

Supplementary Information

Catalytic Hydrogenation of Carbon Dioxide to Methanol by a Homogenous Ruthenium(II) Hydrido Carbonyl Complexes

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Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for complex **2**.

Identification code	Complex 2
Empirical formula	C ₄₁ H ₃₇ F ₆ N ₂ OP ₃ Ru
Formula weight	881.71
Temperature	293(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P 21/m
Unit cell dimensions	a = 9.2610(11) Å α = 90°. b = 22.228(2) Å β = 110.918(14)°. c = 10.4259(13) Å γ = 90°.
Volume	2004.8(4) Å ³
Z	2
Density (calculated)	1.461 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	0.573 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	896
Crystal size	0.230 x 0.180 x 0.160 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	2.984 to 27.498°
Index ranges	-12 ≤ h ≤ 11, -28 ≤ k ≤ 28, -13 ≤ l ≤ 13
Reflections collected	29409
Independent reflections	4711 [R(int) = 0.0976]

Completeness to theta = 25.242° 99.6 %

Refinement method Full-matrix least-squares on F^2

Data / restraints / parameters 4711 / 94 / 264

Goodness-of-fit on F^2 1.228

Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$] R1 = 0.0736, wR2 = 0.1855

R indices (all data) R1 = 0.0774, wR2 = 0.1882

Largest diff. peak and hole 1.754 and -1.106 e.Å⁻³

Table S 2. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for complex **2**.

Ru(1)-C(1)	1.847(7)
Ru(1)-N(2)	2.085(6)
Ru(1)-N(1)	2.163(6)
Ru(1)-P(1)	2.3599(12)
Ru(1)-P(1) ^{#1}	2.3600(12)
Ru(1)-H(1)	1.6108
N(1)-C(2)	1.116(10)
N(2)-C(4)	1.126(11)
O(1)-C(1)	1.135(9)
P(2)-F(1)	1.429(9)
P(2)-F(4)	1.455(9)
P(2)-F(4) ^{#2}	1.455(9)
P(2)-F(3) ^{#2}	1.472(8)
P(2)-F(3)	1.472(8)
P(2)-F(2)	1.476(11)
C(1)-Ru(1)-N(2)	169.0(3)
C(1)-Ru(1)-N(1)	100.1(3)
N(2)-Ru(1)-N(1)	90.9(3)
C(1)-Ru(1)-P(1)	88.49(4)
N(2)-Ru(1)-P(1)	90.16(4)
C(5)-Ru(1)-P(1)	91.4(7)
N(2)-Ru(1)-P(1)	91.4(6)
N(1)-Ru(1)-P(1)	97.12(3)
P(1)-Ru(1)-P(1) ^{#1}	165.76(6)
N(1)-Ru(1)-H(1)	178.00(3)
N(2)-Ru(1)-H(1)	87.20
P(1)-Ru(1)-H(1)	82.90(6)
C(2)-N(1)-Ru(1)	172.2(7)
C(4)-N(2)-Ru(1)	167.2(9)
O(1)-C(1)-Ru(1)	172.8(8)
N(1)-C(2)-C(3)	177.7(11)

Table S3. Hydrogen bonds in complex **2**.

D-H...A	d(D-H)	d(H...A)	d(D...A)	<(DHA)
C(5)-H(5C)...O(1) ^{#1}	0.96	2.60	2.964	103.0
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: #1= x, y, 1+z.				

Entry	Pre-catalyst	Solvent	Additives	P ₁₂ /CO ₂ (bar)	T/°C	t/h	TOF/(h mol) ⁻¹	TON	Ref.
1.	Ru(triphos)(TMM)	THF/MeOH	HNTf ₂	60/20	140	24	70	221	1
2.	[Co/triphos]	THF/EtOH	HNTf ₂	70/20	100	96	~1	78	2
3.	Ru(tdppcy)(TMM)	EtOH	Al(OTf) ₃	90/30	120	20	458	2148	3
4.	[FeCl ₂ {k ³ -HC(pz) ₃ }]	—	PEHA	56/19	80	36	66	2387	4
5.	Ru[P(CH ₂ CH ₂ PPh ₂) ₃](H) ₂ , Ir-PCP ^{tBu}	EtOH	—	80/10	155	40	10.7	428	5
6.	Ru-MACHO (ZnBr ₂)	THF (—)	K ^o Bu (nBu ₄ NBr)	50/— (—/40)	140 (140)	72 (3)	1200	8700	6
7.	Ru-MACHO (Ru-MACHO)	THF (THF)	K ^o Bu (Morpholine)	50/- (35/35)	160 (120)	1 (40)	3600	3600	7
8.	Ru-MACHO-BH	THF	NHMe ₂ , K ₃ PO ₄	50/2.5	95 to 155	18 + 18	6	220	8
9.	Ru-MACHO-BH	Triglyme, THF, or 1,4-dioxane/water	PEHA, K ₃ PO ₄	67.5/7.5	145	200	70	>2000	9
10.	Ru-MACHO-BH (—)	2-MTHF (Water)	K ₃ PO ₄ (PEHA)	70/— (—/0.07)	145 (r.t.)	72 (4)	~70	520	10
11.	Ru-MACHO-BH	THF	Pyrrolizidines, K ₃ PO ₄	65/10	155	134	>1	28	11
12.	Ru-MACHO-BH	THF	Poly(ethyleneimine)	60/20	150	100	6	599	12
13.	Ru-MACHO-BH	Triglyme	PEHA, K ₃ PO ₄	56/19	145	244	41	9900	13
14.	Ru-MACHO-BH	THF	SSA	60/20	145	40	13	520	14
15.	Ru-MACHO-BH (—)	Ethylene glycol (Ethylene glycol)	— (KOH)	70/— (air)	140 (r.t.)	20 (3)	10	200	15
16.	Mn-P ^{iPr} N ^{iPr} (Mn-P ^{iPr} N ^{iPr})	THF (THF)	— (Amine, K ^o Bu)	80/— (30/30)	150 (110)	36 (36)	1	36	16
17.	Fe-P ^{iPr} N ^{iPr} (Fe-P ^{iPr} N ^{iPr})	THF (THF)	LiOTf, DBU (Morpholine, 3Å molecular sieves)	80/— (80/17)	100 (100)	16 (16)	16	590	17
18.	Ru-bisPN	Toluene	ⁱ Pr ₂ NH, NaOEt	30/10	100	20	4500	8900	18
19.	Ru-P ^{tBu} N ^{Py} N ^{Py} /Ru-P ^{tBu} N ^{Py} N ^{tBu} Ru-P ^{tBu} N ^{Py} N ^{Py} /Ru-P ^{tBu} N ^{Py} N ^{tBu}	THF (n.r.)	—	10–50/— (n.r.)	110 (n.r.)	14–72 (n.r.)	~1–2500	57–4700	19
20.	Mn-P ^{tBu} N ^{Py} N ^{Py} /Mn-P ^{tBu} N ^{Py} N ^{tBu}	Toluene (n.r.)	KH/K ^o Bu	20–50/— (n.r.)	130–150 (n.r.)	50 (n.r.)	~1	~50	20
21.	Ru-P ^{tBu} N ^{Py} N ^{Py} (Cs ₂ CO ₃)	DMSO (DMSO)	K ^o Bu (—)	60/— (—/3)	135 (150)	72 (24)	<1	30	21
22.	Ru(PMe ₃) ₄ (OAc)Cl, P ^{tBu} N ^{Py} N ^{Py}	MeOH, 1,4-dioxane	—	30/10	75–135	16	~1	21	22
23.	Ru-P ^{tBu} N ^{Py} N ^{Py} N ^{Et}	iPrOH	^t BuOK, NHMe ₂	50/2.5	90 to >170	48 + 72	17.5	2100	23
24.	[Ru ₃ (CO) ₁₂]	NMP	KI	20/60	240	3	10	32	24
25.	[Cp*Ir(BPY)(H ₂ O)](OTf) ₂	H ₂ O	–	0/0	80	24	156	6.5	25
26.	[Ru(COD)(methylallyl) ₂]/triphos	THF	MSA	0/0	150	1	67	67	26
27.	[Cp*Ir(4,4'-DHBP)(H ₂ O)]SO ₄	–	H ₂ SO ₄	0/50	20	72	NA	NA	27
28.	[Ru(acac) ₃] + Ligand	THF	MSA	60/20	140	20	-	111	28

Table S4. Homogeneous catalysts reported in literature for CO₂ hydrogenation to methanol.

