# Hard Sphere Packing and Icosahedral Assembly in the Formation of Mesoporous Materials 

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## Supporting Information



Figure S1. Fourier transformed electron diffraction patterns (a-d) from TEM images showing in Figure 2, showing the unique FCC pattern along the [100], [111], [211] and [110] zone axes, respectively. The twin-structure can be clearly seen along the [110] direction as marked in (d) and only one set of diffraction patterns is indexed.

a) $a=2 \sqrt{2} R=27.1 \mathrm{~nm}, D_{\text {Octa }}=a-2 R=2(\sqrt{2}-1) R=7.94 \mathrm{~nm}$;
b) $D_{\text {Tetra }}=2\left(l_{\text {Blue }}-R\right)=2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a-R\right)=(\sqrt{6}-2) R=4.31 \mathrm{~nm}$.

Figure S2. Calculation of the diameters of the inscribed balls in octahedral sites (a) and tetrahedral sites (b). The model of mesoporous materials synthesized at 293 K (c).


Figure S3. TEM images of uncalcined mesoporous materials. The reactant weight ratio was kept at F108/ TMB/ KCl/ TEOS/ $\mathrm{HCl}(2.0 \mathrm{M})=1.0: 1.0: 2.5: 1.5: 30(\mathrm{~g})$ and the temperature were controlled at 293 K . It is noted that little precipitates can be observed in the solution, thus a large amount of alcohol was added. The resultant white precipitates were filtered and washed by water.


Figure S4. TEM images of calcined mesoporous materials synthesized at the optimum condition 293 K and the reactant weight ratio was kept at F108/ TMB/ KCl/ TEOS/ HCl ( 2.0 M ) = 1.0: 1.0: 2.5: 2.8: 30. This disordered phase is observed in addition the major FCC phase and the icosahedral morphology.

