

# Supporting Information

## Photothermal conversion enabled temperature modulation for the growth of complex polymorphic architectures of calcium carbonate

*Boning Shi,<sup>+</sup> Lifu Zhang,<sup>+</sup> Zeda Yang, Jiangnan Deng, Shun An, Benwei Fu, Chengyi Song, Peng Tao, Tao Deng,<sup>\*</sup> and Wen Shang<sup>\*</sup>*

B. Shi, Z. Yang, J. Deng, S. An, B. Fu, C. Song, P. Tao, T. Deng, W. Shang

State Key Laboratory of Metal Matrix Composites, School of Materials Science and Engineering

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Shanghai 200240, P. R. China

E-mail: shangwen@sjtu.edu.cn; dengtao@sjtu.edu.cn;

L. Zhang

Department of Materials Science and Engineering

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

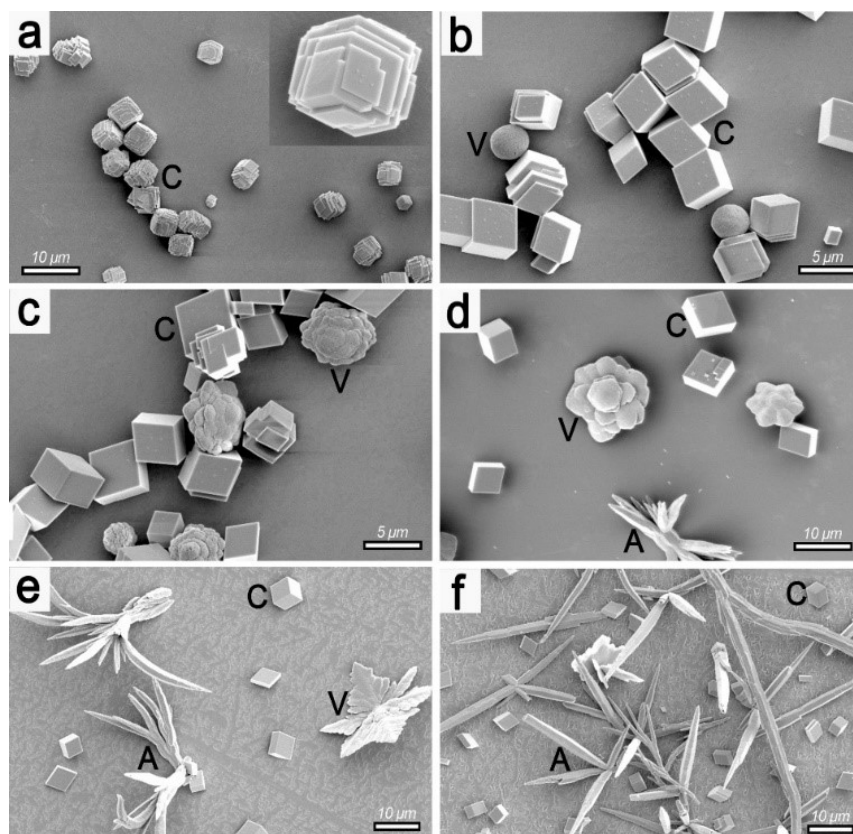
Troy, NY, USA

*\*Corresponding author:* shangwen@sjtu.edu.cn; dengtao@sjtu.edu.cn

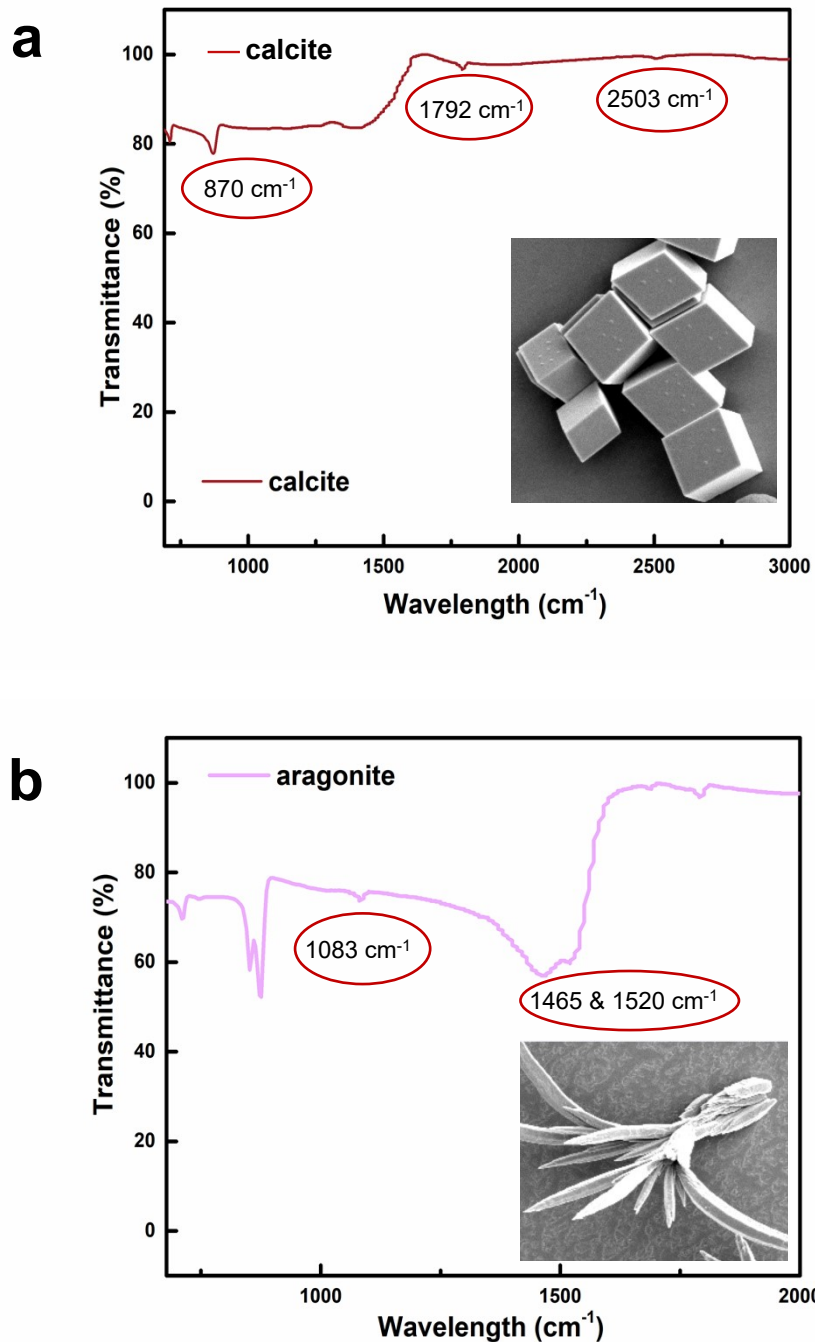
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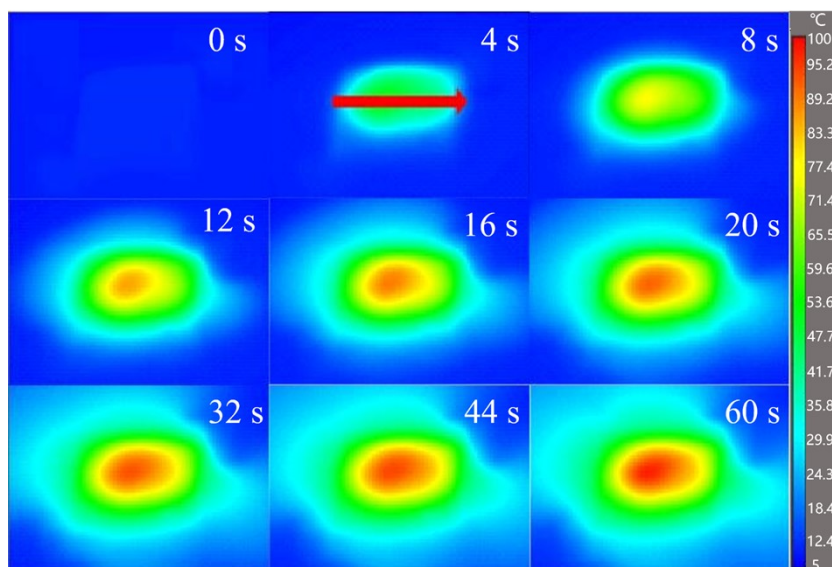
## 1. Supplementary figures



