

Electronic Supplementary Material

to

Eco-Friendly 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition reactions on Graphene Quantum Dots in Natural Deep Eutectic Solvents

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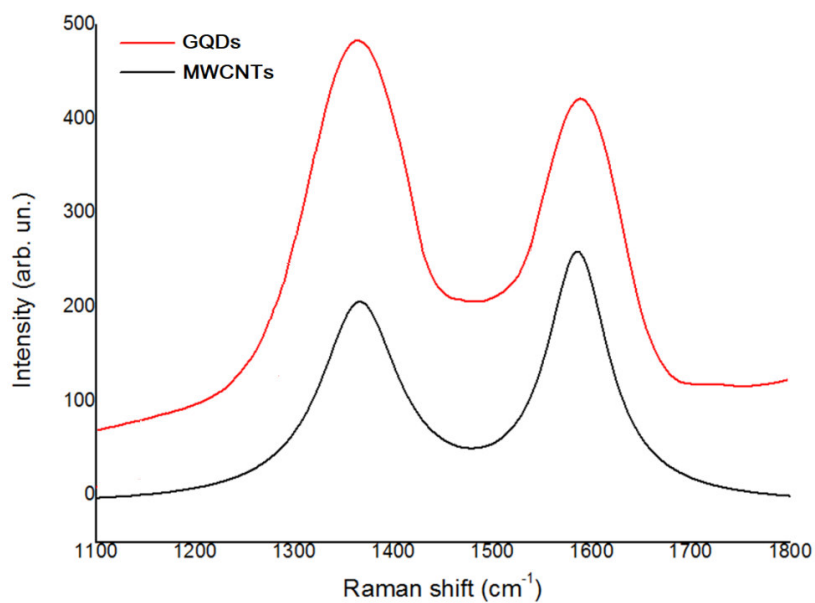
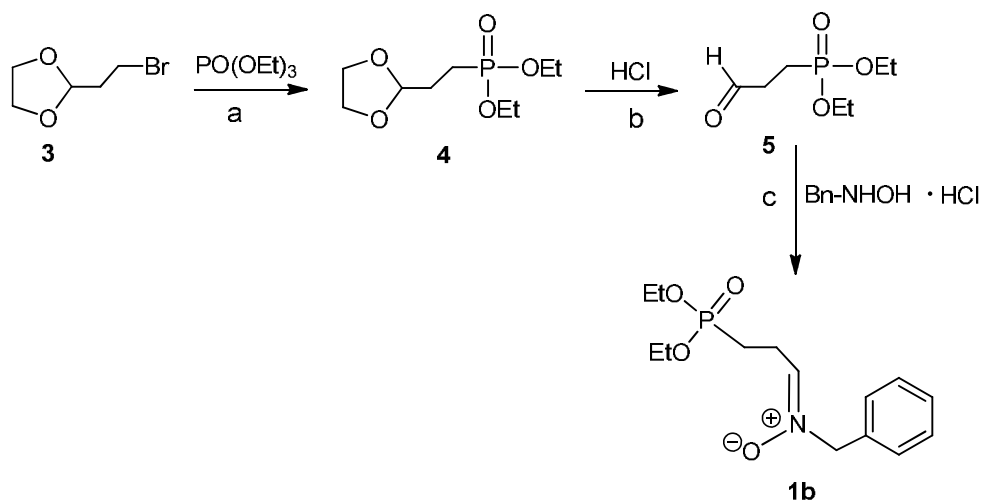


Figure S1. Raman spectra ($\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 532 \text{ nm}$) of pristine MWCNTs and of the synthesized GQDs.



Scheme S1. Synthesis of nitron **1b**. Reagents and conditions: triethyl phosphite (28.9 mmol) 110 °C, 24h (58% yield); (b) 2M HCl 2M, acetone, 3 h at 50 °C (88% yield); (c) sodium acetate, CH_2Cl_2 , *N*-benzylhydroxylamine hydrochloride, 1h, 0°C, then 12h, r.t (yield 95%).

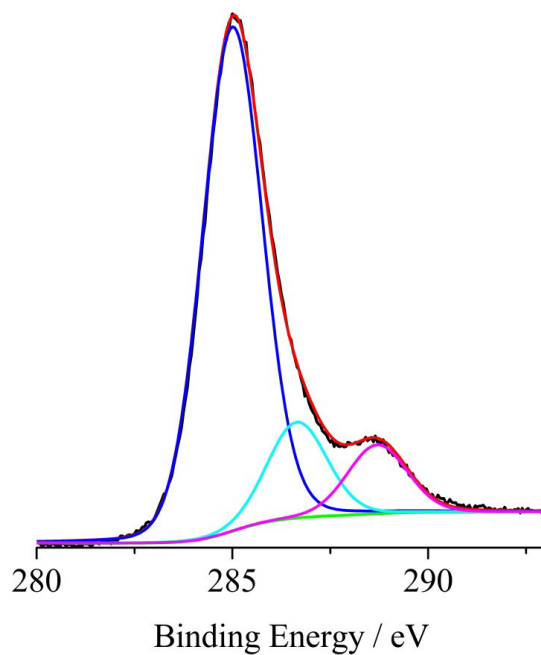


Figure S2. Al-K α excited XPS of the GQDs sample in the C 1s binding energy region. The blue, cyan and magenta lines refer to the 285.0, 286.7, and 288.7eV Gaussian components; the green line refers to the background and the red line superimposed to the experimental black profile refers to the sum of all Gaussian components.

