

## Supplementary information

### Local Electrochemical Sample Acidification for the Detection of Pb<sup>2+</sup>

#### Traces

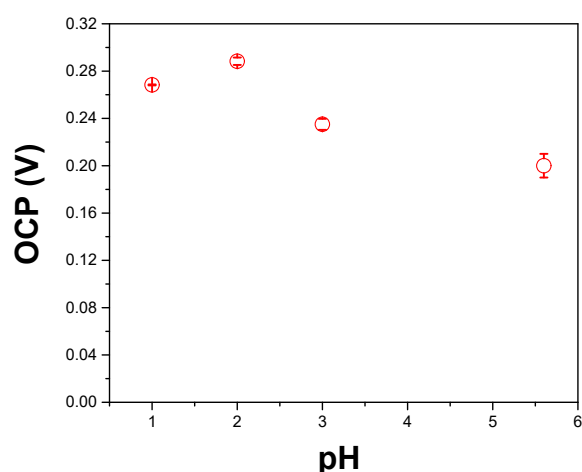
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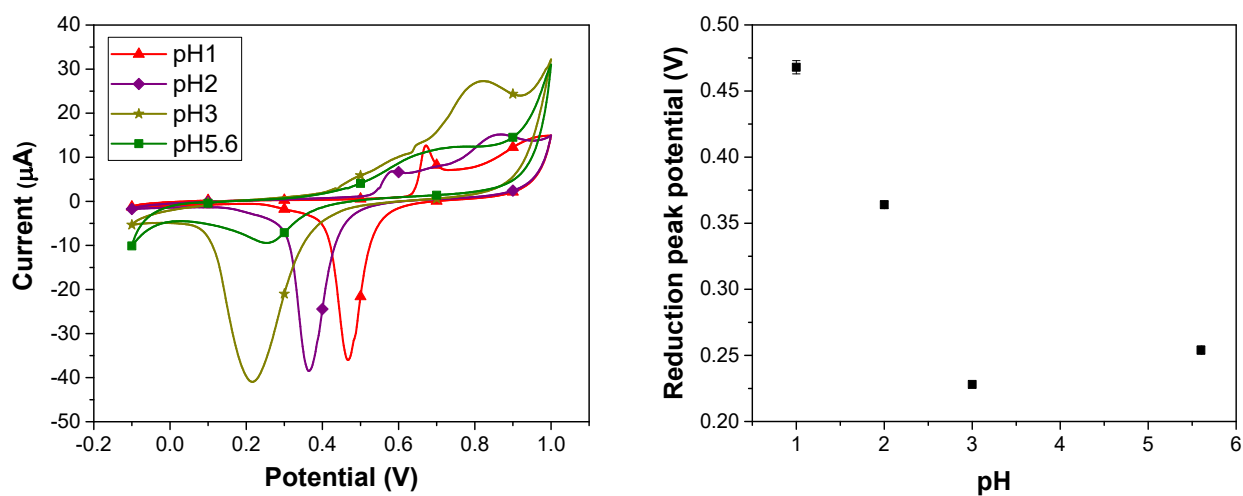
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## Stability of pseudo reference electrode potential vs different pH levels



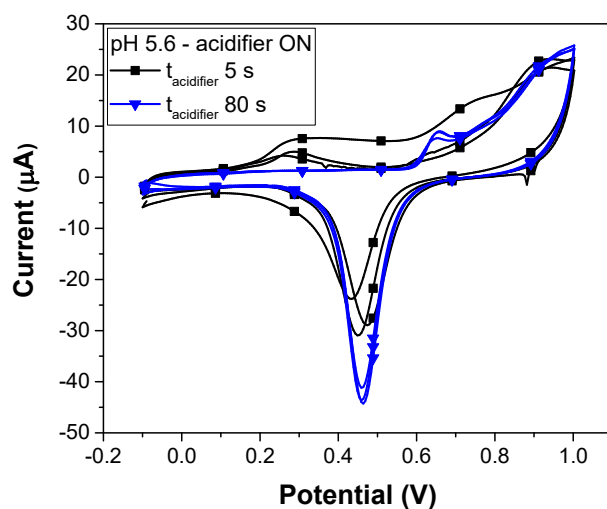
**Fig S1.** Open Circuit Potential (OCP) measurements of the pseudo reference electrode at various pH (1; 2; 3 and 5.6)

