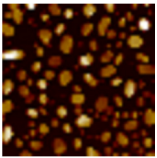
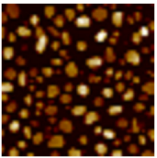
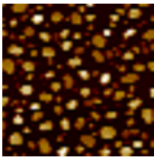
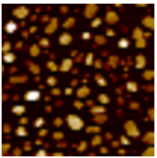
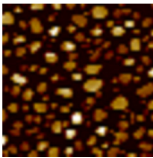


Supplementary Materials: A Large-Area Nanoplasmonic Sensor Fabricated by Rapid Thermal Annealing Treatment for Label-Free and Multi-Point Immunoglobulin Sensing

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Table S1. AFM images and structural characteristics per square micrometer five independent chips with deposition thickness of 10 nm under 5 min, 900 °C RTA treatment.

Chip #	1	2	3	4	5
AFM Images (size: 2 $\mu\text{m} \times 2 \mu\text{m}$)					
Number of particles (Np)	27 ± 5	28 ± 4	34 ± 4	31 ± 4	31 ± 2
Equivalent particle diameter (Da) (nm)	119.7 ± 57.5	118.1 ± 51.2	106.3 ± 51.4	109.8 ± 55.0	116.9 ± 48.9
Surface roughness (Ra) (nm)	14.6 ± 0.8	14.2 ± 0.5	14.0 ± 0.4	14.5 ± 0.5	14.1 ± 0.6
Total area of particle (Ap) (%)	33.2 ± 0.7	33.8 ± 1.8	33.0 ± 1.1	32.1 ± 1.5	34.0 ± 1.1

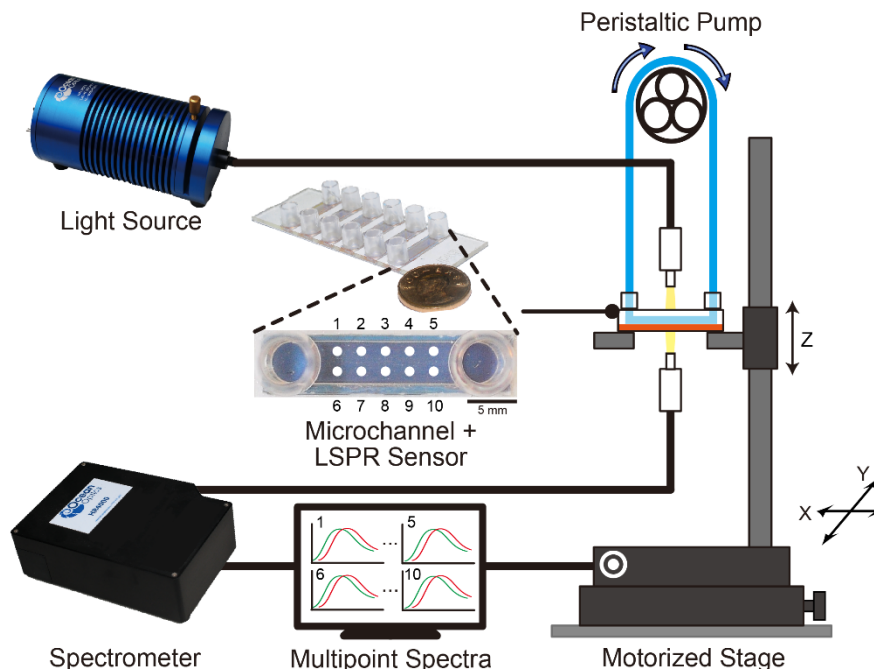


Figure S1. Schematic diagram of the LSPR sensing platform. Microchannel dimension is $17 \times 3.8 \text{ mm}^2$ with 0.4 mm channel height. LSPR spectra at 10 different positions can be sequentially on the sensor. Each detection spot has a diameter of $600 \mu\text{m}$ and is 1.25 mm apart from other spots.

