

## Supporting Information

# Monitoring Catalytic Degradation of Dye molecules on the Silver-Coated ZnO Nanowire Arrays by Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy

Xinmei Zhao,<sup>a,b</sup> Baohua Zhang,<sup>a,b</sup> Kelong Ai,<sup>a</sup> Guo Zhang,<sup>a,b</sup> Linyuan Cao,<sup>a,b</sup> Xiaojuan Liu,<sup>a,b</sup> Hongmei Sun,<sup>a,b</sup> Haishui Wang,\*<sup>c</sup> and Lehui Lu\*<sup>a</sup>

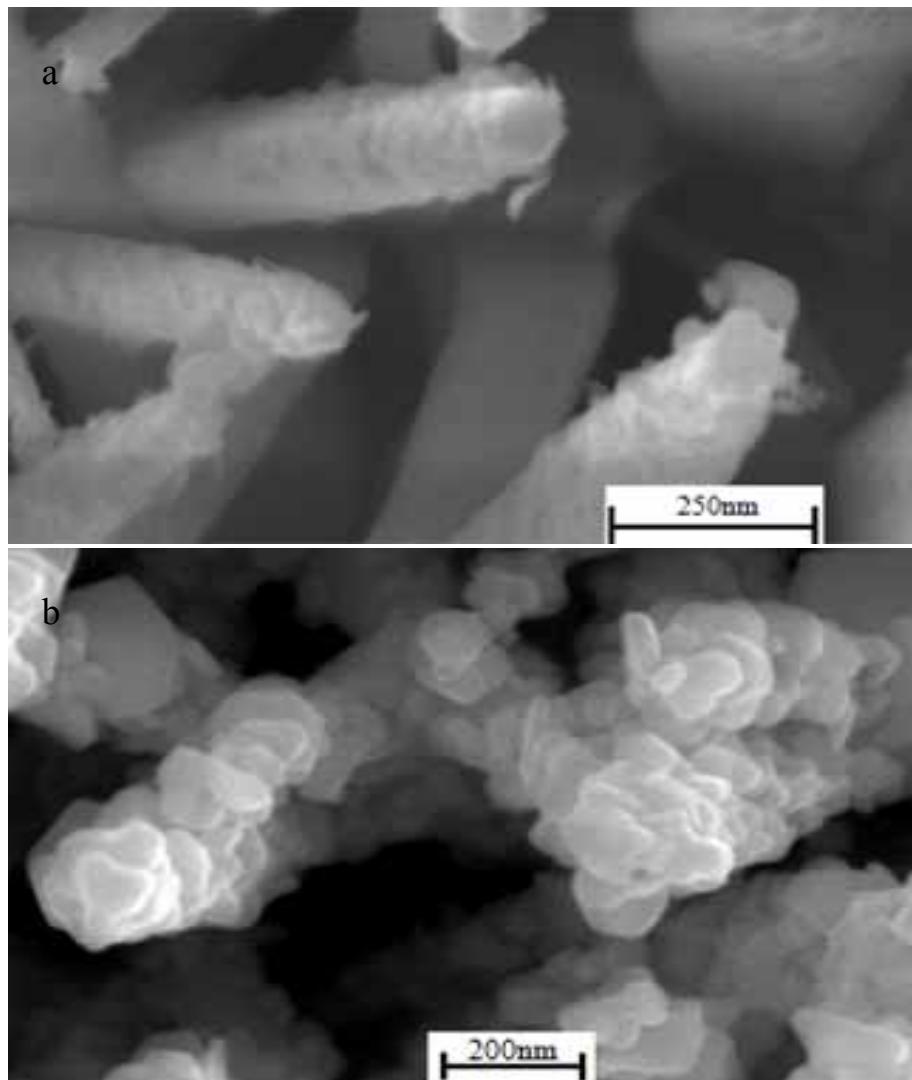
<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Electroanalytical Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun, PR China  
E-mail: [lehuilu@ciac.jl.cn](mailto:lehuilu@ciac.jl.cn) (Lehui Lu)

