

Supplementary Materials

Co-Encapsulation of Rhenium and Ruthenium Complexes into the Scaffolds of Metal–Organic Framework to Promote CO₂ Reduction

Zhifang Su, Baolan Yu, Jianxin Feng, Maoling Zhong, Xuan Li and Jianying Shi *

School of Chemistry, LIFM, IGCME, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510275, China

* Correspondence: shijying@mail.sysu.edu.cn

1. The composition analysis of a serial of catalysts.

Table S1. The summary of feeding quantity and ICP content of Re-Ru@U and the corresponding CO yield.

Re-Ru@U	Feed quantity (mmol)		ICP content (wt%)		CO Yield (μmol/g)
	Re(4,4'-dcbpy)(CO) ₃ Cl	[Ru(dcbpy) ₃] ²⁺	Re element	Ru element	
1-1	0.008	5.8×10^{-4}	3.80	0.091	216.3
2-1	0.01	5.8×10^{-4}	2.45	0.11	1057.2
3-1	0.02	5.8×10^{-4}	2.30	0.088	537.4
1-2	0.008	8.7×10^{-4}	3.61	0.014	518.1
2-2	0.01	8.7×10^{-4}	2.69	0.17	876.1
3-2	0.02	8.7×10^{-4}	2.21	0.35	410.4
1-3	0.008	11.6×10^{-4}	3.65	0.15	719.9
2-3	0.01	11.6×10^{-4}	2.54	0.39	335.0
3-3	0.02	11.6×10^{-4}	2.49	0.43	282.2

2. PXRD, IR spectra and X-ray photoelectron spectra (XPS).

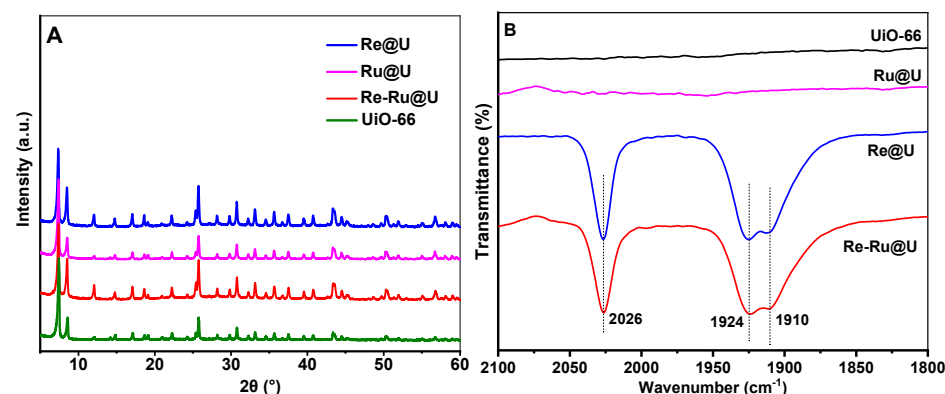


Figure S1. (A) PXRD and (B) IR spectra of ReC₂, RuC₆, Re-Ru@U, Re@U, Ru@U and UiO-66.

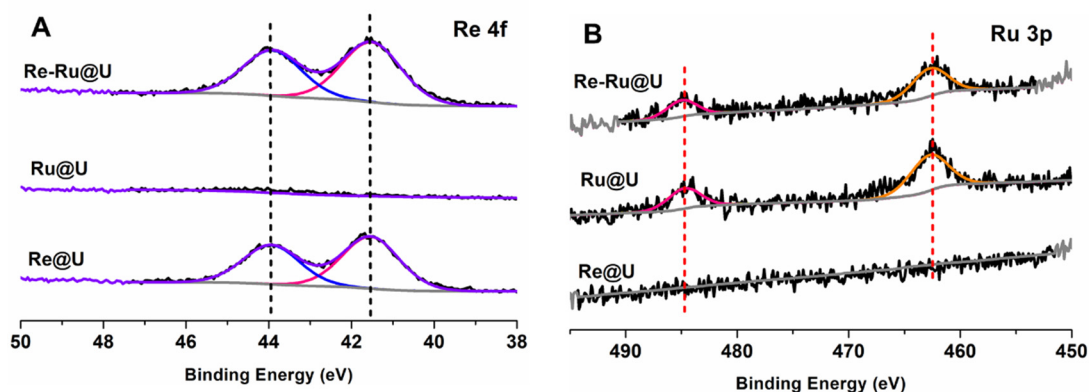


Figure S2. XPS binding energy of (A) Re 4f and (B) Ru 3p in samples of Re@U, Ru@U and Re-Ru@U.

