

The growth of CaCO₃ polymorphs in the presence of As(V): The stabilization of vaterite phase. Supplementary Information.

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LOG INPUT USED IN PHREEQC:

SOLUTION 1

temp 25
pH 10.59
pe 4
redox pe
units mol/l
density 1
-water 1 # kg
Ca 0.1
Cl 0.2
C(4) 0.1
Na 0.2
As(5) 0.0

save solution 1
end

SOLUTION 2

temp 25
pH 9.44
pe 4
redox pe
units mol/l
density 1
-water 1 # kg
Ca 0.1
Cl 0.2
C(4) 0.1
Na 0.2
As(5) 0.000135

save solution 2
end

SOLUTION 3

temp 25
pH 8.91
pe 4
redox pe
units mol/l
density 1
-water 1 # kg
Ca 0.1
Cl 0.2
C(4) 0.1
Na 0.2
As(5) 0.000674

save solution 3
end

SOLUTION 4

temp 25
pH 8.03
pe 4
redox pe
units mol/l
density 1
-water 1 # kg
Ca 0.1
Cl 0.2
C(4) 0.1
Na 0.2
As(5) 0.001348

save solution 4
end

Vaterite	CIF reference	CAL-0_4min	CAL-0_60min	CAL-10_60min	CAL-50_60min	CAL-100_60min	CAL-0_96h	CAL-10_96h	CAL-50_96h	CAL-100_96h
<i>a</i> (Å)	12.358	12.412(2)	·	·	12.394(4)	12.404(3)	·	12.36(1)	12.384(2)	12.397(2)
<i>b</i> (Å)	7.106	7.134(1)	·	·	7.150(2)	7.153(1)	·	7.170(6)	7.1470(9)	7.1508(10)
<i>c</i> (Å)	25.741	25.759(3)	·	·	25.780(6)	25.804(4)	·	25.74(1)	25.759(3)	25.791(3)
<i>alpha</i> (°)	90.43	90.31(2)	·	·	90.04(2)	89.92(1)	·	90.28(8)	90.119(9)	89.952(8)
<i>beta</i> (°)	99.88	99.47(2)	·	·	99.56(1)	99.547(8)	·	99.3(1)	99.34(2)	99.576(4)
<i>gamma</i> (°)	90.29	89.79(2)	·	·	90.12(3)	90.28(1)	·	90.2(1)	89.96(1)	90.282(5)
Volume (Å ³)	2226.84	2249.7(7)	·	·	2253.(1)	2257.7(8)	·	2251.(3)	2249.6(5)	2254.5(5)
<i>D</i> (Å)	·	700.(1)	·	·	338.(3)	321.(2)	·	1000.(2)	650.(1)	472.(3)
ϵ_{rms}	·	0.00239(8)	·	·	0.0025(2)	0.0009(4)	·	0.0014(6)	0.0070(1)	0.00001(9)
Calcite	CIF reference	CAL-0_4min	CAL-0_60min	CAL-10_60min	CAL-50_60min	CAL-100_60min	CAL-0_96h	CAL-10_96h	CAL-50_96h	CAL-100_96h
<i>a</i> (Å)	4.987429	4.9902(4)	4.99078(9)	4.9899(1)	4.997(2)	4.994(3)	4.99128(2)	4.99180(2)	4.9911(4)	4.9977(7)
<i>b</i> (Å)	4.987429	4.9902(4)	4.99078(9)	4.9899(1)	4.997(2)	4.994(3)	4.99128(2)	4.99180(2)	4.9911(4)	4.9977(7)
<i>c</i> (Å)	17.05058	17.066(1)	17.0623(3)	17.0611(3)	17.076(7)	17.05(1)	17.0670(1)	17.0674(1)	17.066(1)	17.085(2)
<i>alpha</i> (°)	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
<i>beta</i> (°)	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
<i>gamma</i> (°)	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Volume (Å ³)	367.3	368.04(5)	368.05(1)	367.90(1)	369.3(3)	368.4(4)	368.225(3)	368.309(4)	368.17(5)	369.56(9)
<i>D</i> (Å)	·	3500.(1)	3690.(3)	4720.(7)	1100.(2)	1000.(4)	7600.(3)	16100.(4)	4400.(3)	11000.(3)
ϵ_{rms}	·	0.00036(2)	0.000491(5)	0.000480(9)	0.0009(8)	0.0033(6)	0.00041(1)	0.00026(1)	0.00029(5)	0.00048(7)
Rietveld Indices		CAL-0_4min	CAL-0_60min	CAL-10_60min	CAL-50_60min	CAL-100_60min	CAL-0_96h	CAL-10_96h	CAL-50_96h	CAL-100_96h
<i>GoF</i>	·	1.1240494	1.9665729	2.2889085	2.421333	2.0498736	4.3208013	4.9308133	2.5961816	2.5339851
<i>Rwp</i> (%)	·	13.319871	7.8208976	9.197079	9.496611	7.625557	16.037338	17.74928	9.111792	8.895791
<i>Rexp</i> (%)	·	11.849897	3.9769173	4.0181065	3.922059	3.7200131	3.7116585	3.599666	3.5096896	3.5105932
Rietveld Weight Fraction (%)										
<i>Vaterite</i>	·	69.7(2)	·	·	98.1(3)	99.3(2)	·	8.6(2)	88.4(1)	97.4(2)
<i>Calcite</i>	·	30.3(7)	100	100	1.9(1)	0.68(9)	99.1(6)	91.3(6)	11.4(2)	2.6(5)
<i>Halite</i>	·	·	·	·	·	·	0.9(2)	0.1(7)	0.2(3)	0

