

Negative contribution from defects responsible for low Young's modulus of Graphene Oxide at small defect densities

(Supplementary Information)

Sownyak Mondal, Soumya Ghosh*

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Hyderabad, Hyderabad, 500046, Telangana, India

Contents: The supporting information contains two tables (Table S1 and Table S2).

Table S1. Elemental parameters used in the simulation.

Element	Cov Radius (Å)	Rvdw (Radius of van der Waals) (Å)	Evdw (Energy of van der Waals) (kcal/mol)
C	1.3825	1.9133	0.1853
H	0.7853	1.5904	0.0419
O	1.2477	1.9236	0.0904

Table S2: Atom counts at different O/C ratios.

O/C (%)	System	Carbon	Oxygen	Hydrogen
5	dGO	960	9	0
	GO	960	30	1
	rGO	959	5	3
8	dGO	960	9	0
	GO	960	43	1
	rGO	956	8	0
15	dGO	960	34	2
	GO	960	95	3
	rGO	936	29	3
20	dGO	960	55	2
	GO	960	124	5
	rGO	922	53	5

25	dGO	958	59	0
	GO	958	159	11
	rGO	910	56	8

Table S3: Contribution of different categories of atoms to the total Young's modulus for 5% and 15% O/C ratios

5% O/C

System	D (Gpa)	C _G (Gpa)	C _O + O/H	Total Young's modulus (GPa)
Graphene	0.00	526.27	0.0	526.27
Oxidized	0.0	570.73	-65.65	505.08
dGO	19.17	437.60	-6.5	450.27
GO	-12.77	437.30	-13.48	411.05

15% O/C

System	D (Gpa)	C _G (Gpa)	C _O + O/H	Total Young's modulus (GPa)
Graphene	0.00	526.27	0.0	526.27
Oxidized	0.0	631.91	-125.86	506.05
dGO	42.43	334.60	0.37	377.40
GO	97.92	245.40	-14.03	329.29

Table S4: Thermochemistry of substitution of oxygen atoms by hydrogen atoms in graphene oxide
 $(GO + 2nH_2 \rightarrow GOH_2 + nH_2O)$

	n = 1	n = 32	n = 32 (averaged over snapshots)
E_{GO}	-190391.81 kcal/mol	-190391.81 kcal/mol	-190657.36 kcal/mol
$2nE_{H_2}$	$2x(-58.78)$ kcal/mol	$64x(-58.78)$ kcal/mol	$64x(-58.78)$ kcal/mol
nE_{H_2O}	-235.68 kcal/mol	$32x(-235.68)$ kcal/mol	$32x(-235.68)$ kcal/mol
E_{GOH_2}	-190325.32 kcal/mol	-191020.56 kcal/mol	-191955.01 kcal/mol
ΔE	-51.68 kcal/mol	-4407.72 kcal/mol	-5077.49 kcal/mol
$\Delta E/n$	-51.68 kcal/mol	-137.74 kcal/mol	-158.67 kcal/mol