

Electronic Supplementary Information

Metal center regulation of porphyrin unit in covalent organic polymer for boosting the photocatalytic CO₂ reduction activity†

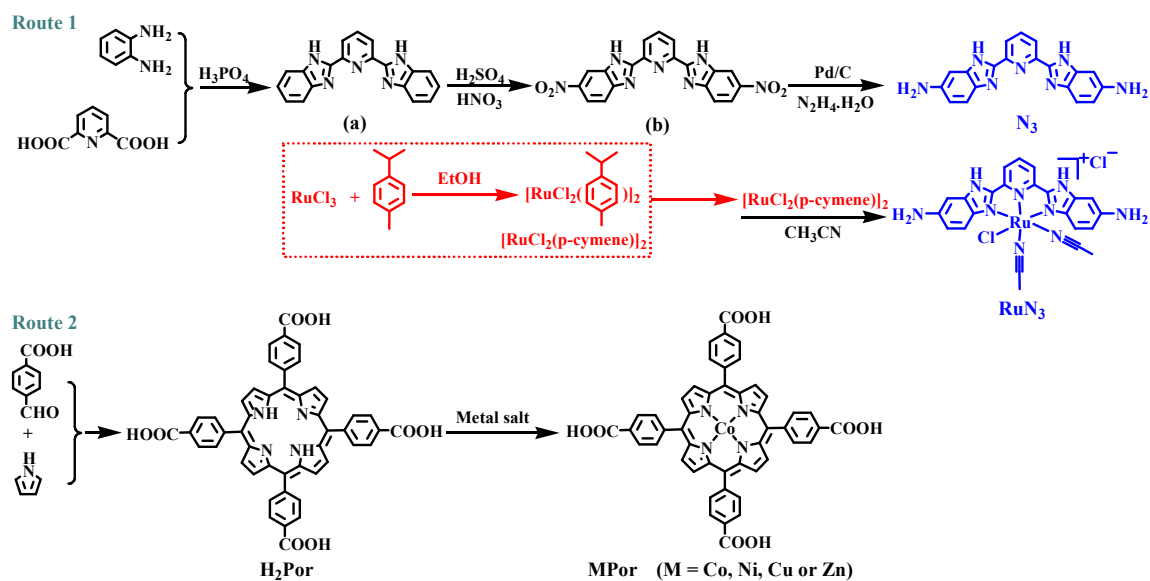
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Scheme S1 Synthetic routes of 2,6-bis(5-amino-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyridine Ru(II) pincer complex (RuN_3) monomer and *meso*-tetrakis(4-chlorobenzoyl)porphyrin (MPor, M = H₂, Co, Ni, Cu or Zn) monomers.

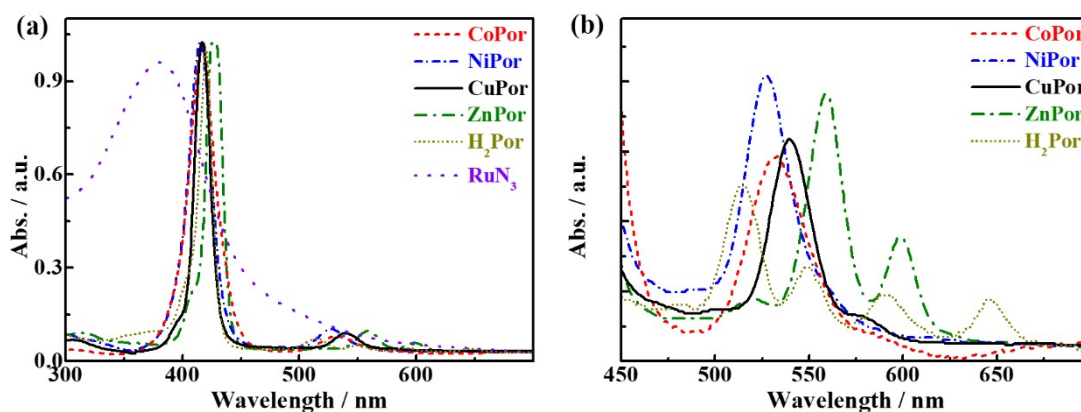


Fig. S1 (a) UV-Vis absorption spectra of the MPor and RuN_3 monomers. (b) Enlarged UV-Vis absorption spectra in the range of 450-700 nm of the MPor monomers.

