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Yong, X., Nagaraja, T., Krishnamoorthy, R. et al. (3 more authors) (2024) Theoretical and experimental studies of molecular interactions between engineered graphene and phosphate ions for graphene-based phosphate sensing. ACS Applied Nano Materials, 7 (16). pp. 18386-18397. ISSN 2574-0970

https://doi.org/10.1021/acsanm.3c04147

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Supporting Information for

Theoretical and Experimental Studies of Molecular Interactions Between Engineered Graphene and Phosphate Ions for Graphene-Based Phosphate Sensing

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Figure S1. The most stable adsorption configuration for HPO_4^{2-} on pristine graphene (G), hydroxyl-(GOH) and epoxide-containing (GO-epo) graphene, curved graphene (arm-GC and zig-GC), graphene with vacancy (GV) and with oxygen-filled vacancy (GV-O). Top views are shown for all systems, except for arm-GC and zig-GC where side views are shown. In all figures, carbon atoms are shown in brown, oxygen atoms in red, phosphorus atoms in light purple, and hydrogen atoms in white.

Figure S2. The most stable adsorption configuration for $H_2PO_4^-$ on pristine graphene (G), hydroxyl-(GOH) and epoxide-containing (GO-epo) graphene, curved graphene (arm-GC and zig-GC), graphene with vacancy (GV) and with oxygen-filled vacancy (GV-O). Top views are shown for all systems, except for arm-GC and zig-GC where side views are shown.

Figure S3. The most stable adsorption configuration for H_3PO_4 on pristine graphene (G), hydroxyl-(GOH) and epoxide-containing (GO-epo) graphene, curved graphene (arm-GC and zig-GC), graphene with vacancy (GV) and with oxygen-filled vacancy (GV-O). Top views are shown for all systems, except for arm-GC and zig-GC where side views are shown. In all figures, carbon atoms are shown in brown, oxygen atoms in red, phosphorus atoms in light purple, and hydrogen atoms in white.

Table S1. Adsorption energies of phosphate species on graphene-based materials in vacuum.

Table S2. Adsorption energies of phosphate species on graphene-based materials in implicit water solvent.

Figure S4. Band structures for pure graphene and modified graphenes without adsorbate. The band structure for GOH-ortho-2 is not shown in this figure and the following figures, because it is very similar to GOH-ortho.

Figure S5. Band structures for pure graphene and modified graphenes with H₃PO₄ adsorbate.

Figure S6. Band structures for pure graphene and modified graphenes with H₂PO₄⁻ adsorbate.

Figure S7. Band structures for pure graphene and modified graphenes with HPO₄^{2–} adsorbate.

Figure S8. Band structures for pure graphene and modified graphenes with PO_4^{3-} adsorbate.

