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Porous organic polymer (POP) nanosheets: an efficient photo-catalyst for visible-light assisted CO₂ reduction†

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We have designed a nano-sheet-like porous organic polymer (POP) constructed via a schematic hydrothermal process and characterized it using PXRD, N₂ adsorption–desorption studies, UV-vis, XPS and microscopic analyses (TEM and FESEM). The synthesized POP can perform as a dynamic photo-catalyst for the production of formic acid and formaldehyde. This pure polymeric porous photo-catalytic system demonstrates exceptionally good catalytic performances for the generation of formic acid (major product) and formaldehyde (minor product) with TON values of 355 and 47, respectively, under visible light irradiation. The as-synthesized catalyst also exhibited excellent yield for the synthesis of both products HCOOH (TON: 338) and HCHO (TON: 10) even under sunlight irradiation. The recyclability of the photo-catalyst is also confirmed for five reaction cycles and the POP material showed excellent recycling capability without any visible catalyst degradation.

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Introduction

Fossil fuels have been the backbone of modern industrial development since the industrial revolution. For advanced technology in industry, the combustion of fossil fuels generates carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is one of the most important greenhouse gases contributing to a sharp increase in global temperature. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the mean concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere increased to 419.05 ppm in April 2021.¹ The advancement of CO₂ emissions control and carbon capture processes will mitigate the unusual changes seen in global climate. Because CO₂ is the chief greenhouse gas, its capture and catalytic transformation is believed to be a serious matter to solve at present. Given the thermally stable and inert nature of CO₂, it is extremely beneficial to construct advanced catalysts to facilitate the conversion of CO₂ to other higher value-added chemicals under mild conditions. Due to the most highly oxidized form of carbon, CO₂ is thermodynamically stable and/or kinetically inert.² Therefore, utilization of CO₂ is still a challenging issue and a major thriving area of research

to solve the environmental problem. However, CO₂ is a non-toxic, renewable, inexpensive and abundant raw C1 feedstock and it is a C1 building block for the synthesis of various valuable chemicals with added economic value such as carbonate, carbamate, urea, *etc.*^{3–8} Furthermore, through CO₂ reduction some C1 chemicals such as HCHO, HCOOH, CH₄, CO, and CH₃OH can easily be formed through thermo-catalysis, electrocatalysis and photocatalysis methods.⁹ Recently, to maintain the ecological balance of the earth, photocatalytic reduction¹⁰ of CO₂ has become a more efficient and greener approach to convert atmospheric CO₂ into eco-friendly fuels and organic materials in a sustainable and cost-effective manner which provides a way to obtain carbon resources.¹¹ To avert the adverse effects of global warming, a large-scale study has been dedicated to the development of CO₂-philic adsorbent materials that are robust, have significantly high chemical/mechanical stability, and are regeneration efficient and economically inexpensive.¹²

Due to their great performance and wide application, a novel kind of emerging nanoporous material has drawn tremendous interest in the fields of gas storage, gas separation, energy conversion, medicine loading and delivery, energy storage, catalysis, and so on.^{13–16} As a class of emerging photocatalysts, organic conjugated polymers offer high flexibility in tuning the framework of the backbone and porosity to fulfill the requirements for photocatalytic applications.¹⁷ In this consideration, highly crosslinked porous organic polymers (POPs),^{18–21} with greater thermal and chemical stabilities,²² inherent nanoscale

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porosity,²³ large surface areas²⁴ and diverse building blocks are consummate platforms for the creation of heterogeneous catalysts for CO₂ conversion. Here, we mainly focus on photocatalytic applications of POPs particularly for CO₂ reduction.

In the past few years, the work on the reduction of CO₂ into formic acid (HCOOH) and/or formaldehyde (HCHO) using covalent organic framework (COF) and metal oxide has been established photo-catalytically. Our recent work consisted of metal free PCA-TOL (4,4'-biphenyldicarbaldehyde-*ortho*-tolidine) POP with strong crystallinity and robust stability for heterogeneous photocatalytic reduction of CO₂ into both formic acid (HCOOH) and formaldehyde (HCHO) under visible light in the presence of acetonitrile (CH₃CN) solvent. The reduced products of HCHO and HCOOH are widely abundant feedstocks in the chemical industry and find various valuable applications. HCHO is used in hydrogen fuel cells for hydrogen gas production. It serves as a liquid organic hydrogen carrier molecule (LOHC)²⁵ and useful life product whereas HCOOH (the two-electron reduced products of CO₂)²⁶ is used as an interesting fuel in fuel cells, a hydrogen storage material and a reducing agent for many organic reactions.²⁷

Experimental

Preparation of the catalyst

The synthesis of the PCA-TOL porous organic polymer (POP) material is delineated in Scheme 1.

