Supplementary Material

Recycling Oxacillin Residues from Environmental Waste into Graphene Quantum Dots

Maria Laura Soriano1,2,* and Soledad Cárdenas 3

1 Regional Institute for Applied Chemistry Research, IRICA, E-13004 Ciudad Real, Spain; Laura.soriano@uclm.es
2 Department of Analytical Chemistry and Food Technology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Castilla–La Mancha, 02071 Albacete, Spain
3 Departamento de Química Analítica, Instituto Universitario de Investigación en Química Fina y Nanoquímica IUIQFN, Edificio anexo Marie Curie, Campus de Rabanales, Universidad de Córdoba, E-14071 Córdoba, Spain
* Correspondence: lara.soriano@uclm.es; Tel./Fax: +926-29-53-00 (ext. 3875)
Figure S1. Infrared profiles (transmittance versus wavenumber) of the resulting GQDs after hydrothermal treatment of oxacillin residue at 200°C.
Figure S2. Raman spectra of o-GQDs in grey (straight line) and e-GQDs in red when synthesized from commercially available oxacillin (dot line) and from extracted oxacillin (straight line).
Figure S3. Photographs of the ensuing GQD aqueous solutions under sunlight (A) and UV light (B). Excitation-wavelength dependence emission of o-GQDs (C) and e-GQDs (D). Inset: excitation wavelengths in nm.