

Supporting Information

Standing Ag Nanoplate-built Hollow Microsphere Arrays: Controllable Structural Parameters and Strong SERS Performances

Guangqiang Liu¹, Weiping Cai^{1,*}, Lingce Kong², Guotao Duan¹, Jingjing Wang¹, Guomin Zuo², Zhenxing Cheng²

1. *Key Lab of Materials Physics, Anhui Key Lab of Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology, Institute of Solid State Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230031, P.R. China*

2. *The Third Department, Institute of Chemical Defence, Beijing 120205, P.R. China*

Fig. S1 G.Q. Liu et al

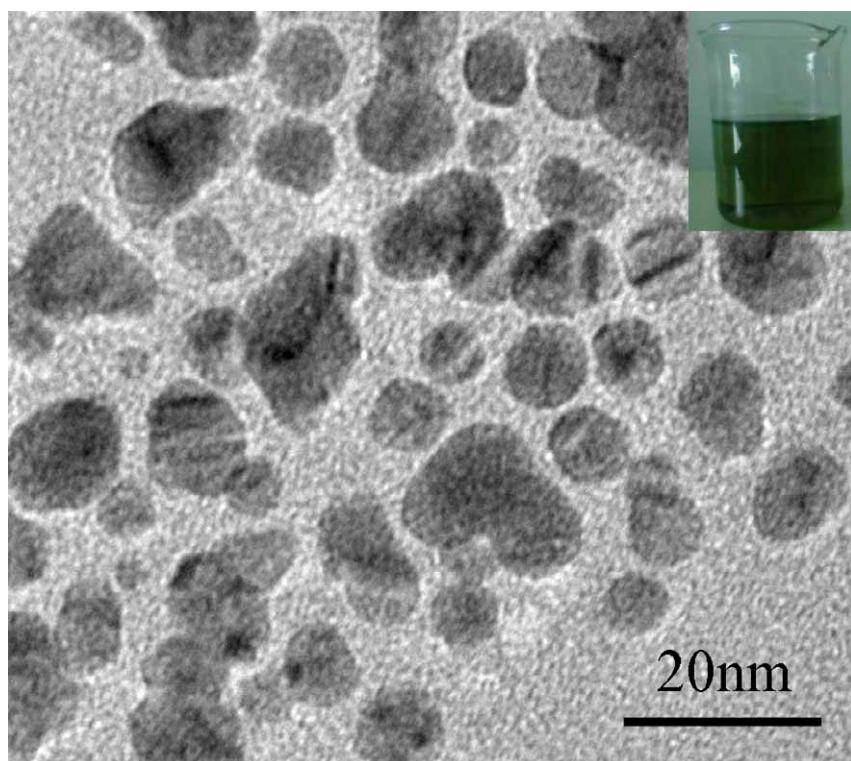


Figure S1: TEM image of colloidal Ag nanoparticles dispersed in electrolyte solution; the inset is the photo of the electrolyte solution in a cup after electro-deposition for 10h.

