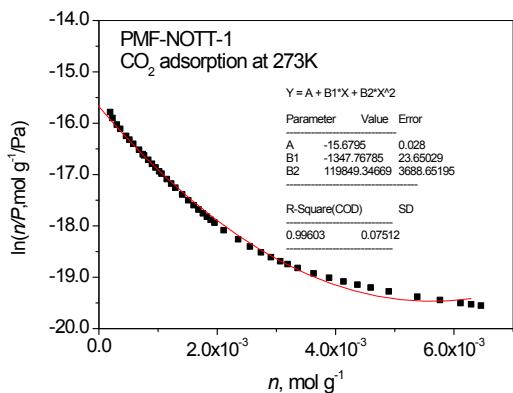


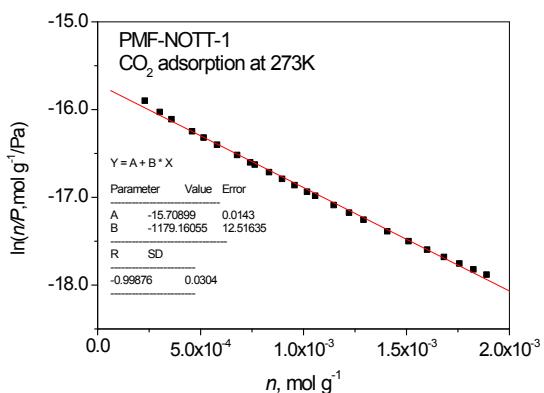
Figure S6. Dubinin-Radushkevich graphs of CO₂ adsorption isotherms at 273-303 K on a) PMF-NOTT-1 and b) PMF-NOTT-2.

Virial Equation Analysis

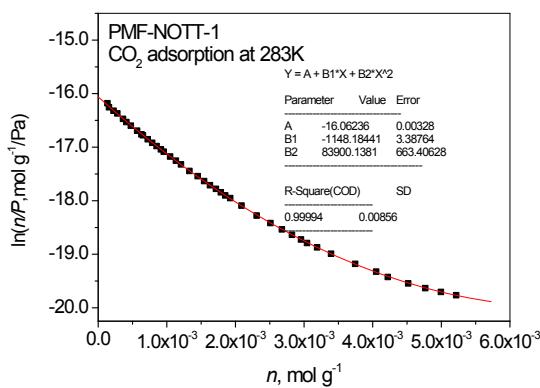
a)



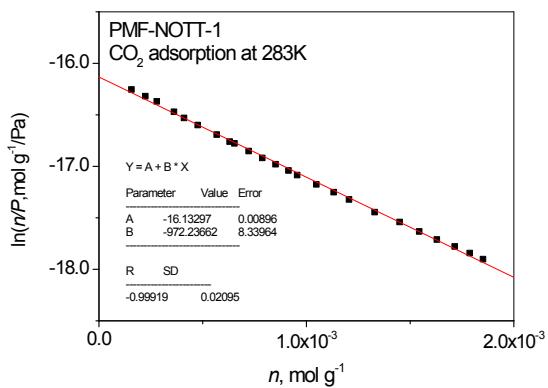
b)



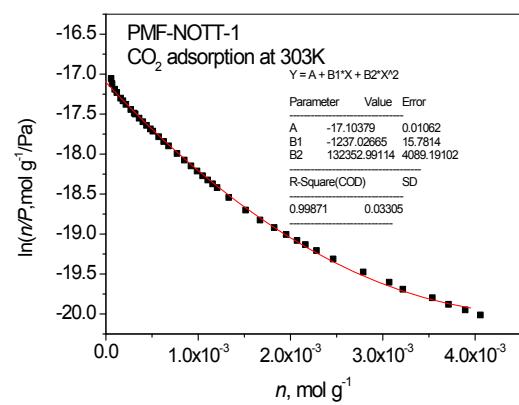
c)



