Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Analytical Atomic Spectrometry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2020

Supplementary Information

Simultaneously determination of noble metals (Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au) in environmental sample by nebulized film dielectric

barrier discharge vapor generation coupled with inductively

coupled plasma mass spectrometry

Qian He,1* Xianxian Wang,2 Huijun He,1 Jing Zhang3*

 ¹Key Lab of Marine Chemistry Theory & Technology, Ministry Education, Ocean University of China, Qingdao 266100, China
²College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Ocean University of China, Qingdao, 266100, China
³Earth and Environmental System, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, University of Toyama, Toyama 930-8555, Japan
*Corresponding author email: heqian@ouc.edu.cn; jzhang@sci.u-toyama.ac.jp

Table of Contents

The pretreatment process of sediment sample.

Fig. S1 The setup of NFDBD vapor generation coupled with ICP-MS for noble metal determination. (GLS: gas-liquid separator)

Fig. S2 Comparison of the integrated response of 1 mg L⁻¹ Na and K in 2% nitric acid by FI-NFDBD sampling system between DBD plasma off and on and adding with formic acid (7%) when DBD plasma was off. Each point is the average from three measurements (n = 3). Error bars are defined as \pm SD.

Fig. S3 Effect of different organic acid species (formic acid, acetic acid and propionic acid) with the same concentration of 7% mixed with nitric acid (2%) on the integrated response of Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au (5 μ g L⁻¹) by FI-NFDBD sampling system. Each point is the average from three measurements (n = 3). Error bars are defined as ±SD.

Fig. S4 Comparison of the integrated response for Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au (5 μ g L⁻¹) in 2% nitric acid with and without formic acid (7%) by FI-NFDBD sampling system with DBD plasma off. Each point is the average from three measurements (n = 3). Error bars are defined as ±SD.

Fig. S5 Calibration curve of Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au in FI-NFDBD-ICP-MS system with the concentrations between 0.005 to 10 μ g L⁻¹. The inset shows the calibration curve with the concentrations between 0.005 to 0.1 μ g L⁻¹. Each point is the average from three measurements (n = 3). Error bars are defined as ±SD.

Fig. S6 Correlation of FI-NFDBD-ICP-MS method and FI-conventional nebulization-ICP-MS method for analysis of Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au in the same sediment sample. Table S1 The recoveries of Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au (5 μ g L⁻¹) with different matrix by FI-NFDBD sampling system.

Table S2 The LODs of noble metals determination by different vapor generation methods.

The pretreatment process of sediment sample

The sediment sample needed some digestion steps before analysis. The digestion steps were as follows: 1) 80 mg sediment sample was dissolved with a mix acid of 5 mL HF, 2 mL HNO₃ and 1 mL HClO₄ in a PTFE digester at 60°C, 90°C, 120°C and 150°C step by step on a hot plate for 2 h; 2) subsequently, 5 mL HF and 2 mL HNO₃ were added to the PTFE digester again under the heat process same to step 1) and further at 180°C for continuous digestion for 24 h; 3) next, the sample solution was cooled to room temperature and dried at 120°C; 4) then, the above steps 1) -3) were repeated once; 5) next, 3 mL HClO₄ was added to the digester three times (1 mL per time) to remove HF at 130°C; 6) finally, the sample residue was completely dissolved in 30 mL 2% nitric acid and filtered with 0.45 μ m polyethersulfone membrane before analysis.



Fig. S1 The setup of NFDBD vapor generation coupled with ICP-MS for noble metaldetermination.(GLS:gas-liquidseparator)



Fig. S2 Comparison of the integrated response of 1 mg L⁻¹ Na and K in 2% nitric acid by FI-NFDBD sampling system between DBD plasma off and on and adding with formic acid (7%) when DBD plasma was off. Each point is the average from three measurements (n = 3). Error bars are defined as \pm SD.



Fig. S3 Effect of different organic acid species (formic acid, acetic acid and propionic acid) with the same concentration of 7% mixed with nitric acid (2%) on the integrated response of Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au (5 μ g L⁻¹) by FI-NFDBD sampling system. Each point is the average from three measurements (n = 3). Error bars are defined as ±SD.



Fig. S4 Comparison of the integrated response for Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au (5 μ g L⁻¹) in 2% nitric acid with and without formic acid (7%) by FI-NFDBD sampling system with DBD plasma off. Each point is the average from three measurements (n = 3). Error bars are defined as ±SD.



Fig. S5 Calibration curve of Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au in FI-NFDBD-ICP-MS system with the concentrations between 0.005 to 10 μ g L⁻¹. The inset shows the calibration curve with the concentrations between 0.005 to 0.1 μ g L⁻¹. Each point is the average from three measurements (n = 3). Error bars are defined as ±SD.



Fig. S6 Correlation of FI-NFDBD-ICP-MS method and FI-conventional nebulization-ICP-MS method for analysis of Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au in the same sediment sample.

