



Supplement of

Role of sea spray aerosol at the air–sea interface in transporting aromatic acids to the atmosphere

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S1. Quality assurance/quality control

Seawater was collected from the coastal area of Shazikou on March 27, 2023, with a volume of 500 L (Fig. S1). Considering the storage inconvenience caused by huge consumption of seawater, all our seawater was pre-filtered through a polyethersulfone filter (47 mm diameter, 0.2 μm pore size, Supor®-200, Pall Life Sciences, USA) and stored in the dark at 18 °C for less than one month. Quinn et al. (2015) have shown that the fraction that passes through the filter is regarded as dissolved organic carbon and includes colloidal and truly dissolved materials. For each experiment, we measured particle number concentrations generated by filtered seawater and cations concentrations in seawater, and we found good agreement between each set of experiments (see Fig. S2).

In order to avoid the influence of organic matter in quartz fiber filters and access the accuracy of the experiment, pre-baked quartz fiber filters were used in sampling. Before each set of experiments, experimental blanks were conducted using filtered seawater. Experimental blanks were conducted with the same procedure of SSA samples. Seawater and filter samples were stored at -20°C until analyzed. In order to reduce the influence of organic acids residue after each experiment, the SSA simulation chamber was cleaned with ethanol first, then the system was cleaned with ultra-pure water for several times. The above steps also run the pump to allow for thorough cleaning of the system. Thereafter, the system was blown with zero air and sealed for preservation. The Dekati DLPI was also ultrasonicated with methanol and water (V:V=1:1) and dried after the experiment.

Filtered seawater (without added aromatic acid) was used as the experimental blank, and the same experimental and analytical methods were used as those for the experimental samples. As a result, no target aromatic acid was found in both seawater and filters. This may be due to the fact that we did not perform any concentration operation during the sample processing. The standard curves for each aromatic acid are linear, as shown in Fig. S5.

Table S1. Sources and concentrations of aromatic acids identified in seawater and atmospheric samples over the ocean.

Aromatic acids	Natural sources	Anthropogenic sources
benzoic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sea algae (Abdel-Hamid A. Hamdy, 2020; Al-Zereini et al., 2010; Fotso Fondja Yao et al., 2010; Liu et al., 2022) ● sedimentary organic matter (10–65 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) (Deshmukh et al., 2016) ● bacteria isolated from sea bass viscera (0.3 μM) (Martí-Quijal et al., 2020) ● snow pit samples (2.11 ng g^{-1}) (Mochizuki et al., 2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● emerging endocrine disrupting compounds (0.3–4.0 nM) (Zhao et al., 2019) ● fuel combustion (Boreddy et al., 2017) ● industrial wastewater, automobile exhaust and tobacco smoke (Cuadros-Orellana et al., 2006)
<i>o</i> -phthalic acid		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● plasticizer (16.7–657 ng g^{-1} d.w.) (Ren et al., 2023; Sanjuan et al., 2023) ● plastic waste burning (8.3–84.9 ng m^{-3}) (Zhu et al., 2022) ● the end product of photochemical oxidation of SOA (15.5 ng m^{-3}) (Ding et al., 2021) ● biomass burning and fossil fuel combustion sources (0.4–7.9 ng m^{-3}) (Shumilina et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2020; Boreddy et al., 2022)

<i>m</i> -phthalic acid		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● plasticizer (Ren et al., 2023) ● the end product of photochemical oxidation of SOA (3.6 ng m⁻³) (Ding et al., 2021) ● biomass burning and fossil fuel combustion sources (0.01–2.3 ng m⁻³) (Yang et al., 2020; Boreddy et al., 2022; Kawamura, 2014)
<i>p</i> -phthalic acid		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● plasticizer (0.51–6.8 mg kg⁻¹) (Ren et al., 2023; Di Giacinto et al., 2023; Di Renzo et al., 2021) ● plastic waste burning (10.8–80.7 ng m⁻³) (Zhu et al., 2022); the end product of photochemical oxidation of SOA (4.3 ng m⁻³) (Ding et al., 2021) ● biomass burning and fossil fuel combustion sources (0.05–2.5 ng m⁻³) (Yang et al., 2020; Boreddy et al., 2022; Kawamura, 2014)
<i>o</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sea algae (0.5 mM) (Castillo et al., 2023; Mostafa et al., 2017; Klejdus et al., 2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● pharmaceuticals and drugs of abuse (2.8–385.9 pM) (Alygizakis et al., 2016)
<i>m</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sea algae (Al-Zereini et al., 2010; Castillo et al., 2023) 	

