

Electronic Supplementary Information for

**Enhanced Hydrogenation of Olefins and Ketones with
Ruthenium Complex Covalently Anchored on
Graphene Oxide**

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1. Experimental Section

1.1 Control experiments

To verify the crucial role of the aminosilane ligand spacer, control experiments were carried out as follows: 200 mg of GO was added to an anhydrous toluene solution of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ (150 mg), and the solution was refluxed under N_2 atmosphere for 24 h. The mixture was filtrated and washed, followed by freeze-drying. The resulting solid was tested by Quantitative energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) and trace of ruthenium was determined. The resulting solid also showed no inherent catalytic activity in hydrogenation of olefins. These results exclude the possibility of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ reacting with GO directly and shows the key role of the aminosilane ligand spacer in the coordination process, which also provide more evidence for the coordination interaction, not a simple physical absorption.

2. Supplementary Figures

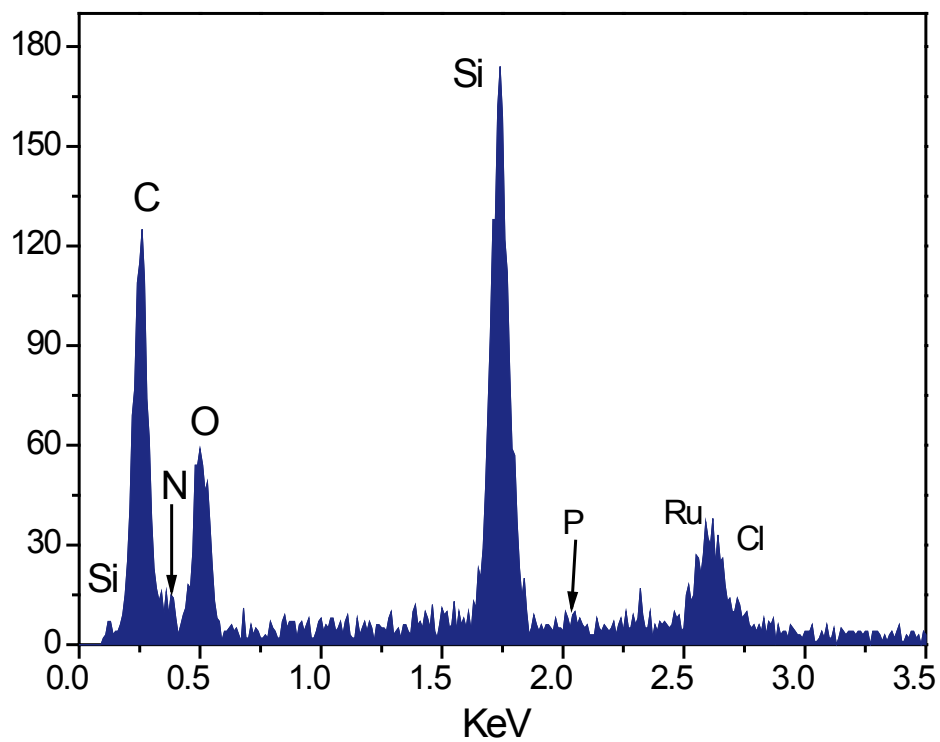


Fig. S1 The EDS spectrum of Ru-*f*-GO. Ruthenium shows an element mass ratio of 1.31 %, which is in line with the XPS analysis.

