

Supporting Information

# CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation into formate and methyl formate using Ru molecular catalysts supported on NNN pincer porous organic polymers

Hongjin Park<sup>†a</sup>, Kwangho Park<sup>†b</sup>, Kwang-Deog Jung<sup>b</sup>, and Sungho Yoon<sup>\*a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, Chung Ang University, 84 Heukseok-ro, Dongjak-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea

<sup>b</sup> Clean Energy Research Centre, Korea Institute of Science and Technology

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P.O. Box 131, Cheongryang, Seoul (Republic of Korea)

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Table S1. Comparison of activity with catalysts reported in literature

Catalyst	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	Pressure (bar)	TON of MF	TOF (h <sup>-1</sup> )	ref
Cu/ZnO/alumina	150	25	60	771.25	30.85	S1
1 % Ru-Cu/AnO/alumina	150	25	60	840.5	33.62	S1
1 % Ni-Cu/ZnO/alumina	150	25	60	931.75	37.27	S1
1 % Au-Cu/ZnO/alumina	150	25	60	335.5	13.42	S1
1 % Pd-Cu/ZnO/alumina	150	25	60	953.75	38.15	S1
Au-ZrO <sub>2</sub> -9.0	200	1	80	534	534	S2
Au/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	70	9.22	40	1088	118	S3
Au/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	100	1.24	40	118	95	S3
1 wt% Ru@pDPPE	160	1	80	1079	1079	S4
1 wt% Ru/N-Me-3-bpp-POP	160	2	80	1726	863	this

Ref S1: Journal of the American Chemical Society 129. (2007), 6346-6662 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1021/ja0706302>

Ref S2: Green Chemistry 17, (2015), 1467-1472 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/C4GC01818D>

Ref S3: Journal of CO<sub>2</sub> utilization 17, (2017), 273-283 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcou.2016.11.016>

Ref S4: ChemSusChem 12, (2019), 3278-3285 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/cssc.201900808>

Table S2. Porosity parameters of materials by BET analysis

Material	BET plot					
	Correlation coefficient	V <sub>m</sub> [cm <sup>3</sup> (STP) g <sup>-1</sup> ]	a <sub>s, BET</sub> [m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> ]	C	Total pore volume [cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> ]	Mean pore diameter [nm]
3-bpp-POP	1	129.72	564.59	787.53	0.2926	2.0731
Ru/3-bpp-POP	1	140.95	613.47	735.72	0.3152	2.0553
N-Me-3-bpp-POP	1	127.87	556.54	265.54	0.2901	2.167
Ru/N-Me-3-bpp-POP	1	137.44	598.19	213.59	0.3041	2.0335

Table S3. Remaining of Ru amount of fresh and used catalyst

Sample	Ru / wt %
Fresh N-Me-3-bpp-POP	1.1
Spent N-Me-3-bpp-POP (after 5 <sup>th</sup> run)	0.62

Table S4. Leaching Ru content of every cycle<sup>a</sup>

Filtrate	Filtrate vol. (mL)	Ru conc. (mg/L)	Leached Ru (wt %)
1 <sup>st</sup> run	33.3	2.53	0.421
2 <sup>nd</sup> run	44	0.26	0.057
3 <sup>rd</sup> run	32.8	0.15	0.025
4 <sup>th</sup> run	32.5	0.12	0.020
5 <sup>th</sup> run	32.3	0.05	0.008

<sup>a</sup>determined by ICP-OES,

Figure S1. Electron dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) of supports (3-bpp-POP and N-Me-bpp-POP)