Synthetic procedure of the PCA-TOL porous organic polymer (POP) material

PCA-TOL POP was fabricated by the reaction of 4,4'-biphenyldicarbaldehyde (PCA) and *ortho*-tolidine (TOL) using *para*-toluene sulfonic acid (PTSA) in a hydro-thermal process as shown in Scheme 1. A mixture of 7.5 mmol PTSA and 1.35 mmol TOL was taken in a mortar-pestle and homogeneously mixed for 10 minutes to obtain a grey color glue-like material. 0.9 mmol PCA was added to it subsequently with appropriate grinding for the subsequent 10–15 minutes. A small amount of distilled water (100–200 μL) was

added drop-wise to form a viscous paste, and it was put into a Teflon-lined steel autoclave and heated at 60 °C for the first 6 h and then at 90 °C for the next 10 h under stable conditions. Afterward, *N,N*-dimethyl acetamide (DMAc) and excess acetone were used to wash the PCA-TOL POP product until it was available in pure form. The POP material was dried under vacuum at room temperature to obtain the green colored PCA-TOL POP (80% isolated yield).

General procedure for the synthesis of formic acid and formaldehyde using PCA-TOL POP

The procedure of formic acid and formaldehyde synthesis from atmospheric CO₂ was performed at room temperature for 6 hours using 5 mg of PCA-TOL POP as a heterogeneous catalyst, 5 mg of nickel chloride (NiCl₂) as a co-catalyst and 1 mmol triethanolamine (TEOA) as a sacrificial electron donor in the presence of 5 mL of acetonitrile (CH₃CN) solvent in a round bottom flask using 445 nm blue LED light irradiation. After cooling the reaction mixture at the end, the catalyst was isolated using a filtration method and the product was confirmed using a UV-Visible spectrophotometer and also analyzed via ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy (ESI[†]).

Results and discussion

Characterization

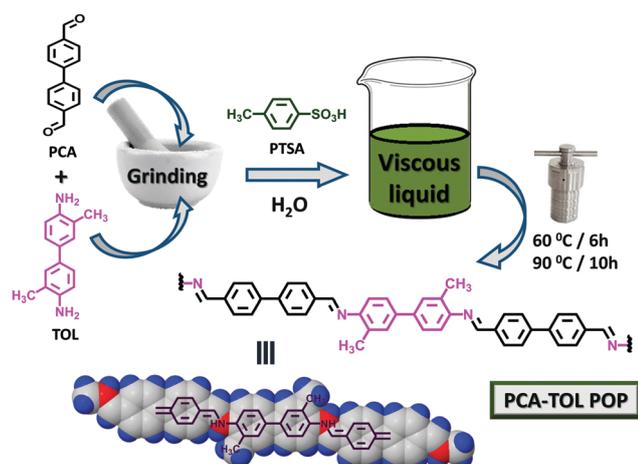
The PCA-TOL POP formation was confirmed using powder diffraction analysis (Fig. 1). The presence of sharp peaks for the porous polymeric material implies the crystalline character of PCA-TOL POP. The crystallite size of PCA-TOL POP was calculated by Scherrer's equation as shown below:

$$D = \kappa\lambda/\beta \cos \theta,$$

where κ (the shape factor) = 0.9 (spherical particle), λ (X-ray wavelength) = 0.15406 nm, β = FWHM and θ (the Bragg angle) = 21.25/2 = 10.625.

The particle size was found to be 7.97 nm.

The FT-IR analysis spectra of the PCA-TOL POP catalyst are depicted in Fig. 2. The absorption band at 2920 cm⁻¹ signifies



Scheme 1 Synthetic route of the PCA-TOL POP nano-sheet.

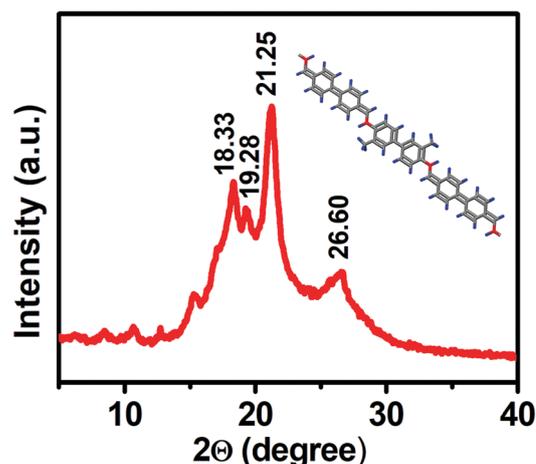


Fig. 1 Powder XRD patterns of PCA-TOL POP.



