

Supporting Information

One-by-One Hydrogenation, Cross-Coupling Reaction, and Knoevenagel Condensations Catalyzed by PdCl₂ and Downstream Palladium Residue

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1. General remarks

AP-grade methyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl acrylate, 2,2,2-trifluorethyl methacrylate, acrylic acid 2-hydroxyethyl ester, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl methylacrylate, allyl methylacrylate, Co(OAc)₂, TsOH, and chloroform were used as received. The molecular weight of PMHS was about 8684 g/mol. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AM-400 instrument in CDCl₃ without TMS. Attenuated total reflection Fourier transform infrared (ATR-FTIR) spectroscopy was performed on VERTEX70 IR (Bruker). The data were collected over 32 scans with a resolution of 4 cm⁻¹ at room temperature. The glass transition temperature (*T*_g) of the polymers were determined by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) using Q100 (TA) at a heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹ under nitrogen atmosphere. Data were collected from the second scan curves. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was performed on a TG209C instrument (Netzsch) under nitrogen atmosphere in a temperature range of 50-700°C at a heating rate of 10°C min⁻¹. The morphology of the polymer fracture surface was characterized by scanning electron micrograph (SEM, Hitachi S3000N). The samples were frozen in liquid nitrogen and snapped immediately. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was carried out with the phosphotungstic acid staining method on a Hitachi H-7650 transmission electron microscope.

2. Synthesis of PMHS/PA semi-IPN material

In a typical reaction, a PMHS/PEA semi-IPN was prepared as follows: ethyl acrylate (1.07 g), PMHS (2.01 g), TsOH (0.0184 g) and Co(OAc)₂ (0.026 g) were mixed in a reactor and stirred for 24 h at 70 °C. The resulting mixture was washed with the distilled water and dried for 24 h at 60 °C under vacuum. The PMHS-based semi-interpenetrating networks (PMHSIPN) is a novel organosilicon material and *the research work about the synthesis of PMHSIPN will be reported elsewhere in the future.*

3. A typical procedure for the reduction of ketones and benzylic alcohols to corresponding alkanes

Under nitrogen atmosphere, aromatic ketones (1mmol) was added to a dry tube containing PdCl₂ (5mol% or 10mol%), SPINs of PMHS/PEA (0.2mL: 5eq, calculated on the Si-H hydrogen content) and methanol 2 mL. the mixture was stirring at 40 °C for 24 hours. After the completion of the reaction, the product was dissolve in *n*-hexane, the reaction course was monitored by GC-MS or TLC. The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), concentrated in vacuo, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel to gain the pure product.

The preparation of Pd@silicone-based SIPN catalysts after every reaction is simple: After the certain reaction was completed, the palladium catalyst embedded in the silicone-based SIPN was filtered through a Büchner funnel and the cake washed with methanol and hexane.

All the products are known compounds and confirmed by GC-MS, NMR, and IR. ^[1]

4.General Procedure of the palladium-catalyzed Suzuki reaction with aryl bromides and arylboronic acids

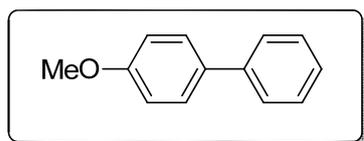
A mixture of aryl bromide (0.5 mmol), arylboronic acid (0.75 mmol), recovery palladium catalyst residue (A) of the C-O Hydrogenolysis reaction (0.1544g, PdCl₂: 5mol%), K₂CO₃ (1 mmol) was stirred in ethanol (2 mL) at room temperature in air for the indicated time (18h). The reaction course was monitored by GC-MS or TLC. After the completion of the reaction, the mixture was quenched by brine, and extracted with *n*-hexane (4×10 mL). The combined organic phase was dried by anhydrous MgSO₄, concentrated under vacuum. The product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel.

The preparation of Pd@silicone-based SIPN catalysts after every reaction is simple:

After the certain reaction was completed, the palladium catalyst embedded in the silicone-based SIPN was filtered through a Büchner funnel and the cake washed with methanol, water, and hexane.

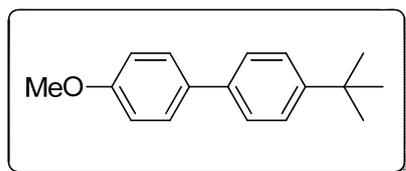
All the products are known compounds and confirmed by GC-MS, NMR, and IR. For example:

6a



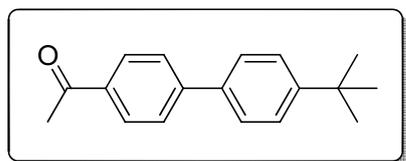
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.60 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H) ; 7.57 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H) ; 7.55 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H); 7.44 (m, 2H); 7.33 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H); 7.01 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 159.21, 140.88, 132.28, 128.76, 128.19, 126.78, 115.78, 114.27, 55.38.

6b



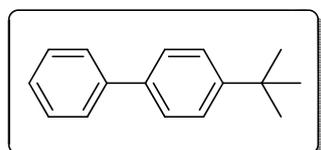
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.51 (m, 4H) ; 7.39 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H) ; 6.98 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H) ; 6.80 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H) ; 3.86 (s, 3H) ; 1.38 (s, 9H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 158.97, 149.63, 137.96, 133.66, 132.26, 128.02, 126.39, 125.68, 115.76, 114.18, 55.35, 34.51, 31.98, 29.75, 22.74, 14.16.

6c



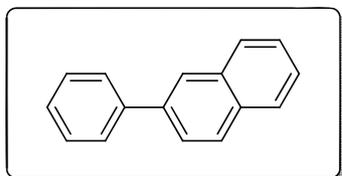
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 8.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 7.69 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 7.59 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); 7.51 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); 2.64 (s, 3H); 1.38 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 197.76, 151.48, 145.65, 136.94, 135.66, 128.93, 127.08, 126.95, 125.96, 34.67, 31.35, 26.66.

6d



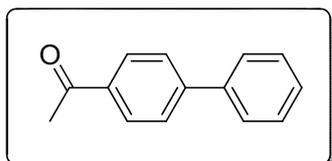
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.71 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H) ; 7.66 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H) ; 7.59 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H); 7.54 (t, J = 7.6Hz, 2H); 7.43 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H); 1.49 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 9H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 150.34, 141.10, 138.45, 128.81, 127.14, 127.09, 126.91, 125.82, 125.75, 34.64, 31.52.

6e



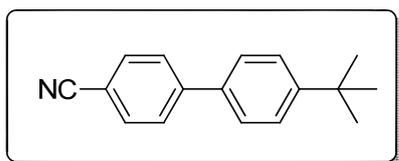
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.96 (m, 2H); 7.91 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) ; 7.62 (m, 6H), 7.48 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): 140.85, 140.35, 130.15, 128.33, 127.70, 127.30, 127.0, 126.10, 125.83, 125.45.

6f



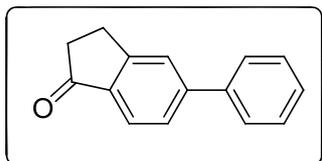
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 8.04 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); 7.69 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); 7.63 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H); 7.48 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H); 7.41 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H); 2.64 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 197.74, 145.79, 139.89, 135.90, 128.99, 128.95, 128.27, 127.29, 127.24, 26.68.

6g



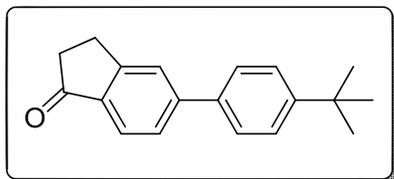
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.70 (m, 4H) ; 7.54 (m, 4H) ; 1.38 (s, 9H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 151.99, 145.52, 136.23, 132.58, 127.57, 126.92, 126.13, 119.06, 110.61, 34.72, 31.32.

6h



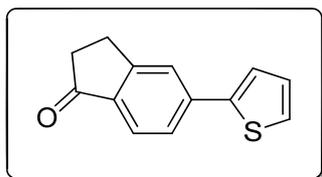
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : $\delta = 7.81$ (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H) ; 7.63 (m, 5H) ; 7.47 (m, 2H); 3.17 (m, 2H); 2.69 (m, 2H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 206.63, 155.88, 147.71, 140.23, 128.98, 128.35, 127.50, 126.79, 125.17, 124.09, 36.56, 25.91.

6i



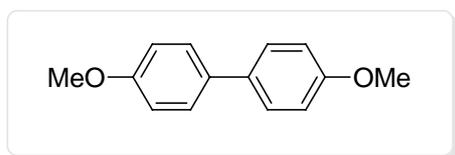
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : $\delta = 7.81$ (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H) ; 7.67 (s, 1H) ; 7.59 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 3H); 7.50 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H) ; 3.19 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H) ; 2.73 (q, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H); 1.37 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 206.65, 155.89, 151.61, 147.58, 137.26, 135.79, 127.16, 126.62, 125.96, 124.89, 124.07, 36.56, 34.69, 31.34, 25.92.

6j



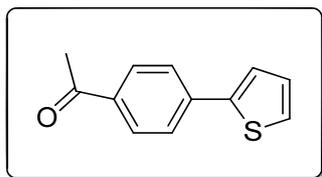
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : $\delta = 7.76$ (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H) ; 7.70 (s, 1H) ; 7.63 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H) ; 7.45 (dd, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H) ; 7.39 (dd, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H) ; 7.13 (m, 1H) ; 3.17 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H) ; 2.73 (m, 2H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 206.18, 156.07, 143.16, 140.38, 135.98, 128.45, 126.71, 125.22, 124.95, 124.32, 123.33, 36.49, 25.83.

6k



$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : $\delta = 7.39$ (m, 4H) ; 6.80 (m, 4H) ; 3.80 (s, 6H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 158.71, 132.26, 115.74, 112.83, 55.46.

