



Complexation of lanthanides and actinides with aromatic nitrogen donor ligands: thermodynamic and kinetic studies

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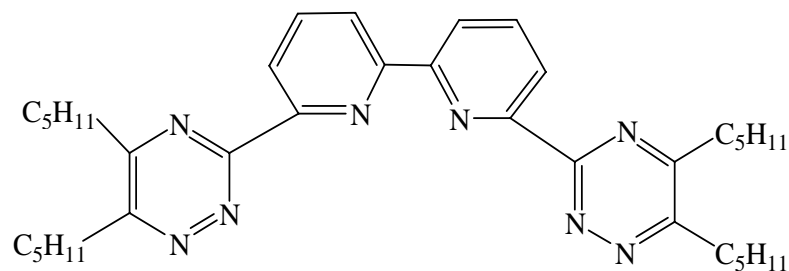
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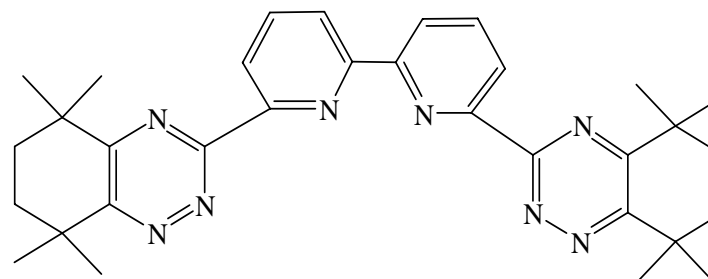
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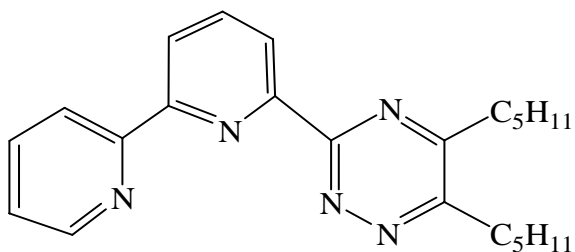
Compounds studied



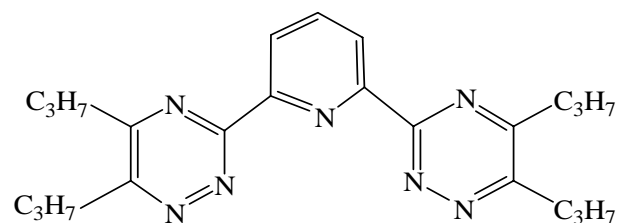
C₅-BTBP



CyMe₄-BTBP



C₅-hemi-BTP



n-Pr-BTP

Metal ions

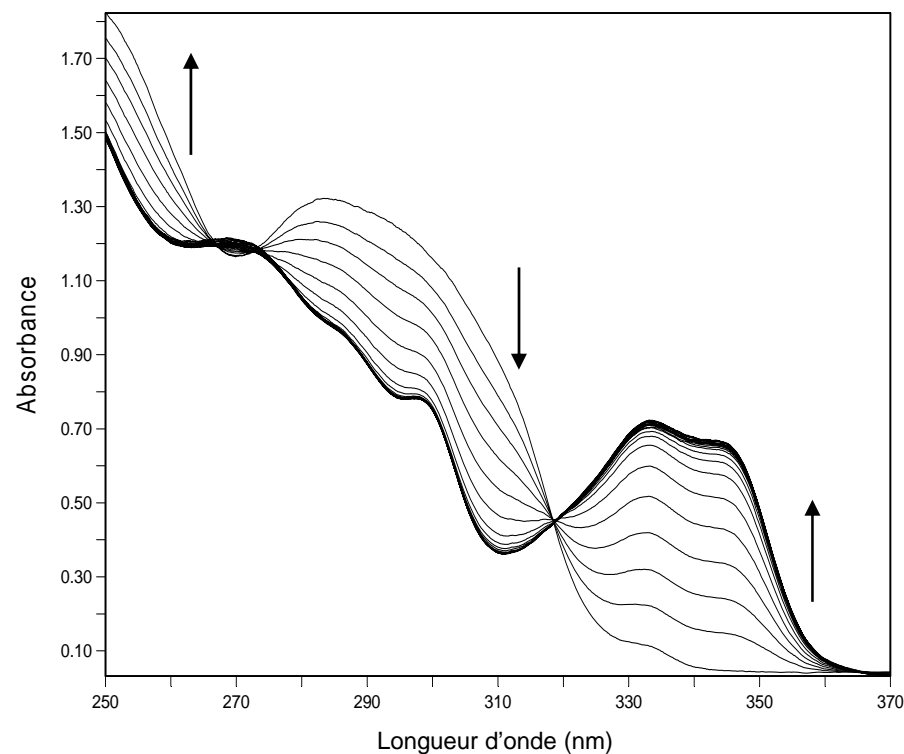
La³⁺, Nd³⁺, Eu³⁺, Gd³⁺, Er³⁺, Yb³⁺, Th⁴⁺ and UO₂²⁺

