Electronic Supporting Information

Efficient preconcentration of ultra-trace rhenium in geological materials by induced adsorption for accurate isotope analysis

Yumeng Liu^a, Tianyu Chen^{*a}, Tao Li^b, Weiqiang Li^a, Qingquan Hong^a, Jiubin Chen^c

^aState Key Laboratory for Mineral Deposits Research, School of Earth Sciences and Engineering and Frontiers Science Center for Critical Earth Material Cycling, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210046, China ^bState Key Laboratory of Palaeobiology and Stratigraphy, Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing 210008, China

^cSchool of Earth System Science, Institute of Surface-Earth System Science, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China

*corresponding author: Tianyu Chen; Email: tianyuchen@nju.edu.cn

Table of Contents

Table S1. Column chemistry procedure.

Table S2. Rhenium removal rates from aqueous solutions under different conditions.

Table S3. Rhenium recoveries by CuS coprecipitation working on 50 ml seawater.

Table S4. Rhenium recoveries and isotopic results for synthetic solutions.

Table S5. Rhenium isotopic results for geological materials.

Fig. S1. Elution curves of the column chemistry.

Fig. S2. Element/Re ratios after one column separation.

	n enemen j proceanie		
step	reagents and dosage		
	this study	reference ¹	
Resin filling	0.2ml AG1-X8 resin	1ml AG1-X8 resin	
Precleaning	3ml 8N HNO ₃ + 2ml MQ	30ml 8N HNO ₃ + 5 ml MQ	
Conditioning	3ml 0.5N HCl	5ml 1N HCl	
Loading	2ml 0.5N HCl	2-50ml 1N HCl	
Rinse	16ml 0.5N HCl	10ml 1N HCl + 15ml 0.5N HNO ₃ + 1.5ml 4N HNO ₃	
Collection	2ml 8N HNO ₃	12.5ml 4N HNO ₃	

Table S1. Column chemistry procedure

SW/MQ ^a	medium	Na ₂ S (M)	A Cb	reaction	initial Re	Re removal (%)
			AC	time	concentration	
			(g/L)	(hours)	(ppb)	
MQ	0.3M HNO ₃	0.004	0.5	18	94.32	58.8
MQ	0.3M HNO ₃	0.01	0.5	1	93.76	52.6
MQ	0.3M HNO ₃	0.02	0.5	18	92.86	98.4
MQ	0.3M HNO ₃	0.04	0.5	18	91.29	99.8
MQ	0.3M HNO ₃	0.01	1.5	18	93.92	99.4
MQ	0.3M HNO ₃	0.01	0.5	18	94.11	93.0
MQ	0.3M HNO ₃	0.01	0.25	18	93.78	91.4
MQ	0.6M HNO ₃	0.01	0.5	18	91.71	95.7
MQ	0.6M HNO ₃	0.02	0.5	18	90.42	99.7
MQ	0.5M HCl	0.01	0.5	18	90.15	98.9
MQ	0.5M HCl	0.02	0.5	18	89.69	99.9
SW	0.3M HNO ₃	0.004	0.5	18	444.96	83.2
SW	0.3M HNO ₃	0.01	0.5	18	429.34	96.0
SW	0.3M HNO ₃	0.02	0.5	18	459.79	99.8
SW	0.3M HNO ₃	0.04	0.5	18	435.32	100.0
SW	0.3M HNO ₃	0.01	1	18	468.46	97.4

Table S2. Rhenium removal rates from aqueous solutions under different conditions.

^a SW = seawater, MQ = Milli-Q water.

^b AC = activated carbon.

Table S3. Rhenium recoveries by CuS coprecipitation working on 50 ml seawater.

