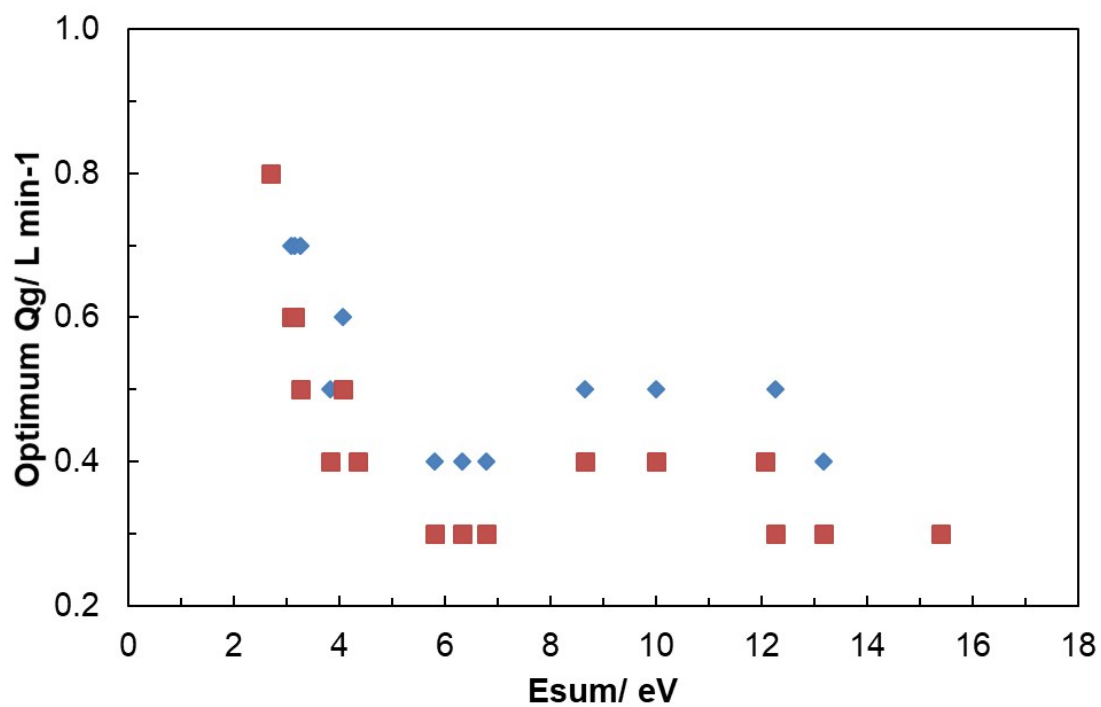


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2 Supplementary information

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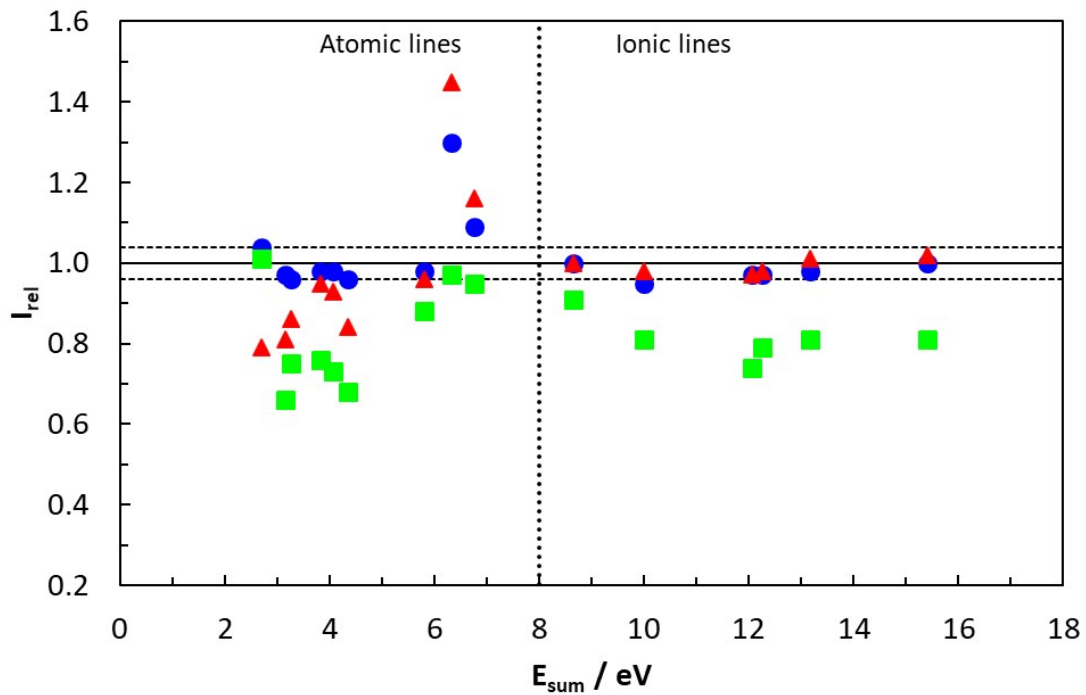
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6 Figure S1. Optimum the nebulizer gas flow rate ( $Q_g$ ) for emission lines of different  
7  $E_{sum}$  operating ( $\blacklozenge$ ) 1.0% w w<sup>-1</sup> nitric acid and, ( $\blacksquare$ ) 0.5% w w<sup>-1</sup> calcium nitrate  
