

## Supporting information

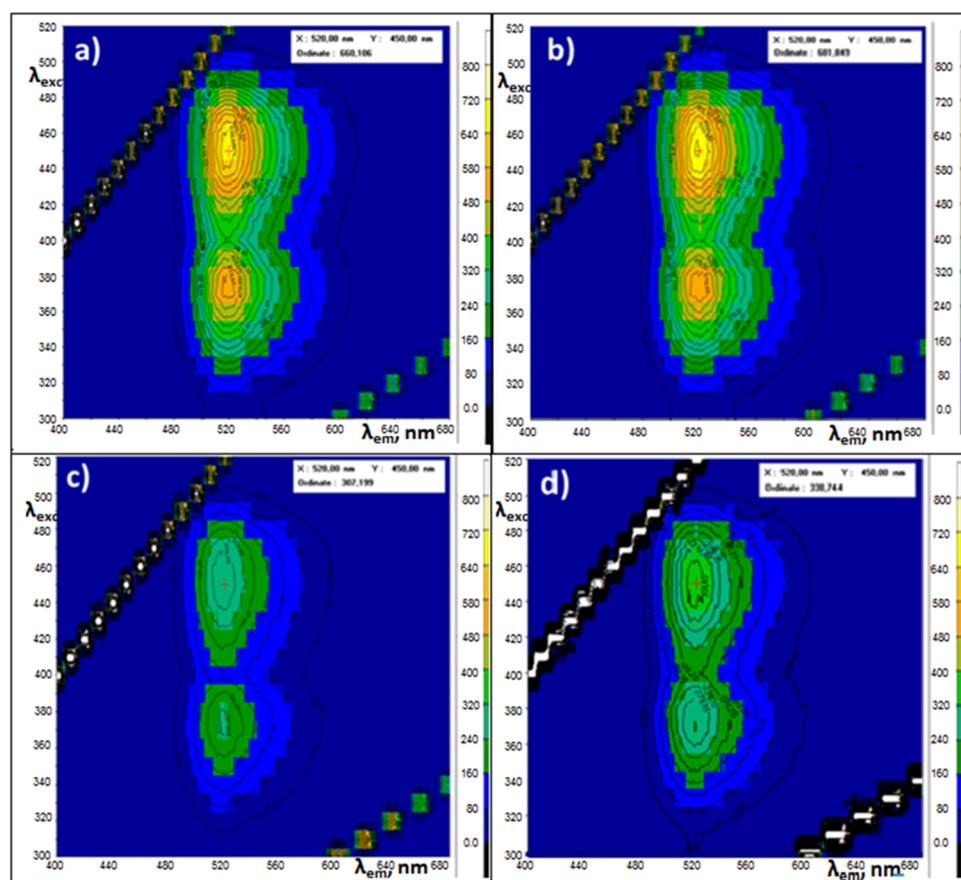
# Comparison of Anionic, Cationic and Nonionic Surfactants as Dispersing Agents for Graphene Based on the Fluorescence of Riboflavin

