Supporting Information

Ultrasensitive trace analysis for 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene using nano-dumbbell surface-enhanced Raman scattering hot spots

Zhinan Guo^{†a,b}, Joonki Hwang^{†a}, Bing Zhao^b, Jin Hyuk Chung^c, Soo Gyeong Cho^c, Sung-June Baek^d, Jaebum Choo^{a,*}

^aDepartment of Bionano Engineering, Hanyang University, Ansan 426-791, South Korea

^bState Key Laboratory of Supramolecular Structure and Materials, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China

^cDefense Advanced R&D Institute, Agency for Defense Development, Daejeon 305-152, South Korea

^dDepartment of Electronics Engineering, Chonnam National University, Gwangju 500-757, South Korea

Submitted to

Analyst (Revised)

November 2, 2013 Type of Manuscript: Research Paper

†Joint first authors

*Corresponding author

Address for correspondence:

Jaebum Choo

Tel.: +82-31-400-5201; fax: +82-31-436-8188; e-mail: jbchoo@hanyang.ac.kr (J. Choo)



Fig. S1. (a) UV/Vis absorption spectra and (b) corresponding photographs of positively charged gold nanoparticle colloids for different concentrations of 4-MPY: (i) gold nanoparticles only, (ii) 1×10^{-3} M, (iii) 2×10^{-3} M, (iv) 3×10^{-3} M, (v) 4×10^{-3} M, (vi) 5×10^{-3} M, (vii) 6×10^{-3} M, (viii) 7×10^{-3} M, (ix) 8×10^{-3} M, (x) 9×10^{-3} M and (xi) 10×10^{-3} M.



Fig. S2. SEM images for (a) bare gold substrate, (b) positively charged nanoparticleimmobilized gold substrate without TNT (negative control), (c) positively charged gold nanoparticle immobilized gold substrate with 10^{-9} M TNT solution, and (d) nano-dumbbell immobilized gold substrate.