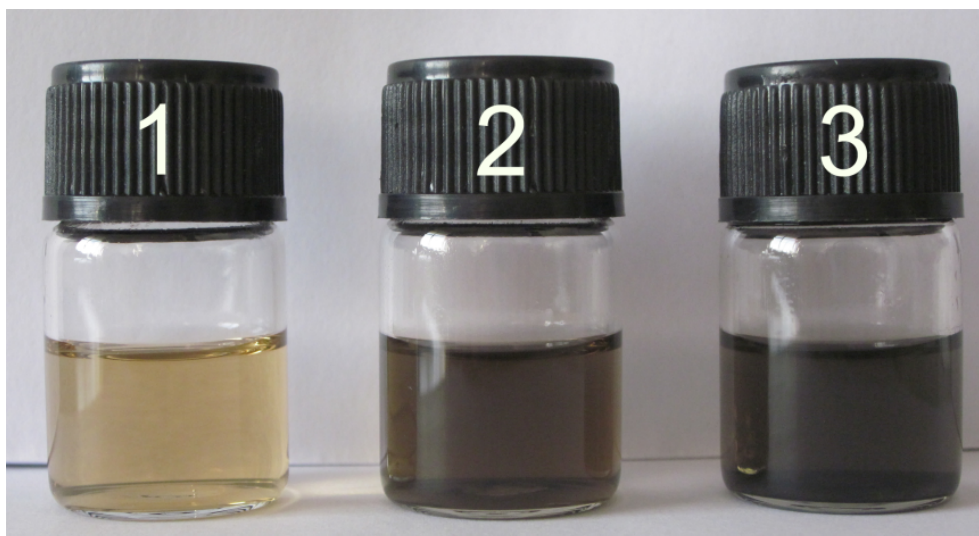


Fig. S2 Photographs of GO (1), NH_2 -*f*-GO (2) and Ru-*f*-GO (3) dispersed in ethanol. The color changes from yellow to brown and black after the silylation and coordination reactions.

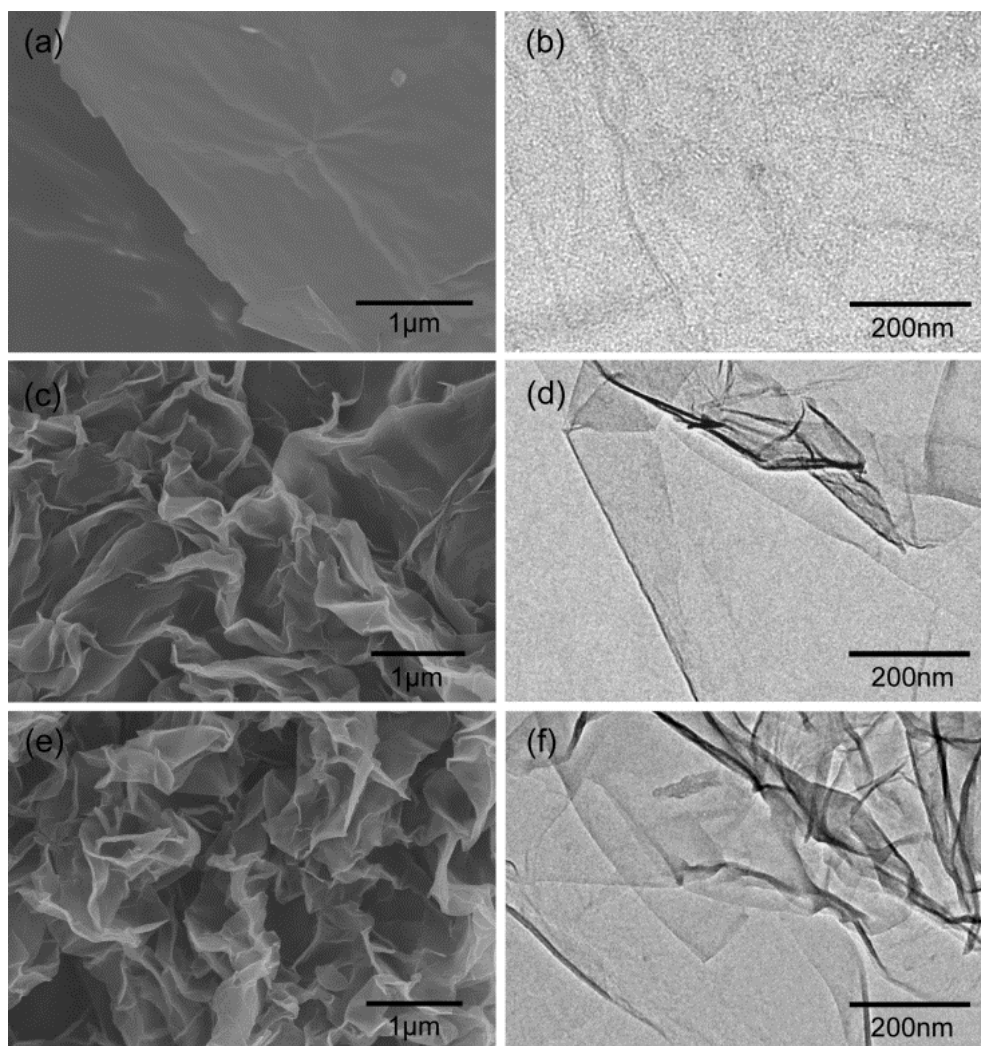


Fig. S3 SEM and TEM images of (a) (b) GO, (c) (d) NH₂-f-GO and (e) (f) Ru-f-GO.

