

Supplementary Information

Reactive strategy-based SERS Determination of $O_2^{\cdot-}$ Generated from Sunscreen

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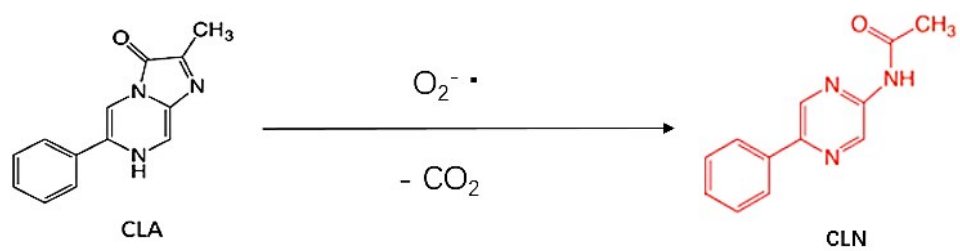


Fig S1. Schematic illustration of CLA reaction with $O_2^{\cdot -}$ into dioxetane analog (CLN).

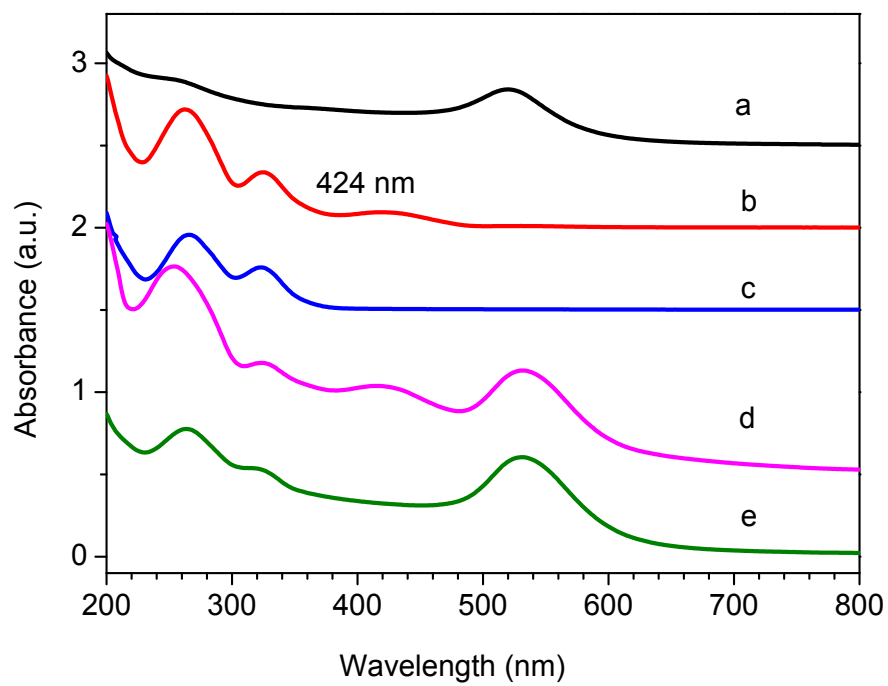


Fig S2. UV-Vis spectra of (a) Au NPs, (b) CLA, (c) CLN, (d) Au NPs and CLA, (e) Au NPs and CLN.

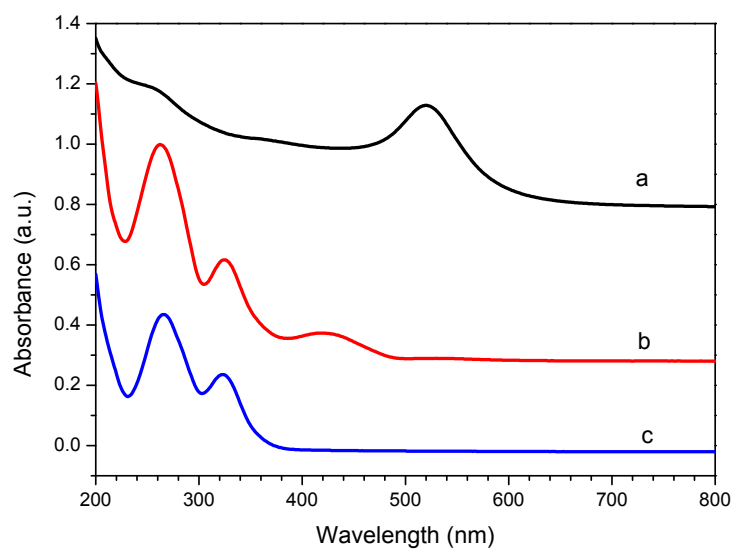


Fig S3. UV-Vis spectra of CLA (a) 0.1 mmol/L, (b) 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, (c) 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$.

