

# Supporting Information:

## Controlling Surface Porosity of Graphene-based Printed Aerogels

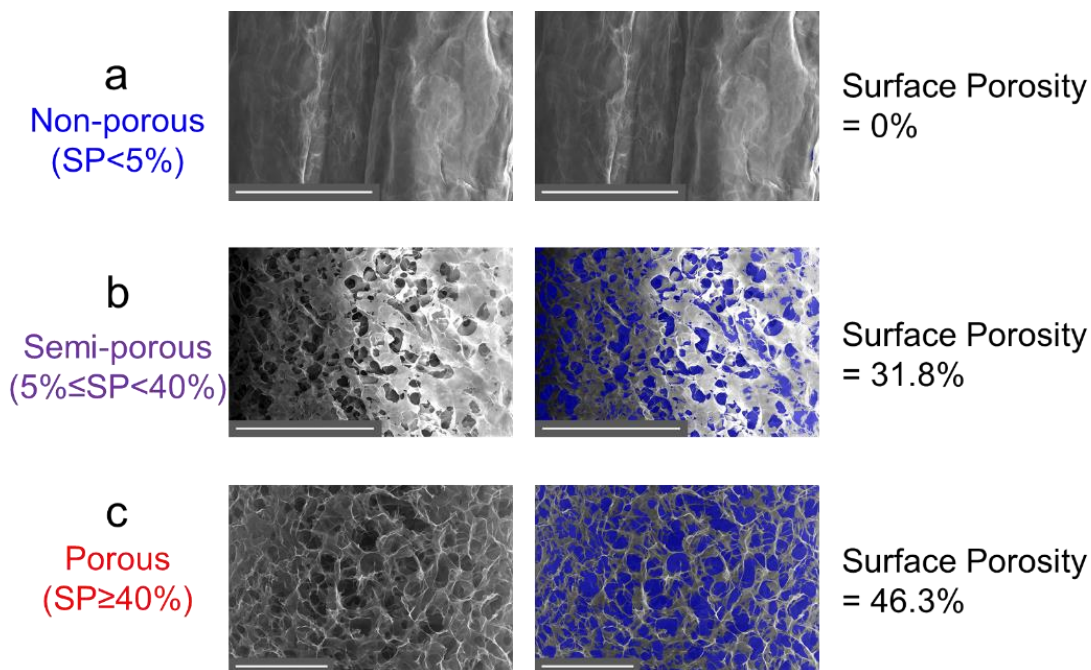
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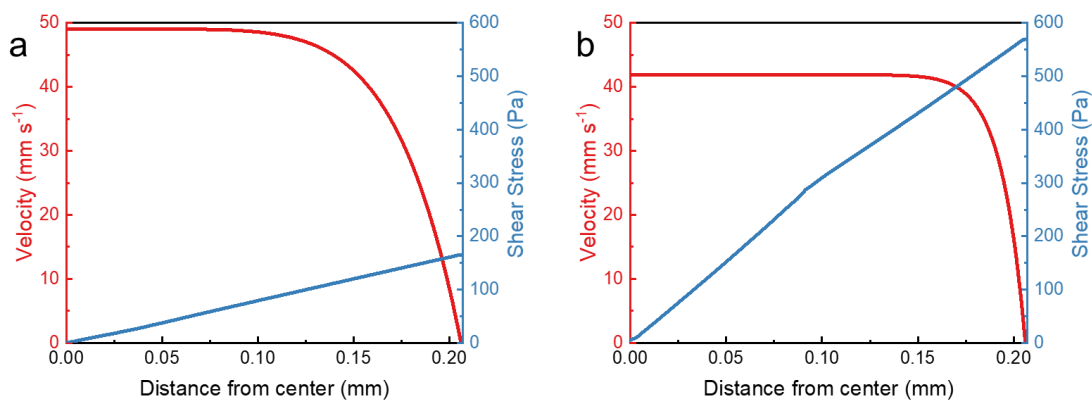
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**Supplementary Table 1.** A non-exhaustive survey of reported 3D printed graphene aerogel and their surface porosity.

