

Equilibrium constants for hydrolysis and associated equilibria in critical compilations

Plutonium(V)

Equilibrium reactions	lgK at infinite dilution and $T = 298 \text{ K}$			
	Baes and Mesmer, 1976	NIST46	Brown and Ekberg, 2016	Grenthe et al., 2020
$\text{PuO}_2^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{PuO}_2(\text{OH}) + \text{H}^+$	-9.7	-9.7		≤ -9.73
$\text{PuO}_2^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{PuO}_2(\text{OH})(\text{am}) + \text{H}^+$	≥ -5.4	-5.4	-5.0 ± 0.3	-5.0 ± 0.5

C.F. Baes and R.E. Mesmer, *The Hydrolysis of Cations*. Wiley, New York, 1976, pp. 189–190.

P.L. Brown and C. Ekberg, *Hydrolysis of Metal Ions*. Wiley, 2016, pp. 401–403.

I. Grenthe, X. Gaona, A.V. Plyasunov, L. Rao, W.H. Runde, B. Grambow, R.J.M. Konings, A. L. Smith and E.E. Moore, *Second Update on the Chemical Thermodynamics of Uranium, Neptunium, Plutonium, Americium and Technetium*, OECD Publishing, Paris 2020.

NIST46, NIST Critically Selected Stability Constants of Metal Complexes: Version 8.0. Available at: www.nist.gov/srd/nist46

Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Pu(V) concentrations ($1 \text{ mM} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ and $1 \text{ }\mu\text{M} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$) with the 'best' equilibrium constants above (in green). Calculations assume $T = 298 \text{ K}$ for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (*i.e.*, even neglecting plotted ions).

