

## Supporting Information

### Demystifying the mechanism of NMP ligands in promoting Cu-catalyzed acetylene hydrochlorination: Insights from density functional theory study

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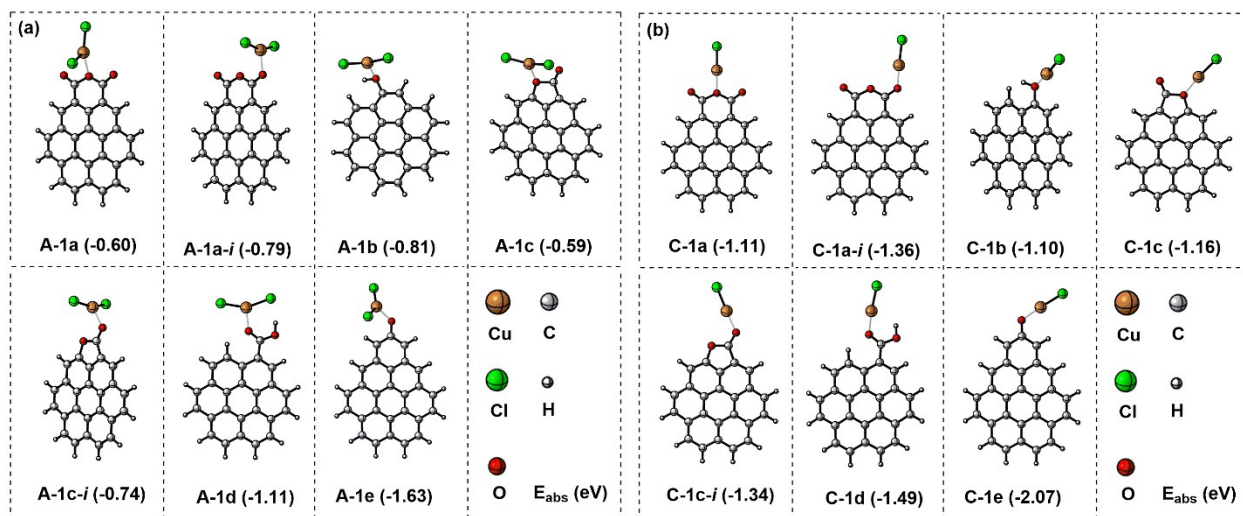


Fig. S1 Optimized geometries of **A-1n** Cu(II)/AC and **C-1n** Cu(I)/AC.

