

Electronic Supplementary Information

Room-Temperature Synthesis of Water-Dispersible Sulfur-Doped Reduced Graphene Oxide without Stabilizers

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1. Elemental data of reduced graphene oxide by XPS spectra.

Table S1. Elemental data of reduced graphene oxide prepared using different amounts of NaSH • H₂O

R _{NaSH/GO}	C (wt%)	S (wt%)	O (wt%)	C/S	C/O
0:1 (GO)	65.84	0	29.55	--	2.23
0.5:1	72.18	1.96	22.20	36.83	3.25
1:1	78.37	2.29	17.85	34.22	4.39
2:1	84.03	2.46	12.71	34.16	6.71
5:1	84.26	2.53	12.45	33.30	6.77
10:1	85.06	2.39	11.97	35.59	7.11
20:1	83.94	2.62	12.69	32.04	6.61
40:1	84.55	2.45	12.34	34.51	6.85

2. Comparison of S-rGO prepared by different methods

Table S2. Comparison of S-rGO prepared by different methods

No	Method	Precursor	Reaction Conditions	C/O ratio (XPS data)	Sulfur Element	Ref.
1	CVD method	Sulfur/hexane vapor	950°C, 2.5min	>99	0.60 at.%	[1]
2	CVD method	Graphene/H ₂ S	1000°C, 5min	/	0.96 at.%	[2]
3	Thermal Annealing	GO/Benzyl disulfide (BDS)	600°C, 30min 900°C, 30min 1050°C, 30min	/ / /	1.53 wt% 1.35 wt% 1.30 wt%	[3]
4	Thermal Annealing	GO/BDS	1050°C, 30min	/	2.54 wt%	[4]
5	Thermal Annealing	GO/Phenyl disulfide	1000°C, 30min	6.72-40.71	0.35-3.95 at.%	[5]
6	Thermal Annealing	GO/PEDOT	800°C, 3h	/	2.02 wt%	[6]
7	Thermal Annealing	Graphite oxide/ SO ₂ /H ₂ S/CS ₂ gas	600-1000°C, 12min	9.30-24.09	0.10-11.99 wt%	[7]
8	Thermal Annealing	GO/H ₂ S gas	250°C, 10-30min 650°C, 10-30min 1000°C, 10-30min	5.94-6.69 6.77-7.03 22.72-30.85	No 0.83-1.89 at.% 2.02-2.19 at.%	[8]
9	Hydrothermal Treatment	GO/Na ₂ S	200°C, 10h	9.17*	2.22 at.% *	[9]
10	Ethanol-thermal reaction	GO/BDS/Ethanol	180°C, 10h	8.68	1.20 at.%	[10]
11	Refluxing	GO/P ₄ S ₁₀	120°C, 12h	/	2.20 at.%	[11]
12	This work	GO/NaSH	RT, 10min-2h	6.71	2.50 wt%	

*measured by EDX.

3. PH of GO and S-rGO dispersions

Table S3. The PH of GO and rGO dispersions

NaSH·xH ₂ O: GO	0:1	0.5:1	1:1	2:1	5:1	10:1	20:1	40:1
by weight ratio								
PH	5.46	5.94	7.20	8.67	10.04	9.68	9.75	11.79

4. ^{13}C MAS NMR spectra of S-rGO

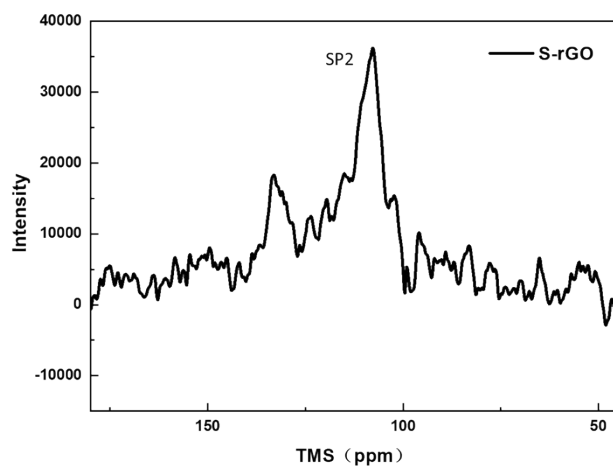


Fig.S1 ^{13}C NMR spectra of S-rGO in this work.

