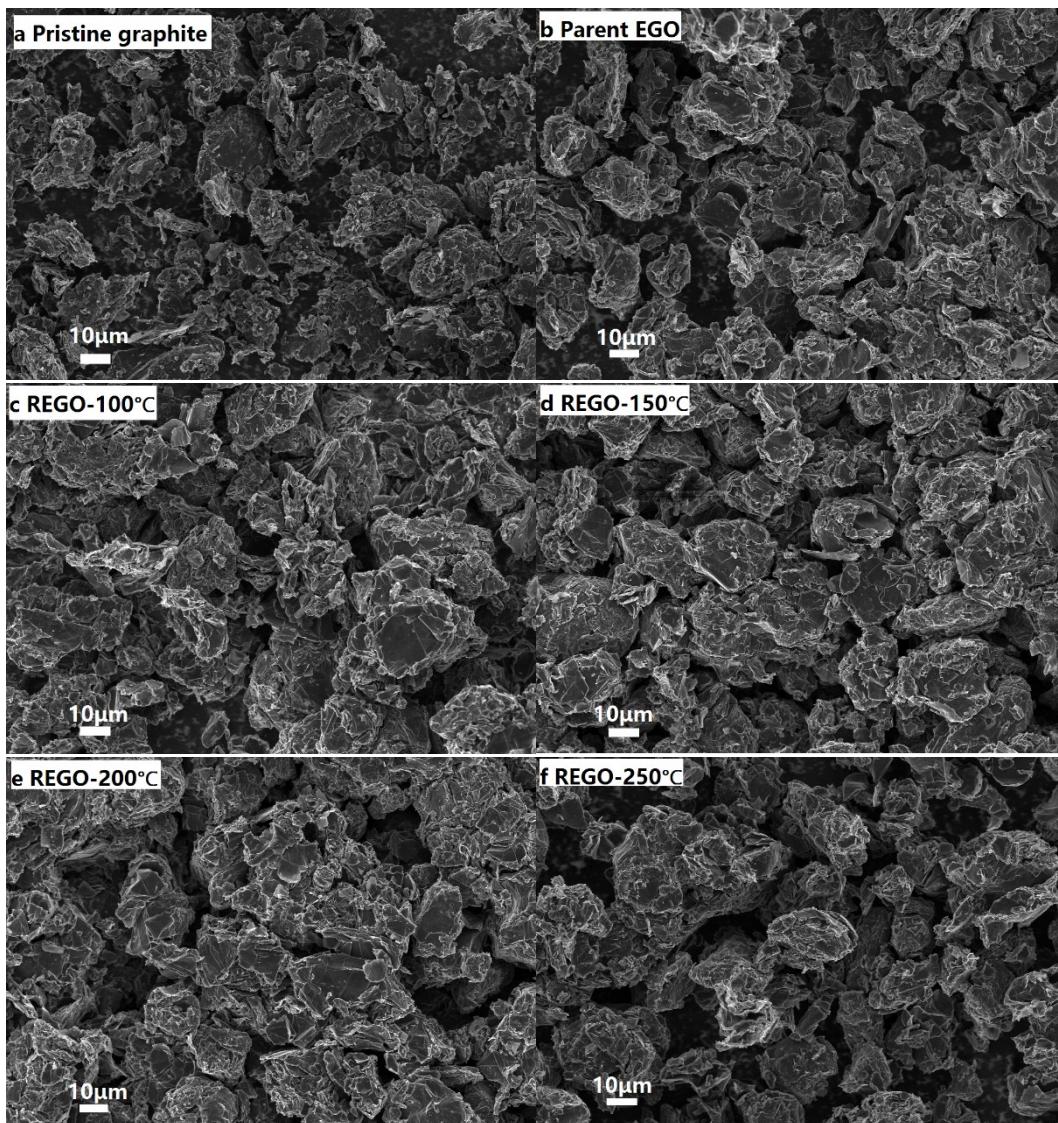


Supplementary data for

Insights into thermal reduction of the oxidized graphite from the electro-oxidation processing of nuclear graphite matrix