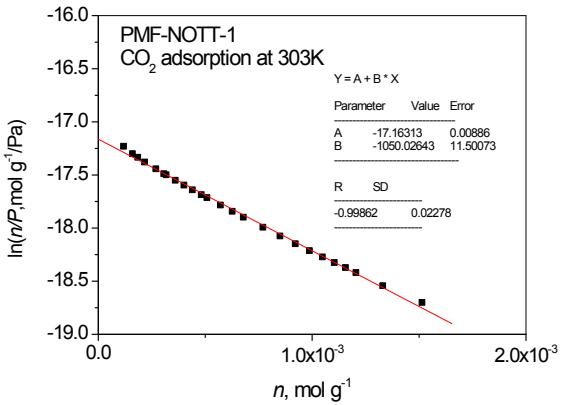
d)



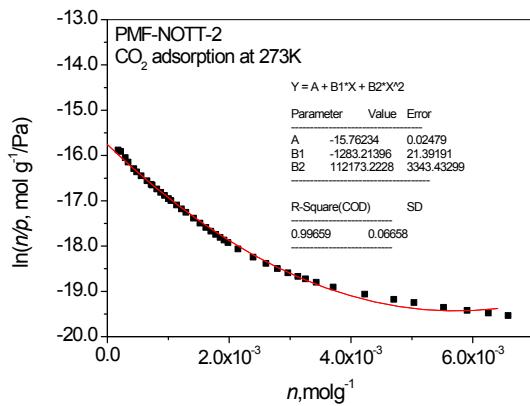
e)



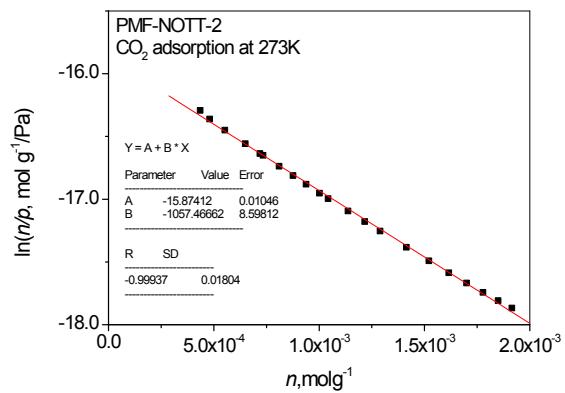
f)



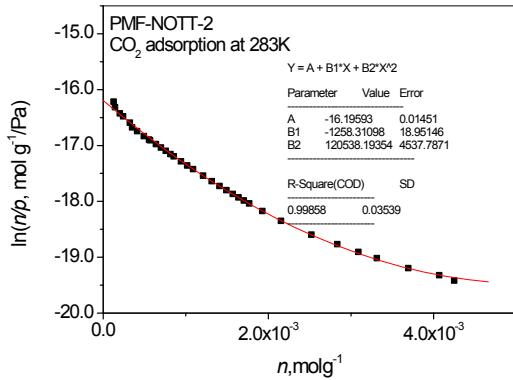
g)



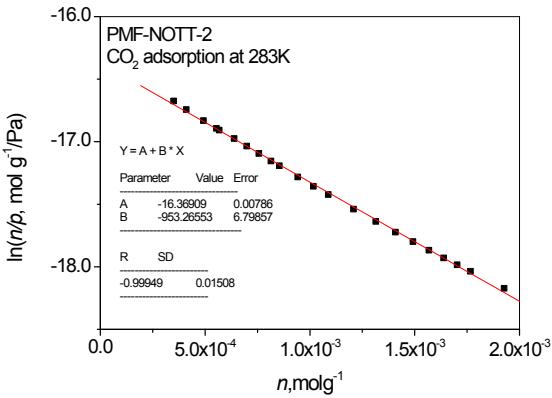
h)



