

## Supporting Information

### **Carbon Dioxide Mediated, Reversible Chemical Hydrogen Storage Using a Pd Nanocatalyst Supported on Mesoporous Graphitic Carbon Nitride**

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#### **Materials and Characterizations**

Transmission electron microscope (TEM) images were obtained using a Philips, CM30, at 200 kV. In addition, high resolution transmission electron microscope (HRTEM) and scanning transmission electron microscope (STEM) images were obtained using a FEI Titan at 200 kV. Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) was implemented using a Rigaku Mini Flex II with Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.54 \text{ \AA}$ ). Surface areas of catalysts were measured with an ASAP 2000, and listed in Table S1.  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker 300 MHz spectrometer and chemical shifts were given in  $\delta$  ppm.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra were referenced to deuterium oxide ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , 4.79 ppm) and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were referenced to acetone as an internal standard ( $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$ , 30.89 ppm). The FT-IR spectra of the catalysts were obtained on a Lamda FTIR-7600 in ATR mode. Gaseous products of FA dehydrogenation were analyzed using an IR spectrometer (Thermo Scientific Nicolet iS10) equipped with a gas cell and a MCT detector.

The XANES experiments for C and N K-edge spectra were performed using 10D XAS-KIST beamline with electron-beam energy of 3 GeV and a maximum stored current of 250 mA at Pohang Accelerator Lab. (PAL), Pohang, South Korea. The NEXAFS data of the C K-edge were collected in the total electron yield (TEY) mode by recording the sample drain current. The spectra were normalized by pre-edge background subtraction, incident beam intensity  $I_0$  and by keeping the area under the spectra in the energy range between 315 and 330 eV for the C K-edge and 440-455 eV for

N K-edge fixed. The base pressure of  $5 \times 10^{-8}$  Torr was used during measurements and temperature was kept at 300 K. All the chemical reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received.

## **Experimental Procedures**

### **Synthesis of mesoporous graphitic carbon nitride (mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>)<sup>[14]</sup>**

Cyanamide (5 g) was dissolved in an aqueous solution of silica dispersion (12.5 g, Ludox HS40), and the resulting solution was stirred at 80 °C for 6 h. The obtained white solid was then heated under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 550 °C, for 4 h with a heating rate of 2 °Cmin<sup>-1</sup>, yielding a yellowish-brown solid. This solid was ground and treated with a 4 M aqueous solution of NH<sub>4</sub>HF<sub>2</sub> to remove silica particles from the template. Filtering and washing with copious amounts of water and ethanol followed by vacuum drying at 40 °C produced the desired mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> in the form of yellowish-brown powder (Fig. S1a).

### **Synthesis of Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>**

mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (300 mg) was added to an aqueous solution (20 mL) of palladium nitrate (85 mg of Pd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O; 32 mM). After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, reaction mixtures were filtered and washed with H<sub>2</sub>O. The resulting orange-brown powders were dried at 40 °C under vacuum, followed by reduction with 10% H<sub>2</sub> at 250 °C for 2 h to give brown powders of Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (Fig. S1b). For large-scale preparation, 3 g of mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> was added to 150 mL of aqueous solution containing 840 mg of Pd precursor.

### **Dehydrogenation of formic acid (Fig. 2)**

A 1.0 M formic acid solution (10 mL) was added to a reaction tube containing 50 mg of catalyst (mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> or Pd/C) and stirred under ambient conditions. Produced gaseous products were then measured using a gas burette connected to a real time recording system.

### **Dehydrogenation of formic acid at various concentrations (Fig. 3)**

A desired formic acid solution (2.5 mL; 0.5-12 M) was added to a reaction tube containing 50 mg of Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and stirred under ambient conditions. Produced gaseous products were measured using a gas burette connected to a real time recording system.

### **Dehydrogenation of formic acid at various temperatures (Fig. 4)**

A 1.0 M formic acid solution (2.5 mL) was added to a reaction tube containing 50 mg of Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> at various temperatures (25, 35, 45, 55 °C) and stirred. Produced gaseous products were measured using a gas burette connected to a real time recording system.

### **Analysis of gas products resulting from formic acid dehydrogenation (Fig. S5)**

A 1.0 M formic acid solution (10 mL) was added to a reaction tube containing Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (50 mg) and stirred at room temperature. During the dehydrogenation reaction, the formed gases were transported into a gas cell in the FT-IR spectrometer. The reaction tube and the gas cell were purged using N<sub>2</sub> to remove existing moisture and CO<sub>2</sub>. The effluents were detected *in situ* by FT-IR spectroscopy, revealing the formation of only CO<sub>2</sub>. To identify the exact position for CO stretching frequencies, a standard CO gas (30 ppm) was also employed.