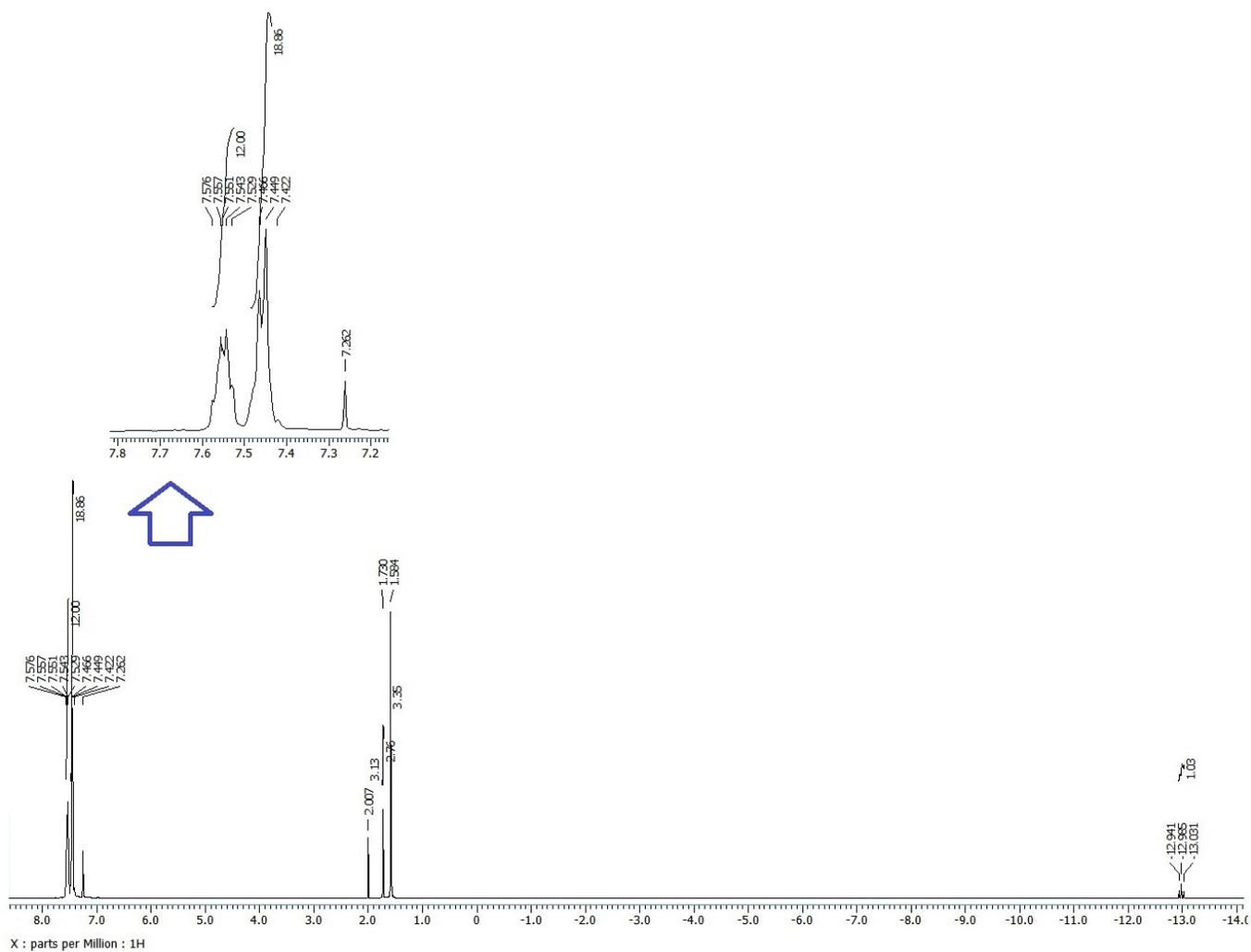


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of [RuH(CO)(CH₃CN)₂(PPh₃)₂]PF₆ (**2**) at room temperature (400 MHz, in CDCl₃).

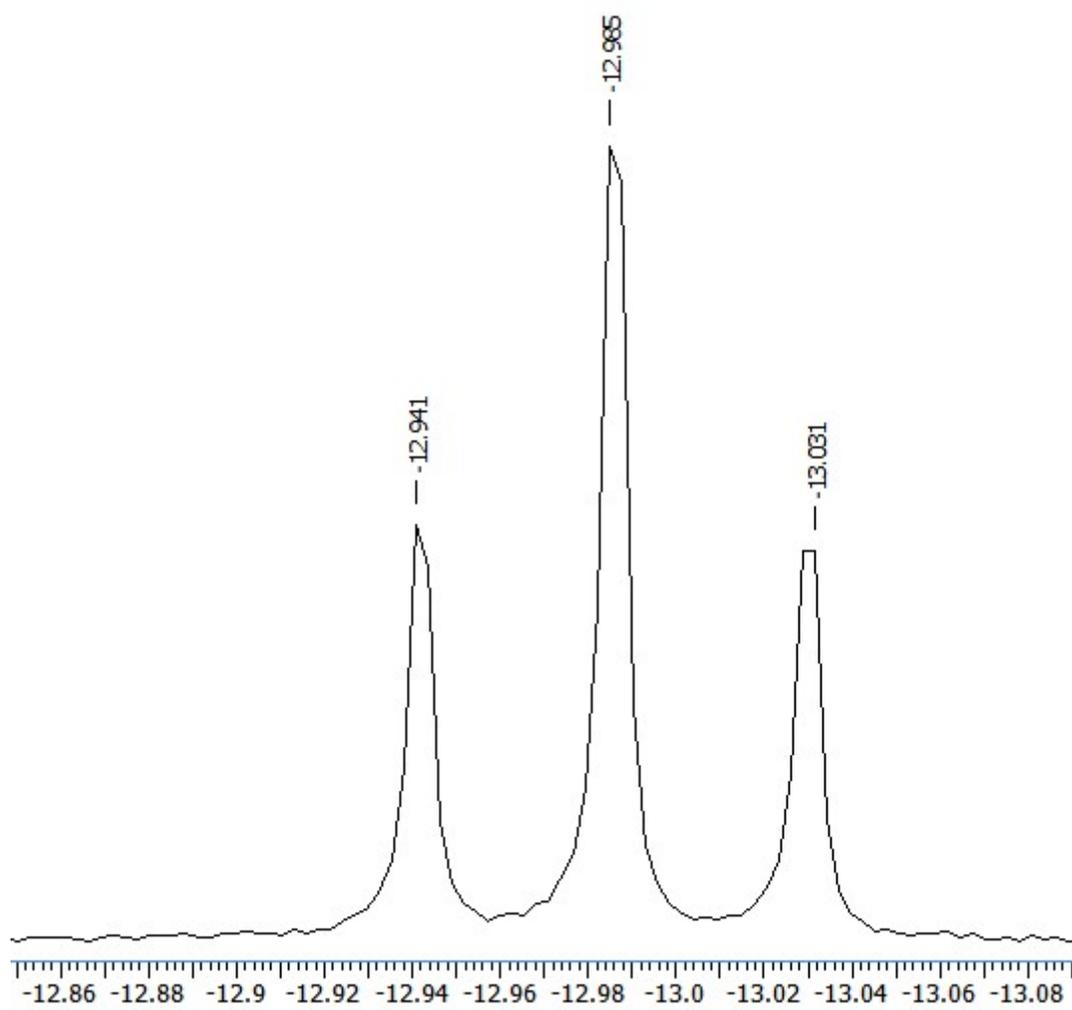


Figure S2. ^1H NMR spectrum of $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2]\text{PF}_6$ (**2**) at room temperature (400 MHz, in CDCl_3). The region from -13 to -13.3 ppm showing Ru-H signal.

