Supporting Information

for

Eco-friendly Upconversion of Limestone into Value-added Calcium Formate

Gunniya Hariyanandam Gunasekar, Hongjin Park, Sudakar Padmanaban, and Sungho Yoon

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List of Scheme

Scheme S1. Synthesis of PP-POP

Figure S1. Schematic representation for the importance of heterogeneous catalyst for the practical realization of CF synthesis.



Figure S2. SEM measurement



Figure S3. STEM image and mapping of 1



Figure S4. N₂ sorption measurement of PP-POP



Figure S5. EPR of 1







Figure S7. Gas Chromatography results



Gas	Retention	Time
	(min)	
H ₂	1.40	
CH₄	3.20	
СО	3.86	
CO ₂	4.86	

Figure S8. ¹H and ¹³C NMR of isolated CF



Figure S9. Filtration test results



Figure S10. Recyclability of 1



Figure S11. SEM image and STEM-EDS mapping of recovered catalyst





Figure S12. XPS of recovered catalyst

Figure S13. IR of homogeneous [RuCl₃(P-P)(H₂O)]



The presence of a new peak at 2023 cm⁻¹ indicates the generation of Ru-H intermediate.

The peak at 1970 cm⁻¹ corresponds to Ru-CO species, which might have been arising through decarbonylation/dehydration of formate. The similar observation was previously reported by Palkovits *et. al.*¹

Catalyst	Ligand/	T (°C)	P (MPa)	time (h)	TON	Ref.
	Ru					
[RuCl ₃ (P-	1	60	6	15	800	This
P)(H ₂ O)]						work
[RhCl(tppms) ₃]	4.5	50	1	15	40	2
[RhCl(tppms) ₃]	4.5	60	1	15	32	2
[RhCl(tppms) ₃]	4.5	70	1	15	23	2
[RhCl(tppms) ₃]	4.5	50	1	15	300	2
[RhCl(tppms) ₃]	6	24	8	14	262	3
[RuCl ₂ (pta) ₄]	4	24	8	14	35	3
[RuCl ₂ (tppms) ₂] ₂	5	24	8	14	372	3

Table S1. Catalytic activity of $[RuCl_3(P-P)(H_2O)]$ compared with Ferenc Joo's catalysts

Table S2. Atomic composition of 1 by SEM-EDX analysis

С	0	Р	Ru	CI
82.87	7.04	8.15	0.50	1.44

Table S3. Results of CO chemisorption

Catalyst	Surface	atoms	by	CO
	chemisorption method			
Pd/C	6.9			
Ru/Al ₂ O ₃	3.5			

Table S4. Atomic composition of recovered catalyst by SEM-EDX analysis

С	0	Р	Ru	CI	Са
85.32	8.34	5.45	0.45	0.04	0.4



Scheme S1. Synthesis of PP-POP

References:

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