

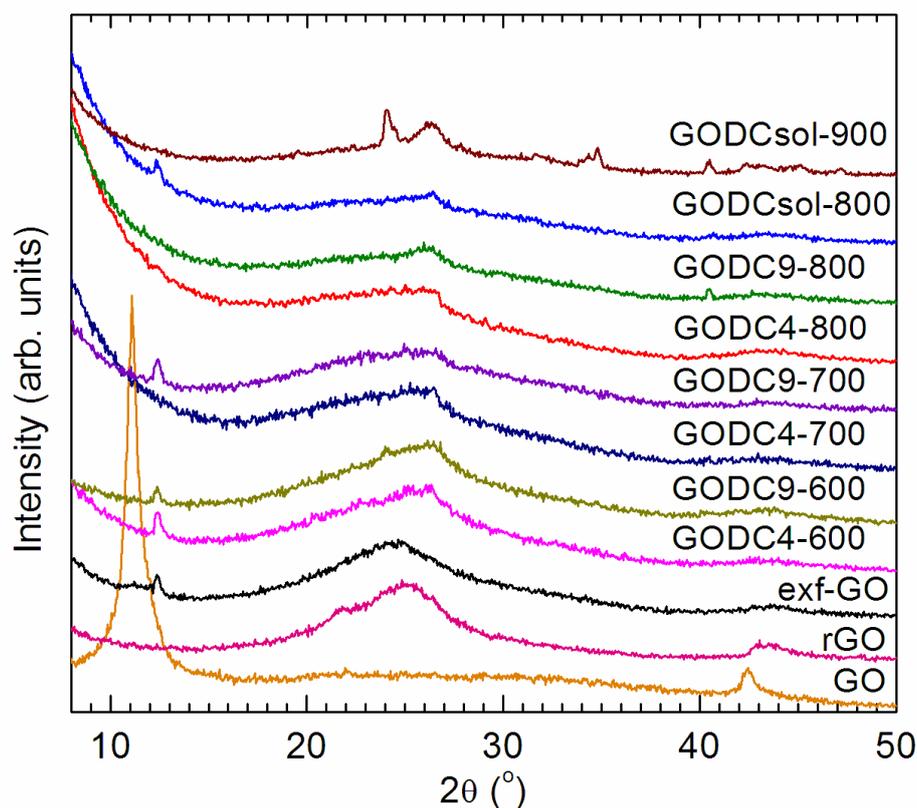
## Graphene oxide derived carbon: synthesis and gas adsorption properties