## pH determination using gold oxide reduction potential



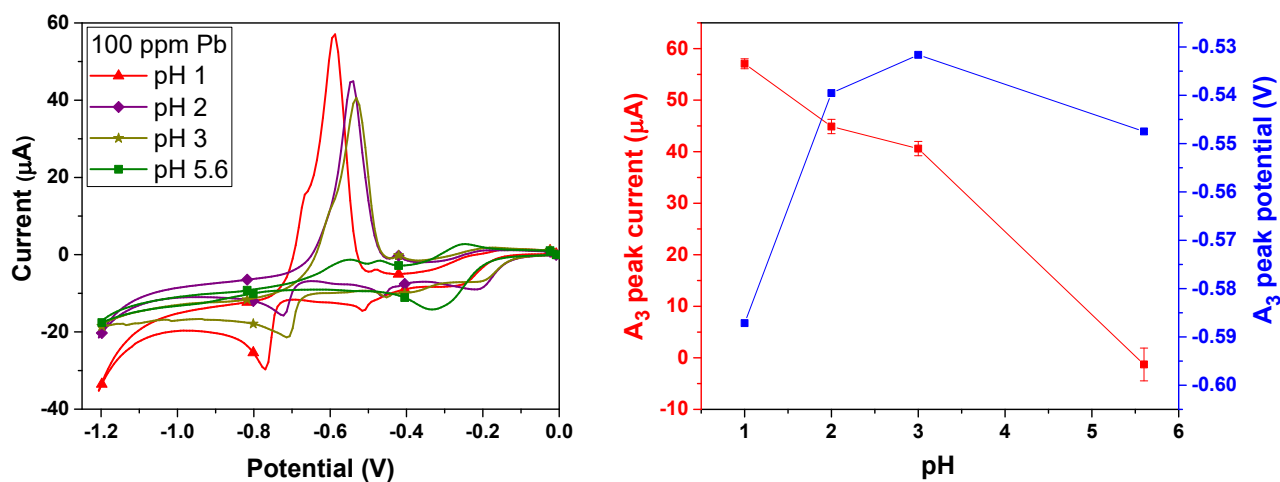
**Fig S2.** (A) Cyclic voltammogram of the gold electrode obtained at different pH (0.1 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  (pH 1), 0.01 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ +0.1M  $\text{NaNO}_3$  (pH 2), 0.001 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ +0.1M  $\text{NaNO}_3$  (pH 3), 0.1 M  $\text{NaNO}_3$  (pH 5.6)). Scan rate 50  $\text{mV s}^{-1}$ . (B) Influence of pH on the peak for the reduction of gold oxide.

## Influence of time on the acidification process



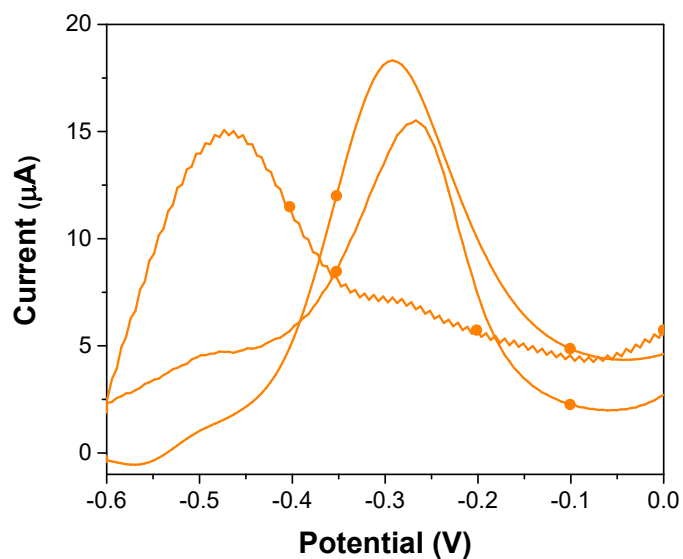
**Fig S3.** Cyclic voltammogram of the gold electrode obtained in 0.1 M  $\text{NaNO}_3$  (pH 5.6) solution, after applying the optimized acidified potential ( $E_{\text{acidifier}}$  of 1.2 V) in different time ( $t_{\text{acidifier}}$  of 5 s and 80 s).  $N = 3$  for each  $t_{\text{acidifier}}$  condition. Scan rate  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$

