

Supporting information for

Effects of mesoporous silica particle size and pore structure on the performance of polymer-mesoporous silica mixed matrix membranes

Junhui Wang^a, Gang Wang^b, Zhongshen Zhang^{c,*}, Gangfeng Ouyang^{a,d,e}, Zhengping Hao^{c,*}

^a MOE Key Laboratory of Bioinorganic and Synthetic Chemistry/KLGHEI of Environment and Energy Chemistry, School of Chemistry, Sun Yat-Sen University, No. 135, Xingang Xi Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong, 510275, China

^b School of Materials Design & Engineering, Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology, Beijing, 100029, China

^c National Engineering Laboratory for VOCs Pollution Control Material & Technology, Research Center for Environmental Material and Pollution Control Technology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 101408, China

^d Chemistry College, Center of Advanced Analysis and Gene Sequencing, Zhengzhou University, Kexue Avenue 100, Zhengzhou 450001, China

^e Provincial Key Laboratory of Emergency Test for Dangerous Chemicals, Guangdong Provincial Engineering Research Center for Ambient Mass Spectrometry, Institute of Analysis, Guangdong Academy of Sciences (China National Analytical Center Guangzhou), 100 Xianlie Middle Road, Guangzhou 510070, China

* Corresponding author:

E-mail address: zs_zhang@ucas.ac.cn (Zhongshen Zhang); zphao@ucas.ac.cn (Zhengping Hao)

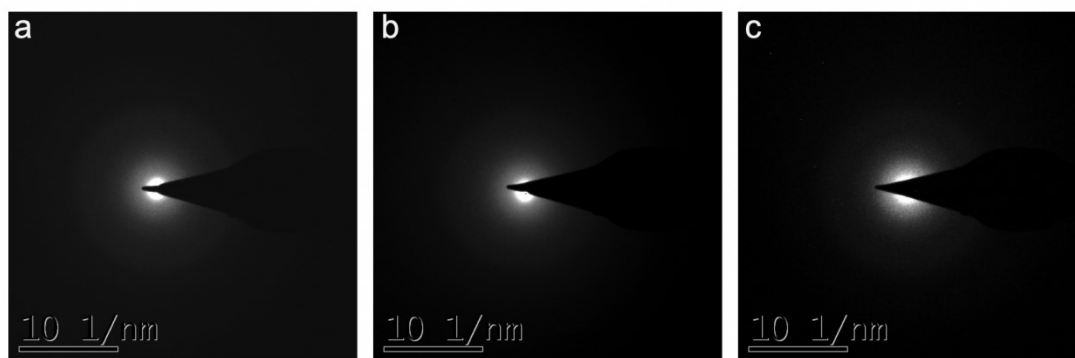


Figure S1. The selected area electron diffraction patterns (SAED) of nm MCM-48 (a), nm MCM-41 (b) and μm MCM-48 (c).

As shown in Figure S1, no SAED patterns could be observed for the samples. This might be attributed to the formation of relatively low-quality mesostructures, as indicated from the XRD results. Moreover, from the technical aspect, the diameter of the selected area is 200 nm. However, the diameters of the nano-sized particles are only around 100 nm. The limited contribution from the reflection domains of mesophase also leads to the absence of the SAED patterns.

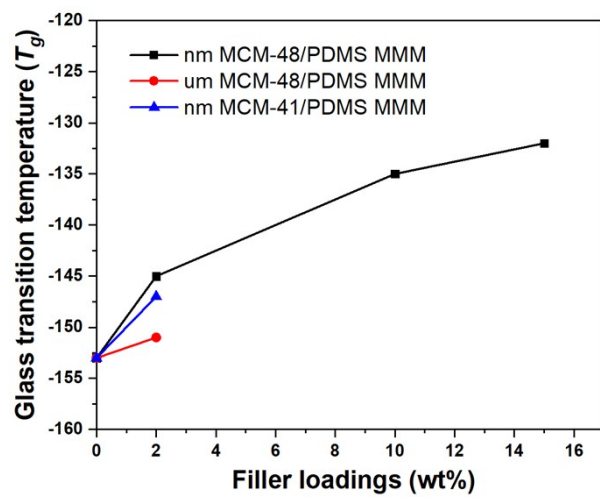


Figure S2. Glass transition temperatures of different MCM/PDMS MMMs.

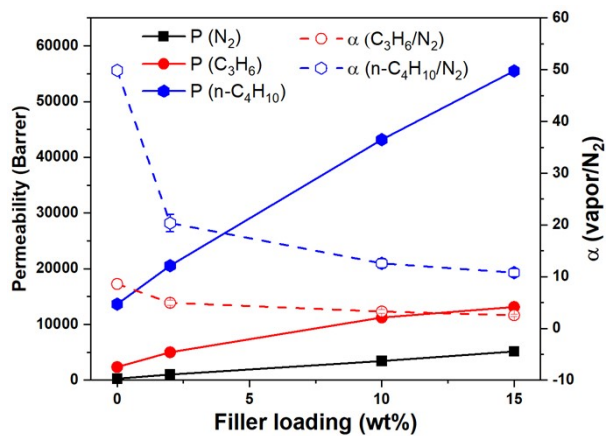


Figure S3. The gas permeabilities and ideal selectivities of vapor/N₂ in the μm MCM-48/PDMS MMMs with different filler loadings.