6l



$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.98 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 7.71 (dd, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H) ; 7.45 (dd, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H) ; 7.38 (dd, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H); 7.13 (q, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H) ; 2.62 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 197.36, 142.96, 138.80, 135.76, 131.92, 129.87, 129.15, 128.40, 126.50, 125.69, 124.64, 26.63.

5. General Procedure of the Palladium-catalyzed Sonogashira

reaction of aryl iodide with aryl alkyne

A mixture of aryl iodide (0.5 mmol), aryl alkyne (0.55 mmol), recovery palladium catalyst residue (**B** catalyst) of the C-O Hydrogenolysis reaction (0.1544g, PdCl_2 : 5 mol%), K_2CO_3 (1 mmol), PhCl (10mol%) was stirred in ethanol (2 mL) at room temperature in air for the indicated time (18h). And the reaction course was monitored by GC-MS or TLC. After the completion of the reaction, the mixture was quenched by brine, extracted with *n*-hexane (4×10 mL). The combined organic phase was dried by anhydrous MgSO_4 , concentrated under vacuum. The product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel.

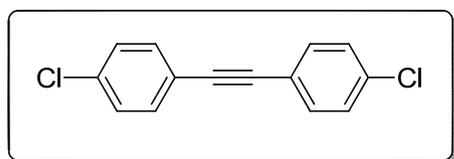
The preparation of Pd@silicone-based SIPN catalysts after every reaction is simple:

After the certain reaction was completed, the palladium catalyst embedded in the silicone-based SIPN was filtered through a Büchner funnel and the cake washed with methanol, water, and hexane.

All the products **9** are known compounds and confirmed by GC-MS, NMR, and IR.

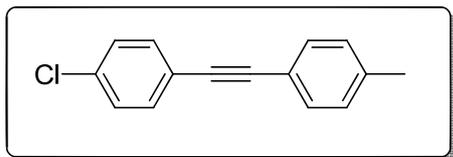
For example:

9a



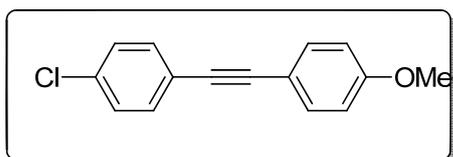
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.46 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H) ; 7.23 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H).

9b



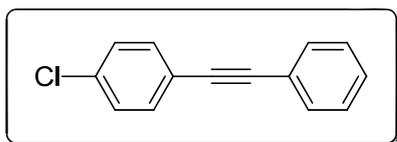
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.43 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H) ; 7.31 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 7.16(d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H) ; 2.37 (s, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 134.54, 132.82, 131.74, 130.74, 129.18, 128.89, 128.78, 128.55, 128.40, 127.71, 121.45, 89.20, 29.75.

9c



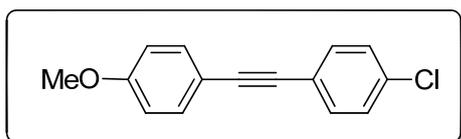
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.44 (q, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H) ; 7.31 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H) ; 6.88 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 3.83 (s, 2H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 159.81, 133.89, 133.10, 132.67, 128.67, 122.16, 115.04, 114.08, 90.40, 87.03, 55.34.

9d



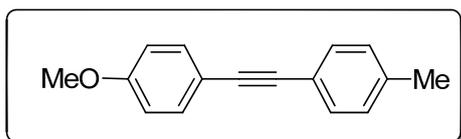
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.52 (q, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H) ; 7.45 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 7.33 (q, J = 4.0Hz, 4H) ; 7.30 (s 1H).

9e



$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.44 (q, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H) ; 7.31 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H) ; 6.878 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 3.83 (s, 2H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 159.81, 133.89, 133.10, 132.67, 128.67, 122.16, 115.04, 114.08, 90.40, 87.03, 55.34.

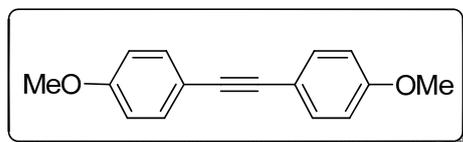
9f



$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.49 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H) ; 7.32 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ; 6.874 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H) ; 3.82 (s, 3H) ; 1.26 (s, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) :

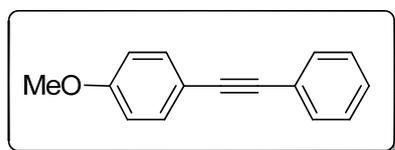
159.64, 133.07, 131.48, 128.34, 123.62, 115.41, 114.03, 89.40, 88.10, 77.06, 70.75, 55.34.

9g



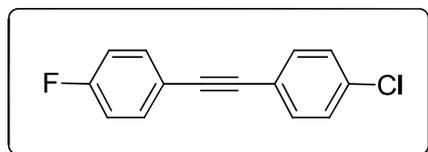
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : $\delta = 7.45$ (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 4H) ; 6.87 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 4H) ; 3.82 (s, 6H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 159.42, 132.91, 115.75, 114.0, 88.0, 55.31, 29.77.

9h



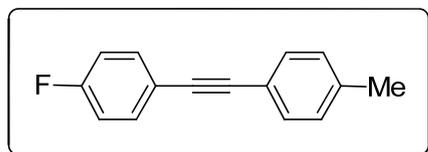
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : $\delta = 7.51$ (dd, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H) ; $\delta = 7.47$ (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H) ; $\delta = 7.32$ (m, 3H) ; $\delta = 6.87$ (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H) ; 3.820 (s, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 159.65, 133.70, 131.49, 128.76, 128.21, 127.98, 127.76, 127.44, 114.04, 55.34.

9i



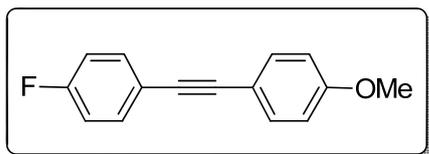
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : $\delta = 7.53$ (s, 2H) ; 7.48 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H) ; 7.36 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H) ; 7.09 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 134.37, 133.57, 133.48, 132.78, 128.76, 121.62, 115.86, 115.64.

9j



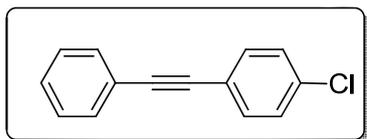
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : $\delta = 7.49$ (m, 2H) ; 7.41 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H) ; 7.15 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H) ; 7.027 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H) ; 2.36 (s, 2H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 138.51, 133.46, 133.38, 131.47, 129.17, 120.02, 115.73, 115.51, 21.55.

9k



$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.47 (m, 4H) ; 7.02 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 6.87 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ; 3.81(s, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 159.70, 133.35, 133.27, 133.04, 115.72, 115.50, 114.06, 55.32.

9l



$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 7.52 (q, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H) ; 7.45 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 7.33 (q, J =4.0Hz, 4H) ; 7.30 (s 1H).

6. General Procedure of the Knoevenagel condensation reaction of aldehyde with Ethyl cyanoacetate

A mixture of aldehyde (0.5 mmol), ethyl cyanoacetate (0.55 mmol), recovery palladium catalyst residue (**C** catalyst) of the Suzuki or Sonogashira cross-coupling reaction was stirred in ethanol (2 mL) at room temperature in air for the indicated time (18h). The reaction course was monitored by GC-MS or TLC. The combined organic layers were dried (Na_2SO_4), concentrated in vacuo, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel to gain the pure product.

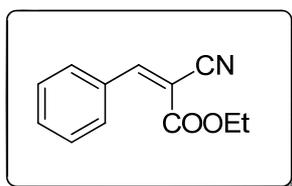
The preparation of Pd@silicone-based SIPN catalysts after every reaction is simple:

After the certain reaction was completed, the palladium catalyst embedded in the silicone-based SIPN was filtered through a Büchner funnel and the cake washed with methanol, water, and hexane.

All the products **11** are known compounds and confirmed by GC-MS, NMR, and IR.

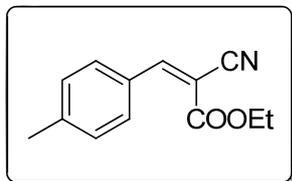
For example:

11a



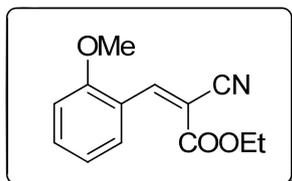
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 8.25 (s, 1H) ; 7.99 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H) ; 7.53 (m, 3H) ; 4.39 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H) ; 1.40 (t, J = 7.2Hz, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): 162.50, 155.06, 133.32, 131.50, 131.09, 129.30, 115.50, 103.06, 62.76, 29.72, 14.19.

11b



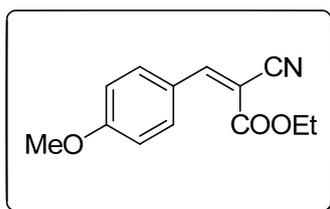
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 8.21 (s, 1H) ; 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H); 7.30 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H); 4.37 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); 2.43 (s 3H); 1.39 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 162.79, 154.99, 144.65, 131.27, 130.05, 128.92, 115.78, 101.66, 62.61, 21.88, 14.20.

11c



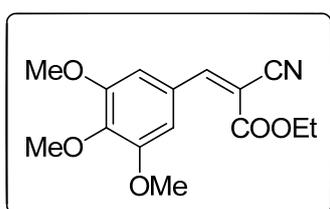
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 8.76 (s, 1H) ; 8.29 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) ; 7.52 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) ; 7.06 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H) ; 6.96 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H) ; 4.38 (q J = 7.6 Hz, 2H); 3.91 (s 3H) ; 1.40 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 159.23, 149.79, 135.02, 129.34, 120.96, 120.70, 115.94, 111.19, 102.34, 62.52, 55.79, 14.22.

