

## Supporting Information

# Iridium-( $\kappa^2$ -NSi) Catalyzed Dehydrogenation of Formic Acid: Effect of Auxiliary Ligands on the Catalytic Performance

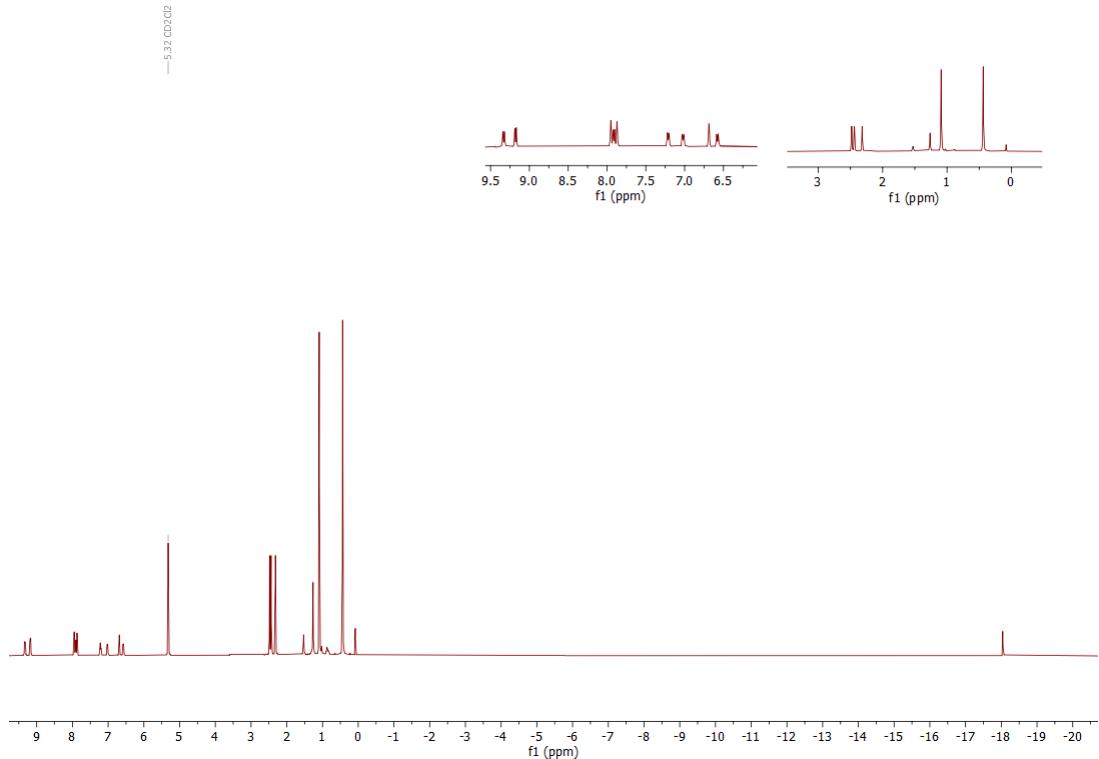
Alejandra Gómez-España,<sup>a,b</sup> Jorge L. Lopez-Morales,<sup>a</sup> Belinda Español,<sup>a</sup> Pilar García-Orduña,<sup>a</sup> Manuel Iglesias,<sup>a</sup> and Francisco J. Fernández-Alvarez<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Departamento de Química Inorgánica-Instituto de Síntesis Química y Catálisis Homogénea (ISQCH), Universidad de Zaragoza-CSIC, Facultad de Ciencias, 50009 Zaragoza, Spain, e-mail, F. J. Fernández-Alvarez: paco@unizar.es

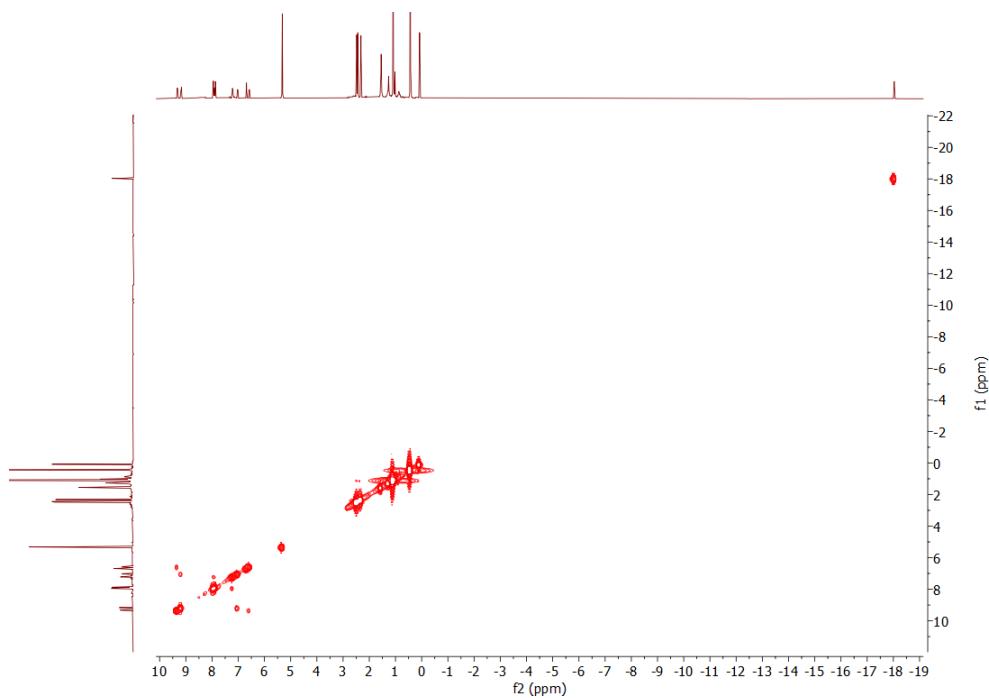
<sup>b</sup>Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Francisco Morazán (UPNFM)- Colonia el Dorado, Frente a Plaza Miraflores, Tegucigalpa-Honduras.