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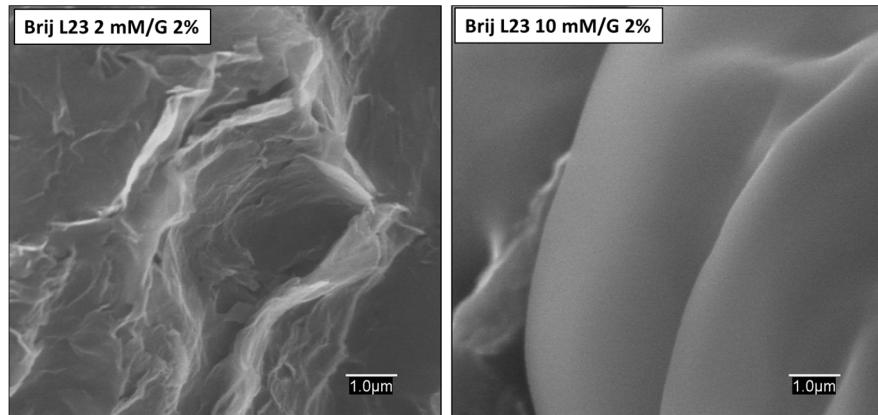
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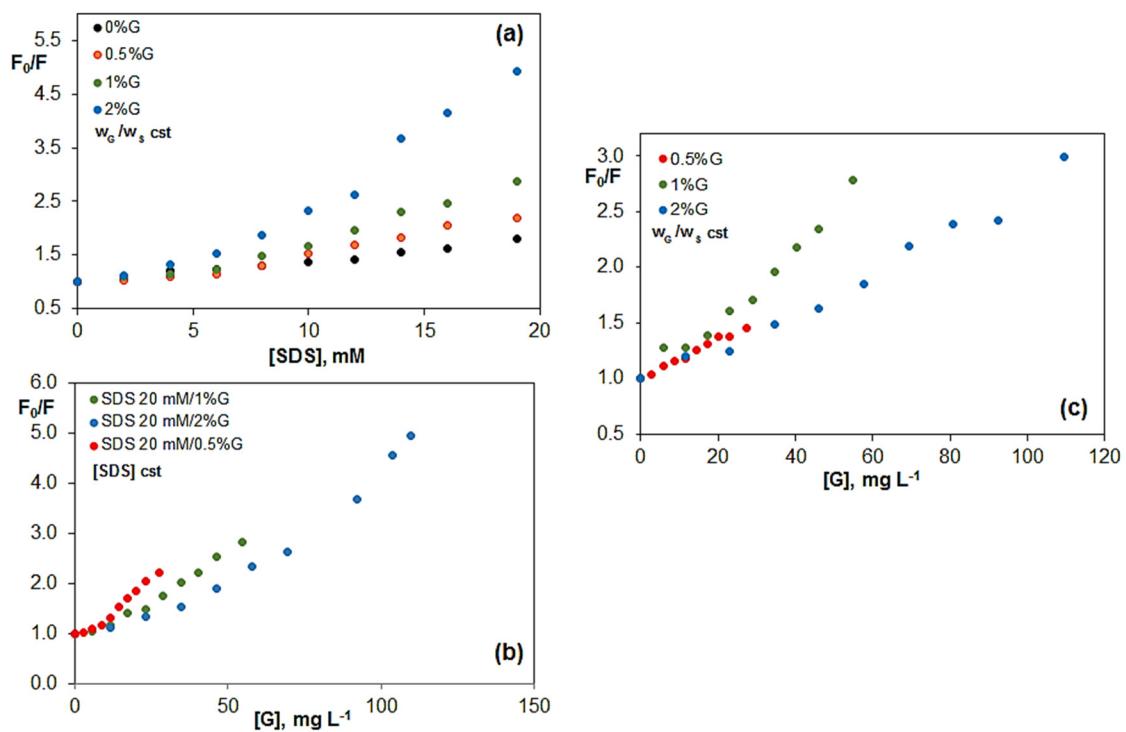
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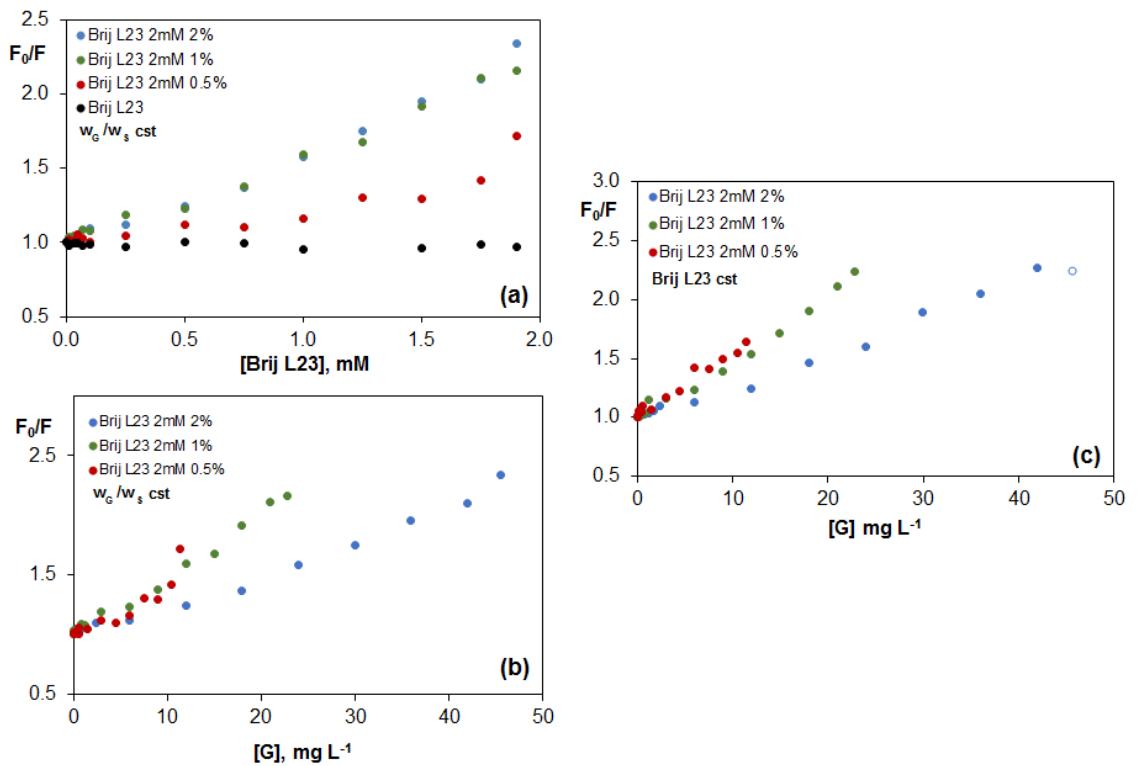
**Figure S1.** Fluorescence spectra of riboflavin 0.6 mg L<sup>-1</sup> in a) water, b) 10 mM Brij L23, c) 20 mM SDS and d) 30 mM DTAB.



