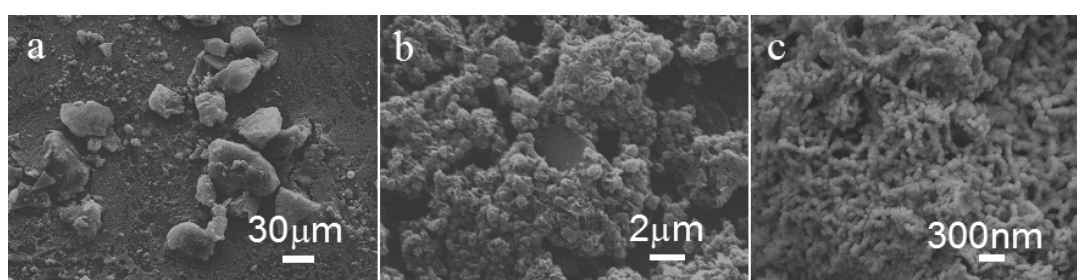


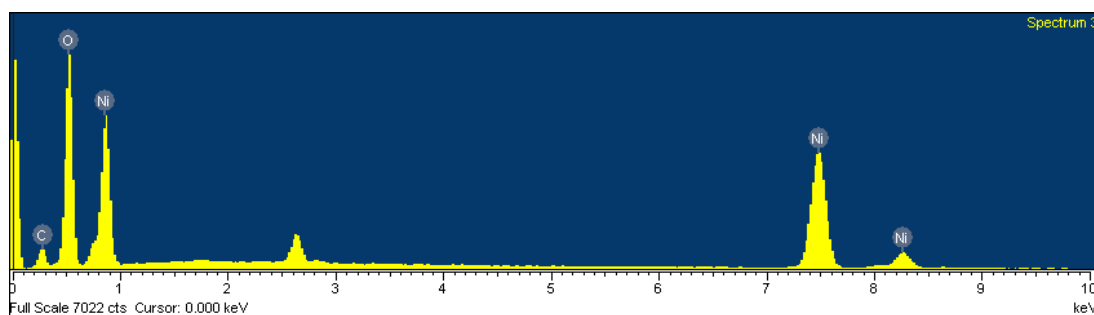
## Supporting Information

### Spontaneous Formation of Hierarchically Structured Curly Films of Nickel Carbonate Hydrate through Drying\*\*

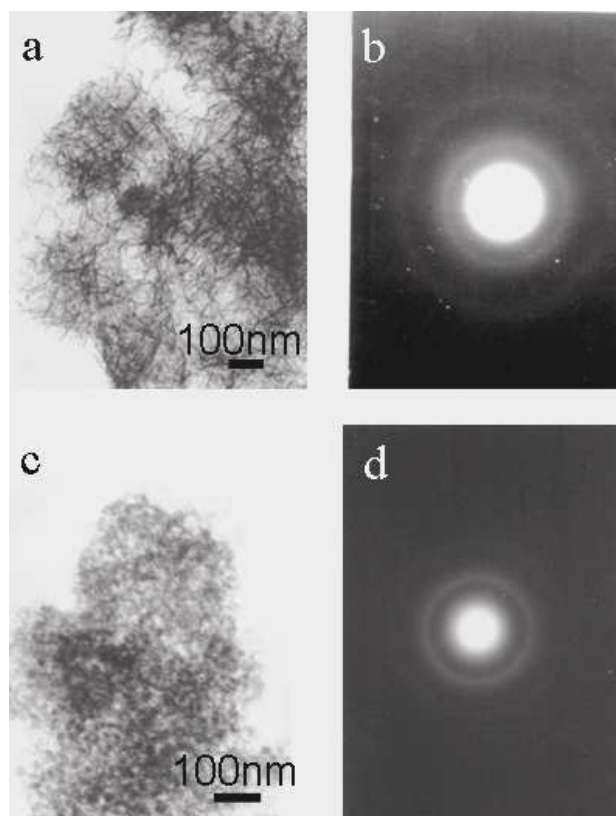
Xiao-Hui Guo, Shu-Hong Yu\*, Yang Lu, Guang-Bi Yuan, Miloš Sedláč, Helmut Cölfen



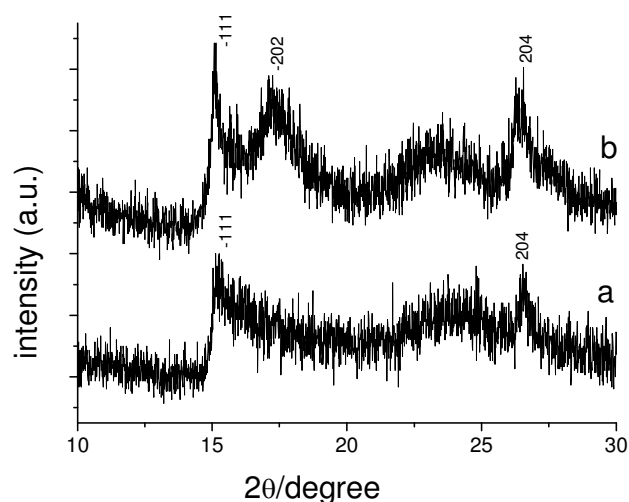
**Figure S1.** SEM images of nickel carbonate hydrate formed in bulk solution after crystallization for 2 days at ambient temperature in the presence of polymer A (PEG-PEI-(CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH-OH)<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>CONHNH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). [polymer A] = 1.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup>. [NiCl<sub>2</sub>] = 10 mM. (a) a full view of irregular aggregates. (b) higher magnification SEM image of the aggregates. (c) high magnification SEM image of irregular slab-shaped aggregate.