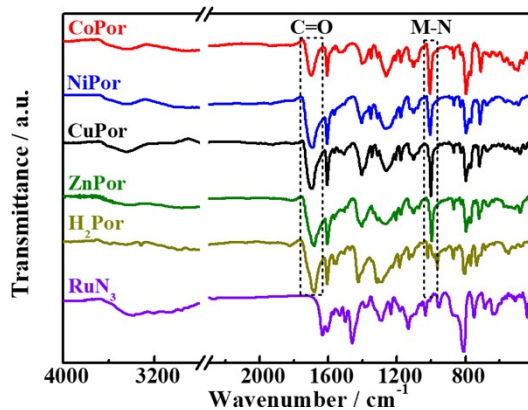


Fig. S2 FT-IR spectra of the MPor and RuN_3 monomers.

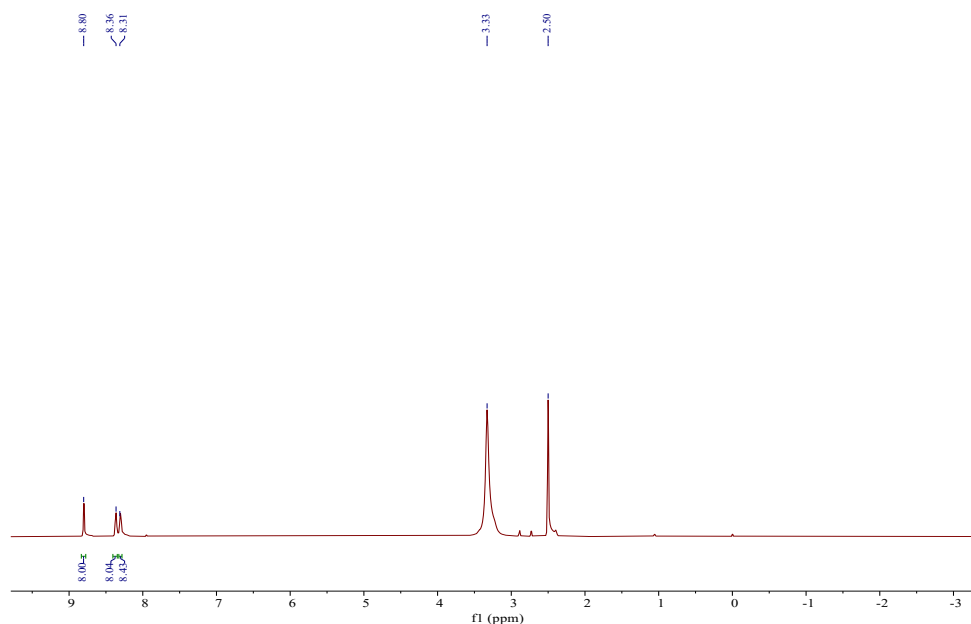


Fig. S3 ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectrum of the ZnPor monomer.

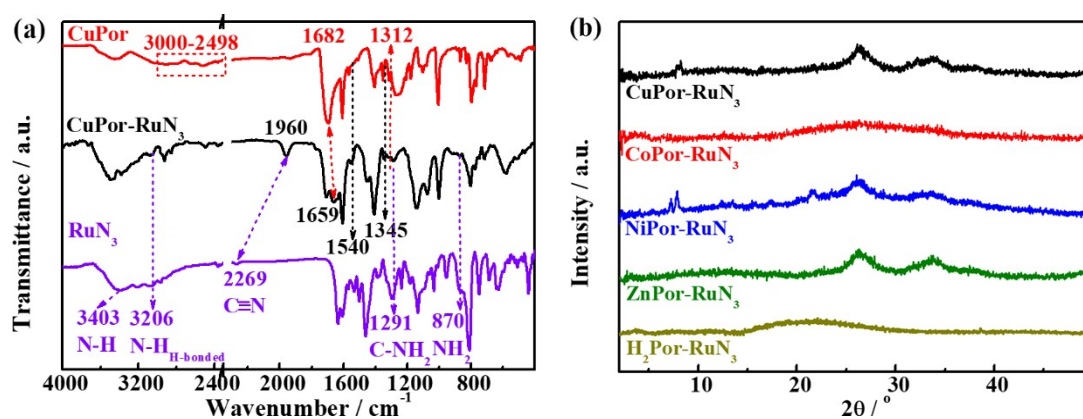


Fig. S4 (a) FT-IR spectra of the CuPor- RuN_3 COP and its monomers (CuPor and RuN_3). (b) XRD patterns of the MPor- RuN_3 COPs.

