

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

### **Synthesis of organic phosphoric acid-based multilayer SERS imprinted sensor for selective detection of dichlorophenol**

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The calculated process was presented as following:

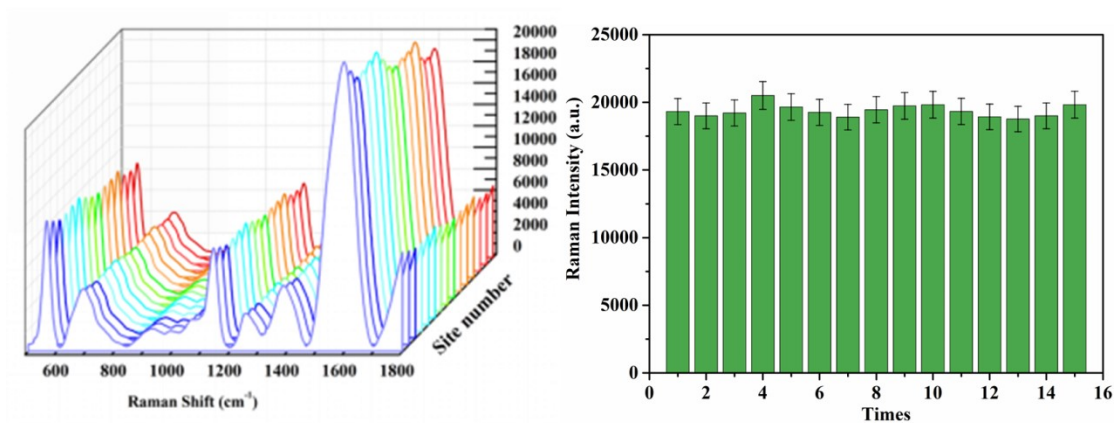
$$G = I_{SERS} / I_{REF} \quad (1)$$

$$EF = (I_{SERS} / N_{SERS}) / (I_{REF} / N_{REF}) \quad (2)$$

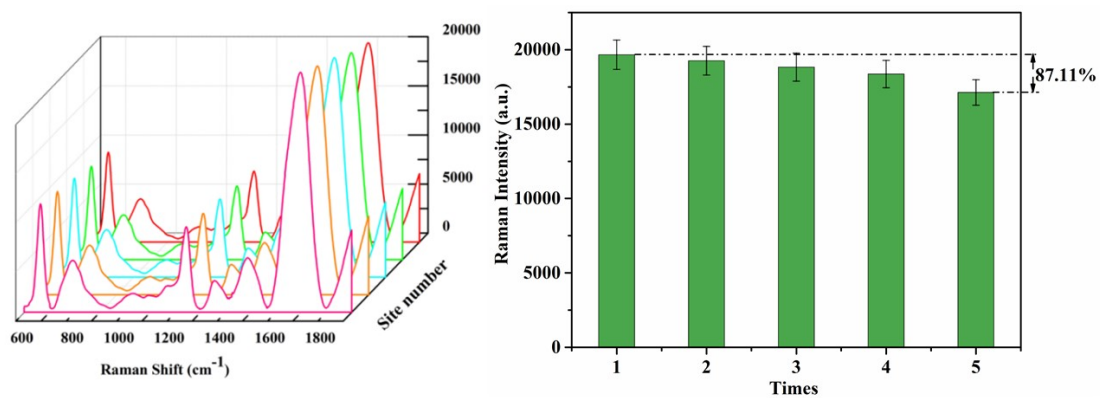
$$N_{SERS} = CVN_A A_{Raman} / A_{sub} \quad (3)$$

$$N_{REF} = \rho h A_{Raman} N_A / M \quad (4)$$

where  $I_{SERS}$  and  $I_{REF}$  were the SERS and Raman scattering spectra of 2,6-DCP under the same conditions.  $N_{SERS}$  and  $N_{REF}$  were the number of 2,6-DCP molecules inside the laser radiation.  $C$  was the corresponding concentration of 2,6-DCP used in the Raman spectra,  $V$  was the volume of the droplet,  $N_A$  was Avogadro constant.  $A_{Raman}$  was the laser spot area of Raman scanning. The calculation results were as follows that  $N_{SERS}$  was  $2.36 \times 10^3$  and  $N_{REF}$  was  $1.02 \times 10^{11}$ . Accordingly, The  $G$  and  $EF$  at  $1596 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  were respectively 10.8 and  $4.67 \times 10^8$  for the 2,6-DCP solution, indicating that the substrate had considerably good SERS activity. This might be because on the one hand  $IP_6$  and MIL-101 (Fe) shell layer play a protective effect on Ag nanoparticles, preventing Ag nanoparticles from being oxidized during the detection process, and on the other hand, because MIL-101 (Fe) had a good the adsorption capacity and could adsorb the target analyte to the active site of Ag nanoparticles. Therefore, AIM@MIPs substrate showed superior SERS activity to 2,6-DCP detection.



**Figure S1. Raman intensity at 1596  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  with 15 different points on the same substrate**



**Figure S2. Raman intensity of 2,6-DCP at 1596  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  on the same substrate was repeatedly detected 5 times.**