

A Kinetic Study of the Phase Conversion of Layered Cobalt Hydroxides

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Sharp-Hancock analysis gives single straight lines for dependences $\ln(-\ln(1-\alpha))$ vs. $\ln(t)$ over the course of reaction within the range $0.15 < \alpha < 0.85$, indicative of conformation to the Avrami-Erofe'ev formalism.

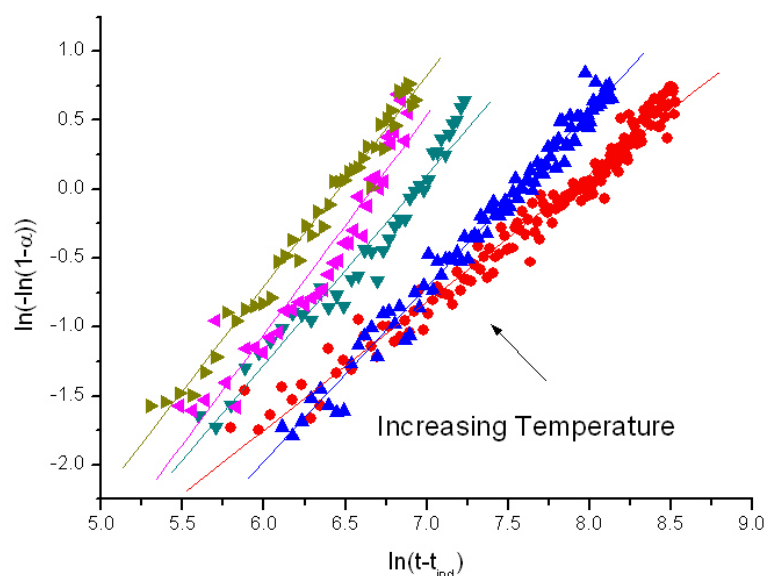


Figure S1. Sharp-Hancock plot for the phase conversion from (1) to (4) at 40°C (red circles), 50°C (blue triangles), 60°C (dark cyan triangles), 70°C (pink triangles), and 80°C (dark yellow triangles). The data have been fitted with Avrami-Erofe'ev equation correspondingly.

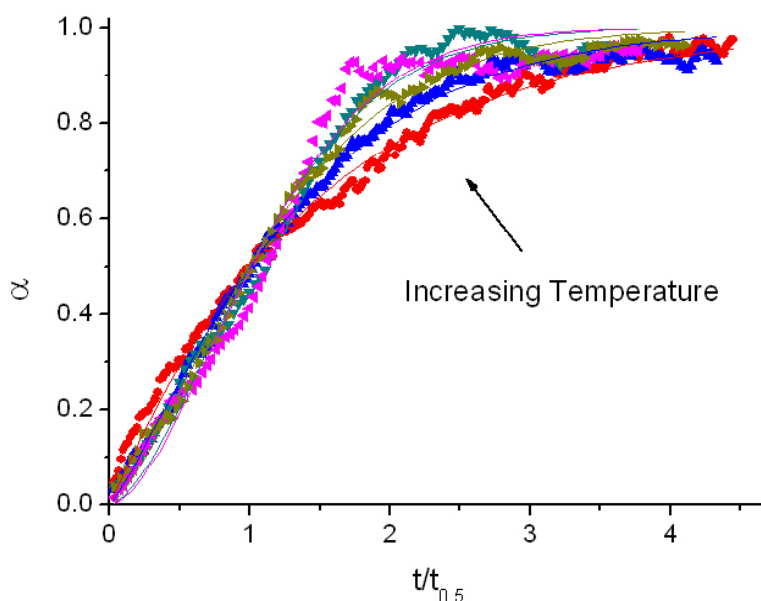


Figure S2. Extent of reaction (α) plotted against reduced time ($t/t_{0.5}$) for the phase conversion from (1) to (4) at 40°C (red circles), 50°C (blue triangles), 60°C (dark cyan triangles), 70°C (pink triangles), and 80°C (dark yellow triangles). The data have been fitted with Avrami-Erofe'ev equation correspondingly.

