

Supporting Information

Solvent-Mediated Extraction of Disperse Dyes from Polyester: Correlating Cyrene Extraction Yields with Molecular Topological and Chemical Descriptors.

Philip Fernando,^{*a} Andrew Hebden^a, Chenyu Du^b and Parikshit Goswami^a

a. Technical Textiles Research Centre, University of Huddersfield, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 3DH, UK.

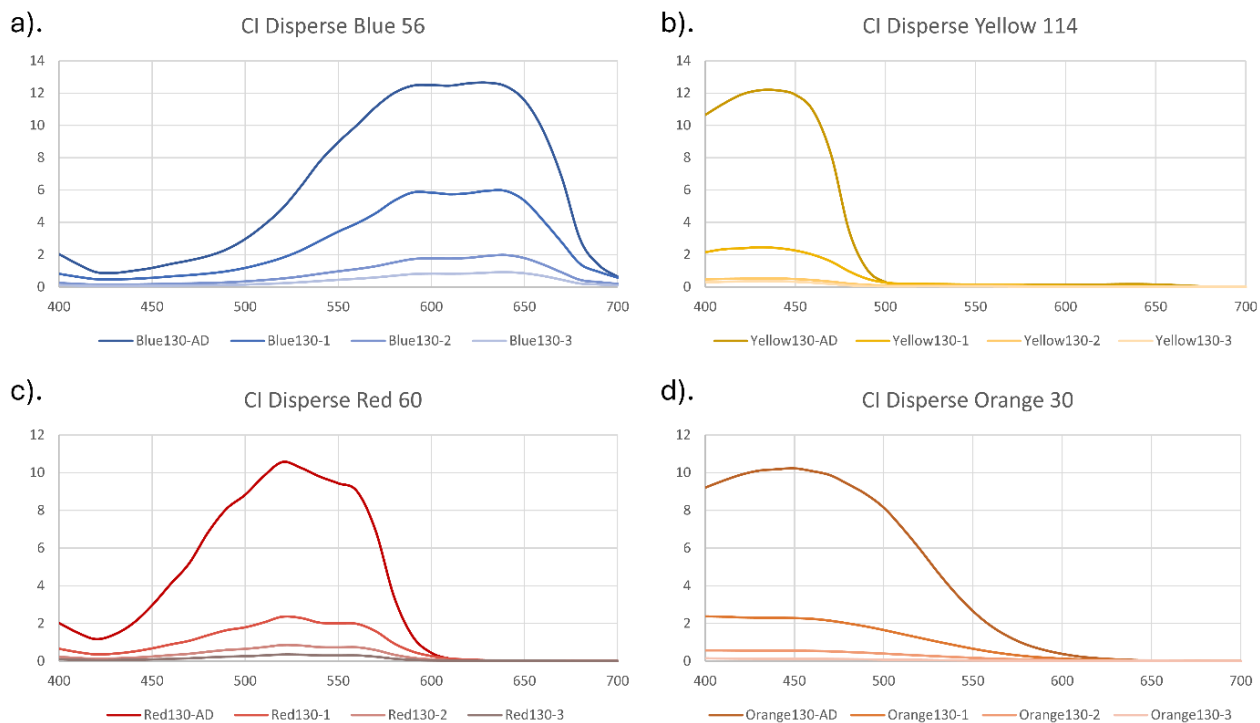
b. School of Applied Sciences, University of Huddersfield, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 3DH, UK.

** Corresponding Author*

Email- Philip.fernando@hud.ac.uk

Supporting Table 1: Colour strength values (K/S) and corresponding percentage colour reduction for CI Disperse Blue 56, CI Disperse Red 60, CI Disperse Yellow 114, and CI Disperse Orange 30 across three successive extraction cycles under optimised conditions.

Dye/ (λ_{max})	After Dyeing		After 1 st Cycle		After 2 nd Cycle		After 3 rd cycle	
	K/S	Colour Strength	K/S	Colour Strength	K/S	Colour Strength	K/S	Colour Strength
CI Disperse Blue 56 (630nm)	12.6	100	5.95	47.1	1.92	15.2	0.89	7.0
CI Disperse Red 60 (520nm)	10.6	100	2.36	22.3	0.86	8.1	0.35	3.4
CI Disperse Yellow 114 (430nm)	12.2	100	2.46	20.2	0.54	4.4	0.37	3.0
CI Disperse Orange 30 (450nm)	10.2	100	2.29	22.3	0.56	5.4	0.13	1.2



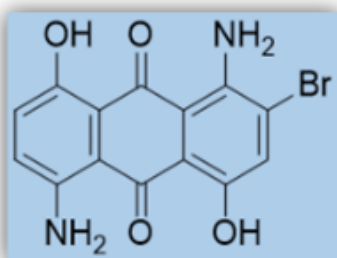
Supporting Figure 1: Spectrophotometric colour strength (K/S) values across the visible wavelength range (400–700 nm) for CI Disperse Blue 56 (a), CI Disperse Yellow 114 (b), CI Disperse Red 60 (c) and CI Disperse Orange 30 (d) measured on dyed PET fabrics before and after solvent media.



