

Supporting Information

Impact of the Chemical Nature and Position of Spacers on Controlling the Optical Properties of Silicon Quantum Dots

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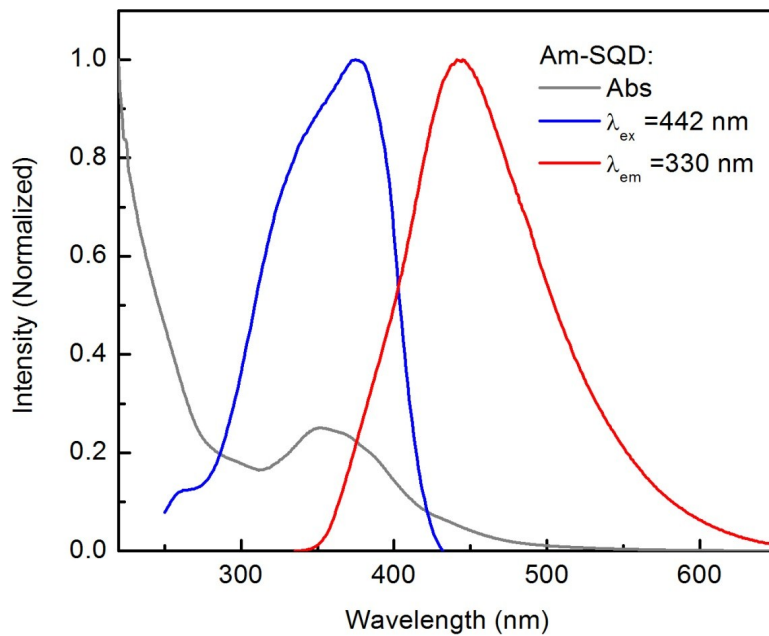


Figure S1. Absorption and excitation spectra of Am-SQD collected at room temperature; (λ_{em} and λ_{ex} indicated on graph).

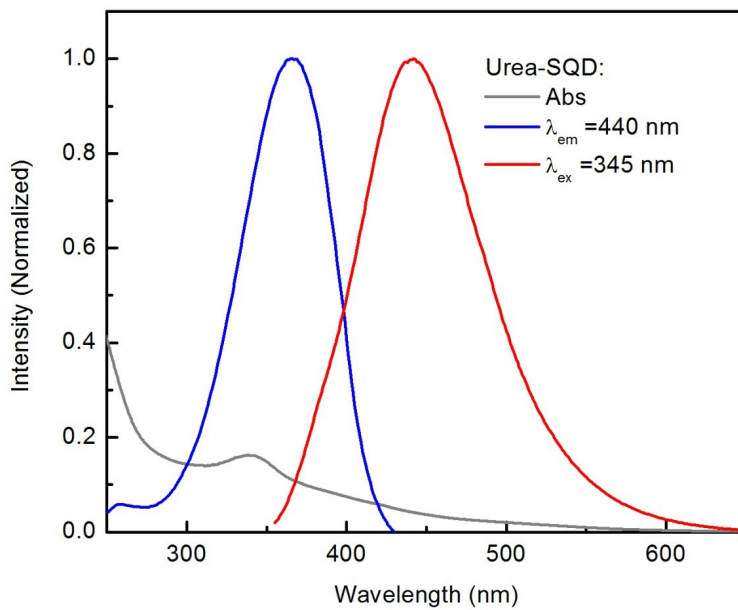


Figure S2. Absorption and excitation spectra of Urea-SQD collected at room temperature; (λ_{em} and λ_{ex} indicated on graph).

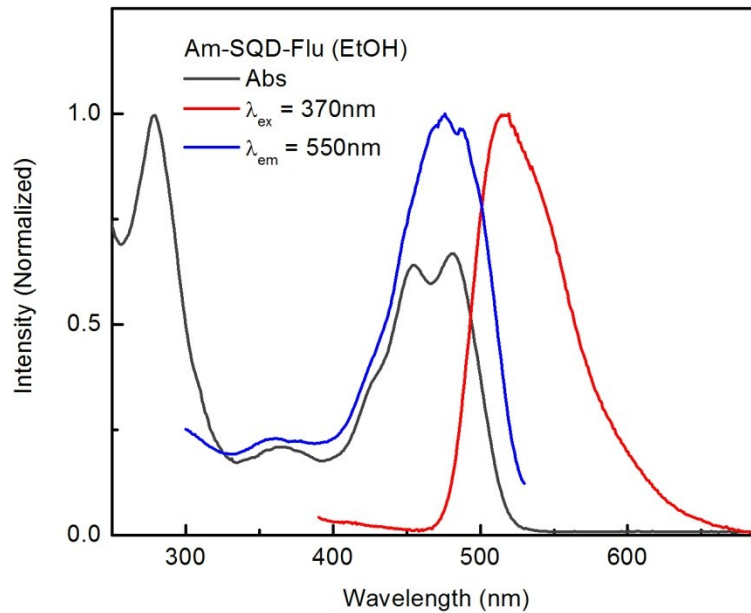


Figure S3. Absorption and excitation spectra of Am-SQD-Flu collected at room temperature; (λ_{em} and λ_{ex} indicated on graph).