Table S1. Rietveld refinement data from vaterite and calcite phases. CIF Reference selected for vaterite was [9017413](#) (Demichelis et al., 2013), for calcite was [4502441](#) (Zolotoyabko et al., 2010), and for halite was [9003308](#) (Walker et al., 2004). *D* (Å): Crystallite size; *rms* : root mean square microstrain; *GoF*: goodness of fit; *Rwp*: weighted profile residual; *Rexp*: expected R-factor. For crystallite size calculations, the Popa model was used with Isotropic parameters.

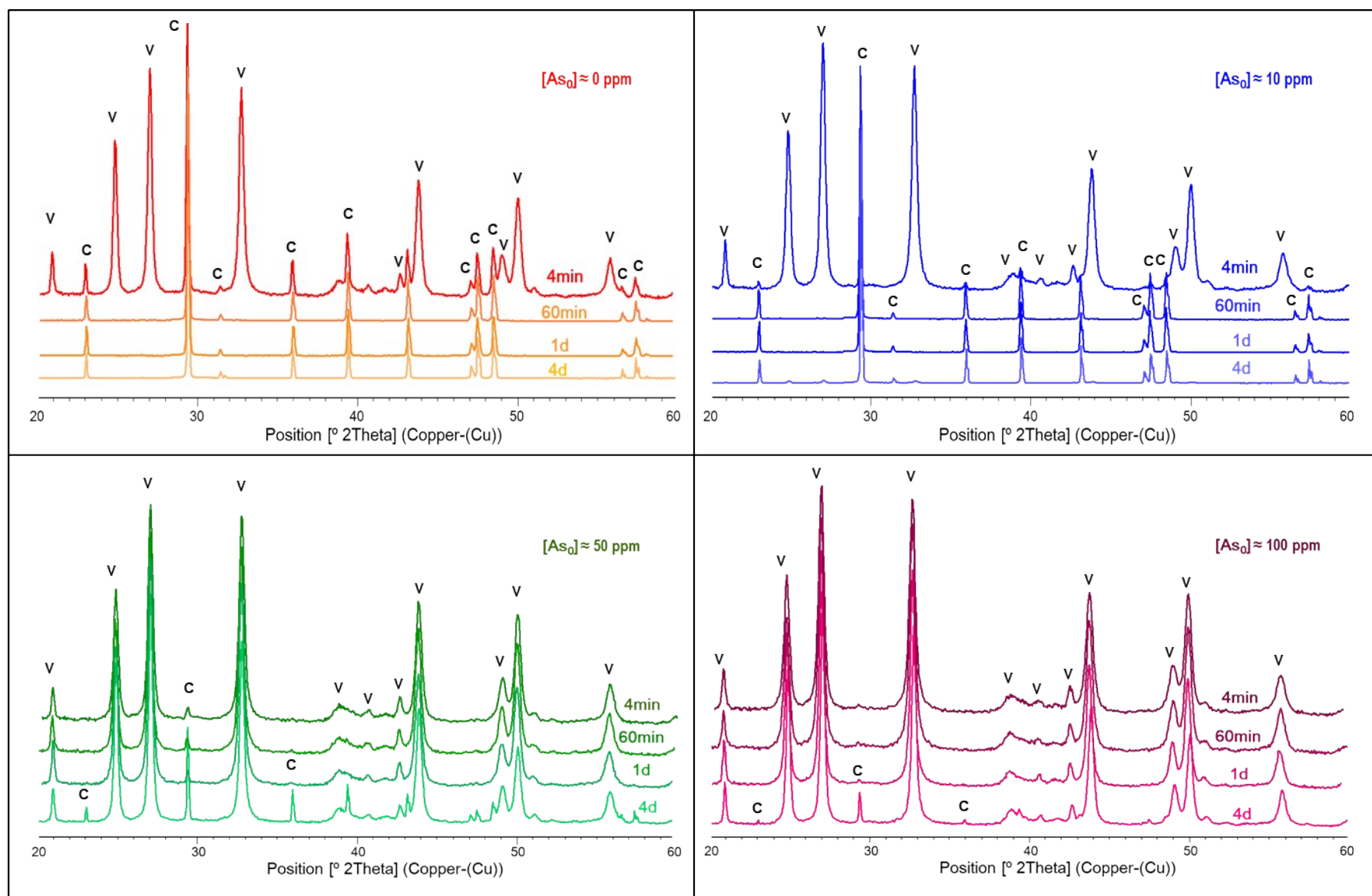


Figure S1. XRD patterns showing the evolution of each experiment

t (min)	As 0	Std.dev	As 10	Std.dev	As 50	Std.dev	As 100	Std.dev
0	10.6	0.8	9.4	1.0	9.0	1.0	8.0	0.7
4	10.0	0.8	8.9	1.0	7.6	0.8	7.3	0.6
60	9.6	0.6	8.2	0.7	7.1	0.9	6.9	0.4
1440	9.3	1.1	9.1	1.3	8.5	0.8	8.3	1.0
5760	9.2	1.3	9.2	1.2	8.6	0.5	8.5	0.9

Table S2. Mean values of pH measured for each experimental time.

