

Supporting Information

The Degradation Process of Lead Chromate in paintings by Vincent van Gogh studied by means of Spectromicroscopic methods. Part IV: Artificial aging of model samples of co-precipitates of lead chromate and lead sulfate

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1. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

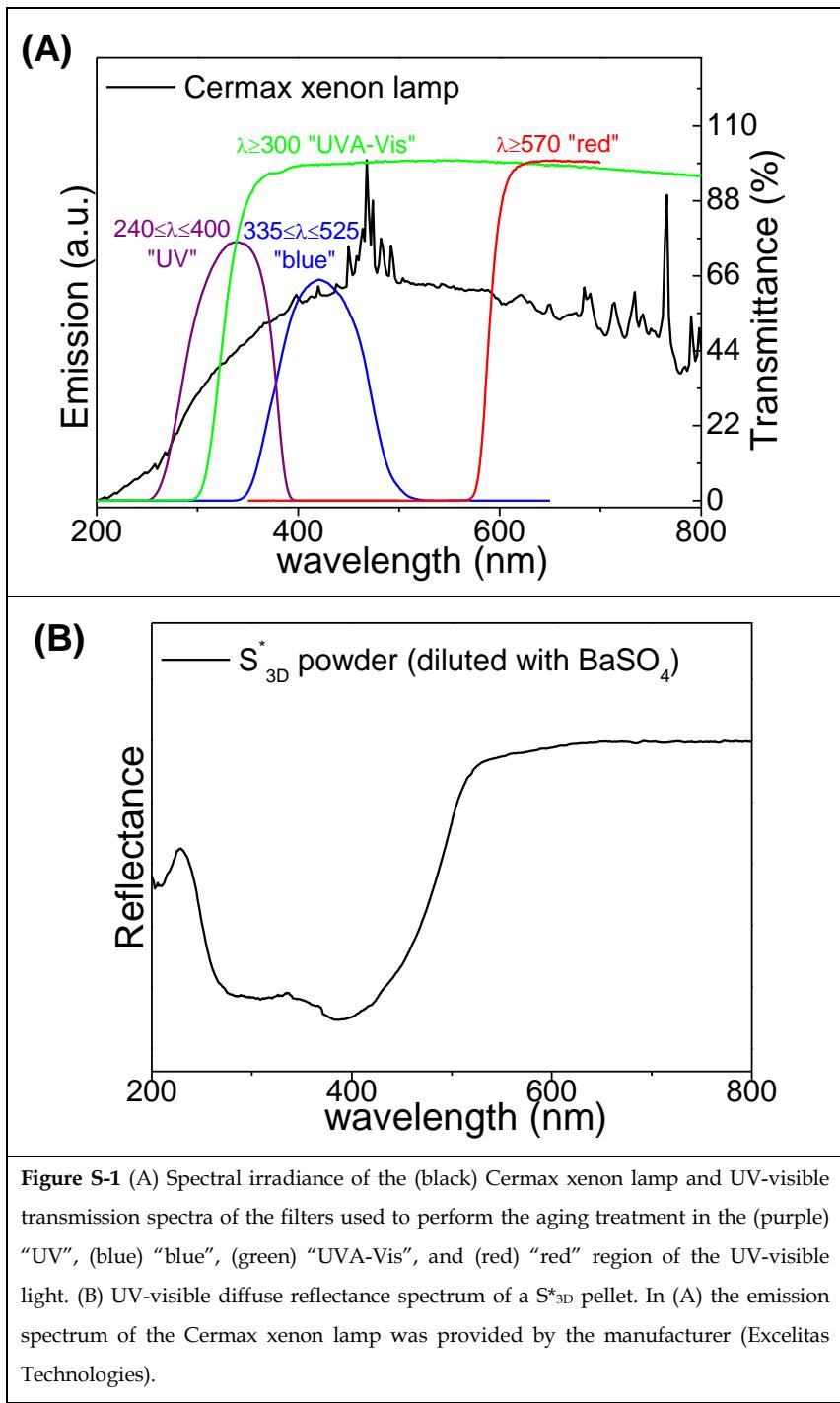
1.1 Irradiation with different wavelength bands of the UV-visible light

The emission spectrum of the Cermax xenon lamp (Excelitas Technologies) and the UV-visible transmission spectra of the filters used to perform the irradiation with different wavelength bands of the UV-visible light are reported in Figure S-1A.