Gengyu Zhang^a, Mingfen Wen^{a,*}, Shuwei Wang^a, Jing Chen^a, Jianchen Wang^{a,*}

^a Institute of Nuclear and New Energy Technology, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China



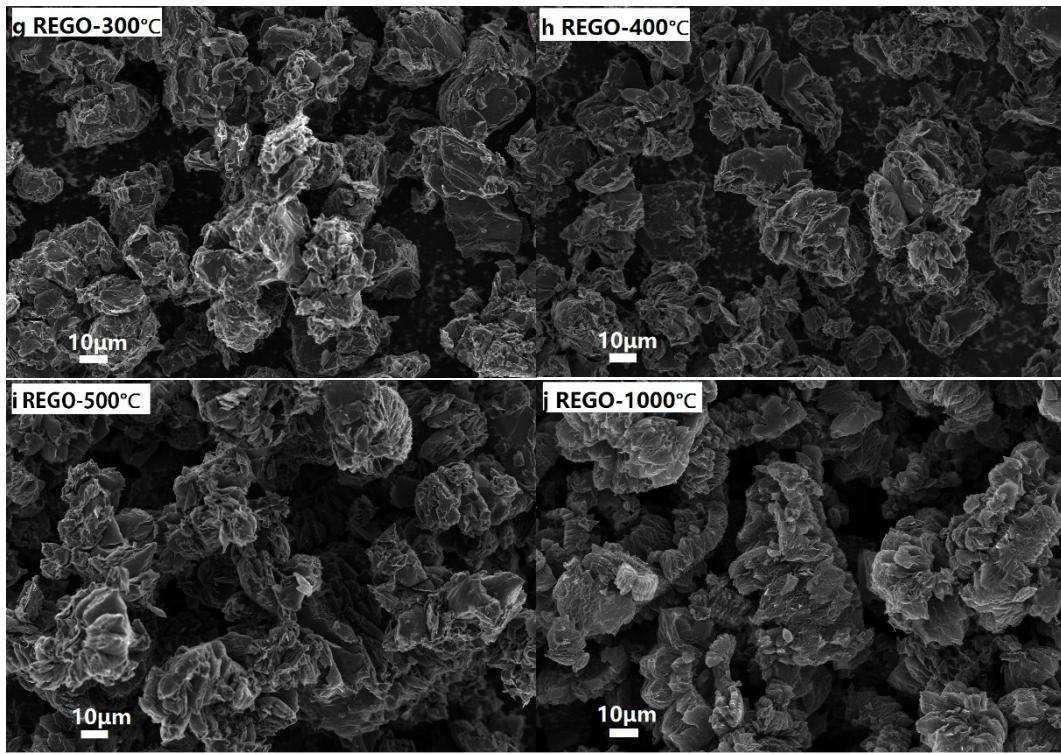
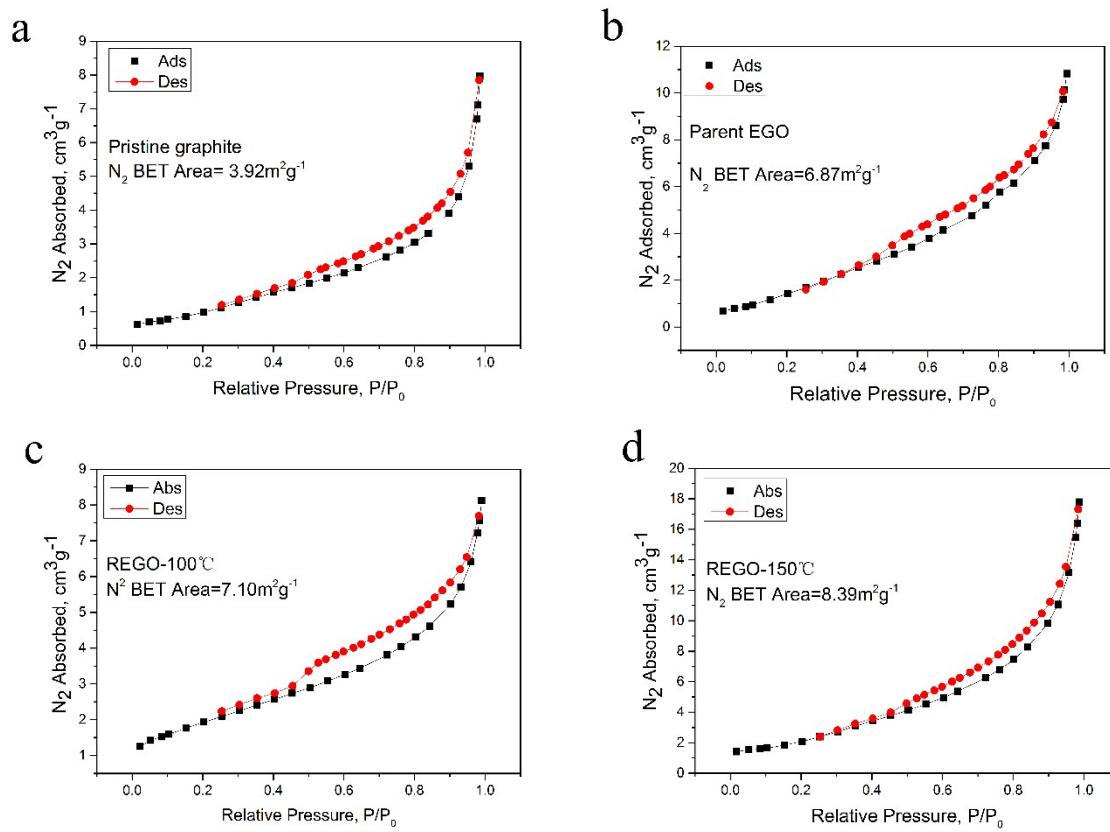


