

**Supporting Information**

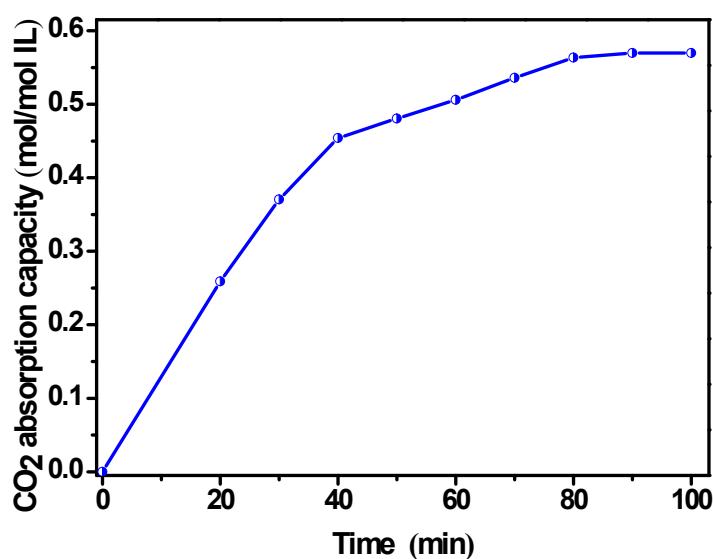
**Unique allosteric effect driven rapid absorption of carbon dioxide on a new ionogel [P<sub>4444</sub>][2-Op]@MCM-41 with excellent cyclic stability and loading-dependent capacity**

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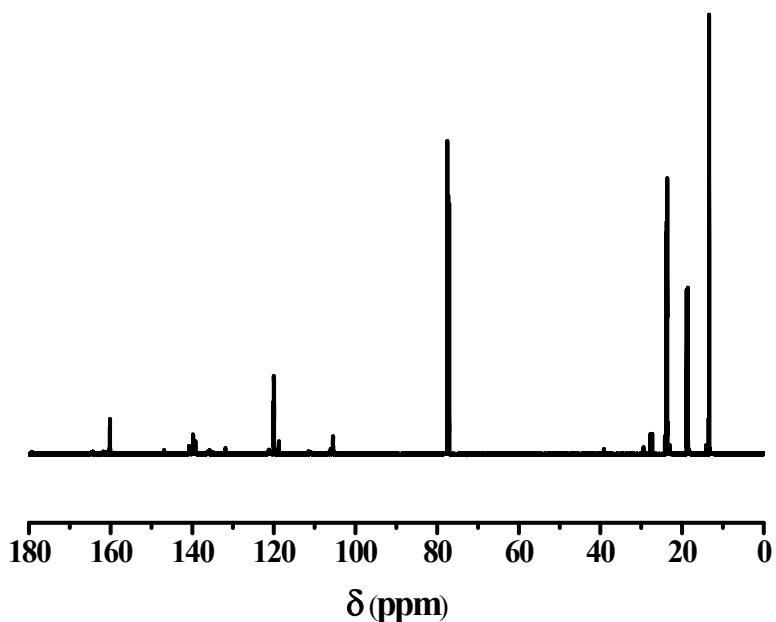
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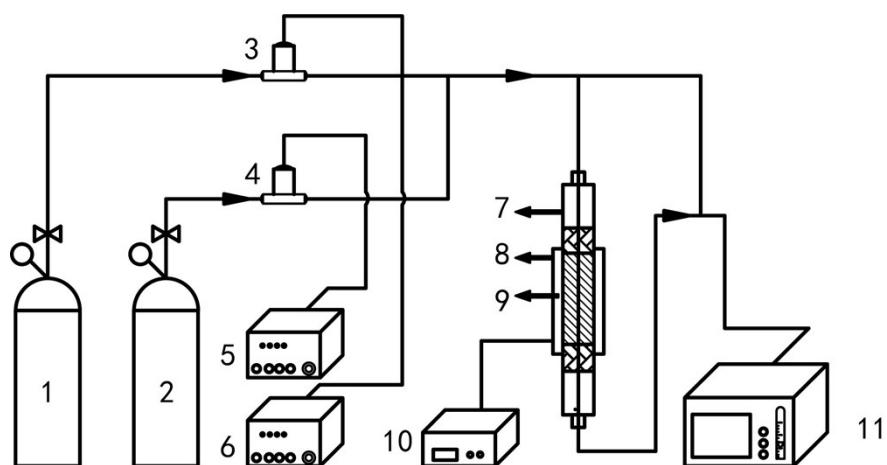
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**Fig. S1** Absorption isotherm curve from bubble CO<sub>2</sub> in the pure IL [P<sub>4444</sub>][2-Op] at 50 °C and ordinary pressure