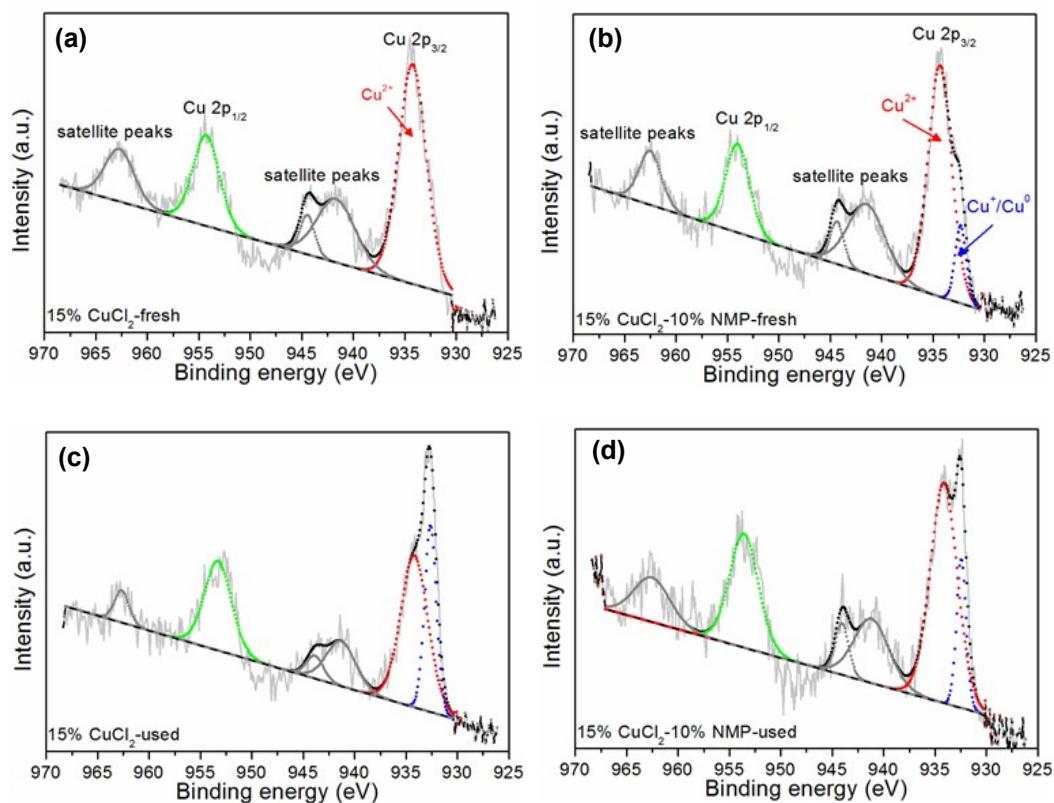


Fig. S2 Copper 2p XPS spectra of fresh catalysts (a) CuCl<sub>2</sub>/AC and (b) CuCl<sub>2</sub>-NMP/AC; used catalysts (c) CuCl<sub>2</sub>/AC and (d) CuCl<sub>2</sub>-NMP/AC.

Table 1 Surface Cu Components of Catalysts (XPS Cu 2p)

Catalyst	Area <sub>Cu<sup>2+</sup></sub> (%)	Area <sub>Cu<sup>+</sup>/Cu<sup>0</sup></sub> (%)
15%CuCl <sub>2</sub> -fresh	90.48	9.52
15%CuCl <sub>2</sub> -10%NMP-fresh	86.35	13.65
15%CuCl <sub>2</sub> -used	65.37	34.63
15%CuCl <sub>2</sub> -10%NMP-used	80.71	19.29

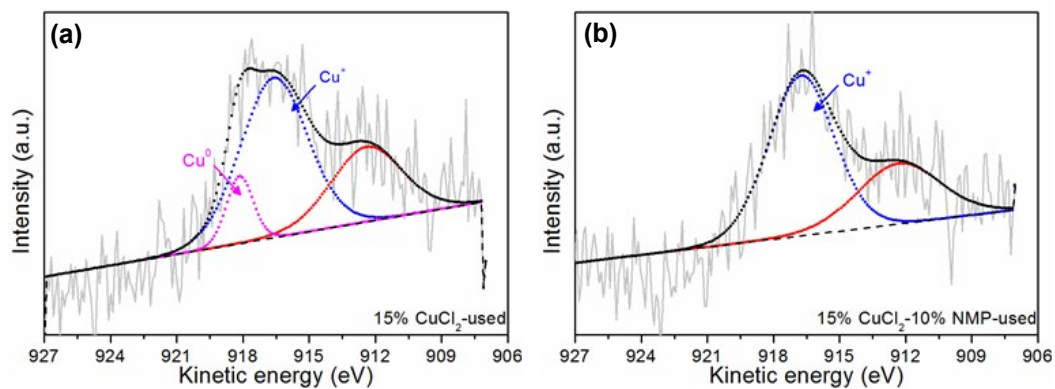


Fig. S3 Cu LMM Auger spectra of used catalysts (a)  $\text{CuCl}_2/\text{AC}$  and (b)  $\text{CuCl}_2\text{-NMP}/\text{AC}$ .

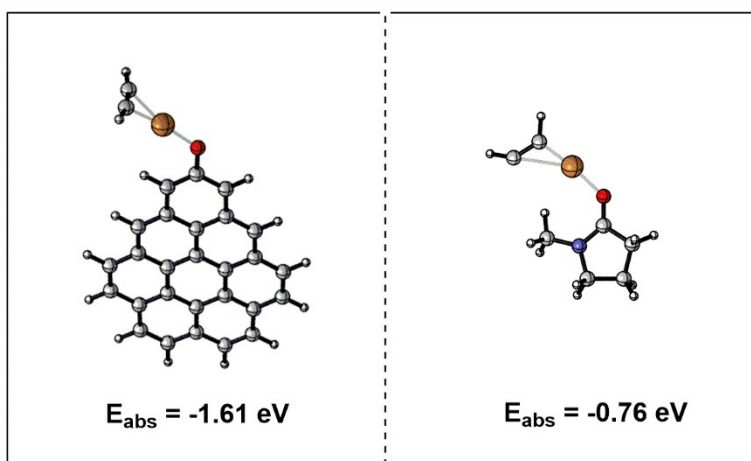


Fig. S4 Adsorption configurations and energies of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$  and  $\text{HCl}$  on  $\text{Cu}^0$  complexes.

