

Electronic Supplementary Information

Chemically-Doped Graphene with Improved Surface Plasmon

Characteristics: An Optical Near-field Study

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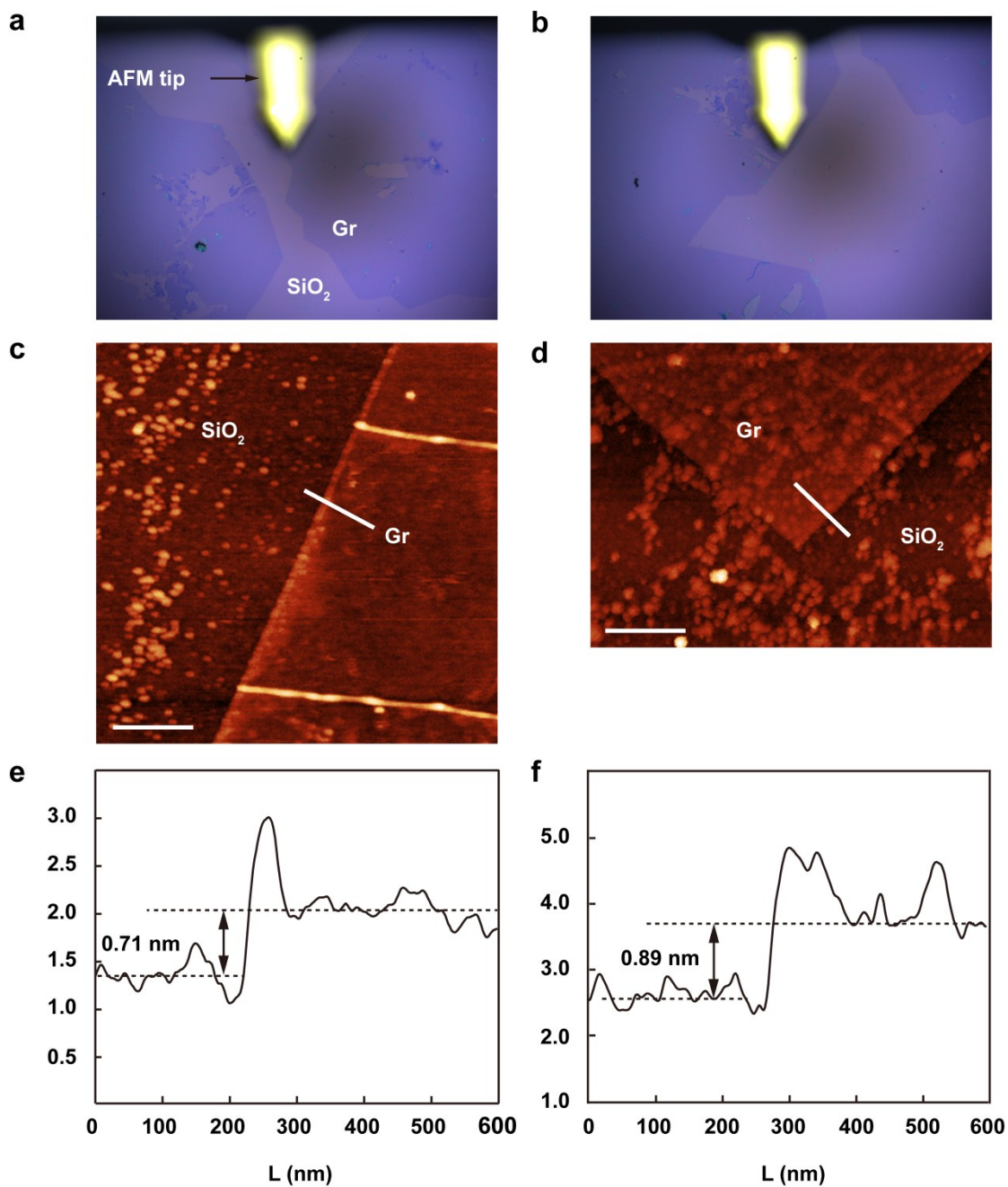


Fig. S1 Optical image and AFM topography of the HNO₃-doped graphene. (a, b) Optical images of two representative graphene flakes after doped with HNO₃. (c, d) Corresponding topographies of the graphene flakes shown in (a) and (b), respectively. (e, f) Height profiles extracted from topography images shown in (c) and (d), respectively.