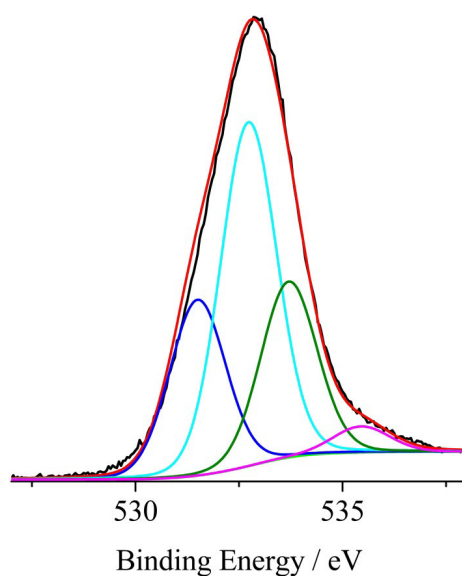


Figure S3. Al-K α excited XPS of the GQDs sample in the O 1s binding energy region. The black line refers to the experimental profile; the blue, cyan, olive, and magenta lines refer to the 531.5, 532.7, 533.7 and 535.4 eV Gaussian components; the red line, superimposed to the experimental profile, refers to the sum of the Gaussian components.

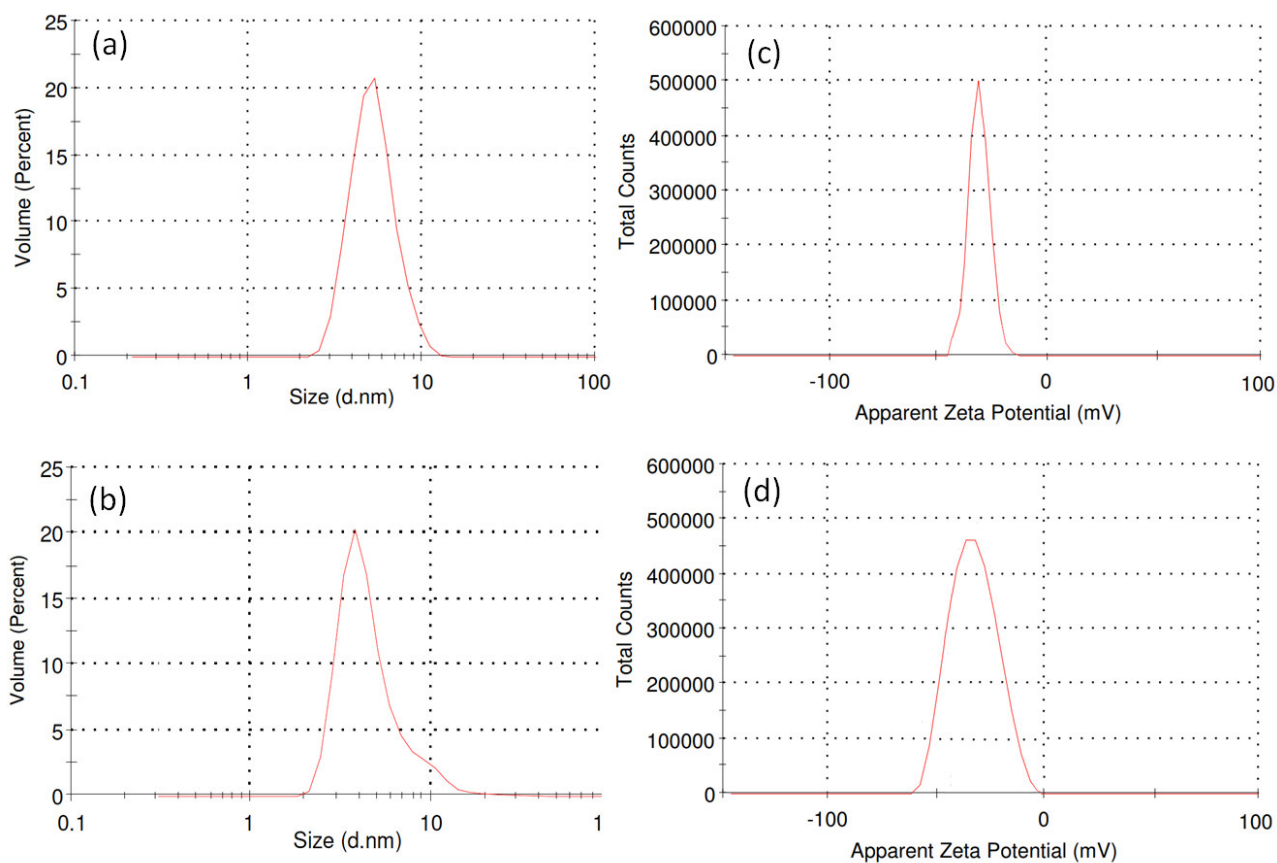


Figure S4. Volume-weighted size distribution of (a) *isox*-GQDs 2a and (c) *isox*-GQDs 2b; zeta potential measurement of (b) *isox*-GQDs 2a and (d) *isox*-GQDs 2b. All the experiments were performed deionized water.