

**A Micro-Nano Formulation of Multi-Micronutrients- and Carbon Nanofiber-  
Modified Biochar for Enhanced Plant Growth**

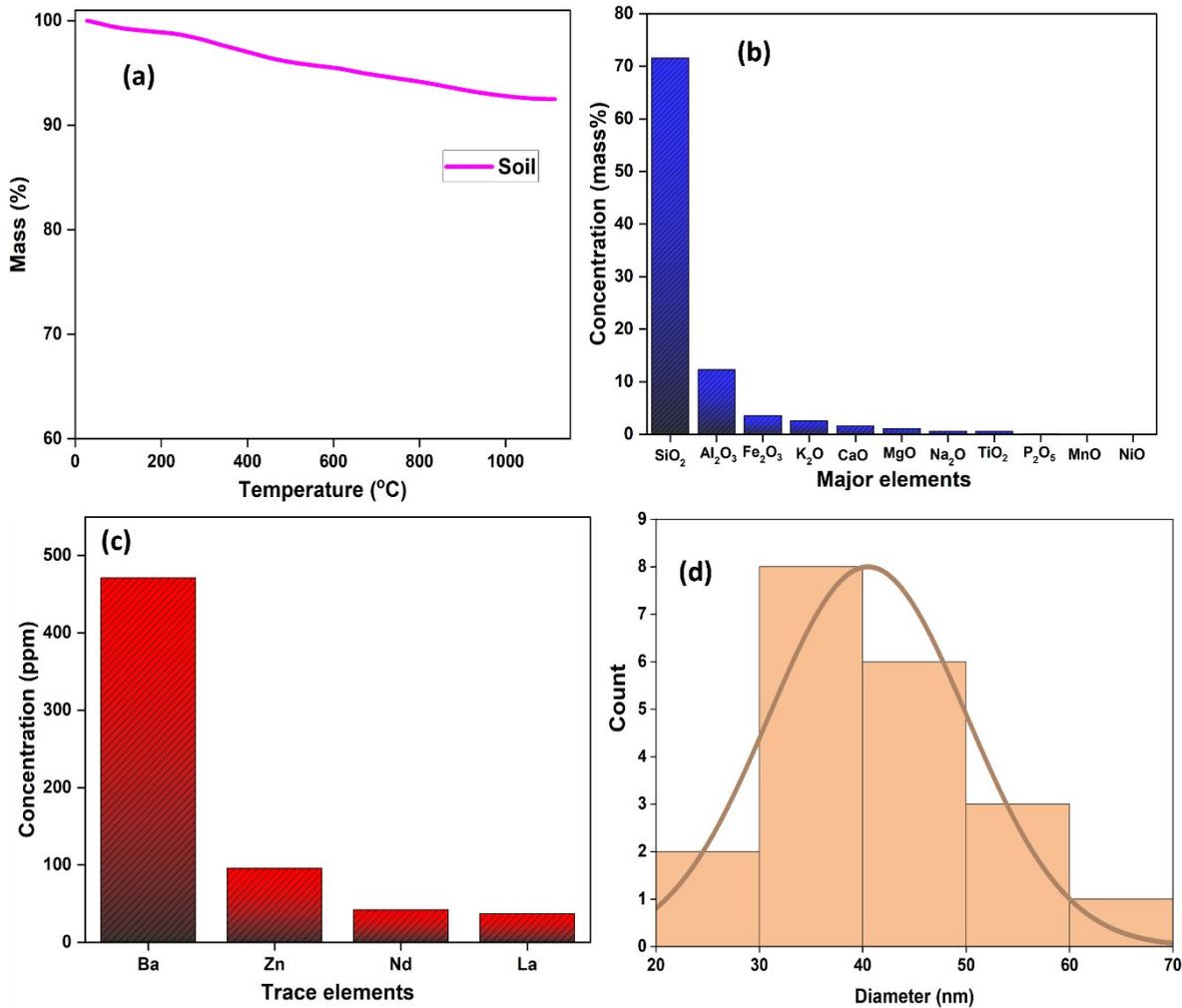
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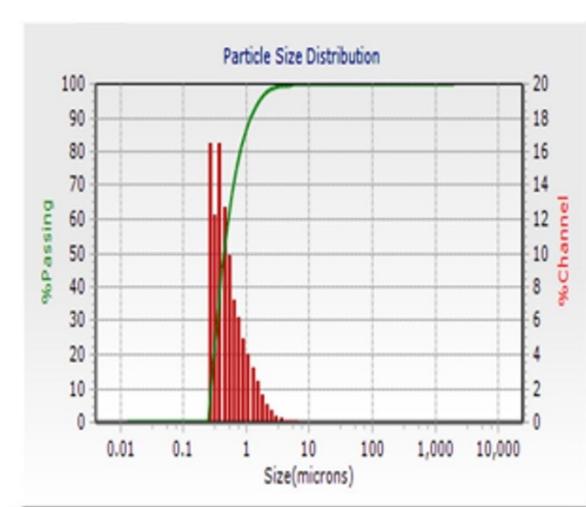
# Authors contributed equally to this work.

