Supporting information

First GC/MS identification of aqueous ammonia: utilization of ethenesulfonyl fluoride as a

selective and rapid derivatization reagent of ammonia in aqueous media

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pН	Buffer solutions	$Mean \pm SD$	Precision (% RSD) ^a
6.0	0.1 mol/L C ₈ H ₅ KO ₄ /NaOH	2.64 ± 0.33	12.5
7.0	0.1 mol/L KH ₂ PO ₄ /NaOH	6.62 ± 0.77	11.6
8.0	0.1 mol/L H ₃ BO ₃ /KCl/NaOH	0.65 ± 0.01	0.4
9.0	0.1 mol/L H ₃ BO ₃ /KCl/NaOH	1.43 ± 0.03	2.4
10.0	0.1 mol/L H ₃ BO ₃ /KCl/NaOH	1.43 ± 0.12	8.7
11.0	0.05 mol/L Na ₂ HPO ₄ /NaOH	5.45 ± 0.57	10.5
12.0	0.05 mol/L Na ₂ HPO ₄ /NaOH	5.12 ± 0.47	9.2
13.0	0.2 mol/L KCl/NaOH	4.66 ± 0.39	8.5

Table S1 Effects of pH on ammonia derivatization.

^a Precision (% relative standard deviation) was defined as (standard deviation/mean peak area ratio

to the IS) \times 100.



Fig. S1. Effect of storage time of the ethyl acetate extract of the derivatized reaction solution on the GC/MS analysis. The extract was stored at room temperature before the analysis.



Fig. S2. Calibration curve showing the peak areas for N-ESF₃ generated from ammonia concentrations ranging from 0.10 to 100.0 μ g/mL.