# **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## Robust raspberry-like metallo-dielectric nanoclusters of critical sizes as SERS substrates

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**Table S2:** Summary table of the observed vibration bands on pristine and EDPS-modified silica nanoparticles. A sample of silica with a smaller diameter (50 nm) was specifically prepared and surface modified with EDPS in order to exalt the surface bands by increasing the surface to volume ratio. Abbreviations: s, strong; m, medium; w, weak intensity;  $v_{sym}$ , symmetric stretching;  $v_{asym}$ , asymmetric stretching;  $\delta$ , bending;  $\rho$ , rocking vibrations.

**Fig. S2:** TEM images of (a) 89-nm and (b) 106-nm silica nanoparticles after the adsorption of PDDA/PSS/PDDA multilayer. (c) Magnified view of a single 89-nm silica nanoparticle, where both arrows delineate the polyelectrolyte multilayer. (d)  $\zeta$ -potential values of the PDDA/PSS/PDDA coated silica nanoparticles as a function of the number of layers deposited at pH 8.

### Informations concerning the calculation of the SERS enhancement factor

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Batch	Diameter of the	Diameter of the as-obtained	Concentration of the as-	λ <sub>max</sub> (nm)	
	used seeds (nm)	nanoparticles (nm)	obtained particles (L <sup>-1</sup> ) $*$		
AgNP26	-	26 ± 5	8.0 10 <sup>16</sup>	404	
AuNP10	-	10 ± 1	1.9 10 <sup>16</sup>	520	
AuNP20	10 ± 1	20 ± 3	1.8 10 <sup>15</sup>	518	
AuNP30	20 ± 3	33 ± 6	1.2 10 <sup>14</sup>	522	
AuNP40	33 ± 6	40 ± 9	1.2 10 <sup>14</sup>	525	
AuNP50	33 ± 6	50 ± 8	3.1 10 <sup>13</sup>	530	

\* as determined by ICP-OES on samples after washing stages



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ν (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Intensity	Assignment	89-nm silica particles		50-nm silica particles
			pristine	EDPS-modified	EDPS-modified
3700-3400	S	v(OH)	х	x	х
2983	m	v <sub>asym</sub> (CH <sub>x</sub> )		x	х
2950	m	v(NCH <sub>x</sub> )		x	х
1975	shoulder	typical silica overtone	х	х	x
1870	w	typical silica overtone	х	x	x
1627	w	δ(H₂O) enclosed water	х	х	x
1449	w	δ(NCH)		x	х
1419	w	δ(CN⁺)		x	х
1108	S	v <sub>asym</sub> (Si-O-Si)	х	x	х
944	S	v <sub>sym</sub> (Si-O-Si)	х	x	х
802	S	δ(Si-O-Si)	х	x	х
565	m	cyclic (Si-O-Si)	х	x	x
475	S	ρ(Si-O-Si)	х	x	x

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**Fig. S2:** TEM images of (a) 89-nm and (b) 106-nm silica nanoparticles after the adsorption of PDDA/PSS/PDDA multilayer. (c) Magnified view of a single 89-nm silica nanoparticle, where both arrows delineate the polyelectrolyte multilayer. (d) ζ-potential values of the PDDA/PSS/PDDA coated silica nanoparticles as a function of the number of layers deposited at pH 8.

### Informations concerning the calculation of the SERS enhancement factor

The SERS enhancement factor was calculated according to the following formula [1]:

$$\mathbf{EF} = \frac{\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{SERS}} / \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{Surf}}}{\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{Raman}} / \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{Vol}}}$$

where  $N_{Vol}$  is the average number of molecules in the scattering volume, V, for the normal Raman measurement, and  $N_{Surf}$  is the average number of adsorbed molecules in the same scattering volume for the SERS measurement. As normal Raman and SERS intensities ( $I_{Raman}$  and  $I_{SERS}$ ) we selected the height of the band at ca. 999 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Both Raman and SERS measurements were performed under the same experimental set-up (i.e. identical scattering volume).

The metallic surface available for a single SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgNP26 clusters (silica core of 106 nm diameter and ca. 60 satellites of 26 nm diameter) is ca.  $127 \times 10^3$  nm<sup>2</sup>/cluster. On the other hand, for SiO<sub>2</sub>@AuNP30 assemblies (silica core of 106 nm diameter and ca. 25 satellites of 30 nm diameter) the estimated gold surface available is of ca.  $71 \times 10^3$  nm<sup>2</sup>/cluster. The cluster concentration in the samples was kept constant to ca.  $6 \times 10^{13}$  cluster/L. Thus, the corresponding metallic area available for SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgNP26 and SiO<sub>2</sub>@AuNP30 suspensions are ca.  $7.6 \times 10^{17}$  and  $4.3 \times 10^{17}$  nm<sup>2</sup>/L, respectively.

The density of self-assembled monolayer of TP on a flat Au surface is 4.7 molecules/nm<sup>2</sup>.[2]. Thus, we can use this value to estimate the maximum number of TP molecules that can be attached to each cluster, which correspond to ca.  $35 \times 10^{17}$  molecules/L for SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgNP26 solution and ca.  $20 \times 10^{17}$  molecules/L for SiO<sub>2</sub>@AuNP30 solution (i.e.  $5.8 \times 10^{-6}$  M and  $3.4 \times 10^{-6}$  M, respectively). For SERS studies, 10 µL of a 0.1 mM ethanolic solution of thiophenol (TP) were added to 1 mL of colloidal dispersion, corresponding to a final concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  M. Therefore, for both SiO<sub>2</sub>@AgNP26 and SiO<sub>2</sub>@AuNP30 suspensions, an equal submonolayer amount of TP was used to label the metallic surfaces. Assuming a 100% adsorption efficiency of TP onto gold and silver, we can consequently estimate N<sub>surf</sub> equals to 1 millimole of TP per 1 L of clusters.

By direct comparison of the SERS spectra to the normal Raman spectra of a TP 98% solution (9.74 M), we can then calculate the EFs at different excitation wavelengths. The values are reported in Fig. 10d.

#### References

(1) Aroca, R., Surface-enhanced Vibrational Spectroscopy. 2006: John Wiley & Sons, Chichester.

(2) Kang, H., et al., Two-dimensional ordering of benzenethiol self-assembled monolayers guided by displacement of cyclohexanethiols on Au(111).

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