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Supplemental information

**The use of novel electronic
nose technology to locate missing
persons for criminal investigations**

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Supplementary Materials for

The use of novel electronic nose technology to locate missing persons for criminal investigations

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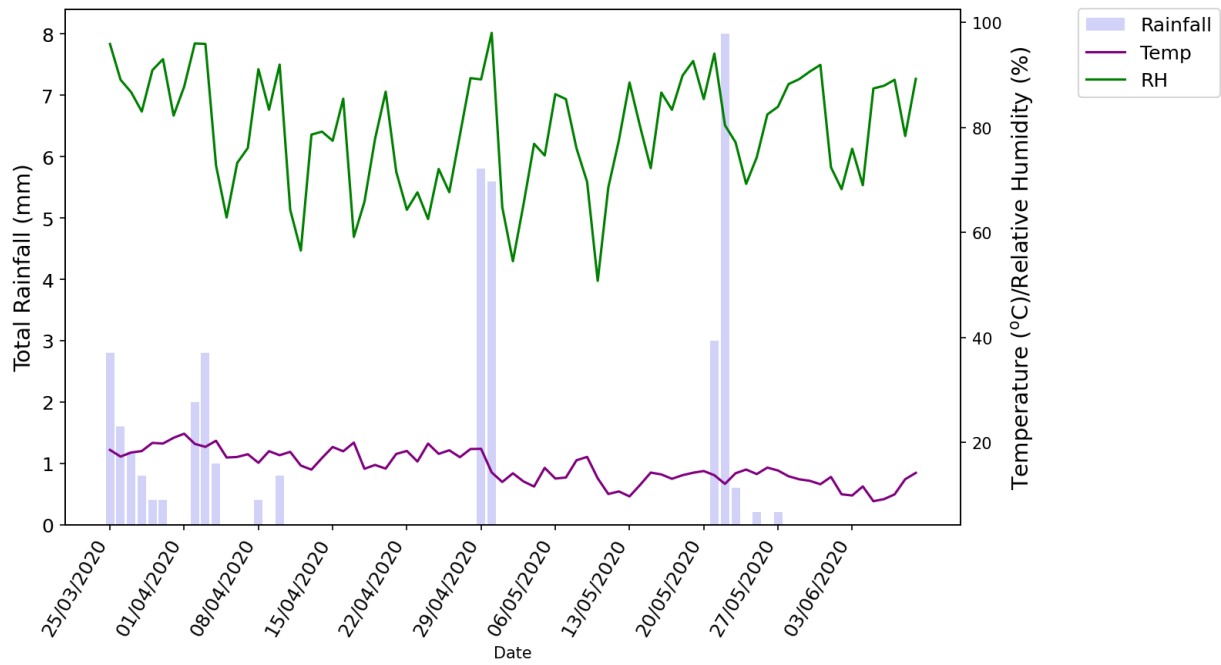


Figure S1: Environmental data. Daily average temperature, total daily rainfall data and relative humidity observed during the trial. Related to Figure 1.

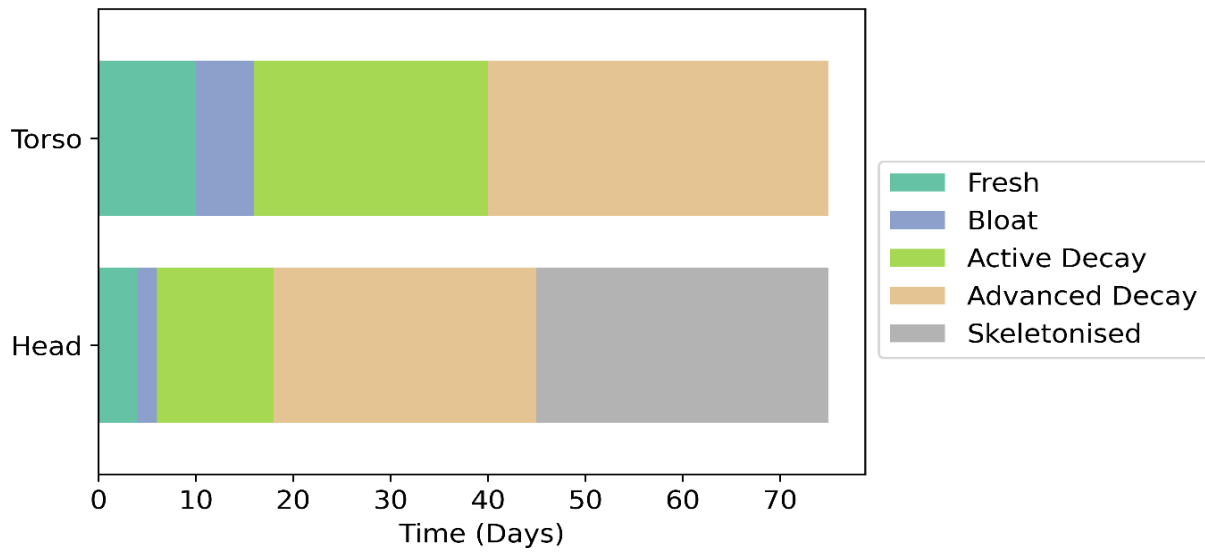


Figure S2: Visual evaluation. Visual classifications of the head and torso of the sampled human donor during the trial. Related to Figure 1.