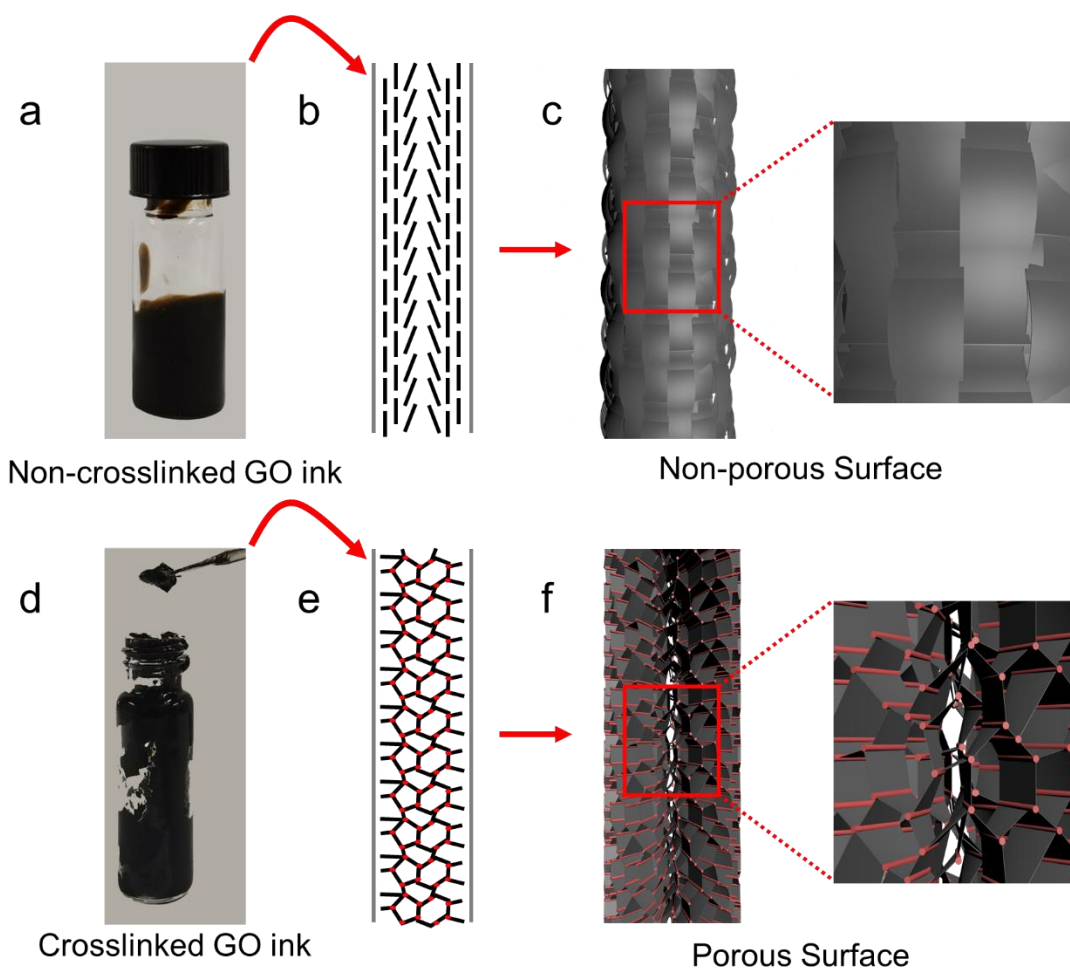
Ink Precursor	Printing Methods	Surface Morphology	Reference
GO + AA	3D extrusion	Porous	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> 2018 <sup>1</sup>
GO + Ca <sup>2+</sup>	3D extrusion	Porous	<i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i> 2018 <sup>2</sup>
GO + SA	3D extrusion	Porous	<i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i> 2018 <sup>3</sup>
GO + Urea	3D extrusion	Porous	<i>ACS Nano</i> 2018 <sup>4</sup>
GO + Silica + RF resin	Isooctane assisted printing	Non-porous	<i>Nat. Commun.</i> 2015 <sup>5</sup>
GO + Silica + RF resin	Isooctane assisted printing	Non-porous	<i>Nano Lett.</i> 2016 <sup>6</sup>
GO	Freeze-casting inkjet printing	Non-porous	<i>Small</i> 2016 <sup>7</sup>
GO + Polymers	3D extrusion	Non-porous	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> 2018 <sup>8</sup>
GO	3D extrusion	Non-porous	<i>J. Colloid Interface Sci.</i> 2019 <sup>9</sup>
GO + HPMC	3D extrusion	Non-porous	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> 2020 <sup>10</sup>



