

Supporting Information

for

Unprecedented Mechanochemical Synthesis and Heterogenization of a C-Scorpionate Au(III) Catalyst for Microwave-Assisted Biomass Valorization

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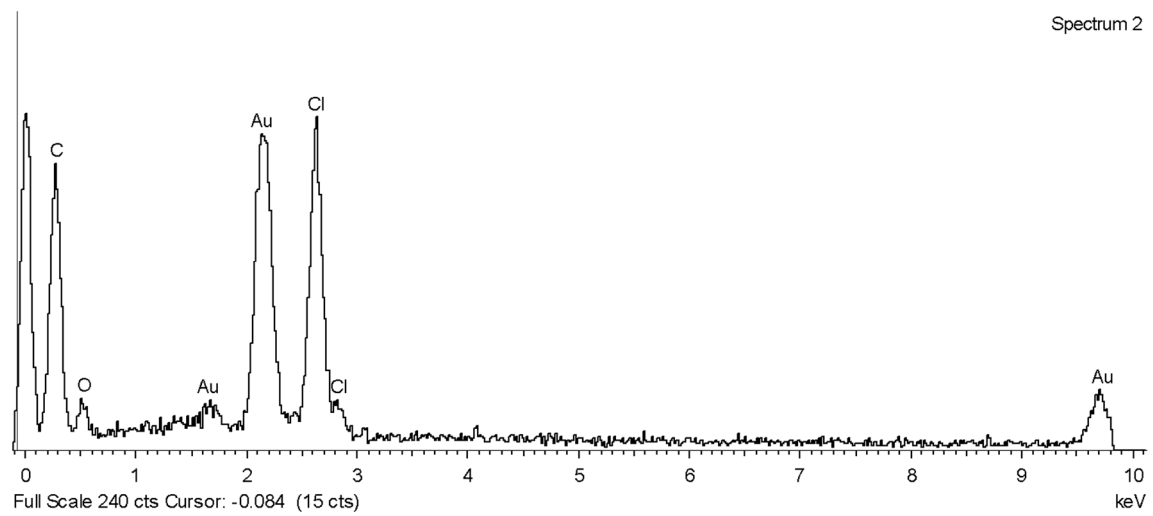
Table S1 shows the XPS atomic concentrations (%) of the detected elements and relevant atomic ratios for the samples [AuCl₂(Tpm)]Cl₂BM and AuClTpm₂PM.

Table S1. – Experimental XPS atomic concentrations (%) and atomic ratios for [AuCl₂(Tpm)]Cl₂BM and AuClTpm₂PM compared to the predicted ones.

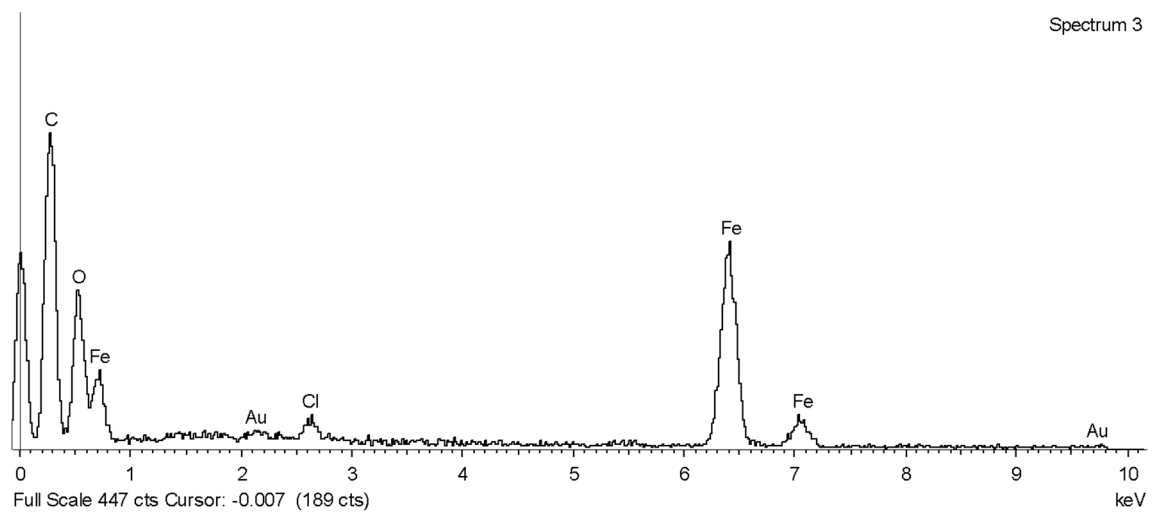
	[AuCl ₂ (Tpm)]Cl	AuClTpm ₂ PM	Predicted
	Atomic Concentrations (%)		
Au	5.0	0.5	5
Cl	11.9	8.0	15
C	59.6	63.6	50
O	7.0	2.1	–
N	16.7	25.9	30
	Atomic ratios		
Cl/Au	2.4	17.7	3
N/Au	3.4	57.7	6

Figure S1 shows the EDS spectra (YY axis: intensity) of the different materials obtained by using the planetary Emax High Energy Ball Mill and the Planetary Ball Mill PM 100.