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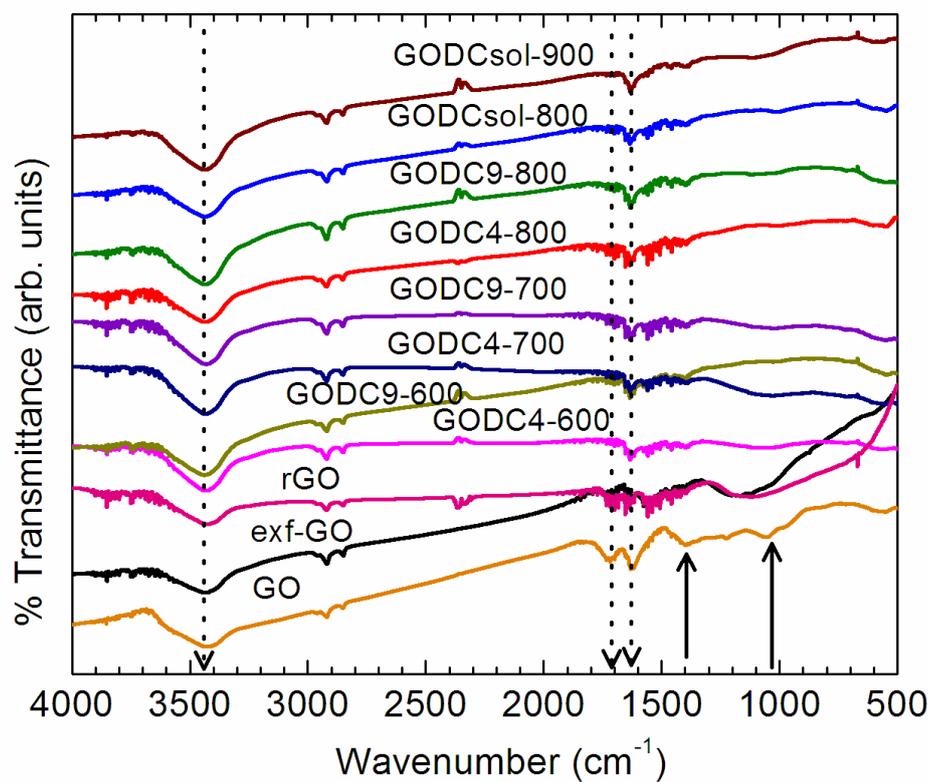
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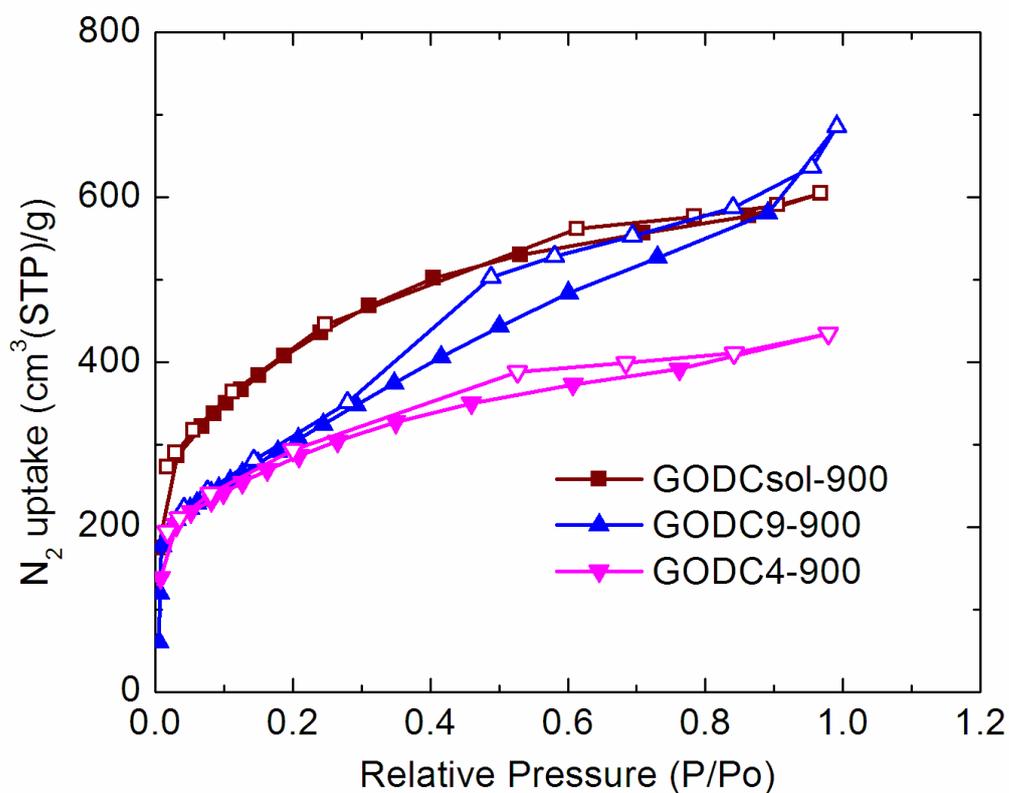
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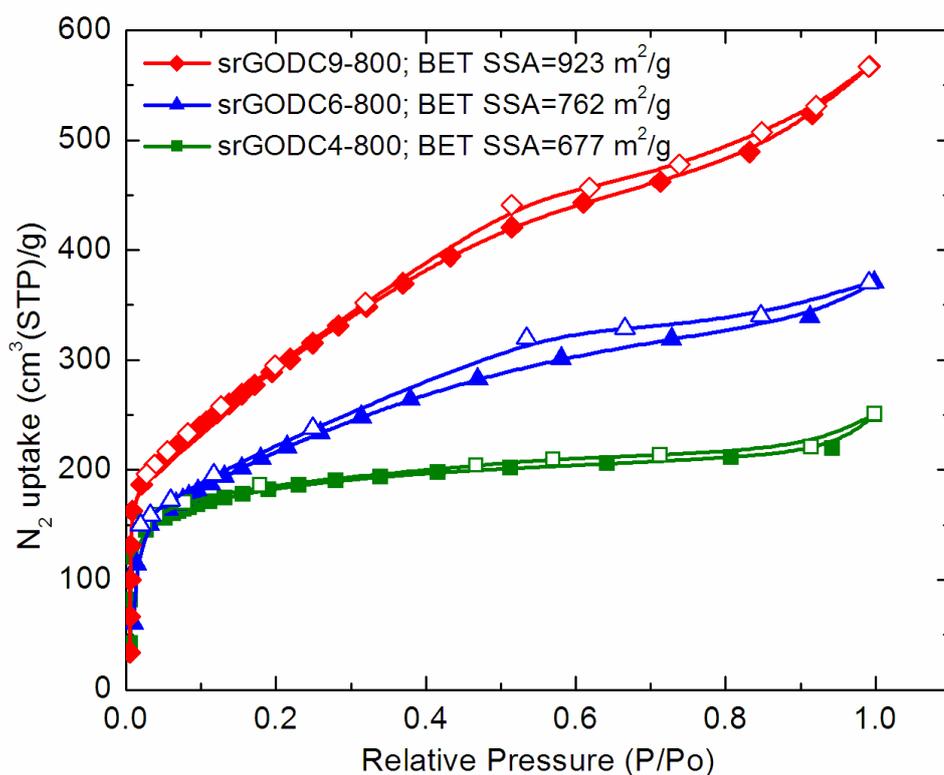
**Figure S1.** Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of initial GO, thermally exfoliated GO at 250 °C, and GODCs produced at different activation conditions; activation temperature in the range 600 °C to 800 °C and GO to KOH ratio is about 1:4 and 1:9.