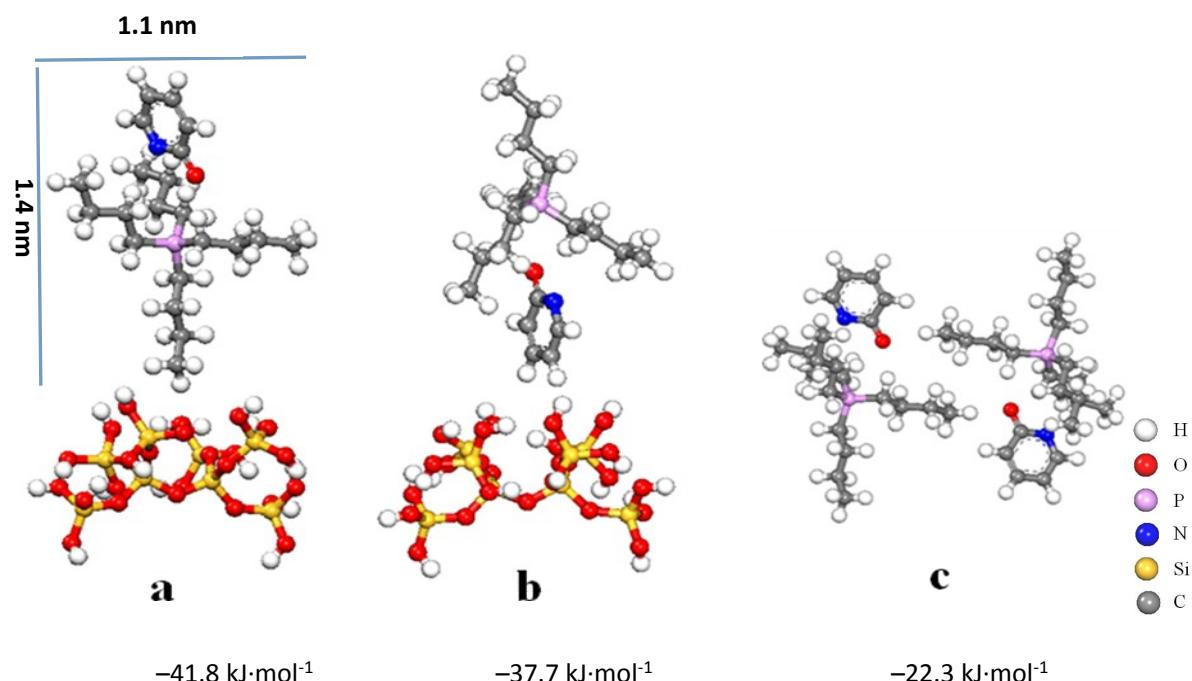


**Fig. S2**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of the IL  $[\text{P}_{4444}][2\text{-Op}]$



1.  $\text{CO}_2$  cylinder; 2.  $\text{N}_2$  cylinder; 3.  $\text{CO}_2$  mass flow controller; 4.  $\text{N}_2$  mass flow controller; 5. Flow readout box;
6. Flow readout box; 7. Sample cell; 8. Heating jacket; 9. Adsorbent; 10. Temperature controller; 11. Gas analyzer.

