

# Supporting Information

## Laser Treatment of Ag@ZnO Nanorods as Long Life Span SERS Surfaces

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## S1. X-Ray Diffraction of laser treated Ag@ZnO NRs.

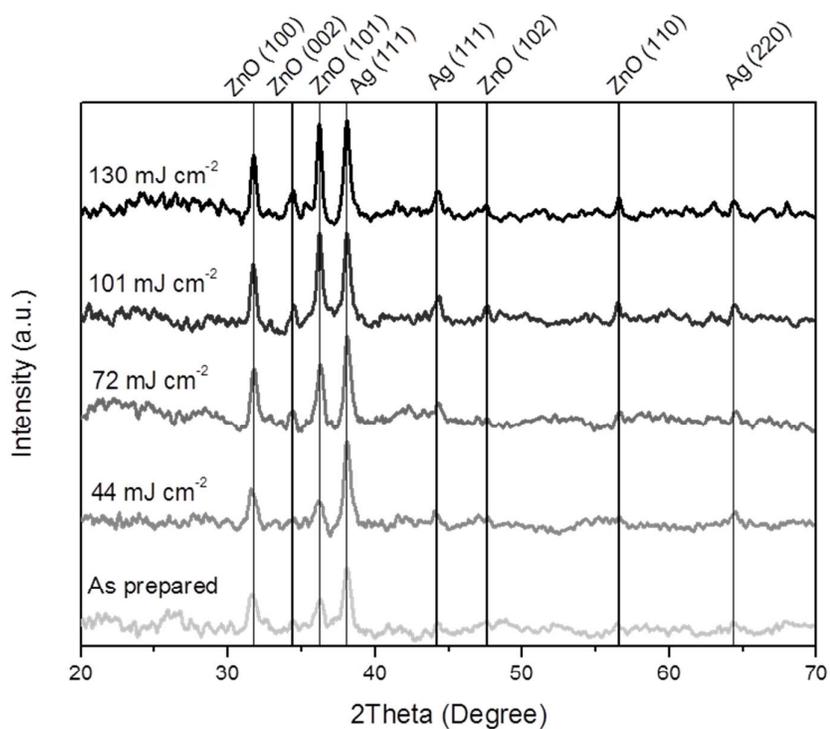


Figure S1: XRD spectra of Ag@ZnO NRs laser irradiated with different fluences as labelled.

