

Electronic Supplementary Information

Tuning the Interfacial Properties of Mesoporous Ionosilicas: Effect of Cationic Precursor and Counter Anion

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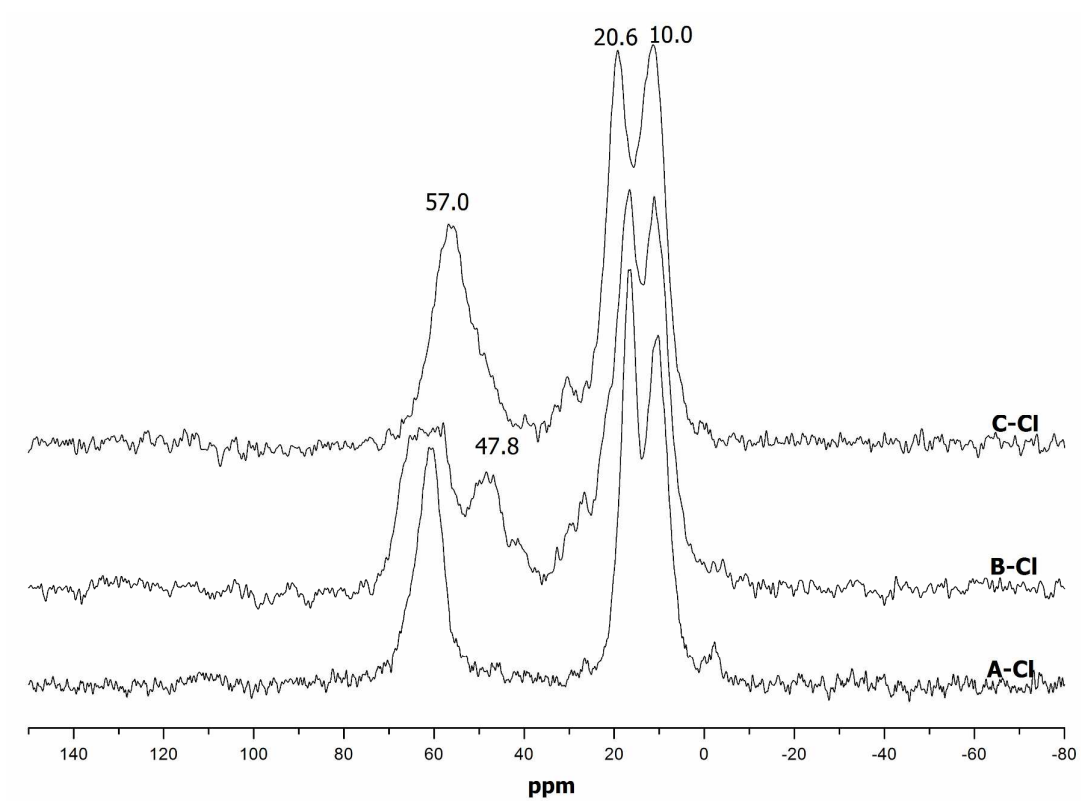


Figure S1. ^{13}C CP-MAS solid state NMR spectra for the materials A-Cl, B-Cl and C-Cl