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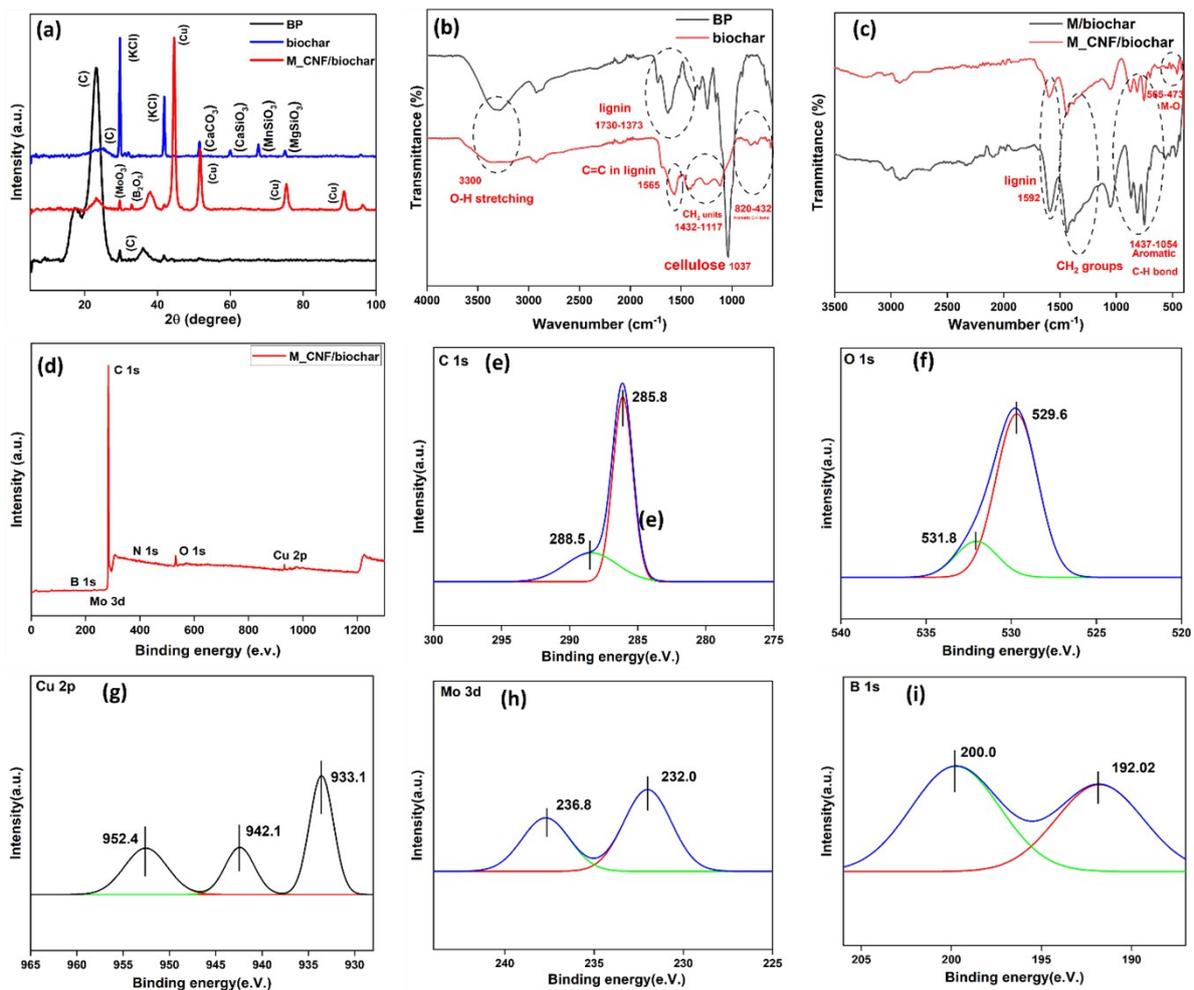


