Supporting information

Reliable SERS Detection of Nitrite based on pH and Laser Irradiancedependent Diazotization through a Convenient Sampling Microchamber

Mengyue Gao, Wei Fang, Jiaqiang Ren, Aiguo Shen* and Jiming Hu*

Key Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry for Biology and Medicine, Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry and Molecular Sciences, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, P. R. China.. Email: <u>agshen@whu.edu.cn</u>, <u>imhu@whu.edu.cn</u>



Fig. S1 SEM images of different distal tips (a-e) and its inner surface of micro-chambers morphology (f-j) with different sizes of orifice: (a) 25, (b) 100, (c) 200, (d) 300, (e) 500 μm. Scale bars:(a-e) 100 μm, (f-j) 200 nm.



Fig. S2 SEM image of 50 nm Au NPs



Fig. S3 UV-vis absorption spectrum of 50±5 nm gold collides.



Fig. S4 SERS spectra of PATP reacted with 100 μ M NO₂⁻ ions based in the different microchambers (normalized Raman band at 1141 cm⁻¹ to the peak intensity at 1078 cm⁻¹; laser power 1.75 mW and pH=1).



Fig.S5 The intensity of SERS band at 1078 cm⁻¹ under different laser power illumination (pH=7)



Fig. S6 The enlarged panel of the characteristic peaks at 1141 and 1182 cm⁻¹ of PATP-capped micro chambers reacted with 100 μ M NO₂⁻ under different conditions. (Power laser 1.75 mW)



Fig. S7 The ion chromatography of fermented bean curd (a) and picked vegetable (b), the SERS spectra of real samples. (c) The SERS spectra of NO_2^- reacted with PATP-capped micro-chamber in real samples.

Table S1 Quantitative Result of NO2 ⁻ ions in real samples through SERS and IC measurement
respectively

	$C_{SERS\ measurement}$ (μM)	$C_{IC measurement}$ (μM)	relative	RSD
			error	
fermented bean curd	83.52	72.62	0.1501	0.2114
pickled vegetable	133.8	116.6	0.1475	0.1908