



## Supporting Information (SI)

# Removal of dyes using graphene oxide mixed matrix membranes

Rana J. Kadhim <sup>1</sup>, Faris H. Al-Ani <sup>1</sup>, Muayad Al-shaeli <sup>2</sup>, Qusay F. Alsalhy <sup>3,\*</sup> and Alberto Figoli <sup>4</sup>

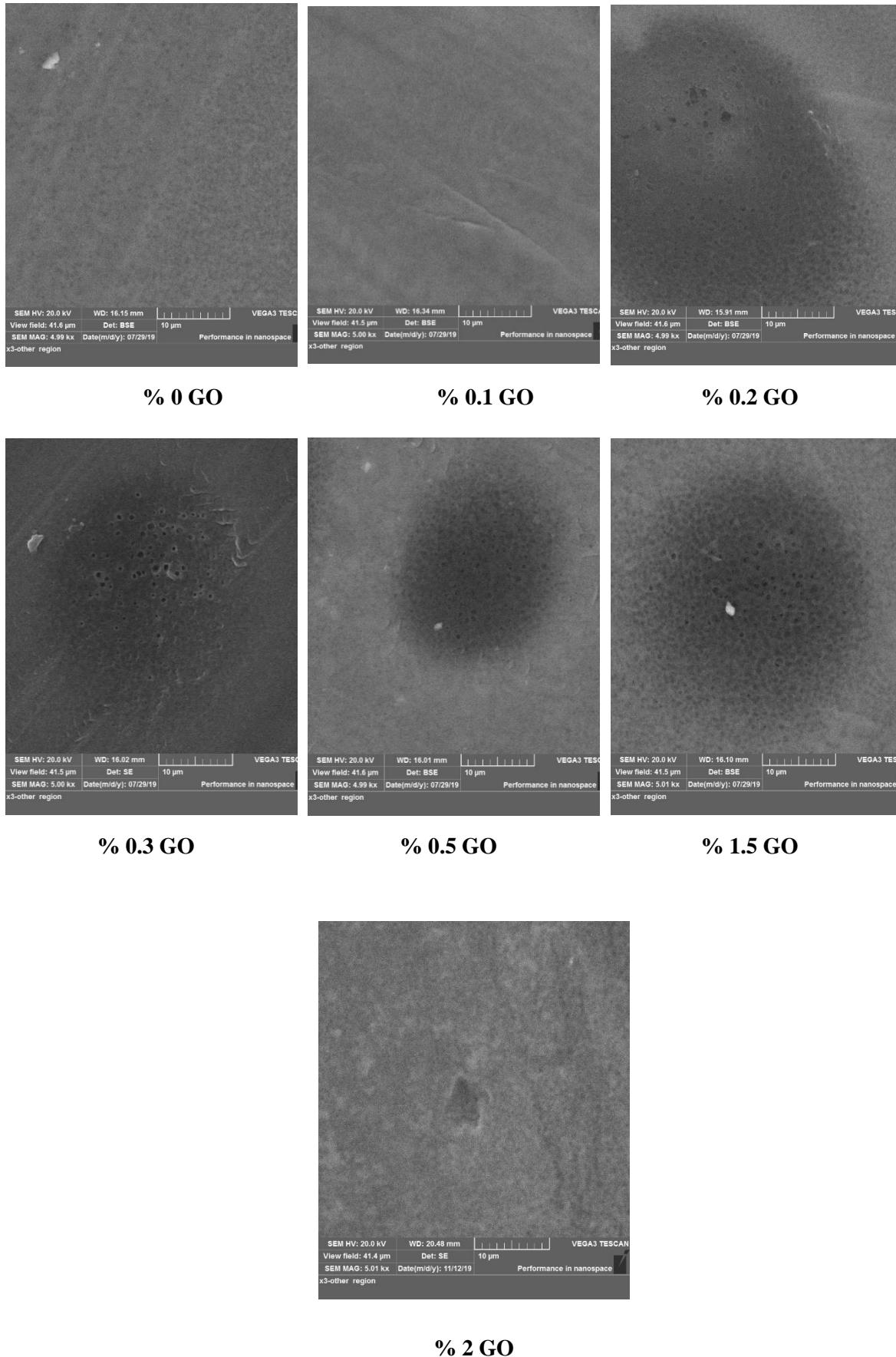
<sup>1</sup> Civil Engineering Department, University of Technology, Alsinaa Street 52, Baghdad 10066, Iraq; rana1979.kadhim@gmail.com (R.J.K.); 40027@uotechnology.edu.iq (F.H.A.-A.)