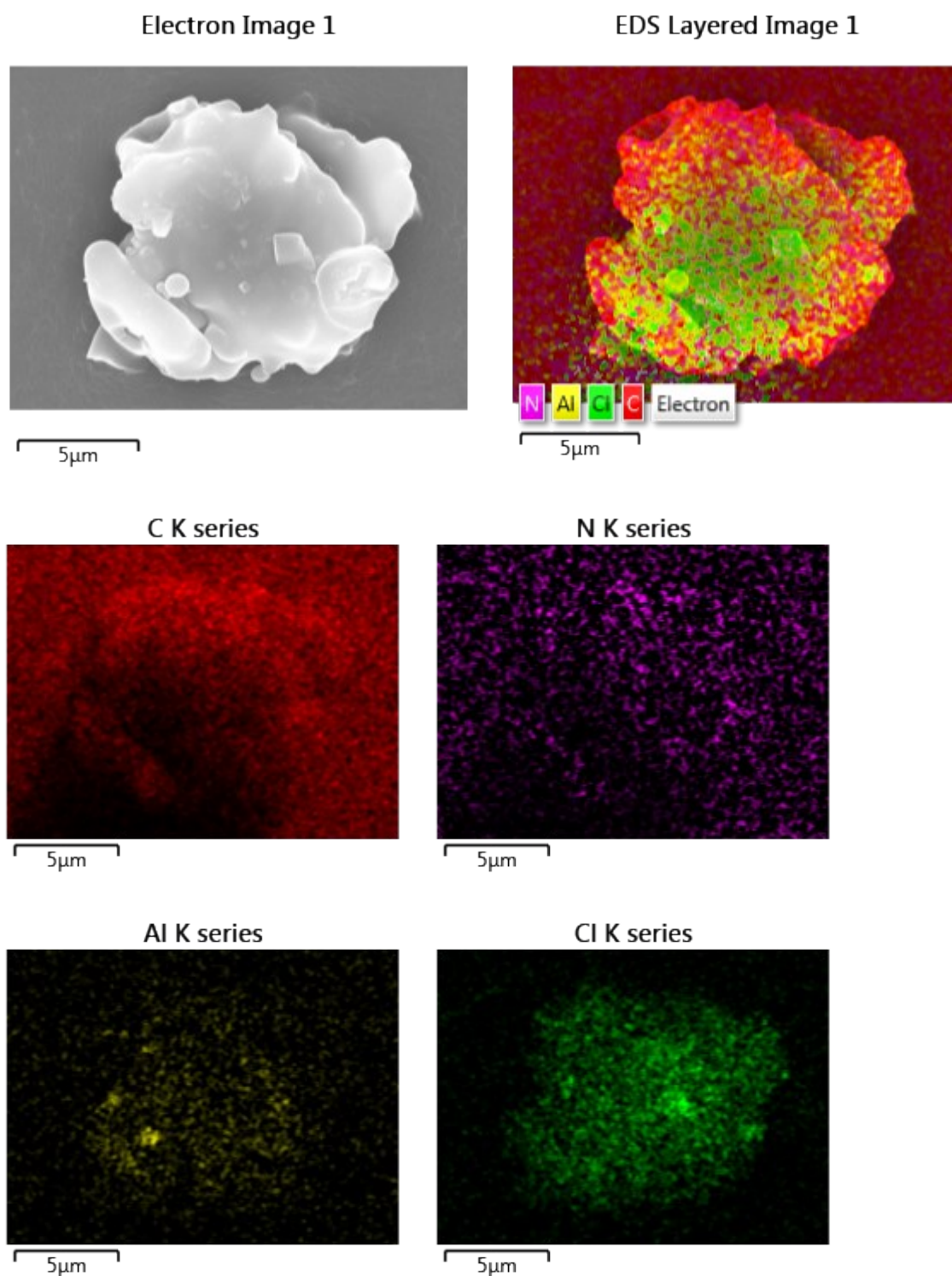
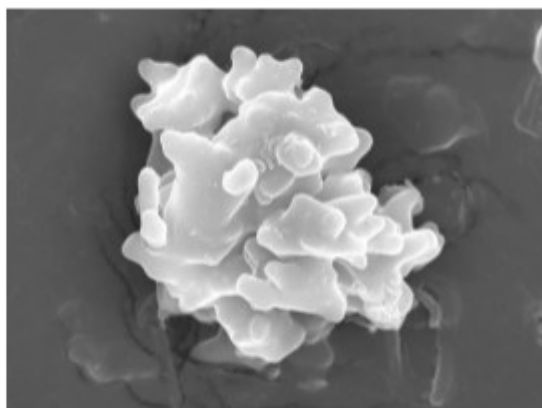


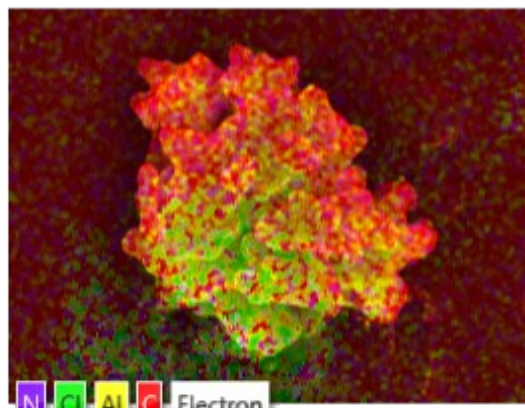
Figure S1, a, EDX of 3-bpp-POP

Electron Image 2



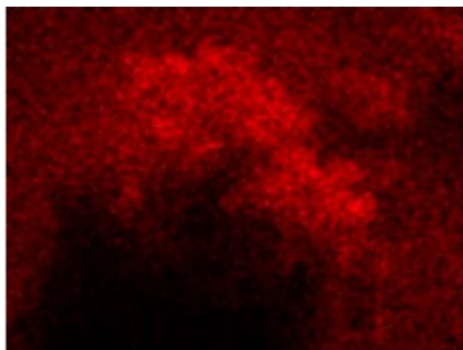
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EDS Layered Image 2



