## **Supporting Information**

Fast and deep oxidative desulfurization of dibenzothiophene with catalysts of MoO<sub>3</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub>@MCM-22 featuring adjustable Lewis and Brønsted acid sites

Qian Luo<sup>a,#</sup>, Qi Zhou<sup>a,#</sup>, Yan Lin<sup>a</sup>, Shaohua Wu<sup>a</sup>, Hongyu Liu<sup>a,\*</sup>, Cheng Du<sup>b</sup>, Yuanyuan Zhong<sup>b</sup> and Chunping Yang<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> College of Environmental Science and Engineering, Hunan University and Key Laboratory of Environmental Biology and Pollution Control (Hunan University), Ministry of Education, Changsha, Hunan 410082, China;

<sup>b</sup> Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Petrochemical Pollution Process and Control, School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Guangdong University of Petrochemical Technology, Maoming, Guangdong 525000, China.

# These authors contribute to this article equally.

\* Corresponding authors. Email address: hyliu@hnu.edu.cn (H.Y. Liu), yangc@hnu.edu.cn (C.P. Yang).

The Brønsted and Lewis acid sites of the samples were determined by FT-IR spectra with pyridine as the probe molecule (Py-FTIR) using a PE Frontier FT-IR Spectrometer. Prior to analysis, approximately 25 mg of the catalysts was pressed into a 13 mm self-supported wafer and activated in the IR cell at 623 K for 2.0 h at  $10^{-2}$  Pa.Then, it was cooled to room temperature, the sample was exposed to pyridine vapor under vacuum for 0.5 h followed by evacuation of excess pyridine for 0.5 h. Then, the cell was heated to 473 K at a rate of 10 K min<sup>-1</sup> and under this temperature for 1.0 h to desorb physisorbed pyridine.



**Fig. S1.** TEM images of (A) MT-0:5, (B) MT-1:4 and (C) MT-5:0 with the corresponding particle size distribution.



Fig. S2. High resolution XPS spectrum of (A) Ti 2p of MT-0:5, (B) Mo 3d of MT-5:0.



Fig. S3. NH<sub>3</sub>-TPD profiles of the as-prepared catalysts.