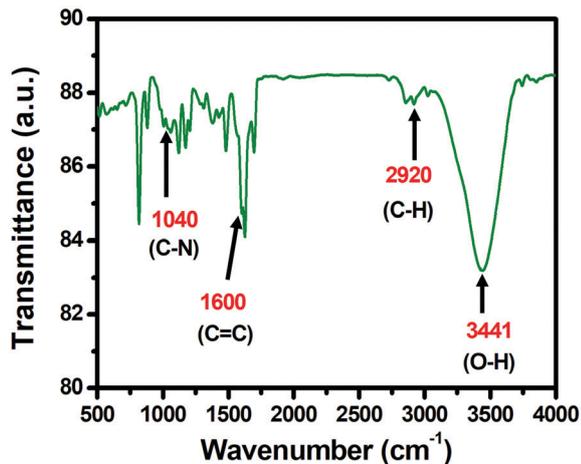


Fig. 2 FTIR spectra of PCA-TOL POP.

the presence of the sp^3 bond of carbon–hydrogen in the porous polymeric material PCA-TOL POP. The presence of the C=C bonds in the aromatic rings was confirmed by the appearance of a sharp peak at 1600 cm^{-1} (stretching frequency). A peak appeared at 1040 cm^{-1} that corresponds to the C–N stretching vibration. The broad peak at 3441 cm^{-1} appeared from the O–H stretching vibration of the adsorbed water.

The thermal stability of the photocatalyst was studied *via* thermal gravimetric analysis of PCA-TOL POP executed at a rate of $10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ temperature ramp/minute in air. Fig. 3 depicts the TG/DTA profile of the PCA-TOL POP catalyst. Due to burning of the residual portion and degradation of the POP framework, the reduction in mass begins at around $550\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Fig. 10). The exothermic peaks at $576\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and $644\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ suggest the oxidative destruction of the organic matrix.

The N_2 adsorption–desorption study of the POP photocatalyst is depicted in Fig. 4. It shows a type III isotherm with a H3 loop which indicates the presence of slit-like pores with non-uniform size and/or shape. The subsequent pore size

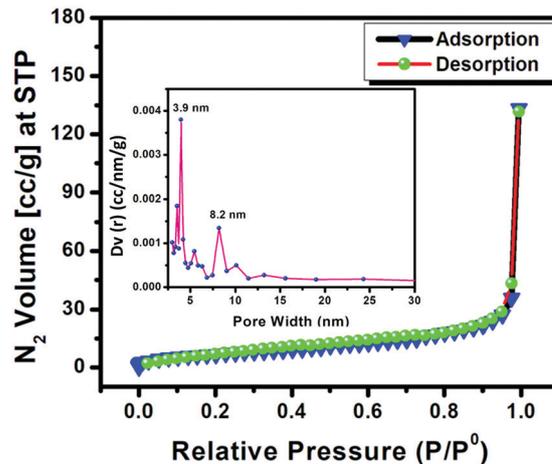


Fig. 4 N_2 adsorption–desorption isotherm of the POP material. The pore size distribution is shown in the inset.

distribution (PSD) resulting from the respective adsorption data is given in the inset of the isotherm plot, which confirms the presence of pores with irregular shape and size in the sample. The POP catalyst contains pores with a diameter range of about 2.5 nm to 10 nm , which falls in the mesoporous region ($2\text{--}50\text{ nm}$). The mesoporous slit-like pores were generated from the interparticle pores among aggregated sheet-like particles. The estimated BET surface area and total pore volume of the POP catalyst are found to be $80.64\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$ and $0.43\text{ cm}^3\text{ g}^{-1}$, respectively.

The nano-sheet-like structure of the PCA-TOL POP material is observed in the FESEM images (Fig. 5) which is further established by the HR-TEM images (Fig. 6). The crystalline organic nanosheets formed *via* strong interactions can be obtained using a reaction induced self-assembly approach.²⁸ The porosity in the catalyst can be also observed in the HR-TEM images shown in Fig. 6b, c and e. Fig. 6f indicates the EDS analysis revealing the atomic percentages of carbon, nitrogen and oxygen as 85.9% , 2.3% and 11.8% , respectively, in the sample. The sheet-like structure can be further observed from the atomic force microscopy (AFM) image (Fig. 6g and h). The corresponding height profiles reflected that the average thickness of the nanosheets is $\sim 70.0\text{ nm}$ (Fig. 6i).

The UV-Visible absorbance spectra (solid state) of the synthesized POP catalyst were recorded using barium sulphate as a reflecting substance. The presence of the broad absorption

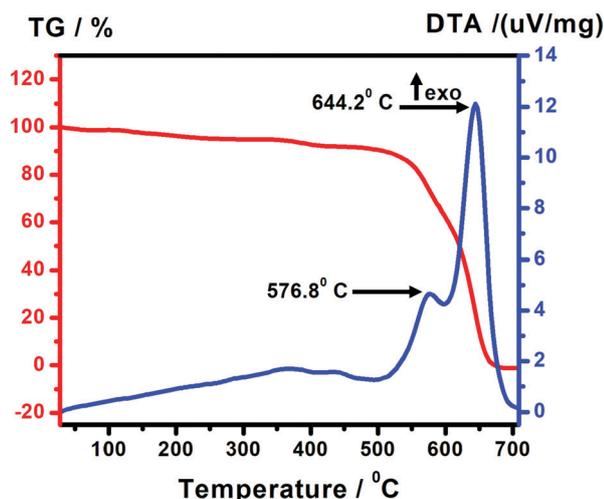


Fig. 3 TGA-DTA profile plot of PCA-TOL POP.

