

Supplementary Information

Determination of 16 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in tire rubber by ultra-high performance supercritical fluid chromatography combined with atmospheric pressure photoionization-tandem mass spectrometry

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Ultrasonic temperature and time were optimized in the preliminary experiment. The total amount of 16 PAHs extracted at ultrasonic temperature of 40 °C and 50 °C was similar, but in order to prevent the volatilization of some substances, we chose the ultrasonic temperature of 40 °C. The ultrasonic time was 60 min. As for ultrasonic power, the purpose of optimizing this parameter was to extract PAHs from solid samples effectively. In general, the higher the ultrasonic power, the greater the extract efficiency, however, excessive ultrasonic power led to the volatilization of PAHs such as naphthalene and increment in temperature, hence, we chose the maximum ultrasonic efficiency of 70Hz.

Figure S1 Effect of different ultrasonic temperature on the extraction of the total amount PAHs(The extraction time was 30min and the extraction solvent was ethyl acetate.)

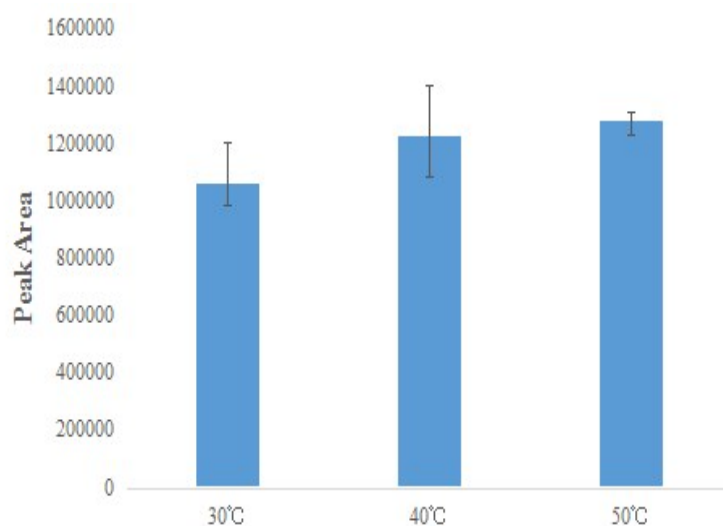


Figure S2 Effect of different ultrasonic time on the extraction of the total amount PAHs(The extraction temperature was 40 °C and the extraction solvent was ethyl acetate.)

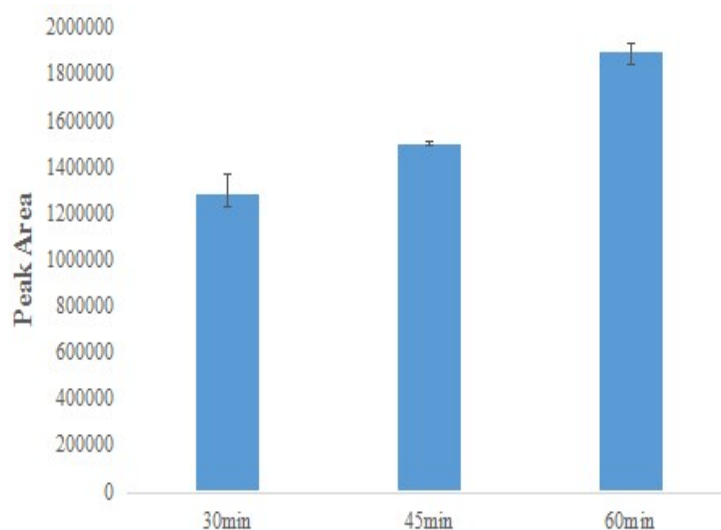


Table S1 The mass parameters of 16 PAHs

| Compound | Parent(m/z) | Daughter(m/z) | Dwell(s) | Cone(V) | Collision(V) |
|----------|-------------|---------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| Nap | 128 | 102 | 0.04 | 50 | 22 |
| Ace | 154 | 127 | 0.04 | 50 | 30 |
| Acpy | 152 | 126 | 0.04 | 80 | 35 |
| Flu | 166 | 115 | 0.04 | 44 | 38 |
| Ant | 178 | 152 | 0.02 | 60 | 30 |
| Phe | 178 | 152 | 0.02 | 60 | 30 |
| Fl | 202 | 152 | 0.05 | 80 | 38 |
| Pyr | 202 | 152 | 0.05 | 80 | 38 |
| BaA | 228 | 202 | 0.05 | 75 | 36 |
| Chy | 228 | 202 | 0.05 | 75 | 36 |
| BkF | 252 | 226 | 0.04 | 48 | 38 |
| BbF | 252 | 226 | 0.04 | 48 | 38 |
| BaP | 252 | 226 | 0.04 | 48 | 38 |
| DBA | 278 | 250 | 0.05 | 80 | 55 |
| InP | 276 | 248 | 0.05 | 90 | 68 |
| BPer | 276 | 248 | 0.05 | 85 | 65 |

