

Supporting Information for

Formation Mechanism of Radial Mesocrystals Consisting of ZnO Nanowires

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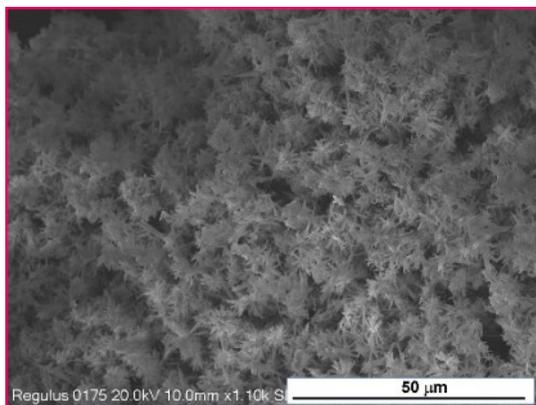


Figure S1. Low magnification SEM image of the sample prepared from the mixed solution of $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and HMT at $t_r = 3$ h.

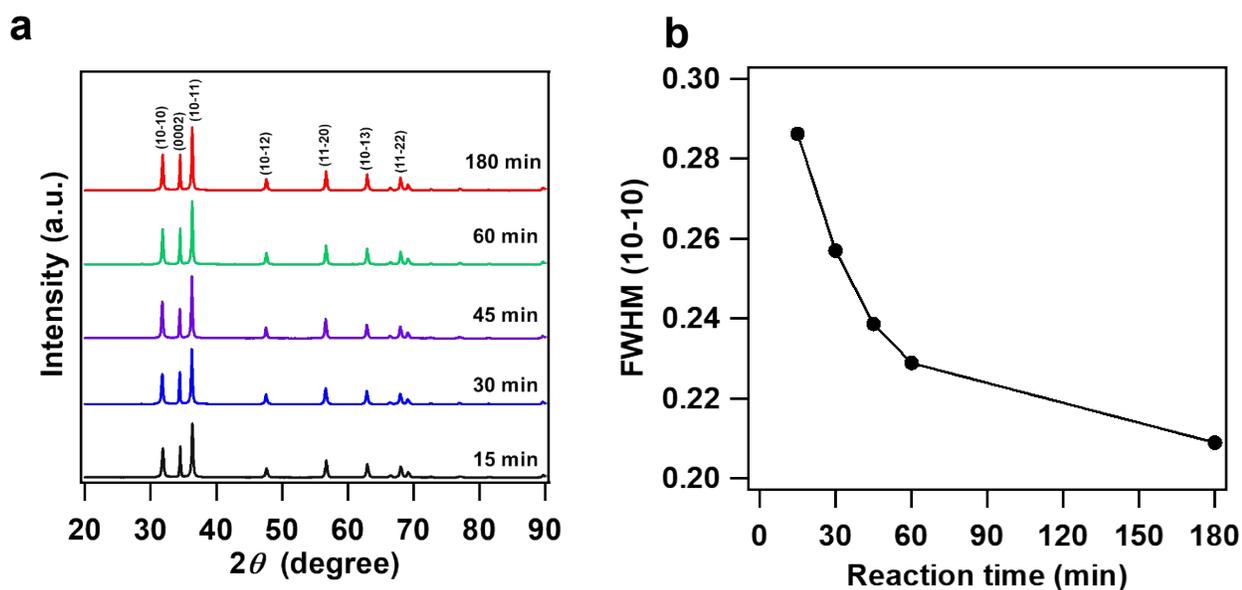


Figure S2. (a) XRD patterns of as-grown samples with varying reaction time. (b) Change in the full-width at half maximum (FWHM) of the (100) diffraction peaks.

