Electronic Supplementary Information

One-step preparation of UV transparent highly ordered mesoporous zirconia thin films.

Andrés Zelcer*^{*a,b*} and Galo J. A. A. Soler-Illia^{*b,c*}

^a Escuela de Ciencia y Tecnología, Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Argentina.

- ^b Gerencia Química, Centro Atómico Constituyentes, Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica, Av. Gral Paz 1499 (B1650KNA),
- Argentina. Fax: 54 6772 7886; Tel:54 116772 7032; E-mail: zelcer@cnea.gov.ar

^c DQIAyQF, FCEyN, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina



Fig. S1 GISAXS of a) ZC (200°C), b) ZF (350°C) and c) ZB (350°C)



Fig. S2 Change in the critical angle due to capillary condensation of water in the mesopores of a F127 templated film



Fig. S3 : Infrared spectra of F127 templated films treated at different temperatures. The signals around 2830cm⁻¹ in the sample treated at 350°C correspond to adventitious organic gases.



Fig. S4 : EDS spectra of ZF samples treated at 200°C (as prepared and rinsed) and 350°C.



Fig. S5 : Evolution of a) F127 templated films on heating from 350°C up to 650°C and b) P123 templated films on heating from 350 to 600°C. Scale bars represent 40nm.



Fig. S6 : X-ray diffraction pattern of a ZP film treated at 600°C. Peaks marked with an asterisk correspond to the silicon substrate.





Fig. S8 : UV-Vis transmission spectra of Glass-supported ZF film and of Glass support. The spectra is not corrected for reflection losses.



Fig. S9 : Refractive index dispersion of a) ZF, b) ZB, c) ZP and d) ZC films prepared at 1.0mm s⁻¹.