

Supporting Information

Excited state electron transfer from aminopyrene to graphene: a combined experimental and theoretical study

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Ground state optimized structures.

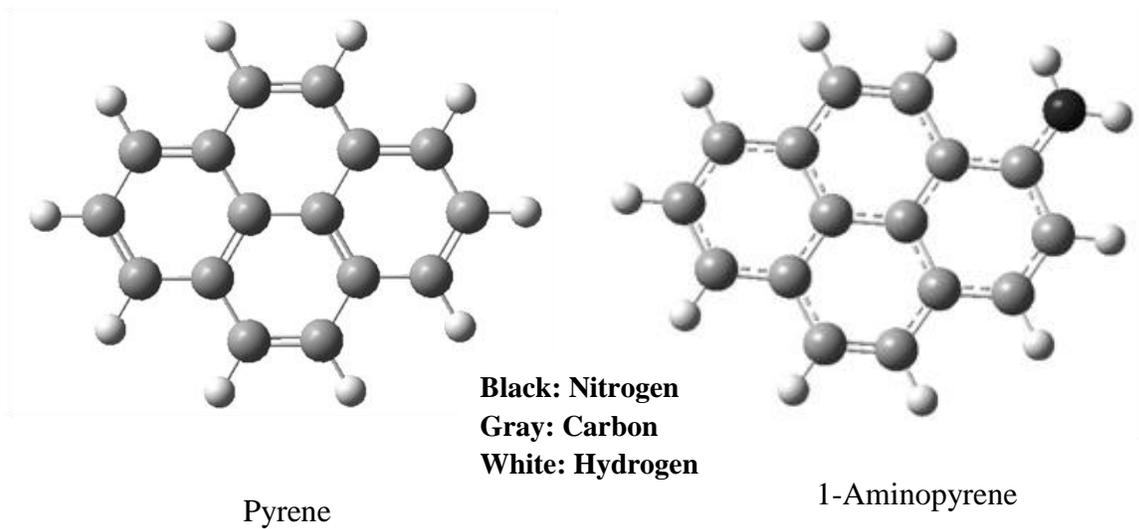


Figure S1. Ground state optimized structures of Pyrene and 1-Aminopyrene (1-Ap).

Vibrational frequencies.

play Vibrations		
	Freq	Infrared
1	102.34	0.7185
2	157.48	0.0000
3	219.91	11.7742
4	255.78	0.0000
5	270.35	0.0000
6	365.31	3.1845
7	410.91	0.0000
8	420.04	0.0000
9	471.03	0.0000
10	510.21	1.7998
11	516.47	6.5343
12	518.56	0.0000
13	525.47	0.0000
14	549.70	0.0000
15	567.60	4.9891
16	597.57	0.0000
17	598.64	0.0000
18	703.42	0.0000
19	716.75	0.0209
20	735.73	45.4445
21	764.03	0.0000

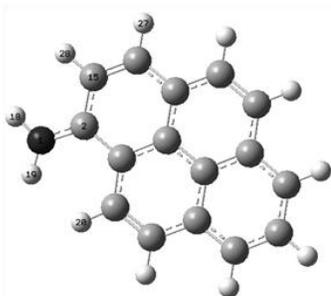
Pyrene

G1:M1:V1 - Display Vibrations		
#	Freq	Infrared
1	71.4856	7.7575
2	107.882	0.0449
3	190.557	0.8246
4	203.352	16.5242
5	261.681	0.0016
6	287.652	9.1246
7	316.12	2.9717
8	395.642	1.8809
9	425.607	0.9427
10	431.228	4.0082
11	464.174	7.0203
12	477.989	3.2747
13	500.032	1.7833
14	511.333	0.0697
15	525.111	14.1567
16	531.971	2.222
17	559.968	1.4838
18	577.564	2.1662
19	609.03	4.932
20	627.544	118.919

1-Aminopyrene

Figure S2. Calculated vibrational frequencies for Pyrene and 1-Aminopyrene.

Structural geometry of 1-Ap.