Thermodynamic study

Spectrophotometric titrations

- Solvent: methanol
- T = 25°C
- Background electrolyte:
Et₄NNO₃ (I = 10⁻² M)
- Lanthanides and actinides nitrates
- Addition of metal solution into 2 mL
of ligand solution

Interpretation: program Specfit



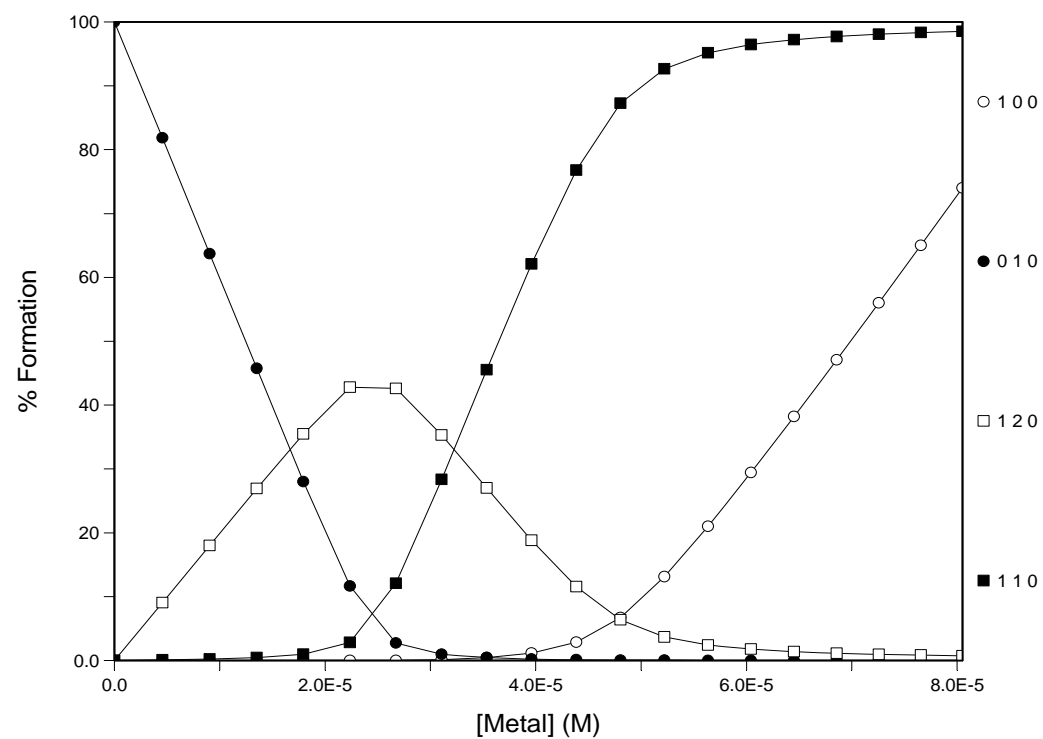
Complexation of Eu³⁺ with C₅-BTBP
(C_L = 5 × 10⁻⁵ M; 0 ≤ C_M/C_L ≤ 1.8)

Complex stability constants ($\log \beta$) with BTBP's

Cations	Complexes (M:L)	C ₅ -BTBP	CyMe ₄ -BTBP
La ³⁺	1:1	4.8	4.4
	1:2	10.0	8.8
Nd ³⁺	1:1	5.0	n.d.
	1:2	10.8	
Eu ³⁺	1:1	5.7	6.5
	1:2	11.3	11.9
Gd ³⁺	1:1	4.15	n.d.
	1:2	10.2	
Er ³⁺	1:1	7.4	n.d.
	1:2	13.4	
Yb ³⁺	1:1	8.0	5.9
	1:2	13.9	
Th ⁴⁺	1:1	3.94	n.d.
UO ₂ ²⁺	1:1	5.92	n.d.