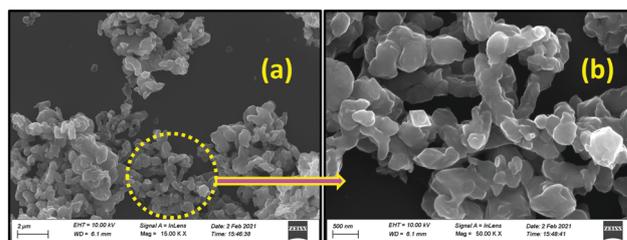


Fig. 5 FESEM images of the POP material at two different scales (a) $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ and (b) 500 nm .



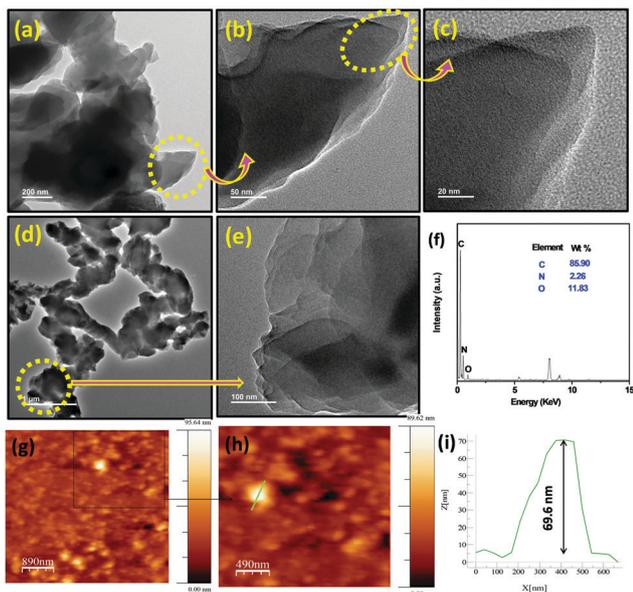


Fig. 6 HR-TEM images of PCA-TOL POP (a–e) at three different scales, (f) EDAX spectra and (g–i) AFM images of PCA-TOL POP.

spectra confirmed multiple transitions in the extremely well-ordered conjugation arrangement in the material. As shown in Fig. 7a, the peak of POP in the UV-vis region suggests transitions of σ to σ^* and π to π^* attributed to the aromatic cycles. The fabricated POP shows an absorption edge at about 515 nm signifying the absorption of light in both the ultra-violet and visible regions. The band gap energy (E_g) is calculated using the following Tauc equation:

$$(\alpha h\nu)^{1/n} = A (h\nu - E_g)$$

where α , $h\nu$, and A are the absorption coefficient, energy of the photons and proportionality constant, respectively, according

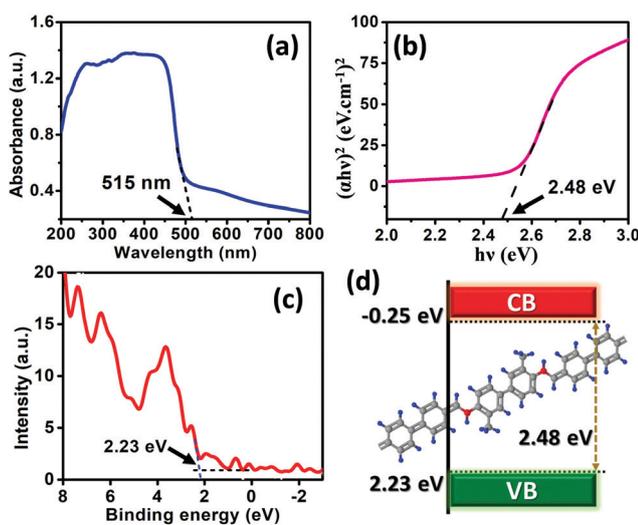


Fig. 7 (a) UV-Visible absorbance spectra and (b) Tauc plot for the absorption spectra. (c) XPS valence band spectra and (d) schematic diagram of the band structure of the POP sample.

to the possibility of transition. The value constant, $n = 2, 1/2, 3$ and $3/2$ corresponds to transition patterns of indirect allowed, direct allowed, indirect forbidden and direct forbidden, respectively. In this context $n = 1/2$ signifies direct allowed band gap. Here, the $(\alpha h\nu)^2$ vs. $h\nu$ curve for the POP material is depicted in Fig. 7b. The value of band gap energy (E_g) is observed to be 2.48 eV which is calculated from the tangent extrapolated to the X-axis, signifying that the migration of electrons takes place between the valence band and the conduction band due to irradiation under visible light. Hence, the as-prepared POP could serve as a new potential applicant for a metal free photocatalytic reaction under visible-light irradiation. Fig. 7c shows the XPS valence band spectra of the POP catalyst from which the valence band energy (VB) is calculated to be 2.23 eV. The schematic diagram of the band structure of the synthesized POP photocatalyst is shown in Fig. 7d which was obtained from the experimental results. The conduction band energy (CB) was found to be -0.25 eV.