11d



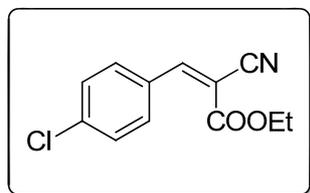
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 8.16 (s, 1H) ; 7.99 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ; 6.98 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H) ; 4.36 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ; 3.88 (s 3H) ; 1.38 (t, J = 7.2Hz, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): 163.80, 163.12, 154.37, 133.64, 124.41, 116.21, 114.79, 99.44, 62.43, 55.63, 14.22.

11e

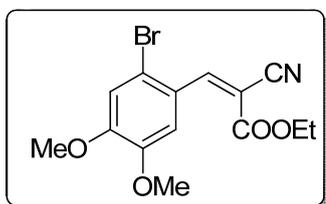


$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 8.14 (s, 1H) ; 7.29 (s 2H) ; 4.38 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ; 3.95 (s, 3H) ; 3.95 (s 6H) ; 1.40 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): 162.75, 154.81, 153.31, 126.58, 115.98, 108.67, 101.35, 62.65, 61.12, 56.341, 14.21.

11f



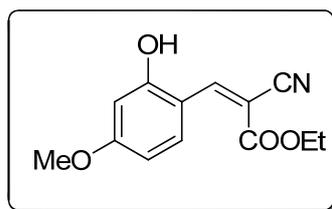
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 8.20 (s, 1H) ; 7.94 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 7.48 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ; 7.39 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ; 1.40 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 162.24, 153.41, 139.60, 132.23, 129.89, 129.69, 115.29, 103.504, 62.90, 14.18.



11g

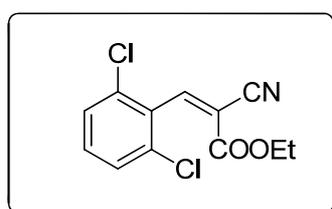
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 8.62 (s, 1H) ; 7.99 (s, 1H) ; 7.14 (s, 1H) ; 4.40 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ; 3.95 (s, 6H) ; 1.41 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 162.50, 153.41, 153.08, 148.55, 132.41, 120.79, 115.88, 115.83, 102.33, 62.73, 56.49, 56.35, 14.22.

11h



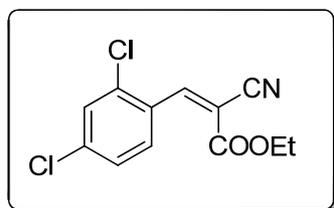
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 8.18 (s, 1H) ; 7.49 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H) ; 6.95 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H) ; 6.85 (s, 1H) ; 3.94 (s 3H) ; 3.91 (m 2H) ; 1.27 (s, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 165.98, 165.18, 157.60, 149.02, 130.73, 113.72, 100.38, 61.75, 56.04, 29.73, 14.31.

11i



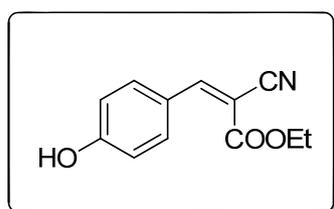
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 8.29 (s, 1H) ; 7.43 (s, 1H) ; 7.41 (s, 1H) ; 7.35 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H) ; 4.435 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ; 1.43 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 160.65, 151.17, 134.11, 131.70, 130.33, 128.55, 113.98, 113.35, 63.22, 14.11.

11j



$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 8.61 (s, 1H) ; 8.21 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H) ; 7.54 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H) ; 7.40 (dd, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H) ; 4.41 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ; 1.41 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 161.62, 149.70, 139.41, 137.25, 130.53, 130.35, 128.37, 128.02, 114.68, 106.68, 106.45, 63.11, 14.16.

11k



$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ = 8.22 (s, 1H) ; 8.05 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H) ; 7.04 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H) ; 4.33 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ; 1.344 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) : 205.33, 162.69, 162.46, 154.16, 133.99, 123.59, 116.00, 98.55, 61.89, 13.59.

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[1] For reductions: a) **3a**: L. Xing, X. Wang, C. Cheng, R. Zhu, B. Liu, Y. Hu, *Tetrahedron*, **2007**, *63*, 9382-9386; b) **3b**: V. Pandarus, G. Gingras, F. Beland, R. Ciriminna, *Org. Proc. Res. Dev.* **2012**, *16*, 1230-1234; c) **3d**: B. Punji, J. T. Mague M. S. Balakrishna, *Dalton Trans.*, **2006**, 1322-1330; d) **3e**: M. Mirza-Aghayana, R. Boukherroub, M. Rahimifarda, R. Zadmard, *J. Iran, Chem. Soc.* **2011**, 570-573; e) **3f**: C. Mapelli, S. I. Natarajan, Jean-Philippe Meyer, W. R. Ewing, *J. Med. Chem.* **2009**,

52, 7788-7799; f) **3g**: S. Banerjee, V. Balasanthiran, R. T. Koodali, G. A. Sereda, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, **2010**, 8, 4316-4321; g) **3h**: K. Karami, C. Rizzoli, M. M. Salah, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2011**, 696, 940-945; h) **3i**: N. Barbero, R. Martin, *Org. Lett.*, **2012**, 14, 796-799; i) **3j**: L. H. Klemm, R. Zell, J. S. Shabtai, *J. Org. Chem.*, **1974**, 39, 5; j) **3k**: F. B. Mallory, M. Jonathan Rudolph, Soon M. Oh, *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, 54, 4619-4626; k) **3l**: M. Barbero, S. Bazzi, S. Cadamuro, S. Dughera, G. Ghigo, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 4346-4351; m) R. J. Rahaim, R. E. Maleczka, *Org. Lett.* **2011**, 13, 584-587; n) H. Wang, L. Li, X. F. Bai, J. Y. Shang, K. F. Yang, L. W. Xu, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2013**, 355, 341-347.

[2] For Suzuki reaction: a) A. B. Patil, D. S. Patil, B. M. Bhanage, *J. Mol. Catal. A. Chem.* **2012**, 365, 146-153; b) J. F. Hu, Y. P. Wang, M. Han, Y. M. Zhou, X. Q. Jiang, P. P. Sun, *Catal. Sci. Tech.* **2012**, 2, 2332-2340; c) C. Amatore, A. Jutand, G. Le Duc, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, 51, 1379-1382; d) H. Nowothnik, J. Blum, R. Schomacker, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, 50, 1918-1921; e) T. Noel, S. Kuhn, A. J. Musacchio, K. F. Jensen, S. L. Buchwald, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, 50, 5943-5946; f) P. P. Fang, A. Jutand, Z. Q. Tian, C. Amatore, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, 50, 12184-12188; g) M. J. Jin, D. H. Lee, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, 49, 1119-1122; h) B. Z. Yuan, Y. Y. Pan, Y. W. Li, B. L. Yin, H. F. Jiang, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, 49, 4054-4058.

[3] For Sonogashii reaction: a) Z. Peng, W. Fen, H. Keli, X. W. Li, *Org. Lett.* **2012**, 14, 5506-5509; b) M. Carril, A. Correa, C. Bolm, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, 47, 4862-4865; c) H. Doucet, J. C. Hierso, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, 46, 834-871; d) C. Gonzalez-Arellano, A. Abad, A. Corma, H. Garcia, M. Iglesias, F. Sanchez, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, 46, 1536-1538.

[4] For Knoevenagel condensation: M. Holan, R. Pohl, I. Císarova, U. Jahn, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2012**, 3459-3475.

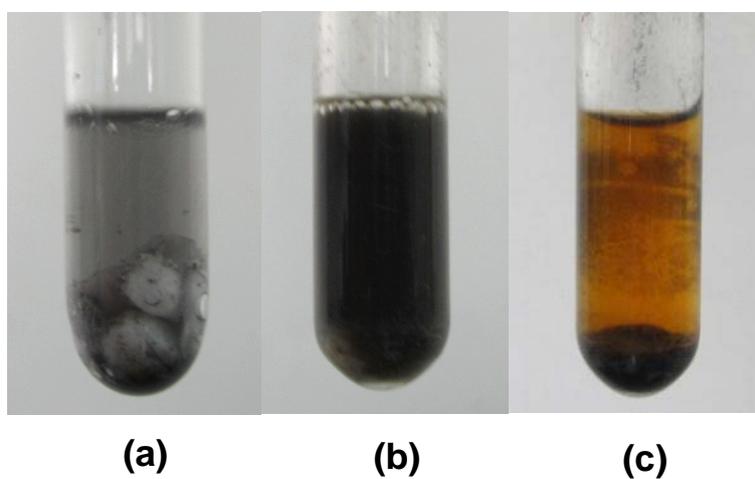
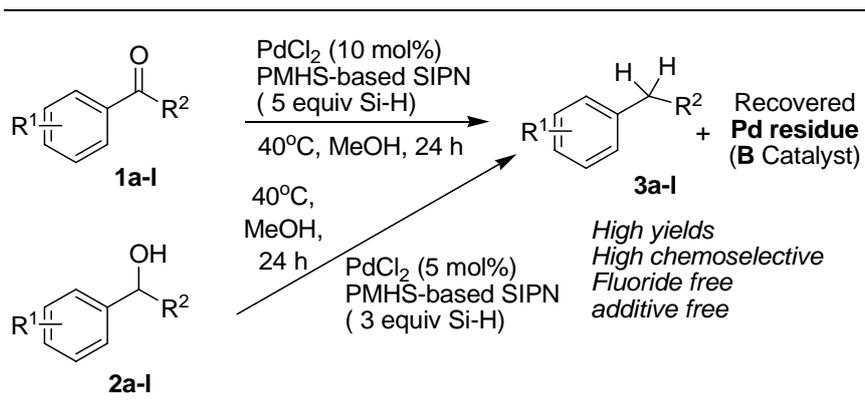
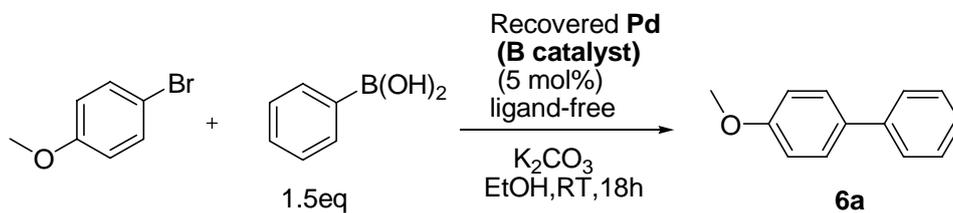


Figure S1. The picture of PdCl_2 -catalyzed deoxygenated reduction of aromatic ketone and the desired supported palladium residue formed at the end of the deoxygenated reduction: (a) 1 min; (b) after 1 h; (c) at the last.