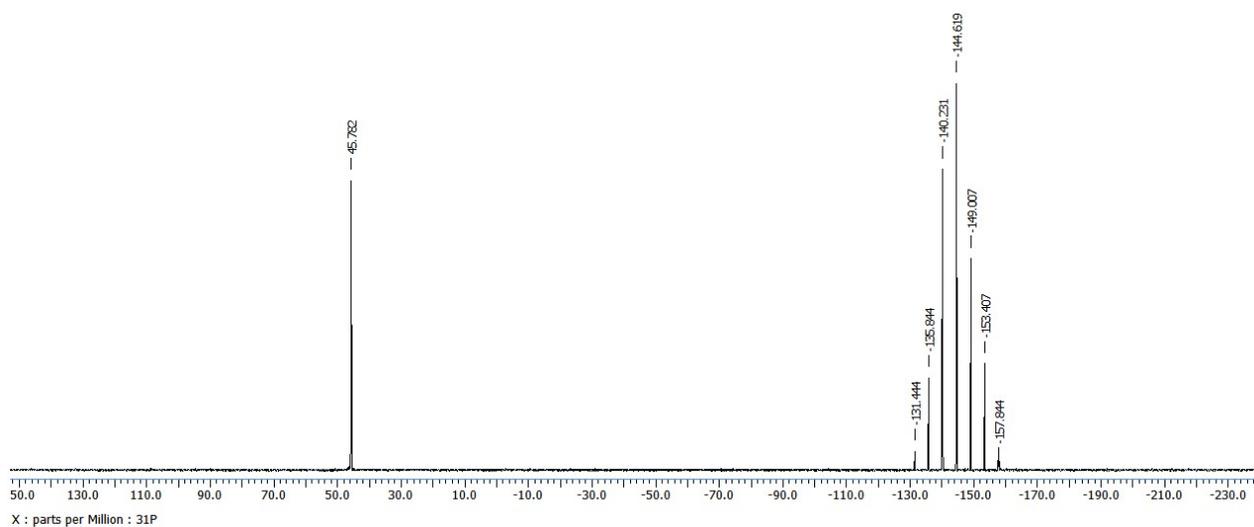


Figure S3. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2]\text{PF}_6$ (**2**) at room temperature (400 MHz, in CDCl_3).

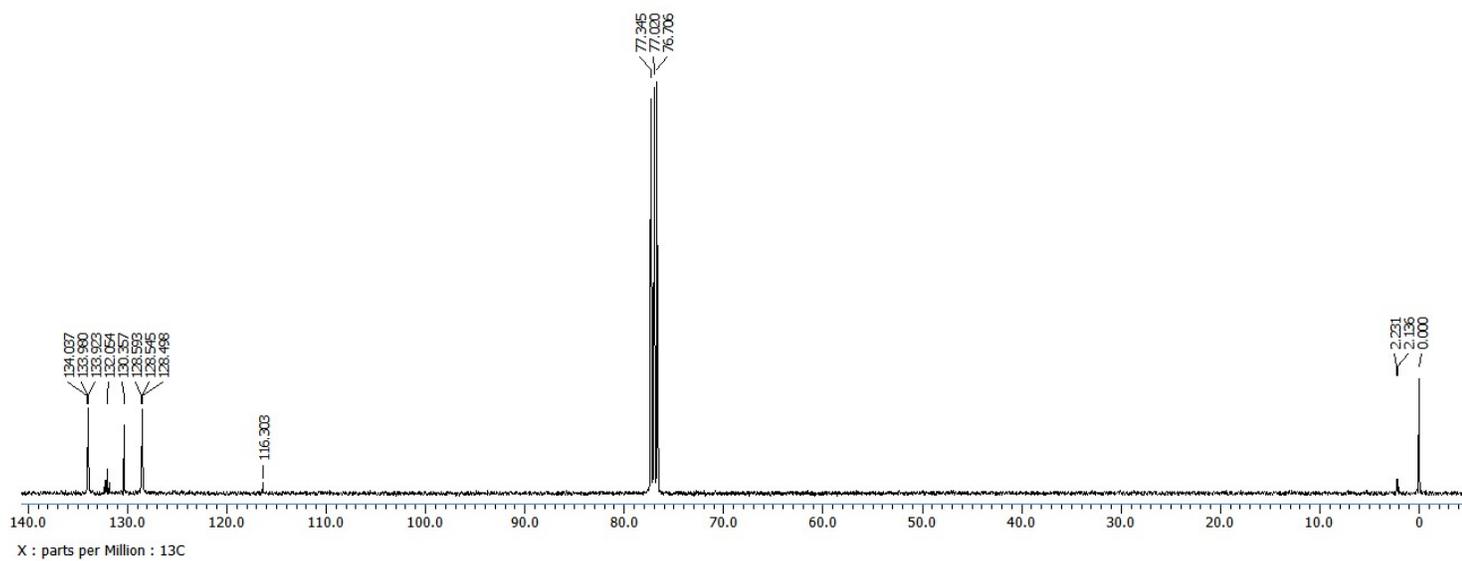


Figure S4. ¹³C NMR spectrum of [RuH(CO)(CH₃CN)₂(PPh₃)₂]PF₆ (**2**) at room temperature (400 MHz, in CDCl₃).

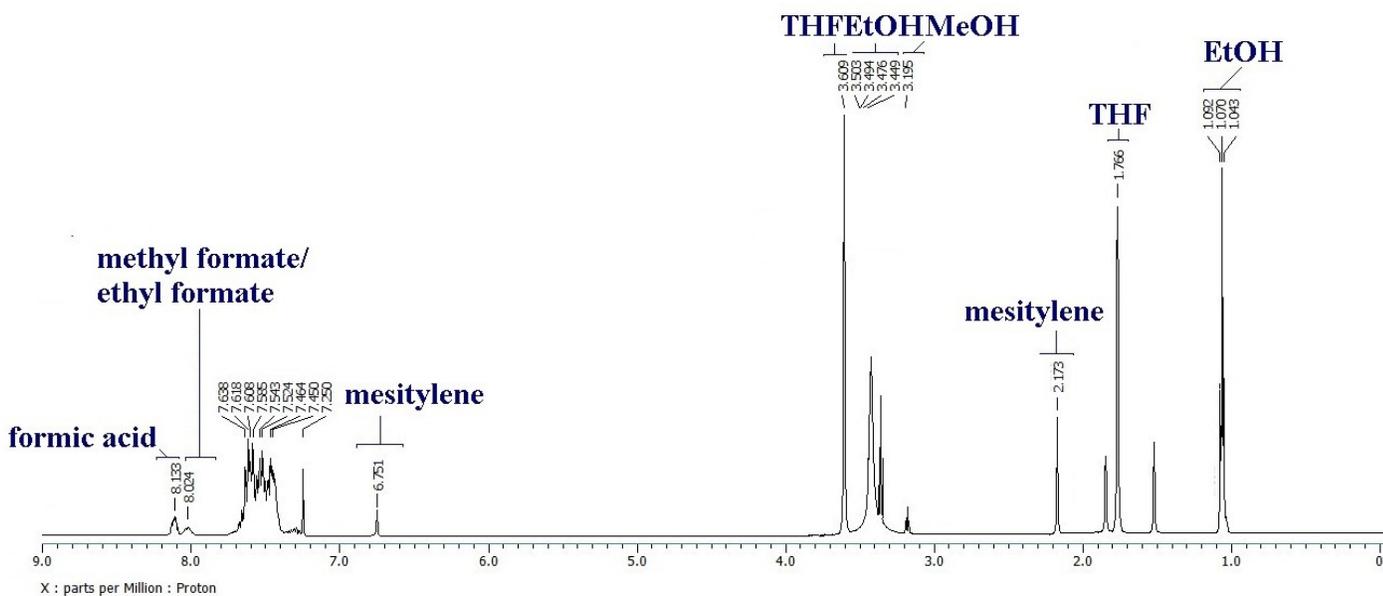


Figure S5. ^1H NMR spectrum for reaction solution from ethyl formate hydrogenation in CDCl_3 solvent with an internal standard mesitylene. Conditions: $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2]\text{BF}_4$ (0.0025 mmol), 1.0 atm H_2 , ethyl formate (2.5 mmol), aluminum tris(trifluoromethanesulfonate) (4.0 mmol), 90°C , 24h, in 5 mL THF.