The XPS survey (Fig. 8a) scan confirms that the carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) exists within the synthesized catalyst. The XPS spectrum (high-resolution) of the C 1s region (Fig. 8b) on deconvolution illustrates peaks at binding energies of 284.8 and 285.5 eV, respectively indicating the presence of C–C/C=C/C–H and C–N/C=N bonds in the catalyst.²⁹ The N 1s band (Fig. 8c) present at 398.8 eV might be associated with the presence of the nitrogen atoms of the amino groups of the POP. The O 1s band at 531.5 eV (Fig. 8a) validates the presence of the surface adsorbed oxygen atoms within the synthesized catalyst.³⁰

Catalytic activity

The photochemical reaction of CO_2 reduction into formic acid (HCOOH) and formaldehyde (HCHO) under atmospheric pressure was carried out in the presence of heterogeneous PCA-TOL

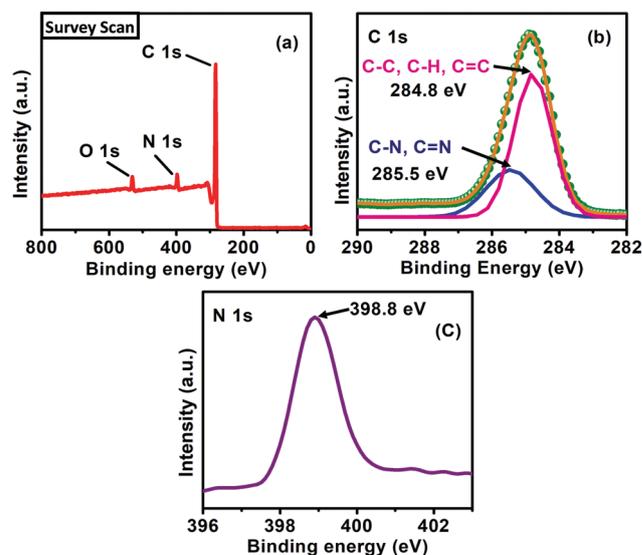


Fig. 8 (a) XPS survey scan, XPS curve of (b) C 1s and (c) N 1s for PCA-TOL POP.



POP (5 mg), nickel chloride (NiCl₂, 5 mg) co-catalyst and triethanolamine (TEOA, 1 mmol) as a sacrificial electron donor in acetonitrile (CH₃CN, 5 mL) solvent at room temperature for 6 h. The proposed reaction is shown in Fig. S1 (ESI†). The reaction mixture was irradiated using 445 nm blue LED light under incessant stirring. At the end of this reaction, the respective yield of both the products was measured from the calibration plots (Fig. S2 and S3, ESI†) using a UV-Visible spectrophotometer and PCA-TOL POP was filtered and the filtrate portion was analyzed using ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy (Fig. S4 and S5, ESI†), which validates the generation of formic acid (HCOOH) and formaldehyde (HCHO). A range of conditions for our recent photochemical work were verified and the outcomes are discussed briefly in Tables 1 and 2.

Irradiation of the solution containing PCA-TOL POP (5 mg) as a photocatalyst, nickel chloride (NiCl₂, 5 mg), TEOA (1 mmol) and acetonitrile as the solvent with 445 nm (12 W cm⁻²) under 1 atm CO₂ pressure for 6 h at room temperature produced formic acid with 355 TON as a major product (Table 1, entry 6) along with 47 TON formaldehyde as the minor product (Table 2, entry 6). The analysis of UV-DRS suggests that the POP catalyst exhibited outstanding absorbance for the complete region of visible light, and for this reason this POP catalyst is selectively excited in the presence of visible light which acts as an energy source. It is worth noting that the reaction proceeds even under sunlight and performs well for the generation of formic acid with 338 TON (Table 1, entry 8) and formaldehyde with 10 TON (Table 2, entry 8). The production of formic acid with 321 TON (Table 1, entry 7) and formaldehyde with 13 TON (Table 2, entry 7) was also observed when this reaction was carried out under irradiation of white

Table 1 Optimization table for the reduction of CO₂ via photochemical reaction into formic acid (HCOOH)

S. no.	PCA-TOL (mg)	Co-Cat (mg)	Light source	Temp. (°C)	Yield of HCOOH ^a (mol)	TON of HCOOH ^a
1	5	—	—	60	0	0
2	—	5	—	60	0	0
3	5	5	—	60	0	0
4	5	5	—	40	0	0
5	5	5	—	50	0	0
6	5	5	445 nm	RT	0.0137	355
7	5	5	White LED	RT	0.0124	321
8	5	5	Sunlight	RT	0.013	338
9 ^b	5	5	445 nm	RT	0	0
10 ^c	5	—	445 nm	RT	0	0
11	—	5	445 nm	RT	0	0
12	5	5	—	RT	0	0
13 ^d	5	5	445 nm	RT	0	0

Reaction conditions unless otherwise noted: catalyst (5 mg), NiCl₂ (5 mg), acetonitrile (5 mL), TEOA (1 mmol), room temperature, pressure (1 atm), time (6 h), and CO₂ balloon. ^a Determined from the calibration curve (the concentration of HCOOH is known) obtained using a UV-Visible spectrometer. ^b Irradiation under an open atmosphere for 6 hours. ^c The reaction was completed in 10 hours. ^d The reaction proceeded without any sacrificial electron donor.