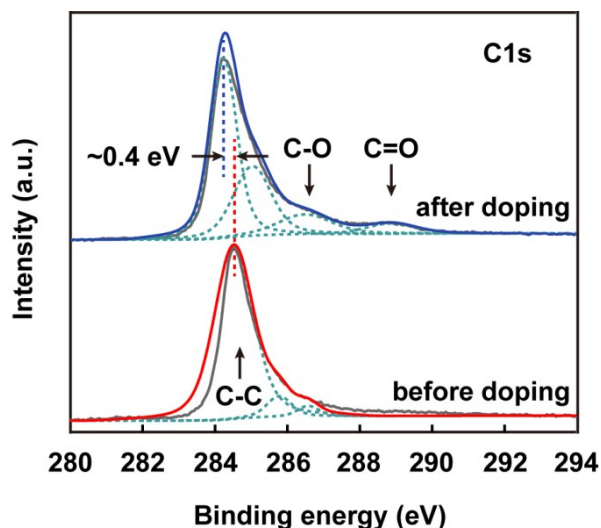


Fig. S2 XPS spectra of the pristine (lower) and HNO₃-doped (upper) graphene. The C1s peak corresponding to sp² and sp³ hybridization states was shifted to low energy (from ~ 284.58 eV to ~ 284.18 eV) by the HNO₃ doping.

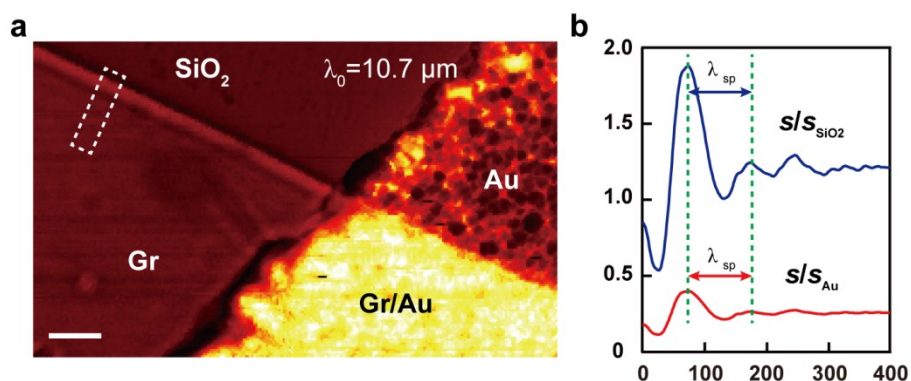


Fig. S3 Plasmon wavelengths deduced from different data normalization methods. (a) Near-field optical image of the monolayer graphene under excitation of 10.70 μm . The monolayer graphene was placed with one part lying on the gold film and the other part on the SiO₂ substrate. Scale bar: 250 nm. (b) Extracted profiles of the near-field optical amplitudes from white-dashed rectangle shown in (a). The profile was normalized to the gold (red) or SiO₂ (blue).

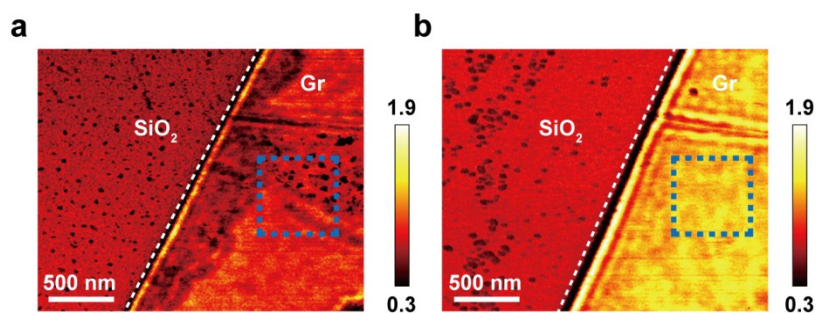


Fig. S4 Optical near-field characteristics of the graphene before and after the HNO₃ doping. (a) Normalized optical near-field imaging of the plasmon waves near edges of the pristine graphene. (b) Normalized optical near-field imaging of the plasmon waves near edges of the chemically-doped graphene. The blue squares depicted the areas where root-mean square of amplitudes of the near-field optical amplitudes were calculated.

Table S1. Binding energy of the H₂O molecule on the graphene obtained from the DFT calculations.

	Binding energy without the NO ₃ ⁻ group (eV)	Binding energy with the NO ₃ ⁻ group (eV)
H ₂ O molecule	0.026	-0.001