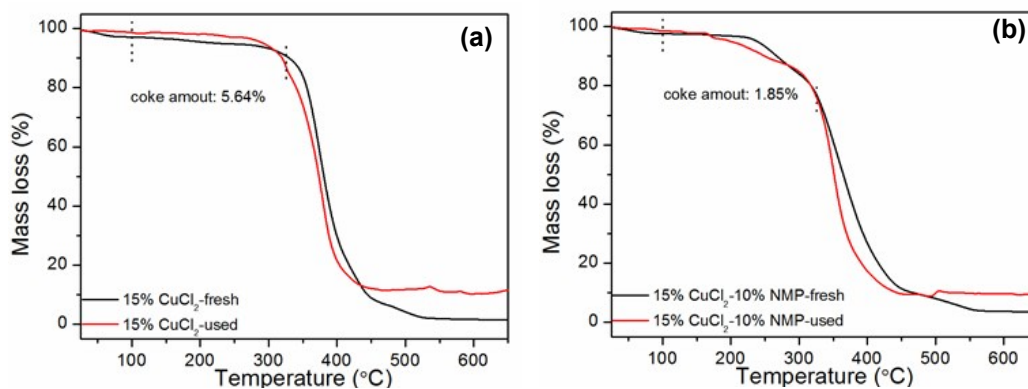


Fig. S5 TGA curves of fresh and used catalysts (a)  $\text{CuCl}_2/\text{AC}$  and (b)  $\text{CuCl}_2\text{-NMP}/\text{AC}$ .

