

Supplementary Information for

**Effect of Ru/Cl ratio on the reaction of
acetylene hydrochlorination**

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18 **Table S1** The catalytic performance of some potential non-mercury catalysts recently reported in the literatures.

Catalyst	Composition of catalysts	Reaction conditions	Initial catalytic activity ^a	Deactivation rate (% h ⁻¹) ^b
Au1Sn1/AC ^[1]	1 wt% Au, n(Au)/n(Sn) = 1	T = 170 °C. GHSV(C ₂ H ₂) = 720 h ⁻¹ , V _{HCl} /V _{C₂H₂} = 1.1	X _A = 99.3%, S _{vcM} > 99.0%	0.15
AuPPh3Cl/AC ^[2]	0.30 wt% Au	T = 170 °C. GHSV(C ₂ H ₂) = 360 h ⁻¹ , V _{HCl} /V _{C₂H₂} = 1.1	X _A = 96.3%, S _{vcM} > 99.0%	0.02
PdCl ₂ -KCl-LaCl ₃ /C ^[3]	0.9 wt% Pd, 0.2 wt% KCl, 0.2 wt% LaCl ₃	T = 120-180 °C. GHSV(C ₂ H ₂) = 120 h ⁻¹ , V _{HCl} /V _{C₂H₂} = 1.15	X _A = 98.0%, S _{vcM} > 99.5%	10.5
Ru/SAC-C300 ^[4]	1 wt% Ru	T = 170 °C. GHSV(C ₂ H ₂) = 180 h ⁻¹ , V _{HCl} /V _{C₂H₂} = 1.1	X _A = 96.5%, S _{vcM} > 99.9%	0.05
Ru1K1/SAC ^[5]	1 wt% Ru, n(Ru)/n(K) = 1	T = 170 °C. GHSV(C ₂ H ₂) = 180 h ⁻¹ , V _{HCl} /V _{C₂H₂} = 1.1	X _A = 99.8%, S _{vcM} > 99.0%	0.14
(Ru ₅ Cl ₇)-P/AC	1 wt% Ru	T = 180 °C. GHSV(C ₂ H ₂) = 180 h ⁻¹ , V _{HCl} /V _{C₂H₂} = 1.15	X _A = 97.0%, S _{vcM} > 99.0%	0.01

19 ^a X_A represents the initial conversion of acetylene and S_{vcM} represents the selectivity to VCM of the catalyst.

20 ^b Deactivation rate was defined as (the initial maximum C₂H₂ conversion – the final C₂H₂ conversion)/(deactivation period, h).

21 **Table S2** The molar ratio of ruthenium and chlorine in the fresh Ru-based catalysts, determined
 22 by XPS spectra.

Samples	Ru (wt %)	Cl (wt %)	Molar(Ru)/ Molar(Cl)
Fresh Ru ⁰ /AC	80.34	19.66	1.43
Fresh RuCl ₃ /AC	49.20	50.80	0.34
Fresh Ru ₅ Cl ₅ /AC	77.87	22.13	1.20
Fresh Ru ₅ Cl ₇ /AC	66.39	33.61	0.69
Fresh Ru ₅ Cl ₉ /AC	61.73	38.27	0.56