number	reagents and dosage	recovery (%)
1	$0.075 \text{mM CuSO}_4 + 0.05 \text{mM Na}_2 \text{S}$	0.5
2	0.05mM FeSO ₄ + 0.1 mM CuSO ₄ + 0.1 mM Na ₂ S	1.0
3	0.4mM cysteine + 0.15 mM CuSO ₄ + 0.25 mM Na ₂ S	0.5
4	0.2mM cysteine + 0.05 mM FeSO ₄ + 0.1 mM CuSO ₄ + 0.25 mM Na ₂ S	0.7
5	$0.4 \text{mM NH}_2\text{OH} \bullet \text{HCl} + 0.1 \text{mM FeSO}_4 + 0.1 \text{mM CuSO}_4 + 0.1 \text{mM Na}_2\text{S}$	0.4
6	$3mM NH_2OH \bullet HCl + 0.2mM cysteine + 0.2mM FeSO_4 + 0.1mM CuSO_4$	0.4
	$+ 0.1 \text{mM} \text{Na}_2 \text{S}$	
7 ^a	$3mM NH_2OH \bullet HCl + 0.2mM cysteine + 0.2mM FeSO_4 + 0.1mM CuSO_4$	0.6
	$+ 0.1 \text{mM} \text{Na}_2 \text{S}$	
8	0.4mM cysteine + 1.4mM FeSO ₄ + 2mM Na ₂ S	0.6
9	3mM NH ₂ OH•HCl + 0.2mM cysteine + 0.1mM FeSO ₄ + 0.2mM CuSO ₄	4.5
	+ 0.2mM Na ₂ S + 1g/L montmorillonite	
10	$3mM NH_2OH \bullet HCl + 0.2mM cysteine + 0.1mM FeSO_4 + 0.2mM CuSO_4$	3.6
	+ 0.2mM Na ₂ S $+ 1$ g/L kaolinite	

^a The solution remained undisturbed for 18 hours before filtration.

		() -)	
number	matrix	recovery (%)	$\delta^{187} \mathrm{Re} \ (\%)$
1	MQ	100.0	-0.46±0.04
2	MQ	101.2	-0.47 ± 0.03
3	DS^a	96.3	-0.47 ± 0.04
4	DS	95.1	-0.49 ± 0.04
5	DS	97.0	-0.48 ± 0.03
6	Seawater	102.1	-0.51 ± 0.04
7	Seawater	98.9	-0.51 ± 0.04
8	Seawater	105.5	-0.50 ± 0.04
9	Seawater	103.3	-0.51 ± 0.04
10	Seawater	97.0	-0.49 ± 0.05

Table S4. Rhenium recoveries and isotopic results for synthetic solutions. The doped AAS Re exhibits δ^{187} Re of -0.50±0.05‰ (2SD, n=28).

^a DS refers to the BHVO-2 digested solution.

materials	δ^{187} Re (‰)
MAG-1	-0.33±0.13, -0.37±0.13, -0.31±0.10, -0.20±0.13, -0.35±0.16, -0.25±0.13
SBC-1	$-0.47 \pm 0.09, -0.46 \pm 0.14, -0.47 \pm 0.14, -0.41 \pm 0.11$
SGR-1	-0.29±0.13, -0.30±0.11, -0.23±0.12, -0.20±0.13, -0.32±0.12
SDO-1	-0.06±0.12, -0.13±0.11, -0.14±0.11, -0.12±0.08, -0.10±0.08, -0.03±0.12,
	$-0.14\pm0.12, -0.12\pm0.07$
BCR-2	$-0.36{\pm}0.14, -0.35{\pm}0.11, -0.37{\pm}0.13, -0.29{\pm}0.15, -0.23{\pm}0.11, -0.37{\pm}0.12$
BHVO-2	$-0.40\pm0.12, -0.39\pm0.17, -0.28\pm0.15$
BIR-1	-0.32 ± 0.10
Seawater	-0.21±0.12, -0.22±0.10, -0.25±0.11, -0.19±0.08, -0.16±0.06, -0.22±0.08,
	$-0.23\pm0.10, -0.20\pm0.10$

Table S5. Rhenium isotopic results for geological materials. The analyte concentration of ~ 2 ppb corresponded to internal errors of $\sim 0.12\%$ (2 SE). Increasing the analyte concentration to ~ 4 ppb reduced the internal error to $\sim 0.08\%$ (2 SE).



Fig. S1. Elution curves of the column chemistry. Preconcentrated BCR-2 (a), SDO-1 (b), and seawater (c) were tested, respectively.



Fig. S2. Element/Re ratios after one column separation. Major elements like Na, Mg, Al, K, and Ca were not measured. The error bar was 2SD for repeated measurements (3 for MAG-1, 3 for SBC-1, 3 for SGR-1, 3 for SDO-1, 4 for BCR-2, and 2 for seawater). Ratios less than 0.001 were not shown in this figure.

References

(1) Dellinger, M.; Hilton, R. G.; Nowell, G. M. Measurements of rhenium isotopic composition in lowabundance samples. *Journal of Analytical Atomic Spectrometry* **2020**, *35* (2), 377-387, 10.1039/C9JA00288J. DOI: 10.1039/C9JA00288J.