3. The ^1H NMR spectra of the digested Re-Ru@U, Re@U and Ru@U.

All of the ^1H NMR data were collected on Bruker AVANCE III 400 (400 MHz). For digestion, Samples were immersed in 400 μL D_2O solution with 1M NH_4HCO_3 at room temperature and sonicated for 30 min to achieve clear solution. 20 μL of $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ as internal standard were added and sonicated for 15 min.

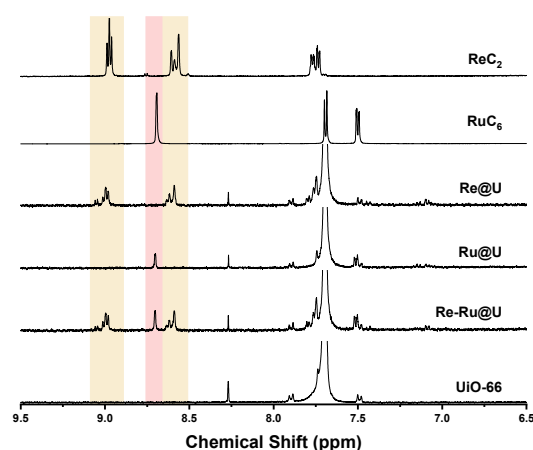


Figure S3. ^1H NMR (D_2O - $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) spectra of pristine ReC_2 and RuC_6 complexes and the digested samples of Re-Ru@U, Re@U, Ru@U and UiO-66.

4. N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms.

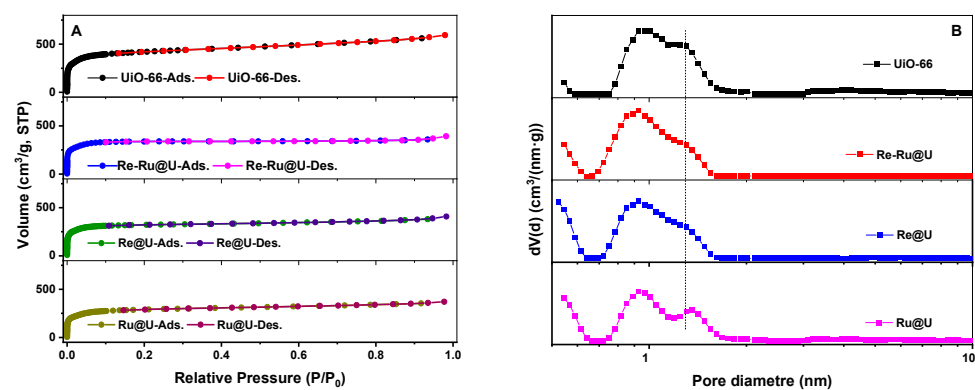


Figure S4. (A) 77K N_2 adsorption and desorption isothermal curves and (B) cumulative pore size profiles for different assembled catalysts.

Table S2. BET surface areas and pore volumes.

Samples	Surface area ^{BET} (m ² /g)	V ^{DFT} (cm ³ /g)
UiO-66	1696	0.877
URu	1161	0.5743
URe	1233	0.589
URuRu	1390	0.5564

5. ¹³CO₂ isotopic labeling experiment

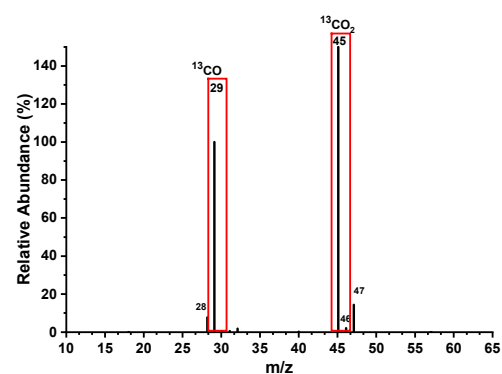


Figure S5. The product analysis by GC/MS chromatograms for photocatalytic CO₂ reduction in ¹³CO₂-saturated DMA-TEOA (v/v=9:1) solution containing 1 mg catalyst and 28 mg BIH.