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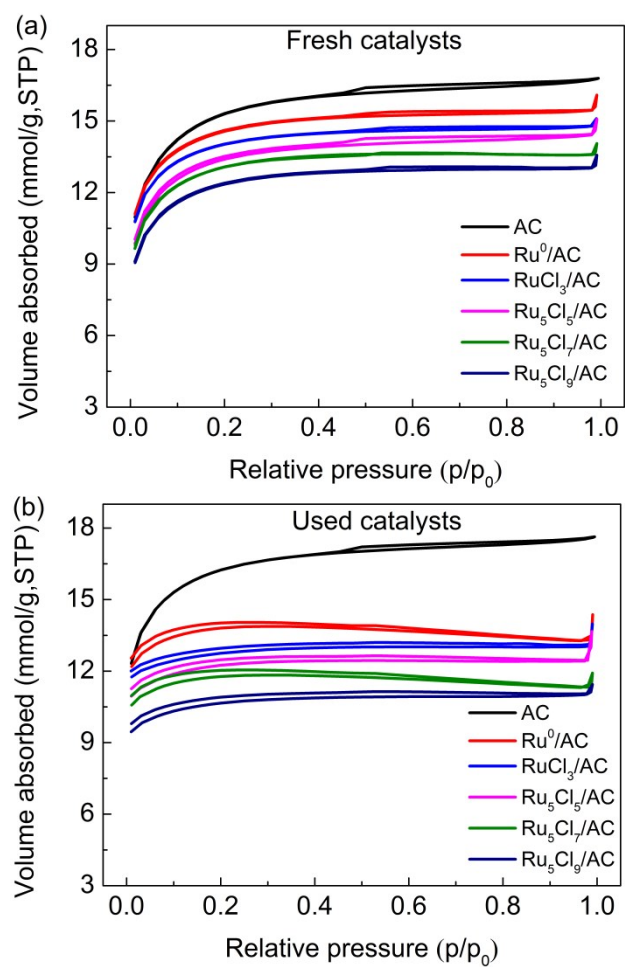
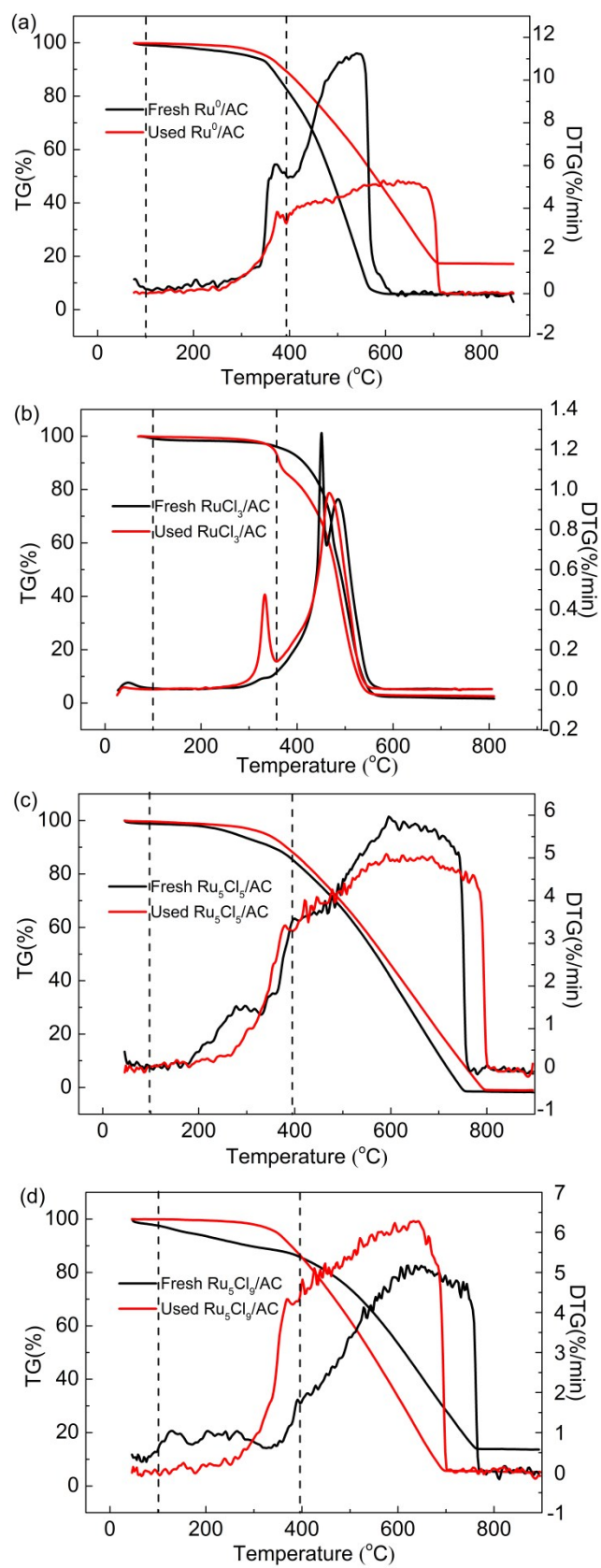


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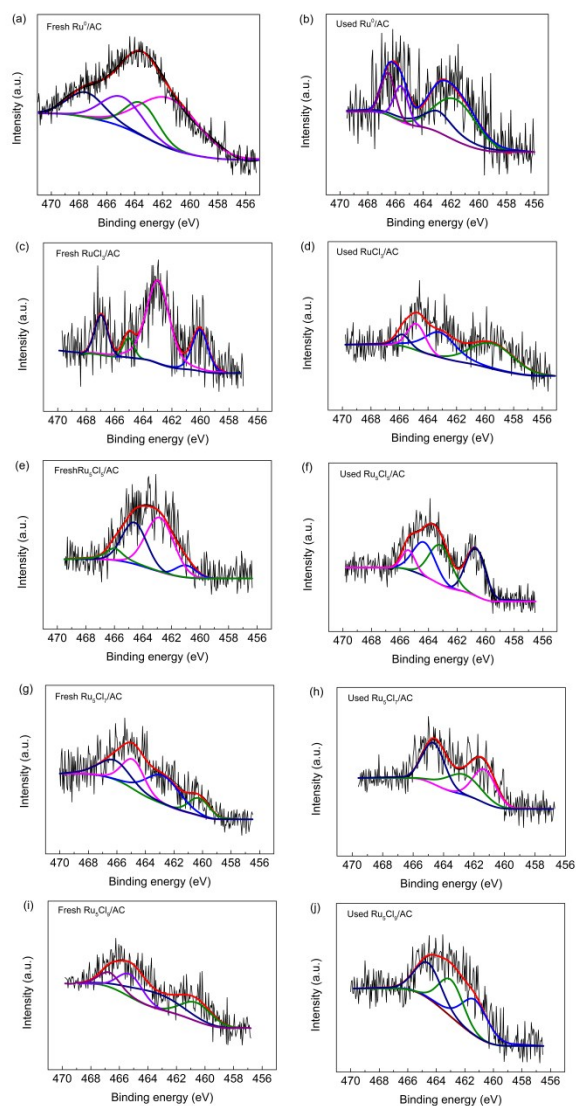


Fig. S3 High-resolution XPS spectra of Ru 3p of the fresh and used catalysts.

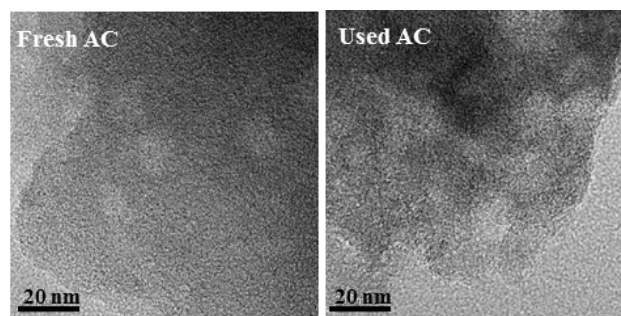


Fig. S4 TEM images of the fresh and used AC catalysts.

References

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