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1-Ap
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Symbolic Z-matrix:
charge = 1 Multiplicity = 2
N
C      1  B1
C      2  B2      1  A1
C      3  B3      2  A2      1  D1      0
C      4  B4      3  A3      2  D2      0
C      5  B5      4  A4      3  D3      0
C      6  B6      5  A5      4  D4      0
C      7  B7      6  A6      5  D5      0
C      8  B8      7  A7      6  D6      0
C      9  B9      8  A8      7  D7      0
C     10  B10     9  A9      8  D8      0
C     11  B11     10 A10     9  D9      0
C     12  B12     11 A11     10 D10     0
C     13  B13     12 A12     11 D11     0
C     14  B14     13 A13     12 D12     0
C     15  B15     14 A14     13 D13     0
C      6  B16     5  A15     4  D14     0
H      1  B17     2  A16     15 D15     0
H      1  B18     2  A17     15 D16     0
H      4  B19     3  A18     2  D17     0
H      5  B20     4  A19     3  D18     0
H      7  B21     6  A20     5  D19     0
H      8  B22     7  A21     6  D20     0
H      9  B23     8  A22     7  D21     0
H     11  B24     10 A23     9  D22     0
H     12  B25     11 A24     10 D23     0
H     14  B26     13 A25     12 D24     0
H     15  B27     14 A26     13 D25     0
    
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Variables:	B18	1.01014	A9	122.11664	D7	0.	
B1	1.37396	B19	1.08775	A10	120.9007	D8	-180.
B2	1.43029	B20	1.08828	A11	121.46536	D9	179.99731
B3	1.43822	B21	1.08828	A12	122.41968	D10	0.
B4	1.36827	B22	1.0879	A13	121.41258	D11	-179.99534
B5	1.43849	B23	1.08832	A14	119.32038	D12	179.98923
B6	1.41002	B24	1.08813	A15	118.37837	D13	0.
B7	1.39812	B25	1.08899	A16	119.98855	D14	0.00589
B8	1.39824	B26	1.08875	A17	123.03817	D15	0.03591
B9	1.41048	B27	1.08845	A18	119.78924	D16	-179.96261
B10	1.44021	A1	122.14989	A19	120.26591	D17	-0.01427
B11	1.36821	A2	122.60231	A20	119.13181	D18	-180.
B12	1.43626	A3	121.77326	A21	119.70058	D19	0.
B13	1.41066	A4	121.33136	A22	120.15815	D20	-180.
B14	1.38748	A5	122.26559	A23	118.39314	D21	-180.
B15	1.43264	A6	120.5873	A24	120.39921	D22	0.
B16	1.43392	A7	120.6363	A25	119.08306	D23	-180.
B17	1.01265	A8	120.83988	A26	119.98819	D24	-0.00883
				D1	-0.01447	D25	-179.99646
				D2	179.98449		
				D3	0.		
				D4	-179.99528		
				D5	-180.		
				D6	0.		

Figure S3. Optimized structural geometry of 1-Ap in Cartesian coordinates.

FESEM images.

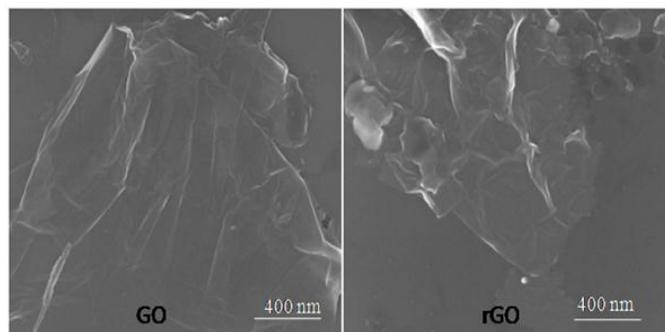


Figure S4. Field emission scanning electron microscopic images of GO and rGO dispersions.

Raman spectra.