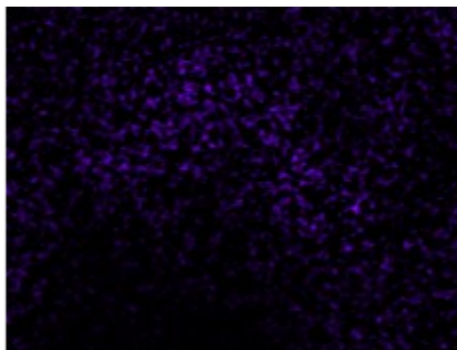
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C K series



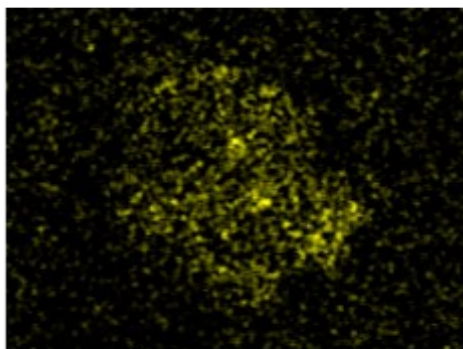
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N K series



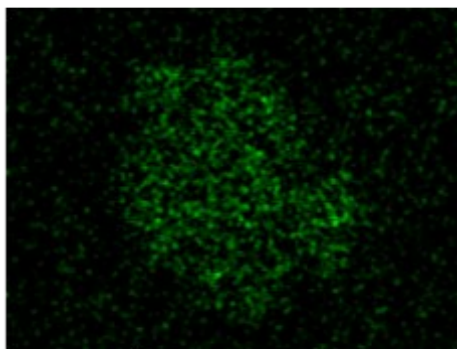
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Al K series