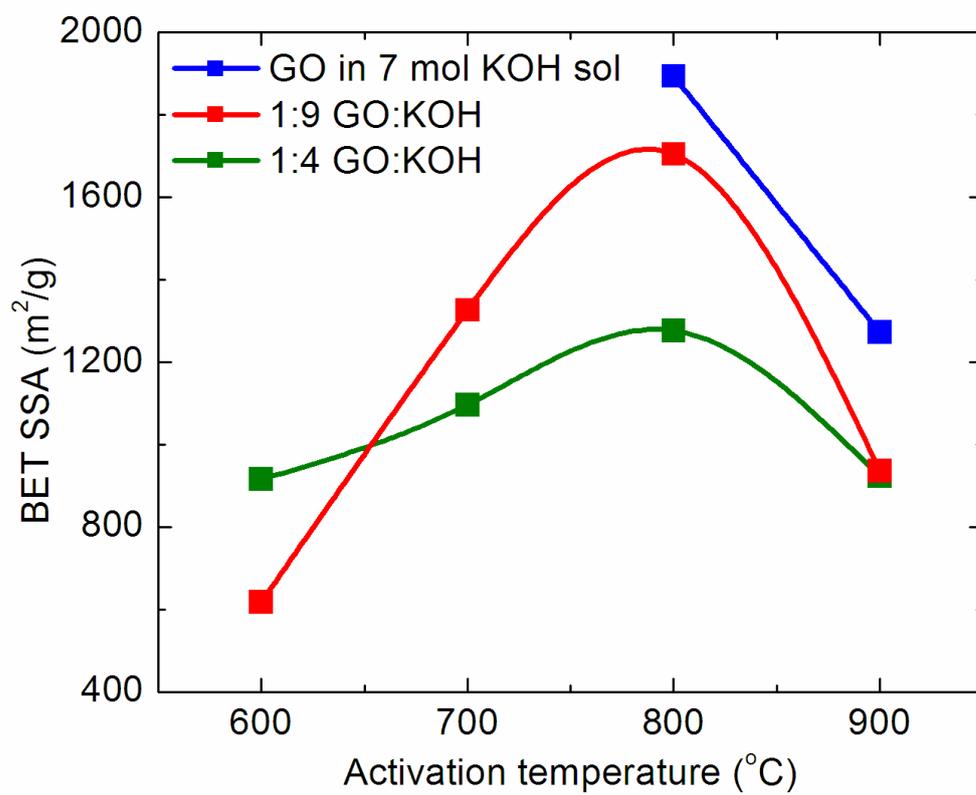
**Figure S2.** FTIR spectra of initial GO, thermally exfoliated GO at 250 °C, and GODCs produced at different activation conditions; activation temperature in the range 600 °C to 800 °C and GO to KOH ratio is about 1:4 and 1:9. The arrows indicate the vibrational bands at ca. 3410 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1720 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1380 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1053 cm<sup>-1</sup>.



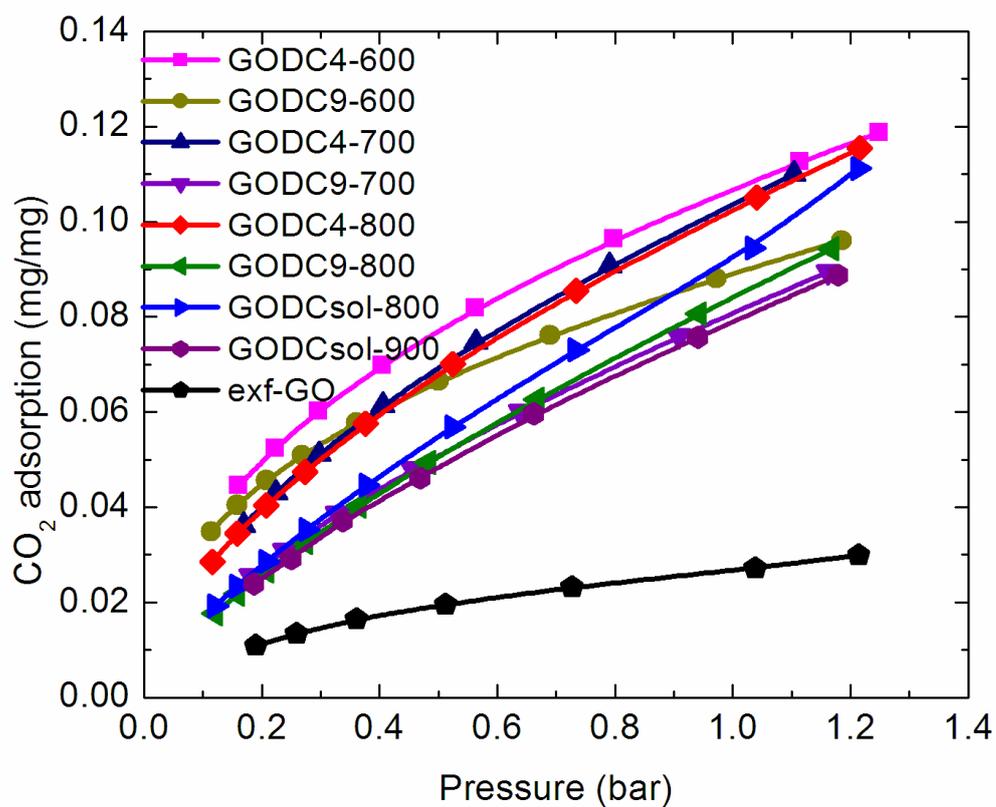
**Figure S3.** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms (at 77 K) of GODCs produced at activation temperature of 900 °C with different KOH/GO concentration and hand-milled and solution mixture method. The solid and open data points represent adsorption and desorption isotherms respectively.