Table S1 Elemental analysis results of the MPor- RuN_3 COPs.*

Polymer	C (%)	H (%)	N (%)	M ^a (%)	Ru ^a (%)
CoPor- RuN_3	57.28 (57.37)	3.31 (3.26)	15.51 (15.67)	2.76 (3.00)	9.51 (10.30)
NiPor- RuN_3	57.51 (57.35)	3.27 (3.25)	15.42 (15.66)	3.17 (3.00)	9.91 (10.30)
CuPor- RuN_3	57.46 (57.21)	3.29 (3.25)	15.38 (15.62)	3.11 (3.20)	9.72 (10.20)
ZnPor- RuN_3	57.29 (57.16)	3.30 (3.24)	15.35 (15.61)	3.06 (3.30)	9.63 (10.20)
H_2 Por- RuN_3	58.89 (59.03)	3.61 (3.45)	16.07 (16.21)	--	9.84 (10.60)

* Data in parentheses are theoretic ones calculated using following formula: MPor- RuN_3 : $[1*(\text{MPor}) + 2*(\text{RuN}_3) + 4*(\text{H}_2\text{O})] / 3 = \text{C}_{31.3}\text{H}_{21.3}\text{N}_{7.3}\text{O}_{1.3}\text{Ru}_{2/3}\text{M}_{1/3}\text{Cl}_{1.3}$; H_2 Por- RuN_3 : $[1*(\text{H}_2\text{Por}) + 2*(\text{RuN}_3) - 4*(\text{H}_2\text{O})] / 3 = \text{C}_{31.3}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{1.3}\text{Ru}_{2/3}\text{Cl}_{1.3}$.

^a Metal contents were determined using an IRIS Intrepid II XSP inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES).

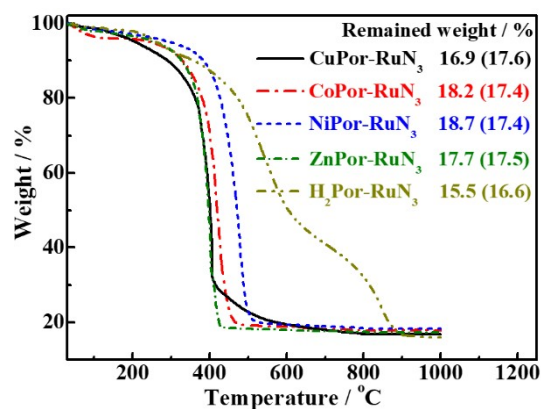


Fig. S5 TG curves of the MPor-RuN₃ COPs in air. Insets are the remained weight percentages, whereby the data in parentheses are the corresponding theoretic values calculated according to their respective formula shown in Table S1.

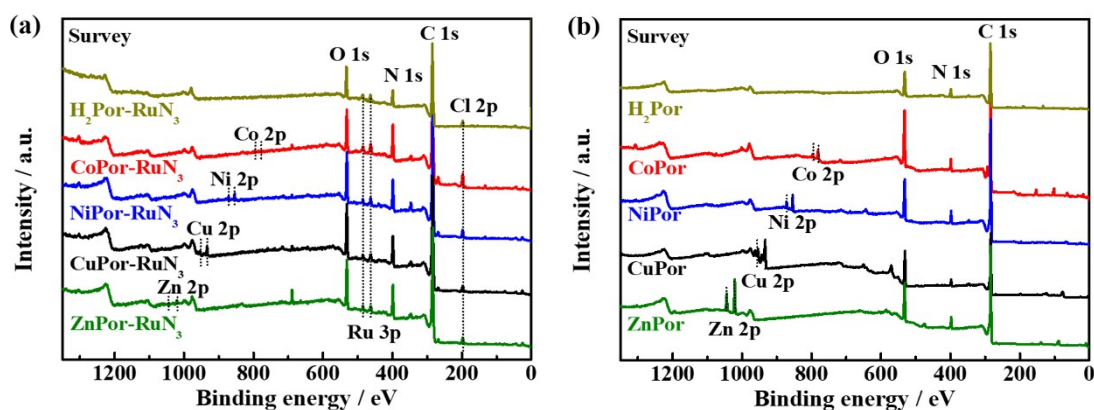


Fig. S6 Survey XPS spectra of the MPor-RuN₃ COPs (a) and their corresponding MPor monomers (b).

Table S2 Band positions of UV-vis absorption spectra of the MPor monomers and MPor-RuN₃ COPs

MPor	B-band / nm	Q-band / nm	MPor-RuN ₃ COP	B-band / nm	Q-band / nm
H ₂ Por	420	515, 549, 591, 646	H ₂ Por-RuN ₃	~472	519, 555, 592, 647
CoPor	417	532, 575	CoPor-RuN ₃	~464	550, 601
NiPor	415	527	NiPor-RuN ₃	~469	529
CuPor	417	540, 578	CuPor-RuN ₃	~441	543, 594
ZnPor	427	524, 559, 599	ZnPor-RuN ₃	457	524, 562, 606, 652