Table 2 Optimization table for the reduction of CO₂ via photochemical reaction into formaldehyde (HCHO)

S. no.	PCA-TOL (mg)	Co-Cat (mg)	Light source	Temp. (°C)	Yield of HCHO ^a (mol)	TON of HCHO ^a
1	5	—	—	60	0	0
2	—	5	—	60	0	0
3	5	5	—	60	0	0
4	5	5	—	40	0	0
5	5	5	—	50	0	0
6	5	5	445 nm	RT	0.0018	47
7	5	5	White LED	RT	0.0005	13
8	5	5	Sunlight	RT	0.0004	10
9 ^b	5	5	445 nm	RT	0	0
10 ^c	5	—	445 nm	RT	0	0
11	—	5	445 nm	RT	0	0
12	5	5	—	RT	0	0
13 ^d	5	5	445 nm	RT	0	0

Reaction conditions unless otherwise noted: catalyst (5 mg), NiCl₂ (5 mg), acetonitrile (5 mL), TEOA (1 mmol), room temperature, pressure (1 atm), time (6 h), and CO₂ balloon. ^a Determined from the calibration curve (the concentration of HCOOH is known) obtained using a UV-Visible spectrometer. ^b Irradiation under an open atmosphere for 6 hours. ^c Reaction was completed in 10 hours. ^d Reaction proceeded without any sacrificial electron donor.

LED light. In the nonexistence of light at room temperature (Table 1, entry 12 and Table 2, entry 12) even at high temperatures (Table 1, entry 3 and Table 2, entry 3) no reaction could be started, which ensures light dependence on CO₂ reduction by the POP component. In a dark environment, at high temperatures up to 60 °C (entry 1–5 in Tables 1 and 2), the reaction did not proceed which indicates that these are not thermal transformations. It is significant to note that without the POP photocatalyst, irradiation of the NiCl₂ co-catalyst with a sacrificial electron source and CO₂ in the CH₃CN solvent could not develop any product (entry 2 in Table 1 and entry 2 in Table 2). Correspondingly, with the excitation of the POP material in the range of visible light along with a co-catalyst in the absence of TEOA (sacrificial electron source), the reaction could not proceed (entry 13 in Table 1 and entry 13 in Table 2). The reaction mainly occurred following the three steps: (i) photoexcitation of POP, (ii) transfer of electron to the co-catalyst NiCl₂ and (iii) regeneration of POP by a sacrificial electron source, TEOA.

The intensity of light was varied from 3 W to 17 W using the optimized photocatalytic system for the CO₂ reduction to HCOOH and HCHO (Fig. 9). From Fig. 9, it is evident that with increasing light intensity the obtained yields of the products with CO₂ reduction increase. At the beginning with increasing light intensity the HCOOH product formation increases rapidly but after a certain amount of light intensity the increment rate slowed down, which could be due the fact that with increasing photon flux the 4e⁻ transfer reaction was facilitated rather than the 2e⁻ transfer, therefore consequently HCOOH converted to HCHO through a further reduction process. This demonstrates that the formation of products depends on the quantity of photon-flux on the reaction mixture.



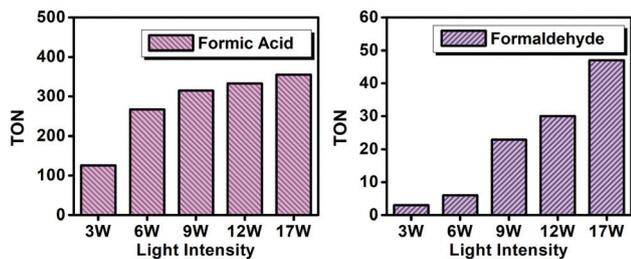


Fig. 9 Effect of light intensity on the yield of photocatalytic CO_2 reduction products catalyzed by PCA-TOL POP.

Fig. 10 suggests that the increment of the HCOOH and HCHO production was observed with increasing irradiation time until 6 h. Furthermore, the reaction mixture was irradiated up to 48 h without any enhancement of yield. Hence, it is concluded that the completion of reaction time was noticed after irradiating the reaction mixture for 6 h. It is interesting to note that after 6 h of irradiation, the formation of both the products slowed down and the amount of yield decreases.