8 solutions in MIP-OES.

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14 Figure S2. Influence of  $E_{sum}$  on the relative signal intensity ( $I_{rel}$ ) obtained in ICP-

15 OES operating 1400 W rf power for different emission lines operating (■) 0.5% w

16  $w^{-1}$  calcium nitrate; (▲) 5%  $w w^{-1}$  glycerol; and (●) 5%  $w w^{-1}$  sulfuric acid

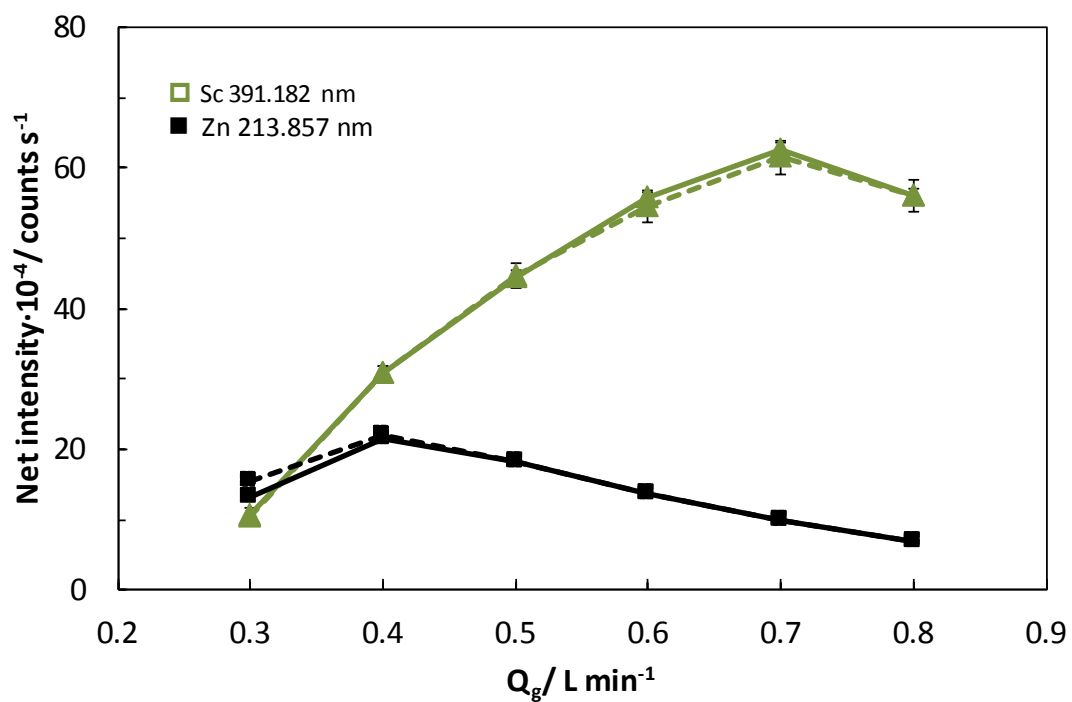
17 solutions, in comparison to the corresponding 1.0%  $w w^{-1}$  nitric acid.  $Q_g$  0.6 L  $min^{-1}$ .