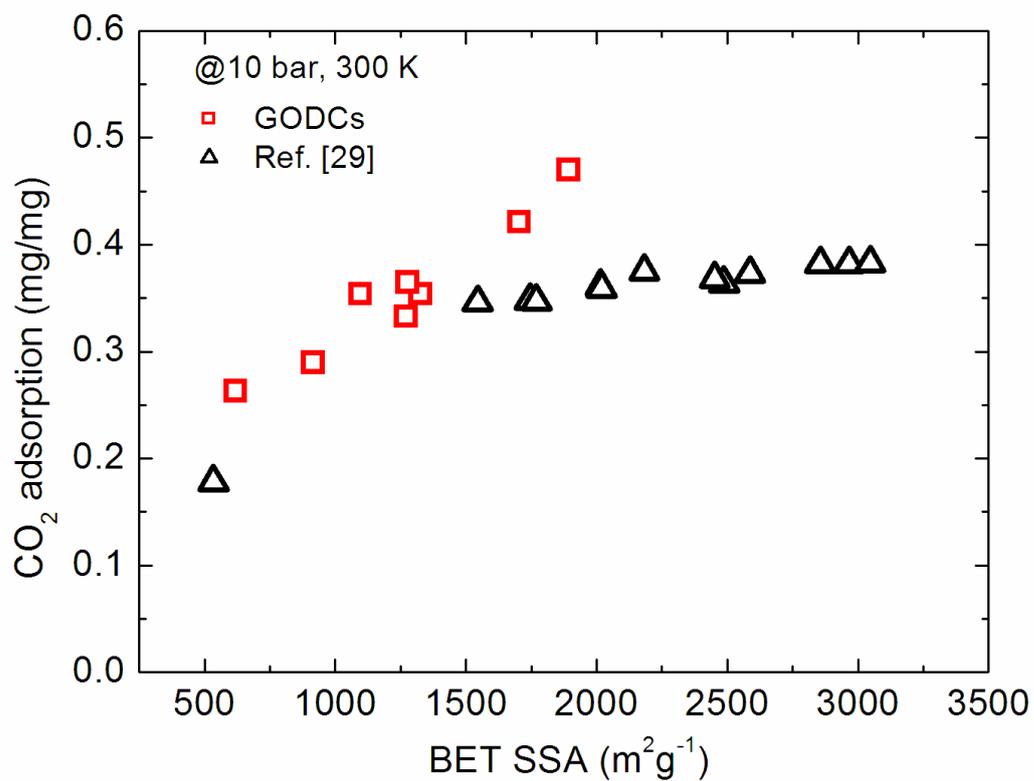
**Figure S4.** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms (at 77 K) of rGODCs produced at activation temperature of 800 °C with different KOH/GO concentration, 4, 6 and 9 using hand-milled mixture method. The solid and open data points represent adsorption and desorption isotherms respectively. The derived BET surface area is ~677 m<sup>2</sup>/g, ~762 m<sup>2</sup>/g and ~923 m<sup>2</sup>/g for rGODC4-800, rGODC6-800 and rGODC9-800 respectively.