<i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sea algae (0.4 mM) (Castillo et al., 2023; Klejdus et al., 2017; Tian et al., 2012; Hawas and Abou El-Kassem, 2017) ● sea fungus (Rukachaisirikul et al., 2010; Shao et al., 2007) ● sponge <i>Mycale</i> species (Zhou et al., 2013); metabolite (Jingchuan Xue, 2015; Liao and Kannan, 2018) ● sediment samples (6.85–437 ng g⁻¹ dw) (Liao et al., 2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pharmaceuticals and personal care products (Lu et al., 2023) ● emerging endocrine disrupting compounds (0.03–0.4 nM) (Zhao et al., 2019; Lu et al., 2021; Alygizakis et al., 2016)
vanillic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sea algae (0.02–0.3 nM) (Zangrado et al., 2019; Klejdus et al., 2017) ● lignin decomposition (Wang et al., 2015; Hu et al., 2022; Xu et al., 2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● combustion of both softwood and hardwood (Simoneit, 2022)
syringic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sea algae (1.5–3 pM) (Poznyakovsky et al., 2021; Zangrado et al., 2019; Klejdus et al., 2017) ● lignin decomposition (Hu et al., 2022; Xu et al., 2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● pharmaceuticals (Fisch et al., 2017) ● hardwood burning (Simoneit, 2022)

Table S2. Dimensions and operating conditions of the SSA simulation chamber.

Characteristic	Value
Nozzle diameter (mm)	4.3
Seawater depth (cm)	15
Seawater volume (L)	9
Headspace depth (cm)	22
Headspace volume (L)	15
Zero sweep air (L min ⁻¹)	3
Headspace residence time (min)	5
Plunging jet flow rate (L min ⁻¹)	1

Table S3. Summary of experimental conditions.

Exp. No.	Experiment type	Concentration (mM)	pH	Salinity (psu)	Sampling time (h)	RH (%)	Temperature difference (°C) ^a
1	SW	0	7.92	34.2	5	35	2.0
2	SW+benzoic acid	1	7.72	34.3	5	34	1.5
3	SW+ <i>o</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	1	7.60	34.5	5	36	1.0
4	SW+ <i>m</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	1	7.68	34.1	5	40	2.0
5	SW+ <i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	1	7.84	34.3	5	38	1.5
6	SW+ <i>o</i> -phthalic acid	1	7.58	34.2	5	36	2.0
7	SW+ <i>m</i> -phthalic acid	1	7.80	34.5	5	37	2.5
8	SW+ <i>p</i> -phthalic acid	1	7.85	34.4	5	42	2.0
9	SW+vanillic acid	1	7.81	34.2	5	43	3.0
10	SW+syringic acid	1	7.84	34.3	5	39	2.0
11	ASW	0	7.96	35.1	5	33	1.5
12	ASW+benzoic acid	1	7.68	34.6	5	35	1.0
13	ASW+ <i>o</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	1	7.76	34.9	5	34	0.5
14	ASW+ <i>m</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	1	7.99	35.3	5	36	1.5
15	ASW+ <i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	1	7.85	34.7	5	38	2.0
16	ASW+ <i>o</i> -phthalic acid	1	7.93	34.5	5	35	1.0

17	ASW+ <i>m</i> -phthalic acid	1	7.88	34.9	5	36	1.0
18	ASW+ <i>p</i> -phthalic acid	1	7.97	34.6	5	34	1.5
19	ASW+vanillic acid	1	7.89	35.2	5	35	1.0
20	ASW+syringic acid	1	7.99	34.8	5	39	1.0
21	ASW+benzoic acid+ <i>o</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid+ <i>o</i> -phthalic acid+vanillic acid+syringic acid	10 ⁻³	7.95	35.1	20	41	3.5
22	ASW+benzoic acid+ <i>m</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid+ <i>m</i> -phthalic acid+vanillic acid+syringic acid	10 ⁻³	7.98	34.6	20	38	1.5
23	ASW+benzoic acid+ <i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid+ <i>p</i> -phthalic acid+vanillic acid+syringic acid	10 ⁻³	7.88	34.9	20	40	2.0
24	NaCl	0	7.68	35.3	5	38	1.0
25	NaCl+ <i>m</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	1	7.54	34.7	5	36	1.5

^a The temperature difference in the SSA simulation chamber before and after the experiment.

