Supporting Information

The cooperation of porphyrin-based porous polymer and thermal-

responsive ionic liquid for efficient CO₂ cycloaddition reaction

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Fig. S1. PXRD curves of P-POF and P-POF-Zn.



Fig. S2. TEM of P-POF-Zn.



Fig. S3. Comparison of the FT-IR spectra for P-POF and P-POF-Zn before and after the absorption

of [CPeDMAPy]Br.



Fig. S4. FT-IR spectra of [CPeDMAPy]Br and the recovered sample of P-POF-Zn with [CPeDMAPy]Br after the cycloaddition reaction.

Sample	BET Surface Area $(m^2/g)^a$	Total pore volume $(\text{cm}^3/\text{g})^{b}$	Micropore volume(cm ³ /g)	Pore size (nm)	Zn conten t (wt/%) ^c
P-POF-Zn (fresh)	639.3	0.40	0.15	1.27 0.67 0.5	4.96%
P-POF-Zn with [CPeDMAPy]Br (after run 1)	19.9	0.03	-	-	NA
P-POF-Zn (washed [CPeDMAPy]Br after run 1)	615	0.35	0.19	1.27 0.64	NA

Table S2. Physical and chemical properties of P-POF-Zn.

^a The specific surface area is calculated from the nitrogen adsorption isotherm by using the BET method.

 $^{\rm b}$ Total pore volume was measured at a P/P_0 of 0.99, micropore volume was obtained by using the t-plot method.

^c Measured by using ICP analysis.