Supplementary Information for

Activated carbon-supported tetrapropylammonium perruthenate catalysts for acetylene hydrochlorination

Xing Li [1, 2], Haiyang Zhang [1, 2, *], Baochang Man [1, 2], Lijuan Hou [1, 2], Chuanming Zhang [1, 2], Hui Dai [3], Mingyuan Zhu [1, 2], Bin Dai [1, 2], Yanzhao Dong [3] and Jinli Zhang [1, 3, *]

[1] School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering of Shihezi University, Shihezi, Xinjiang 832000, P.R. China; 18299388851@139.com (X. Li)
[2] Key Laboratory for Green Processing of Chemical Engineering of Xinjiang Bingtuan, Shihezi, Xinjiang 832000, P.R. China; zhy198722@163.com (H.Y. Zhang)
[3] School of Chemical Engineering & Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, P.R. China; zhangjinli@tju.edu.cn (J.L. Zhang)
* Correspondence: zhy198722@163.com (H.Y. Zhang), zhangjinli@tju.edu.cn (J.L. Zhang); Tel.: 86-993-2057-277; Fax: +86 993 2057210

Table of contents:

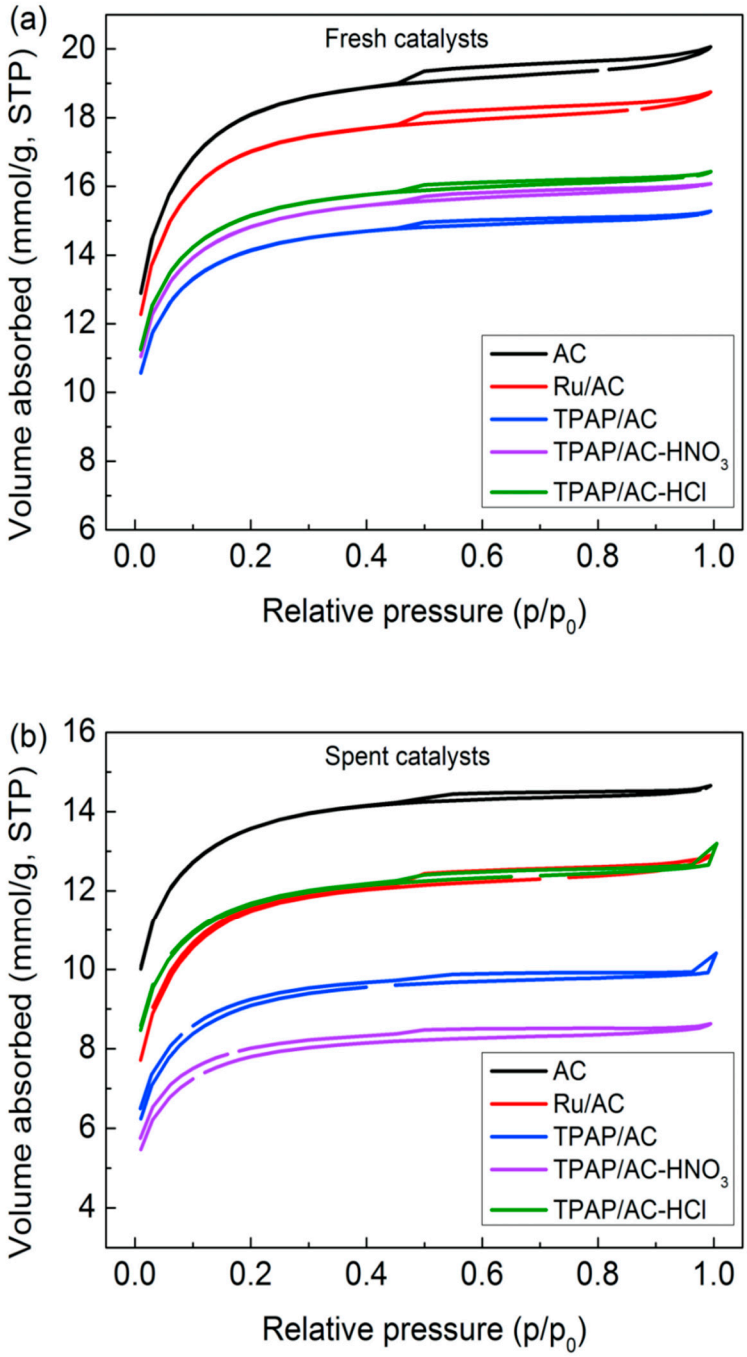

Figure S1 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of the fresh (**a**) and spent (**b**) catalysts.

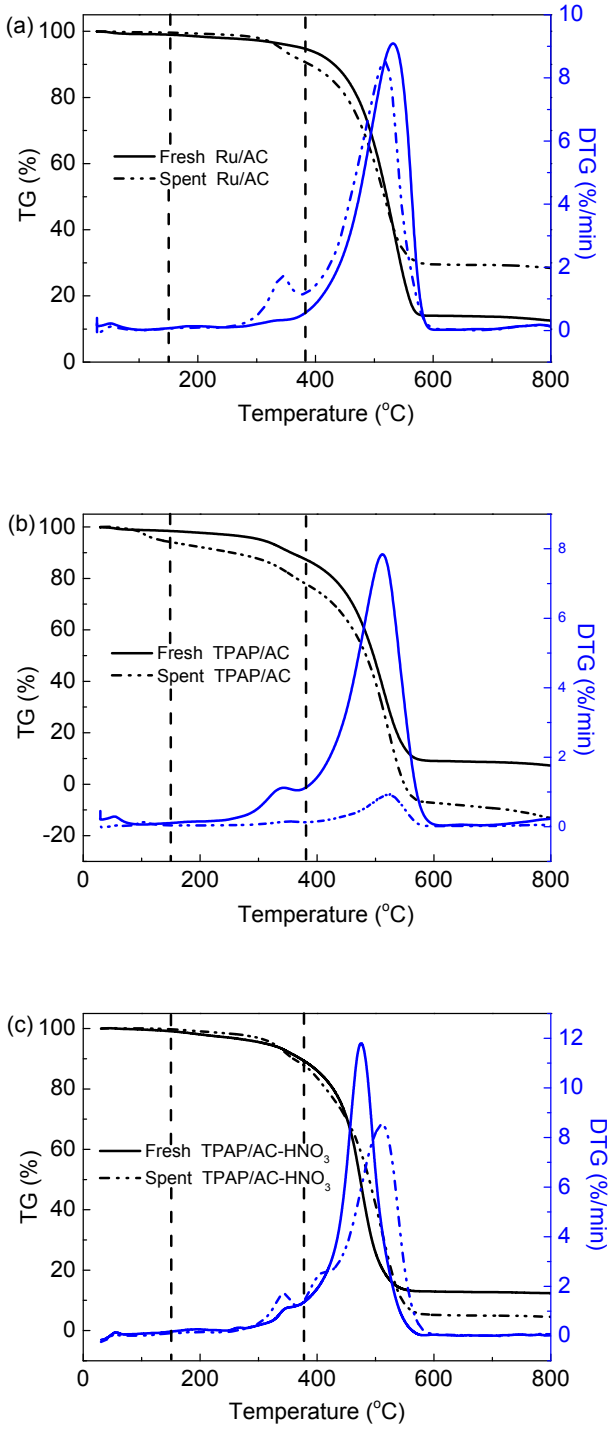

Figure S2 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curves of fresh and spent catalysts recorded in air atmosphere.

