

Supplementary materials

As shown in Fig.S1, the pulse emitted by the femtosecond laser is divided into a detection pulse and a pump pulse by a beam splitter. The pump pulse generates a THz pulse via a photoconductive antenna, the THz pulse perpendicular incident on the sample after collimated by off-axis parabolic mirrors, and the THz pulse carrying on sample information is refocused by off-axis parabolic mirrors and incident on the photoelectric crystal. The detection pulse modulated by Terahertz pulse is converted into an electrical signal by a photodiode, amplified by a lock-in amplifier, and input to a computer for data processing.

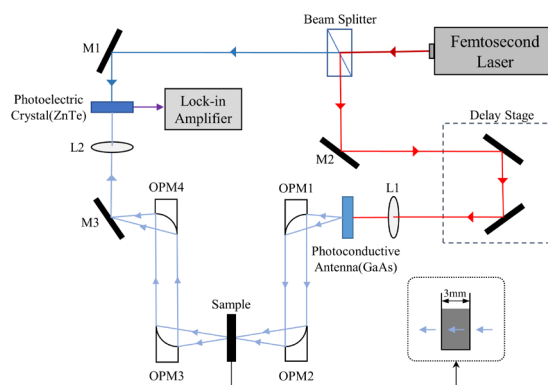


Figure S1. Schematic diagram of transmission THz-TDS setup. M1, M2, and M3 are reflectors, L1 and L2 are lenses, and OPM1, OPM2, OPM3, and OPM4 are off-axis parabolic mirrors.

Table S1. Country, name, and number of crude oil samples.

Country ^a	Sample name ^b	Sample number	Sample name ^b	Sample number
Angola (15)	SATURNO	Angola1	SATURNO	Angola2
	BLEND1		BLEND2	
	KISSANJE1	Angola3	KISSANJE2	Angola4
	KISSANJE3	Angola5	KISSANJE4	Angola6

	CLOV1	Angola7	CLOV2	Angola8
	CABINBA	Angola9	PLUTONIO1	Angola10
	PLUTONIO2	Angola11	MEMBA	Angola12
	OLOMBEN DO	Angola13	GINDUNGO	Angola14
	HUNGO	Angola15		
Brazil (24)	LAPA1	Brazil1	LAPA2	Brazil2
	SAPINHOA1	Brazil3	SAPINHOA2	Brazil4
	SAPINHOA3	Brazil5	SAPINHOA4	Brazil6
	SAPINHOA5	Brazil7	TUPI1	Brazil8
	TUPI2	Brazil9	TUPI3	Brazil10
	TUPI4	Brazil11	TUPI5	Brazil12
	BUZIOS1	Brazil13	BUZIOS2	Brazil14
	BUZIOS3	Brazil15	IRACEMA1	Brazil16
	IRACEMA2	Brazil17	IRACEMA3	Brazil18
	IRACEMA4	Brazil19	LULA1	Brazil20
	LULA2	Brazil21	LULA3	Brazil22
	LULA4	Brazil23	SURURU	Brazil24
Saudi Arabia (10)	ARABIAN MEDIUM1	Saudi-Arabia1	ARABIAN MEDIUM2	Saudi-Arabia2
	ARABIAN MEDIUM3	Saudi-Arabia3	ARABIAN HEAVY1	Saudi-Arabia4

	ARABIAN HEAVY2	Saudi-Arabia5	ARABIAN HEAVY3	Saudi-Arabia6
	ARABIAN LIGHT1	Saudi-Arabia7	ARABIAN LIGHT2	Saudi-Arabia8
	ARABIAN LIGHT3	Saudi-Arabia9	ARABIAN LIGHT4	Saudi-Arabia10
Russia (19)	ESPO1	Russia1	ESPO2	Russia2
	ESPO3	Russia3	ESPO4	Russia4
	ESPO5	Russia5	ESPO6	Russia6
	ESPO7	Russia7	ESPO8	Russia8
	ESPO9	Russia9	ESPO10	Russia10
	ESPO11	Russia11	ESPO12	Russia12
	ESPO13	Russia13	ESPO14	Russia14
	ESPO15	Russia15	ESPO16	Russia16
	SOKOL1	Russia17	SOKOL2	Russia18
	SOKOL3	Russia19		
The Republic of Congo (8)	DJENO1	Congo1	DJENO2	Congo2
	DJENO3	Congo3	DJENO4	Congo4
	DJENO5	Congo5	DJENO6	Congo6
	DJENO7	Congo7	DJENO8	Congo8
Iran (7)	IRANIAN HEAVY1	Iran1	IRANIAN HEAVY2	Iran2

