## Surface Engineering of Graphene Quantum Dots and Their Applications as Efficient Surfactants

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Figure S1. (a) XRD profile and (b) Raman spectrum under 514 nm laser of GH0, respectively.



Figure S2. (a,b) Carbon 1s XPS spectra of GH0 and GH100, respectively. (c) Nitrogen 1s XPS spectra of surface-modified GQDs.

	GH0	GH25	GH50	GH75	GH100
C (%)	65.31	73.73	75.47	76.76	77.78
O (%)	34.69	20.60	18.24	15.69	13.12
N (%)	-	5.67	6.29	7.55	9.10

Table S1. XPS analysis of GH0, GH25, GH50, GH75, and GH100



**Figure S3**. Atomic force microscopy (AFM) images of GQDs and the corresponding histograms of their height distribution: (a) **GH0**, (b) **GH25**, (c) **GH50**, (d) **GH75**, and (e) **GH100**.



**Figure S4**. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of GQDs and the corresponding histograms of their size distribution: (a) **GH0** (inset: HRTEM image of **GH0**), (b) **GH25**, (c) **GH50**, (d) **GH75** (inset: HRTEM image of **GH75**), and (e) **GH100**.



Figure S5. Average size of the synthesized GQDs measured from TEM images.



**Figure S6**. Photograph showing solubility of modified GQDs in a water/chloroform solvent system. 3 mg of each type of the five different GQDs were separately dissolved in 2 mL of a water/chloroform (1:1 v/v) mixture.



Figure S7. Photograph showing that solubility of GH50, GH75, and GH100 were soluble in DCM, toluene, CB, and DCB, respectively.



Figure S8. (a) UV–vis absorption spectra and (b) PL emission spectra of GH25, GH50, and GH75 excited under 365 nm wavelength.



**Figure S9**. (a) Optical and (b) fluorescence microscopy images of PS colloidal particles stabilized by **GH25**. The excitation wavelength was 450 nm.