Supplementary Material

Preparation of reduced graphene oxide by infrared irradiation induced photothermal reduction

Honglei Guo, Mao Peng^{*}, Zhongming Zhu and Lina Sun

MOE Key Laboratory of Macromolecular Synthesis and Functionalization, Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China

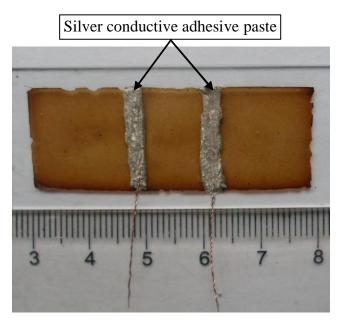


Fig. S1 Digital camera image shows a sample used for the measurement of the influence of IR light on the electrical resistance of the GO films. The distance between two electrodes is 10 mm. At the beginning, the resistance of the samples is above $10^8 \Omega$, which is not able to be measured by the resistimeter. But after being exposed by the IR light for a period of time, the resistance decrease rapidly to below $10^8 \Omega$, which becomes measurable.

*Corresponding author. Tel/Fax: +86 571 87953712. E-mail address: pengmao@zju.edu.cn

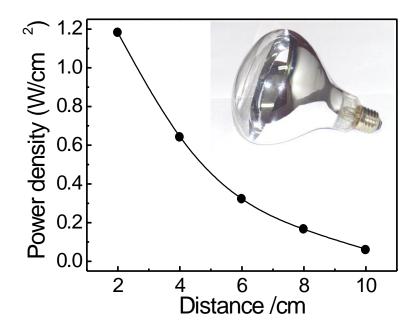


Fig. S2 Relationship between the power density of IR and the distance of the sample to the IR lamp. The inset presents the picture of the IR lamp used in this study.

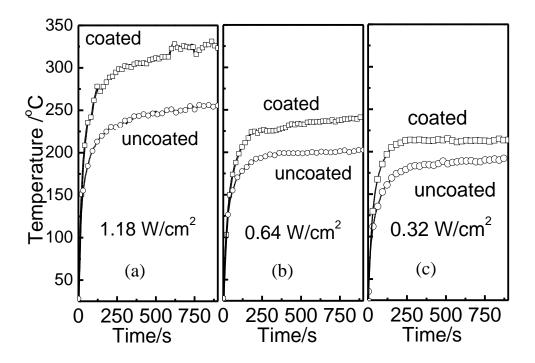


Fig. S3 Evolution of the temperature of the GO-coated thermocouple and (b) bare (uncoated) thermocouple exposed to IR irradiation at (a) 2, (b) 4 and (c) 6 cm to the IR lamp, corrsponding to the IR power density of 1.18, 0.64 and 0.32 W·cm-2, respectively.

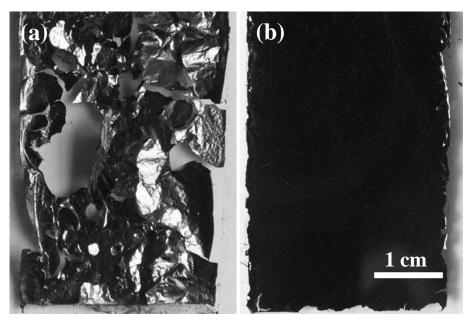


Fig. S4 Digital camera images of (a) a cracked r-GO film after being exposed to IR radiation at a power density of 1.18 W/cm²; and (b) an intact r-GO film after being exposed to IR radiation first at a power density of 0.32 W/cm² and then exposed to IR radiation at 1.18 W/cm² to complete the reduction. The samples were prepared in nitrogen.

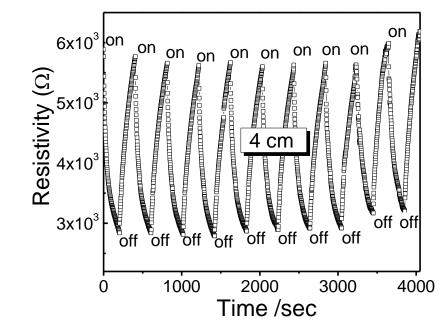


Fig. S5 IR-response curves of r-GO films repeatedly exposed to IR light at a time interval of 200 sec. The distance between the sample and the IR lamp (275 W) is 4 cm (0.64 $W \cdot cm^{-2}$).