

Electronic supplementary information (ESI)

Morphology–Transport Relationships for SBA-15 and KIT-6 Ordered Mesoporous Silicas†

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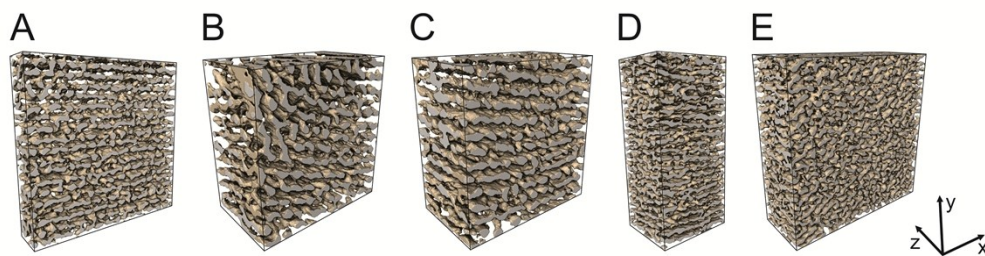


Figure S1.

Five blocks from different regions of the SBA-15 crumb (*cf.* Fig. 2A in the main text) used as final image stacks. Their dimensions are summarized in Table S1.

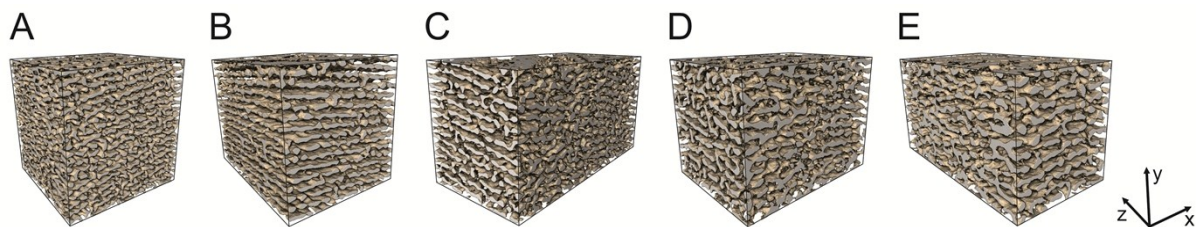


Figure S2.

Five blocks from different regions of the KIT-6 crumb (*cf.* Fig. 2B in the main text) used as final image stacks. Their dimensions are summarized in Table S1.

Table S1.

Dimensions of the final image stacks used as geometrical models in the pore-scale simulations of hindered diffusion.

Image stack	SBA-15 ($x \times y \times z$ nm ³)	KIT-6 ($x \times y \times z$ nm ³)
A	$196 \times 189 \times 38$	$212 \times 212 \times 203$
B	$122 \times 126 \times 71$	$157 \times 159 \times 207$
C	$122 \times 126 \times 71$	$282 \times 151 \times 144$
D	$113 \times 243 \times 90$	$188 \times 138 \times 139$
E	$235 \times 235 \times 85$	$116 \times 118 \times 221$

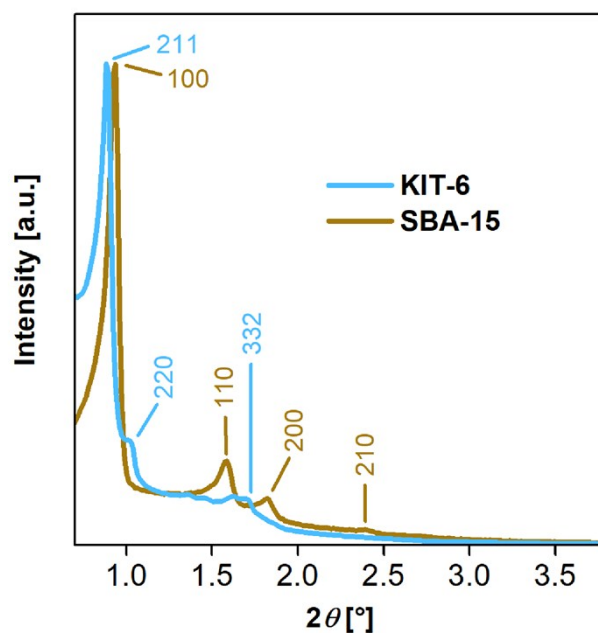


Figure S3.