**Supplementary Figure 1.** Typical (a) non-porous, (b) semi-porous, and (c) porous graphene-based aerogel surfaces and corresponding surface porosity. Blue mask shows the porous area. Scale bars 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

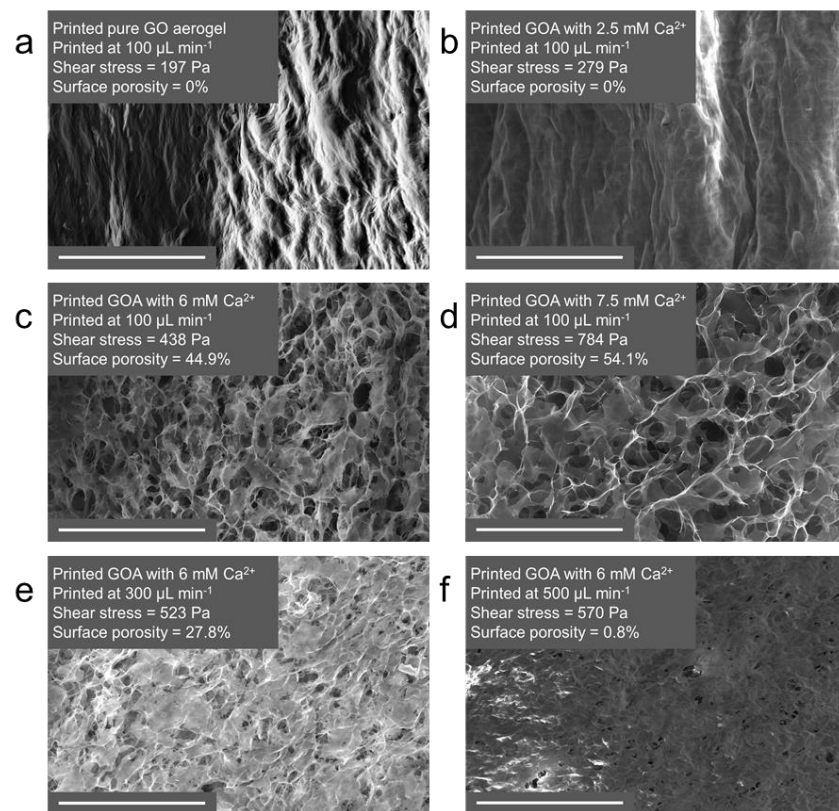


**Supplementary Figure 2.** Distribution of velocity and shear stress at the nozzle in the printing of (a) pure GO aerogel and (b) GO aerogel with 160 mM ascorbic acid, printed at 300  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$  with nozzle of 0.413 mm.

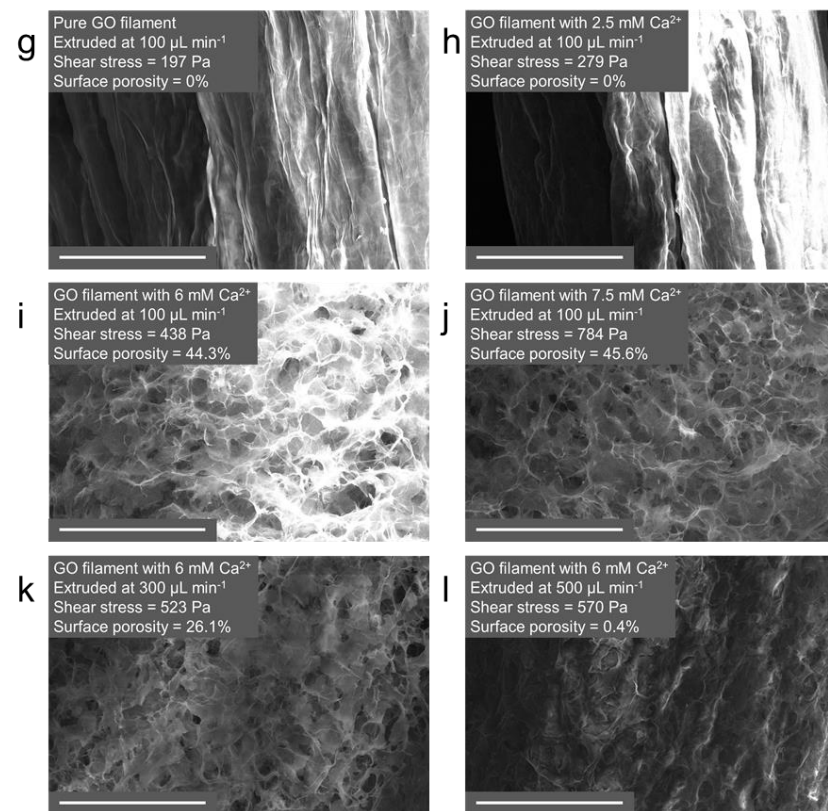


**Supplementary Figure 3. The schematic illustration of the influence of crosslinking degree to surface porosity.** (a) Photo of pure GO ink. (b) Schematic figure of the printing of non-crosslinked GO ink. (c) Schematic figure of non-porous surface. (d) Photo of GO ink with 160 mM AA. (e) Schematic figure of the printing of crosslinked GO ink. (f) Schematic figure of porous surface printed by crosslinked GO ink. The red lines in (e) and (f) show the crosslinking of the GO flakes.

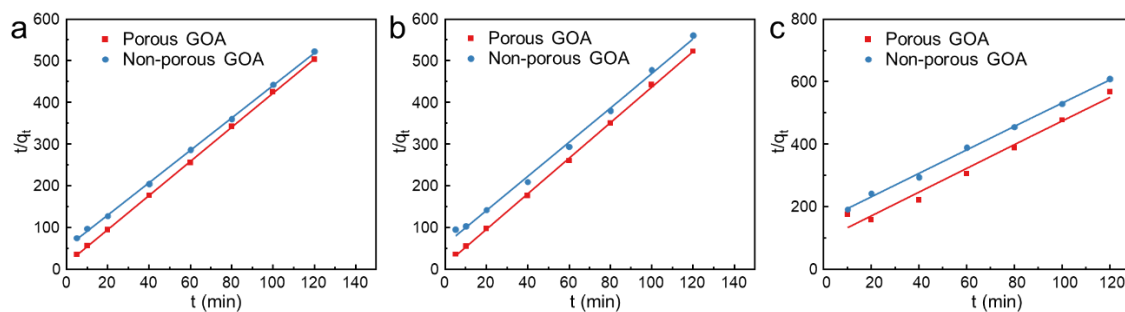
## Printed monolithic GOAs



## Extruded GOA filaments



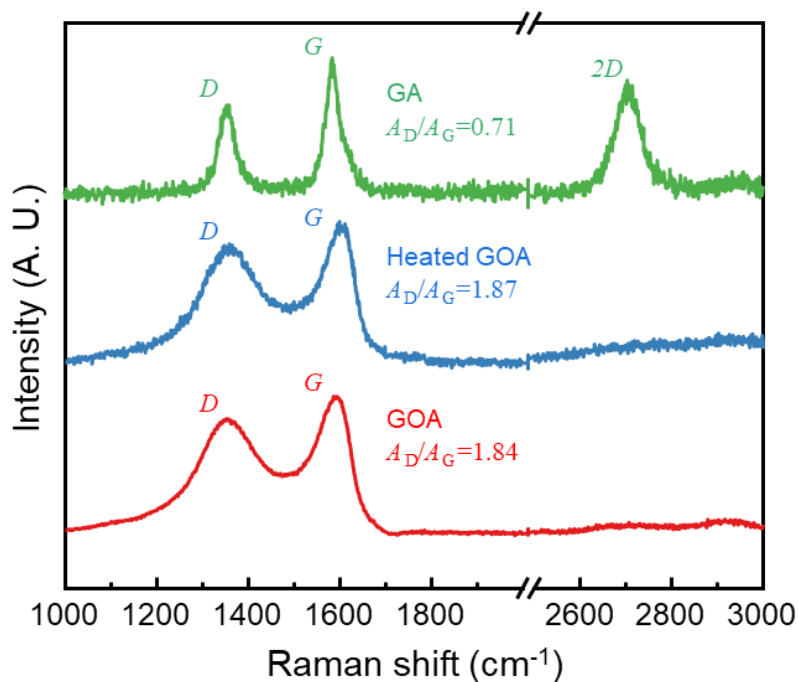
**Supplementary Figure 4.** SEM figures of (a-f) printed monolithic GO aerogels and (g-l) corresponding extruded GOA filaments with different concentrations of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and at different flow rates. (a) Surface SEM of printed pure GO aerogel printed at 100  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ . (b-d) Surface SEM of printed monolithic GOAs with (b) 2.5 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , (c) 6 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , and (d) 7.5 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , printed at 100  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ . (e-f) Surface SEM of printed monolithic GOAs with 6 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , printed at (e) 300  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$  and (f) 500  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ . (g) Surface SEM of extruded pure GO aerogel filament extruded at 100  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ . (h-j) Surface SEM of GOA filaments with (h) 2.5 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , (i) 6 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , and (j) 7.5 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , extruded at 100  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ . (k-l) Surface SEM of GOA filaments with 6 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , extruded at (k) 300  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$  and (l) 500  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ . All the samples are printed/extruded using 0.210 mm nozzle. Surface shear stress are obtained by CFD simulation (see Methods). Scale bars 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .



