



Supporting Information

A Novel 3D Hierarchical Plasmonic Functional Cu@Co₃O₄@Ag Array as Intelligent SERS Sensing Platform with Trace Droplet Rapid Detection Ability for Pesticide Residue Detection on Fruits and Vegetables

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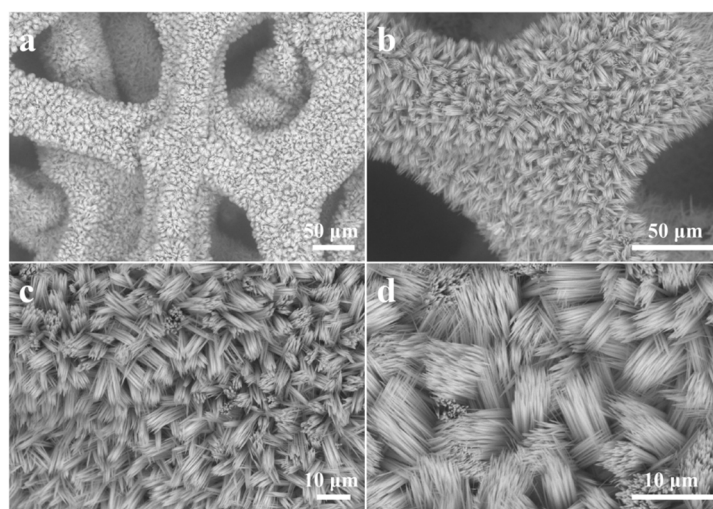


Fig S1. SEM images of Cu@Co₃O₄ NWs under different magnifications.

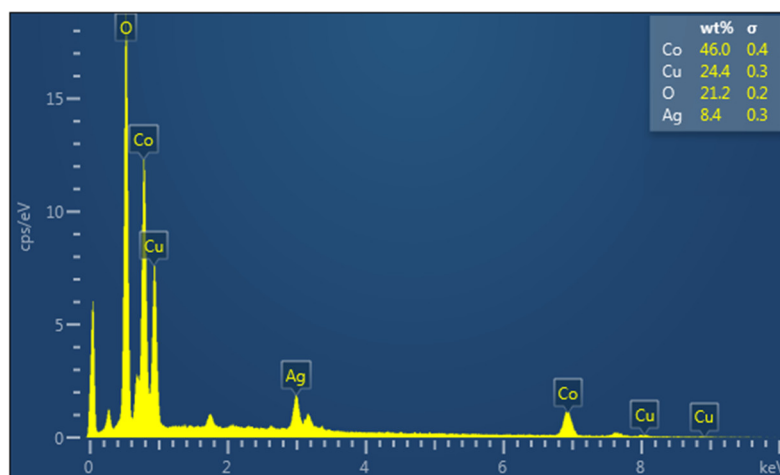


Fig S2. EDS spectrum of hierarchical Cu@Co₃O₄@Ag-H substrates.