### **Hydrogenation of CO<sub>2</sub> (Table 1)**

The desired reactants, CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>, were added to a stainless steel reactor containing a mixture of D<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL), triethylamine (2.5 mL), and Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (50 mg). Reaction mixtures were heated to a desired temperature of either 100 °C or 150 °C and stirred for 24 h. After cooling the reactor, gases were slowly depressurized to air. The NMR spectra of the reaction mixture were collected using acetone (73 μL, 1.0 mmol) as an internal standard.

## Computational Methods

Density functional theory (DFT) calculations were performed using the Gaussian 09 program package<sup>[S1]</sup> at Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI). All ground-state geometries were fully optimized at the B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level without any symmetry constraints. To identify the nature of stationary points, frequency analyses were conducted using the optimized geometries at the same level of theory. Natural bond orbital (NBO) analyses were employed to determine the atomic charge of the DFT-optimized geometries.

[S1] Gaussian 09, Revision A.1, M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, B. Mennucci, G. A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, M. Caricato, X. Li, H. P. Hratchian, A. F. Izmaylov, J. Bloino, G. Zheng, J. L. Sonnenberg, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, J. A. Montgomery, Jr., J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, N. Rega, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, J. E. Knox, J. B. Cross, V. Bakken, C. Adamo, J. Jaramillo, R. Gomperts, R. E. Stratmann, O. Yazyev, A. J. Austin, R. Cammi, C. Pomelli, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, V. G. Zakrzewski, G. A. Voth, P. Salvador, J. J. Dannenberg, S. Dapprich, A. D. Daniels, Ö. Farkas, J. B. Foresman, J. V. Ortiz, J. Cioslowski, and D. J. Fox, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, 2009.

**Table S1.** Surface area and pore diameter of mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and Pd/mp-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

	surface area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	pore diameter (nm)
mpg-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	151	9.4
Pd/mpg-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	123	8.0

The obtained nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherm curves of mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> exhibited typical type IV characteristics, which indicate the presence of mesoporous pores (Fig. S3). Incorporation of Pd NPs into mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> led to a slight decrease in surface area from 148 to 123 m<sup>2</sup>g<sup>-1</sup> (Table S1).

### Calculation of turn over frequency

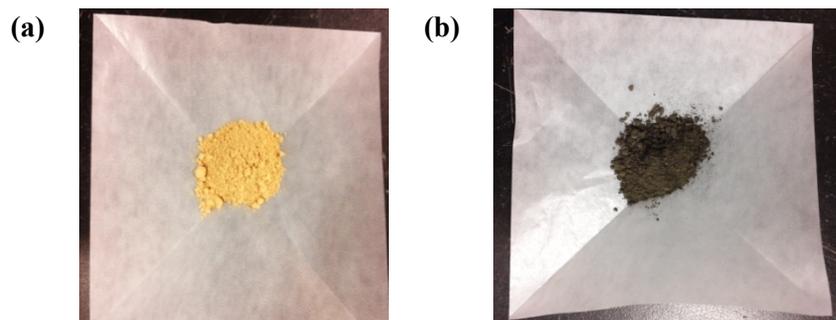
Initial TOF was calculated using amount of total gas (H<sub>2</sub> + CO<sub>2</sub>) produced at 10 min by following equation.

$$\text{moles of HCOOH reacted at 10 min } (n) = \frac{PV}{RT} = \left( \frac{1 \times V_{\text{gas at 10 min}}}{0.08206 \times \text{temperature}} \right) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

