Supporting Information

Precise preparation of highly monodisperse $ZrO_2@SiO_2$ core-shell nanoparticles with adjustable refractive index

Xiaoli Yang, a,b Ning Zhao, a,a Qingzhu Zhou, Chao Cai, A,b Xiaoli Zhang, and Jian Xua,a

^aBeijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, Laboratory of Polymer Physics and Chemistry, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100190, P. R. China.

^bUniversity of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100049, P. R. China.

*Corresponding author. E-mail address: jxu@iccas.ac.cn, <u>zhaoning@iccas.ac.cn</u>; Tel.:+86 10 62657919; Fax: +86 10 62657919.

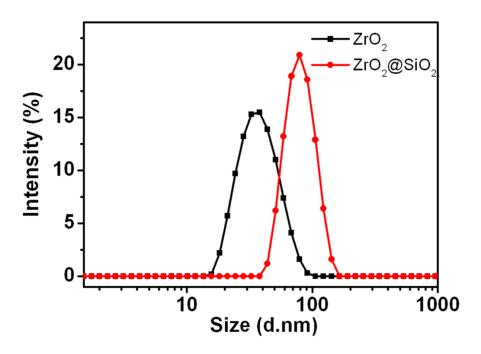


Fig.S1 Size distribution of ZrO₂ nanoparticles and resulted ZrO₂@SiO₂ CSNs.

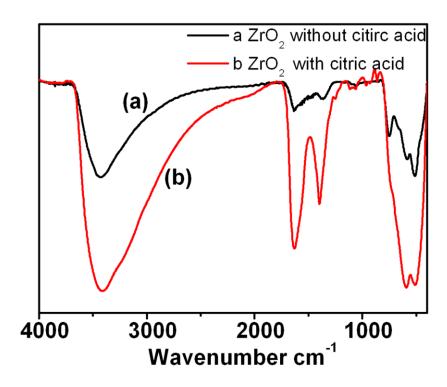


Fig.S2 FT-IR spectra of ZrO₂ prepared without (a) and with (b) citric acid.

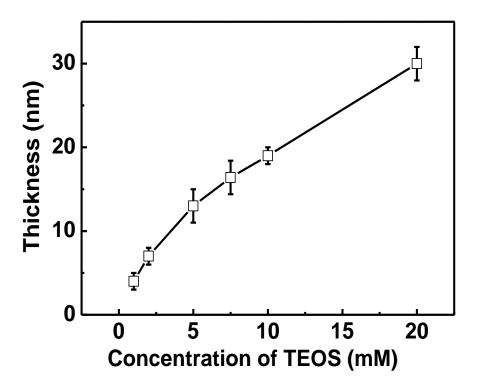


Fig. S3 The change of silica shell thickness prepared by different concentrations of TEOS.

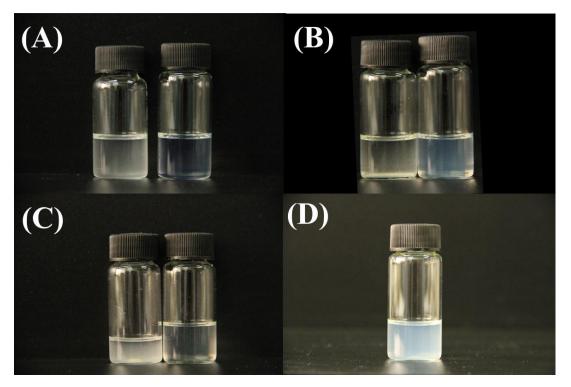


Fig.S4 Comparison photos of ZrO_2 nanoparticles (left) and methyl modified $ZrO_2@SiO_2$ nanoparticles (right) dispersed in (A) dimethyl benzene, (B) isoamyl alcohol and (C) chloroform. (D) is the dispersion of modified $ZrO_2@SiO_2$ in ethanol.

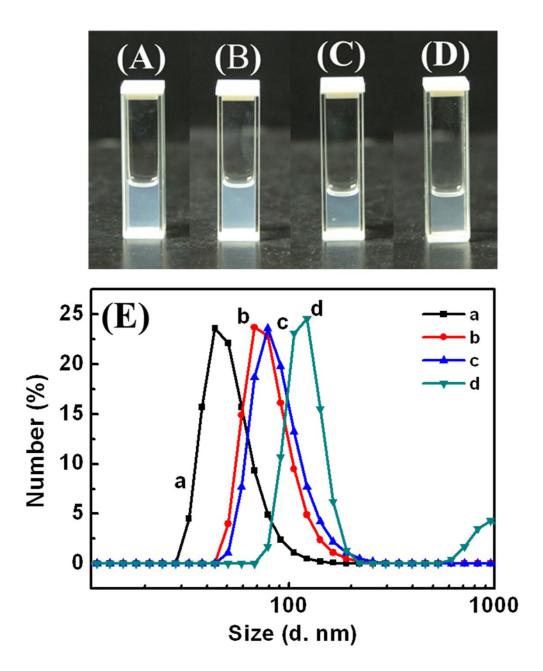


Fig.S5 Photographs of CSNs dispersed in different conditions after storage for more than 2 months: (A) ZrO₂@SiO₂ CSNs in ethanol; (B) to (D) are the photos of MTES modified ZrO₂@SiO₂ CSNs dispersed in ethanol, isoamyl alcohol andchloroform, respectively. (E) is the corresponding DLS curves of (A) to (D).