"Competitive chemisorption between pairs of cinchona alkaloids and related compounds from solution onto platinum surfaces."

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Supporting Information



Fig. S1. In-situ RAIRS from experiments where a platinum surface was exposed sequentially to CCl₄ solutions (from top to bottom) of L, CD, and L again. The data shows that CD can displace L but not vice versa.



Fig. S2. In-situ RAIRS from experiments where a platinum surface was exposed sequentially to CCl₄ solutions (from top to bottom) of Q, 6-MeO-Q, and Q again. The data shows that 6-MeO-Q can displace Q and vice versa.



Fig. S3. In-situ RAIRS from experiments where a platinum surface was exposed sequentially to CCl₄ solutions (from top to bottom) of L, 6-MeO-Q, L, CN, L, and Q. The data shows that 6-MeO-Q can displace L and vice versa, and also that CN can further displace L but that the adsorbed CN cannot be displaced by either L or Q.



Fig. S4. In-situ RAIRS from experiments where a platinum surface was exposed sequentially to CCl₄ solutions (from top to bottom) of Q, CN, QD, and CN. The data indicates that CN can displace Q, and that QD can further displace CN but not vice versa.



Fig. S5. In-situ RAIRS from experiments where a platinum surface was exposed sequentially to CCl₄ solutions (from top to bottom) of 6-MeO-Q, QD, 6-MeO-Q, and CD. The data indicates that QD can displace 6-MeO-Q but not vice versa, and that adsorbed QD cannot be displaced by CD.