**Fig. S3.** Diagram of the  $\text{CO}_2$  adsorption setup at atmospheric pressure



**Fig. S4.** Bonding styles and bounding energy: (a)  $[\text{P}_{444}]$  cation of IL  $[\text{P}_{444}][2\text{-Op}]$  close to the surface of silica MCM-41, (b)  $[2\text{-Op}]$  anion IL  $[\text{P}_{444}][2\text{-Op}]$  close to the surface of silica MCM-41, and (c) the two IL pair of  $[\text{P}_{444}][2\text{-Op}]$  arranged with staggered structure.

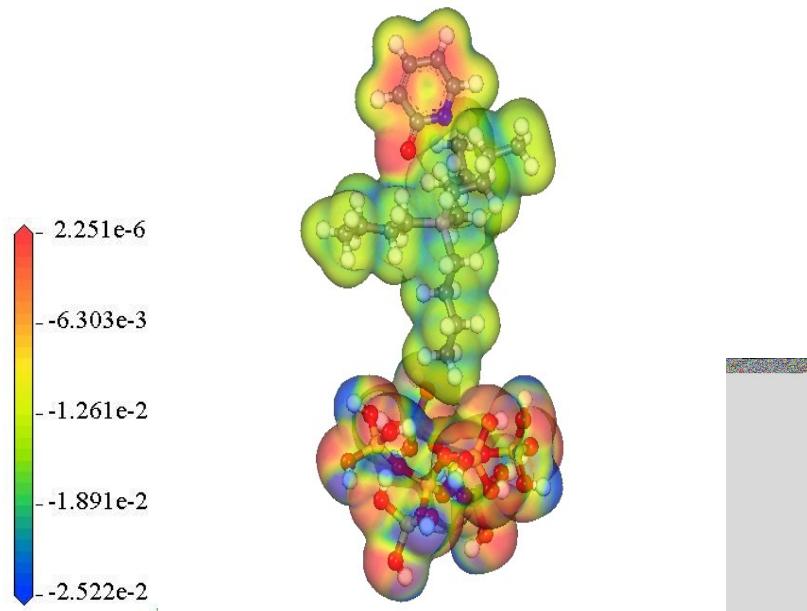
**Table S1.** Mulliken atomic charges in different circumstance of materials

Material	Group	Mulliken atomic charge	
		Before loading	After loading
$[\text{P}_{444}][2\text{-Op}]$	N	-0.452	-0.478
	O	-0.638	-0.643
	OH(1)	-0.365	-0.368
	OH(2)	-0.364	-0.365
	OH(3)	-0.420	-0.422
	OH(4)	-0.392	-0.395
MCM-41	OH(5)	-0.407	-0.410
	OH(6)	-0.329 c	-0.368

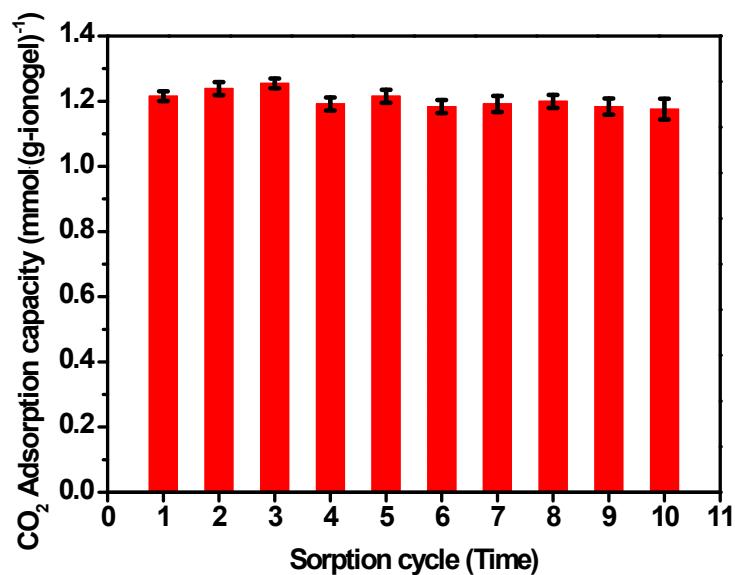
**Table S2** Comparison of CO<sub>2</sub> absorption capacities of absorbents at ordinary pressure