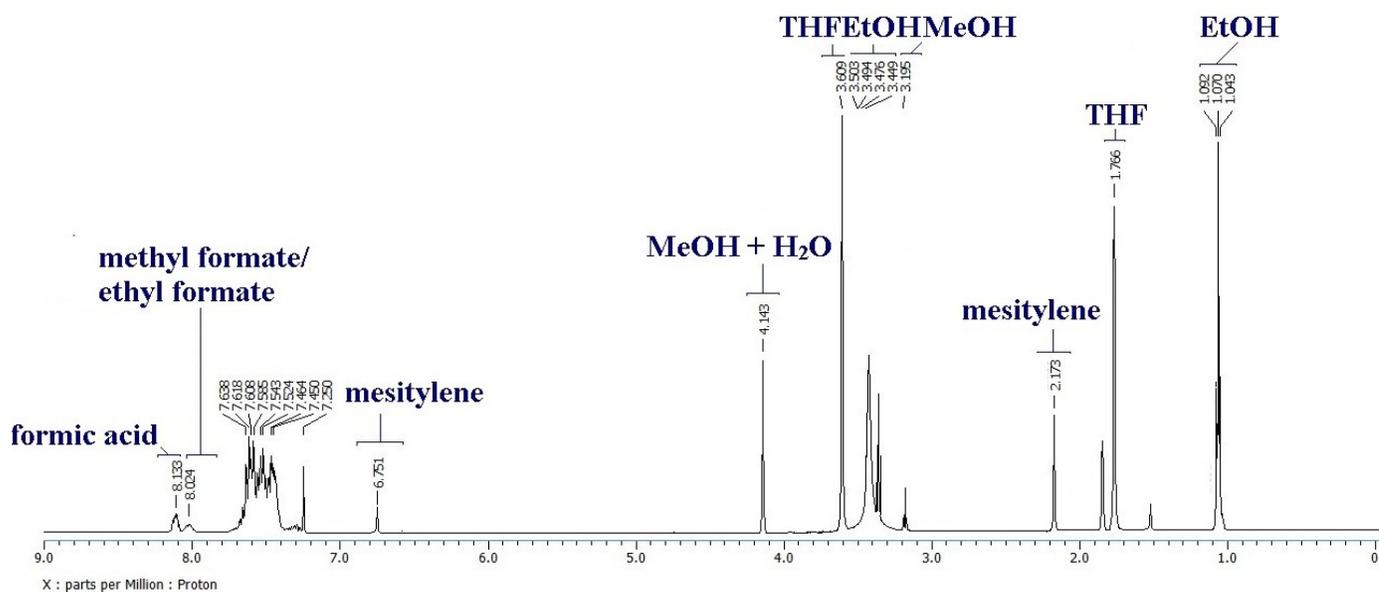


Figure S6. ^1H NMR spectrum for reaction solution from CO_2 hydrogenation in CDCl_3 solvent with an internal standard mesitylene. Conditions: $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPH}_3)_2]\text{BF}_4$ (0.0025 mmol), ethanol(10 mmol), 3.0 atm H_2 , 1 atm CO_2 , aluminum tris(trifluoromethanesulfonate) (4.0 mmol), 90°C , 24h, in 5 mL THF.

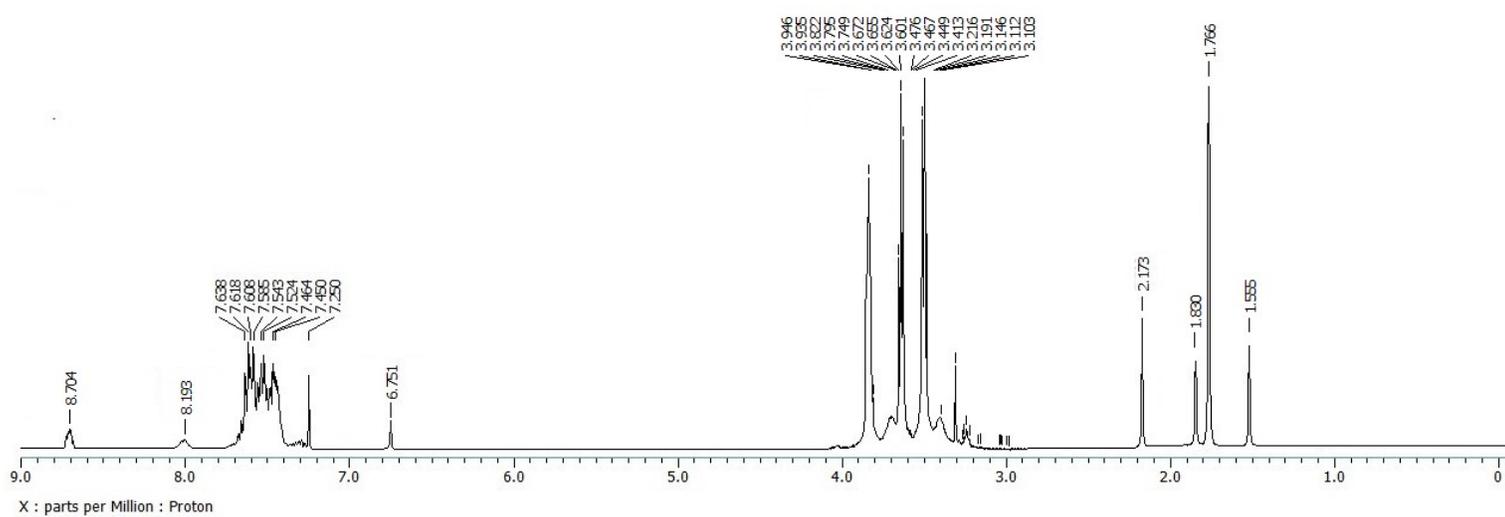


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectrum for reaction solution from CO_2 hydrogenation in CDCl_3 solvent with an internal standard mesitylene. Conditions: $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPH}_3)_2]\text{BF}_4$ (0.0025 mmol), CD_3OD (10 mmol), 3.0 atm H_2 , 1 atm CO_2 , aluminum tris(trifluoromethanesulfonate) (4.0 mmol), 90°C , 24h, in 5 mL THF.