**Fig. S1** (a) TGA; mass percent distribution of (b) major and (c) trace elements in soil, and (d) fibre dia of CNF.

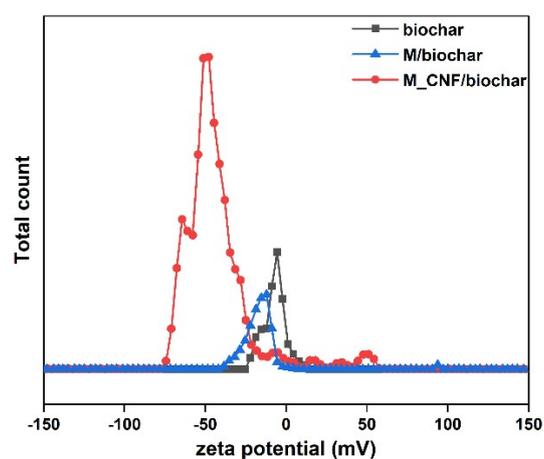
The TGA spectra of the dried soil sample indicated a negligible weight-loss over 25 – 30 °C, confirming the complete removal of moisture from soil (Fig. S1a). X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (WD-XRF, Rigaku, Japan) was used to analyse the elemental composition of the soil. The results indicated SiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> as major elements, with mass percentage of 71.57, 12.27, and 3.51%, respectively (Fig. S1b). The barium (Ba) and lanthanum (La) trace elements were also detected, with the concentrations of 471 and 37 ppm, respectively (Fig. S1c).