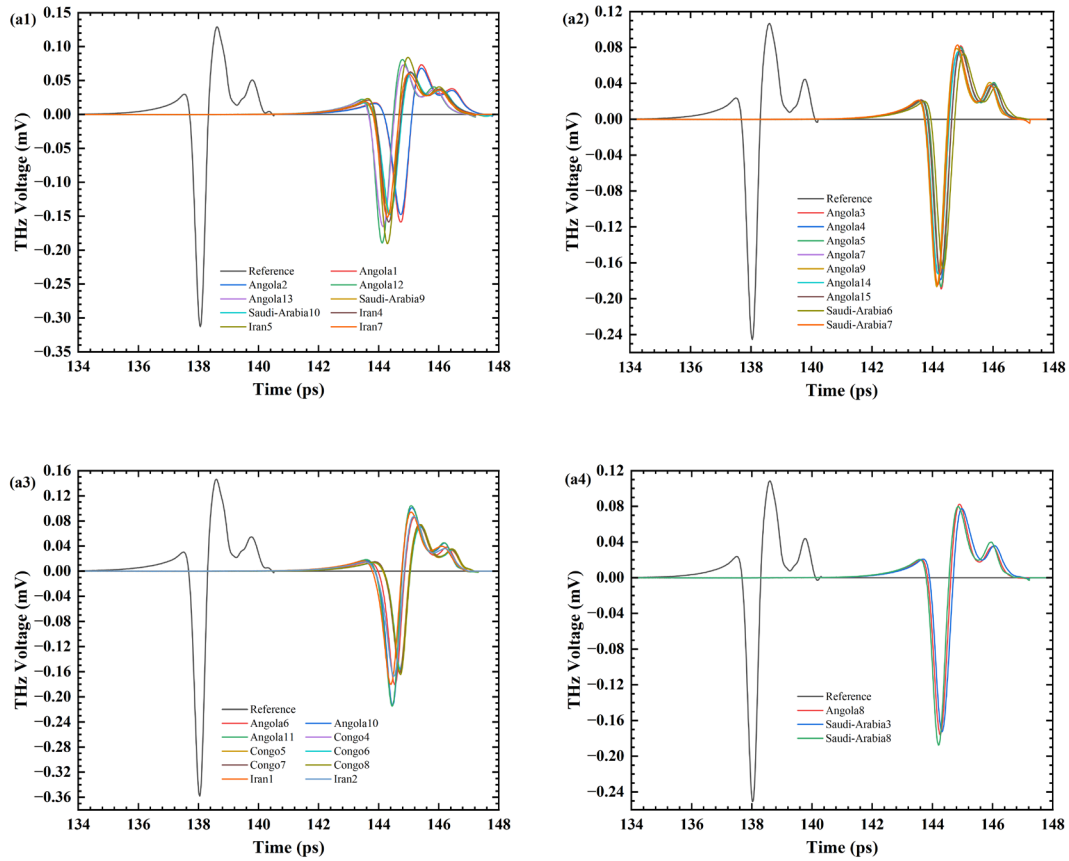
	SIRRI1	Iran3	SIRRI2	Iran4
	IRANIAN LIGHT1	Iran5	IRANIAN LIGHT2	Iran6
	IRANIAN LIGHT3	Iran7		

