Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Analytical Methods.

Supplementary materials

Chemometrics-assisted excitation-emission matrix fluorescence spectroscopy for rapid identification of commercial reconstituted and sweetened grape juices

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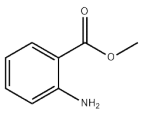
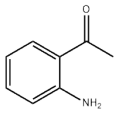
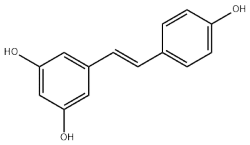
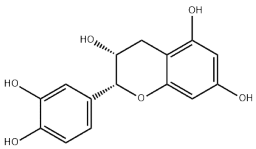
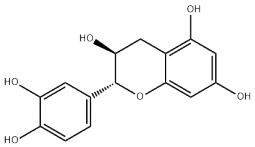
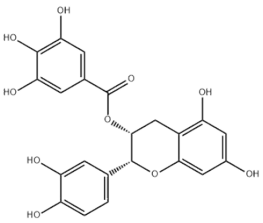
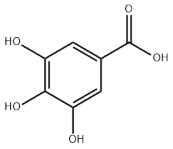
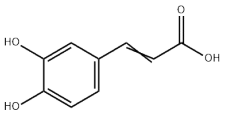
Table. S1 The specific information of eight chemical compound.

No.	Analyte	Abbreviation	CAS no. [a]	Chemical structure	λex/λem [b] (nm)
1	Methyl anthranilate	MA	134-20-3		245(325)/415
2	2′-aminoacetophenone	*o*-AAP	551-93-9		260/460 350/465
3	Resveratrol	RES	501-36-0		265(335)/390
4	Epicatechin	EC	490-46-0		230/310 280/315
5	Catechin	CC	154-23-4		230/315 280/310
6	Epicatechin gallate	ECG	1257-08-5		270/325
8	Gallic acid	GA	149-91-7		265/335
9	Caffeic acid	CA	331-39-5		260/365 355/435

[a] CAS no. is from http://www.chemicalbook.com/;

[b] The values of λex/λem represents the maximum excitation/emission wavelengths of each analyte.

