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# **Supplementary Information**

# Accessible bidentate diol functionality within highly ordered composite periodic mesoporous organosilicas

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- 1. Solid-state NMR characterization of materials
- 1.1 Deprotection of solid-state MeO- and MEMO-PMOs



**Figure S1.** Solid-state <sup>13</sup>C CP MAS NMR of MeO-cPMO before deprotection (black), passivated with TMS and subsequently deprotected with boron tribromide over 24 hours at room temperature (blue), and subjected to deprotection a second time using the same conditions (red); and <sup>29</sup>Si NMR (inset) of MeO-cPMO material before (black) and after (red) deprotection



Figure S2. Solid-state <sup>13</sup>C CP MAS NMR spectra of <sup>20</sup>MEMO-cPMO, after extraction of the surfactant with acidified ethanol



**Figure S3.** Solid-state <sup>13</sup>C CP MAS NMR of TMS-passivated MEMO-PMO treated with acidified ethanol at 55 °C for 6 hours (black) and subsequently treated for 24 hours (red) to cleave MEM groups

### 1.2 Preparation of phosphate ester materials



Figure S4. Solid-state <sup>29</sup>Si CP MAS NMR of BTESBp PMO treated with phosphorus oxychloride



**Figure S5.** Solid-state <sup>31</sup>P MAS NMR of MCM-41 treated with POCl<sub>3</sub> for 4 h or 14 h to prepare HOP(O)-MCM showed an increase in the -12, -22 ppm signals with longer treatment times, indicating a higher degree of  $[O=P-(OSi)(OH)_2]$  and  $[O=P-(OSi)_2(OH)]$  formation at longer exposures



Figure S6. High-field solid –state <sup>31</sup>P-<sup>1</sup>H HETCOR spectra of BINOL hydrogen phosphate reference

# 1.3 Deconvolution and line fitting of solid-state <sup>13</sup>C CP MAS NMR spectra



**Figure S 7.** Deconvolution and line fitting of <sup>13</sup>C CP MAS NMR spectra of a) <sup>10</sup>MeO-PMO, b) <sup>20</sup>MeO-PMO and; c) <sup>30</sup>MeO-PMO showing fitted peak area report and calculated estimates of dopant loadings relative to the theoretical loading



**Figure S 8.** Deconvolution and line fitting of <sup>13</sup>C CP MAS NMR spectra of a) <sup>20</sup>MEMO-PMO and; b) <sup>30</sup>MEMO-PMO showing fitted peak area reports and calculated estimates of dopant loadings relative to the theoretical loading

#### **Estimate calculations**

Deconvolution was achieved using the line-fitting feature of MestRec Nova NMR processing software. Estimates were calculated based on the ratio of areas of peaks 1 and 2, representing quaternary carbon signals from (Ar)**C**-O (dopant) and (Ar)**C**-C(Ar) (bulk and dopant), respectively. The dopant (Ar)**C**-C(Ar) overlaps completely here and thus (Ar)**C**-C(Ar) (bulk) cannot be evaluated independently. Upper estimates subtract Area<sub>1</sub> of (Ar)**C**-O (dopant) from Area<sub>2</sub> (bulk + dopant overlapped with bulk). Lower limits assume Area<sub>1</sub> is negligible to Area<sub>2</sub> and the overlapped signal is not subtracted. See example calculation for <sup>10</sup>MeO-PMO:

Lower estimate limit:	$\frac{mol\%dopant}{mol\%bulk} =$	$\frac{Area_1}{Area_2} \times 100\%$	$= \frac{81182.407}{995662.106} \times 100\% =$	8%
Upper estimate limit:	$\frac{mol\%dopant}{mol\%bulk} =$	$\frac{Area_1}{(Area_2 - Area_1)} \times 100\% =$	$=\frac{81182.407}{(995662.106-81182.407)}$	× 100% = 9%

### 2. NMR characterization of precursors









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