

Understanding the adsorption capacity for CO₂ in reduced graphene oxide (rGO) and modified ones with different heteroatoms in relation to surface and textural characteristics

Nikolaos Politakos ^{1,*}, Tomás Cordero-lanzac ² and Radmila Tomovska ¹

1 POLYMAT, Facultad de Ciencias Químicas, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, Joxe Mari Korta Zentroa, Tolosa Etorbidea 72, 20018 Donostia-San Sebastián, Spain; nikolaos.politakos@ehu.eus (N.P.); radmila.tomovska@ehu.eus (R.T)

2 Department of Chemical Engineering, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), PO Box 644 48084 Bilbao, Spain; tomas.cordero@ehu.eus (T.C.)

* Correspondence: nikolaos.politakos@ehu.eus

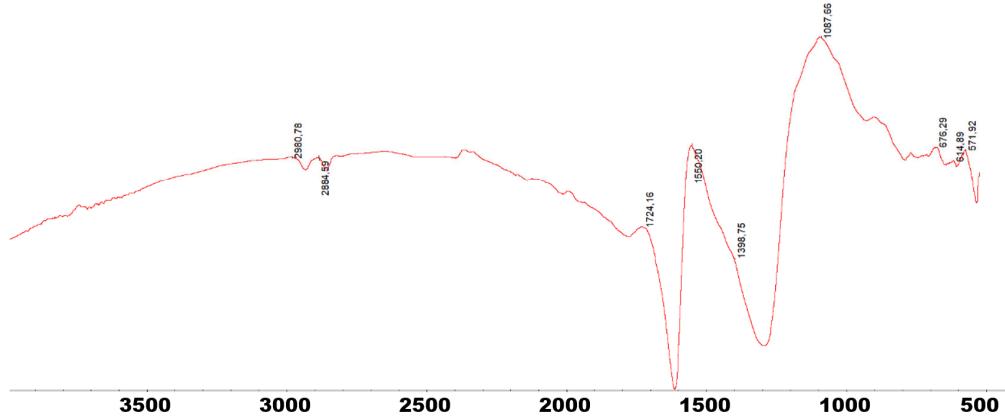


Figure S1: FTIR spectra for blank sample rGO60_2

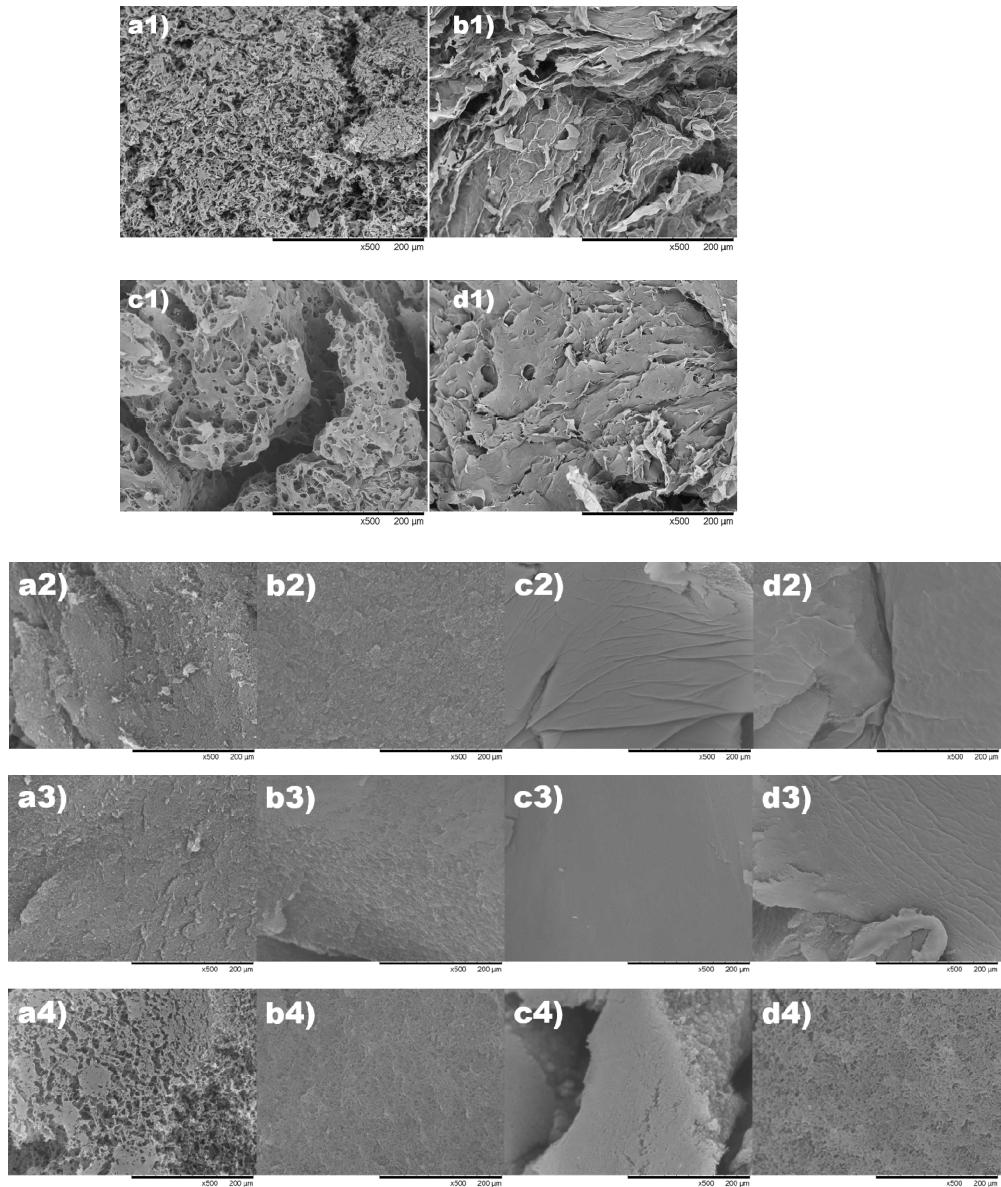


Figure S2: Blank samples a1) rGO60_0.5, b1) rGO60_2, c1) rGO90_0.5, d1) rGO90_2 and modified ones a2) S60_0.5, b2) S60_2, c2) S90_0.5, d2) S90_2, a3) N60_0.5, b3) N60_2, c3) N90_0.5, d3) N90_2, a4) SN60_0.5, b4) SN60_2, c4) SN90_0.5, d4) SN90_2 at magnification x500.

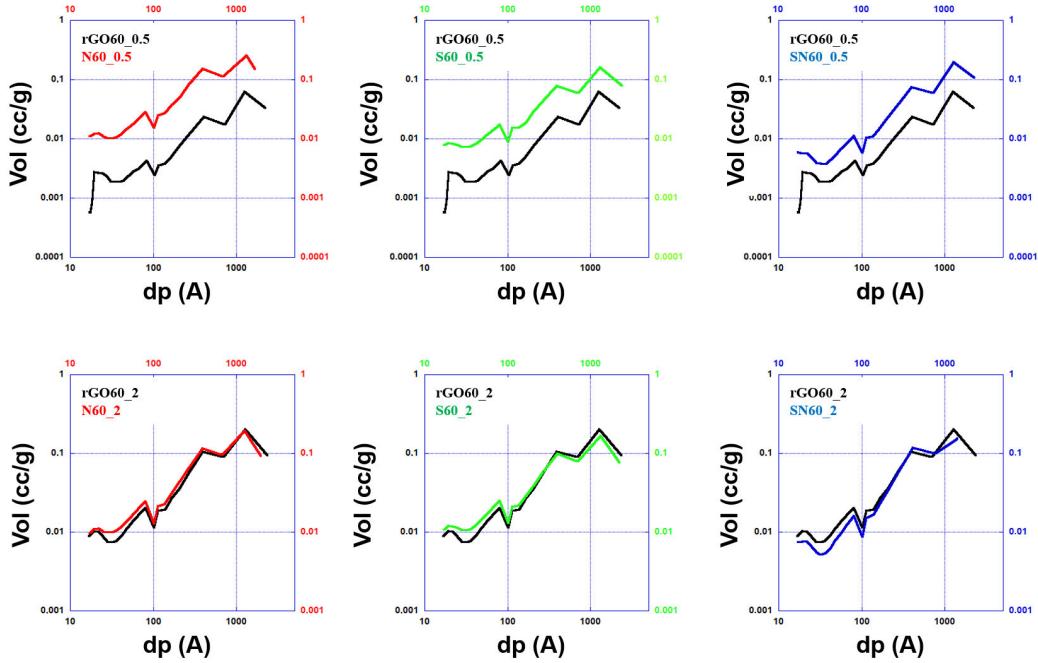


Figure S3: Cumulative pore volume in a micro to macro range pores (Samples 60_0.5 and 60_2)

