

Supporting Information

Defect-Rich Monolayer MoS₂ as a Universally Enhanced Substrate for Surface-Enhanced Raman Scattering

Shiyu Sun ^{1,†}, Jingying Zheng ^{2,†}, Ruihao Sun ¹, Dan Wang ¹, Guanliang Sun ¹, Xingshuang Zhang ¹, Hongyu Gong ¹, Yong Li ¹, Meng Gao ¹, Dongwei Li ^{1,*}, Guanchen Xu ^{1,*} and Xiu Liang ^{1,*}

¹ Key Laboratory for High Strength Lightweight Metallic Materials of Shandong Province (HM), Advanced Materials Institute, Qilu University of Technology (Shandong Academy of Sciences), Jinan 250014, China; sysun0313@163.com (S.S.); srh1645@163.com (R.S.); Wangdan1910@163.com (D.W.); 13793994223@163.com (G.S.); xszhang@qlu.edu.cn (X.Z.); hygong@sdas.org (H.G.); yongli@sdas.org (Y.L.); mgao@sdas.org (M.G.)

² College of Materials Science and Engineering, Fuzhou University, Fuzhou 350108, China; jyzheng@fzu.edu.cn

* Correspondence: dwli@sdas.org (D.L.); gcxu@sdas.org (G.X.); xliang@sdas.org (X.L.)

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

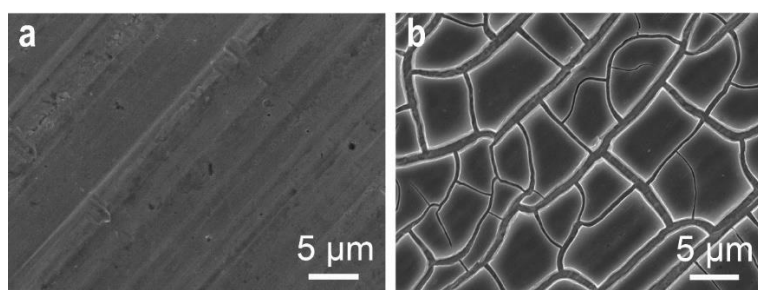


Figure S1. (a, b) SEM image of the untreated and electroplated surface of Mo foil.

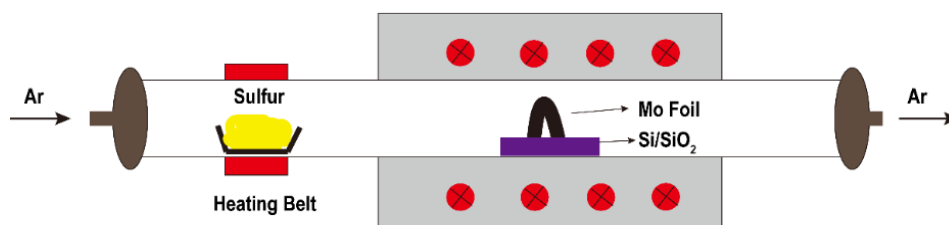


Figure S2. Schematic illustration of CVD system growing monolayer MoS₂.

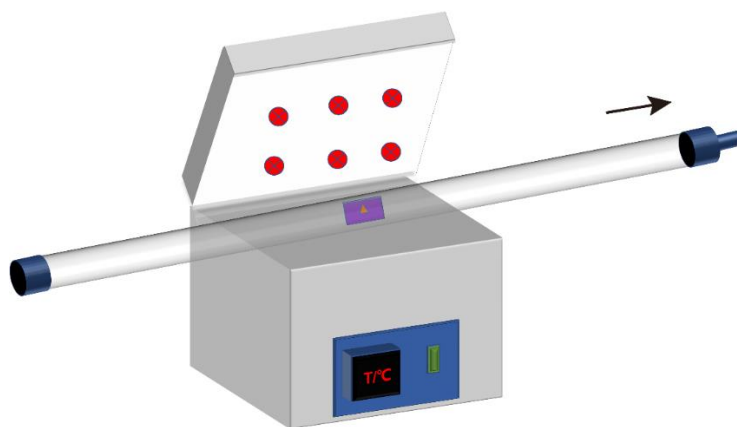


Figure S3. Schematic illustration of the etching process of monolayer MoS₂. Etching of monolayer MoS₂ is performed at temperatures below the growth temperature. The MoS₂ grown on the SiO₂/Si substrate is placed in the center of the glass tube, which is sealed at one end and connected to a vacuum oil pump at the other end.

