

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engineering Hollow Mesoporous Silica Nanocontainers with Molecular Switches for Continuous Self-Healing Anticorrosion Coating

Tao Chen^{ab}, Renpeng Chen^a, Zhong Jin^{*a} and Jie Liu^{*c}

^a Key Laboratory of Mesoscopic Chemistry of MOE, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China. Tel: +86-25-83686220; E-mail: zhongjin@nju.edu.cn

^b School of Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China.

^c Department of Chemistry, Duke University, Durham, USA. E-mail: j.liu@duke.edu

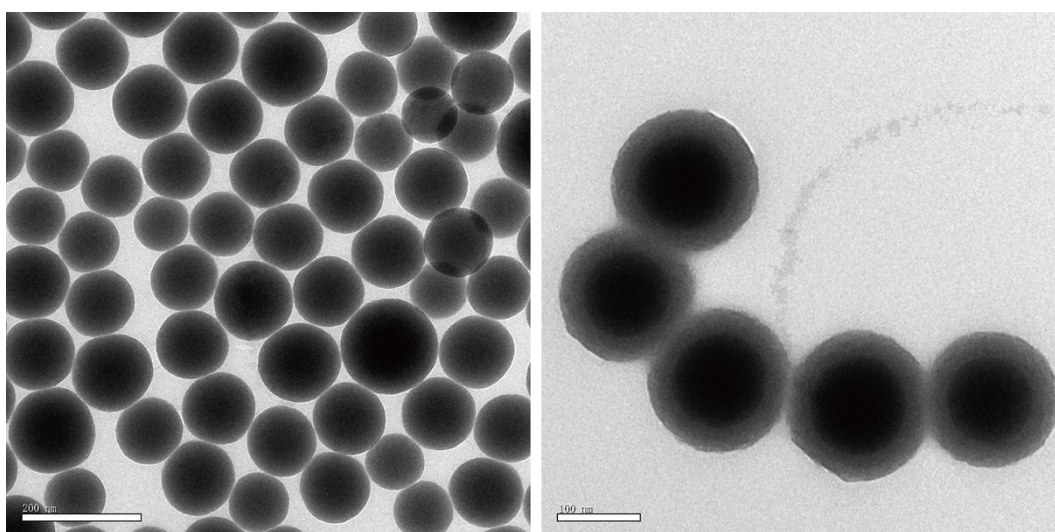


Figure S1. SEM micrographs of a) SiO₂ and b) SiO₂@CTAB/Azo-SiO₂ particles.

Figure S2. FTIR spectra of azobenzene and Azo-HMSs. It can be found that azobenzene has been successfully immobilized into mesoporous silica layer by the appearance of the azobenzene vibration modes (\blacktriangle).

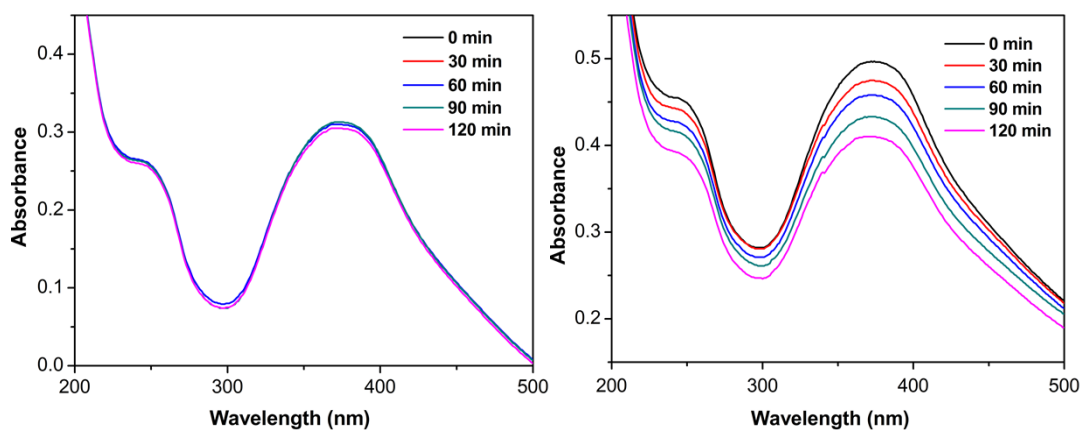


Figure S3. (left) UV-vis absorption spectral changes of Azo-HMSs under visible light. (right) UV-vis absorption spectra of Azo-HMSs before and after irradiation with UV light (365 nm) for 0 to 120 min.

Figure S4. BET nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms (left) and BJH pore size distribution (right) of Azo-HMSs and BTA@Azo-HMSs. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm measurements on Azo-HMSs and BTA@Azo-HMSs show an average BET surface area of approximately 991.1 and 384.2 $\text{m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$, respectively, and a total pore volume of 0.86 and 0.35 $\text{mL}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$. The pore size distribution of both Azo-HMSs and BTA@Azo-HMSs is as narrow as ~ 2.1 nm.

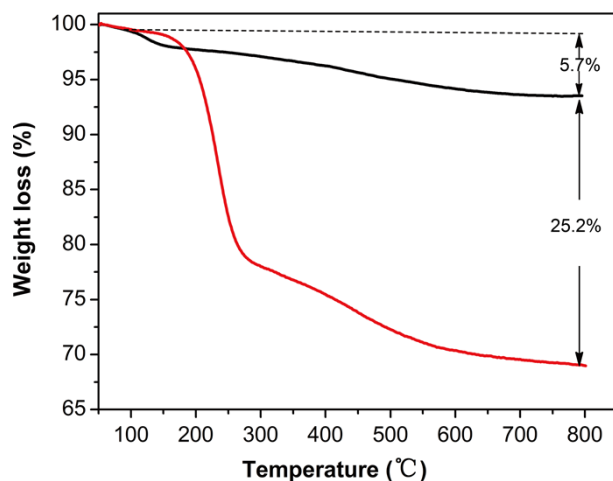


Figure S5. TGA profiles of Azo-HMSs and BTA@Azo-HMSs. TGA data show that the weight loss of Azo-HMSs and BTA@Azo-HMSs are 5.7 % and 30.9 %. The amount of azobenzene is determined to be 0.2 $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ SiO_2 for Azo-HMSs. The loading amount of BTA is 252 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ SiO_2 , calculated by the difference of weight loss of Azo-HMSs and BTA@Azo-HMSs.

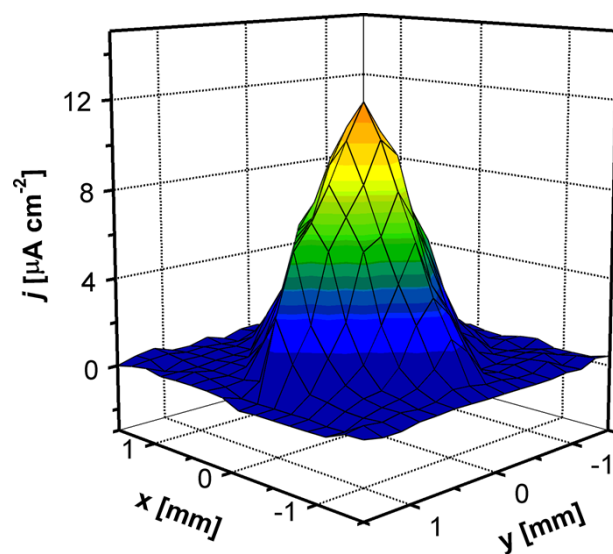


Figure S6. SVET current density maps obtained after the fourth times of repeating scratching.