

# Recyclable Multifunctional Magnetic Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Au Core/Shell Nanoparticles for SERS Detection of Hg (II)

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## The Supporting Information includes:

**Table S1.** Comparison between this work and other reported results for detection of mercury ion.

**Figure S1.** The Raman spectra of different concentrations of 4-MPy modified on magnetic microspheres.

**Figure S2.** Electric field intensity map using FDTD simulation at the excitation laser wavelength of 785 nm for (A) single MNP and (B) Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Au MNP dimer.

**Figure S3.** Raman signal of MNPs sensor in cell under 785 cm<sup>-1</sup> lasers.

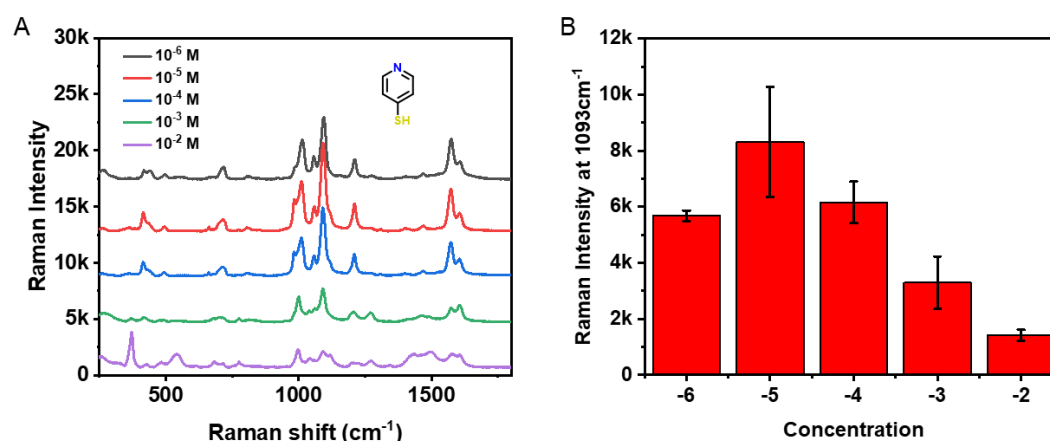
(a) Signal of MNPs in cells after incubated with Hg<sup>2+</sup>. (b) Signal of MNPs in cells.

**Figure S4.** (A) The Raman spectra of MNPs sensor with Hg<sup>2+</sup> for different days; (B) the Raman intensity of the sensor at 1093 cm<sup>-1</sup> recorded within different storage time.

**References** 1–6

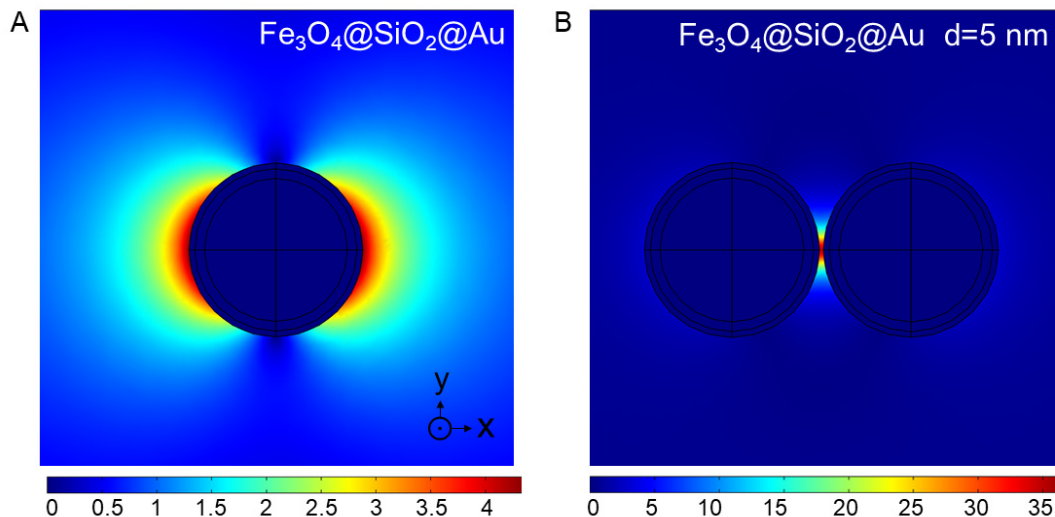
**Table S1.** Comparison between this work and other reported results for detection of mercury ion.

