

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Positive piezoresistive behavior of electrically conductive alkyl-functionalized graphene/polydimethylsilicone nanocomposites

*Yi Hou,^{a,b} Dongrui Wang,^{*a} Xiao-Man Zhang,^a Hang Zhao,^b Jun-Wei Zha,^a and Zhi-Min Dang^{*a,b,c}*

^a*Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, School of Chemistry and Biological Engineering, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing 100083, P. R. China. E-mail: wangdr@ustb.edu.cn, dangzm@ustb.edu.cn*

^b*Key Laboratory of Beijing City on Preparation and Processing of Novel Polymer Materials, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing 100029, P. R. China*

^c*State Key Laboratory of Electrical Insulation and Power Equipment Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, P. R. China*

Table S1 The comparison of piezoresistive properties of G-ODA/PDMS and CNTs/PDMS composites.

	Percolation threshold	Pressure sensitivity	Repeatability	Hysteresis	Durability
G-ODA/PDMS composites	0.63 vol.%	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent
CNTs/PDMS composites	1.0 vol. %	Excellent	Bad	Bad	Bad

The results clearly demonstrate that the G-ODA/PDMS composites show better piezoresistive properties than the composites filled by CNTs though the same fabrication procedures.

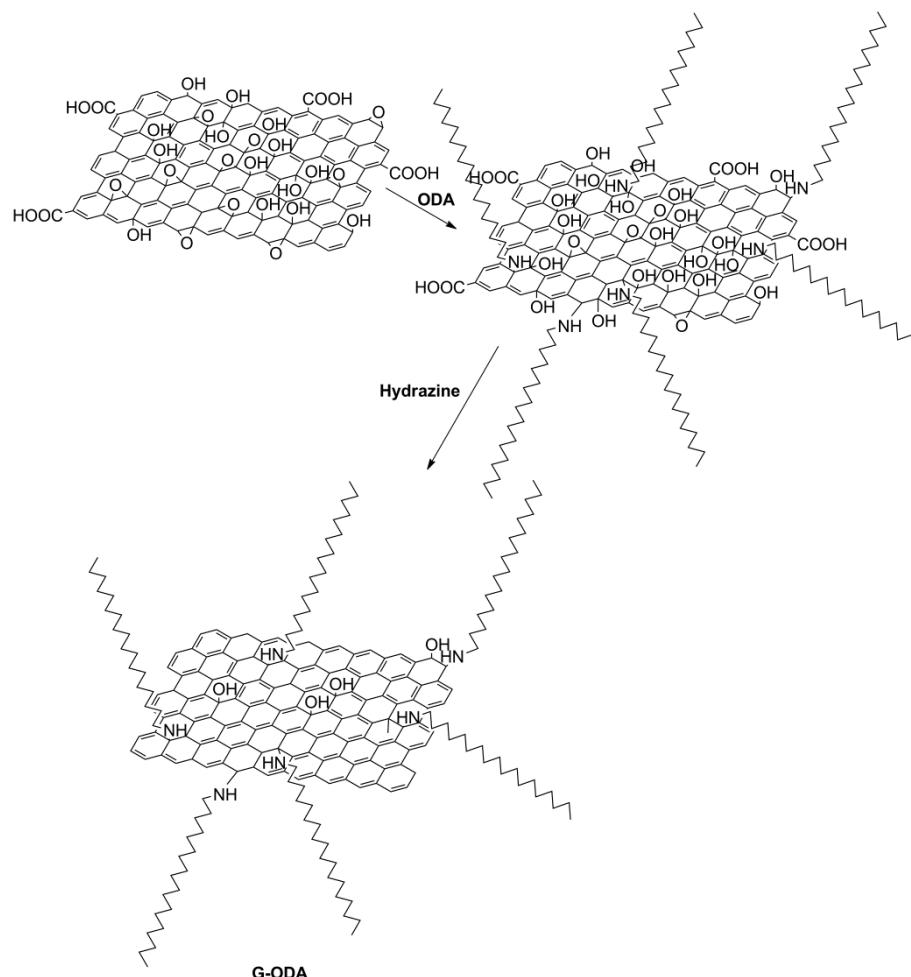


Figure S1. The schematic of the reaction process of G-ODA.

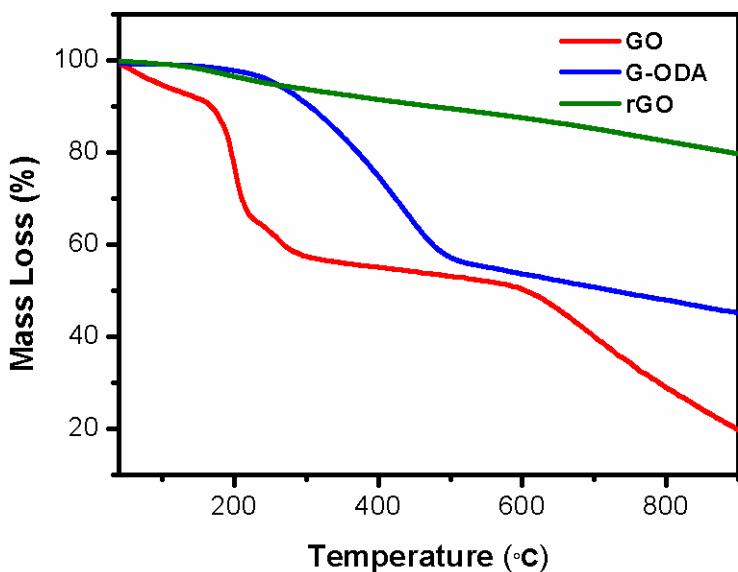


Figure S2. TGA curves of GO, G-ODA and reduced GO (rGO) with the heating rate of 10 °C/min from room temperature to 900 °C under N₂.

Figure S2 represents thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curves of GO, G-ODA and reduced GO (rGO). The TGA curve of GO exhibits a two-step mass loss process. The first one occurred at around 200 °C corresponds to the loss of functional groups such as carboxylic acid and hydroxyl groups. While the second one started from 600 °C is mainly caused by the degradation of carbon backbones. In comparison, the TGA curve of rGO only shows a small weight loss of about 20 % at 900 °C, indicating that most of the functional groups on GO surfaces have been eliminated successfully. The weight loss of G-ODA is further enhanced after the functionalization, which is about 43 % at 500 °C. Based on the increment of weight loss from rGO to G-ODA, it can be calculated that the weight fraction of ODA in G-ODA hybrids is about 37 %.

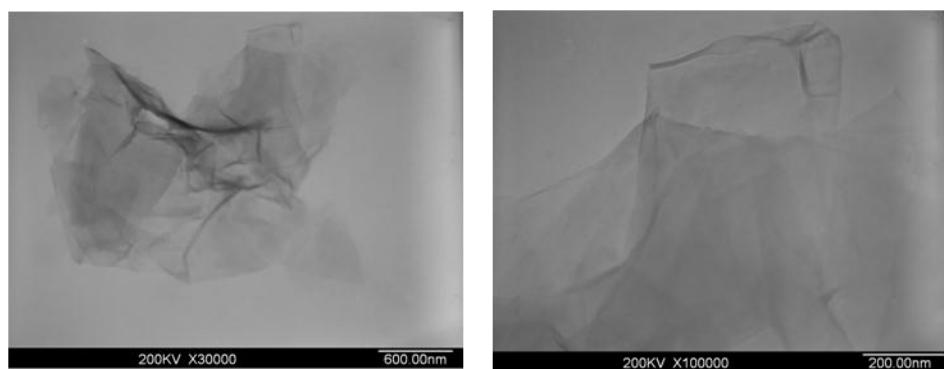


Figure S3. TEM images of G-ODA nanosheets.

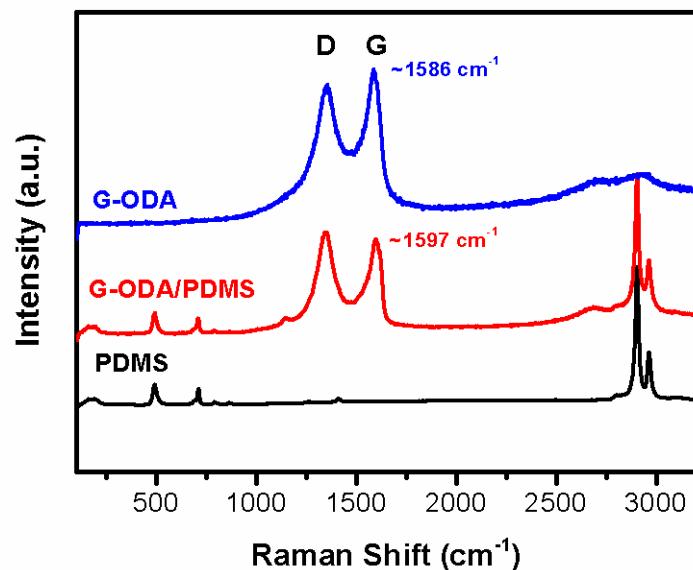


Figure S4. Raman spectra of PDMS, G-ODA, and G-ODA/PDMS composite with the G-ODA content of 1.19 vol. %.

In the spectrum of G-ODA, two peaks at ~ 1349 and ~ 1586 cm^{-1} can be observed, which are assigned to the well-known *D* and *G* bands of graphene. It is interesting to note that in the spectrum of G-ODA/PDMS composite the *G* band is blue shifted by about 11 cm^{-1} , suggesting that a strong interaction between the filler and the matrix exists.