

## Supplementary Information

# Gadolinium oxide-decorated graphene oxide-based dual-stimuli-responsive smart fluids

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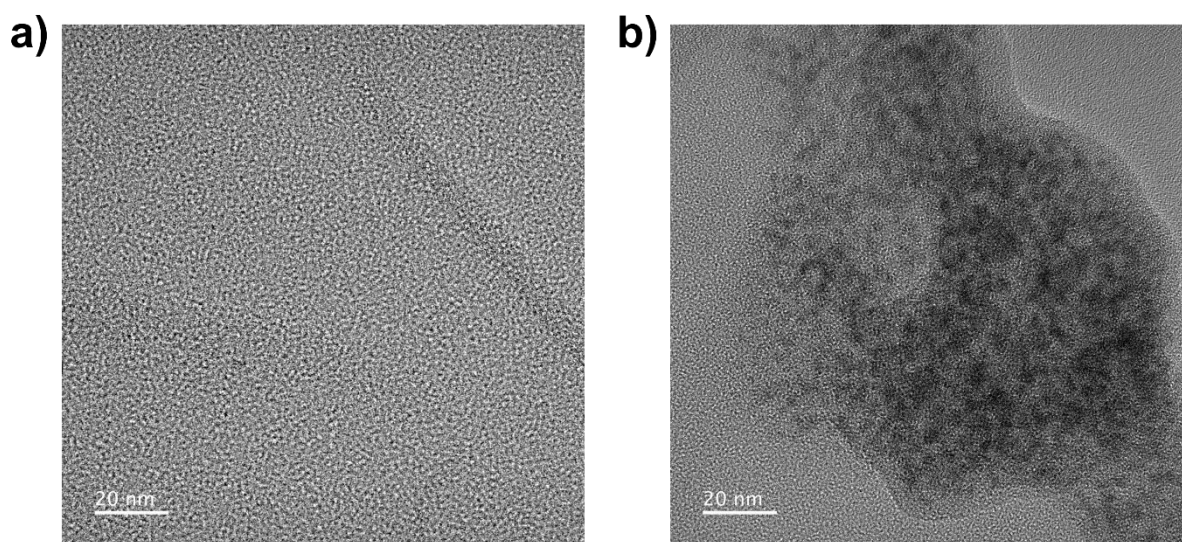
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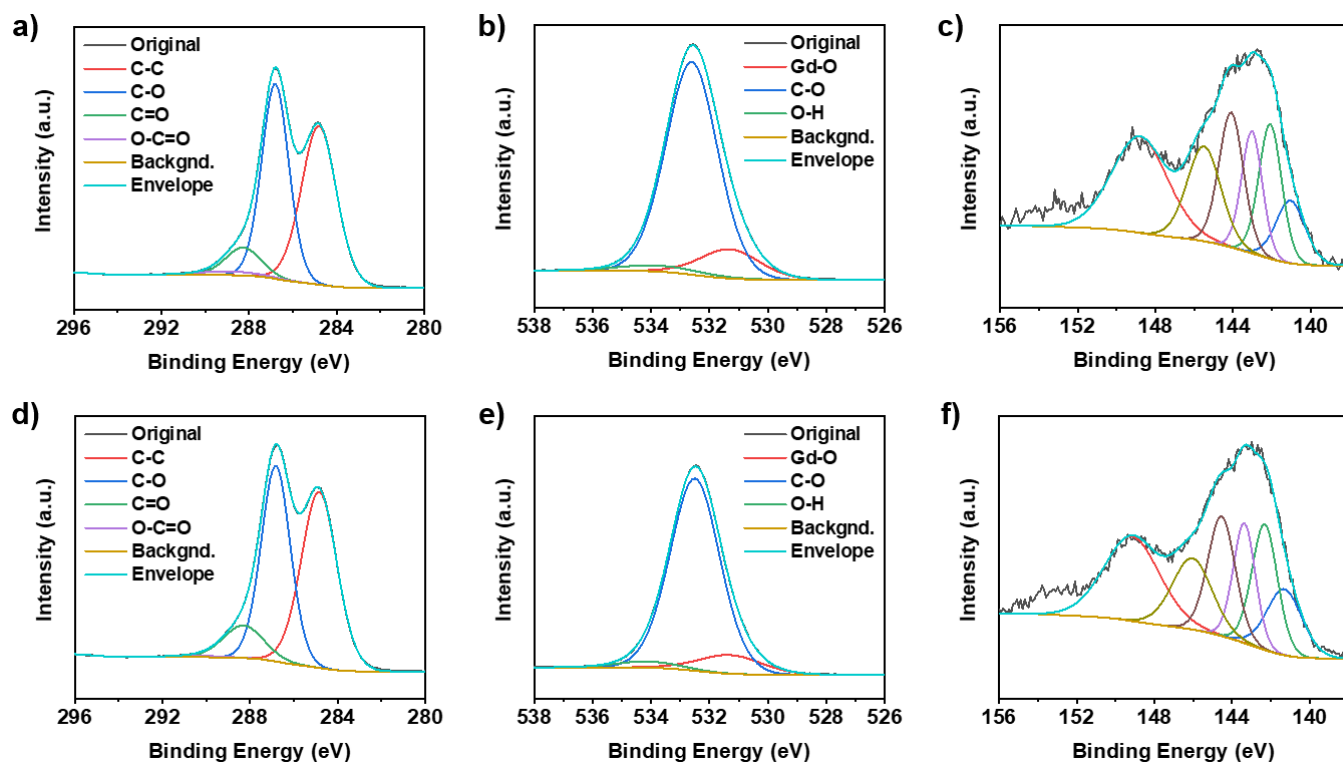
## Supplementary Information

