

Cooperative effects of ruthenium micellar catalysts and added surfactants in transfer hydrogenation of ketones in water

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Electronic Supplementary Information

Table S1. The main micellar properties of the surfactants **S** used in catalytic tests.

	CTAB	HBAC	SDS	DSS	TX-100	TW20	ZW3-14
<i>cmc</i> , mM	0.92; 0.15 ^a	0.49	8.2; ~1.0 ^a	11	0.3	0.06	0.38
<i>T_k</i> , °C	25; 16 ^b	25	10	33; 49 ^a	-	-	-
<i>T_c</i> , °C	-	-	-	-	65; ~50 ^a	76	-
Ref	[1,2]	[3]	[4]	[4]	[5]	[4]	[6]

cmc – critical micelle concentration, *T_k*, °C – the Krafft temperature, *T_c*, °C – the clouding temperature.

^a in 1M NaCl solution. ^b in 0.01M NaCl solution.

Table S2. The micellar properties of C₁₆H₃₃NMe₃⁺X⁻ (CTA⁺X⁻: X = Cl, Br) mixed with surfactants **S**.

	CTAB	HBAC	SDS	DSS	TX-100	TW20	ZW3-14
<i>cmc</i> , mM	~1	~0.5	<0.1	0.06-0.08	<1	<1	~0.4-1
^a χ _{CTA} ^{mic}	~χ _{CTA} ^{sol}	~χ _{CTA} ^{sol}	~0.5	~0.5			~χ _{CTA} ^{sol}
<i>T_k</i> , °C	<25	<25	50	<50			-
<i>T_c</i> , °C					>>65	>>76	-
Mixed micelles	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ref	[7]	[7]	[7a, 8]	[9]	[6]	[6]	[10]

cmc – critical micelle concentration, *T_k*, °C – the Krafft temperature, *T_c*, °C – the clouding temperature.

^aχ_{CTA}^{mic} – molar fraction of CTA⁺X⁻ in the mixed micelle **S**/CTA⁺X⁻, χ_{CTA}^{sol} – molar fraction of CTA⁺X⁻ in the solution of **S** and CTA⁺X⁻.

Table S3. The micellar properties of C₈H₁₇NMe₃⁺Br⁻ (OTAB) mixed with surfactants **S**.

	CTAB	HBAC	SDS	DSS	TX-100	TW20	ZW3-14
<i>cmc</i> , mM	^b	^b	0.8		^b	^b	^b
^a χ _{OTA} ^{mic}	<0.05	<0.05	~0.5	~0.5	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
<i>T_k</i> , °C	~25	~25	18	<18	-	-	
<i>T_c</i> , °C					>65	>76	
Mixed micelles	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Ref	[7]	[7]	[11, 8]	[12]	[6]	[6]	[10]

cmc – critical micelle concentration, *T_k*, °C – the Krafft temperature, *T_c*, °C – the clouding temperature.

^aχ_{OTA}^{mic} – molar fraction of OTAB in the mixed micelle **S**/OTAB, χ_{OTA}^{sol} – molar fraction of OTAB in the solution of **S** and OTAB. ^b the *cmc* of the mixed system is close to the *cmc* of the added surfactant **S**.

References:

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Figure S1. Transfer hydrogenation conversions (%) of ketone **1** catalyzed by RuL¹⁶ (solid symbols) and RuL⁸ (empty symbols) in the presence of surfactants **S**: (A) and (B) anionic surfactants, (C) and (D) cationic, non-ionic and zwitter-ionic surfactants. Conditions: $T = 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, H₂O (4 mL), HCOONa (1.25 M), **1** (0.25 M), RuLⁿ (0.25 mM), RuLⁿ/**1**/HCO₂Na = 1/1000/5000. The ratio **S**/RuLⁿ is given in the brackets.

