SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Understanding Acoustic Cavitation Initiation by Porous Nanoparticles: Toward Nanoscale Agents for Ultrasound Imaging and Therapy

Adem Yildirim, *,[†] Rajarshi Chattaraj,^{‡,#} Nicholas T. Blum,^{†,#} and Andrew P. Goodwin*,[†]

[†]Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, University of Colorado Boulder. Boulder, Colorado 80303, United States

[‡]Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Colorado Boulder. Boulder, Colorado 80309, United States

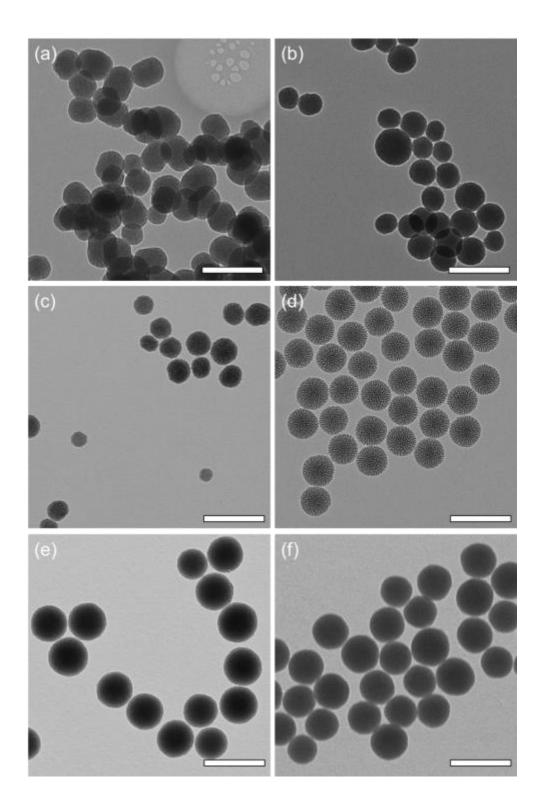


Figure S1. TEM images of the silica nanoparticles. a) MCM-41, b) MCM-48S, c) MCM-48R, d) Dendritic, e) Random, and f) SiNP. Scale bars are 250 nm.

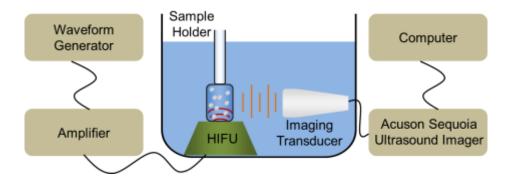


Figure S2. Schematic representation of the experimental set-up used for the acoustic cavitation experiments.

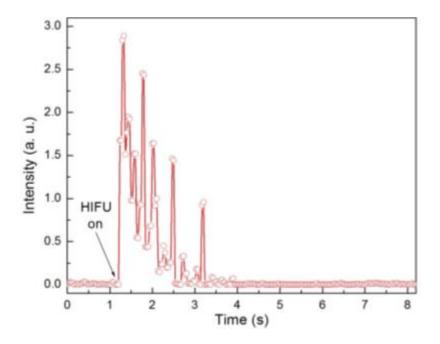


Figure S3. Response of Random $(4 \times 10^{11} \text{ particles mL}^{-1})$ under continuous HIFU exposure (10.6 MPa) for approximately 7 s.

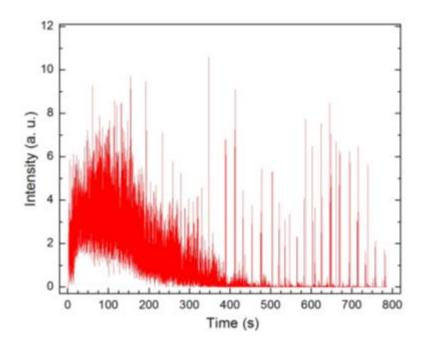


Figure S4. Response of MCM-48R (10¹¹ particles mL⁻¹) under continuous HIFU exposure (10.6 MPa) for approximately 13 min.

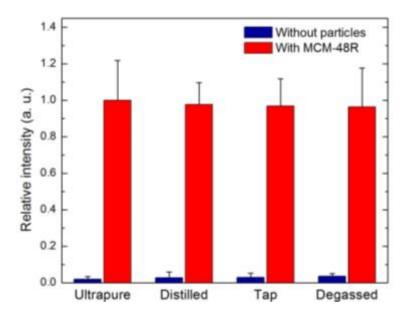


Figure S5. The relative intensity generated by the MCM-48R in different types of water. Particle concentration was 10^{11} particles mL⁻¹ and peak negative pressure was 10.6 MPa. Error bars = 1 SD, studies were run in triplicate.

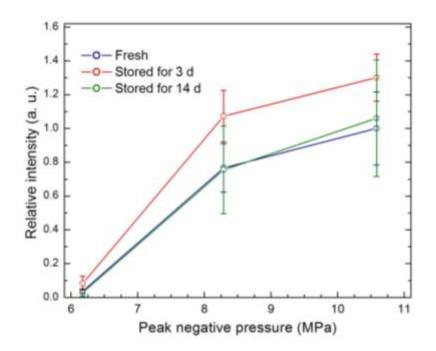


Figure S6. Relative response of as dispersed (fresh) and stored (in water, for 3 or 14 d) MCM-48R samples $(4 \times 10^{11} \text{ particles mL}^{-1})$ at different pressures. Error bars = 1 SD, studies were run in triplicate.

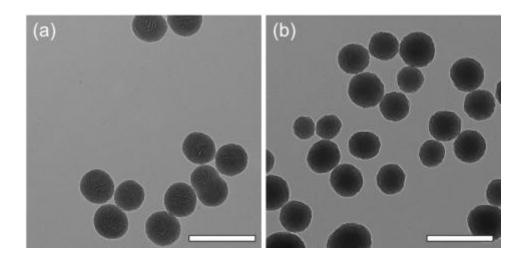


Figure S7. TEM images of (a) MCM-48D and (b) MCM-48MD.

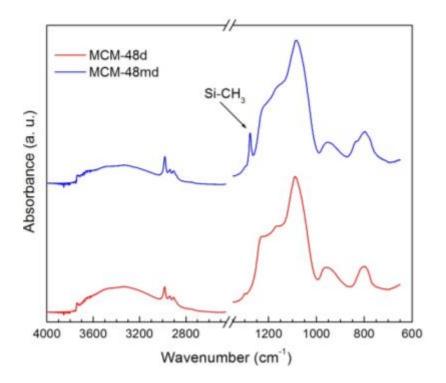


Figure S8. FTIR spectra of MCM-48D (top) and MCM-48MD (bottom).

Table S1. Particle sizes and concentrations of the MCM-48D and MCM-48MD as determined by TEM and NTA.

	TEM Size	NTA Size	Particle number
	(nm)	(nm)	(in 1 mL) ^a
MCM-48D	95±12	133±17	1.51×10^{12}
MCM-48MD	97±12	169±50	1.03×10^{12}

^aDetermined by NTA.