1 Supplementary Information

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3 Raman microspectroscopic analysis of fibers in

4 beverages

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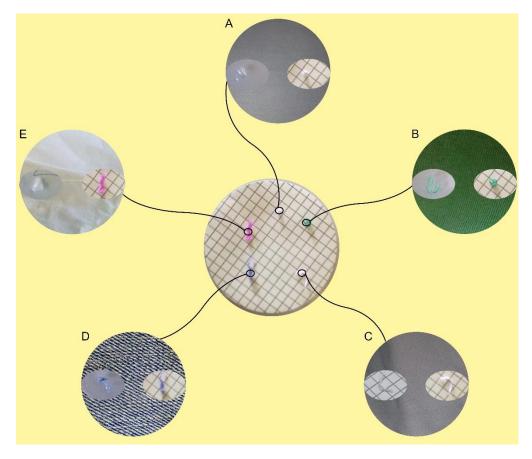
Alexandra C. Wiesheu, Philipp M. Anger, Thomas Baumann, Reinhard Niessner, 6 Natalia P. Ivleva* 7 8 Institute of Hydrochemistry, Chair for Analytical Chemistry, Technical University of 9 Munich, Munich, Germany 10 *corresponding author: Natalia P. Ivleva, Institute of Hydrochemistry, Chair for 11 Analytical Chemistry, Technical University of Munich, Marchioninistr. 17, 81377 12 Munich, Germany, natalia.ivleva@ch.tum.de 13 Keywords: Raman microspectroscopy, beverages, beer, mineral water, synthetic 14 fibers, 15 16 Staining of different cellulose fibers with Rose Bengal 17 We followed the staining method described by Liebezeit and Liebezeit ¹. Shortly, the 18 19 wet filters were each covered with 6 mL Rose Bengal solution (4,5,6,7-tetrachloro-20 2',4',5',7'-tetraiodofluorescein, 200 mg/L) for 5 min. Afterwards the filter were 21 thoroughly rinsed with filtered water and dried overnight. Five different 100% cellulose 22 fibers were examined: tissue fibers (Carl Roth GmbH & Co KG, Karlsruhe/DE), blue

23 jeans (H&M, Stockholm/SE), a green t-shirt (fruit of the loom, Bowling Green,

24 Kentucky/US), a white t-shirt (etirel, Heilbronn/DE) and a lab coat (Laborhandel

Krumpholz, Selters/DE). Only the tissue fibers showed staining (see figure below),
which suggest that this method is not appropriate for fiber discrimination and
identification. Therefore, another reliable method e.g. Raman microspectroscopy has
to be applied.

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Figure SI1: Staining with Rose Bengal. The fibers are shown before (left) and after (the treatment in the corresponding circles. Only the fiber from the tissue sample (E) is stained, the fibers from the white T-shirt (A), the green T-shirt (B), the lab coat (C) and from jeans (D) are unstained though they consist of 100% cellulose.

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G. Liebezeit and E. Liebezeit, *Food Additives & Contaminants: Part A*, 2014,
 31, 1574-1578.

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