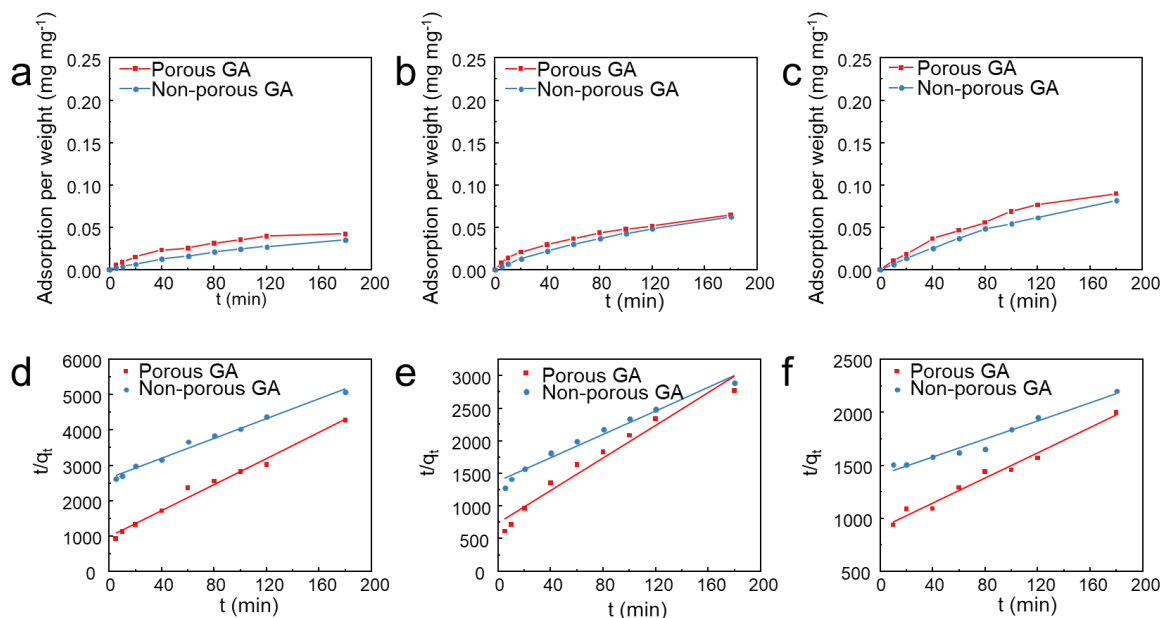
**Supplementary Figure 5.** Kinetic fitting curves of porous GOA and non-porous GOA in (a) rhodamine B, (b) methylene blue, and (c) malachite green, based on pseudo-second-order model.

