Supplementary Information

Synthesis of Ethanol from Aryl Methyl Ether/Lignin, CO₂ and H₂

Jingjing Zhang,^{a, c} Qingli Qian,^{*a, b} Ying Wang,^{a, c} Bernard Baffour Asare Bediako,^{a, c} Jiang Yan,^{a, c} Buxing Han^{*a, b, c, d}

^a Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, CAS Key Laboratory of Colloid, Interface and Chemical Thermodynamics, CAS Research/Education Center for Excellence in Molecular Sciences, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China.

^b Physical Science Laboratory, Huairou National Comprehensive Science Center, No. 5 Yanqi East Second Street, Beijing 101400, China.

^c School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China.

^d Shanghai Key Laboratory of Green Chemistry and Chemical Processes, School of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200062, China.



Fig. S1 GC graph of the gaseous sample after the reaction of CO_2 and H_2 . Reaction condition: 20 µmol [RuCl₂(CO)₃]₂ (based on the metal), 20 µmol triphos, 2.2 mmol LiI, 2 mL DMI, 3 MPa CO₂ and 5 MPa H₂ (at room temperature), 190 °C,10h.



Fig. S2 Anisole decomposition and phenol generation during the reaction. Reaction conditions: 20 μ mol [RuCl₂(CO)₃]₂ and 60 μ mol Co₂(CO)₈ (based on the metal), 20 μ mol triphos, 2.2 mmol LiI, 2 mL DMI, 3.6 mmol anisole, 3 MPa CO₂ and 5 MPa H₂ (at room temperature), 190 °C.













Fig. S3 The GC-MS result of the reaction of entry 1 of Table 1. Reaction condition: 20 μ mol [RuCl₂(CO)₃]₂ and 60 μ mol Co₂(CO)₈ (based on the metal), 20 μ mol triphos, 2.2 mmol LiI, 2 mL DMI, 3.6 mmol anisole, 3 MPa CO₂ and 5 MPa H₂ (at room temperature), 190 °C, 10 h.



Fig. S4 The GC-MS result of the reaction using 3 mmol phenol instead of 3.6mmol anisole. Reaction condition: 20 μ mol [RuCl₂(CO)₃]₂ and 60 μ mol Co₂(CO)₈ (based on the metal), 20 μ mol triphos, 2.2 mmol LiI, 2 mL DMI, 3 mmol phenol, 3 MPa CO₂ and 5 MPa H₂ (at room temperature), 190 °C, 10 h.



Fig. S5 GC graph of the liquid sample after the reaction of anisole and LiI. Reaction condition: 2.2 mmol LiI, 2 mL DMI, 3.6 mmol anisole, 3 MPa CO_2 and 5 MPa H_2 (at room temperature), 190 °C, 10 h.



Fig. S6 GC graph of the liquid sample after the reaction of CH_3I , CO and H_2 . Reaction condition: 20 µmol [RuCl₂(CO)₃]₂ and 60 µmol Co₂(CO)₈ (based on the metal), 20 µmol triphos, 2.2 mmol LiI, 2 mL DMI, 10 uL CH₃I, 0.8 MPa CO and 5 MPa H₂ (at room temperature), 190 °C,10 h.







Fig. S7 The GC-MS result of the reaction using ${}^{13}CO_2$ instead of CO₂. Reaction condition: 20 μ mol [RuCl₂(CO)₃]₂ and 60 μ mol Co₂(CO)₈ (based on the metal), 20 μ mol triphos, 2.2 mmol LiI, 2 mL DMI, 3.6 mmol anisole, 2 MPa ${}^{13}CO_2$ and 5 MPa H₂ (at room temperature), 190 °C,10 h.



Fig. S8 GC graph of the gaseous sample after the reaction of CH_3I and H_2 . Reaction condition: 20 µmol [RuCl₂(CO)₃]₂ and 60 µmol $Co_2(CO)_8$ (based on the metal), 20 µmol triphos, 2.2 mmol LiI, 2 mL DMI, 40 uL CH₃I, 5 MPa H₂ (at room temperature), 190 °C, 10 h.



Fig. S9 GC graph of the gaseous sample after the reaction of CO and H_2 . Reaction condition: 20 µmol [RuCl₂(CO)₃]₂ and 60 µmol Co₂(CO)₈ (based on the metal), 20 µmol triphos, 2.2 mmol LiI, 2 mL DMI, 0.8 MPa CO and 5 MPa H₂ (at room temperature), 190 °C,10 h.

(a) Total ions chromatograph



(b) deuterated ethanol



(c) standard ethanol



(d) deuterated propanol



(e) standard propanol



(f) unreacted anisole

0

(mainlib) Anisole



Fig. S10 The GC-MS result of the reaction using D₂ instead of H₂: (a) total ions chromatograph, (b) deuterated ethanol and (c) standard ethanol, (d) deuterated propanol and (e) standard propanol, (f) unreacted anisole and (g) standard anisole. Reaction condition: 20 µmol [RuCl₂(CO)₃]₂ and 60 µmol Co2(CO)8 (based on the metal), 20 µmol triphos, 2.2 mmol LiI, 2 mL DMI, 3.6 mmol anisole, 3 MPa CO₂ and 5 MPa D₂ (at room temperature), 190 $^{\circ}$ C, 10 h.

63

60

50

40

74

80

70

10

110

120

100

90

Notes:

Fig. S10b: One ethanol molecule could contain at most 6 D atoms, which suggests that the H atoms on the methyl group detached from the anisole substrate could be totally substituted by the D atoms.

Fig. S10d: One propanol molecule could contain at most 8 D atoms, which suggests that the H atoms on the methyl group detached from the anisole substrate could also be totally substituted by the D atoms.