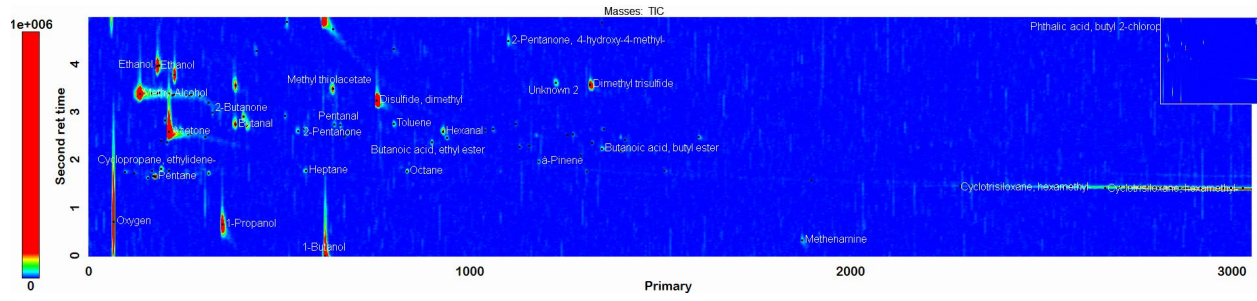


Figure S3: GCxGC-TOFMS Contour plot. Example contour plot from day 35 postmortem. Showing presence of compounds associated with human decomposition. Related to Figure 7 and Figure 8.

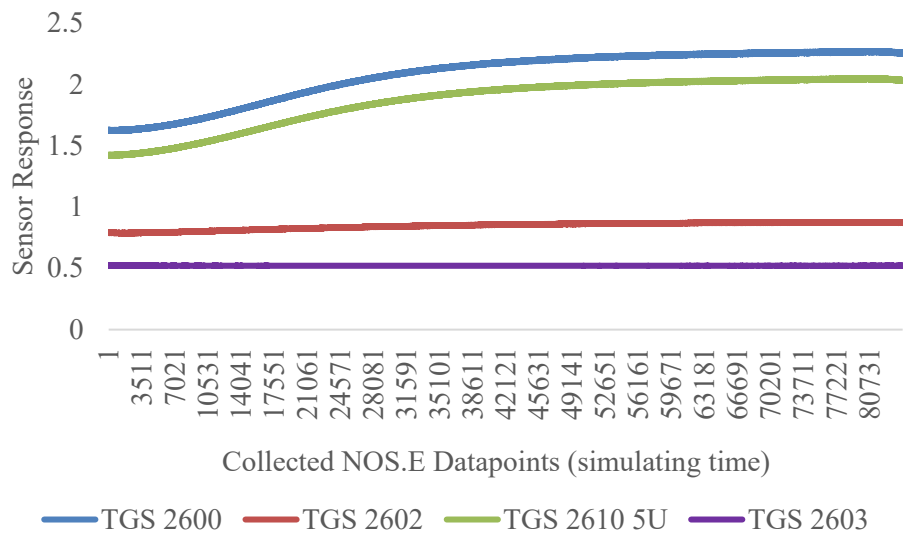


Figure S4. NOS.E sensor selection test 1. NOS.E Sensors that responded to a cadaver torso within a body bag. Related to STAR Methods.

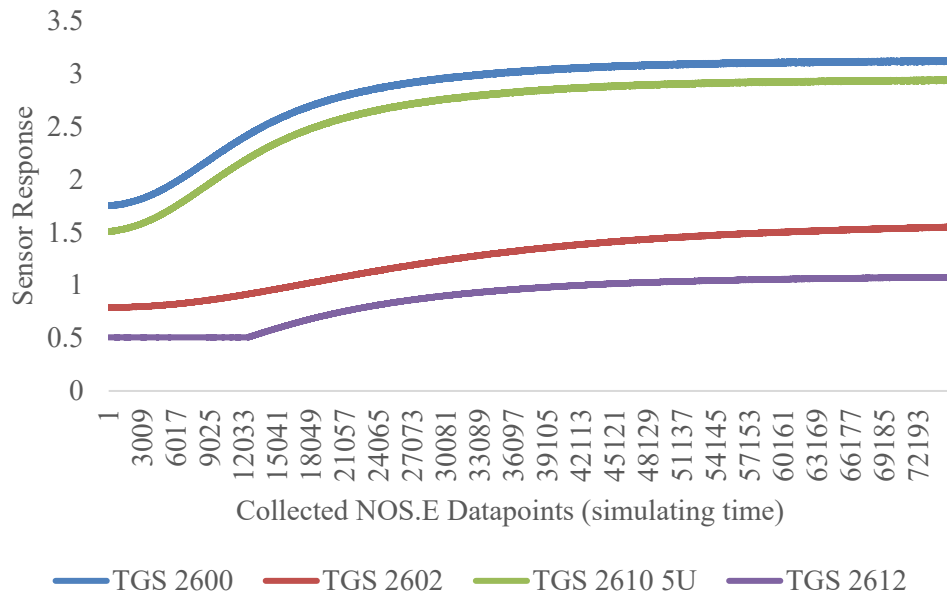


Figure S5. NOS.E sensor selection test 2. NOS.E Sensors that responded to exposed cadaver intestines within a body bag. Related to STAR Methods.

Table S1.

Table S1: Sensor configuration of the NOS.E used for human remains sampling. Related to STAR Methods.

Sensor	Sensor name	Target Gases
Sensor 1	TGS 2610 5U	Alcohols/Alkanes
Sensor 2	TGS 2600	Alcohols/Alkanes
Sensor 3	TGS 2612 5U	Alkanes
Sensor 4	TGS 2603	Sulfur/Nitrogen
Sensor 5	TGS 2602	Nitrogen/Sulfur

Table S2.

Table S2: Sampling days of NOS.E and GC×GC-TOFMS method. Related to STAR Methods.

Technique	Sampling day													
E-nose	1	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	23	41	49	59	68	76
GC×GC	2	3	5	7	10	14	16	20	24	40	50	60	70	75