# Preparation of a series of aCTV-based covalent organic frameworks

# and the substituent effect on their properties

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### **Experimental section**



**2,5-dimethoxyterephthalaldehyde:** n-Butyllithium (2.5 M in hexane) (8.8 ml, 22 mmol) was added to a solution of 2,5-dimethoxyterephthalaldehyde (1) (2.96 g, 10 mmol) in dry THF (50 ml) at -78 °C under an argon atmosphere. The solution was stirred for 3h at -78 °C. DMF (3.0 ml) was added to the mixture and the solution was stirred for 1h, and then was allowed to warm to room temperature for another 1h. Saturated ammonium chloride was added to the mixture to quench the reaction. THF was removed under reduced pressure. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with 3 × 15 ml dichloromethane. The extract was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and recrystallized from petrol ether. H-NMR (400 MHz; CDCl3):  $\delta$ =10.5 (s, 2H), 7.5 (s, 2H), 4.0 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (400MHz; CDCl3) 189.6, 156.0, 129.4, 111.1, 56.3; *m/z* (ESI) 195(100%, M<sup>+</sup>).

**2,5-dihydroxyterephthalaldehyde:** 2,5-dimethoxyterephthalaldehyde (194 mg, 1 mmol) was dissolved in 10 ml DCM at 0 C under an argon atmosphere. 0.5 ml of BBr3 was added dropwise and stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. After complete reaction, the reacted mixture was neutralized with 10 ml H2O and stirred overnight, followed by extraction with water and DCM and recrystallization within DCM and PE to obtain 2, 5-dihydroxyterephthalaldehyde in 70% yield. H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO):  $\delta$ =10.30 (s, 2H), 7.20 (s, 2H; aromatic); *m/z* (ESI) 165 (100%, M<sup>+</sup>).

#### FTIR spectra:



Fig. S1 FT-IR spectra of aCTV-COF1 (black), aCTV-COF2 (red), aCTV-COF3 (blue) and aCTV-COF4 (green)



Fig. S2 FT-IR spectra of aCTV-COF1 (black), aCTV-COF2 (red), aCTV-COF3 (blue) and aCTV-COF4 (green) in water for 10h



**Fig. S3** FT-IR spectra of aCTV-COF1 (black), aCTV-COF2 (red), aCTV-COF3 (blue) and aCTV-COF4 (green) in water for 24h

### <sup>13</sup>C CP-MAS NMR spectra for aCTV-COFs







Fig. S5  $^{\rm 13}{\rm C}$  CP-MAS NMR spectra for aCTV-COF2



Fig. S6 <sup>13</sup>C CP-MAS NMR spectra for aCTV-COF3



Fig. S7 <sup>13</sup>C CP-MAS NMR spectra for aCTV-COF4

TGA measurement for aCTV-COFs:



**Fig. S8** TGA measurement for aCTV-COF-1 (red), aCTV-COF-2 (blue), aCTV-COF-3 (green) and aCTV-COF-4 (black).

PXRD



**Fig. S9** Comparison of the experimentally observed PXRD pattern with the simulated staggered pattern for aCTV-COFs



Fig. S10 Pore size distribution of aCTV-COFs

Models of CTV-COFs



Fig. S11 Top view (a) and side view (b) of eclipsed aCTV-COF-1. C gray, O red, N blue, H white.



Fig. S12 Top view (a) and side view (b) of eclipsed aCTV-COF-2. C gray, O red, N blue, H white.



Fig. S13 Top view (a) and side view (b) of eclipsed aCTV-COF-3. C gray, O red, N blue, H white.



Fig. S14Top view (a) and side view (b) of eclipsed aCTV-COF-4. C gray, O red, N blue, H white.



Fig. S15 Top view staggered aCTV-COF-1. C gray, O red, N blue, H white. Another layer is colored in orange.



Fig. S16 Top view staggered aCTV-COF-2. C gray, O red, N blue, H white. Another layer is colored in orange.



Fig. S17 Top view staggered aCTV-COF-3. C gray, O red, N blue, H white. Another layer is colored in orange.



Fig. S18 Top view staggered aCTV-COF-4. C gray, O red, N blue, H white. Another layer is colored in orange.