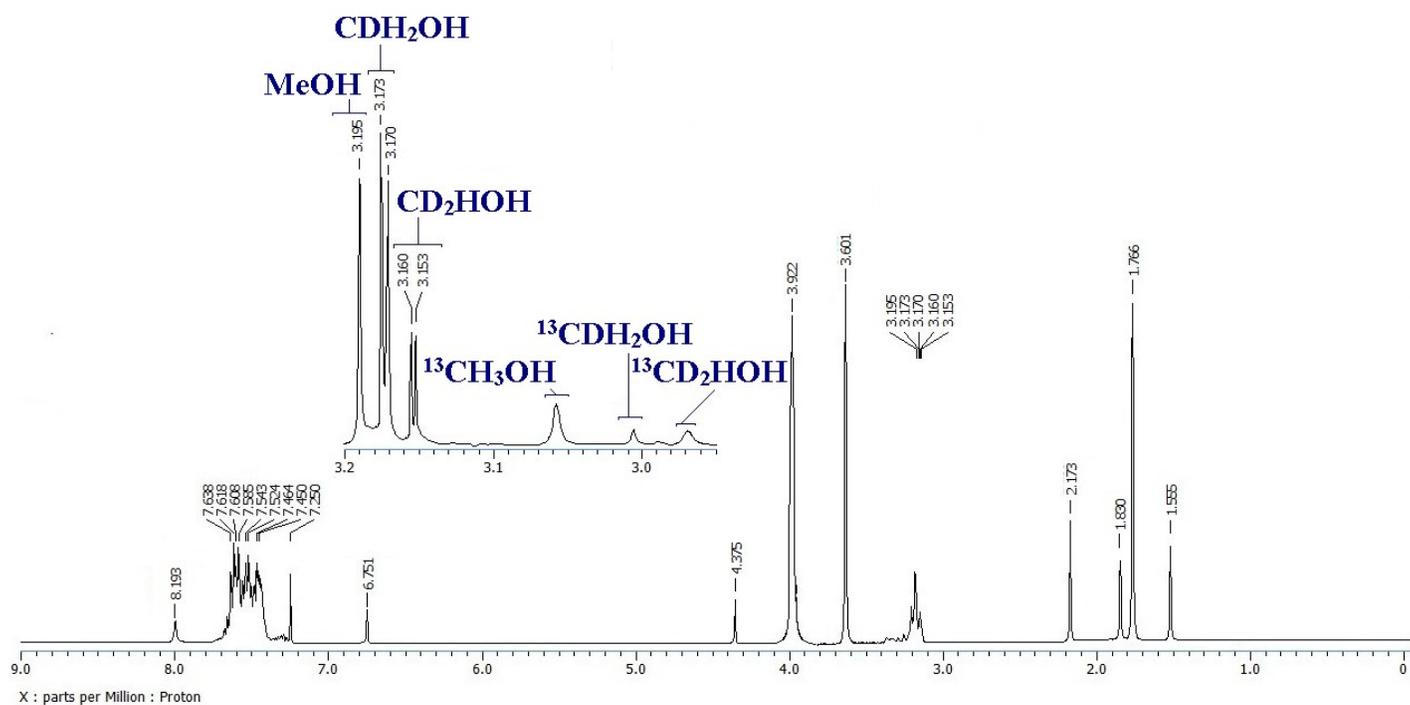


Figure S8. ^1H NMR spectrum for reaction solution from CO_2 hydrogenation in CDCl_3 solvent with an internal standard mesitylene. Conditions: $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPH}_3)_2]\text{BF}_4$ (0.0025 mmol), $^{13}\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ (10 mmol), 3.0 atm H_2 , 1 atm CO_2 , aluminum tris(trifluoromethanesulfonate) (4.0 mmol), 90°C , 24h, in 5 mL THF.

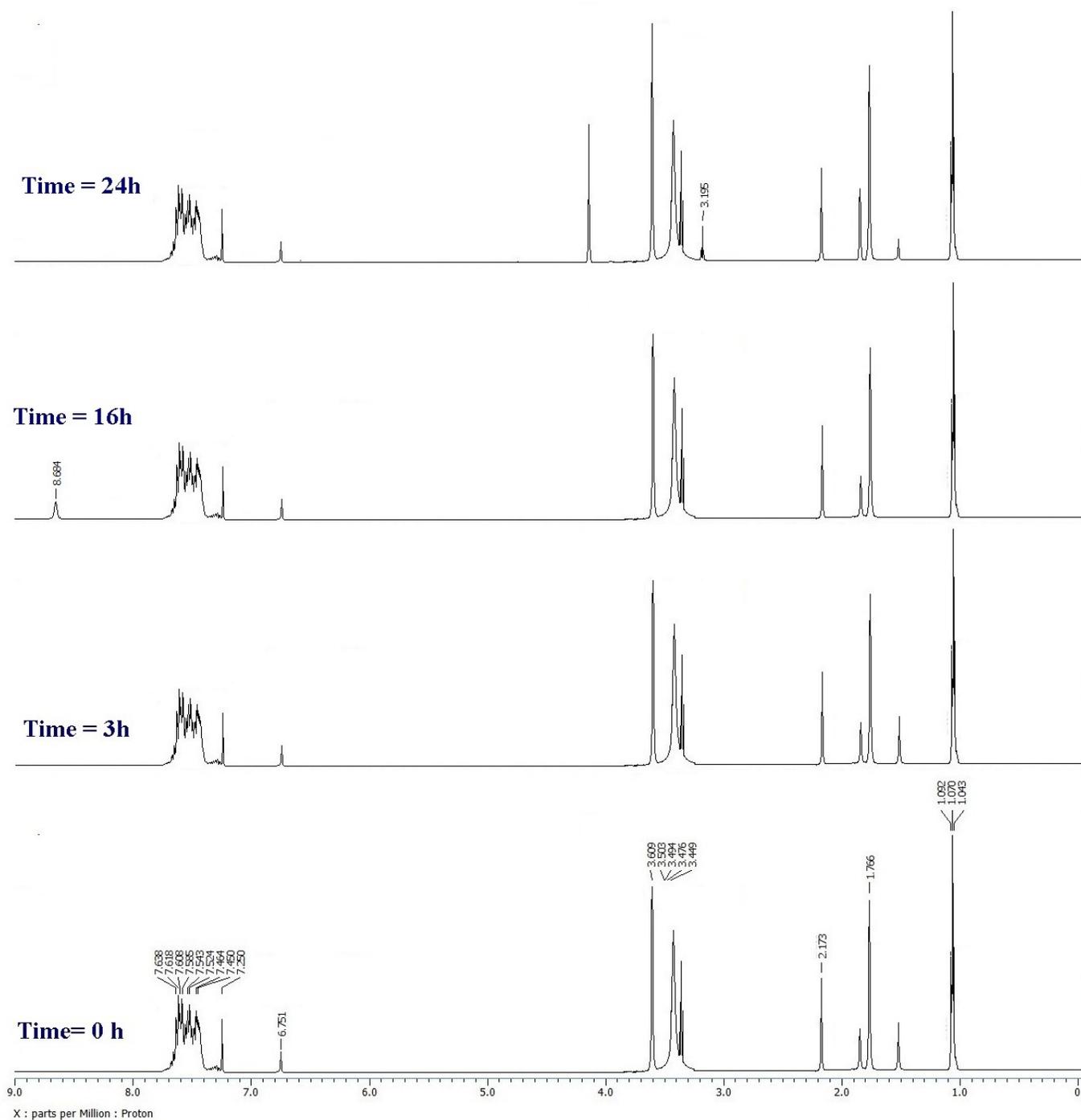


Figure S9. Time-resolved ^1H NMR spectra for a representative CO_2 hydrogenation using **1** together with HNTf_2 . Conditions: 3.0 atm H_2 , 1 atm CO_2 , 90°C , $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPH}_3)_2]\text{BF}_4$ (0.0025 mmol), EtOH (10 mmol), HNTf_2 (0.0025 mmol) was run in 5 mL THF and 0.25 mL of the reaction mixture was dissolved into 1.0 mL of CDCl_3 with internal standard mesitylene for analysis by NMR spectroscopy (Table 6, entry 11). The region from 0 to 9 ppm showing formate and catalyst $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPH}_3)_2]\text{BF}_4$ signals are shown. Spectra were acquired at room temperature in CDCl_3 solvent with internal standard mesitylene.

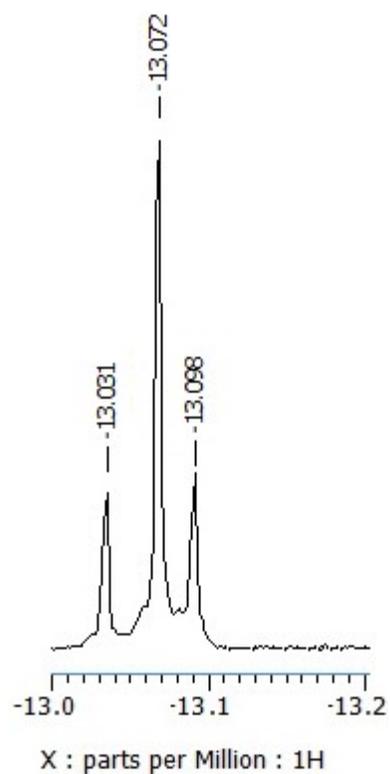


Figure S10. ^1H NMR spectrum for a representative CO_2 hydrogenation using **1** together with HNTf_2 after 3h. Conditions: 3.0 atm H_2 , 1 atm CO_2 , 90°C , $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPH}_3)_2]\text{BF}_4$ (0.0025 mmol), EtOH (10 mmol), HNTf_2 (0.0025 mmol) was run in 5mL THF. The region from -13.0 to -13.2 ppm showing Ru-H signal.