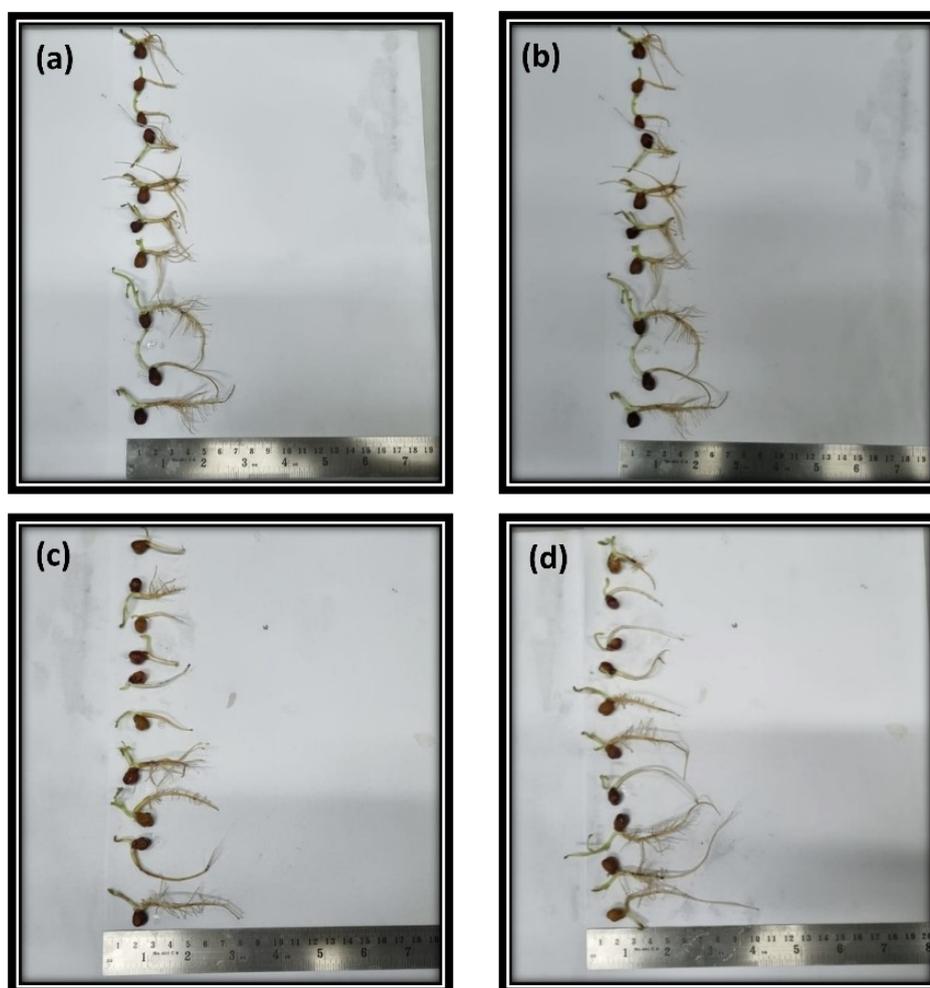
**Fig. S2** Hydrodynamic particle size analysis of M\_CNF/dolomite.



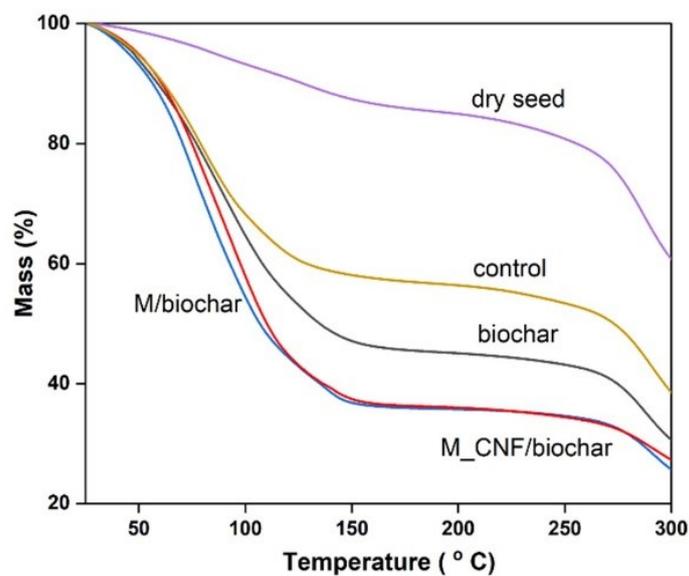
**Fig. S3** (a) XRD spectra of bamboo powder (BP), biochar, and M\_CNF/biochar; FTIR spectra of (b) BP and biochar, (c) M-biochar and M\_CNF/biochar; (d) XPS survey scan of M\_CNF/biochar, and (e-i) high resolution deconvoluted spectra of C 1s, O 1s, Cu 2p, Mo 3d, and B 1s of M\_CNF/biochar.