Table S1. Recovered palladium (A) catalyzed Suzuki reaction:

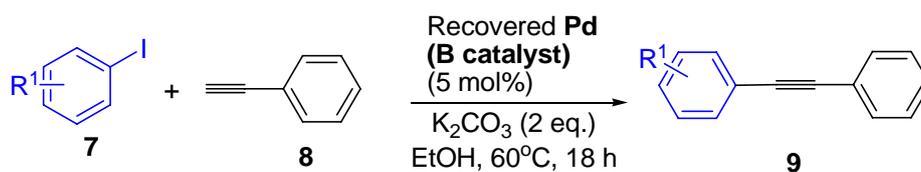
Optimization of reaction conditions



Entry ^[a]	Cat	Solvent	Base	Time / h	Yield(%) - 6a ^[b]
1	Pd-A	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	18	81
2	Pd-A	MeOH	K ₃ PO ₄	18	18
3	Pd-A	DMF-H ₂ O/(V:9:1)	K ₃ PO ₄	18	33
4	Pd-A	DMF	CS ₂ CO ₃	18	trace
5	Pd-A	MeOH	KOH	18	10
6	Pd-A	H ₂ O	Na ₂ CO ₃	18	trace
7	Pd-A	H ₂ O	CS ₂ CO ₃	18	trace

[a] Reaction conditions : aryl bromide (0.5 mmol), arylboronic acid (0.75 mmol), the Recovered palladium catalyst residue (A) (0.1544g, PdCl₂:5mol%), K₂CO₃ (1 mmol) was stirred in ethanol (2 mL) at room temperature in air. [b] Isolated yields.

**Table S2. Recovered palladium (B) catalyzed Sonogashira reaction:
 Optimization of reaction conditions**



Entry	SM1	Solvent	Base	Additive (10mol%)	Yield(%) ^[a]
1	4-Iodoanisole	H ₂ O	K ₂ CO ₃	None	trace
2	4-Iodoanisole	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	None	trace
3	1-Chloro-4-iodobenzene	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	None	92
4	1-Chloro-4-iodobenzene	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	None	77 ^[b]
5	1-Chloro-4-iodobenzene	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	None	49 ^[c]
6	1-Fluoro-4-iodobenzene	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	None	trace
7	Iodobenzene	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	None	trace
8	1-Fluoro-4-iodobenzene	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	PhCl	87
9	4-Iodoanisole	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	PhCl	92
10	Iodobenzene	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	PhCl	88
11	1-iodo-4-methylbenzene	EtOH	K ₂ CO ₃	None	trace

[a] Isolated yield. [b] The recovered Pd (B) catalyst was recycled for reusing in the second cycle. [c] The recovered Pd (B) catalyst was recycled for reusing in the third cycle.

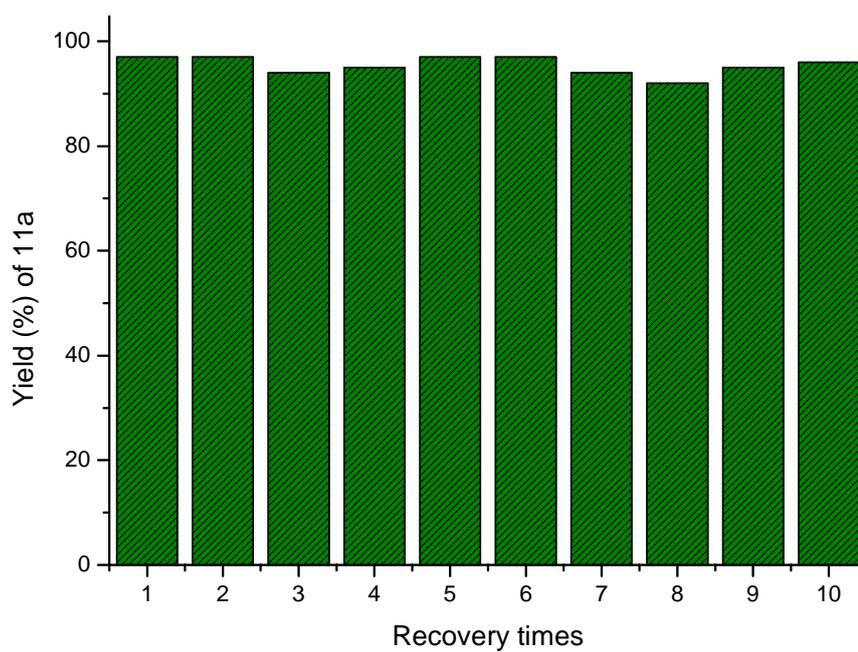
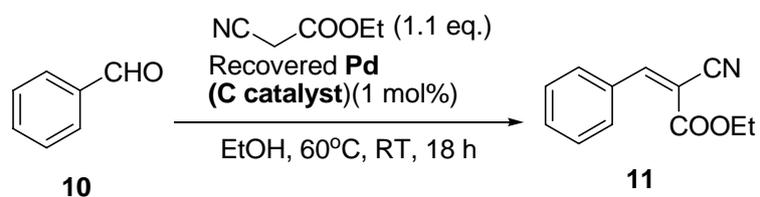


Figure S2. Catalyst recycling in the recovered palladium (**B**)-catalyzed Knoevenagel condensation

Figure 3 of Text. TEM images (**larger size**) of the recovered palladium catalyst embedded in the silicone-based SIPN (B catalyst) at the end of the deoxygenated reduction

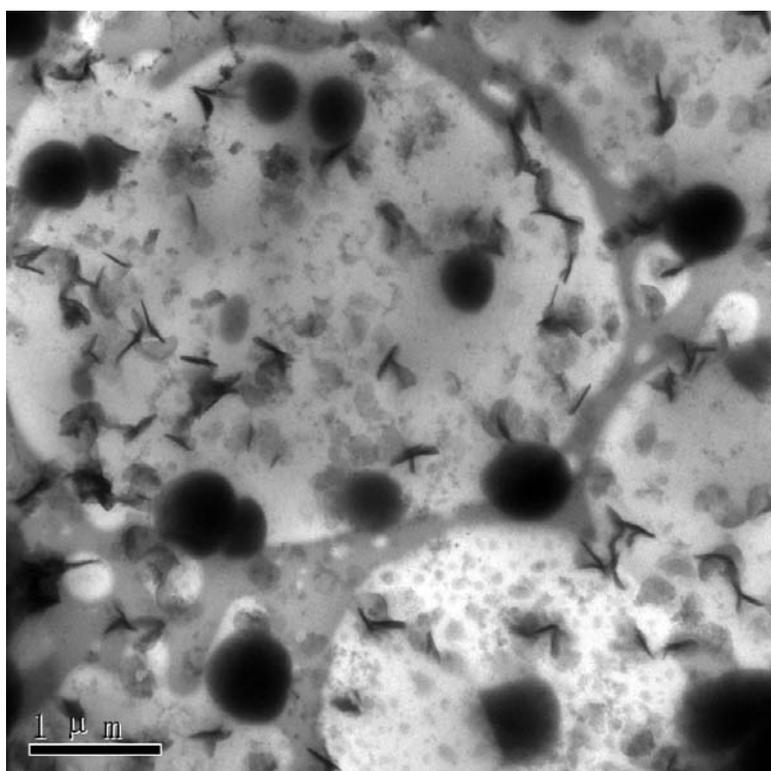
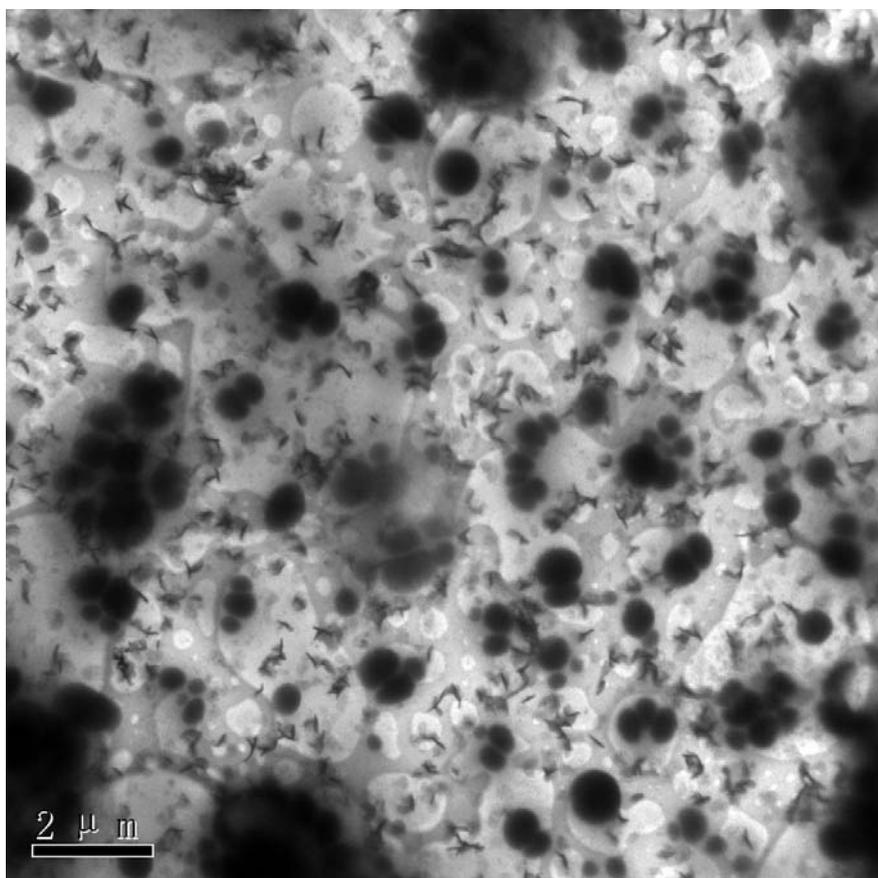
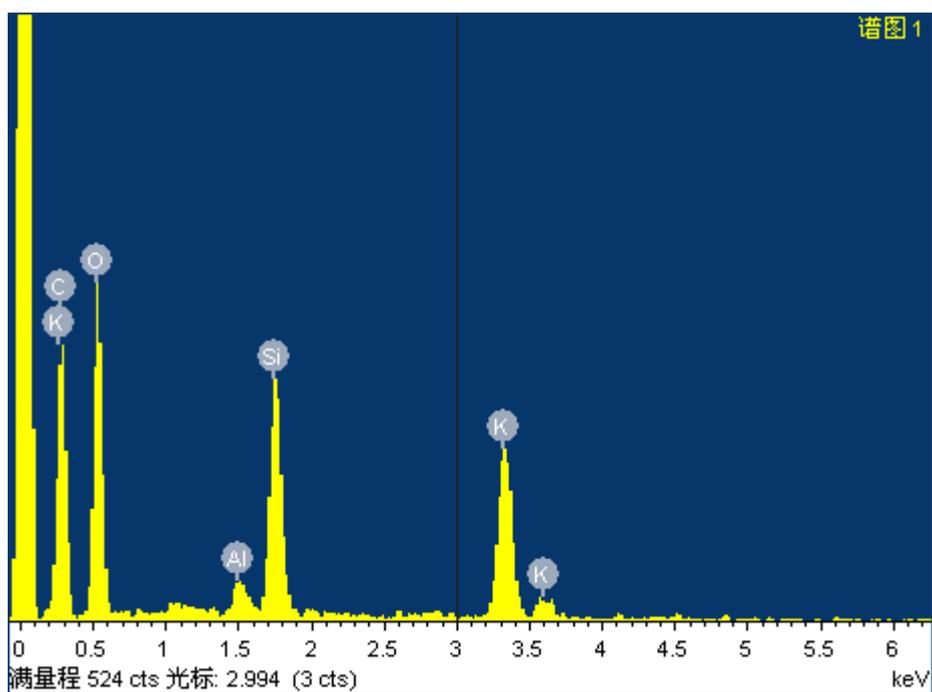
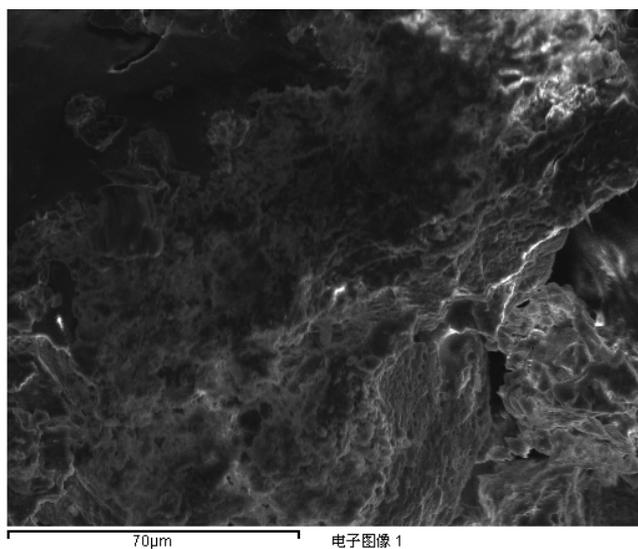


