

# Kinetics of electrochemical $\text{Eu}^{3+}$ to $\text{Eu}^{2+}$ reduction in aqueous media

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## Supporting Information

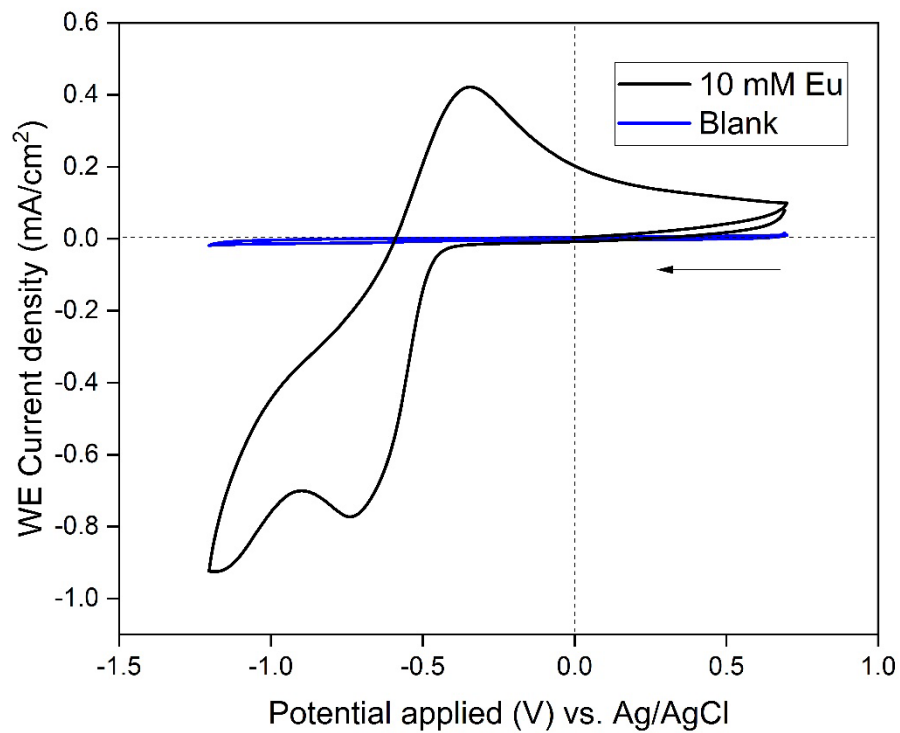


Fig. S1. Cyclic voltammogram recorded at 100 mV/s scan rate in 1 mol.L<sup>-1</sup> NaClO<sub>4</sub>, blank measurement without europium, and with 10 mmol.L<sup>-1</sup>europium added