6. The characterization of recycled samples.

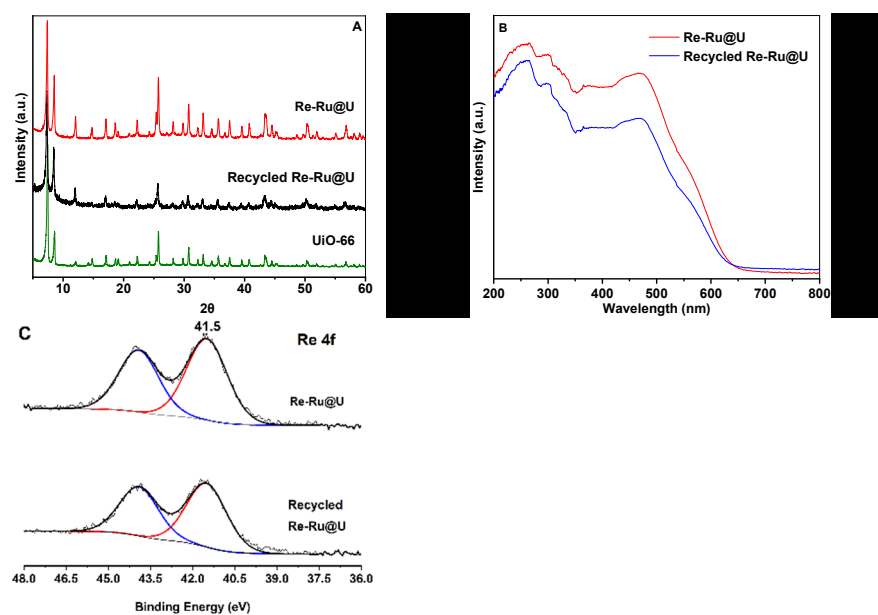


Figure S6. (A) XRD patterns, (B) UV-Vis spectra and (C) Re 4f XPS spectra of Re-Ru@U and recycled Re-Ru@U samples.

7. Performance comparison of Re-Ru@U with that of a hybrid catalyst.

Table S3. CO₂ conversion performances of Re and Ru complexes incorporated into different MOFs.

Sample	Ru/Re (molar ratio)	Solvent	λ (nm)	Sacrificial agent	H ₂	CO	HCOO-	Ref.
Ru-MOF-253-Re	0.31	DMF/H ₂ O	400~800	4.5 mmol TEOA	TON(4h)=1.0	TON(4 h)=5.4	TON(4 h)=23.4	¹
Ru_{0.04}-Re_{0.04}-BPy- PMO	0.84	DMF	420 nm	301 mmol TEOA 1.4 mmol BIH	TON(24h)=1.7	TON(12 h)=15	\	²
ReRu-66	2.7	ACN	450 nm	1.5 mmol TEOA	\	TON(1.5 h)=16	\	³
		ACN	450 nm	1.5 mmol BIH	\	TON(5 h)=419	\	
Zr-MBA-Ru/Re- MOF	3.9	ACN-H ₂ O	> 400 nm	1.5 mmol TEOA 9.33 μ M BANH	55.6 μ mol/g	TON(48h)=57	CH ₄ =345.8 μ mo l/g	⁴
ReRu-MIL	7.9	ACN	450 nm	1.5 mmol TEOA	\	TON(24 h)=9.2	\	⁵
		ACN	450 nm	1.5 mmol BIH	\	TON(24 h)=344	\	
Re-Ru@U	0.08	DMA	> 420 nm	3.7 mmol TEOA 0.12 mmol BIH	\	TON(12 h)=15	\	This work

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