

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Simple and scalable route for the 'bottom-up' synthesis of few-layer graphene platelets and thin films

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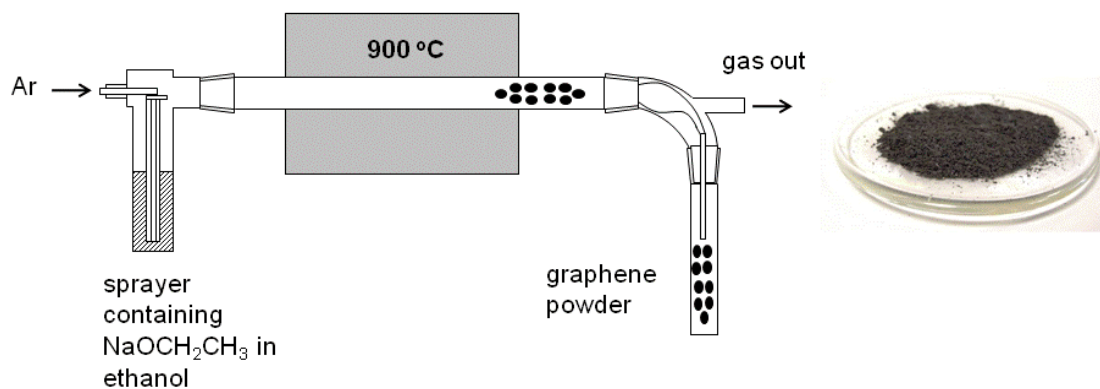


Figure S1. Spray CVD apparatus used to produce graphene platelets. An ethanol solution of sodium ethoxide is sprayed into the hot zone of the furnace using Ar as the inert carrier gas, graphene begins to form immediately and deposits in the cooler regions. A typical example of the graphene material produced is shown to the right of the figure.

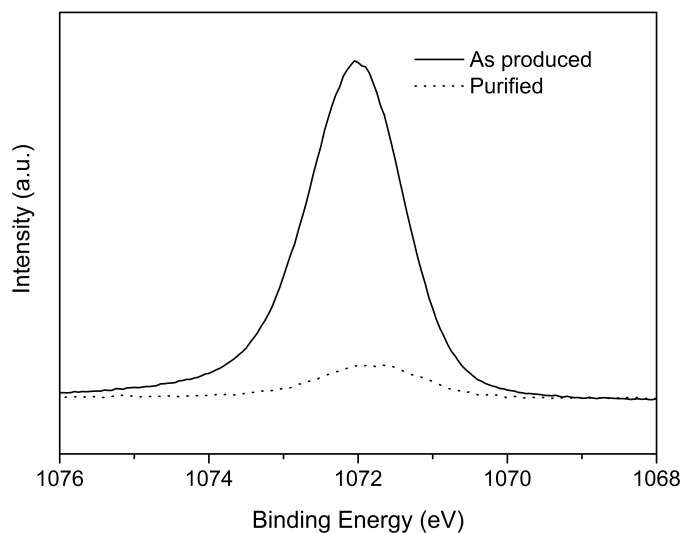


Figure S2. Na 1s XPS spectrum of the few-layer graphene platelets before purification (solid line) and after purification (dotted line) showing the effectiveness of simple water washes.

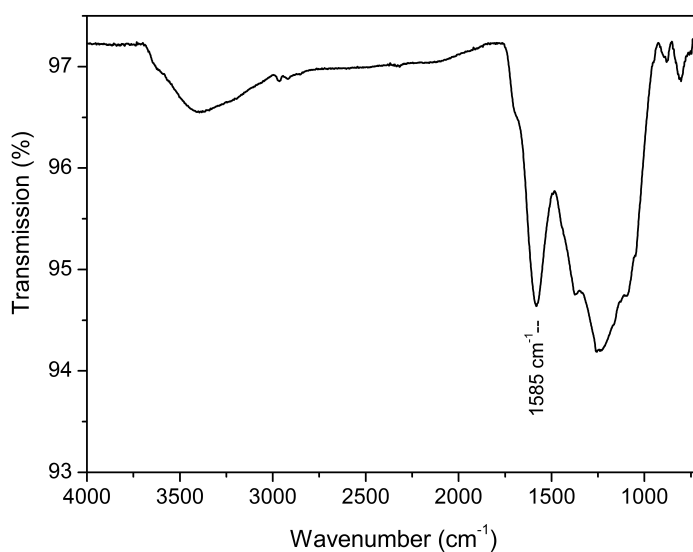


Figure S3. FTIR spectrum (Ge ATR) of graphene platelets. There are no obvious C=O stretches present between 1650 and 1750 cm⁻¹ suggesting little or no oxidation. The band at 1585 cm⁻¹ is framework C-C bands present in graphene.

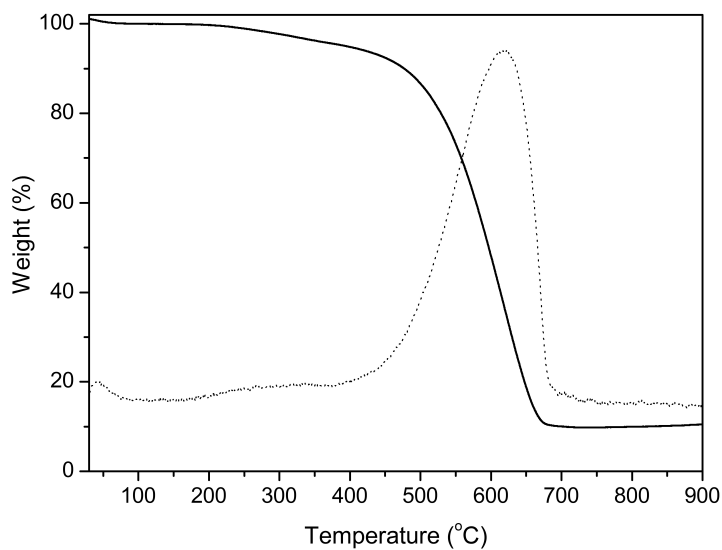


Figure S4. TGA trace of purified few-layer graphene platelets in air. The onset of burning was ca. 460 °C with the peak of the first derivative (dotted line) of the burning profile was at 615 °C. These values are typical for non-oxidized graphene.

Acknowledgements

We thank Doug Carswell for recording the TGA data.