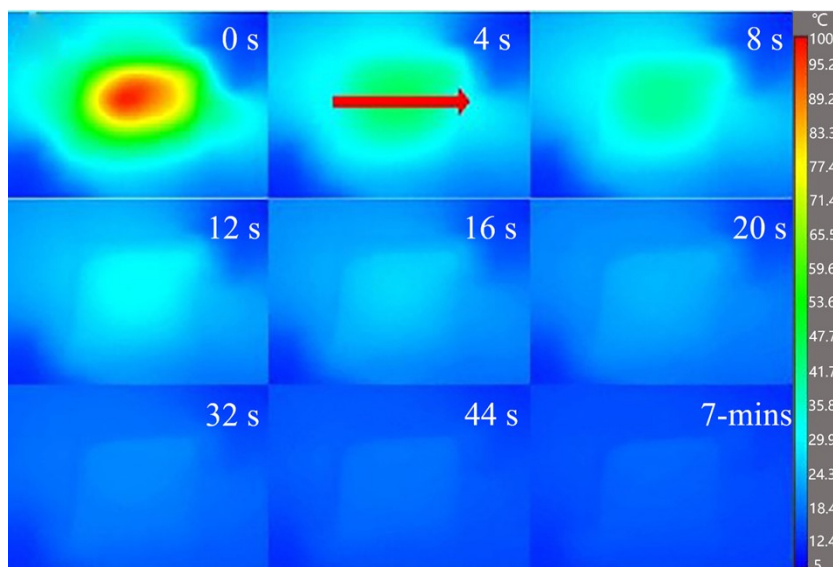
**Figure S1.** SEM images of different forms of CaCO<sub>3</sub> obtained at different temperatures. The reaction temperatures in (a)-(f) correspond to 5 °C, 25 °C, 35 °C, 45 °C, 55 °C, and 70 °C, respectively. Here C = calcite, A = aragonite, V = vaterite.



