Title: Oxidative desulfurization of DBT with H₂O₂ catalysed by TiO₂/porous glass

Authors: C. Shen[†], Y. J. Wang^{*,‡}, J. H. Xu[‡], and G. S. Luo^{*,‡}

Affiliations:

[†]Beijing Key Laboratory of Bioprocess, College of Life Science and Technology, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing 100029, China[‡]The State Key Laboratory of Chemical Engineering, Department of Chemical

Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

Corresponding author: Tel: 86-010-62788568, Fax: 86-010-62788568

Email address: wangyujun@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn and gsluo@tsinghua.edu.cn

Supporting material



Figure S1. (a) Effect of stirring speed on DBT conversion (support size: 100 µm; Ti content: 3.67 wt.%; reaction temperature: 333 k; 1.0 g catalyst; molar ratio of H₂O₂-to-DBT: 10; initial concentration of DBT: 150 ppm; reaction duration: 1 min); (b) effect of support size on DBT conversion (stirring speed: 750 rpm; Ti content: 3.67 wt.%; reaction temperature: 333 k; 1.0 g catalyst; molar ratio of H₂O₂-to-DBT: 10; initial concentration of DBT: 150 ppm; Ti content: 3.67 wt.%; reaction temperature: 333 k; 1.0 g catalyst; molar ratio of H₂O₂-to-DBT: 10; initial concentration of DBT: 150 ppm; reaction duration: 1 min);



Figure S2. Surface morphologies of glass beads before subcritical water treatment



Figure S3. Surface morphologies of glass beads after subcritical water treatment

Table 51. DET results of glass beads before and after the subcritical water ireatilient	Table S1.	BET	results	of glass	beads	before and	l after t	the subcritical	water	treatment
---	-----------	-----	---------	----------	-------	------------	-----------	-----------------	-------	-----------

Sample	Surface area $(m^{2/g})$	Pore volume (mI/g)	Mean pore size
Before treatment	2.9×10 ⁻³	/	/
After treatment	162.6	2.58×10 ⁻¹	6.34



Figure S4. UV-vis absorption spectra of porous glass supported with TiO_2



Figure S5. XPS spectra of the TiO2-decorated porous glass beads



Figure S6. H₂O₂ decomposition rate using catalysts with different Ti content



Figure S7. Catalytic activity of P25 and silica supported with P25; reaction temperature: 333 k; TiO₂ amount: 0.1 g; molar ratio of H_2O_2 -to-DBT: 10; initial concentration of DBT: 150 ppm

Preparation of TiO₂ powder:

12.5 mL of Ti(OBu)₄ was added to 33.3 mL of ethanol and the solution was stirred for 10 min. Then a certain amount of concentrated hydrochloric acid was added (the pH value of the solution was 1.6) and stirred for another 30 min. The mixture of 16.7 mL of ethanol and 1.5 mL of deionized water was added dropwise afterwards. Then the mixture was stirred for another 3 h at 353 K to form the gel and calcined at 773 K for 2 h with a heating speed of 1 K/min.





Figure S8. (a) TEM image of the as-prepared TiO_2 powder; (b) corresponding histogram of particle size distribution of the as-prepared TiO_2 powder; (c) XRD pattern of the as-prepared TiO_2 powder