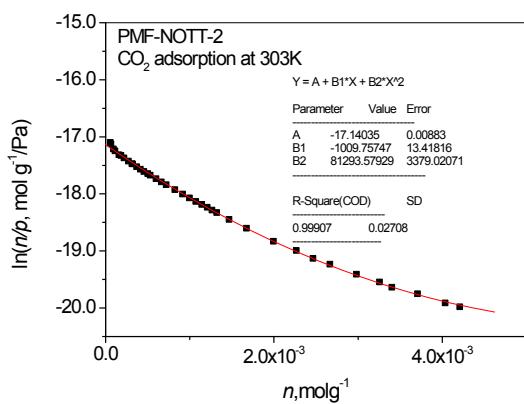
i)



j)



k)



l)

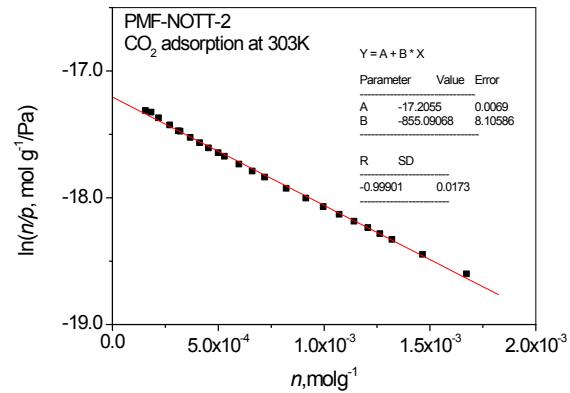


Figure S7. Virial graphs (polynomial: $\ln(n/P) = A_0 + A_1n + A_2n^2$ and linear: $\ln(n/P) = A_0 + A_1n$) for CO₂ adsorption isotherms of PMF-NOTT-1 and PMF-NOTT-2 at 273, 283 and 303 K.
 a) PMF-NOTT-1 (273 K) (Polynomial Equation), b) PMF-NOTT-1 (273 K) (Linear Equation),
 c) PMF-NOTT-1 (283 K) (Polynomial Equation), d) PMF-NOTT-1 (283 K) (Linear Equation),
 e) PMF-NOTT-1 (303 K) (Polynomial Equation), f) PMF-NOTT-1 (303 K) (Linear Equation),
 g) PMF-NOTT-2 (273 K) (Polynomial Equation), h) PMF-NOTT-2 (273 K) (Linear Equation),
 i) PMF-NOTT-2 (283 K) (Polynomial Equation), j) PMF-NOTT-2 (283 K) (Linear Equation),
 k) PMF-NOTT-2 (303 K) (Polynomial Equation), l) PMF-NOTT-2 (303 K) (Linear Equation).

The isosteric adsorption heat at zero coverage ($q^{st,0}$) was calculated from the gradient of plotting A_0 against $1/T$ i.e. $\partial A_0 / \partial (1/T) = q^{st,0}/R$ ($R = 8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$).

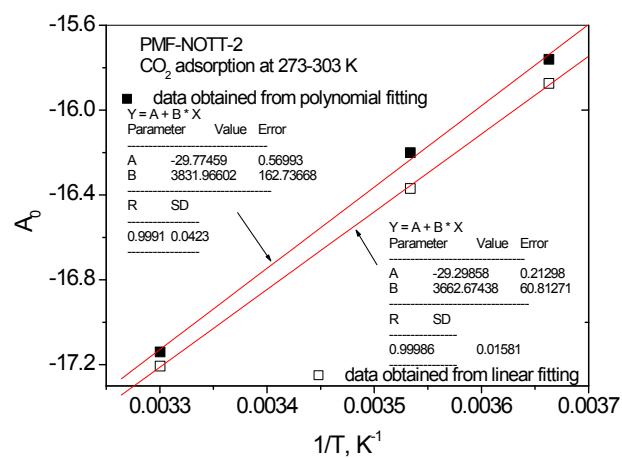
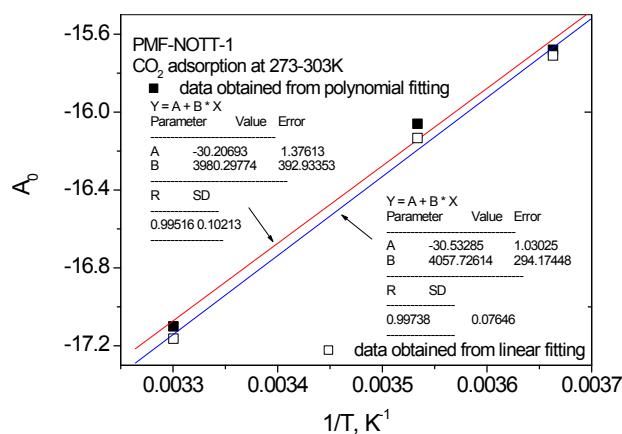