## S2. Transmission electron microscopy of laser treated Ag@ZnO NRs.

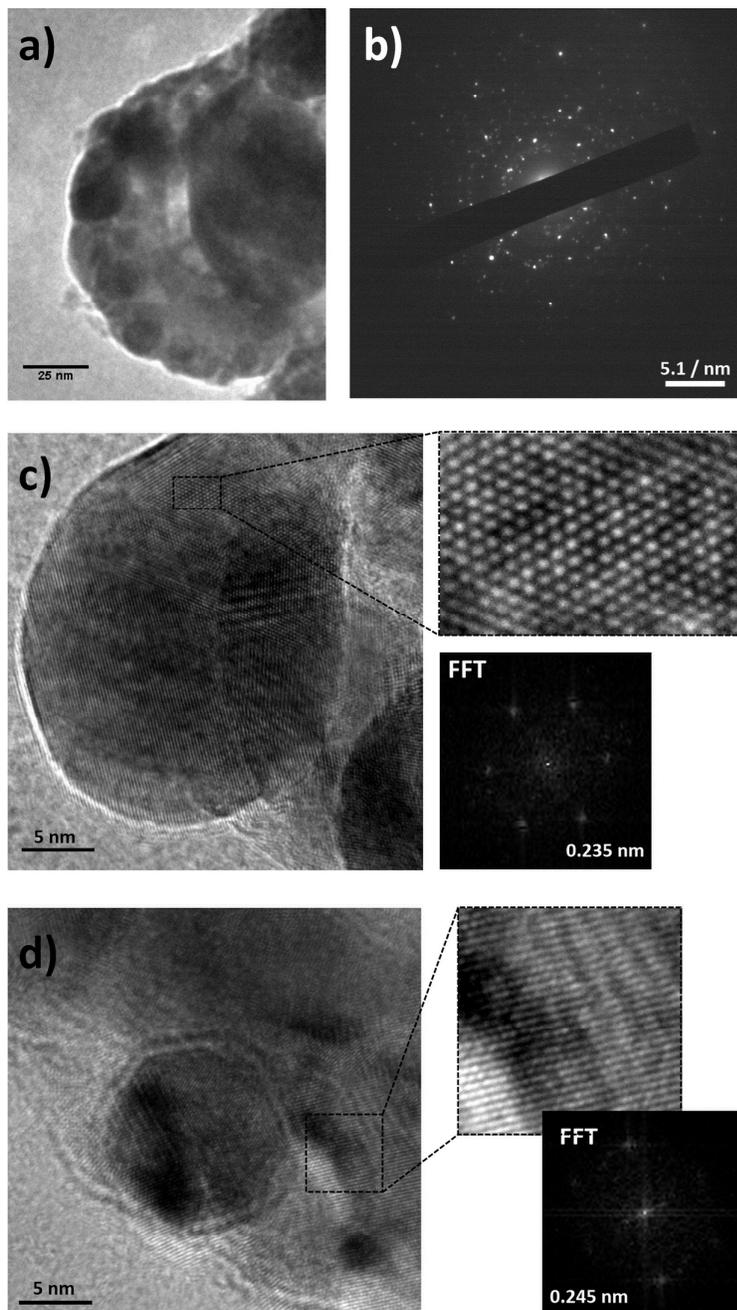


Figure S2: TEM micrographs of a ZnO sphere produced after laser irradiation of Ag@ZnO NRs. a) ZnO particle with Ag NPs inside, b) selected area electron diffraction pattern of the zone displayed in panel a), c) high resolution TEM of an Ag NP on the surface of the ZnO particle, d) high resolution TEM of the ZnO sphere.

### S3. Microstructural modification after successive irradiations.

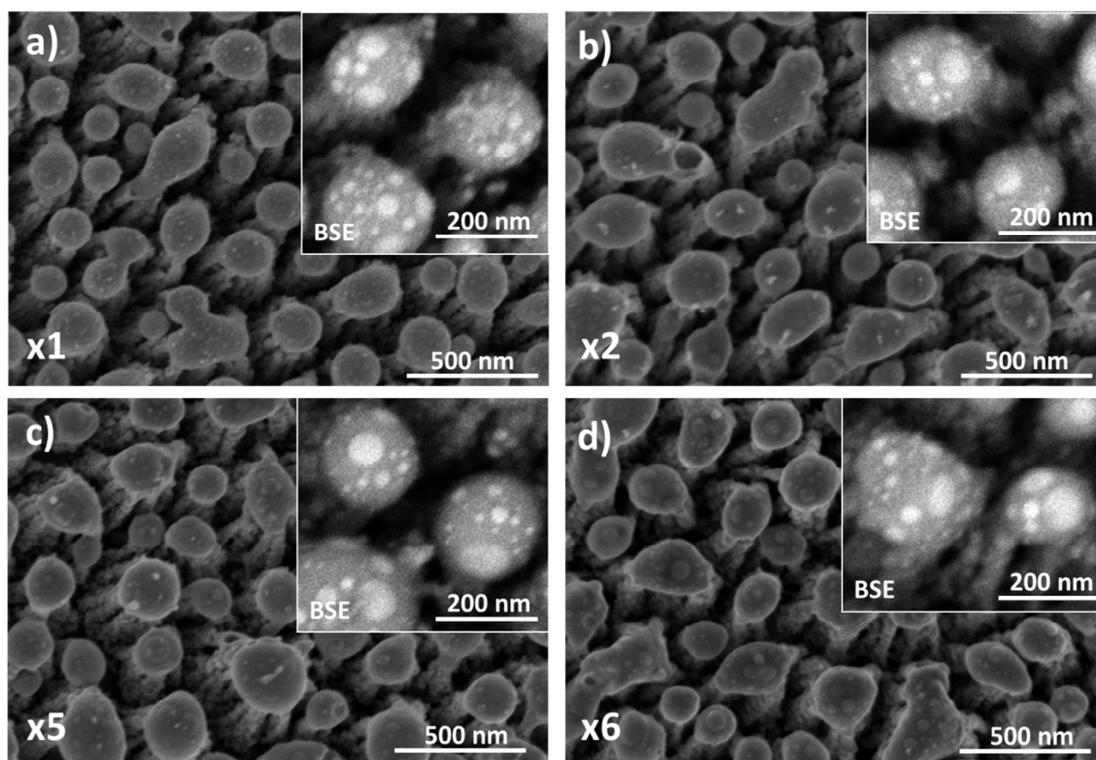


Figure S3: SEM micrographs of Ag@ZnO NRs laser irradiated at a fluence of  $72 \text{ mJ cm}^{-2}$  with a) 1, b) 2, c) 5 and d) 6 successive pulses.