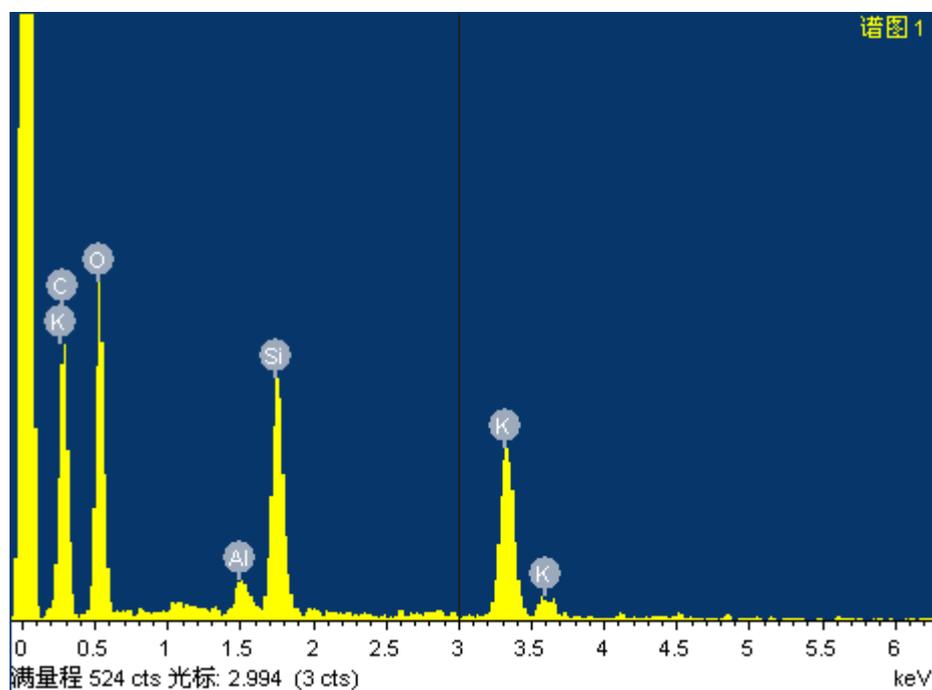
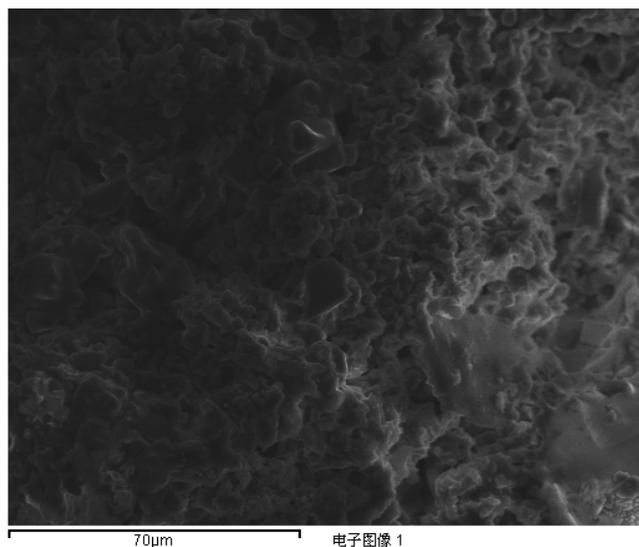
Figure S6. The SEM picture and EDS spectra of palladium/silicone-based PN material

(a) Before reduction (the mixture of PdCl₂ + PA semi-IPN material):

The palladium catalyst embedded in the silicone-based SIPN (A catalyst)



(b) After deoxygenated reduction of aromatic ketones or benzylic alcohols: The palladium catalyst embedded in the silicone-based SIPN (**B** catalyst)



(c) After Suzuki cross-coupling reaction: The palladium catalyst embedded in the silicone-based SIPN (C catalyst)