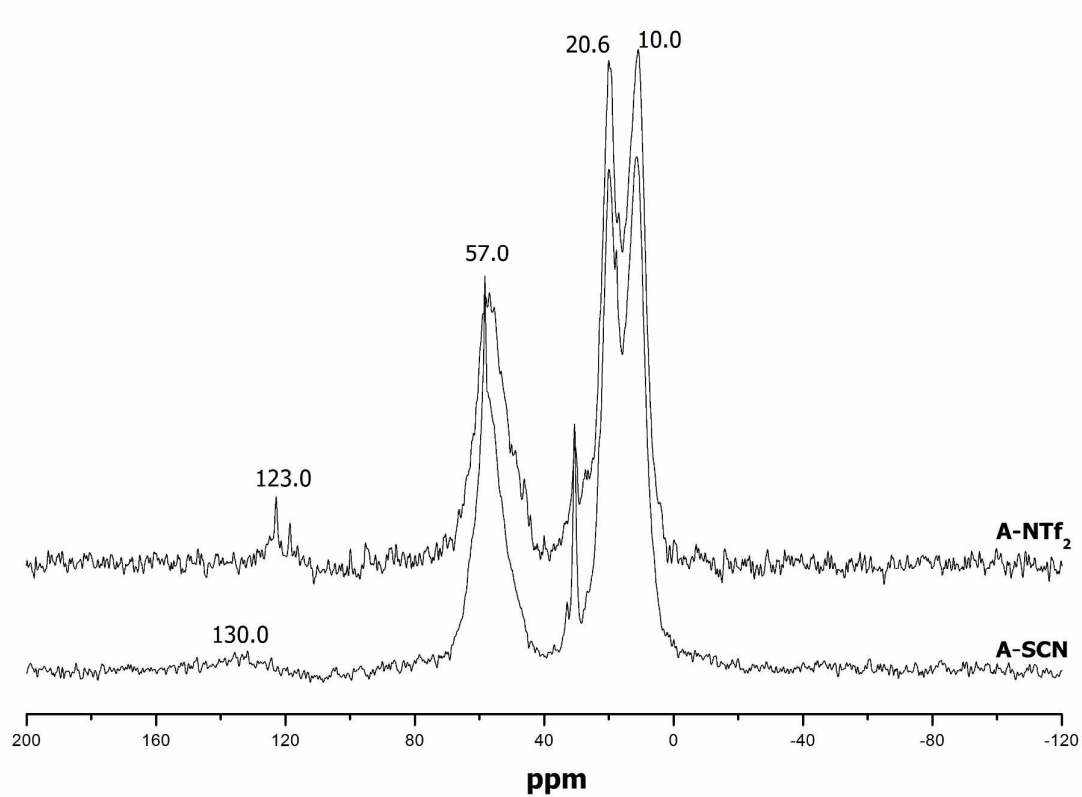


Figure S2. ^{13}C CP-MAS solid state NMR spectra for the materials **A-NTf₂** and **A-SCN**

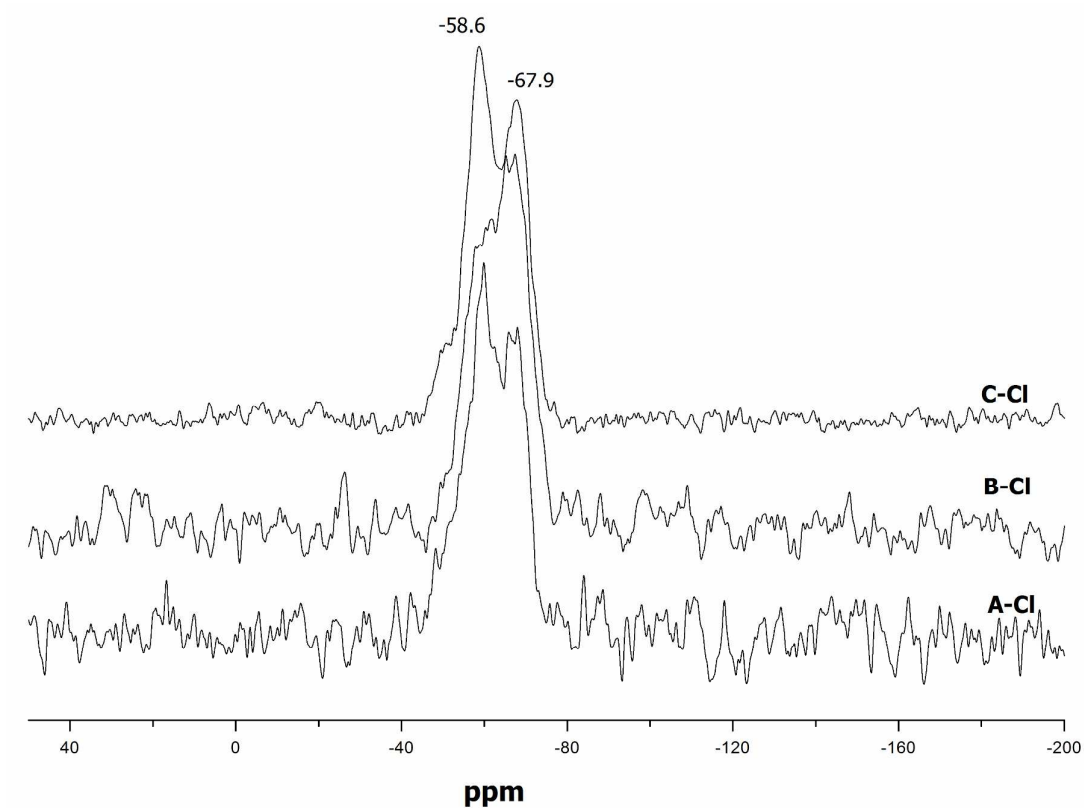


Figure S3. ^{29}Si OP-MAS solid state NMR spectra for the materials A-Cl, B-Cl and C-Cl

