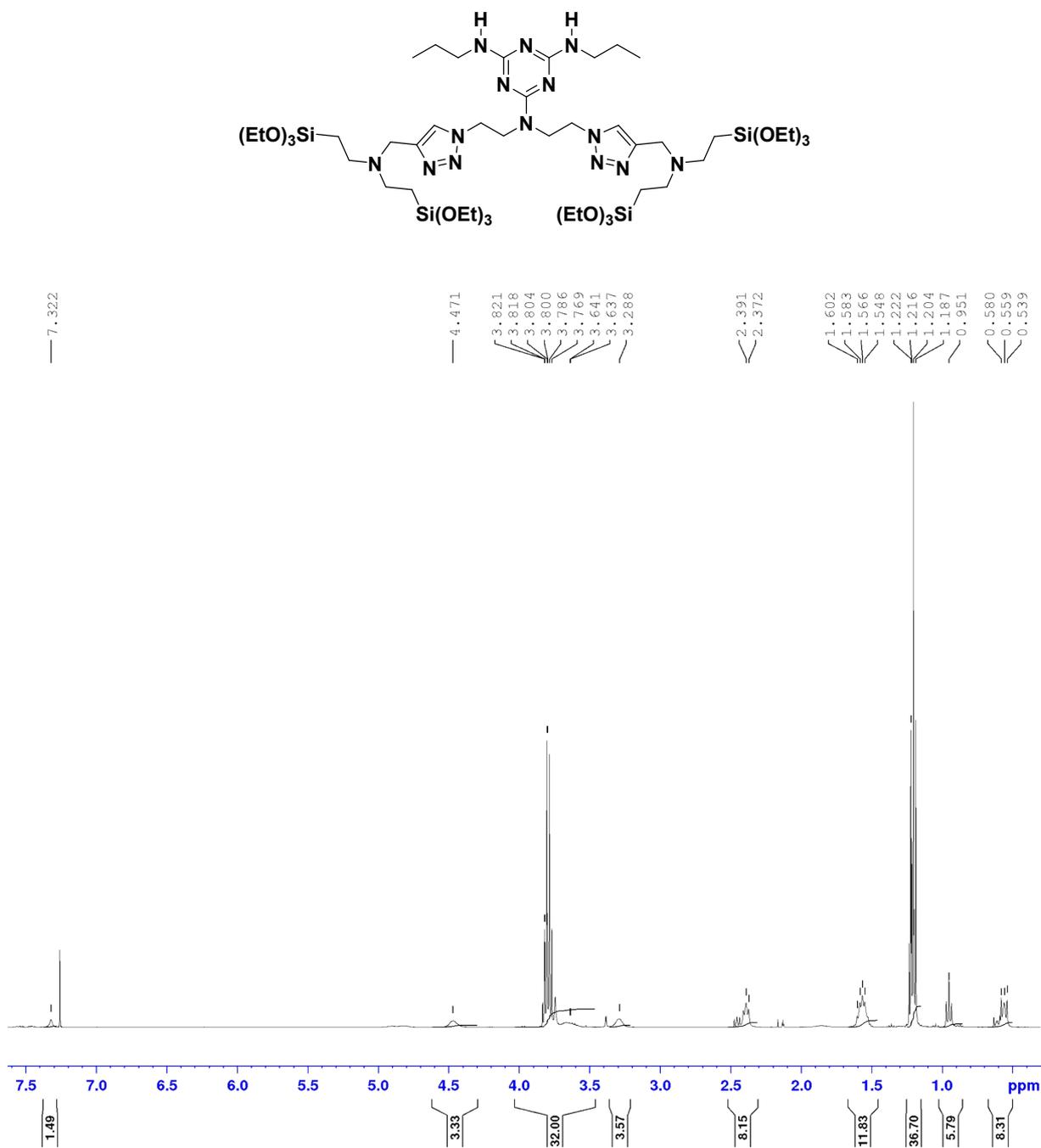


### <sup>1</sup>H liquid NMR spectrum of Stalk precursor

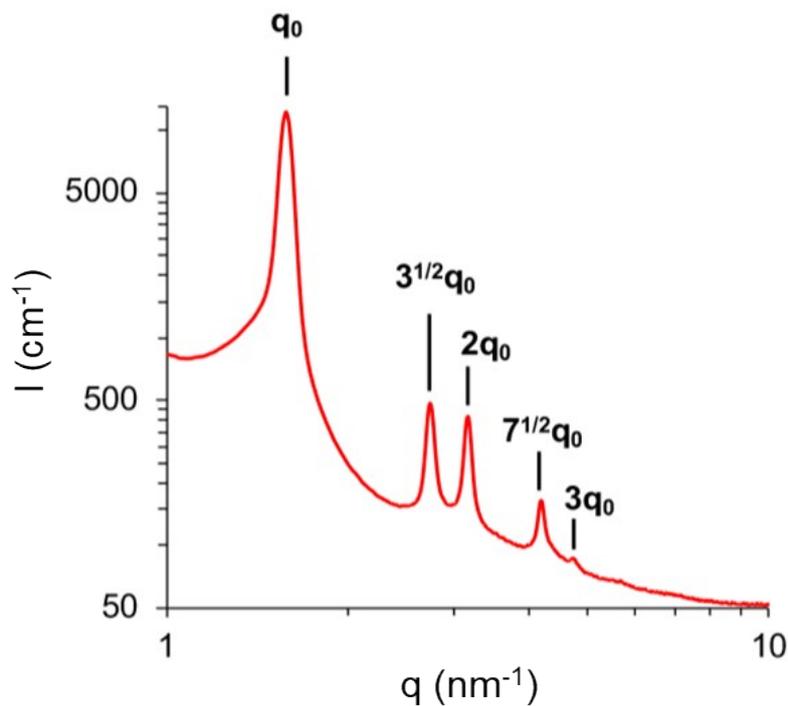


<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 0.56 (t, 8H), 0.95 (t, 6H), 1.22 (t, 36H), 1.58 (m, 12H), 2.39 (t, 8H), 3.29 (q, 4H), 3.64 (m, 8H), 3.80 (q, 24H), 4.47 (t, 4H), and 7.32 (s, 2H) ;