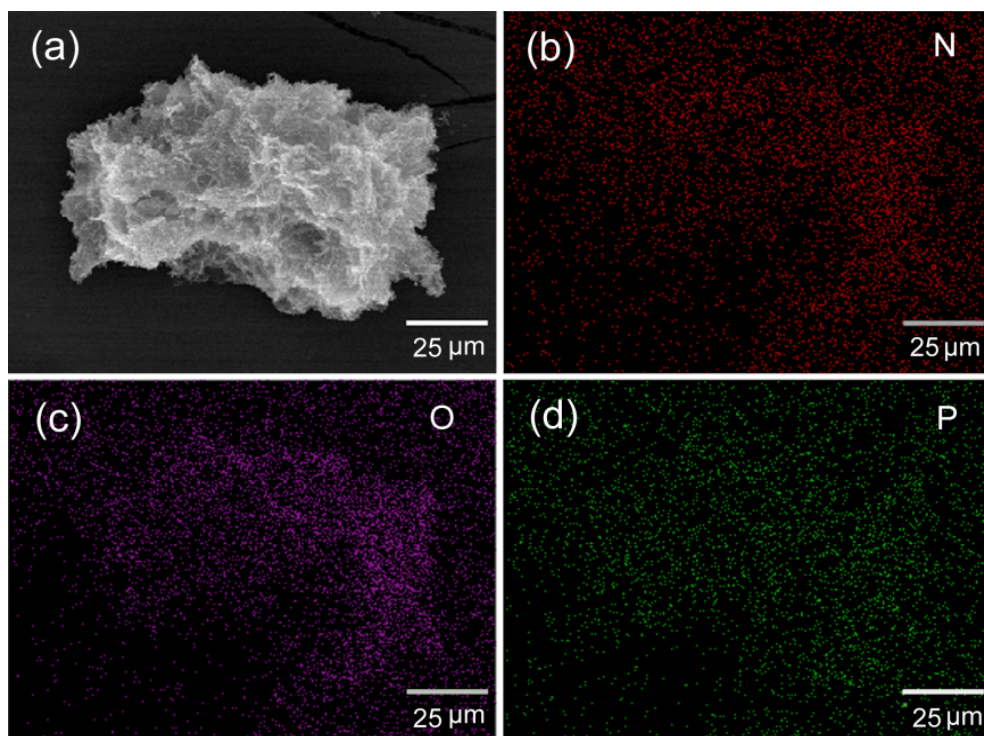


Fig. S4 (a) SEM image of Ru-f-GO and corresponding quantitative EDS element mapping of (b) N, (c) O and (d) P.

