

**Nickel-catalyzed oxidative coupling of alkynes and aryl boronic acids using metal-organic
framework $\text{Ni}_2(\text{BDC})_2(\text{DABCO})$ as an efficient heterogeneous catalyst**

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Supporting information

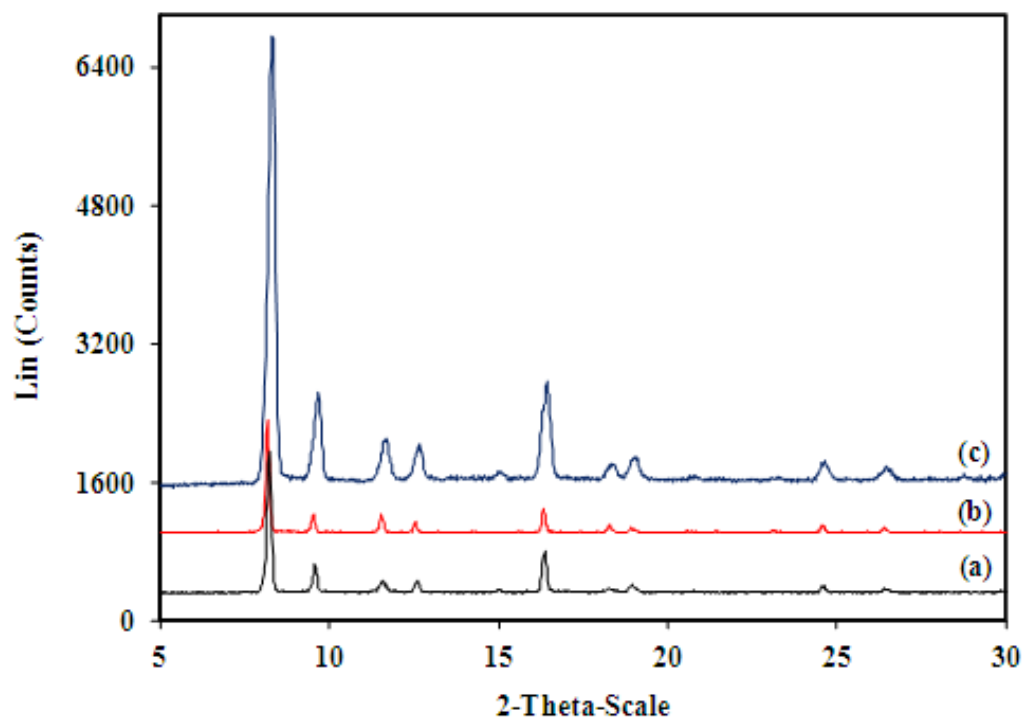


Fig. S1. X-ray powder diffractograms of the as-synthesized (a), CH_3OH -exchanged (b), and activated (c) $\text{Ni}_2(\text{BDC})_2(\text{DABCO})$.