Matrix	Concentration	Recovery (%)						
	(mg L ⁻¹)	Rh	Pd	Ir	Pt	Au		
NaCl	100	$102.1 {\pm} 0.4$	92.9±2.5	97.7±4.3	$97.8\!\pm\!0.4$	100.0 ± 0.4		
KCl	100	107.0 ± 1.5	91.1 ± 3.2	$98.1\!\pm\!3.0$	$96.8\!\pm\!0.3$	$99.8 {\pm} 1.9$		
CaCl ₂	100	$102.2{\pm}2.8$	$98.5\!\pm\!0.8$	$98.1\!\pm\!2.9$	$91.6{\pm}3.7$	$92.6\!\pm\!0.1$		
MgCl ₂	100	102.5 ± 2.7	$97.9{\pm}2.6$	$101.3 {\pm} 0.7$	$92.9{\pm}0.2$	$93.7\!\pm\!0.2$		
$Cu(NO_3)_2$	100	101.3 ± 1.3	$97.9{\pm}0.3$	$91.2{\pm}1.1$	$90.8\!\pm\!0.3$	$100.2\!\pm\!0.4$		
NiCl ₂	10	$103.5 {\pm} 4.5$	$90.4 {\pm} 2.1$	102.1 ± 3.9	$91.9{\pm}0.2$	$99.6{\pm}0.3$		
$Co(NO_3)_2$	10	$102.4 {\pm} 4.5$	$93.5{\pm}2.3$	100.1 ± 3.5	$96.3\!\pm\!0.3$	$100.3\!\pm\!0.4$		
$Zn(NO_3)_2$	10	$100.4 {\pm} 2.3$	$91.7{\pm}1.2$	$92.0\!\pm\!1.9$	102.3 ± 0.3	$96.7\!\pm\!0.2$		
$Fe_2(SO_4)_3$	10	$108.4 {\pm} 3.2$	$92.3\!\pm\!3.3$	106.1 ± 1.7	$95.5\!\pm\!0.2$	$96.8\!\pm\!0.4$		
$CdCl_2$	10	$100.5\!\pm\!0.7$	$99.7\!\pm\!0.9$	101.3 ± 3.4	102.5 ± 1.7	$99.5\!\pm\!2.8$		
$Pb(NO_3)_2$	10	$100.3\!\pm\!4.6$	$100.8\!\pm\!0.3$	100.2 ± 1.2	94.5 ± 1.9	$98.5\!\pm\!0.5$		
AgNO ₃	10	$100.2\!\pm\!0.2$	$99.8{\pm}2.1$	$100.2 {\pm} 2.4$	102.2 ± 1.9	$98.5\!\pm\!3.1$		
ZrCl ₄	10	102.3 ± 1.1	$98.3\!\pm\!2.1$	$98.1\!\pm\!0.3$	$100.2 {\pm} 2.4$	$99.3\!\pm\!0.7$		
SrCl ₂	10	$104.4{\pm}2.9$	$99.6{\pm}0.1$	$97.8{\pm}3.2$	$97.1\!\pm\!2.7$	$102.5 {\pm} 2.1$		
YCl ₃	10	$97.3\!\pm\!0.8$	$99.9{\pm}3.4$	100.2 ± 2.3	$98.5\!\pm\!0.2$	$96.5\!\pm\!0.7$		
HfCl ₄	0.01	102.3 ± 1.2	$99.8\!\pm\!0.3$	100.2 ± 1.7	$97.6{\pm}2.8$	$101.4\!\pm\!0.7$		
LuCl ₃	0.01	$104.4 {\pm} 2.5$	$93.5\!\pm\!0.3$	$97.7\!\pm\!3.3$	$102.4 {\pm} 0.3$	$99.5\!\pm\!0.4$		

Table S1 The recoveries of Rh, Pd, Ir, Pt, and Au (5 μ g L⁻¹) with different matrix by FI-NFDBD sampling system.

Vapor	Detection method						
generation method		Rh	Pd	Ir	Pt	Au	Ref
NaBH ₄ in acid solution	AAS	_	_		_	766000	1
NaBH₄ in acid solution with DDTC	AAS		_	—	_	24000	2
KBH4 in acid solution with RTIL	AFS	—	_	—	_	6300	3
NaBH ₄ in acid solution	MIP-OES with ultrasonic nebulizers	1800	1100	_	2900	1200	4
NaBH4 in acid solution	ICP-OES with solid phase extraction	_	3670		20	_	5
NaBH ₄ in acid solution	ICP-OES with solid phase extraction	100000	1500	570	30	620	6
Photochemical vapor generation with formic acid	ICP-MS	20	100	20	80	70	7
NFDBD vapor generation with formic acid	ICP-MS	0.34	0.65	0.26	0.11	0.50	This work

Table S2 The LODs of noble metals determination by different vapor generation methods.

References

- 1 A. S. Luna, R. E. Sturgeon and R. C. de Campos, Anal. Chem., 2000, 72, 3523-3531.
- 2 X. G. Du and S. K. Xu, Fresen. J. Anal. Chem., 2001, 370, 1065-1070.
- 3 C. Zhang, Y. Li, X.-Y. Cui, Y. Jiang and X.-P. Yan, J. Anal. At. Spectrom., 2008, 23, 1372-1377.
- 4 H. Matusiewicz and M. Ślachciński, J. Anal. At. Spectrom., 2010, 25, 1324-1333.
- 5 M. M. López Guerrero, E. Vereda Alonso, J. M. Cano Pavón, M. T. Siles Cordero and A. García de Torres, *J. Anal. At. Spectrom.*, 2016, **31**, 975-984.
- 6 M. M. López Guerrero, E. Vereda Alonso, A. García de Torres and J. M. Cano Pavón, *J. Anal. At. Spectrom.*, 2017, **32**, 2281-2291.
- 7 R. M. de Oliveira and D. L. G. Borges, J. Anal. At. Spectrom., 2018, 33, 1700-1706.