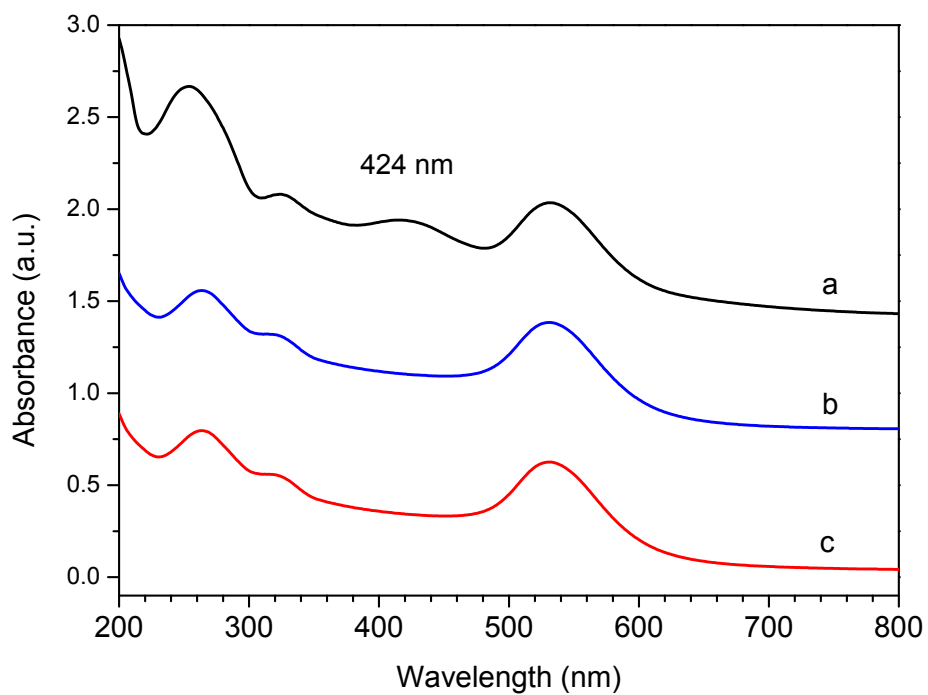


Fig S4. UV-vis spectra of TiO₂ with Au NPs/CLA under different radiation time (a) 2h, (b) 3h, (c) 4h.

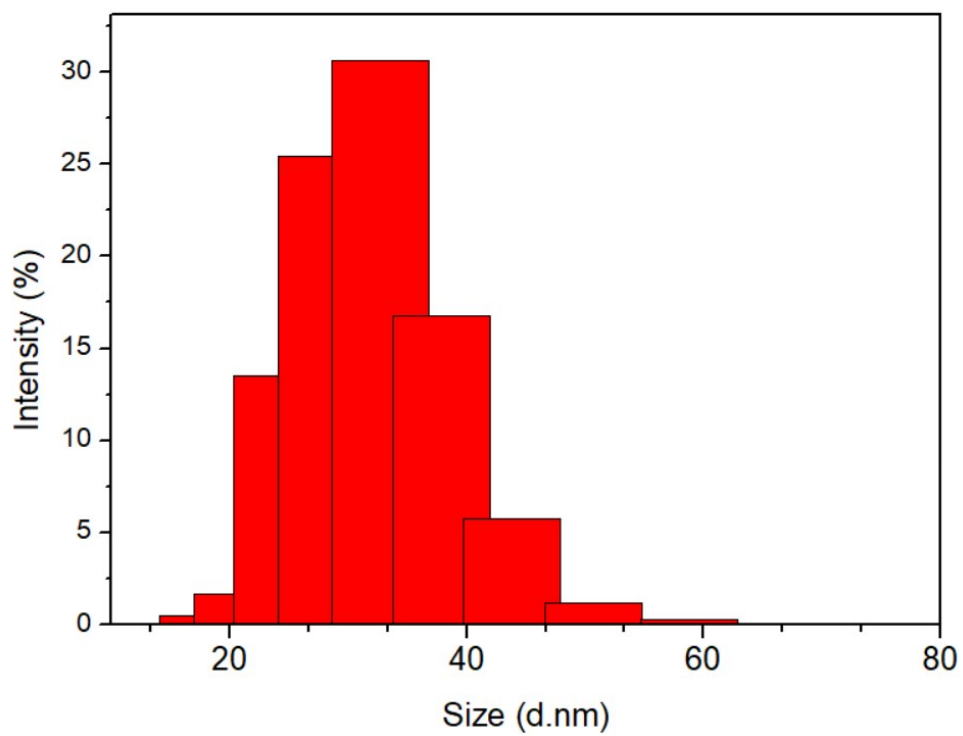


Fig S5. Size distribution of Au NPs.

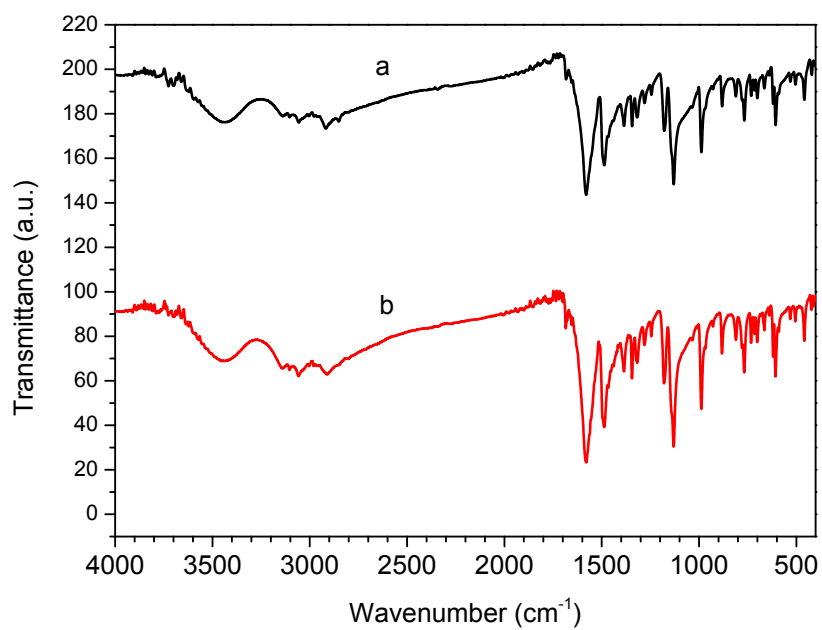


Fig S6. FTIR spectra of (a) CLA, (b) Au NPs + CLA.

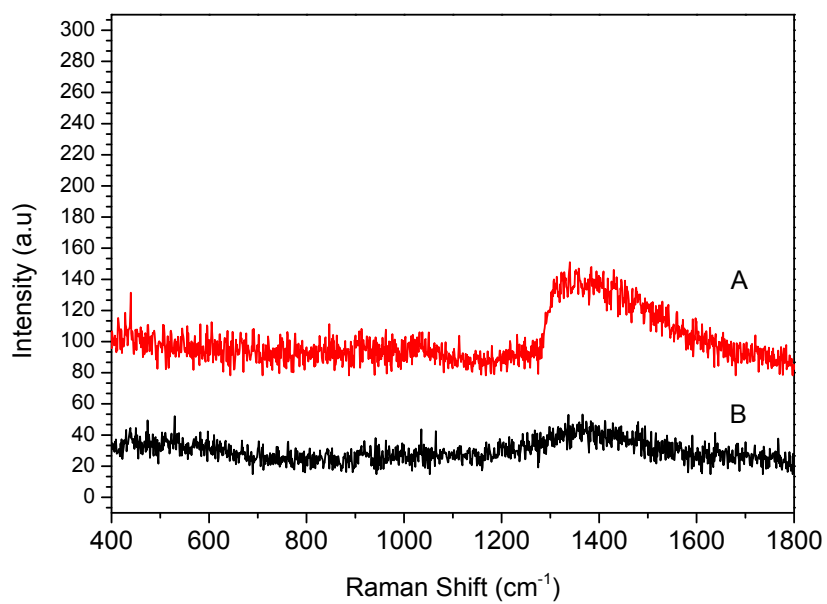


Fig S7. Raman spectra of (A) CLA, (B) CLN.