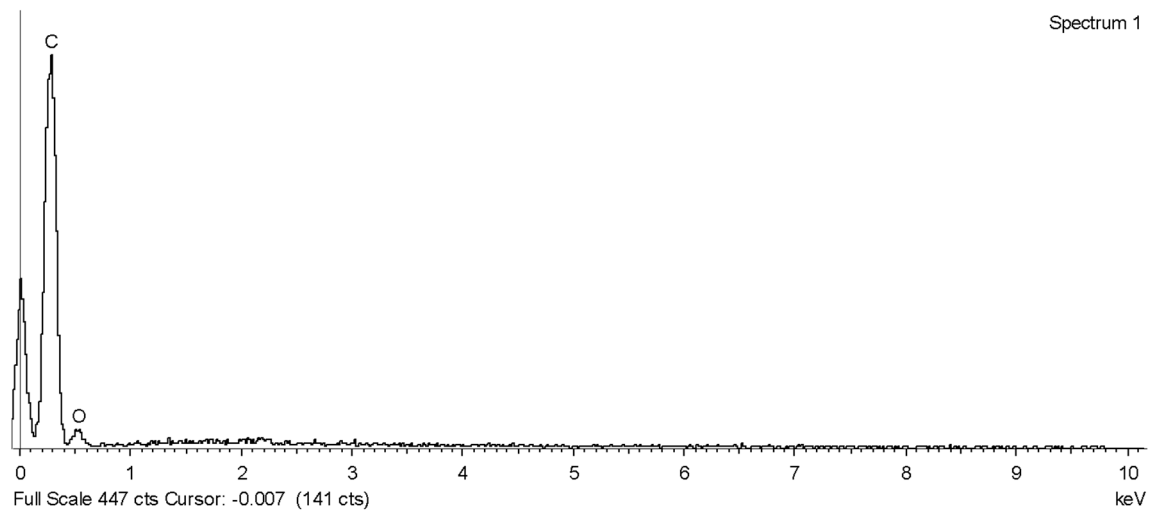
(a)



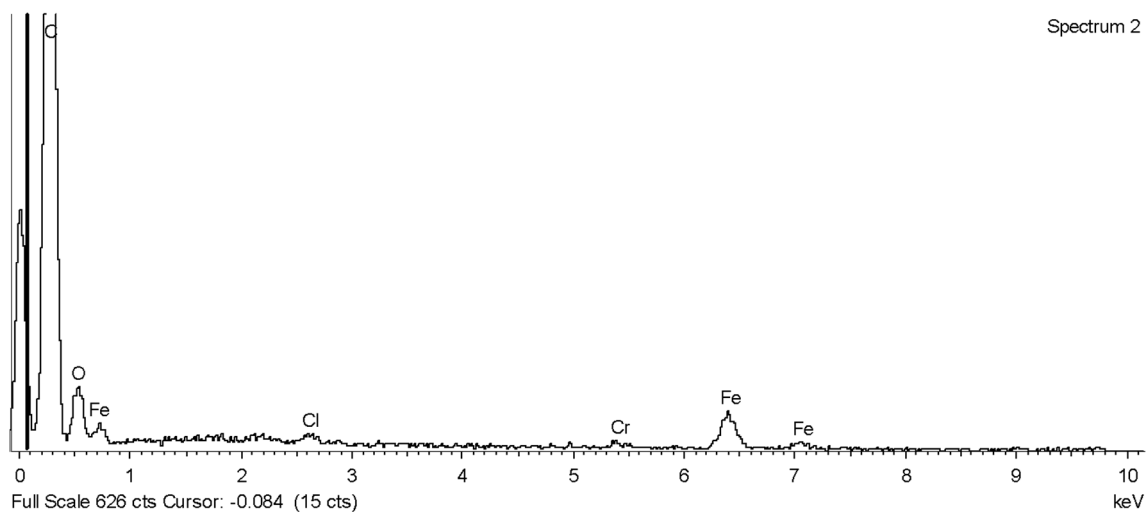
(b)



(c)



(d)



(c)