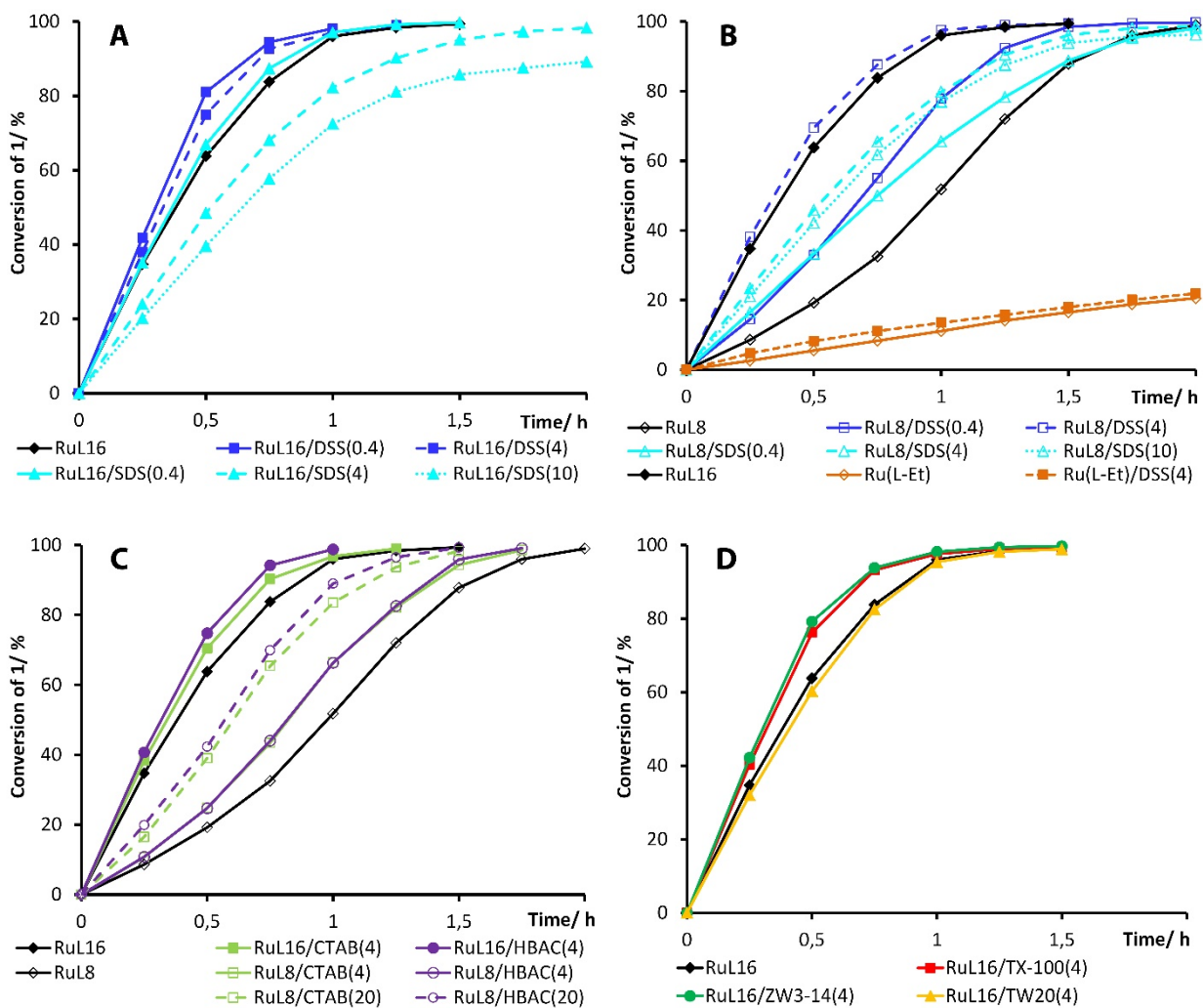


Figure S2. Transfer hydrogenation conversions (%) of ketone **2** catalyzed by RuL¹⁶ (solid symbols) and RuL⁸ (empty symbols) in the presence of surfactants **S**: (A) anionic surfactants, (B) and (E) cationic, non-ionic and zwitter-ionic surfactants. Conditions: $T = 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, H_2O (4 mL), HCOONa (1.25 M), **2** (0.25 M), RuLⁿ (0.625 mM), RuLⁿ/2/HCO₂Na = 1/400/2000. The ratio **S**/RuLⁿ is given in the brackets.