The formation of HCOOH and HCHO with CO_2 reduction using the POP catalyst is solely linked to the light as verified by investigating the production of products while controlling the light and dark environments at 30 min breaks (Fig. 11). The product formation increases during irradiation of light; however, in the progression of a 3 h experiment it remains nearly constant in the absence of light.

Plausible mechanism

The probable formation mechanism of HCOOH and HCHO is depicted in Fig. 12. Here, PCA-TOL POP performs as a potentially dynamic photocatalyst for visible-light driven reaction. Besides the textural properties, the morphology (sheet-like) of the synthesized POP material offers additional geometrical sites which provide many surface-active sites and assist heterogeneous catalysis. Upon irradiation with visible light, PCA-TOL POP becomes a photo-excited state (PCA-TOL POP*) and reduces H^+ into $\text{H}\cdot$. After that, the catalytic cycle proceeds through an oxidative quenching process³¹ followed by formation of a cationic radical which remains in the ground state by acquiring a single electron from a sacrificial electron donor (TEOA), while PCA-TOL POP regenerates itself and is available for the next cycle. Meanwhile, the metal cocatalyst (NiCl_2) with a lower Fermi level can readily trap electrons and it possesses effective reduction sites within the pores that significantly aid reduction

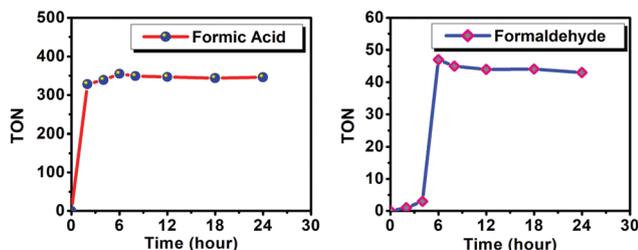


Fig. 10 Formation of formic acid and formaldehyde with time upon irradiation.

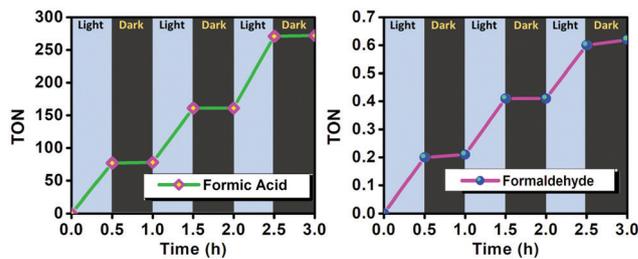


Fig. 11 TON of formic acid formed with respect to time while modulating between light and dark under optimum reaction conditions.

reactions. The photocatalytic activity of the POP catalyst is boosted by the partial captivity of the metal active sites within the pores of the photocatalyst, which create strong interfacial electronic interactions between the POP photocatalyst and NiCl_2 cocatalyst, enhancing the interfacial electron transfer from POP to NiCl_2 . When Ni(II) oxidizes itself into Ni(III) , CO_2 gets reduced to HCOOH by two electron charge transfer and HCHO by four electron charge transfer using TEOA as the proton source.

Comparison for photocatalytic potentiality of our POP catalyst in CO_2 reduction reactions with other published catalyst schemes

The comparison of our recent work using a PCA-TOL POP compound with other reported catalytic processes for the

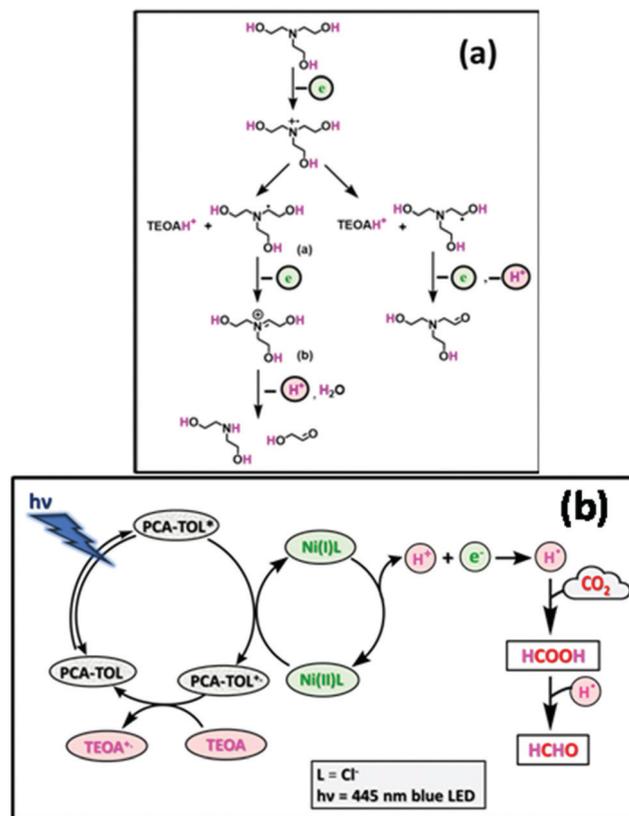


Fig. 12 Proposed (a) degradation pathway of TEOA and (b) plausible mechanism for the photo-induced CO_2 reduction reaction into HCOOH and HCHO by the PCA-TOL POP catalyst.



