

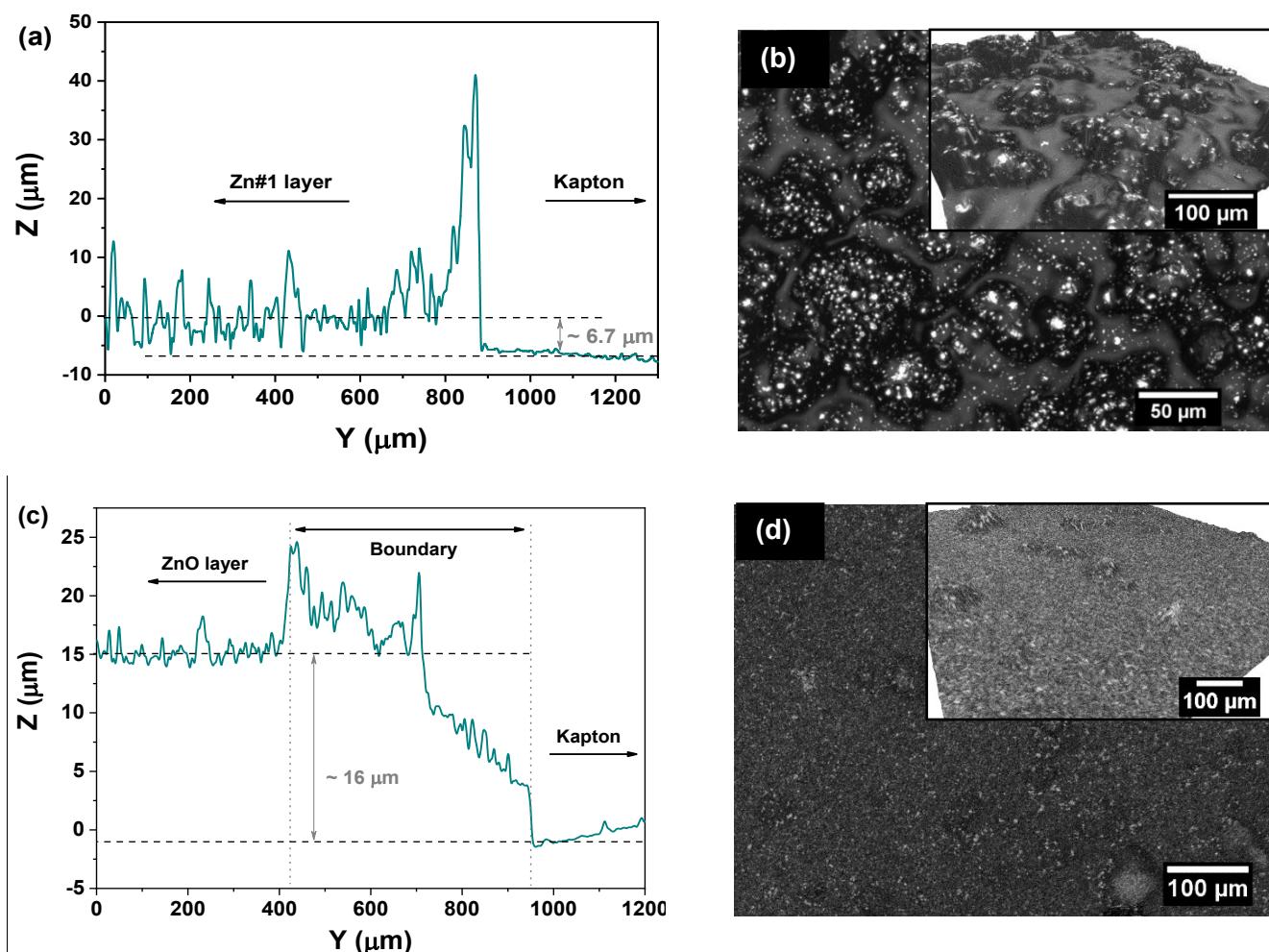
## Supplementary Material

### ZnO decorated laser-induced graphene produced by direct laser scribing

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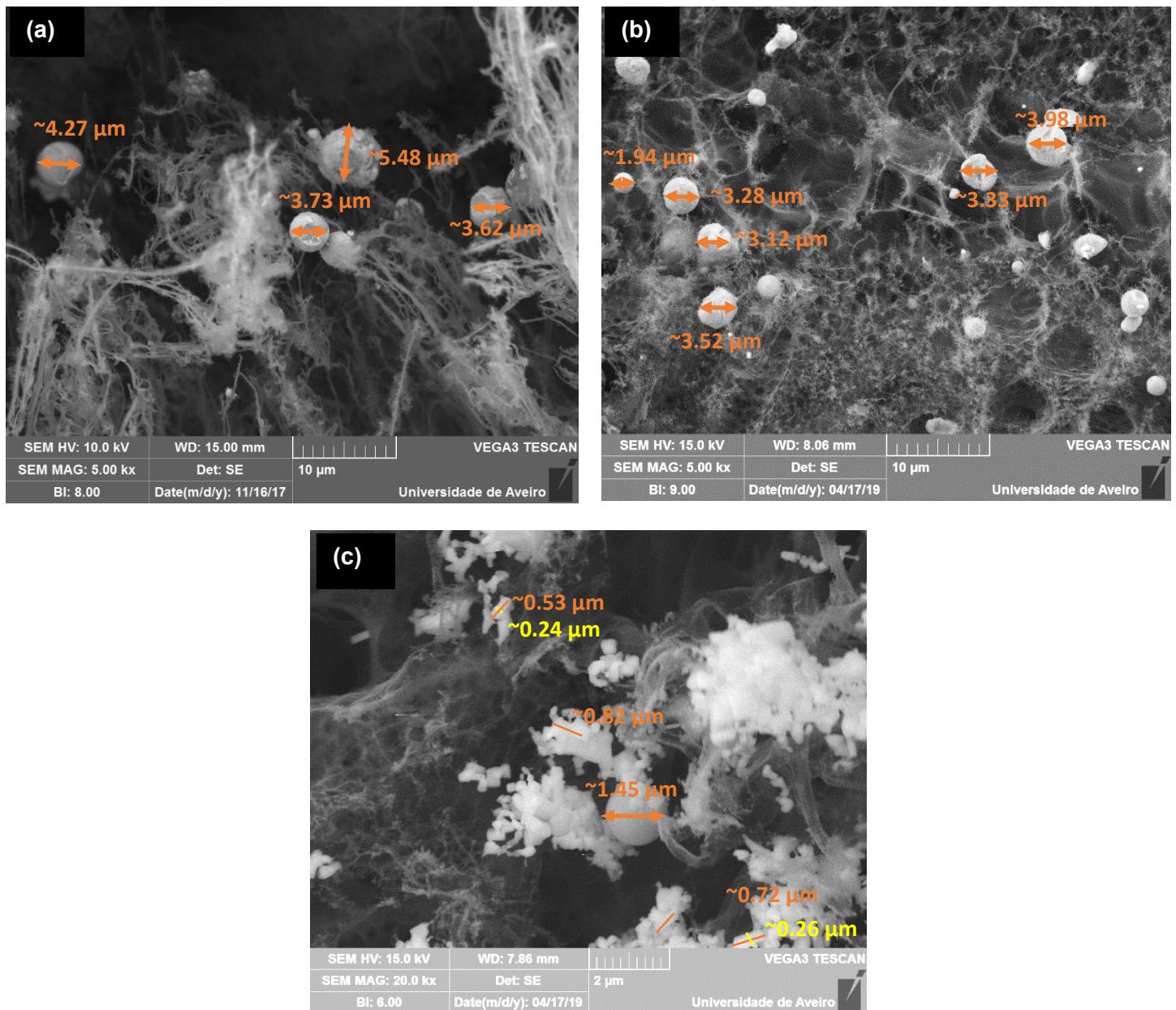
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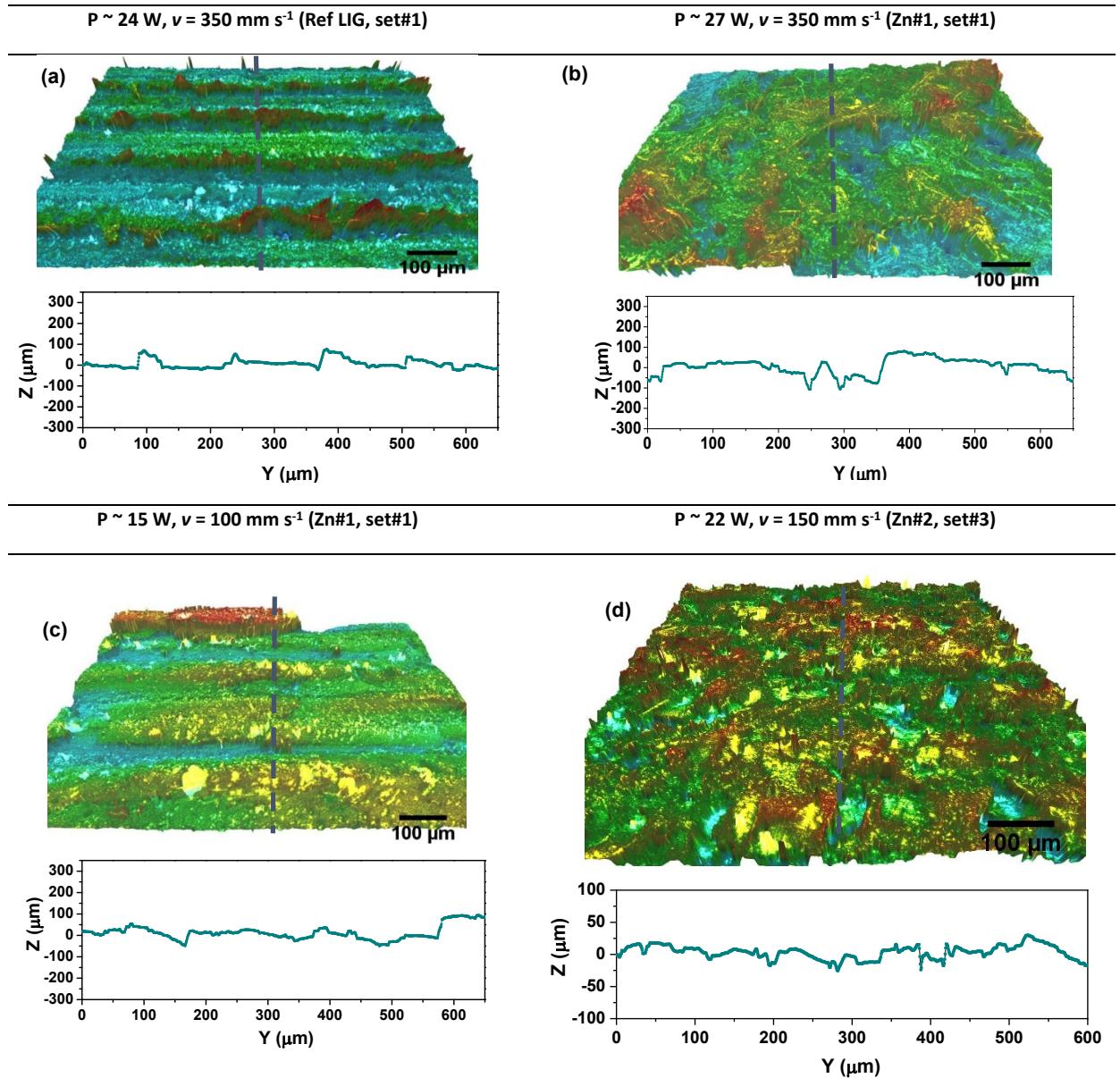
**Figure S1** – (a) and (c) Surface profile of the precursor's materials Zn#1 and ZnO paste, respectively. The step height between the two horizontal dashed-lines corresponds to the thickness of the precursor layer. The peak at the interface corresponds to the boundary of the precursor layer. The higher value obtained for Zn#1 is due to the detachment of the layer