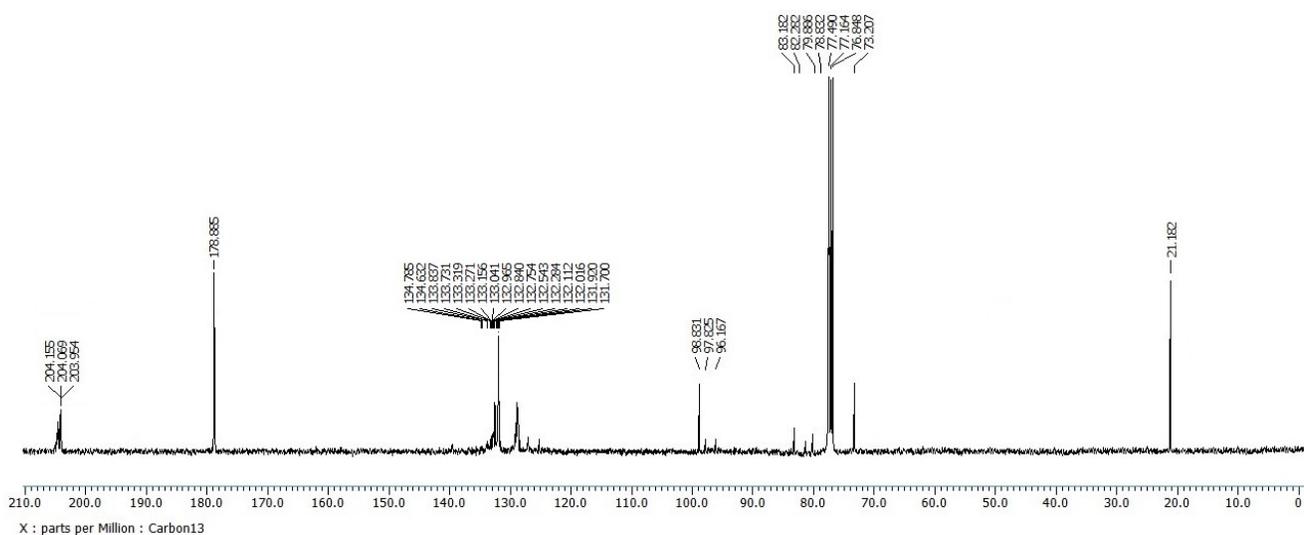


Figure S11. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of reaction mixture for a representative CO_2 hydrogenation using **1** together with HNTf_2 after 16h. Conditions: 3.0 atm H_2 , 1 atm CO_2 , 90°C , $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPH}_3)_2]\text{BF}_4$ (0.0025 mmol), EtOH (10 mmol), HNTf_2 (0.0025 mmol) was run in 5mL THF.

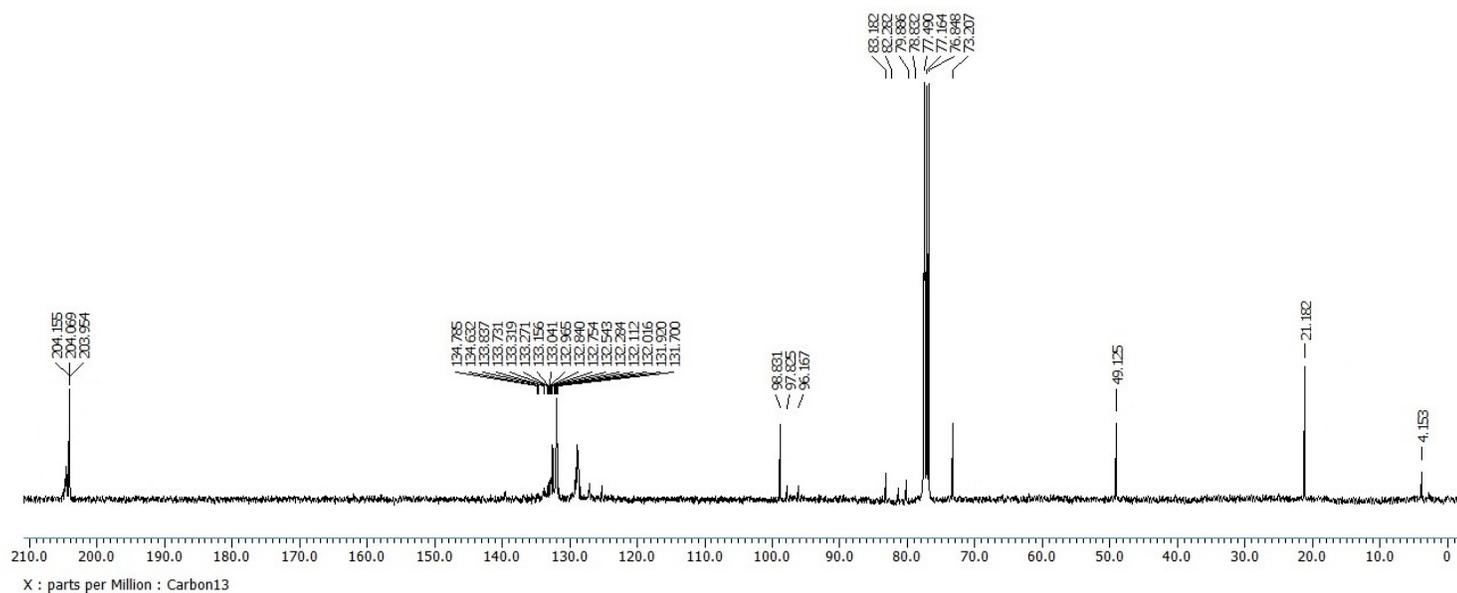


Figure S12. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of reaction mixture for a representative CO_2 hydrogenation using **1** together with HNTf_2 after 24h. Conditions: 3.0 atm H_2 , 1 atm CO_2 , 90°C , $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPH}_3)_2]\text{BF}_4$ (0.0025 mmol), EtOH (10 mmol), HNTf_2 (0.0025 mmol) was run in 5mL THF.

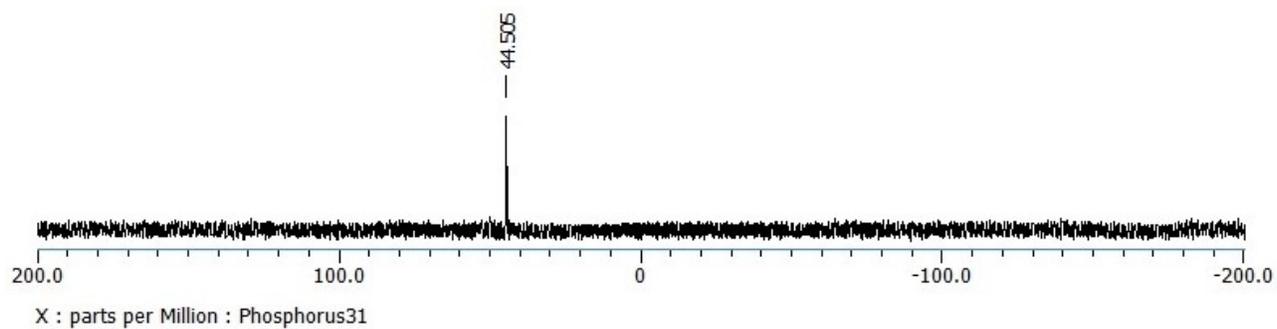


Figure S13. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of the reaction solution from a CO_2 hydrogenation reaction using **1** together with HNTf_2 after 24h in CDCl_3 .

