

Supporting Information

Role of Surface Defects on Photoinduced Reactivity in SiO₂ Nanoparticles

Roberto D'Amato ¹, Giulia Quaglia ¹, Roberta Selvaggi ², Fabio Marmottini ² and Loredana Latterini ^{1,*}

¹ Nano4Light, Department of Chemistry, Biology and Biotechnology, University of Perugia, Via Elce di Sotto 8, 06123 Perugia, Italy; roberto.damato1@unipg.it (R.D.); quagliagiulia09@gmail.com (G.Q.)

² Department of Chemistry, Biology and Biotechnology, University of Perugia, Via Elce di Sotto 8, 06123 Perugia, Italy; roberta.selvaggi@unipg.it (R.S.); fabio.marmottini@unipg.it (F.M.)

* Correspondence: loredana.latterini@unipg.it

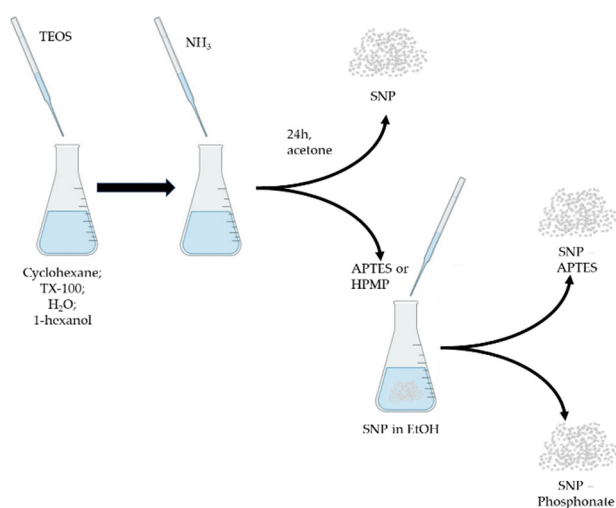


Figure S1. Schematic synthetic procedures for the preparation of SNP, SNP-APTES and SNP-Phosphonate.

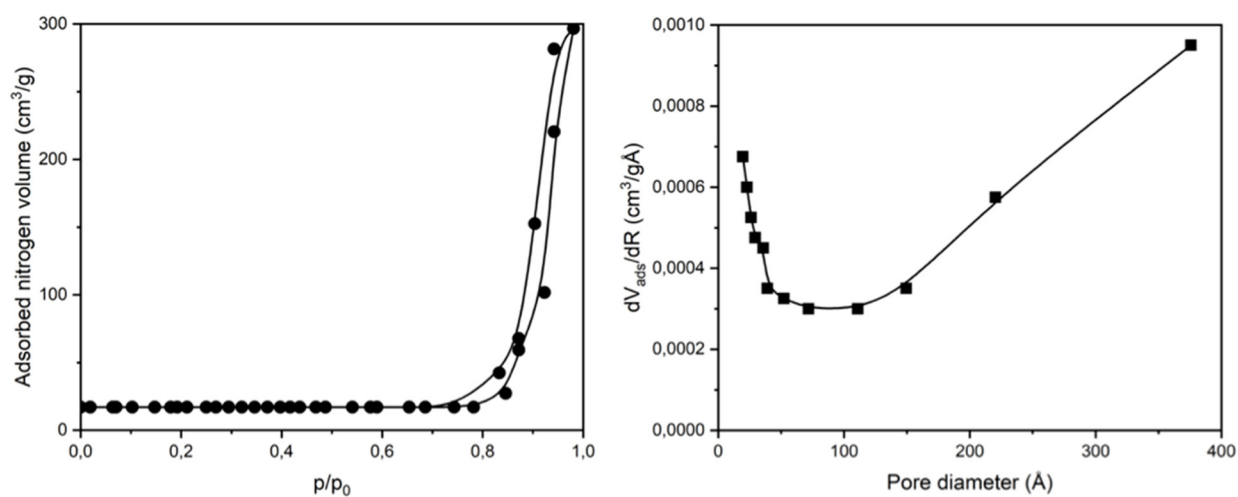


Figure S2. Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms, at 77K, of SNP on the left and pore size distribution calculated from nitrogen adsorption data of SNP on the right.