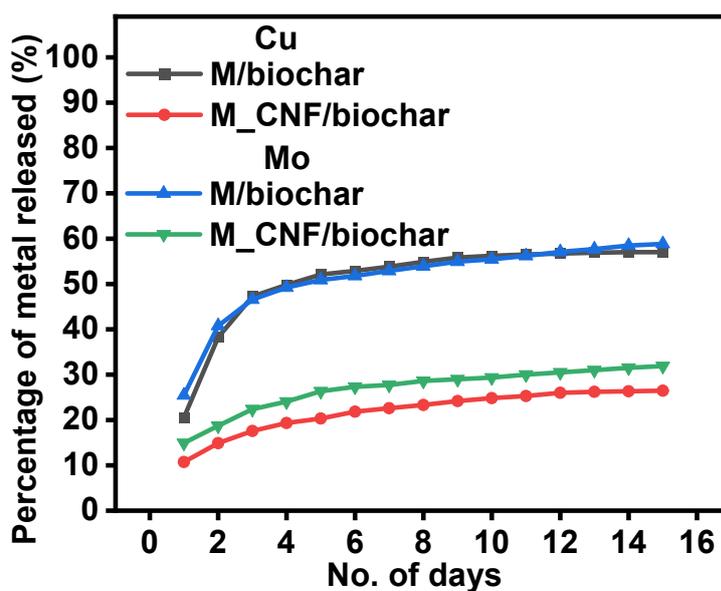
**Fig. S4** Zeta potential of biochar, M/biochar, and M\_CNF/biochar.



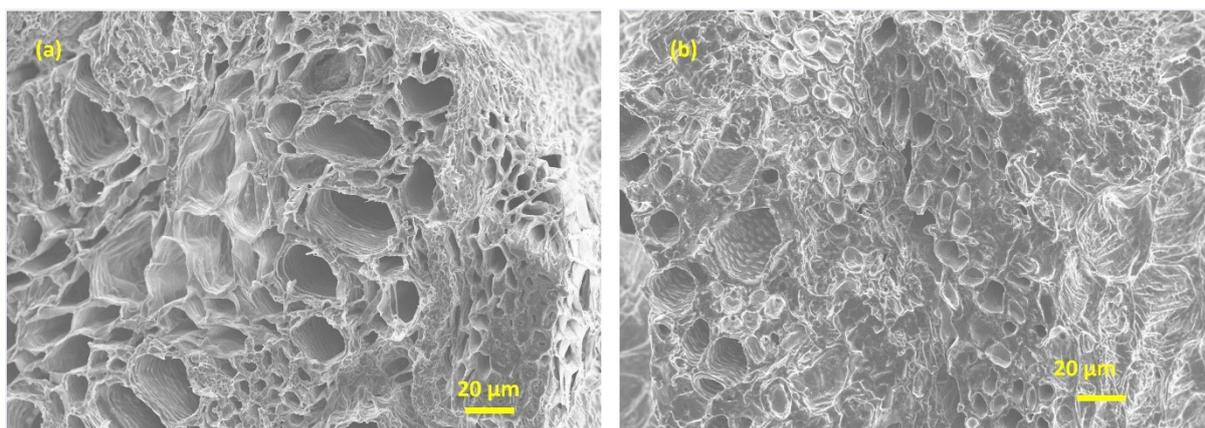
**Fig. S5** Radicle growth of the germinated seed treated with (a) control, (b) biochar, (c) M/biochar, and (d) M\_CNF/biochar.



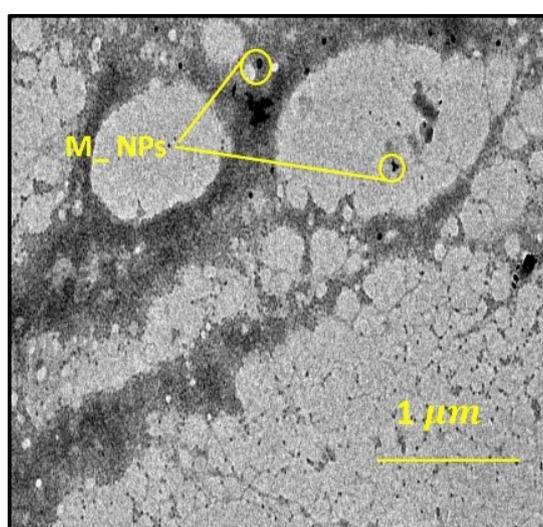
**Fig. S6** TGA of seeds soaked with different treatments.



