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Supporting Information

**Gold-glutathione complex catalyst with carbon support for non-mercury catalytic acetylene hydrochlorination**

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3 Au/AC and Au1-GSH3/AC catalysts.

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5 GSH/AC (pH 8.3) catalysts. Reaction conditions: temperature (T) = 170 °C, GHSV

6 (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>) = 360 h<sup>-1</sup>, and feed volume ratio V<sub>HCl</sub>/V<sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub></sub> = 1.1.

7 **Fig. S2.** Selectivity to VCM over the different pH values for Au1-GSH3/AC catalysts.

8 Reaction conditions: temperature (T) = 170 °C, GHSV (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>) = 360 h<sup>-1</sup>, and feed

9 volume ratio V<sub>HCl</sub>/V<sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub></sub> = 1.1.

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11 GSH3/AC (pH 2), (d) Au1-GSH3/AC (pH 4.5) and (e) Au1-GSH3/AC (pH 12)

12 catalysts.

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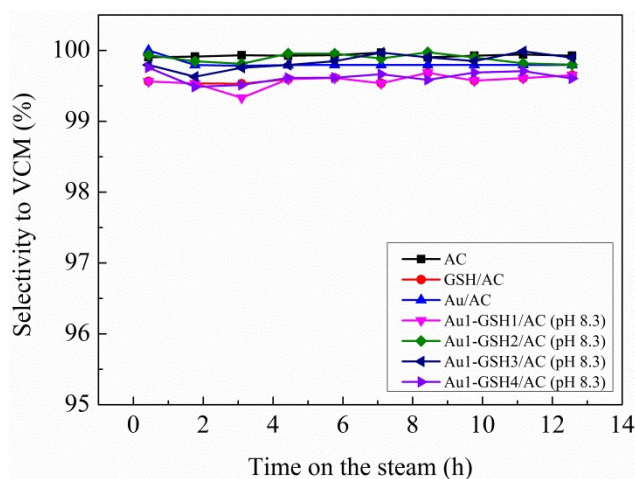
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1 **Table S1** The desorption areas and desorption temperature of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> for the fresh Au/AC and Au1-  
 2 GSH3/AC catalysts

catalyst	desorption area	desorption temperature (°C)
Au/AC	762.3	236
Au1-GSH3/AC (pH 2)	1142.4	327
Au1-GSH3/AC (pH 4.5)	1210.3	329
Au1-GSH3/AC (pH 8.3)	1372.5	337
Au1-GSH3/AC (pH 12)	1573.3	322

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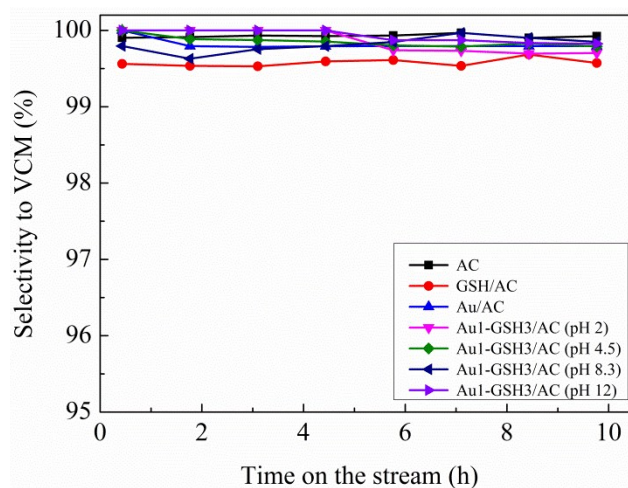
5 **Fig. S1** Selectivity to VCM over the different molar ratios of Au/GSH for the Au-GSH/AC (pH  
 6 8.3) catalysts. Reaction conditions: temperature (T) = 170 °C, GHSV (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>) = 360 h<sup>-1</sup>, and feed  
 7 volume ratio V<sub>HCl</sub>/V<sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub></sub> = 1.1.