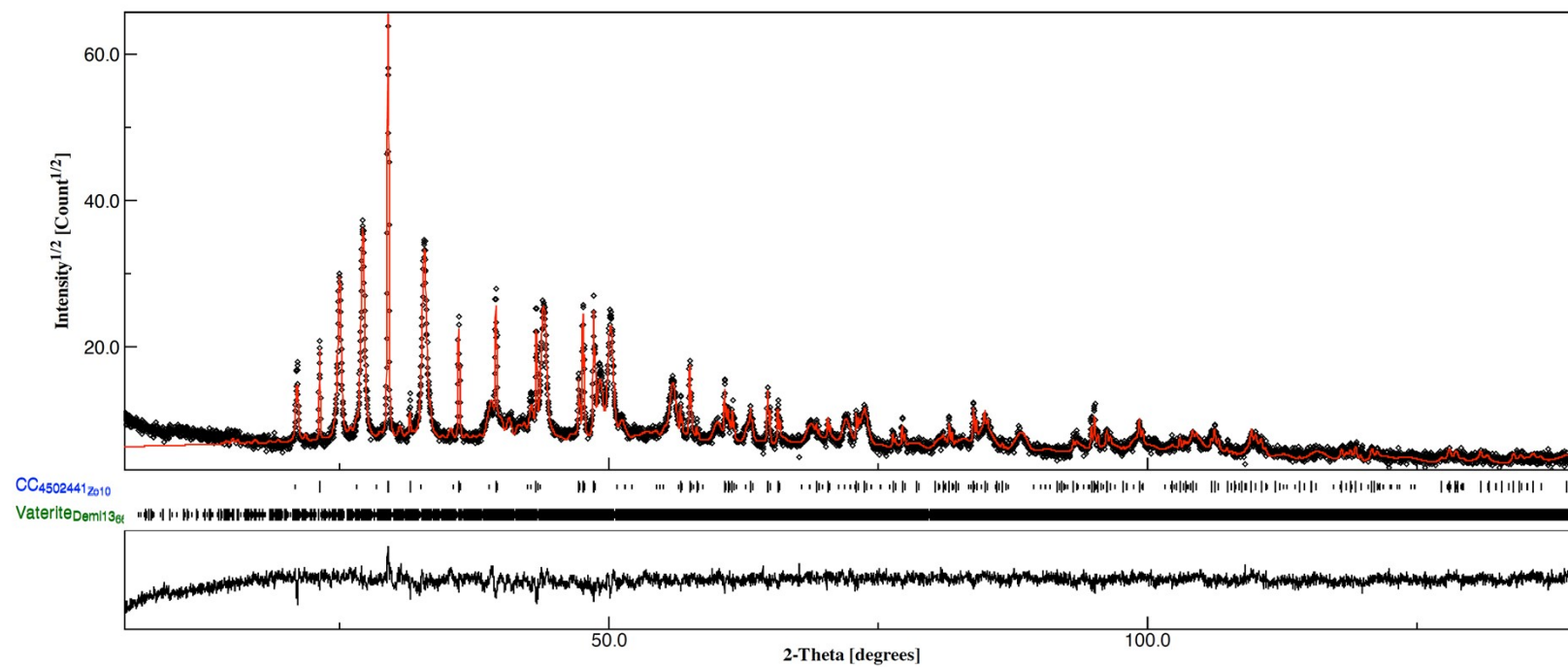


Figure S2. Rietveld refinement of sample Cal-0 (in absence of arsenic) after 4 minutes ageing.