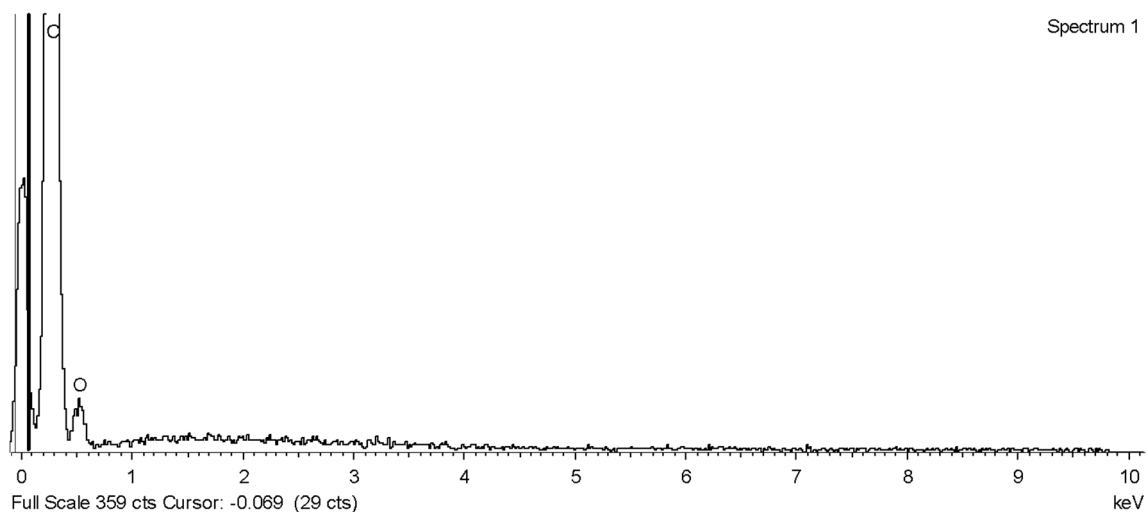


Figure S1. – EDS spectra (YY axis: intensity) of (a) hydrotris(1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)methane dichloro-gold(III) complex $[\text{AuCl}_2(\kappa^2\text{-Tpm})]\text{Cl}$ (Tpm = HCpz₃; pz = pyrazol-1-yl) synthesized by mechanochemistry using the planetary Emax High Energy Ball Mill; (b) the mechanochemical product from reaction of an equimolar amount of $\text{HAuCl}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and Tpm, using the planetary Ball Mill PM 100; pristine graphene sheets before (c) and (d) after mechanochemical treatment at Planetary Ball Mill PM 100 and (e) at Emax High Energy Ball Mill.

Figure S2 presents the ATR-FTIR spectrum of the graphene sheets. It does not show the presence of oxygen-containing groups in the initial sample. It displays the characteristic C-C and C=C stretching modes at 2158, 2027 and 1975 cm^{-1} .

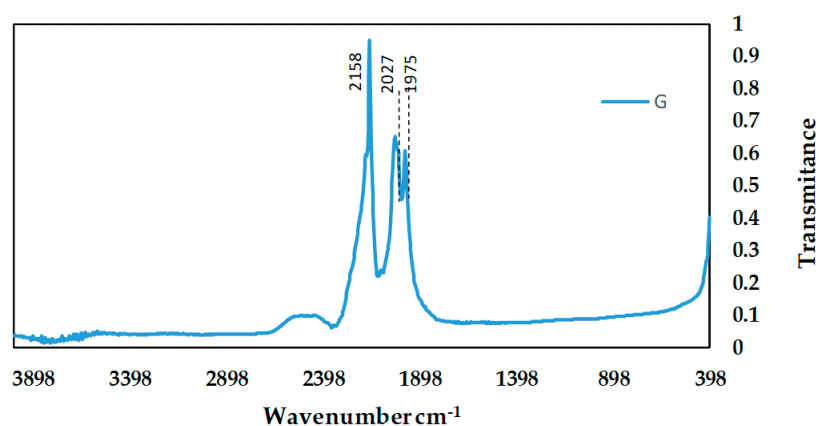


Figure S2 - ATR-FTIR spectrum of the graphene used for the immobilization of $[\text{AuCl}_2(\text{Tpm})]\text{Cl_BM}$.

Figure S3 shows the powder X-ray diffraction patterns revealing that graphene presents two peaks at $2\theta = 24.6^\circ$ and 44.6° , which can be attributed to the amorphous graphitic carbon (002) and (100), respectively.

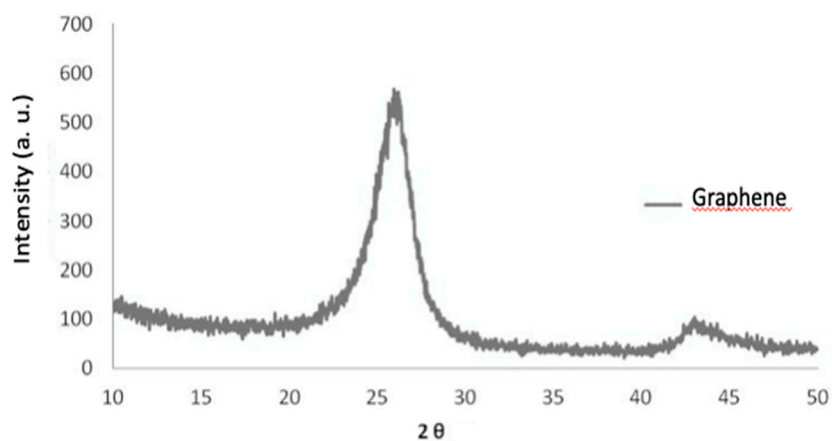


Figure S3 – PXRD of the graphene used for the immobilization of $[\text{AuCl}_2(\text{Tpm})]\text{Cl_BM}$.