Supplementary data

Extraction of Se(IV) and Se(VI) from aqueous HCl solution by using a diamide-containing tertiary amine

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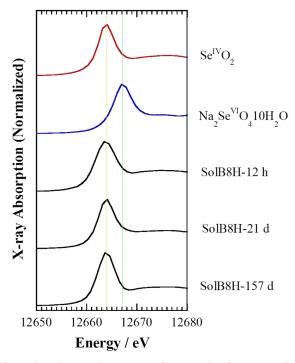


Fig. S1 Effect of standing time (12 h, 21 d, or 157 d) on selenium K-edge XANES spectra obtained for **SolB8H**. **SolB8H** was obtained by dissolving $Na_2Se^{VI}O_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ in 8 M HCl. The solution was then left to stand for the indicated times and then the selenium K-edge XANES spectrum was collected. The spectra for solid samples of Se^{IV}O₂ and $Na_2Se^{VI}O_4 \cdot 10H_2O$ are shown for comparison.

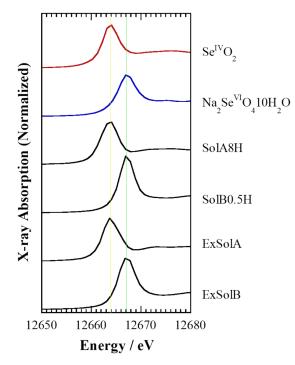


Fig. S2 Se K-edge XANES spectra for the aqueous solutions SolA8H and SolB0.5H, the organic solutions ExSolA and ExSolB, and the reference solid (Se^{IV}O₂ and Na₂Se^{VI}O₄·10H₂O).

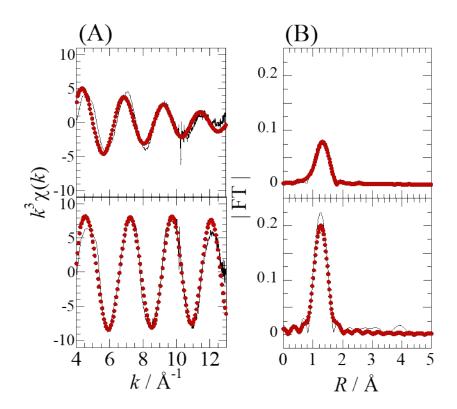


Fig. S3 Se K-edge k^3 -weighted EXAFS spectra (A) and the corresponding Fourier transforms (FT) (B) for the reference solid (Se^{IV}O₂ (top) and Na₂Se^{VI}O₄·10H₂O (bottom)). The phase shifts are not corrected. Experimental data (solid line) and theoretical fit (dotted line).

Table S1 Curve-fitting results for selenium EXAFS data

		Ν	r (Å)	σ^2 (Å ²)	$\Delta E (eV)$	R-factor
SeO ₂	Se–O	3.1(3)	1.72(1)	0.005(1)	9(1)	12
Na ₂ SeO ₄ ·10H ₂ O	Se–O	4.0(4)	1.645(1)	0.0005(1)	6(1)	8.1

The amplitude reduction factor, S_0^2 was fixed at 0.86. N: Coordination number; r: Bond distance (Å); σ^2 : Debye-Waller factor squared (Å²); $^d \Delta E$: The shift in threshold energy(eV); R-factor = $\Sigma |k^3 \chi(k)_{obs} - k^3 \chi(k)_{calc}| /\Sigma |k^3 \chi(k)_{obs}| \times 100$; Estimated errors are shown in parentheses.