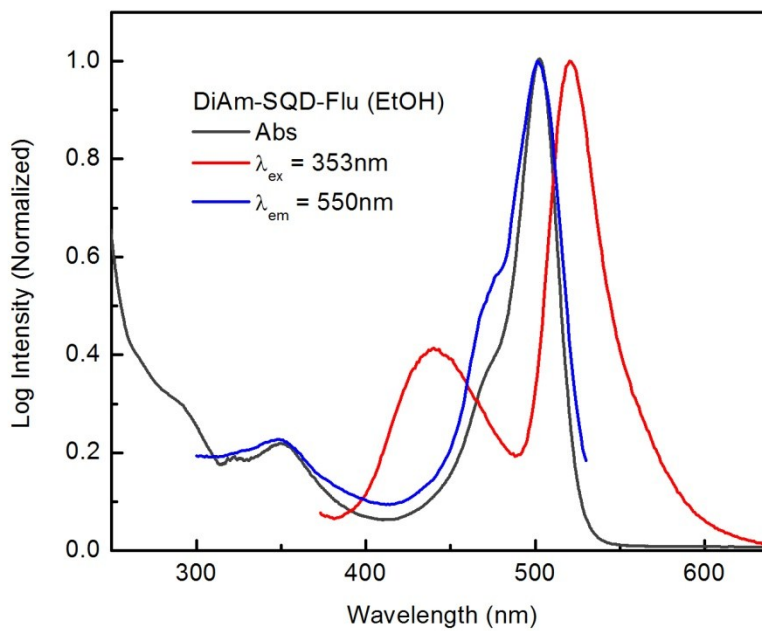


Figure S4. Absorption and excitation spectra of DiAm-SQD-Flu collected at room temperature; (λ_{em} and λ_{ex} indicated on graph).

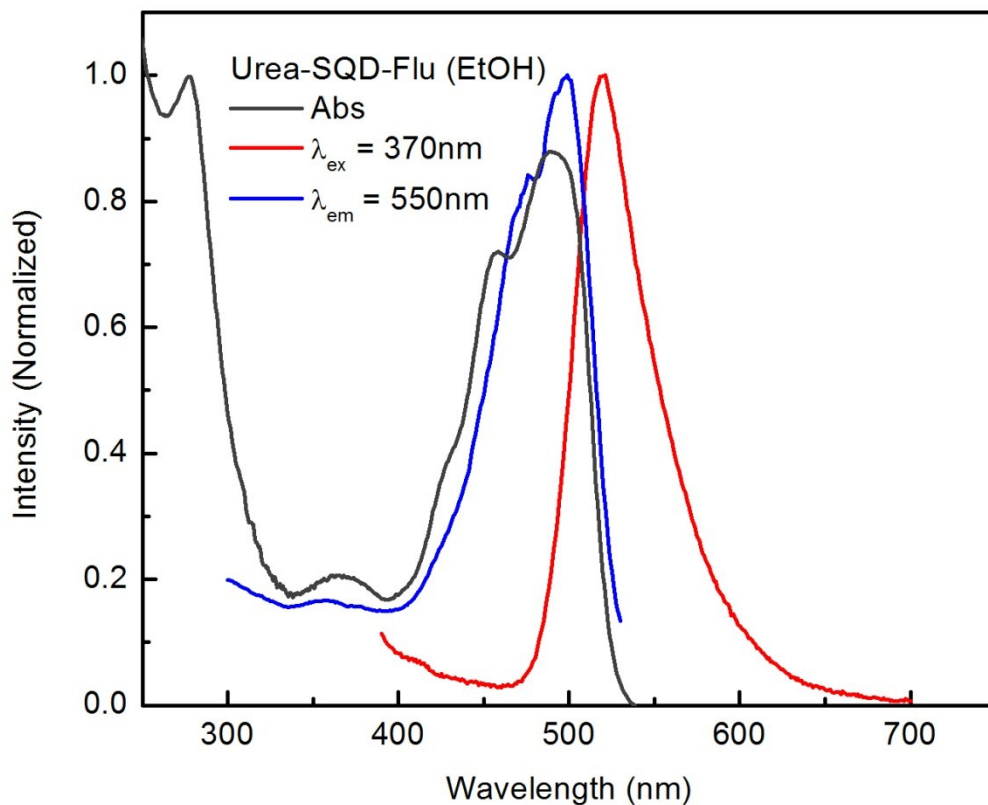


Figure S5. Absorption and excitation spectra of Urea-SQD-Flu collected at room temperature; (λ_{em} and λ_{ex} indicated on graph).