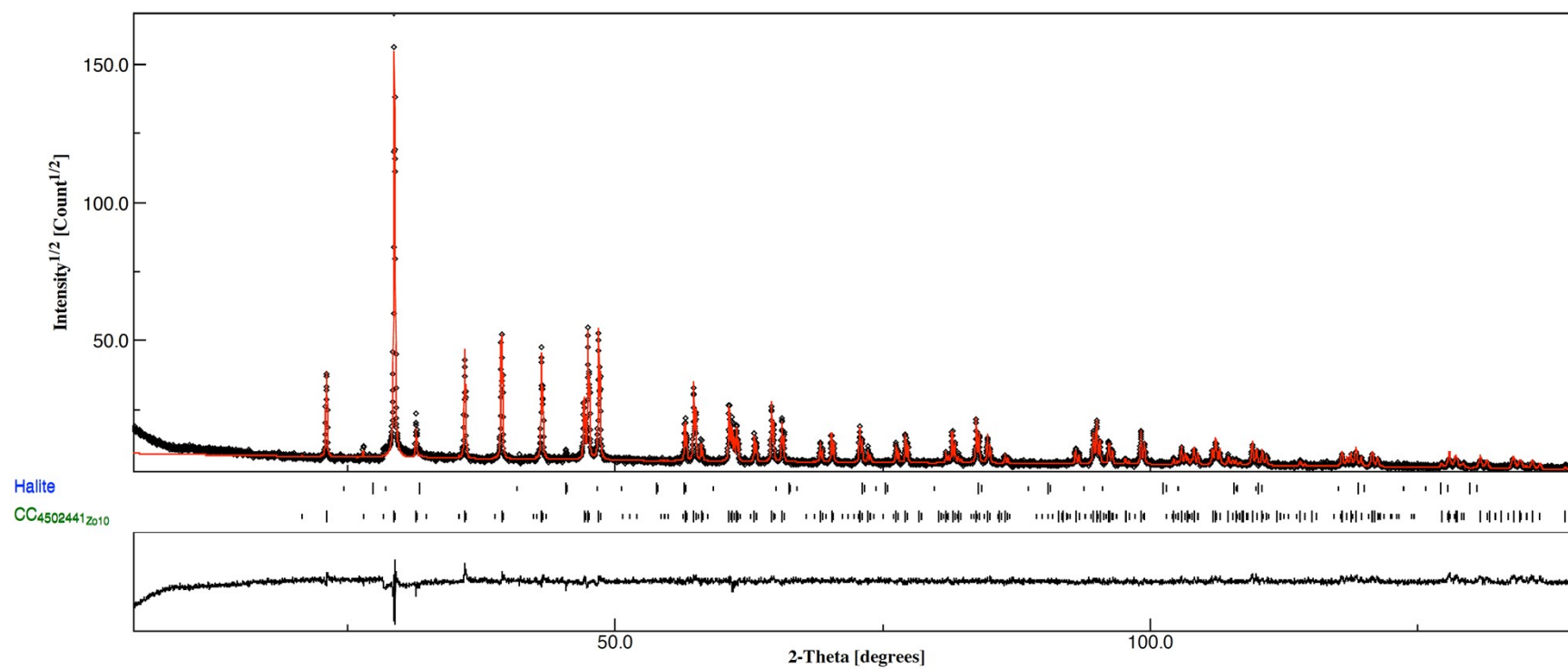


Figure S3. Rietveld refinement of sample Cal-0 (in absence of arsenic) after 24 hours ageing.