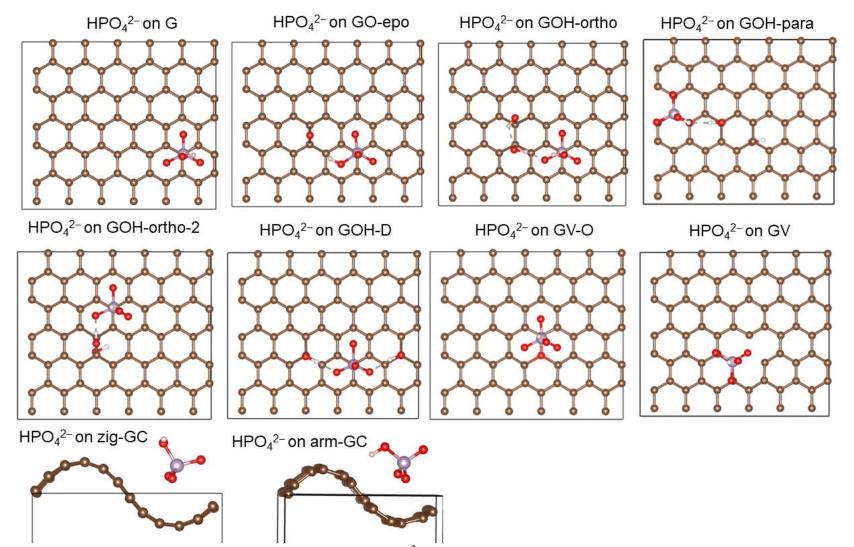


Figure S1. The most stable adsorption configuration for HPO_4^{2-} on pristine graphene (G), hydroxyl- (GOH) and epoxide-containing (GOepo) graphene, curved graphene (arm-GC and zig-GC), graphene with vacancy (GV) and with oxygen-filled vacancy (GV-O). Top views are shown for all systems, except for arm-GC and zig-GC where side views are shown. In all figures, carbon atoms are shown in brown, oxygen atoms in red, phosphorus atoms in light purple, and hydrogen atoms in white.

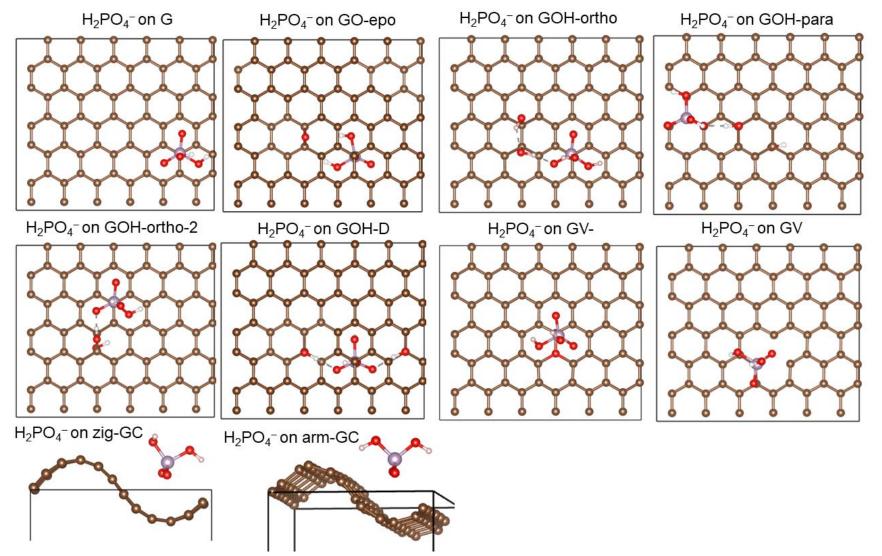


Figure S2. The most stable adsorption configuration for $H_2PO_4^-$ on pristine graphene (G), hydroxyl- (GOH) and epoxide-containing (GO-epo) graphene, curved graphene (arm-GC and zig-GC), graphene with vacancy (GV) and with oxygen-filled vacancy (GV-O). Top views are shown for all systems, except for arm-GC and zig-GC where side views are shown.