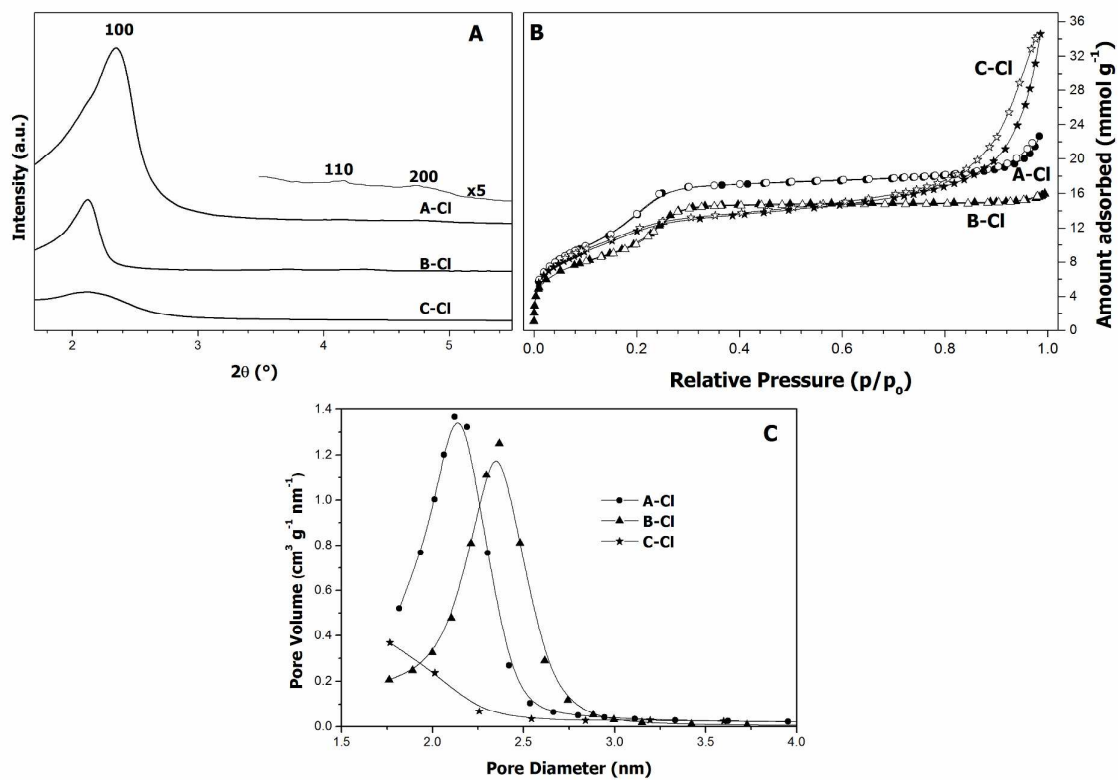
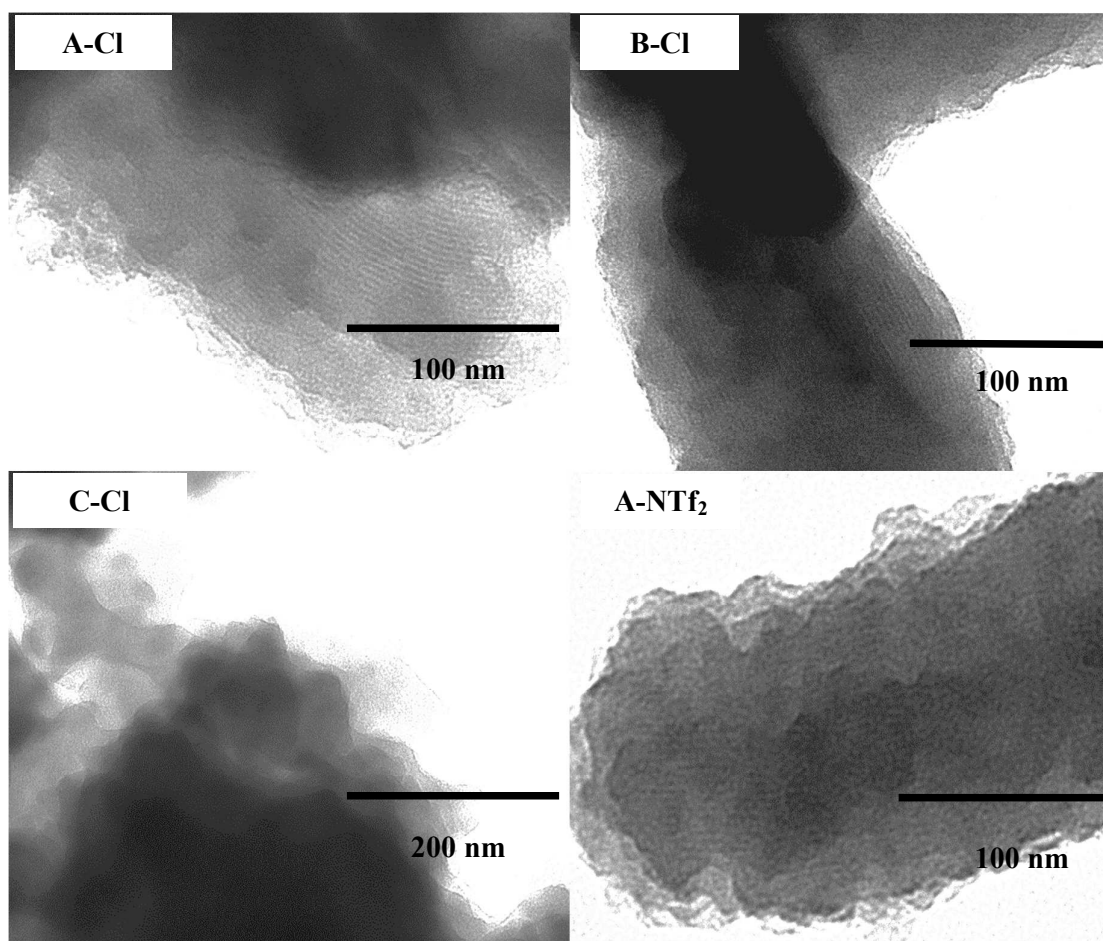
