

Supporting Information

Pollutant capturing SERS substrate: Porous boron nitride microfibers with uniform silver nanoparticles decoration

*Pengcheng Dai**, *Yanming Xue**, *Qunhong Weng*, *Chao Zhang*, *Xuebin Wang*, *Xiangfen Jiang**, *Xi Wang*, *Naoyuki Kawamoto*, *Yusuke Ide*, *Masanori Mitome*, *Dmitri Golberg**, *Yoshio Bando*

Content

1. **Fig. S1** XPS spectra of BN microfibers.
2. **Fig. S2** XPS spectra of BN microfibers with Ag⁺ absorbed on their surface.
3. **Fig. S3** XPS spectra of BN microfibers with Ag nanoparticles on their surface.
4. **Fig. S4** Low magnification SEM images of M2B precursor, BN microfibers and BN/Ag hybrids.
5. **Fig. S5** TEM images of Ag nanoparticles with different sizes and shapes on BN microfibers.
6. **Fig. S6** TEM images of two other parts of Ag nanoparticle-decorated BN microfibers and the size distribution of Ag nanoparticles.
7. **Fig. S7** Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of BN microfibers and Ag-decorated BN microfibers.
8. **Fig. S8** UV-vis spectra of RhB solutions with different concentrations.
9. **Fig. S9** UV-vis spectra of RhB solutions after BN/Ag adsorption.
10. **Fig. S10** Raman spectra of the solutions with the same amount of MB but at different concentrations and volumes.
11. **Fig. S11** Raman spectra of RhB (10⁻⁶ M) on ten different parts of BN/Ag membrane before and after reusability test.
12. **Fig. S12** Adsorption capacities and SERS activities of BN, BN/Ag and Ag NPs.

1.

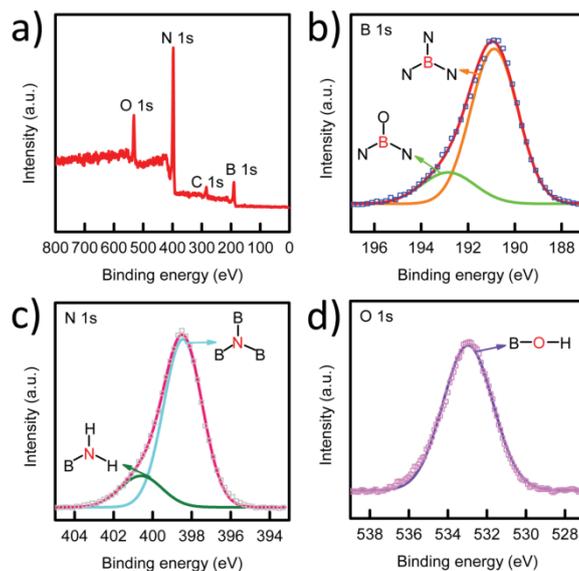


Fig. S1 XPS spectra of BN microfibers. (a) Survey spectrum indicates the presence of B, N, C and O. (b) B 1s spectrum. The main sp^2 -hybridized BN structure shows a peak at 190.8 eV, while a shoulder peak located at 192.7 eV is attributed to the edge or interfacial BN structures linked with $-OH$. (c) N 1s spectrum. Besides the main sp^2 -hybridized BN structures, the shoulder peak located at 400.5 eV belongs to the surface $-NH-$ or $-NH_2$ groups (d) O 1s spectrum. O 1s peak at 533.0 eV can be fitted to hydroxyl.

2.