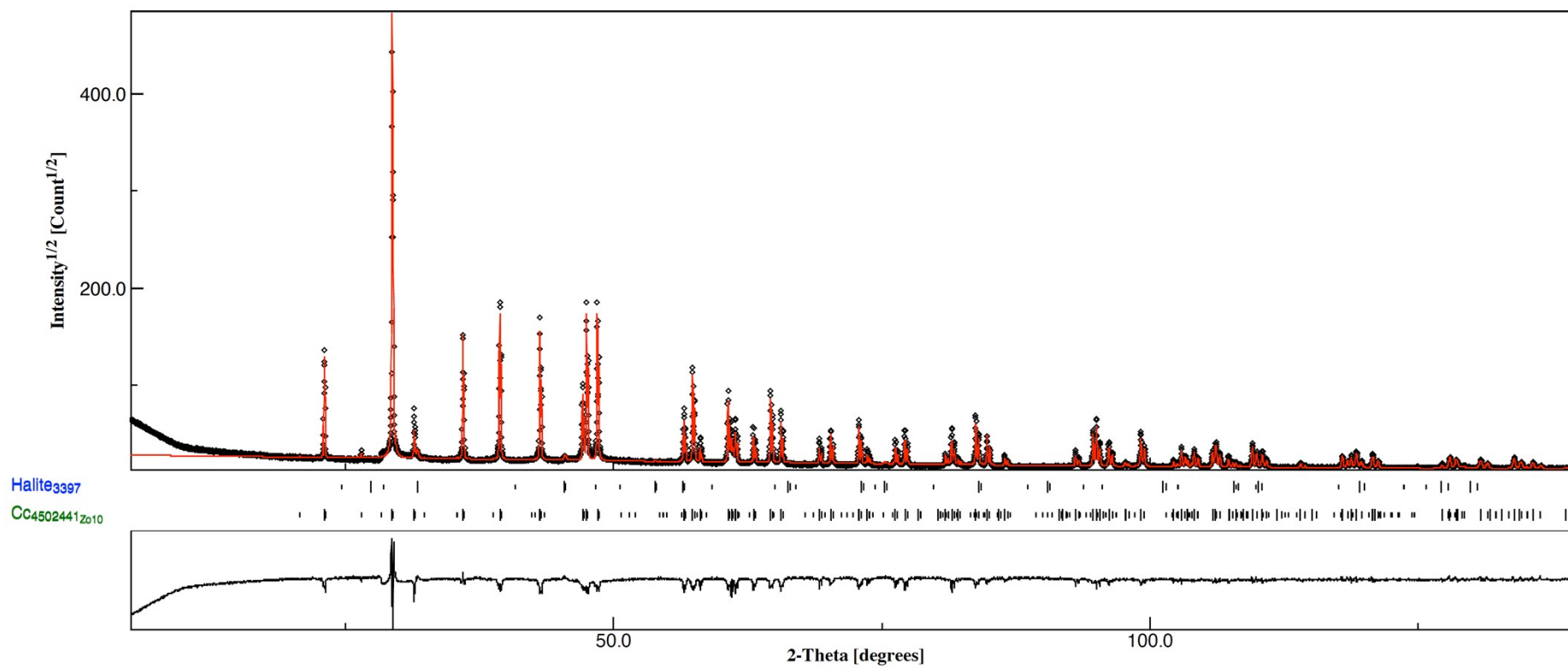


Figure S4. Rietveld refinement of sample Cal-0 (in absence of arsenic) after 96 hours ageing.