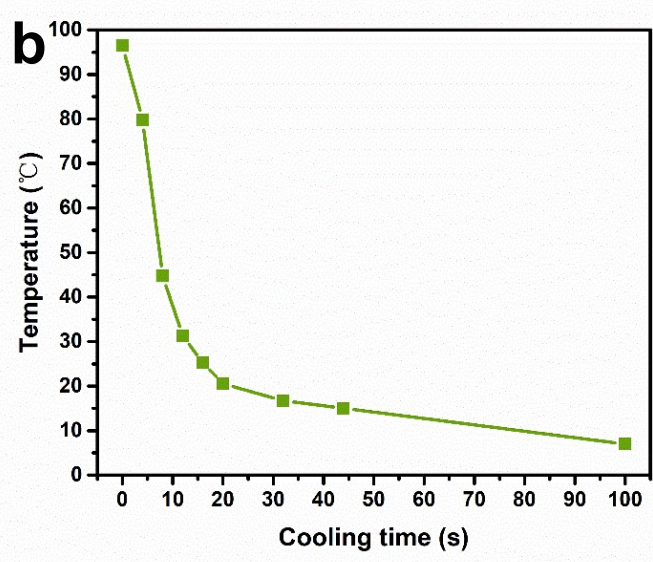
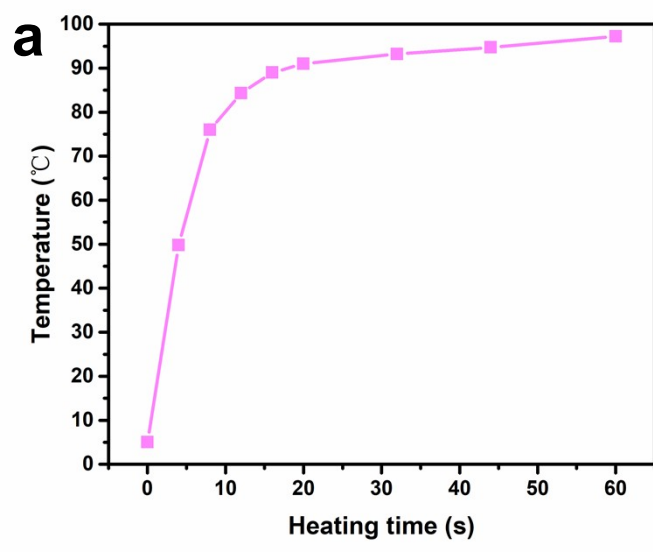
**Figure S2.** Infrared micro-spectra of calcite phase (a) and aragonite phase (b) that were obtained at 25 °C and 70 °C, respectively. The inserts are the SEM images of the cubic-shaped calcite phase and branch-shaped aragonite phase, respectively. The corresponding peaks of calcite phase (870 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1792 cm<sup>-1</sup>, and 2503 cm<sup>-1</sup>) and aragonite phase (1083 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1520 cm<sup>-1</sup>) are labelled with red circles.



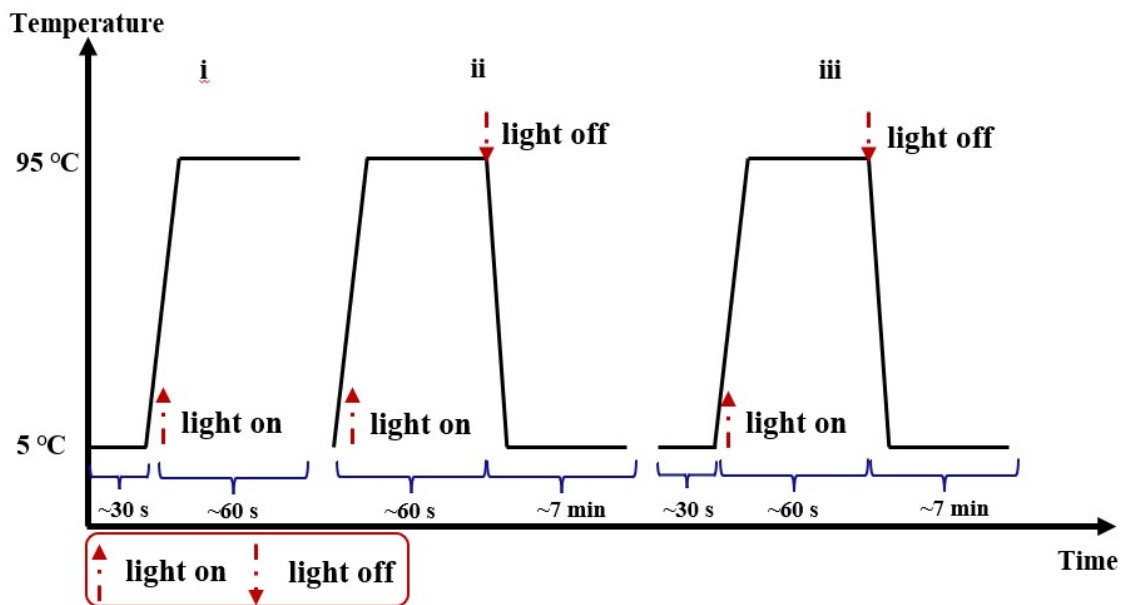
**Figure S3.** The IR images of cover glass at different times during the “cold-hot” temperature modulation process.



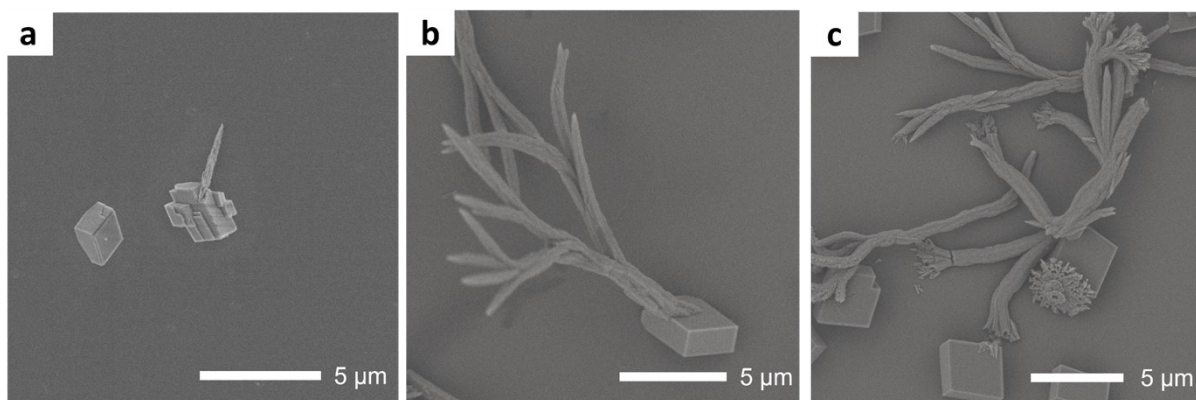
**Figure S4.** The IR images of cover glass at different times during the “hot-cold” temperature modulation process.



**Figure S5.** Time-dependent temperature change at the center of the illumination spot on the cover glass during (a) the heating period; (b) the cooling period.

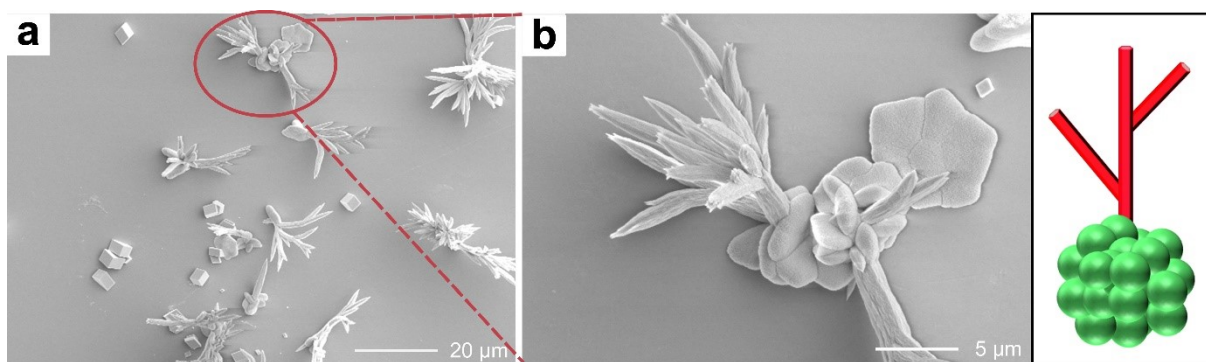


**Figure S6.** Illustration of the different temperature modulation processes for the growth of multi-polymorphic  $\text{CaCO}_3$  structures: i) the “cold-hot” temperature modulation; ii) the “hot-cold” temperature modulation; iii) the three-step “cold-hot-cold” temperature modulation. The starting time of “on” and “off” of the light illumination is marked with red arrows.