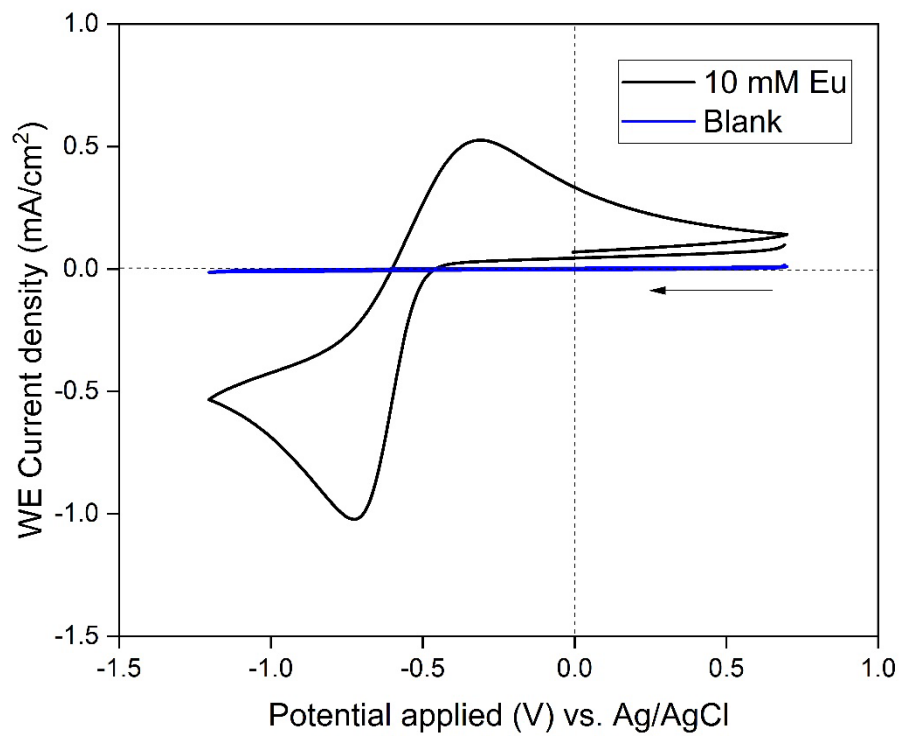


Fig. S2. Cyclic voltammogram recorded at 100 mV/s scan rate in  $0.1 \text{ mol.L}^{-1} \text{ CaCl}_2$ , blank measurement without europium, and with  $10 \text{ mmol.L}^{-1}$  europium added