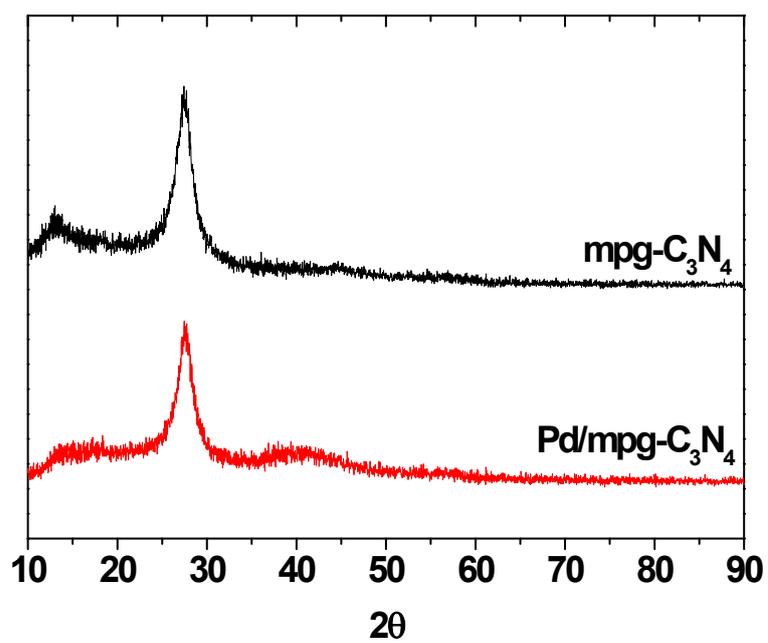
$$\text{TOF (h}^{-1}\text{)} = \frac{\text{mols of HCOOH reacted at 10 min}}{\text{mols of total metal used}} * 6$$

**Table S2.** TOF values of FA dehydrogenation of reported catalysts without additives.

entry	catalyst	temperature	H <sub>2</sub> +CO <sub>2</sub> at 10 min	TOF (h <sup>-1</sup> )	reference
1	Pd/mpg-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	298 K	52 mL	144	this work
2	AgPd/C	298 K	80 mL	158	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> <b>2013</b> , 52, 3681.
3	CoAuPd/C	298 K	50 mL	49	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> <b>2013</b> , 52, 4406.
4	Pd/CN + <i>hν</i>	288 K	8 mL	64	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> <b>2013</b> , 52, 11822.
5	PdAu/C	298 K	30 mL	66	<i>Nanoscale</i> <b>2013</b> , 5, 910-912.



**Fig. S1.** Photographs of (a) mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and (b) Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>.



**Fig. S2.** XRD spectra of mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>.

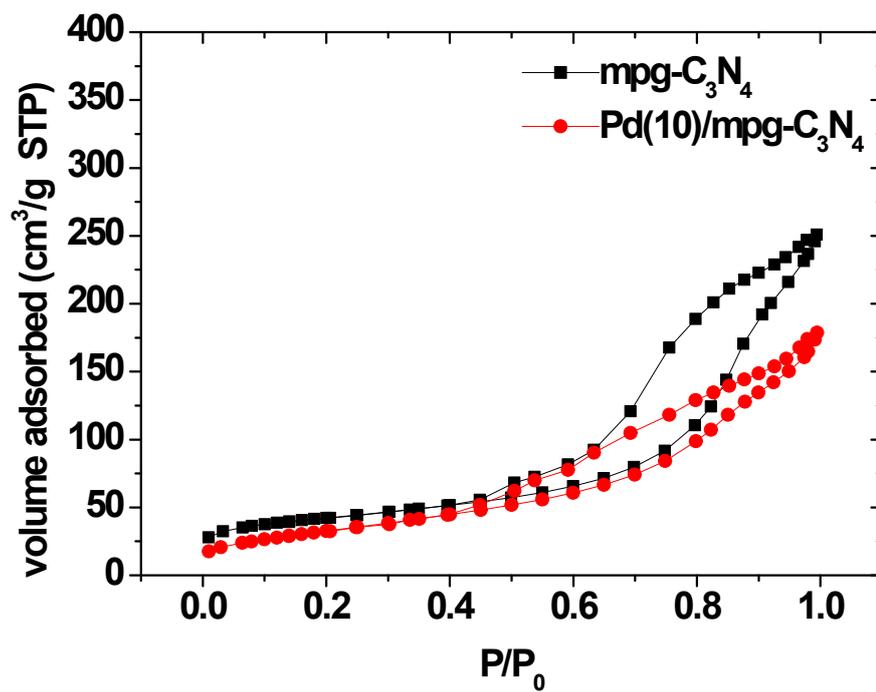


Fig. S3. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherm plots of mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and Pd/mpg-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>.