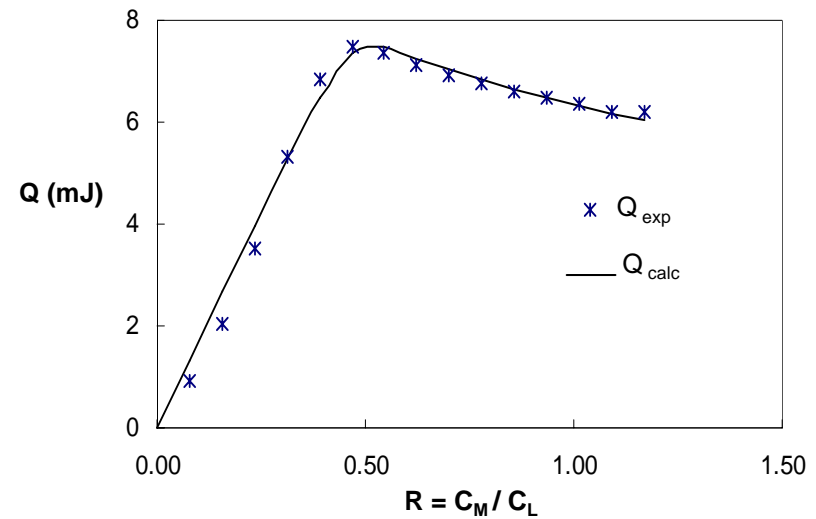
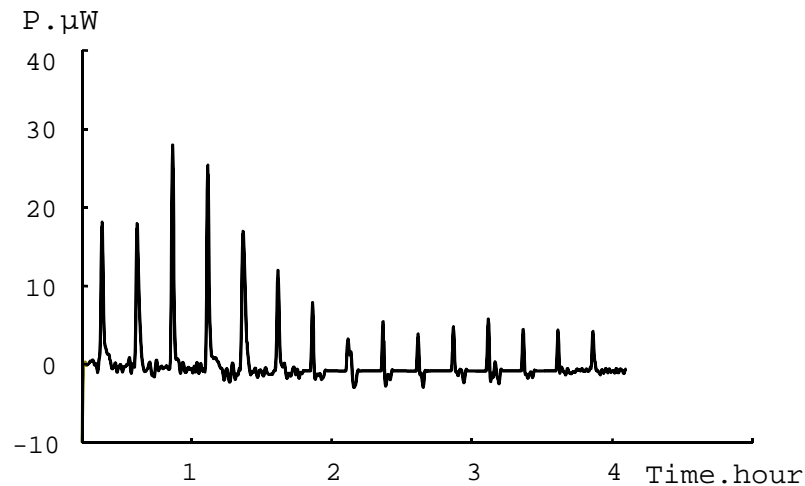
- Complexes ML and ML₂ (with lanthanides) and ML (with actinides)
- C₅-BTBP: increase of stability within the lanthanides series

Distribution of all the species present in the system $\text{Yb}^{3+}/\text{C}_5\text{-BTBP}$ in methanol at 25°C ($C_L = 10^{-5} \text{ M}$).