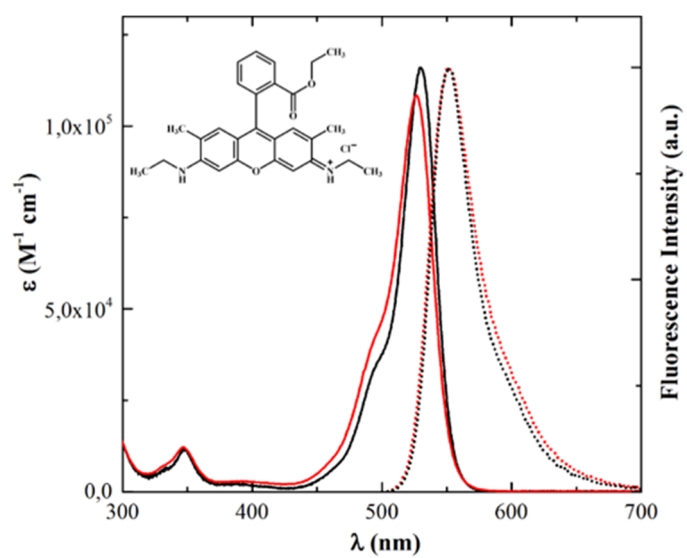


Figure S3. UV-Vis absorption (solid) and fluorescence ($\lambda_{exc} = 490$ nm; dotted) spectra of Rhodamine 6G in ethanol (black) and in water (red).

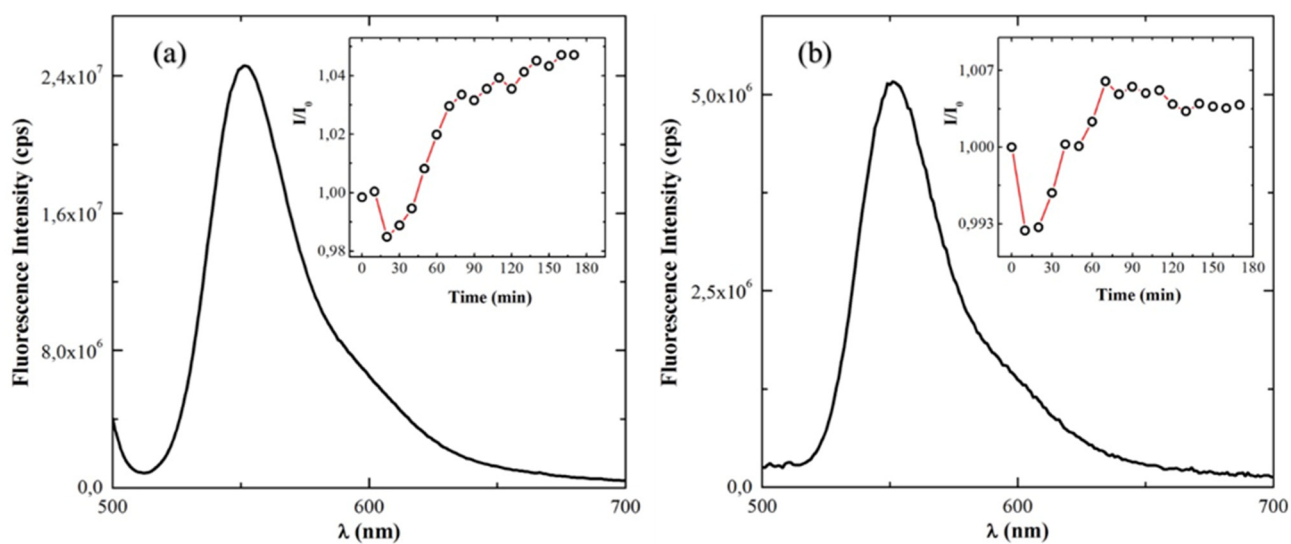


Figure S4. Fluorescence spectra of Rhodamine 6G in the presence of SNP52 in water and ethanol ($\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 490$ nm); Inset: fluorescence intensity recorded at 552 nm upon storage in the dark the samples.