## Effects of pH on lead detection



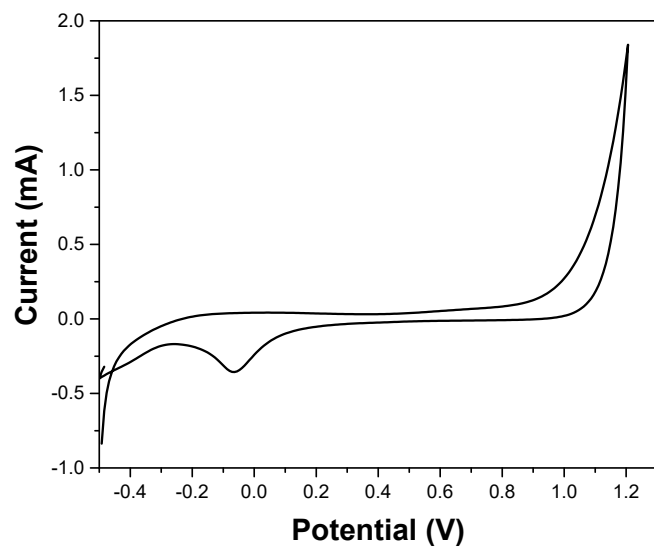
**Fig S4.** (A) Cyclic voltammograms obtained for a lead concentration of 100 ppm in different pHs (0.1 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  (pH 1), 0.01 M  $\text{HNO}_3$ +0.1 M  $\text{NaNO}_3$  (pH 2), 0.001 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  + 0.1 M  $\text{NaNO}_3$  (pH 3), 0.1 M  $\text{NaNO}_3$  (pH 5.6)). Scan rate 50 mV/s. (B) Influence of pH on the  $A_3$  peak anodic stripping of lead.

### Repetitions of SWVs for 100 ppb Pb<sup>2+</sup> without regeneration step



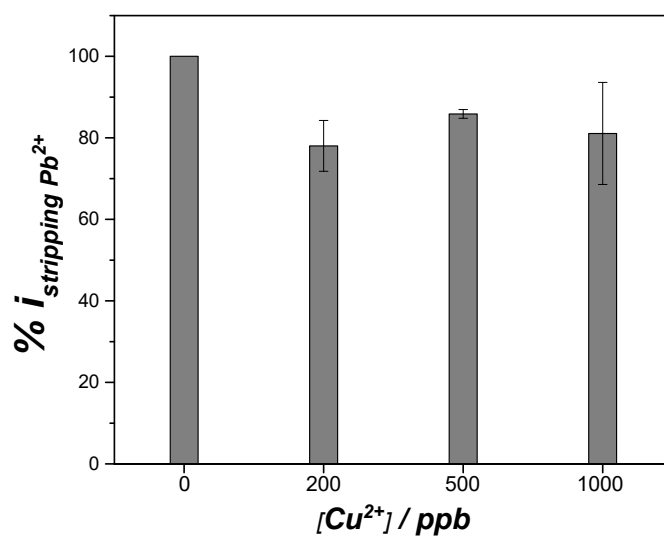
**Fig S5.** Three consecutive SWVs of 100 ppb Pb<sup>2+</sup> tested three time in the same conditions (0.1 M NaNO<sub>3</sub> (pH 5.6) with the acidifier switch on, without regeneration step.

### Cyclic voltammetry of Pt in 0.1 M NaNO<sub>3</sub>



**Fig S6.** Cyclic voltammogram on the platinum grid obtained in 0.1 M NaNO<sub>3</sub> solution. Scan rate 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup>

## Impact of copper interference in anodic stripping voltammetry



**Fig S7.** Effect of Cu<sup>2+</sup> concentration on the stripping current percentage of Pb<sup>2+</sup>: result obtained by SWV of 100 ppb Pb<sup>2+</sup> in the absence and in the presence of 200; 500 and 1000 ppb of Cu<sup>2+</sup> (*N* = 3) tested 0.1 M NaNO<sub>3</sub> (pH 5.6) with the acidifier switch on