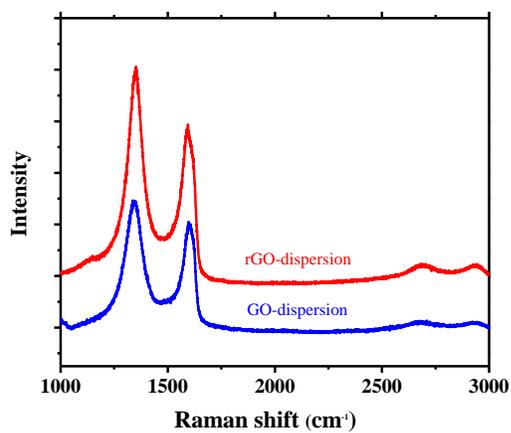


Figure S5. Raman spectra of GO and rGO dispersions.

Fluorescence decay.

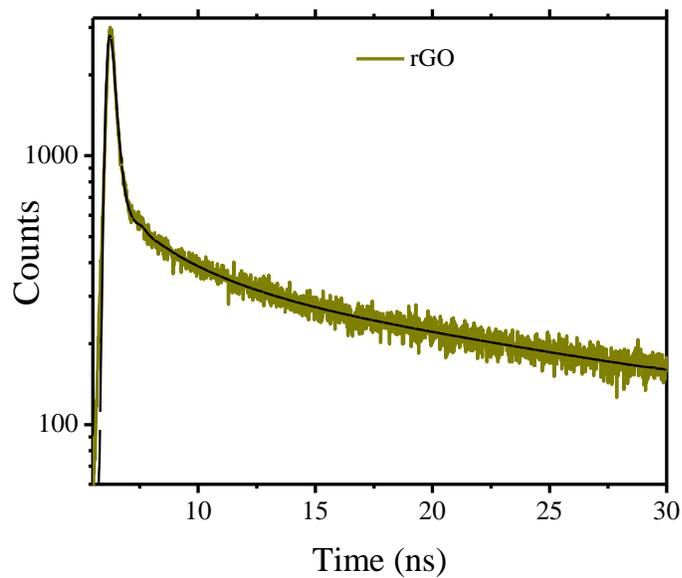


Figure S6. Time-resolved fluorescence decay profile of rGO with excitation at 441 nm (solid curve is the fitting result).

Cyclic voltammetry.

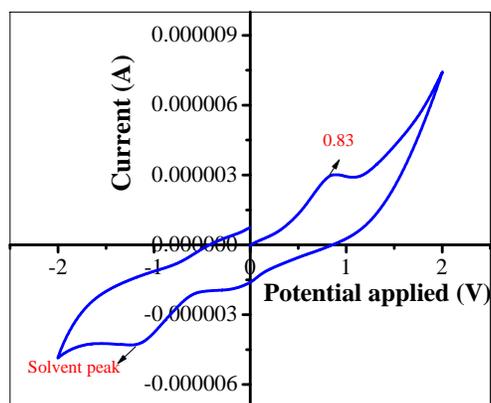


Figure S7. Cyclic voltammogram of 1-Ap in water-THF (99:1) mixed solvent.

Finding the S_1 state energy (E_{00}) for 1-Ap.

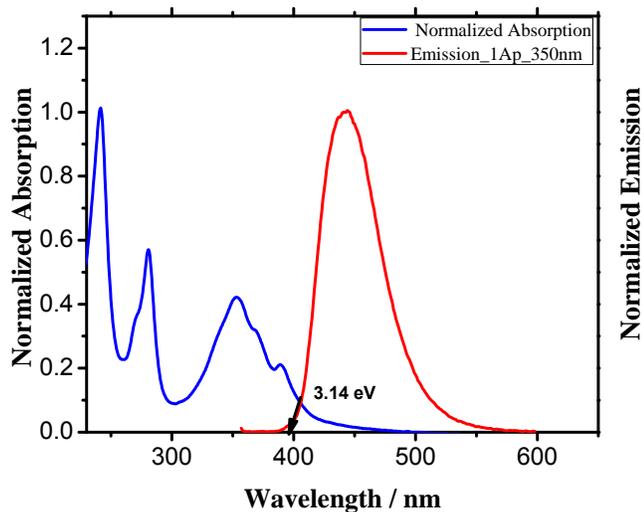


Figure S8. Normalized absorption and fluorescence spectra of 1-Ap showing the energy of the S_1 state (E_{00}).

