

## Supporting Information

### Fast preparation and growth mechanism of erythrocyte-like $\text{Cd}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_6$ superstructures via a microwave-hydrothermal process

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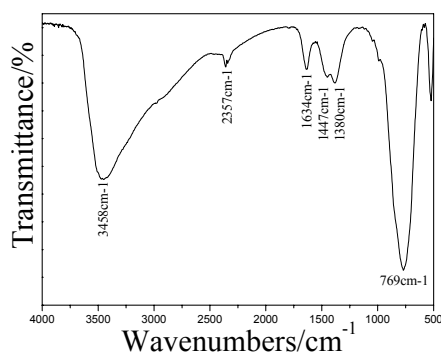


Figure S1 The FT-IR spectrum of the as-prepared  $\text{Cd}_2\text{Ge}_2\text{O}_6$  erythrocyte-like superstructures.

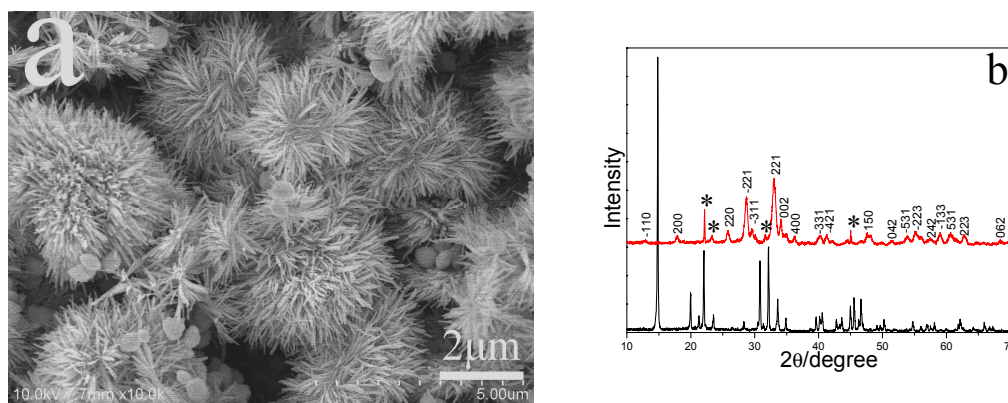


Figure S2 The SEM image (a) and XRD (b, upper) pattern of the product obtained with  $\text{CdCl}_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  as cadmium source at 180 °C for 10 min (\* : impurity); (b, down) The XRD pattern of the product obtained from the mixing of  $\text{CdCl}_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  solution and hydrazine.

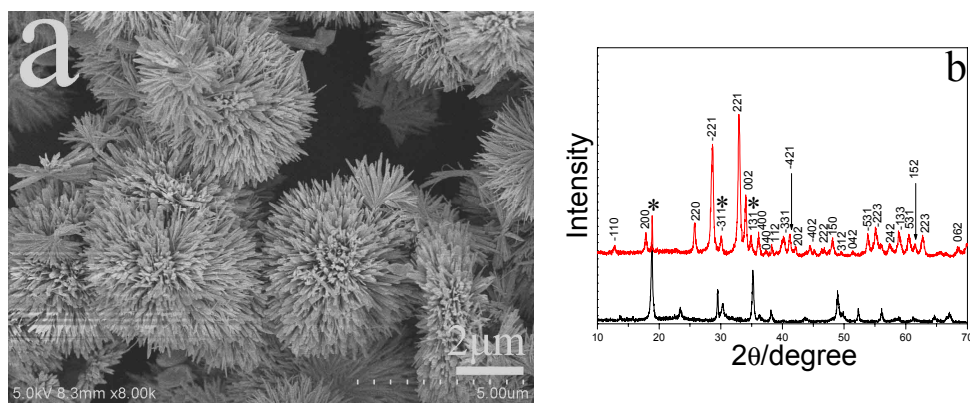


Figure S3 The SEM image (a) and XRD (b, upper) pattern of the product obtained with  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2.4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  as cadmium source at 180 °C for 10 min (\* : impurity); (b, down) The XRD pattern of the product obtained from the mixing of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2.4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  solution and hydrazine.

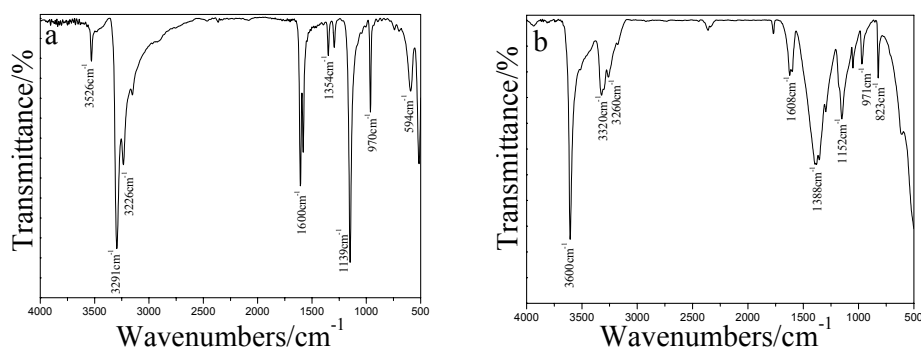


Figure S4 The FT-IR spectra of the products obtained from the mixing of different cadmium source and hydrazine monohydrate: (a)  $\text{CdCl}_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2.4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .