

Supporting Information: Impact of microplastic pollution on breaking waves

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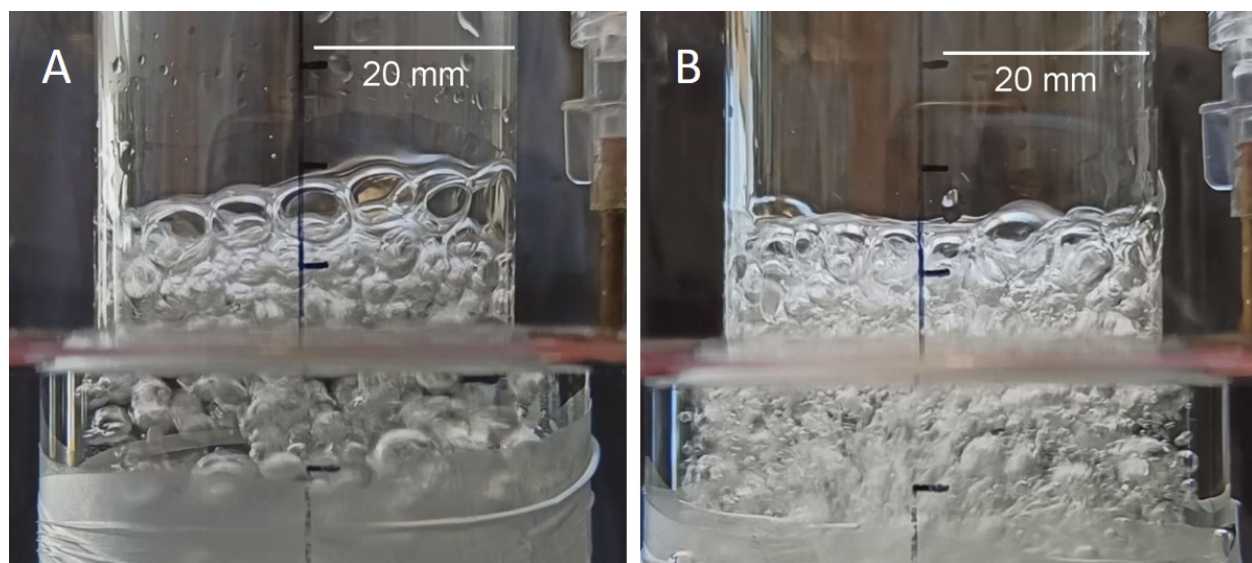


Figure S1: Foam bubbles produced in Milli-Q water (left image) are visually larger than foam bubble produced in ASW (right image) due to charge separation inhibited coalescence.

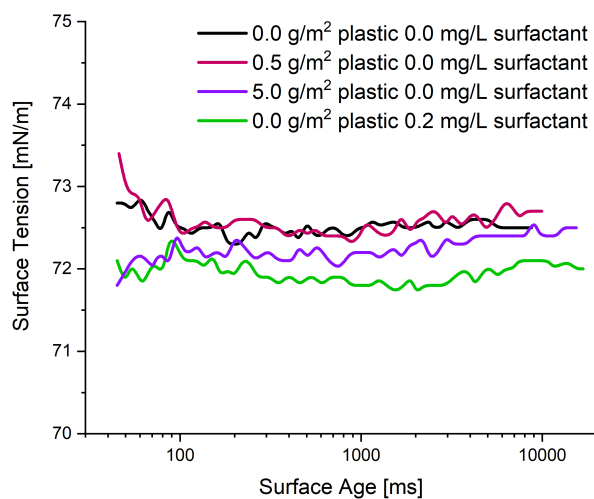


Figure S2: Surface tension over surface age measurements measured with the bubble pressure tensiometer for the clean water, with 0.5 g/m^2 and 5.0 g/m^2 microplastic, and with 0.2 mg/L Triton X-100.

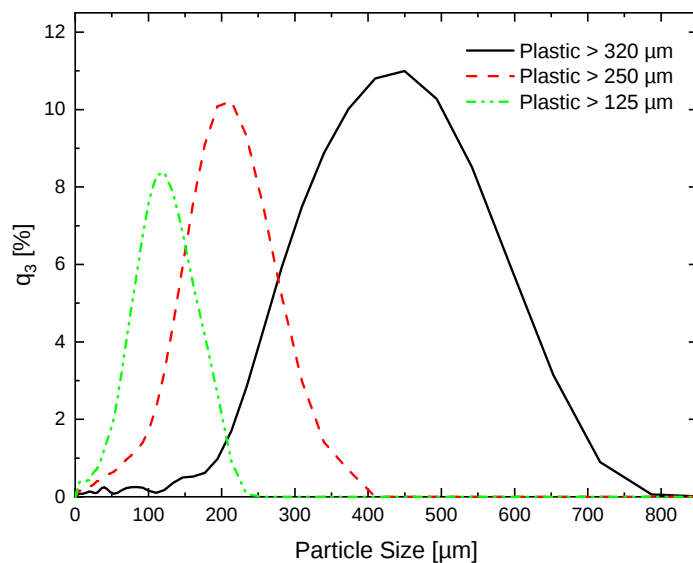


Figure S3: Size distribution of three size class (125 - 250 μm , 250 - 320 μm , and 320 - 1180 μm) measured with laser diffraction analysis.

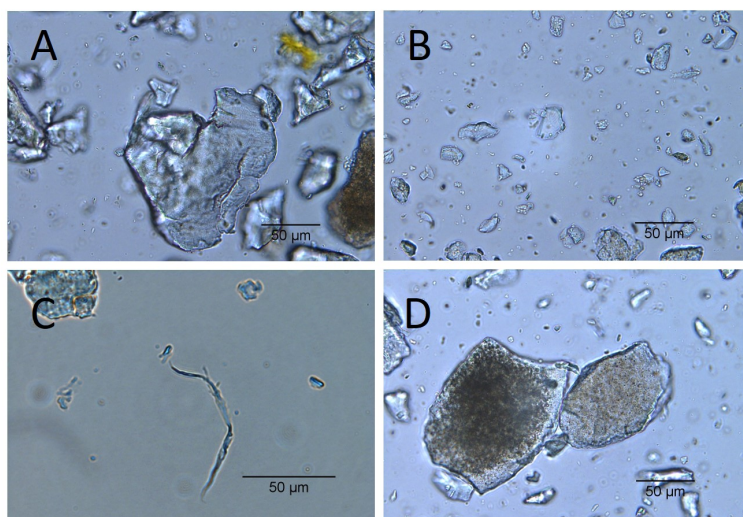


Figure S4: Plastic particles analyzed with light microscope after grinding, sieving, and ultrasonication in oil. A) shows particle $> 50 \mu\text{m}$ with cracks, yellow particle $< 50 \mu\text{m}$, and various particles $< 50 \mu\text{m}$. In B) it can be seen that the particles broke apart and great amounts of small particles were found. Among the mixture were plastic fibers, as can be seen in C). Particles depicted in D) appear porous.