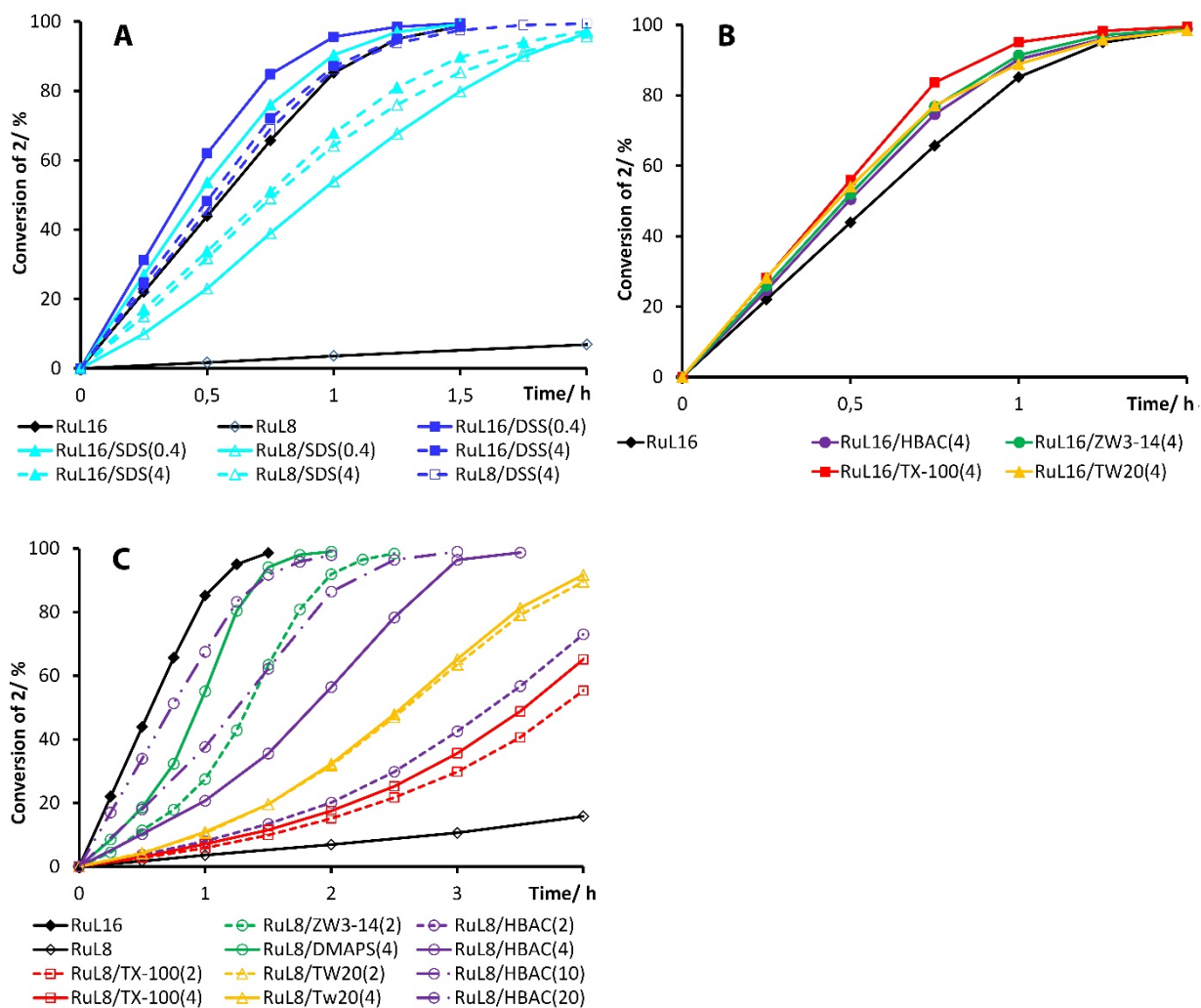


Figure S3. Transfer hydrogenation conversions (%) of ketone **3** catalyzed by RuL^{16} (solid symbols) and RuL^8 (empty symbols) in the presence of surfactants **S**: (A) anionic surfactants, (B) cationic, non-ionic and zwitter-ionic surfactants. Conditions: $T = 60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, H_2O (4 mL), HCOONa (1.25 M), **3** (0.25 M), RuL^n (0.625 mM), $\text{RuL}^n/\text{3}/\text{HCO}_2\text{Na} = 1/400/2000$. The ratio S/RuL^n is given in the brackets.

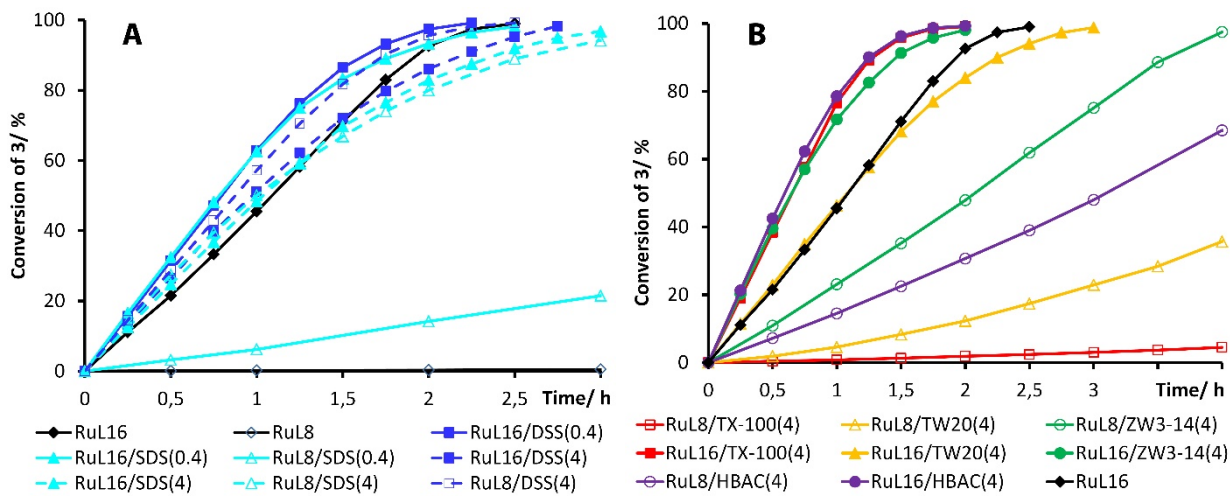


Figure S4. DOSY NMR spectra for the complex RuL^8 in D_2O in the presence of 2 equiv. of surfactants **S**: (A) **S** = HBAC, (B) **S** = ZW3-14, (C) **S** = TX-100, (D) **S** = TW20. Axis x – chemical shift (ppm), axis y – diffusion coefficient ($\log D$).

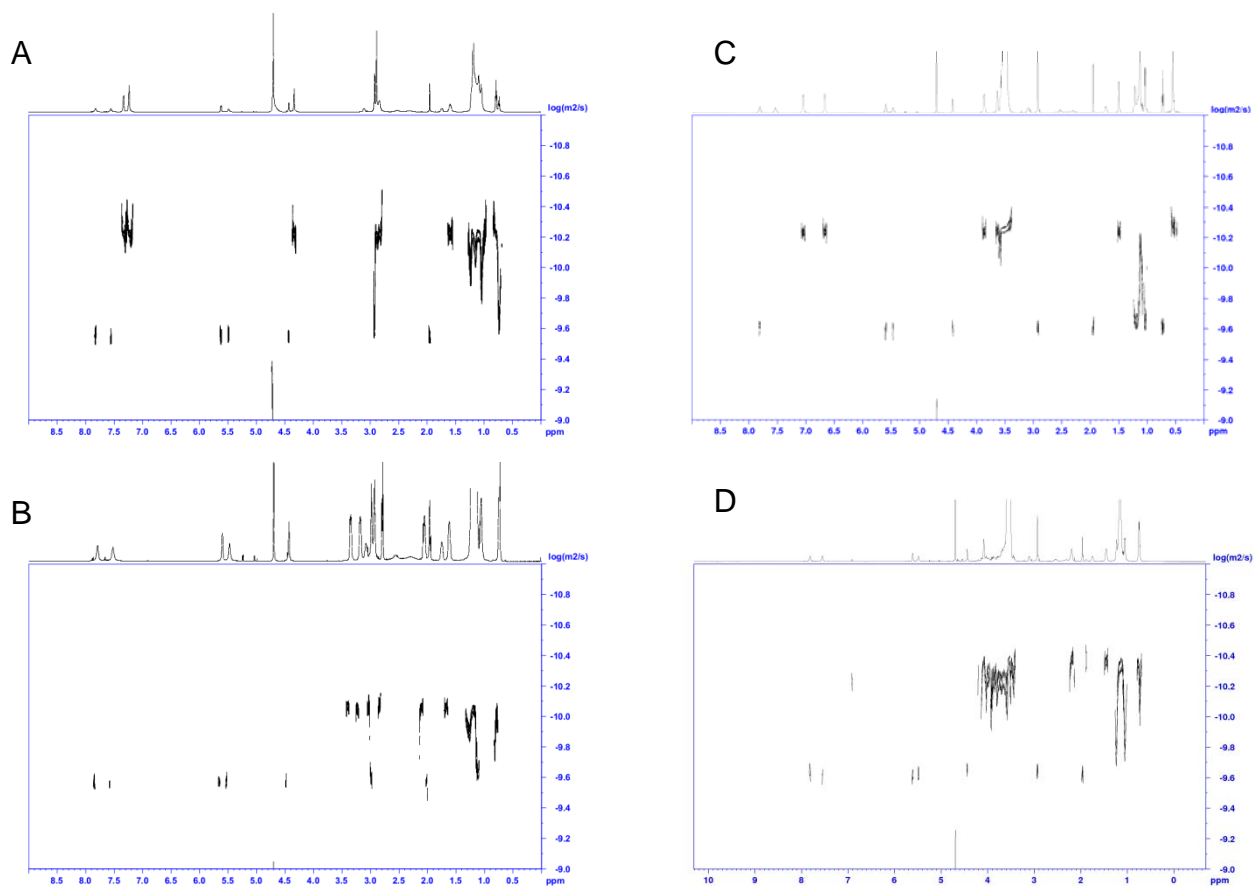


Figure S5. Diffusion-dependent signal attenuation of the complex RuL^8 (squares) and the surfactants **S** (triangles) in D_2O solution: (A) **S** = HBAC, (B) **S** = ZW3-14, (C) **S** = TX-100, (D) **S** = TW20. The continuous lines represent the fit to the experimental data using the diffusion coefficients given in the Table 3. The signals with the following chemical shifts were used for the computation of the signal decay curves: 5.60 ppm (RuL^8), 7.22 ppm (HBAC), 3.34 ppm (ZW3-14), 3.86 ppm (TX-100), 1.45 ppm (TW20).