Low-angle XRD patterns, which show the expected reflections and symmetry groups for the two materials, that is, hexagonal $p6mm$ symmetry for SBA-15 silica and cubic $Ia\bar{3}d$ symmetry for KIT-6 silica.

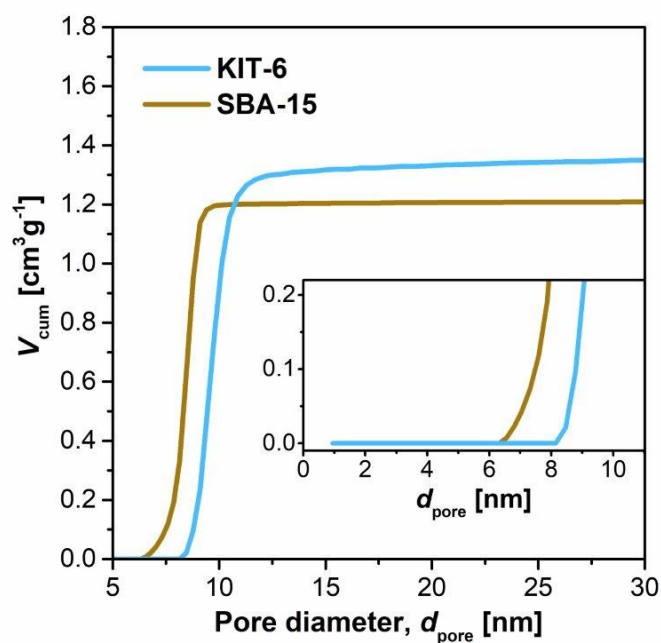


Figure S4.

NLDFT cumulative pore volumes for the SBA-15 and KIT-6 silica powder samples.

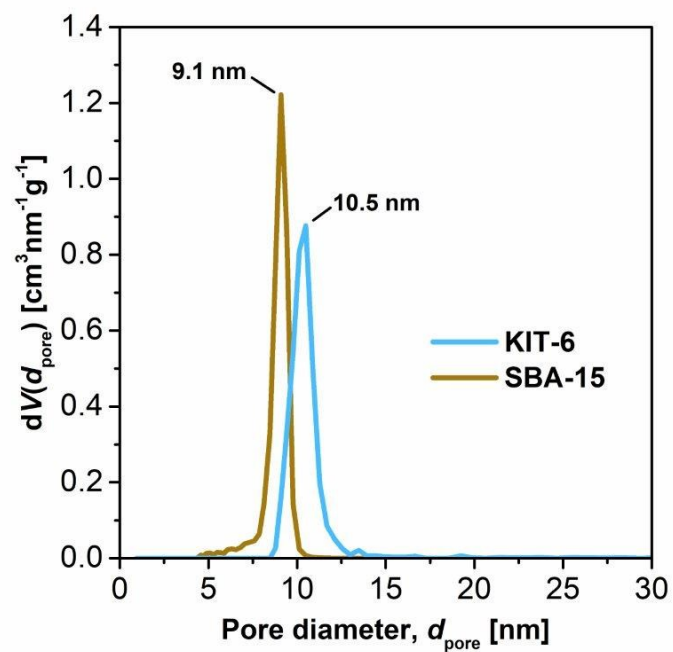


Figure S5.

Pore size distributions derived from the desorption branches of the physisorption isotherms.
The d_{meso} -values for SBA-15 and KIT-6 silica refer to the mode of the distributions.