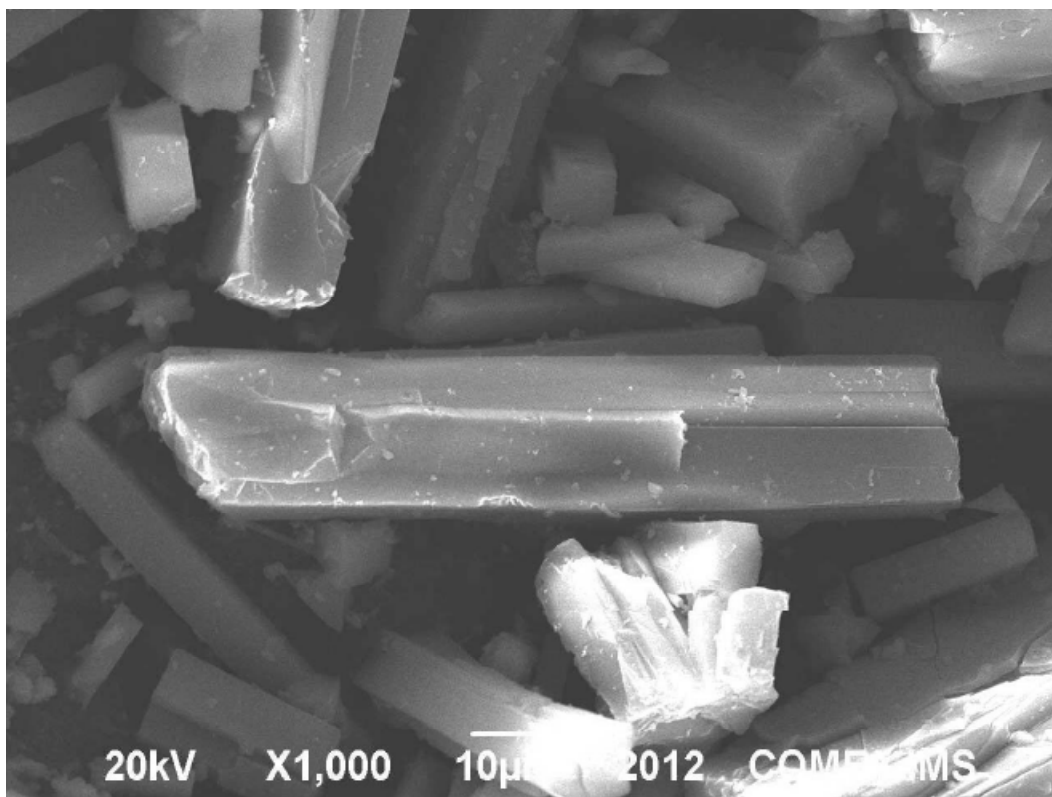
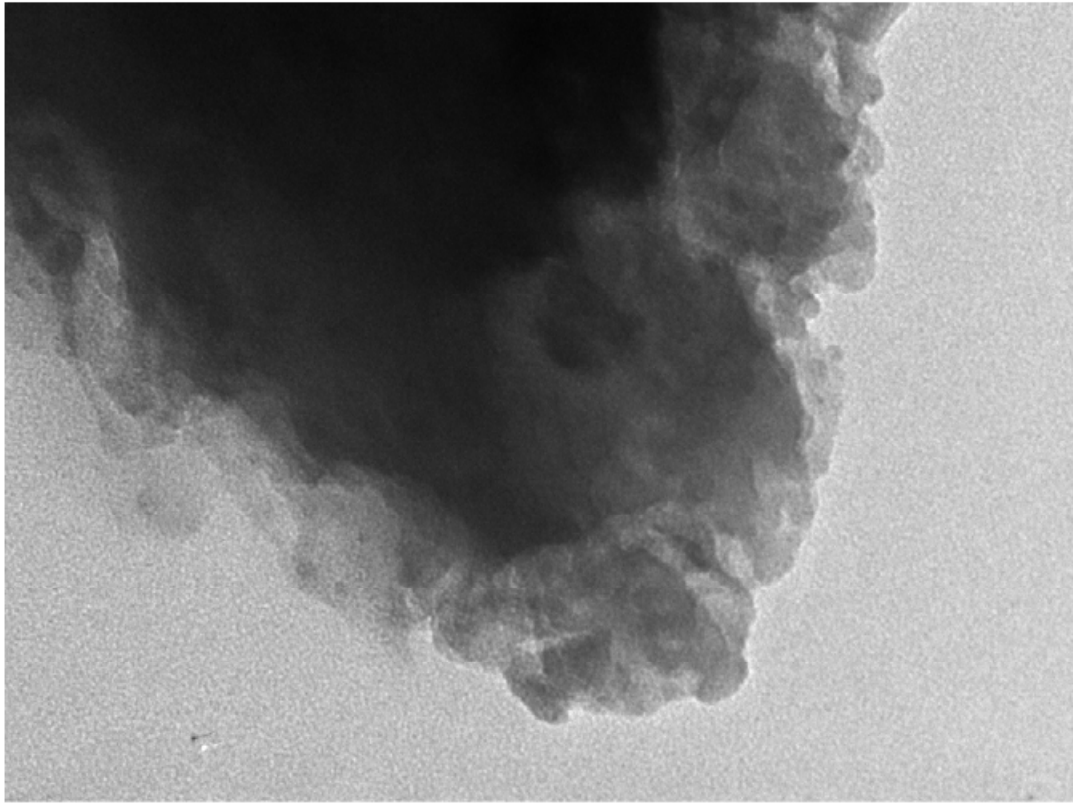


Fig. S2. SEM micrograph of the Ni₂(BDC)₂(DABCO).