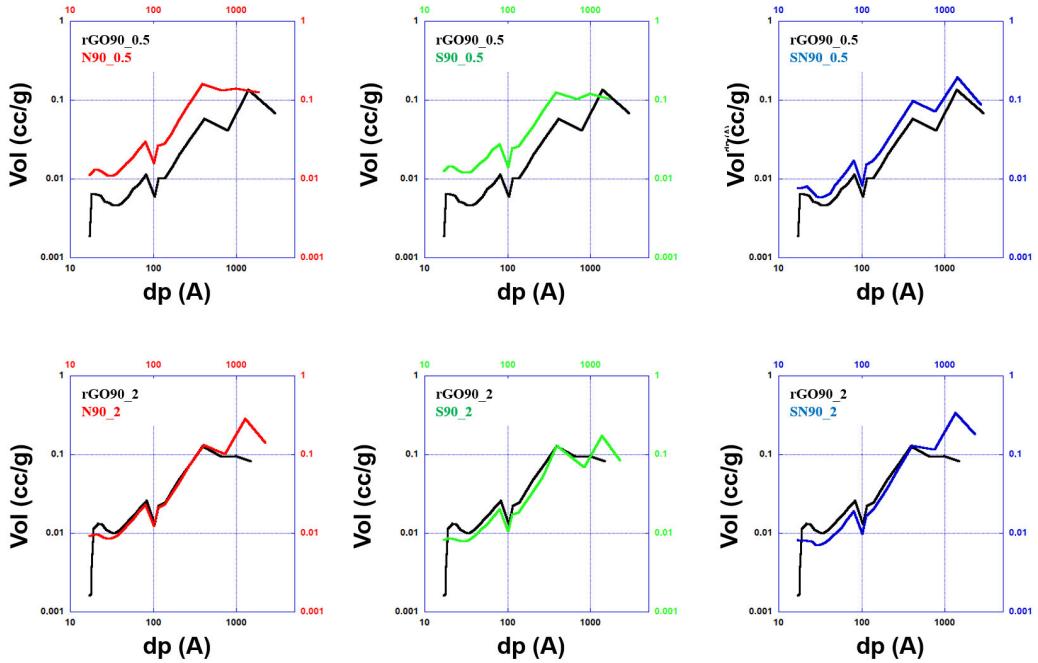
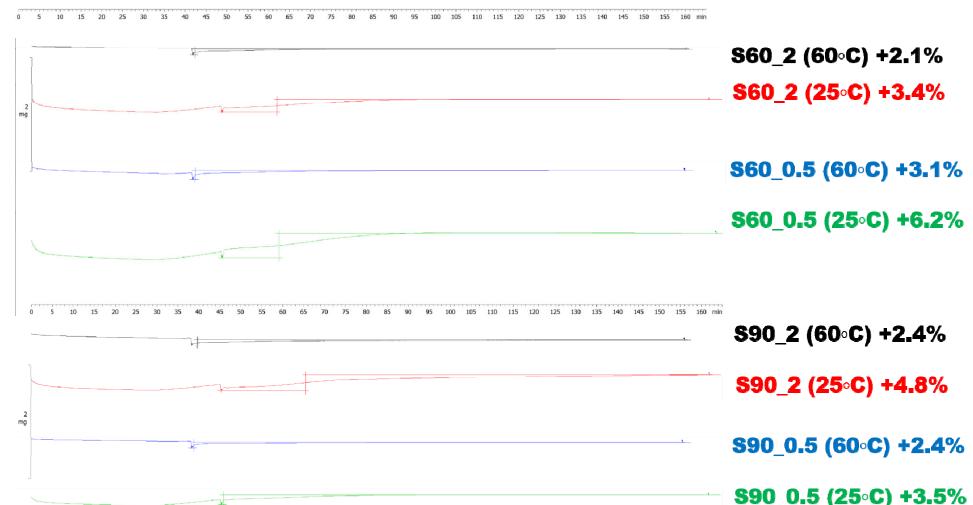
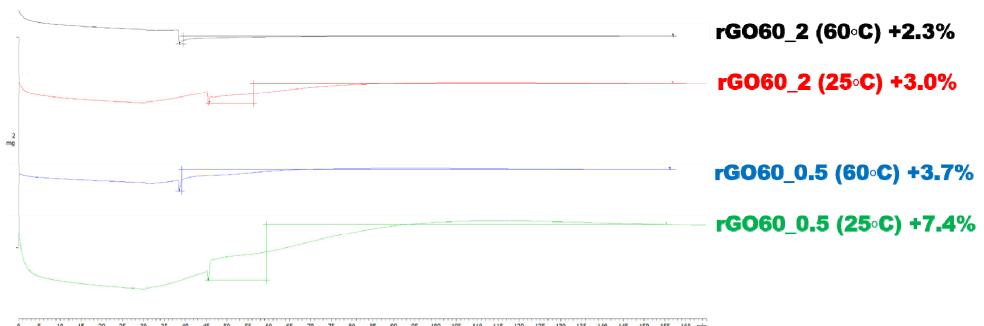