Finding molecular weight of graphene.

Molecular weight of a circular graphene sheet can be estimated by covering all the carbon atoms by a circular arc with radius r (**Figure S9**).

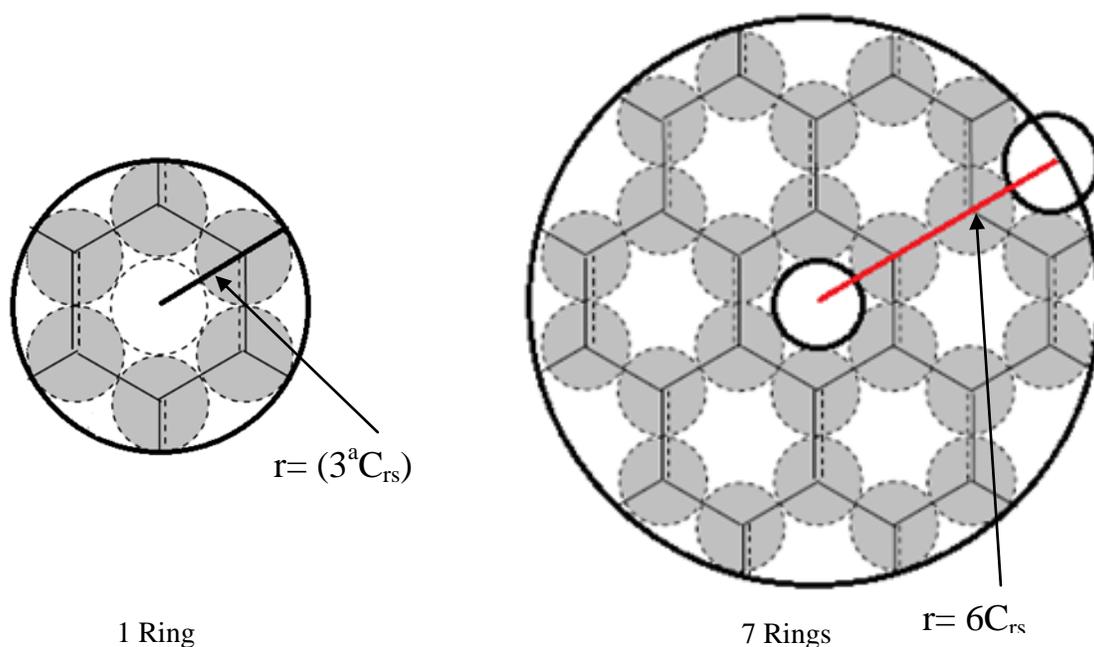


Figure S9. Circular graphene sheet enclosed by a circle of radius r .
 $^a C_{rs}$ = Carbon resonance bond radius in graphene structure, ~ 0.71 ($1.42/2$) \AA

We can see from the above figure (S5) that the number of carbon atoms in a sheet varies with the square of the radius (r^2) of the sheet,

$$N \propto r^2.$$

This implies that a 100 nm circular graphene sheet can contain 15×10^5 carbon atoms. Therefore, the sheet has a molecular weight of 18×10^6 gm.

Vertical transition energies of 1-Ap.

Few specific transitions of 1-Ap having reasonably high oscillator strengths obtained by TD-DFT along with the assignment of the contributions from different molecular orbitals are shown in Table I.

Table I. Vertical transition energies for 1-Ap

Compound	λ_{\max} (nm)	Oscillator strength	Assignment
1-Ap	378.61	0.4183	H ^a ->L ^b (76%), H-1->L+1 (5%).
	346.75	0.0550	H-1->L (12%), H->L+1 (78%), H-2->L (2%).
	311.30	0.0376	H->L+2 (88%), H-1->L (5%).
	276.61	0.2443	H-1->L (67%), H->L+1 (8%), H->L+2 (2%), H->L+3 (5%).
	258.10	0.0325	H-2->L (64%), H-1->L+1 (13%), H->L+3 (11%), H-3->L (3%).

^aHighest occupied molecular orbital

^bLowest unoccupied molecular orbital