### 1. High resolution TEM images of GO and Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO composite.



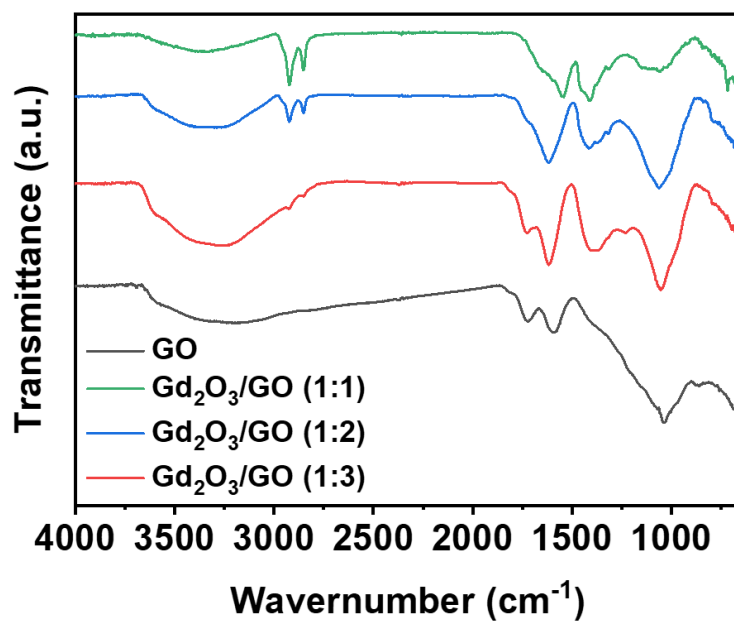
**Fig. S1** High resolution TEM images of a) GO and b) Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO composite with a Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:GO ratio of 1:2.

2. C 1s, O 1s and Gd 4d XPS spectra of Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO composite with Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:GO ratios of 1:2 and 1:3.



**Fig. S2** a) C 1s, b) O 1s and c) Gd 4d XPS spectra of the Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO composite with a Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:GO ratio of 1:2, and d) C 1s, e) O 1s and f) Gd 4d XPS spectra of the Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO composite with a Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:GO ratio of 1:3.

### 3. FTIR spectra of GO and Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO composites.



**Fig. S3** FTIR spectra of GO and Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO composites with Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:GO ratios of 1:1, 1:2, and 1:3.

4. Fitting results and parameters for Bingham model and CCJ model of Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO-based EMR fluids.

