## A Robust site-specific Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorod/nanodots superstructure for in-situ SERS monitoring catalytic reaction

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Fig. S1 TEM of Au@SiO<sub>2</sub> nanorods (A); Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Ag nanorods (B)



Fig. S2 Magnified image of TEM of Au@SiO<sub>2</sub> nanorods (A); Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Ag nanorods (B)



Fig. S3 (A) The histogram of edge length of Au@SiO<sub>2</sub> nanorods (corresponding to Fig. S1A), the average edge length is  $61.15\pm10.46$  nm. (B) The histogram of width of Au@SiO<sub>2</sub> nanorods (corresponding to Fig. S1A), the average width is  $22.87\pm3.34$  nm



Fig. S4 UV-vis-NIR spectrum of Au nanorods (A); Au@SiO<sub>2</sub> nanorods (B); Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Ag nanorods (C)



Fig. S5 (A) The histogram of edge length of Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Ag nanorods (corresponding to Figure S1B), the average edge length is  $66.78 \pm 7.29$  nm. (B) The histogram of width of Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Ag nanorods (corresponding to Figure S1B), the average width is  $24.93 \pm 3.01$  nm. (C) The histogram of thickness of Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Ag nanorods (corresponding to Figure S1B), the average thickness of  $6.08 \pm 1.62$ nm.



Fig. S6 Low magnification and large field view of the TEM images of tip-edge coated Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorod/nanodots superstructure.



Element	Peak	Area	k	Abs	Weight%	Weight%	Atomic%
	Area	Sigma	factor	Corrn.		Sigma	
Si K	606	110	0.732	1.150	1.66	0.30	8.31
Ag L	7943	306	1.262	1.127	36.86	1.04	47.92
Au M	14499	335	1.194	1.089	61.48	1.05	43.78
Totals					100.00		

Fig. S7 The EDX percentage of Au@SiO2@Ag core-shell nanorods



Fig. S8 The EDX percentage of core-satellite Au@SiO2@AgPt nanorod/nanodots superstructure





Fig. S9 TEM of Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorods/nanodots superstructure with different amounts of AgNO<sub>3</sub> (A) 0.5 mL 4mM; (B) 1 mL 4mM; (C) 1.5 mL 4mM and identical 38.6 mM  $H_2PtCl_6$  1 mL.



**Fig. S10** UV-Vis spectrum of 4-nitrophenol (left); UV-Vis spectrum of p-nitrophenolate anions when  $NaBH_4$  is added to 4-nitrophenol (middle); UV-Vis spectrum of p-aminophenolate anions when nanorods/nanodots are added to the mixture of  $NaBH_4$  and p-nitrophenol (right)







**Fig. S11** The successive decrease of the UV-Vis spectrum of the reduction of p-nitrophenol by using (A) Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Ag nanorods; (B) tip coated Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorod/nanodots superstructure; (C) tip/edge coated Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorod/nanodots superstructure; (D) core-satellite Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorod/nanodots with low Pt density superstructure; (E) core-satellite Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorod/nanodots with high Pt density superstructure



**Fig. S12** The successive decrease of the UV-vis spectrum of the reduction of p-nitrophenol by Pt nanodots (left); Plots of lnA versus time for the reduction of para-nitrophenol catalysis by Pt nanodots.



**Fig. S13** The intensity of the main Raman vibrational of R6G with concentration  $10^{-7}$  M in 30 points SERS spectra collected on the (A) Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Ag core-shell nanorods, (B) tip coated Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorod/nanodots superstructure; (C) tip/edge coated Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorod/nanodots superstructure; (D) core-satellite Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorod/nanodots with low Pt density superstructure; (E) core-satellite Au@SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgPt nanorod/nanodots with high Pt density superstructure