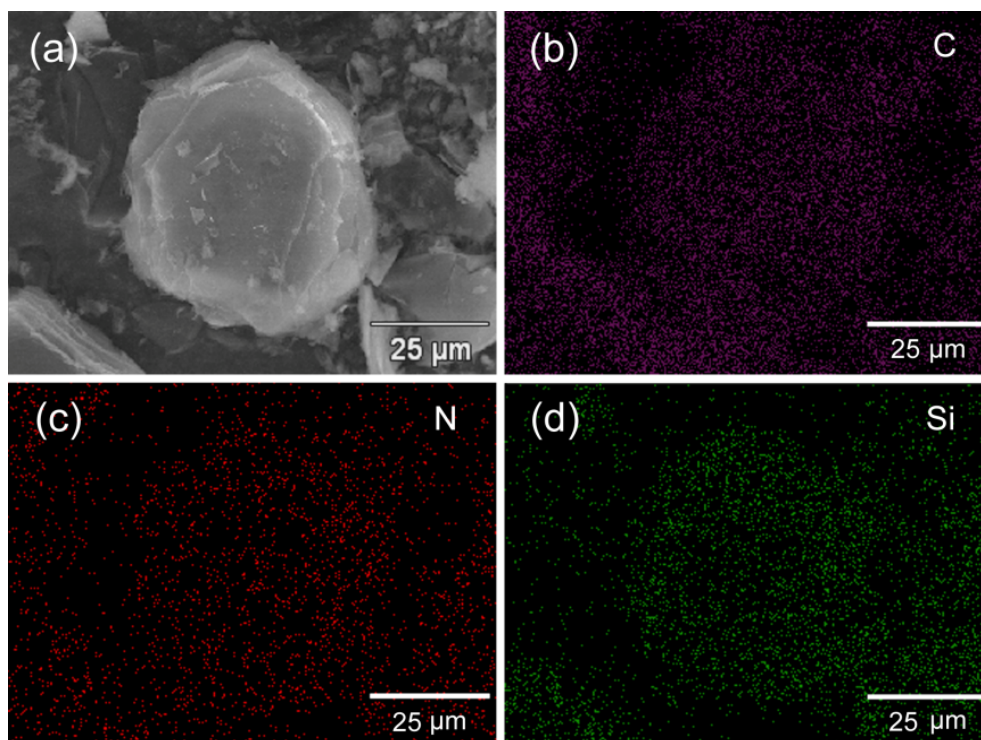


Fig. S5 (a) SEM image of NH_2 -f-GO and corresponding quantitative EDS element mapping of (b) C, (c) N and (d) Si. All the elements are homogeneously distributed on the whole surface of GO.

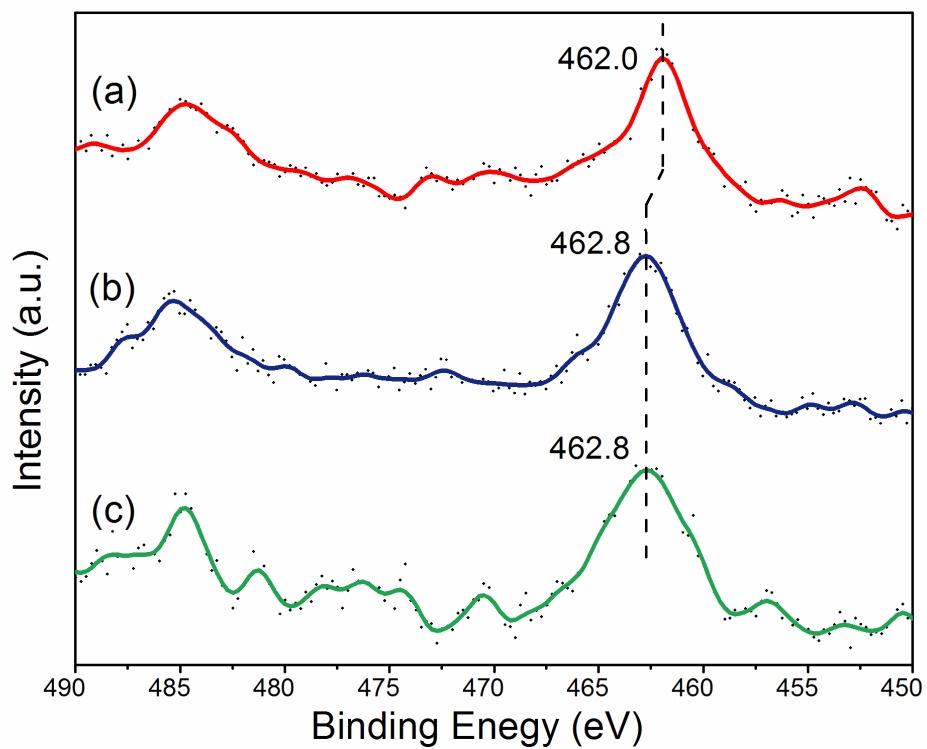


Fig. S6 Ru 3p_{3/2} XPS spectra of (a) RuCl₂(PPh₃)₃, (b) Ru-f-GO before the hydrogenation reactions and (c) Ru-f-GO after the hydrogenation reactions.