Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Hollow BN Microspheres Constructed by Nanoplates: Synthesis, Growth Mechanism and Cathodoluminescence Property

Bo Zhong,[a] Yun Wu[a,b], Xiaoxiao Huang,[a] Guangwu Wen,*[a,b] Hongming Yu,[a] and Tao Zhang [a]

[a] *School of Materials Science and Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, People's Republic of China. Fax: +86-451-8641-3922; Tel: +86-451-8641-8860; E-mail: g.wen @hit.edu.cn*

[b] *School of Materials Science and Engineering, Harbin Institute of Technology (Weihai), Weihai 264209, People's Republic of China*

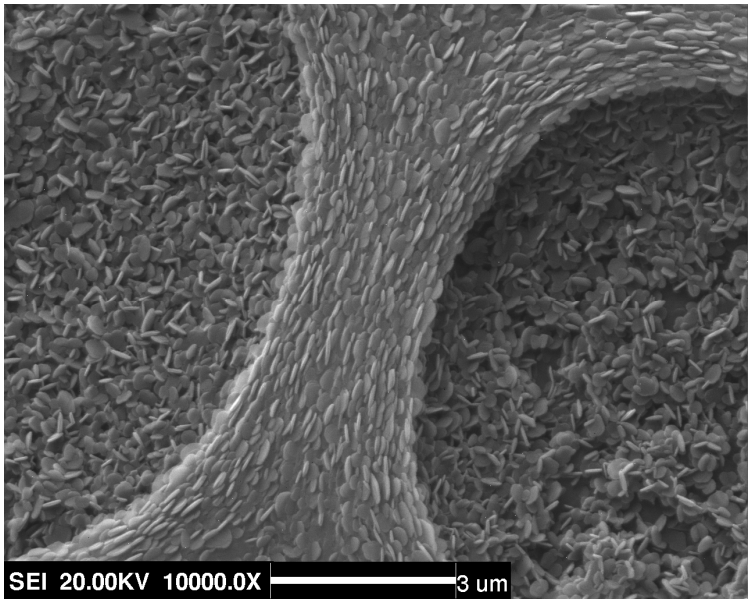

Figure S1. Typical FESEM image of the substrate after annealing at 1450 °C, showing that a layer of nanoplates are formed on the substrate.

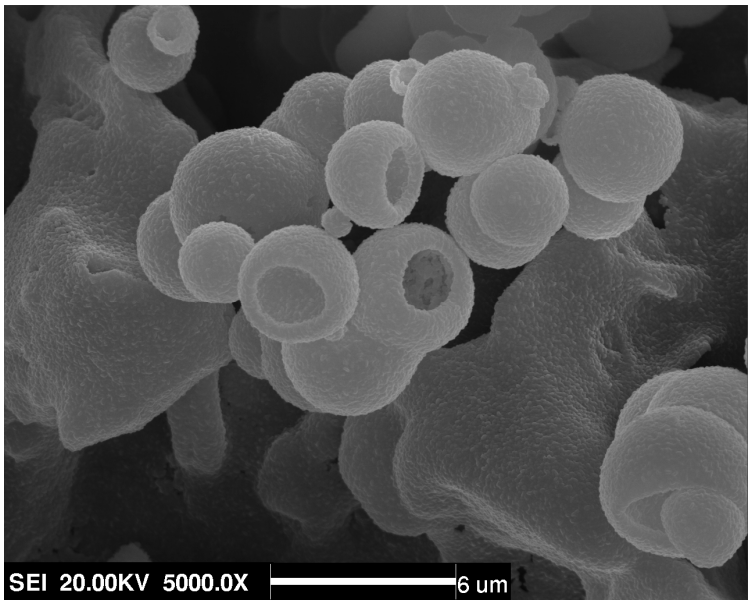

Figure S2. A typical FESEM image of the products fabricated at 1600°C using argon gas as shielding atmosphere, reflecting that argon gas is not as effective as nitrogen gas in promoting the crystallization of the bowl-shaped hollow microspheres into the hierarchical ones.