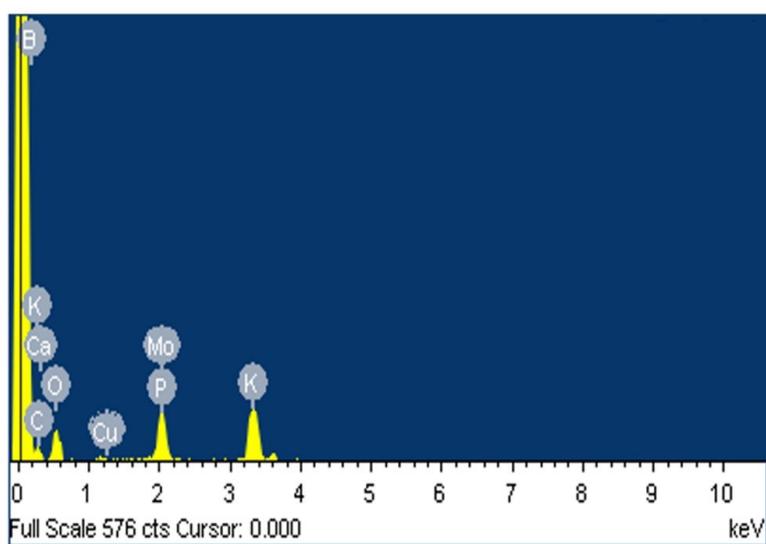
**Fig. S7** Normalized metal release profiles of the M/biochar and M\_CNF/biochar formulations for Cu and Mo, prepared with the initial concentrations of approximately 74.5 mg Cu and 7.9 mg Mo per g of the formulation.



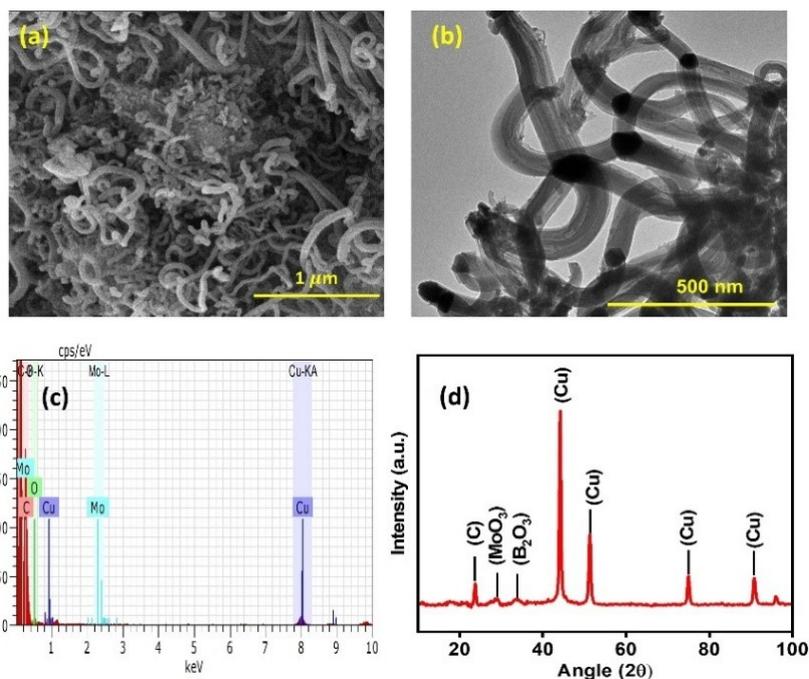
**Fig. S8** SEM image of shoot of the plant treated with (a) biochar and (b) M/biochar.



**Fig. S9** TEM image of the leaf of the plant treated with M\_CNF/biochar.



**Fig. S10** SEM-EDS spectra of M\_CNF/biochar indicating the inclusion of B in the materials.



**Fig. S11** (a) SEM, (b) TEM, (c) TEM-EDS, and XRD spectra of M\_CNF/biochar after 2 months of storage.

**Table S1:** Composition of the precursors mixed with bamboo shoot powder, desired micronutrient content in the M\_CNF/biochar formulation, and the corresponding threshold values for Cu, Mo, and B.