100 nm

Fig. S3. TEM micrograph of the $\text{Ni}_2(\text{BDC})_2(\text{DABCO})$.

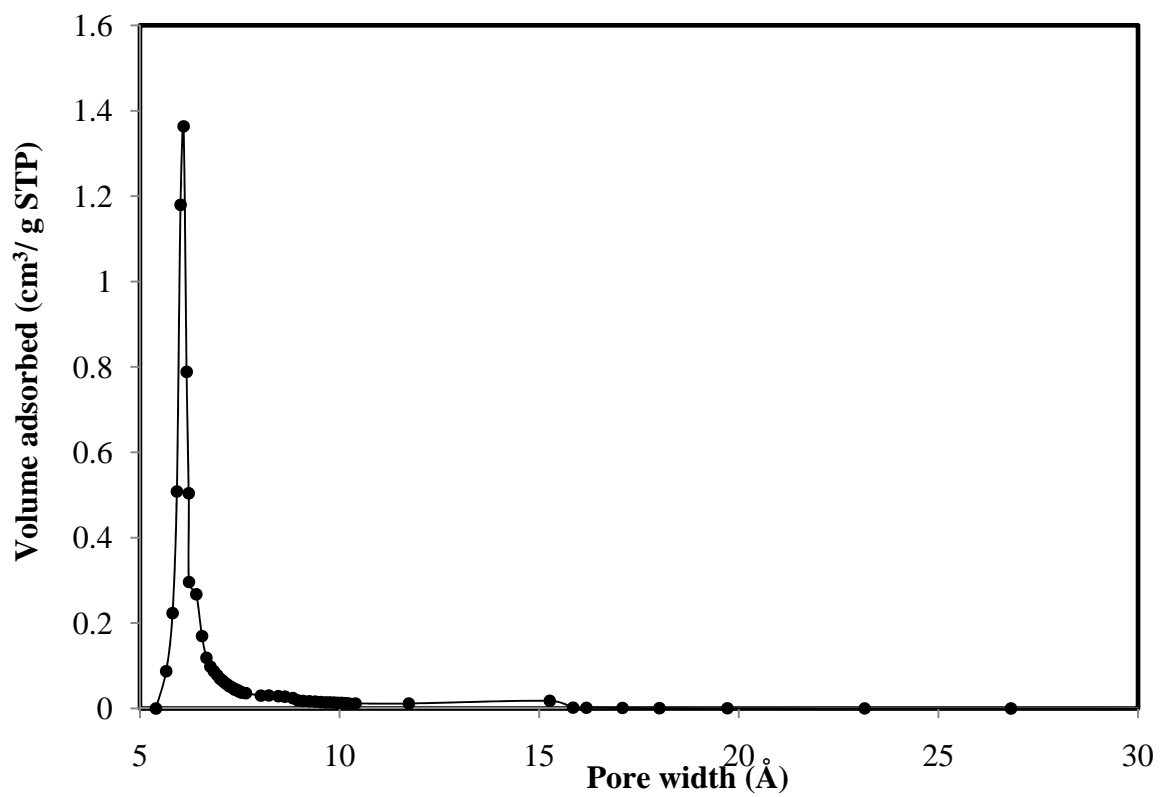


Fig. S4. Pore size distribution of the $\text{Ni}_2(\text{BDC})_2(\text{DABCO})$.