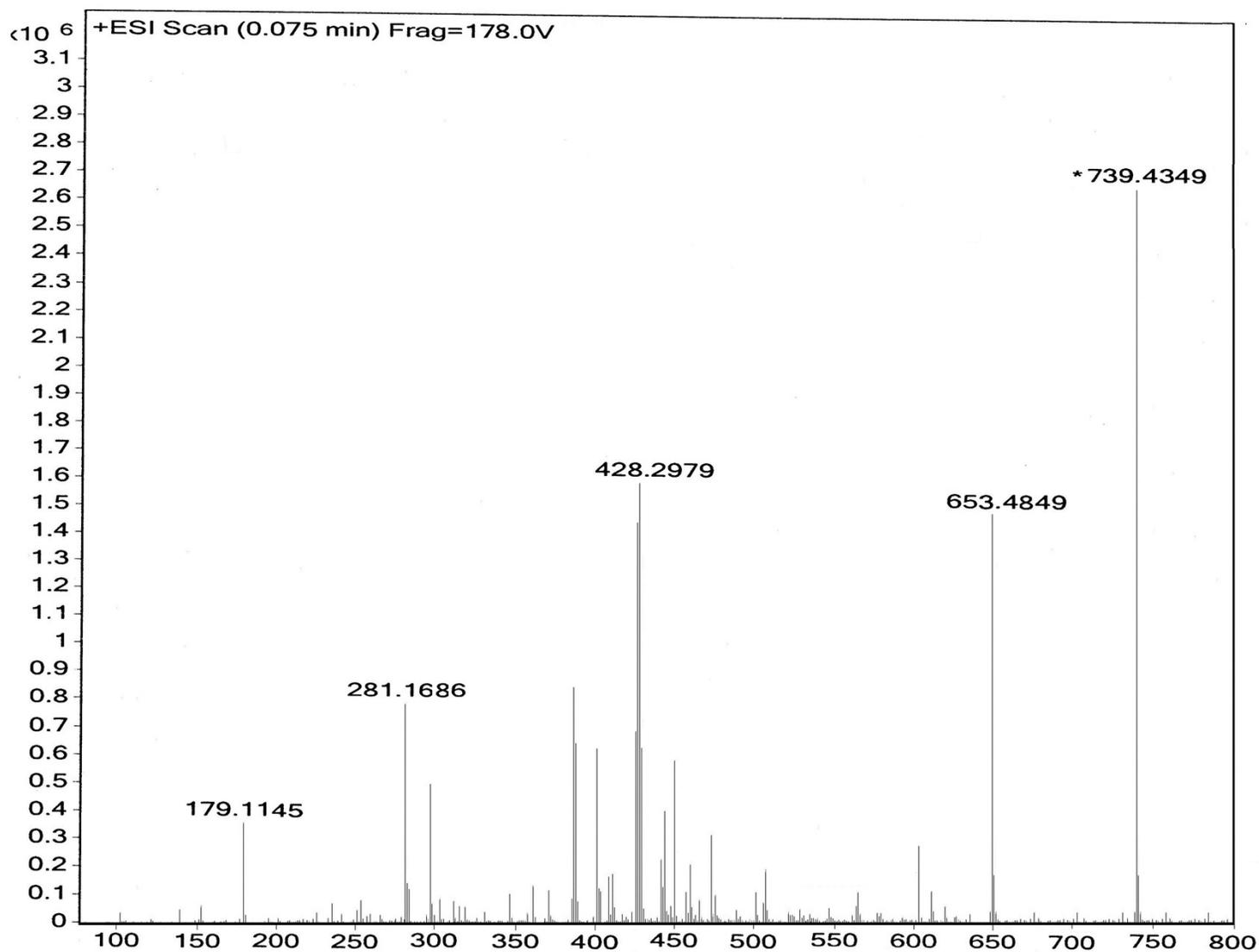


Figure S14. HR-ESI-MS measurement of a post-catalytic reaction mixture for a representative CO₂ hydrogenation using **1** together with HNTf₂ after 16h in MeOH.

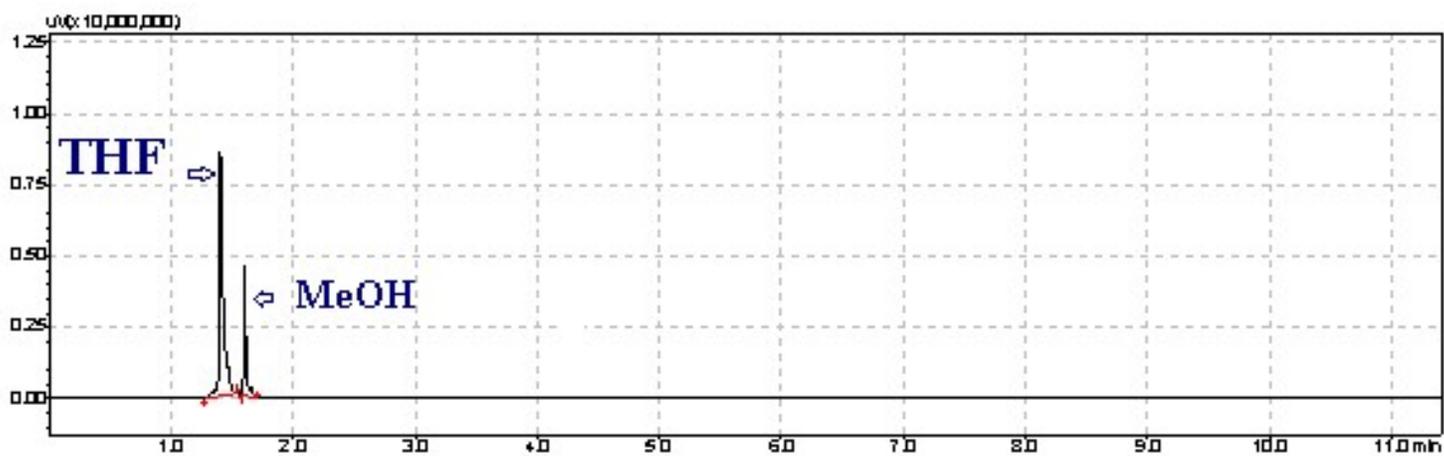


Figure S15. Representative gas chromatogram of the reaction solution from a CO₂ hydrogenation reaction using **1** together with HNTf₂ after 24h.

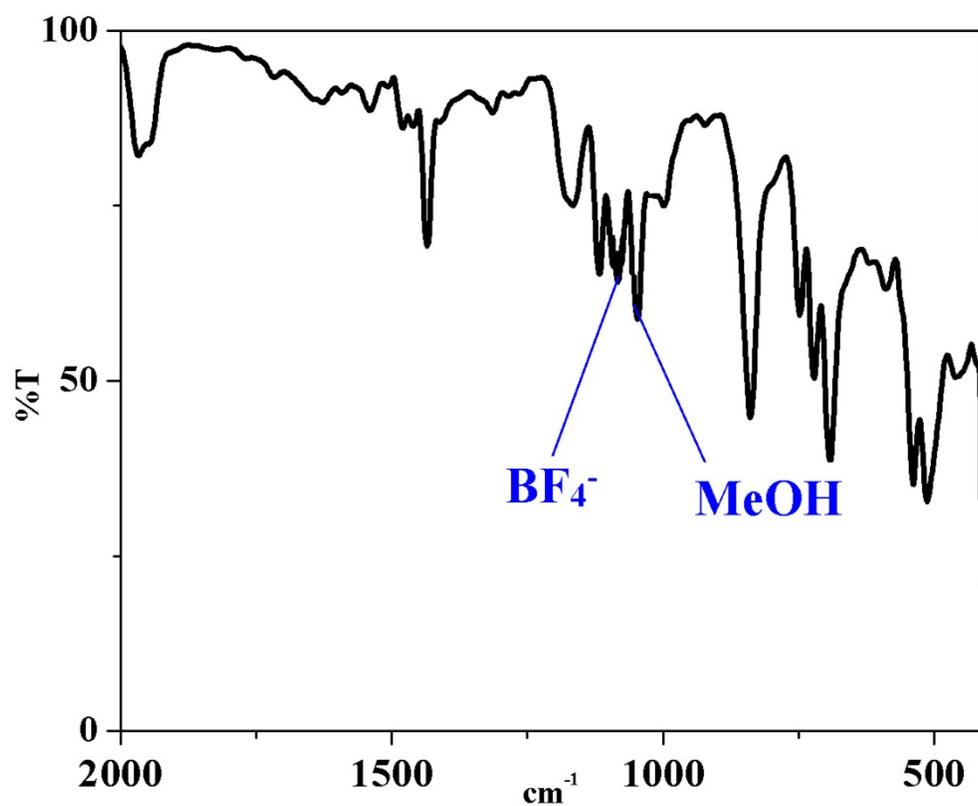


Figure S16. Observation of C-O bands that may belong to methanol in the representative infrared spectrum of the reaction solution in THF from a CO₂ hydrogenation reaction using **1** together with aluminum tris(trifluoromethanesulfonate) after 24h.

