Electronic Supplementary Information

Covalent modification of reduced graphene oxide by chiral side-chain liquid crystalline oligomer via Diels-Alder reaction

Xiaodong Zhang, Yuehua Cong and Baoyan Zhang*

Centre for Molecular Science and Engineering, Northeastern University, Shenyang, 110819, China

Synthesis of CSLCO

The liquid crystalline monomer cholesteryl 4-(allyloxy)benzoate (M_1) was prepared according to previously reported synthetic method.¹ It showed the following phase transition: Crystalline (112 °C), chiral nematic (240 °C), and isotropic fluid, the detailed chemical parameters of M₁ were as follows, IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3057(=CH), 2971-2860(-CH₃, -CH₂-), 1703(C=O), 1645 (C=C), 1604, 1493(Ar-), 1271, 1173 (C-O-C). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.99-7.98 (d, 2H, Ar-H), 6.92 (d, 2H, Ar-H), 6.05 (m, 1H, CH₂=CH-), 5.44-5.41 (t, 2H, CH₂=CH-), 5.32-5.31 (m, 1H, =CH- in cholesteryl), 4.59-4.58 (d, 2H, -OCH2-), 2.03-0.67 (m, 44H, cholesteryl-H). 4-(10undecen-1-yloyloxy) benzoic acid (M_2) was synthesized according to reference,² the detailed chemical parameters of M₂ were as follows, (mp=128 °C). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3080(=CH); 2930, 2852(-CH₂-); 2678, 2557(COOH); 1754,1684(C=O); 1641(C=C);1602,1508(Ar-).4'-hydroxy-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl4-(undec-10-

enoyloxy)benzoate (M₃) was synthesized according to reference, ^{3,4} Crystalline (173 °C), nematic (207 °C), and isotropic fluid, the detailed chemical parameters of M₃ were as follows, IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3412 (-OH), 2921, 2849 (-CH₂-), 1754, 1695 (C=O), 1642 (C=C), 1602, 1508 (Ar-). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.29-1.36 (10H, m, CH₂=CHCH₂(CH₂)₅-); 1.73-1.78 (2H, m, -CH₂CH₂COO-); 2.02-2.06 (2H, m,CH₂=CHCH₂-); 2.37-2.60 (2H, m, -CH₂CH₂COO-); 4.85-5.02 (2H, m, CH₂=CH-); 5.13 (s, 1H, -OH); 5.77-5.86 (1H, m, CH2=CH-); 6.84-8.26 (12H, m, Ar-H). CSLCO was synthesized according to reference.⁵ M₁, M₂ and M₃ were added to polymethylhydrogensilxoane (PMHS, Aldrich). After the addition of platinum

catalyst, the polymerization was carried out at 80 °C under nitrogen protection with magnetic stirring until the infrared spectra showed no Si-H absorption peak at 2166cm^{-1.6} The polymer solution was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered, then, furoyl chloride was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (THF) and added dropwise to the solution of polymers at 25 °C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature under dry air for 3 h, then heated to 65 °C and kept for 10 h in an oil bath to ensure that the reaction finished. The solution was obtained by filtration and recrystallized from ethanol.⁷ The chiral side-chain liquid crystalline oligomer (CSLCO) was obtained.

Diels-Alder Reaction

The forward reaction leads to the formation of a six-membered ring via simultaneous creation of two new σ -bonds and one new π -bond and the loss of three π -bonds; alternatively, the process may be viewed as a change in hybridization in which four sp² carbon atoms become sp³ hybridized.⁸



SCHEME 1. Schematic representation of the Diels-Alder reaction between a Diene (1,3-Butadiene) and Dienophile (Ethylene), illustrating the Diels-Alder cycloaddition and cycloreversion reactions in their simplest form

Canonical Resonance Structures of Graphene

In contrast to fullerene and carbon nanotubes, which always act as the dienophile in [4 + 2] cycloaddition due to their curvatures, 2-dimensional graphene and its derivatives are able to behave as both diene and dienophile.^{9,10}



Scheme 2. Resonance Forms of Graphene: Graphene as Diene and Dienophile

The reasons for the necessary of M₁ and M₂

The reasons for using M_1 are that M_1 has wide liquid crystalline range (from 112 °C to 240 °C) and the chemical structure possesses high stability for lack of reactive functional groups. The extra spacer in M_1 is used to broaden the liquid crystalline range of M_1 . The reasons for using M_2 are as following, There is long hydrocarbon chain in the molecular structure of M_2 compared with M_1 , the main purpose of using M_2 is to bring some flexibility to CSLCO. Meanwhile, M_2 has carboxyl group, which makes R_2 have good compatibility. Based on the above analysis, both M_1 and M_2 are necessary in this study.

REFERENCES

- 1 F. Meng, B. Zhang, L. Liu and B. Zang, *Polymer*, 2003, 44, 3935-3943.
- 2 F. B. Meng, Y. M. Gao, J. Lian, B. Y. Zhang and F. Z. Zhang, *Colloid and Polymer Science*, 2008, **286**, 873-879.
- 3 B. Y. Zhang, J. S. Hu, L. Q. Yang, X. Z. He and C. Liu, *European polymer journal*, 2007, **43**, 2017-2027.
- 4 F. B. Meng, Y. Cui, H. B. Chen, B. Y. Zhang and C. Jia, *Polymer*, 2009, **50**, 1187-1196.
- 5 F. B. Meng, X. D. Zhang, X. Z. He, H. Lu, Y. Ma, H. L. Han and B. Y. Zhang, *Polymer*, 2011, **52**, 5075-5084.
- S. Lu, M. M. Melo, J. Zhao, E. M. Pearce and T. Kwei, *Macromolecules*, 1995, 28, 4908-4913.
- 7 B. Y. Zhang, J. S. Hu, S. C. Ren and C. Liu, *Journal of Applied Polymer Science*, 2009, **111**, 3016-3025.
- 8 R. Haddon and S. Y. Chow, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1998, **120**, 10494-10496.

- 9 S. Sarkar, E. Bekyarova, S. Niyogi and R. C. Haddon, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 2011, **133**, 3324-3327.
- 10 S. Sarkar, E. Bekyarova and R. C. Haddon, *Accounts of chemical research*, 2012, **45**, 673-682.