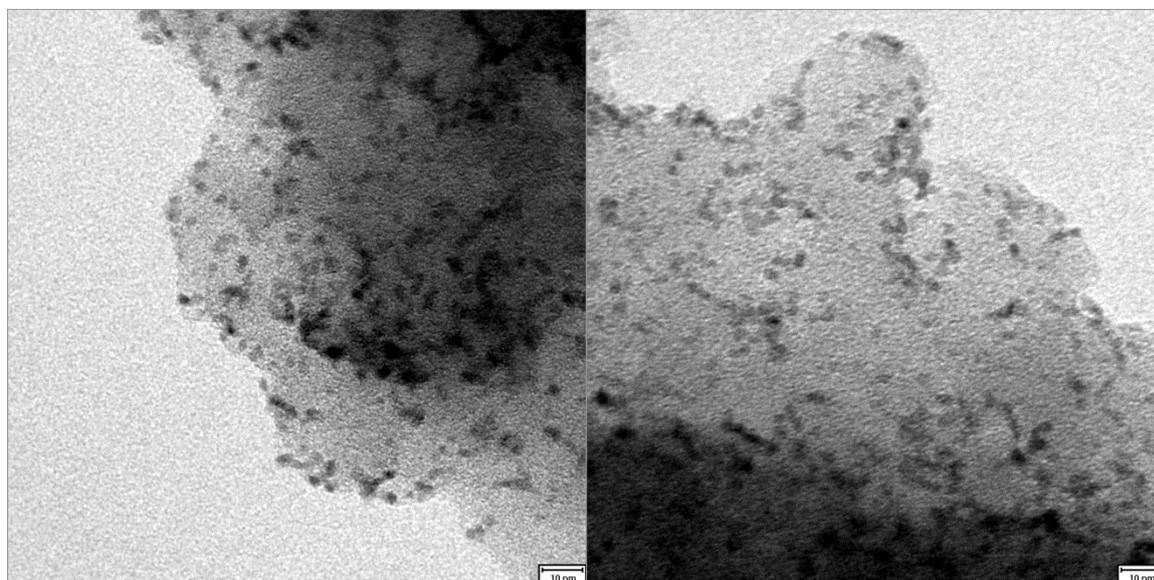
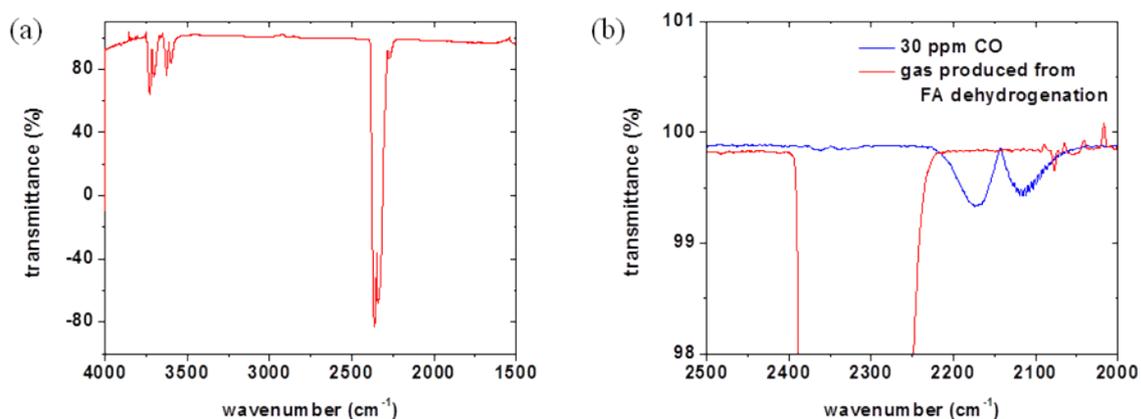
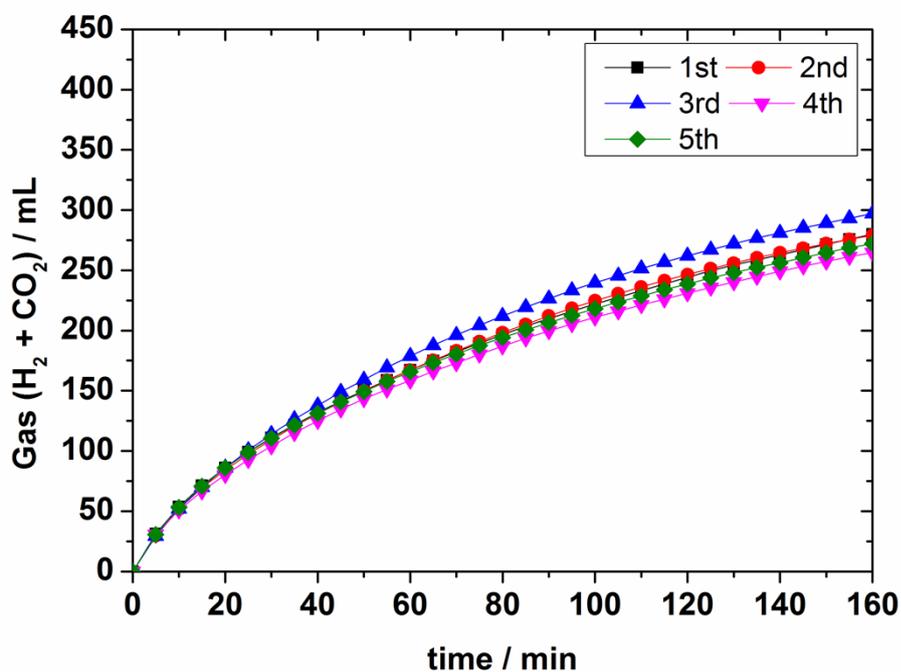