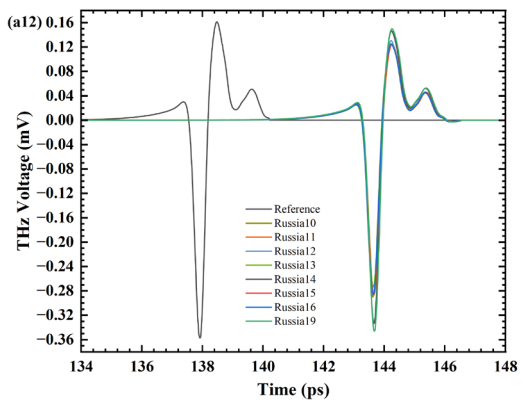
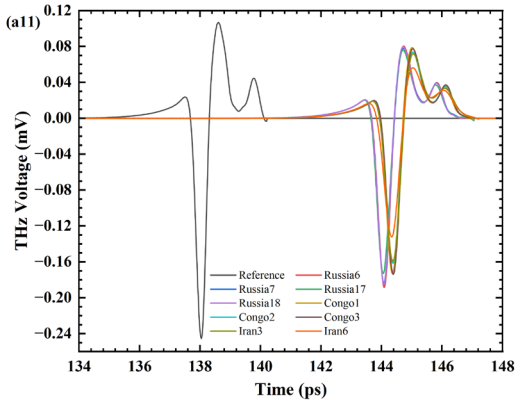
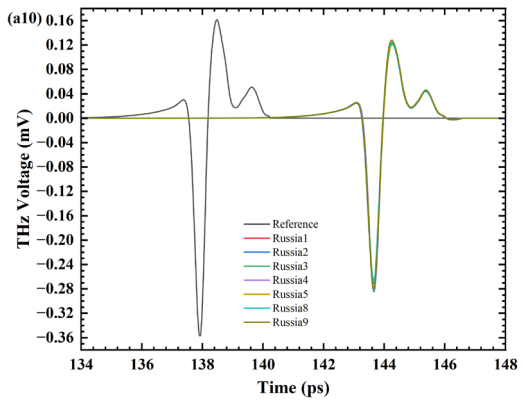
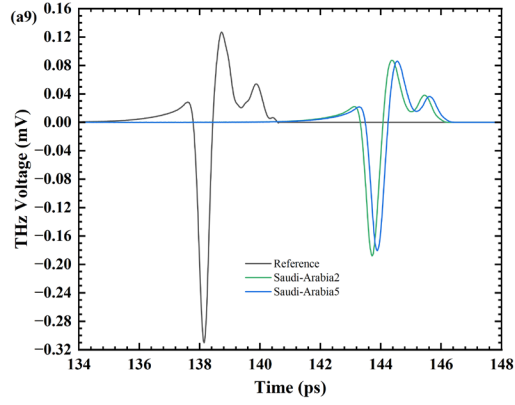
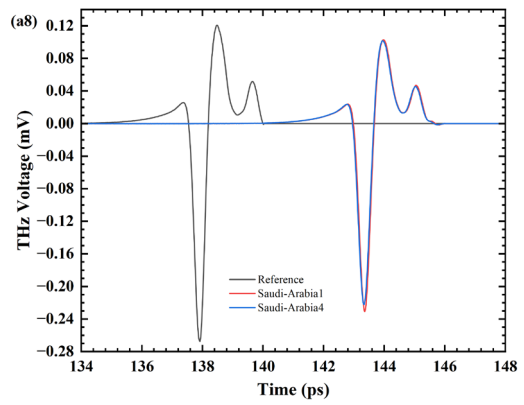
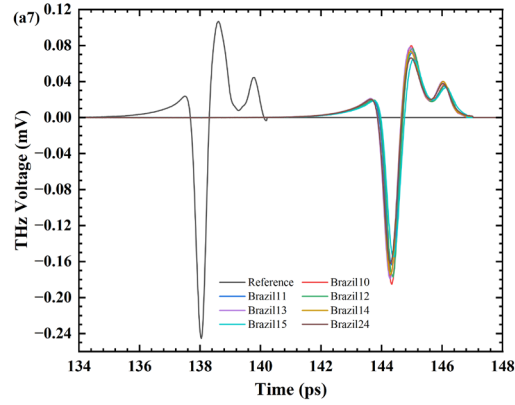
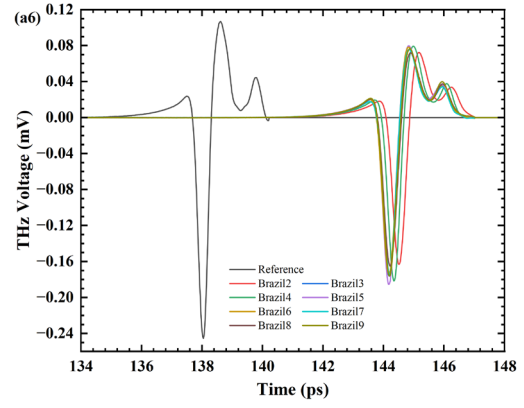
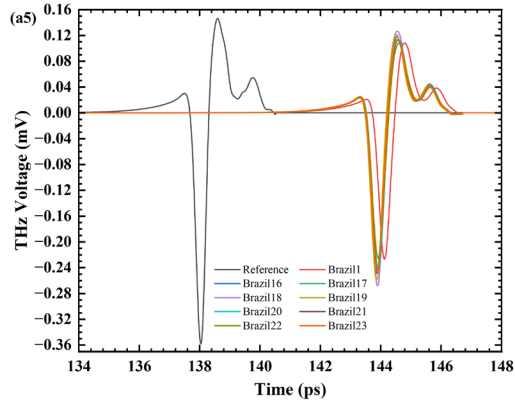
^a the numbers in brackets represent the number of samples.

