

Supporting Information

Thin Boron Nitride Nanotubes with Exceptionally High Strength and Toughness

Yang Huang,^{* a,b} Jing Lin,^c Jin Zou,^{* b,d} Ming-Sheng Wang,^a Konstantin Faerstein,^e

Chengchun Tang,^c Yoshio Bando,^a and Dmitri Golberg^{* a}

^a World Premier International Center (WPI) for Materials Nanoarchitectonics

(MANA), National Institute for Materials Science, Japan

^b School of Mechanical and Mining Engineering, University of Queensland, Australia

^c School of Material Science and Engineering, Hebei University of Technology, China

^d Centre for Microscopy and Microanalysis, The University of Queensland, St Lucia,

QLD 4072, Australia

^e National University of Science and Technology "MISIS", Moscow 119049, Russian

Federation.

*E-mail address: (YH) y.huang4@uq.edu.au; (DG) golberg.dmitri@nims.go.jp;

(JZ) j.zou@uq.edu.au

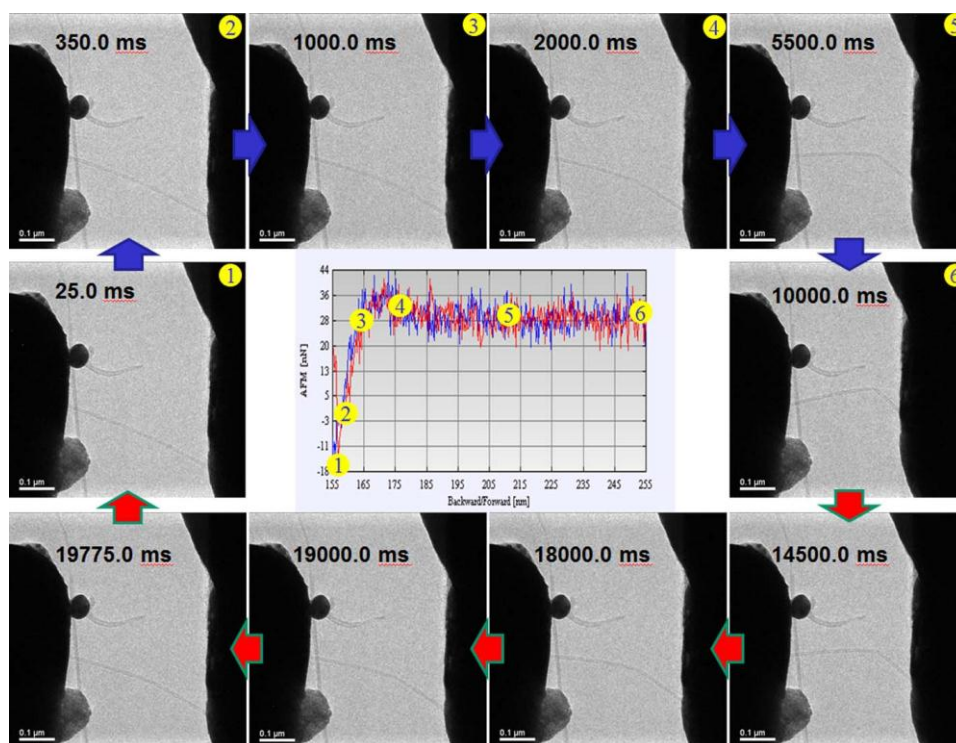


Figure S1. Forward (blue) and backward (red) force-displacement curves and the corresponding TEM images of an individual BNNT (~9.5 nm in diameter) under bending deformation. Once the tube is fully unloaded, it fully restores its original shape. TEM images marked with numbers indicate the particular stages in parallel numbered on the force curves. In particular, one can see that the nanotube keeps almost straight configuration even when the load at the stages 3 or 4 becomes more than 4 times larger than the critical buckling force.

