Supporting Information

A Systematic Study of Long-range Ordered 3D-SBA-15 Materials by Electron Tomography

Pei Yuan, Lei Tan, Dahai Pan, Yanan Guo, Liang Zhou, Jie Yang, Jin Zou, Chengzhong Yu

a ARC Centre of Excellence for Functional Nanomaterials and Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia Fax: +61-7-334 63973; Tel: +61-7-334 63283; E-mail: c.yu@uq.edu.au
b Department of Chemistry and Shanghai Key Laboratory of Molecular Catalysis and Innovative Materials, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433, P. R. China
c College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan 030024, P. R. China
d Materials Engineering and Centre for Microscopy and Microanalysis, University of Queensland, QLD 4072, Australia

Figure S1. TEM images of the calcined samples synthesized under different hydrothermal temperatures: S-100 (a); S-160 (b); S-170 (c); S-180 (d); S-190 (e); S-200 (f).
Figure S2. TEM images of two typical rods from S-170, S-190, respectively, taken before and after 2h exposure under the electron beam with the same microscopy condition.
Figure S3. The TEM images taken along [001] direction and their corresponding ET slice images for the calcined samples synthesized under different hydrothermal temperatures: 100 °C (A, D); 170 °C (B, E); 190 °C (C, F), respectively. The size of gold fiducial markers in (A) is 10 nm and in (B, C) is 5 nm. (G) is the reconstructed models for S-100 showing the regular and well-arranged mesopores with ordered hexagonal mesostructure. The average size of regularly arrayed channels without obvious merging measured from the ET slices for S-100 (black), S-170 (red), and S-190 (blue) is ~ 6.0, 6.3, and 6.4 nm, respectively (G). The numbers of pores are 100, 80, and 53 for S-100, S-170, and S-190, respectively.
**Figure S4.** The TEM images taken along [110] direction and their corresponding ET slice images for the calcined samples synthesized under different hydrothermal temperatures: 170 °C (A, B); 190 °C (C, D); 200 °C (E, F), respectively.
**Calculation of the $\Phi$ value**

$\Phi$ is the percentage of the pore volume of pores with pore size ($P_a$) larger than $a_0$ versus the total pore volume ($V_T$), which is calculated from the cumulative pore volume curve. Taken S-190 for example, Figure S5 shows the cumulative pore volume curve (red) and pore size distribution (blue) obtained from the BJH model. When $P_a$ is equal to $a_0$ (11.2 nm) where the cumulative pore volume is $V'$ (0.36), the pore volume of pores with $P_a$ larger than $a_0$ is $V_T - V' = 0.46$ ($V_T$ is 0.82), so $\Phi = 0.46/0.82 = 0.56$.

**Figure S5.** BJH model adsorption from nitrogen sorption of S-190: cumulative pore volume curve (red) and pore size distribution (blue). The blue square (solid) in x-axis is the point where $P_a = a_0 = 11.2$ nm and the red circle (solid) in left y-axis is the cumulative pore volume when the pore size reaches 11.2 nm.