

Supplementary materials

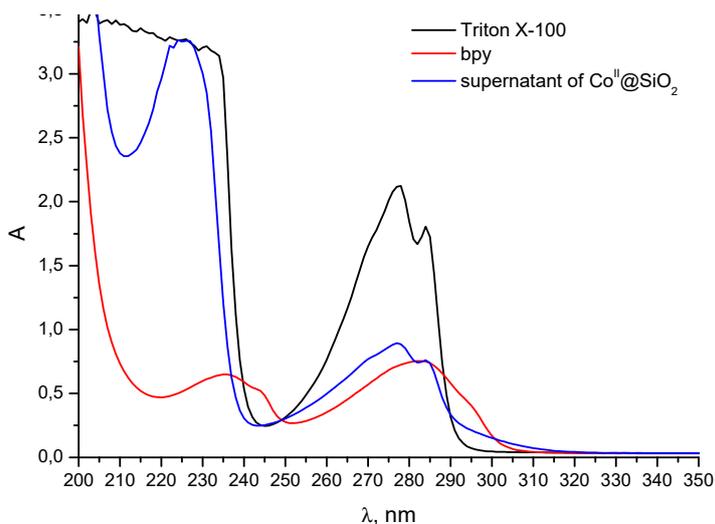


Figure 1. UV-vis spectra of supernatant diluted 300 times by ethanol after synthesis of w/o $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}@\text{SiO}_2$ ($\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\text{bpy})_3$ as precursor) (**blue**) and ethanol solutions of bpy ($C = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, **red**) and Triton X-100 ($C = 0.9 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, **black**).

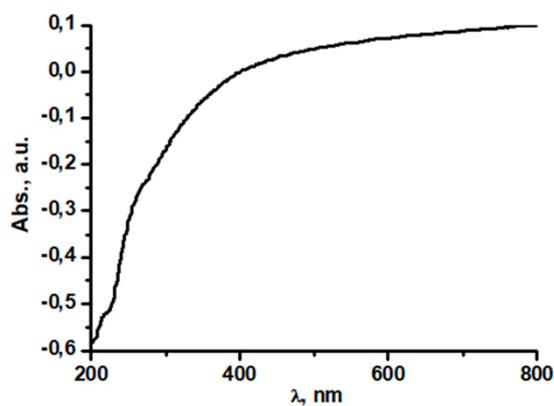


Figure S2. UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra of "empty" SiO_2 .

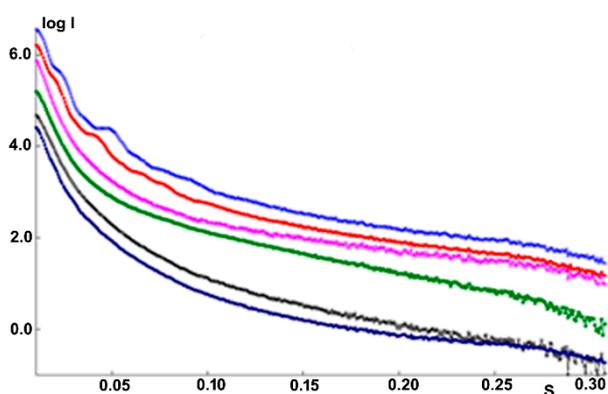


Figure S3. SAXS diffraction intensity profiles at 23 °C (in logarithmic scale) top to bottom: (**blue**) w/o $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}@\text{SiO}_2$ (CoCl_2 as precursor); (**red**) w/o $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}@\text{SiO}_2$ ($\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\text{bpy})_3$ as precursor); (**magenta**) Stöber $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}@\text{SiO}_2$ (CoCl_2 as precursor); (**green**) Stöber $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}@\text{SiO}_2$ ($\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\text{bpy})_3$ as precursor); (**dark**) "empty" Stöber SiO_2 ; (**dark blue**) "empty" w/o SiO_2 . Scattering vector $s = 4\pi\sin\theta/\lambda$, Å^{-1} ; $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ Å}$ is the wavelength of the X-ray beam.

