Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Green Chemistry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2018

1 **Supporting Information** 2 3 Development of CO₂ phase change absorbents by means of 4 cosolvent effect 5 6 Fushen Yang¹, Xianhang Jin², Jiawei Fang¹, Weiwei Tu¹, Ye Yang¹, Chunhua Cui¹ and 7 Weidong Zhang*1 8 9 ¹State Key Laboratory of Chemical Resource Engineering, Beijing Key Laboratory of 10 Membrane Science and Technology, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing, 100029, 11 People's Republic of China 12 ²Sichuan Tianyi Science & Technology Co., Ltd., Chengdu, Sichuan 610225, China 13

^{*} Corresponding author. Tel: +86-10-6444-8475; Fax: +86-10-6444-8475; E-mail: <u>zhangwd@mail.buct.edu.cn</u>

1 Distributions of alcohol and CO₂ in two phases

MDEA/1-butanol/H₂O CPCAs, ¹H NMR analysis was performed. The hydrogen atoms in different positions were identified as shown in Table S1. The ¹H NMR spectrum of the CPCA after CO₂ absorption was shown in Figure S1. The upper phase was CO₂-lean phase and 1-butanol-rich phase; the lower phase was CO₂-rich phase and 1-butanol-lean phase.

Table S1- Identification of hydrogen atoms in the NMR spectra

Component	Structure and identification
MDEA/MDEAH ⁺	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1-butanol	$\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{6}{7}$
DMF	8 H 10 N 10 9
а	7
8 	10 2 3 56
b 8	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0	1 56 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5

Fig.S1 ¹H NMR spectrum of the CPCA with 30wt% MDEA and 1-butanol concentration of 43%

23 (a. upper phase; b. lower phase)