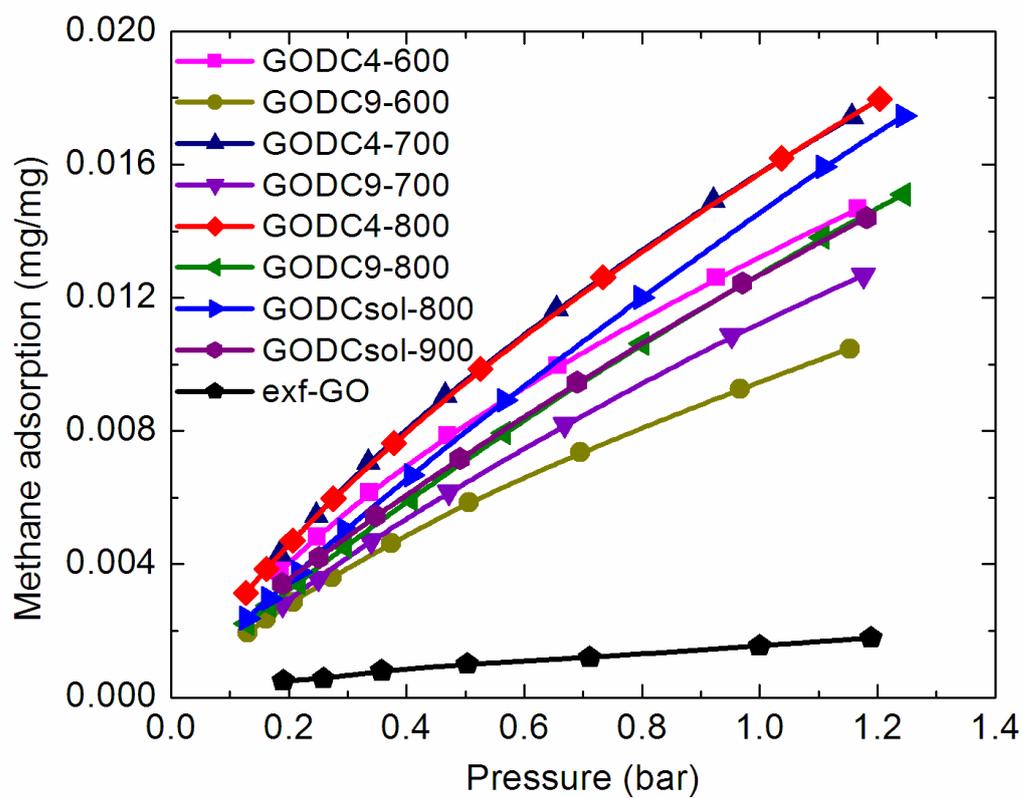
**Figure S5.** BET surface area of GODCs as a function of activation temperature and KOH concentration.



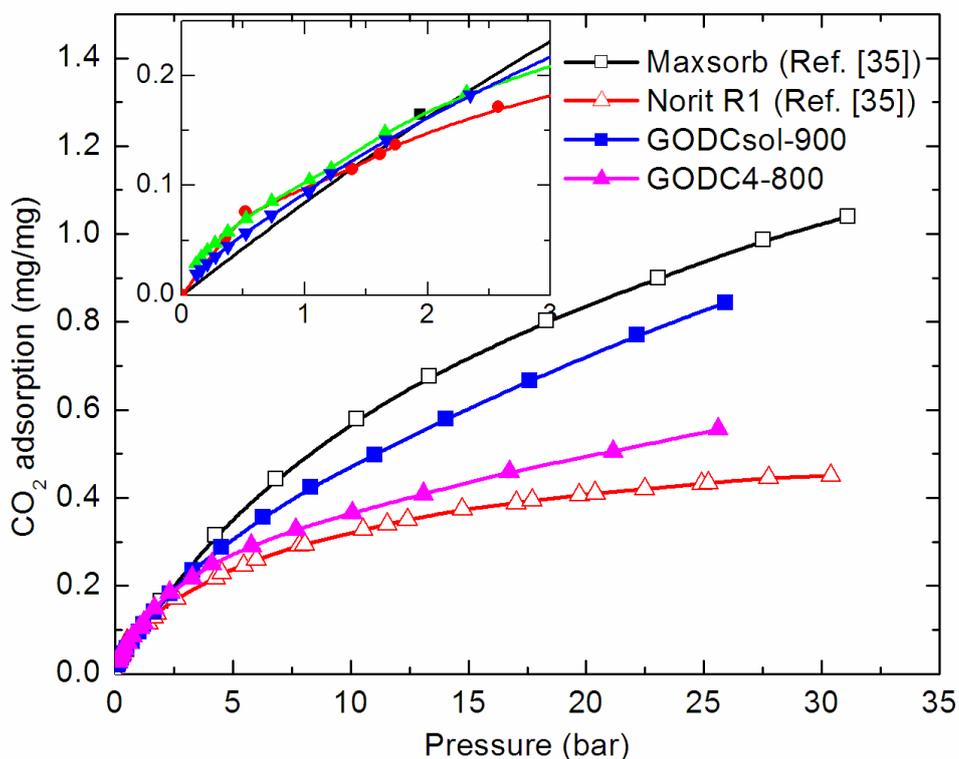
**Figure S6.** The low pressure, CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption isotherms (at 300 K) of GODCs. The CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption in exfoliated GO is also shown.



