

# Spectroluminescence measurements of stability constants of $\text{Ca}_n\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3^{(4-2n)-}$ complexes in $\text{NaClO}_4$ medium and investigation of interaction effects.

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## Supporting Information

This supporting information contains four Tables: the liquid junction potentials measured for  $\text{NaClO}_4$  solutions of different ionic strengths ( $0.01 \text{ } m \leq I_m \leq 3.5 \text{ } m$ ) using the reconditioned electrode; experimental samples information – pH value, calculated Ringböm coefficients  $\alpha$ ,  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}] (\text{mol}\cdot\text{kg}_w^{-1})$  and deduced  $F_0$ ; information for samples in Fig. 4; Decay-times of  $\text{Ca}_n\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3^{(4-2n)-}$  determined at each  $I_m$ ; and two Figures: the slope analysis results of  $I_m = 3.5 \text{ } m$ ; the predominance plot of the  $3.5 \text{ } m$  experiment.

Table S1. Potential values  $E_{\text{mes}}$  read on pH-meter for NaClO<sub>4</sub> solutions of  $I_m = 0.01$  to  $3.5 \text{ m}$  at  $\text{pCH} = 2$  using the reconditioned electrode of  $3.5 \text{ m}$  NaClO<sub>4</sub> reference solution: liquid junction potentials  $\Delta E_{\text{mes}}$  calculated to estimate the potential differences between the solutions of a specific  $I_m \geq 0.1 \text{ m}$  and of  $I_m = 0.01 \text{ m}$ ;  $\Delta E_{\text{mes}}$  then used in the four-point calibration with commercial buffer solution of pH 1.64, 4.01, 6.87, 9.18, assumed as diluted solutions of  $I_m \approx 0.01 \text{ m}$ ; the uncertainties of  $\pm 0.05 \text{ pH}$  in text included this non-significant experimental bias.

Solution	Conversion factor (from molarity M to molality $m$ )	$I_m (\text{mol kg}^{-1})$	$E_{\text{mes}} (\text{mV})$	$\Delta E_{\text{mes}} = E_{\text{mes}} - E_{\text{mes}} (I_m = 0.01 \text{ m})$
HCl 0.01 M + NaClO <sub>4</sub> 2.99 M	1.1678	3.50	172.2	31.3
HCl 0.01 M + NaClO <sub>4</sub> 2.49 M	1.1361	2.84	168	27.1
HCl 0.01 M + NaClO <sub>4</sub> 2.19 M	1.1196	2.46	165.5	24.6
HCl 0.01 M + NaClO <sub>4</sub> 1.99 M	1.1062	2.21	163.6	22.7
HCl 0.01 M + NaClO <sub>4</sub> 1.49 M	1.0780	1.62	158.9	18
HCl 0.01 M + NaClO <sub>4</sub> 0.99 M	1.0515	1.05	155.1	14.2
HCl 0.01 M + NaClO <sub>4</sub> 0.49 M	1.0265	0.51	150.2	9.3
HCl 0.01 M + NaClO <sub>4</sub> 0.19 M	1.0098	0.20	146.6	5.7
HCl 0.01 M + NaClO <sub>4</sub> 0.09 M	1.0075	0.10	144.5	3.6
HCl 0.01 M	1.0000	0.01	140.9	0
For the solution of $I_m < 0.1 \text{ M}$ , the conversion factor taken as 1. The factor values for $I_m \geq 0.1 \text{ M}$ taken from Guillaumont et al. <sup>1</sup>				



Table S2 (continued).

$I_m$ (mol·kg <sub>w</sub> <sup>-1</sup> )	3.50							
Sample	pH value	$\alpha$	[Ca <sup>2+</sup> ] (mol·kg <sub>w</sub> <sup>-1</sup> )	F <sub>0</sub> (counts)				
1	8.94	1.00	0.00001	1.28E+08				
2	8.30	1.01	0.00097	2.39E+08				
3	8.10	1.03	0.00306	3.87E+08				
4	7.90	1.03	0.00719	1.92E+08				
5	7.70	1.06	0.01769	2.28E+08				
6	7.60	1.11	0.02156	1.86E+08				
7	7.50	1.29	0.02623	2.04E+08				
8	7.44	1.49	0.03109	2.08E+08				
9	7.39	1.85	0.04189	2.18E+08				
10	7.33	2.58	0.05419	2.27E+08				
11	7.29	3.33	0.06825	2.07E+08				
12	7.27	3.84	0.09060	2.48E+08				
13	7.25	4.44	0.14429	2.79E+08				
14	7.22	5.56	0.21003	3.31E+08				
15	7.20	6.51	0.25634	3.57E+08				
16	7.17	8.23	0.32939	3.88E+08				
17	7.16	9.00	0.39816	4.09E+08				
18	7.15	9.85	0.50482	4.05E+08				

Table S3. Information for samples in Fig. 4 of the main text.

Sample	0.1 m NaCl	0.1 m NaClO <sub>4</sub>	1 m NaCl	1 m NaClO <sub>4</sub>
pH value	7.82	7.78	7.43	7.56
[Ca <sup>2+</sup> ] (mol kg <sub>w</sub> <sup>-1</sup> )	5.98E-3	5.19E-3	7.80E-2	2.80E-2

Table S4 Decay-times of  $\text{Ca}_n\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3^{(4-2n)^-}$  determined at each  $I_m$ .