18 <sup>1</sup>.  $I_{rel}$  values in-between dashed lines indicate no matrix effects.

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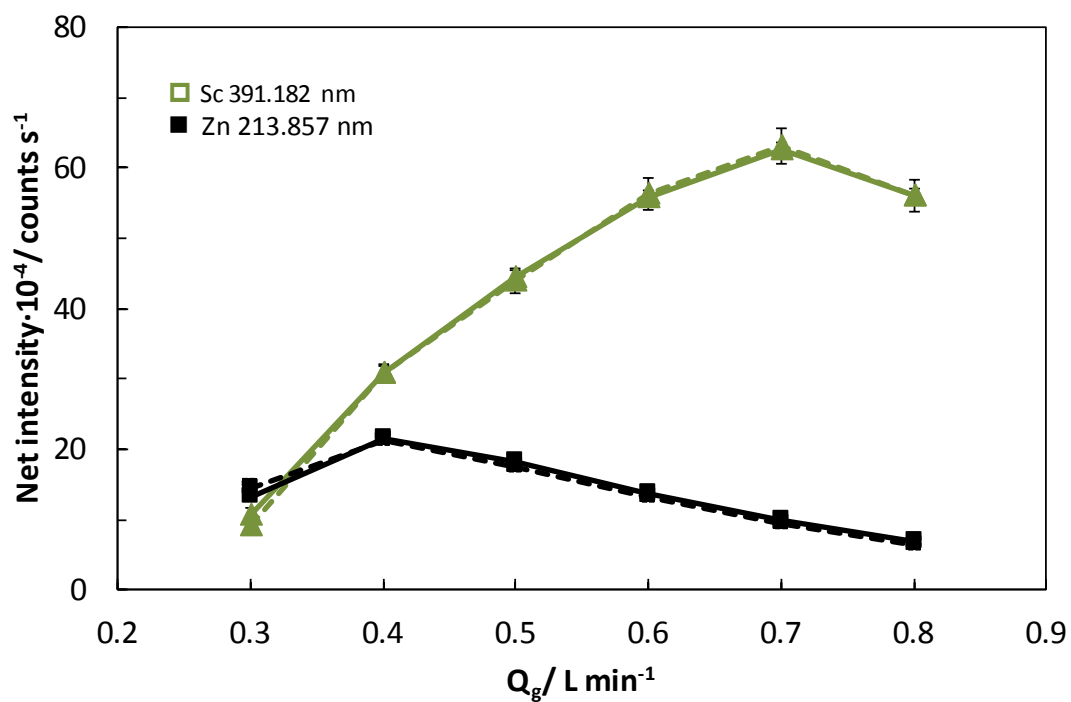
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23 Figure S3. Influence of the nebulizer gas flow rate ( $Q_g$ ) on the net emission signal  
24 obtained in MIP-OES for (□) Sc I 391.182 nm; and, (■) Zn 213.857 nm when  
25 operating a 5% w w<sup>-1</sup> glycerol (dashed lines) and 1.0% w w<sup>-1</sup> nitric acid  
26 (continuous lines) solutions.

27



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30 Figure S4. Influence of the nebulizer gas flow rate ( $Q_g$ ) on the net emission signal

31 obtained in MIP-OES for (□) Sc I 391.182 nm; and, (■) Zn 213.857 nm when

32 operating a 5% w w<sup>-1</sup> sulfuric acid (dashed lines) and 1.0% w w<sup>-1</sup> nitric acid

33 (continuous lines) solutions.

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