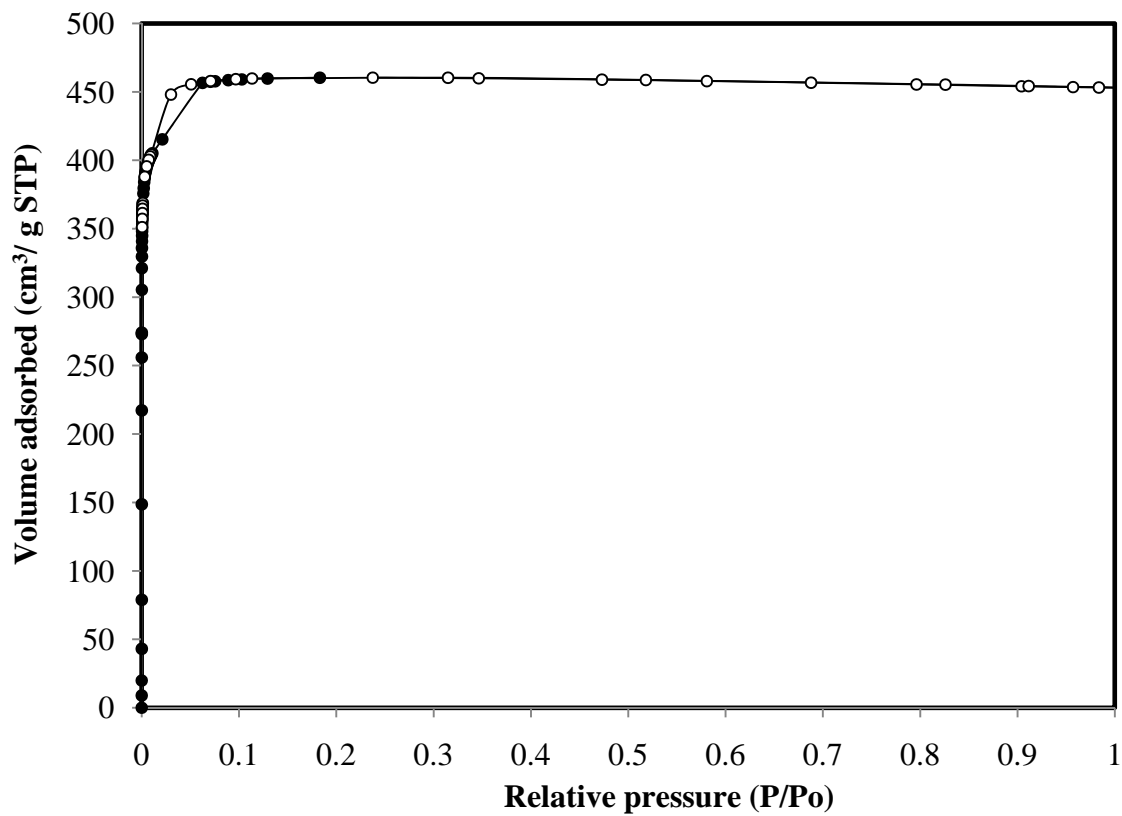


Fig. S5. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherm of the Ni₂(BDC)₂(DABCO). Adsorption data are shown as closed circles and desorption data as open circles.