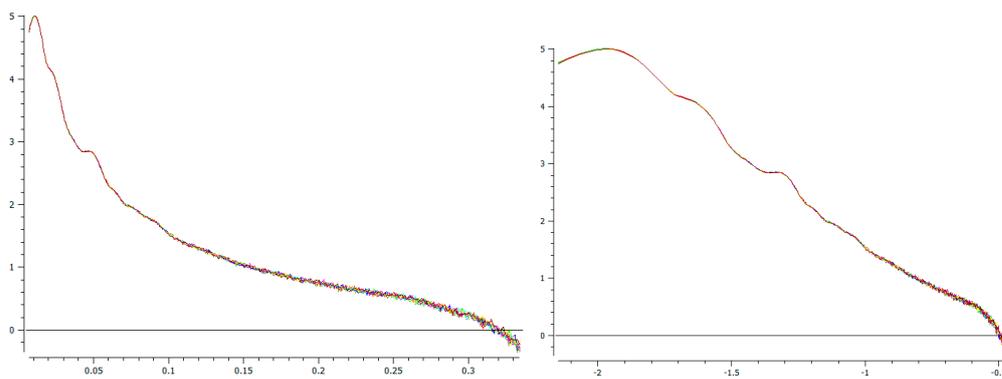


Figure S4. X-ray scattering curves of w/o $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}@/\text{SiO}_2$ in logarithmic (**left**) and double logarithmic (**right**) scale. Different colors of curves are corresponded to 8 consistent experiments.

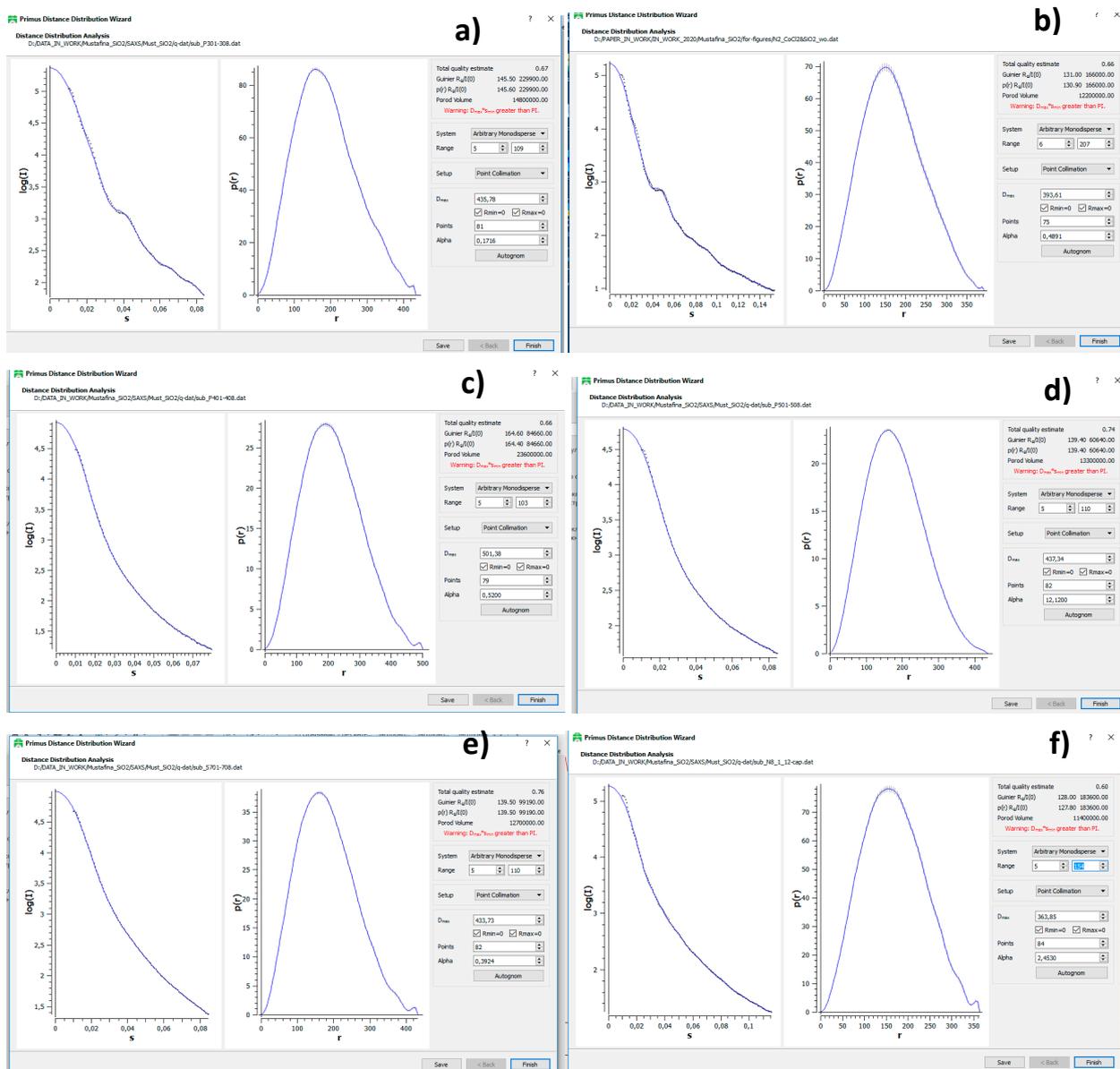


Figure S5. The fitting of experimental SAXS curve (points – experimental data, curves – simulation) and calculated distance distribution function $p(r)$ for: (a) w/o $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}@/\text{SiO}_2$ (CoCl_2 as precursor); (b) w/o $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}@/\text{SiO}_2$ ($\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\text{bpy})_3$ as precursor); (c) Stöber $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}@/\text{SiO}_2$ (CoCl_2 as precursor); (d) Stöber $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}@/\text{SiO}_2$ ($\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\text{bpy})_3$ as precursor); (e) “empty” Stöber SiO_2 ; (f) “empty” w/o SiO_2 .

