Tetramethylammonium Hydroxide (TMAH) as a Reagent for Complex Mixture Analysis by Negative Ion Electrospray Ionization Mass Spectrometry

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Supporting Information

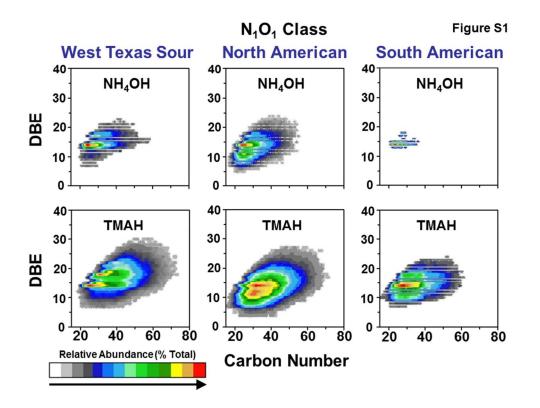
Figure S1. Isoabundance-contoured DBE versus carbon number plots for ions of the N_1O_1 class for three crude oils, obtained by (-) ESI FT-ICR MS with NH_4OH (top) and TMAH (bottom).

Figure S2. Isoabundance-contoured DBE versus carbon number plots for ions of the N_1S_1 class for for three crude oils, obtained by (-) ESI FT-ICR MS with NH_4OH (top) and TMAH (bottom).

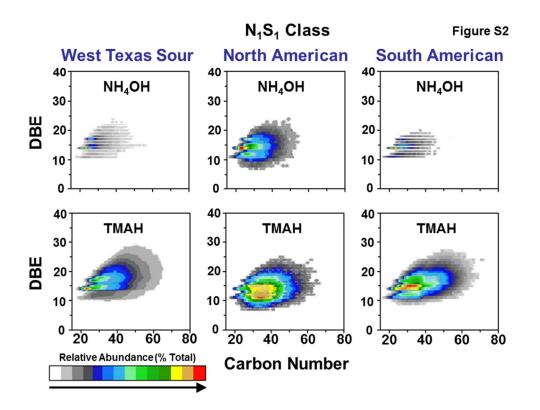
Figure S3. Isoabundance-contoured DBE versus carbon number plots for ions of the CH, NOS, N₁S₂, N₂, S₁, and S₂ classes for West Texas light-sour crude, obtained by (-) ESI FT-ICR MS with TMAH.

Figure S4. Isoabundance-contoured DBE versus carbon number plots for ions of the SO and SO₂ classes, obtained by (-) ESI FT-ICR MS with NH₄OH (top) and TMAH (bottom) for a North American blend crude oil.

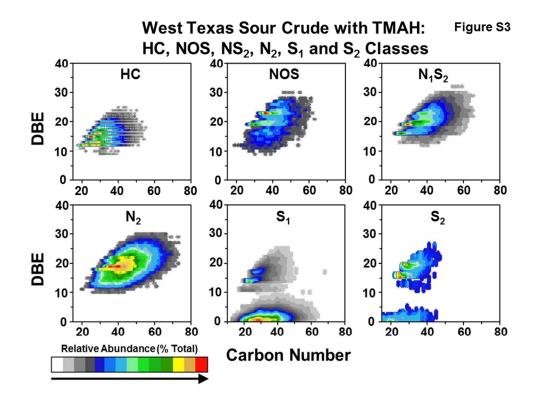
Figure S5. Schematic diagram for the (-) ESI process. Positive ions are reduced in the emitter, thus providing negatively charged droplets. The current induced by the reduction is equivalent to current carried out by charged droplets and can be measured by a nano-ammeter (A).



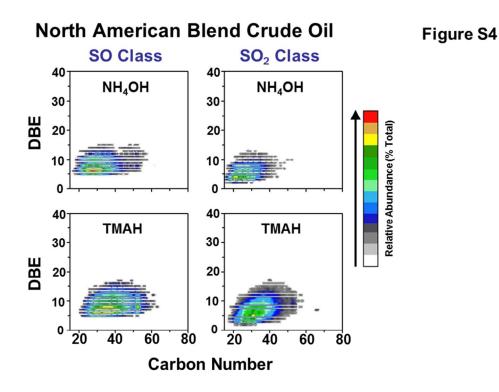
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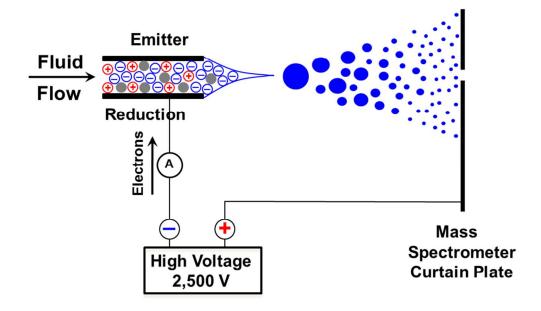


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