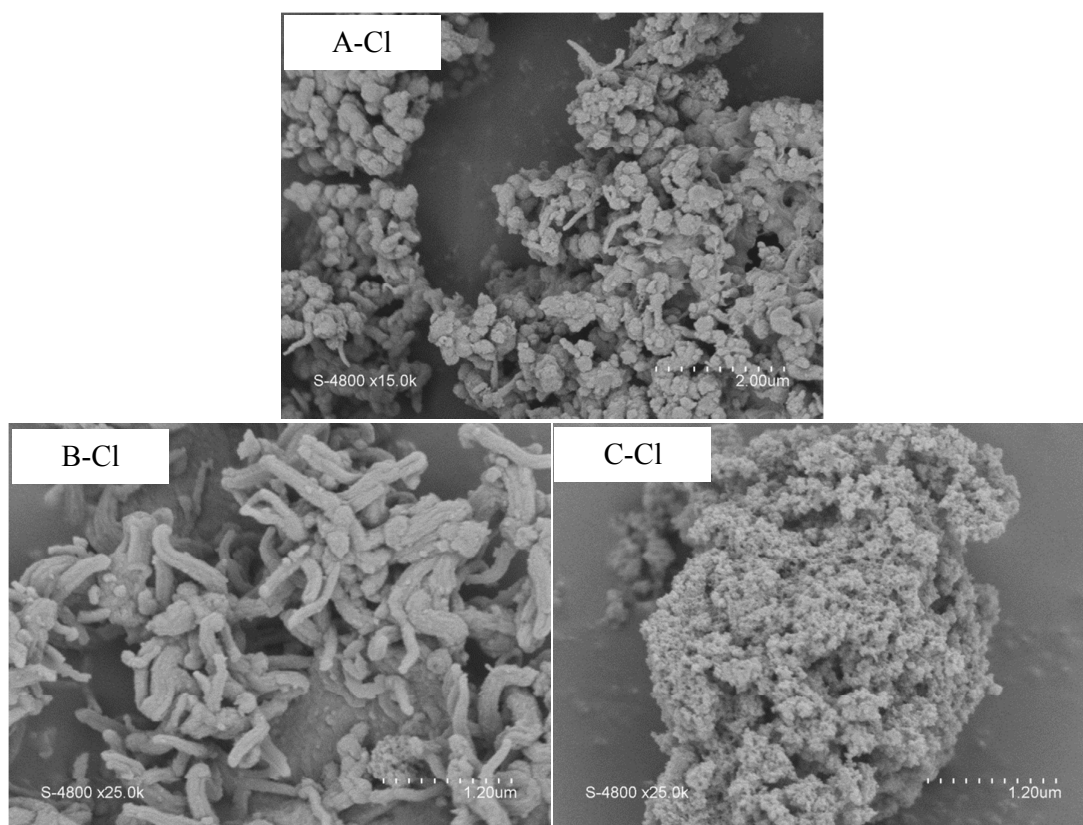