## 1. Experimental Details

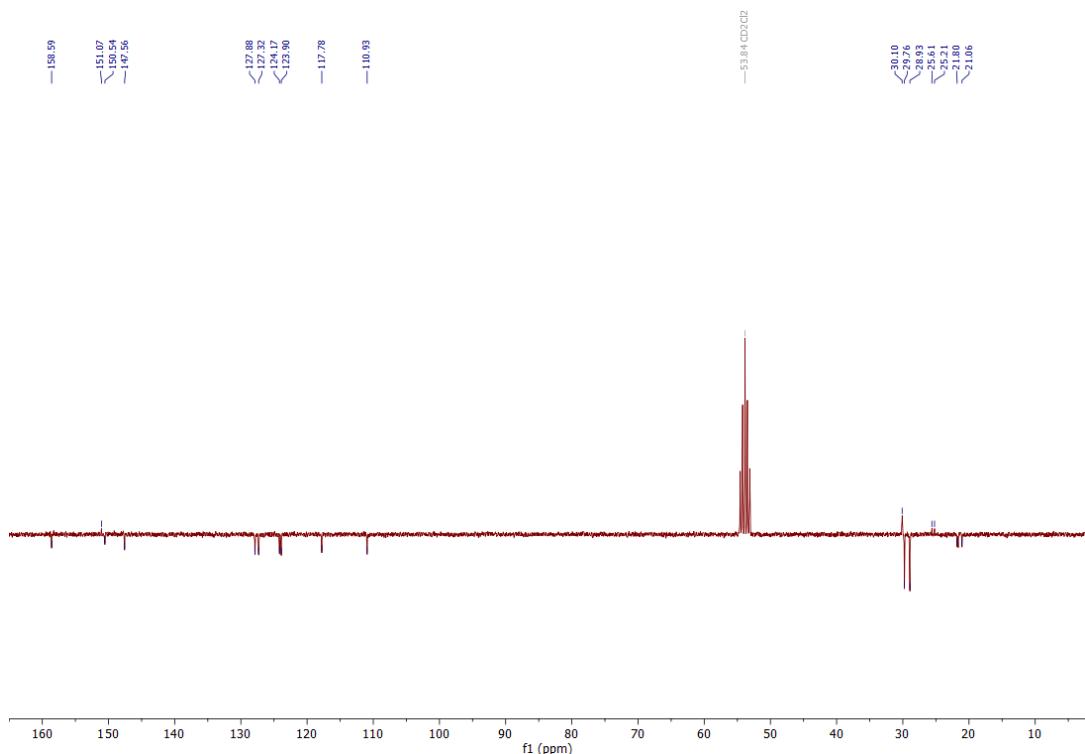
### 1. 1. Selected spectra of complexes 2 y 3



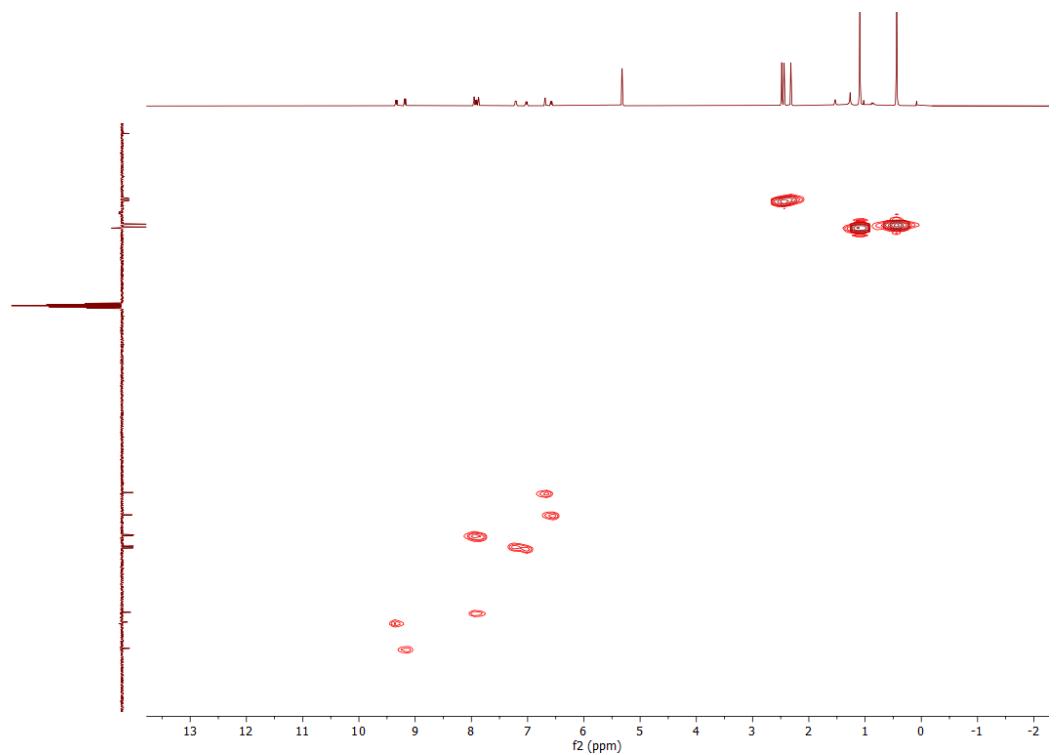
**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **2** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (300 MHz, 298K).