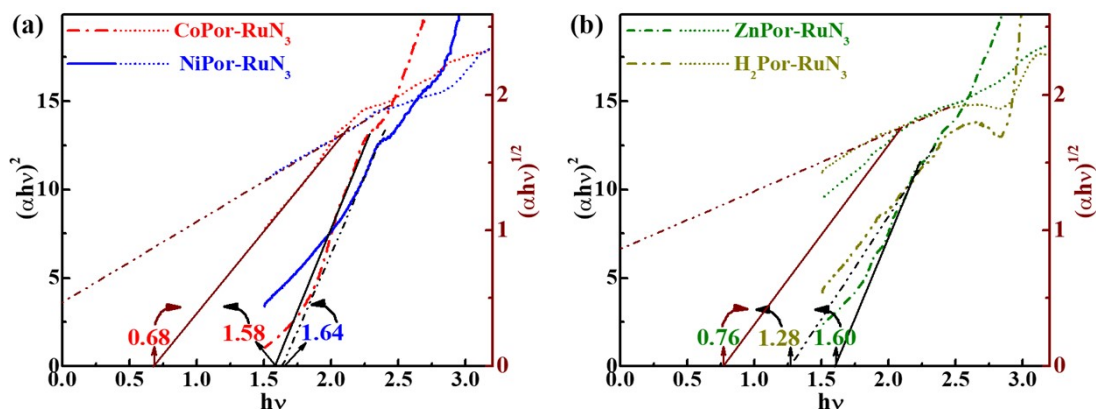


Fig. S7 $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ [or $(\alpha h\nu)^{1/2}$] vs. $h\nu$ plots derived from the corresponding DRS spectra of the MPor-RuN₃ COPs. Obviously, it is more reasonable to calculate the optical band gaps with the $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ vs. $h\nu$ plots.

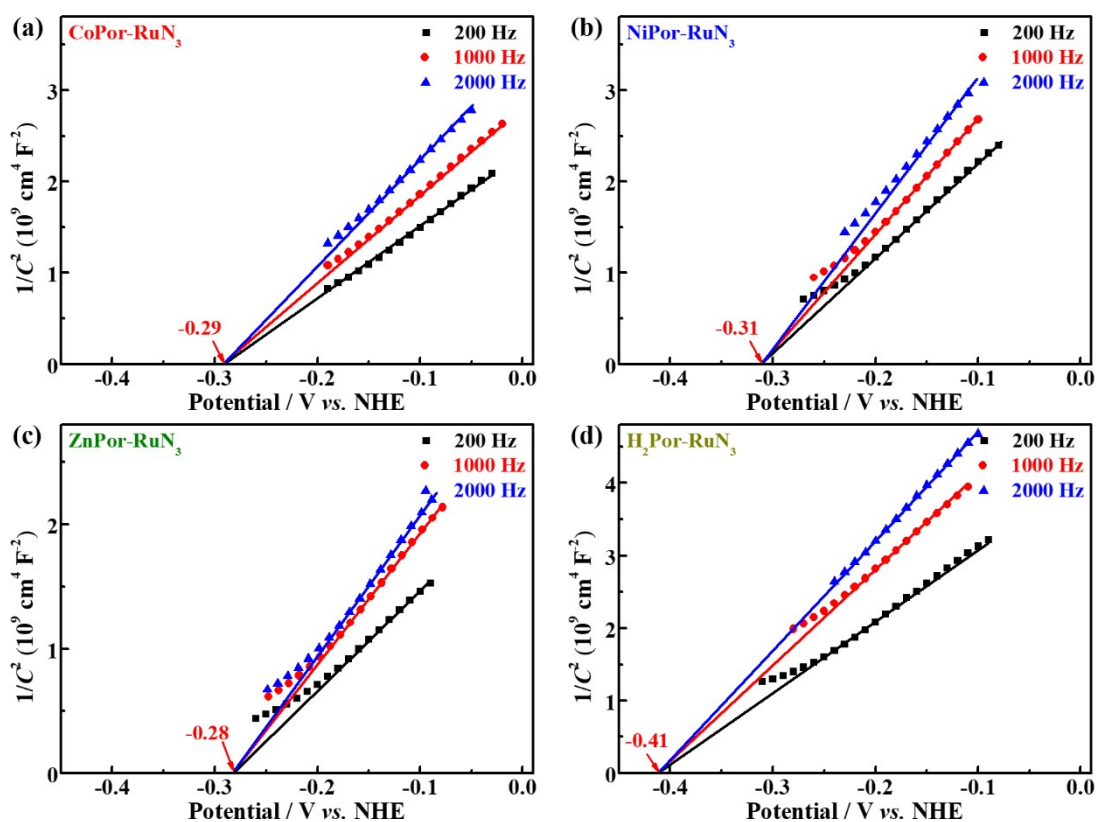


Fig. S8 Mott-Schottky plots of the MPor-RuN₃ COPs.