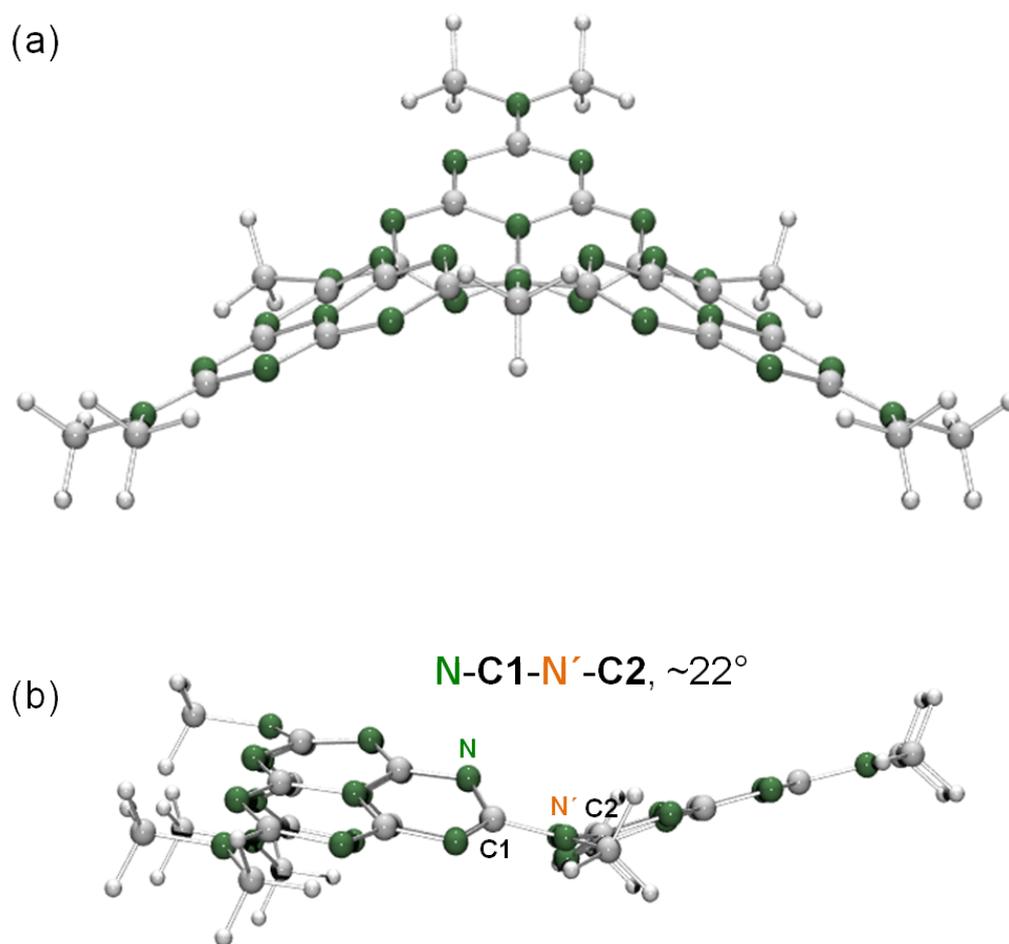
Fig. S4. TEM images of Pd/C (sigma-aldrich, 10% Pd), scale bars are 10 nm.