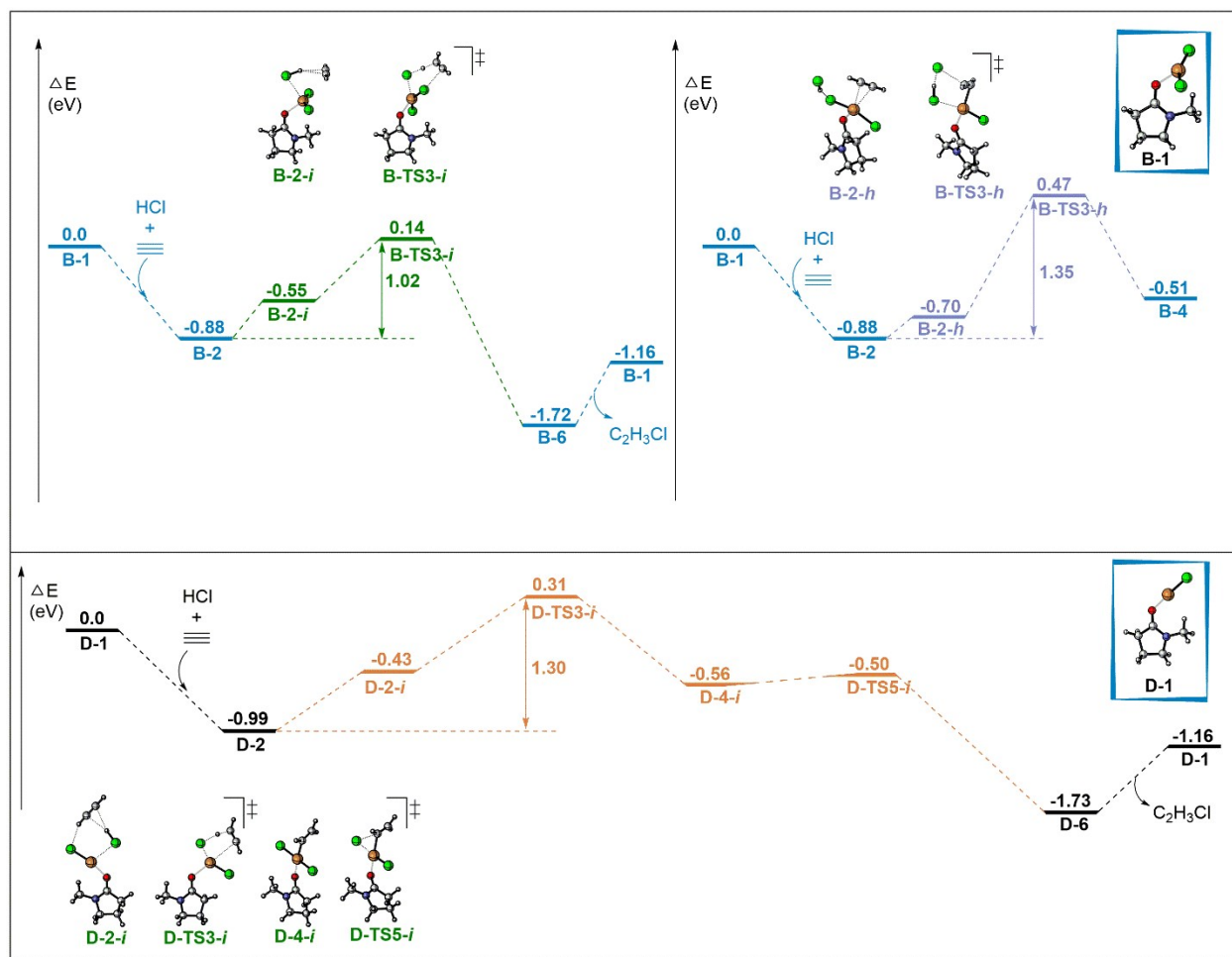


Fig. S6 Energy profiles of acetylene hydrochlorination of HCl and C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> with the Cu-NMP/AC catalyst along other possible pathways.

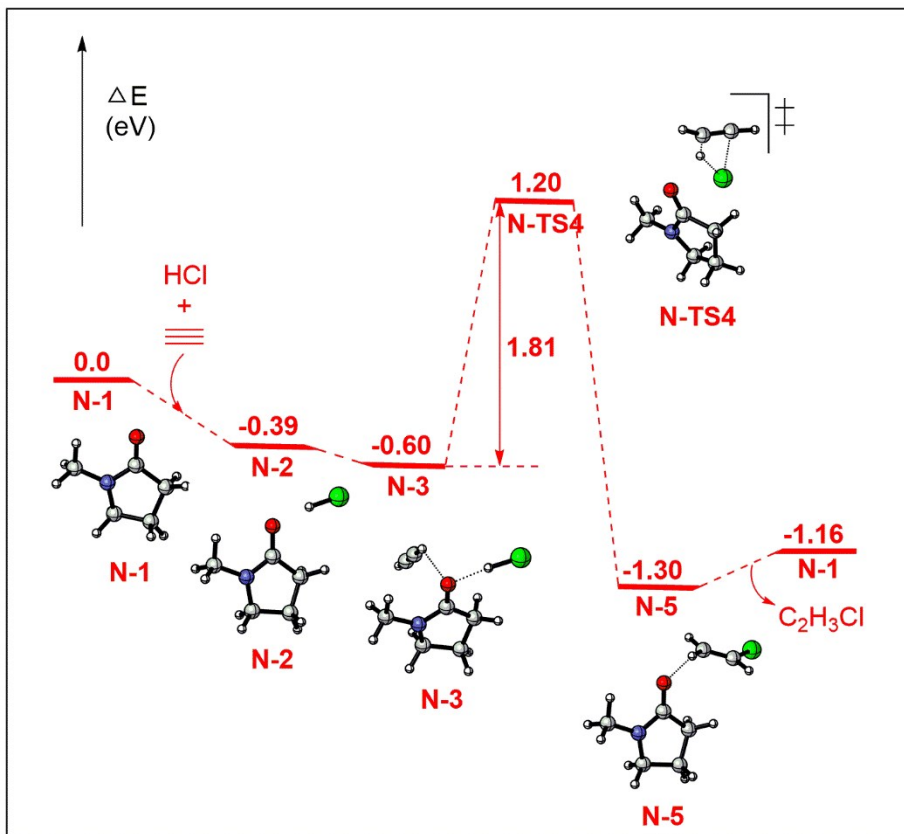


Fig. S7 Energy profile of acetylene hydrochlorination of HCl and  $C_2H_2$  with the NMP catalyst.