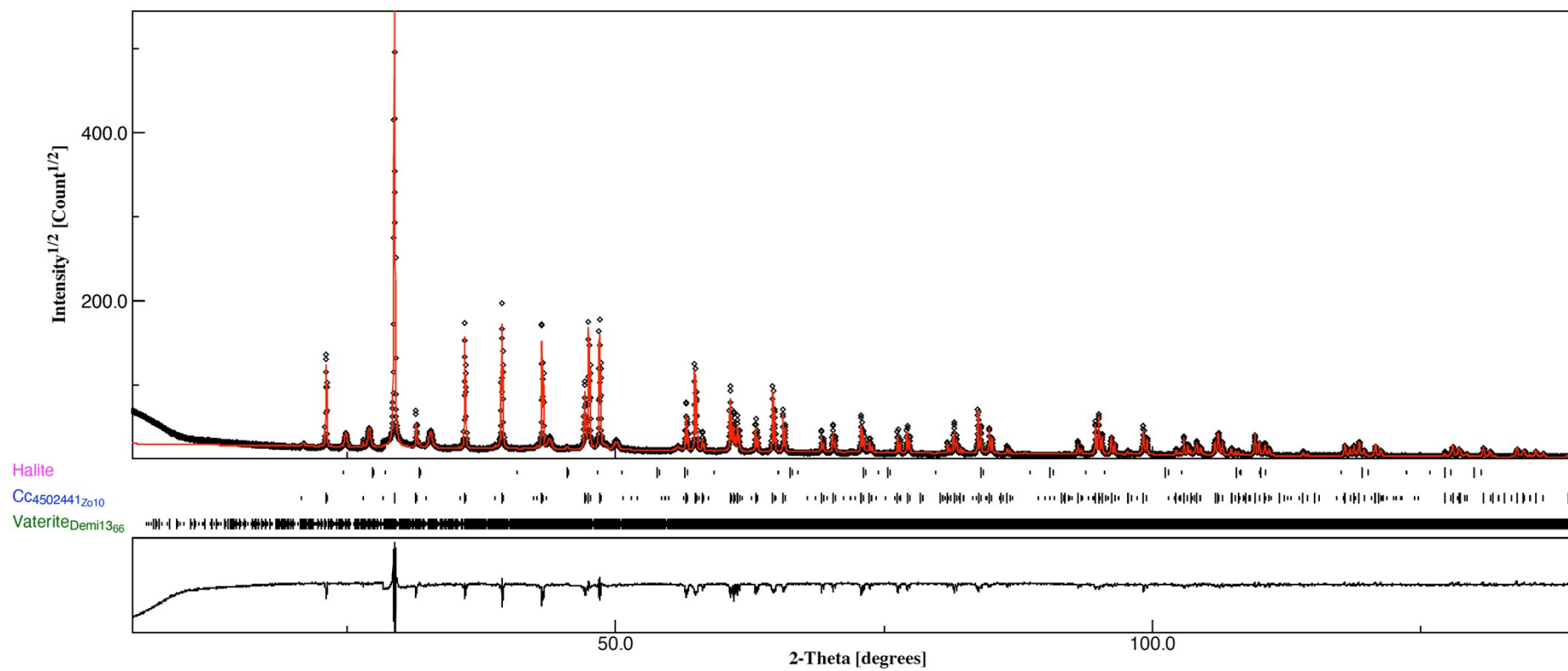


Figure S5. Rietveld refinement of sample Cal-10 (10 ppm of aqueous arsenic as initial concentration) after 96 hours ageing.