<sup>b</sup> Graduate School, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, PR China

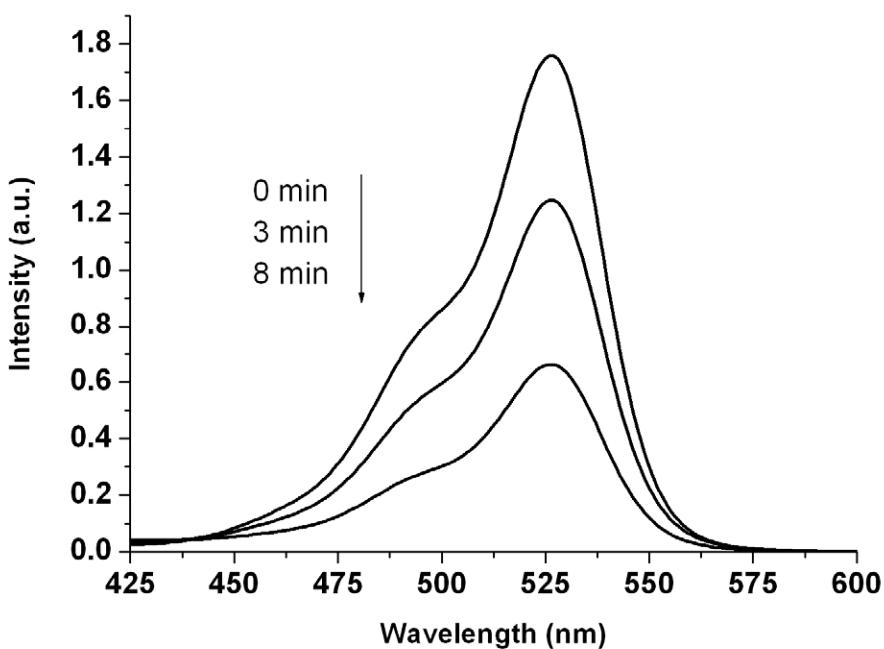
<sup>c</sup> School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, PR China  
E-mail: [wanghsh@scut.edu.cn](mailto:wanghsh@scut.edu.cn) (Haishui Wang)

## Experiment

**Catalytic experiments of R6G:** Catalytic degradation of R6G molecules was performed as follows. The silica wafer ( $1.0 \times 1.5$  cm) with ZnO nanowire arrays or silver-coated ZnO nanowire arrays was immersed in the aqueous solution of R6G ( $20 \mu\text{M}$ ,  $2.9$  mL). After  $10$  min, a proper amount of the aqueous solution of NaBH<sub>4</sub> ( $10^{-2}$  M,  $0.1$  mL) was added into the above solution. The experiments were carried out in a quartz cell with a  $10$  mm light path for optical absorbance measurement.

