

Electronic Supplementary Information:
Bending Energy of 2D Materials: Graphene, MoS₂ and
Imogolite

Rafael I. González,^{*a,b}, Felipe J. Valencia^{b,c,d}, José Rogan^{b,c}, Juan Alejandro Valdivia^{b,c}, Jorge Sofo^e, Miguel Kiwi^{b,c} and Francisco Muñoz^{b,c}

^a Centro de Nanotecnología Aplicada, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Mayor, Santiago, Chile. E-mail: rafael.gonzalezvaldes@mayor.cl

^b Centro para el Desarrollo de la Nanociencia y la Nanotecnología (CEDENNA) Santiago, Chile.

^c Departamento de Física, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Chile, Casilla 653, Santiago, Chile.

^d Núcleo de Matemáticas, Física y Estadística, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Mayor, Manuel Montt 367, Providencia, Santiago, Chile

^e Department of Physics and Material Research Institute, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA

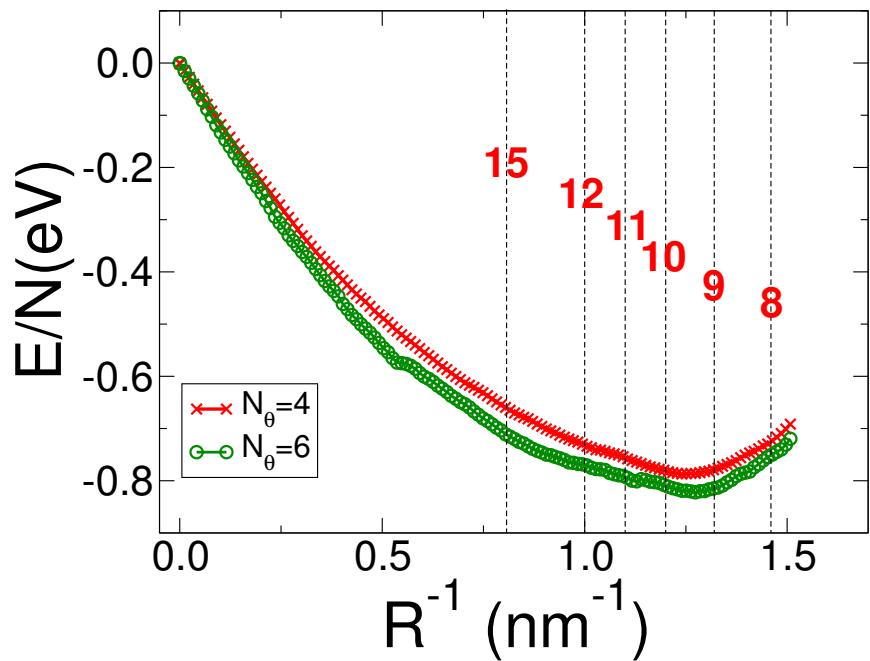


Figure S1: Energy vs. curvature of imogolite sheets with $N_\theta = 4$ and 6 . For both cases the minimum of the bending energy occurs for $9 < N_\theta < 10$. The dashed vertical lines, and the numbers that label them, correspond to the curvature radius of a completely closed nanotube with that N_θ value. Green Al; red O; yellow Si; and light gray H.

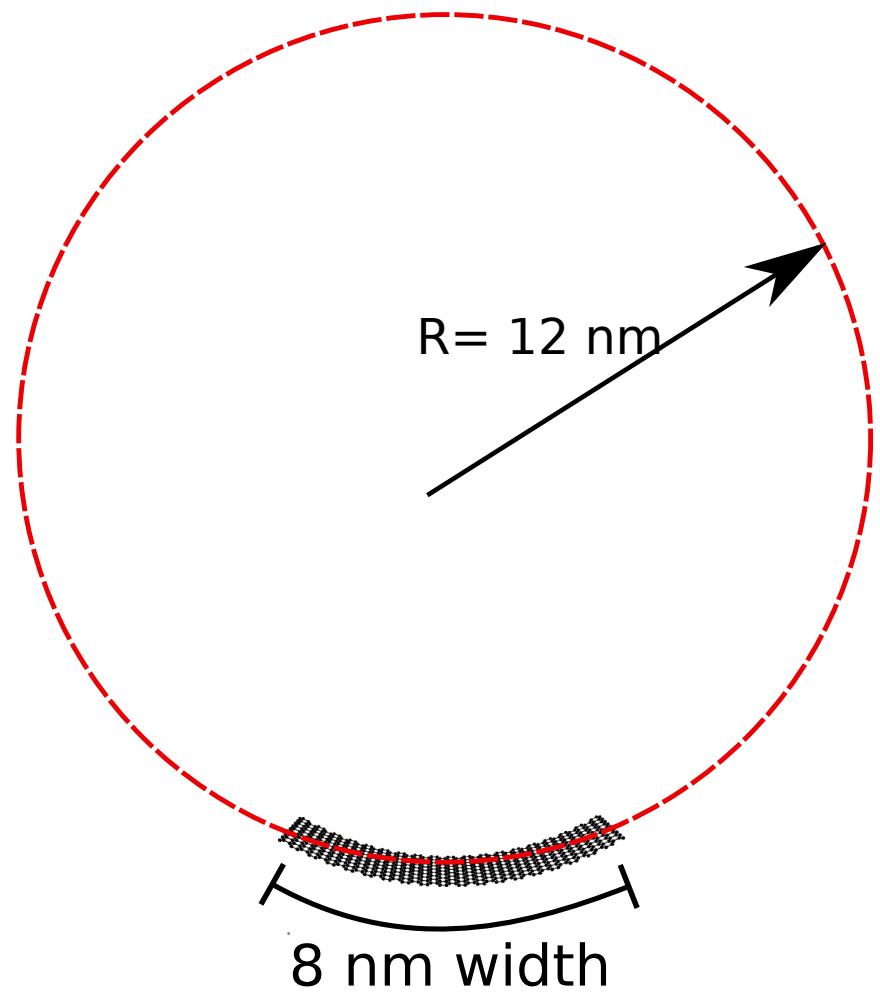


Figure S2: Illustration of the bending process: the external force has a curvature radii of 12 nm and is applied to a graphene ribbon 8 nm wide.