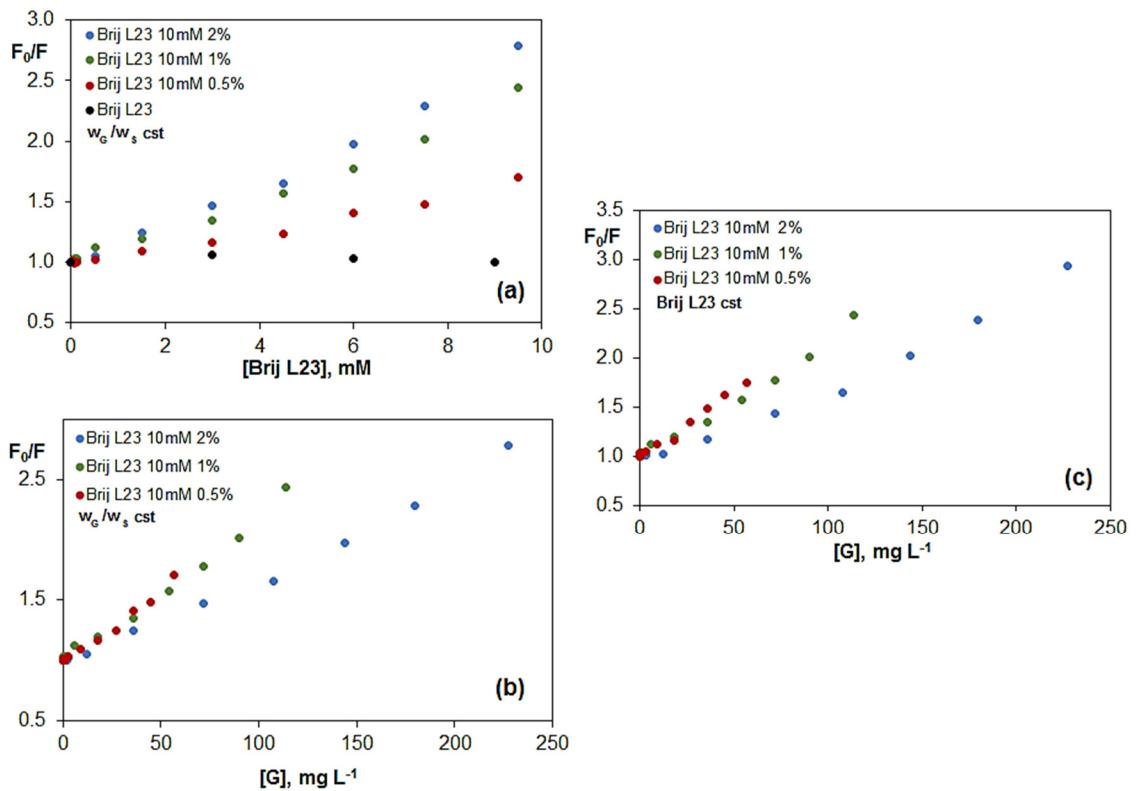
**Figure S2.** SEM images of G (2 wt%) dispersion in 2 mM Brij L23 (a) and 10 mM Brij L23 (b).



