Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Selective removal of cationic micro-pollutants using disulfide-linked network structures

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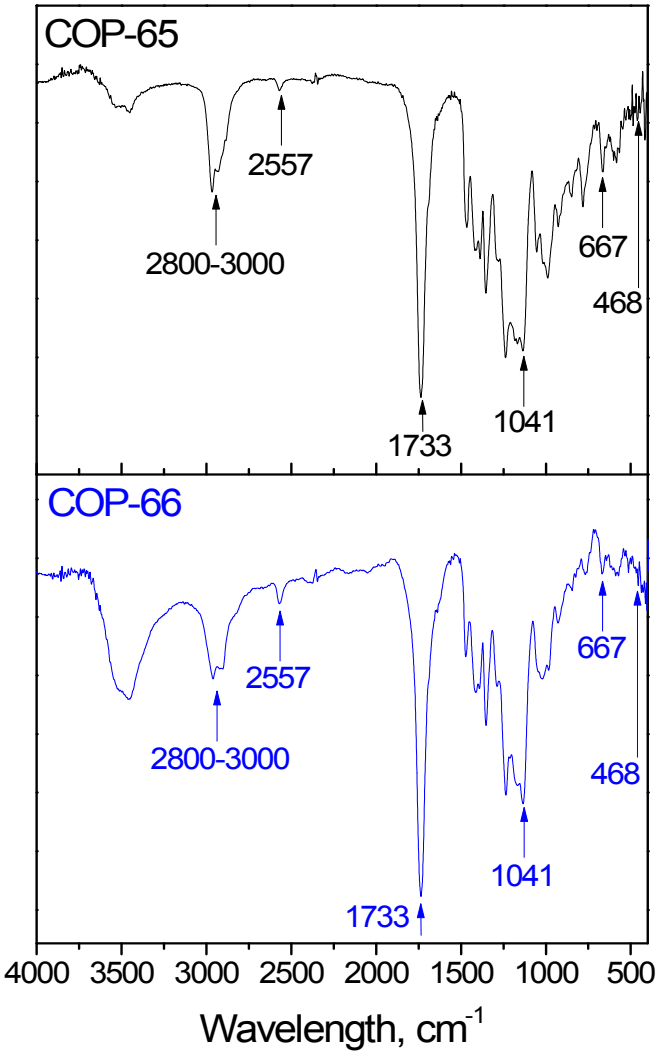

Figure S1. FT-IR spectra for COP-65 and COP-66. The characteristic vibration peaks for –C=O, -C–O, -C–S and -S–S- are visible at 1733, 1041, 667 and 468 cm^{-1}, respectively. There is also terminal -S–H group present in both the networks as indicated with a minor peak at 2557 cm^{-1}. Intense stretching signals at 2800–3000 correspond to -C–H groups.

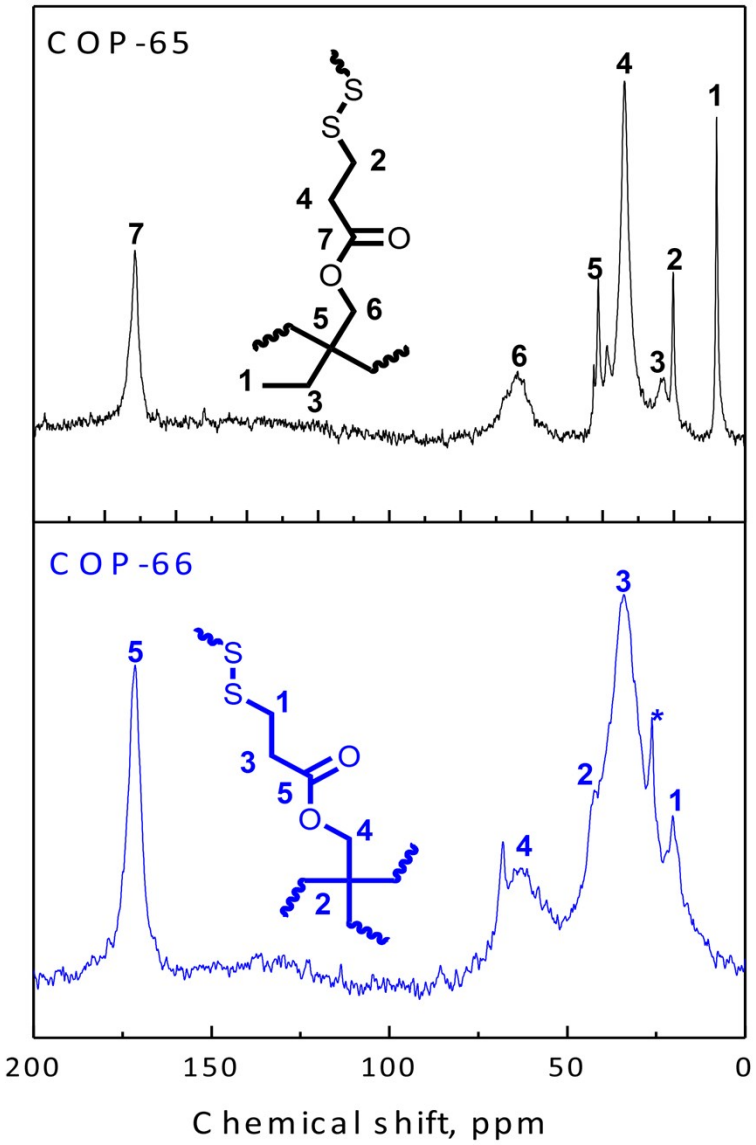

Figure S2. CP/MAS ^{13}C–NMR spectra of COP–65 and COP–66. These confirmed the formation of disulfide polymeric networks as evidenced by characteristic chemical shifts at 171.5, 64.2, 41.6, 34.1, 23.5 and 7.6 for COP–65, and 171.5, 63.4, 42.5, 34.4 and 20.3 for COP–66.

Table S1. Pharmaceuticals and Endocrine Disrupting Compounds (EDCs) in drinking water (*pesticide **steroid hormone ***plastic and plasticizer) (The data from treating Contaminants of Emerging Concern. EPA August 2010 & Pharmaceuticals in Drinking-water. WHO 2011)

Pharmaceuticals	**EDCs**	**Other chemicals**
Atenolol	Atrazine*	Metolachlor*
Atorvastatin	17B-estradiol*	DEET*
Caffeine	Linuron*	BHT
Carbamazepine	Estrone**	TCEP***
Diazepam	17-a-ethynylestradiol**	TCPP***
Diclofenac	Progesterone**	Tri(chloroethyl) phosphate
Fluoxetine	Testosterone**	
Gemfibrozil	Bisphenol A***	
Ibuprofen	Butylbenzyl phthalate***	
Iopromide	Diethylhexyl phthalate***	
Naproxen	Galaxolide	
Phenytoin	Nonylphenol	
Sulfamehoxazole		
Triclosan		
Trimethoprim		