Methods	LOD	Feature	Ref.
AAS	0.6 ng/g	High cost	[1]
AES	0.22 µg/L	Time-consuming	[2]
SERS	1 µg/L	Fast and easy	This work
ICP-MS	0.024 µg/L	Expensive equipment	[3]
AFS	4.5 ng/L	Complex operation	[4]



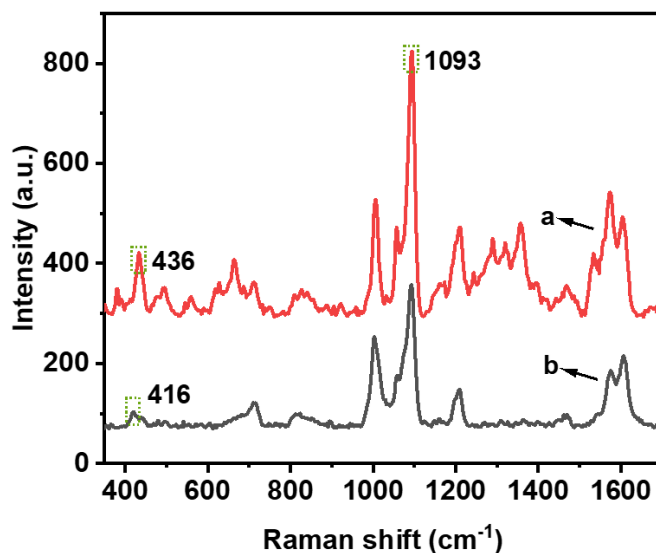
**Figure S1.** (A) The Raman spectra of different concentrations of 4-MPy modified on magnetic microspheres.

As shown in Figure S1, when the concentration of 4-MPy is 10<sup>-5</sup> M, the SERS signal of the 4-MPy is the best. So, the 10<sup>-5</sup> M of 4-MPy is used as the reporter for the modification of the Au surface. The inset is structural formula of 4-MPy molecule.

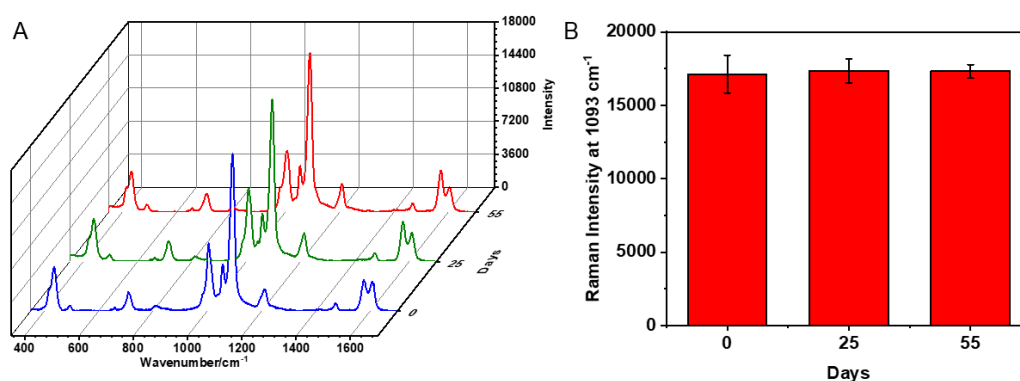


**Figure S2.** Electric field intensity distribution profiles using finite-element method (FEM) modeling at the excitation laser wavelength of 785 nm for (A) single MNP and (B) two Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@SiO<sub>2</sub>@Au MNPs with a distance of 5 nm.

FEM modeling was conducted by adopting the RF module of Comsol Multiphysics V3.5a, parameters were based on those of the core/shell nanoparticles from SEM observations such as the central distance between all the adjacent NRs (100 nm), the diameters of the NRs (45-95 nm), the length of the NRs (~200 nm), and together with the excitation line of 785 nm. Optical constants of Au and dielectric constants of SiO<sub>2</sub> and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> were adopted from the literature [5][6].



**Figure S3.** Raman signal of MNPs sensor in cell under 785 cm<sup>-1</sup> lasers. (a) Signal of MNPs in cells after incubated with Hg<sup>2+</sup>. (b) Signal of MNPs in cells. Compared with the Raman signal in water, and the Raman signal in the cell fluctuates slightly. However, it still can clearly see the signal enhancement at 1093 cm<sup>-1</sup> and the peak shift at 416cm<sup>-1</sup> and 436cm<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S4.** (A) The Raman spectra of MNPs sensor with  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  for different days; (B) the Raman intensity of the sensor at  $1093\text{ cm}^{-1}$  recorded within different storage time.

For Raman sensors, stability is particularly important. Figure S4A,B are the overall spectrum of the sensor within 55 days and the peak intensity at  $1093\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , respectively. It can be seen that the sensor remains stable within 55 days.

## Reference

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