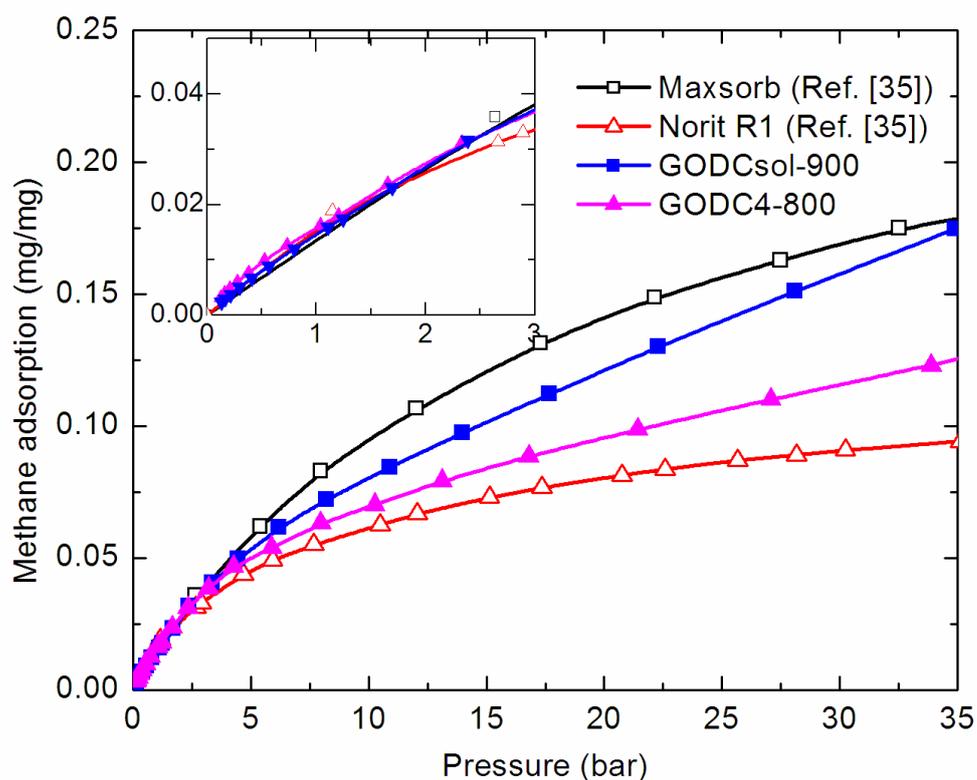
**Figure S7.** Comparison of CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption capacity at 10 bar and 300 K of our GODCs with other activated carbons against BET surface area.



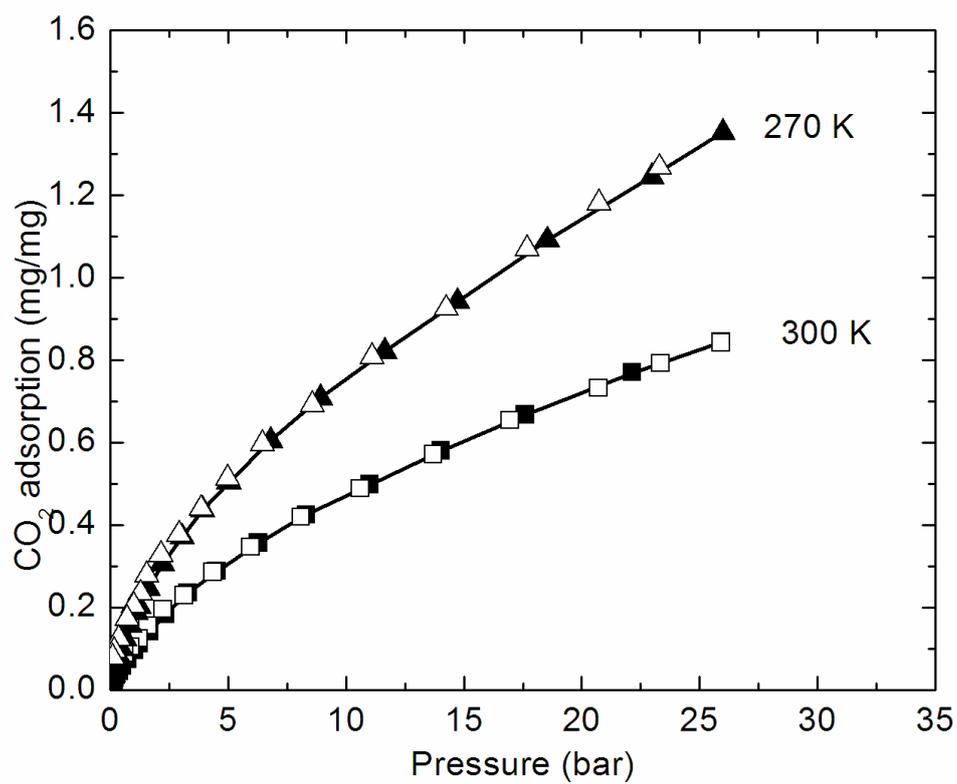
**Figure S8.** The low pressure, methane adsorption isotherms (at 300 K) of GODCs. The methane adsorption in exfoliated GO is also shown.