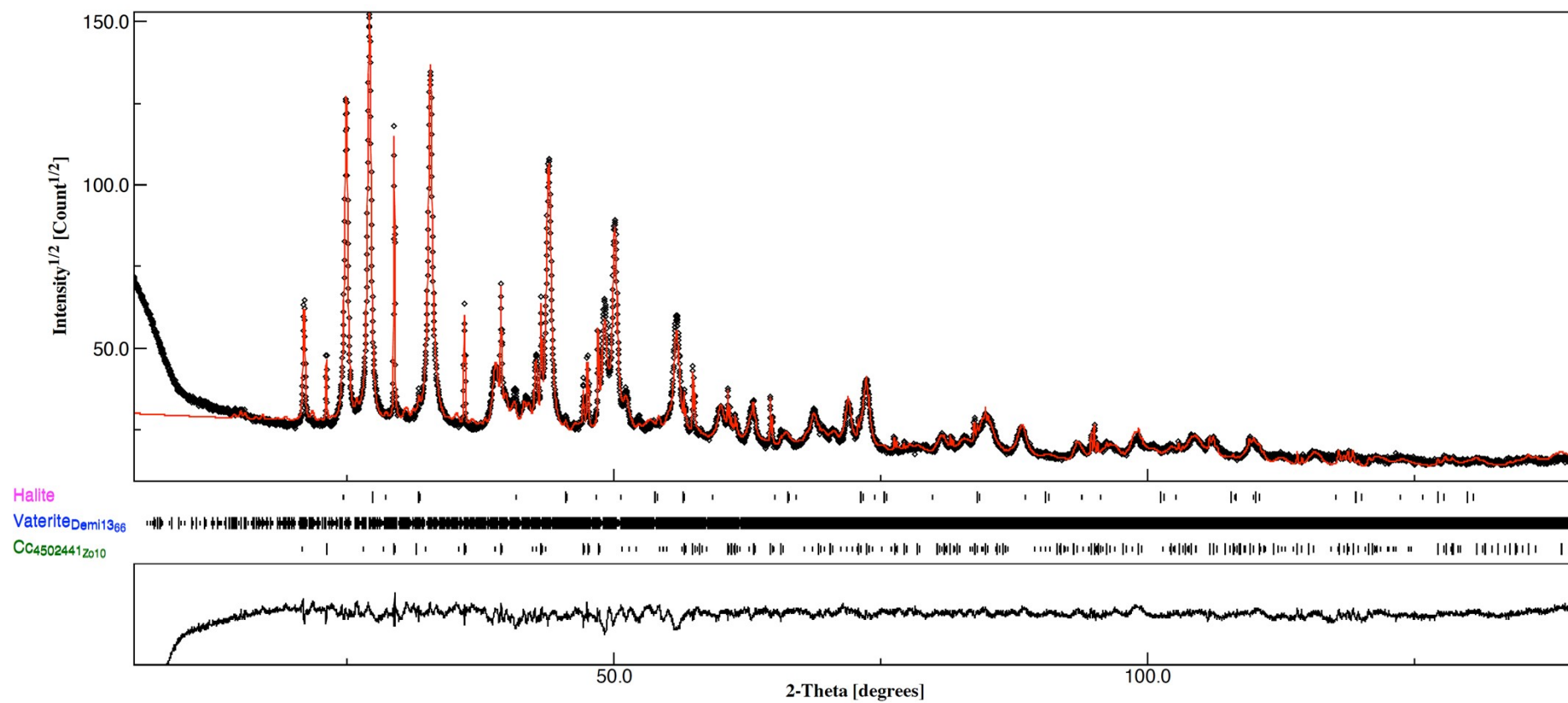


Figure S6. Rietveld refinement of sample Cal-50 (50 ppm of aqueous arsenic as initial concentration) after 96 hours ageing.