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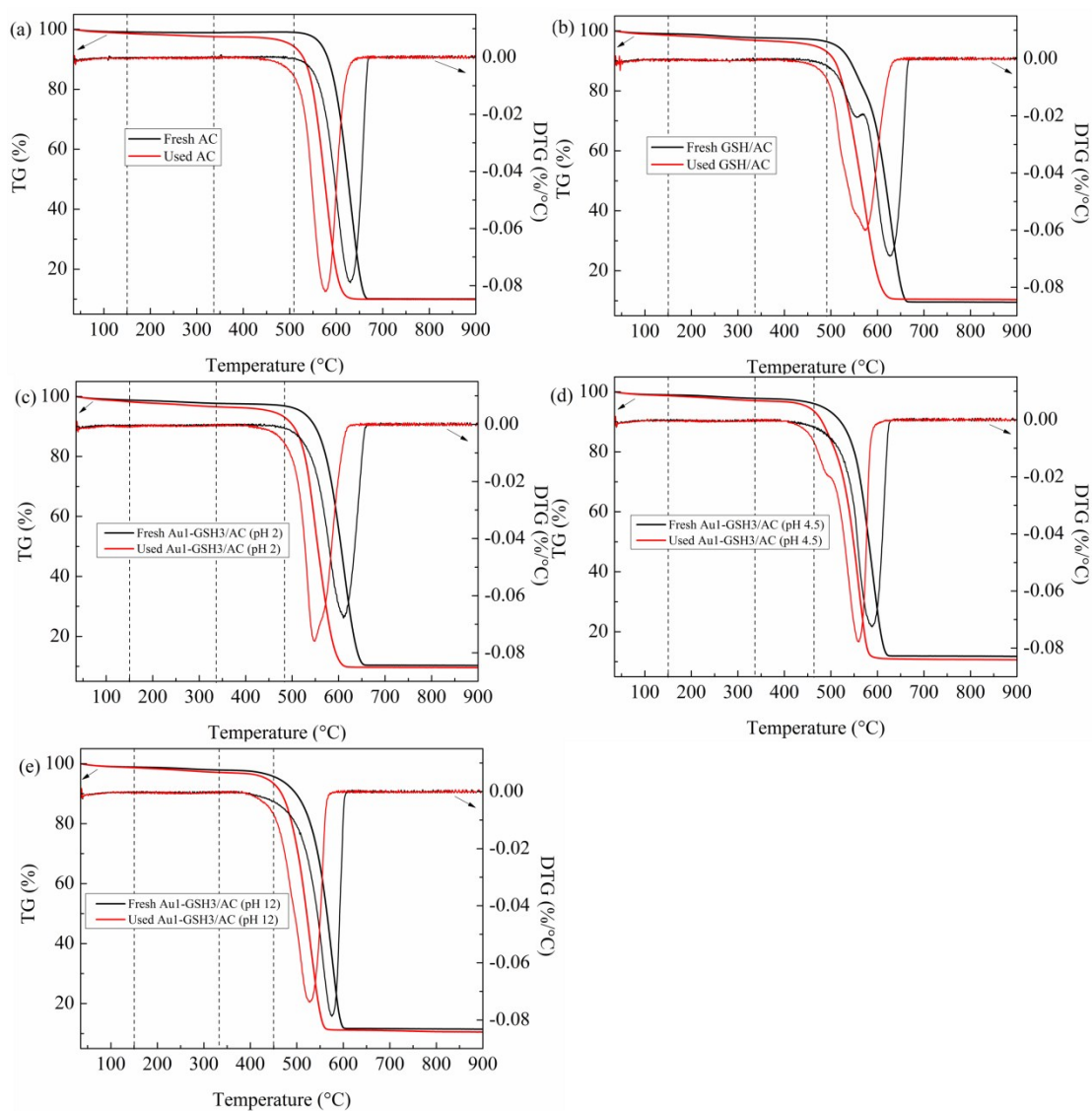


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2 **Fig. S2** Selectivity to VCM over the different pH values of Au1-GSH3/AC catalysts. Reaction

3 conditions: temperature (T) = 170 °C, GHSV (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>) = 360 h<sup>-1</sup>, and feed volume ratio V<sub>HCl</sub>/V<sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub></sub>

4 = 1.1.