5. XRD pattern of GO and S-rGO sheets.

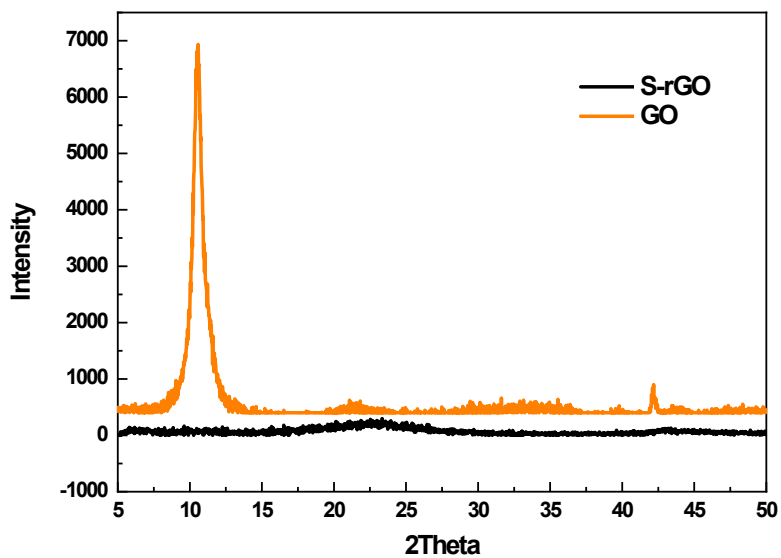


Fig. S2 XRD patterns of GO and rGO sheets

6. The fabrication of S-rGO laminate.

This simple method will facilitate the implementation of S-rGO into relevant applications. To proof the feasibility of this method, an S-rGO laminate was prepared base on this work.

Ref. 8 reported the S-rGO laminate for EMI shielding application, in which the S-rGO was prepared by thermal annealing process, and the laminate was fabricated by pressing the S-rGO powder. Based on our work, an S-rGO laminate with the sheet resistance of $4096 \Omega/\text{m}^2$ can be obtained by directly filtering S-rGO dispersion at room temperature.

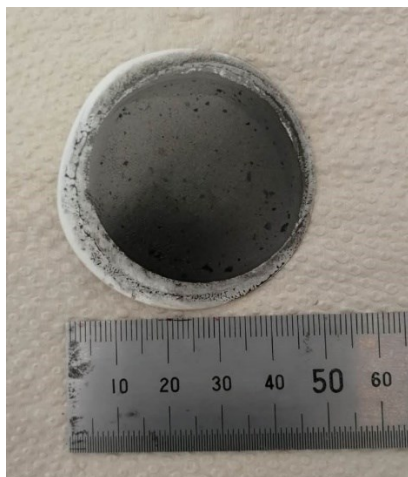


Fig. S3 The digital photograph of the S-rGO laminate.

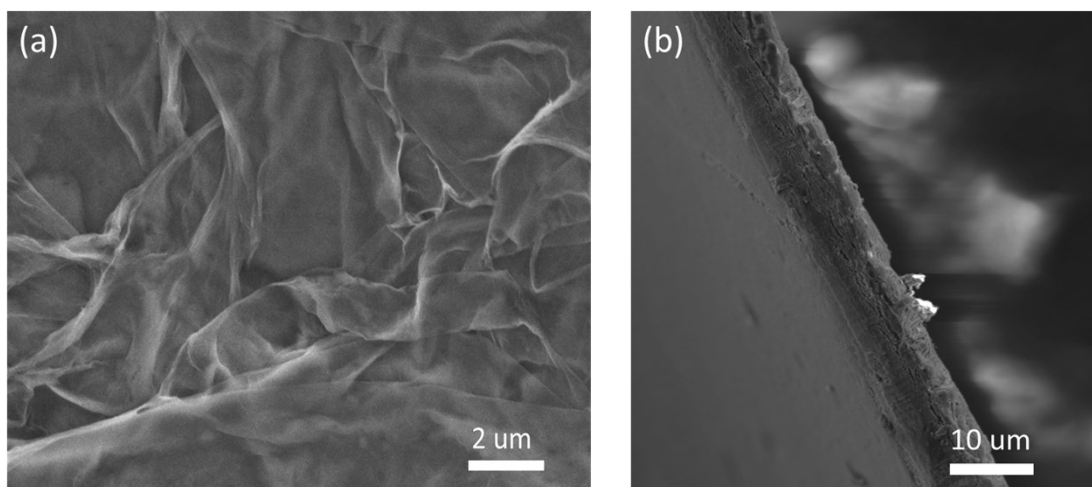


Fig. S4 The SEM images of the S-rGO laminate, (a) surface, (b) cross-section.

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