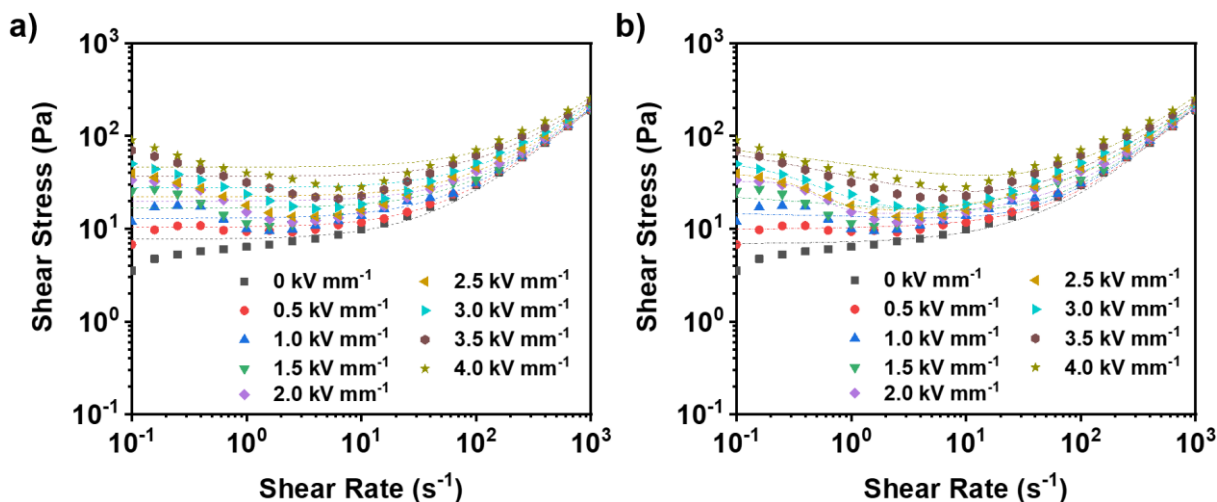


Fig. S4 Electro-responsive properties of the Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO-based EMR fluids with a Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:GO ratio of 1:1 and fitted results for a) Bingham model and b) CCJ model.

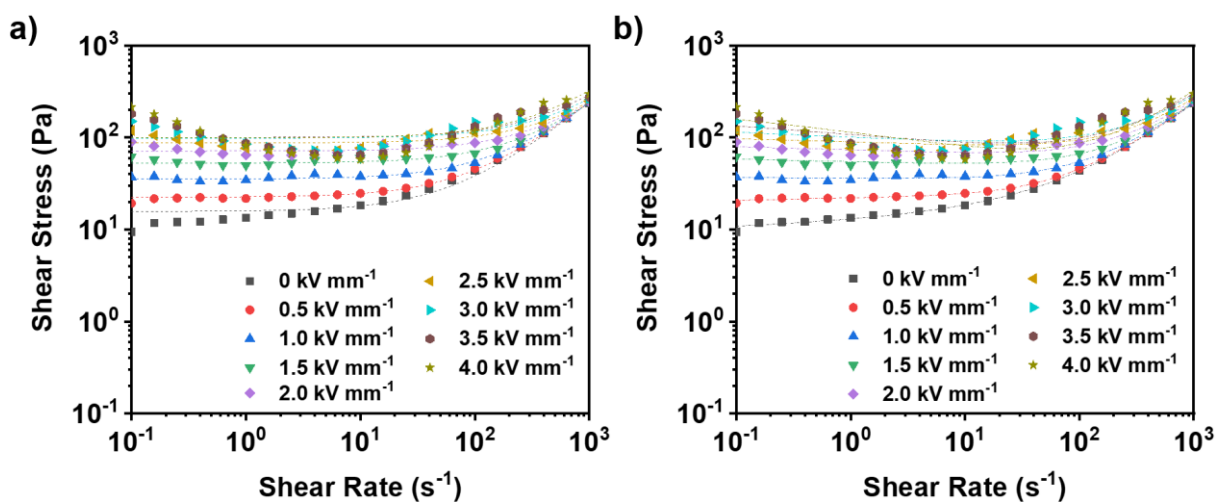
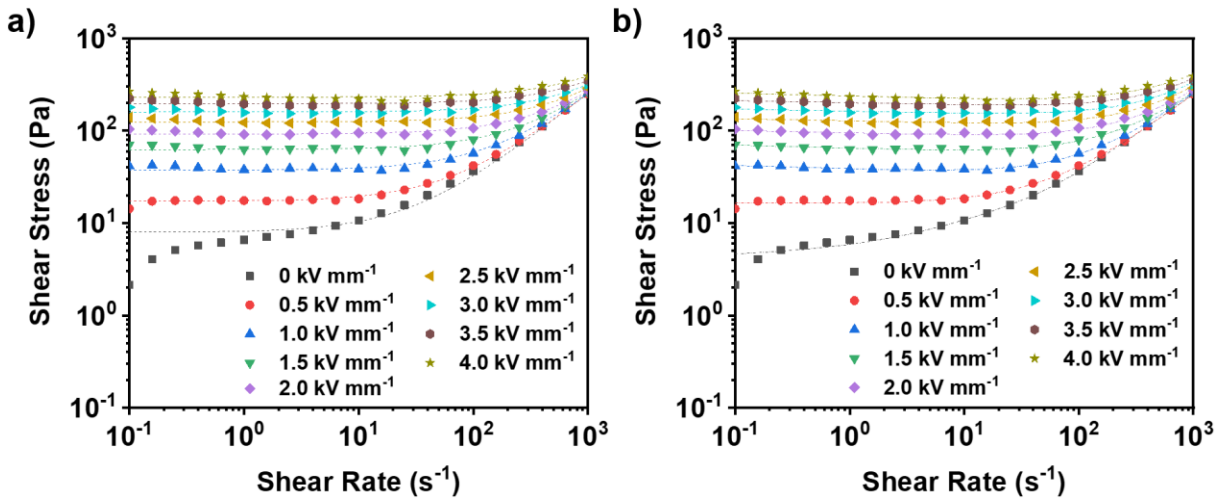


