

Supporting information for

**Macroporous three-dimensional graphene oxide foams for
dye adsorption and antibacterial applications**

Swetha Jayanthi^a, Neerugatti KrishnaRao Eswar^a, Satyapaul A. Singh^b, Kaushik Chatterjee^c,

*Giridhar Madras^{*b} and A.K. Sood^d*

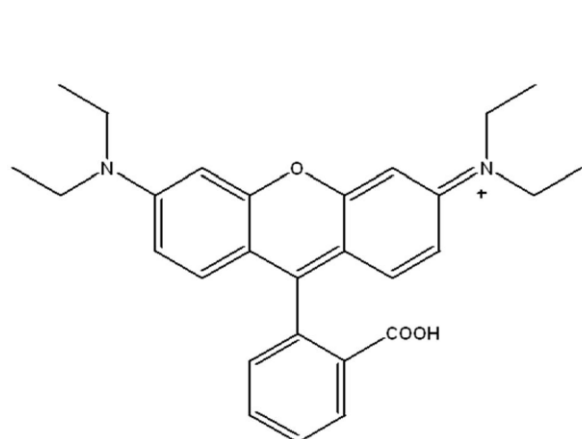
^a Centre for Nano Science and Engineering, ^b Department of Chemical Engineering,

^c Department of Materials Engineering, ^d Department of Physics,

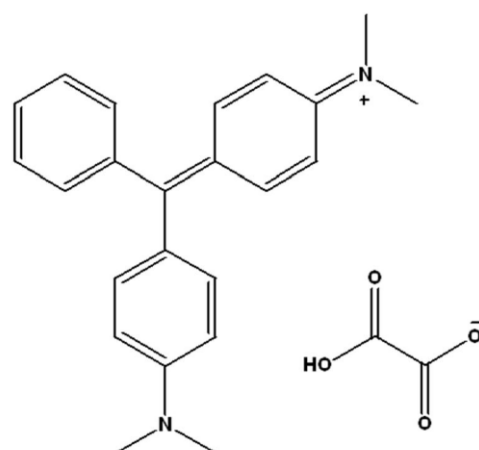
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-560012, India

*Corresponding author. Tel. +91 80 22932321; Fax: +91 80 23600683,

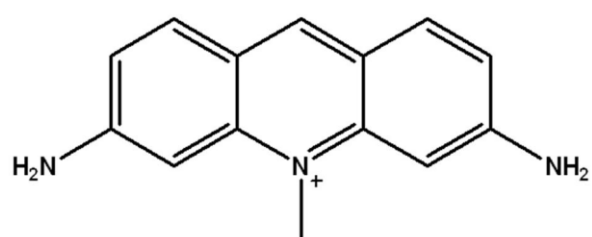
E-mail: giridhar@chemeng.iisc.ernet.in (G. Madras)



Rhodamine B
(Xanthene fluorine)



Malachite green oxalate
(Triaryl methane)



Acriflavine
(Acridine)

Figure S1: Structure of the dyes

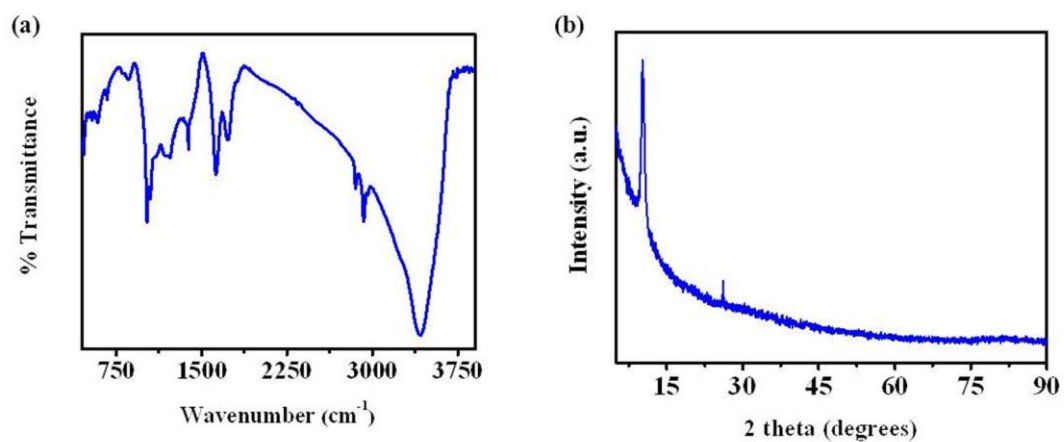


Figure S2: (a) FT-IR spectrum and (b) XRD spectrum of GO foam.

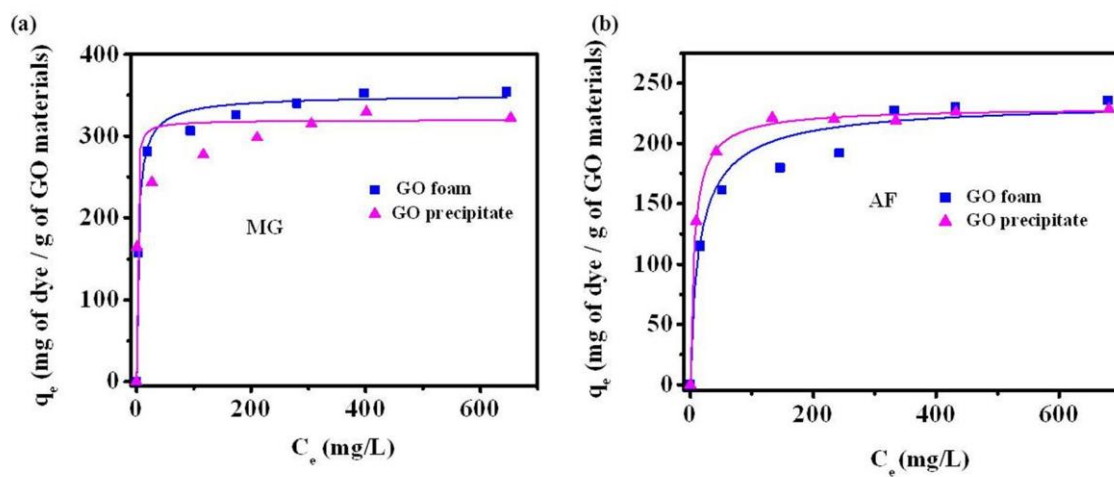


Figure S3: Comparison plot of adsorption isotherms of (a) MG and (b) AF on GO foam and GO precipitate.

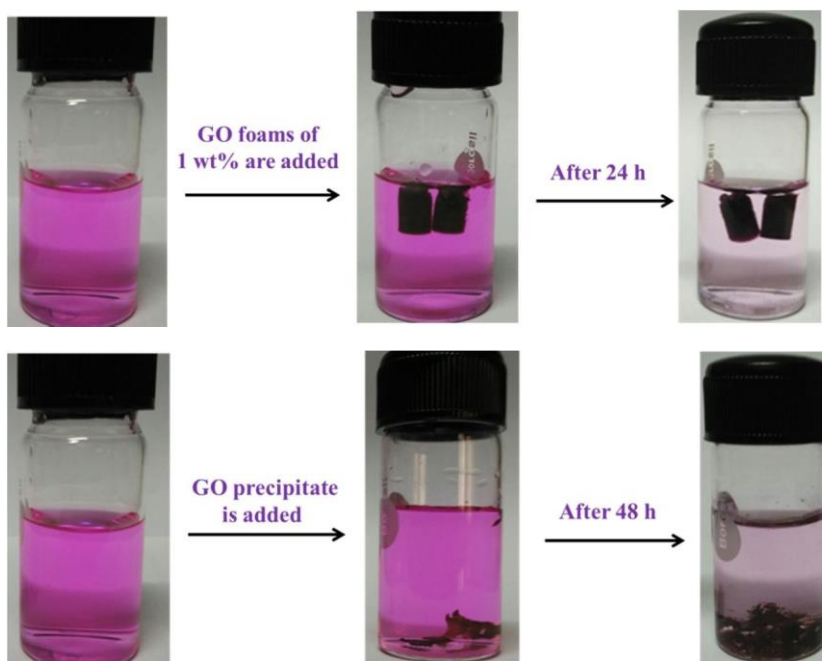


Figure S4: Photographs displaying the complete adsorption of RB dye on GO foam and GO precipitate.