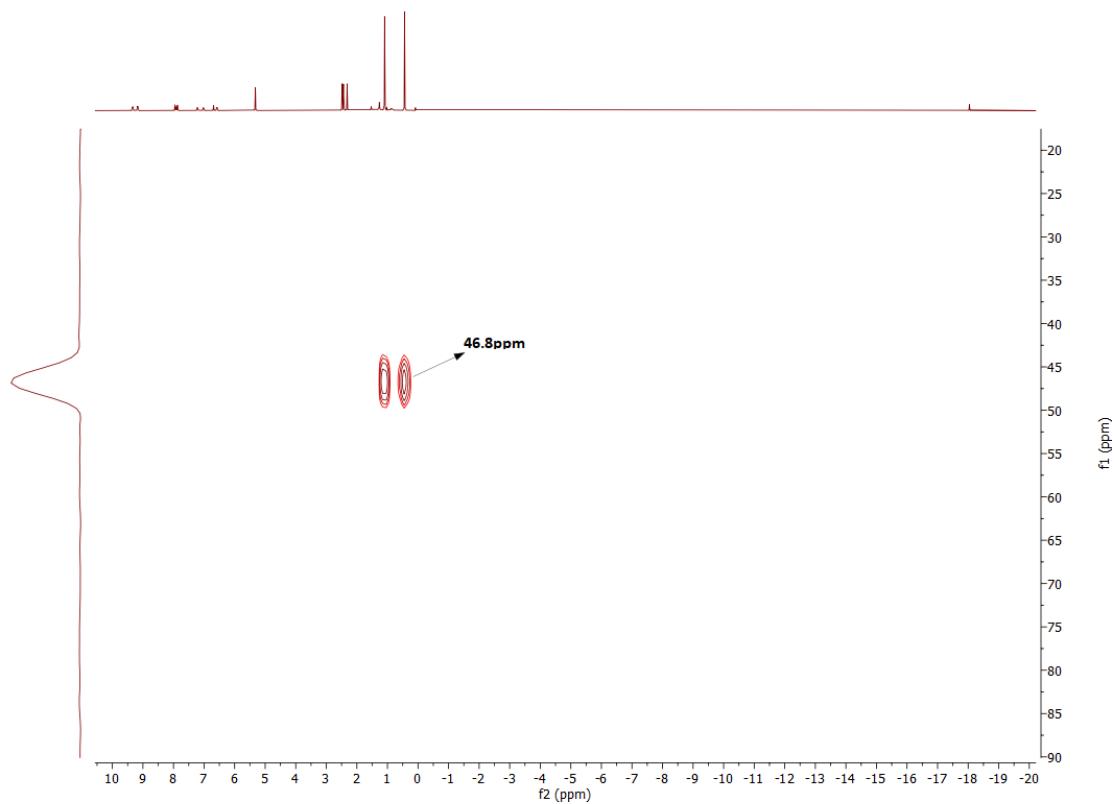
**Figure S2.** <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY NMR spectrum of **2** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (300 MHz, 298K).



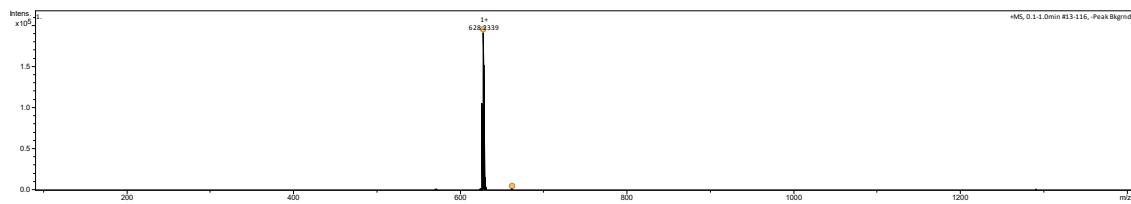
**Figure S3.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  APT NMR spectrum of **2** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (75 MHz, 298K).



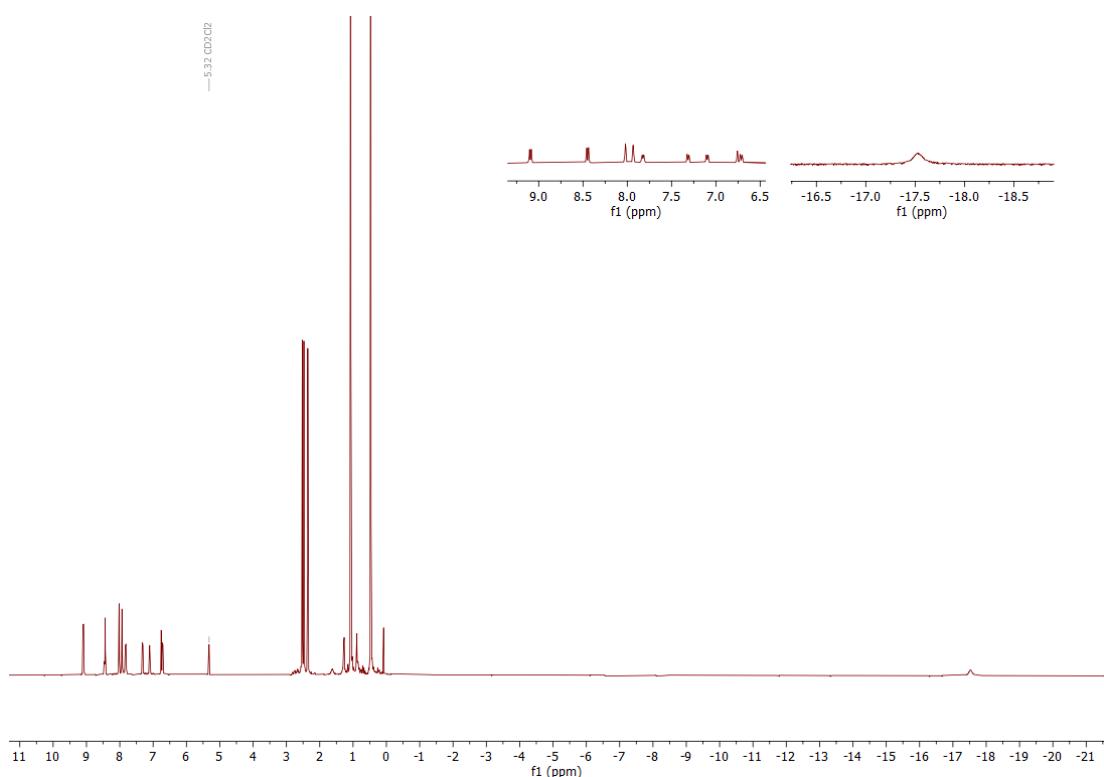
**Figure S4.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC NMR spectrum of **2** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (298K).