<sup>2</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, Monash University, Clayton VIC 3800, Australia; muayad.al-shaeli@monash.edu (M.A.)

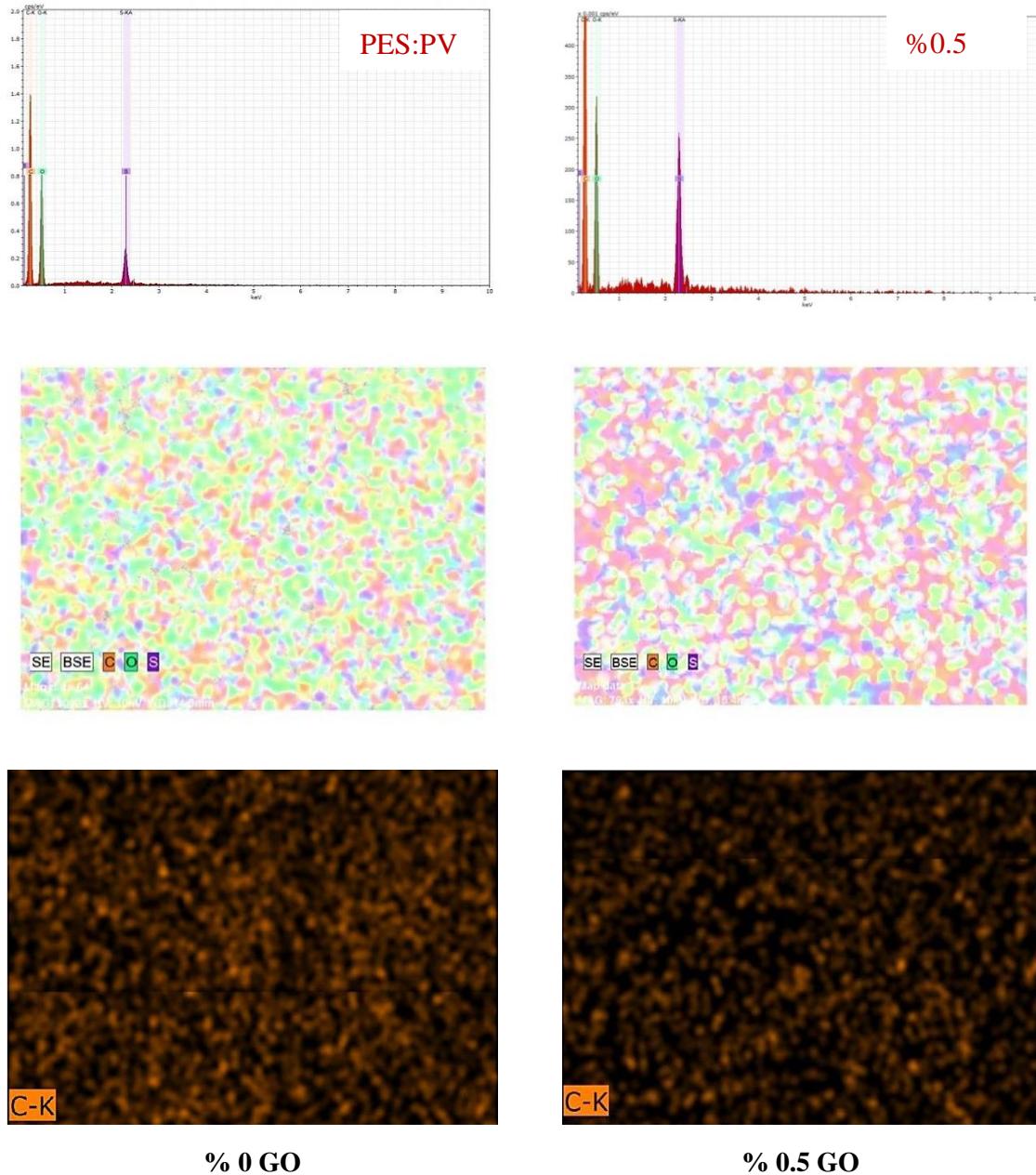
<sup>3</sup> Membrane Technology Research Unit, Chemical Engineering Department, University of Technology, Alsinaa Street 52, Baghdad 10066, Iraq

<sup>4</sup> Institute on Membrane Technology, National Research Council (ITM-CNR), 87030 Rende, Italy; a.figoli@itm.cnr.it