Concentration of the dye solution is 5 ppm and the amount of the material used is 6 mg.

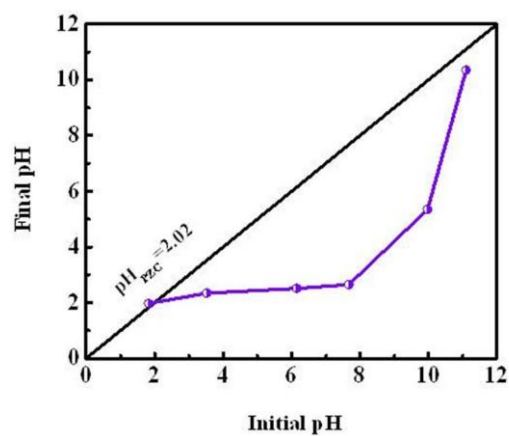


Figure S5: Plot showing point of zero charge of GO foam under different pH conditions

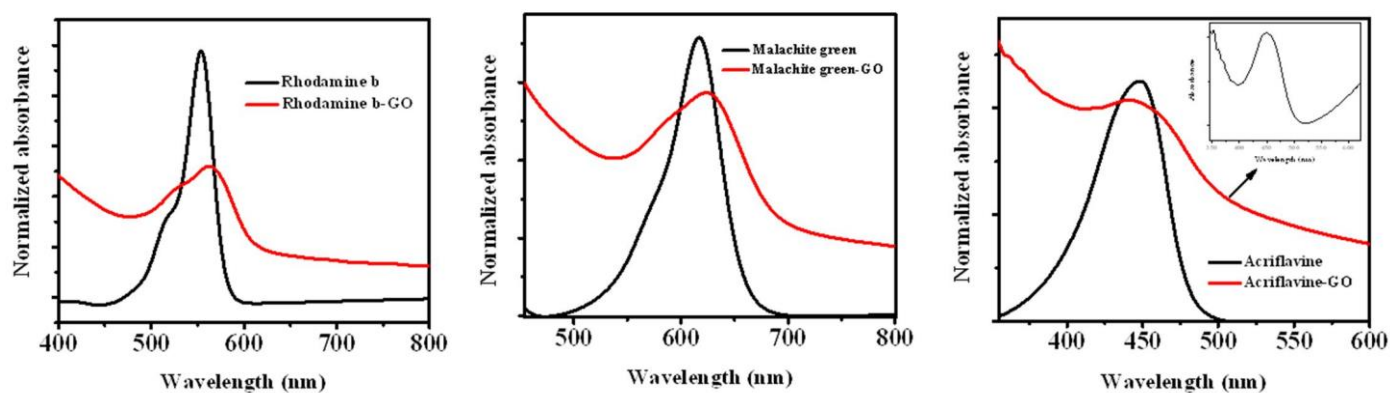


Figure S6: UV-Vis spectra of GO foam before and after interactions with RB, MG and AF dye molecules.

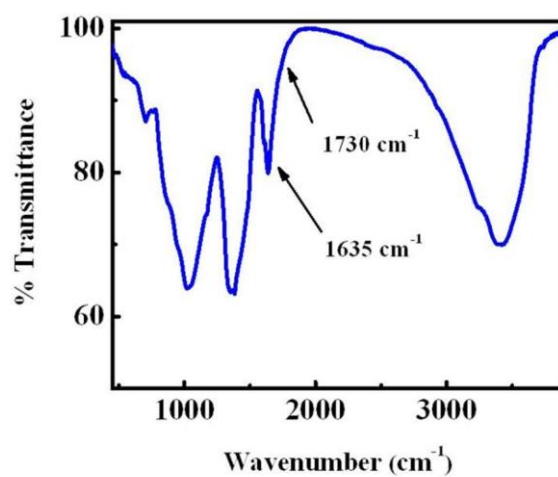


Figure S7: FT-IR spectrum of GO foam adsorbed with AF molecules under alkaline conditions.