**Supplementary Table 2.** Rate constants and  $R^2$  values of dye adsorption by aerogels.

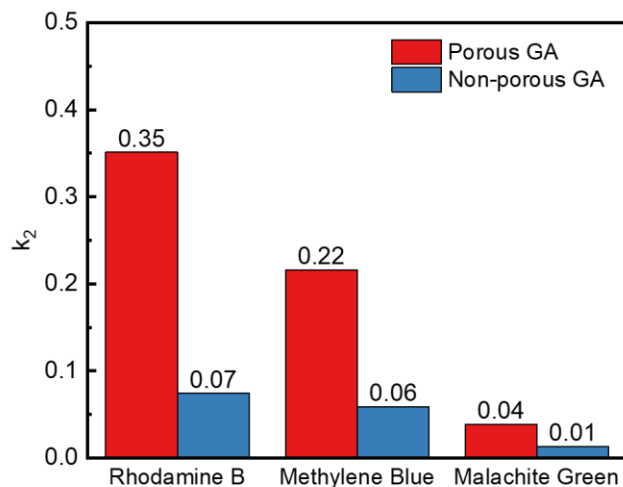
Dye	Structure	Aerogels	$k_2$	$q_e$	$R^2$
Rhodamine B		Porous GOA	1.663	0.234	>0.99
		Non-porous GOA	0.282	0.244	>0.99
		Porous GA	0.351	0.0541	0.98
		Non-porous GA	0.0742	0.0713	0.98
Methylene blue		Porous GOA	1.19	0.245	>0.99
		Non-porous GOA	0.286	0.257	>0.99
		Porous GA	0.216	0.796	0.95
		Non-porous GA	0.0592	0.111	0.97
Malachite green		Porous GOA	0.150	0.264	0.97
		Non-porous GOA	0.0897	0.267	>0.99
		Porous GA	0.0386	0.169	0.98
		Non-porous GA	0.0130	0.234	0.96



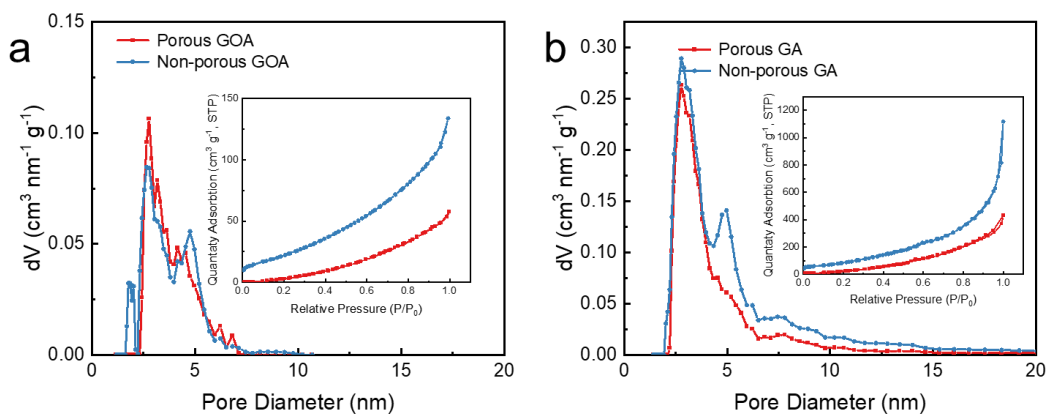
**Supplementary Figure 6.** Raman spectra of porous GOA, heated porous GOA, and porous GA.



**Supplementary Figure 7.** (a-c) Dye adsorption curves of porous GA and non-porous GA in (a) rhodamine B, (b) methylene blue, (c) malachite green, and (d-f) corresponding kinetic fitting curves.



**Supplementary Figure 8.** Rate constants of dye adsorption by porous GA and non-porous GA.



**Supplementary Figure 9.** Pore size distribution profile and corresponding nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherm (inset) of (a) GOA and (b) GA. The specific surface area is  $96.517 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$  for porous GOA and  $107.735 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$  for non-porous GOA,  $288.524 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$  for porous GA and  $326.658 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$  for non-porous GA.

## Supplementary References

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- 9 Ma, J., Wang, P., Dong, L., Ruan, Y. & Lu, H. Highly conductive, mechanically strong graphene monolith assembled by three-dimensional printing of large graphene oxide. *J. Colloid Interface Sci.* **534**, 12-19 (2019).
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