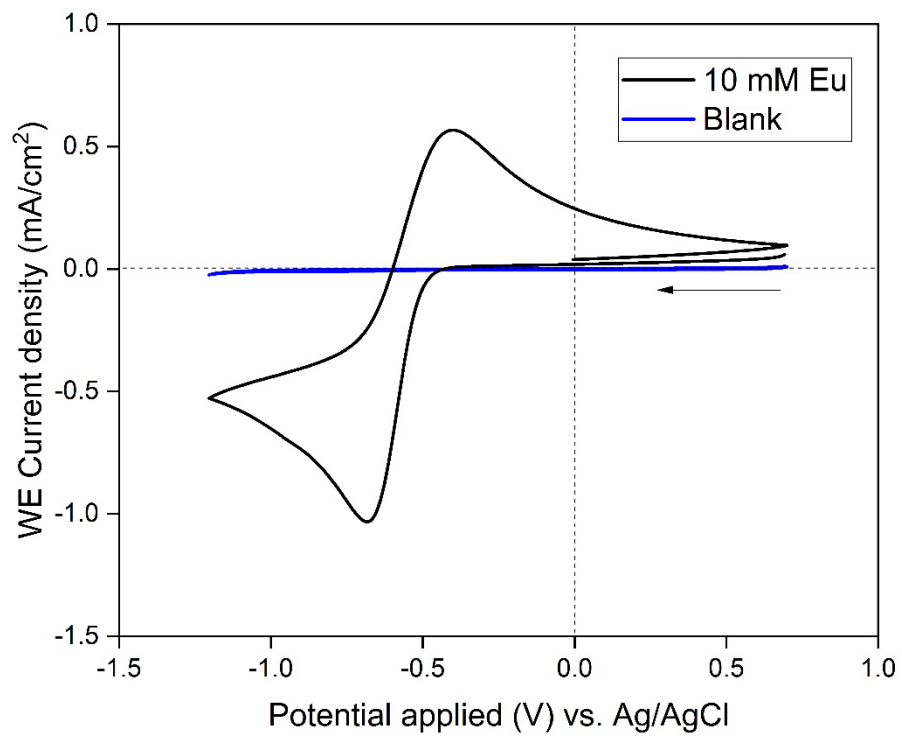
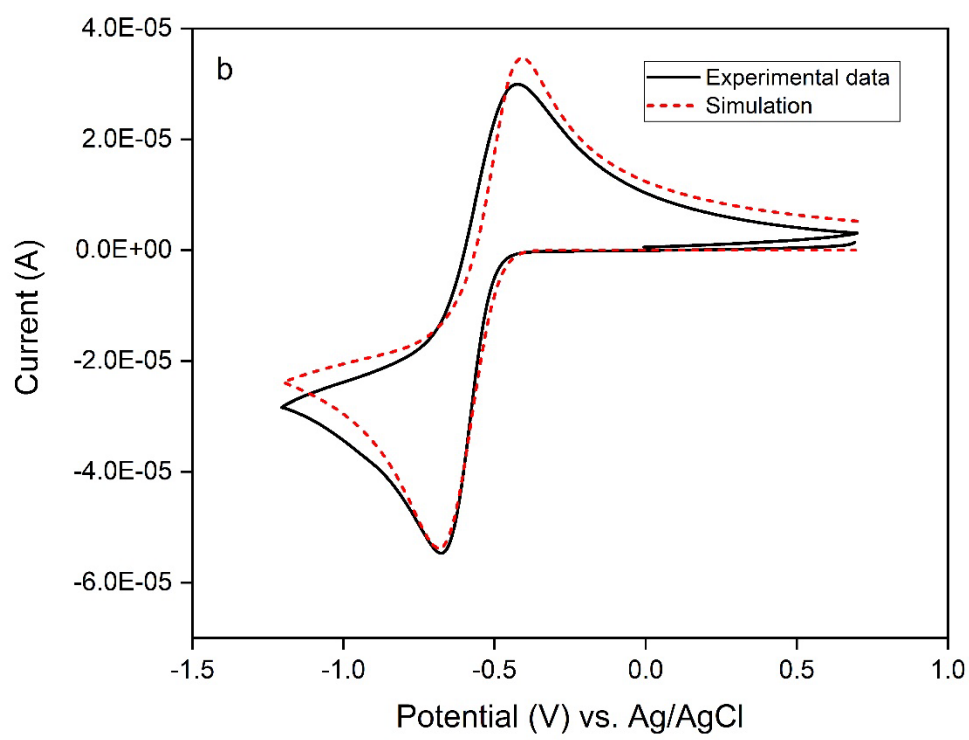
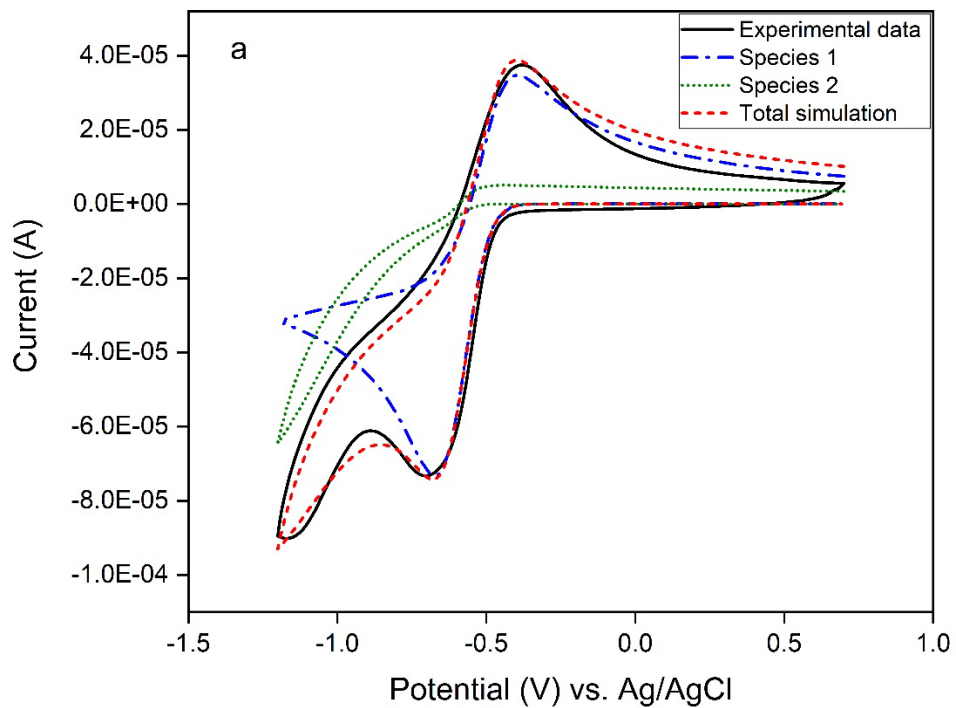


