Electronic supporting information for :

Ultralong Ca₂B₂O₅·H₂O nanowires: Water-bath precursed eco-friendly hydrothermal

synthesis, optical and rare earth doped photoluminescence properties

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Fig. S1. Aspect ratio distribution of the $Ca_2B_2O_5$ ·H₂O nanowires hydrothermally synthesized at 180 °C for 12.0 h with molar ratio of Ca^{2+} :H₃BO₃:OH⁻ as 1.000:4.625:14.375.

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Fig S2. The aspect ratio distributions of the hydrothermal products prepared at 180 °C for 12.0 h with different initial OH⁻ concentrations (mol L⁻¹): (a) 0.287; (b) 0.575; (c) 2.300, while keeping the molar ratio of $Ca^{2+}:H_3BO_3:OH⁻$ as 1.000:4.625:14.375.



Fig. S3. XRD patterns (a) and SEM images (b-f) of the hydrothermal precursors obtained without (a_1, b) and after treatment at various pre-treatment temperatures $(a_2-a_5, c-f)$ for 30 min. Temperature (°C): (a_2, c) -room temperature, (a_3, d) -40, (a_4, e) -60, (a_5, f) -80. The red vertical lines in (a) indicate the standard pattern of Ca(OH)₂ (JCPDS no. 78-0315).



Fig. S4. Aspect ratio distribution of the hydrothermal products obtained at various temperatures for 12.0 h. Temperature (°C): (a)-120, (b)-150.



Fig. S5. XRD patterns (a, b) and SEM images (c, d) of the pristine $Ca_2B_2O_5$ ·H₂O nanowires (a₁, b₁), $Ca_2B_2O_5$ ·H₂O:5.0%Eu³⁺ (a₂, b₂, c) and $Ca_2B_2O_5$ ·H₂O:5.0%Tb³⁺ (a₃, b₃, d) nanophosphors. The insets (c₁) and (d₁) individually show the length distribution of the $Ca_2B_2O_5$ ·H₂O:5.0%Eu³⁺ and $Ca_2B_2O_5$ ·H₂O:5.0%Tb³⁺ nanophosphors. The blue vertical lines in (a) indicate the standard pattern of $Ca_2B_2O_5$ ·H₂O (JCPDS no. 22-0145).



Fig. S6. UV-vis spectra of the $Ca_2B_2O_5$ ·H₂O:5.0%Eu³⁺ (a) and $Ca_2B_2O_5$ ·H₂O:5.0%Tb³⁺ (b) nanophosphors.