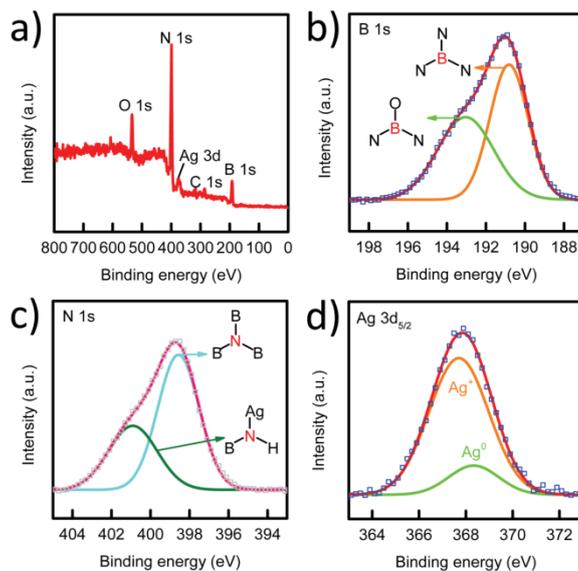


Fig. S2 XPS spectra of BN microfibers with Ag⁺ absorbed on their surface. (a) Survey spectrum indicates the presence of B, N, C, O and Ag. (b) B 1s spectrum. The main sp²-hybridized BN structure shows a peak at 190.8 eV, while a shoulder peak located at 192.7 eV is attributed to the edge or interfacial BN structures linked with -OH. (c) N 1s spectrum. Besides the main sp²-hybridized BN structures, the shoulder peak located at 401.0 eV belongs to the surface -NH- or -NH₂ groups linked with Ag⁺. (d) Ag 3d_{5/2} spectrum. Peaks at 367.7 eV and 368.4 eV are attributed to Ag⁺ and Ag⁰, respectively. Judging from the peak area, the main chemical state of silver is Ag⁺.

3.

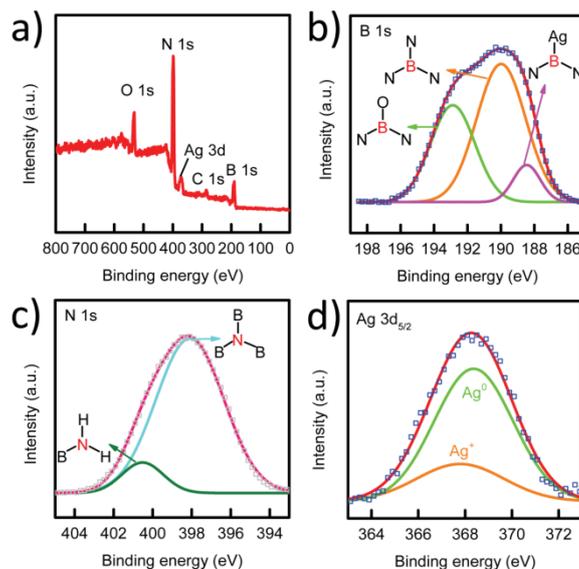


Fig. S3 XPS spectra of BN microfibers with Ag nanoparticles on their surface. (a) Survey spectrum indicates the presence of B, N, C, O and Ag. (b) B 1s spectrum. The main sp^2 -hybridized BN structure shows a peak at 190.8 eV, while a shoulder peak located at 192.7 eV is attributed to the edge or interfacial BN structures linked with $-OH$. A third peak fitted at 188.4 eV usually presents in boride, which we attributed to the contact of B and Ag. (c) N 1s spectrum. Besides the main sp^2 -hybridized BN structures, the shoulder peak located at 401 eV belongs to the surface $-NH-$ or $-NH_2$ groups. (d) Ag $3d_{5/2}$ spectrum. Peaks at 367.7 eV and 368.4 eV are attributed to Ag^+ and Ag^0 , respectively. Most of the Ag^+ has transformed into metallic silver, as judged from the peak areas of Ag^+ and Ag^0 .

4.

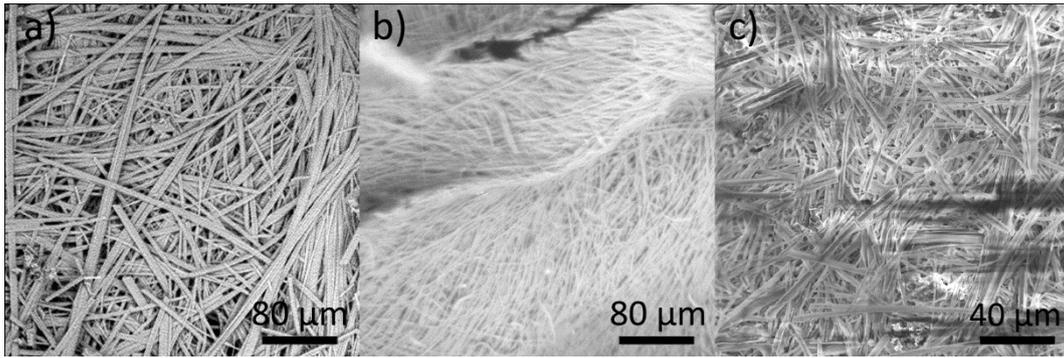


Fig. S4 Low-magnification SEM images of a) M2B precursor b) BN microfibers and c) BN/Ag hybrids.

5.

