

## Supplementary Information

### Ultrasound-assisted synthesis of ordered mesoporous silica FDU-12 with hollow structure

Jiyuan Fan, Peng Du, Xilong Wang, Peng Zheng, Zhen Zhao, Aijun Duan\*, Chunming Xu\*,  
Jianmei Li

State Key Laboratory of Heavy Oil Processing, China University of Petroleum, Beijing,  
102249, P. R. China

Phone: +86-1-897-322-90

Email: duanaijun@cup.edu.cn; xcm@cup.edu.cn

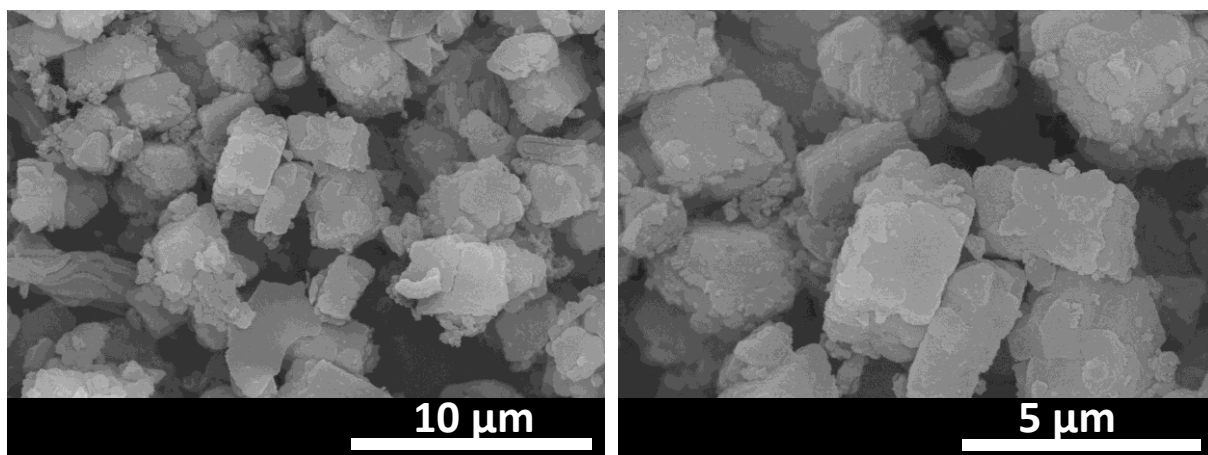


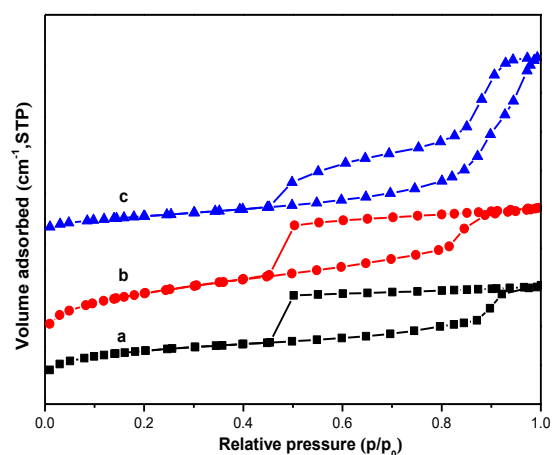
Fig. S1. SEM images of the reference material FDU-12 synthesized without ultrasound treatment.

Table S1 Textural properties of the synthesized samples

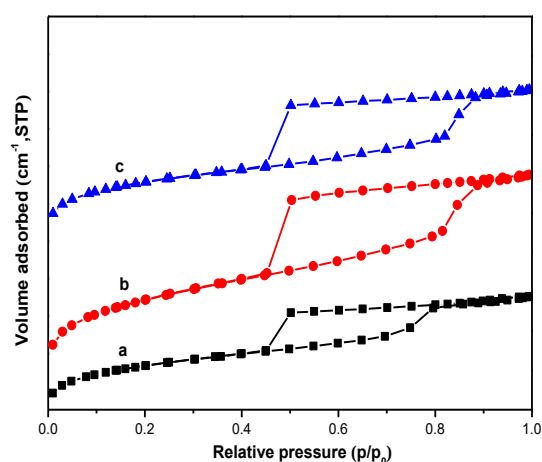
| Samples  | Surface area/m <sup>2</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore volume/cm <sup>3</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore size/nm |
|----------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| FDU-12-T | 503                                          | 0.54                                         | 9.6          |
| FDU-12-H | 958                                          | 0.94                                         | 15.5         |

**Table S2 Textural properties of the synthesized material with different HCl concentrations**

| HCl concentration | Surface area/m <sup>2</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore volume/cm <sup>3</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore size/nm |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1.5 mol/L         | 620                                          | 0.68                                         | 22.8         |
| 2.0 mol/L         | 958                                          | 0.94                                         | 15.5         |
| 2.5 mol/L         | 704                                          | 0.70                                         | 15.0         |

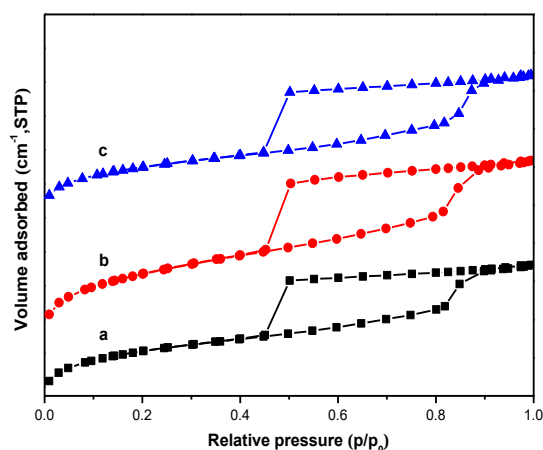
**Fig. S2.** Nitrogen sorption isotherm of the materials synthesized using TEOS/F127 molar ratios of (a) 232, (b) 252, (c) 272.**Table S3 Textural properties of the synthesized material with different molar ratios of TEOS/F127**

| n(TEOS/F127) | Surface area/m <sup>2</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore volume/cm <sup>3</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore size/nm |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 232          | 638                                          | 0.67                                         | 22.6         |
| 252          | 958                                          | 0.94                                         | 15.5         |
| 272          | 327                                          | 1.0                                          | 18.1         |

**Fig. S3.** Nitrogen sorption isotherm of synthesized material prepared by different molar ratios of TMB/F127 (a) 79; (b) 105; (c) 131.

**Table S4 Textural properties of the synthesized material prepared by different molar ratio of TMB/F127**

| n(TMB/F127) | Surface area/m <sup>2</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore volume/cm <sup>3</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore size/nm |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 79          | 592                                          | 0.54                                         | 9.4          |
| 105         | 958                                          | 0.94                                         | 15.5         |
| 131         | 700                                          | 0.69                                         | 15.7         |



**Fig. S4.** Nitrogen sorption isotherm of the synthesized materials prepared by different molar ratios of KCl/F127 (a) 338; (b) 422; (c) 507.

**Table S5 Textural properties of the synthesized material prepared by different molar ratio of KCl/F127**

| n(KCl/F127) | Surface area/m <sup>2</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore volume/cm <sup>3</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> | Pore size/nm |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 338         | 727                                          | 0.71                                         | 14.3         |
| 422         | 958                                          | 0.94                                         | 15.5         |
| 507         | 678                                          | 0.71                                         | 15.1         |

## Chemical reagent

The following chemicals were used as reagents for material syntheses: Pluronic F127 (EO<sub>106</sub>PO<sub>70</sub>EO<sub>106</sub>, Sigma-Aldrich), tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS,  $\geq 98\%$ , Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd), hydrochloric acid (35 wt% HCl, Beijing Chemical Work), 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (TMB,  $\geq 97\%$ , Aladdin Industrial Corporation), potassium chloride (KCl,  $\geq 99.5\%$ , Tianjin Guangfu Technology Development Co., Ltd) and deionized water. All reagents were used without further purification.