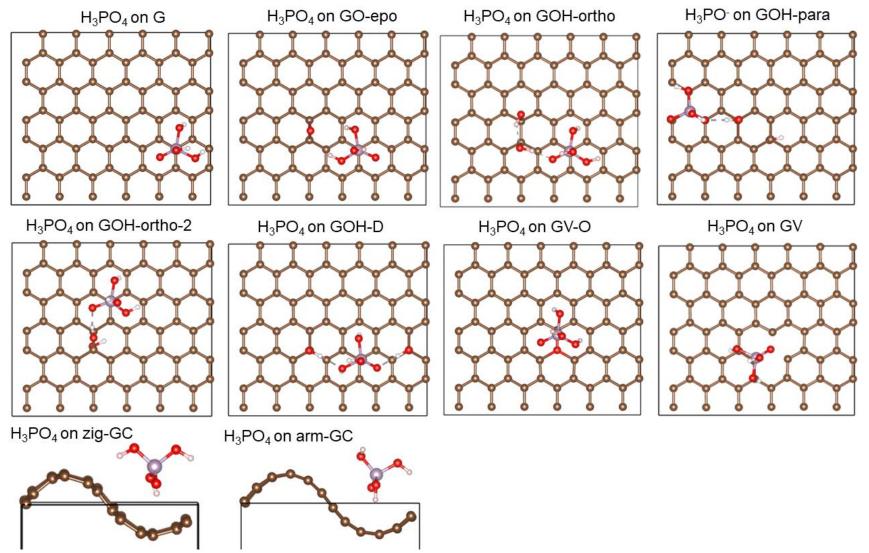


Figure S3. The most stable adsorption configuration for H_3PO_4 on pristine graphene (G), hydroxyl- (GOH) and epoxide-containing (GO-epo) graphene, curved graphene (arm-GC and zig-GC), graphene with vacancy (GV) and with oxygen-filled vacancy (GV-O). Top views are shown for all systems, except for arm-GC and zig-GC where side views are shown.

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	Adsorbates					
Graphene materials	PO4 ³⁻	HPO ₄ ^{2–}	H ₂ PO ₄ -	H3PO4		
G	-2.28	-2.14	-1.63	-0.18		
GO-epo	-2.25	-1.95	-1.40	-0.54		
GOH-ortho	-2.85	-2.73	-2.41	-0.87		
GOH-ortho-2	-2.72	-2.50	-2.15	-0.53		
GOH-para	-2.69	-2.50	-2.20	-0.63		
GOH-D	-3.23	-2.57	-2.54	-0.66		
zig-GC	-3.04	-2.74	-2.26	-0.60		
arm-GC	-2.86	-2.61	-2.13	-0.52		
GV-O	-3.19	-2.97	-2.25	-0.37		
GV	-2.77	-2.42	-1.91	-0.50		

Table S1. Adsorption energies of phosphate species on graphene-based materials in vacuum.

Table S2. Adsorption energies of phosphate species on graphene-based materials in implicit water solvent.

Graphene materials		Adsorbates				
	PO4 ³⁻	HPO4 ^{2–}	H ₂ PO ₄ -	H3PO4		
G	-3.11	-2.61	-1.73	0.15		
GO-epo	-2.95	-2.28	-1.37	-0.15		
GOH-ortho	-3.44	-2.99	-2.31	-0.43		
GOH-para	-3.49	-2.79	-2.10	-0.21		
zig-GC	-3.86	-3.04	-2.11	-0.07		
arm-GC	-3.66	-2.95	-1.98	0.12		
GV-O	-4.20	-3.56	-2.29	0.06		
GV	-3.66	-2.97	-1.99	-0.11		

Without adsorbate

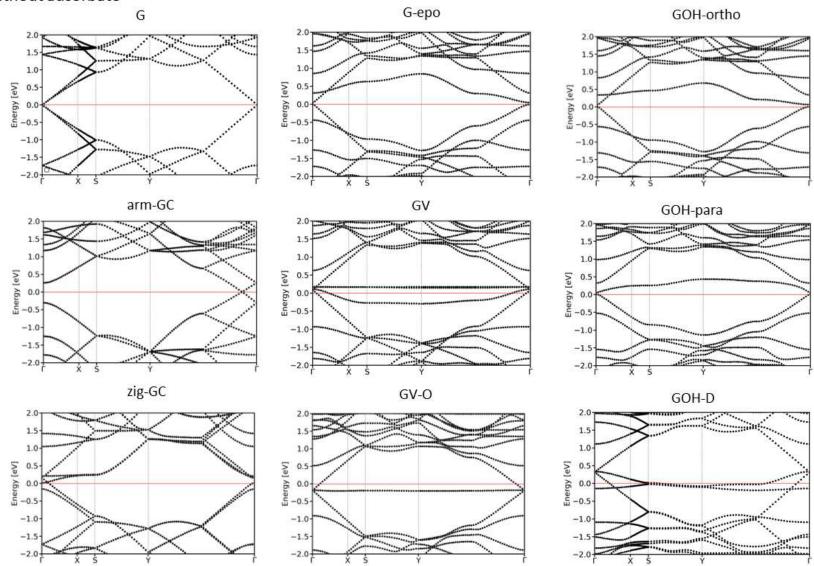


Figure S4. Band structures for pure graphene and modified graphenes without adsorbate. The band structure for GOH-ortho-2 is not shown in this figure and the following figures, because it is very similar to GOH-ortho.