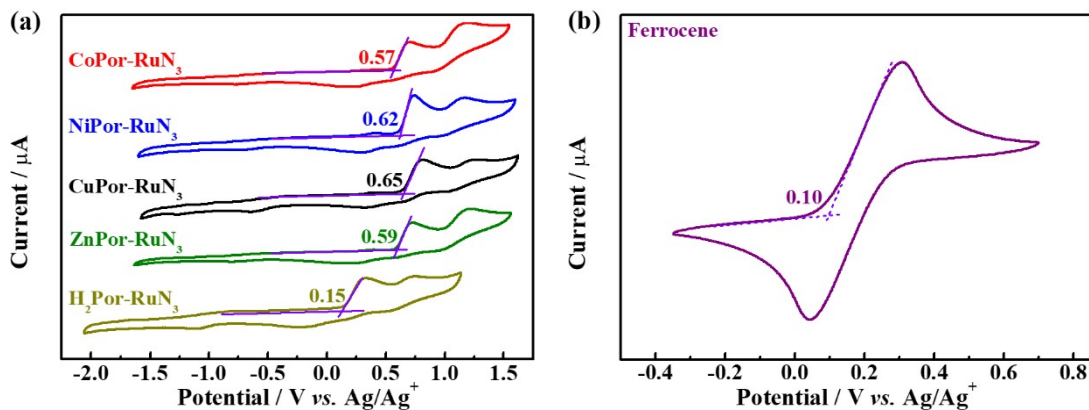


Fig. S9 Cyclic voltammogram (CV) plots of the MPor-RuN₃ COPs (a) and ferrocene reference (b).

Table S3 Electrochemical properties and energy band levels of MPor-RuN₃ COPs

Sample	E_g / eV	E_{CB} / V vs. NHE	E_{VB} / V vs. NHE	E_{HOMO} / V vs. NHE
CuPor-RuN ₃	1.69	-0.42	1.27	1.29
CoPor-RuN ₃	1.58	-0.39	1.19	1.21
NiPor-RuN ₃	1.64	-0.41	1.24	1.26
ZnPor-RuN ₃	1.60	-0.38	1.22	1.23
H ₂ Por-RuN ₃	1.28	-0.51	0.77	0.79

Table S4 Summary of CO₂RR performances of various polymer-, MOF- or COF-based photocatalysts

Catalyst	Sacrificial agent	Solvent	λ (nm)	CO yield / $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$	CO selectivity / %	Ref.
MIL-101-Cr-EN	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	200-850	47.2	96.5	1
OXD-TPA	H ₂ O	H ₂ O	≥ 420	37.15	~ 100	2
MOF-525-Co	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	400-800	200.6	85.4	3
Ag \subset Re3-MOF-16 nm	TEA	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O	400-700	0.098	--	4
ZrPP-1-Co	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	≥ 420	14	96.4	5
Re/Bp-PMO	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	≥ 280	25.8	--	6
PEosinY-1	--	H ₂ O	≥ 420	33	92	7
TTCOF-Zn/Ni/Cu	--	H ₂ O	420-800	2.06/0.08/1.44	~ 100	8
TAPBB-COF	--	H ₂ O	200-1000	24.6	95.6	9
Ru-MOF	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	420-800	67.5 (HCOO ⁻)	--	10
Co-POM	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	400-800	17.0	80	11
BIF-20@g-C ₃ N ₄	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	400-800	53.9	77.6	12
Au-NC@UiO-68-NHC	CH ₃ OH	CH ₃ CN	300-800	57.6	84	13
UiO-66/CNNS	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	400-800	9.9	100	14
Pt/NH ₂ -MIL-125(Ti)	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	420-800	32.4 (HCOO ⁻)	100	15
Pt@NH ₂ -UiO-68	TEOA	--	400-780	66.7	100	16
Au/PPF-3	C ₂ H ₅ OH	CH ₃ CN	≥ 400	42.7 (HCOO ⁻)	100	17
UiO-68-OCH ₃	TEOA	--	400-780	19.7	--	18
CPOP-30-Re	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	≥ 390	623	97.8	19
Re-Bpy-sp ² c-COF	TEOA	CH ₃ CN	≥ 420	1040	81	20
Cp*Rh@PerBpyCMP	TEOA, BIH	CH ₃ CN	420-950	700	100	21
CoPcPDA-CMP NSs	H ₂ O	--	≥ 400	14.27	92	22
Co@COP-30	TEOA	H ₂ O, CH ₃ CN	≥ 400	506	94	23
ZnPor@Re	BIH	DMF, TEOA	400-800	1379	99.8	24
PQD/PES	H ₂ O	--	AM1.5G	32.45	--	25
POSS-Re-2	BIH	DMF, TEOA	≥ 400	218.2	33.8	26
CoPor-RuN ₃ COP	BIH	DMF	≥ 400	37.1	96	27
CuPor-RuN ₃ COP	BIH	CH ₃ CN	400-850	74.3	100	This
CuPor-RuN ₃ COP	BIH	CH ₃ CN	300-850	143.7	100	work