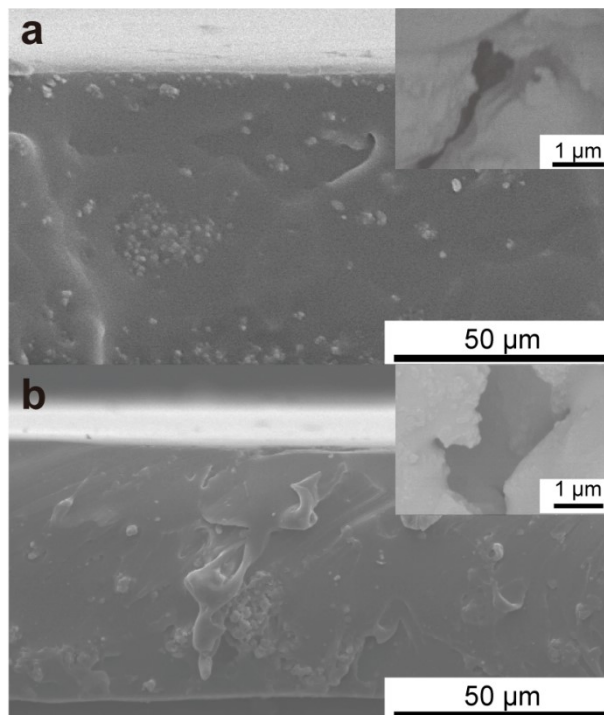


Figure S4. Cross-sectional SEM images of (a) 10 wt.% μm MCM-48/PDMS MMM, (b) 15 wt.% μm MCM-48/PDMS MMM (inserted are the SEM photos with large magnification).

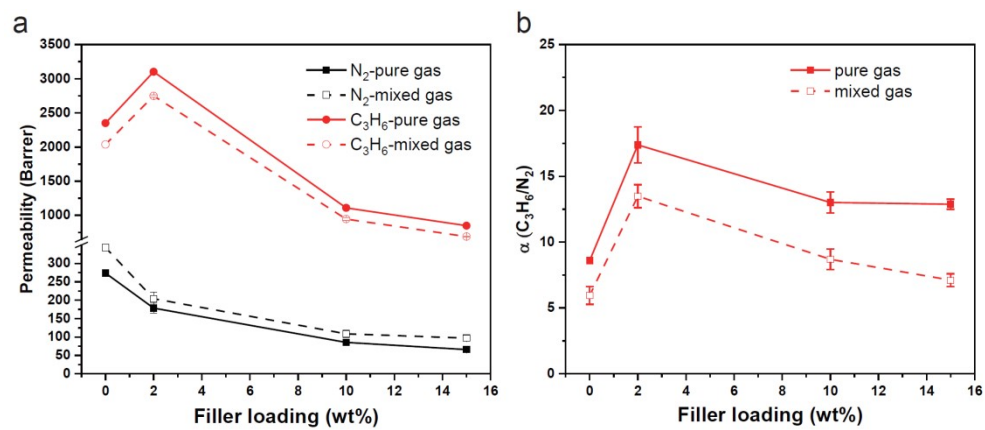


Figure S5. The gas permeabilities and selectivities of C₃H₆/N₂ in pure/mixed gas in the nm MCM-48/PDMS MMMs with different filler loadings.

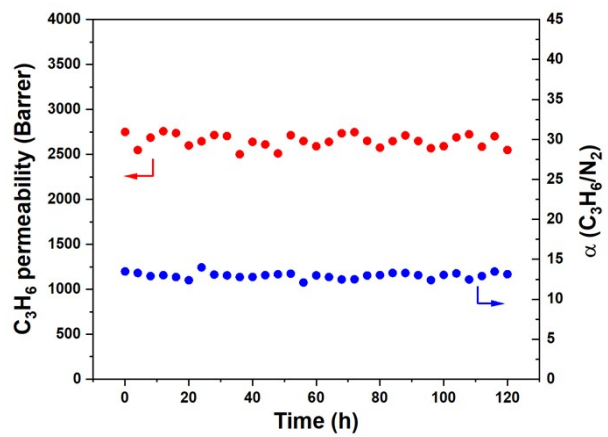


Figure S6. The stability of the 2 wt.% nm MCM-48 MMM for a mixed gas separation.

Table S1. XRD parameters of nm MCM-41, nm MCM-48 and μm MCM-48

Samples	hkl	d (nm)	d (nm) (Ref.)	Ref.
nm MCM-41	100	3.67	3.98	
	110	2.14	2.29	[1]
	200	1.83	1.98	
nm MCM-48	211	3.08	3.49	
	220	2.66	3.02	[2]
	332	1.64	1.81	
μm MCM-48	211	3.08	3.49	
	220	2.70	3.02	[2]
	332	1.64	1.81	

References

[1] C.T. Kresge, M.E. Leonowicz, W.J. Roth, J.C. Vartuli, J.S. Beck, Ordered mesoporous molecular-sieves synthesized by a liquid-crystal template mechanism, *Nature*, 359 (1992) 710-712.

[2] Han, S.; Xu, J.; Hou, W.; Yu, X.; Wang, Y., Synthesis of high-quality MCM-48 mesoporous silica using gemini surfactant dimethylene-1,2-bis(dodecyldimethylammonium bromide). *J. Phy. Chem. B*, 108 (2004) 15043-15048.