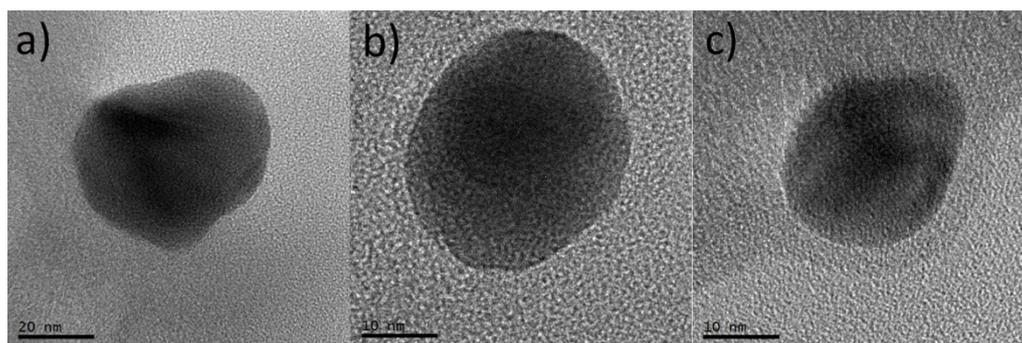


Fig. S5 TEM images of Ag nanoparticles with different sizes and shapes on a BN microfiber.

6.

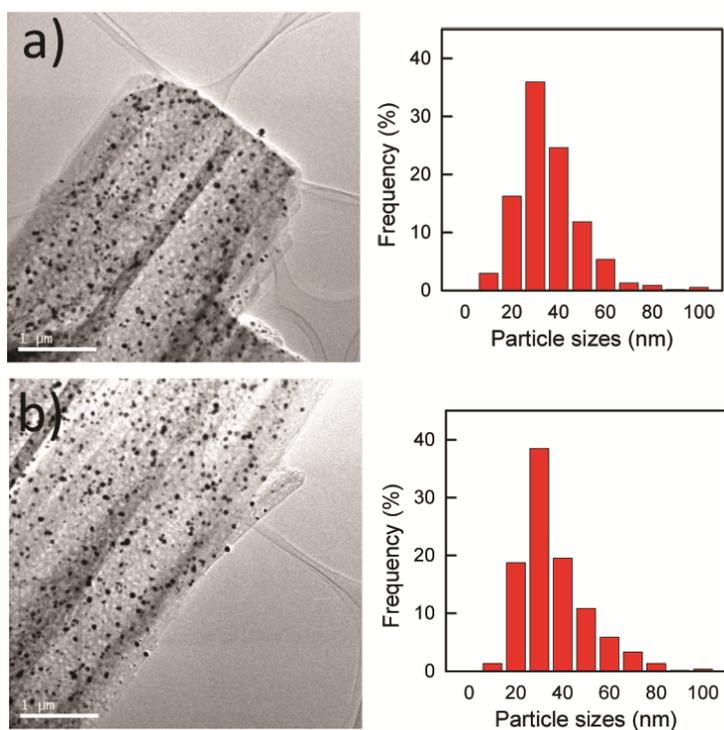


Fig. S6 TEM images of the other two parts of Ag nanoparticle-decorated BN microfibers and the size distribution of Ag nanoparticles.

7.

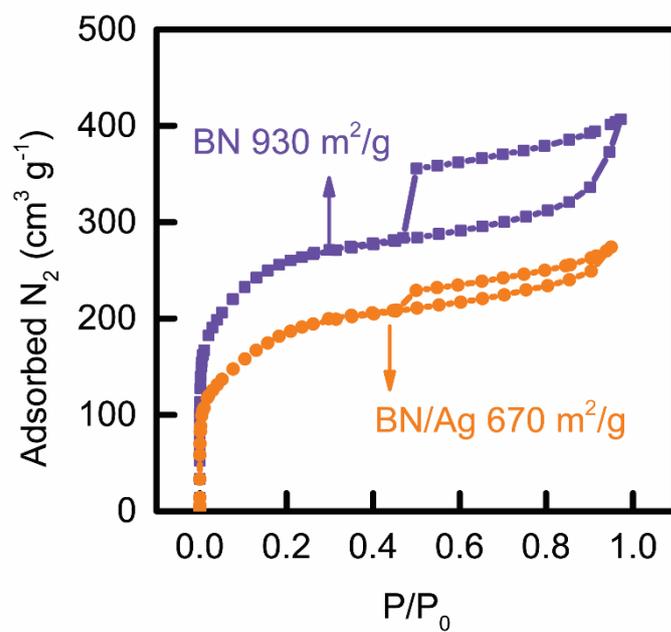


Fig. S7 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of BN microfibers and Ag-decorated BN microfibers. Bare BN microfibers hold a high specific surface area of 930 m²/g. The loaded Ag nanoparticles occupied some holes within BN microfibers and, therefore, the resultant specific surface area decreased to 670 m²/g.