With H₃PO₄

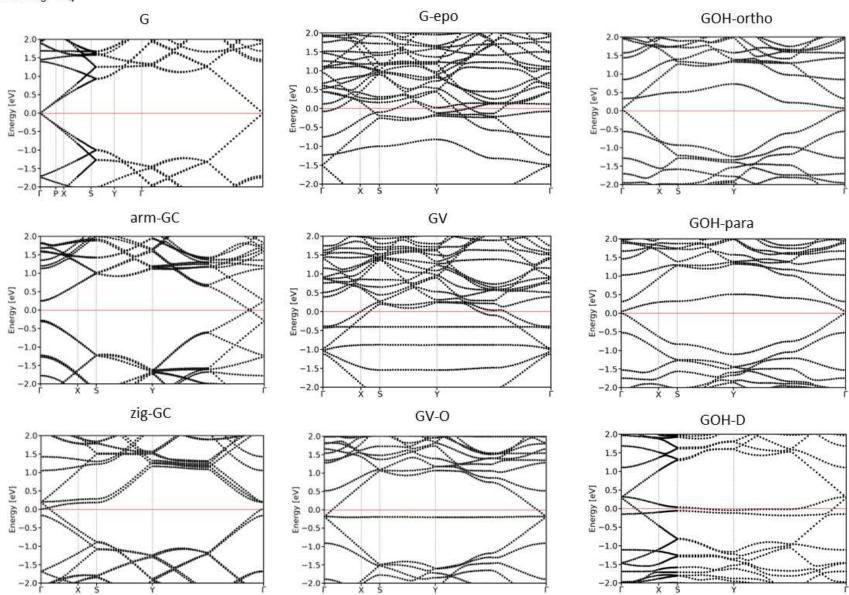


Figure S5. Band structures for pure graphene and modified graphenes with H₃PO₄ adsorbate.

With H₂PO₄⁻

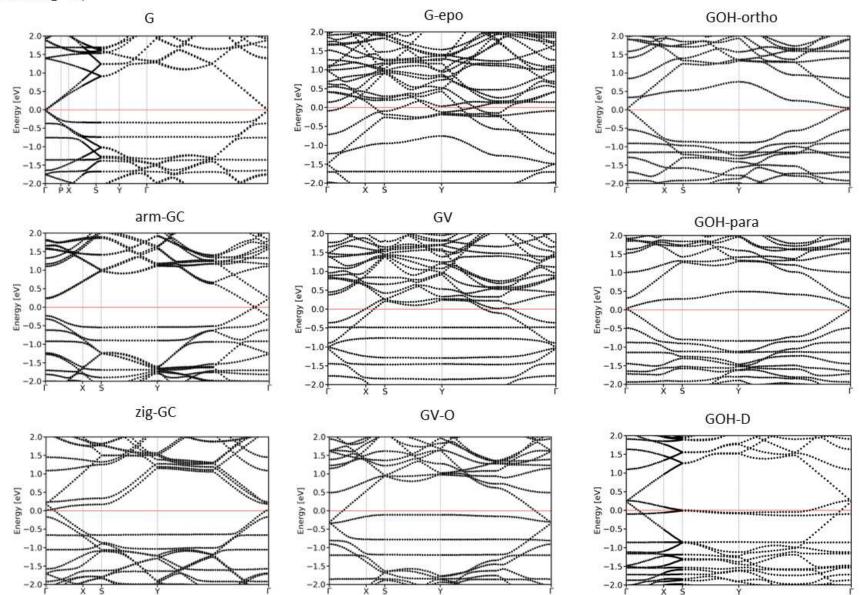


Figure S6. Band structures for pure graphene and modified graphenes with H₂PO₄⁻ adsorbate.

