

## Supplementary Material

PDF version of File 3. MATHCAD simulation protocol of EC' mechanism

### **FROM THEORY TO SIMULATION: OPEN INTERACTIVE MATHCAD SIMULATION PROTOCOLS FOR EXPLORING COMMON ELECTRODE MECHANISMS IN CYCLIC VOLTAMMETRY**

**Rubin Gulaboski<sup>1</sup>, Valentin Mirčeski<sup>2,3,4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Faculty of Medical Sciences, Goce Delčev University, Štip, N. Macedonia*

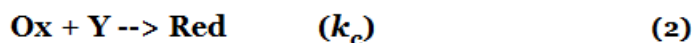
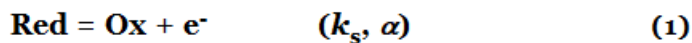
<sup>2</sup>*Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, University of Łódź,  
Pomorska 163/165, 90-236 Łódź, Poland*

<sup>3</sup>*Institute of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics,  
Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, 1000, Skopje, N. Macedonia*

<sup>4</sup>*Research Center for Environment and Materials, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts,  
Bul. Krste Misirkov 2, 1000 Skopje, N. Macedonia*

rubin.gulaboski@ugd.edu.mk; valentin@pmf.ukim.mk

## EC' electrode mechanism at a planar electrode of a dissolved redox couple in Cyclic Staircase Voltammetry



$E_s := -0.5$  starting potential (in V vs. the formal potential)

$E_f := 0.5$  switching potential (in V vs. the formal potential)

$dE := 0.005$  potential step increment (in V)

$\Delta E := E_f - E_s$  potential window

$v := 0.1$  potential scan rate in V/s

$\tau := \frac{dE}{v}$  duration of a single step (in s)

$\tau = 0.05$

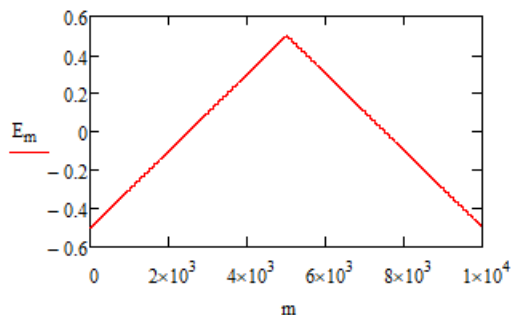
$M := 25$  number of time increments in a single potential step

$d := \frac{\tau}{M}$  time increment (in s)

$2 \cdot \frac{\Delta E}{dE} = 400$  total number of potential steps

$m_{\text{max}} := 1..2 \cdot \frac{\Delta E}{dE} \cdot 25$  serial number of time increments

$$E_m := \text{if} \left[ m \leq \frac{\Delta E}{dE} \cdot 25, E_s + \left( \text{ceil} \left( \frac{m}{25} \right) \cdot dE - dE \right), E_f - \left[ \text{ceil} \left[ \frac{m - \left( \frac{\Delta E}{dE} \cdot 25 \right)}{25} \right] \cdot dE - dE \right] \right] \quad \text{potential ramp} \quad (3)$$



$F := 96485$  Faraday constant in C/mol  
 $T := 298.15$  thermodynamic temperature in K

$R := 8.314$  Gass constant in J/(mol K)

$n := 1$  stoichiometric number of electrons

$\Phi_m := n \cdot \frac{F}{R \cdot T} \cdot E_m$  dimensionless potential (4)

$D := 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$  common diffusion coefficient in  $\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$

$k_s := 0.005$  electrochemical standard rate constant in  $\text{cm}/\text{s}$

$\alpha := 0.5$  electron transfer coefficient

$k_c := 0.6$  rate constant of the chemical regenerative recation in  $\text{s}^{-1}$

$K := \frac{k_s \cdot \sqrt{\tau}}{\sqrt{D}}$  dimensionless electrode kinetic parameter

$K_{\text{chem}} := k_c \cdot \tau$  dimensionless chemical kinetic parameter

$$s_{\infty m} := \sqrt{m} - \sqrt{m-1} \quad \text{numerical integration parameter} \quad (5)$$

$$M_{\infty m} := \operatorname{erf}\left(\sqrt{K_{\text{chem}} \cdot \frac{m}{25}}\right) - \operatorname{erf}\left[\sqrt{K_{\text{chem}} \cdot \frac{(m-1)}{25}}\right] \quad \text{numerical integration parameter} \quad (6)$$

$$\Psi_1 := \frac{K \cdot e^{\alpha \cdot \Phi_1}}{K \cdot e^{\alpha \cdot \Phi_1} \cdot M_1 \left(1 + e^{-\Phi_1}\right) + \sqrt{K_{\text{chem}}}} \quad (7)$$

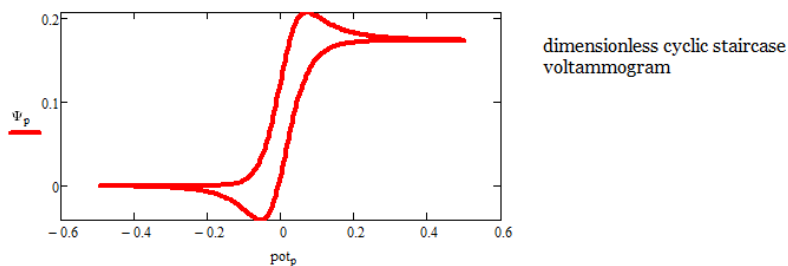
**Recurrent formulas for calculating the dimensionless current**

$$\Psi_m := \frac{K \cdot e^{\alpha \cdot \Phi_m} \left[1 - \frac{1 + e^{-\Phi_m}}{\sqrt{K_{\text{chem}}}} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} (\Psi_j \cdot M_{m-j+1})\right]}{K \cdot e^{\alpha \cdot \Phi_m} \cdot M_1 \left(1 + e^{-\Phi_m}\right) + \sqrt{K_{\text{chem}}}} \quad (8)$$

$$p := 1..2 \cdot \frac{\Delta E}{dE} - 1 \quad \text{serial number of potential steps} \quad (9)$$

$$\Psi_p := \Psi\left(\frac{\tau}{d \cdot 25} + p\right) \cdot 25 \quad \text{dimensionless current at the end of each potential step} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{pot}_p := \text{if} \left[ p \leq \frac{\Delta E}{dE} \cdot Es + p \cdot dE, Ef - \left(p - \frac{\Delta E}{dE}\right) \cdot dE \right] \quad \text{potential value of each potential step in V} \quad (11)$$



$s = 0.05$  electrode surface area in  $\text{cm}^2$

$c_{\infty} = 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$  bulk concentration of the electroactive reactant in  $\text{mol}/\text{cm}^3$

$A_{\infty} = n \cdot F \cdot S \cdot c_{\infty} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{D}{\tau}}\right)$  amperometric constant

$I_p = 10^6 \cdot \Psi_p \cdot A_{\infty}$  real current in  $\mu\text{A}$