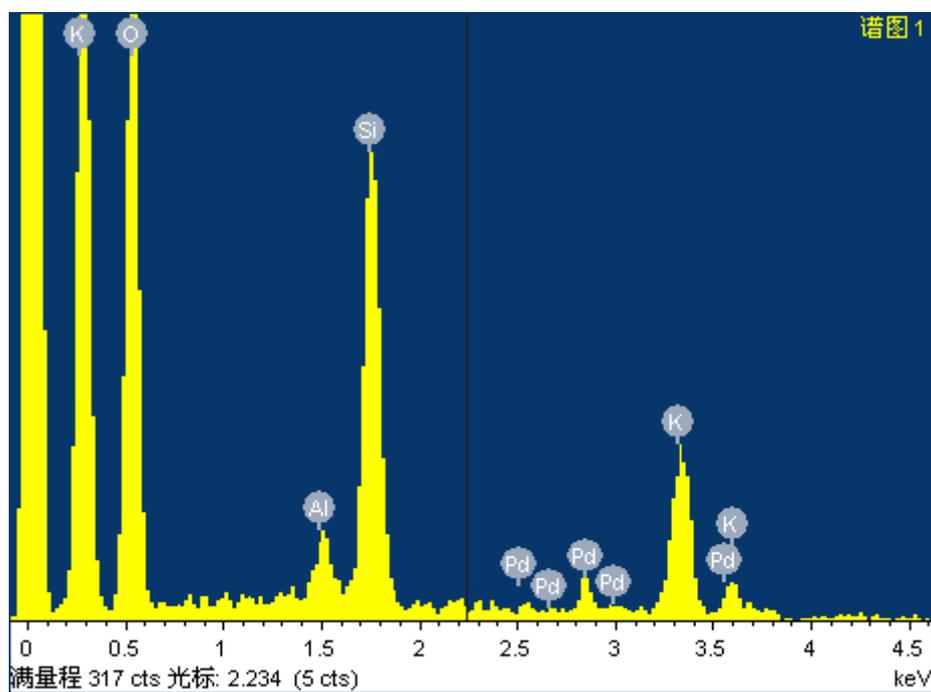
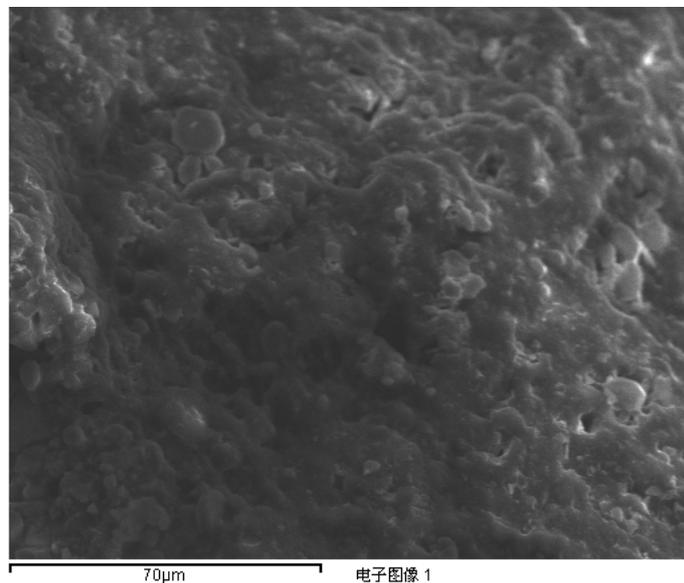
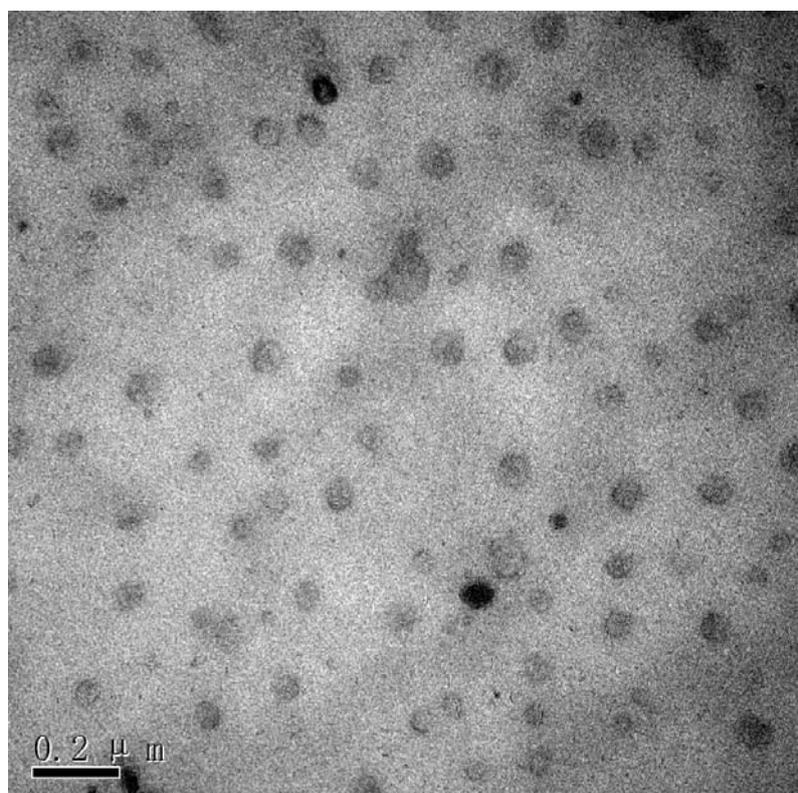
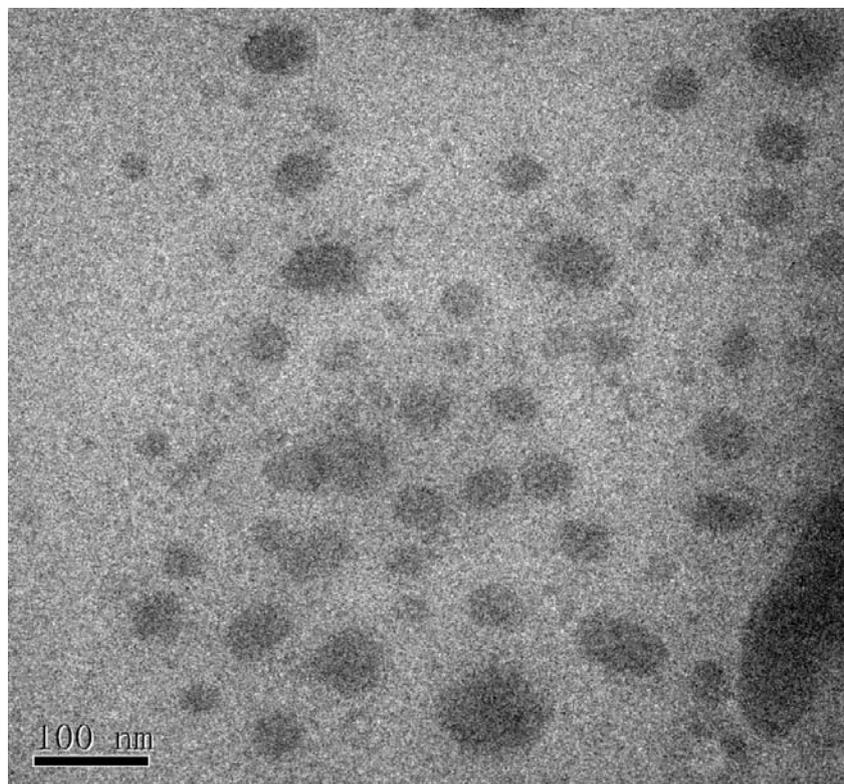
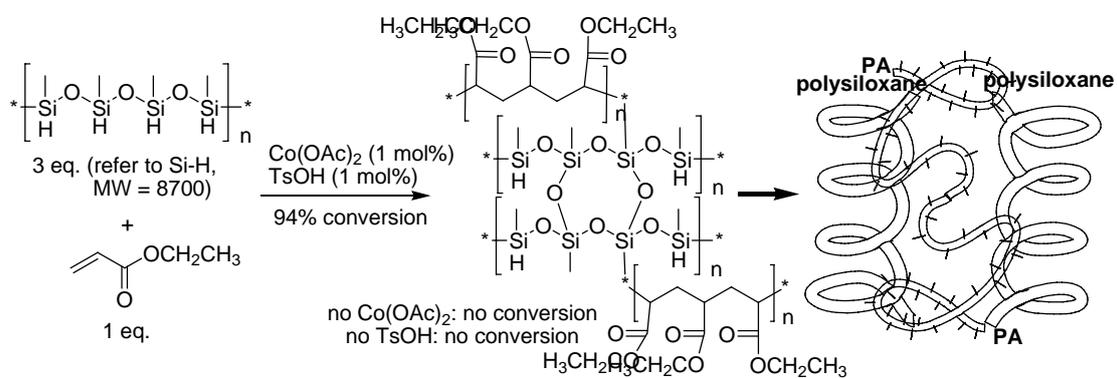
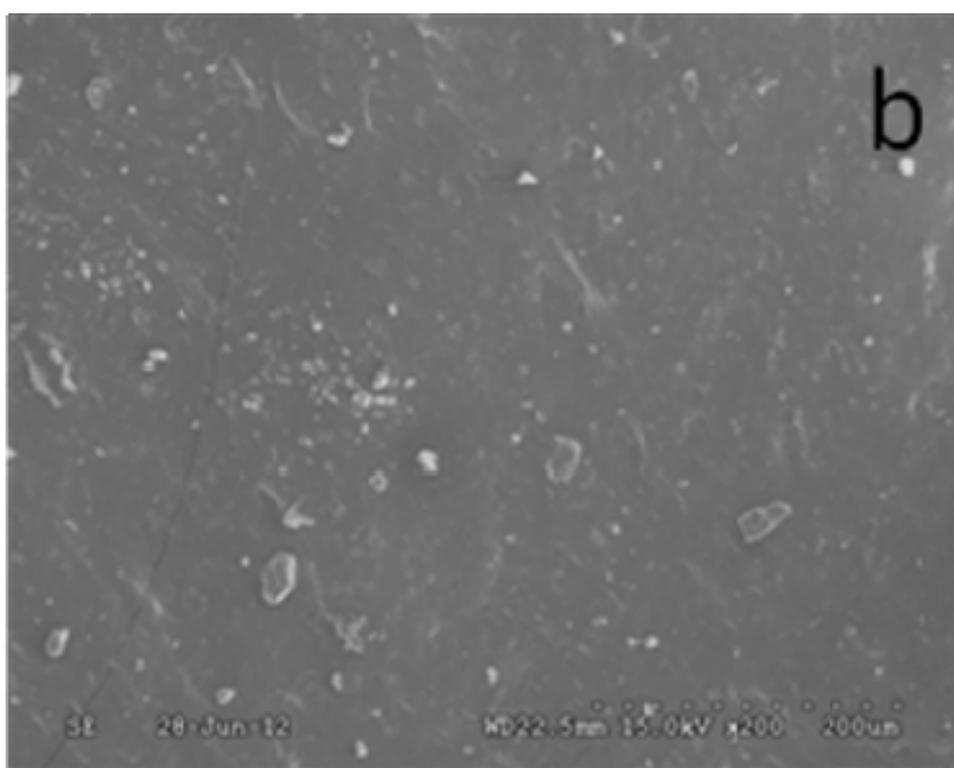
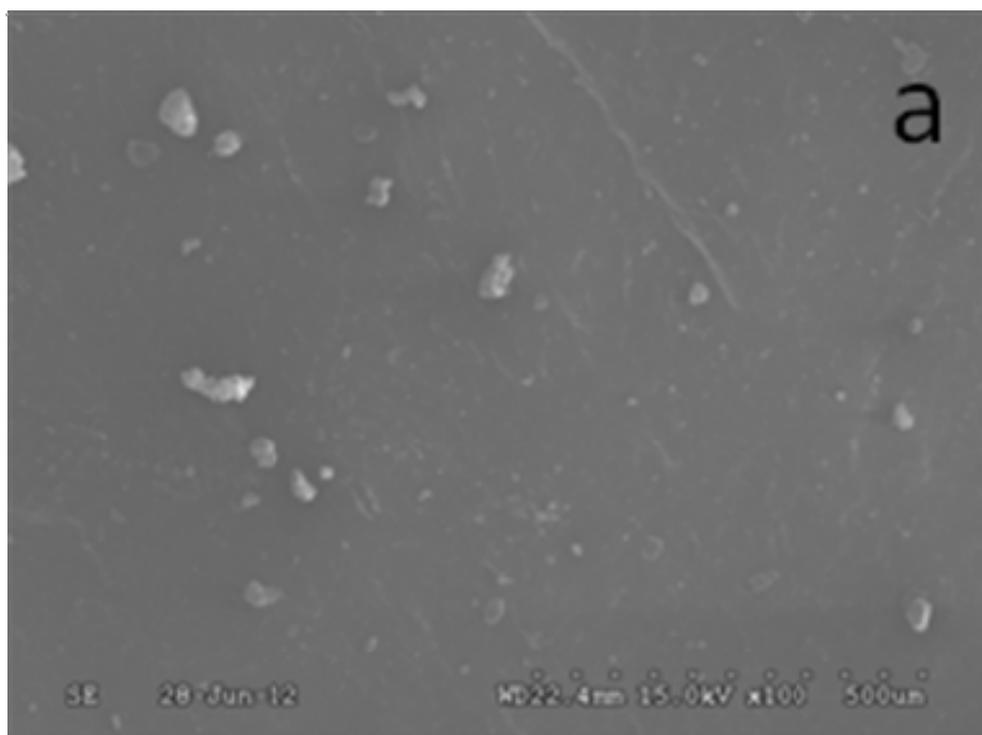


