Supporting Information

Controllable Synthesis of Hollow Mesoporous Silica Nanoparticles Templated Kinetic Self-Assembly of Gemini Surfactant

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1. Synthesis of mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSNs)

General Methods. Materials obtained commercially were used without further purification. N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA) (AR, SCRC), bromotetradecane(AR, Alatin), bromohexadecane(AR, Alatin), bromodecane(AR, Alatin), acetonitrile(AR, SCRC), chloroform(AR), acetone(AR, SCRC), sodium hydroxide(AR, SCRC), tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS, 99%, Alfar Aesar). NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker AV400 spectrometer. Field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM) images were obtained on a FEI Sirion 200 instrument. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were obtained on a FEI Tecnai G220 instrument. X-Ray powder diffraction (XRD) patterns were recorded on X'Pert PRO X-ray diffractometer with Cu-K radiation with a wavelength of 0.1542 nm. The nitrogen adsorption experiments were performed at 77 K on a Micromeritics ASAP 2020 instrument. Samples were degassed at 573 K for 4 h prior to the measurements.

Synthesis of gemini surfactants C₁₄₋₂₋₁₄ and C₁₆₋₂₋₁₆^{S1}

The TMEDA (0.1 mol) and 1-bromotetradecane or 1-Bromohexadecane (0.4 mol) were refluxed in MeCN for 2 days. After evaporation, the residue was re-crystallized from CHCl₃/acetone yielding the $C_{14-2-14}$ or $C_{16-2-16}$.

 $C_{14-2-14}$: Yield, 80.1%. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz): δ , 0.88 (t, 6H, J=6.8Hz),

1.26-1.38(m, 44H), 1.82(s, 4H), 3.52(s, 12H), 3.71(t, 4H, *J*=8.0Hz), 4.77(s, 4H).

C₁₆₋₂₋₁₆: Yield, 69.6%. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz): δ , 0.88(t, 6H, J=7.2Hz),

1.26-1.37(m, 52H), 1.81(s, 4H), 3.49(s, 12H), 3.69(t, 4H, J=7.6Hz), 4.60(s, 4H).

Synthesis of gemini surfactants C₁₄₋₂₋₁₀^{S1}

The TMEDA (0.1 mol) and 1-bromotetradecane (0.08 mol) reacted in MeCN (125 ml) at 40 °C for 3 days. After evaporation and crystallization from Et_2O , the corresponding pure C_{14-2} was isolated in 42.0% yield. C_{14-2} (0.1mol) and the 1-bromodecane (4 equiv.) were refluxed in EtOAc (125 ml) for 2 days, and purified by re-crystallization from CHCl₃/acetone yielding C_{14-2-6} in 52.3%.

C₁₄₋₂₋₁₀: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400MHz): δ, 0.88(t, 6H, *J*=7.2Hz), 1.26-1.38(m, 36H), 1.82(s, 4H), 3.52(s, 12H), 3.72(t, 4H, *J*=7.6Hz), 4.78(s, 4H).

Synthesis of mesoporous silica nanoparticls(MSNs) templated with C14-2-14

To solution of $C_{14-2-14}$ (0.218g) in distilled water (240ml), sodium hydrate solution (2M, 1.75ml) were added at 80 °C and stirred. After a period of pre-assembly time (t = 10, 30, 60 and 120 min), TEOS (2.5ml) was dropped slowly into the mixture solution and then kept stirring for 2h. The MSNs were obtained by filtration. Finally, the surfactant template ($C_{14-2-14}$) was removed by refluxing in a mixture of methanol and hydrochloric acid.

Synthesis of HMSNs templated with C14-2-10

Following the similar procedure of MSNs templated with $C_{14-2-14}$, used the template of $C_{14-2-10}$, **HMSNs** were obtained.

Synthesis of HMSNs templated with C₁₆₋₂₋₁₆

Following the similar procedure of MSNs templated with $C_{14-2-14}$, used the template of $C_{16-2-16}$ with a longer pre-assembly time of t = 180 min, **HMSNs** were obtained.

- 2. Characterization of MSNstemplated with $C_{14-2-14}$
- 2.1 TEM images of MSNs templated with $C_{14-2-14}$



Fig. S1. TEM images of MSNs templated with $C_{14-2-14}$ from different pre-assembly time of t = 10 min (a), 30 min (b), 60 min (c) and 120 min (d).

2.2 SEM images of MSNs templated with $C_{14-2-14}$



Fig. S2. SEM images of MSNs templated with $C_{14-2-14}$ from different pre-assembly time of t = 10 min (a), 30 min (b), 60 min (c) and 120 min (d). The SEM image of broken HMSNs of t = 120 min (e). Scale bar: 500 nm (a), 1µm (b and c), 2µm (d) and 200 nm (e).



2.3 XRD spectra of MSNs templated with C14-2-14

Fig. S3. XRD spectra of MSNs templated with C₁₄₋₂₋₁₄.

2.3 Nitrogen sorption isotherms and pore size distribution of MSNs templated with $C_{14-2-14}$



Fig. S4. Nitrogen adsorption isotherms (left) and Barett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) pore size distribution (right) of HMSNs templated with $C_{14-2-14}$ from different pre-assembly time of t = 10 min (a), 30 min (b), 60 min (c) and 120 min (d).

3. Characterization of HMSNs templated with C14-2-10

3.1 SEM and TEM images of HMSNs templated with C14-2-10



Fig. S5. SEM (a) and TEM (b) images of HMSNs templated with $C_{14-2-10}$. Scale bar:

500 nm (a), 50nm(b).

3.2 XRD spectrum of HMSNs templated with C₁₄₋₂₋₁₀



Fig. S6. XRD spectrum of HMSNs templated with C₁₄₋₂₋₁₀

3.3 Nitrogen sorption isotherms and pore size distribution of HMSNs templated





Fig. S7. Nitrogen adsorption isotherm (a) and BJH pore size distribution (b) of HMSNs templated with $C_{14-2-10}$.

4. Characterization of HMSNstemplated with $C_{16-2-16}$

4.1 SEM and TEM images of HMSNs templated with C₁₆₋₂₋₁₆



Fig. S8. SEM (a) and TEM (b) images of HMSNs templated with $C_{16-2-16}$. Scale bar: 500 nm (a), 100nm (b).

4.2 XRD spectrum of HMSNs templated with $C_{16-2-16}$



Fig. S9. XRD spectrum of HMSNs templated with $C_{16-2-16}$

4.3 Nitrogen sorption isotherms and pore size distribution of HMSNs templated



Fig. S10. Nitrogen adsorption isotherm (a) and BJH pore size distribution (b) of HMSNs templated with $C_{16-2-16}$.

Reference

[S1] R. Oda, I. Huc, S. J. Candau, Chem. Commun. 1997, 2105.