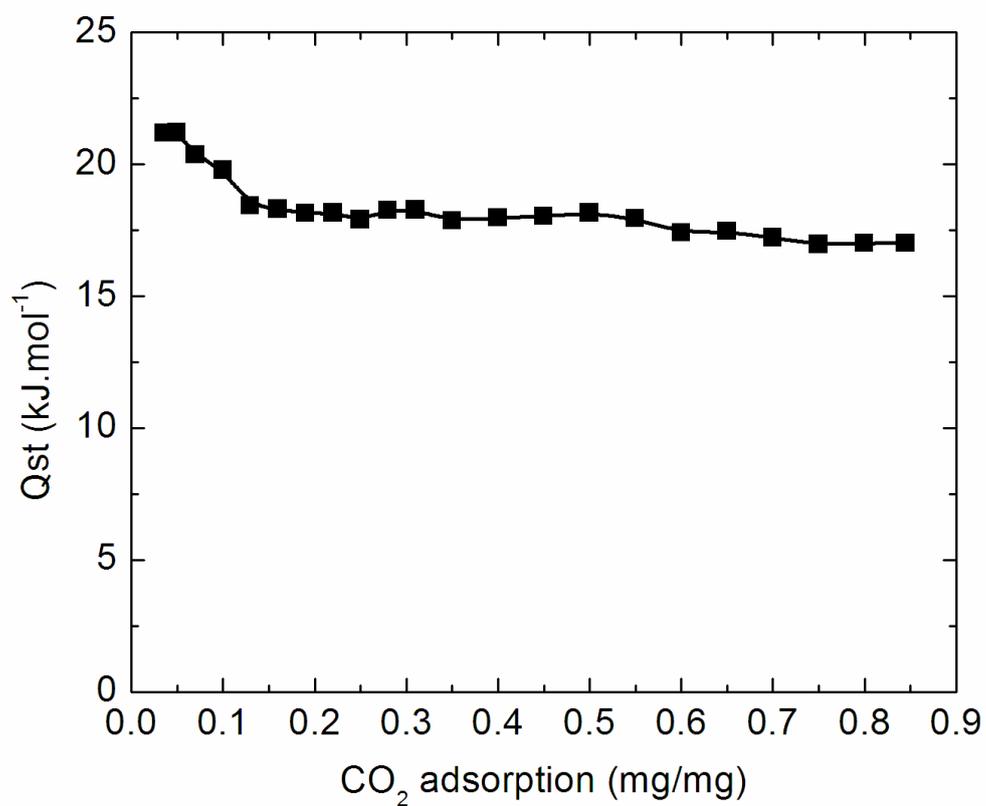
**Figure S9.** The comparison of CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption isotherms of our GODCs (at 300 K) with BET surface area of 1894 m<sup>2</sup>/g and 1276 m<sup>2</sup>/g to that of isotherms (at 298 K) of commercial Maxsorb and Norit R1 carbons with BET surface area of 3250 m<sup>2</sup>/g and 1450 m<sup>2</sup>/g. Inset shows low pressure, adsorption isotherms which exhibit similar adsorption values. All the isotherms exhibit a similar trend, and it is worth to note that our GODC with lower surface area 1276 m<sup>2</sup>/g exhibits more adsorption than Norit R1 that has surface area of 1450 m<sup>2</sup>/g.