Figure S7. TEM images of the recovered palladium catalyst embedded in the silicone-based SIPN (C catalyst) at the end of the cross-coupling reactions

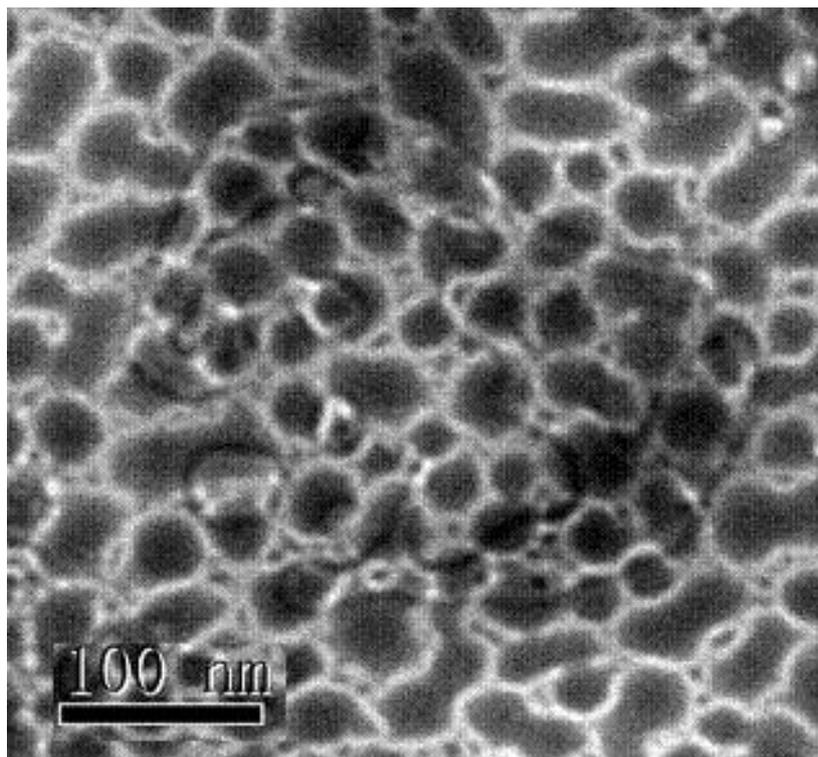


7. The characterization of PMHS/PA-semi-IPN material

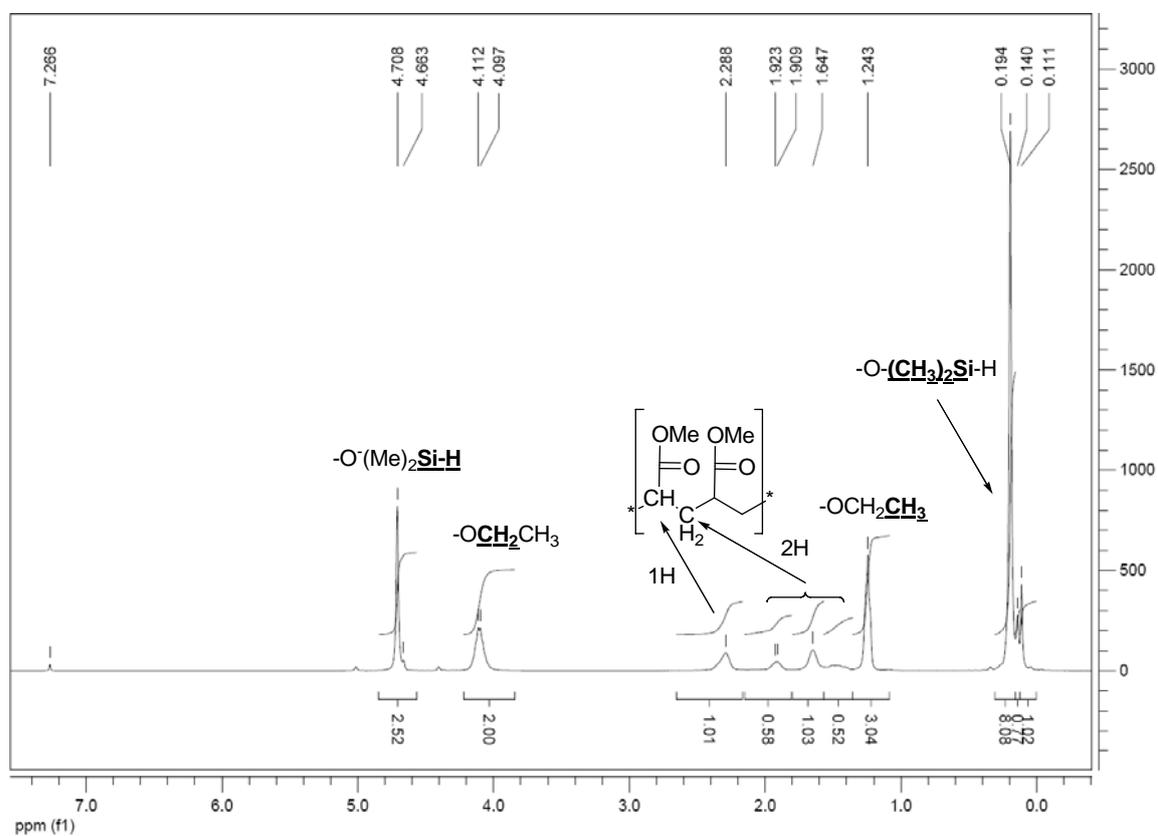




SEM images of the fracture surface of PMHS/PEA SIPN a) $\times 100$ times, b) $\times 200$ times

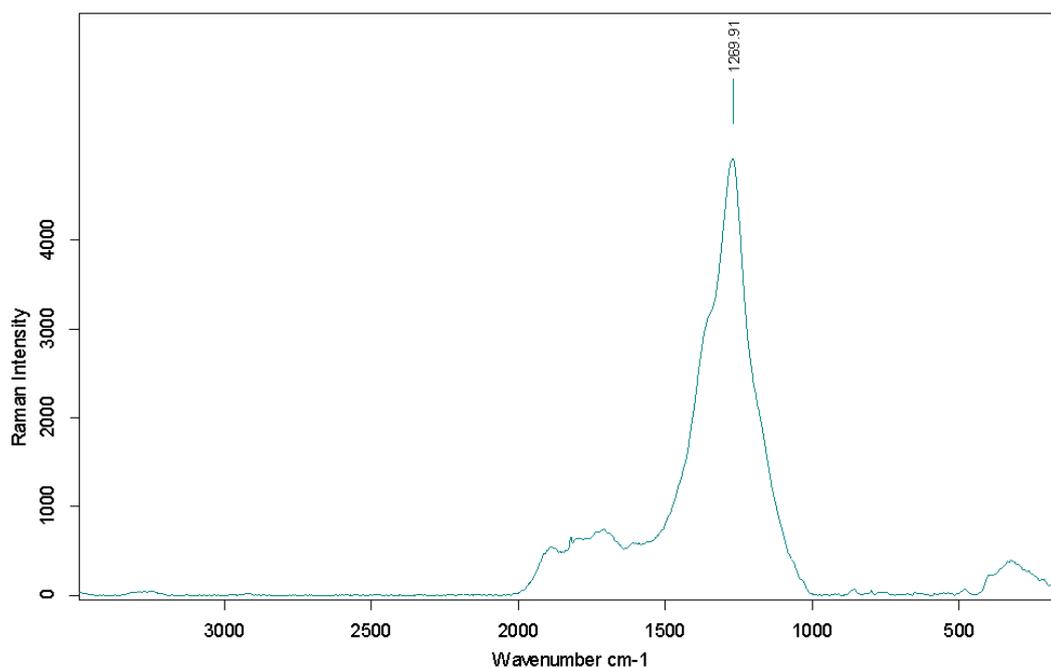
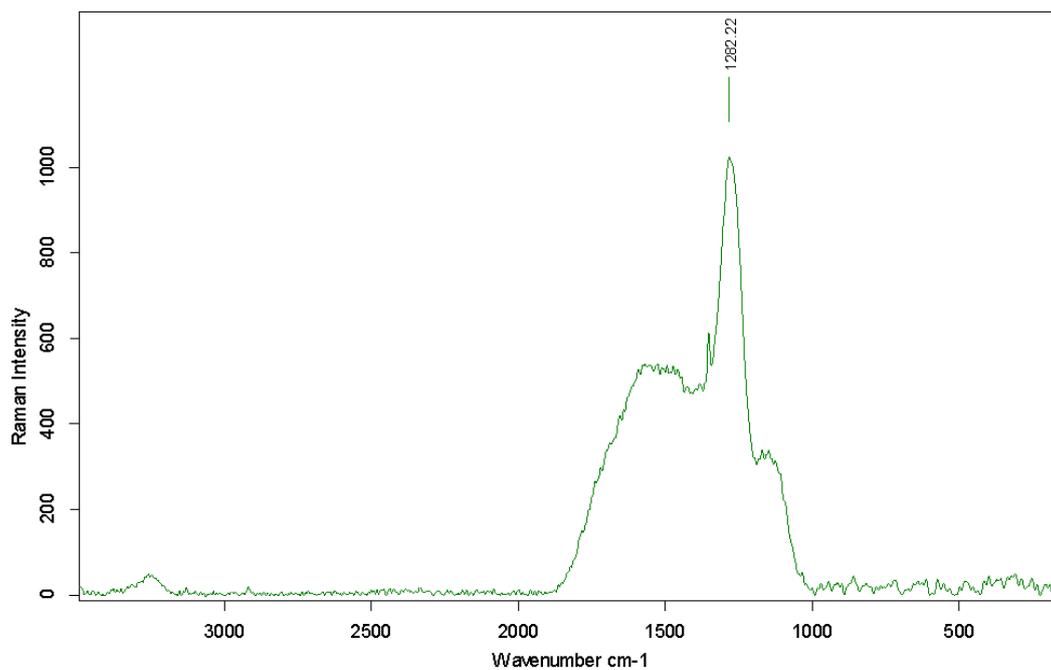


