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Supplementary Information

Nonclassical Pathway to Biomimetic Strained SrSO₄ Crystals

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Fig. S1 SEM (a, b) and TEM (c) images and SAED (d) and XRD patterns (e) of products by mixing Na_2SO_4 and $SrCl_2$ without additives. The initial products (a) and crystals after a reaction over 15 min (b, c). ICDD#00-005-0593 for $SrSO_4$ (orthorhombic, a = 0.8359 nm, b = 0.5352 nm, c = 0.6866 nm). A schematic illustration of a geological $SrSO_4$ crystal with a tabular (001) habit and common crystallographic orientation (f). We reproduced the image from an illustration in ref. #1.



Fig. S2 XRD patterns of products by mixing SrCl₂ and Na₂SO₄ solutions with PAA (69 mmol/dm³) with Miller indices. ICDD#00-048-0965 for SrSO₄·0.5H₂O (hexagonal, a = 0.7188 nm, c = 0.6593 nm), ICDD#00-005-0593 for SrSO₄ (orthorhombic, a = 0.8359 nm, b = 0.5352 nm, c = 0.6866 nm).



Fig. S3 TG curves of products obtained by mixing $SrCl_2$ and Na_2SO_4 solutions with (35 mmol/dm³) and without PAA. A weight loss in the product without PAA is ascribed to water contained inside the crystals.



Fig. S4 SEM images (a, b) of SrSO₄ spines of acantharian skeletons.



Fig. S5 SEM images of products in supersaturated solution containing various concentrations of PAA. (a, b) 17, (c, d) 35, (e, f) 69, (g, h) 104, and (i, j) 138 mmol/dm³.



Fig. S6 XRD patterns (a) and Raman spectra (b) of products in supersaturated solution containing various concentrations of PAA. The Raman signals A, B, and C are assigned to the S-O symmetric stretching vibration, the S-O double expansion and stretching vibration, and the S-O asymmetric stretching vibration, respectively.²



Fig. S7 SEM image (a) and XRD pattern (b) of the product in a supersaturated solution at pH 12. We adjusted the pH value by addition of NaOH aq. (0.1 mol/dm³).

References

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