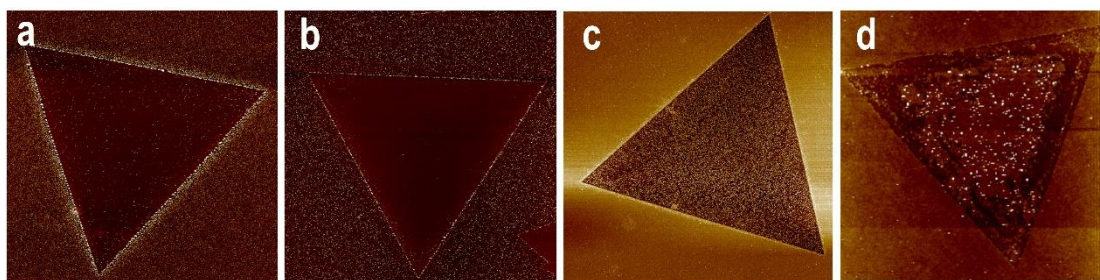


Figure S4. AFM image of (a) monolayer MoS₂, (b) mild etching monolayer MoS₂, (c) moderate etching monolayer of MoS₂, (d) severe etching monolayer of MoS₂.

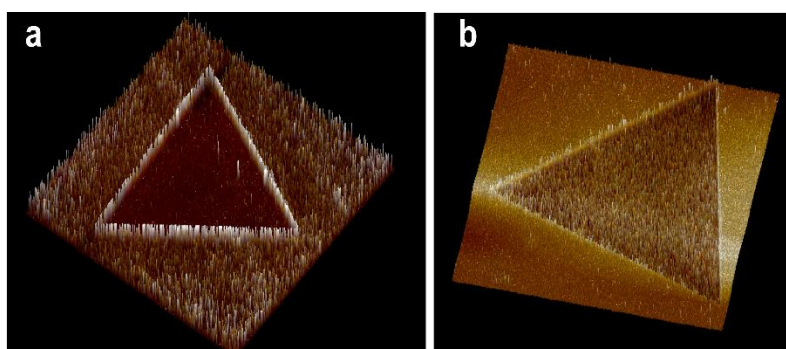


Figure S5. 3D AFM image of (a) monolayer MoS₂ and (b) moderate etching monolayer MoS₂.

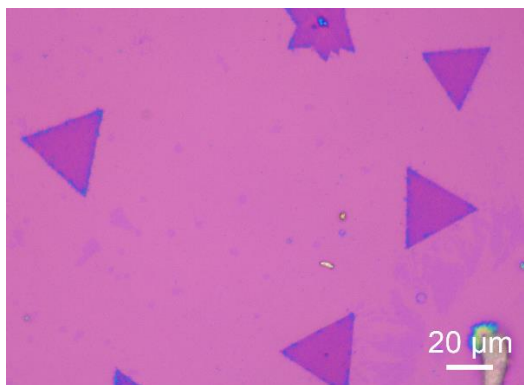


Figure S6. Optical photograph of dye molecules added dropwise on unetched monolayer MoS₂.

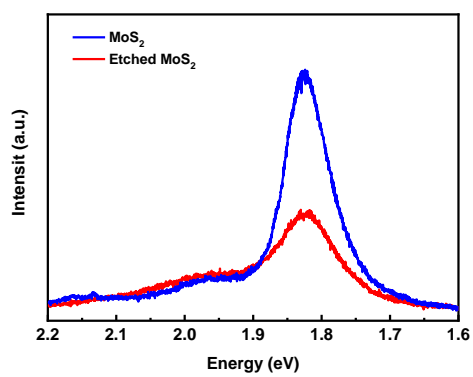


Figure S7. PL spectra of monolayer MoS₂ and etched monolayer MoS₂.

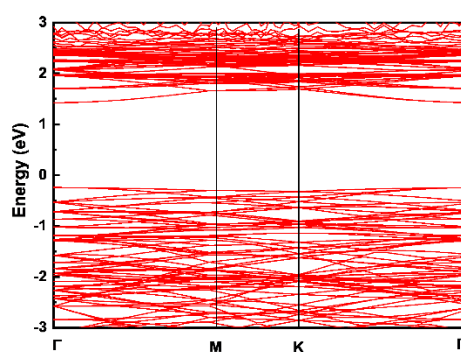


Figure S8. The calculated band structures of MoS₂ take Fermi level as reference.