With HPO₄²⁻

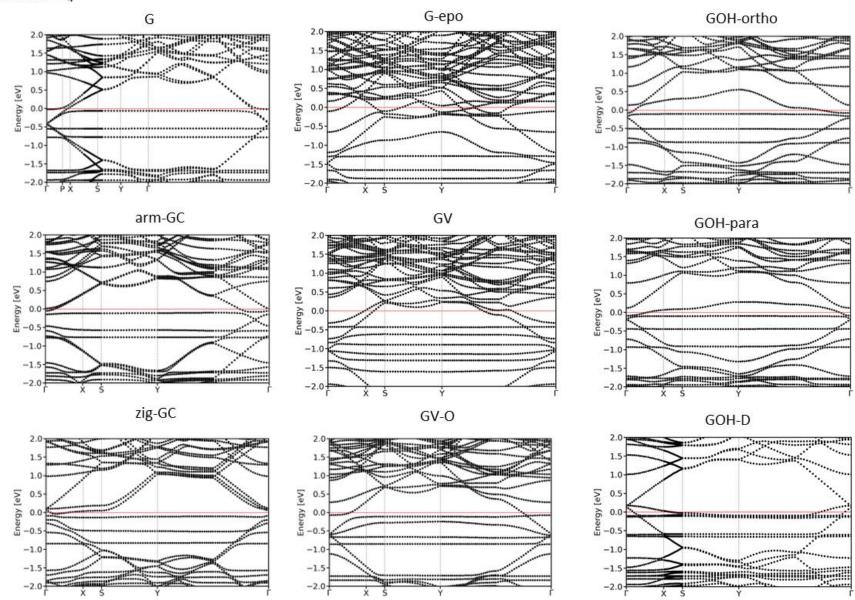


Figure S7. Band structures for pure graphene and modified graphenes with HPO₄^{2–} adsorbate.

With PO₄³⁻

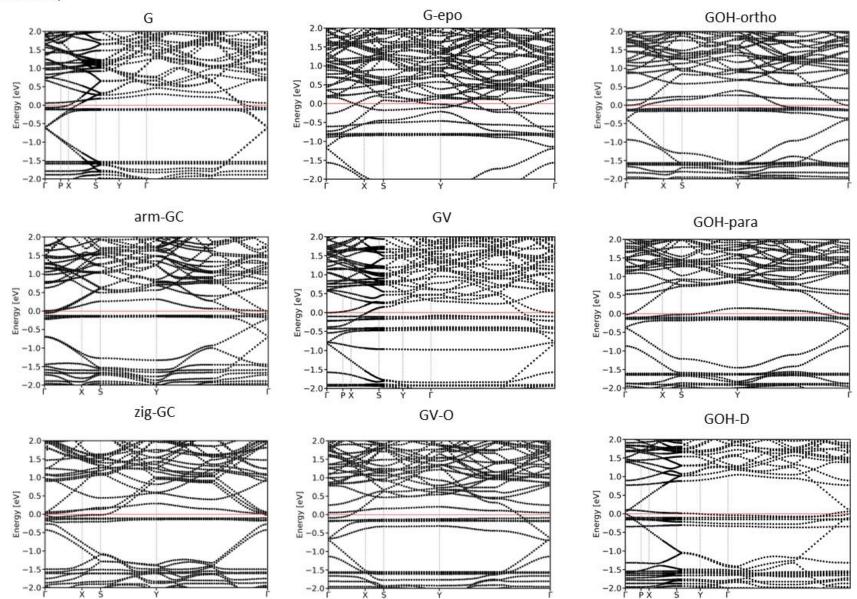


Figure S8. Band structures for pure graphene and modified graphenes with PO_4^{3-} adsorbate.