Principle of kit determination $O_2^{\cdot-}$:

$O_2^{\cdot-}$ reacts with hydroxylamine to form nitrite ions (reaction equation: $NH_2OH + 2 O_2^{\cdot-} + H^+ = NO_2^- + H_2O_2 + H_2O$). NO_2^- reacts with p-aminobenzene sulfonic acid and α -naphthylamine to produce the pink azo dye, 4-((2-aminonaphthalen-1-yl)diazenyl)benzenesulfonic acid, i.e. PANE, which has significant light absorption at 530 nm.

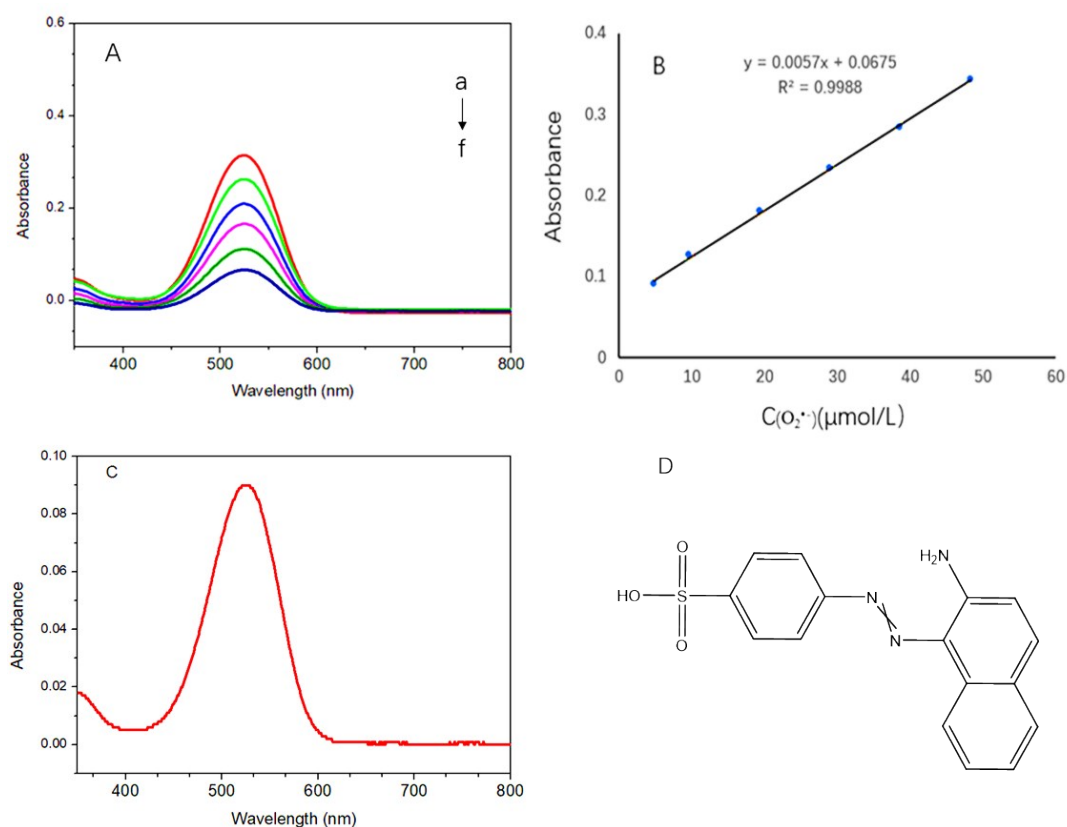


Fig. S8. (A) UV-Vis spectra of PANE concentration (a) 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, (b) 8.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, (c) 6.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, (d) 4.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, (e) 2.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, (f) 1.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, (B) Standard curve line of $O_2^{\cdot-}$ ($n=3$), (C) UV-Vis Spectrum of PANE concentration under the ultraviolet analyzer for 3 hours, (D) molecular structure of PANE.