Fig. S5 Electro-responsive properties of the Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO-based EMR fluids with a Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:GO ratio of 1:2 and fitted results for a) Bingham model and b) CCJ model.



**Fig. S6** Electro-responsive properties of the  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3/\text{GO}$ -based EMR fluids with a  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3:\text{GO}$  ratio of 1:3 and fitted results for a) Bingham model and b) CCJ model.

**Table S1.** The fitting parameters of the Bingham and Cho–Choi–Jhon (CCJ) models for the flow curves of the  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3/\text{GO}$  composite-based EMR fluid with a  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3:\text{GO}$  ratio of 1:1.

Model	Parameter <sup>a</sup>	0kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	0.5kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	1.0kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	1.5kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	2.0kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	2.5kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	3.0kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	3.5kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	4.0kV mm <sup>-1</sup>
Bingham	$\tau_y$	7.682	10.31	12.90	16.69	19.74	22.11	27.55	36.50	45.98
	$\eta_\infty$	0.185	0.184	0.186	0.181	0.183	0.193	0.199	0.205	0.217
CCJ	$\tau_y$	6.143	8.506	13.63	43.43	18.58	27.55	48.66	120.4	138.1
	$\eta_\infty$	0.188	0.191	0.197	0.195	0.201	0.213	0.222	0.234	0.252
	$t_1$	0.005	0.007	0.008	12.75	2.116	2.593	3.076	13.65	8.542
	$t_2$	0.187	0.105	0.113	3.523	0.014	0.007	0.040	0.013	0.018
	$\alpha$	1.862	1.347	0.391	0.165	3.271	2.122	1.230	0.448	0.286
	$\beta$	0.906	0.926	0.985	1	1	0.935	0.882	0.689	0.525

<sup>a</sup>  $\tau_y$ : yield stress /  $\eta_\infty$ : viscosity at high shear rate /  $t_1, t_2$ : time constant /  $\alpha, \beta$ : exponents for model fitting.

**Table S2.** The fitting parameters of the Bingham and Cho–Choi–Jhon (CCJ) models for the flow curves of the Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO composite-based EMR fluid with a Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:GO ratio of 1:2.

Model	Parameter <sup>a</sup>	0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	0.5 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	1.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	1.5 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	2.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	2.5 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	3.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	3.5 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	4.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>
Bingham	$\tau_y$	15.72	22.44	35.28	52.75	71.19	87.35	98.45	100.2	99.25
	$\eta_\infty$	0.226	0.220	0.202	0.183	0.166	0.158	0.167	0.193	0.223
CCJ	$\tau_y$	7.85	18.40	71.80	94.72	121.1	193.3	220.7	265.3	314.4
	$\eta_\infty$	0.235	0.240	0.239	0.243	0.245	0.248	0.259	0.272	0.294
	$t_1$	0.022	0.034	1.828	0.014	0.010	5.362	8.418	10.51	17.33
	$t_2$	0.012	0.025	7.382	8.925	9.514	1.901	0.011	0.005	0.019
	$\alpha$	0.309	0.642	0.026	0.071	0.092	0.068	0.128	0.181	0.251
	$\beta$	0.768	0.715	0.388	0.987	0.996	1	0.762	0.522	0.315

<sup>a</sup>  $\tau_y$ : yield stress /  $\eta_\infty$ : viscosity at high shear rate /  $t_1, t_2$ : time constant /  $\alpha, \beta$ : exponents for model fitting.

