

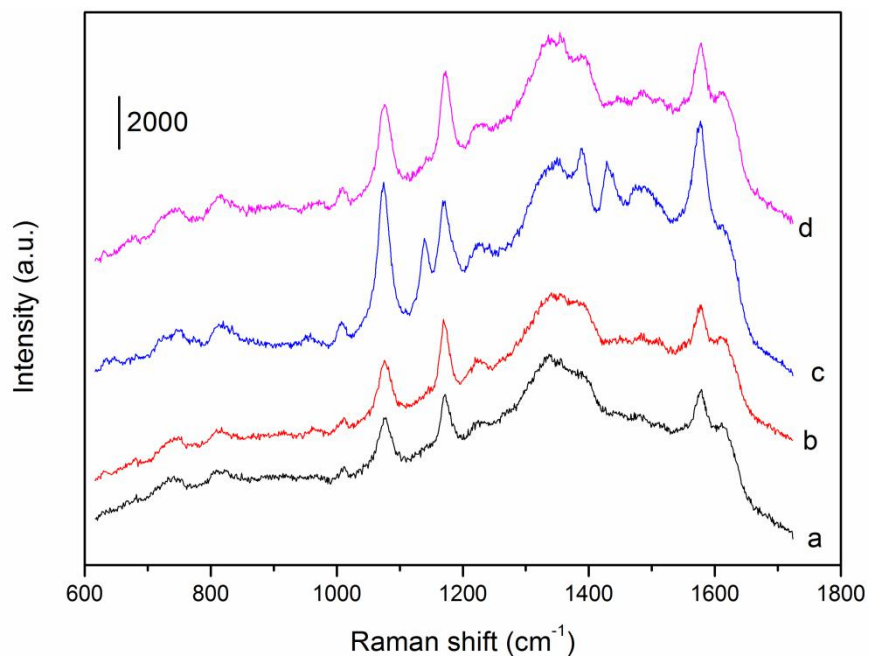
## Supporting Information:

### **Fried egg-like Au mesostructures grown on poly(4-vinylpyridine) brushes grafted graphene oxide**

Lihua Feng,<sup>a</sup> Ke Wang,<sup>a</sup> Ping Li,<sup>a</sup> Wenqin Wang <sup>\*a</sup> and Tao Chen <sup>\*b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, Faculty of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211, P. R. China. E-mail: [wqwang@126.com](mailto:wqwang@126.com)

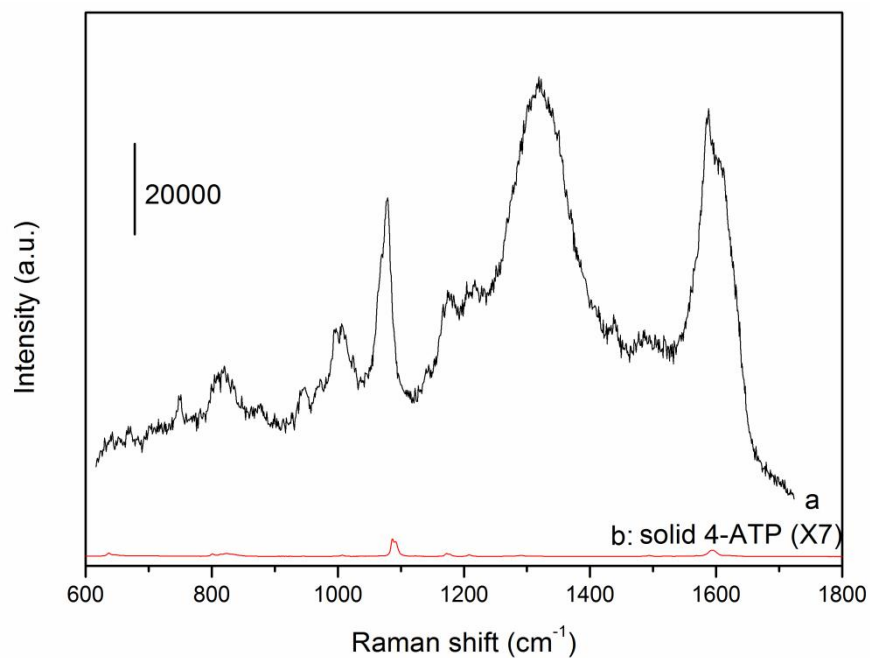
<sup>b</sup> Division of Polymer and Composite Materials, Ningbo Institute of Material Technology and Engineering, Chinese Academy of Science, Ningbo 315201, P. R. China. E-mail: [tao.chen@nimte.ac.cn](mailto:tao.chen@nimte.ac.cn)



**Figure S1.** Raman spectra of 4-ATP ( $10^{-4}\text{M}$ ) on the different Au nanostructures: (a) SEM image of the sample shown in Fig.2A; (b) SEM image of the sample shown in Fig.2B; (c) SEM image of the sample shown in Fig.2C; (d) SEM image of the sample shown in Fig.2D;

### The calculation of EF value:

The value of the surface enhancement factor (EF) of 4-ATP on fried egg-like Au mesostructures is calculated according to the following expression:  $EF = [I_{SERS}]/[I_{bulk}] \times [N_{bulk}]/[N_{ads}]$ ,<sup>1</sup> where  $I_{SERS}$  is the intensity of a vibrational mode in the SERS spectrum of 4-ATP and  $I_{bulk}$  is the intensity of the same mode in the Raman spectrum from the solid 4-ATP. For all spectra, the intensity of  $\nu_{cs}$  at 1079  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  is used to calculate EF values.  $N_{bulk}$  is the numbers of molecules of the neat 4-ATP in the laser illumination volume assuming a cylindrical focal volume (the diameter of the laser spot is 1  $\mu\text{m}$  and the depth of the laser is 2  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Then,  $N_{bulk}$  is calculated by  $N_{av}(\rho V_{laser}/M)$ , in which  $N_{av}$  is the Avogadro number,  $V_{laser}$  is the focal volume of the laser illumination,  $M$  is the molecular weight of 4-ATP molecule (125.19  $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ ), and  $\rho$  is the density of 4-ATP molecule (1.18  $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ ). So,  $N_{bulk}$  is  $8.91 \times 10^9$  molecules. If we assume the Au mesostructures as a compact flat surface, and 4-ATP is dispersed on Au mesostructures with dense monolayer coverage, then the density of 4-ATP is assumed to be  $10^{-4} \text{ M} \times 50 \mu\text{L} \times N_{av} / \text{cm}^2$  (i.e.,  $3.01 \times 10^{15} / \text{cm}^2$ ). Because the surface area of the laser spot (1  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter) is about  $7.85 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2$ , the number of adsorbed molecules within the laser spot is  $2.36 \times 10^7$ . The ratio of  $N_{bulk}$  to  $N_{ads}$  is about  $3.78 \times 10^2$ . The ratio of  $I_{SERS}$  to  $I_{bulk}$  is about 100 according to **Figure S2**. Therefore, EF is calculated to be about  $3.78 \times 10^4$ .



**Figure S2.** (a): Raman spectrum of 4-ATP ( $10^{-4}$  M) on fired egg-like Au mesostructures (SEM image of the sample shown in Fig.3D); (b): Raman spectrum of the solid 4-ATP.

### Reference

1. S. J. Guo, L. Wang and E. K. Wang, *Chem. Commun.*, 2007, 3163-3165.