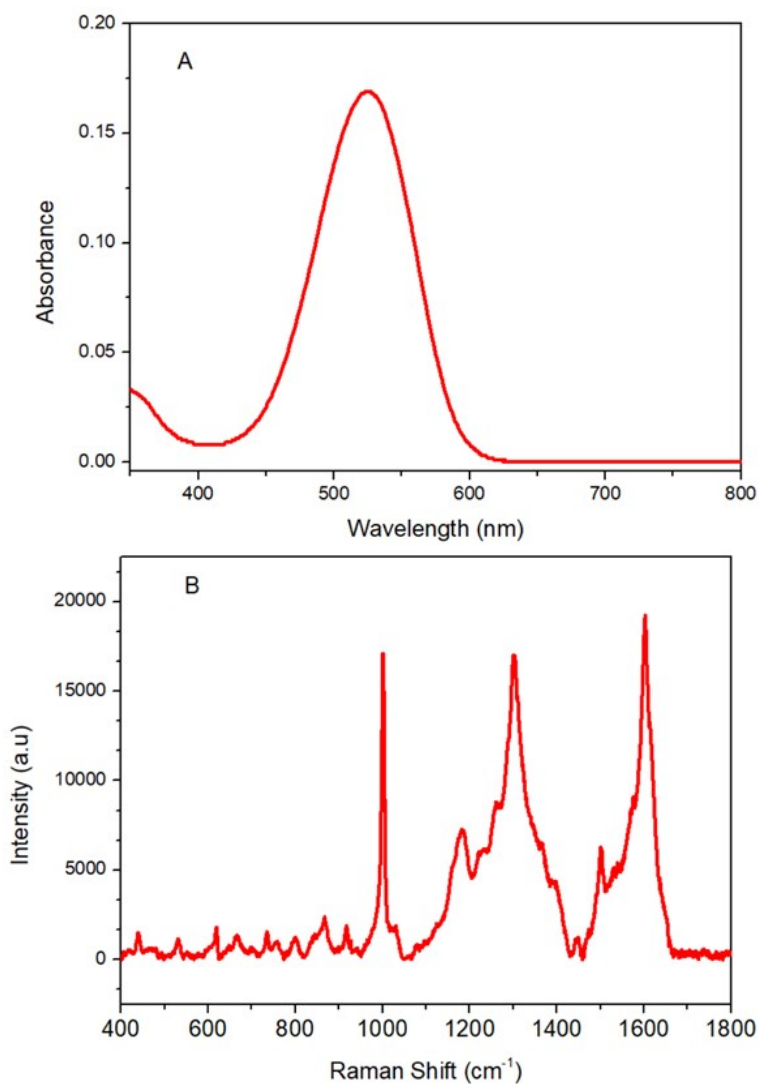


Fig. S9. (A) UV-Vis spectrum of PANE, (B) SERS spectrum of Au NPs/CLN.

Relative Error (RE) calculation :

The concentration was $C_0 = 9.91 \times 10^{-6}$ mol/L by UV calculated.

The concentration was $C_1 = 8.93 \times 10^{-6}$ mol/L by SERS calculated.

$$\text{Computational formula: RE} = \frac{|C_1 - C_0|}{C_0} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{RE} = \frac{|8.93 - 9.91|}{9.91} \times 100\% = 9.86\%$$

