

Supporting Information

**Graft copolymerization of glycidyl methacrylate and ethylene glycol dimethacrylate on alumina for the removal of nitrogen and sulfur compounds from gas oil**

*Ali Abedi<sup>1</sup>, Jackson M. Chitanda<sup>1</sup>, Ajay K. Dalai<sup>1\*</sup>, and John Adjaye<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

<sup>2</sup> Syncrude Edmonton Research Centre, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6N 1H4.

\*Corresponding author at: Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, 57 Campus Drive, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada S7N 5A9.

Tel: +1 (306) 966-4771; fax: +1 (306) 966-4777.

Email: [ajay.dalai@usask.ca](mailto:ajay.dalai@usask.ca)

## List of Contents

Figure S1: FT-IR spectra of PGMA-DAP-TENF

Figure S2: TGA/DTA thermogram of PGMA-DAP-TENF polymer

Table S1: Elemental CHNOS analysis of PGMA-DAP-TENF polymer at various stages

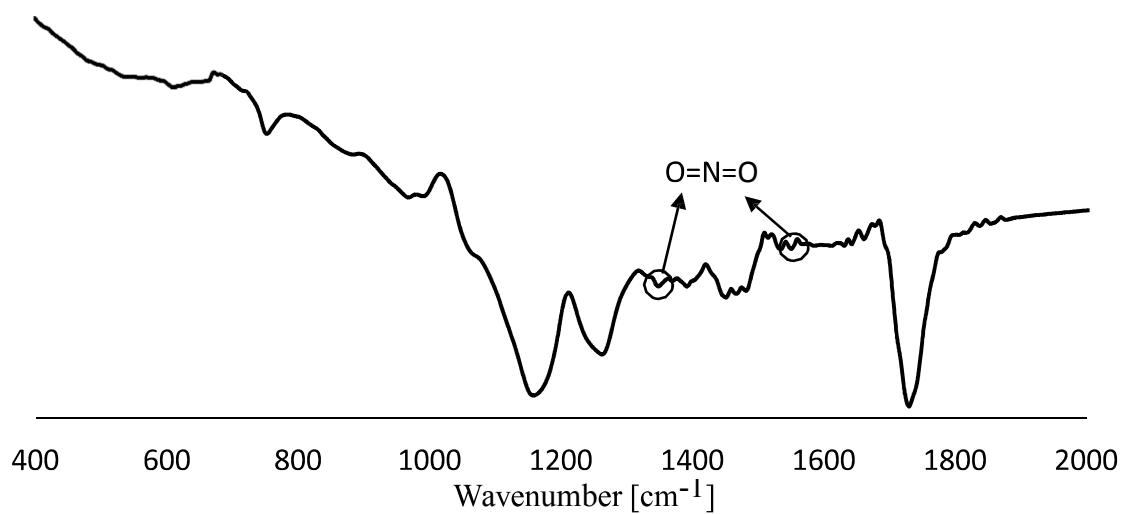


Figure S1: FT-IR spectra of PGMA-DAP-TENF.

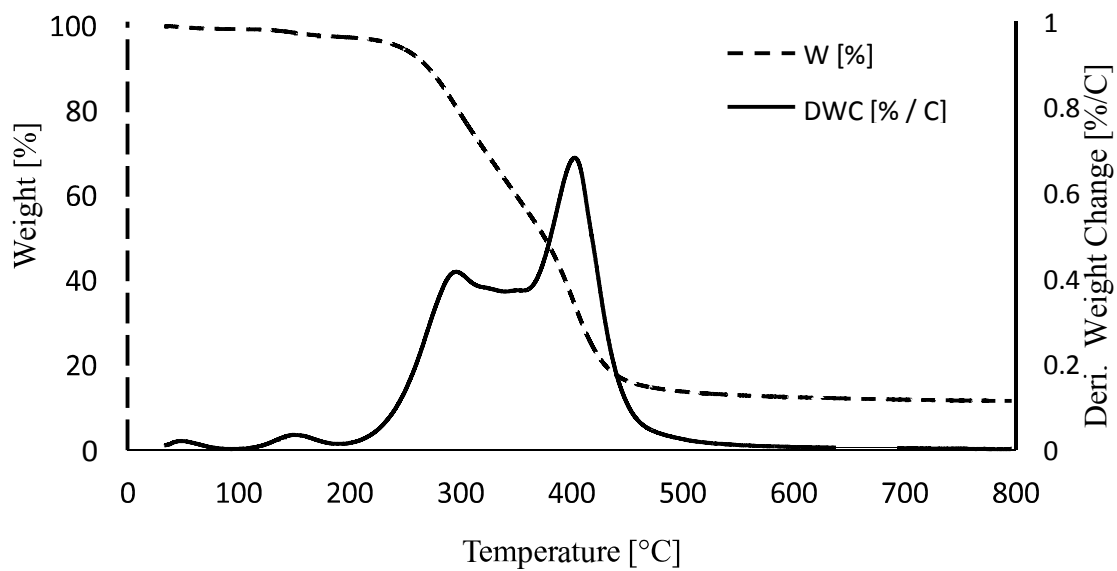


Figure S2: TGA/DTA thermogram of PGMA-DAP-TENF polymer.

Table S1: Elemental CHNOS analysis of PGMA-DAP-TENF polymer at various stages

Sample/Element	Carbon [wt. %]	Hydrogen [wt. %]	Nitrogen [wt. %]	Oxygen* [wt. %]	Sulfur [wt. %]
PGMA-co-EDGMA	59.6	7.1	0.0	32.8	0.0
Al-PGMA-DAP	56.9	8.0	4.8	30.4	0.0
PGMA-DAP-TENF	56.1	7.8	5.1	30.8	0.0

\* Calculated by difference