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Supporting Information

Formation dynamics of mesocrystals composed of organically modified CeO₂ nanoparticles: Analogy to particle formation model

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X-ray diffraction patterns of cerium oxide are shown here. The crystallite size was calculated from XRD data by Halder-Wagner method. Halder-Wagner equation can be written as follows:

$$\left(\frac{\beta}{\tan \theta}\right)^2 = \frac{K\lambda}{D} \times \frac{\beta}{\tan \theta \sin \theta} + 16\varepsilon^2$$

Here, β is integral breadth (in radians), θ is Bragg angle, K is a constant (= 4/3 for the mean volume-weighted size of spherical crystallites), λ (= 0.15418 nm) is the wavelength of the Cu K α X-ray, D is the crystallite size, and ε is micro strain of the crystal.

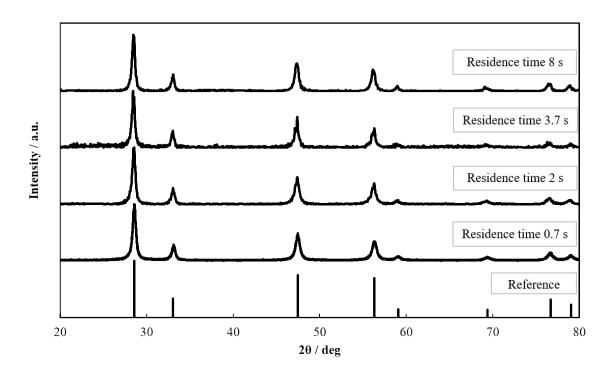
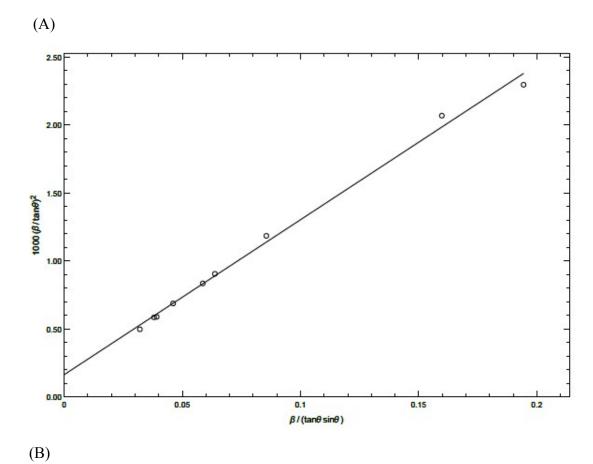
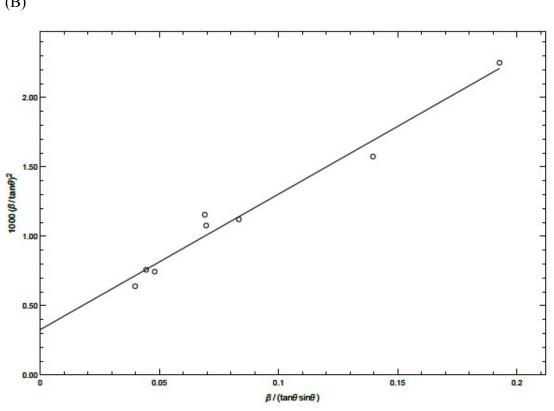
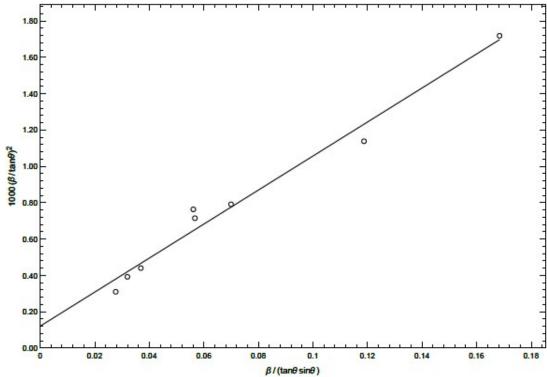


Figure S1. XRD pattern of cerium oxide synthesized in the presence of L-glutamic acid at 548 K, 25 MPa, [Ce][Glu] 1:3









(D)

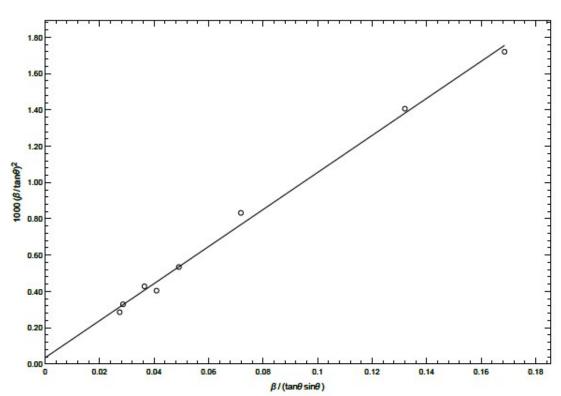


Figure S2. Halder-Wagner plots obtained from XRD patterns of cerium oxide synthesized in the presence of L-glutamic acid at 548 K, 25 MPa, [Ce][Glu] 1:3 (A) 0.7 s, (B) 2.0 s, (C) 3.7 s (D) 8.0 s

