

# **Supplementary Information**

## **Temperature Dependent Microwave Absorption of Ultrathin Graphene Composites**

Wen-Qiang Cao<sup>a,b</sup>, Xi-Xi Wang<sup>a</sup>, Jie Yuan<sup>b\*</sup>, Wen-Zhong Wang<sup>b\*</sup> and Mao-Sheng Cao<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>School of Material Science and Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, China

<sup>b</sup>School of Science, Minzu University of China, Beijing 100081, China

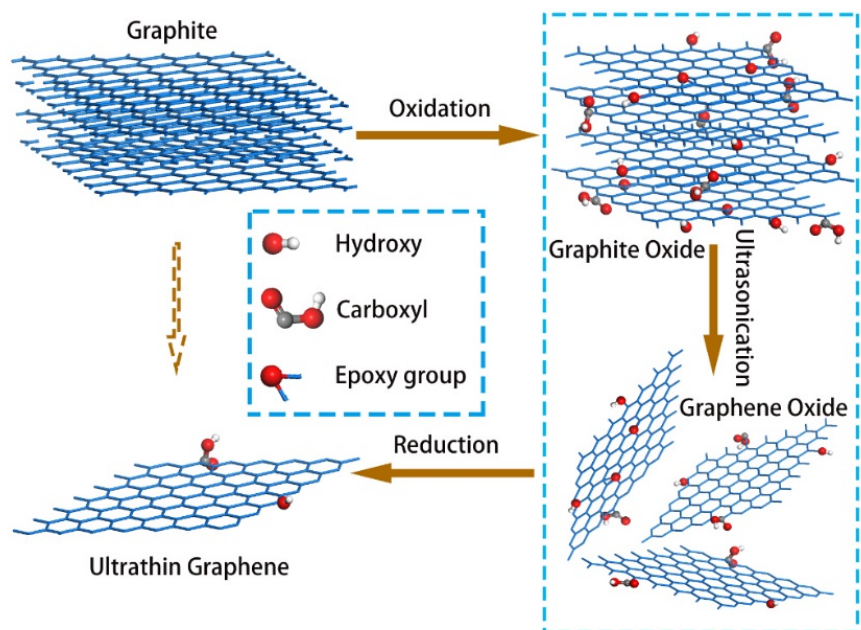


Fig. S1† Illustration for fabrication of graphene

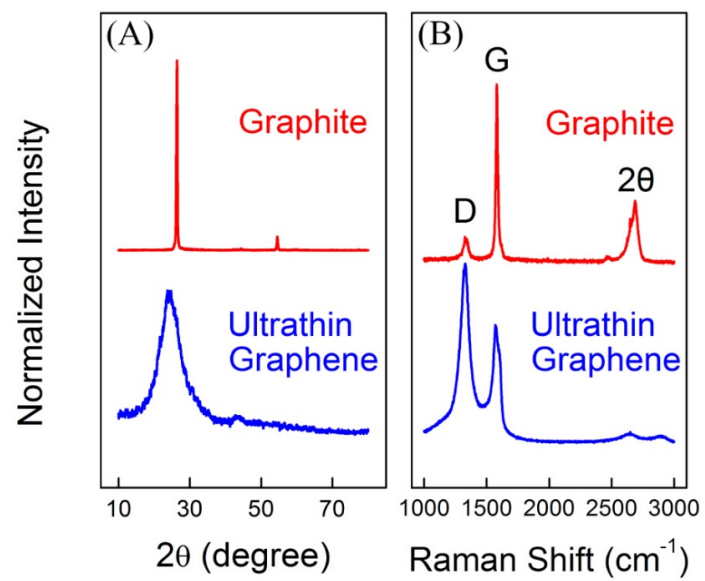


Fig. S2† XRD and Raman patterns of the graphite and ultrathin graphene, (A) XRD, (B) Raman spectrum.

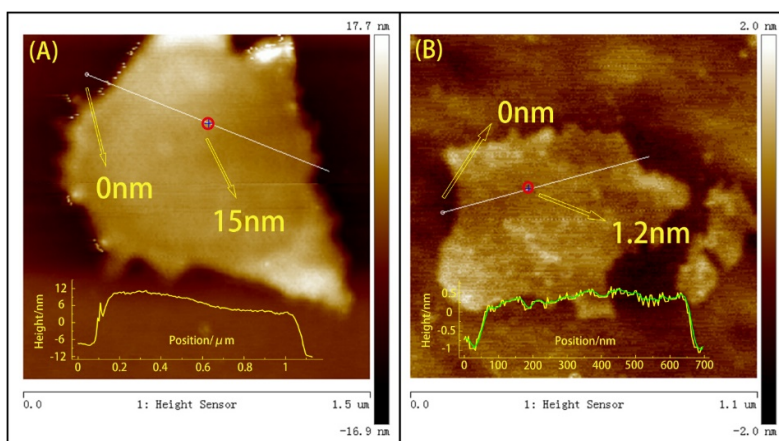


Fig. S3† AFM images of the (A) graphite and (B) graphene oxide.

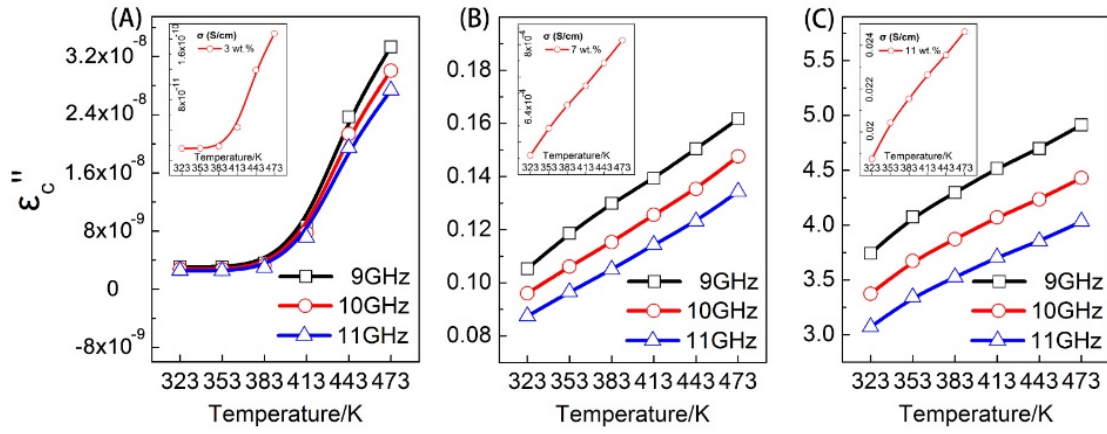


Fig. S4† The imaginary permittivity contributed by conductivity of the (A) 3 wt.%, (B) 7 wt.% and (C) 11 wt.% composites versus selected temperatures (323, 353, 383, 413 443 and 473K) at 9 GHz, 10 GHz and 11 GHz. The three insets are fitted conductivity of the (A) 3 wt.%, (B) 7 wt.% and (C) 11 wt.% composites versus selected temperatures (323, 353, 383, 413 443 and 473K).