Supplementary Information

High Yield Synthesis Of Amine Functionalized Graphene Oxide And Its Surface Properties

Souvik Chakraborty¹, Saikat Saha¹, V.R. Dhanak², Kallolmay Biswas³, Michel Barbezat⁴, Giovanni P. Terrasi⁴, and Amit K. Chakraborty^{1*}
¹Carbon Nanotechnology Lab, Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology Durgapur, Mahatma Gandhi Avenue, Durgapur-713209, West Bengal, India
²Department of Physics and Stephenson Institute for Renewable Energy, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, L69 3BX, United Kingdom
³Jubilant Chemsys Ltd., Sector 58, B-34, Noida-201301, Uttar Pradesh, India.
⁴Laboratory for Mechanical Systems Engineering, Empa, Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science & Technology, Überlandstrasse 129, 8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland.
*Email of corresponding author: amitkc61@gmail.com

S1 - NMR Analysis

Fig. S1 shows the ¹H NMR spectra obtained from GO-ButA recorded on a Bruker UltrashieldTM (400 MHz) NMR spectrometer calibrated to residual solvent peaks: proton (DMSO-D₆ 2.50 ppm). The appearance of a signal at 0.84 ppm indicates for CH₃, while CH₂ protons are located at 1.22 ppm indicating the presence of the alkyl chains in the GO-ButA. The broad H signal of the secondary amide (–NH-R) appearing at 3.31 ppm ^{S1} further supports the formation of GO-ButA.

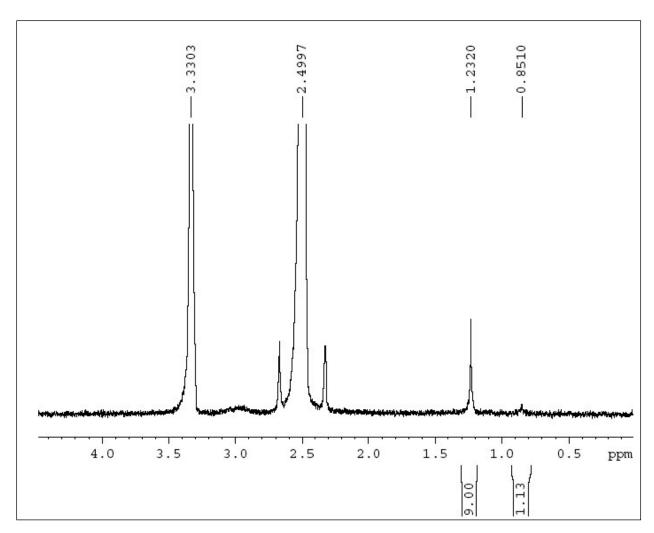


Fig. S1: NMR spectra of GO-ButA.

S2 – Thermo Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) Analysis

TGA of GO and GO-ButA were carried out in a Perkin Elmer Simultaneous Thermal Analyzer, STA 6000 in an uncapped alumina crucible operated at a heating rate of 10°C/min in nitrogen atmosphere. **Fig. S2** shows that there is a significant weight loss below 100°C for GO (~11.4%) as compared to GO-ButA (~2.3%). This points to the presence of large amount of absorbed water in GO which disappear upon functionalization possibly due to increased hydrophobicity of the surfaces S2,S3 . A sharp degradation in the weight of GO is witnessed around 200°C (~ 13.7 %) within the temperature range of 190 - 220°C which may be attributed to the removal of oxygen containing functionalities via pyrolysis S3,S4 . A steady

decrease in the weight of GO-ButA is also observed from 200°C onwards which possibly indicate the removal of covalently bonded n-Butylamine. This finding is consistent with information present elsewhere in the literature which points towards a similar loss within 200 -500°C ^{S4}.

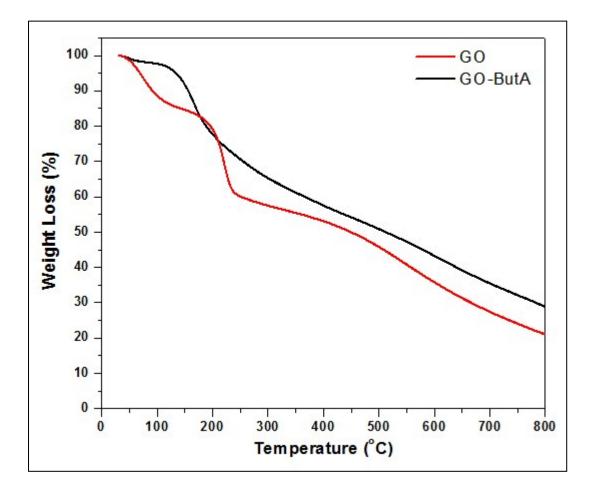


Fig. S2: TGA curves of GO and GO-ButA

Reference:

[S1] W. Li, X.-Z. Tang, H.-B. Zhang, Z.-G. Jiang, Z.-Z. Yu, X.-S. Du, Y.-W. Mai, *Carbon*, 2011, 49, 4724.

- [S2] J. Lin, Y. Liu and C-P. Wong, *Langmuir*, 2010, 26, 16110.
- [S3] S. Stankovich, D.A. Dikin, R.D. Piner, K.A. Kohlhaas, A. Kleinhammes, Y. Jia, Y. Wu,
- S.T. Nguyen and R.S. Rouff, Carbon, 2007, 45, 1558.

[S4] O.C. Compton, D.A. Dikin, K.W. Putz, L.C. Brinson and S.T. Nguyen, *Adv. Mater.*, 2010, 22, 892.