Supporting Figure 2: Representative images illustrating progressive colour reduction of dyed PET fabrics across three successive extraction cycles using Cyrene™. From left to right: fabric appearance after initial dyeing, after the first dye removal cycle, second cycle, and third cycle under optimised treatment conditions.

Supporting Table 2: Computed molecular descriptors for *CI Disperse Blue 56*, *CI Disperse Red 60*, *CI Disperse Yellow 114*, and *CI Disperse Orange 30*, including Connolly molecular area (CMA), Connolly accessible area (CAA), Connolly solvent-excluded volume (CSEV), ovality, topological diameter, polar surface area (PSA), Wiener index, lipophilicity (Log P), solubility (Log S), and number of rotatable bonds, derived from Chem3D modelling of energy-minimised structures.

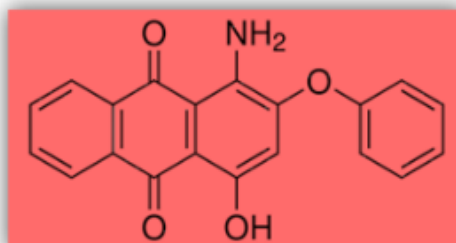
Dye	<i>CI Disperse Blue 56</i>	<i>CI Disperse Red 60</i>	<i>CI Disperse Yellow 114</i>	<i>CI Disperse Orange 30</i>
<i>Colour Reduction %</i>	50.94	77.65	78.75	78.73
<i>Mol Weight</i>	349.14	331.327	408.432	450.276
<i>LogP</i>	-1.02371	2.97458	3.29792	5.21456
<i>LogS</i>	-2.0025	-4.72592	-5.58236	-6.5976
<i>Polar Surface Area</i>	126.64	89.62	123.19	129.86
<i>HBond Acceptors</i>	6	5	8	6
<i>HBond Donors</i>	4	2	1	0
<i>Ovality</i>	1.401	1.481	1.586	1.617
<i>Num Rotatable Bonds</i>	0	2	5	11
<i>Connolly Accessible Area</i>	430.906	502.061	622.068	668.542
<i>Connolly Molecular Area</i>	231.828	271.985	343.064	371.523
<i>Connolly Solvent Excluded Volume</i>	200.117	233.947	299.121	327.48
<i>Partition Coefficient</i>	3.57228	5.46375	2.75038	5.57559
<i>Molecular Topological Index</i>	5184	10354	17339	19711
<i>Radius</i>	4	6	7	9
<i>Shape Attribute</i>	19.05	23.04	27.03	28.03
<i>Sum Of Degrees</i>	46	56	62	62
<i>Sum Of Valence Degrees</i>	82	96	108.67	109.56
<i>Topological Diameter</i>	8	12	14	17
<i>Wiener Index</i>	766	1390	2356	2972



CI Disperse Blue 56

Anthraquinone Dye

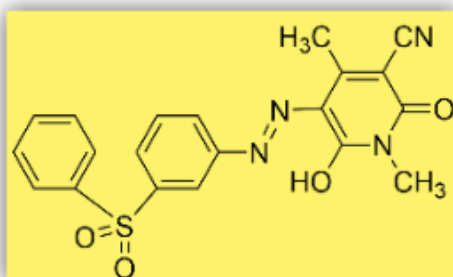
Molecular Weight – 349.14 g/mol



CI Disperse Red 60

Anthraquinone Dye

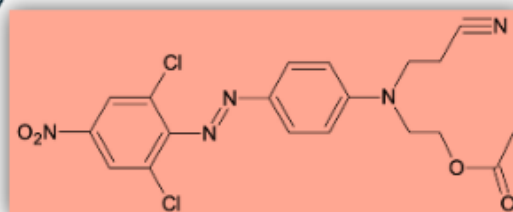
Molecular Weight – 331.18 g/mol



CI Disperse Yellow 114

Azo Dye

Molecular Weight – 408.43 g/mol



CI Disperse Orange 30

Azo Dye

Molecular Weight – 450.27 g/mol

Supporting Figure 3: Azo and Anthraquinone disperse dyes experimented.