

A novel method of chemiluminescence detection coupled with high-performance liquid chromatography and its application in direct determination of tartaric, malic and citric acids in fruit juice

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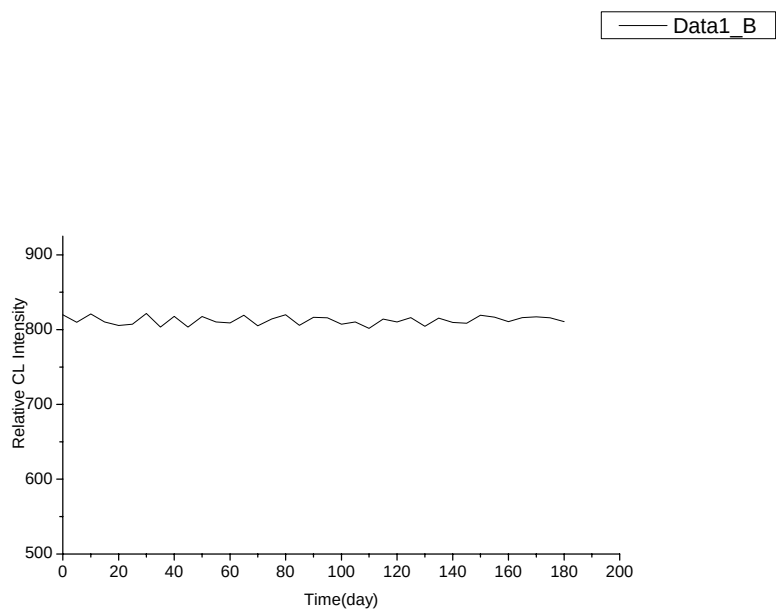
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2 **Figure S1.** Immobilized Ru(bipy)₃² chemiluminescence response versus time for the
3 reaction of each Ce(SO₄)₂ reagent (8.0×10⁻⁴ mol/L) with citric acid (1×10⁻⁶ g/mL)

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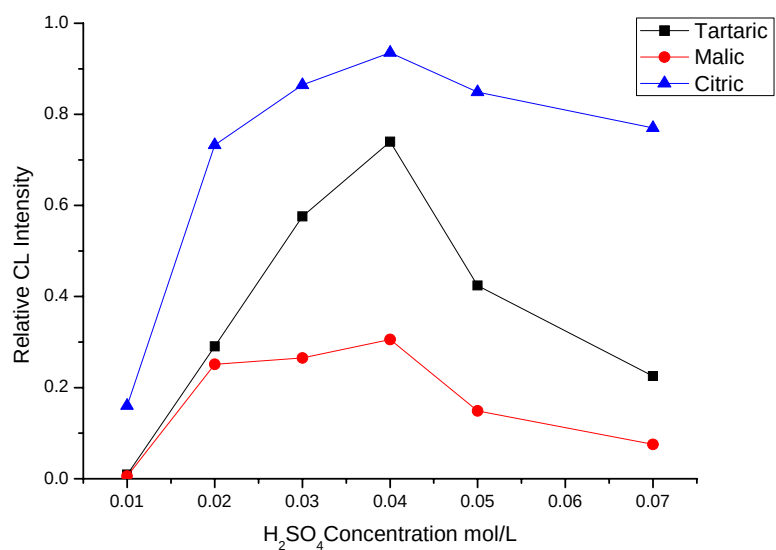
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3 **Figure S2.** The effect of H₂SO₄ concentration. Ce(SO₄)₂: 8.0×10⁻⁴ mol/L, 4.5×
4 10⁻⁶ g/mL for tartaric acid, 2.5× 10⁻⁶ g/mL for malic acid, 5×10⁻⁷ g/mL for citric acid
5 respectively, flow rate of peristaltic pump: 1.2 mL/min.

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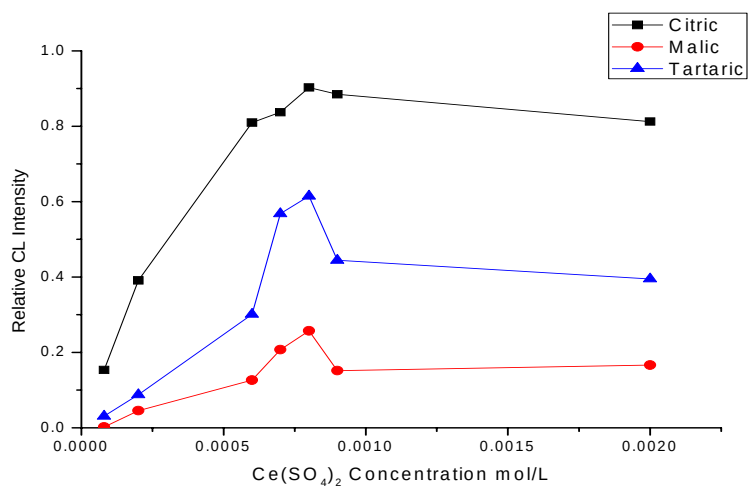
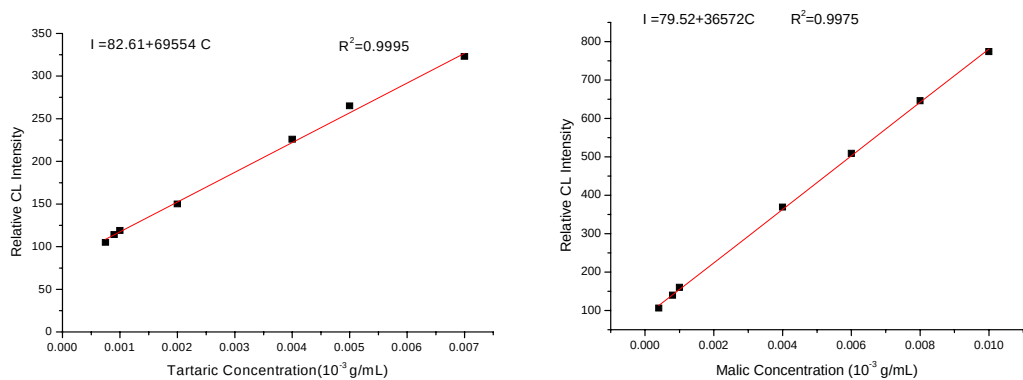
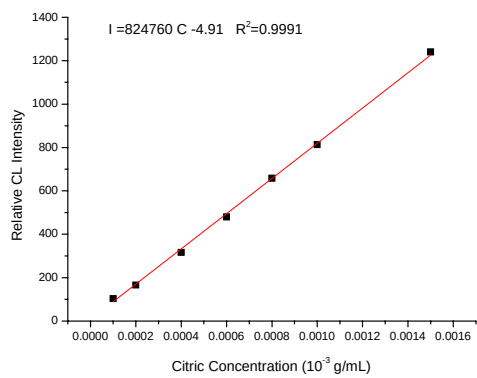


Figure S3. The effect of $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ concentration. H_2SO_4 : 0.04 mol/L , $4.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g/mL}$ for tartaric acid, $2.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g/mL}$ for malic acid, $5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ g/mL}$ for citric acid respectively, flow rate of peristaltic pump: 1.2 mL/min .

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Figure S4. Calibration curve for tartaric, malic and citric acids

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