* To whom all correspondence should be addressed
E-mail: wpcai@issp.ac.cn

Fig. S2 G.Q. Liu et al

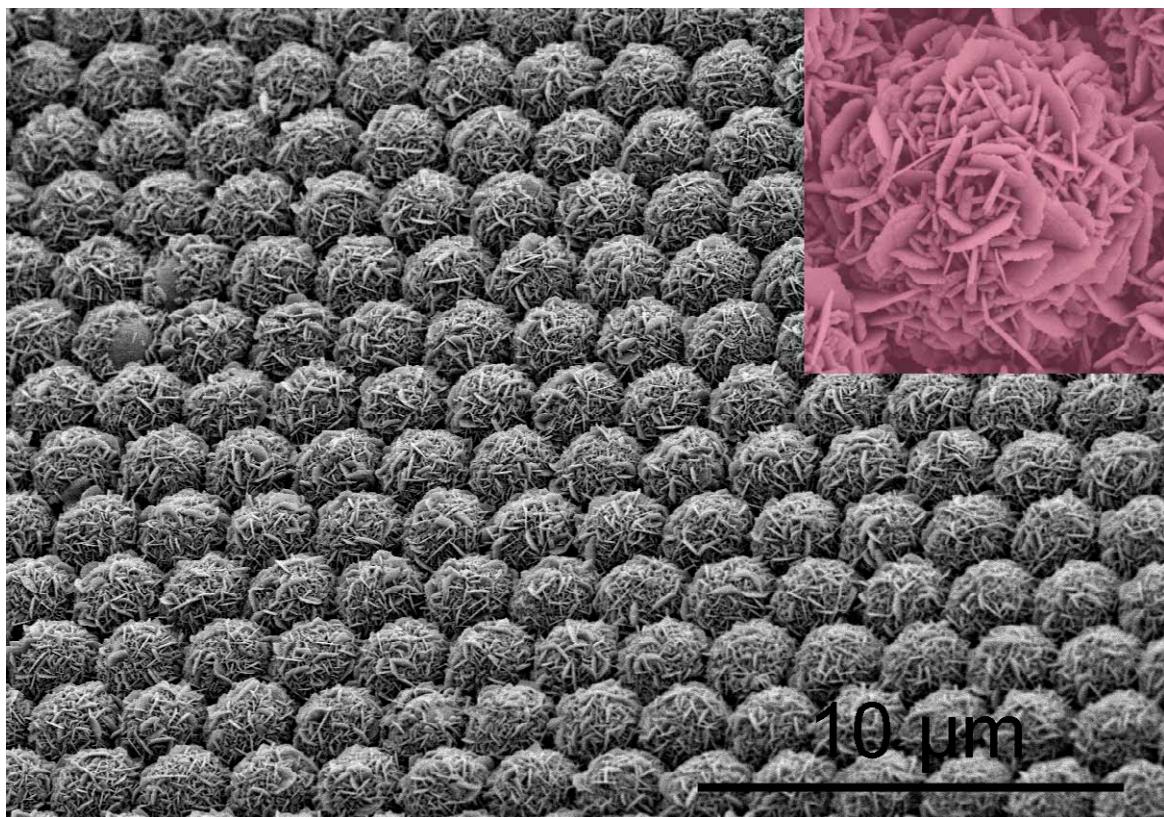


Figure S2: FESEM image of the micro/nano-structured arrays from the template with $2\mu\text{m}$ in PS diameter [the other condistions are the same as the sample shown in Fig.1(d)]. The inset is the local magnified image.

