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Electronic Supplementary Information

Ultrasonic-Assisted Synthesis of Leather-Derived Luminescent Graphene Quantum Dots: Catalytic Reduction and Switch on-off Probe for Nitro-Explosives

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Figure S1: TEM images of GOS oxidative cleavage (a), shortening of GOS sheets (b), production of GONFs (c) and GOQDs (d) during the synthesis of GQDs.



Figure S2: UV-visible (a) and PL spectra (b) of GQDs under nitric acid oxidation at successive ultrasonic time intervals (5-50 min).



Figure S3: PL spectra of GQDs (70 μ L to 5 ml H₂O) at different excitation wavelengths from 270 nm to 420 nm (a); The representative PL spectra of GQDs before and after 24 h exposure to UV-lamp at 360 nm wavelength (b).



Figure S4: Raman spectra of GQDs



Figure S5: FTIR spectra of GQDs



Figure S6: Effect of NaCl concentration on PL intensity of GQDs GQDs+NaCl after 30 mins GQDs+NaCl after 24 h



Figure S7: FTIR spectra I of pure PNP; and II of PNP-GQDs mixture under 360 nm UV irradiation for 2 h.



Figure S8b: H¹-NMR for PNP-NaBH₄-GQDs in deionized water.



Figure S8c: H¹-NMR for PNP-GQDs (under UV-illumination for 2 hours) in deionized water.



Figure S9a: H¹-NMR for pure TNP in deionized water.



Figure S9b: H¹-NMR for TNP-GQDs (under UV illumination for 2 h) in deionized water.



Figure S10: Photocatalytic reduction of PNP, DNP and TNP in the presence of interfering species. The concentration of fluorene, HA, TNT, pyrene, Hg^{2+} , Cd^{2+} and Pb^{2+} was 10 nM and for 2, 4 DCP, PCB-28, PCB-52, PCB-153 was 50 nM. Whereas, 100 nM concentration was used for, Cu^{2+} and Ni^{2+} .

	Amount/Concentration	Absorbance	PL	
Reaction parameters	(mg or N)	I/270 nm	I/420 nm	
	3 mg	0.188	200	
	6 mg	0.339	600	
Graphite source concentration	9 mg	1.872	875	
	12 mg	0.392	420	
	0.25N	1.112	130	
	0.5N	1.442	770	
Concentration of HNO ₃	1N	1.875	874	
	2N	1.101	800	

Table S1: Specified UV-Vis and PL peak intensities/wavelength with different carbonized source and HNO₃ concentration (20 min ultrasonication).

Table S2: FTIR peak assignments/intensities of few specific functional groups of graphitic products with respect to ultrasonication reaction time (RT) and their related band gaps (eV).

FTIR peaks & Related band gap (eV)	Peak intensity @5RT/30°C	Peak intensity @10RT/40°C	Peak intensity @15RT/50°C	Peak intensity @20RT/60°C	Peak intensity @25RT/70°C	Peak intensity @40RT/90°C
Carbonyl (C=O) at 1709 cm ⁻¹	-	89%T	88%T	86%T	84%T	-
Epoxy (C-O- C) at 1042 cm ⁻¹	98%T	94%T	92%T	91%T	89%T	-
Related band gap (eV)	0.82 eV	0.87 eV	0.90 eV	0.96 eV	1.00 eV	1.04 eV

Table S3: FTIR peak characterization of some assigned groups before and after addition of 5 nM catalyst GQDs into 2 mL of 1 µM PNP.

S. No.	FTIR Assigned Peaks	Spectral Data I	Spectral Data II
	PN	P	
	NO ₂ rocking vibration at 535 cm ⁻¹	~	-
1.	NO ₂ scissoring at 629 cm ⁻¹	~	-
	NO ₂ wagging at 755 cm ⁻¹ \checkmark		-
	PNP+C	GQDs	
2.	Symmetric N-H stretch at 3236 cm ⁻¹	-	~
	Asymmetric N-H stretch at 3410 cm ⁻¹	-	~
	N–H bending vibration at 1662cm ⁻¹	-	~

Table S4: Linear ranges, LODs and regression equations for detection of nitrophenols on PL quenching of GQDs.

Type of nitrophenols Linear detectable Concentration range		LOD	Regression equation, coefficient (R ²)	
PNP	10-550 nM	10 pM	I= 914.97+(-1.038) C, 0.995	
DNP	20-310 nM		I I= 975.30+(-1.9502) C, 0.995	
ТЛР	10-500 nM	80 pM	I= 943.03+(-1.261) C, 0.996	

Samples	Nitrophenols detected	Samples Spiked ^a	Nitrophenols measured	Recoveries	
Samples	nM, RSD, n=3	nM	nM, RSD, n=3	Recoveries	
Soil Sample 1	320.3±1.1 TNP	400 TNP	359.6±1.4 TNP	99.73%	
Soil Sample 2	47.3± 2.3 TNP	52 TNP	49.3±2.1 TNP	98.6%	
Industrial Water 1	90.3±1.7 PNP	100 PNP	95.4±1.9 PNP	101.3%	
Industrial Water 2	120±2.1 PNP	135 PNP	127.4±3.1 PNP	99.7%	

Table S5: Determination of PNP and TNP in industrial water and in soil samples, respectively.

^a1 mL of spiked solution was added to 1 mL of sample volume.