

## Supporting Information

### Understanding Liquid-Solid-Like Behavior of Tetrahydrofuran Adlayers at Room Temperature between Graphene and Mica: A Born-Oppenheimer Molecular Dynamics Study

Shuang Chen,<sup>1</sup> Hui Li,<sup>2</sup> Peigen Cao,<sup>3</sup> and Xiao Cheng Zeng<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Chemistry and Nebraska Center for Materials and Nanoscience, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588, United States*

<sup>2</sup>*Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100080, People's Republic of China*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, United States*

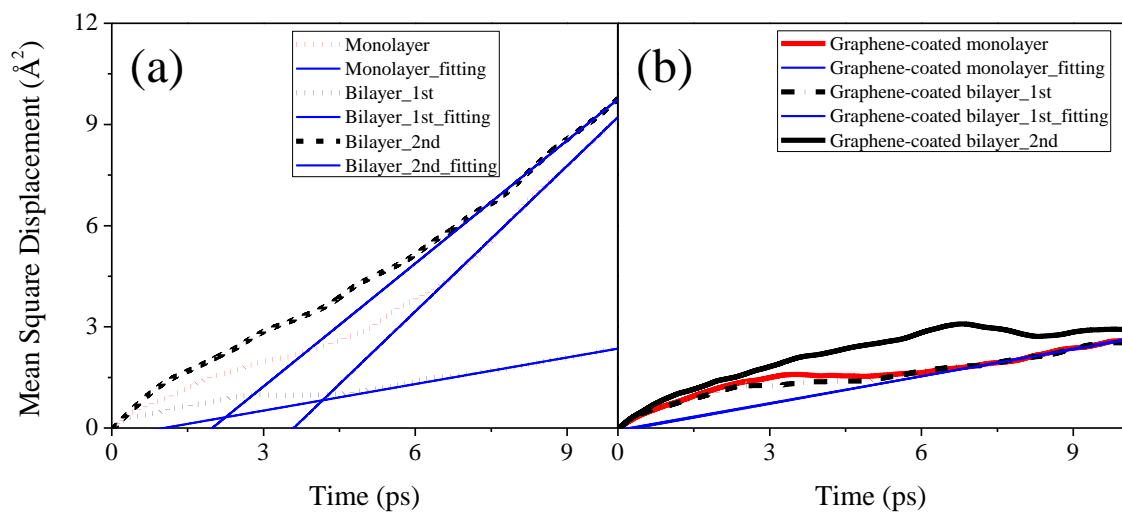
#### List of Contents

**Figure S1.** Variations of mean square displacement (MSD) with time for the monolayer, the first and second adlayers of the bilayer on mica (a) without and (b) with the graphene coating, based on BOMD simulations.

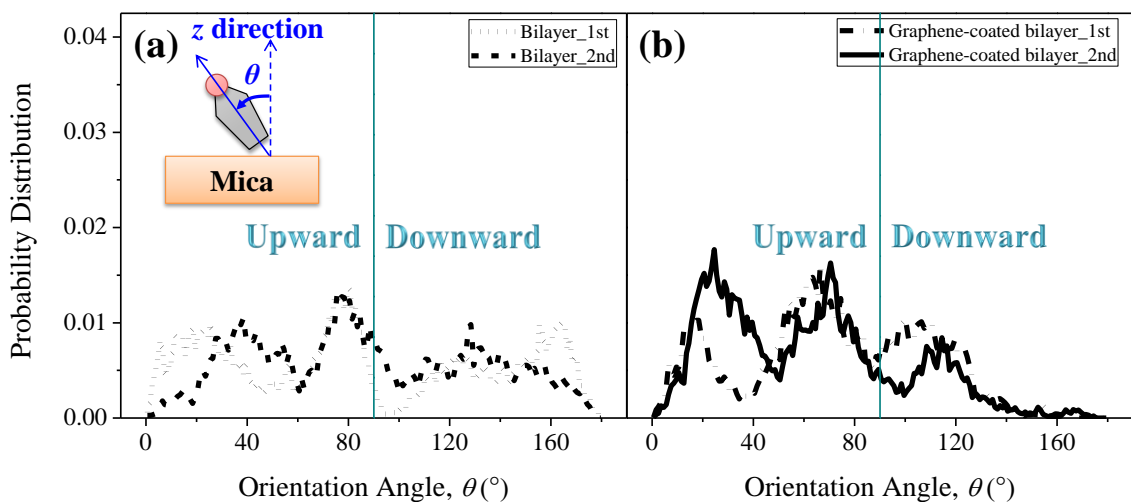
**Figure S2.** Probability distribution of the orientation angle of THF molecules in the first and second adlayers of the bilayer (a) without and (b) with the graphene coating.

**Table S1.** Comparison of probability for the THF molecules in upward and in downward orientations and in the monolayer and bilayer without and with the graphene coating.

**Figure S3.** Probability distribution of the rotation angle of THF molecules in the first and second adlayers of the bilayer (a) without and (b) with the graphene coating.



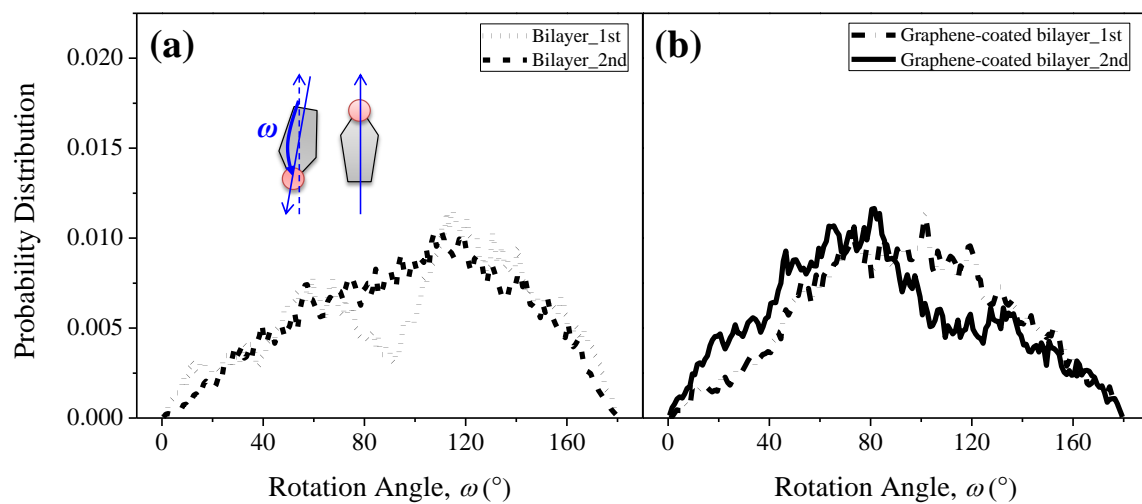
**Figure S1.** Variations of mean square displacement (MSD) with time for the monolayer, the first and second adlayers of the bilayer on mica (a) without and (b) with the graphene coating, based on BOMD simulations. The corresponding linear fitting of the MSD-time curves are present in blue.



**Figure S2.** Probability distribution of the orientation angle of THF molecules in the first and second adlayers of the bilayer (a) without and (b) with the graphene coating, respectively. The molecular axis of the THF is defined as the vector from the center of the C-C bond to the O atom in THF ring. The orientation angle ( $\theta$ ) of THF molecules is also estimated as the azimuthal angle of molecular axis to the  $z$  direction (perpendicular to the mica surface). The upward and downward orientations of THF molecules are divided by the dark cyan line located at  $\theta = 90^\circ$ .

**Table S1.** Comparison of probability for the THF molecules in upward ( $\theta < 90^\circ$ ) and in downward ( $\theta > 90^\circ$ ) orientations and in the monolayer and bilayer without and with the graphene coating, respectively.

	Monolayer	Bilayer		Graphene-coated monolayer	Graphene-coated bilayer	
		1st	2nd		1st	2nd
				<b>Initial</b>		
<b>Upward</b>	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6
<b>Downward</b>	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
				<b>Statistically-averaged</b>		
<b>Upward</b>	0.579	0.593	0.567	0.9	0.658	0.783
<b>Downward</b>	0.421	0.407	0.433	0.1	0.342	0.217



**Figure S3.** Probability distribution of the rotation angle of THF molecules in the first and second adlayers of the bilayer (a) without and (b) with the graphene coating, respectively. The rotation angle is defined as the angle of molecular axes between two THF molecules indicated in insets.