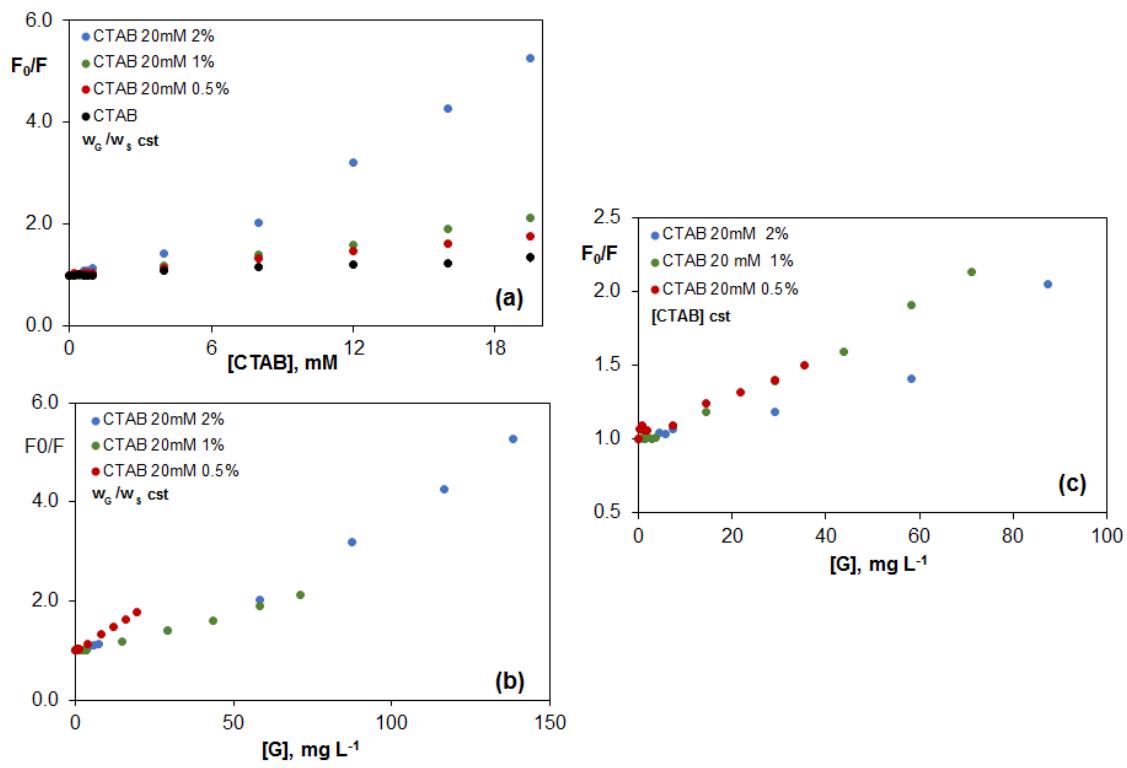
**Figure S3.**  $F_0/F$  for G dispersions in 20 mM SDS as a function of surfactant (a) and G (b and c) concentration, for dispersions with a constant G/surfactant weight ratio (a,b) or constant surfactant concentration (c).