Figure S4: Cumulative pore volume in a micro to macro range pores (Samples 90_0.5 and 90_2)



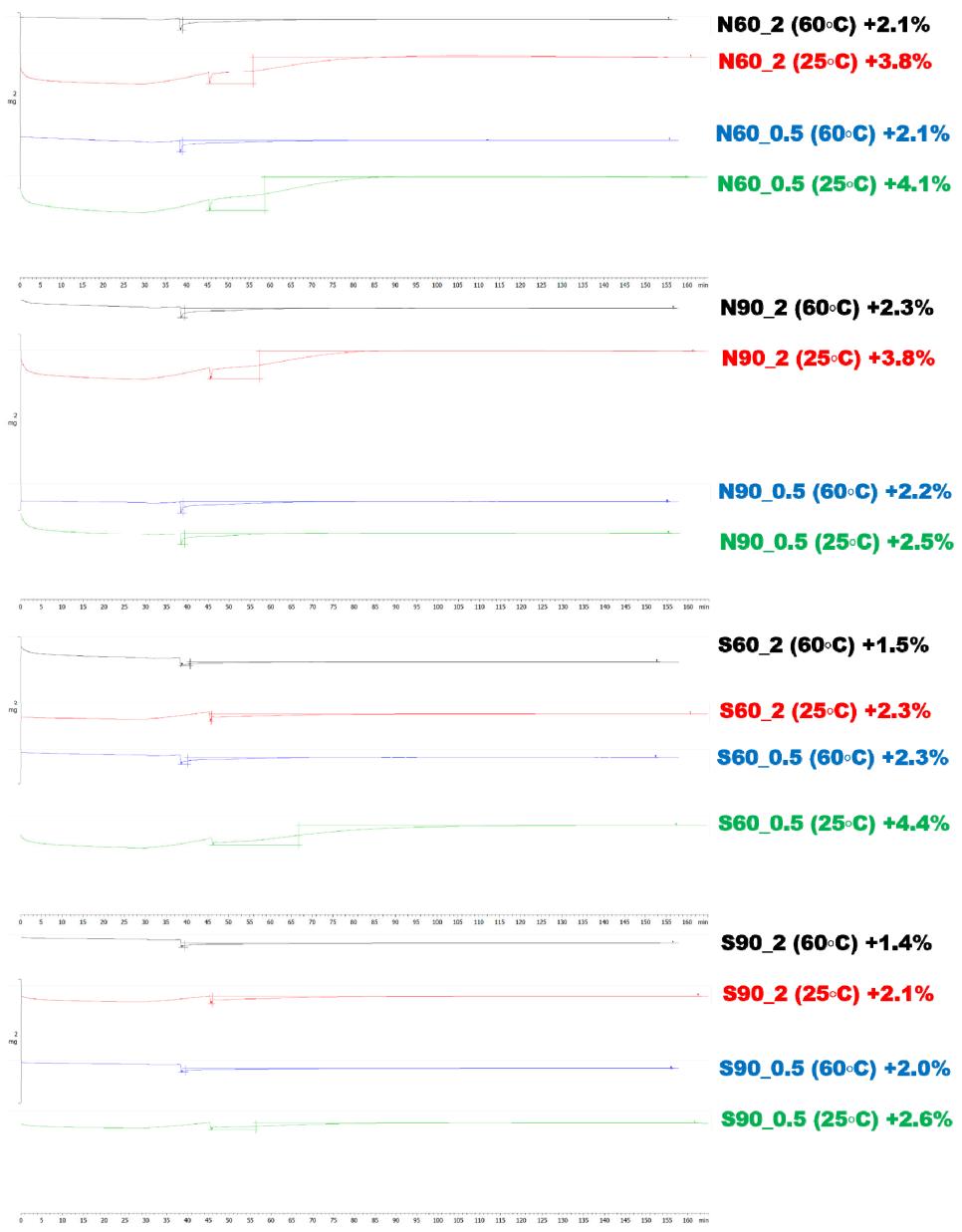


Figure S5: Adsorption of CO₂ of all samples (blank and modified ones) at two different temperatures.