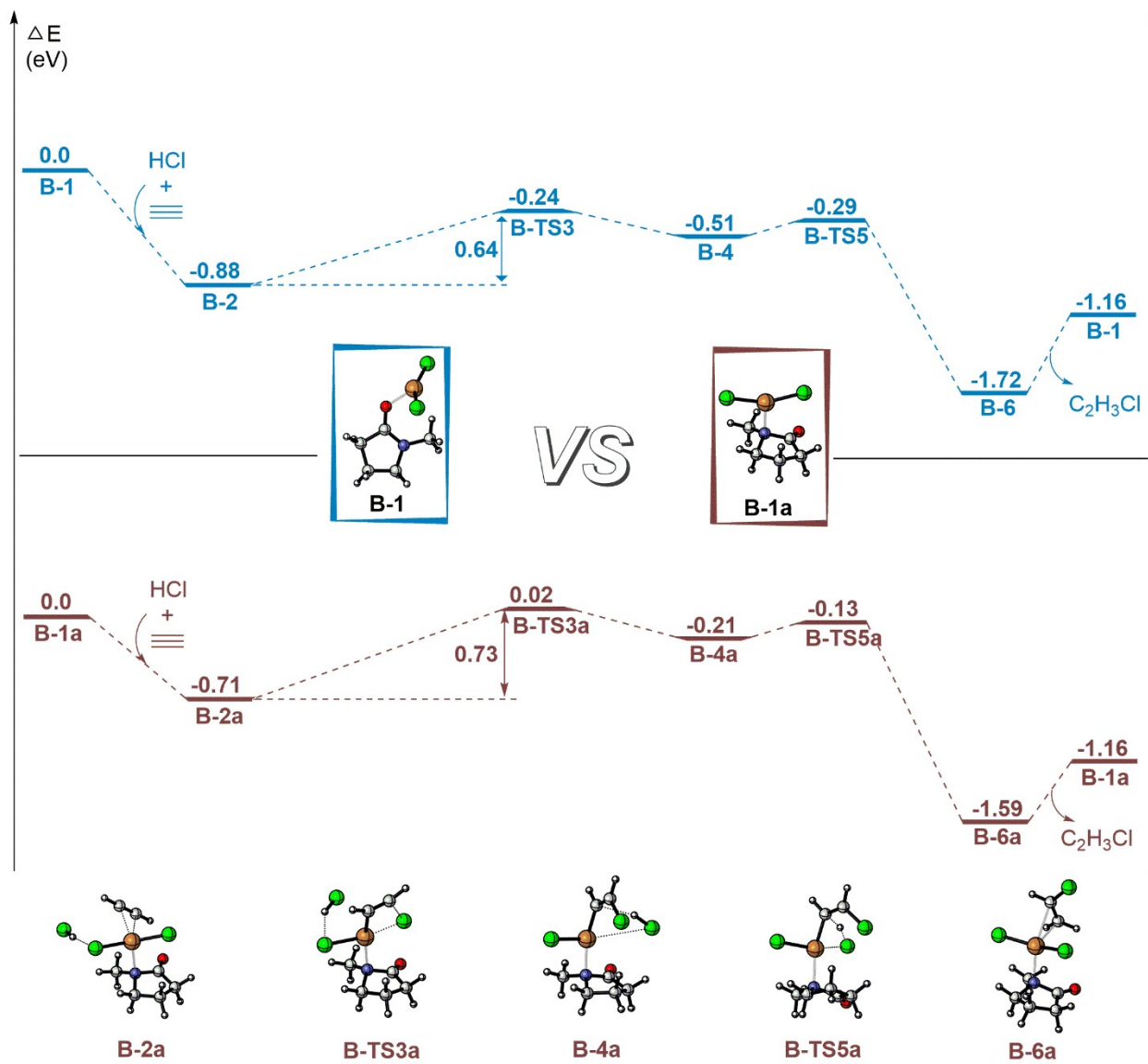


Fig. S8 Energy profile of acetylene hydrochlorination of HCl and  $C_2H_2$  with **B-1** and **B-1a** catalysts.