

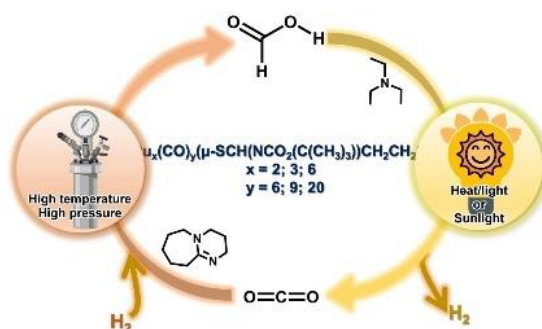
# Efficient and Reversible Catalysis of Formic Acid-Carbon Dioxide Cycle Using Carbamate-Substituted Ruthenium-Dithiolate Complexes

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It is important to develop viable technologies for efficient hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) production and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) conversion to realize the future supply of clean energy and reduction of global CO<sub>2</sub> concentration. Herein, we report a series of carbamate-substituted ruthenium-dithiolate complexes **1–3**, [Ru<sub>x</sub>(CO)<sub>y</sub>(μ-SCH(NCO<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>))CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>S)] (x = 2, 3, 6 and y = 6, 9, 20), which can effectively catalyze the reversible formic acid/carbon dioxide (FA-CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>) cycle that can be used to convert CO<sub>2</sub> and produce H<sub>2</sub>. Complex **2** effectively dehydrogenates FA to produce H<sub>2</sub> with an unprecedented turnover frequency (TOF) of 1.15 × 10<sup>6</sup> h<sup>-1</sup> under conditions of sunlight irradiation. Under conditions of high temperature and pressure, complex **3** hydrogenates CO<sub>2</sub> to FA with a high initial TOF of 1.02 × 10<sup>6</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>, resulting in an efficient FA-CO<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub> cycle. These results can potentially help provide the platform for the development of technologies that can be used in future to produce clean energy and control environmental threats.



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