Figure S3 The single channel ion chromatograms of 16 PAHs on BEH 2-EP column

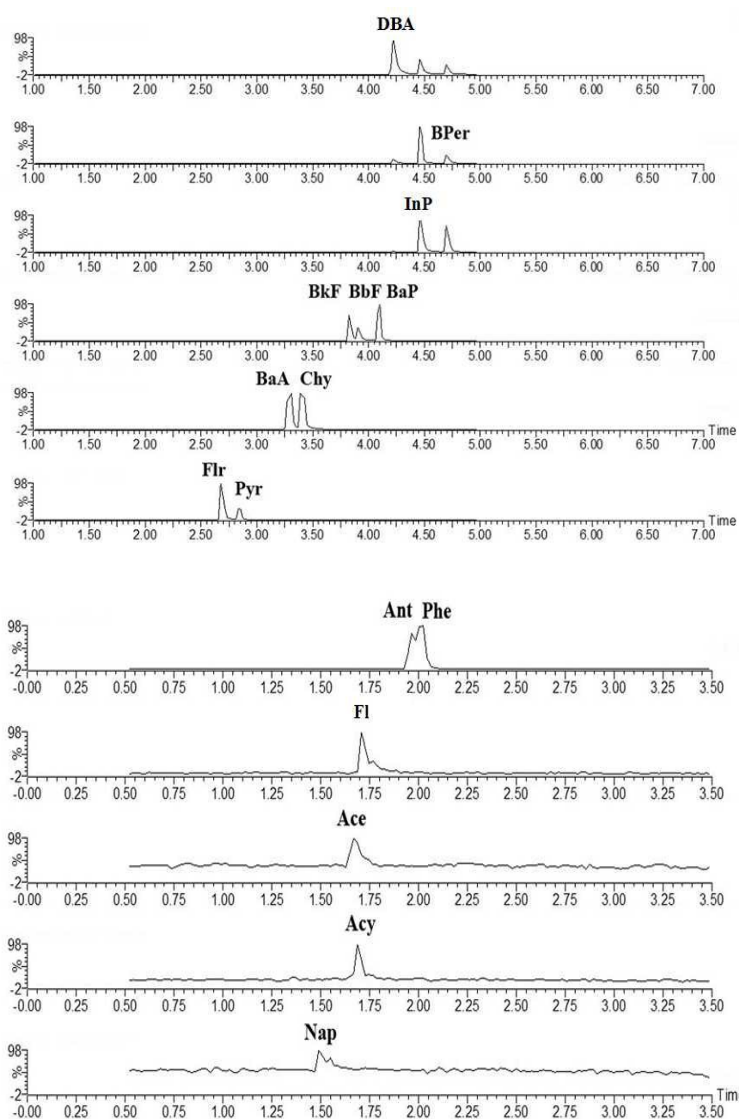


Figure S4 The single channel ion chromatograms of 16 PAHs on Torus 2-PIC column
(1) Nap; (2) Ace; (3) Acpy; (4) Flu; (5) Ant; (6) Phe; (7) Fl; (8) Pyr; (9) BaA; (10) Chy; (11) BbF;
(12) BkF; (13) BaP; (14) DBA ; (15) InP; (16) BPer.

