

## Supporting Material

# Boron Doped Reduced Graphene Oxide with Tunable Bandgap and Enhanced Surface Plasmon Resonance

Muhammad Junaid 1,2\*, M. H. Md Khir 1\*, Gunawan Witjaksono 3, Nelson Tansu 5, Mohamed Shuaib Mohamed Saheed 4, Pradeep Kumar 1, Zaka Ullah 1\*, Asfand Yar 6 and Fahad Usman 6

- <sup>1</sup> Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, 32610 Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia.; [Harisk@utp.edu.my](mailto:Harisk@utp.edu.my) (M.H.M.K.), [Pradeep.hitesh@gmail.com](mailto:Pradeep.hitesh@gmail.com) (P.K.); [Zaka\\_18000817@utp.edu.my](mailto:Zaka_18000817@utp.edu.my) (Z.U.)
  - <sup>2</sup> Department of Electronic Engineering, Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering, and Management Sciences, 87300 Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan.
  - <sup>3</sup> BRI Institute, Jl. Harsono RM No.2, Ragunan, Passsar Minggu, Jakarta 12550, Indonesia. [Gunawan.witjaksono@gmail.com](mailto:Gunawan.witjaksono@gmail.com) (G.W.)
  - <sup>4</sup> Department of Mechanical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, 32610 Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia. [Shuaib.saheed@utp.edu.my](mailto:Shuaib.saheed@utp.edu.my) (S.S.)
  - <sup>5</sup> Center for Photonics and Nanoelectronics, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Lehigh University, 7 Asa Drive, Bethlehem, PA 18015, USA. [Tansu@lehigh.edu](mailto:Tansu@lehigh.edu) (N.T.)
  - <sup>6</sup> Department of Fundamental and Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS, 32610 Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia.; [Asfandyarhargan@gmail.com](mailto:Asfandyarhargan@gmail.com) (A.Y.); [Fahad\\_17004459@utp.edu.my](mailto:Fahad_17004459@utp.edu.my) (F.U.)
- \* Correspondence: [Muhammad\\_17000796@utp.edu.my](mailto:Muhammad_17000796@utp.edu.my) (M.J.)

### 1- Electrical conductivity Measurement

The electrical conductivity of GO and B-rGO samples measured at room temperature using Hall-effect measurement (HMS-3000 Series) is shown in Table 1. The electrical conductivity of GO increases with the reduction of oxygen-related functional groups and an increase in  $sp^2$  domains. The electrical conductivity of GO was found to be further improved with boron doping, and this might be dependent on the doping concentration of incorporated atoms [1]. The increment in p-type electrical conductivity corresponds to the increase in boron contents in the B-rGO samples. These results are found to be in agreement with previous studies [2,3].

**Table S1.** The electrical conductivity of GO and B-rGO.

S/No	Material	Conductivity (S/cm)
1	GO	0.127
2	B-rGO1	0.725
3	B-rGO2	0.767
4	B-rGO3	0.816

### References

1. Khai, T. Van; Na, H.G.; Kwak, D.S.; Kwon, Y.J.; Ham, H.; Shim, K.B.; Kim, H.W. Comparison study of structural and optical properties of boron-doped and undoped graphene oxide films. *Chem. Eng. J.* **2012**, *211–212*, 369–377.
2. Umrao, S.; Gupta, T.K.; Kumar, S.; Singh, V.K.; Sultania, M.K.; Jung, J.H.; Oh, I.K.; Srivastava, A.

Microwave-Assisted Synthesis of Boron and Nitrogen co-doped Reduced Graphene Oxide for the Protection of Electromagnetic Radiation in Ku-Band. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* **2015**, *7*, 19831–19842.

3. Yeom, D.Y.; Jeon, W.; Tu, N.D.K.; Yeo, S.Y.; Lee, S.S.; Sung, B.J.; Chang, H.; Lim, J.A.; Kim, H. High-concentration boron doping of graphene nanoplatelets by simple thermal annealing and their supercapacitive properties. *Sci. Rep.* **2015**, *5*.