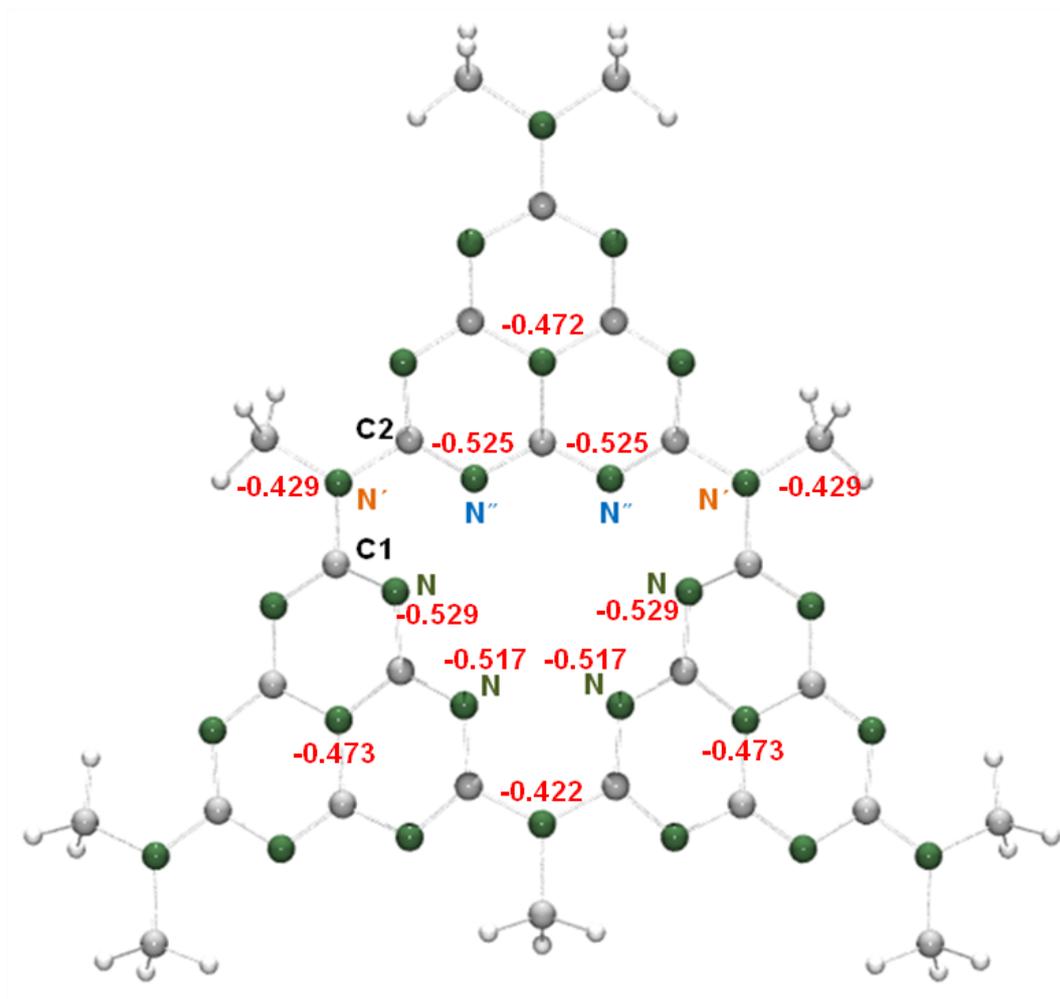
**Fig. S5.** (a) IR spectra of produced gas from FA dehydrogenation. (b) Expanded IR spectrum of produced gas from FA dehydrogenation and IR spectrum of 30 ppm CO standard gas.



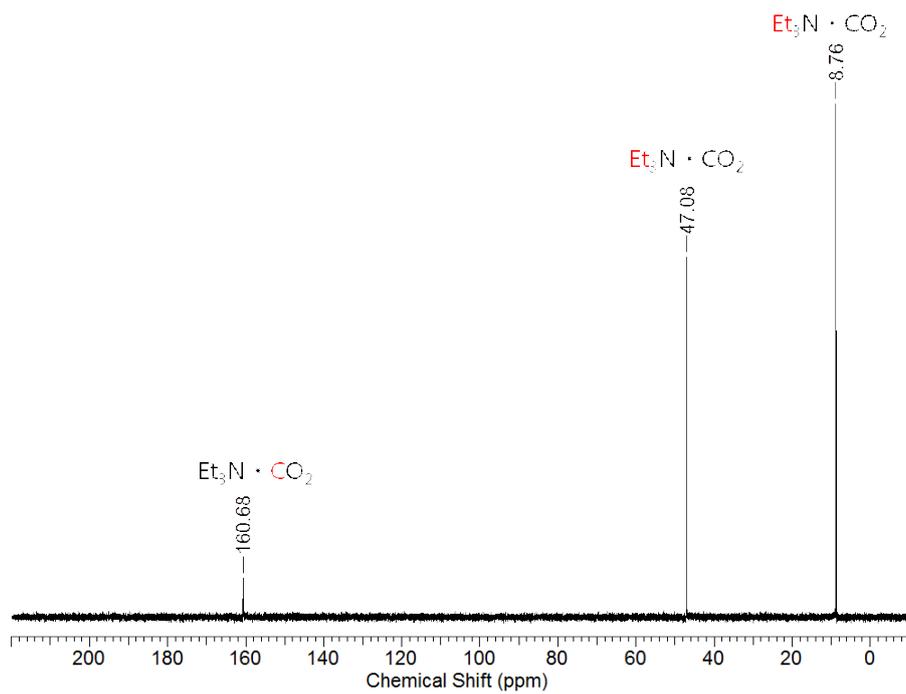
**Fig. S6.** Catalyst recycle experiments. 10 mL of FA (1.0 M) was dehydrogenated with 50 mg of Pd/mpg- $\text{C}_3\text{N}_4$  at 25 °C.



