

Supporting Informations

Far-Red Emission Carbon Dot-Metal Organic Frameworks Composite for Plant Growth Regulation Application

Shixin Wu¹, Chaowei Yang¹, Jiechun Zhuang¹, Jiahao Chen¹, Wei Li¹, Yingliang Liu¹, Mingtao Zheng^{1,2}, Xuejie Zhang^{1,2}, Bingfu Lei^{1,2,†}, Yuxia Guo³, and Haoran Zhang^{1,2,†}

¹ Key Laboratory for Biobased Materials and Energy of Ministry of Education, College of Materials and Energy, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642, P. R. China

² Maoming Branch, Guangdong Laboratory for Lingnan Modern Agriculture, Guangdong Maoming 525100, P. R. China

³ Guangdong Engineering Polytechnic, Guangzhou 510520, P. R. China

† Corresponding authors: tleibf@scau.edu.cn (Bingfu Lei), hrzhang@scau.edu.cn (Haoran Zhang)

Supporting Figures

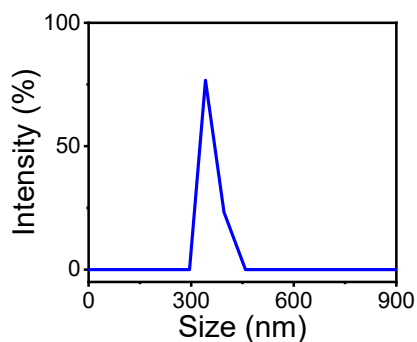


Figure S1. Hydrodynamic diameter mapping of pCDs.

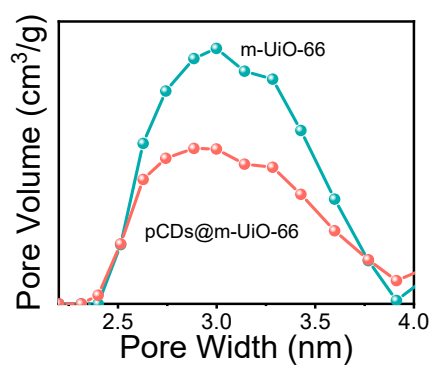


Figure S2. Pore size distribution plots of m-UiO-66 and pCDs@m-UiO-66.

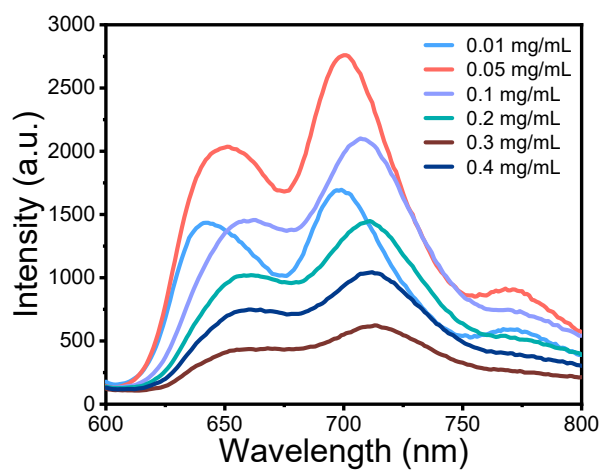


Figure S3. Fluorescence spectra of doping with different concentrations of carbon dots.

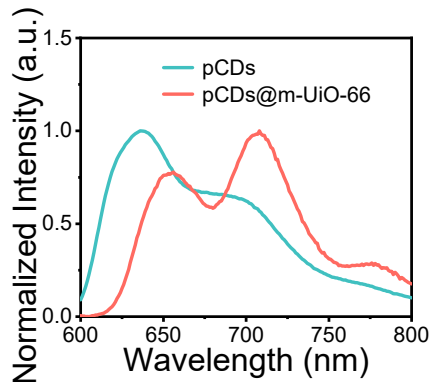


Figure S4. Fluorescence spectra of pCDs and pCDs@m-UiO-66 at the same excitation wavelength.

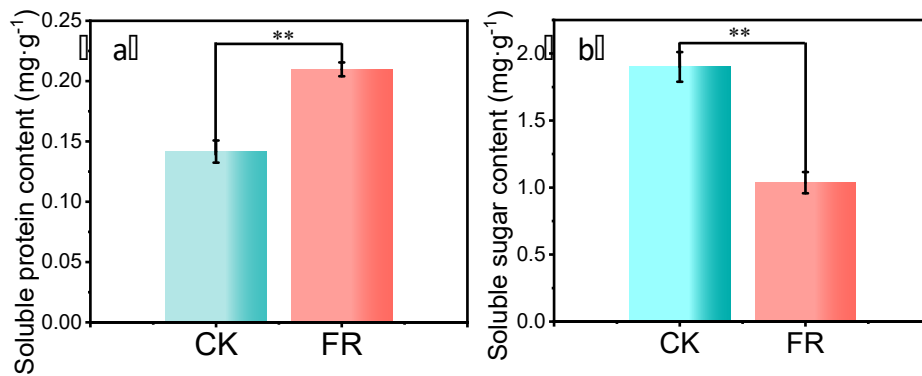


Figure S5. (a) soluble protein and (b) soluble sugar content of Italian lettuce.

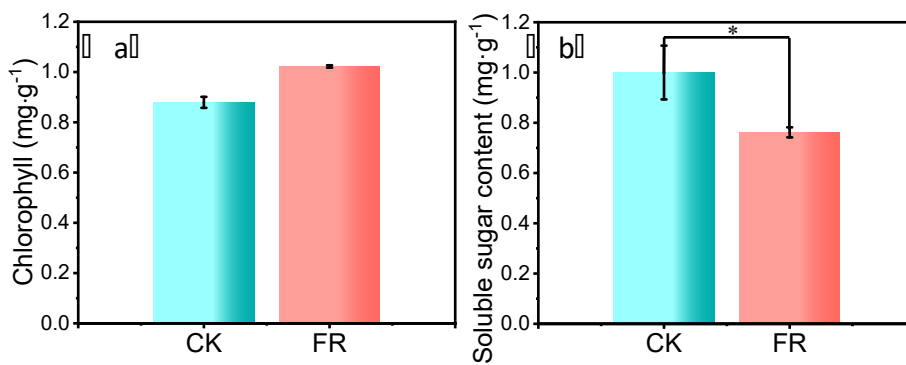


Figure S6. (a) Chlorophyll, (b) soluble sugar content of drench beet seedlings.