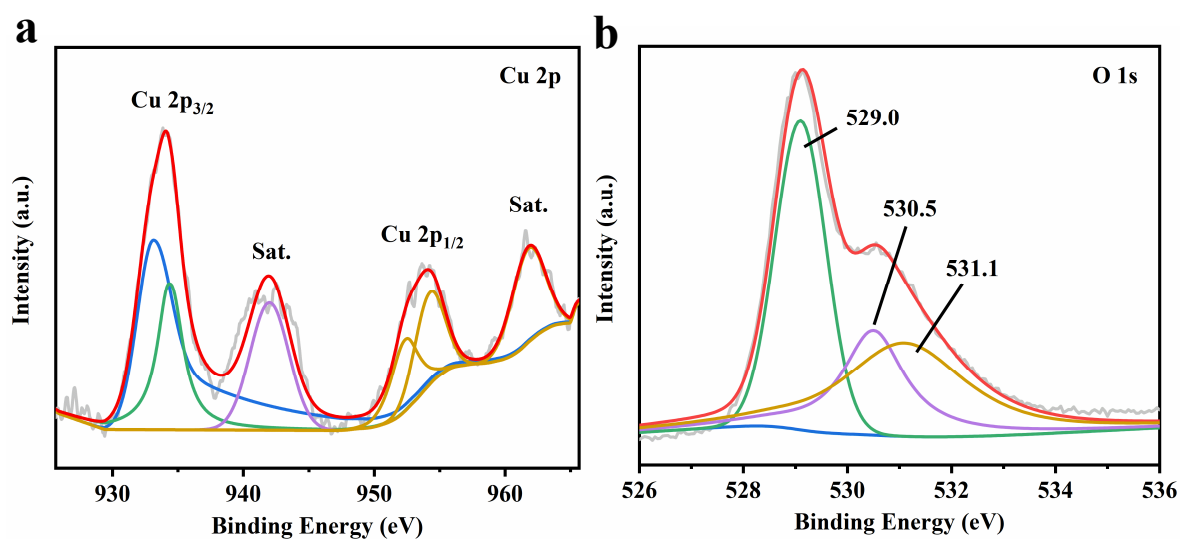


Fig S3. High-resolution XPS spectra of (a) Cu 2p and (b) O 1s of Cu@Co₃O₄@Ag-H substrates.

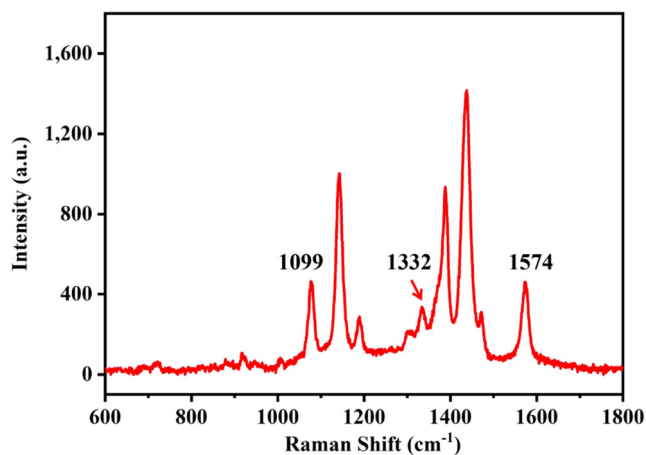


Fig S4. Raman spectrum of 4-NBT (10⁻⁵ M).

Table S1. The detailed Raman band assignment of 4-NBT.

Observed band (cm ⁻¹)	Vibrational mode
1099	CH ₃ NC deformation, C=S stretching
1332	S-S stretching
1574	CH ₃ N stretching, C=S stretching

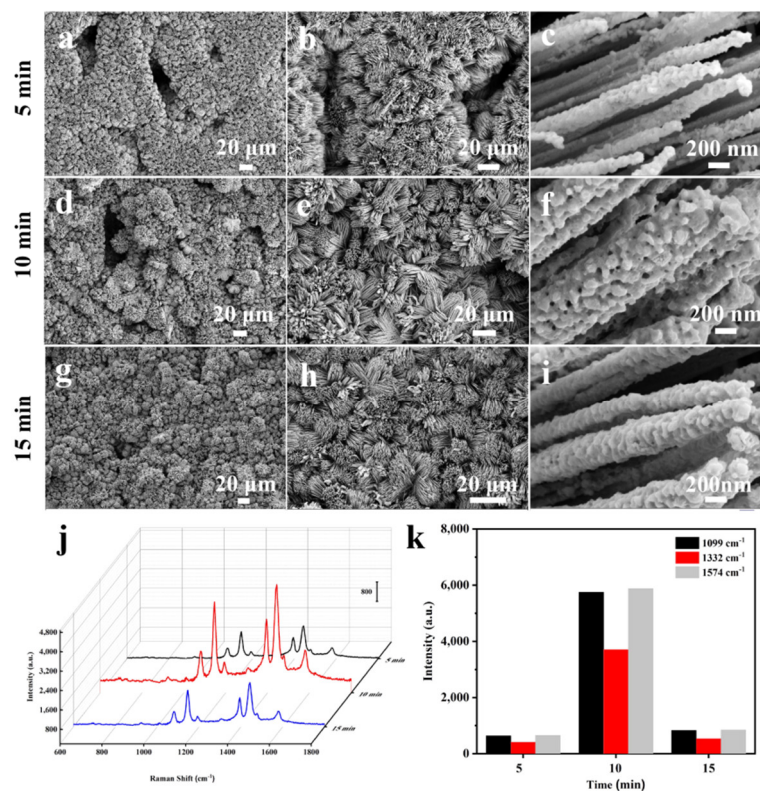


Fig S5. (a) SEM images of Cu@Co₃O₄ @Ag-S prepared at different deposition times (a-c) 5 min, (d-f) 10 min, (g-i) 15 min. (j) Raman spectra of 10⁻³ M 4-NBT ethanol solution on different substrates with deposition times of 5 min, 10 min and 15 min, respectively. and (k) Corresponding intensity distribution of the 1099 cm⁻¹, 1332 cm⁻¹ and 1574 cm⁻¹ peaks.

