Electronic Supplementary Information

Highly Sensitive AuNSs@AgNR SERS Substrates for Rapid Determination of Aromatic Amines

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Fig. S1. Cross-sectional view of the AgNR substrate.



Fig. S2. (A) SERS spectra of R6G collected from AuNSs@AgNR substrate sealed for two weeks; (B) histogram of peak intensity and storage time at 1310 cm⁻¹ and 1361 cm⁻¹.



Fig. S3. SERS spectra of (a) aniline, (b) 4-ABP, (c) benzidine, (d) mixture of aniline, 4-ABP and benzidine. All spectra were normalized by the highest peak in each spectrum.

| Probe | SERS Substrate | EF | Ref. |
|----------|--|----------------------|------|
| Molecule | | | |
| R6G | Au nanodendrites on tape | 1×10^{8} | 1 |
| | | | |
| | Rough gold nanoarrays | 1.9×10^{7} | 2 |
| | HS-β-CD modified silver nanorods | 3.2×10^{7} | 3 |
| | Urchin-like Ag hemispheres decorated with Ag nanoparticles | 1.23×10 ⁶ | 4 |
| | Ag-nanoplates decorated polyacrylonitrile nanopillar | 9.6×10 ⁶ | 5 |
| | Urchin-like AuNPs decorated Ag-nanohemisphere nanodot | 1.23 ×107 | 6 |
| | Graphene oxide embedded hierarchical silver particles and gold nanostars | 2.59×10 ⁷ | 7 |
| | Graphene oxide-wrapped flower-like sliver particles | 3.4×10 ⁵ | 8 |
| | β -cyclodextrin coated SiO ₂ @Au@Ag nanoparticles | 2.247×107 | 9 |
| | AuNSs@AgNR | 4.67×10 ⁸ | This |
| | | | work |
| CV | RGO/Au NRs hybrid films | 1×10^{3} | 10 |
| | Silver nanocubes | 3.1×10 ⁵ | 11 |
| | 3D silver metallized nanotrenches | 1.7×10^{7} | 12 |
| | Wafer-scale SERS metallic nanotube arrays | 4.21×10^{6} | 13 |
| | Twin-ZnSe nanowires | 3.02×10 ⁵ | 14 |
| | Silver nanoparticles arrays | 1×10^{7} | 15 |
| | Au nano-islands@Ag-frustum arrays | 2.67×10^{7} | 16 |
| | AuNSs@AgNR | 1.11×10^{8} | This |
| | | | work |

Table S1. Comparison of EFs based on R6G and CV for different nanomaterials.

Text S1.

Calculation of the Enhancement Factors (EFs) of AuNSs@AgNR substrates for R6G and CV.

The EFs of AuNSs@AgNR substrates to R6G and CV are calculated by the following formulas:

$$EF = \left(\frac{I_{SERS}}{I_{Raman}}\right) \times \left(\frac{N_{Raman}}{N_{SERS}}\right)$$
(1)

$$N_{SERS} = C_{SERS} V_{SERS} \times \frac{S_{Laser}}{S_{SERS}} \times N_A \tag{2}$$

$$N_{Raman} = C_{Raman} V_{Laser} \times N_A \tag{3}$$

 I_{SERS} and I_{Raman} are the SERS and Raman peak intensity of R6G at 1361 cm⁻¹ and CV at 1177 cm⁻¹. N_{Raman} and N_{SERS} are the quantity of molecules generating Raman signal and SERS signal collected under the light spot. $C_{\text{Raman}} = 10^{-2}$ M, $C_{\text{SERS}} = 10^{-5}$ M were selected of R6G and CV. S_{SERS} is the dispersion area of the liquid to be measured on the AuNSs@AgNR substrate. In the experiment, $V_{\text{SERS}} = 2 \,\mu\text{L}$ is R6G and CV solution volume, and $S_{\text{SERS}} = \pi r^2 = 3.1 \times 10^{-6} \,\text{m}^2$ is the actual distribution area of droplets. $S_{\text{Laser}} = \pi r^2 = 7.6 \times 10^{-12} \,\text{m}^2$ is spot irradiation area on the structure, N_A is the Avogadro constant. $V_{\text{Laser}} = 2.5 \times 10^{-12} \,\text{m}^3$ is the volume of solution irradiated in the liquid pool. Finally, the EFs of AuNSs@AgNR substrates for R6G and CV were calculated to be 4.67×10^8 and 1.11×10^8 , respectively.

Text S2.

Calculation of the Enhancement Factors (EFs) of AuNSs@AgNR substrates for benzidine and 4-ABP.

The EFs of AuNSs@AgNR substrates to benzidine and 4-ABP are calculated by the following formulas:

$$EF = \left(\frac{I_{SERS}}{I_{Raman}}\right) \times \left(\frac{N_{Raman}}{N_{SERS}}\right)$$

$$N_{SERS} = C_{SERS}V_{SERS} \times \frac{S_{Laser}}{S_{SERS}} \times N_A$$

$$N_{Raman} = C_{Raman}V_{Laser} \times N_A$$

$$(1)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(3)$$

 $I_{\rm SERS}$ and $I_{\rm Raman}$ are the SERS and Raman peak intensity of benzidine at 1600 cm⁻¹ and 4-ABP at 556 cm⁻¹. $N_{\rm Raman}$ and $N_{\rm SERS}$ are the quantity of molecules generating Raman signal and SERS signal collected under the light spot. $C_{\rm Raman} = 10^{-2}$ M, $C_{\rm SERS} = 10^{-5}$ M were selected of benzidine and 4-ABP. $S_{\rm SERS}$ is the dispersion area of the liquid to be measured on the AuNSs@AgNR substrate. In the experiment, $V_{\rm SERS} = 2 \ \mu L$ is benzidine and 4-ABP solution volume, and $S_{\rm SERS} = \pi r^2 = 3.1 \times 10^{-6} \ m^2$ is the actual distribution area of droplets. $S_{\rm Laser} = \pi r^2 =$ $7.6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2$ is spot irradiation area on the structure, N_A is the Avogadro constant. $V_{\text{Laser}} = 2.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^3$ is the volume of solution irradiated in the liquid pool. Finally, the EFs of AuNSs@AgNR substrates for benzidine and 4-ABP were calculated to be 7.38×10^6 and 1.90×10^7 , respectively.

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