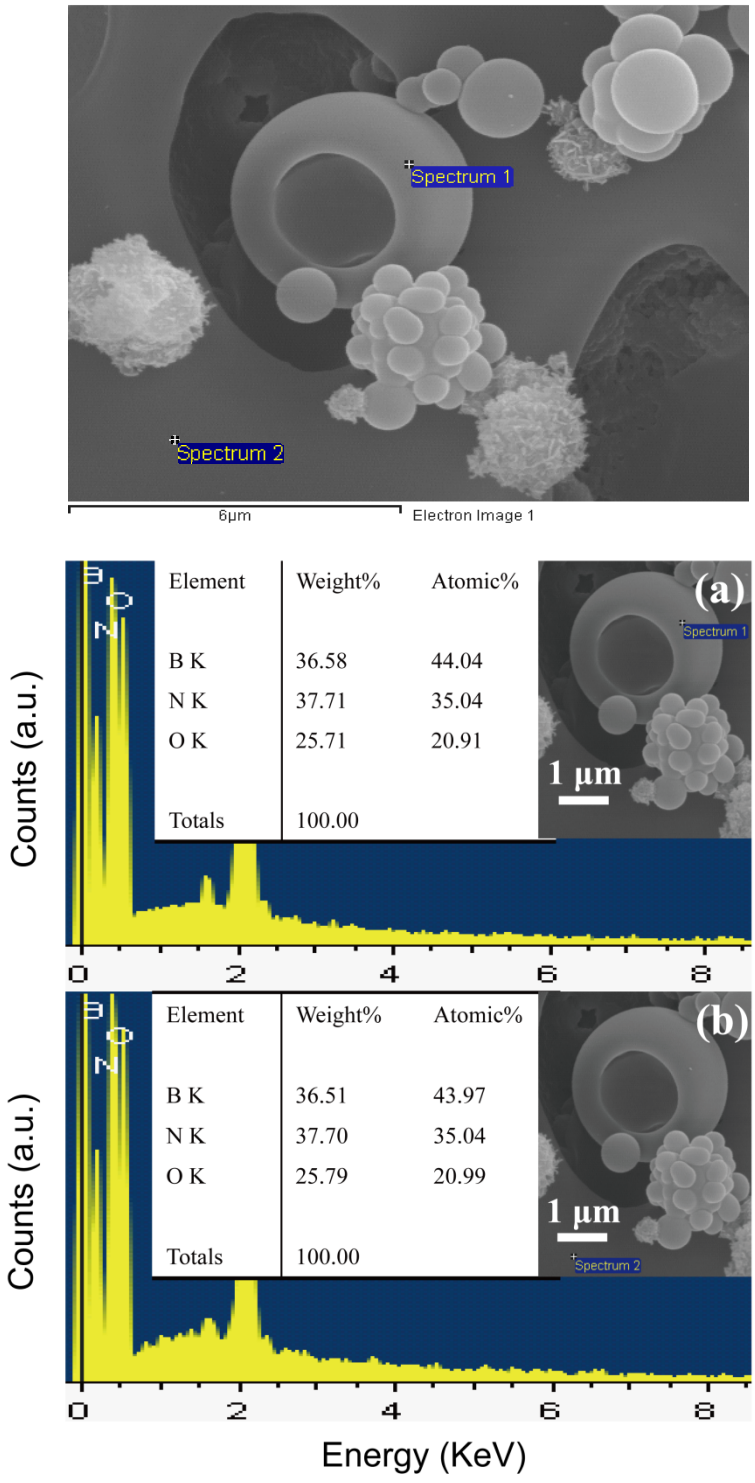

Figure S3. EDX spectra taken from (a) a typical hollow microsphere and (b) the film deposited on the substrate, showing that the chemical compositions of the hollow microsphere and the film are nearly the same and the hollow sphere might be originally parts of the film deposited on the substrate.

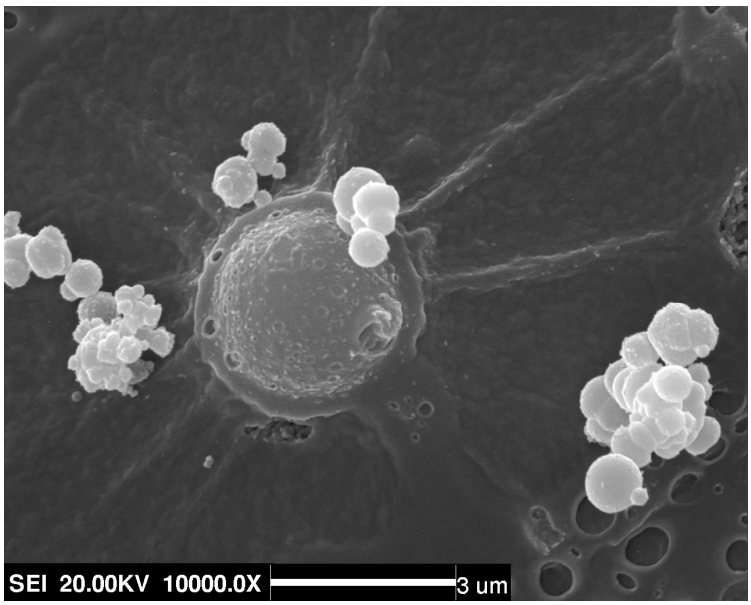

Figure S4. A typical FESEM image showing the film buckling process which leads to the formation of the bowl-shaped hollow microspheres.