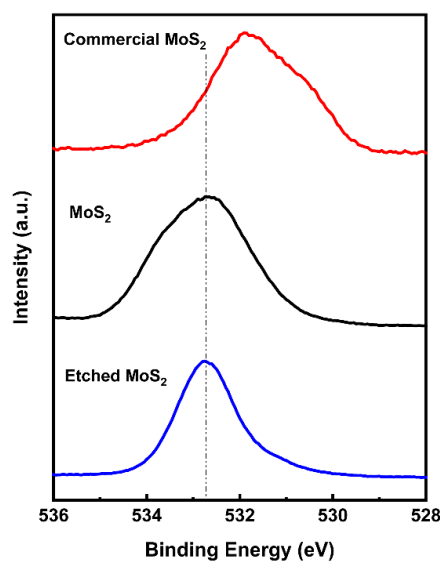


Figure S9. O 1s XPS spectrum of commercial MoS₂ powder, CVD grown monolayer MoS₂, and etched monolayer MoS₂.

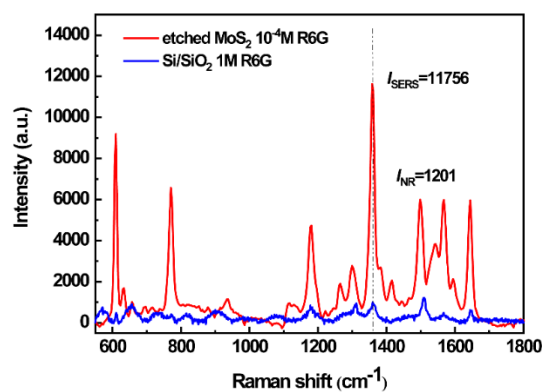


Figure S10. The enhancement factor (EF) of etched MoS₂ overlay 10⁻⁴M R6G. Under the same test conditions as “Materials and Methods”, we tested the Raman spectra of 10⁻⁴ M R6G on etched MoS₂ substrates and the Raman spectra of 1 M R6G on SiO₂/Si substrates. The final enhancement factor was obtained 10⁵ by selecting the data where 1360 cm⁻¹ was located using the calculation formula.

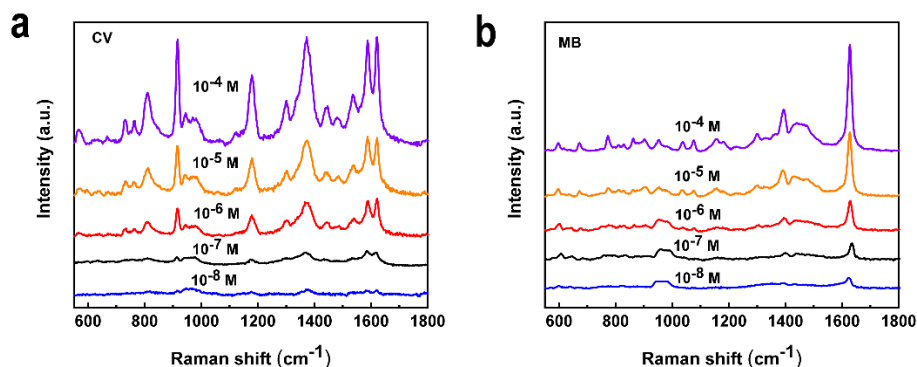


Figure S11. SERS measurements of (a) crystal violet (CV), and (b) methylene blue (MB) molecules probes on etched monolayer MoS₂ substrates.