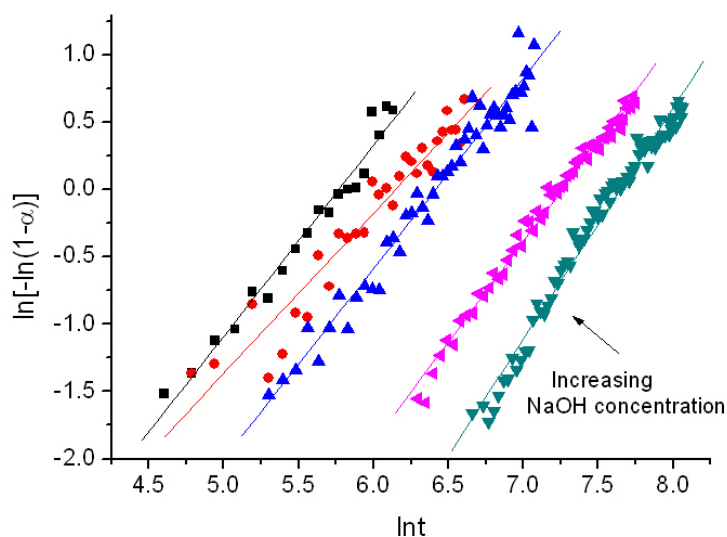


Figure S3. Sharp-Hancock plot for the phase conversion from (1) to (4) under different concentration of NaOH at 60°C: 0.125M (dark cyan triangles), 0.25M (pink triangles), 0.5M (blue triangles), 1M (red circles) and 2M (black squares). The data have been fitted with Avrami-Erofe'ev equation.

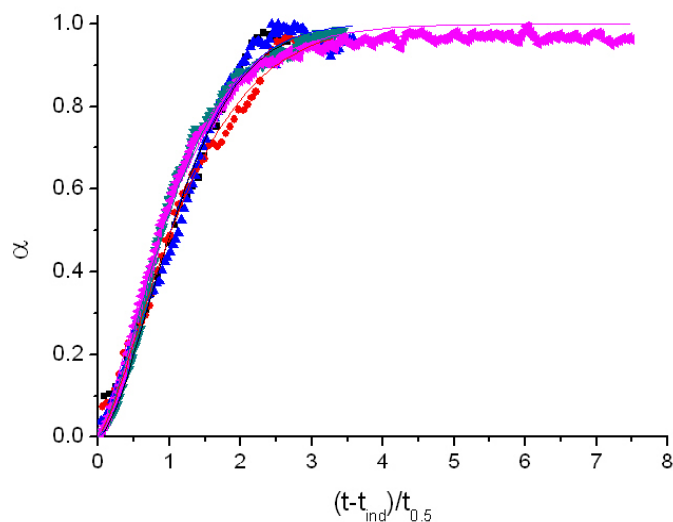


Figure S4. Extent of reaction plotted against reduced time ($((t-t_{\text{ind}})/t_{0.5})$) for the phase conversion from (1) to (4) under different concentration of NaOH at 60°C: 0.125M (dark cyan triangles), 0.25M (pink triangles), 0.5M (blue triangles), 1M (red circles) and 2M (black squares). The data have been fitted with Avrami-Erofe'ev equation.