Table 3 Comparison table for CO₂ reduction reactions using PCA-TOL POP with other reported catalysts

Catalyst	Reaction conditions	Yield of HCOOH (mol)	Yield of HCHO (mol)	Ref.
Giant polyoxometalate{Mo ₃₆₈ }	Catalyst (0.0003 mmol), 373 nm UV-light	0.0083	3.7 × 10 ⁻⁵	34
TFPG-DAAQ COF	Photocatalyst (10 mg), Co-catalyst (Co(dmgl) ₂), 445 nm blue LED light, CO ₂ (1 atm), room temperature	0.0108	—	31
SnO ₂ nanoparticles	Catalyst (10 mg), white LED light, CO ₂ (1 atm), room temperature	0.0076	—	26
PCA-TOL POP	Photocatalyst (5 mg), Co-catalyst (NiCl ₂), 445 nm blue LED light, CO ₂ (1 atm), room temperature	0.0137	0.0018	This study

production of HCOOH and HCHO is summarized in Table 3. Our catalyst demonstrated the excellent yields of the outcome with economically efficacious green reaction conditions compared to the other reported catalysts. According to some previously reported studies,^{32,33} sheet-like POPs are advantageous for heterogeneous catalysis rather than bulk POPs. Bulk POP formed by stacked layers creates an obstacle for ion diffusion and for reaching the active sites, and the defects of POPs and boundaries between particles confine the transportation of electrons and ions which lead to an increased mass transport resistance and inherent low conductivity of bulk POPs, consequently limiting their applications. On the other hand, the sheet-like POPs with a thickness of single- or few-atom layers having unique chemical, physical, electronic, and optical properties can minimize the transport length for the ions to reach the active sites, and provide sufficient electron conduction pathways.

Recyclability of the catalyst

To verify the recyclability of the PCA-TOL POP catalyst, the catalyst was collected after the completion of each reaction cycle using a centrifugation method followed by several washing steps with ethanol followed by drying in an oven for the subsequent run. Fig. 13 shows that negligible changes were noticed in the yields of both products (formic acid and formaldehyde) after reprocessing the POP up to 5 reaction cycles. The TON values of the products for different cycles are shown in Table 4. As shown in the FTIR spectra of the recycled catalyst in Fig. S6, the recycled catalyst retains all the peaks of the original PCA-TOL POP after recycling, *i.e.* the structure of the catalyst remains unchanged. Furthermore, the morphology of the recycled catalyst also retained itself which was confirmed by the FESEM analysis of the recycled catalyst as shown in Fig. S7.

Table 4 Chart of catalytic activity for the recycled PCA-TOL POP photocatalyst

Entry	No. of cycles	TON ^a of formic acid	TON ^a of formaldehyde
1	1st	355	47
2	2nd	355	47
3	3rd	353	45
4	4th	352	44
5	5th	350	42

Reaction conditions unless otherwise noted: catalyst (5 mg), NiCl₂ (5 mg), acetonitrile (5 mL), TEOA (1 mmol), room temperature, pressure (1 atm), time (6 h), and CO₂ balloon. ^aThe yield of each product was ascertained from a calibration plot obtained using a UV-vis spectrometer.

These observations help us to predict that the prepared PCA-TOL POP material is heterogeneous in nature as well as stable, recyclable and effective for photocatalytic CO₂ reduction reaction under environmentally green reaction conditions. This investigation suggests the economic significance and scalability of the POP as an efficient photocatalyst for the reaction of CO₂ reduction.

Conclusion

A sheet-like PCA-TOL POP photocatalyst is fabricated through a facile solvothermal process. The formed POP material serves as a potential photocatalyst along with NiCl₂ as the co-catalyst to reduce CO₂ under visible light (blue LED) irradiation and atmospheric pressure in a green route to generate formic acid and formaldehyde with an excellent TON value. The catalytic reduction does not proceed without a catalyst, co-catalyst or even light and heat which is confirmed by control reactions and therefore the yield of the reduced products can effortlessly be monitored by tuning the light intensity. Furthermore, the POP photocatalyst additionally provides facile recovery and reusability for several reaction cycles without considerable catalyst deactivation.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

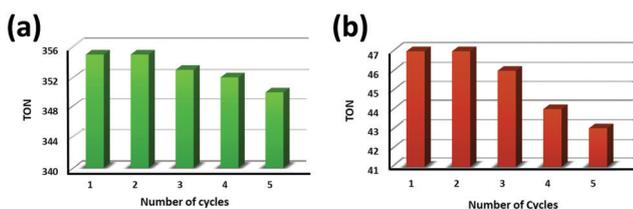


Fig. 13 Recyclable potentiality of the PCA-TOL POP photocatalyst for (a) formic acid and (b) formaldehyde production.



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