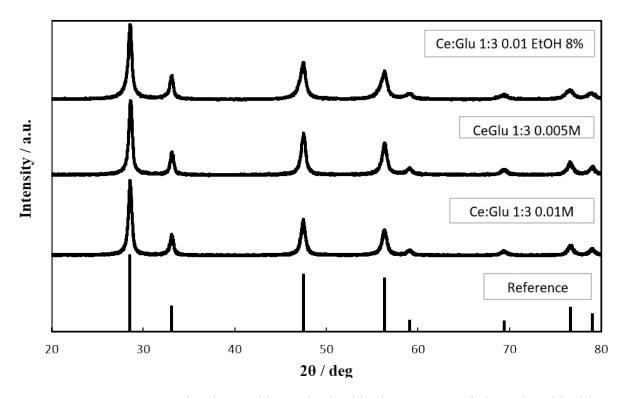
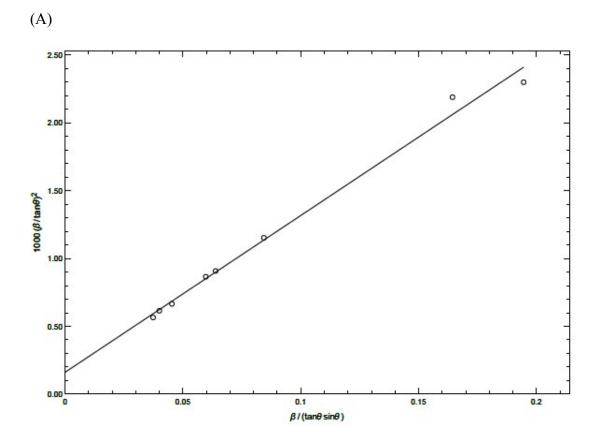
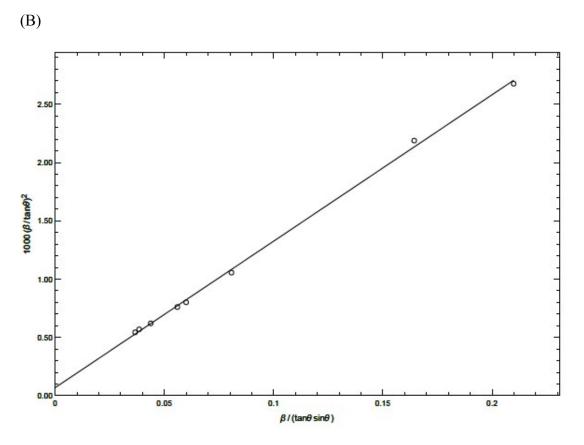


Figure S3. XRD pattern of cerium oxide synthesized in the presence of glutamic acid with different concentration or adding of ethanol with a molar fraction of $x_{EtOH} = 8\%$ at 548 K, 25 MPa, [Ce][Glu] 1:3, 0.7s







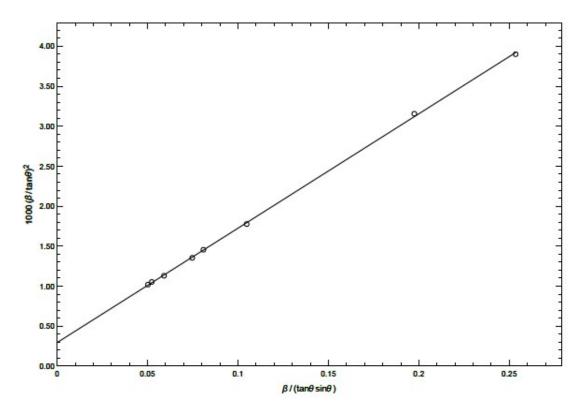


Figure S4. Halder-Wagner plots obtained from XRD patterns of cerium oxide synthesized in the presence of glutamic acid with different concentration (A) 0.01 M, (B) 0.005 M, or (C) adding of ethanol with a molar fraction of $x_{EtOH} = 8\%$ at 548 K, 25 MPa, [Ce][Glu] 1:3, 0.7s

Table S1 Summary of the results of Halder-Wagner analysis for XRD data

HW plot	Fig. S2 (A)	Fig. S2 (B)	Fig. S2 (C)	Fig. S2 (D)	Fig. S4 (A)	Fig. S4 (B)	Fig. S4 (C)
Conditions	0.7 s	2.0 s	3.7 s	8.0 s	0.01 M	0.005 M	Ethanol
D [nm]	18.0	21.1	22.0	20.2	17.8	16.4	14.4
ε[-]	0.0032	0.0045	0.0027	0.0015	0.0032	0.0021	0.0043