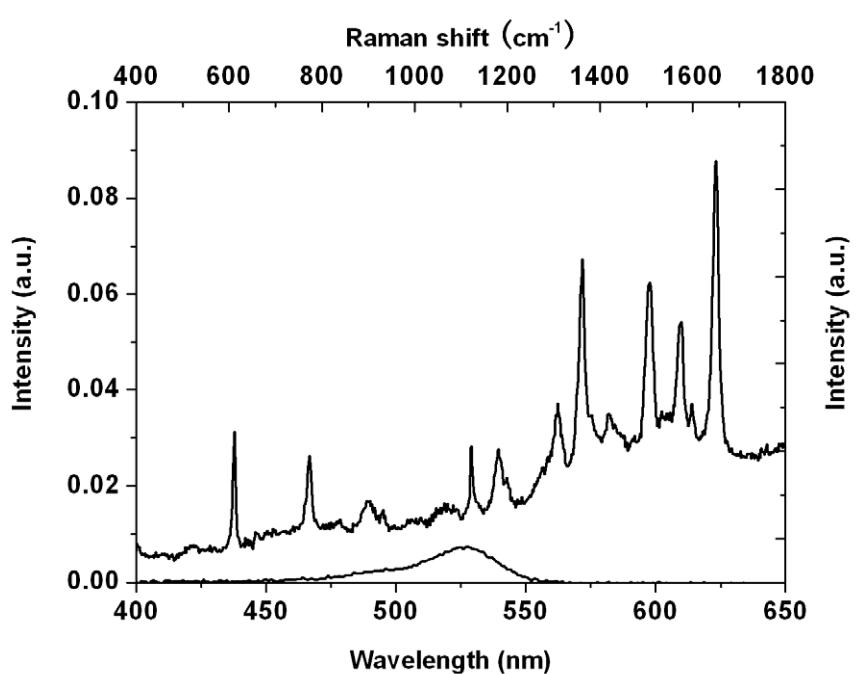


**Fig. S1** (a) and (b) are the high-magnification SEM image of the samples shown in Figure 1C and 1D, respectively.

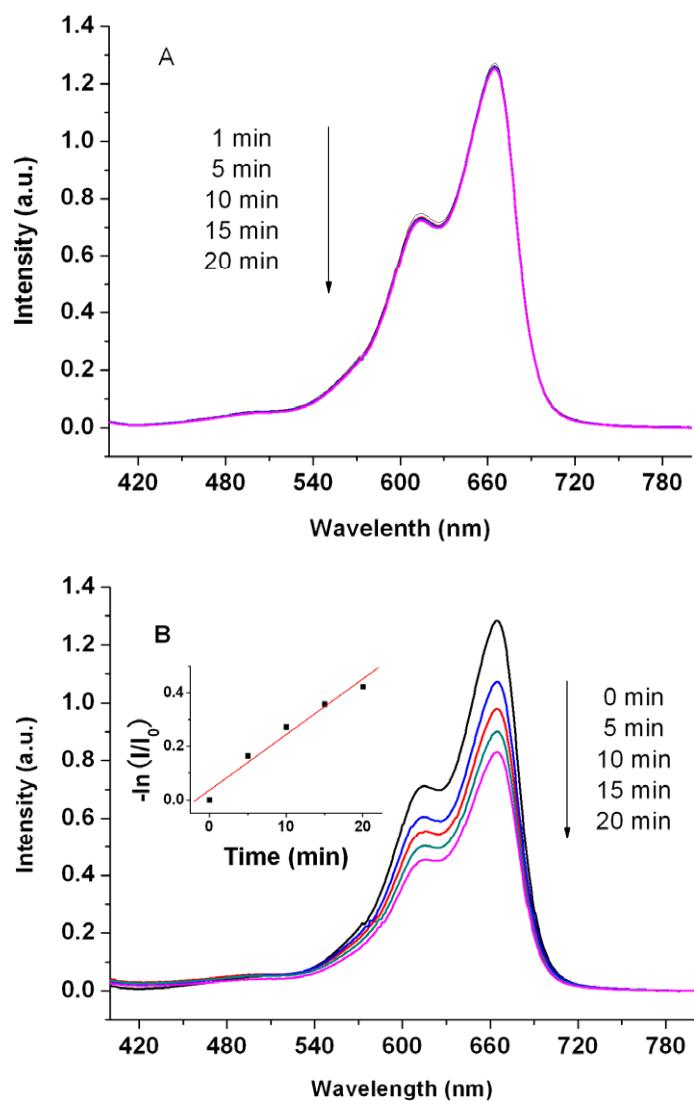


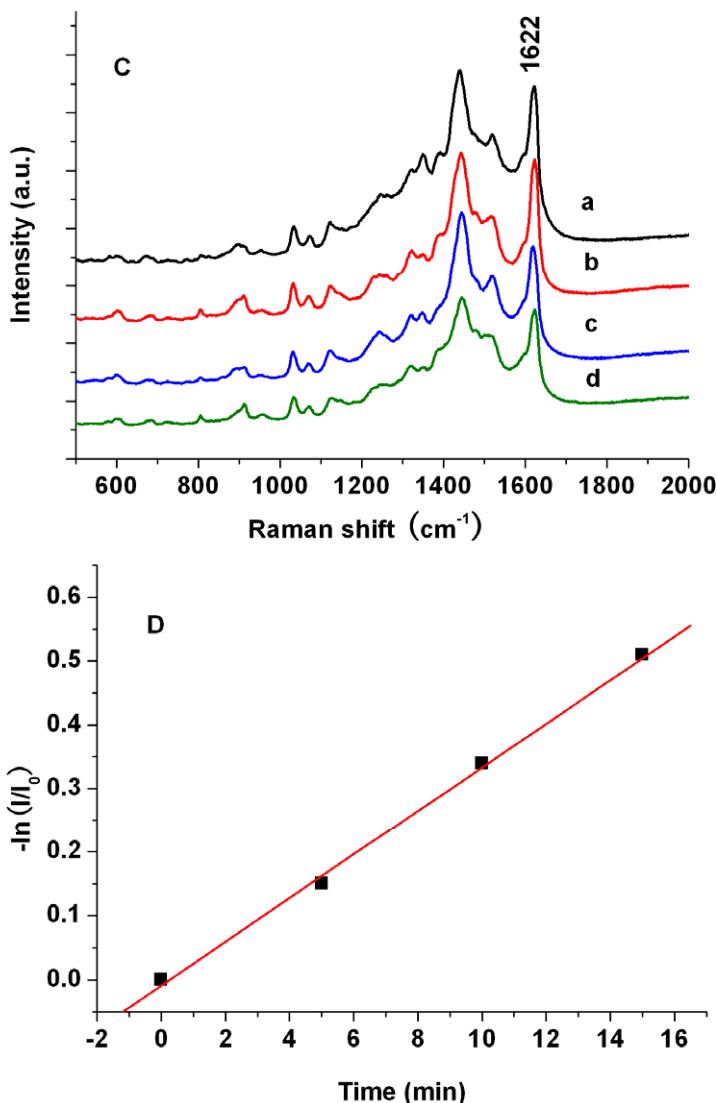
**Fig. S2** UV-visible absorption spectra of R6G during different reaction-time.

In order to confirm that the SERS is superior to the UV-visible spectroscopy in monitoring the catalytic degradation of dye pollutants, we compared the UV-visible absorption spectrum and the SERS spectrum of R6G with low concentration ( $2.2 \times 10^{-7}$  M). It is found that at low concentration, the UV-visible absorption spectrum is very weak, while the signals characteristic of R6G molecules in the SERS spectra are clear and unambiguous (as shown in Fig. S3).



**Fig. S3** UV-visible absorption spectrum and SERS spectra of R6G collected from the silver-coated ZnO nanowire arrays.  $[R6G] = 2.2 \times 10^{-7} M$ .





**Fig. S4** Spectral variation of R6G in the reaction between R6G and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (A) in the absence of the as-prepared sample, and in the presence of (B) the silver-coated ZnO nanowire arrays. The inset figures in (B) is the corresponding kinetic degradation for MB. (C) Time-dependent SERS spectra of MB adsorbed on the silver-coated ZnO nanowire arrays during the degradation process: (a) 0 min, (b) 5 min, (c) 10 min and (d) 15 min; (D) the corresponding linear relationship spectra of  $-\ln(I/I_0)$  versus reaction-time acquired from SERS band 1622  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , respectively. Laser wavelength 514.5 nm. [NaBH<sub>4</sub>] =  $10^{-2}$  mol/L, [MB] =  $2 \times 10^{-5}$  mol/L.

The same catalytic study of MB was performed (Fig. S4). In the absence of the as-prepared sample, the MB can be degraded about 17.3% in 20 min. But about 35.7% of MB was degraded in 20 min in the presence of silver-coated ZnO nanowire arrays. The rate constant is about  $0.021 \text{ min}^{-1}$  in the presence of silver-coated ZnO nanowire arrays. The cooresponding SERS spectra were shown in Fig. S4C. The rate constants calculated from the slops of the straight lines were  $0.033 \text{ min}^{-1}$  for SERS bands at  $1622 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .