

Supplementary Information

# Improved performance of graphene in heat dissipation when combined with orientated magnetic carbon fiber skeleton under low-temperature thermal annealing

Jing Li <sup>1,\*</sup>, Rubai Lei <sup>1</sup>, Jinfeng Lai <sup>1</sup>, Xuyang Chen <sup>1</sup>, and Yang Li <sup>2,\*</sup>

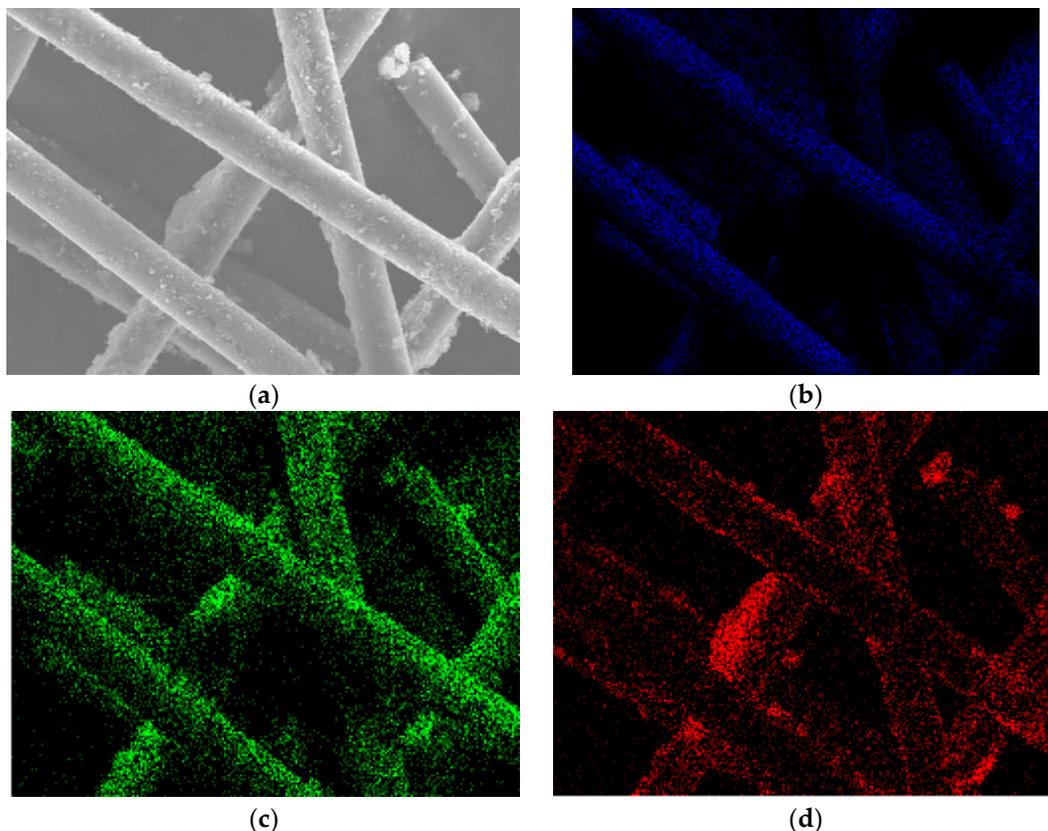
<sup>1</sup> School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510641, China; leirubai@foxmail.com (R.L.); laijinfeng666@126.com (J.L.); chenmsy@foxmail.com (X.C.)

<sup>2</sup> School of Mechanical & Automotive Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510641, China

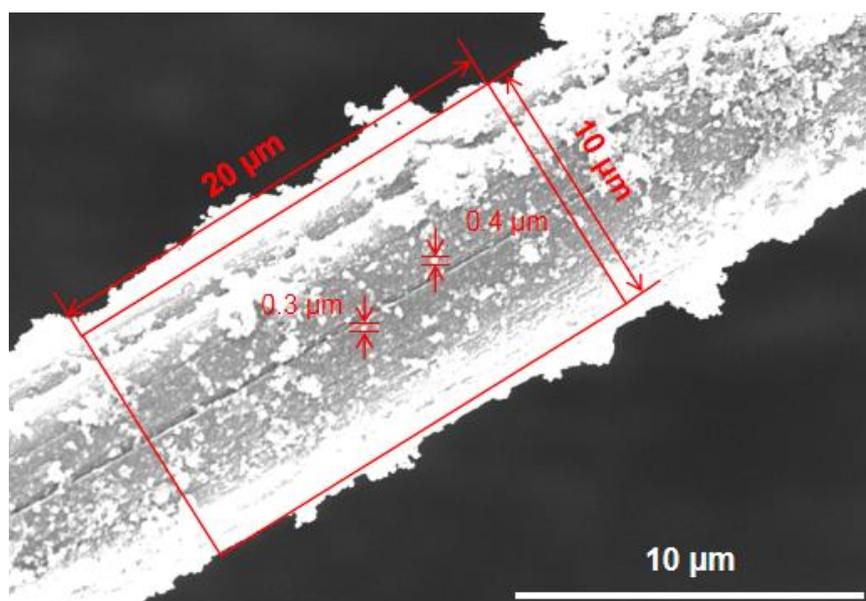
\* Correspondence: ljing@scut.edu.cn (J.L.); meyangli@scut.edu.cn (Y.L.)

**Table S1.** Elemental contents of MCF.

Element	Mass Content (%)	Atomic Content (%)
C	67.12	74.02
O	30.11	25.48
Fe	2.11	0.50



**Figure S1.** (a) SEM image of MCF (b) EDS mapping of carbon distribution (c) EDS mapping of oxygen distribution (d) EDS mapping of iron distribution.

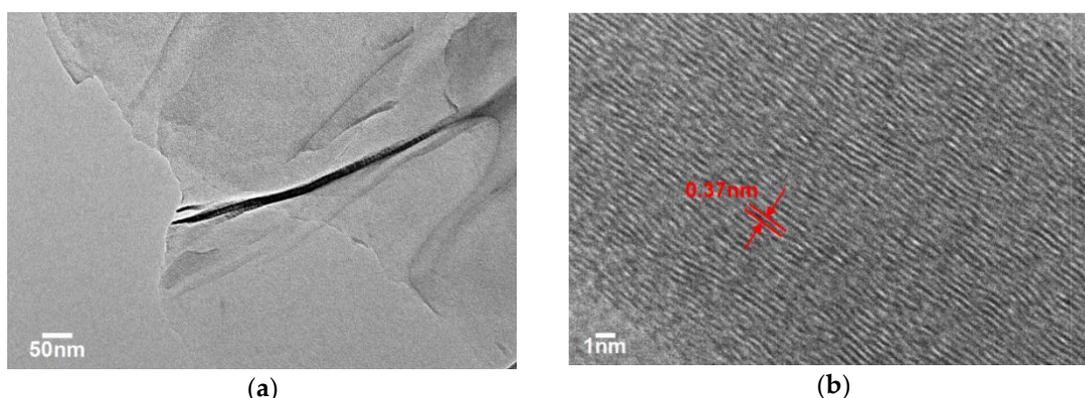


**Figure S2.** SEM image of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles on the surface of a single MCF.

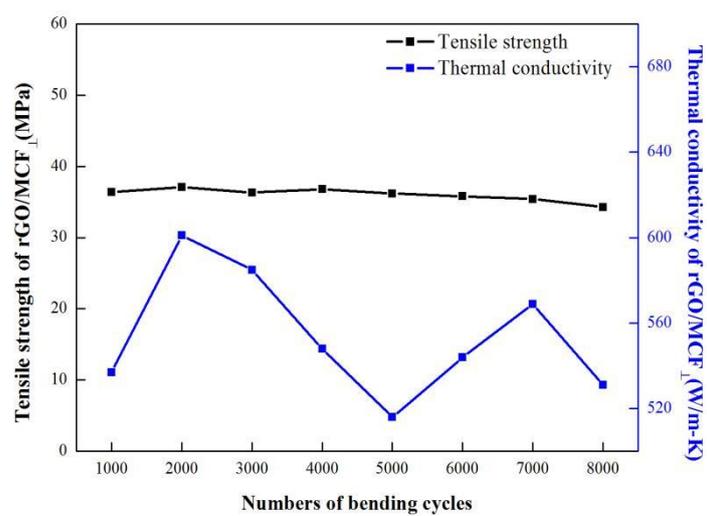
The average size of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles on the surface of a single MCF is shown in Figure S2., the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles had obviously agglomeration phenomenon and most of them formed 0.3 to 0.4 μm microspheres even piled up into pieces. The average number of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles could be calculated roughly. We chose a cylindrical area with a diameter of 10 μm and a height of 20 μm for calculation (The Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles were ignored). The density of CF-COOH was 1.78 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and the volume of the cylindrical region was  $1.57 \times 10^{-9}$  cm<sup>3</sup>. The mass content of carbon and oxygen are shown in Table S1, and the average diameter value of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles was 0.35 μm. The Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles per unit area could be calculated by the following equation:

$$n = (V_{\text{CF-COOH}} \times \rho_{\text{CF-COOH}} \times m_{\text{Fe}}) / ((m_{\text{C}} + m_{\text{O(CF-COOH)})}) \times V_{\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4} \times \rho_{\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4} \times S_{\text{CF-COOH}} = 8.4 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-2} \quad (1)$$

$n$ : the Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles per unit area,  $V_{\text{CF-COOH}}$ : the volume of chosen CF-COOH cylindrical area,  $\rho_{\text{CF-COOH}}$ : the density of CF-COOH,  $m_{\text{Fe}}$ : the ferric mass content of MCF,  $m_{\text{C}}$ : the carbon mass content of MCF,  $m_{\text{O(CF-COOH)}}$ : the oxygen mass content of CF-COOH,  $V_{\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4}$ : the volume of a Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticle,  $\rho_{\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4}$ : the density of a Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticle,  $S_{\text{CF-COOH}}$ : the surface area of chosen CF-COOH cylindrical area



**Figure S3.** (a) TEM image of rGO in rGO/MCF film (b) Layer spacing of rGO in rGO/MCF.



**Figure S4.** Thermal conductivity and tensile strength of rGO/MCF<sub>⊥</sub> under different bending cycles.