Electronic Supplementary Information

Preparation of highly controlled nanostructured Au within mesopores using reductive deposition in non-polar

environments

Masaki Kitahara^a and Kazuyuki Kuroda*a,b

^a Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Ohkubo 3-4-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-8555, Japan

^b Kagami Memorial Research Institute for Materials Science and Technology, Waseda University, Nishiwaseda 2-8-26, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-0051, Japan

Contents

Figure S1 XRD pattern of SBA-15.

Figure S2 TEM image of SBA-15.

Figure S3 N₂ adsorption desorption isotherm of SBA-15 (inset: BJH pore size distribution).

Figure S4 ²⁹Si MAS NMR spectrum of SBA-15/Au.

Figure S5 FT-IR spectra of SBA-15 and SBA-15/Au.

Figure S6 EDX spectrum of SBA-15_CTAB prepared without washing with hexane and ethanol.

Figure S7 Low-magnified TEM image of SBA-15/Au_CTAB.

Figure S8 TEM image of SBA-15/Au_CTAB prepared by the reduction in the presence of 0.025 mmol of CTAB.

Figure S9 TEM images of SBA-15/Au prepared by using (a) triethylsilane, (b) tributylsilane, (c) trihexylsilane, and (d) triphenylsilane as reducing agents, respectively.



Figure S1 Low-angle XRD pattern of SBA-15.



Figure S2 TEM image of SBA-15.



Figure S3 N₂ adsorption desorption isotherm of SBA-15 (inset: BJH pore size distribution).



Figure S4 ²⁹Si MAS NMR spectrum of SBA-15/Au.



Figure S5 FT-IR spectra of SBA-15 and SBA-15/Au.



Figure S6 EDX spectrum of SBA-15_CTAB prepared without washing with hexane and ethanol.



Figure S7 Low-magnified TEM image of SBA-15/Au_CTAB.



Figure S8 TEM image of SBA-15/Au_CTAB prepared by the reduction in the presence of 0.025 mmol of CTAB.



Figure S9 TEM images of SBA-15/Au prepared by using (a) triethylsilane, (b) tributylsilane, (c) trihexylsilane, and (d) triphenylsilane as reducing agents, respectively.