10µm

Cl K series



10µm

Figure S1, b, EDX of N-Me-3-bpp-POP

Figure S2. FT-IR spectrum of 3-bpp monomer and N-Me-bpp monomer

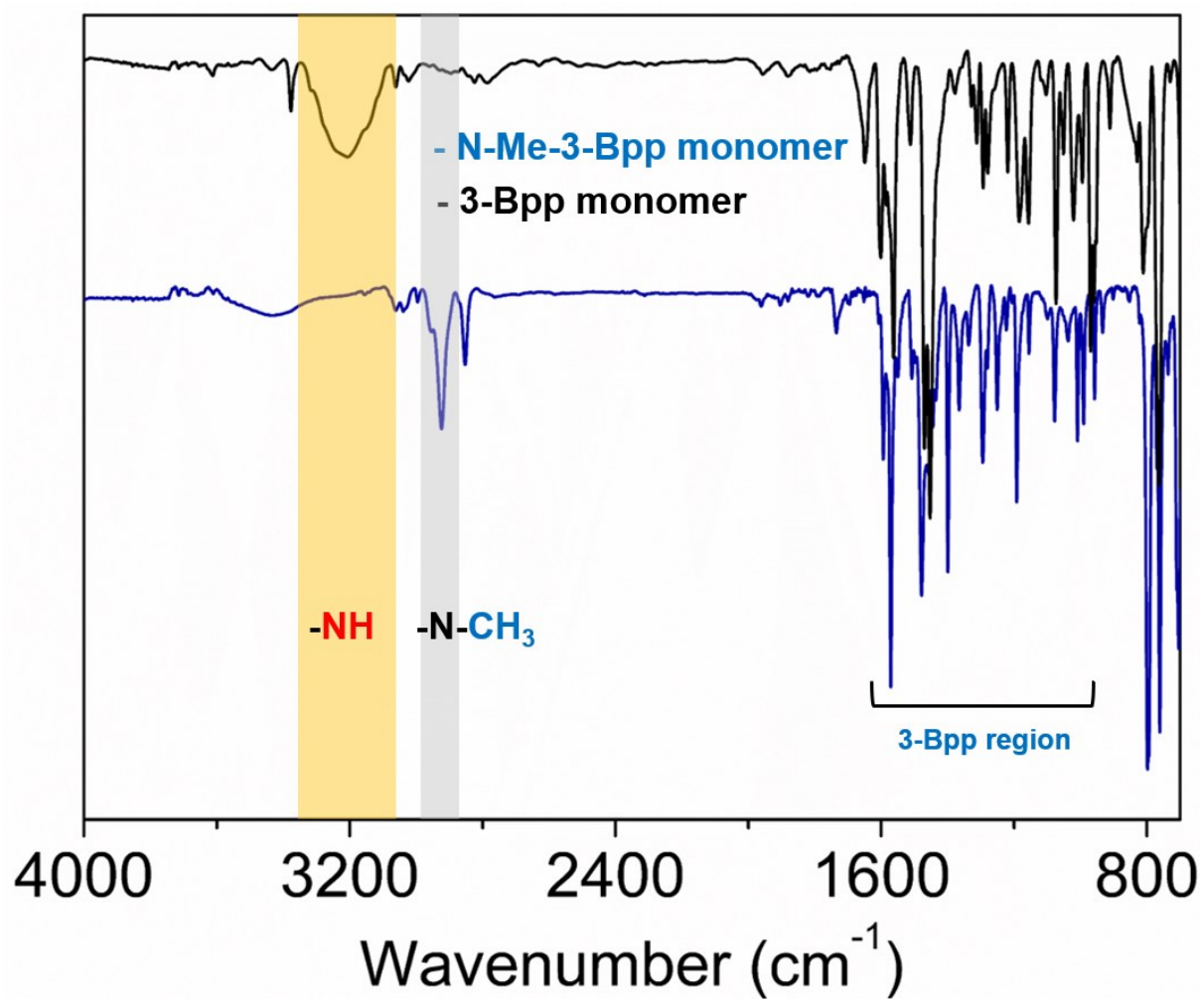


Figure S3. Electron dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) of catalysts (Ru/3-bpp-POP and N-Me-3-bpp-POP)

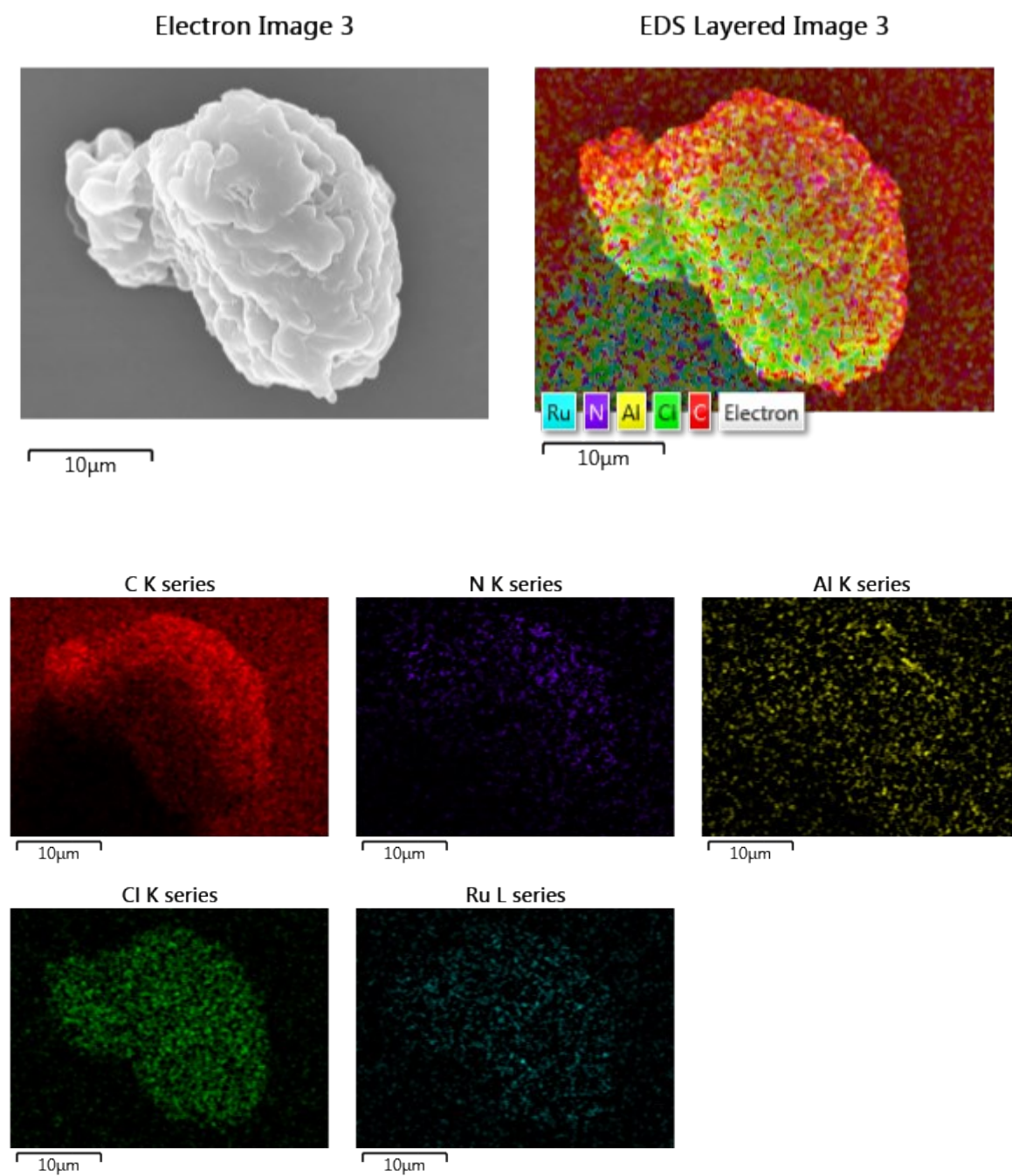
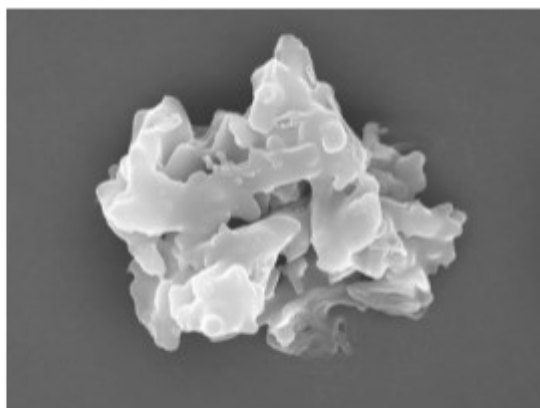