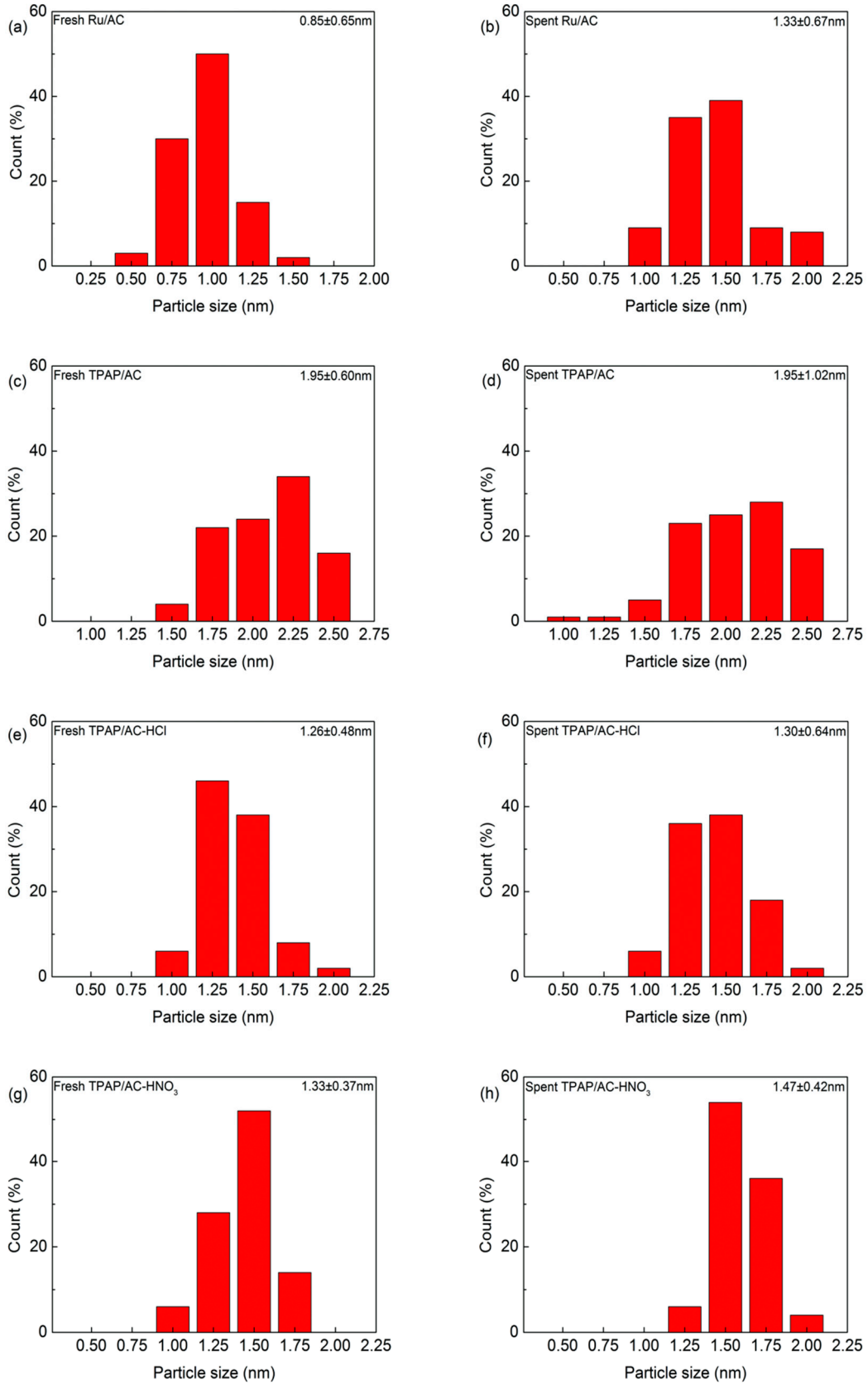

Figure S3 Particle size distribution of Ru-based catalysts.

