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A tertiary amine group-based organogelator with pH-trigger recyclable property

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Experimental Section

Synthesis procedures. The synthesis process is straightforward with one-step. HSA (6.00 g, 20 mmol) and excess DMAPA (4.00 g, 40 mmol) were stirred and refluxed at 160 °C for 12 h to obtain a crude product with light yellow. Then, the crude product was dissolved in dilute HCl solution and filtered the insoluble matter off. The resulting acid solution was adjusted to alkaline by using NaOH aqueous solution, and a white solid was floated. Finally, the white solid was washed with deionized water to neutral, filtered, and then dried by vacuum oven to obtain the target product. Yield: 85% (6.53 g); mp: 87-90 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆, TMS, 25 °C): δ 7.73 (t, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (m, 1H), 3.02 (td, J = 7.0, 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.20 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.11 (s, 6H), 2.02 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.48 (dp, J = 13.9, 7.0 Hz, 4H), 1.40 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 1.23 (m, 24H), 0.89 – 0.82 (t, 3H).

Calculation of product purity. The purity of HSA-N can be calculated by using the following equation:

$$\text{Purity (\%)} = \left[\frac{\sum I (\text{product})}{\sum I (\text{total})} \right] \times 100$$

where I is the relative area of each signal.^{1,2}

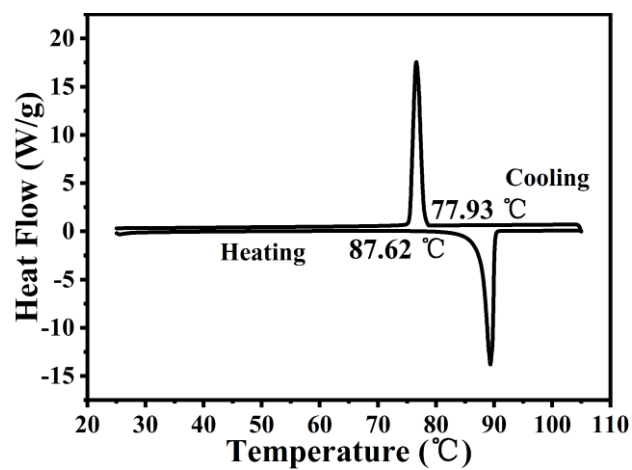


Fig. S1 Heating and cooling cycles in a DSC thermogram of HSA-N.

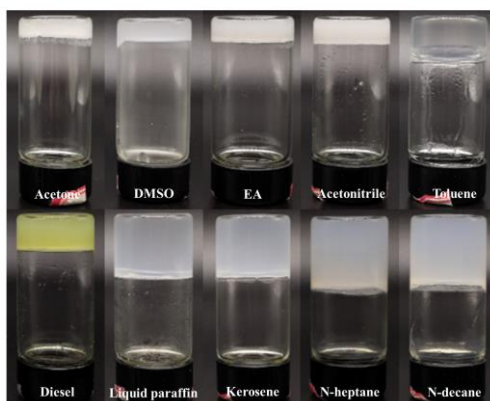


Fig. S2 Pictures of HSA-N gelate various organic liquids at their MGC.



Fig. S3 Pictures of HSA-N phase-selectively gelate organic phase in an oil-water mixture.

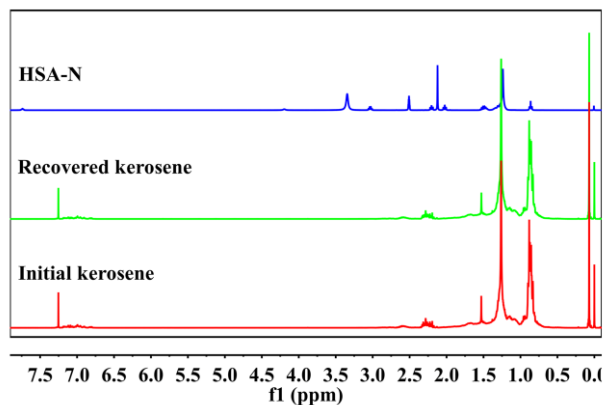


Fig. S4 ^1H NMR comparison chart of HSA-N, recovered kerosene and initial kerosene.

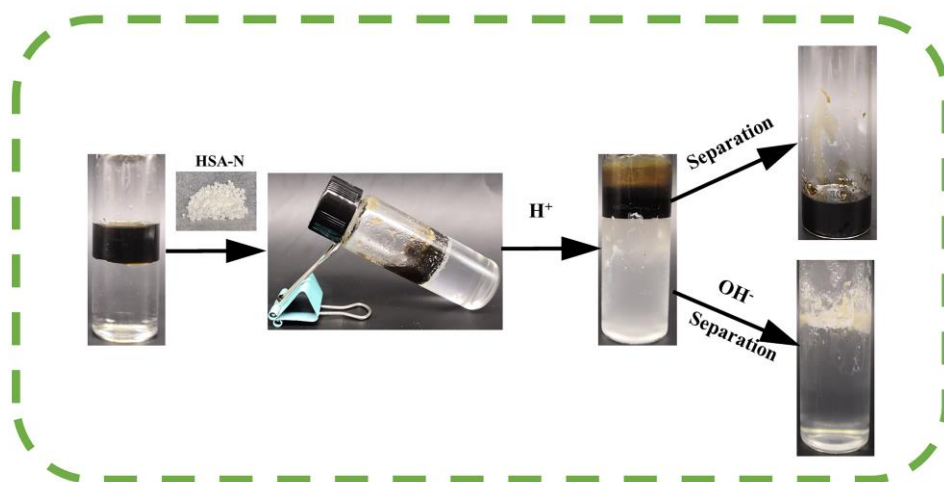


Fig. S5 Process of recovering crude oil and HSA-N from crude oil gel.

Reference

1. Y. Zhang, D. Liu, S. Dai and H. Lu, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2019, **123**, 9024-9030.
2. M. K. Ali, R. M. Moshikur, R. Wakabayashi, Y. Tahara, M. Moniruzzaman, N. Kamiya and M. Goto, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 2019, **551**, 72-80.