**Table S3.** The fitting parameters of the Bingham and Cho–Choi–Jhon (CCJ) models for the flow curves of the Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GO composite-based EMR fluid with a Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:GO ratio of 1:3.

Model	Parameter <sup>a</sup>	0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	0.5 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	1.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	1.5 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	2.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	2.5 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	3.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	3.5 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>	4.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup>
Bingham	$\tau_y$	7.915	17.18	37.31	62.46	92.16	124.3	159.0	195.9	230.9
	$\eta_\infty$	0.249	0.234	0.214	0.195	0.175	0.165	0.158	0.154	0.162
CCJ	$\tau_y$	4.132	31.45	62.94	138.7	170.5	223.0	313.2	383.0	496.0
	$\eta_\infty$	0.250	0.249	0.254	0.263	0.271	0.291	0.316	0.345	0.387
	$t_1$	0.027	0.031	0.005	9.931	0.343	0.017	0.860	8.101	6.017
	$t_2$	0.016	3.841	6.511	0.166	0.030	0.335	0.038	0.003	0.001
	$\alpha$	2.037	0.013	0.099	0.067	0.059	0.060	0.049	0.049	0.072
	$\beta$	0.496	0.215	0.2153	0.545	1	1	1	1	0.711

<sup>a</sup>  $\tau_y$ : yield stress /  $\eta_\infty$ : viscosity at high shear rate /  $t_1, t_2$ : time constant /  $\alpha, \beta$ : exponents for model fitting.

## 5. Comparative analysis of GO and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-based smart fluids.

**Table S4.** Comparative analysis of ER, MR and EMR fluids composed of GO and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-based materials.

Stimuli	Stimuli-responsive material	Filler content	Maximum applicable field strength/stimuli response (0.1 s <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	Reference
Electric field	GO	5 wt%	5.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup> / ~280 Pa	1
	GO	5 wt%	2.5 kV mm <sup>-1</sup> / ~200 Pa	2
	Polyhedral oligomeric silsesquioxane-decorated GO	3 wt%	3.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup> / ~400 Pa	3
	PS–GO microspheres	10 vol%	2.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup> / ~100 Pa	4
	GO/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> composite	20 wt%	5.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup> / ~100 Pa	5
	Graphene oxide-coated mesoporous silica spheres	3 wt%	3.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup> / ~35 Pa	6
Magnetic field	Octahedral-shaped Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanoparticles	10 vol%	343 kA m <sup>-1</sup> / ~1000 Pa	7
	Flower-like Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> microspheres	30 wt%	250 kA m <sup>-1</sup> / ~20 Pa	8
	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @mSiO <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles	5 vol%	171 kA m <sup>-1</sup> / ~1000 Pa	9
	Core–shell structured PS/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> microbead	11 vol%	343 kA m <sup>-1</sup> / ~80 Pa	10
	Carbon layer modified Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanospheres	10 wt%	350 kA m <sup>-1</sup> / ~10 Pa	11
	PMMA/ Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> composites	10 vol%	1999 mA / ~40 Pa	12
Electric field & Magnetic field	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @GO-PS composites	5 vol% (ER) / 10 vol% (MR)	E: 3.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup> / ~25 Pa M: 171 kA m <sup>-1</sup> / ~15 Pa	13
	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /GO composites	15 wt% (ER) / 20 vol% (MR)	E: 2.5 kV mm <sup>-1</sup> / ~90 Pa M: 257 kA m <sup>-1</sup> / ~650 Pa	14
	SiO <sub>2</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub> @Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /SiO <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles	20 vol%	E: 3.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup> / ~10 Pa M: 796 kA m <sup>-1</sup> / ~350 Pa	15
	Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /GO composite	0.6 wt%	E: 4.0 kV mm <sup>-1</sup> / 266 Pa M: 343 kA m <sup>-1</sup> / 1416 Pa	This work

<sup>a</sup> E: maximum applied electric field, M: maximum applied magnetic field.



## 6. References.

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