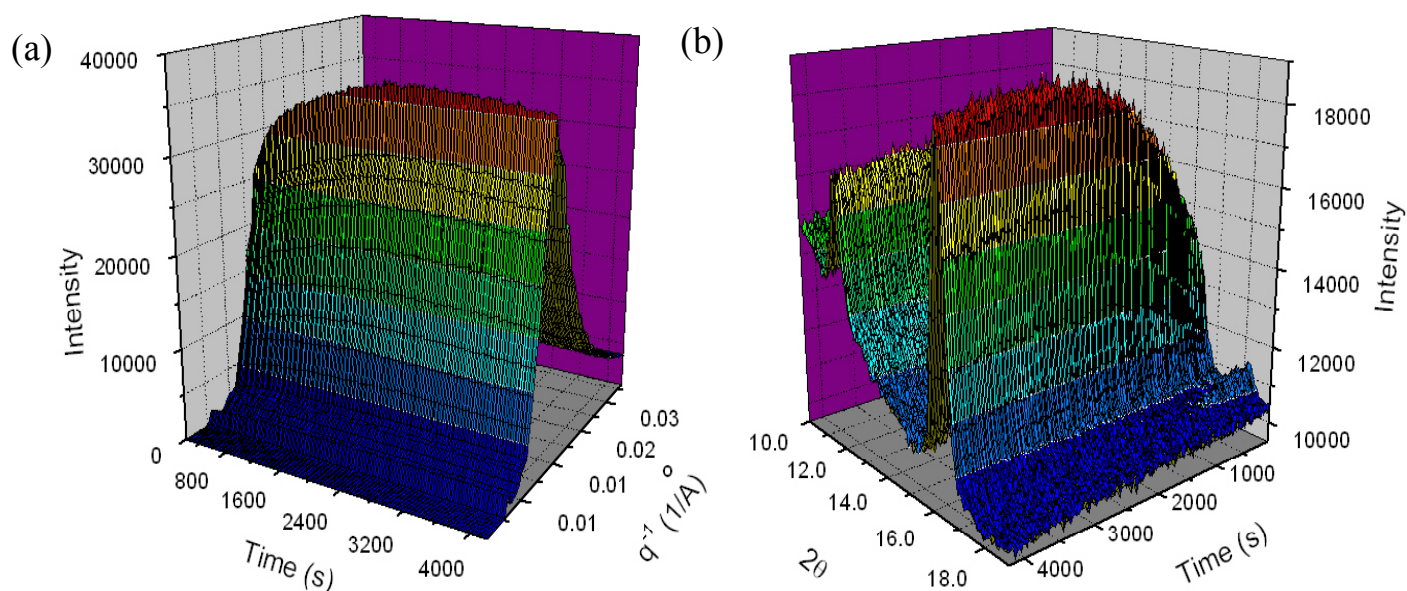


Figure S5. (a) *In-situ* SAXS data: 3D stack plot showing the evolution of the intensity observed in SAXS; (b) In situ WAXS data: 3D stack plot showing the intensity evolution of (4)'s 100 ($d = 2.75 \text{ \AA}$), 101 ($d = 2.38 \text{ \AA}$).

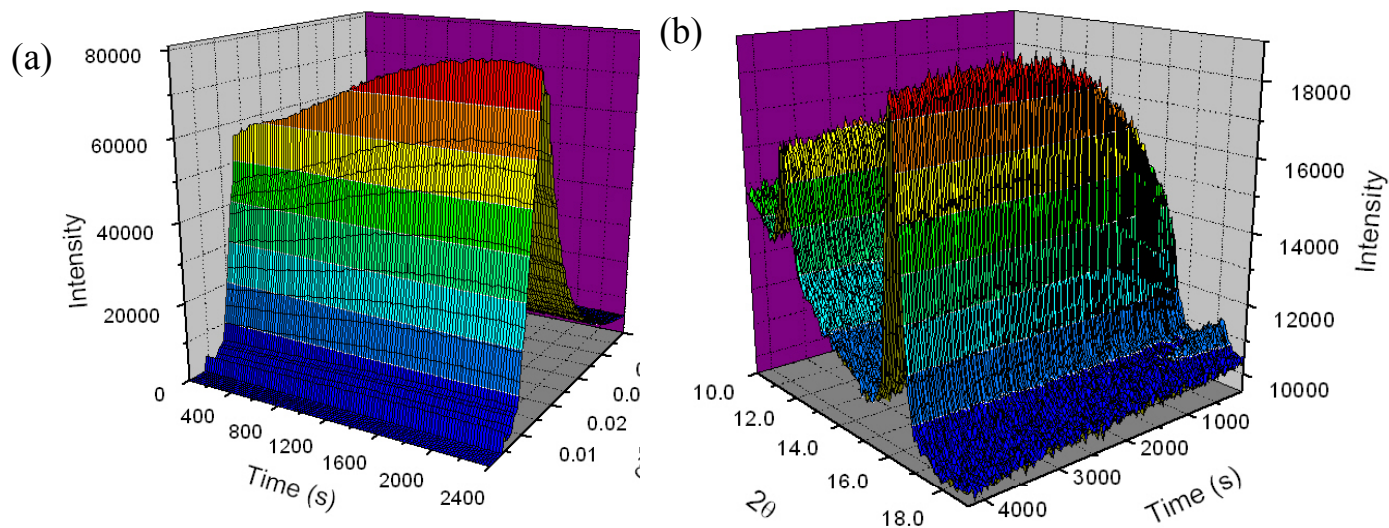


Figure S6. (a) *In-situ* SAXS data; (b) *In-situ* WAXS data for the phase conversion reaction from (2) to (4).