Figure S8. Variation of virial parameter A_0 with $1/T$ for a) PMF-NOTT-1 and b) PMF-NOTT-2. The isosteric heat ($q^{st,0}$) of adsorption at zero surface coverage was calculated from the gradient of the straight line. The polynomial fitting of $\ln(n/p) \sim n$ gives values for PMF-NOTT-1 of $33.09 \pm 3.26 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and for PMF-NOTT-2 of $31.86 \pm 1.35 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$; as a comparison, linear fitting gives PMF-NOTT-1: $33.74 \pm 2.44 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, PMF-NOTT-2: $30.45 \pm 0.51 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.

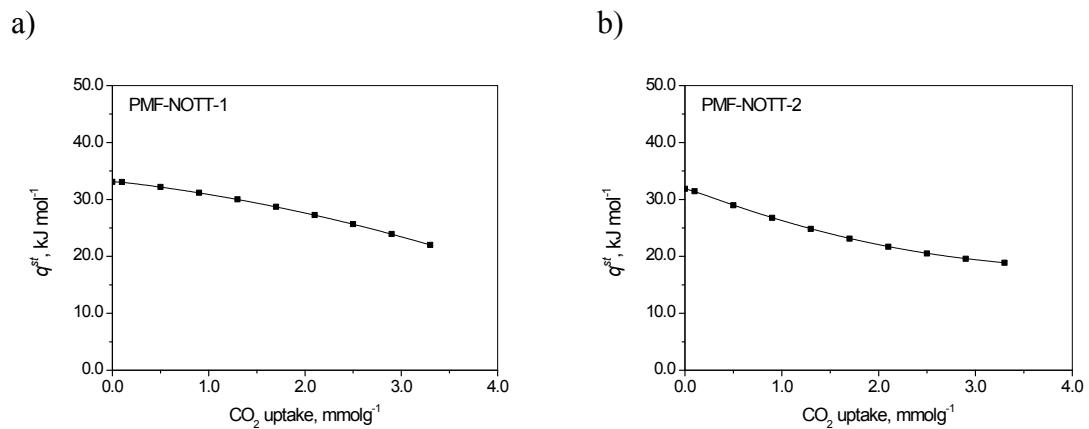
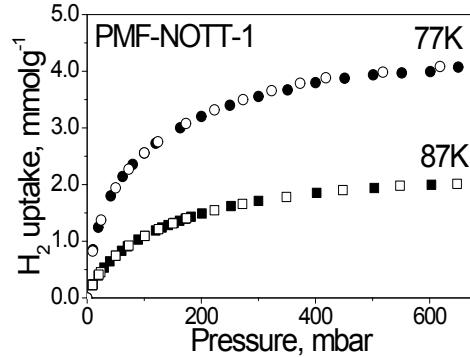


Figure S9. Variation of isosteric heat of adsorption (q^{st}) with amount of CO₂ adsorbed a) PMF-NOTT-1 and b) PMF-NOTT-2.

a)



b)

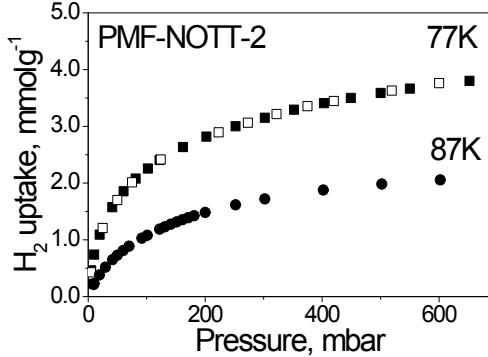
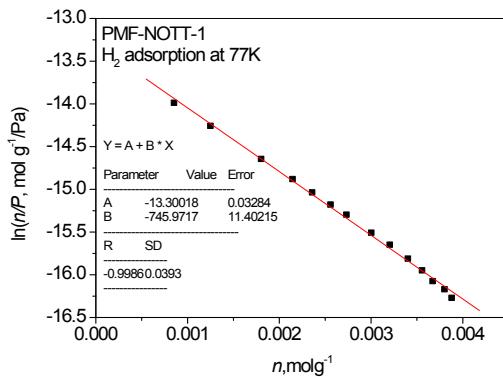
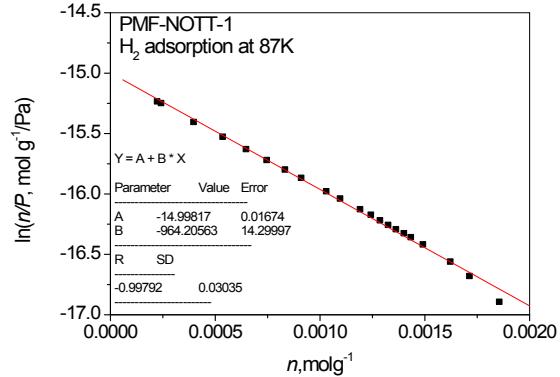


Figure S10. Adsorption isotherms for H_2 in a) PFM-NOTT-1 and b) PFM-NOTT-2 at 77 and 87 K (closed symbols: adsorption; open symbols: desorption).

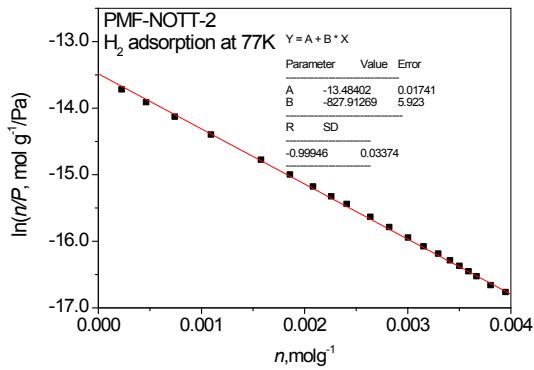
a)



b)



c)



d)

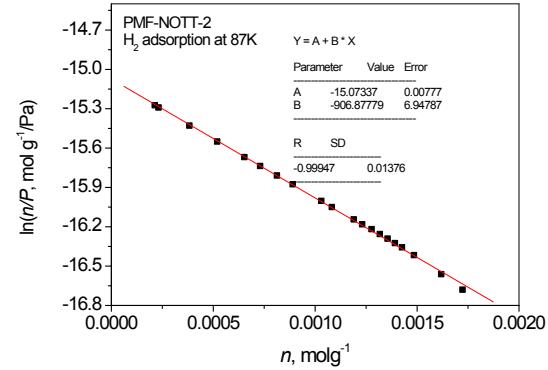


Figure S11. Virial graphs for equation $\ln(n/P) = A_0 + A_1n$ for H_2 adsorption for a) PMF-NOTT-1 (77 K) b) PMF-NOTT-1 (87 K), c) PMF-NOTT-2 (77 K), d) PMF-NOTT-2 (87 K)

The isosteric heat of adsorption at zero coverage ($q^{st,0}$) was calculated from the gradient of the graph of A_0 against $1/T$ i.e. $\partial A_0 / \partial (1/T) = q^{st,0} / R$ ($R = 8.314 \text{ JK}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$) (for PMF-NOTT-1: $q^{st,0} = 9.46 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$; for PMF-NOTT-2: $q^{st,0} = 8.85 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$).