Table S4. Octanol–water partitioning coefficients $\log(K_{ow})$ and octanol–air partitioning coefficients $\log(K_{oa})$ of aromatic carboxylic acids.

aromatic carboxylic acids	$\log(K_{ow})$	$\log(K_{oa})$
benzoic acid	1.87	5.91
<i>o</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	2.26	7.44
<i>m</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	1.5	8.08
<i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	1.58	8.08
<i>o</i> -phthalic acid	0.73	7.84
<i>m</i> -phthalic acid	1.66	7.84
<i>p</i> -phthalic acid	2	7.84
vanillic acid	1.43	7.84
syringic acid	1.04	7.95

Table S5. Aromatic acid concentration in seawater and estimated value k_{SSA} .

	Aromatic acid concentration in seawater (ng L ⁻¹)			k_{SSA} (pg μg^{-1})		
	low	medium	high	low	medium	high
benzoic acid	34	205	491	0.0235	0.142	0.304
<i>o</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	0.4	-	53.3	0.0002	-	0.026
<i>m</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	4.58	8.66	49.9	0.004	0.008	0.044
<i>o</i> -phthalic acid	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>m</i> -phthalic acid	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>p</i> -phthalic acid	-	-	-	-	-	-
vanillic acid	3	-	47	0.04	-	0.623
syringic acid	0.3	-	0.6	0.007	-	0.015

Table S6. Estimated annual global aromatic acids emission (tons yr⁻¹) via SSA.

		SSA emission based on Textor et al. (2006) (10 ¹² kg yr ⁻¹)			SSA emission based on Gliss et al. (2021) (10 ¹² kg yr ⁻¹)		
		3.65	6.25	9.7	3.65	4.98	6.62
		Global aromatic acids emission (tons yr ⁻¹)					
benzoic acid	low	27	45	71	27	36	48
benzoic acid	medium	161	275	427	161	219	291
benzoic acid	high	344	589	914	344	496	624
<i>o</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	low	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
<i>o</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	medium	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>o</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	high	29	50	78	29	40	53
<i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	low	4	8	12	4	6	8
<i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	medium	9	15	24	9	12	16
<i>p</i> -hydroxybenzoic acid	high	50	85	132	50	68	90
vanillic acid	low	45	77	120	45	62	82
vanillic acid	medium	-	-	-	-	-	-
vanillic acid	high	705	1207	1873	705	962	1278
syringic acid	low	8	14	21	8	11	14
syringic acid	medium	-	-	-	-	-	-
syringic acid	high	17	29	45	17	23	31

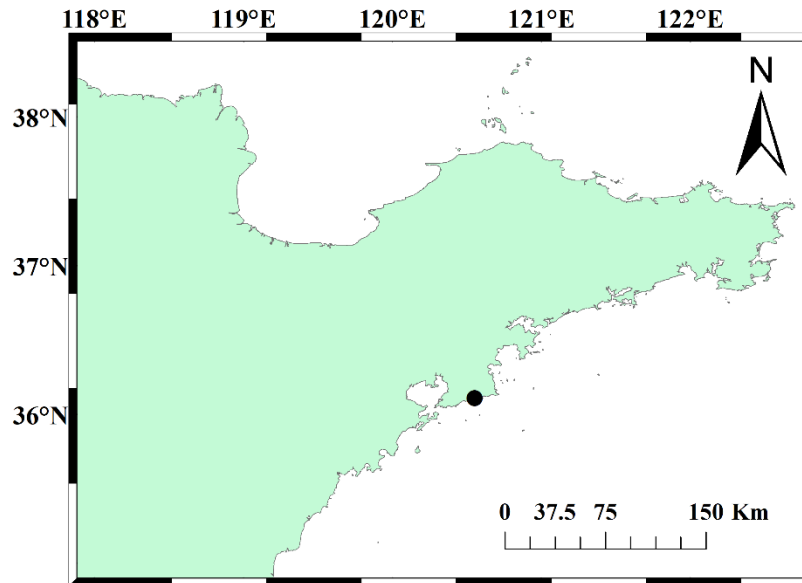


Fig. S1. Sampling site at Shazikou along the Yellow Sea coast, Qingdao, China.