The filters show the following percentage values in correspondence of their maximum transmittance energy range: “UVA-Vis”: *ca.* 87% transmittance above 370 nm; “UV”: 76% transmittance at 341 nm; “blue”: 65% transmittance at 421 nm; “red”: *ca.* 90% transmittance above 620 nm.

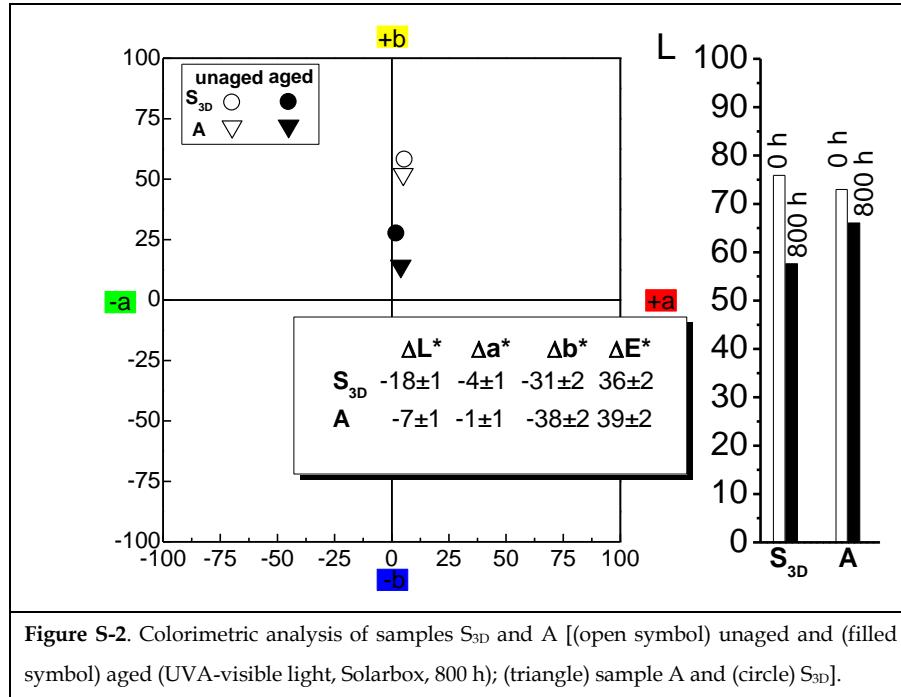
Figure S-1B shows the unsaturated spectrum of unaged powder S_{3D}^* , employed to select wavelength ranges of the UV-visible spectrum for aging several coupons of S_{3D} paints.

An intense absorption band between 350 and 560 nm is observable. This is distinctive for the chromate-species and it is ascribable to a charge transfer ($t_1 \rightarrow e$) from the oxygen nonbonding to unoccupied chromium antibonding d-orbitals.^{1,2,3,4}