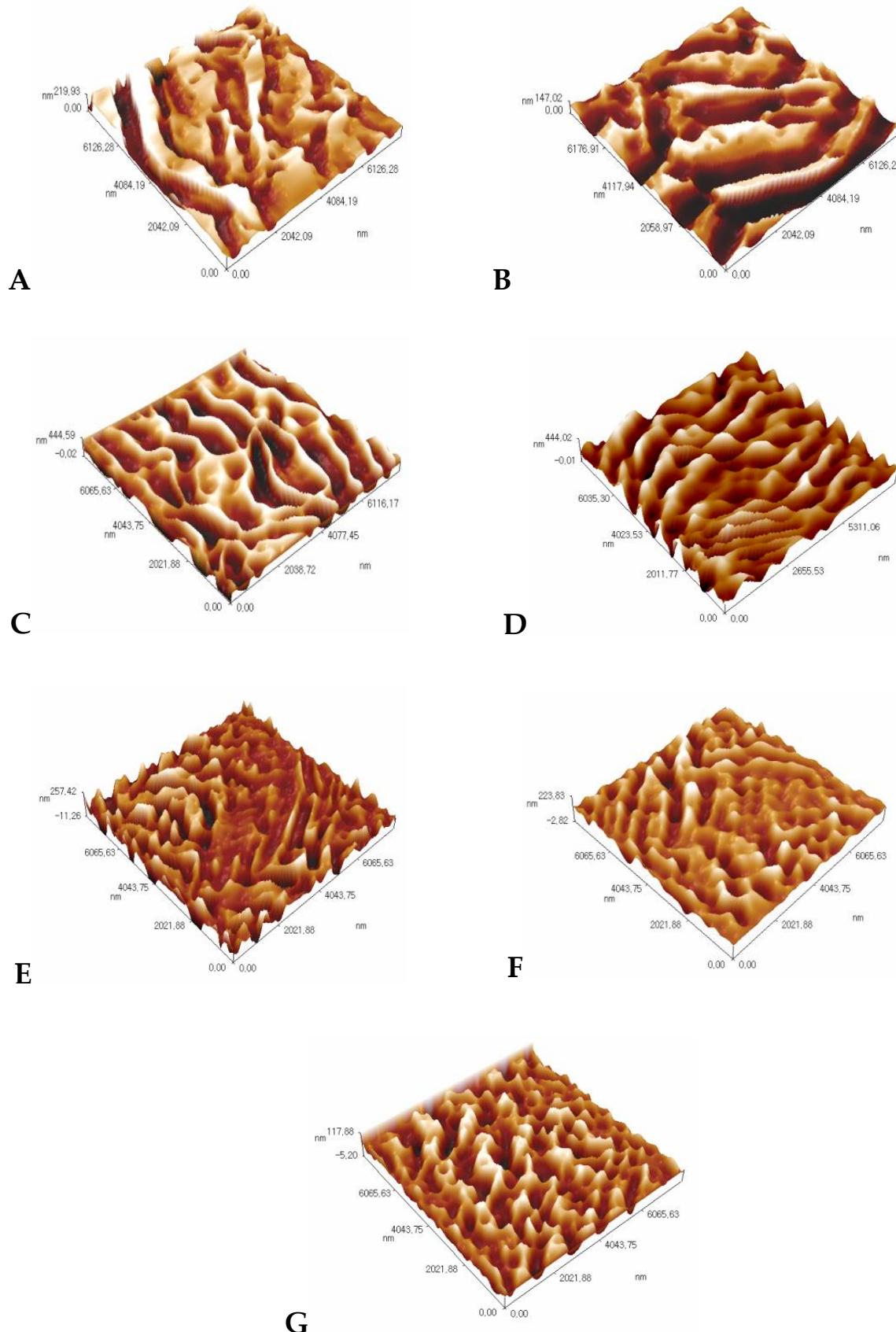
\* Correspondence: qusay\_alsalhy@yahoo.com or 80006@uotechnology.edu.iq; Tel.: +964-790-173-0181



**Figure S1.** Top surface SEM images of control and GO modified PES membranes.



**Figure S2.** EDX for control and GO modified PES membranes was verified by the EDX analysis.



**Figure S3.** 3D-AFM images of the modified and unmodified membranes, top surface (A) % 0 GO, (B) % 0.1 GO, (C) % 0.2GO, (D) % 0.3 GO, (E) % 0.5 GO, (F) % 1.5 GO, (G) % 2 GO