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Supporting Information for

Identification of the key oxidative intermediates and the function of chromium dopants in PKU-8: catalytic dehydrogenation of sec-alcohols with *tert*-butylhydroperoxide

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Figure S1. A photograph for as synthesized *x* Cr-PKU-8 (*x* = 0%, 10%, 20%, 30% and 35%).



Figure S2. A shematic projection of the structure of PKU-8, (a) octahedral $[Al_7O_{24}]$ clusters; (c) 12membered borate ring $[B_{12}O_{30}]$; (c) cavity and possible resident species in the structure. Color code: Al, pink; O, cyan; triangular B, red; tetrahedral B, green. The cavity is presented as a large yellow sphere.



Figure S3. Le Bail fitting to powder XRD pattern for as-synthesized 20% Cr-PKU-8. The blue circles, red and black lines represent the observed, calculated data and the difference between them. The green bars below are the expected reflection positions by the space group *R*3.



Figure S4. The refined cell lattice patterns (*a*- and *c*-axes length) obtained by Le Bail fitting along with the Cr^{3+} doping content. The *x* values for red ones were obtained from the ICP-AES.



Figure S5. The BET specific surface area determined by N₂ adsorption-desorption method: (a) PKU-8, (b) 10% Cr-PKU-8, (c) 20% Cr-PKU-8 and (d) 30% Cr-PKU-8.



Figure S6. TG-MS analysis for 20% Cr-PKU-8: (a) OH (b) H₂O (c) B(OH), and (d) HCl.



Figure S7. OH* active species evidenced by fluorescent TA method using different oxidants: 70% TBHP and 30% H_2O_2 (inset).



Figure S8. Proposed reaction pathways for CHOL deep oxidation using excessive TBHP or H_2O_2 oxidant.



Figure S9. XRD pattern of 20% Cr-PKU-8 repeatedly used for 10 runs.