Figure S4. Structural and textural analysis of materials **A-Cl**, **B-Cl** and **C-Cl** : A) WAXS (Wide Angle X ray Scattering) of ionosilica, B) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms, C) BJH pore size distributions calculated on the desorption branch of N₂ isotherms



Scheme S1. TEM images of materials **A-Cl**, **B-Cl**, **C-Cl** and **A-NTf₂**



Scheme S2. SEM images of materials A-Cl, B-Cl, and C-Cl

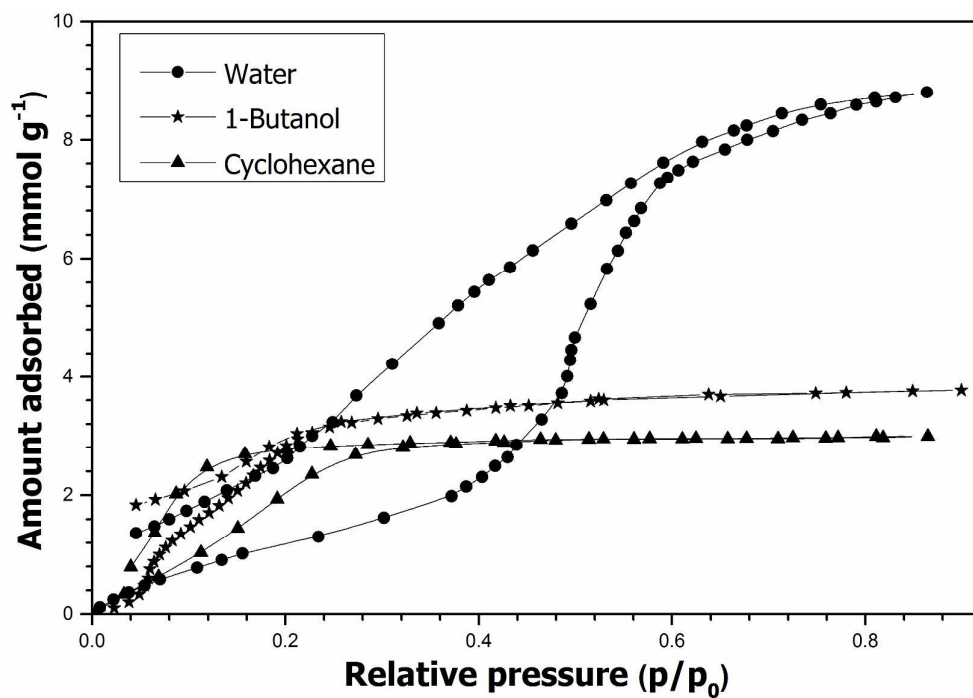


Figure S5. Adsorption-desorption isotherms of water, 1-butanol or cyclohexane onto ionosilica **B-Cl** (313 K)