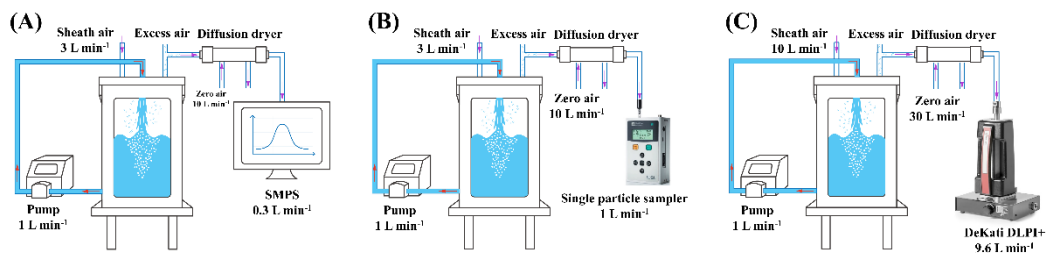


Fig. S2. Schematic picture of the plunging jet-sea spray aerosol generator: SMPS sampling (A), single particle sampling (B), and DeKati DLPI+ sampling (C). The red arrows represent the flow direction of seawater, and the purple arrows represent the flow of gases and aerosol particles.

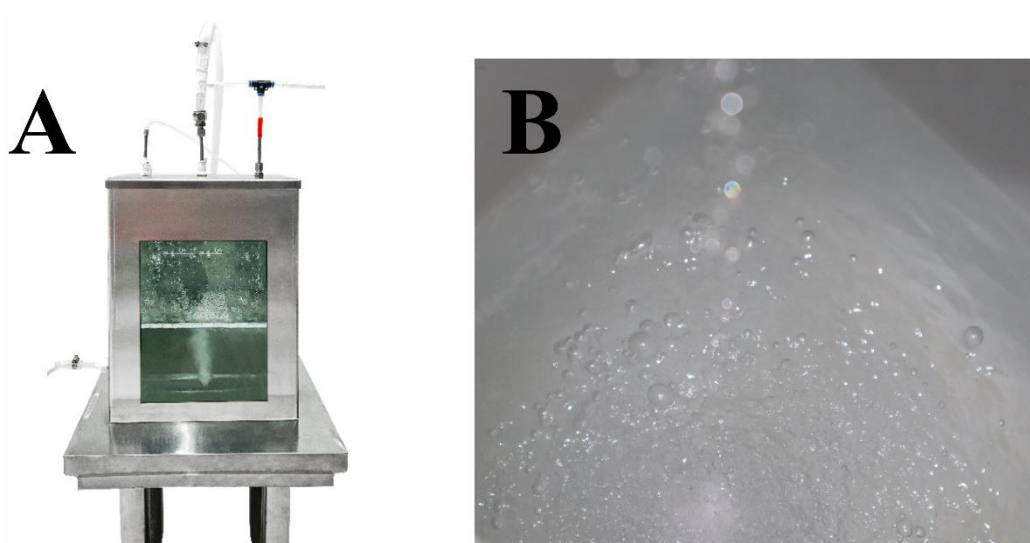


Fig. S3. Physical diagram of the SSA simulation chamber (A) and the top view of the bubble generation in the chamber (B).