TEM images of PMHS/PEA SIPN

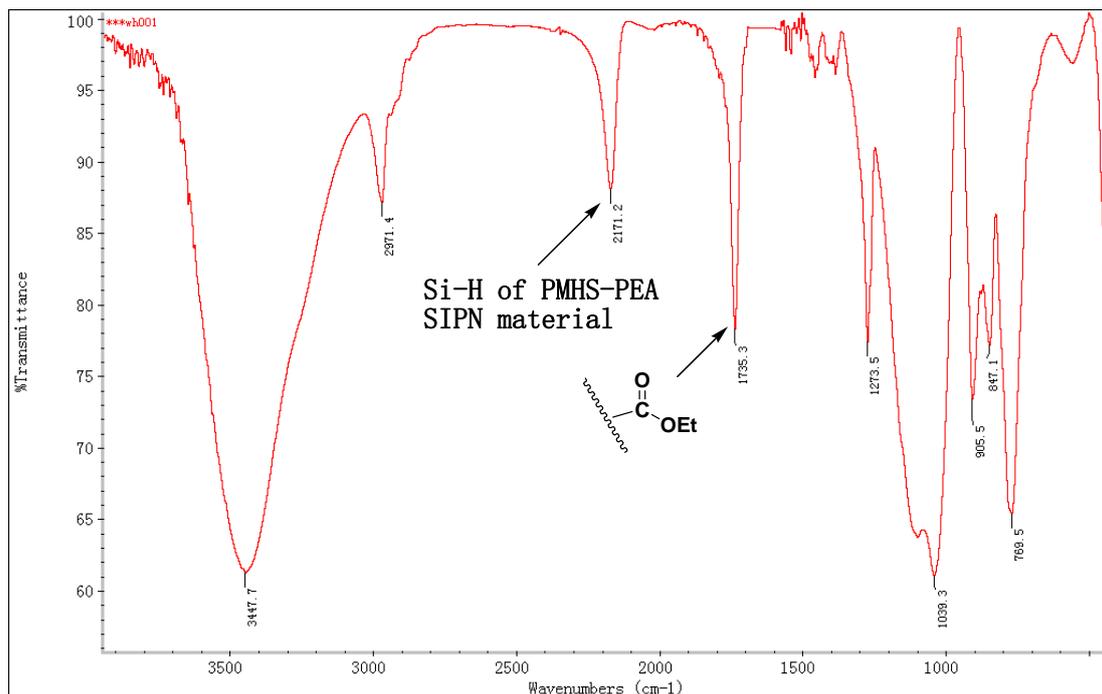


^1H NMR spectra of the PHMS/PEA SIPN

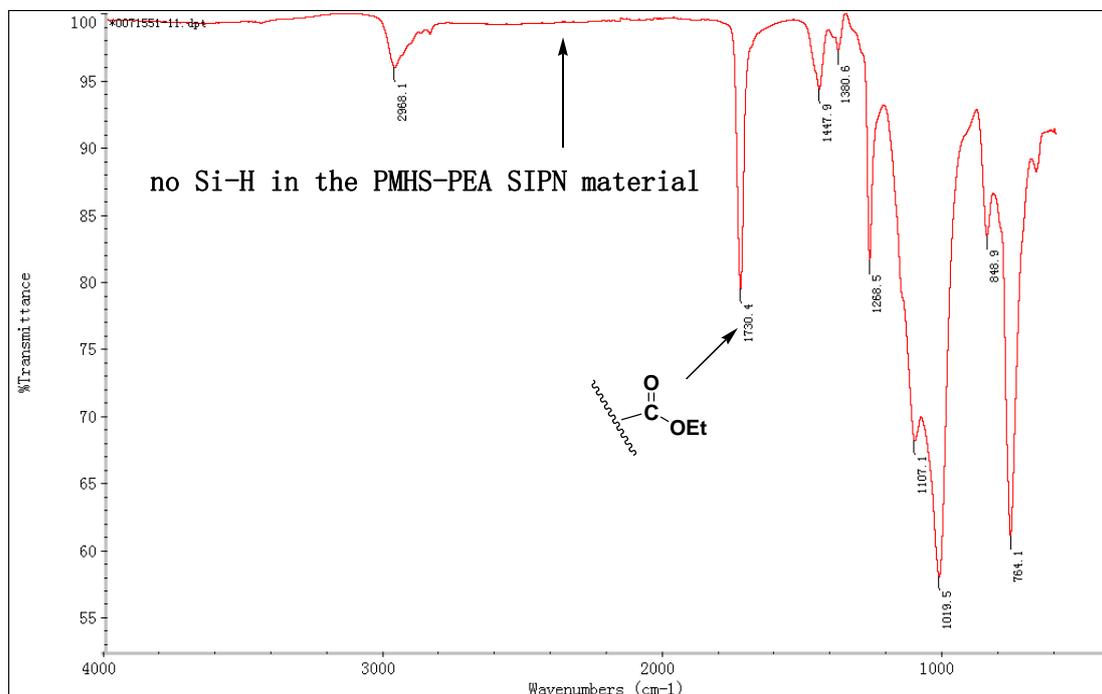
8. The Raman spectra of the palladium@silicone-based SIPNs: The Raman spectrum of the residue of palladium@silicone-based SIPN after the Knoevenagel condensation (down) was similarly to that of palladium catalyst B (up), which revealed there are no obvious changes for the structure of silicone-based SIPNs during these reactions in this work.



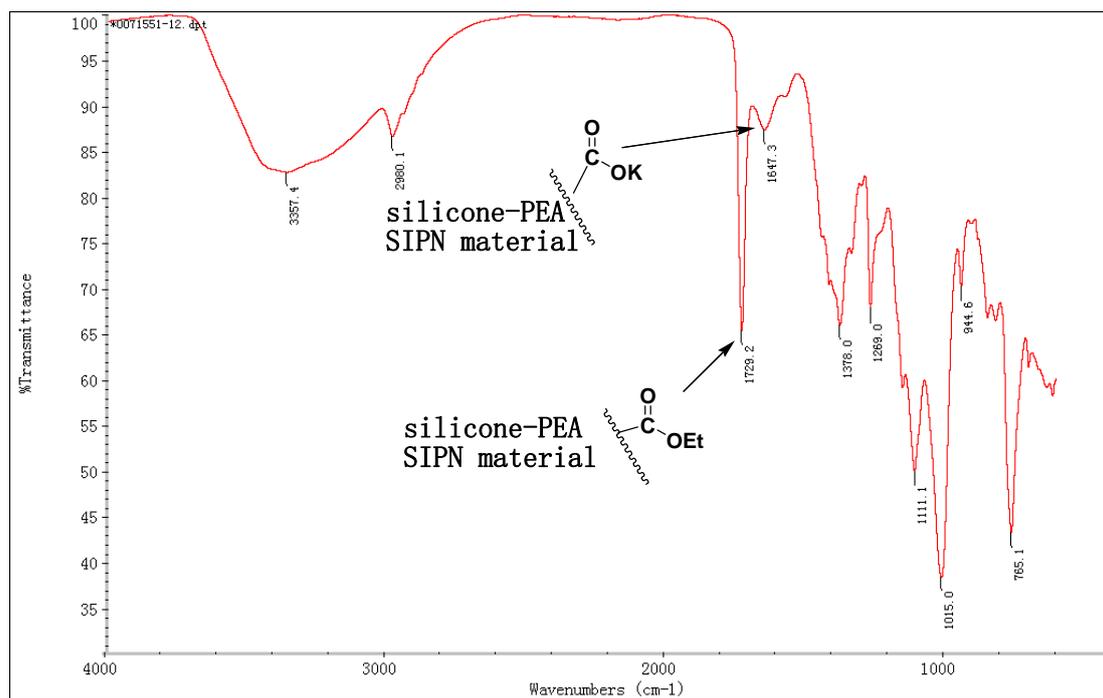
IR spectra of Palladium@silicon-based SIPN material



Pd@silicon-based SIPN before reduction: the solid sample was obtained from mixture of PdCl₂ and silicone-based SPIN in MeOH



Pd@silicon-based SIPN after reduction or before cross-coupling reaction



Pd@silicone-based SIPN after cross-coupling reaction

9. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectra

