Complete Synthesis of Germanium Nanocrystal Encrusted Carbon Colloids in Supercritical CO₂ and their Superhydrophobic Properties

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Supporting Information

Experimental Setup of Apparatus:

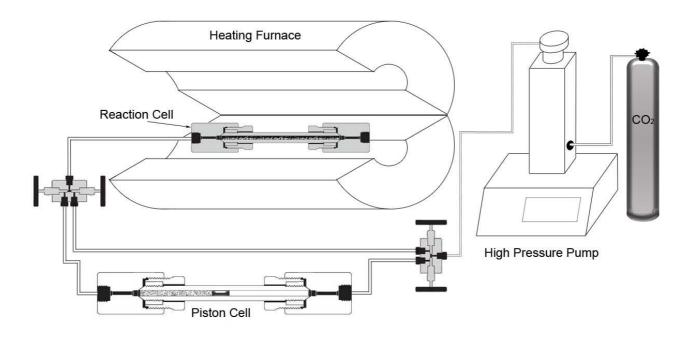


Figure S1. A schematic outlining the set-up used for supercritical fluid synthesis of materials is shown. A high pressure pump is directly connected to either stainless steel or titanium reaction vessels, which are then placed within a three zone furnace.

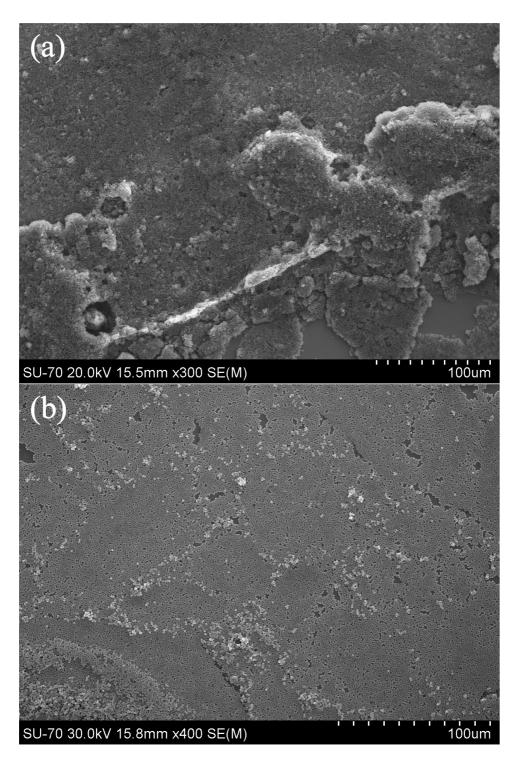


Figure S2. By varying the ratio of solvent volume to carbon sphere concentration, drop cast assemblies could be altered to form either single or multi-layers of colloidal carbon spheres.

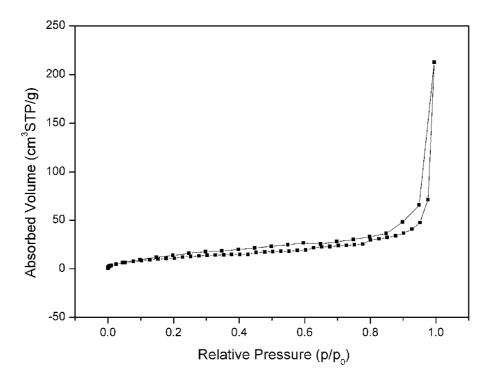


Figure S3. N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms collected from samples of colloidal carbon spheres exhibited low porosity. Analysis of the microporous surface of the spheres gave multi-BET and DFT values of 46.120 m²/g and 0.078 cc/g respectively.

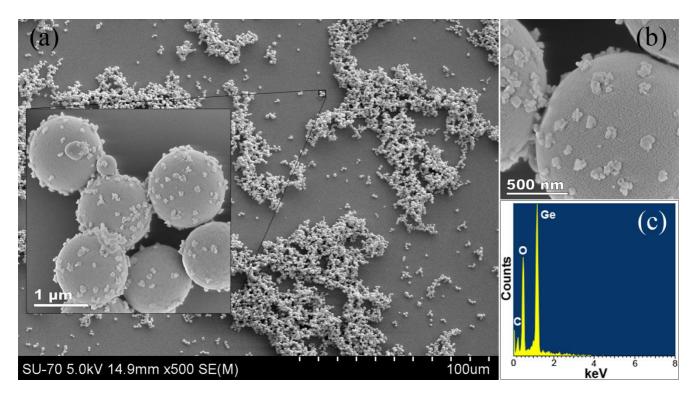


Figure S4. SEM image (a) of a bundle of Ge modified carbon spheres deposited onto a silicon wafer, with a high magnification image inset. Nanocrystal dimensions were found to vary in size from 10-40 nm (b). EDS spectrum (c), collected from a dense area of nanocrystals, confirms their predominant Ge composition.

HRSEM and EDS Analysis:

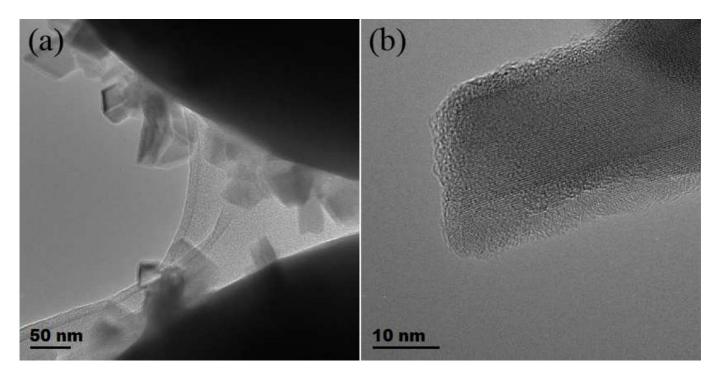


Figure S5. TEM image (a) gives an example of the different morphologies of Ge nanocrystals nucleated from the surface of the carbon spheres. The high resolution image (b) shows a rod shaped nanocrystal with visible lattice fringing and native oxide.

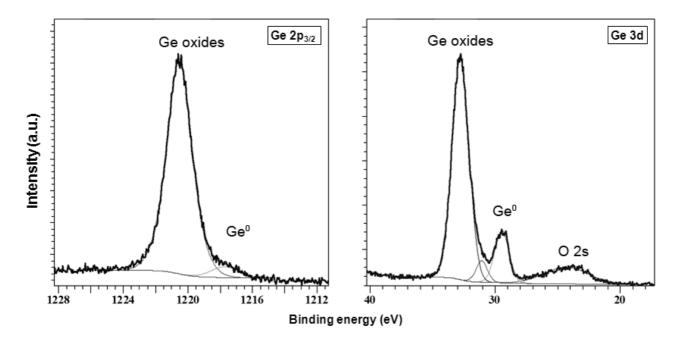


Figure S6. XPS spectra obtained from samples of as synthesized carbon spheres with low temperature Ge modification (550°C). The high resolution scans shown here are taken from the spectral regions of Ge 3d and Ge $2p_{3/2}$.