during the drying process in air. (b) and (d) Optical profilometer image of the Zn#1 and ZnO pastes acquired with 50× and 20× magnifications, respectively. The insets correspond to a 3D image of the same area.



**Figure S2** – Photograph showing the peel off of the unprocessed Zn/PVA (Zn#1) layer.



**Figure S3** – Examples of the measured dimensions obtained for samples produced with different precursors using the ImageJ software: (a) Zn#1, P  $\sim$  24 W,  $v = 200 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$ ,  $d_{\text{laser}}=1.8 \text{ cm}$ , (b) Zn#2, P  $\sim$  22 W,  $v = 150 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$ ,  $d_{\text{laser}}=2.0 \text{ cm}$  and (c) ZnO, P  $\sim$  22 W,  $v = 150 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$ ,  $d_{\text{laser}}=2.0 \text{ cm}$ .



**Figure S4** – Optical profilometre images acquired with  $20\times$  magnification and surface profile (taken at the centre of the images - marked line). (a) LIG reference sample produced with the same conditions as the one represented in Figure 4c of the main manuscript, without the presence of the Zn layer. (b) - (d) ZnO/LIG composites with different laser processing conditions. The colour scale was defined from blue to red, corresponding to the minimum and maximum of the Z values, respectively, and for each individual sample (peak-to-valley full colour scale).