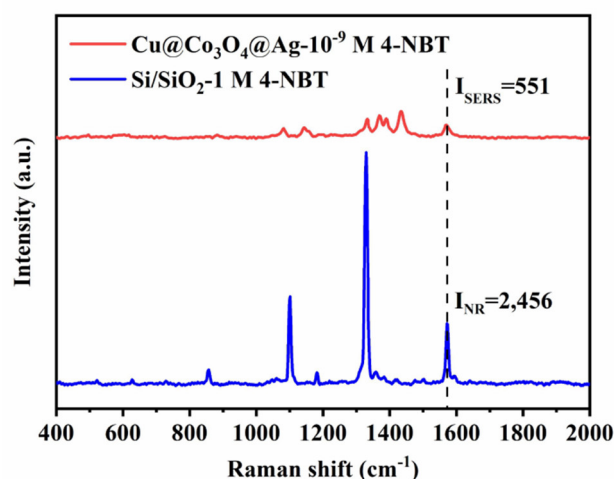


Fig S6. Raman spectra of 4-NBT for EF measurement: red line presents SERS spectrum of 10^{-9} M 4-NBT absorbed on the SERS substrate (multiplied by 5); blue line presents Raman spectrum of 1 M 4-NBT absorbed on the blank non-SERS platform (Si/SiO₂ wafer).

The enhancement factor (EF) of the as-prepared SERS substrate was estimated according to the widely accepted formula:

$$EF = \frac{I_{SERS}/N_{SERS}}{I_{NR}/N_{NR}}$$

The I_{SERS} and I_{NR} are the intensities of the selected band in the SERS and normal Raman spectra, respectively. N_{SERS} and N_{NR} are the estimated molecule number under laser excitation for SERS, and the molecule number for the reference sample (solid), respectively.

We take the intensity at the characteristic peak 1574 cm^{-1} of 4-NBT as the value of I_{SERS} and I_{NR} . We can see $I_{SERS} = 551$ (multiplied by 5), $I_{NR} = 2513$ (multiplied by 5) from the **Fig S6**, and simplify N_{SERS} and N_{NR} to the concentration of 4-NBT solution dripping on SERS substrate and Si/SiO₂ wafer substrate. $EF = 2.24 \times 10^8$ can be obtained by calculation.

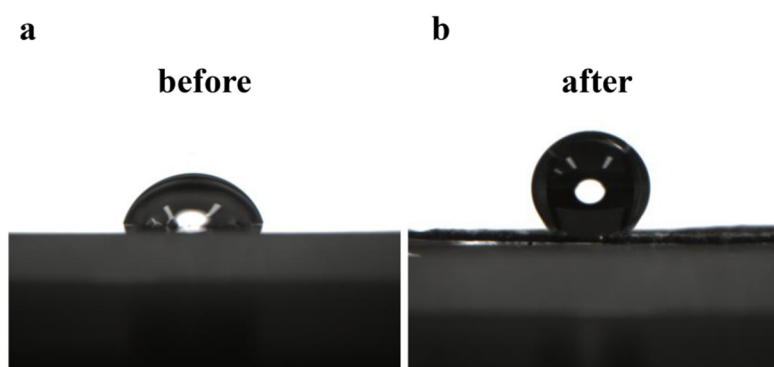


Fig S7. Water contact angle on Cu@Co₃O₄@Ag-F substrate (a) Before superhydrophobic treatment; (b) After superhydrophobic treatment.

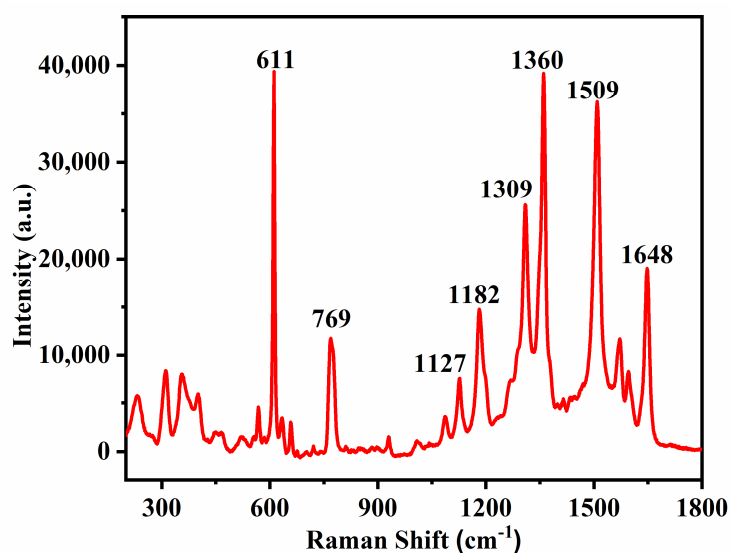


Fig S8. Raman spectrum of R6G (10^{-4} M).