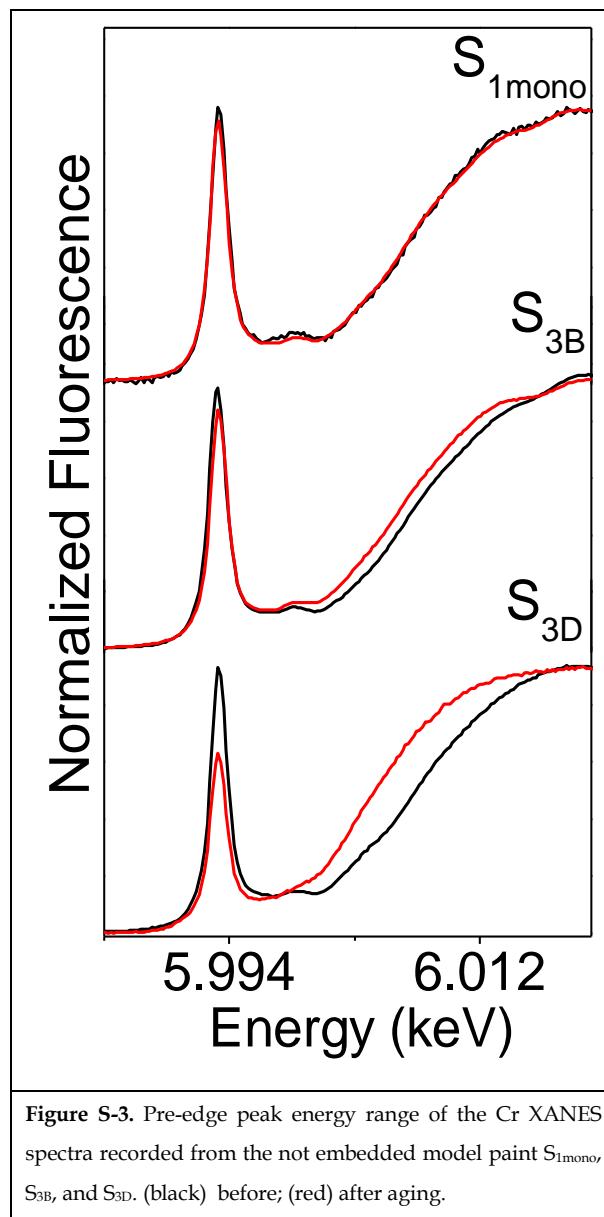


2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1 Colorimetric analysis of paint model S_{3D} and historic sample A



