SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Asphaltene and Maltene Adsorption into Graphene

Estrella Rogel,* Michael Moir, Matthew Hurt, Toni Miao, Eddy Lee

Chevron Energy Technology Company. 100 Chevron Way. Richmond. CA 94801

Contents: Figures S1 to S4, Tables S1 and S2

Table S1. Molecular weight determined by size exclusion chromatography of the

	Molecular Weight (Da)	
Asphaltene A (n-pentane extracted)	647	
Asphaltene B	831	
Asphaltene D	721	
Asphaltene E	930	
Asphaltene F	544	
Asphaltene Fraction I	793	
Asphaltene Fraction II	783	
Asphaltene Fraction III	737	

asphaltenes and asphaltene fractions used in this study.



Figure S1. Asphaltene A concentration in solution as a function of time. Initial concentration: 3000 ppm.



Figure S2. Calibration for Maltenes B obtained using HPLC-ELSD.



Figure S3. Calibration for Blends of Graphene/Asphaltene A using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy. Height of baseline at 2000 cm⁻¹ as a function of graphene content

Adsorbate	K ₁	K ₂	K ₃	α
Maltene B	0.405	4.22E-03	1.52E-04	0.37
Maltene C	2.150	9.83E-04	5.05E-05	0.90
Asphaltene A	0.409	1.25E-01		
Asphaltene B	0.573	1.42E-02	3.25E-04	0.29
Asphaltene D	0.630	2.47E-02		
Asphaltene E	0.695	1.59E-02	1.77E-04	0.89
Asphaltene F	0.387	6.77E-02		
Maltene I	0.850	3.20E-03	9.00E-05	0.34
Asphaltene Fraction I	0.400	6.00E-02	8.98E-05	0.70
Asphaltene Fraction II	0.461	2.36E-02		
Asphaltene Fraction III	0.475	1.43E-02		

 Table S2. Aranovich-Donohue equation fitting parameters for adsorbents.



Figure S4. Adsorption isotherms of Maltene B and asphaltene B into graphene. Solid lines were drawn to help with visualization.