#### S4. Water contact angle of Ag@ZnO NRs.

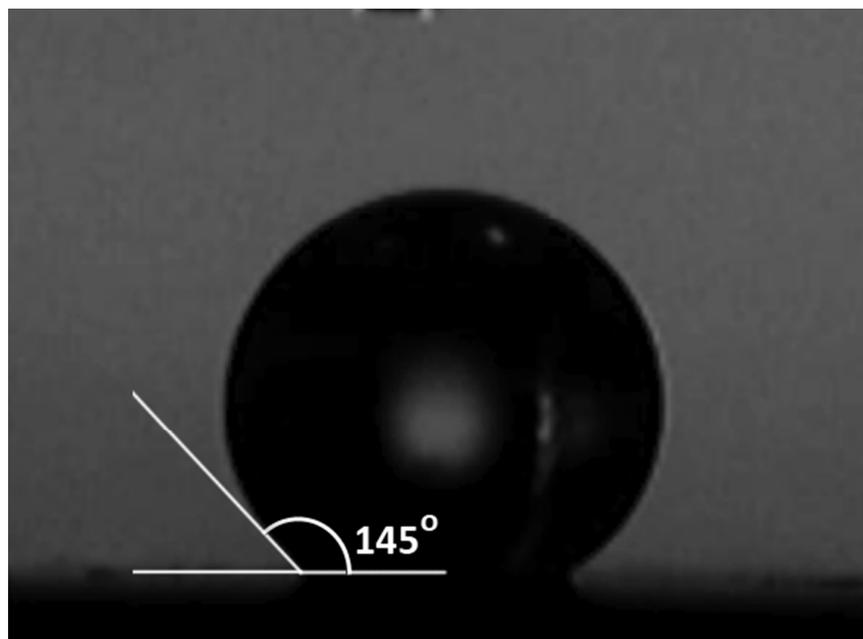


Figure S4: Picture of a water droplet on a Ag@ZnO NRs surface with a contact angle of 145°

## S5. Nanocarpet effect on as prepared Ag@ZnO NRs.

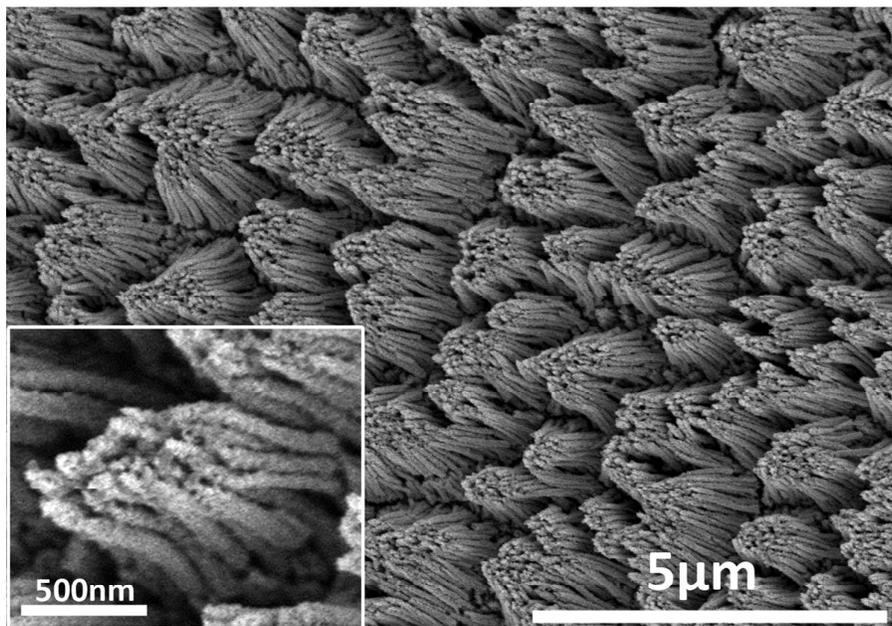


Figure S5: SEM micrographs of Ag@ZnO NRs after water dripping the surface. Inset highlights a NRs bundle.