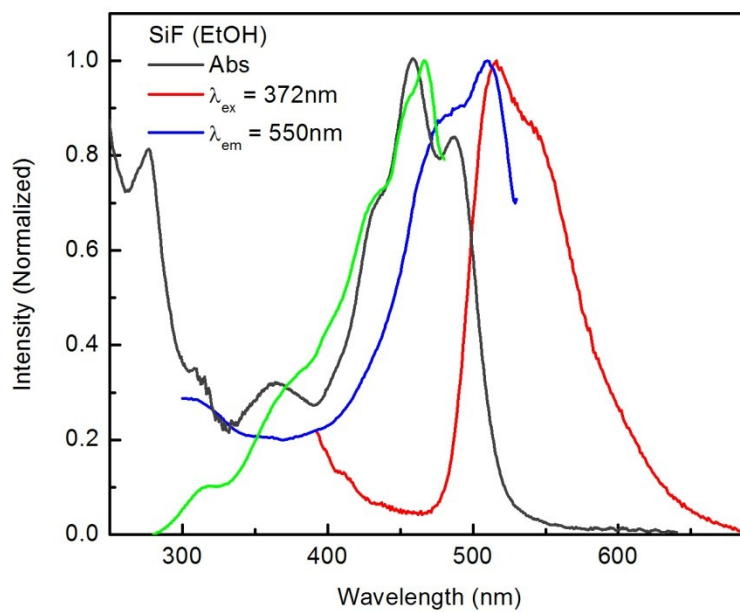


Figure S6. Absorption and excitation spectra of SQD-FL collected at room temperature; (λ_{em} and λ_{ex} indicated on graph).

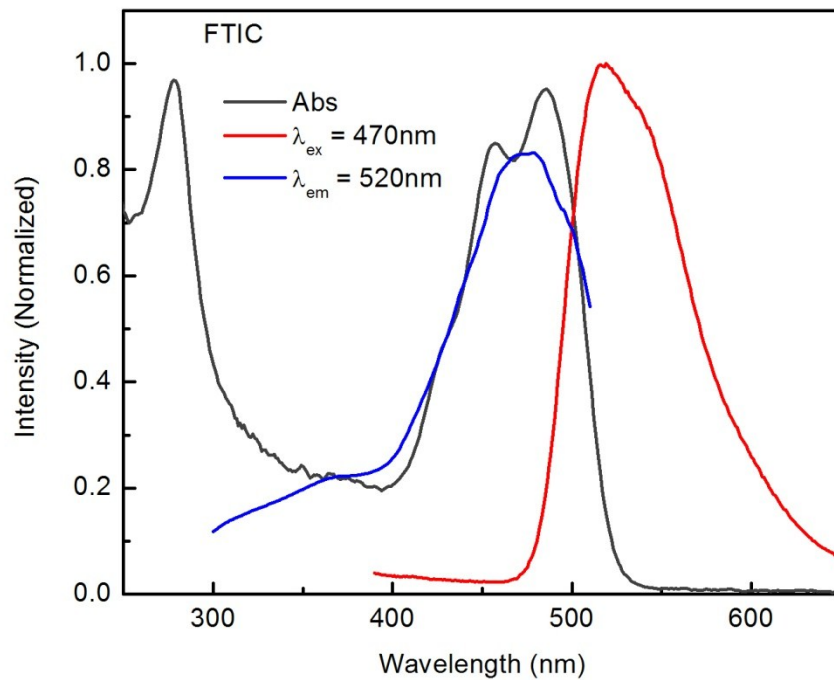


Figure S7. Absorption and excitation spectra of FTIC collected at room temperature; (λ_{em} and λ_{ex} indicated on graph).

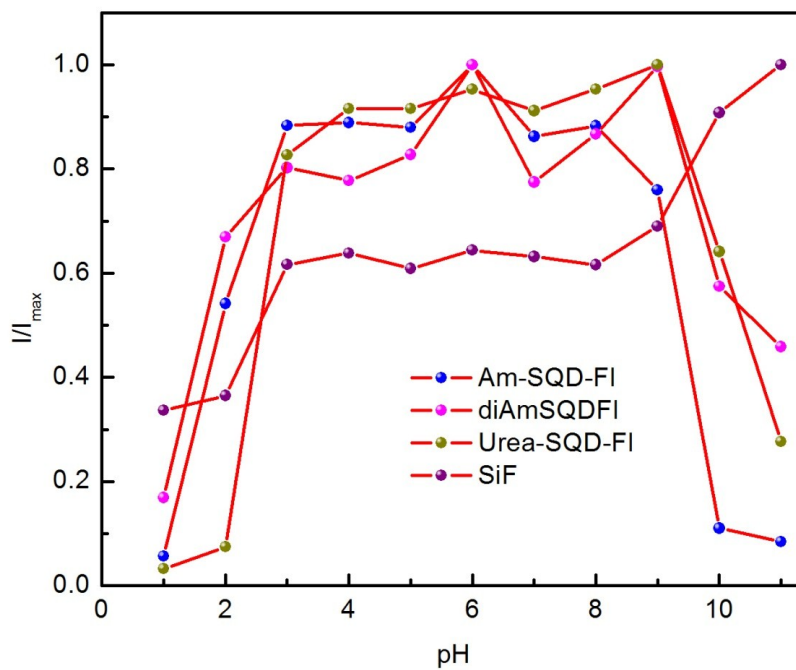


Figure S8. Relative fluorescence intensity changes at different pH values.