

# Supplementary Material

## Recycling Oxacillin Residues from Environmental Waste into Graphene Quantum Dots

**Maria Laura Soriano<sup>1,2,\*</sup> and Soledad Cárdenas<sup>3</sup>**

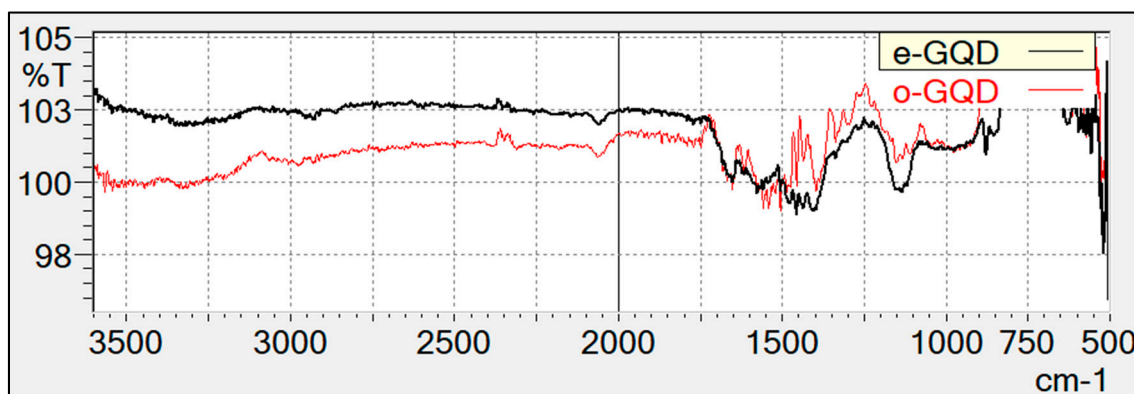
<sup>1</sup> Regional Institute for Applied Chemistry Research, IRICA, E-13004 Ciudad Real, Spain;  
Laura.soriano@uclm.es

<sup>2</sup> Department of Analytical Chemistry and Food Technology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Castilla-La Mancha, 02071 Albacete, Spain

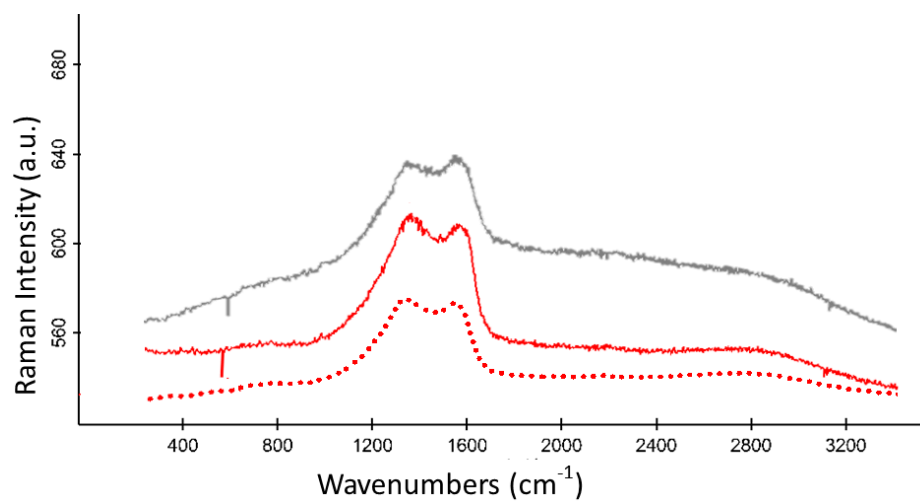
<sup>3</sup> Departamento de Química Analítica, Instituto Universitario de Investigación en Química Fina y Nanoquímica IUIQFN, Edificio anexo Marie Curie, Campus de Rabanales, Universidad de Córdoba, E-14071 Córdoba, Spain

\* Correspondence: laura.soriano@uclm.es; Tel./Fax: +926-29-53-00 (ext. 3875)

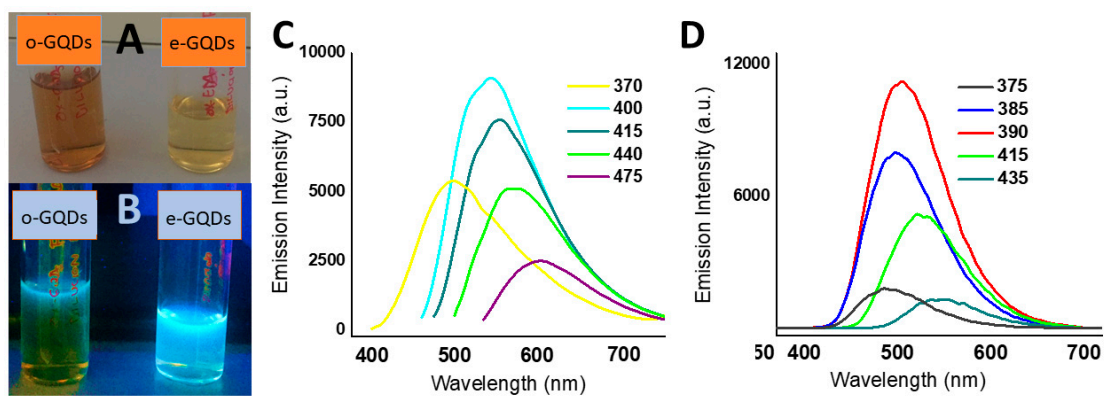
## FIGURES



**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.