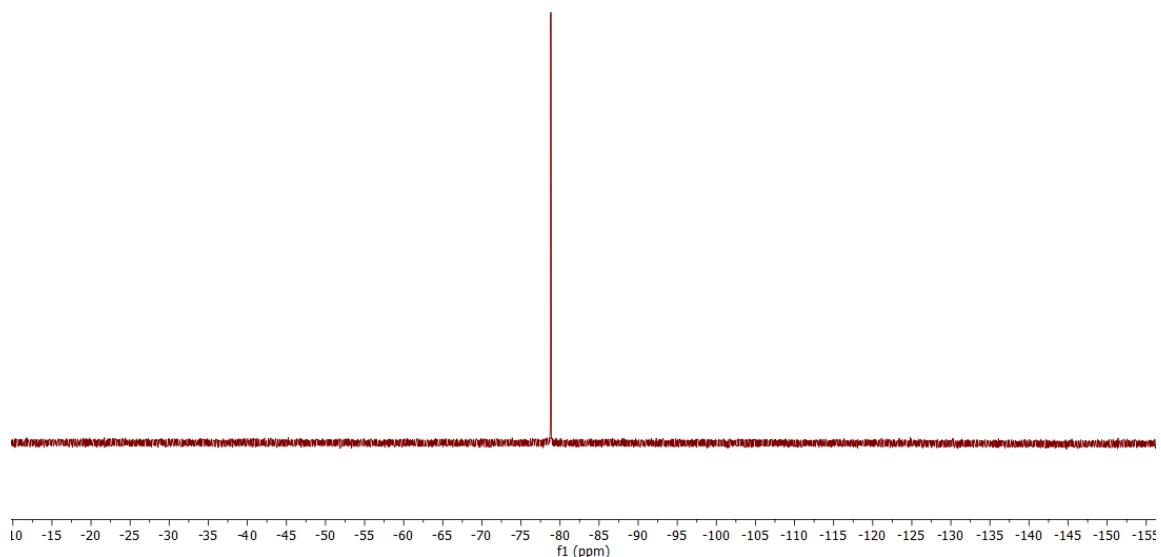
**Figure S5.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{29}\text{Si}$  HMBC spectrum of **2** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (60 MHz, 298K).



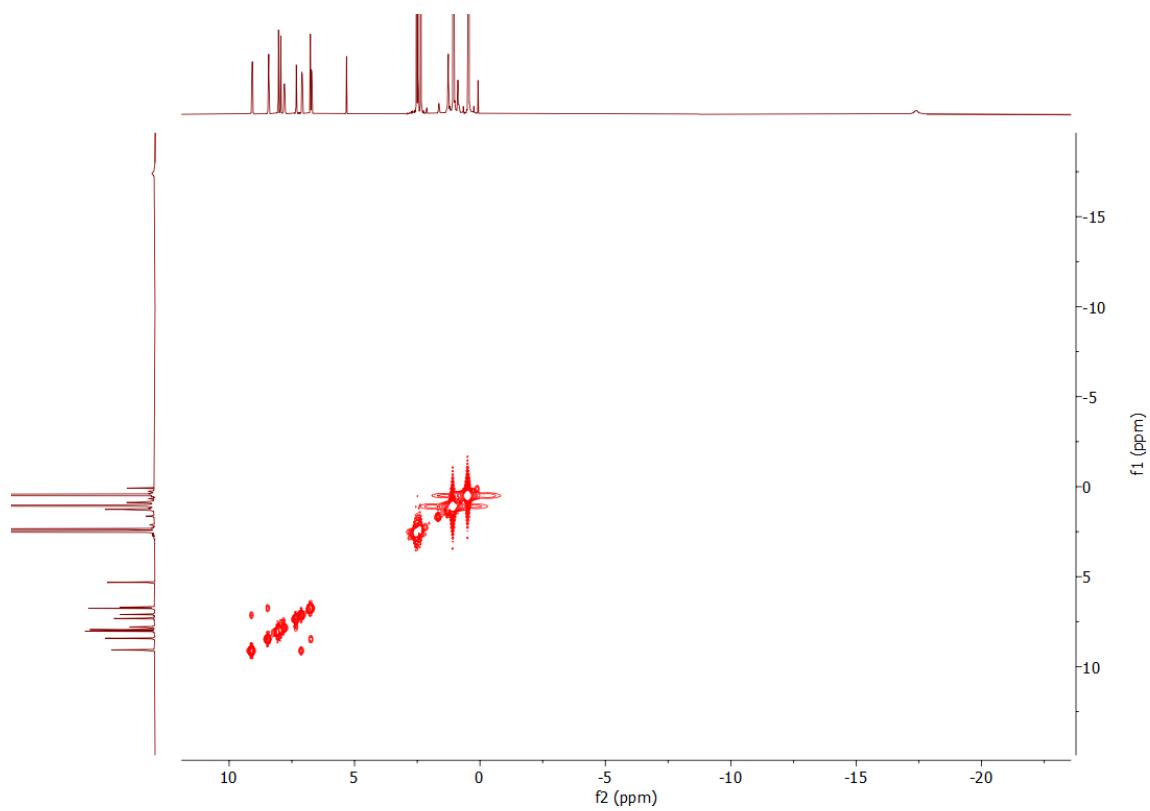
**Figure S6.** HR-MS of complex **2**.