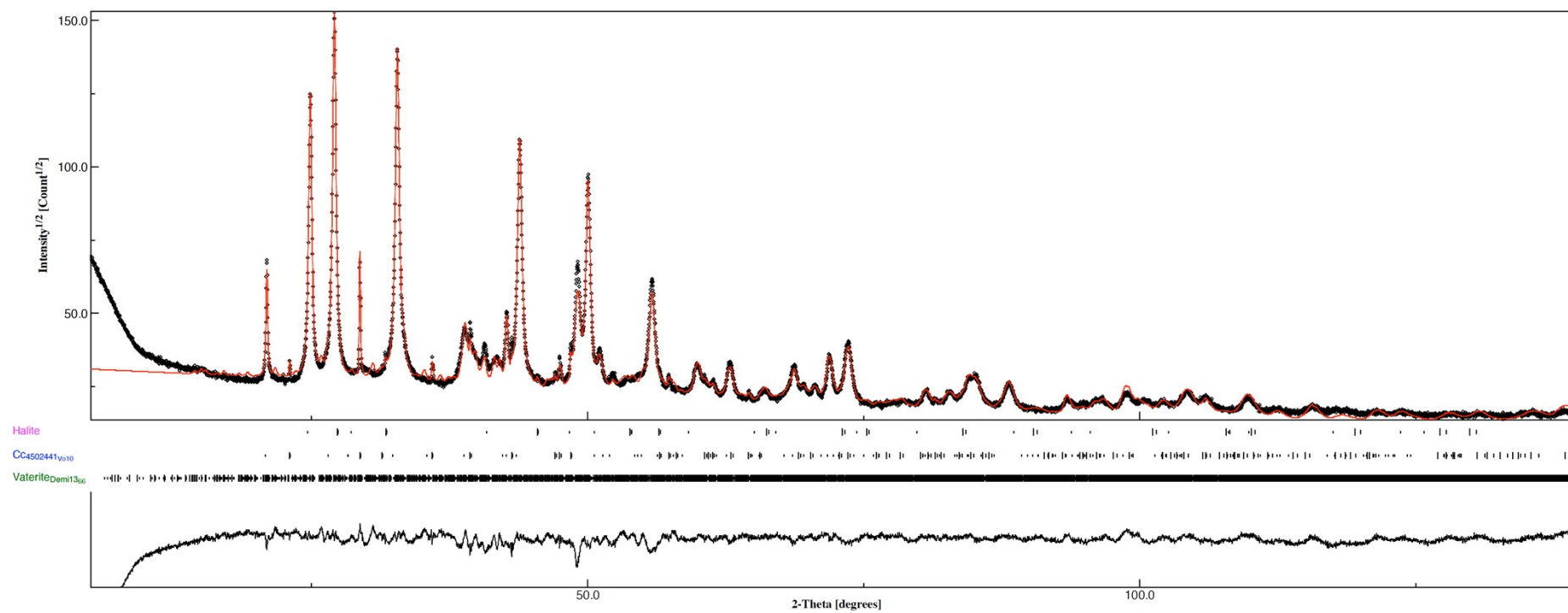


Figure S7. Rietveld refinement of sample Cal-100 (100 ppm of aqueous arsenic as initial concentration) after 96 hours ageing.

References:

1. R. Demichelis, P. Raiteri, J. D. Gale & R. Dovesi, *Crystal Growth & Design*, 2013, **13(6)**, 2247-2251. <https://doi.org/10.1021/cg4002972>
2. E. Zolotoyabko, E.N. Caspi, J.S. Fieramosca, R.B. Von Dreele, F. Marin, G. Mor, L. Addadi, S. Weiner, Y. Politi, *Crystal Growth & Design*, 2010, **10**, 1207. <https://doi.org/10.1021/cg901195t>
3. D. Walker, P. K. Verma, L. M. Cranswick, R.L. Jones, S.M. Clark & S. Buhre *American Mineralogist*, 2004, **89(1)**, 204-210. <https://doi.org/10.2138/am-2004-0124>