Fig. S3 G.Q. Liu et al

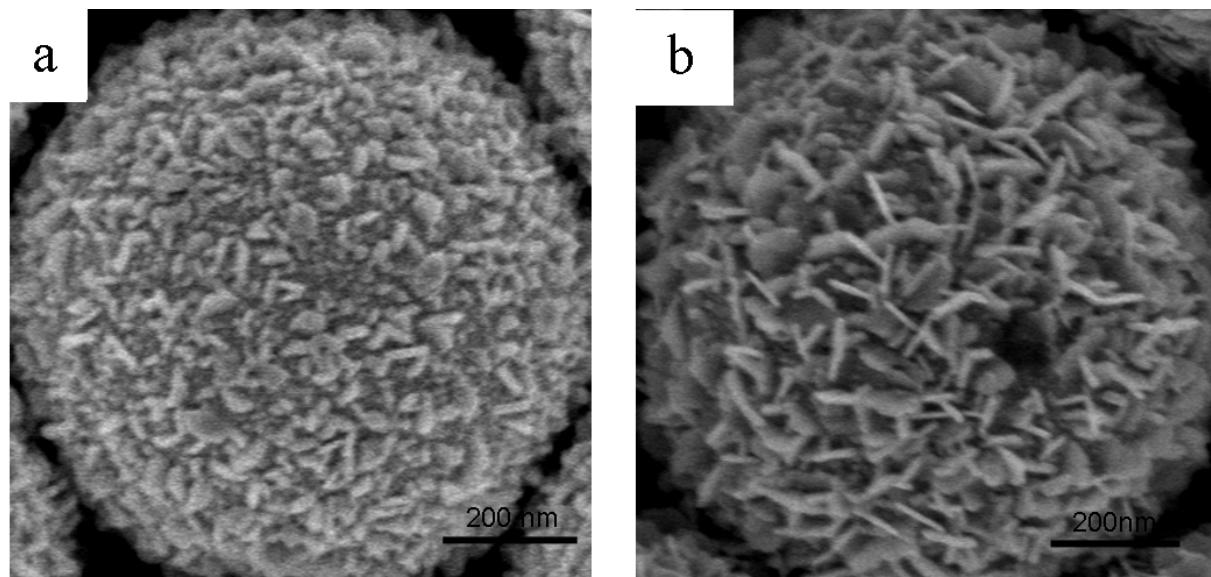


Figure S3: FESEM images of a single micro-sphere corresponding to deposition time for (a) 3h and (b) 5h. [Note: the other conditions are the same as the sample shown in Fig.1(d)].

Fig. S4 G.Q. Liu et al

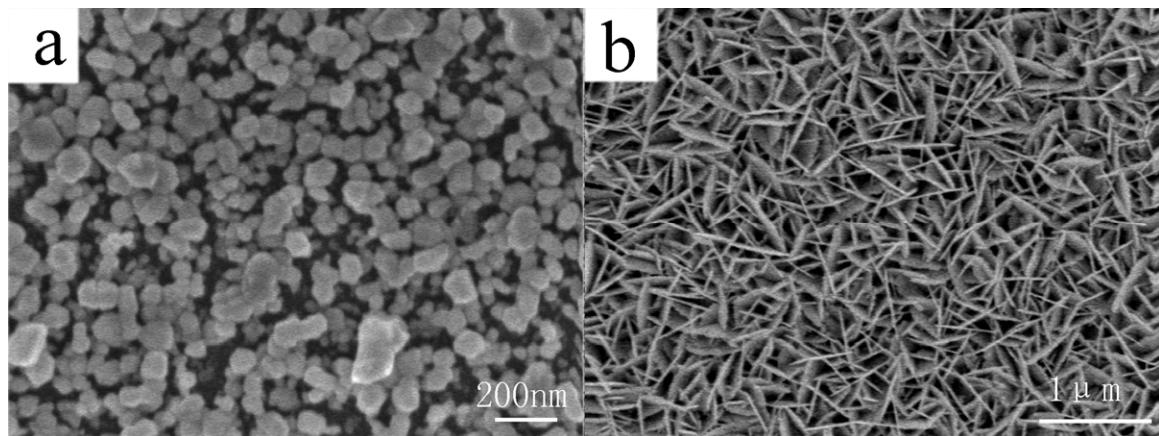


Figure S4 (a): FESEM image of the Ag nanoparticle film obtained by usual silver mirror reaction; (b): FESEM image of the cross-linked Ag nanoplates vertically standing on silicon substrate.

The preparation details of the sample shown in (a) are as follows. One gram of solid AgNO_3 was first dissolved in 5 ml of deionized water in a 150ml beaker, and triethanolamine was added slowly with stirring until the brownish solution became clear. Then deionized water was added to make a total volume of 80 ml. A cleaned glass slide substrate was vertically placed into the beaker and kept at $45\text{-}50^\circ\text{C}$ in a water bath for one hour. Finally, the substrate was taken out, washed with deionized water and dried in air. Ag nanoparticle film on the substrate is thus obtained.