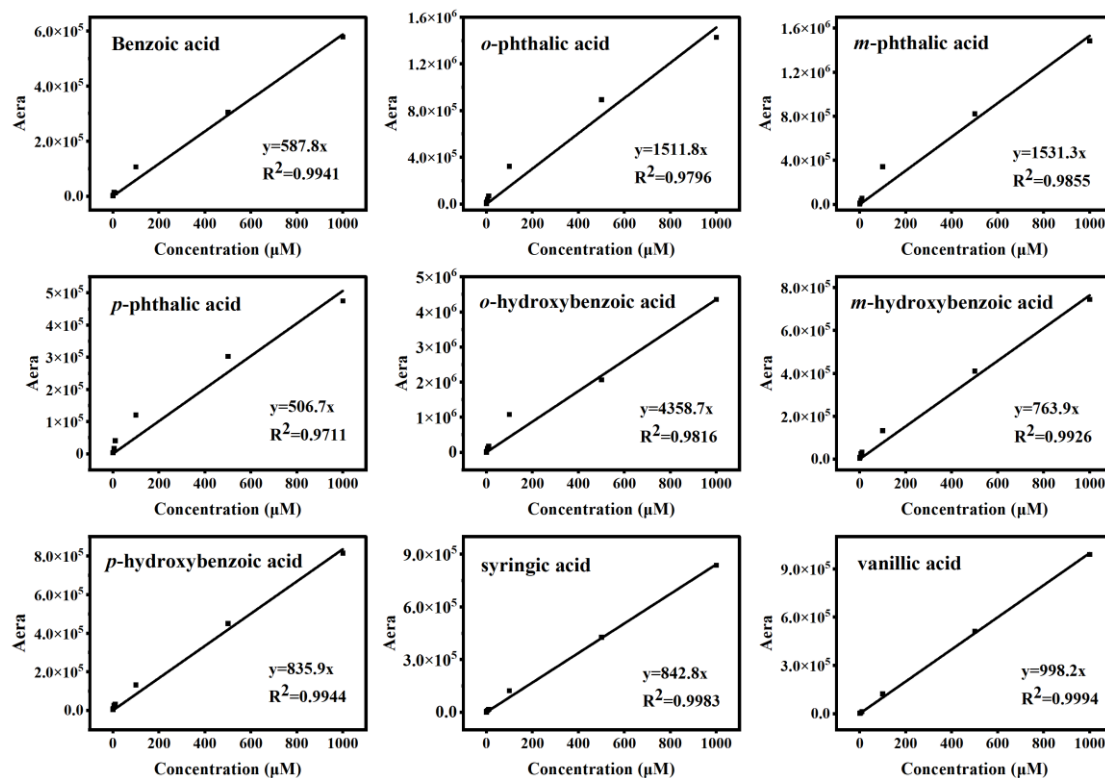


Fig. S4. Standard curves for aromatic acids were constructed within a concentration range of 0.01–1000 μM , with more than seven data points.

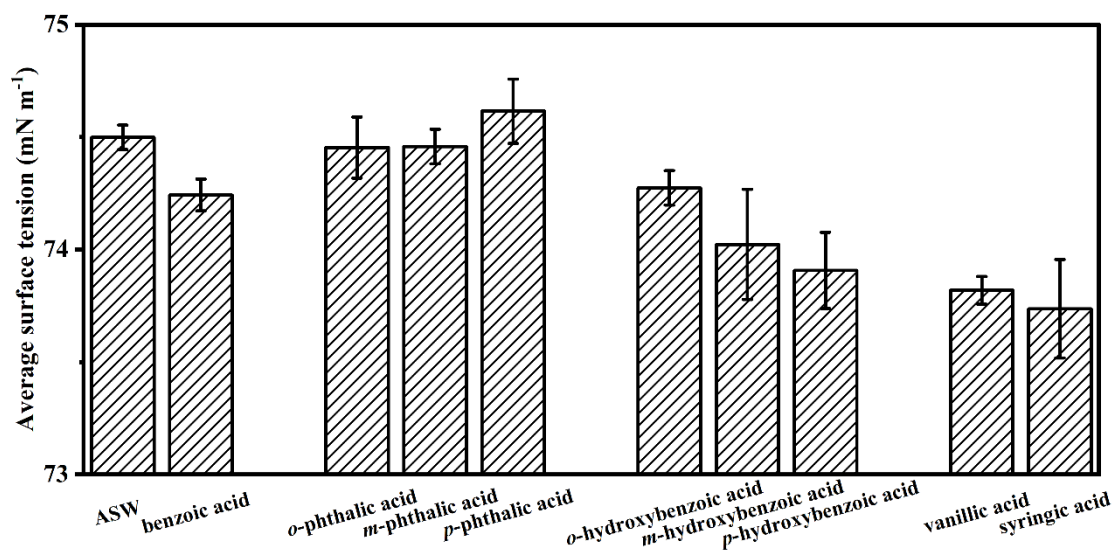


Fig. S5. Measured surface tension values of artificial seawater (ASW) and aromatic acid-containing ASW.

