Readily Dispersible Chemically Functionalized Reduced Graphene Oxide Nanosheets for Solution-Processible Electrodes and Conductive Coatings

Zach D. Seibers[a*], Elliot Brim[a], Sandra Lee Pittelli[a], Esther Beltran[b], Meisha L. Shofner[c], John R. Reynolds[a]

a. School of Chemistry and Biochemistry, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Center for Organic Photonics and Electronics (COPE), Georgia Tech Polymer Network (GTPN), Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332, United States.
b. Florida Space Institute, University of Central Florida, Office of Research and Commercialization, Orlando, FL, USA
c. School of Materials Science and Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, 30332, United States.

*Corresponding author email: zachseibers@gmail.com

Table S1: Galactic Cosmic Ray Irradiation Schedule

Ion Species	Acute Dose		Low Dose	
	Dose Rate cGy/min	Dose cGy	Dose Rate cGy/min	Dose cGy
P1000	18.5	28.00	0.41	28
Si600	1.3	8.00	0.35	0.8
He250	1.6	14.40	0.38	14.4
O350	9.7	4.80	0.27	4.8
Fe600	7.4	.80	1.21	0.82
P250	25.3	31.20	0.41	31.2

Table S2: Solar Particle Event Irradiation Schedule

Proton Energies MeV	Acute Dose	
	Dose Rate cGy/min	Dose cGy
50	0.44	36.7
60	0.46	1.17
70	0.44	0.81
80	0.39	0.60
90	0.42	0.42
100	0.36	0.32
110	0.33	0.22
120	0.34	0.15
130	0.34	0.11
140	0.36	0.08
150	0.26	0.06

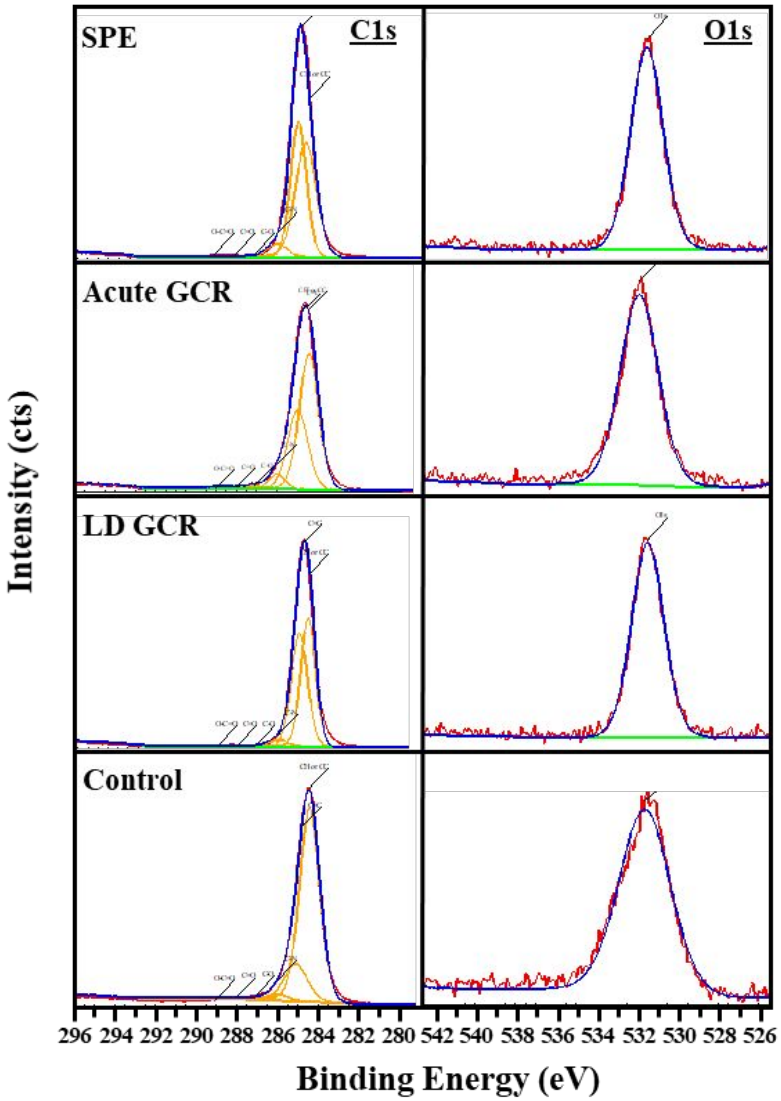

Figure S1: Spectra for XPS of irradiated rGO-dd laminate films atop HPDE. Columns correspond to peaks for C1s and O1s signals. Each row represents a different irradiation treatment including SPE, acute GCR, LD GCR, and a control. Each spectrum is dominated by large C peaks from the HDPE substrate that limit the sensitivity of the technique. No chemical changes are observed between the control and any of the irradiated samples.