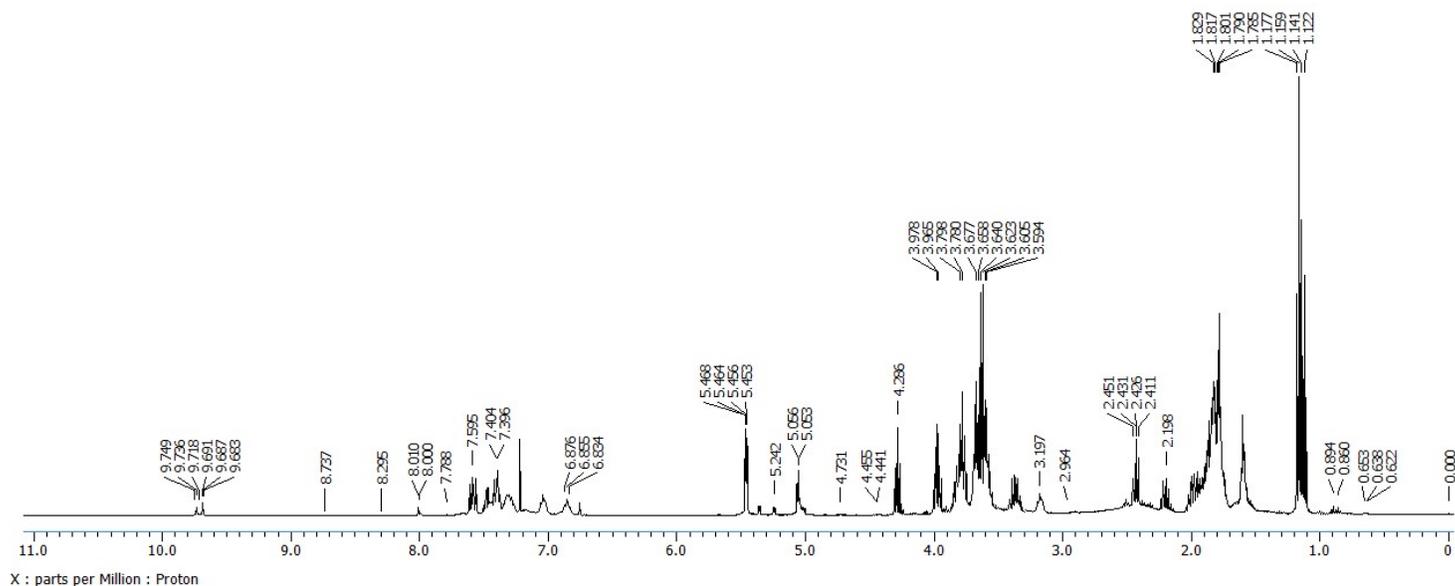


Figure S17. ^1H NMR spectrum for a representative CO_2 hydrogenation using **2** together with aluminum tris(trifluoromethanesulfonate) after 24h. Conditions: 3.0 atm H_2 , 1 atm CO_2 , 90°C , $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPH}_3)_2]\text{PF}_6$ (0.0025 mmol), EtOH (10 mmol), $\text{Al}(\text{OTf})_3$ (0.0025 mmol) was run in 5mL THF and 0.25 mL of the reaction mixture was dissolved into 1.0 mL of CDCl_3 with internal standard mesitylene for analysis by NMR spectroscopy.

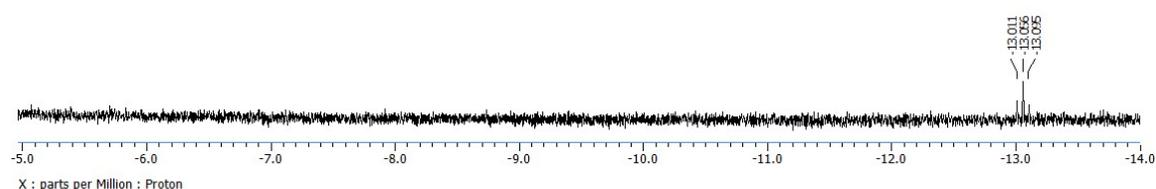


Figure S18. ^1H NMR spectrum for a representative CO_2 hydrogenation using **2** together with aluminum tris(trifluoromethanesulfonate) after 24h. Conditions: 3.0 atm H_2 , 1 atm CO_2 , 90°C , $[\text{RuH}(\text{CO})(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{PPH}_3)_2]\text{PF}_6$ (0.0025 mmol), EtOH (10 mmol), $\text{Al}(\text{OTf})_3$ (0.0025 mmol) was run in 5mL THF and 0.25 mL of the reaction mixture was dissolved into 1.0 mL of CDCl_3 with internal standard mesitylene for analysis by NMR spectroscopy. The region from -5.0 to -14.0 ppm showing Ru-H signal.

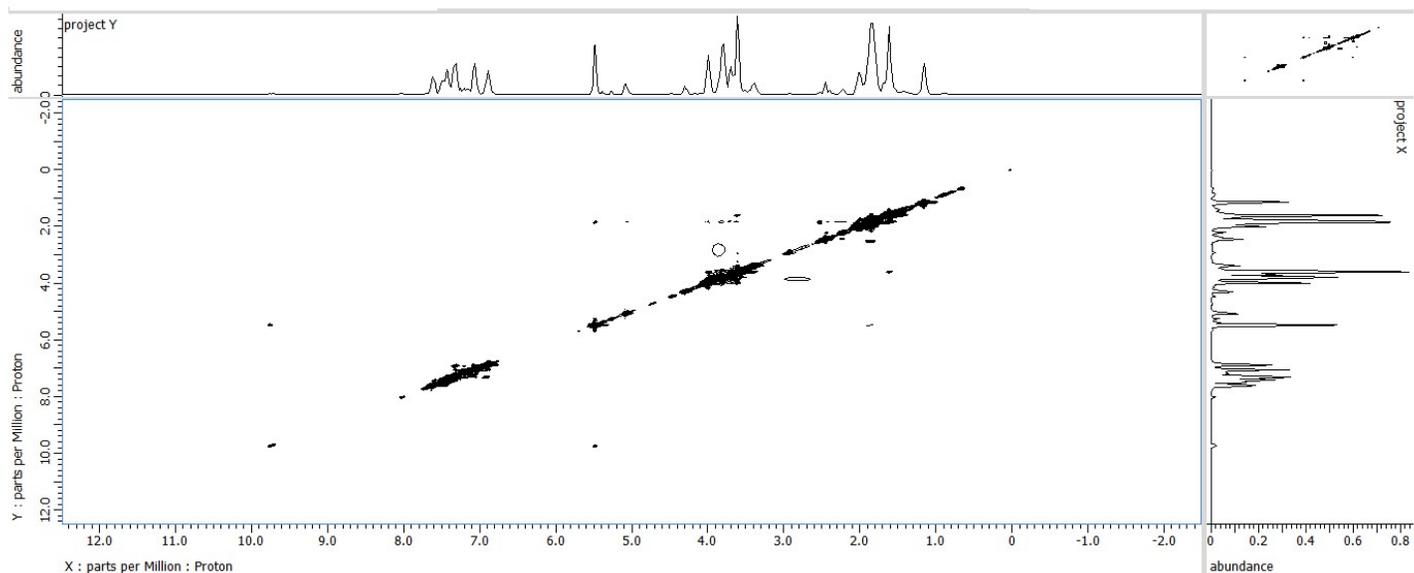


Figure S19. 2D NOESY NMR spectrum for CO₂ hydrogenation using **2** together with aluminum tris(trifluoromethanesulfonate) after 24h. Conditions: 3.0 atm H₂, 1 atm CO₂, 90°C, [RuH(CO)(CH₃CN)₂(PPh₃)₂]PF₆ (0.0025 mmol), EtOH (10 mmol), Al(OTf)₃ (0.0025 mmol) was run in 5mL THF and 0.25 mL of the reaction mixture was dissolved into 1.0 mL of CDCl₃ with internal standard mesitylene.

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