Figure S5 G. Q. Liu et al

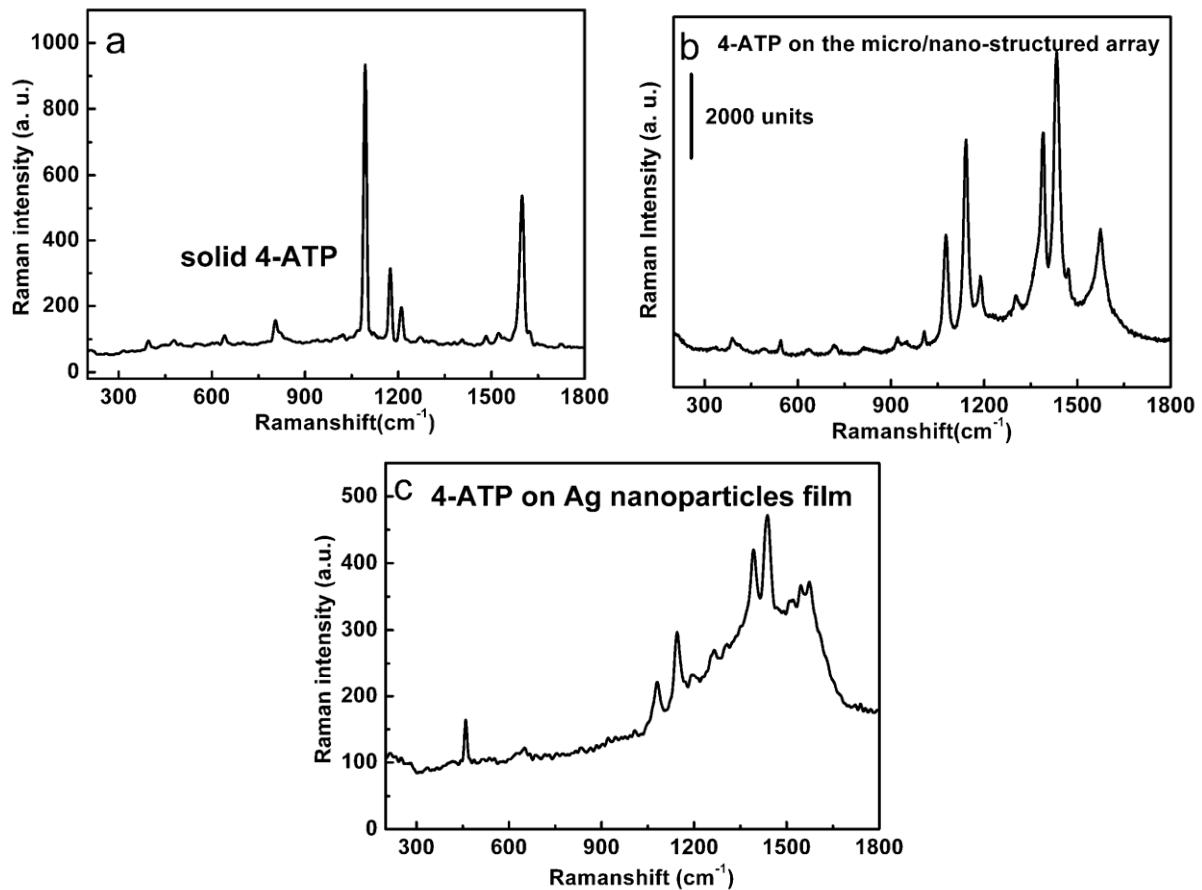


Figure S5 Raman spectra of 4-ATP on different substrates (Integral time: 10s). (a): solid 4-ATP. (b): the micro/nano-structured array, shown in Fig. 1(d), after dropping a $100\mu\text{l } 10^{-8}\text{M}$ on it with the projective area 1cm^2 and dispersing uniformly; (c): the Ag nanoparticles film after immersion into 10^{-3} M 4-ATP solution.

