

# Supporting information

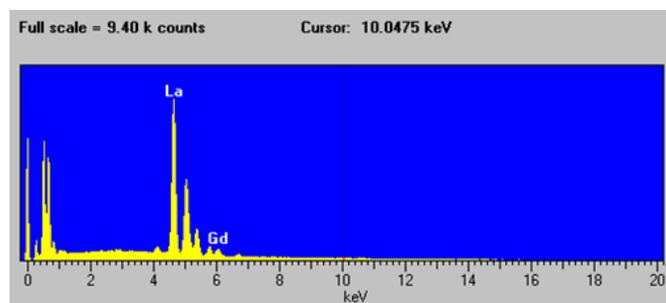
## Cation Exchange in Lanthanide Fluoride Nanoparticles

*Cunhai Dong and Frank C.J.M. van Veggel\**

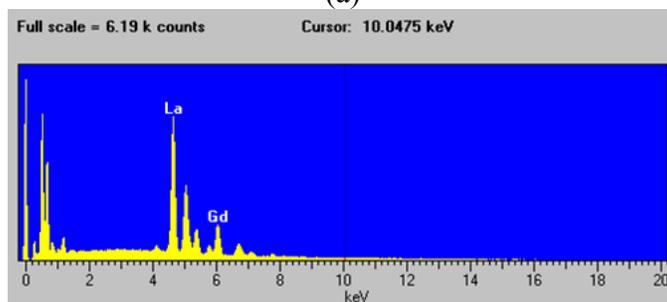
Department of Chemistry, the University of Victoria, P.O. Box 3065, Victoria, British  
Columbia, Canada, V8W 3V6.

---

\* Corresponding author. E-mail: [fvv@uvic.ca](mailto:fvv@uvic.ca)

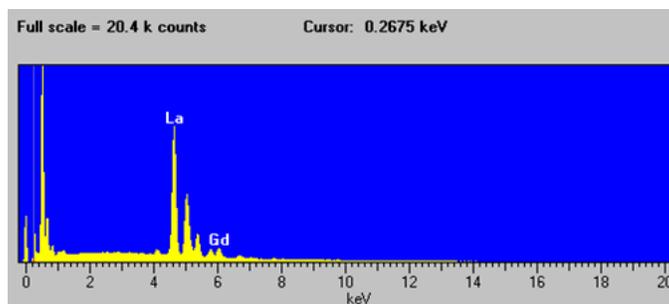


(a)

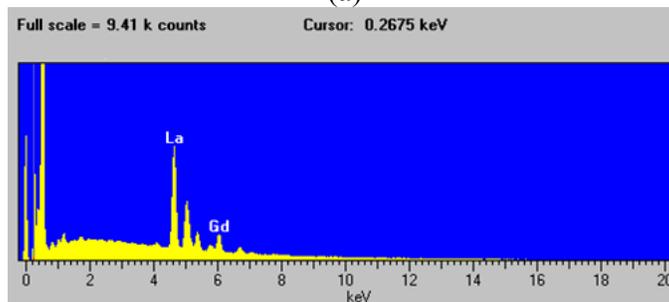


(b)

**Figure S1.** EDX spectra of nanoparticles made (a) by exposing  $\text{GdF}_3$  nanoparticles to  $\text{La}^{3+}$  and (b) by exposing  $\text{LaF}_3$  to  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ .



(a)

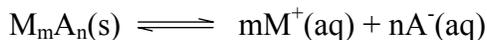


(b)

**Figure S2.** EDX spectra of nanoparticles made (a) by exposing  $\text{GdF}_3$  nanoparticles to  $\text{La}^{3+}$  and (b) by exposing  $\text{LaF}_3$  to  $\text{Gd}^{3+}$ .

## Calculation of solubility product<sup>1</sup>

For the reaction



Where  $M_m A_n$  is the slightly soluble substance and  $M^+$  and  $A^-$  are the dissociated ions, then the Gibbs energy change is

$$\Delta G^0 = m \Delta_f G^0 (M^+, aq) + n \Delta_f G^0 (A^-, aq) - \Delta_f G^0 (M_m A_n, s)$$

Where  $\Delta_f G^0 (M^+, aq)$  is the free energy of formation of  $M^+$  ion,  $\Delta_f G^0 (A^-, aq)$  the free energy of formation of  $A^-$  ion and  $\Delta_f G^0 (M_m A_n, s)$  the free energy of formation of  $M_m A_n$ .

The solubility product was calculated from:

$$\ln K_{sp} = - \Delta G^0 / RT$$

where R is the gas constant and T is temperature in Kelvin.

The calculated  $K_{sp}$  and the data used are tabulated in Table S1.

**Table S1.** Data from literature<sup>1-3</sup> and the calculated solubility product  $K_{sp}$  (unit: kJ/mol)

	$\Delta_f G^0 (M^+, aq)$	$\Delta_f G^0 (A^-, aq)$	$\Delta_f G^0 (M_m A_n, s)$	$\Delta G^0$	Calculated $K_{sp}$
YF <sub>3</sub>	-693.8	-278.8	-1644	113.8	$1.16 \times 10^{-20}$
ScF <sub>3</sub>	-586.6	-278.8	-1554	131	$1.09 \times 10^{-23}$
LaF <sub>3</sub>	-683.7	-278.8	-1625	104.9	$4.26 \times 10^{-19}$
GdF <sub>3</sub>	-661	-278.8	-1624	126.6	$4.30 \times 10^{-23}$

The calculated  $K_{sp}$  of YF<sub>3</sub> and ScF<sub>3</sub> are  $1.16 \times 10^{-20}$  and  $1.09 \times 10^{-23}$ , respectively, which are very close to data from literature ( $8.62 \times 10^{-21}$  and  $5.81 \times 10^{-24}$ , respectively<sup>1</sup>).

## References

- (1) Lide, D. R. *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*; CRC press: Boca Raton, 1996.
- (2) Greis, O.; Haschke, J. M. *Handbook on the Physics and Chemistry of Rare Earths*; Gschneidner, K. A., Eyring, L., Eds.; Elsevier North-Holland: Amsterdam, 1982; Vol. 5.
- (3) Marcus, Y. *Ion Properties*; Marcel Dekker: New York, 1997.