Joining Caffeic Acid and Hydrothermal Treatment to Produce Environmentally Benign Highly Reduced Graphene Oxide

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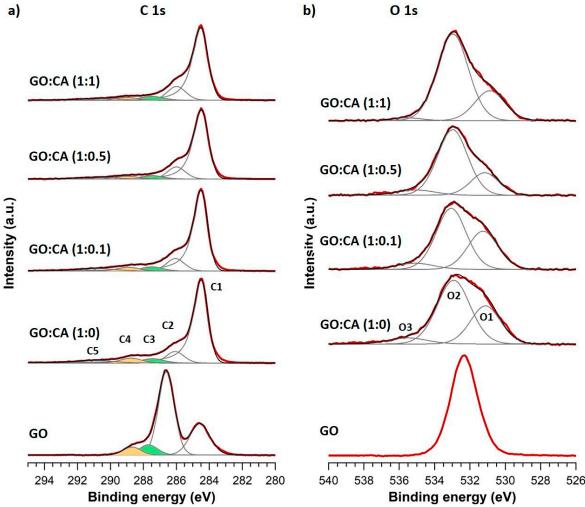


Figure S1. (a) C 1s and (b) O 1s XPS spectra of GO and the samples hydrothermally reduced using different ratios of GO/caffeic acid. In GO spectrum of the O 1s, the intensity was divided by five. Best fits are also included.

 $\textbf{Table S1.} \ \ \text{Relative atomic percentages between carbon and oxygen in the diverse rGO samples (grey), and between the main components of C 1s (blue) and O 1s (green) XPS spectra.$

Atomic %	BE (eV)	GO:CA (1:0)	GO:CA (1:0.1)	GO:CA (1:0.5)	GO:CA (1:1)	GO
C 1s		85	85.7	85.4	82.7	62.4
O 1s		15	14.3	14.6	17.3	37.6
C1 (C-C/C=C)	~ 284.5	68.9	68	69.5	68.9	27.8
C2 (C-O)	~ 286	13	14.8	16.0	17.1	57.6
C3 (C=O)	~ 287.5	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.8	8.3
C4 (O-C=O)	~ 289	6.6	5.6	4.7	3.9	6.3
C5 (π – π * transition)	~ 291	5.3	5.5	4.2	4.3	
O1 (O-C=O*/C=O aromatics)	~ 531	32.8	35.7	22.9	24.5	
O2 (C-O/O*-C=O)	~ 533	60.3	57.1	70.3	73.2	
O3 (water)	~ 535	6.9	7.2	6.8	2.3	