Figure S6 G. Q. Liu et al

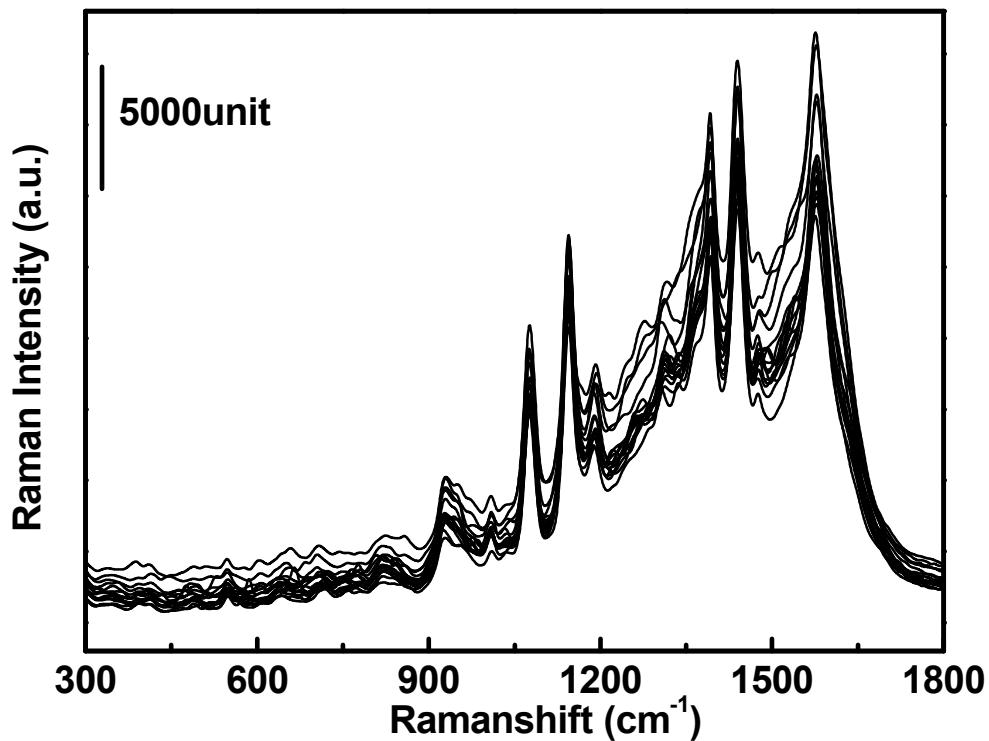


Figure S6 Raman spectra of 4-ATP from sixteen different spots on the sample shown in Fig. 1(d). **Note:** the concentration of 4-ATP is 10^{-6} M, the laser power is 0.5 mW, and integral time is 1s. The background of amorphous carbon is visible in the spectra due to the lower exciting power used. [The exciting power is 1 mW for the other samples]

Figure S7 G. Q. Liu et al

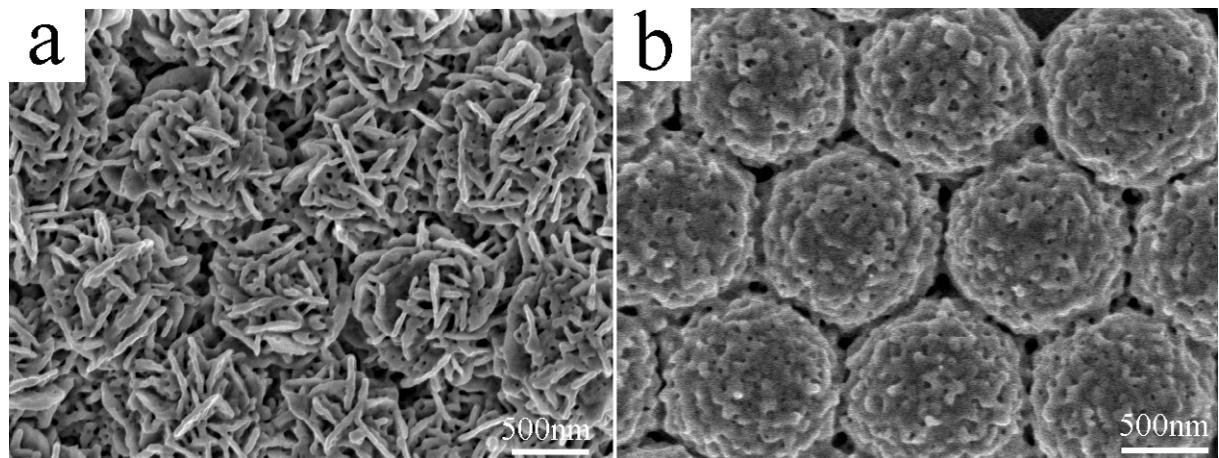


Figure S7 FESEM images of the sample, shown in Fig.6(c), corresponding to the plasma-cleaning for three (a) and seven times (cycles) (b).