# Bidentate Ru(II)-NC complexes as catalysts for the dehydrogenative

### reaction from primary alcohols to carboxylic acids

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#### **Control Experiment**

	ОН _	0.5 mol% [Ru] base toluene reflux	О ОН + <sub>Н2</sub>
Entry	[Ru]	time	Conversion $(\%)^a$
1	1	1h	29
2	1	2h	51
3	1	4h	80
4	1	6h	91
5	6	1h	30
6	6	2h	53
7	6	4h	80
8	6	6h	91
9	7	1h	29
10	7	2h	52
11	7	4h	80
12	7	6h	90
13	8	1 <b>h</b>	20
14	8	2h	35
15	8	4h	52
16	8	6h	65

 Table S1. Intermediates 6-8 as catalysts for catalytic reaction in different time.

Reaction conditions: benzyl alcohol (2 mmol), base (3 mmol), toluene (6 mL),  $N_2$ , catalyst (0.5 mol%), 120 °C, the conversion was calculated by GC using dodecane (1 mmol) as the internal standard.

#### **Crystallographic Details**

**3:** A total of 18755 reflections (-14  $\leq h \leq 15$ , -15  $\leq k \leq 16$ , -23  $\leq l \leq 22$ ) were collected at T = 120(2) K in the range of 5.818 to 58.142° of which 10223 were unique ( $R_{int} = 0.0316$ ); Mo<sub>K</sub> radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). The structure was solved by the direct methods. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically, and hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated idealized positions. The residual peak and hole electron densities were 0.44 and -0.52 eA<sup>-3</sup>, respectively. The least squares refinement converged normally with residuals of R(F) = 0.0525,  $wR(F^2) = 0.0987$  and a GOF = 0.980 ( $b 2\sigma(I)$ ). C<sub>51</sub>H<sub>40</sub>ClNOP<sub>2</sub>Ru, Mw = 881.30, space group Pnma, Orthorhombic, a = 11.5301(6), b = 12.0841(8), c = 17.3369(12) Å, V = 2261.7(3) Å<sup>3</sup>, Z = 2,  $\rho_{calcd} = 1.294$  Mg/m<sup>3</sup>. CCDC-1890662 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Centre Data via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data request/cif.

7: A total of 58791 reflections (-14  $\leq h \leq$  14, -32  $\leq k \leq$  57, -26  $\leq l \leq$  27) were collected at T = 120(10) K in the range of  $5.612^{\circ}$  to  $58.104^{\circ}$  of which 29481 were unique ( $R_{int} = 0.0534$ ); Mo<sub>K</sub> radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). The structure was solved by the direct methods. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically, and hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated idealized positions. The residual peak and hole electron densities were 0.666 and -0.591 eA<sup>-3</sup>, respectively. The least squares refinement converged normally with residuals of R(F) = 0.0709,  $wR(F^2) = 0.0956$  and a GOF = 1.038 ( $I \ge 2\sigma(I)$ ).  $C_{117}H_{94}Cl_8N_2O_6P_4Ru_2$ , Mw = 1949.96, space group P2<sub>1</sub>, Orthorhombic, a = 10.7582(2), b = 43.2244(8), c = 19.8552(3) Å, V = 9231.8(2) Å<sup>3</sup>, Z = 4,  $\rho_{calcd}$  = 1.403 Mg/m<sup>3</sup>. CCDC-1890663 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from Crystallographic The Cambridge Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\_request/cif.







Figure S4. IR spectrum of 4



Figure S5. IR spectrum of 5





Figure S8. IR spectrum of 8



## NMR Spectra of the Orgaonometallic Complexes







Figure S12. <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of **2** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Figure S14. <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of **3** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Figure S16. <sup>31</sup>P{1H} NMR spectrum of **4** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Figure S18. <sup>31</sup>P{1H} NMR spectrum of **5** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Figure S20-1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **6** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (full region).



Figure S21. <sup>31</sup>P{1H} NMR spectrum of **6** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Figure S23. <sup>31</sup>P{1H} NMR spectrum of **7** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.



Figure S24-1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **8** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (full region).



Figure S24-2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **8** in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. (the region without Ru-H).



## <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectra of the Carboxylic Acids





Figure S27. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-fluorobenzoic acid in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



Figure S28.  $^{1}$ H NMR spectrum of 4-chlorobenzoic acid in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



Figure S29. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-bromobenzoic acid in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



Figure S30. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-methylbenzoic acid in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



Figure S32. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid in  $CDCl_3$ 



Figure S34. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 3-chlorobenzoic acid in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



Figure S36. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 3-methylbenzoic acid in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



Figure S38. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-phenylbutyric acid in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



Figure S40. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of n-hexanoic acid in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