**2.2 Cr pre-edge peak region of XANES spectra collected from unembedded samples
(unfocused X-ray beam mode)**



2.3 Linear combination fitting results of Cr K-edge XANES spectra of aged sample S_{3D}

S_{3D}

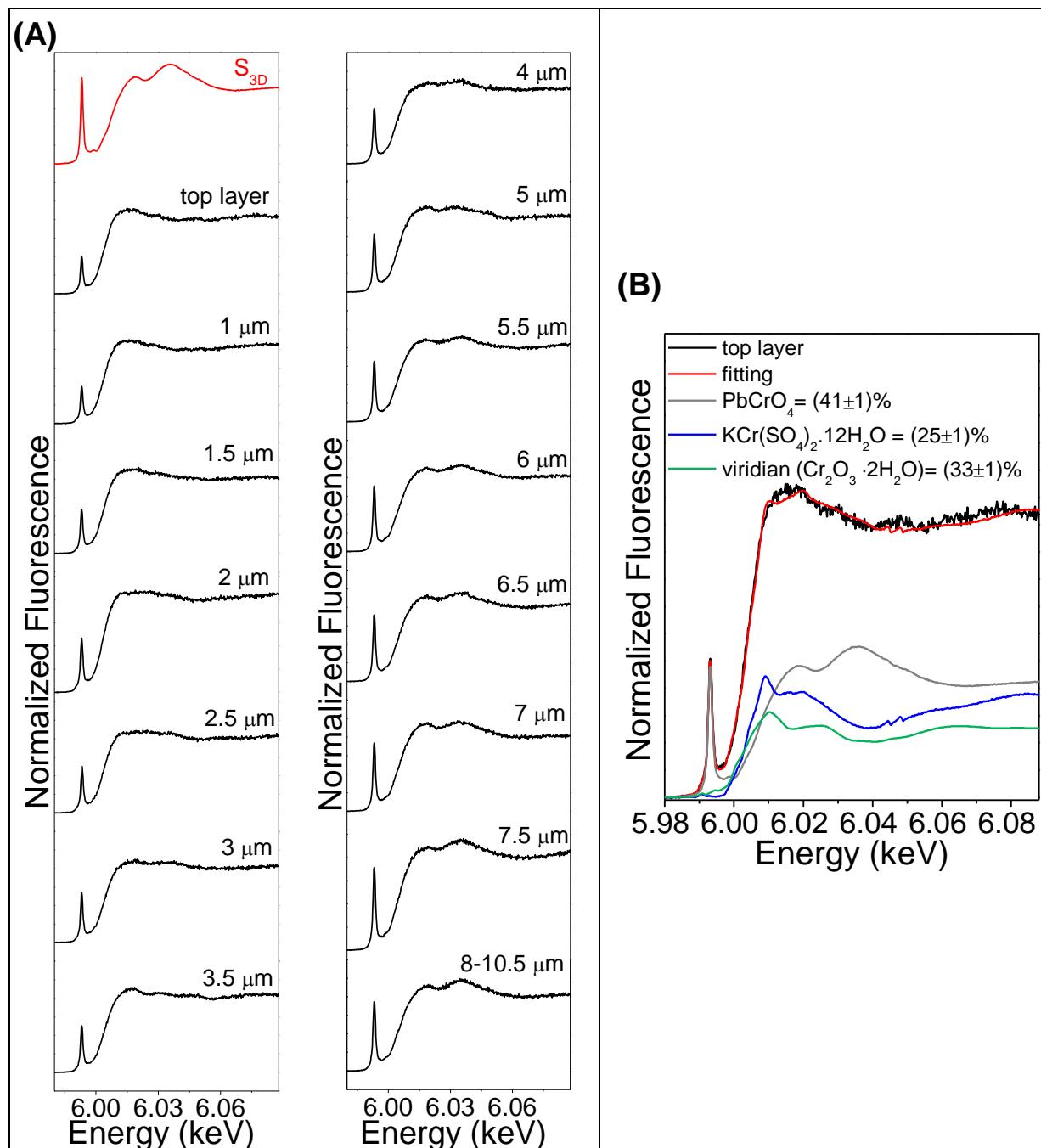


Figure S-4. (A) Cr K-edge XANES spectra recorded from embedded paint model S_{3D}: (red) before and (black) after UVA-visible light exposure (Solarbox). (B) Quantitative estimation of the Cr species in the aged sample S_{3D}: (red) Fit of the (black) spectral data as a linear combination of (gray) PbCrO₄, (green) Cr₂O₃·2H₂O, and (blue) KCr(SO₄)₂·12H₂O reference spectra and estimation of their relative abundances.

Table S-1. Data from series of Cr K-edge XANES spectra collected from embedded aged paint models composed of different sulfate amount: wavelenght bands and system used for samples aging, aging time, total depth and step size of XANES spectra line, quantitative estimation of Cr species, expressed as $[Cr(VI)]/[Cr_{total}]$ versus depth.

Sample	wavelength bands and system for aging treatment	Aging time (hours)	depth Cr K-edge XANES spectra line (μm)	Step size (μm)	Linear combination fitting results			
					3 components		2 components	
					Total depth (μm)	$[Cr(VI)]/[Cr_{total}]$ (%)	Total depth (μm)	$[Cr(VI)]/[Cr_{total}]$ (%)
S _{1mono}	UVA-visible, Solarbox	800	3	0.5	-	-	3	80
S _{1ortho}	UVA-visible, Cermax xenon lamp	98	3; 2 point measurement s, depth: 4 and 11.5 μm	0.5	-	-	-	80-90
S _{3B}	UVA-visible, Solarbox	800	3	0.5	-	-	3	70-80
D ₁	UVA-visible, Solarbox	800	3	0.5	-	-	3	80-85
S _{3C}	UVA-visible, Solarbox	800	6.5	0.5	2	55-60	From 2.5 to 6	60-70
S _{3D}	UVA-visible, Solarbox	800	10.5	0.5	3.5	40-50	From 4 to 10.5	60-80
S _{3D}	"UVA-Vis", Cermax xenon lamp	98	8	first 4 μm : 1 μm ; every 2 μm for the spectra at greater depth		2	40	From 3 to 8
S _{3D}	"UV", Cermax xenon lamp	98	7	1	3	50-55	From 3 to 7	60-75
S _{3D}	"Blue", Cermax xenon lamp	98	3 point measurement s, depth: 0,2 and 9 μm	-	-	-	-	65-80

References

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