Fig.S1 SEM images (at 500×magnification) of the REGO annealed at different temperatures



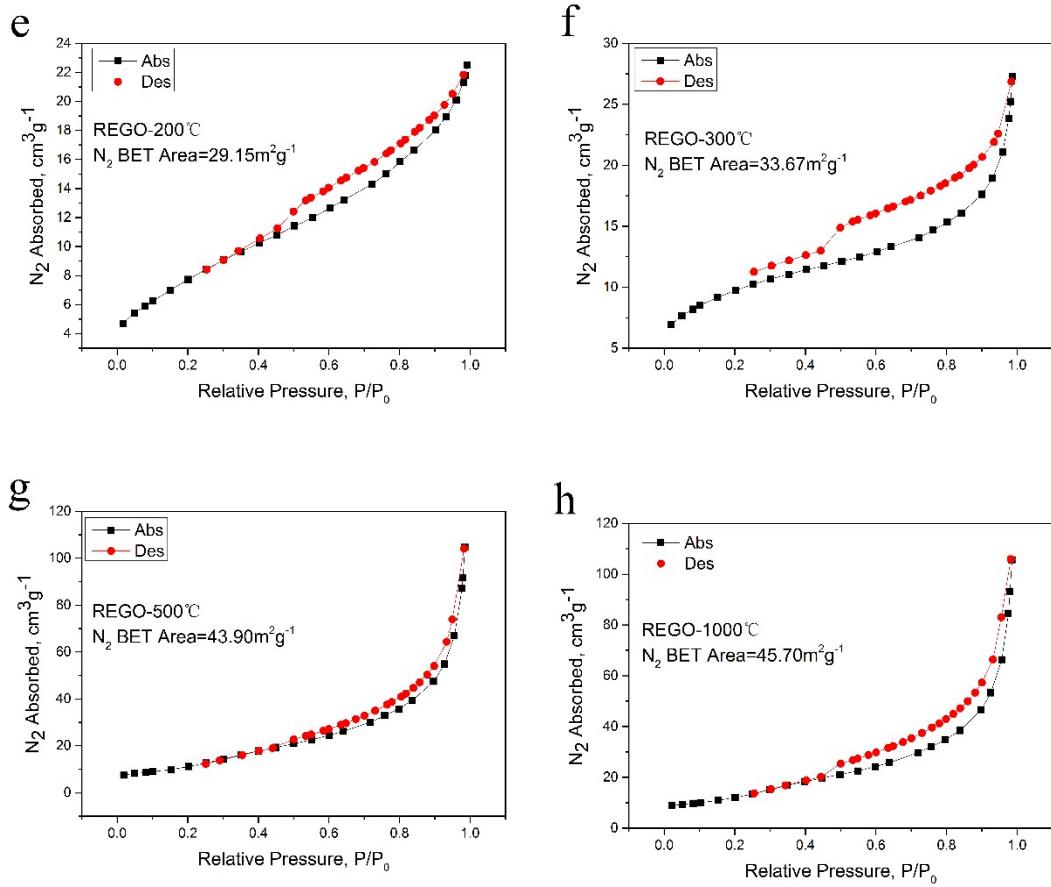


Fig.S2 N₂ adsorption/desorption isothermal curve of a) Pristine graphite ;b)Parent EGO; c)REGO-100°C; d) REGO-150°C; e) REGO-200°C ; f) REGO-300°C; g) REGO-500°C; h) REGO-1000°C

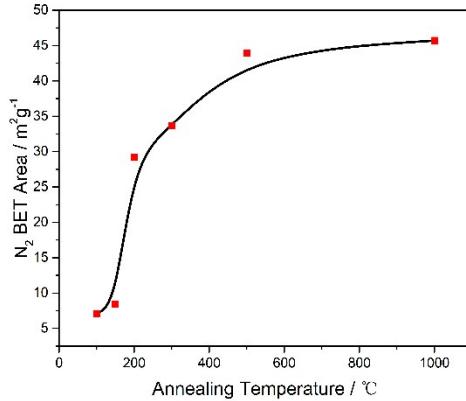


Fig.S3 Temperature-dependence of the N₂ BET surface area of REGO;

Sample	PG	Parent	REGO- EGO	REGO- 100°C	REGO- 150°C	REGO- 200°C	REGO- 300°C	REGO- 500°C	REGO- 1000°C
N ₂ BET surface area/m ² g ⁻¹	3.90	6.87	7.10	8.39	29.15	33.67	43.90	45.70	

Table S1-value of N2 BET surface area of REGO

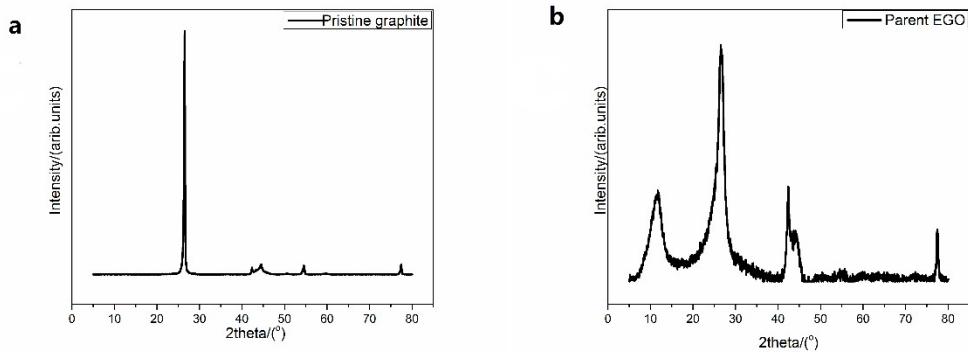


Fig.S4 XRD spectra of a) Pristine graphite and b) Parent EGO