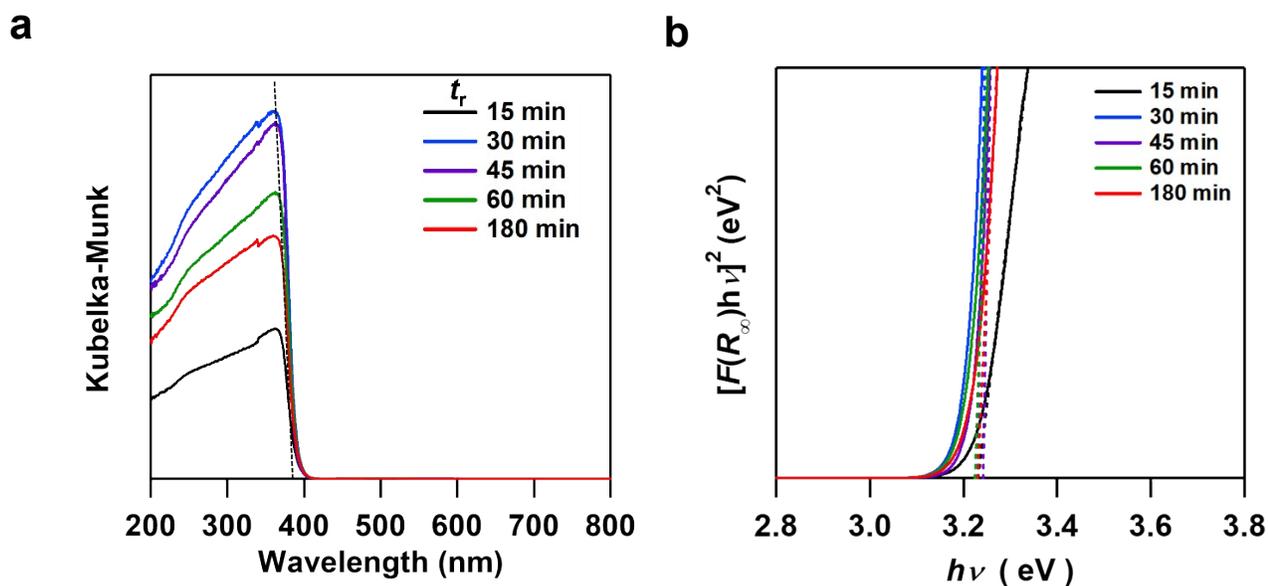


Figure S3. (a) Kubelka-Munk-transformed absorption spectra for the samples prepared at $T_r = 90^\circ\text{C}$ and varying t_r . (b) The Tauc plots for the samples.

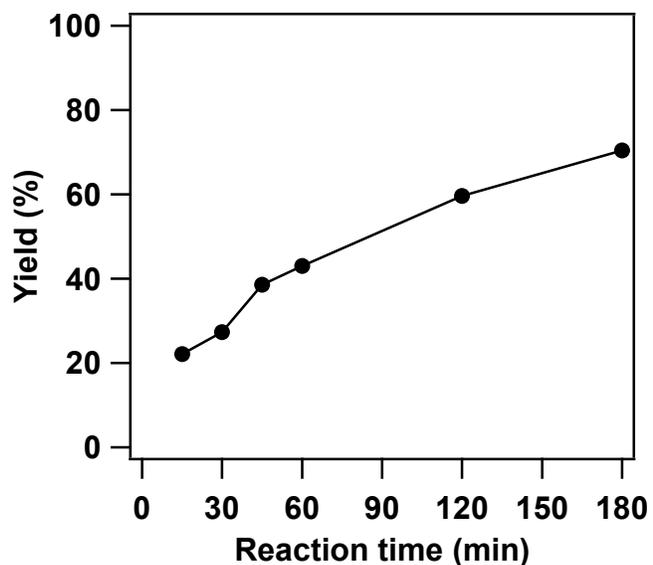


Figure S4. Yield of ZnO as a function of reaction time. In this case, the yield was calculated by assuming that all the solids are ZnO.

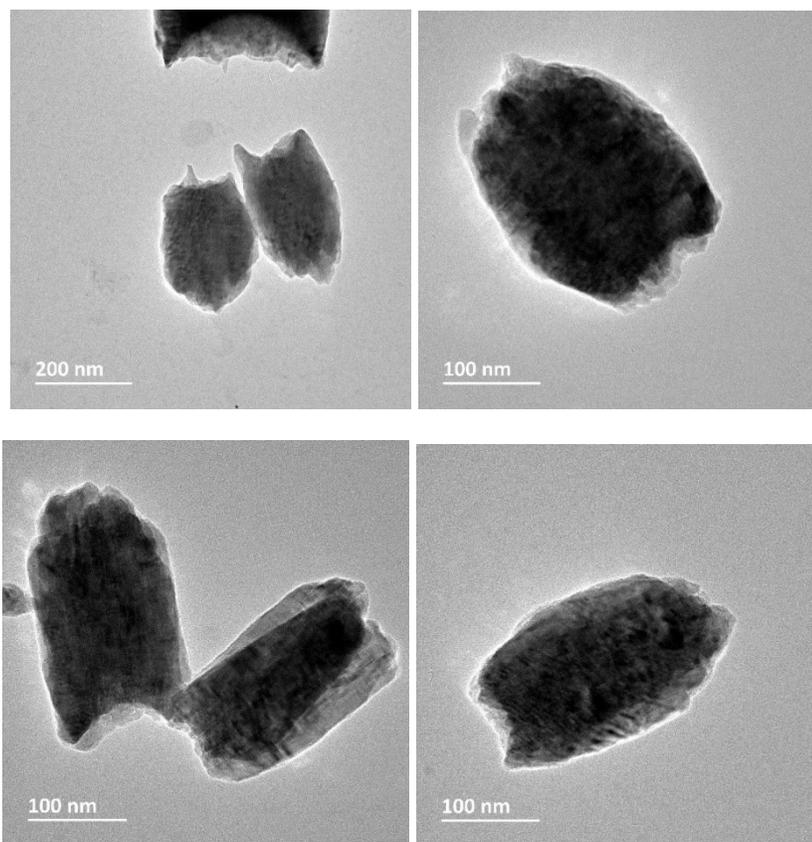


Figure S5. TEM images of the samples produced when the reaction temperature reaches 90°C.

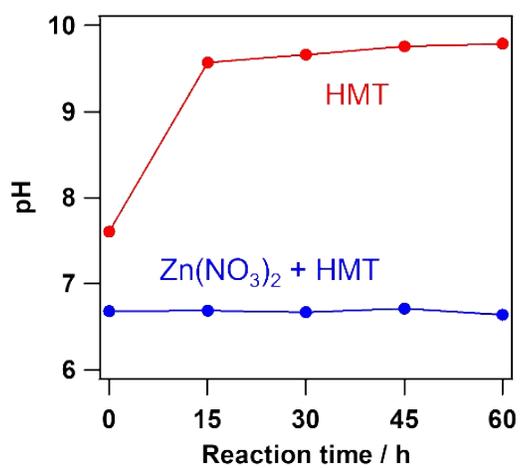


Figure S6. Time change in the pH of the HMT aqueous solution in the absence and presence of Zn(NO₃)₂.

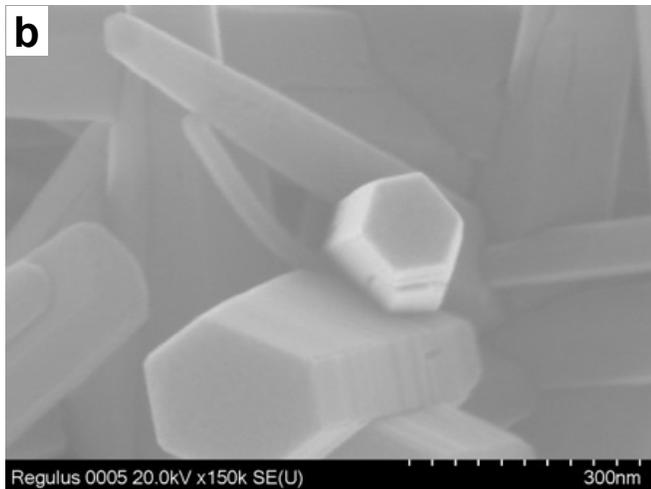
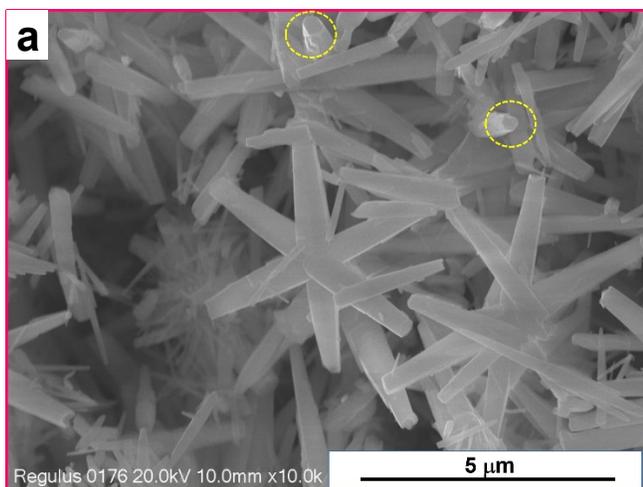


Figure S7. (a-b) High magnification SEM images of the sample prepared from the mixed solution of $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and HMT at $t_r = 3$ h.

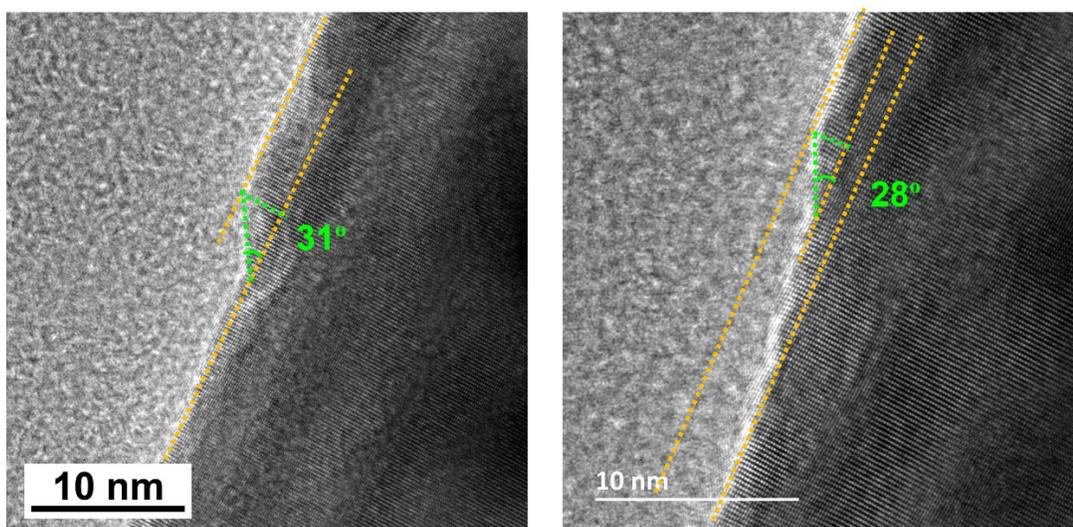


Figure S8. HR-TEM images of a tapered ZnO NW.