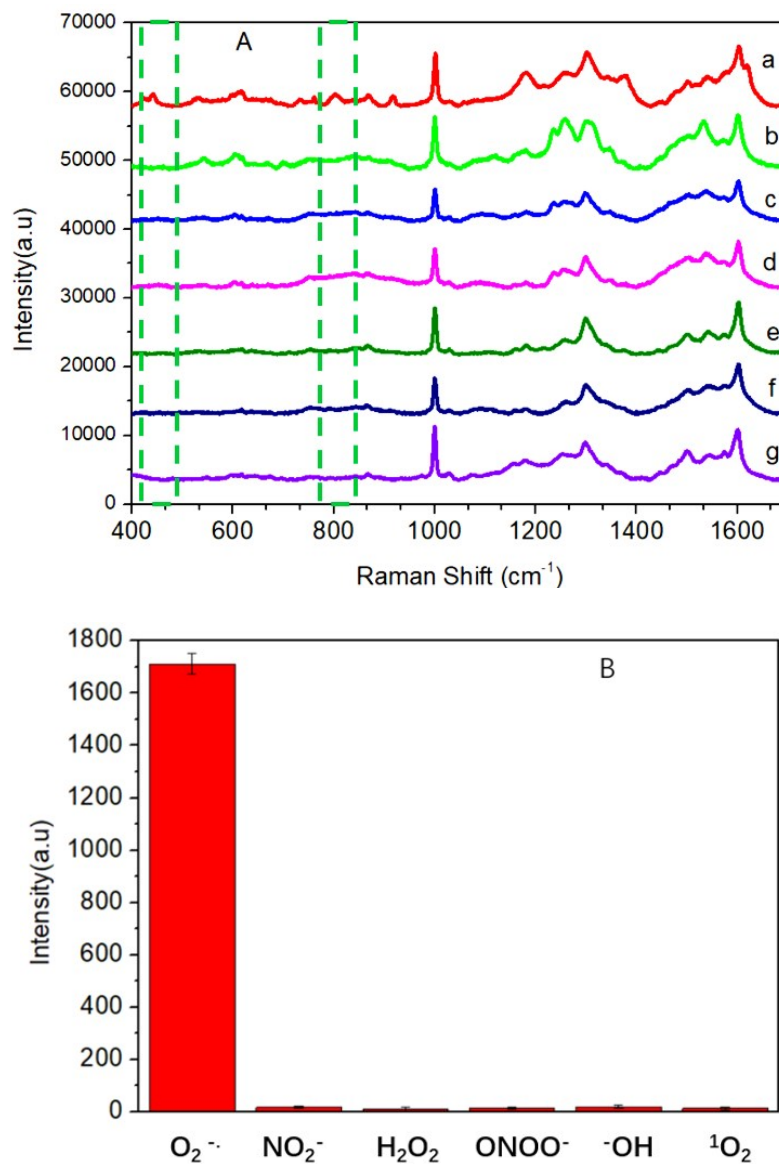


Fig. S10. (A) SERS spectra of (a) Au NPs/CLA+ O₂^{-•}, (b) Au NPs/CLA, (c) Au NPs/CLA+NO₂⁻, (d) Au NPs/CLA+H₂O₂, (e) Au NPs/CLA+ONOO⁻, (f) Au NPs/CLA+•OH, (g) Au NPs/CLA+¹O₂, (ROS concentration is 1.0 μmol/L), (B) Plot demonstrated the selectivity of the SERS nanosensors based on the band of 802 cm⁻¹.