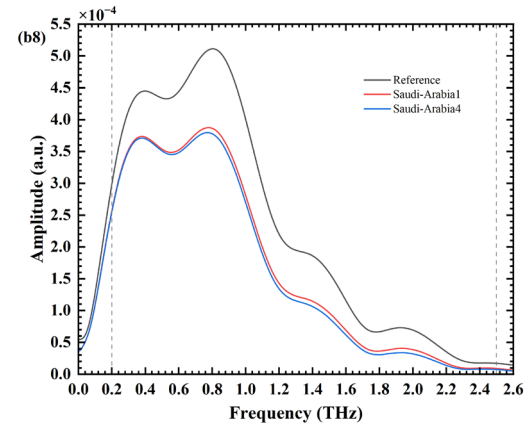
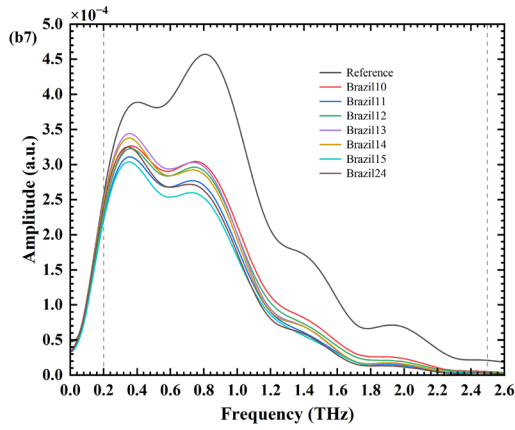
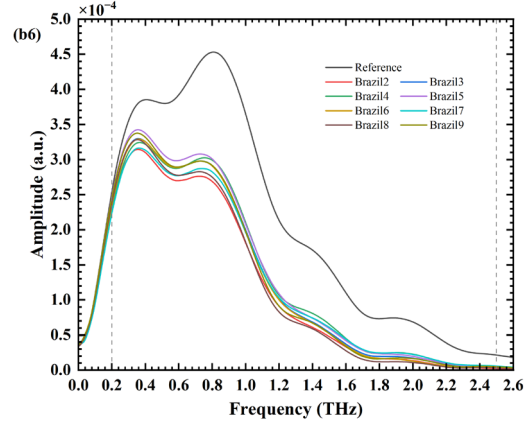
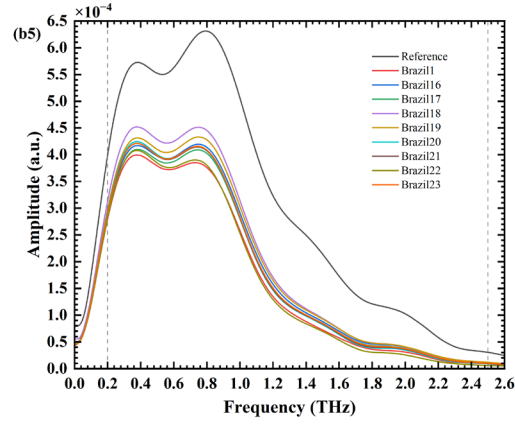
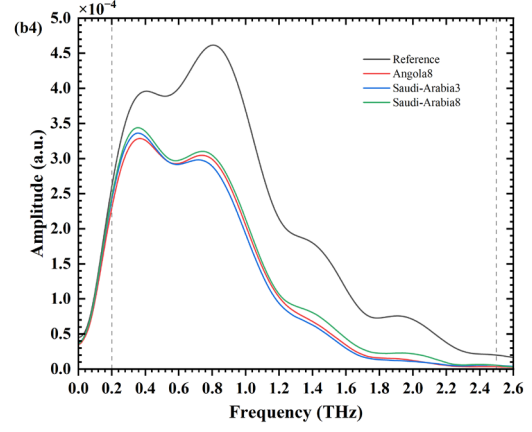
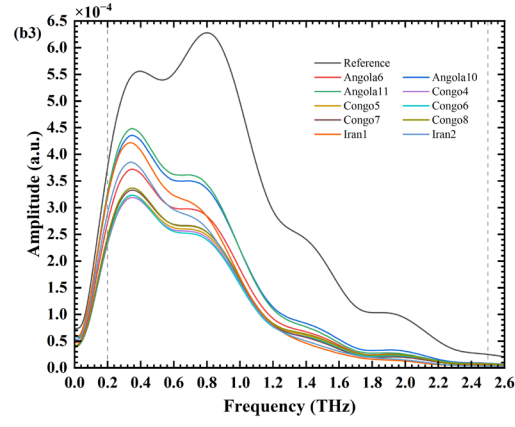
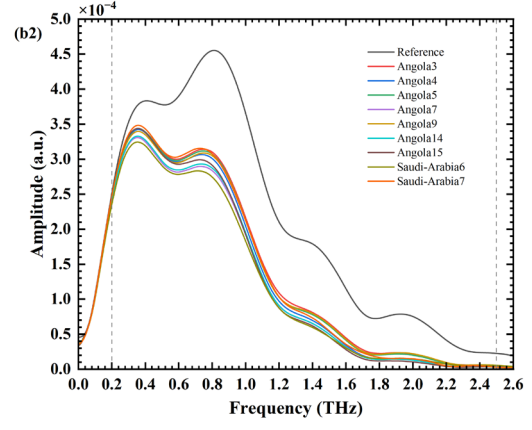
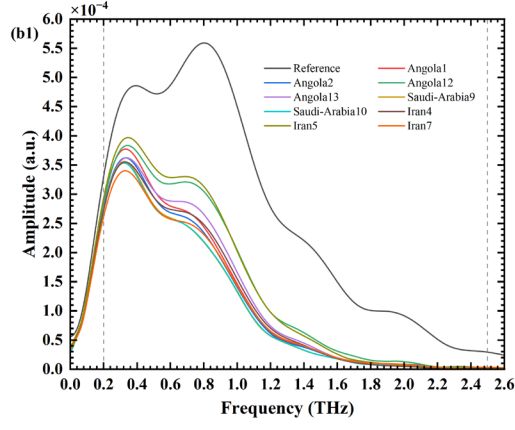
^b the sample names represent the port/variety/pipeline/oilfield of the crude oil source, and the suffix numbers represent different batches of imported crude oil.