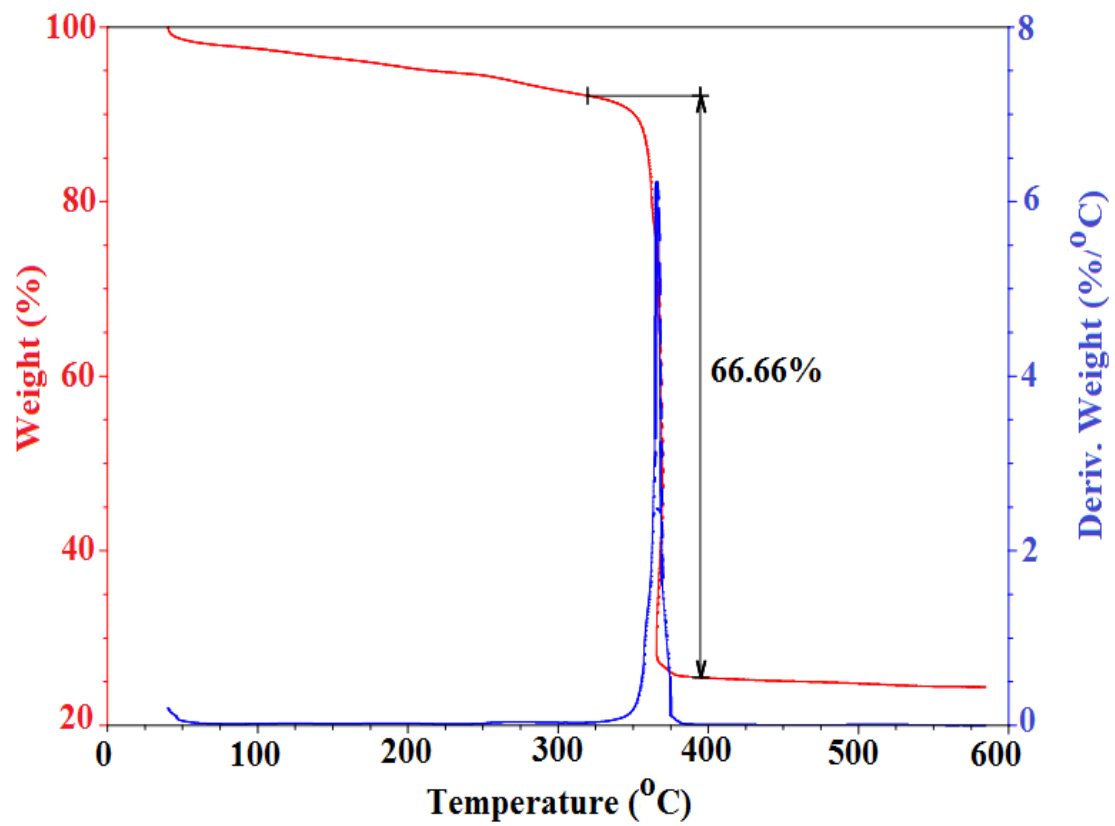


Fig. S6. TGA analysis of the $\text{Ni}_2(\text{BDC})_2(\text{DABCO})$.

