

# An Insight into the Molecular Electronic Structure of Graphene Oxides and Their Interactions with Molecules of Different Polarities Using Quantum Chemical and COSMO-RS Calculations

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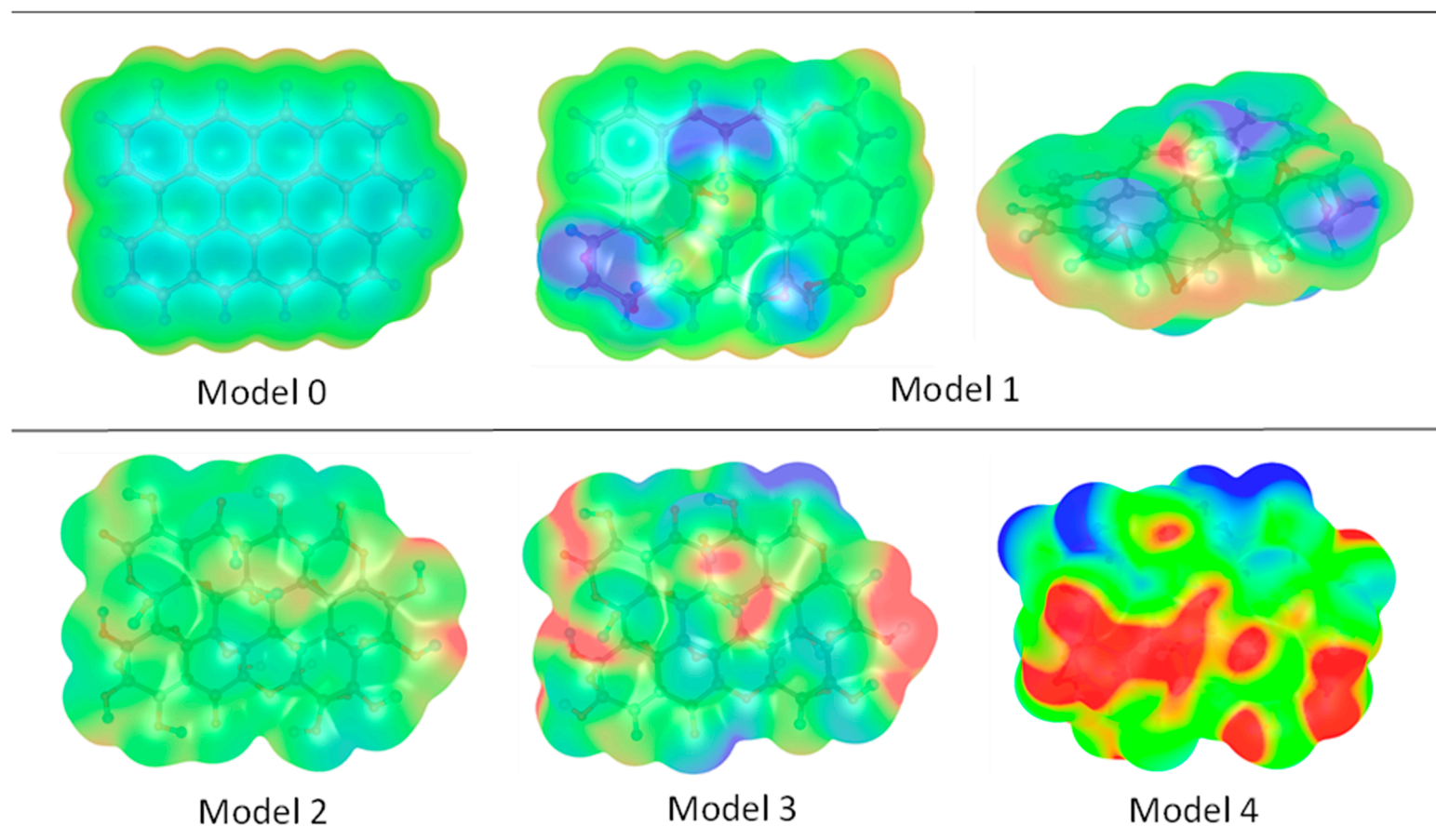
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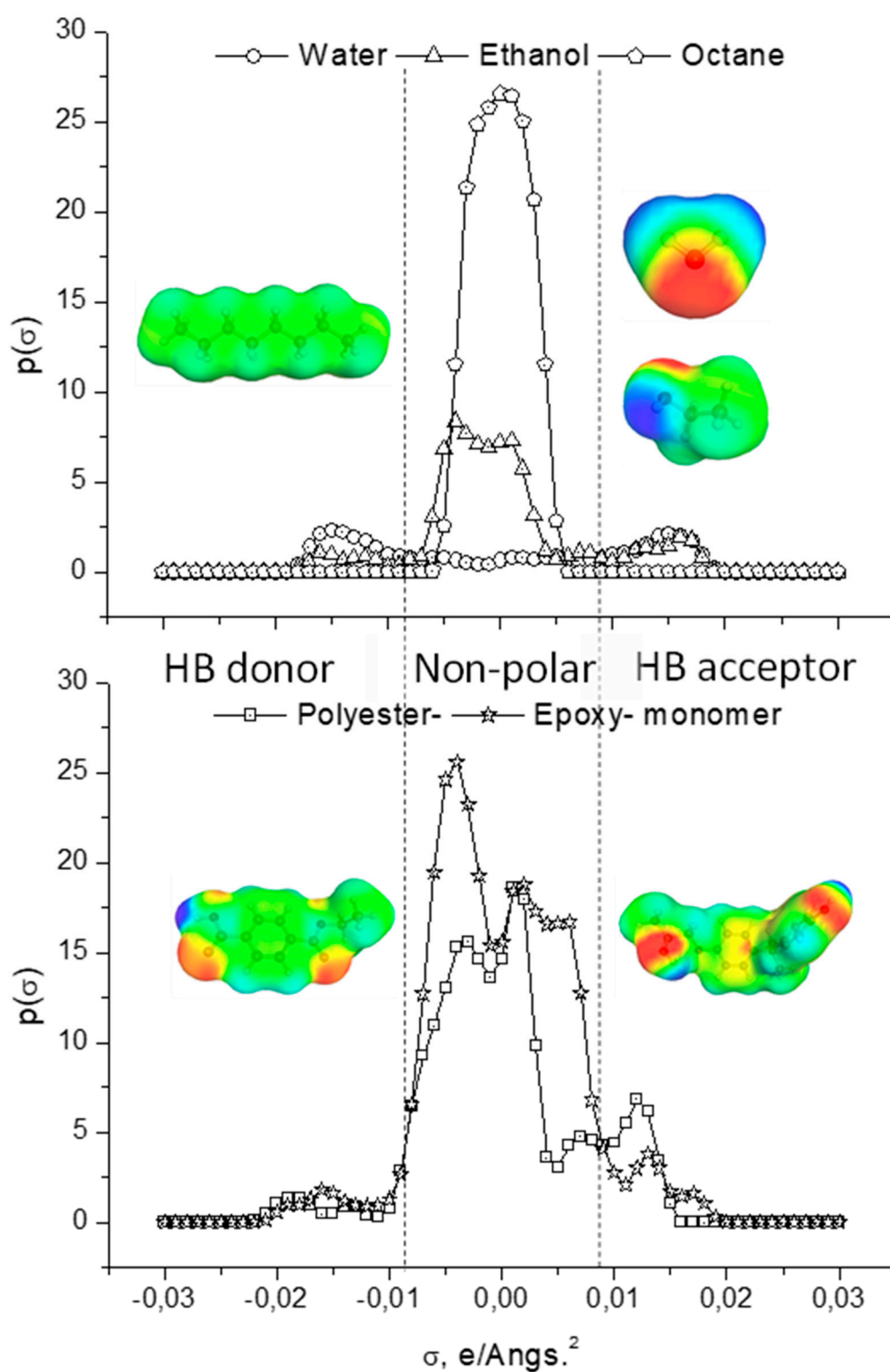
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Supplementary material