Sample	Adsorption	Adsorption	Capacity,	Reference
	Temperature	time (min.)	(mmol/g)	
5%[P <sub>4444</sub> ][2-Op]/MCM-41	50 °C	4.67	1.21	This study
33.3%BMIMCl/ZrP	60 °C	180	0.73	<sup>1</sup>
33.3%BMIMCl/MMT	70 °C		0.42	
15%PAP/MCM-41	120 °C	Unavailable	0.48	<sup>2</sup>
15%PA/MCM-41			0.37	
50%[P <sub>66614</sub> ][2-Op]/MCM-41	19 °C	240	0.905	<sup>3</sup>
[P(C <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> ][Gly]/8SiO <sub>2</sub>	25 °C	800	0.205	<sup>4</sup>
50% [EMIM][Arg]/PMMA	40 °C	45	1.01	
50% [EMIM][Ala]/PMMA	40 °C	45	1.38	
50% [EMIM][Gly]/PMMA	25 °C	45	1.71	<sup>5</sup>
50% [EMIM][Gly]/PMMA	40 °C	45	1.53	
50% [EMIM][Gly]/PMMA	80 °C	45	1.02	
25%SALG-AT-EZT3/SiO <sub>2</sub>	40 °C	333.33	2.01	<sup>6</sup>
25%EZT3/ZSM-5	40 °C	333.33	2.93	
25%EZT3/Nano-SiO <sub>2</sub>	40 °C	333.33	3.38	<sup>7</sup>
25%EZT3/Fumed SiO <sub>2</sub>	40 °C	333.33	2.74	
25%Arg/PMMA	40 °C	333.33	1.3	<sup>8</sup>
50%DBUOH/silica gel	25 °C	300	1.93	<sup>9</sup>
40% DBUOH/MCM-41	25 °C	300	1.85	
60% DBUOH/SBA-15	25 °C	300	2.49	
50%EZT3/SBA-15	40 °C	Unavailable	4.7	<sup>10</sup>
60%TM/MCM-41	55 °C	60	3.706	<sup>11</sup>

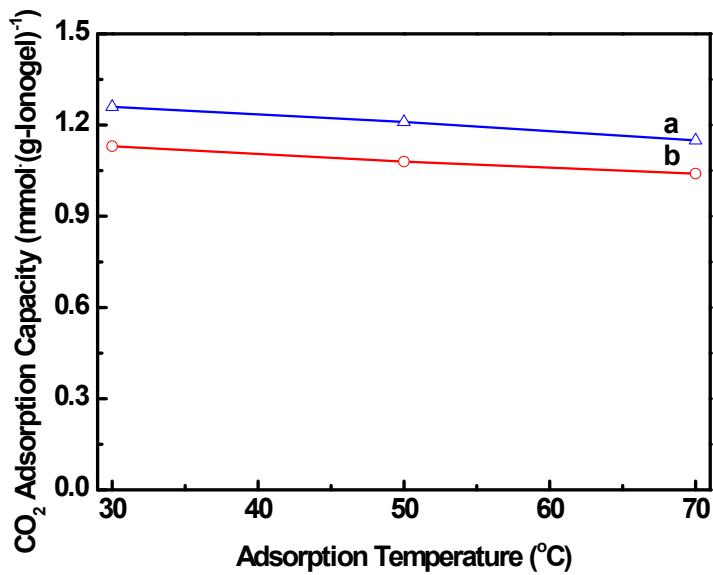
The quantum chemical calculation was performed using the DMOL3 module included in the Accelrys Material Studio 6.0 software package. GGA/PBE/DNP+ with an all-electron method was used for these calculations.



**Fig. S5** The surface electrostatic potential of [P<sub>4444</sub>] cation of [P<sub>4444</sub>][2-Op] IL close to the surface of silica MCM-41.



**Fig. S6** Ten cycles of CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption/desorption capacity of the ionogel PM-5 at 50 °C



**Fig. S7.** CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption capacity of ionogel PM-5 recorded in gas mixture with CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure of 0.1435 (a) and 0.0988 (b) at different temperatures of 30, 50, and 70 °C.

#### References:

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