

Figure 1: Scheme of a screen-printed electrode.



Figure 2: C-, CeO₂-, Ce_{0.8}Sm_{0.2}O₂- and Ce_{0.8}Zr_{0.2}O₂-based SPEs cyclic voltammograms recorded in NaCl 0.1 mol L^{-1} . Experimental conditions: CV between -0.8V/NHE and +1.7V/NHE. Scan rate: 0.05 V s⁻¹, 5 electrodes.



Figure 3: A: EIS diagrams in Nyquist mode, B: EIS diagrams in Nyquist mode with magnification, C: EIS diagrams in Bode mode, obtained with C- and CeO₂-based SPEs in aerated NaCl 0.1 mol L^{-1} . Experimental conditions: frequency range 10 Hz -1 MHz at +0.7V/NHE, 5 electrodes.



Figure 4: Two indiscernible electrical equivalent circuits obtained from EIS diagram conducted with C- and CeO₂-based SPEs in NaCl (0.1 mol L^{-1}). Experimental conditions: frequency range 10 Hz -1 MHz at + 0.7V/NHE, 5 electrodes.



Figure 5: Comparison between C- and (A) CeO_2 -, (B) $Ce_{0.8}Sm_{0.2}O_2$ - and (C) $Ce_{0.8}Zr_{0.2}O_2$ based SPEs potential (mV/NHE) versus pH in NH₄Cl/NH₃ buffer solutions at 25°C.



Figure 6: Typical calibration curves obtained in NH_4Cl/NH_3 buffer solutions with $Ce_{0.8}Zr_{0.2}O_2$ -based SPEs at 25°C (n = 6 electrodes).



Figure 7: Evolution of CeO₂-based SPEs potential (mV/NHE) according to pH as well as ionic strength. NaHCO₃/Na₂CO₃ buffer solutions.



Figure 8: $Ce_{0.8}Zr_{0.2}O_2$ -based SPEs calibration curve obtained at 25°C under atmospheric oxygen saturation (Atm) and anoxic conditions carried out in a glove box (GB). Data include measurements conducted in NH₄Cl/NH₃ and NaHCO₃/Na₂CO₃ buffer solutions.



Figure 9: Potential response of CeO₂-, Ce_{0.8}Sm_{0.2}O₂- and Ce_{0.8}Zr_{0.2}O₂-based SPEs obtained at 25°C in continuous pH values in NaCl (0.1 mol L⁻¹) spiked with a NaHCO₃/Na₂CO₃ buffer (pH 10.5, ionic strength 0.2). The experiment was extended to pH 13.2 with NaOH (1 mol L⁻¹) for Ce_{0.8}Zr_{0.2}O₂-based SPEs.