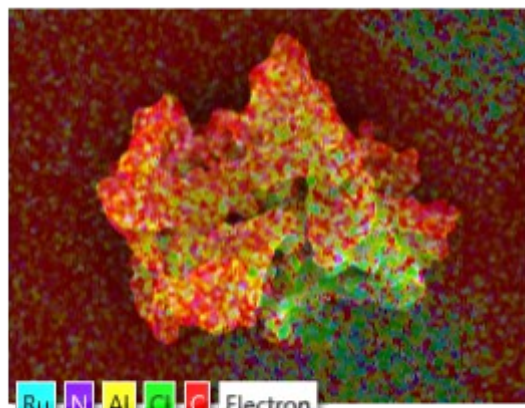
Figure S3, a, EDX of Ru/3-bpp-POP

Electron Image 4



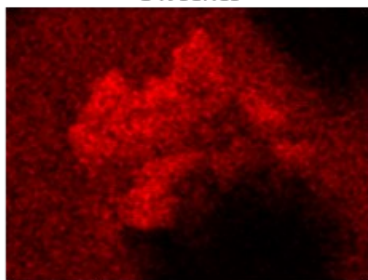
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EDS Layered Image 4



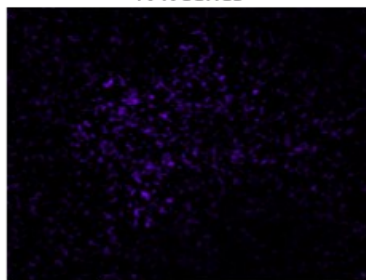
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C K series



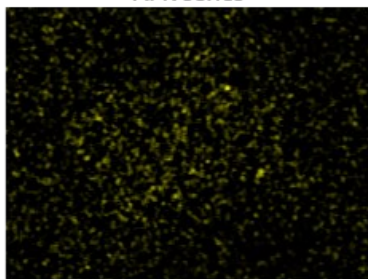
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N K series



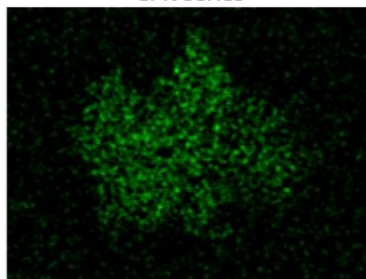
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Al K series



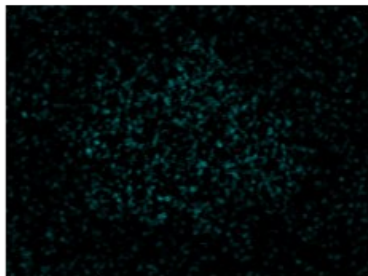
10μm

Cl K series



10μm

Ru L series



10μm

Figure S3, b, EDX of Ru/3-Me-bpp-POP



Figure S4. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of catalysts (Ru 3d<sub>3/2</sub> and 3d<sub>1/2</sub> peaks of Ru/3-bpp-POP