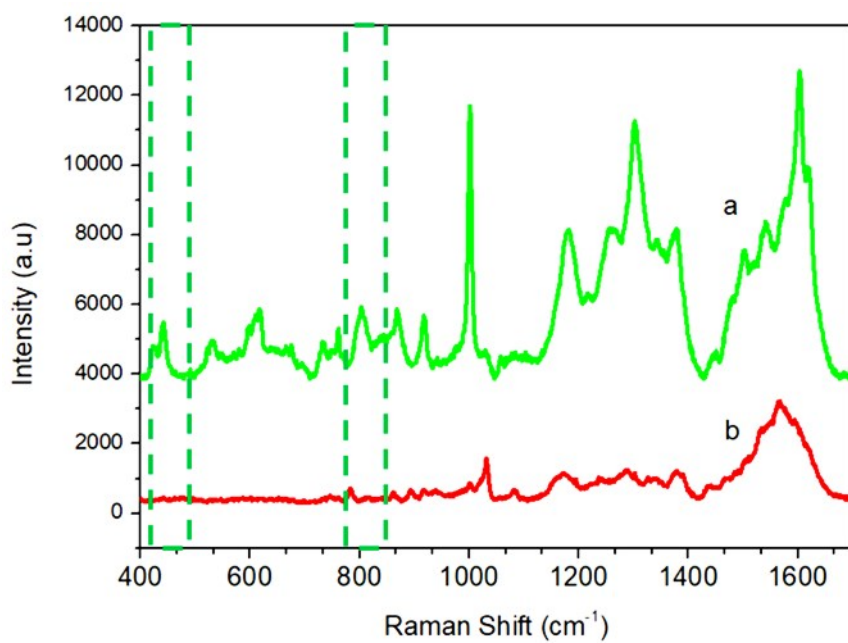


Fig. S11. SERS spectra of (a) Au NPs/CLN, (b) Au NPs/sunscreen after UV irradiation.

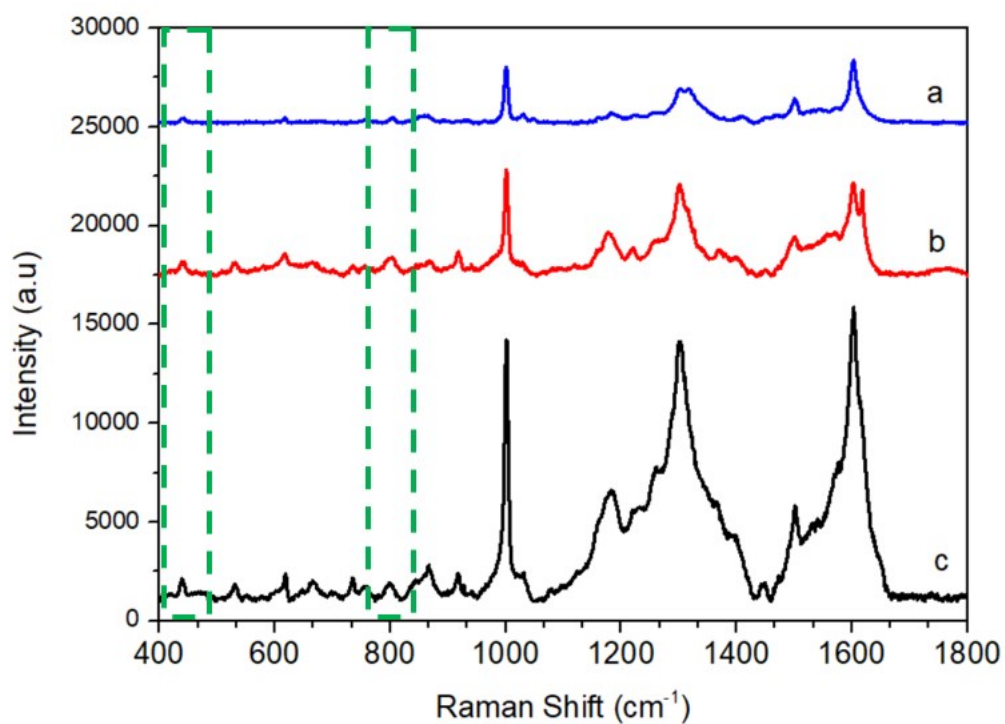


Fig S12. SERS spectra of 1.0 g sunscreen under different UV exposure time: (a) 30 min, (b) 1 h, (c) 2 h.

Table S1. Methods for the determination of superoxide anion radical

Method	Linearity range (mol/L)	LOD (nmol/L)	Ref
Electrochemistry	3.0×10^{-8} — 2.1×10^{-7}	17.5	1
Fluorescence	2.0×10^{-5} — 8.0×10^{-5}	70.5	2
Bioluminescent	/	3.5	3
RSS	5.0×10^{-8} — 5.0×10^{-5}	9	This work

References:

1. X. Shen, Q. Wang, Y. Liu, W. Xue, L. Ma, S. Feng, C. Mao. *Sci Rep-UK*, 2016, **6**, 28989.
2. J. Yang, X. L. Liu, H. L. Wang, H. Q. Tan, X. X. Xie, X. Zhang, C. C. Liu, X. Qu, J. L. Hua. *Analyst*, 2018, **143**, 1242–1249.
3. K. Thandavan, S. Gandhi, S. Sethuraman, J. B. Ravappan, U. K. Krishnan. *Sens Actuators B*, 2013, **176**, 884-892