

1 **Electronic Supplementary Information**

2 **Controlled Synthesis of Monodisperse α -Calcium Sulfate**

3 **Hemihydrate Nanoellipsoids**

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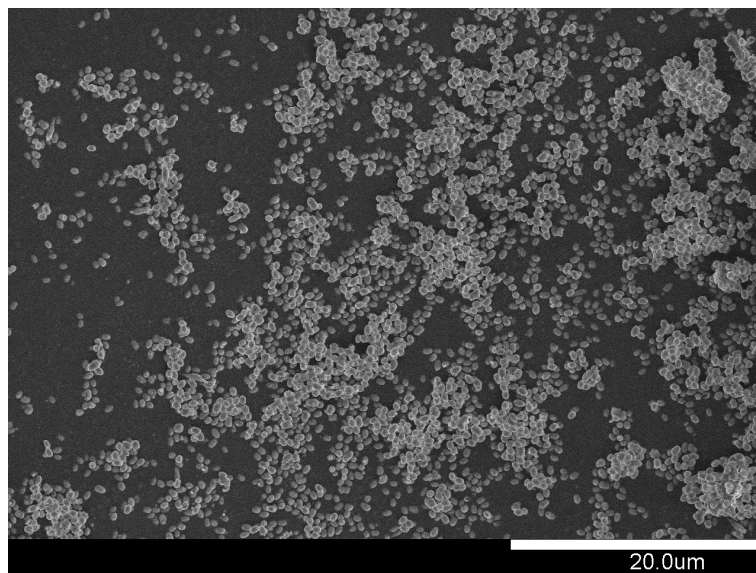
11 **Table S1.** The time elapsed for the solution to be turbid after the precursor solutions
12 of Ca^{2+} and SO_4^{2-} solution with different concentrations being mixed in 98.44 mol%
13 glycerol-water solution at 90 °C

CaCl ₂ concentration / mM	25	32	38	44	50
The time elapsed	8 min	3 min	~10 s	~1s	~1s

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19 **Figure S1.** SEM of the as-synthesized α -calcium sulfate hemihydrate nanoellipsoid under a low
20 magnification.

22 Domain size calculation

23 The domain size (D) of the α -calcium sulfate hemihydrate (α -HH) nanoellipsoid
24 was estimated from the diffraction peak of (004) plane in XRD pattern using the
25 Debye-Scherrer formula:

$$26 \quad D = \frac{0.89\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta_B}$$

27 Here, λ is the wavelength of the incident beam (0.154 nm), β is the half-peak width
28 (rad), and θ_B is the Bragg diffraction angle ($\theta_B=14.62^\circ=0.255\text{rad}$). The β was
29 calibrated before use to subtract the instrument contribution by:

$$30 \quad \beta = \beta_{\text{measured}} - \beta_{\text{reference}}$$

31 β_{measured} is read from the (004) peak on the XRD pattern of α -HH nanoellipsoid, while
32 the $\beta_{\text{reference}}$ is measured from that of the α -HH single crystalline with a large domain
33 of 30 - 50 μm . which were synthesized according to our previous work [1]. The XRD
34 patterns of α -HH nanoellipsoid and single crystalline are shown in Figure S2.

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36 **Figure S2.** XRD patterns of the CSH nanoellipsoid and SCH single crystalline.

37 The β_{measured} and $\beta_{\text{reference}}$ is measured to be 0.703° and 0.120° , so

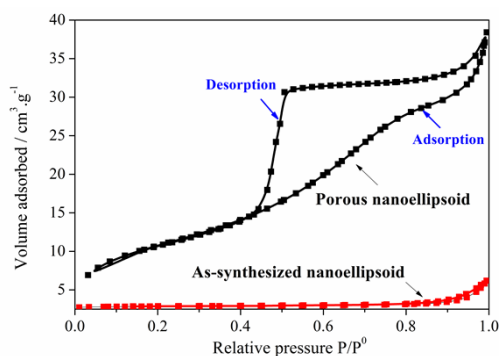
$$38 \quad \beta = \beta_{\text{measured}} - \beta_{\text{reference}} = 0.703^\circ - 0.120^\circ = 0.583^\circ = 0.0102\text{rad}$$

39 The domain size

$$40 \quad D = \frac{0.89\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta_B} = \frac{0.89 \times 0.154\text{nm}}{0.0102\text{rad} \times \cos(0.255\text{rad})} = 14.04\text{nm}$$

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42 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm analysis



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44 **Figure S3.** (a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm analysis of the as-synthesized
45 α -HH nanoellipsoid and the porous nanoellipsoid; (b) Pore size distribution plots in
46 the porous nanoellipsoid. The isotherms were measured at the temperature of liquid
47 nitrogen using a Quantachrome Autosorb-1 system. The sample was vacuum-dried in
48 10^{-2} Torr for 2 h at room temperature before measurement. The pore-size distribution
49 was calculated using the Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) method from the adsorption
50 branch.

51

52 Reference:

53 [1] L. C. Yang, B. H. Guan, Z. B. Wu. Characterization and precipitation mechanism of α -calcium
54 sulfate hemihydrate growing out of FGD gypsum in salt solution. *Sci China Ser E-Tech Sci* **2009**,
55 52, 2688-2694.