(The crude oil samples used in this experiment are provided by Qingdao Customs Technical Center)

To provide an intuitive understanding of the crude oil classification issue discussed in the main text, we present the spectral information of all 83 crude oil samples, as shown in Fig. S2.







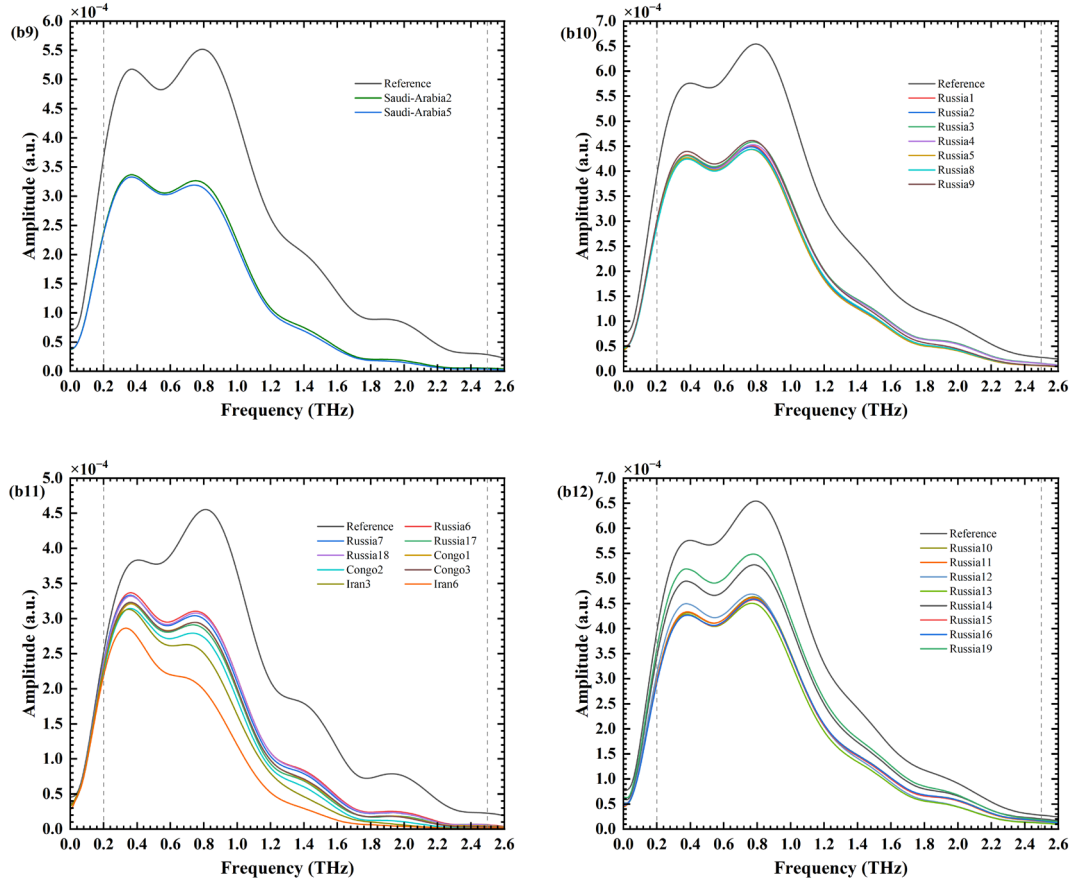
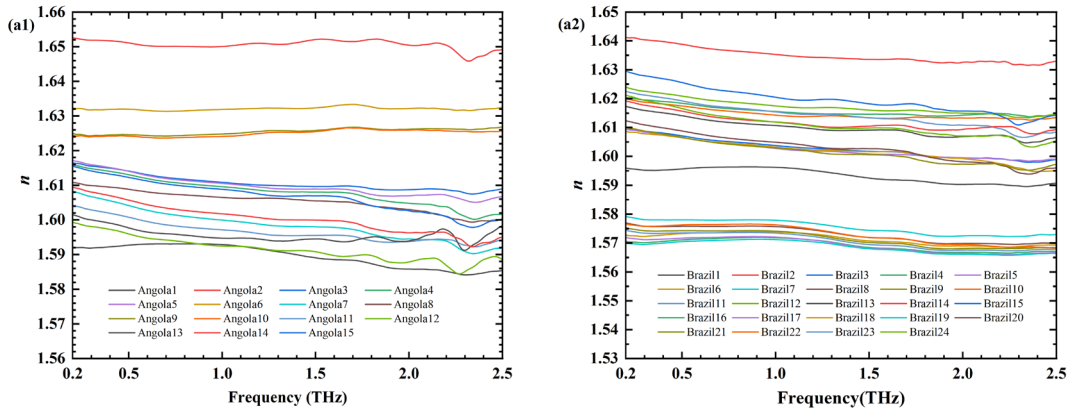
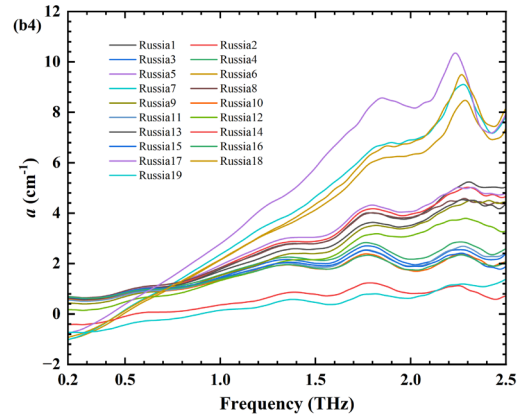
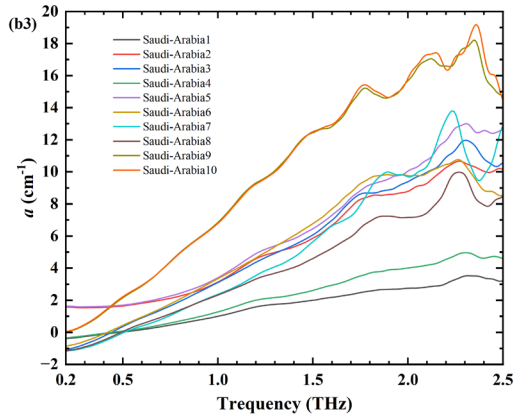