8.

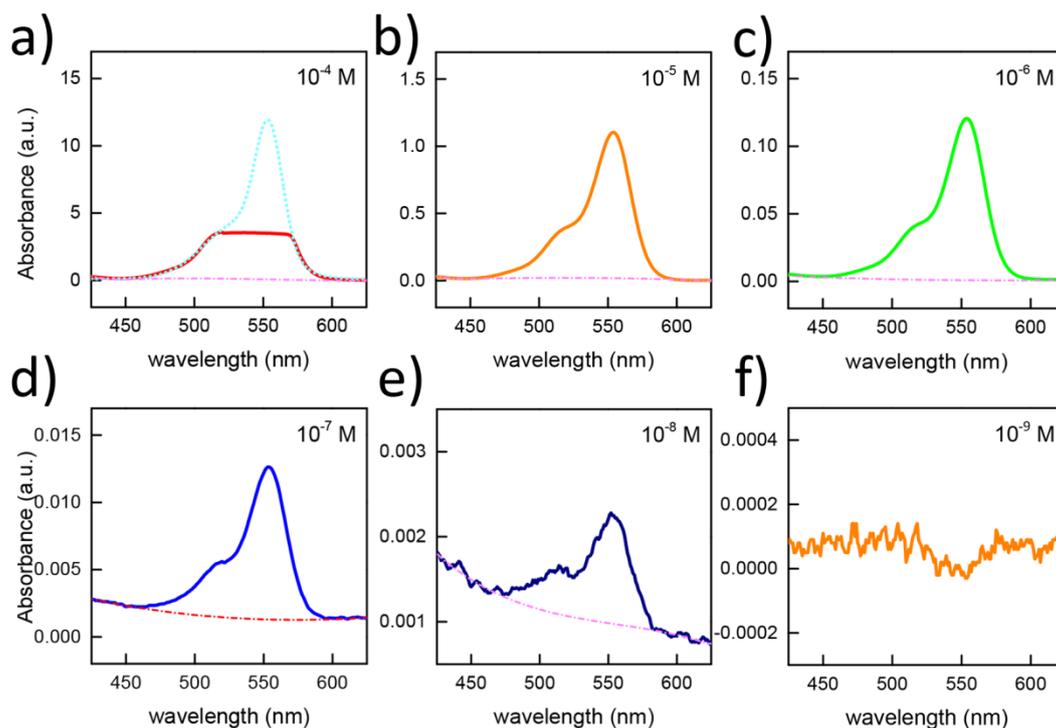


Fig. S8 UV-vis spectra of RhB solutions whose concentrations are 10^{-4} M, 10^{-5} M, 10^{-6} M, 10^{-7} M, 10^{-8} M and 10^{-9} M. 10^{-4} M RhB solution is so concentrated that it generates a flat peak tip. Therefore, we fit the curve to get the peak. RhB solutions of 10^{-5} M, 10^{-6} M, 10^{-7} M and 10^{-8} M show a characteristic peak at 552 nm. 10^{-9} M RhB solution concentration is too low to be detected by UV-vis spectra. The dot-dash lines are baselines which are subtracted.

9.

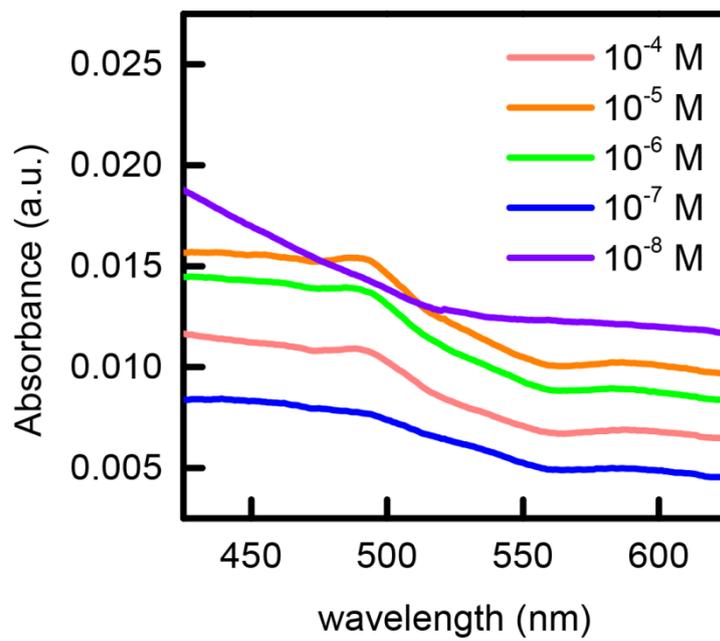


Fig. S9 UV-vis spectra of RhB solutions after BN/Ag adsorption.