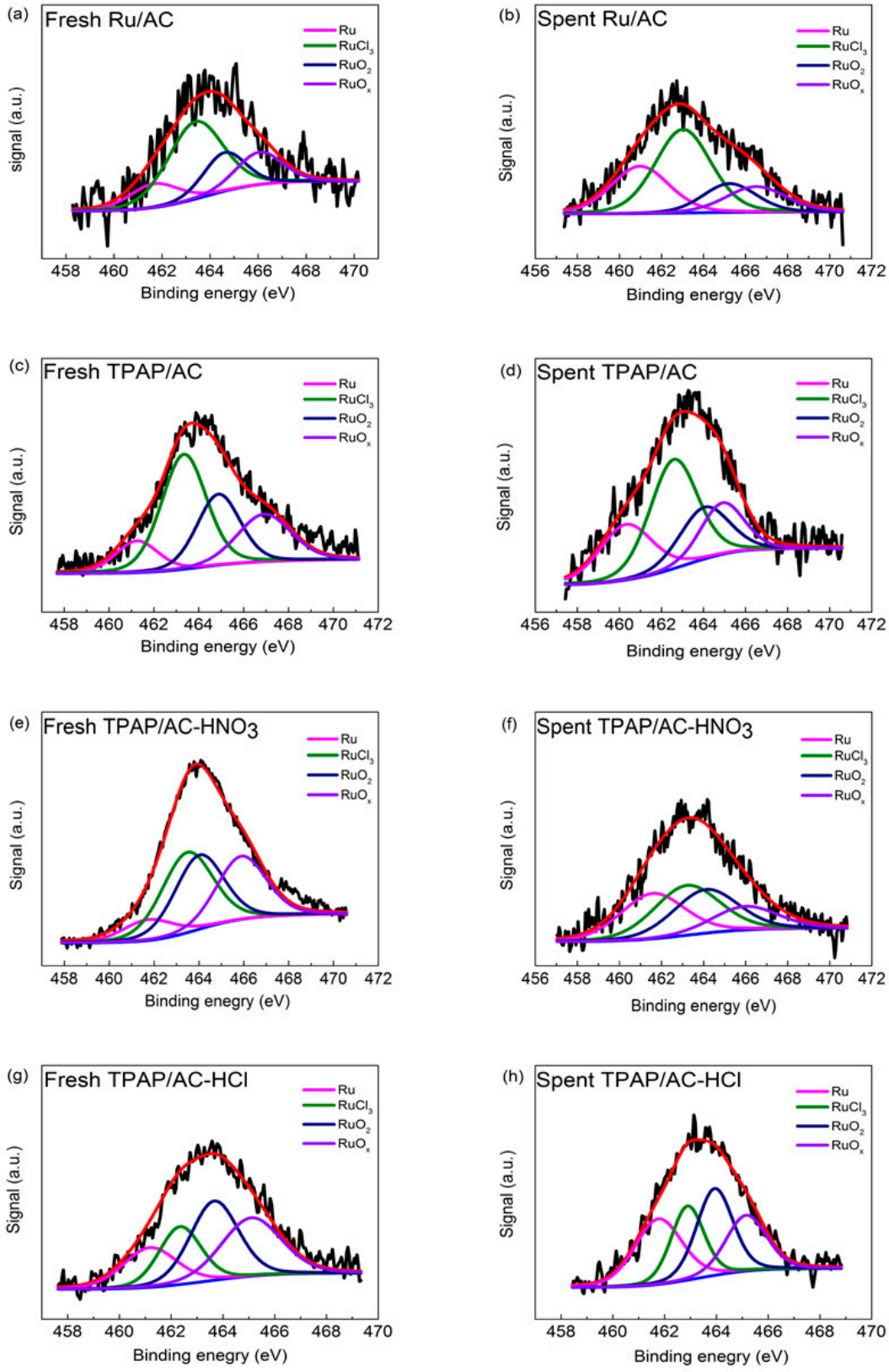

Figure S4 High-resolution XPS spectra of Ru 3p for the fresh and spent catalysts.