Fig. S3. Cyclic voltammogram recorded at 100 mV/s scan rate in 0.1 mol.L<sup>-1</sup> Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, blank measurement without europium, and with 10 mmol.L<sup>-1</sup> europium added



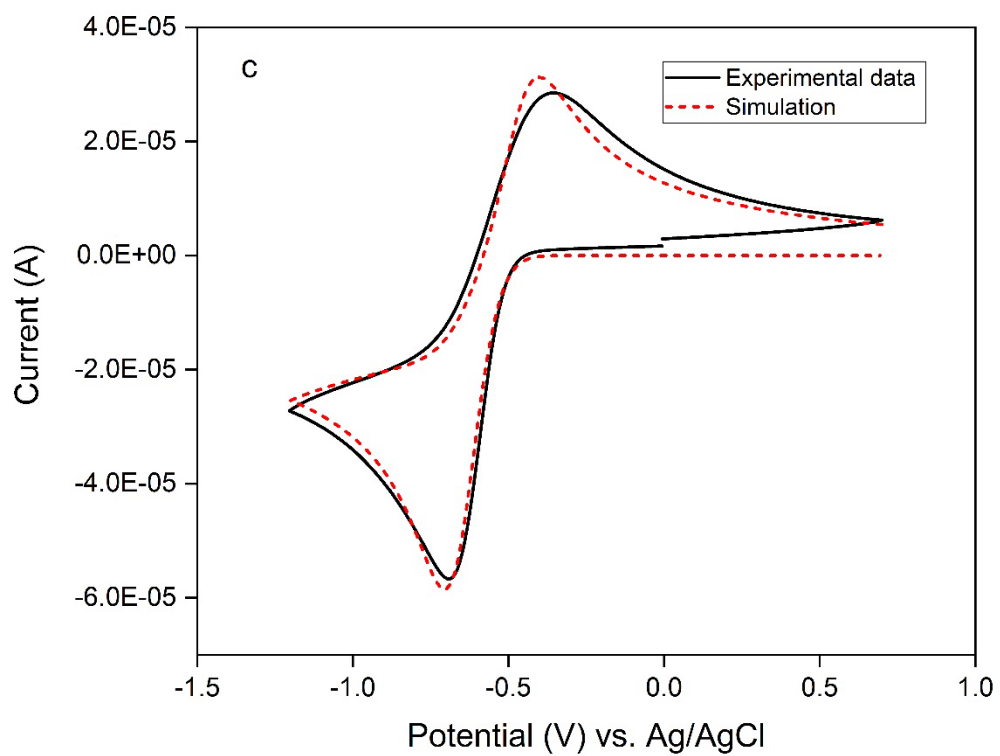


Fig. S4. Cyclic voltammograms recorded at 50 mV/s scan rate and corresponding simulations of  $10 \text{ mmol.L}^{-1}$  europium a)  $1 \text{ mol.L}^{-1} \text{ NaClO}_4$  b) in  $0.1 \text{ mol.L}^{-1} \text{ Ca(NO}_3)_2$  c)  $0.1 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ CaCl}_2$

Table S1. Kinetic parameters deduced from the digital simulations.