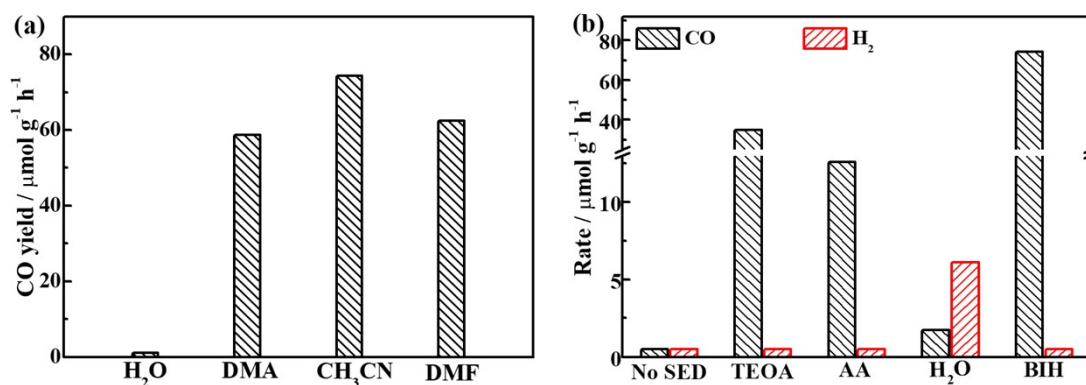


Fig. S10 Effects of solvents (a) and sacrificial electron donors (b) on the photocatalytic CO₂RR activity of the CuPor-RuN₃ COP under visible light ($\lambda \geq 400 \text{ nm}$) irradiation.

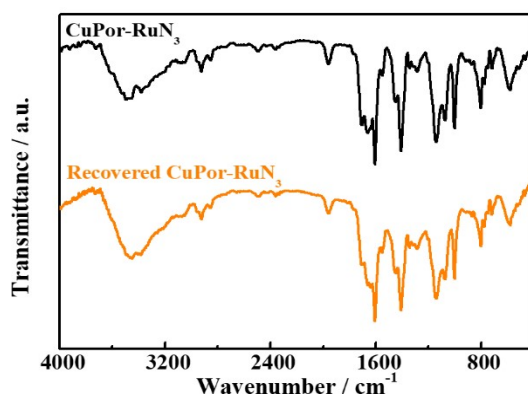


Fig. S11 FT-IR spectra of the CuPor-RuN₃ COP before and after the 20 h photoreaction.