1

2 **Fig. S3** TG and DTG curves of the fresh and used (a) AC, (b) GSH/AC, (c) Au1-GSH3/AC (pH

3

2), (d) Au1-GSH3/AC (pH 4.5) and (e) Au1-GSH3/AC (pH 12) catalysts.

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5 We have treated the coal-based activated carbon in two ways, the methods are

6 shown below.

7 (1) Hydrochloric acid treated

8 The activated carbon (20 g) was initially washed with 100 ml HCl (1 mol L<sup>-1</sup>)

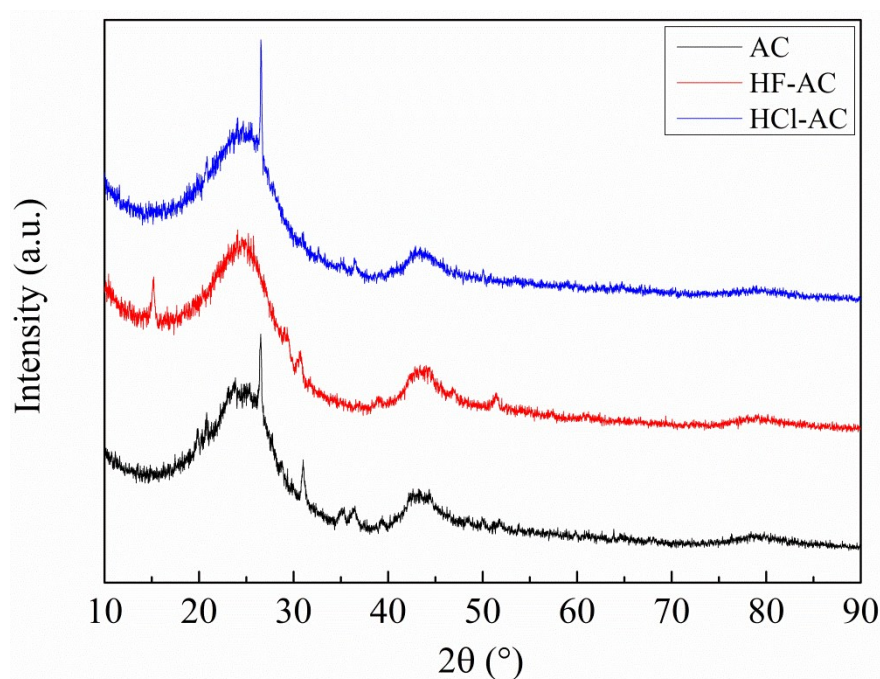
9 aqueous solution at 70 °C for 5 h to remove possible impurities of Na, Fe and Cu,

1 then the carbon was filtered and washed with distilled water until the pH value equals  
2 to pH 7 and dried at 150 °C for 12 h [1]. The final sample was denoted as HCl-AC.

3 (2) Hydrofluoric acid treated:

4 The activated carbon (20 g) was pretreated with the mixture solution of 75 ml HF  
5 (29 mol L<sup>-1</sup>) and 25 ml HCl (12 mol L<sup>-1</sup>) at 60 °C for 12 h, then the carbon was  
6 filtered and washed by the distilled water until the pH value equals to pH 7 followed  
7 by vacuum drying at 105 °C for 12 h [2]. The obtained sample was denoted as HF-AC.

