Surface Phase Diagram and Thermodynamic Stability of Functionalisation of Nanodiamonds †

Lin Lai,*^a Amanda S. Barnard^a

Supplementary Information

Figure 1 and Figure 2 present the formation energies of Hand O-passivation and OH-functionalisation, as a function of the partial pressure $(\log(P/P_0))$ for the C₇₀₅ and C₈₃₇ nanodiamonds, respectively. The former is calculated at T = 1123.15K, and the latter at T = 298.15 K.

Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5 presents the temperaturedependent stability for H-passivated, O-passivated and OHfunctionalised C_{705} and C_{837} nanodiamonds, respectively (at atmospheric pressure). The details of these results can be found in reference 1.

References

1 L. Lai and A. S. Barnard, Nanoscale, 2011, 3, 2566-2575.

^a CSIRO Materials Science and Engineering, Parkville, VIC, 3052, Australia. Fax: +61-3-9662-7145; Tel: +61-3-9662-7356; E-mail: amanda.barnard@csiro.au



Fig. 1 Formation energy versus partial pressure $(\log(P/P_0))$ for C_{705} (upper) and C_{837} (lower) nanodiamonds at T=1123.15 K.



Fig. 2 Formation energy versus partial pressure $(\log(P/P_0))$ for C_{705} (upper) and C_{837} (lower) nanodiamonds at T=298.15 K.



Fig. 3 Formation energy versus temperatures for H-passivated C_{705} (left) and C_{837} (right) nanodiamonds at a pressure of 1 atm.



Fig. 4 Formation energy versus temperatures for O-passivated C_{705} (left) and C_{837} (right) nanodiamonds at a pressure of 1 atm.



Fig. 5 Formation energy versus temperatures for OH-functionalised C_{705} (left) and C_{837} (right) nanodiamonds at at a pressure of 1 atm.