

## Supporting Information

### Molecular recognition with cyclodextrin polymer: a novel method for removing sulfides efficiently

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#### Figures:

**Figure S1.** The TG curves of (A)  $\alpha$ -CDP, (B)  $\beta$ -CDP, (C)  $\gamma$ -CDP, (D) ( $\beta$ & $\gamma$ )-CDP.

**Figure S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  solid-state NMR of (a)  $\alpha$ -CDP, (b)  $\beta$ -CDP, (c)  $\gamma$ -CD, (d) ( $\beta$ & $\gamma$ )-CDP.

**Figure S3.** Regeneration performance of  $\beta$ -CDP for removing DBT.

**Figure S4.** Pseudo-second order kinetic of  $\beta$ -CDP for DBT.

**Figure S5** Nitrogen adsorption isotherms of (A) fresh  $\beta$ -CDP and (B) used  $\beta$ -CDP.

**Figure S6** FTIR spectra of (a) used  $\beta$ -CDP and (b) fresh  $\beta$ -CDP.

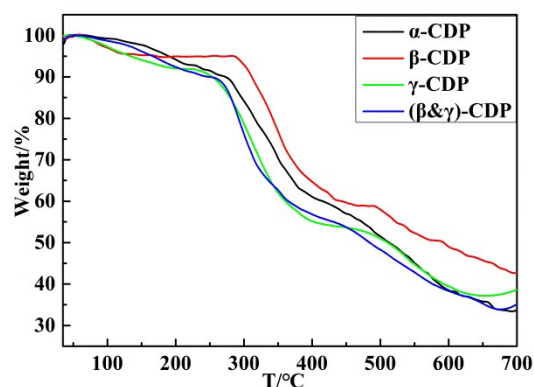
#### Equation E1:

Equation of The desulfurization efficiency in Table S1.

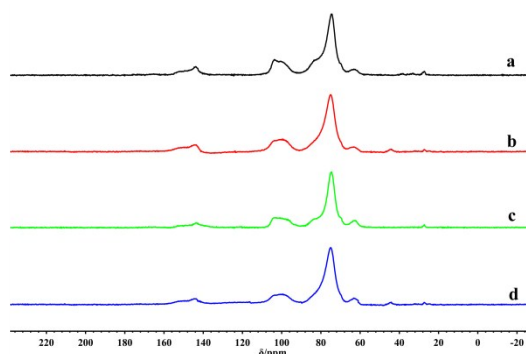
#### Tables:

**Table S1.** The desulfurization selectivity to DBT of  $\beta$ -CDP.

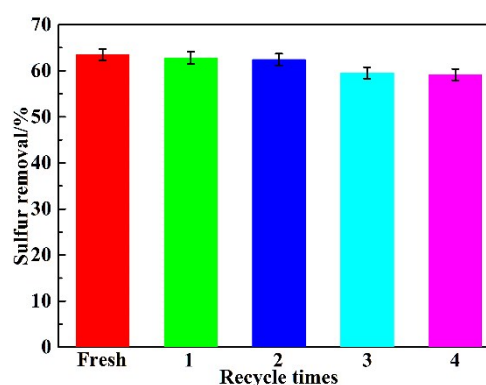
#### Figures:



**Figure S1** The TG curves of (A)  $\alpha$ -CDP, (B)  $\beta$ -CDP, (C)  $\gamma$ -CDP, (D) ( $\beta$ & $\gamma$ )-CDP.

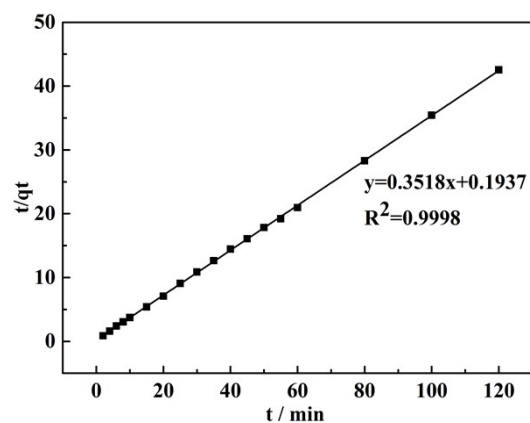


**Figure S2**  $^{13}\text{C}$  solid-state NMR of (a)  $\alpha$ -CDP, (b)  $\beta$ -CDP, (c)  $\gamma$ -CD, (d) ( $\beta$ & $\gamma$ )-CDP.