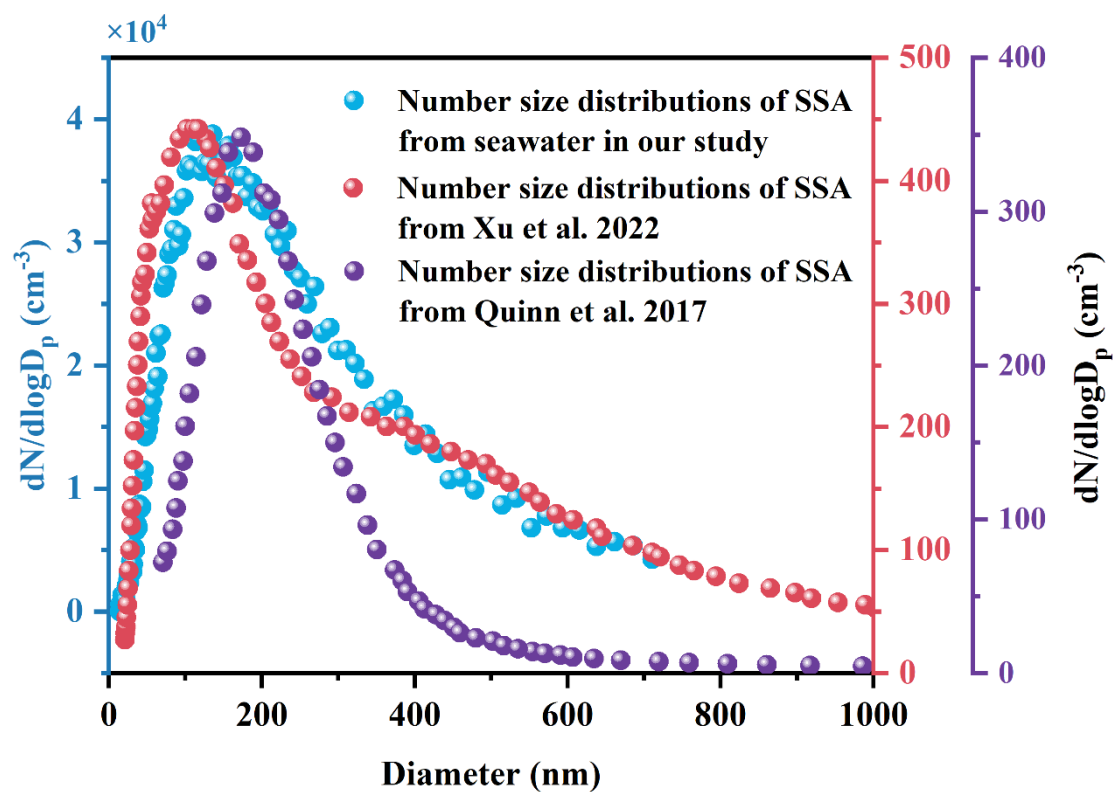


Fig. S6. Number size distribution of SSA generated with the SSA simulation chamber in this study compared with field studies.

