

## Curium(III)

Equilibrium reactions	lgK at infinite dilution and $T = 298 \text{ K}$
	Brown and Ekberg, 2016
$\text{Cm}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cm}(\text{OH})^{2+} + \text{H}^+$	$-7.66 \pm 0.07$
$\text{Cm}^{3+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cm}(\text{OH})_2^+ + 2 \text{H}^+$	$-15.9 \pm 0.1$
$\text{Cm}^{3+} + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cm}(\text{OH})_3(\text{s}) + 3 \text{H}^+$	$-13.9 \pm 0.4$

P.L. Brown and C. Ekberg, Hydrolysis of Metal Ions. Wiley, 2016, pp. 415–420.

# Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Bk(III) 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. Calculations assume  $T = 298 \text{ K}$  for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (*i.e.*, even neglecting plotted ions).