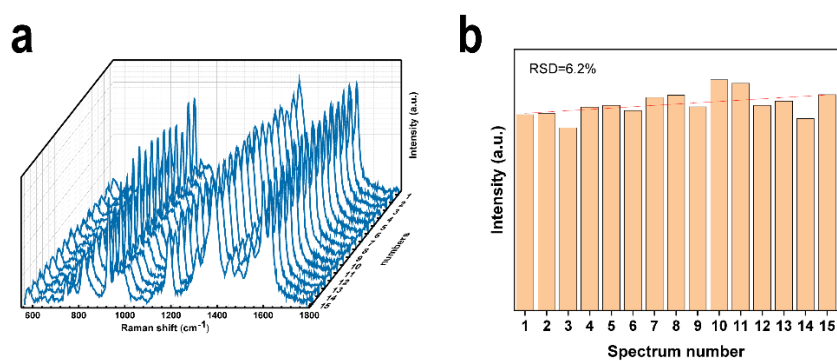


Figure S12. (a) SERS spectra of CV (10^{-5} M) coated on etched MoS₂ taken from 15 randomly chosen spots. (b) Histogram distribution of the Raman intensities at 1620 cm⁻¹.

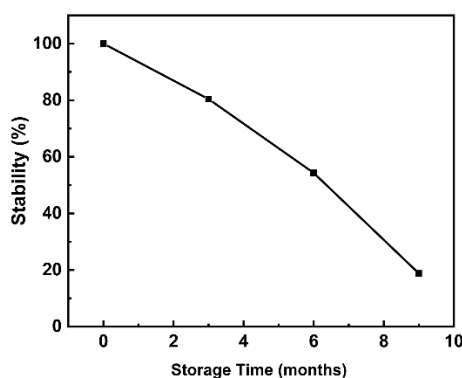


Figure S13. The stability ratio of 10^{-5} M R6G coated on etched MoS₂.

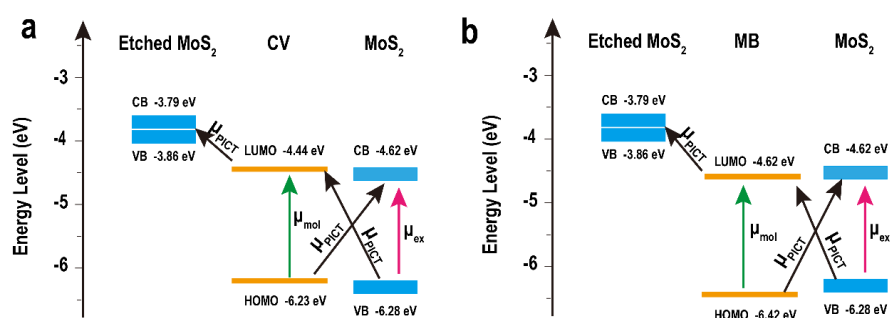


Figure S14. Energy level diagram and charge transfer transitions in the diagram comparing the charge-transfer pathways in (a) CV/etched MoS₂ and (b) MB/etched MoS₂.

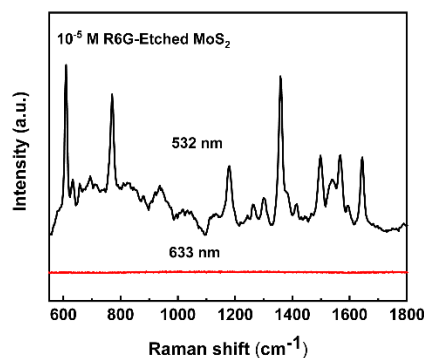


Figure S15. The Raman signals of 10⁻⁵ M R6G coated on etched MoS₂ were irradiated at 532 nm and 633 nm, respectively.

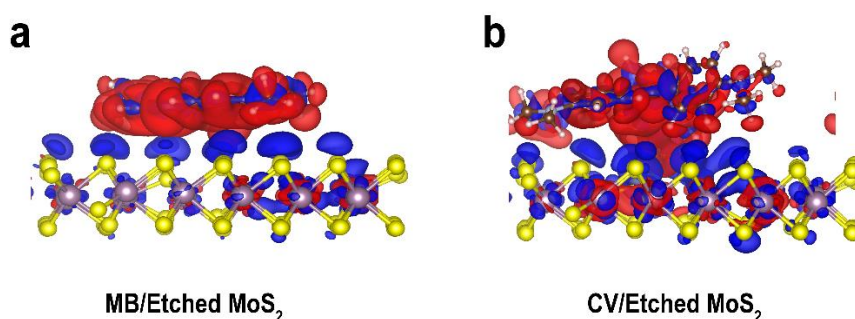


Figure S16. Side views of the electron density difference isosurface for MB (a), and CV (b) molecule absorbed on etched monolayer MoS₂.