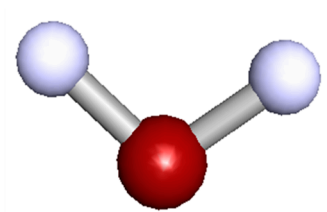
**Figure S1.** Electrostatic potential at the molecular surface obtained by Deformed Atoms in Molecules (DAM) calculations for graphene (Model 0) and GOs (Models 1 to 4) considered in this work. Representations correspond to an electron density value of 0.001 a.u. Color code: blue - negative potential, red - positive potential. Green-yellow regions of the surface correspond to non- or low- polarized *molecular* fragments. In the current calculations the *molecules* are considered isolated *i.e.* they do not interact with other species.



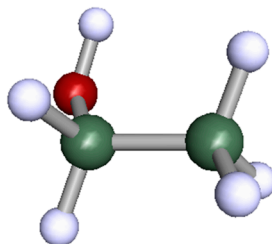
**Figure S2.** Sigma-surfaces and sigma-profiles of the solvents (Up) and monomer (Down) obtained by COSMO calculations on the optimized geometries. Color code for the sigma-surfaces: red and blue regions are, respectively, hydrogen bonding proton-acceptor and proton-donor molecular segments; green-yellow regions can participate in van der Waals and dispersive interactions.

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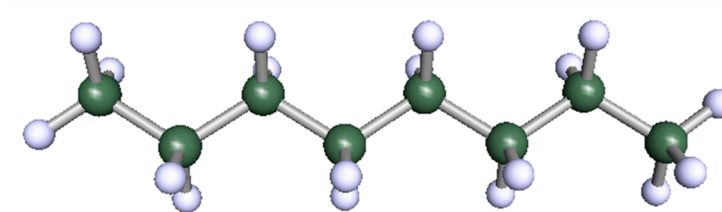
## Solvents



Water



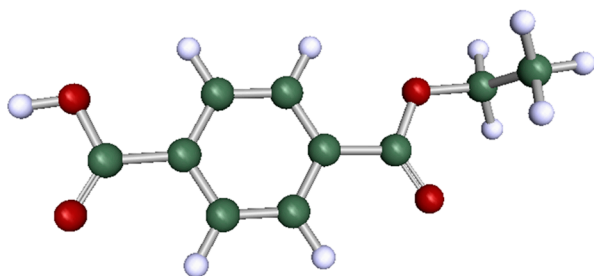
Ethanol



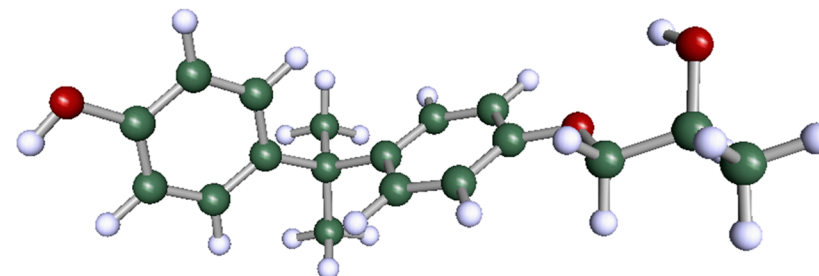
Octane

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## Monomers



Polyester monomer



Epoxy monomer

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**Figure S3.** Optimized geometries (at B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)) computational level) of the solvents and monomeric fragments used in this work to study the interactions with GOs surfaces. Atom color code: dark grey - carbon, red - oxygen, white - hydrogen. For simplicity only one structure is displayed for each compound. Nevertheless, in COSMO-RS calculations different conformers were considered when corresponded.