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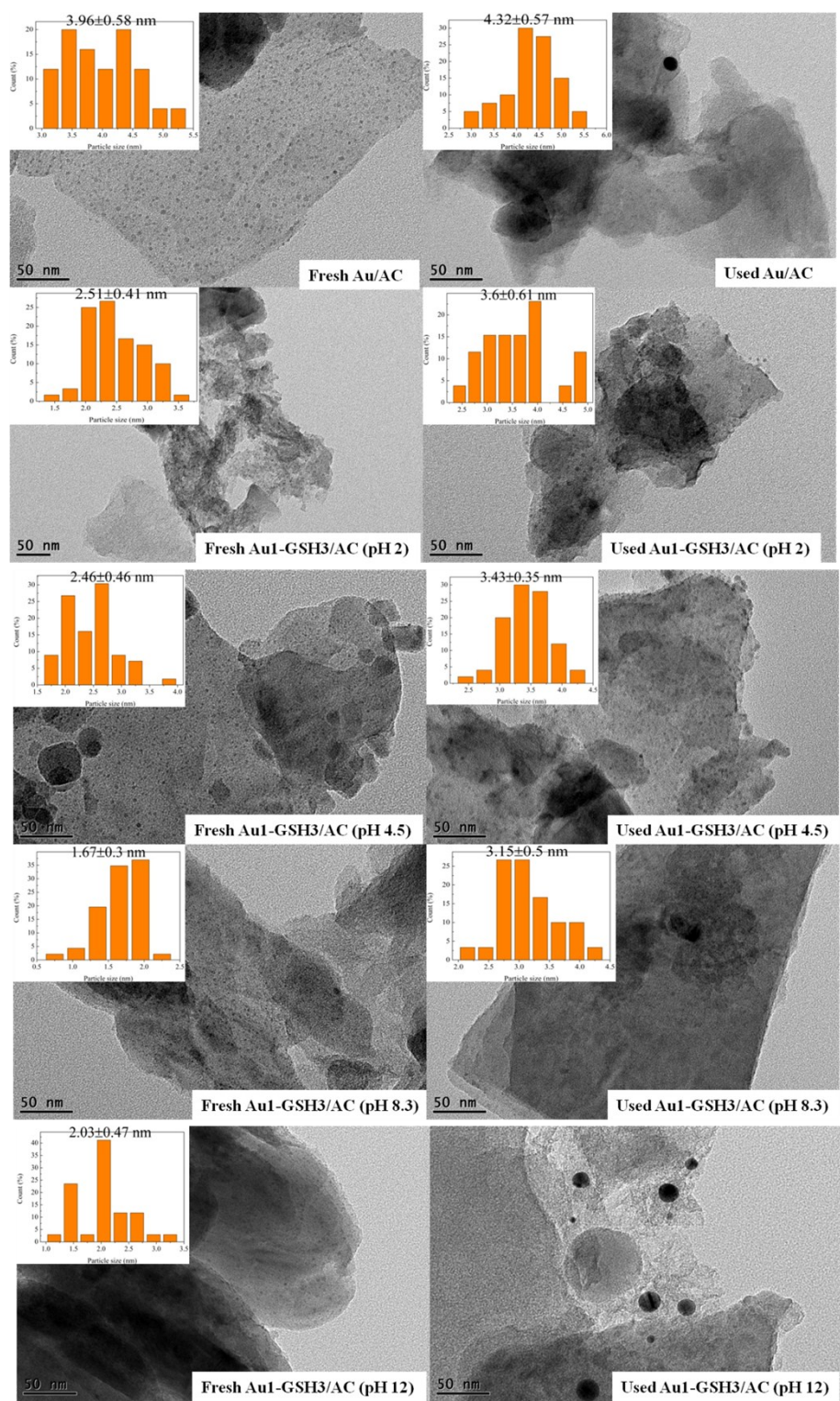
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10 **Fig. S4** XRD patterns of the AC, HF-AC and HCl-AC samples.

11 [1] H. Y. Zhang, B. Dai, X. G. Wang, W. Li, Y. Han, J. J. Gu and J. L. Zhang, *Green Chem.*, 2013,  
12 **15**, 829.