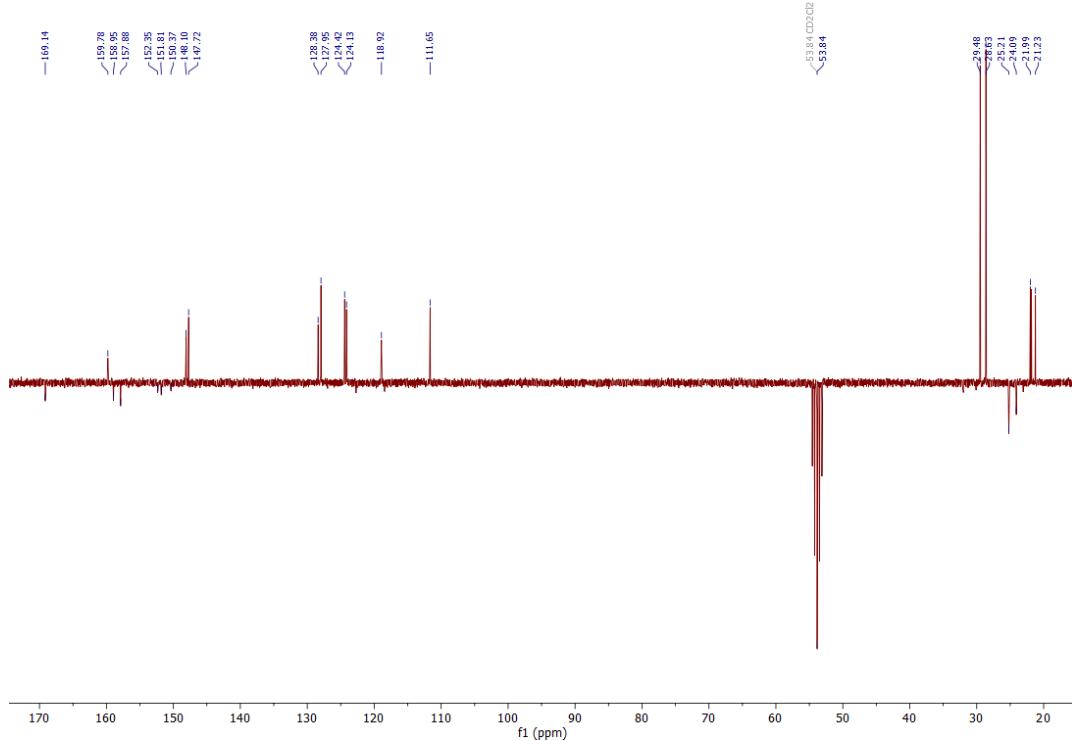
**Figure S7.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **3** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (300 MHz, 298K).



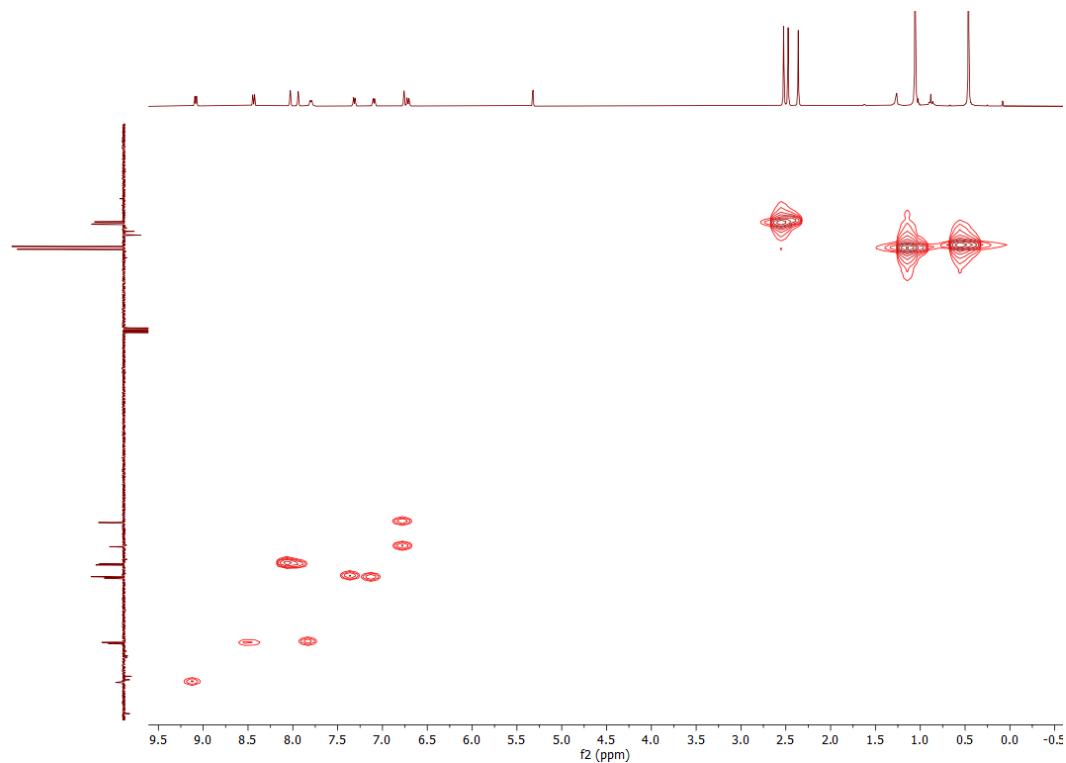
**Figure S8.**  $^{19}\text{F}\{\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum of **3** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (282 MHz, 298K)