Desired micronutrient	Threshold value (mg/kg of soil)	Precursor compound	Amount of precursor taken (mg/ kg of soil)	Amount of desirable component (mg/kg of soil)	Reference
Cu	75	$\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	442.5	74.51	(24)
Mo	10	$(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}$	18.44	7.87	(25)
B	2	$\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$	0.50	0.66	(26)

**Table S2:** Surface charge values of the various CNF-based materials reported in the literature.

S.No.	Material	Surface charge (mV)	Reference
1	M_CNF/biochar	-47.7	This study
2	Cu-CNF	-17.5	(16)
3	Fe-CNF	-21.6	(29)
4	Cu-Zn-CNF	-25	(32)

**Table S3** Comprehensive comparison of micro-nano biofertilizer performance across the conventional and nano-enabled formulations.

S. No.	Fertilizer	Name of crop/plant	Particle size (nm)	Micronutrients (MN) and translocator (TL)		Period of study (Days)	Plant growth parameters			Biochemical properties		Soil properties		Ref.
				MN	TL		Biomass content (g/plant)	Root length (R <sub>L</sub> , cm)	Shoot length (S <sub>L</sub> , cm)	Protein content ( $\frac{mg}{g}$ )	Chlorophyll content ( $\frac{mg}{g}$ )	Total N content ( $\frac{mg}{kg} / \frac{kg}{hec}$ )	Water holding capacity (mg/g)	
1	M_CNF/biochar	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	42	Cu, Mo, and B	CNF	30	20.4	7.5	29.7	10.8	1.9	148.18/326.0	1386.7	This study
2	Magnesium ammonium phosphate/biochar	Cabbage	-	-	-	30	-	R <sub>L</sub> + S <sub>L</sub> = 36		-	-	33/72.6	-	(21)
3	Biochar/ urea	Sunflower	-	-	-	90	604.3 g/m <sup>2</sup>	R <sub>L</sub> + S <sub>L</sub> = 190		-	-	-	-	(62)
4	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> / urea	Rice	35-45	Fe	-	24	-	R <sub>L</sub> + S <sub>L</sub> = ~32		~130	0.9	-	-	(63)
5a	Mg-doped hydroxyapatite/ urea	Wheat	382	-	-	160	~9.8	R <sub>L</sub> + S <sub>L</sub> = ~101		-	-	~181.8/400	-	(64)
5b	Zn-doped hydroxyapatite/ urea	Wheat	473	Zn	-	160	~12.3	R <sub>L</sub> + S <sub>L</sub> = ~98		-	-	~204.5/450	-	(64)
6	CNT-MnO <sub>2</sub> -Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	-	Fe	CNT	40	~21.5	-		-	~0.485	-	-	(65)

7	Urea-MWCNTs	Paddy	-	-	MWCNT	110	~34	R <sub>L</sub> + S <sub>L</sub> = ~ 570		-	-	-	-	(66)
8	ZnO-MWCNTs	Onion	4	Zn	-	10	~44	2.83	~7.1	-	-	-	-	(67)
9	MoO <sub>3</sub> NPs	Soyabean	47	Mo	-	70	~11.5	R <sub>L</sub> + S <sub>L</sub> = ~45		-	-	~128/281.6	-	(68)
10	AHL/Fe-CNF	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	10-100	Fe	CNF	30	~6.0	~9.5	~8.8	~5.3	~62 µg /L	-	-	(55)
11	Fe-CNF/Mo-MOF	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	-	Fe and Mo	CNF	30	~2.8	~15	~13	~1.9	-	~97.7/215	-	(7)
12	Cu-CNF	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	230	Cu	CNF	20	-	10.6	16.7	~ 6.2	~ 4	-	-	(16)

**Abbreviations:** CNF: Carbon nanofibers; CNT: Carbon nanotubes; MWCNT: Multi walled carbon nanotubes; NPs: Nanoparticles; AHL: Acylated homoserine lactones; MOF: Metal organic framework.