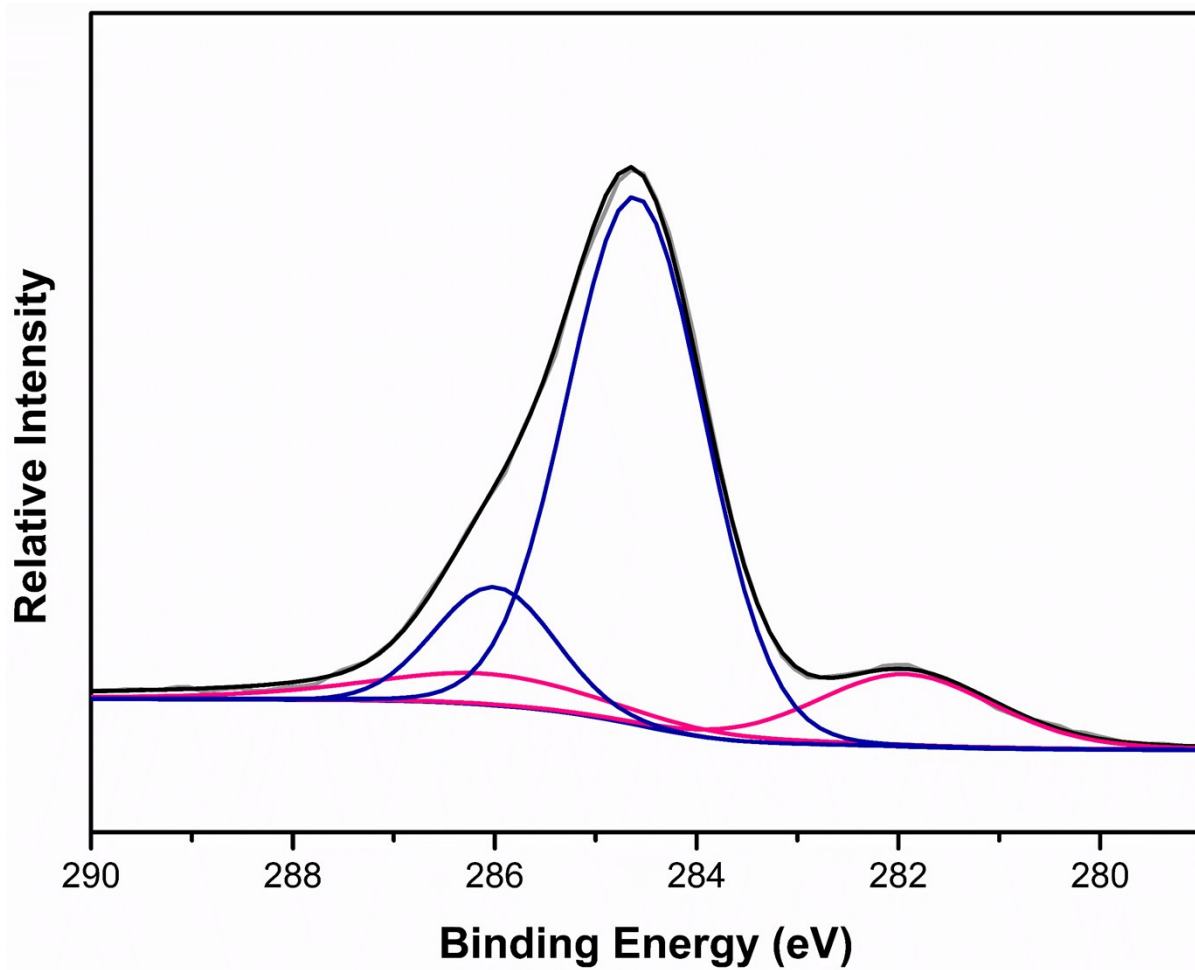


Figure S5. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) of catalysts (Ru 3d<sub>3/2</sub> and 3d<sub>1/2</sub> peaks of Ru/N-Me-3-bpp-POP