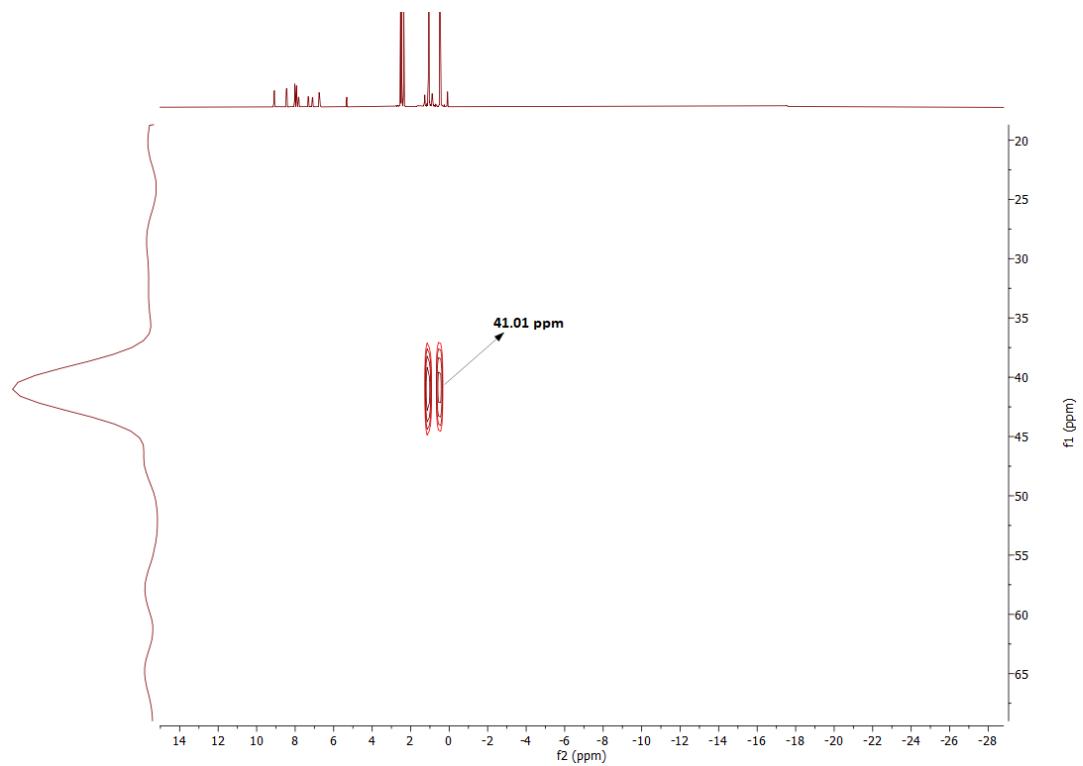
**Figure S9.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY NMR spectrum of **3** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (300 MHz, 298K).



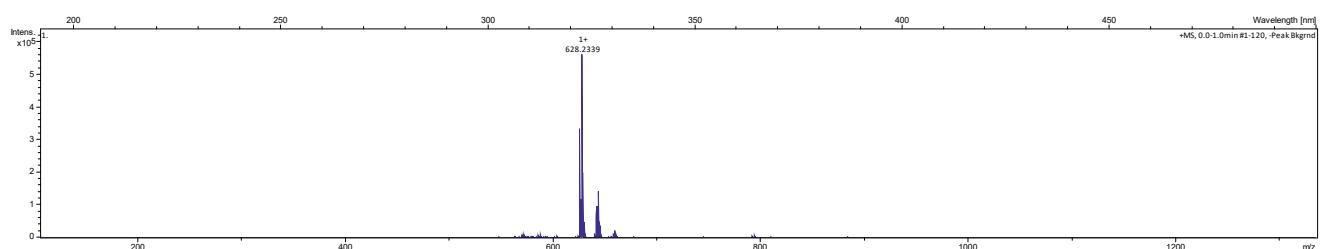
**Figure S10.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  APT NMR spectrum of **3** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (75 MHz, 298K).



**Figure S11.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC NMR spectrum of **3** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (298K).



**Figure S12.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{29}\text{Si}$  HMBC spectrum of **3** in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (60 MHz, 298K).



**Figure S13.** HR-MS of complex **3**.

## 2. TON and TOF determination

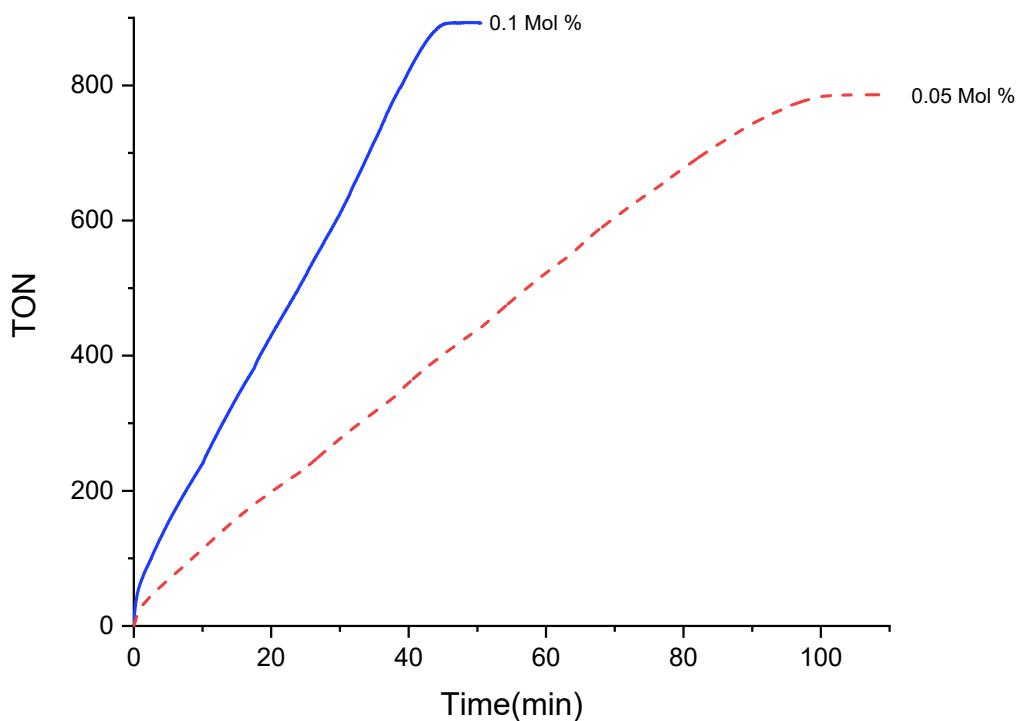
$$\text{H}_2 \text{ pressure: } P_{H2} = \frac{P_{measured}}{2}$$

$$\text{Amount of H}_2 \text{ formed calculated with the Ideal Gas Law: } n_{H2} = \frac{P_{H2}V}{RT}$$