Medium	$E^{0'}$ (V vs. Ag/AgCl)	$D \times 10^6$ (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	$k$ (cm/s)	$\alpha$
1 mol.L <sup>-1</sup> NaClO <sub>4</sub>	-0.5	2.1	1.90 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	0.435
0.1 mol.L <sup>-1</sup> Ca(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	-0.52	5.3	1 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	0.23
0.1 mol.L <sup>-1</sup> CaCl <sub>2</sub>	-0.535	4.9	2 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	0.495

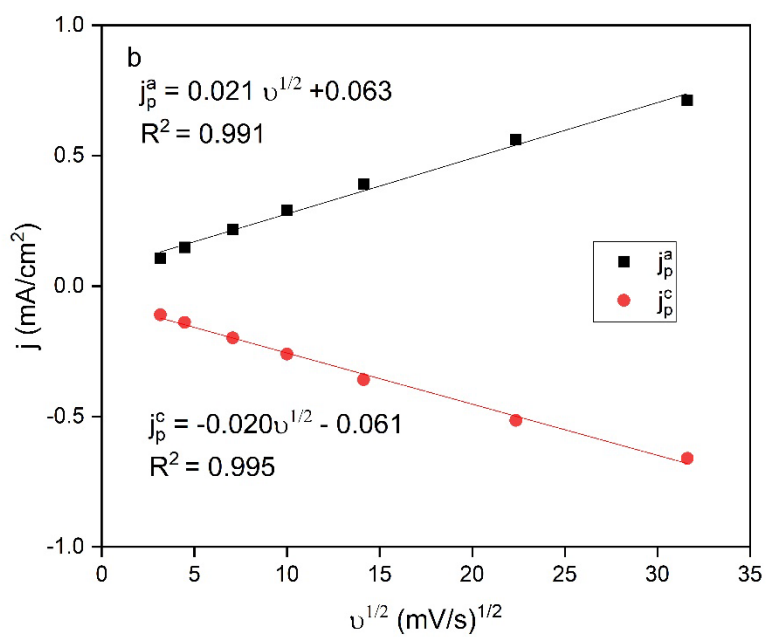
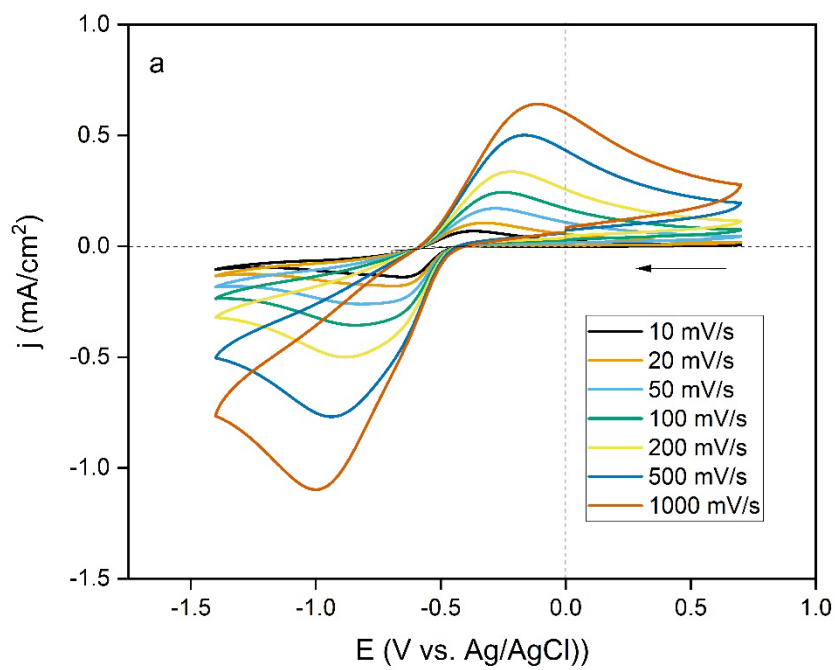


Fig. S5. a) Cyclic voltammograms (second cycles) of 10 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> Eu in 3 mol L<sup>-1</sup> CaCl<sub>2</sub> at various scan rates b) Anodic and cathodic peak densities with respect to the square root at these scan rates.