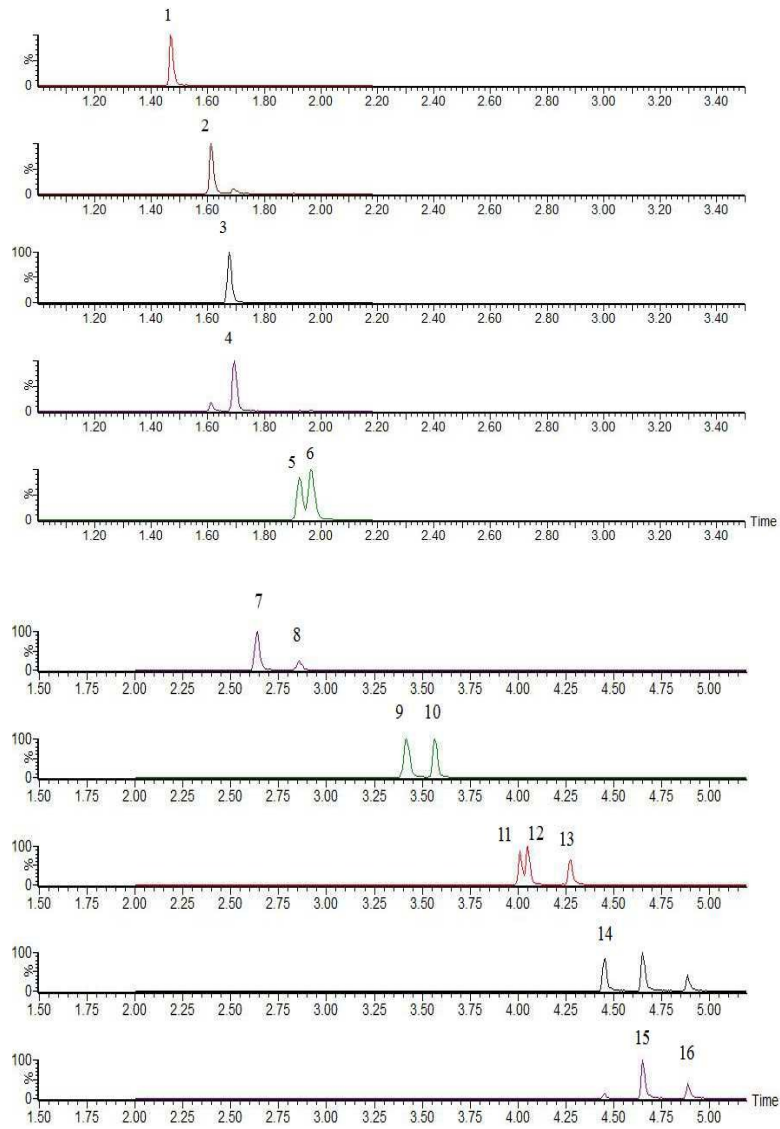


Figure S5 The chromatograms of 16 PAHs at different column temperatures

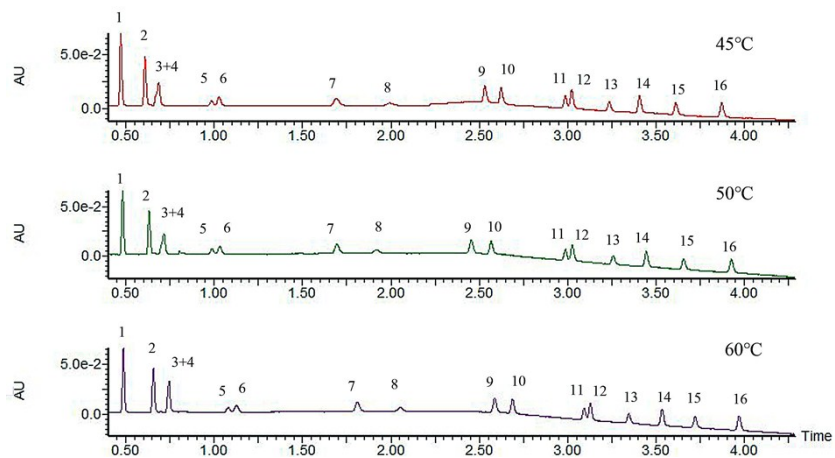


Figure S6 UHPSFC-APPI-MS/MS chromatograms of Nap and DBA in different adduct conditions

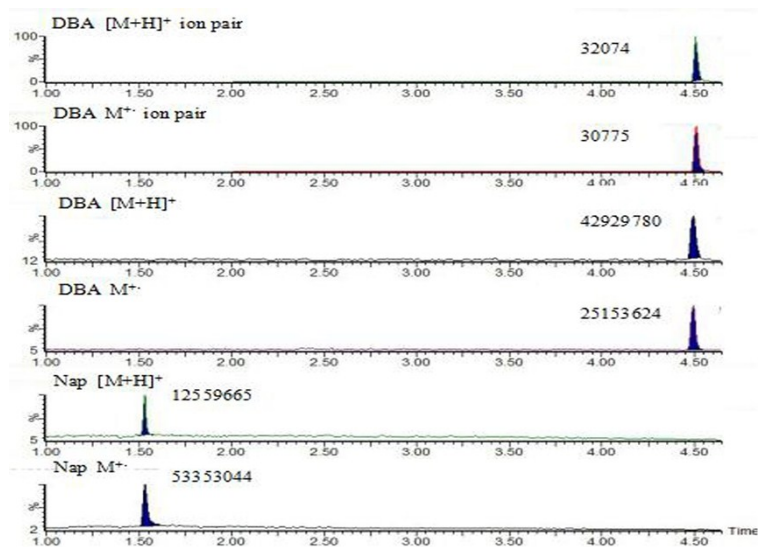


Figure S7 Effect of simple organic solvents adding to rubber sample on the extraction of PAHs