(3) Catalysis Studies

Table S1. Data for different runs of the Knoevenagel condensation between aldehydes and malonitriles using PMF-NOTT-1 and PMF-NOTT-2 catalysts. ^a

Run	Entry	Aldehyde	Catalyst	Time (h)	Conversion (%) ^b	Selectivity (%) ^b
1	7a	Benzaldehyde	PMF-NOTT-1	54	68	98
2	7a	Benzaldehyde	PMF-NOTT-1 ^c	54	66	98
3	7a	Benzaldehyde	PMF-NOTT-1 ^d	54	63	98
4	7a	Benzaldehyde	PMF-NOTT-2	54	36	98
5	7b	4-chlorobenzaldehyde	PMF-NOTT-1	52	64	97 ^e
6	7c	4-cyanobenzaldehyde	PMF-NOTT-1	52	54	98 ^e
7	7d	4-methylbenzaldehyde	PMF-NOTT-1	52	93	97 ^e

^a Reaction conditions: aldehyde (1 mmol), malonitrile (1 mmol), toluene (4 mL), catalyst (20 mg), 110 °C. ^b Determined by GC. ^c First reuse; ^d Second reuse; ^e 2 % of corresponding acid was observed.

(4) Scanning Electron Micrographs

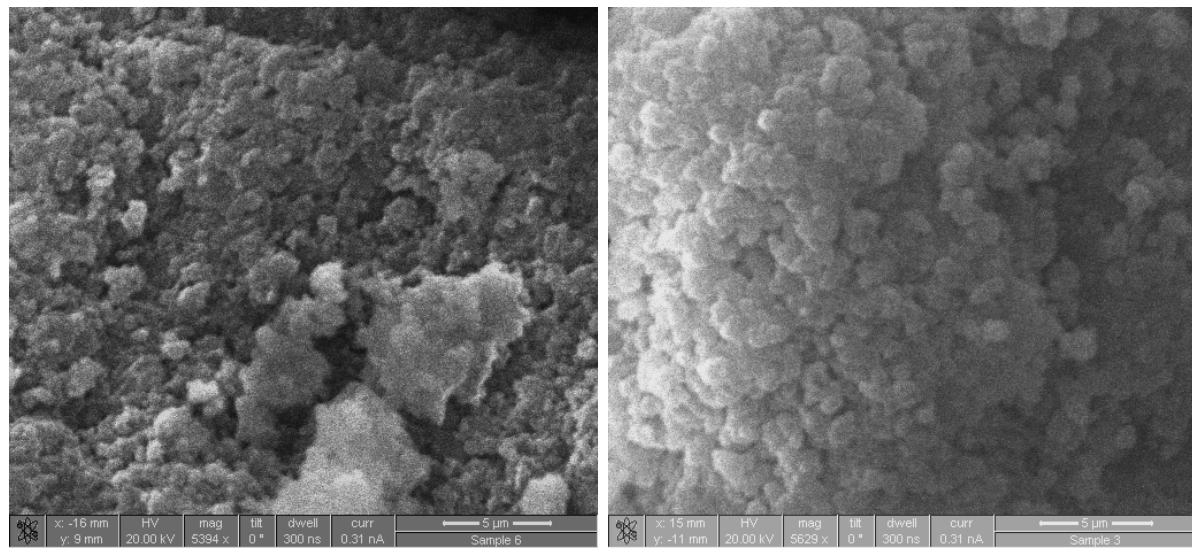


Figure S12. SEM images show the spherical morphology of PMF-NOTT-1 and PMF-NOTT-2.