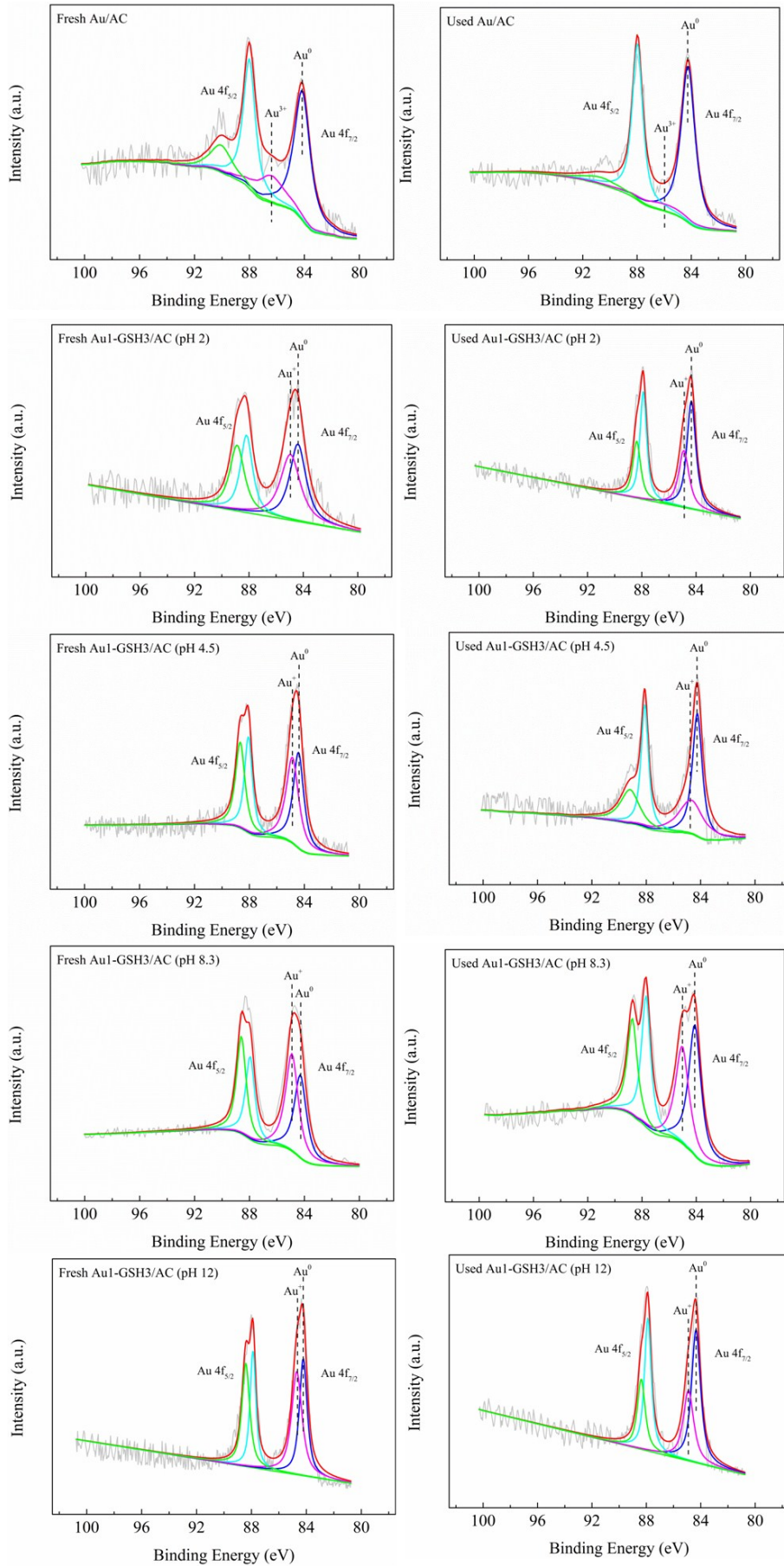
13 [2] C. W. Dale, C. G. Macpherson, D. G. Pearson, S. J. Hammond and R. J. Arculus, *Geochimica*  
14 *et Cosmochimica Acta.*, 2012, **89**, 202.

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2 **Fig. S5** TEM images and the particle size distribution of the fresh and used catalysts.





1 **Fig. S6** High-resolution XPS spectra of Au 4f for fresh and used Au/AC and Au1-GSH3/AC

2 catalysts.