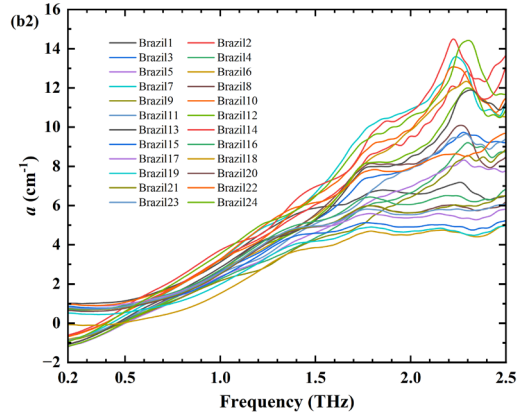
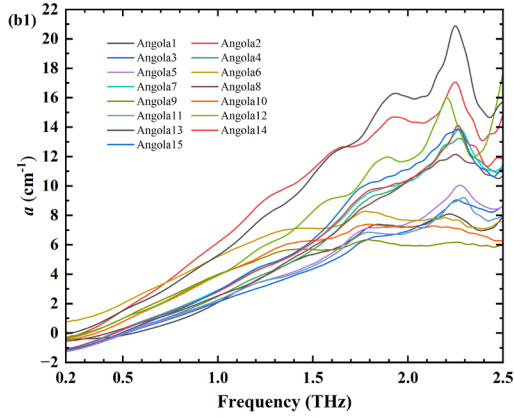
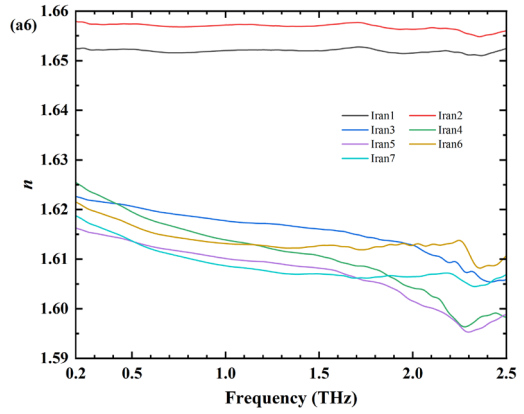
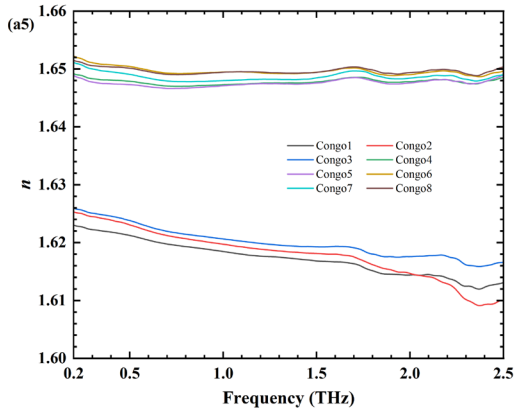
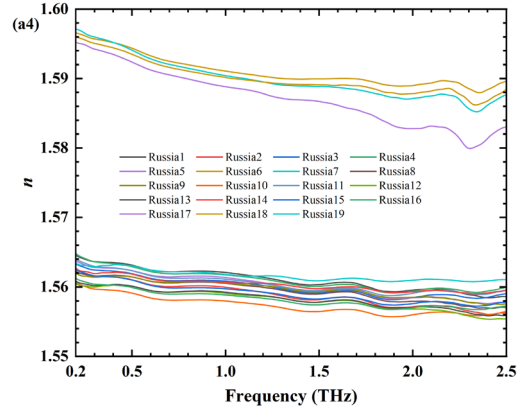
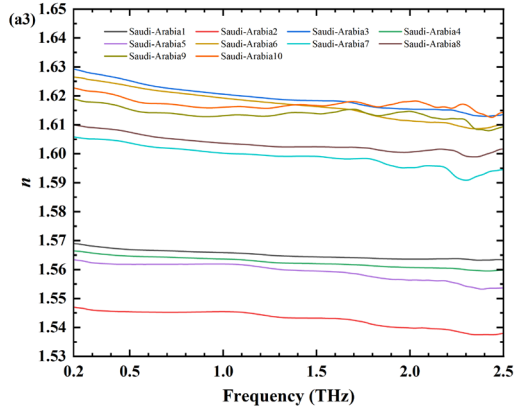