Table S2. The detailed Raman band assignment of R6G.

Observed band (cm ⁻¹)	Vibrational mode
612	C-C in plane deformation modes $\delta(\text{C-C})_{\text{ring}}$
769	C-H out of plane deformation modes $\delta(\text{C-H})_{\text{ring}}$
1182	C-H and N-H bending modes $\beta(\text{C-H})_{\text{xanthene}}$ and $\beta(\text{C-H})_{\text{xanthene}}$

1309	C=C stretching modes $\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})_{\text{xanthene}}$
1509	C-C stretching modes $\nu(\text{C}-\text{C})_{\text{xanthene}}$
1648	C=O stretching modes $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$

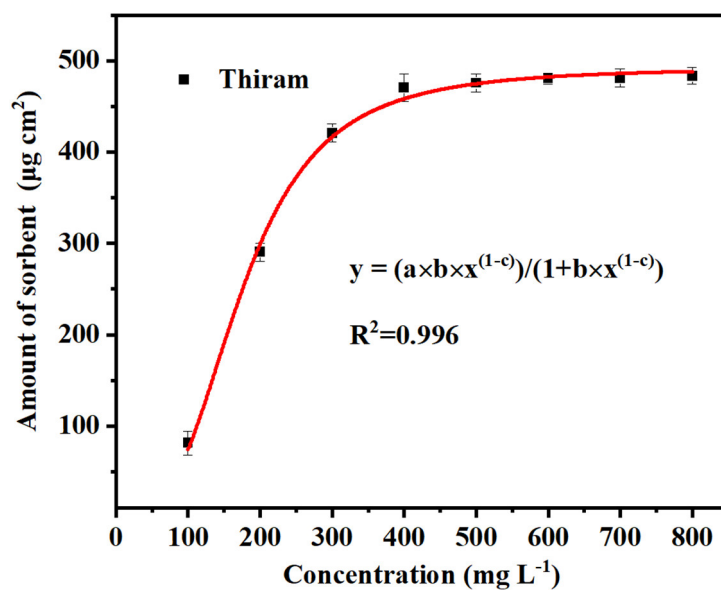


Fig S9. Adsorption curves of thiram at different concentrations on the superhydrophobic Cu@Co₃O₄@Ag-H substrates.

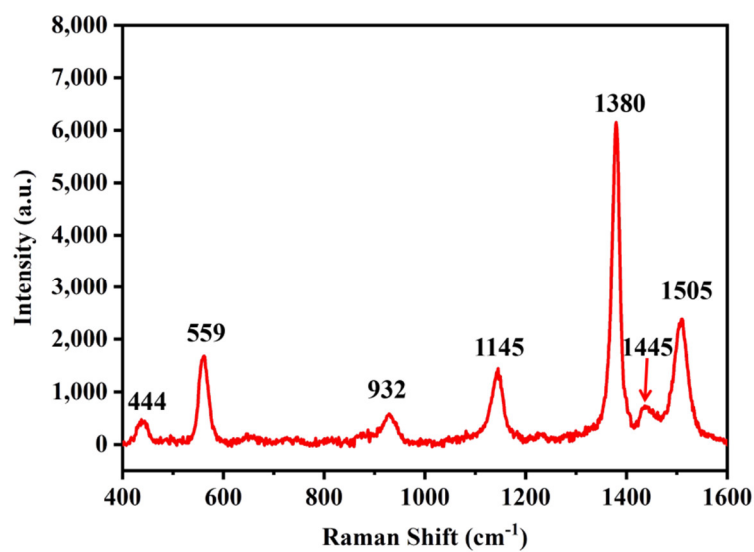


Fig S10. Raman spectrum of thiram (100 ppm).

Table S3. The detailed Raman band assignment of thiram.

Observed band (cm ⁻¹)	Vibrational mode
444	CH ₃ NC deformation, C=S stretching
559	S-S stretching
932	CH ₃ N stretching, C=S stretching
1145	CH ₃ rocking, C-N stretching
1380	CH ₃ symmetric rocking, C-N stretching
1445	CH ₃ antisymmetric deformation
1505	CH ₃ rocking, C-N stretching