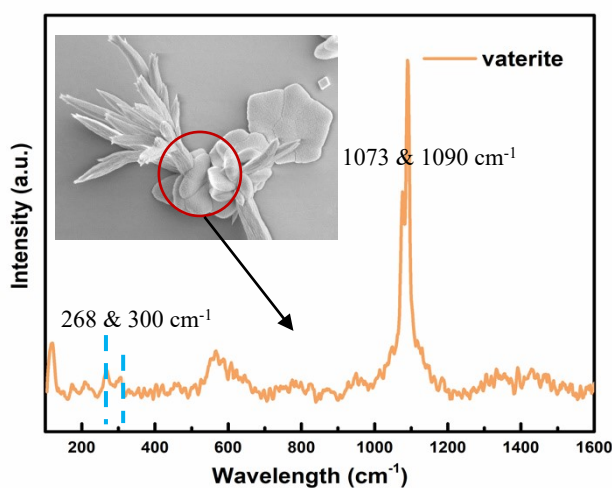


**Figure S7.** SEM images of multi-polymorphic CaCO<sub>3</sub> structures under the “cold-hot” temperature modulation. (a) Growth of CaCO<sub>3</sub> at cold condition for 30 sec followed by 30-sec at hot condition. (b) Growth of CaCO<sub>3</sub> at cold condition for 30 sec followed by 60-sec at hot condition. (c) Growth of CaCO<sub>3</sub> at cold condition for 30 sec followed by 90-sec at hot condition.

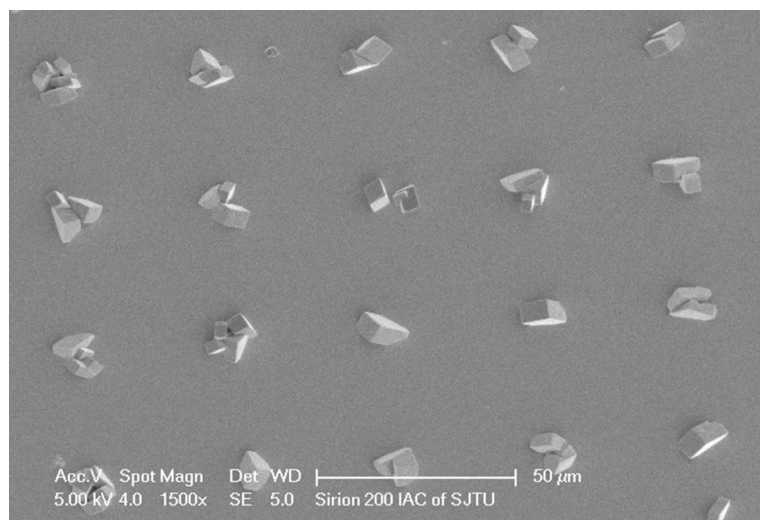




**Figure S8.** SEM images of bi-polymorphic A@V  $\text{CaCO}_3$  structures (a) and the enlarged image of A@V structure (b) under the “cold-hot” temperature modulation. Note: the schematic on the right in (b) shows the bi-polymorphic structure. The red branch-shaped components represent aragonite phase, the green flower-shaped components represent vaterite phase.



**Figure S9.** Raman micro-spectroscopy study confirmed the vaterite phase on the A@V structures under the “cold-hot” temperature modulation. The insert is the SEM image of the A@V  $\text{CaCO}_3$  structure.



**Figure S10.** SEM image of the single-phase calcite arrays that grow at low-temperature condition on the chemically modified substrate.

## **2. Supplementary movies**

**Movie S1.** Experimental operation of “cold-hot” temperature modulation process.

**Movie S2.** Experimental operation of “hot-cold” temperature modulation process.

**Movie S3.** Experimental operation of “cold-hot-cold” temperature modulation process.