Supporting Information

Organosilica nanoparticles with an intrinsic secondary amine: An efficient and reusable adsorbent for dyes

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Figure S1. Solid state NMR of the OSNP made of 80% TSPA (yellow). The nanoparticle contains 27.1%, 54.4%, and 18.3% of T^2 (-59 ppm, blue), T^3 (-68 ppm, red), and Q^4 (-112 ppm, purple) species.



Figure S2. Template removal efficiency by NaCl/methanol solution. The FT-IR absorbance peak at 2925, 2857, and 1462 cm⁻¹ disappeared after washing with NaCl/methanol solution. The 2925, 2857, and 1462 cm⁻¹ peaks correspond to the asymmetric, symmetric stretching, and bending vibrations of the C-H bond.



Figure S3. XPS spectra. N1s spectra of the OSNP made of 80% TSPA at (A) pH 1, (B) pH 2, (C) pH 7, (D) pH 11, and (E) pH 12. The binding energy (BE) of deprotonated amine (azure dotted lines) is around 395.5 eV at the five pH. The BE of protonated amine group (azure dashed) shifts to higher BE by 1.8 eV (pH 2, 7, 11, and 12) or 2.3 eV (pH 1), which is consistent with the literatures¹⁻². The table shows the percentage of protonated and deprotonated N1s.

(1) Kallury, K.; Debono, R.; Krull, U.; Thompson, M. Covalent Binding of Amino, Carboxy, and Nitro-Substituted Aminopropyltriethoxysilanes to Oxidized Silicon Surfaces and Their Interaction with Octadecanamine and Octadecanoic Acid Studied by X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy and Ellipsometry. Journal of Adhesion Science and Technology 1991, 5, 801-814.

(2) Xu, B.; Jacobs, M.; Kostko, O.; Ahmed, M. Guanidinium Group Is Protonated in a Strongly Basic Arginine Solution. Chemphyschem 2017, Accepted Author Manuscript. doi:10.1002/cphc.201700197.