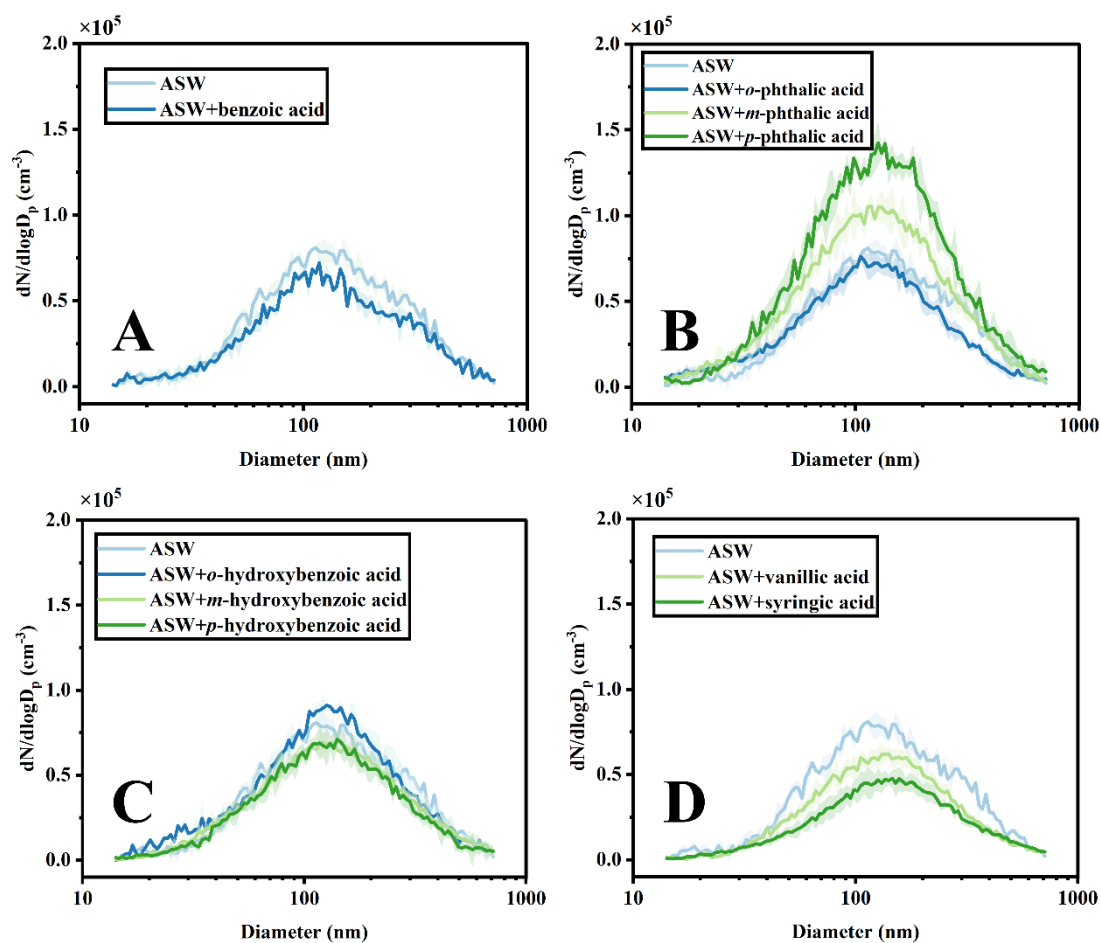


Fig. S7. Number concentration distribution of sea salt particles and SSA particles containing benzoic acids (A), benzenedicarboxylic acids (B), hydroxybenzoic acids (C), vanillic acid and syringic acid (D). ASW represents artificial seawater.

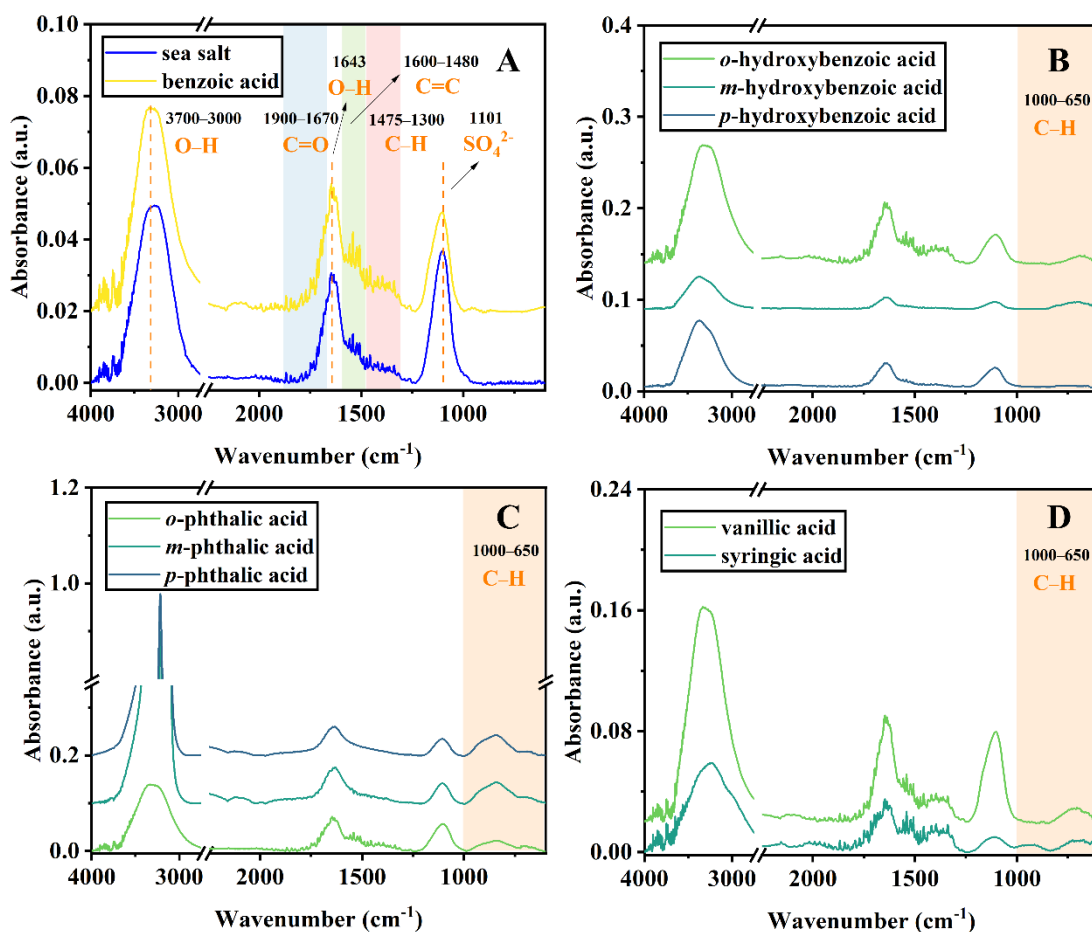


Fig. S8. Infrared spectra of aromatic acids-containing sea spray aerosol particles generated from SSA generation chamber. The ATR-FTIR data from the 2750–2250 cm^{-1} region, where CO_2 peaks are present, were not shown for clarity.

