

Supplementary Information

Stable and reversible doping of graphene by using KNO_3 solution and photo-desorption current response

M. Farooq Khan, M. Zahir Iqbal, M. Waqas Iqbal, Vladimir M. Iermolenko, H. M. Waseem

Khalil, Jungtae Nam, Keun Soo Kim, Hwayong Noh and Jonghwa Eom*

Department of Physics and Graphene Research Institute, Sejong University, Seoul 143-747, Korea.

*E-mail: eom@sejong.ac.kr

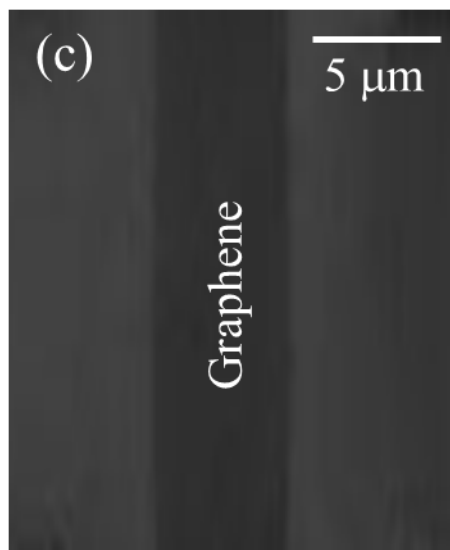
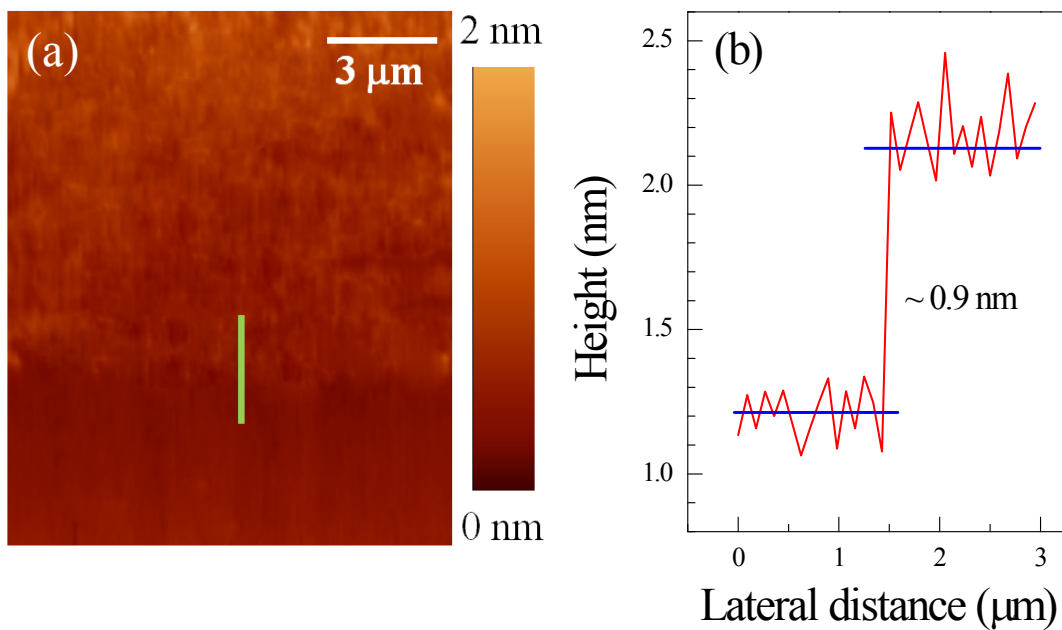


Figure S1. (a) The atomic force microscopic image of pristine CVD-grown graphene. (b) The thickness profile along the green line in (a). (c) SEM image of CVD-grown graphene channel in the device.

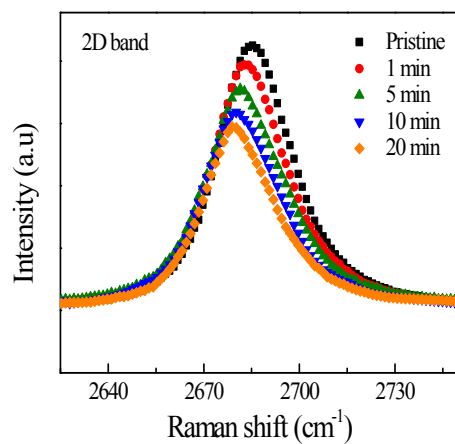


Figure S2. Zoom-in spectra of 2D band of pristine and doped graphene (Device-1) for different time.

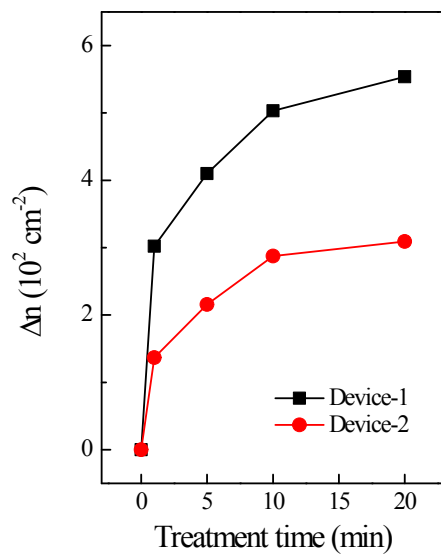


Figure S3. Change of charge carrier density (Δn) as a function of treatment time for CVD-grown graphene (Device-1 & Device-2).

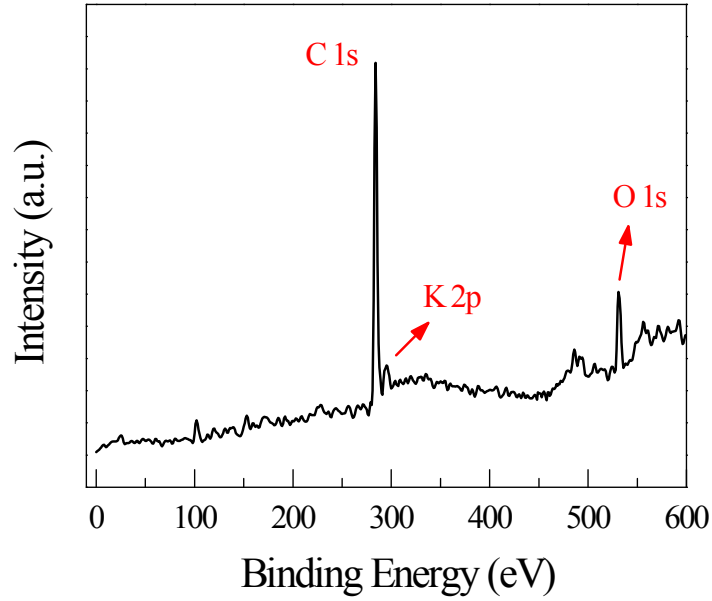


Figure S4. XPS spectra of CVD-grown graphene doped by KNO_3 solution for 20 min..

Device-4	Pristine	Doped (20 min)	After 2 months	Annealed
Electron mobility (cm^2/Vs)	1304	2950	2782	896
Hole mobility (cm^2/Vs)	1451	3024	2827	1303

Table 1. The electron and hole mobilities of pristine, doped, after 2 month and annealed CVD-grown graphene (Device-4).