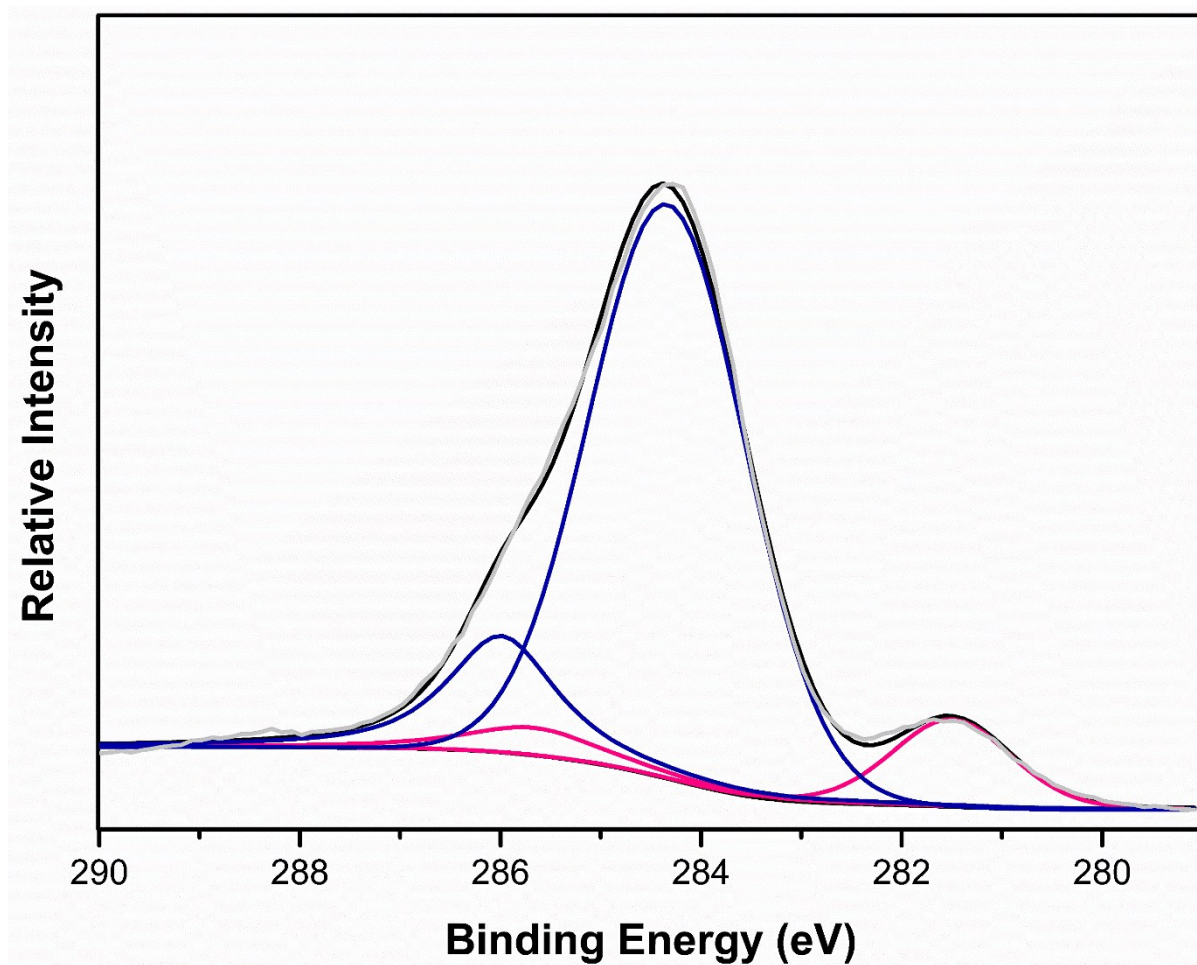


Figure S6. MASS spectra of 3-bpp and N-Me-3-bpp monomer

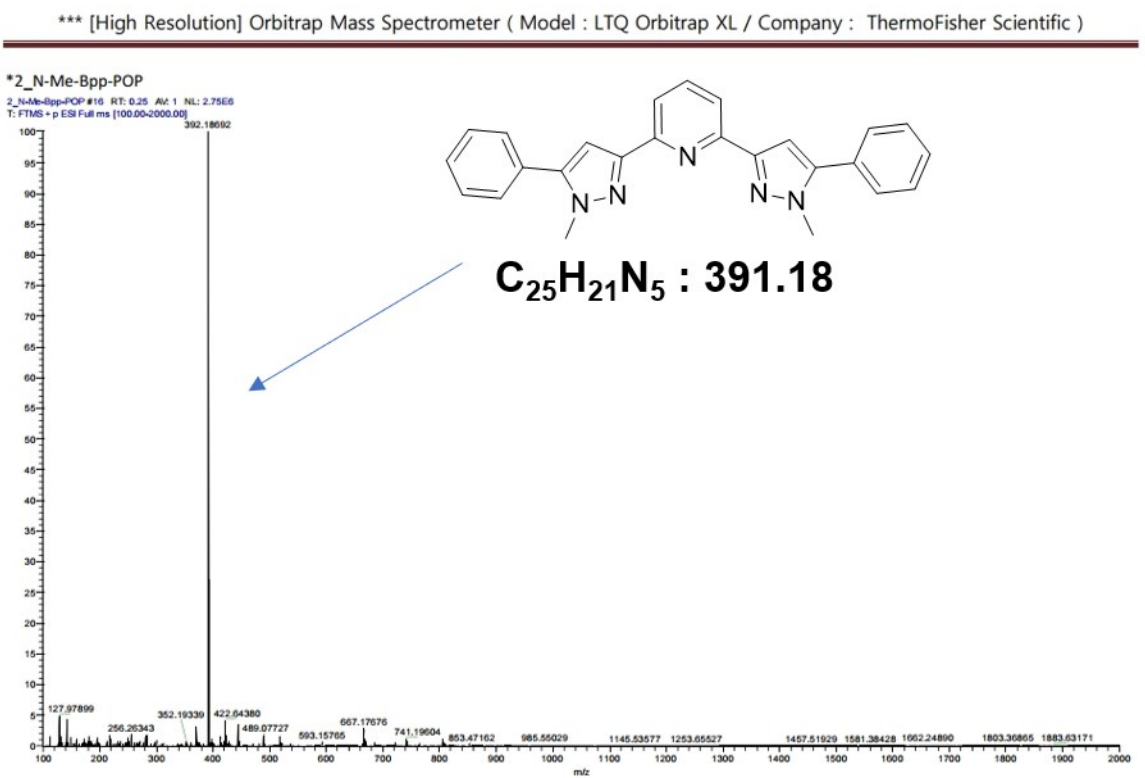
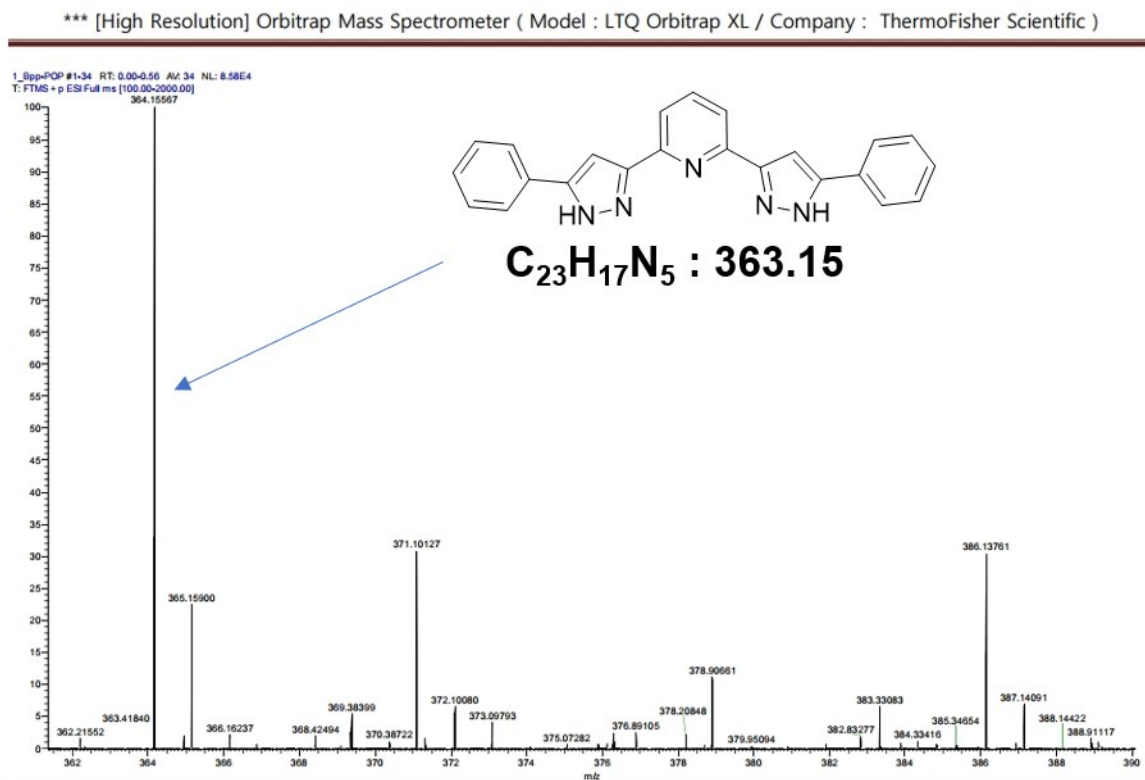