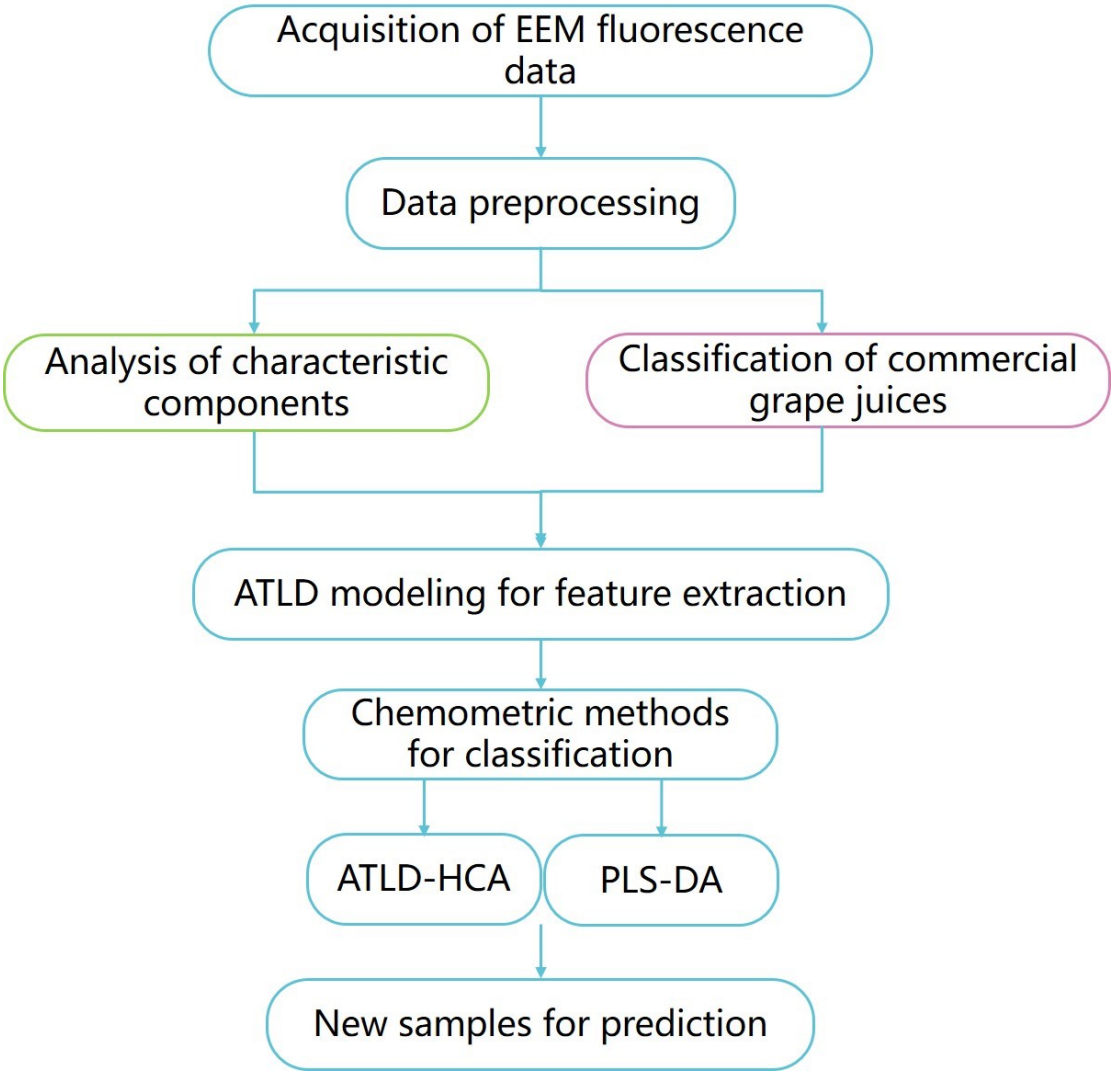


Fig. S1 The main flow chart of this work.

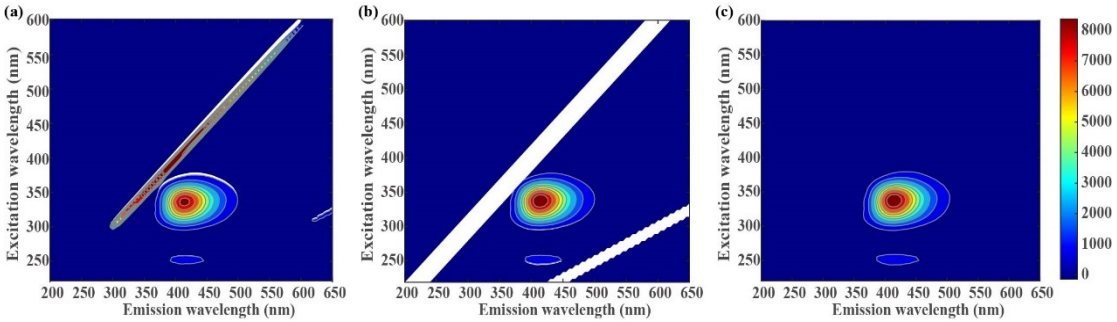


Fig. S2 The elimination of non-trilinear factor (Rayleigh scattering) in EEM fluorescence data: (a) raw data with visible Rayleigh scattering; (b) gapped data with scattering being removed in the regions; (c) repaired data fitted by an interpolation method.

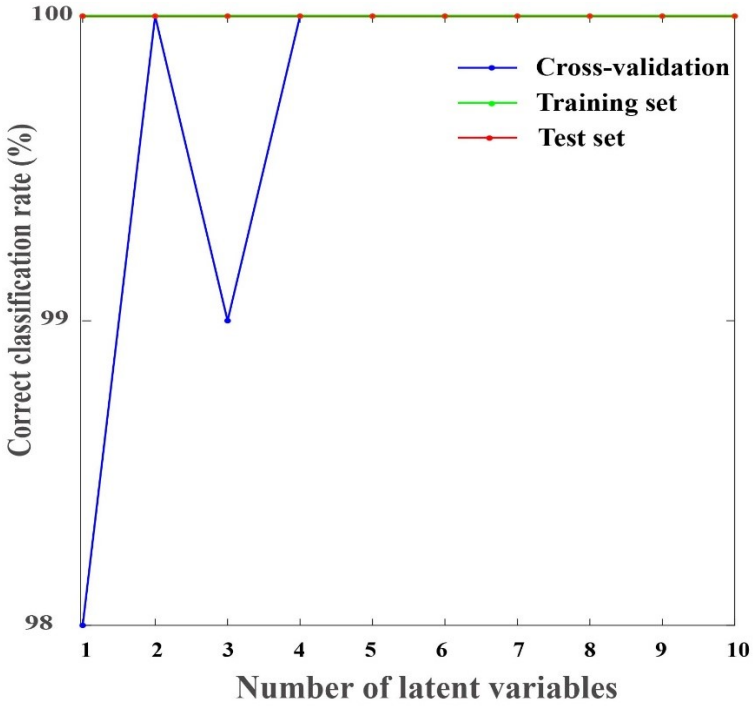


Fig. S3 Correct classification rates obtained by cross-validation in the training set, training set and test set, respectively, as a function of the *LVs* of PLS-DA.