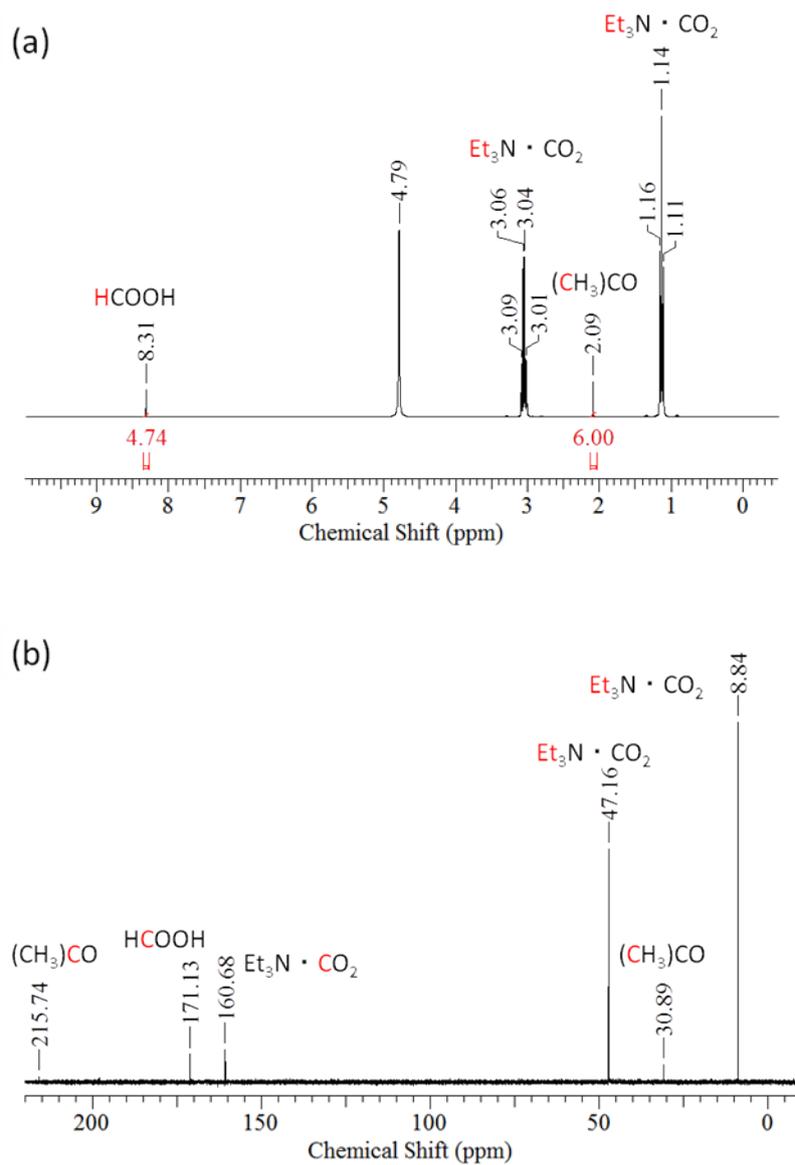
**Fig. S7.** The DFT-optimized structure (**1**): (a) side view and (b) side view from a different angle.



**Fig. S8.** The calculated NBO charges of nitrogen atoms in the three melm unit.



**Fig. S9.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of  $\text{Et}_3\text{N} \cdot \text{CO}_2$  adduct.



**Fig. S10.** NMR spectra of a reaction mixture after CO<sub>2</sub> reduction: (a) <sup>1</sup>H NMR and (b) <sup>13</sup>C NMR.