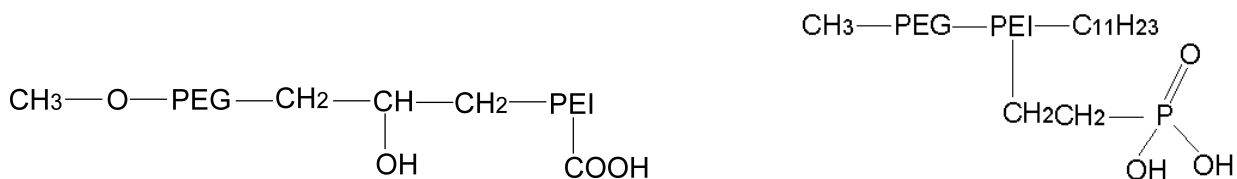
**Figure S2.** EDS result of the film-like sample of nickel carbonate hydrate formed at the air/glass slice after drying of the films formed at air/solution interface in the presence of polymer A (PEG-PEI-(CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH-OH)<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>CONHNH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). [polymer A] = 1.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup>, [NiCl<sub>2</sub>] = 10 mM. The crystallization reaction proceeded for 2 days at ambient temperature.



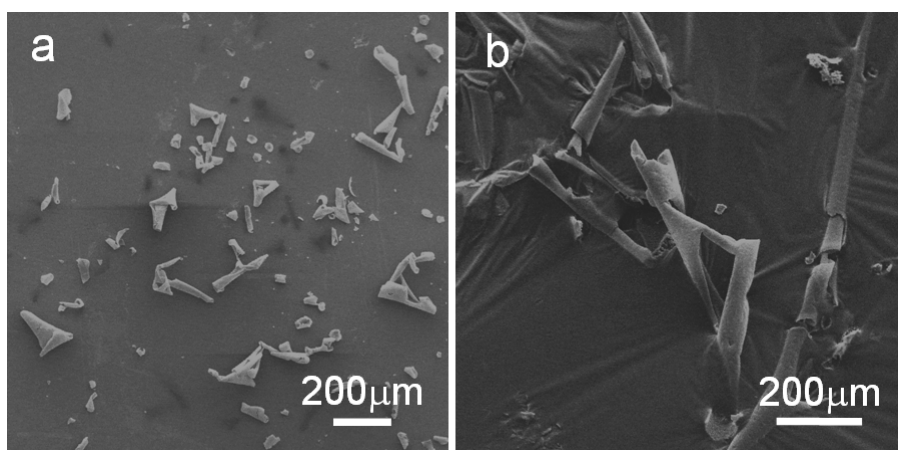
**Figure S3.** TEM images and electron diffraction (ED) patterns of the film-like sample of nickel carbonate hydrate formed at the air/glass slice after drying of the films formed at air/solution interface in the presence of polymer A (PEG-PEI-(CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH-OH)<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>CONHNH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>) with different concentration. [NiCl<sub>2</sub>] = 10 mM. The crystallization reaction proceeded for 2 days at ambient temperature. (a) 1.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup>, (b) ED pattern for the sample shown in (a). (c) 2.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup>, and (d) ED pattern shown in (c).



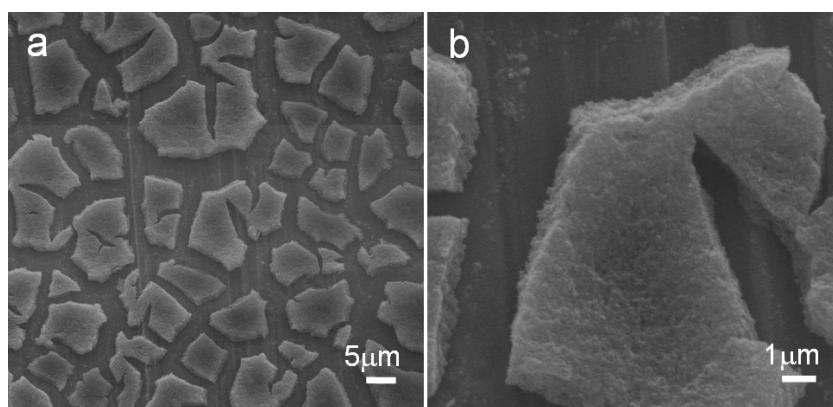
**Figure S4.** XRD Patterns of the film-like sample of nickel carbonate hydrate formed at the air/glass slice after drying of the films formed at air/solution interface in the presence of polymer A (PEG-PEI-(CH<sub>2</sub>-(CH-OH)<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>CONHNH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>) using different nickel salts as nickel resource. (a) Nickel nitrate and (b) Nickel acetate. [polymer A] = 1.0 g · L<sup>-1</sup>. The crystallization reaction proceeded for 2 days at ambient temperature.



**Figure S5.** The chemical structural formula of two polymer additives shown in Table 1. Left: PEG-PEI-(CH<sub>2</sub>-COOH)<sub>n</sub> (polymer B); Right, PEG-PEI-(COC<sub>11</sub>H<sub>23</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>PO(OH)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub> (polymer C).



**Figure S6.** SEM images of the film-like sample of nickel carbonate hydrate formed at the air/glass slice after drying of the films formed at air/solution interface in the presence of other additives. (a) Dextrin, (b) PAA. The concentration of the additives used are 1 g·L<sup>-1</sup>, the other experimental conditions were kept the same to that depicted in Figure 1. [NiCl<sub>2</sub>] = 10 mM. The samples formed by mineralization for 2 days at ambient temperature.



**Figure S7.** SEM images of nickel carbonate hydrate samples obtained through directly mixed nickel chloride and polymer A (1.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup>), then slowly adjusting the pH value of the resulting solution to 8 by using sodium hydroxide. [NiCl<sub>2</sub>] = 10 mM.