Electronic Supporting Information

Periodic Mesoporous Organosilicas for Ultrahigh Selective Copper(II) Detection and The Sensing Mechanism

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1. ¹H NMR Spectra of BRh and BRh-Si₄.



Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of BRh.



Figure S2. ¹H NMR spectrum of BRh-Si₄.



2. Structural Characterization of BRhPMOs.

Figure S3. Small angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) patterns for solvent-extracted BRhPMO-10 and BRhPMO-15.







Figure S4. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms and pore size distribution of solvent-extracted BRhPMOs.

The BET surface areas, pore volume, and BJH pore diameter for BRhPMO-1 were calculated to be 643 m² g⁻¹, 0.45 cm³ g⁻¹, and 2.78 nm, respectively. For BRhPMO-5, these values were 579 m² g⁻¹, 0.41 cm³ g⁻¹, and 2.75 nm, while for BRhPMO-15, these values were 413 m² g⁻¹, 0.39 cm³ g⁻¹, and 4.41 nm respectively.



Figure S5. FT-IR spectra of BRh-Si₄, solvent-extracted BRhPMO-0 and

BRhPMO-10.



Figure S6. ²⁹Si MAS NMR spectrum of solvent-extracted BRhPMO-10.



Figure S7. Thermal analysis for BRh and solvent-extracted BRhPMO-10: TG curves

(solid line) and DTA curves (dash line).

3. Optical Characterization of BRhPMOs.



Figure S8. Fluorescence response of BRhPMOs with different BRh-Si₄/TEOS molar ratios upon the addition of Cu^{2+} (10⁻⁴ M) in C₂H₅OH/HEPES (8:2 v/v, pH 6.8).



Figure S9. The mechanism for Cu^{2+} -induced ring-opening of BRh units in

BRhPMOs.



Figure S10. Job's plot for BRh-Si₄ and Cu^{2+} in THF. The total concentration of

BRh-Si₄ and copper ion was 1.0×10^{-4} M.



Figure S11. Fluorescence response of BRhPMOs (0.1 mg mL⁻¹) upon the addition of Cu^{2+} in C₂H₅OH/HEPES (8:2 v/v, pH 6.8). Inset: emission intensity at 548 nm of BRhPMOs (0.1 mg mL⁻¹) as a function of Cu²⁺ concentration in 10⁻⁵ M range (1.0×10⁻⁵ to 10×10⁻⁵ M). Excitation at 500 nm.