## S6. Calculation of the SERS enhancement factor.

The enhancement factor can be calculated by

$$EF = \frac{I_{SERS}/N_{SERS}}{I_R/N_R}$$

Where  $I_{SERS}$  and  $I_R$  represent the intensity of the same band of Rh6G ( $771 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in our case) of SERS and standard Raman spectra respectively, and  $N_{SERS}$  and  $N_R$  accounts for the number of molecules in the focused incident laser spot in each of the two types of measurements. The number of molecules in the SERS characterization can be estimated knowing that  $2 \text{ }\mu\text{l}$  droplets with a concentration of  $10^{-11} \text{ M}$  are deposited over  $16 \text{ mm}^2$  samples and that the laser spot is  $100 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . Using these data, we calculate a  $N_{SERS}$  of approximately  $2.35 \times 10^4$  molecules. The same procedure can be followed for the standard Raman measurement, where the concentration used is  $10^{-5} \text{ M}$ , the droplet volume is  $50 \text{ }\mu\text{l}$  and a substrate area of  $100 \text{ mm}^2$ , obtaining approximately  $9.42 \times 10^{10}$ . Regarding the intensity of the signals, the values obtained are  $I_{SERS} = 420$  counts for the as prepared Ag@ZnO NRS and  $I_R = 1045$  counts. Thereby, the enhancement factor is calculated to be  $1.6 \times 10^6$ .

For laser irradiated Ag@ZnO NRs, the same measuring conditions were used obtaining in this case an  $I_{SERS}$  of 375 counts. This leads to a slightly lower enhancement factor of approximately  $1.4 \times 10^6$ .

### S7. Energy band diagram of Ag-ZnO interface.

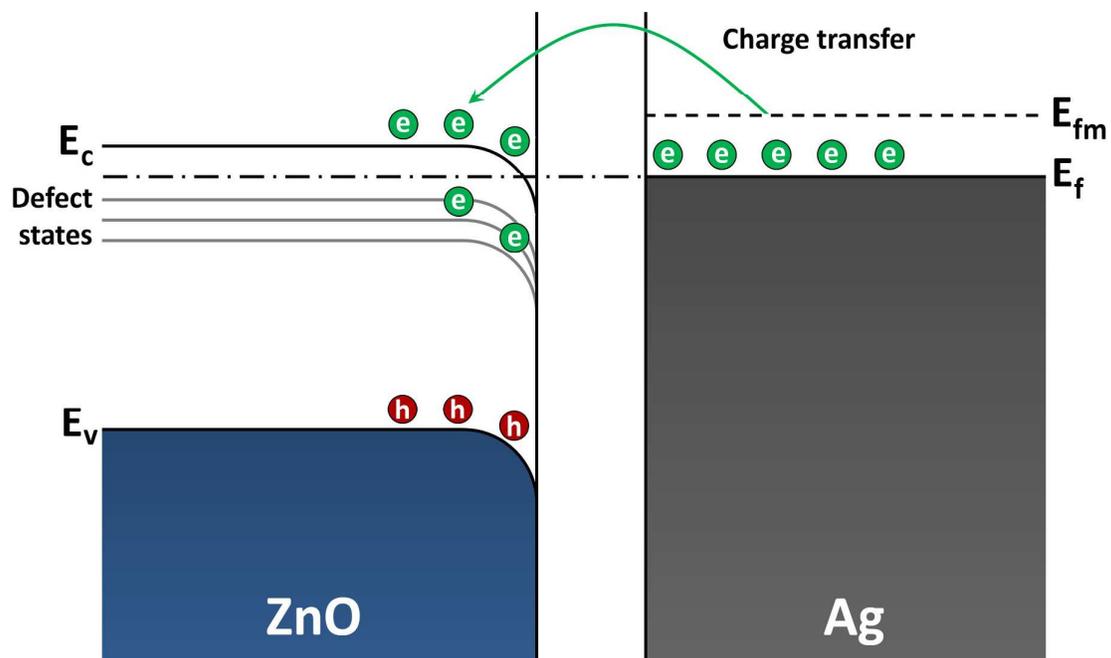


Figure S7: Energy band diagram of Ag-ZnO interface showing the SPR induced electron transfer.