Figure S7. TGA of 3-bpp-POP and N-Me-bpp-POP

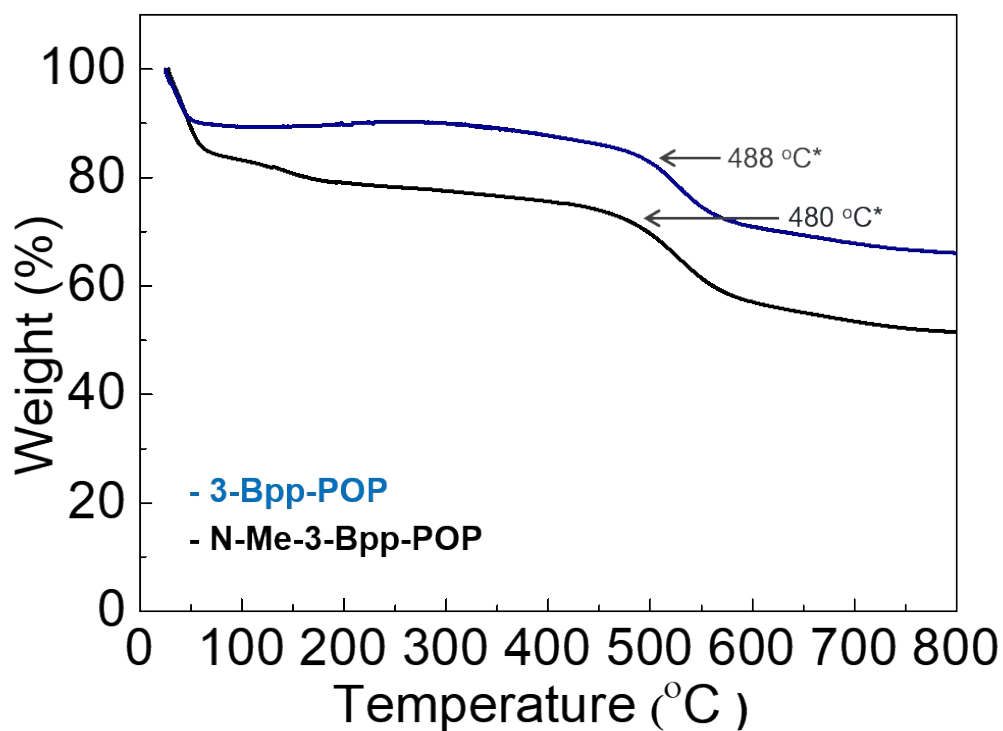


Figure S8. Performing GC analysis for detecting of CO