## Cartesian coordinates

1 (Fig. 4b)

C	-2.70740900	-2.25850100	-0.43566900
C	-4.69837300	-1.21739200	-0.06401900
C	-2.65930400	-0.00001600	-0.61469500
C	-4.69840100	1.21729600	-0.06398000
C	-2.70746200	2.25846300	-0.43560200
C	-6.60293300	-0.00007500	0.27319900
N	-4.01101100	-0.00003800	-0.21800400
N	-4.00892300	-2.35979200	-0.13475200
N	-5.99859700	-1.20763800	0.17704700
N	-2.03810600	-1.15880800	-0.79497200
N	-5.99862300	1.20750400	0.17709000
N	-2.03813200	1.15879600	-0.79493200
N	-4.00897900	2.35971500	-0.13468200
C	3.43890200	-5.53255400	-0.38753700
C	1.35709800	-4.59172700	-0.31659000
C	3.35783900	-3.37906900	0.37539500
C	1.16561300	-2.37385000	0.66676400
C	3.07289300	-1.23196600	1.10143700
C	-0.63398800	-3.49596800	-0.13254700
N	1.96139700	-3.43950200	0.21759000
N	2.10739100	-5.63903000	-0.61485500
N	0.03941500	-4.58356200	-0.53611200
N	4.08996100	-4.44052600	0.07783200
N	-0.15242900	-2.45793200	0.55707700
N	3.91067300	-2.23651600	0.78781800
N	1.74500100	-1.29539900	1.17604200
C	3.07287200	1.23203400	1.10144400
C	1.16556500	2.37388900	0.66681300
C	3.35777200	3.37913200	0.37537300

C	1.35699900	4.59175900	-0.31656900
C	3.43878800	5.53261300	-0.38757600
C	-0.63406700	3.49597200	-0.13247600
N	1.96132500	3.43954500	0.21760500
N	1.74498100	1.29545500	1.17609900
N	-0.15248000	2.45794900	0.55715000
N	3.91063100	2.23658800	0.78778600
N	0.03931000	4.58357400	-0.53606000
N	4.08987300	4.44059600	0.07778400
N	2.10726900	5.63907000	-0.61486100
N	-1.99774800	-3.46218400	-0.42568900
N	3.70015900	0.00003800	1.34615500
N	-1.99783200	3.46216300	-0.42559700
N	4.19416800	-6.62253600	-0.66447200
N	-7.93888900	-0.00009400	0.49602900
N	4.19403200	6.62260300	-0.66453600
C	-8.70198000	1.23341700	0.62618300
H	-8.03537200	2.08607300	0.52199200
H	-9.47927000	1.27471400	-0.14772500
H	-9.19244700	1.26554600	1.60752400
C	-8.70195300	-1.23362700	0.62614200
H	-9.19246600	-1.26576800	1.60745800
H	-9.47920300	-1.27494700	-0.14780400
H	-8.03531500	-2.08626400	0.52198200
C	3.61535100	-7.85641700	-1.17767100
H	2.54095700	-7.73441500	-1.29173600
H	4.06460800	-8.10219600	-2.14845500
H	3.82227800	-8.68225700	-0.48482000
C	5.63756200	-6.63377800	-0.47129300
H	5.91193800	-7.41709800	0.24702000
H	6.13820900	-6.85071200	-1.42362400
H	5.96234700	-5.66519800	-0.09899900
C	-2.74547400	-4.71618800	-0.60042100

H	-3.44832500	-4.60966800	-1.42803000
H	-2.02599600	-5.50241400	-0.81770300
H	-3.31047200	-4.95298900	0.30577900
C	5.16999400	0.00005000	1.46382400
H	5.46899700	-0.89621000	2.00291100
H	5.65180200	0.00003800	0.48199400
H	5.46898500	0.89633000	2.00288400
C	-2.74558800	4.71615200	-0.60030000
H	-3.44842300	4.60964300	-1.42792600
H	-3.31060700	4.95290800	0.30589800
H	-2.02612700	5.50240400	-0.81754600
C	3.61518600	7.85647200	-1.17773200
H	4.06441600	8.10224700	-2.14853000
H	2.54079100	7.73445500	-1.29177000
H	3.82212000	8.68232100	-0.48489500
C	5.63743100	6.63386500	-0.47139600
H	5.96223700	5.66529700	-0.09909000
H	6.13805200	6.85078300	-1.42374500
H	5.91181800	7.41720300	0.24689300