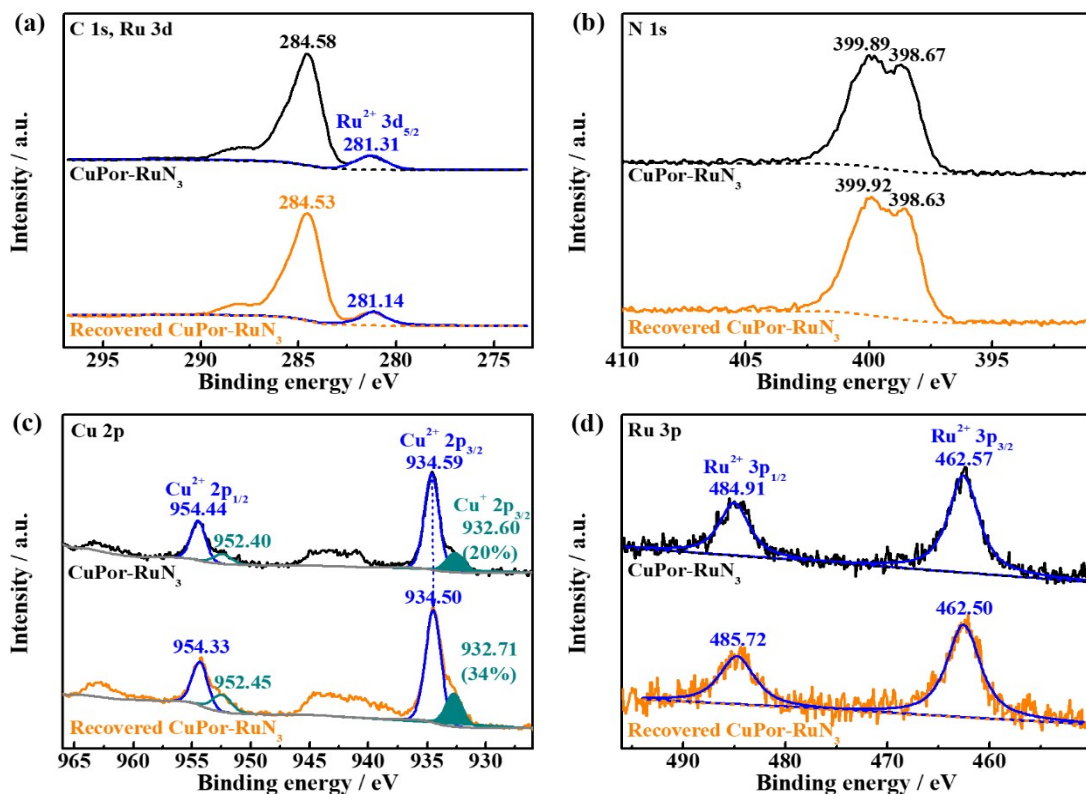


Fig. S12 High-resolution XPS spectra of the CuPor-RuN₃ COP before and after the 20 h photoreaction. (a) C 1s & Ru 3d, (b) N 1s, (c) Cu 2p, (d) Ru 3p.

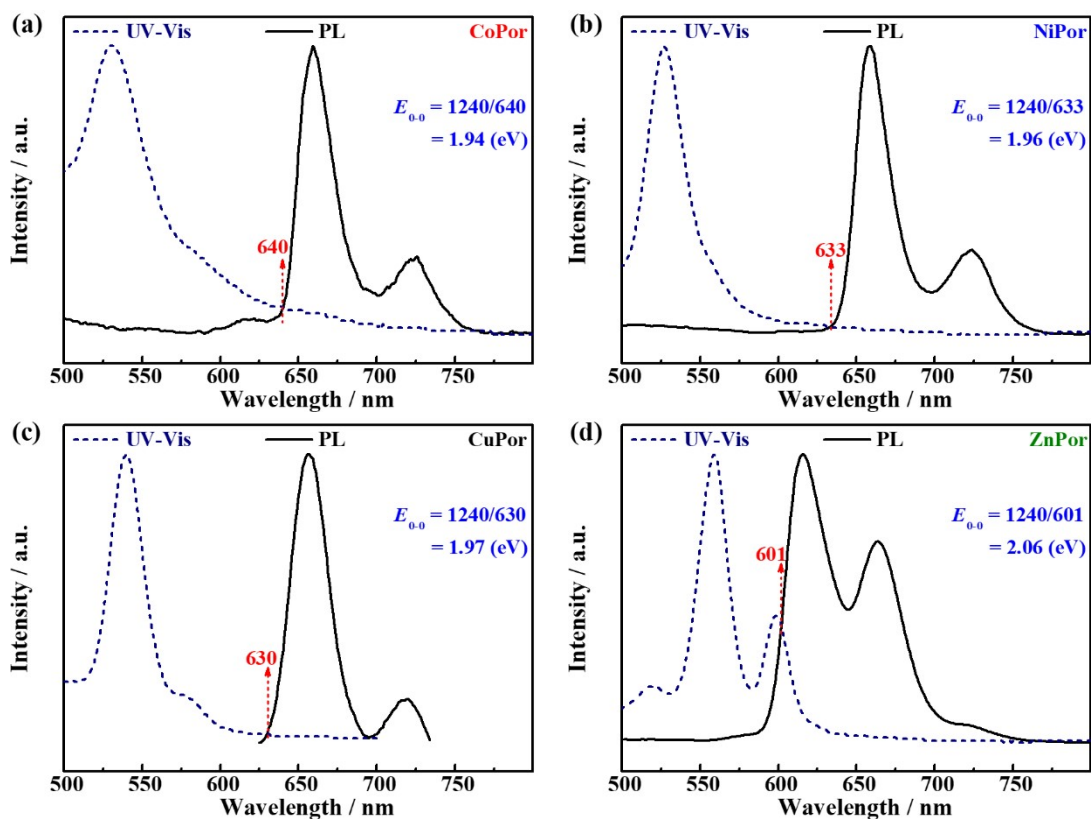


Fig. S13 Normalized emission/absorption spectra of various MPor monomers at $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 415$ nm.

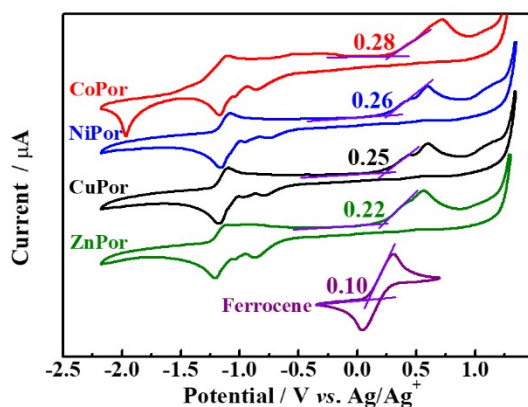


Fig. S14 CV plots of various MPor monomers and ferrocene reference.

The highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO)-lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) gap energies ($E_{0.0}$) of MPor monomers can be estimated by the intersection point between their normalized absorption and emission spectra (Fig. S13) according to equation of $E_{0.0}$ (eV) = $1240/\lambda$ (nm). The oxidation potentials (E) of ground-state monomers can be determined using cyclic voltammogram (CV) curves with ferrocene redox pair (Fc^+/Fc) as reference (Fig. S14). Therefore, the E_{HOMO} and E_{LUMO} levels of those MPor monomers can be calculated using Eqs. 1 and 2.

$$E_{\text{HOMO}} = E_{\text{OX}} (\text{V vs. Ag/Ag}^+) - E_{1/2}(\text{Fc}^+/\text{Fc vs. Ag/Ag}^+) + E_{1/2}(\text{Fc}^+/\text{Fc vs. NHE}) \quad (1)$$

$$E_{\text{LUMO}} = (E_{\text{HOMO}} - E_{0.0}) \quad (2)$$

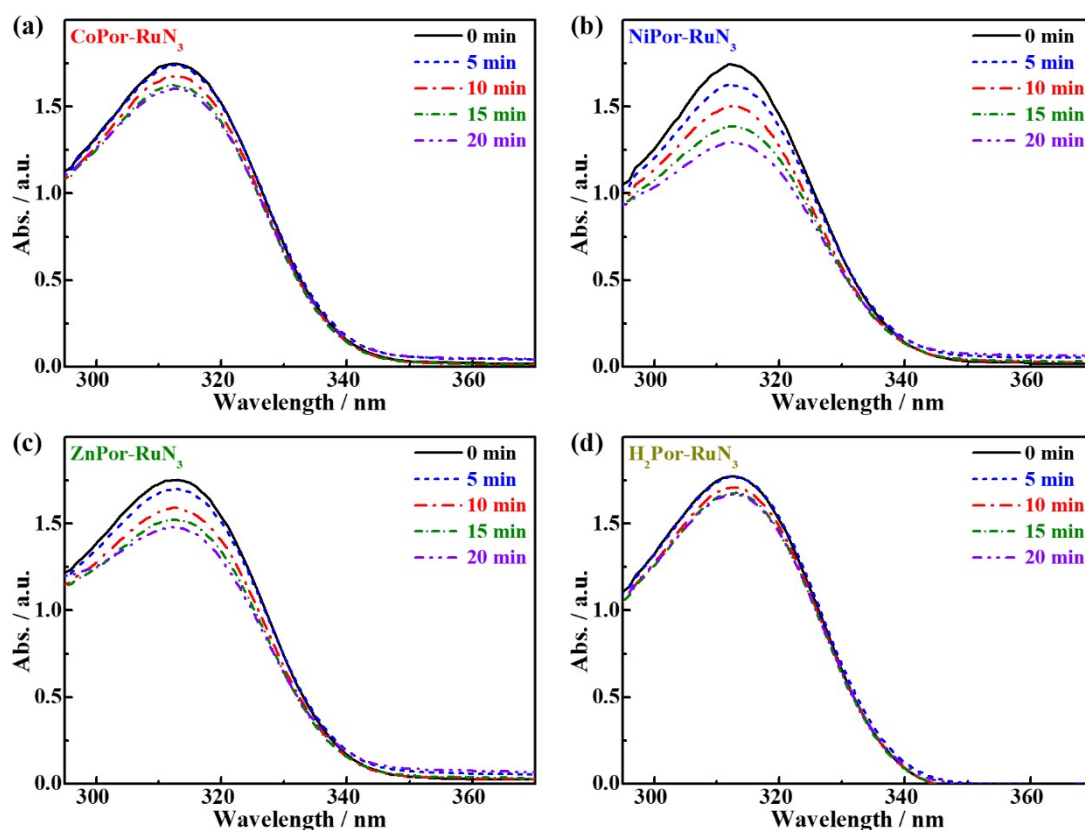


Fig. S15 UV-Vis absorption spectra of the supernatant of various MPor-RuN₃ COP-containing BIH MeCN solutions (0.05 g L⁻¹) under visible light illumination for different periods.

Table S5 Energy band levels of the MPor and RuN₃ monomers.

Sample	E_{0-0} / eV	E_{HOMO} / V vs. NHE	E_{LUMO} / V vs. NHE
CoPor	1.94	0.92	-1.02
NiPor	1.96	0.90	-1.06
CuPor	1.97	0.89	-1.08
ZnPor	2.06	0.86	-1.20
RuN ₃ ²⁷	2.70	0.62	-2.08

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