Accessory publication

Impact of pH on Cd\textsuperscript{II} partitioning between alginate gel and aqueous media

Erwin J. J. Kalis,\textsuperscript{A} Thomas A. Davis,\textsuperscript{B} Raewyn M. Town\textsuperscript{C,D} and Herman P. van Leeuwen\textsuperscript{A}

\textsuperscript{A}Laboratory of Physical Chemistry and Colloid Science, Wageningen University, Dreijenplein 6, 6703 HB Wageningen, the Netherlands.

\textsuperscript{B}Department of Chemistry, University of Montreal, Succursale Centre-Ville, Montreal, QC, H3C 3J7, Canada.

\textsuperscript{C}Institute for Physics and Chemistry, University of Southern Denmark, Campusvej 55, 5230 Odense, Denmark.

\textsuperscript{D}Corresponding author. Email: rmt@ifk.sdu.dk

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figA1.png}
\caption{Schematic representation of the information obtained from the diffusion-limited steady-state Cd voltammograms for an alginate gel-sol system in Donnan equilibrium. The key features are the limiting current, $I_\text{\ell}$, and the half-wave potential, $E_{1/2}$. After Davis et al.\textsuperscript{[17]}}
\end{figure}
Fig. A2. Concentration of bound calcium, $[\text{Ca}^{\text{II}}]_{\text{gel}}$ (♦), and bound protons, $[\text{H}]_{\text{gel}}$ (●), in alginate gel as a function of pH at various bulk solution concentrations of Cd$^{2+}$ (Sol I – IV). $I = 10$ mM (3 mM Ca(NO$_3$)$_2$ + 1 mM NaNO$_3$).
Fig. A3. Total Ca content of alginate gel, [Ca$^{II}_{\text{total}}]_{\text{gel}}$, after consecutive equilibration in 3 mM Ca(NO$_3$)$_2$ + 1 mM NaNO$_3$ (step 1), 1 M HNO$_3$ (step 2), and once again in 3 mM Ca(NO$_3$)$_2$ + 1 mM NaNO$_3$ (step 3).
Fig. A4. Relative density of 1% alginate gels as a function of pH. I = 10 mM (3 mM Ca(NO$_3$)$_2$ + 1 mM NaNO$_3$). A reference value of 1 refers to the gel density following exposure of the gels to the standard setting solution of 50 mM Ca(NO$_3$)$_2$ + 20 mM NaNO$_3$. Error bars represent the standard deviation.