Fig. S10f: No D atom entered the anisole molecule during the reaction. This indicates that the unreacted anisole did not experience H-D exchange.



Fig. S11 The HR-ESI-MS (-) spectra of the reaction solution at condition of entry 1 of Table 1.

Notes: The HR-ESI-MS spectra revealed that the carbonyls of the Ru precursor were mainly retained in the catalyst after reaction. The Co catalyst after reaction could not be observed by HR-ESI-MS analysis, while in the literature cobalt complex with multi carbonyls were usually the active center at similar conditions¹.















Fig. S12 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 1 of Table 2.

Note: To protect the detector of the MS, the solvent DMI (retention time 8.5min-9.5min) was cut during the analysis.















Fig. S13 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 2 of Table 2.









Fig. S14 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 3 of Table 2.

Note: White powder was observed after the reaction because of the limited solubility of hydroquinone in DMI.









Fig. S15 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 4 of Table 2.

Note: White powder was observed after the reaction because of the limited solubility of hydroquinone in DMI.









25 / 46





Fig. S16 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 5 of Table 2.





Target 2







Fig. S17 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 6 of Table 2.

















Fig. S18 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 7 of Table 2.











Fig. S19 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 8 of Table 2.













Fig. S20 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 9 of Table 2.









Fig. S21 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 10 of Table 2.













Fig. S22 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 11 of Table 2.









39 / 46





Fig. S23 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 12 of Table 2.









Fig. S24 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 13 of Table 2.











Fig. S25 The GC-MS spectra of the solution after the reaction in entry 14 of Table 2.

Entry	Ru	Co	LiI	Triphos	CO.	Н.	TON
	(µmol)	(µmol)	(mmol)	(μmol) CO ₂		112	101
1	10	30	2.2	20	3	5	63
2	20	60	2.2	20	3	5	73
3	30	90	2.2	20	3	5	48
4	10	70	2.2	20	3	5	65
5	30	50	2.2	20	3	5	46
6	50	30	2.2	20 3		5	11
7	20	60	1.1	20	3	5	33
8	20	60	3.3	20	3	5	60
9	20	60	2.2	10	3	5	59
10	20	60	2.2	30	3	5	62
11 ^b	20	60	2.2	20	3	5	1
12	20	60	2.2	20	0	5	0
13	20	60	2.2	20	3	0	0
14	20	60	2.2	20	0.75	1.25	9
15	20	60	2.2	20	1.5	2.5	43
16	20	60	2.2	20	2.25	3.75	53
17	20	60	2.2	20	3.75	6.25	74
18	20	60	2.2	20	1	7	63
19	20	60	2.2	20	2	6	69
20	20	60	2.2	20	4	4	69
21	20	60	2.2	20	5	3	61
22	20	60	2.2	20	6	2	40
23 ^c	20	60	2.2	20	1	5	68

Table S1 Effect of reaction parameters on the reaction.^a

^aReaction conditions: $[RuCl_2(CO)_3]_2/Co_2(CO)_8$ were used as the catalyst and their dosages were based on the metal, 2 mL DMI, 3.6 mmol anisole, 190 °C, 10 h. ^bNo anisole was added before the reaction. ^c 0.8MPa CO was used instead of 3MPa CO₂.

Note: At fixed Ru/Co ratio of 1/3, the reaction rate initially increased and then dropped with elevating catalyst dosages, and the highest TON was obtained at 20 µmol Ru and 60 µmol Co (entries 1-3). When the total Ru-Co dosage was fixed at 80 µmol, the suitable Ru/Co ratio was 1/3 (entries 2, 4-6). After testing the catalytic rate at different LiI dosages, we found that 2.2 mmol was appropriate (entries 2, 7, 8). The impact of triphos dosge was also studied and the suitable dosage was 20 µmol (entries 2, 9, 10). The anisole, CO₂ and H₂ were all essential to the reaction, because ethanol could hardly be observed without anyone of them (entries 11-13). With the rising gas pressure, the TON of ethanol increased remarkably, while the increase became minor when the pressure was high enough (entries 2, 14-17). We fixed the total pressure at 8 MPa and changed the CO₂/H₂ ratio, and found that 3 MPa CO₂ and 5 MPa H₂ were fit for the reaction (entries 2, 18-22). In short, the optimized reaction conditions were 20 µmol Ru and 60 µmol Co catalysts, 2.2 mmol LiI, 20 µmol triphos, 3 MPa CO₂ and 5 MPa H₂, 190 °C.

Entry	Catalyst 20 µmol Ru/60 µmol Co	Promoter 2.2 mmol	Ligand 20 µmol	CO ₂ MPa	H ₂ MPa	Anisole decomposition%
1	-	LiI	-	0	0	3.9
2	[RuCl ₂ (CO) ₃] ₂ , Co ₂ (CO) ₈	-	triphos	3	5	0
3	[RuCl ₂ (CO) ₃] ₂ , Co ₂ (CO) ₈	LiI	triphos	3	5	79.3
4	-	LiI	-	3	5	43.1
5	Co ₂ (CO) ₈	LiI	triphos	3	5	46.2
6	[RuCl ₂ (CO) ₃] ₂ ,	LiI	triphos	3	5	76.2
7	$[\operatorname{RuCl}_2(\operatorname{CO})_3]_2, \operatorname{Co}_2(\operatorname{CO})_8$	LiI	-	3	5	68.2
8	[RuCl ₂ (CO) ₃] ₂ , Co ₂ (CO) ₈	LiI	LiBF ₄	3	5	100

Table S2 Impact of the catalytic components and reactant gases on the decomposition of anisole at 190 $^{\circ}$ C.

References

1. M. Röper, H. Loevenich and J. Korff, J. Mol. Catal., 1982, **17**, 315–322.