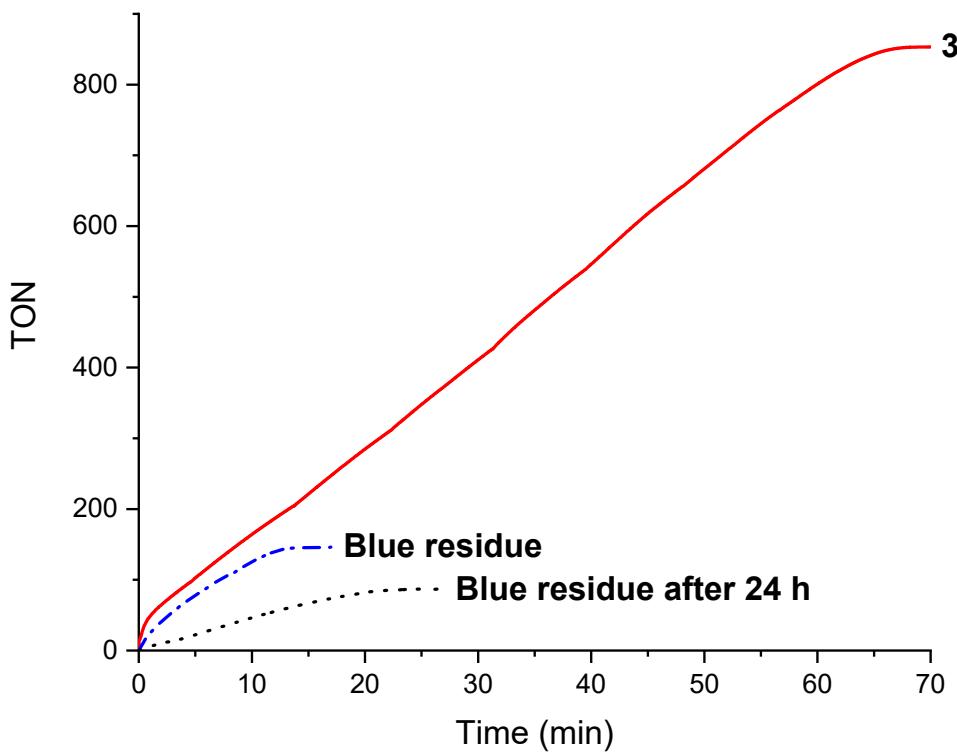
Total Volume = 0.0162 L; R constant= 0.08205 atm L mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>

$$TON = \frac{n_{H2}}{n_{cat}}$$

$$TOF = \frac{TON}{t}$$



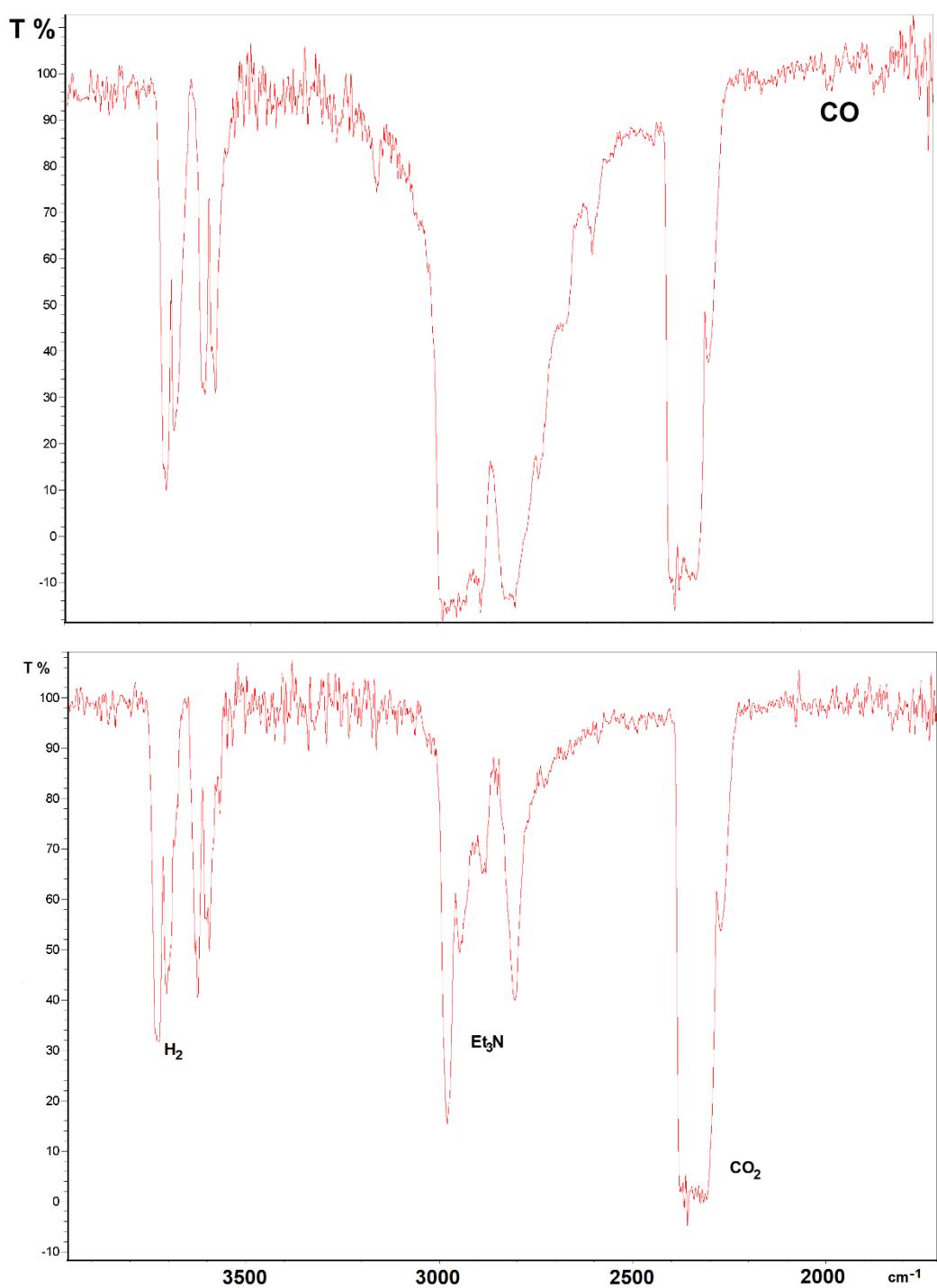
**Figure S14.** TON vs time representation of the **3**-catalyzed (0.1 and 0.05 mol%) FA solvent-less dehydrogenation with NEt<sub>3</sub> (40 mol %) at 353 K



**Figure S15.** TON vs time (min) from the **3**-catalyzed (0.1 mol %) in presence of Et<sub>3</sub>N (40 mol %) and the blue-residue catalyzed solventless dehydrogenation of HCOOH at 353 K until 24 hours later.