**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR of the tetrasilylated **Stalk** compound

### SAXS profile of NP after CTAB removal

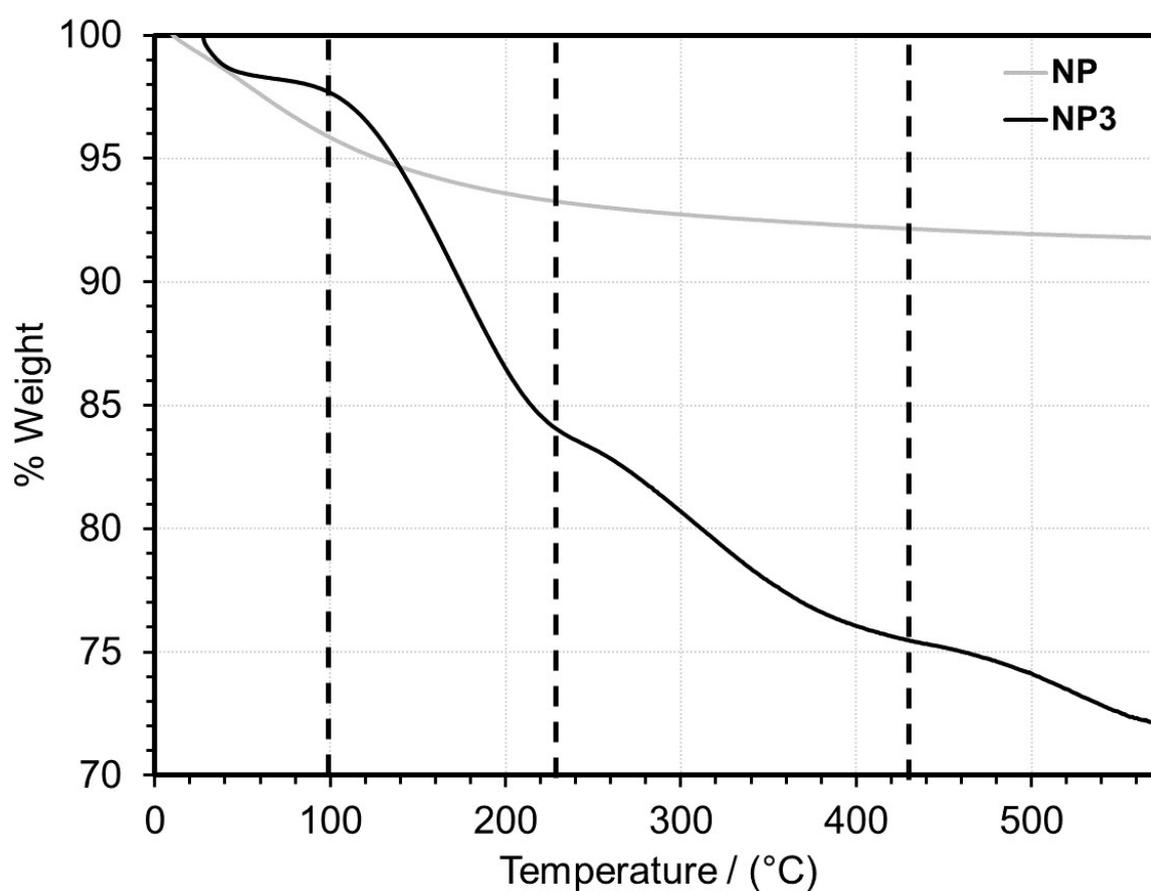
The scattering intensity of the **CTAB-free NP** is shown in **Figure S2**. The five peaks observed at low  $q$  (1.59; 2.74; 3.19 ; 4.20 and 4.79  $\text{nm}^{-1}$ ) are assigned to Bragg reflections from the (100), (110), (200), (210) and (300) planes ( $p6mm$  symmetry), showing that the samples have pore networks exhibiting excellent long-range organisation. Furthermore, the apparent lattice parameter,  $a$ , of the  $p6mm$  space group is defined as  $a = 2d_{100}/\sqrt{3} = 4.5 \text{ nm}$ , where the  $d_{100}$  interplanar spacing corresponds to  $2\pi/q = 3.9 \text{ nm}$ . Consequently, the SAXS analysis confirms the 2D hexagonal mesostructure of the MSNs.



**Figure S2.** SAXS diffractogram of **CTAB-free NP**

### Composition and thermal stability of NP3

TGA analysis of **NP3** (**Figure S3**) revealed four major weight loss events, which are attributed to the loss of pore water (1.8 % from ambient to 100 °C); decomposition and combustion of the **Stalk** (in two steps, from around 100 to 240 °C, 14.8 % weight loss and 240 to 440 °C, 8.2 % weight loss); and loss of hydroxyl species (450 to 600 °C, 3.2 % weight loss). The total weight loss associated with decomposition of the **Stalk** and dehydroxylation is 26.1 %. For comparison, the thermal behaviour of **NP** is also included in **Figure S3**.



