## **Supporting Information**

## Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Au Nanoparticles/Lignin Modified Microspheres as Effectual Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS) Substrate for Highly Selective and Sensitive Detection of 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)

Khaled A. Mahmoud\*<sup>1,2</sup> and Mohammed Zourob<sup>2, 3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI), Qatar Foundation, P.O. Box 5825, Doha, Qatar.

<sup>2</sup>Centre Énergie, Matériaux et Télécommunications (ÉMT) 1650, boulevard Lionel-Boulet Varennes (Québec), J3X 1S2, Canada.

<sup>3</sup> King Abdulla Institute for Nanotechnology, King Saud University, Riyadh 11451, PO Box 2455, Saudi Arabia.

**Corresponding authors:** Email <sup>1</sup><u>kmahmoud@qf.org.qa</u> Fax +974 44541528,



Fig. S1: FE-SEM image of PSA microspheres.



**Fig. S2:** Room-temperature magnetic hysteresis curves for (a) PSA/SiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>; PSA/SiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/AuNPs (MMS) microspheres.



**Fig. S3:** Raman Intensity of 4-ABT modified L-MMS substrate at increasing initial concentration of lignin (1-100 mM).



Fig. S4: XPS image of L-MMC.

Samples	Au 4f	C 1s	Fe 2p	O 1s
L-MMC	1.1	30.9	5.4	62.6
ММС	1.9	24.2	9.6	64.3

Table S1: Atomic concentration (%) of L-MMC and MMC microspheres from xps experiment.



**Fig. S5** Evaluation of Raman spectra of 4-ABT modified L-MMS with the increase of TNT concentrations from 0 pM to 1 pM. The green spectrum represents 0.7 pM. Each spectrum represents an average of three repeated measurements. The error range of each spectrum was less than 5%.



Fig. S6a: Raman intensity of MMS substrate with increasing concentration of TNT



Fig. S6b: Raman intensity of L-MMS substrate with increasing concentration of TNT.



Fig. S7: Effect of repeated use on the % recovery of L-MMS substrate. Experiment was repeated 5 times at the same condition for 0.1  $\mu$ M TNT. I/I<sub>o</sub> is the relative SERS intensity at 1433 cm<sup>-1</sup> after each repeated cycle.

## **Enhancement Factor (EF) calculation:**

SERS enhancement factor (EF) was calculated by comparing the intensity of the appropriate 4amino benzenethiol (4-ABT) peak (~1433 cm<sup>-1</sup>) measured in the SERS experiments from 4-ABT modified PSA/SiO<sub>2</sub>/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/AuNPs (MMS or L-MMS) to the corresponding peak measured from 4-ABT on unmodified substrate. The SERS enhancement factor (EF) is given by:

$$EF = I_{SERS} N_{Vol} / I_{RS} N_{Surf}$$

Where:  $N_{Vol} = C_{RS}V$  is the average number of molecules in the scattering volume (V) at concentration  $C_{RS}$  for the Raman (non SERS) measurement, and  $N_{Surf}$  is the average number of adsorbed molecules in the scattering volume for the SERS experiments. For the normal Raman the probed volume was assumed to be a cylinder with a diameter of 25 µm (minimum diameter of focused laser) and a height of 1µm (approximate focus depth of laser). For all calculations, the surface of the microsphere was assumed to be saturated with 4-ABT molecules. The molecules occupy 20 Å<sup>2</sup> and the probed surface area was a circle with a diameter of 25 µm. The EF was calculated three (3) times and the results were similar for each SERS substrate.

## **References:**

- [1] a) R.P. Van Duyne, J.C. Hulteen, D.A. Treichel, J. Chem. Phys. 1993, 99, 2101-2115; b) B.
  Nikoobakht, J. Wang, M.A. ElSayed, Chem. Phys. Lett. 2002, 366, 17-23.
- [2] a) P. Hildebrandt, M. Stockburger, J. Phys. Chem. 1984, 88, 5935-5944; b) K. Kneipp, E.
  Roth, C. Engert, W. Kiefer, Chem. Phys. Lett. 1993, 207, 450-454.