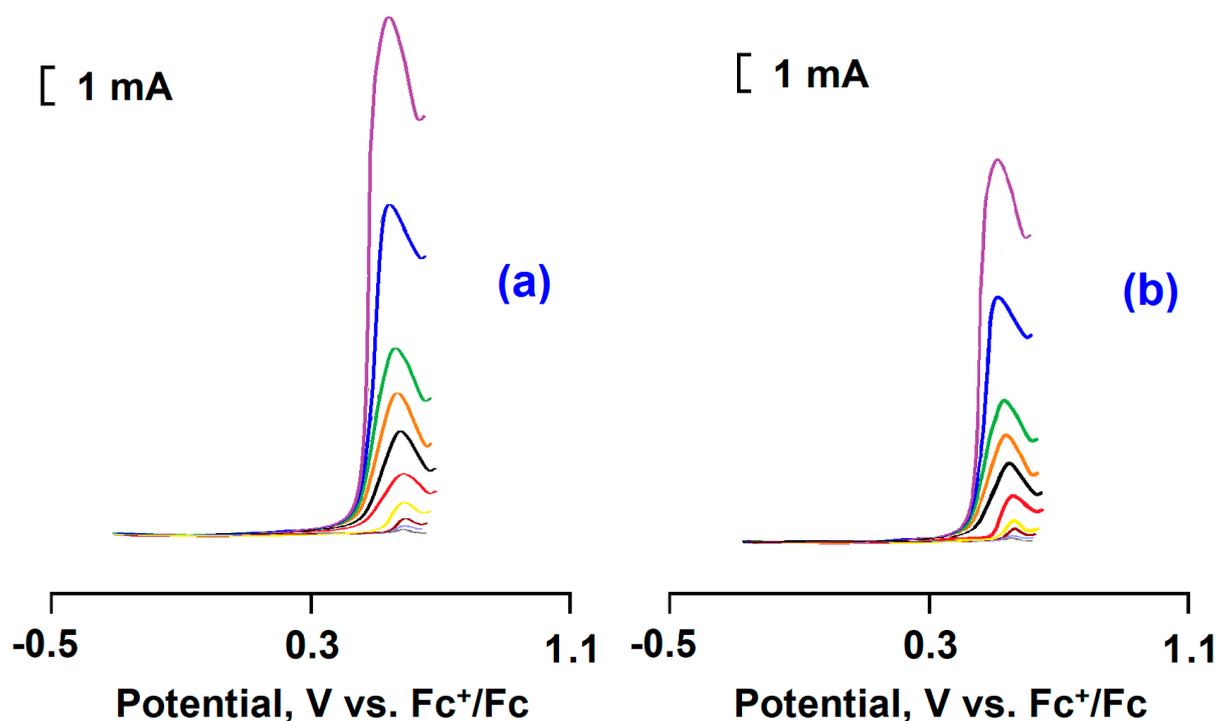


Figure S6. DPV voltammograms for w/o Co^{II}@SiO₂ (a) and Stöber Co^{II}@SiO₂ (b) in the absence and in the presence of increasing quantities of Glyphosate (from 0.1 to 80 μmol·L⁻¹: 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.6, 1.2, 2.4, 5.0, 10.0, 20.0, 40.0, 80.0 μM). WE: CPE, H₂O, 10⁻¹ M Et₄NBF₄ Potentials vs. Ag/AgCl recalculated to Fc⁺/Fc. One-electron electron transfer during the oxidation and reduction of Co (II) is confirmed by the coincidence of the oxidation currents of ferrocene under the same conditions at the same analyte concentration (5×10⁻³ mol·L⁻¹).

The area of the electrode was calculated by the Randles-Sevcik equation:

$$i_p = (2.69 \cdot 10^5) \times n^{3/2} \times A D^{1/2} \times C \times v^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

where n is the number of moles of electrons transferred in the reaction, i_p is peak current, A is the area of the electrode, C is the analyte concentration (in moles/cm³), D is the diffusion coefficient, and v is the scan rate of the applied potential. $A = 2.0008 \text{ mm}^2$