Active Pd(II) Complexes: Enhancing Catalytic Activity by Ligand Effect for Carbonylation of Methyl Nitrite to Dimethyl Carbonate

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Table S1. The comparison of activity and selectivity over Pd(II)/NaY and Pd(0)/NaY catalysts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalysts</th>
<th>Pd(II) samples</th>
<th>Pd(0) samples</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion of CO (%)</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>56.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sel$_{\text{DMC}}$ (%)</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>99.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sel$_{\text{DMO}}$ (%)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reaction conditions: 120 °C, 0.1 MPa, 200 mg catalyst, weight hour space velocity (WHSV) = 1440 L·kg$_{\text{cat}}$⁻¹·h⁻¹, CO: MN: Ar: N$_2$ = 16.9%: 51.6%: 2.4%: 29.1%.

Figure S1. The EDX image of fresh C1 catalyst.
Figure S2. The in-situ DRIR spectra of CO adsorption on C1 catalyst.

Figure S3. The in-situ DRIR spectra of the reaction between CO and MN on C1 catalyst at 120 °C.
Computational details

All geometry optimizations were performed with the hybrid density functional theory (DFT) at the level of B3LYP. The 6-311+G(d, p) all-electron basis sets were employed for the main group elements, and the corresponding basis sets with the Stuttgart/Dresden effective-core potentials (SDD) were employed for the transition metal palladium. The subsequent analytical harmonic frequency calculations were performed at the same level of theory to ensure that each geometry corresponds to a true local minimum. All calculations were performed by using the Gaussian 09 suite of program.