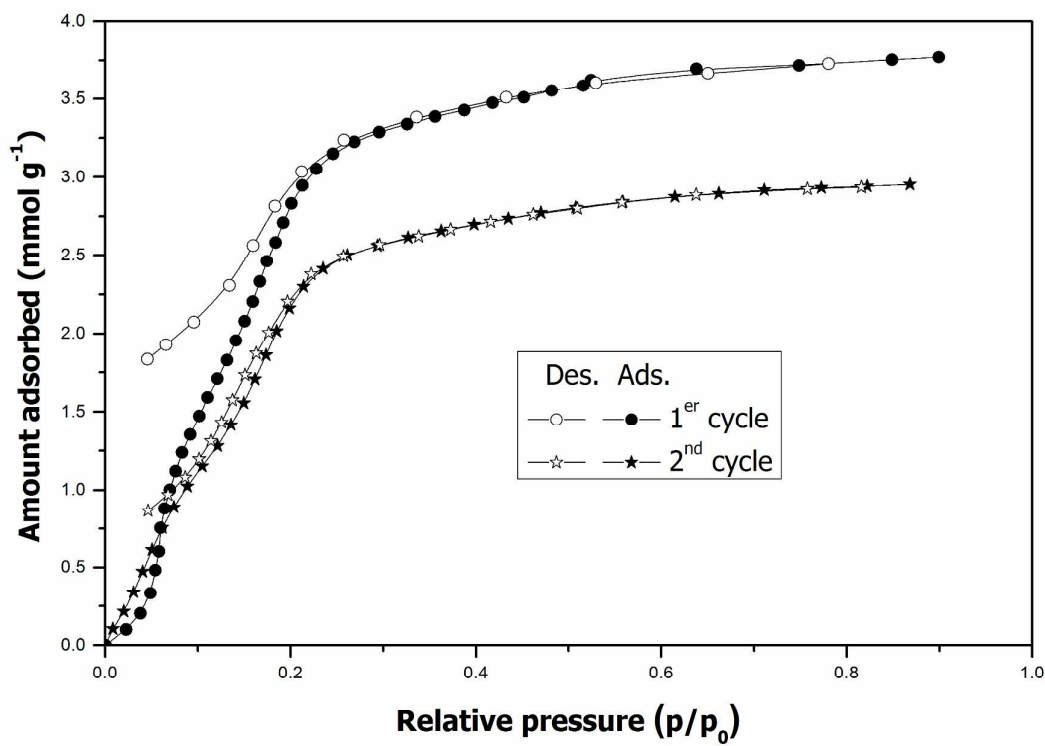


Figure S6. Adsorption-desorption isotherms of 1-butanol onto ionosilica **B-Cl** (313 K)

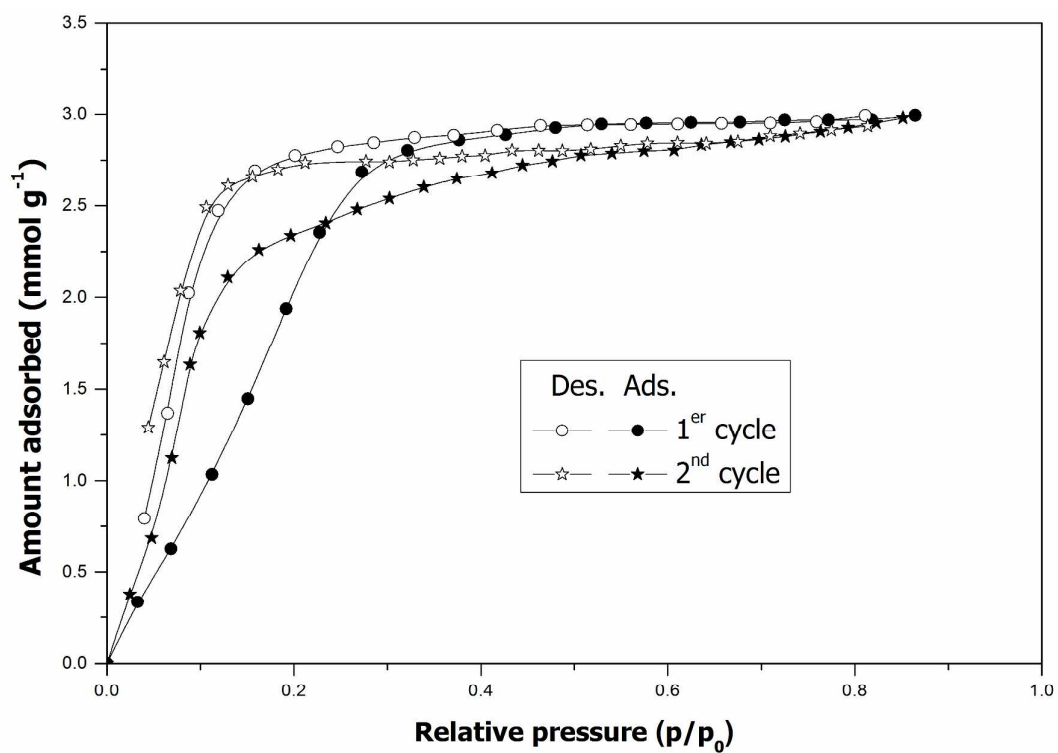


Figure S7. Adsorption-desorption isotherms of cyclohexane onto ionosilica B-Cl (313 K)