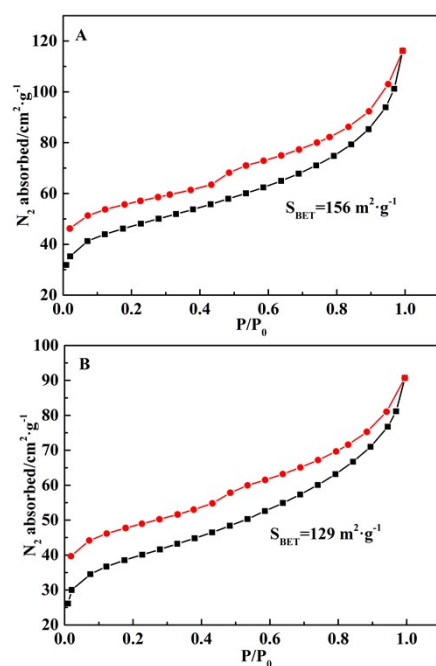
**Figure S3** Regeneration performance of  $\beta$ -CDP for removing DBT.

Desulfurization conditions: temperature=25 °C, time=2h, mass ration of  $\beta$ -CDP to n-heptane solution of DBT is 1:40, initial sulfur concentration is 100  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ . All results were obtained in triplicate, and standard deviation is indicated by the error bars.

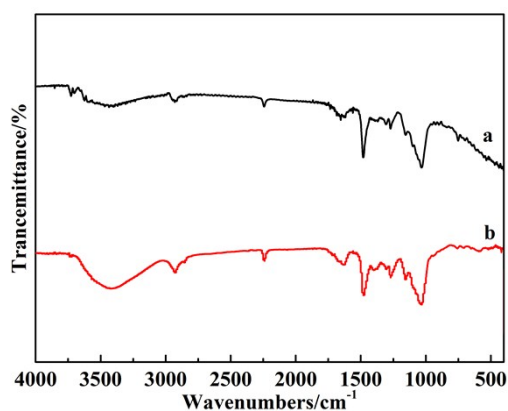


**Figure S4** Pseudo-second order kinetic of  $\beta$ -CDP for DBT.

Desulfurization conditions: temperature=25°C, time=2h, mass ration of  $\beta$ -CDP to n-heptane solution of DBT is 1:40.



**Figure S5** Nitrogen adsorption isotherms of (A) fresh  $\beta$ -CDP and (B) used  $\beta$ -CDP.



**Figure S6** FTIR spectra of (a) used  $\beta$ -CDP and (b) fresh  $\beta$ -CDP.

**Equation E1:**

The desulfurization efficiency in Table S1 was calculated according to the following equation (E1).

$$Y = 100\% (S_0 - S_t) / S_0 \quad \text{E1}$$

Where Y is the desulfurization efficiency for DBT,  $S_0$  ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) is the initial sulfur concentration of DBT in n-heptane solution, and  $S_t$  ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) is the sulfur concentration of DBT in n-heptane solution after desulfurization.

**Tables:****Table S1.** The desulfurization selectivity to DBT of  $\beta$ -CDP.

	Before desulfurization/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$			After desulfurization/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$		DBT removal/%
	Total	DBT	Other sulfides	DBT	Other sulfides	
A	94.7	17.5	77.2	1.5	49.0	91.4
B	98.8	63.8	33.0	7.7	31.5	87.9

A: The sulfur concentration ratio of DBT:BT:Th:TP:EPS was 1:1:1:1:1

B: The sulfur concentration ratio of DBT:BT:Th:TP:EPS was 6:1:1:1:1

Desulfurization conditions: temperature=25°C, time=2h, mass ratio of  $\beta$ -CDP to n-heptane solution of mixed-sulfides is 1:20.