$I_m$ (mol·kg <sub>w</sub> <sup>-1</sup> )	$\tau$ ( $\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3^{4^-}$ ) (ns)	$\tau$ ( $\text{CaUO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3^{2^-}$ ) (ns)	$\tau$ ( $\text{Ca}_2\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3(\text{aq})$ ) (ns)
0.10	$10.62 \pm 0.22$	$30.41 \pm 1.9$	$51.19 \pm 1.85$
0.51	$8.46 \pm 0.17$	$39.79 \pm 2.78$	$68.53 \pm 4.45$
1.05	$9.51 \pm 0.11$	$37.57 \pm 4.77$	$63.02 \pm 4.45$
1.62	$9.39 \pm 0.13$	$35.52 \pm 2.66$	$65.76 \pm 6.35$
2.21	$11.21 \pm 0.40$	$27.72 \pm 1.34$	$47.54 \pm 2.53$
2.46	$10.61 \pm 0.12$	$38.6 \pm 4.33$	$86.36 \pm 10.15$
Averaged $\tau$	$10.0 \pm 1.0$ ( $\tau$ measured from $I_m = 0.1$ to $2.46$ m)	$34.20 \pm 2.24$ ( $\tau$ measured from $I_m = 0.1$ to $2.21$ m)	$59.21 \pm 4.15$ ( $\tau$ measured from $I_m = 0.1$ to $2.21$ m)

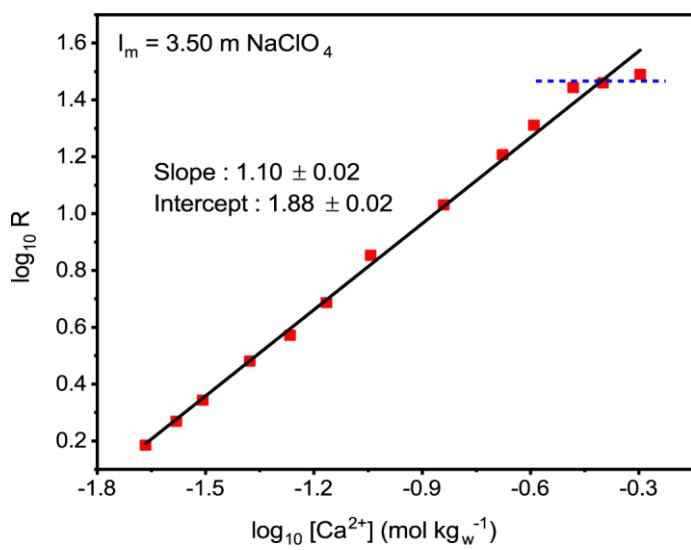


Fig. S1. Plot of logarithmic ratio  $R$  as a function of  $\log_{10}[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$  ( $\text{mol kg}_w^{-1}$ ) at  $I_m = 3.50 \text{ m}$  of  $\text{NaClO}_4$  medium:  $[\text{U}]_{\text{total}} = 50 \mu\text{mol kg}_w^{-1}$ ,  $P(\text{CO}_2) = 10^{-3.5} \text{ atm}$ .

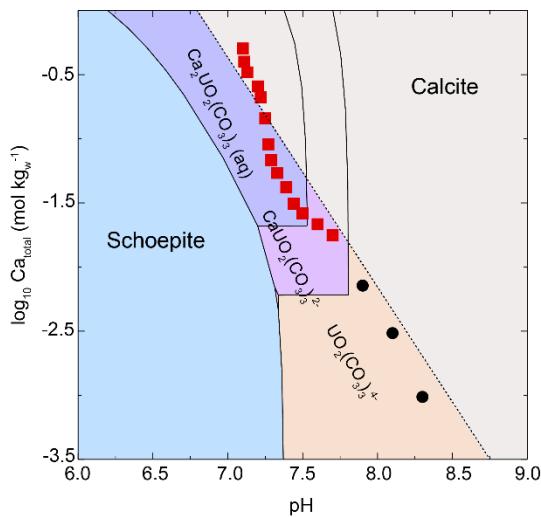


Fig. S2. Predominance plot obtained using PHREEPLOT<sup>2</sup> of Ca-UO<sub>2</sub>-CO<sub>3</sub> system at [U(VI)] = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $P(\text{CO}_2)$  = 10<sup>-3.5</sup> atm at  $I_m$  = 3.50 m NaClO<sub>4</sub>: experimental points giving slopes of one are highlighted with red squares; the black circles represent the beginning of titration where the binary complex dominates; dotted line represent the predominance line between Ca<sup>2+</sup> and calcite.

## References

1. R. Guillaumont, T. Fanghänel, V. Neck, J. Fuger, D. A. Palmer, I. Grenthe and M. H. Rand, *Update of the Chemical Thermodynamics of Uranium, Neptunium, Plutonium, Americium and Technetium*, OECD Nuclear Energy Agency, Data Bank, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France, 2003.
2. D. G. Kinniburgh and D. M. Cooper, *Creating Graphical Output with PHREEQC*, 2011. <http://www.phreeplot.org>