Supplementary Information

Evidence of Ostwald ripening during evolution of micro-scale solid carbon spheres

Heon Ham^{1,*}, No-Hyung Park², Sang Sub Kim^{3,*} & Hyoun Woo Kim^{4,*}

¹H&H Co. Ltd., Korea National University of Transportation, 50 Daehak-ro, Chungju-si, Chungbuk 330-702, Republic of Korea

²Department of Textile Convergence of Biotechnology & Nanotechnology, Korea
Institute of Industrial Technology 1271-18 Sa 3-dong, Sangnok-gu, Ansan-si,

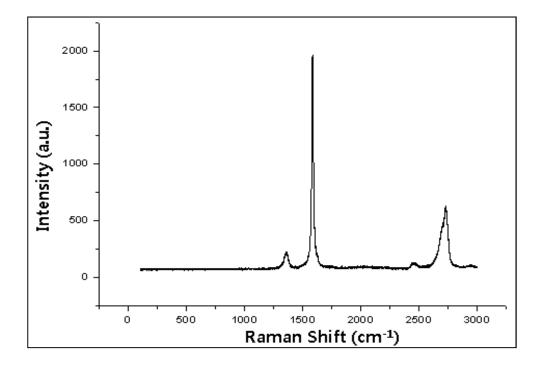
Gyeonggi-do, 426-910, Republic of Korea

³Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Inha University, Incheon 402-751, Republic of Korea.

⁴Division of Materials Science and Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul 133-791, Republic of Korea

*Corresponding Authors E-mail: hh1001@hanyang.ac.kr; sangsub@inha.ac.kr; hy0unwoo@hanyang.ac.kr.

Raman Analysis



Supplementary Figure S1 \mid Raman spectrum of micro-scale SCSs.

Figure S1 shows a micro Raman spectrum of the micro-scale SCSs fabricated by means of using the microwave technique. This spectrum shows mainly three Raman bands at $\sim 1382~\text{cm}^{-1}$ (D band), $\sim 1582~\text{cm}^{-1}$ (G band), and $\sim 2695~\text{cm}^{-1}$ (2nd order band). The G band indicates the original graphite feature because of the in-plane vibration of sp² carbon atoms, and the D band is due to amorphous carbons which have a certain fraction of sp³ carbon bonding structures. The value of I_D/I_G is 0.81.