1	Rapid detection of hypnotics using surface-enhanced Raman scattering based on gold
2	nanoparticle co-aggregation in wet system
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21	Supporting information
22	S-1 Surface enhanced Raman scattering spectra of hypnotics examined.
23	S-2 Enlarged views of calibration plots in the low concentration region.
24	S-3 Surface enhanced Raman scattering spectra of hypnotic in apple juice.
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(a)

Figure S-1 Surface enhanced Raman scattering spectra of hypnotics examined in this study. Exposure
time was 1 sec and 100 frames spectra were averaged. All spectra were obtained by gold nanoparticles.
BG (MeOH) indicates the background spectra of AuNP aggregates.





Figure S-1 (continued)

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Raman shift (cm⁻¹)



Figure S-2 Enlargement of calibration plots in the low concentration region for four hypnotics, flunitrazepam (FNZ), etizolam (ETI), zolpidem (ZLP) and zopiclone (ZPC). Full scale plots are shown in Fig. 6a. Shaded area indicate standard deviation of each sample points. Black lines indicates the result of linear regression calibrated in 0.1-5 ppm (FNZ) or 0.1-1 ppm (ETI, ZLP and ZPC).



40 Figure S-3 Surface enhanced Raman scattering spectra obtained from apple drink containing 41 hypnotics. Concentrations indicated in the right panels indicate the final concentration of the sample 42 after dilution by water. Broken lines in each figure indicate the peak used for calculation of intensity 43 and matrix effect. Apple drink (BG) indicates the background spectra obtained by measuring SERS 44 from the apple drink without drug molecules.

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47 Figure S-3 (continued).