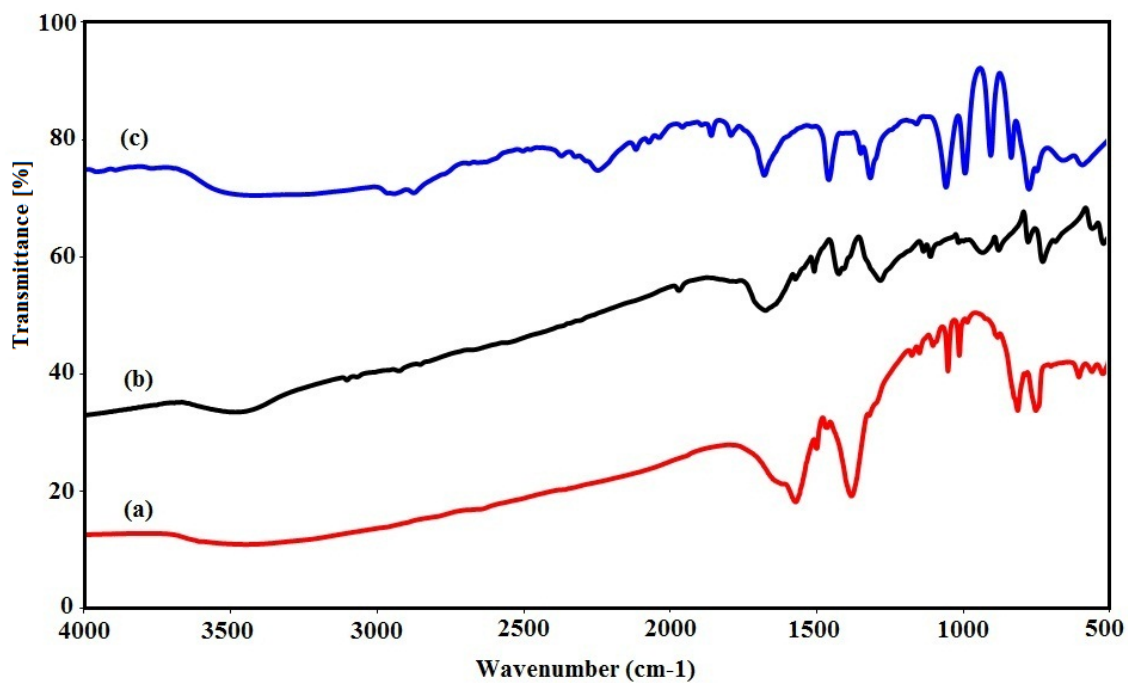


Fig. S7. FT-IR spectra of the $\text{Ni}_2(\text{BDC})_2(\text{DABCO})$ (a), 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid (b), and 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (c).

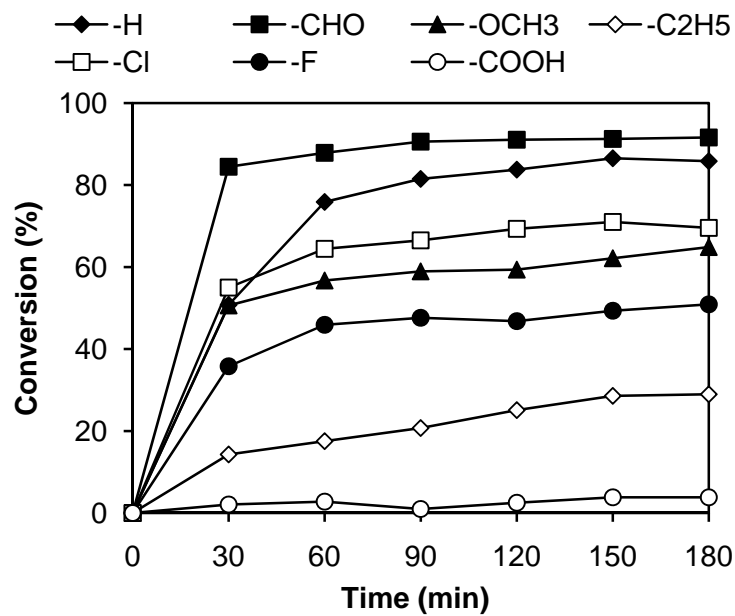


Fig. S8. Effect of different phenylboronic acids on reaction conversions.

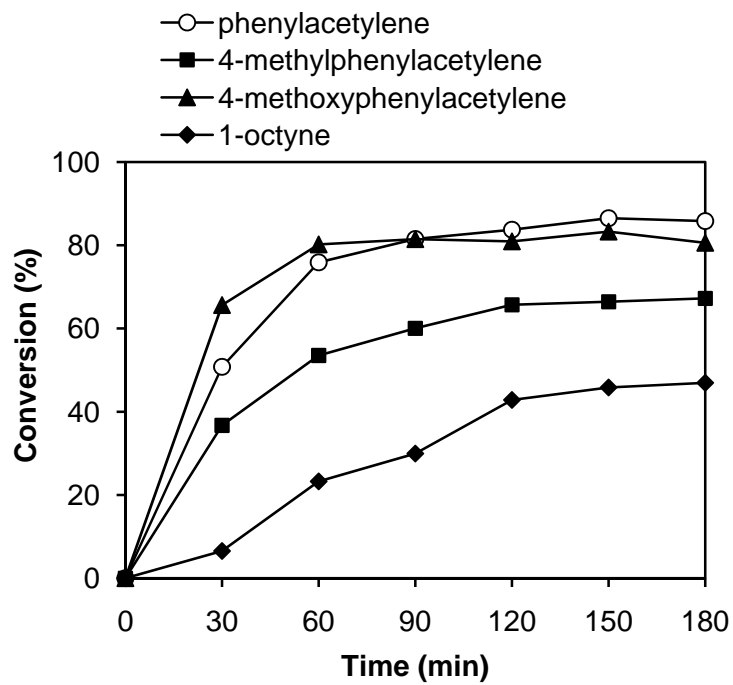


Fig. S9. Effect of different alkynes on reaction conversions.