(NH:n-

hexane;DA2:dichloromethane/acetone(2:1);DA3:dichloromethane/acetone(3:1);DA3:dichloromet

hane/acetone(4:1);EA:ethyl acetate)

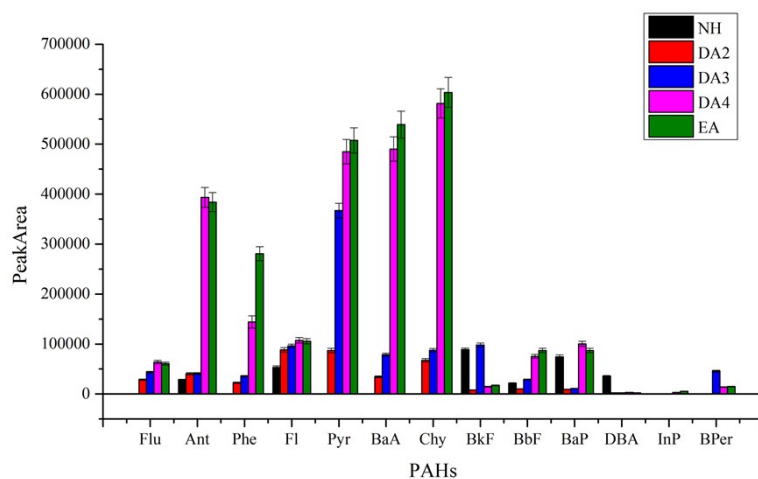


Table S2 Linear ranges, calibration curves, correlation coefficients, slope ratio of the 16 PAHs in matrix solution and acetonitrile solution analyzed by UHPSFC-APPI-MS/MS

| Compound | Linear range(ng/g) | Matrix solution | | Acetonitrile solution | | Slope ratio |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| | | Calibration curve | correlation coefficient(R ²) | Calibration curve | correlation coefficient(R ²) | |
| Nap | 500-20000 | Y=3.29X+949.68 | 0.993 | Y=3.26X+901.16 | 0.994 | 100.80% |
| Ace | 500-20000 | Y=1.02X+234.67 | 0.992 | Y=1.03X+294.04 | 0.993 | 99.42% |
| Acpy | 500-20000 | Y=0.84X+234.67 | 0.994 | Y=0.84X+238.07 | 0.993 | 99.88% |
| Flu | 500-20000 | Y=0.84X+191.33 | 0.996 | Y=0.84X+155.66 | 0.997 | 99.64% |
| Ant | 500-20000 | Y=6.82X-160.06 | 0.997 | Y=0.84X+441.57 | 0.994 | 99.74% |
| Phe | 500-20000 | Y=10.68X+971.90 | 0.998 | Y=10.69X+860.02 | 0.999 | 99.97% |
| Fl | 500-20000 | Y=3.12X+61.42 | 0.995 | Y=3.11X+164.69 | 0.999 | 100.45% |
| Pyr | 500-20000 | Y=0.64X+192.90 | 0.990 | Y=0.63X+196.18 | 0.991 | 101.11% |
| BaA | 500-20000 | Y=4.37X+1293.04 | 0.993 | Y=4.37X+1294.53 | 0.993 | 99.95% |
| Chy | 500-20000 | Y=4.46X+1471.87 | 0.996 | Y=4.48X+1513.10 | 0.996 | 99.66% |
| BkF | 500-20000 | Y=1.56X+497.96 | 0.992 | Y=1.54X+510.07 | 0.992 | 100.84% |
| BbF | 500-20000 | Y=2.01X+524.10 | 0.994 | Y=1.99X+547.55 | 0.993 | 101.06% |
| BaP | 500-20000 | Y=1.23X+528.05 | 0.993 | Y=1.23X+577.77 | 0.993 | 99.43% |
| DBA | 500-20000 | Y=0.55X-18.76 | 0.996 | Y=0.53X-16.67 | 0.996 | 104.33% |
| InP | 500-20000 | Y=0.18X-32.60 | 0.995 | Y=0.18X-52.29 | 0.995 | 101.11% |
| BPer | 500-20000 | Y=0.22X+37.06 | 0.992 | Y=0.22X+30.95 | 0.989 | 100.46% |

Figure S8 Peak area of 16 PAHs in: series 1: standards at 0.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ (series 1-1: standards in acetonitrile solution; series 1-2: standards in rubber extracts); series 2: standards at 5 $\mu\text{g/g}$; series 3: standards at 10 $\mu\text{g/g}$.