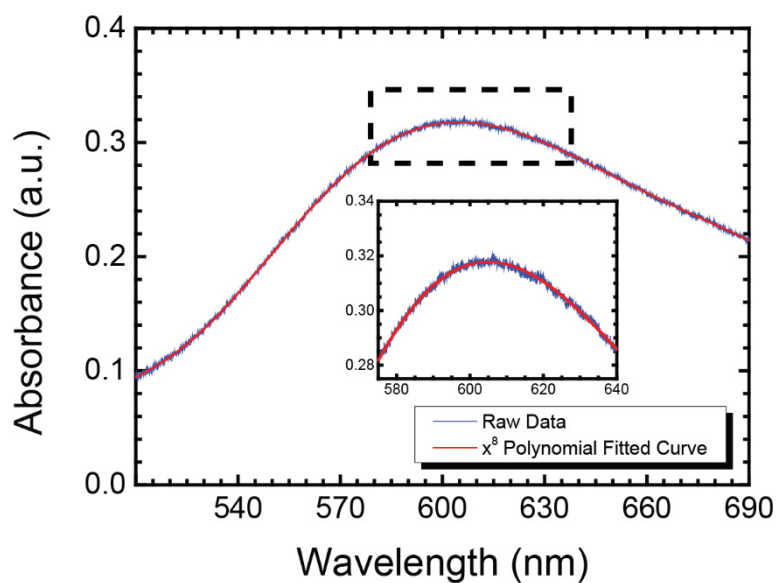


Figure S2. x^8 polynomial curve-fitting algorithm to fit raw spectrum data. The spectral resolution of is 0.0558 nm and the noise level is only 1.18%.

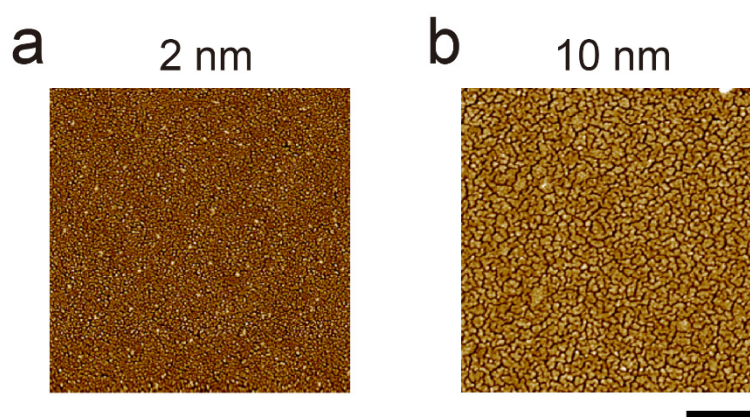


Figure S3. AFM images of (a) 2 nm and (b) 10 nm gold thin film without RTA treatment. Scale bar is 500 nm.

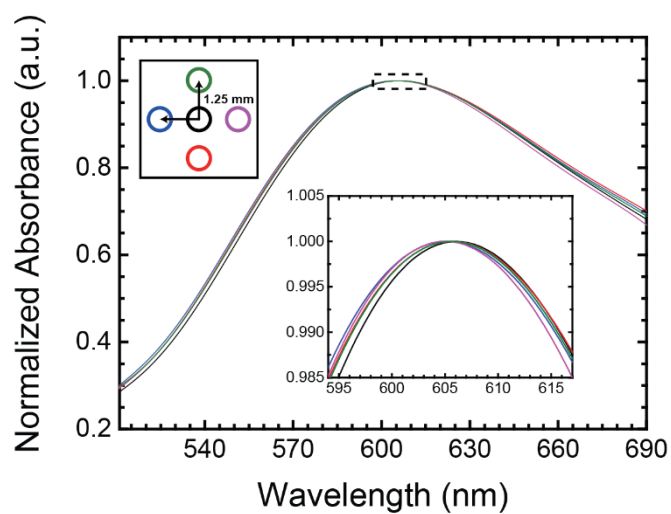


Figure S4. Absorbance spectrum uniformity of LSPR sensor. The standard deviation is 0.33 nm ($n = 5$).