10.

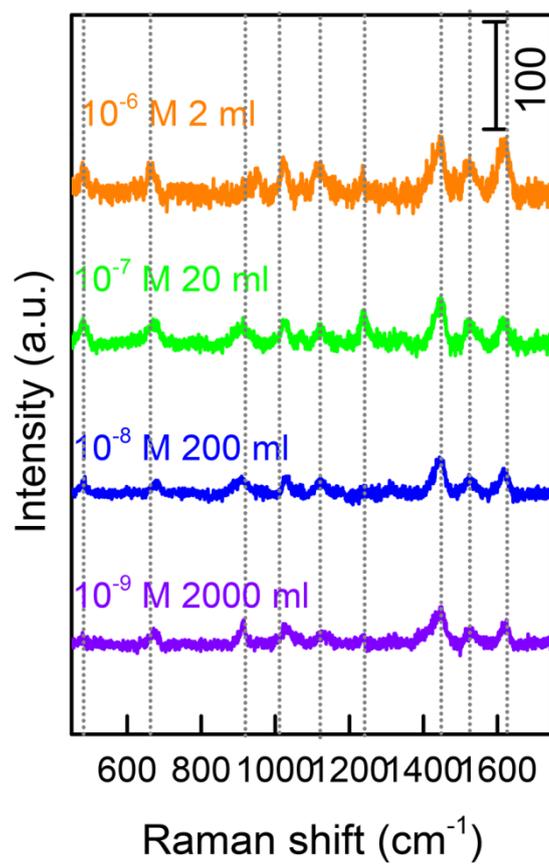


Fig. S10 Raman spectra of the solutions with the same amount of MB but at different concentrations and volumes.

11.

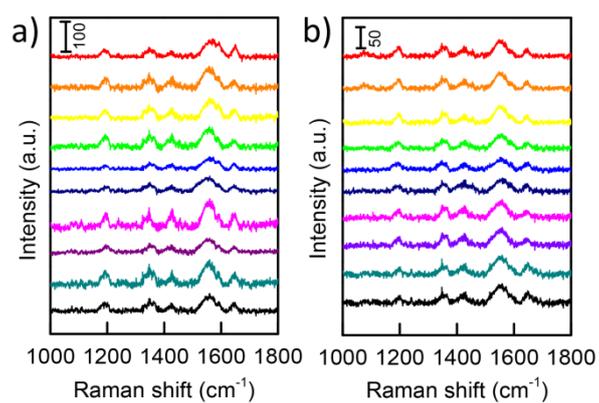


Fig. S11 a) Raman spectra of RhB (10^{-6} M) on ten different spots of BN/Ag membrane. b) Raman spectra of RhB (10^{-6} M) on ten different parts of BN/Ag membrane after 10-cycles reusability test.

12.

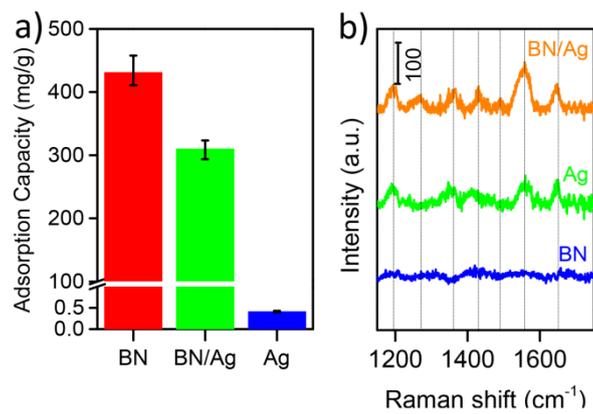


Fig. S12 a) Adsorption capacities of BN, BN/Ag and Ag NPs. b) Raman spectra of RhB (10^{-6} M) on BN/Ag, Ag NPs and BN.