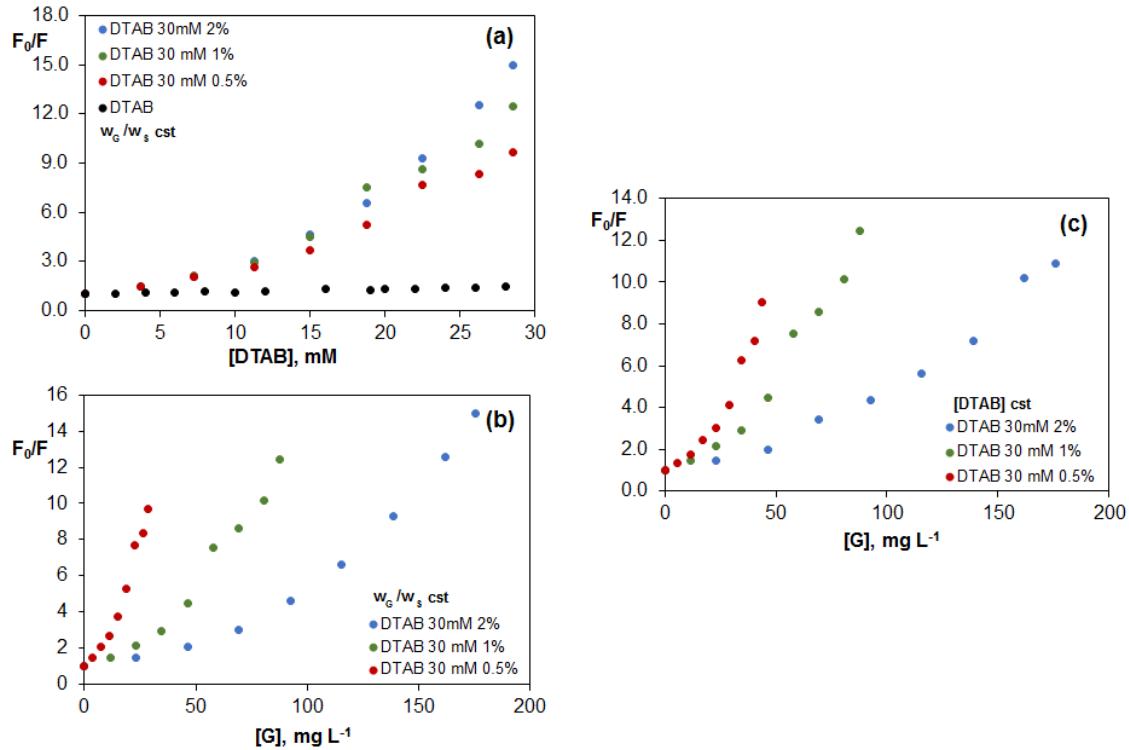
**Figure S4.**  $F_0/F$  for G dispersions in 2 mM Brij L23 as a function of surfactant (a) and G (b and c) concentration, for dispersions with a constant G/surfactant weight ratio (a,b) or constant surfactant concentration (c).



**Figure S5.**  $F_0/F$  for G dispersions in 10 mM Brij L23 as a function of surfactant (a) and G (b and c) concentration, for dispersions with a constant G/surfactant weight ratio (a,b) or constant surfactant concentration (c).



**Figure S6.**  $F_0/F$  for G dispersions in 20 mM CTAB as a function of surfactant (a) and G (b and c) concentration, for dispersions with a constant G/surfactant weight ratio (a,b) or constant surfactant concentration (c).



**Figure S7.**  $F_0/F$  for G dispersions in 30 mM DTAB as a function of surfactant (a) and G (b and c) concentration, for dispersions with a constant G/surfactant weight ratio (a,b) or constant surfactant concentration (c).