Figure S2. (a1) - (a12) are THz time-domain spectra of crude oils; (b1) - (b12) are THz frequency-domain spectra of crude oils.

Fig. S3 shows the refractive index spectra and absorption coefficient spectra of all the crude oils described in the main text.





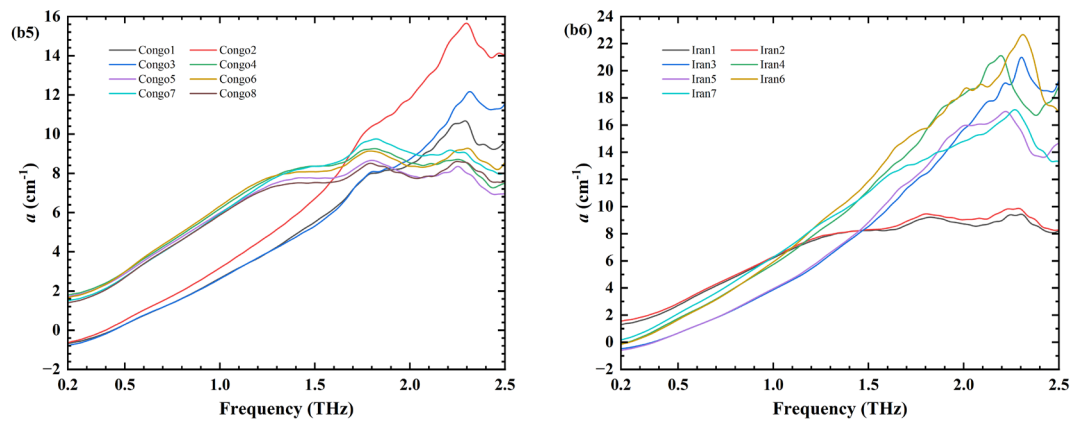


Figure S3. (a1) - (a6) are the refractive index spectra of crude oil; (b1) - (b6) are the absorption coefficient spectra of crude oil.