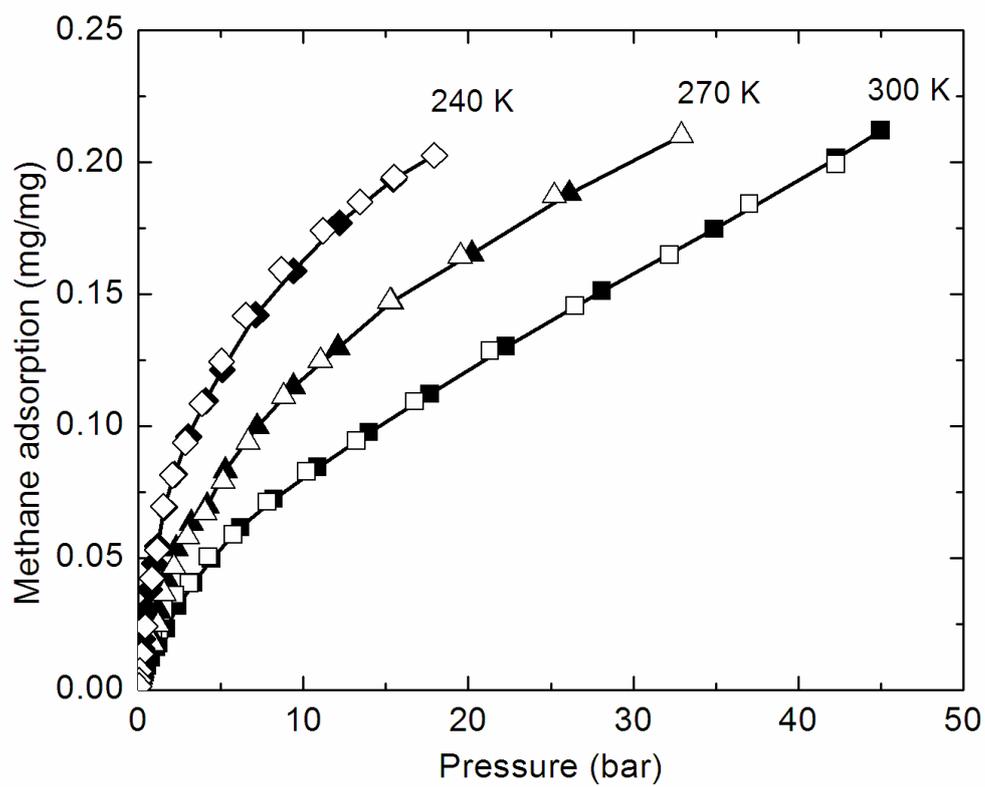
**Figure S10.** The comparison of methane adsorption isotherms of our GODCs (at 300 K) with BET surface area of 1894 m<sup>2</sup>/g and 1276 m<sup>2</sup>/g to that of isotherms (at 298 K) of commercial Maxsorb and Norit R1 carbons with BET surface area of 3250 m<sup>2</sup>/g and 1450 m<sup>2</sup>/g. In set shows low pressure adsorption isotherms which exhibits similar adsorption values. It is worth to note that our GODC with lower surface area 1276 m<sup>2</sup>/g exhibits more adsorption than Norit R1 that has surface area of 1450 m<sup>2</sup>/g.



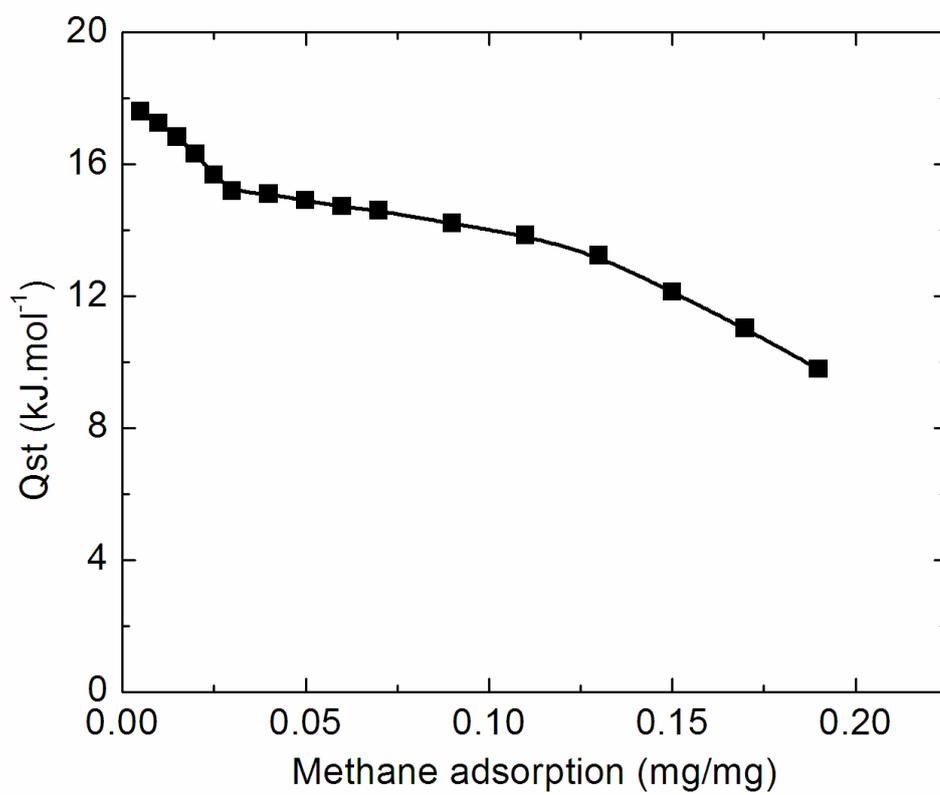
**Figure S11.** The CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms of GODCsol-800 sample, measured at constant temperatures, 270 K and 300 K.



**Figure S12.** Isosteric heat of CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption in a GODCsol-800 sample.



**Figure S13.** The methane adsorption-desorption isotherms of GODCsol-800 sample, measured at different constant temperatures, 240 K, 270 K and 300 K.



**Figure S14.** Isosteric heat of methane adsorption in a GODCsol-800 sample.