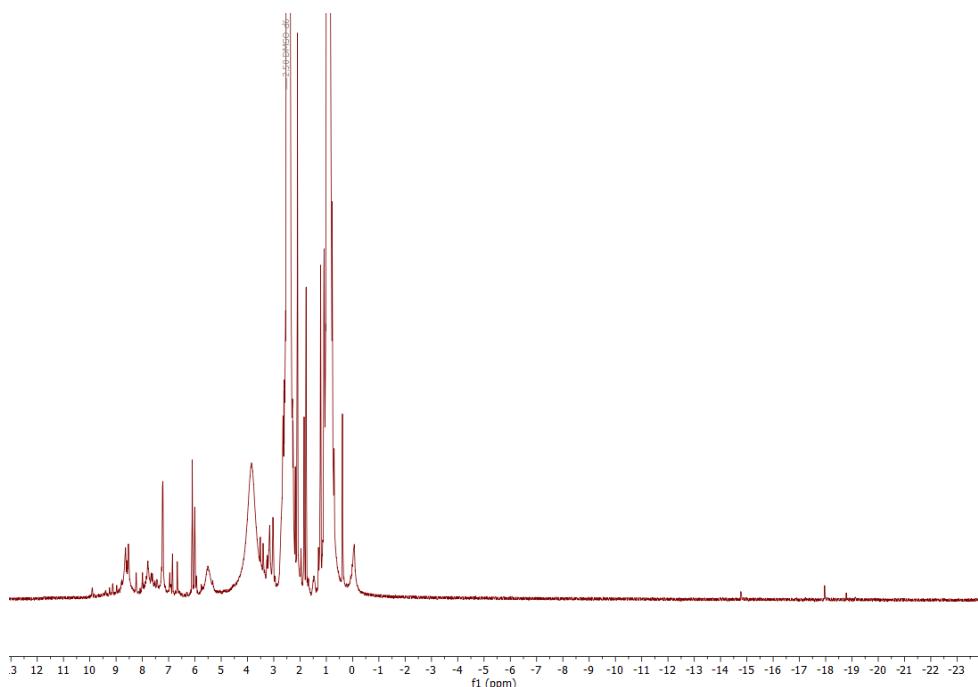
Entry	Temperature (K)	TOF (5 min)
1	323	86
2	333	205
3	343	778
4	353	1210
5	363	1500
6	373	3260

**Table S16.** TOF<sub>5min</sub> for the **3**-catalyzed (0.1 mol%) FA solvent-less dehydrogenation with NEt<sub>3</sub> (40 mol %) from 323 K to 373 K.

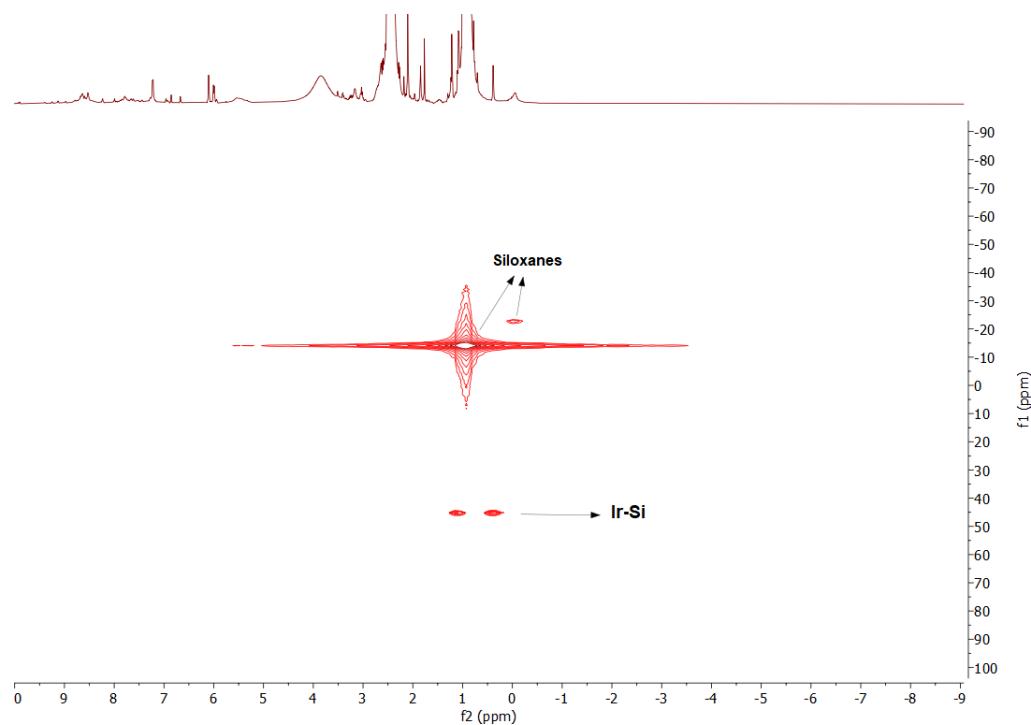


**Figure S17.** FT-IR spectrum of the gaseous product from the catalytic reaction. Up: reaction at 373 K. Down: reaction at 353 K.

### 3. NMR study of the blue residue from the catalytic reactions



**Figure S18.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the blue-residue from the solvent-free FA dehydrogenation using **3** in DMSO (400 MHz, 298K).



**Figure S19.** <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>29</sup>Si HMBC spectrum of the blue-residue from the solvent-free FA dehydrogenation using **3** in DMSO (400 MHz, 298K).