

Supporting information:

Rapid and sensitive determination of leached platinum group elements in organic reaction solution of metal-catalyzed reaction by Laser Ablation-ICP-MS with spot-drying on paper

Yoshiki Makino,^{*,†} Hiroki Matsuo,^{‡,§} Koichiro Masuda,[‡] Shun-ya Onozawa,[‡] Tetsuya Nakazato,[†]

[†] Environmental Management Research Institute, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), 16-1 Onogawa, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8569, Japan

[‡] Interdisciplinary Research Center for Catalytic Chemistry, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8565 Japan

[§] Chemical Research Institute, Kumiai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., 2256 Nakanogo, Fuji, Shizuoka 421-3306, Japan

*Correspondence to: y.makino@aist.go.jp

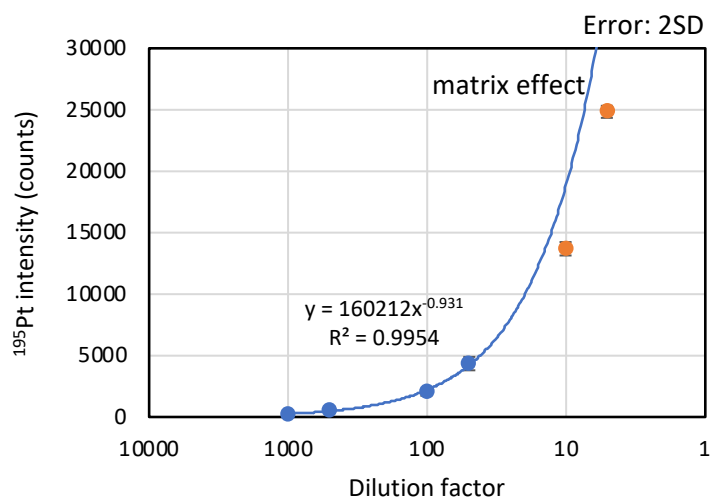


Figure S1: Dependence of signal intensity of Pt on dilution factor by IPA when measuring the synthesized real sample

With higher dilutions, the matrix approaches IPA and the intensities were plotted on single curve (blue). This indicates that the sensitivity is constant over 50-fold dilution. In contrast, the matrix approaches the reaction solution, and the signal intensities were not plotted on the curve with lower dilutions. Therefore, when using calibration solution with IPA matrix, a dilution of 50 times or more was desired.

Table S1: Operational settings of MW/ICP-MS and IPA dilution/ICP-MS

	MW/ICP-MS		IPA-dilution/ICP-MS	
	ICP-MS (8900, Agilent, Japan)		ICP-MS (7700, Agilent, Japan)	
RF power	1550	W	1550	W
Cooling gas	15	l/min	15	l/min
Auxiliary gas	0.9	l/min	0.8	l/min
Sampling depth	8	mm	8	mm
Nebulizer gas	1.01	l/min	0.45	l/min
Make up gas	0.0	l/min	0.1	l/min
Option gas	none		0.3	l/min Ar(80%)+O ₂ (20%)

Mode	no gas	no gas
Acquisition	batch	batch
Dwell time	0.1 s	0.1 s
Sweep	10 times	10 times
Isotopes	^{115}In (internal standard), ^{195}Pt (analyte)	^{195}Pt (analyte), ^{209}Tl (internal standard)
Cone	Ni	Ni
