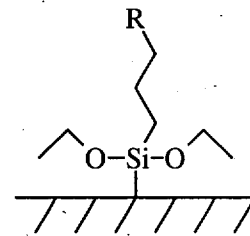


Supporting information Page 1.

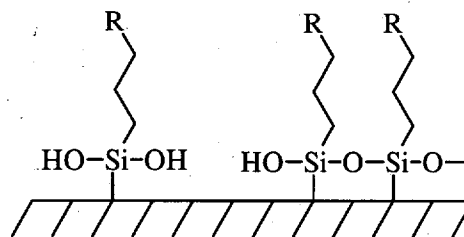
CHNS analysis data for the samples studied.

Table 1. Monomeric-type attachment of organosilane with unhydrolyzed RO- groups



Sample	% C	% H	% N	% S	Ligand molecular weight	C_{lig} , mmol/g ^c		C:N(S) ratio	
						from carbon %	from nitrogen or sulfur %	theoretical	experimental
UOct	20.07	3.64	0.11 ^a	0	171.38	2.12			
UEOct	17.12	3.06	0.11 ^a	0	231.43	1.45			
UENH2	10.16	2.18	1.45 ^b	0	176.31	1.24	1.18	6.00	6.24
UMSH	11.99	2.25	0.11 ^a	5.99	165.31	2.44	2.79	1.87	1.70

Table 2. Monomeric- and/or polymeric-type attachment of organosilane with hydrolyzed RO- groups



Sample	% C	% H	% N	% S	Ligand molecular weight	C_{lig} , mmol/g ^c		C:N(S) ratio	
						from carbon %	from nitrogen or sulfur %	theoretical	experimental
UENH2	10.16	2.18	1.45 ^b	0	102.19	3.14	1.09	2.57	6.24
UMSH	11.99	2.25	0.11 ^a	5.99	119.24	4.42	2.47	1.12	1.70

^a - residual amount of surfactant^b - total nitrogen including the amount (0.11%) arising from the residual templating surfactant^c - ligand concentration evaluated with the error ± 0.05 mmol/g

Supporting information Page 2.

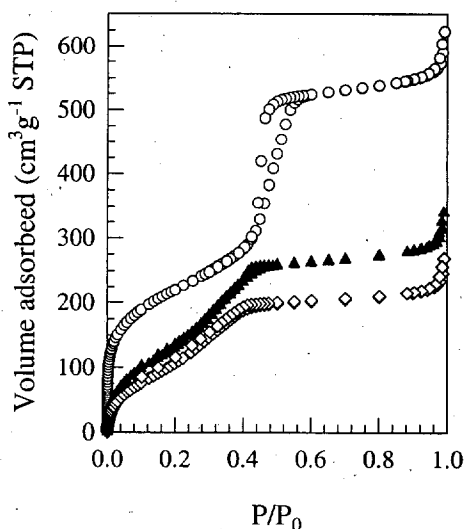


Figure 1S. Nitrogen adsorption isotherms for the MCM-41 samples after calcination (open circles) and the samples prepared by TDS process involving octyltriethoxysilane (solid triangles) and octyldimethylchlorosilane (open diamonds).

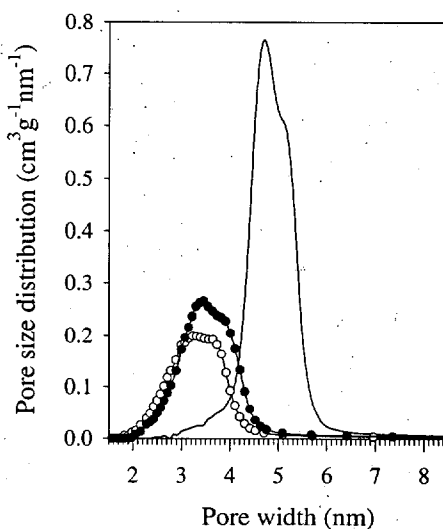


Figure 2S. Differential pore size distributions calculated from nitrogen adsorption isotherms for the MCM-41 samples after calcination (solid line), after TDS process involving octyltriethoxysilane (closed circles with solid line) and octyldimethylchlorosilane (open circles with solid line).