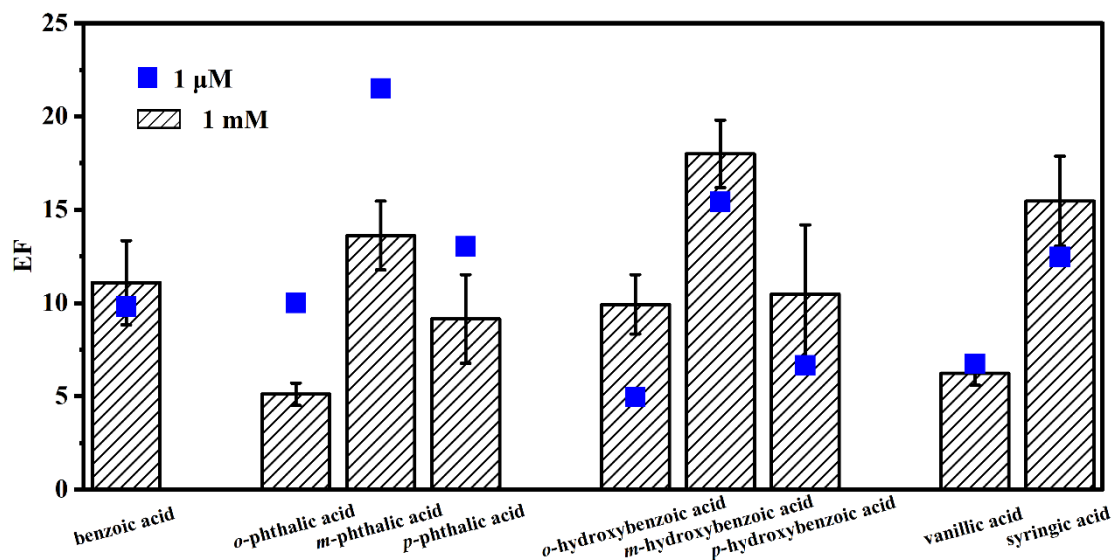


Fig. S9. Enrichment factors of aromatic acids at different concentrations from artificial seawater to the atmosphere.

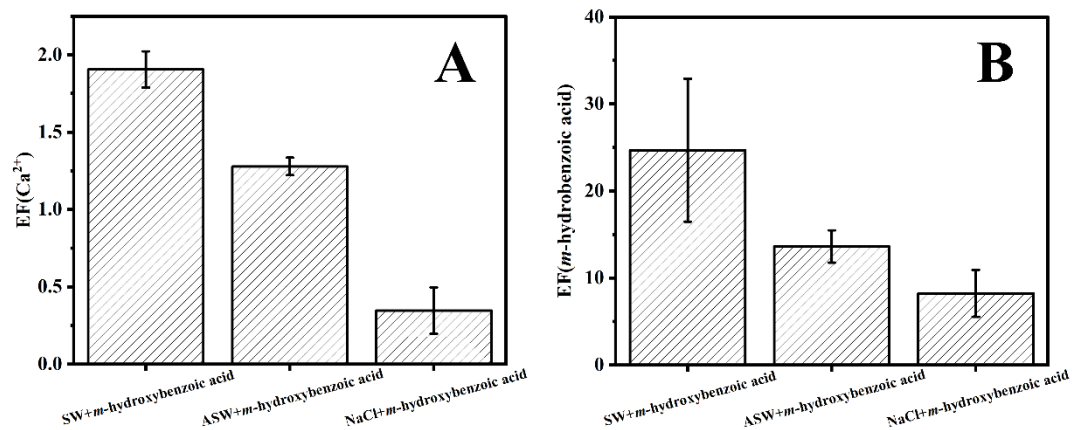


Fig. S10. Enrichment factors of Ca^{2+} and *m*-hydroxybenzoic acid in submicron SSA with seawater (SW), artificial seawater (ASW), and NaCl solution.

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