## Supplementary Information

# Formation of Double-Cone-Shaped ZnO Mesocrystals by Addition of Ethylene Glycol to ZnO Dissolved Choline Chloride-Urea Deep Eutectic Solvents and Observation of Their Manners of Growth 

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Table S1. Experimental conditions for the growth of ZnO crystals in CU-DES:ZnO mixed with EG

| Run <br> No. | CU-DES: ZnO <br> ZnO conc. $/$ mass \% | CU-DES:ZnO mass /g | EG volume / mL | EG addition rate $/ \mathbf{m L}$ min $^{-1}$ | Holding temp. $1{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Aging time <br> /h |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 3.3 | 20 | 80 | 1.0 | 150 | 24 |
| 2 | 7.2 | 20 | 80 | 1.0 | 150 | 24 |
| 3 | 16.7 | 20 | 80 | 1.0 | 150 | 24 |
| 4 | 16.7 | 20 | 80 | 1.0 | 150 | 0 |
| 5 | 16.7 | 20 | 80 | 1.0 | 150 | 12 |
| 6 | 16.7 | 20 | 80 | 2.0 | 150 | 24 |
| 7 | 16.7 | 20 | 80 | 8.0 | 150 | 24 |
| 8 | 16.7 | 20 | 80 | 1.0 | 120 | 24 |
| 9 | 16.7 | 20 | 80 | 1.0 | 90 | 24 |

## Detail of calculation of crystallite size by Scherrer's equation

According to "X-ray Diffraction Procedures: For Polycrystalline and Amorphous Materials $2^{\text {nd }}$ ed., (Harold P. Klug, Leroy E. Alexander, JOHN WILEY \& SONS, New York, 1967)", "Elements of X-ray Diffraction $2^{\text {nd }}$ ed. (B. D. Cullity, Addison-Wesley, Massachusetts, 1978)", if we suppose small uniform cubic crystallite, the crystallite size is calculated by Scherrer's equation;
$L=\frac{0.94 \lambda}{\beta \cos \theta}$
$\theta$ : angle of diffraction peak, $\lambda$ : wavelength of X-ray, $L$ : diameter of cubic crystallite, $\beta$ : full width of half maximum (FWHM) of specific peak.
$\beta$ is calculated by the following equation;
$\beta^{2}=B_{M}^{2}-B_{S}^{2}$
$B_{M}$ : measured FWHM, $B_{S}$ : FWHM of standard sample (crystallite size > 100 nm )

In this study, polycrystalline silicon powder with particle size of $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (KOJUNDO Chemical Laboratory Co., Ltd., 99.9\%) was used as a standard sample. $B_{S}$ was $0.11^{\circ}$, which was average FWHM of $\{111\},\{220\}$, and $\{311\}$.
The crystallite sizes of the obtained samples are calculated from Scherrer's equation using their XRD peaks. The crystallite sizes and the average particles sizes are summarized in the Table S2;

Table S2. Crystallite size of the samples calculated from Scherrer's equation and particle dimensions the particles measured from SEM images

|  | Crystallite size calculated from each XRD peak $/ \mathbf{n m}$ | Particle size $/ \boldsymbol{\mu m}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Run | $\{\mathbf{0 0 2}\}$ | $\{\mathbf{1 1 0 \}}$ | $\{\mathbf{1 1 2 \}}$ | Length $\times$ Width |
| $\mathbf{N o .}$ | 29 | 23 | 22 | $1.05 \times 0.41$ |
| 1 | 45 | 30 | 27 | $2.42 \times 0.81$ |
| 2 | 45 | 29 | 27 | $3.54 \times 1.26$ |
| 3 | 27 | 19 | 18 | n.d. |
| 4 | 47 | 25 | 23 | $1.12 \times 0.56$ |
| 5 | 45 | 32 | 29 | $2.07 \times 0.82$ |
| 6 | 49 | 27 | 27 | $1.32 \times 0.61$ |
| 7 | 48 | 19 | 15 | $1.05 \times 0.45$ |
| 9 | 24 |  |  | n.d. |

The double-cone-shaped and ellipsoidal ZnO mesocrystals were obtained in Run Nos. 1, $2,3,5,6,7$, and 8 .


Figure S1. Bright-field TEM images and SAED patterns of a ZnO particle prepared with CU-DES (ZnO 16.7 mass\%) and aging time for 12 h (Run No. 5). Arrows in the TEM images indicate a direction along [001]