**Figure S3.** Thermogravimetric analysis of **NP** and **NP3**

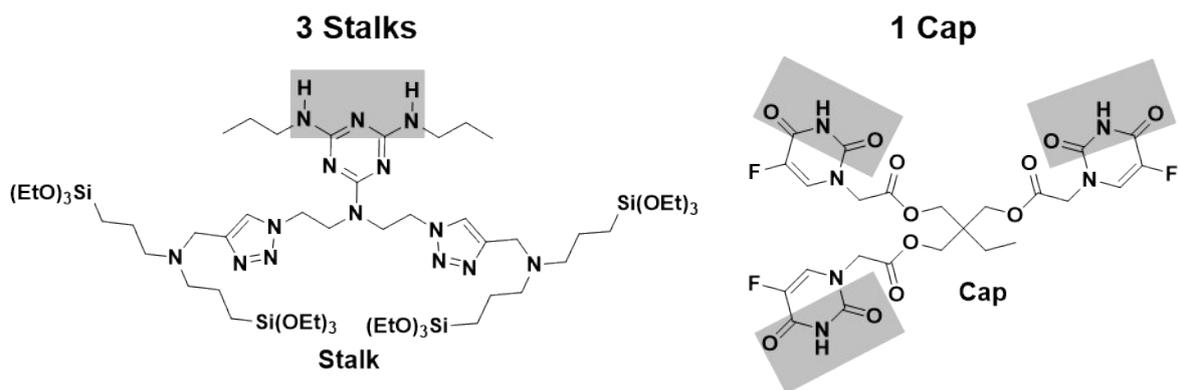
### Quantities of Stalk and Cap in NP3 – verifying the 3:1 Stalk:Cap Mole Ratio

The semi-quantitative EDX-TEM analysis of **NP3CPT** in **Figure S4** reveals a nitrogen/fluorine atomic ratio  $R = N/F$  of  $\sim 18$ . The fluorine content in the material arises from **Cap**, while **Cap**, **Stalk** and **CPT** all contain nitrogen. Hence, the value of  $R$  should reflect the relative quantities of these three components in **NP3CPT**. In the absence of any **CPT** loaded into the pores, the expected ratio, based on the stoichiometry of **Cap** and **Stalk**, together with the nominal **Stalk:Cap** ratio of 3:1, is 16.0.

The thermal analysis data in **Figure S3** reveal that the  $\text{SiO}_2$ :**Stalk** mass ratio is 73.9:23.0, corresponding to a mole ratio of 1.23:0.0369 (1.00:0.0300; assuming that the stoichiometry of the organic component of **Stalk** condensed onto the NP surface is  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{54}\text{N}_{14}$ , with a corresponding formula weight of 622.87). This indicates that there are three molecules of **Stalk** for every 100 Si in **NP3**. Based on the typical **CPT** content after loading (4 wt %), each 1.23 moles of Si (73.9 wt%  $\text{SiO}_2$  in 100 g **NP3CPT**, based on the TGA data) are associated with 0.011 moles of **CPT** ( $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ , formula weight 348.36) or 0.023 moles of N (corresponding to 0.019 moles N per mole Si).

Similarly, each mole of Si is associated with 0.0300 moles of **Stalk**, corresponding to 0.420 moles of N (since each **Stalk** contains 14 N). Assuming a **Stalk:Cap** mole ratio of 3:1, the further contribution of **Cap** to the quantity of N per mole Si would be  $0.0300/3 \times 6 = 0.060$ .

Hence, the total moles of N per mole of Si is  $0.019 + 0.420 + 0.060 = 0.499$  (**CPT+Stalk+Cap**, respectively). The number of moles of F associated with this quantity of **Cap** (assuming 3:1 **Stalk:Cap** and 0.0300 moles **Stalk**) is  $(0.0300/3) \times 3 = 0.0300$ . Thus, the expected N:F mole ratio, assuming 4 wt % CPT and a **Stalk:Cap** mole ratio of 3:1 is  $0.499/0.0300 \sim 17$ , which is in reasonable agreement with the measured value of  $\sim 18$ . Accordingly, it is concluded that the TGA, EDX-TEM and CPT analyses are internally consistent and that the **Stalk:Cap** mole ratio is  $\sim 3$ , in accord with the design of the **Stalk:Cap** complex.



**Theoretical mole ratio between N:F ~ 17**

Elements	Energy (keV)	Atoms %
C	0.277	60.27
N	0.392	<b>6.86</b>
O	0.525	21.64
F	0.677	<b>0.39</b>
Si	1.739	10.84
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

**Ratio between N:F from semi-quantitative EDX = 17.6**

**Figure S4.** Elemental composition of NP3CPT by EDX-TEM.