Anchoring of a Ruthenium Complex into Mesoporous Silica Via a Covalent Route

Imobilização de um Complexo de Rutênio em Sílica Mesoporosa Via Rota Covalente

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## Nuclear magnetic spectra of cis-[RuCl(dppb)(ISN)(phen)](PF<sub>6</sub>)

Figures S1 and S2 show the <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra of *cis*- $[RuCl(dppb)(ISN)(phen)](PF_6)$ .



**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of *cis*-[RuCl(dppb)(ISN)(phen)](PF<sub>6</sub>) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> in a 500 MHz spectrometer. Inset: molecular structure with numbering scheme.



**Figure S2.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of *cis*-[RuCl(dppb)(ISN)(phen)](PF<sub>6</sub>) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> in a 500 MHz spectrometer.

The peaks seen at  $\delta$  2.76, 2.67, and 1.03 ppm and at  $\delta$  58 ppm, respectively, in the <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of *cis*-[RuCl(dppb)(ISN)(phen)](PF<sub>6</sub>) are assigned to ethanol, which was the solvent used in the synthetic

procedure. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum also shows peaks at  $\delta$  1.67 and 1.48 ppm ascribed to residual water of CDCl<sub>3</sub> (c.a. 0.01%) while the peak of CDCl<sub>3</sub> solvent is observed in the range  $\delta$  7.13-7.26 ppm.<sup>1, 2</sup>

## Thermogravimetric data of silica-based samples

Figure S3 shows the thermogravimetric (TG) and differential thermal analysis (DTA) curves obtained for the material produced at each modification step





## Leaching monitoring

Figure S4 shows the UV-Vis spectrum obtained after 24 h of stirring of mPSI-APTS-ISN-Ruphen in a 0.02 mol  $L^{-1}$  solution of KOH in isopropyl alcohol at 100 °C and 2 atm H<sub>2</sub> pressure.



**Figure S4.** UV-Vis spectrum of a 0.02 mol  $L^{-1}$  solution of KOH in isopropyl alcohol after 24 h of stirring of the mPSI-APTS-ISN-Ruphen material at 100 °C and 2 atm H<sub>2</sub> pressure.

## References

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