Supporting Information:

Theoretical Modeling of Voltage Effects and the Chemical Mechanism in

Surface-Enhanced Raman Scattering

Rebecca L. Gieseking, Mark A. Ratner, George C. Schatz*

Department of Chemistry, Northwestern University

2145 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois 60208, United States

^{*} Corresponding author: g-schatz@northwestern.edu; +1(847)-491-5657



Figure S1. Excited-state energies for the Ag₂₀-pyridine Surface complex at the INDO/SCI level with applied potentials from 0.0 to -2.0 V. Solid red lines correspond to states with > 50% Ag₂₀ \rightarrow pyridine CT character, dotted red lines to states with 20-50% CT character, and gray lines to local Ag₂₀ excited states.



Figure S2. Excited-state energies for the Ag₂₀-pyridine Vertex complex at the INDO/SCI level with applied potentials from 0.0 to -2.0 V. Solid red lines correspond to states with > 50% Ag₂₀ \rightarrow pyridine CT character, dotted red lines to states with 20-50% CT character, and gray lines to local Ag₂₀ excited states.



Figure S3. Normal Raman spectra for the Surface geometry of the Ag₂₀-pyridine complex at the INDO/SCI level, showing the effect of applied potentials from 0.0 to -2.0 V within the OESA model.



Figure S4. Normal Raman spectra for the Vertex geometry of the Ag₂₀-pyridine complex at the INDO/SCI level, showing the effect of applied potentials from 0.0 to -2.0 V within the OESA model.



Figure S5. Resonance Raman spectra for the Surface geometry of the Ag_{20} -pyridine complex at the INDO/SCI level, showing the effect of applied potentials from 0.0 to -2.0 V within the OESA model.



Figure S6. Resonance Raman spectra for the Vertex geometry of the Ag₂₀-pyridine complex at the INDO/SCI level, showing the effect of applied potentials from 0.0 to -2.0 V within the OESA model.