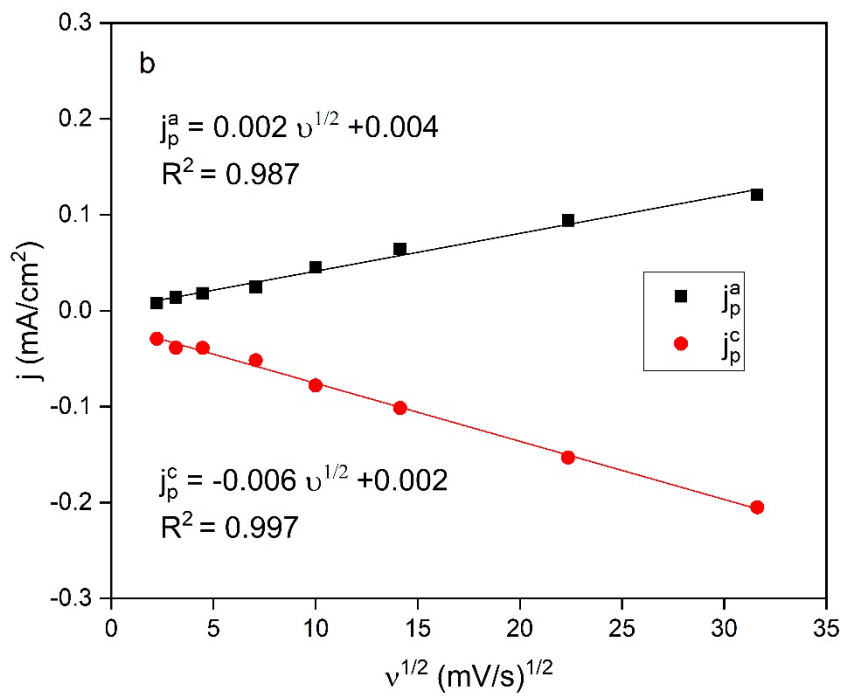
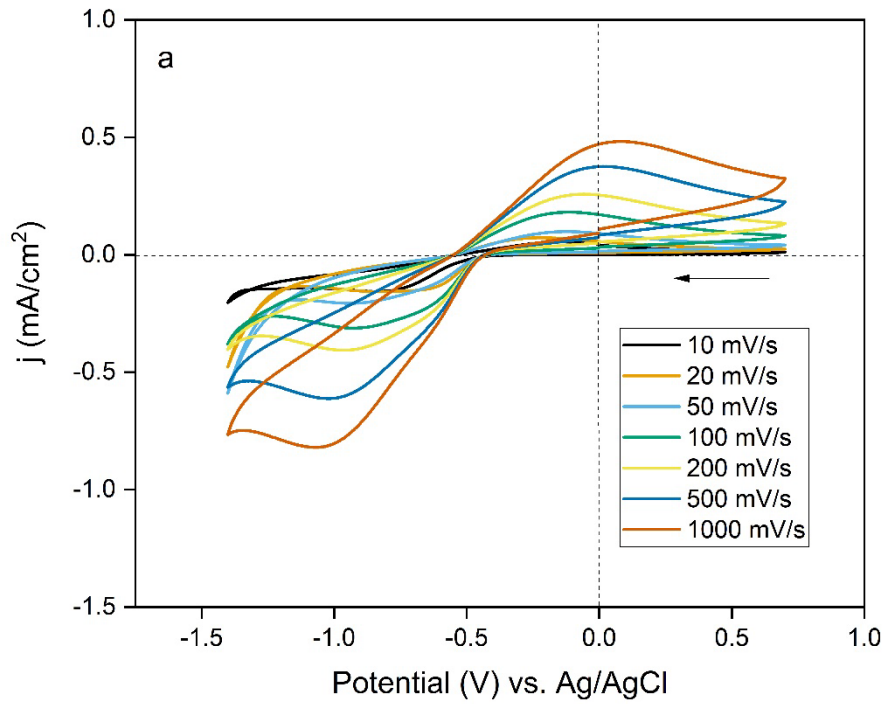


Fig. S6. a) Cyclic voltammograms (second cycles) of 10 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> Eu in 3 mol L<sup>-1</sup> Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> at various scan rates b) Anodic and cathodic peak densities with respect to the square root at these scan rates.