Microcalorimetric studies

- Solvent: methanol
- $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$
- Europium nitrate
- Background electrolyte : Et_4NNO_3 ($I = 10^{-2} \text{ M}$)



**Titration of 2.7 ml C_5 -BTBP ($2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$) by injection of $15 \times 15 \mu\text{L}$ $\text{Eu}(\text{NO}_3)_3$
($0 \leq R = C_M / C_L \leq 1.2$)**

Overall thermodynamic complexation parameters

Complexes (M : L)	$\log \beta$	$-\Delta G$ (kJ mol ⁻¹)	$-\Delta H$ (kJ mol ⁻¹)	$T\Delta S$ (kJ mol ⁻¹)
1 : 1	5.6 (5.7)*	32	12	20
1 : 2	10.5 (11.3)*	60	28	32
Stepwise	4.9	30	16	12

* Spectrophotometric determination

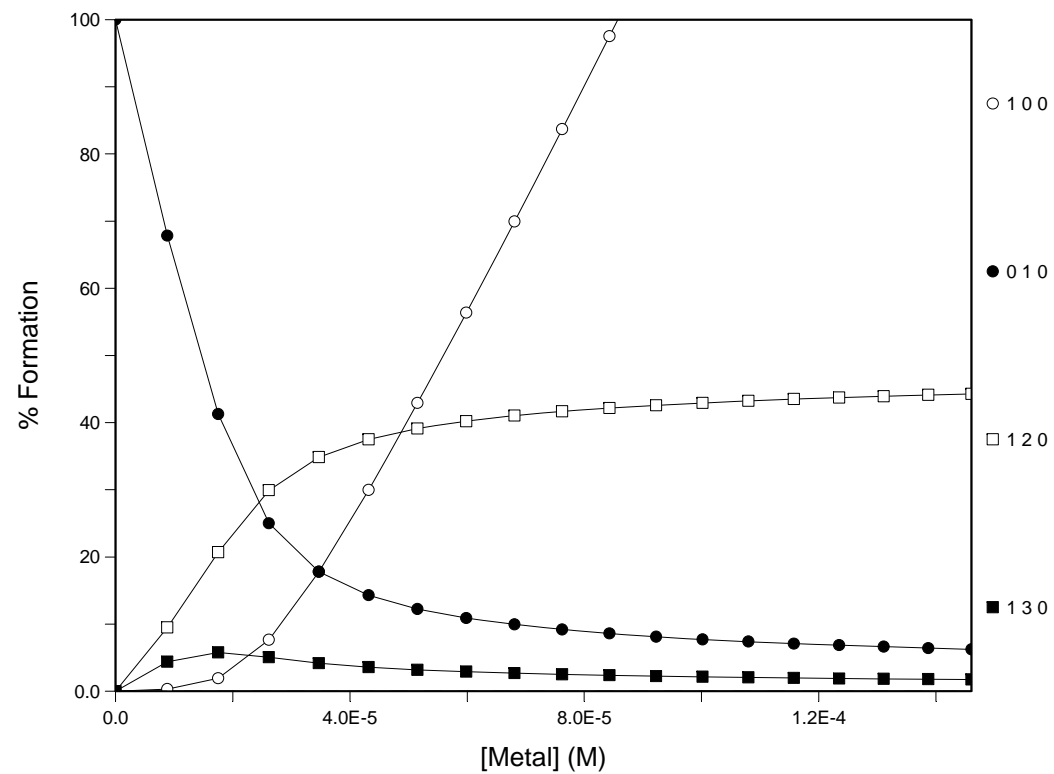
- Excellent agreement with spectrophotometric results
- Formation of ML and ML₂: enthalpy and entropy origins

Complex stability constants ($\log \beta$) with BTP's

Cations	Complexes	C_5 -hemi-BTP	<i>n</i> -Pr-BTP
La^{3+}	1:1	2.8	3.7
Nd^{3+}	1:1	3.01	n.d.
Eu^{3+}	1:1	3.6	-
	1:2	-	9.50
	1:3	-	14.2
Gd^{3+}	1:1	3.6	n.d.
Er^{3+}	1:1	4.18	n.d.
Yb^{3+}	1:1	4.19	-
	1:2	-	10.3
	1:3	-	14.3
Th^{4+}	1:1	3.9	n.d.
UO_2^{2+}	1:1	3.6	n.d.

- ML complexes for C_5 -hemi-BTP and *n*-Pr-BTP with La^{3+}
- $ML_2 + ML_3$ complexes for *n*-Pr-BTP with Eu^{3+} and Yb^{3+}
- ML species less stable for C_5 -hemi-BTP than for C_5 -BTBP
- Increase of stability in the lanthanide series

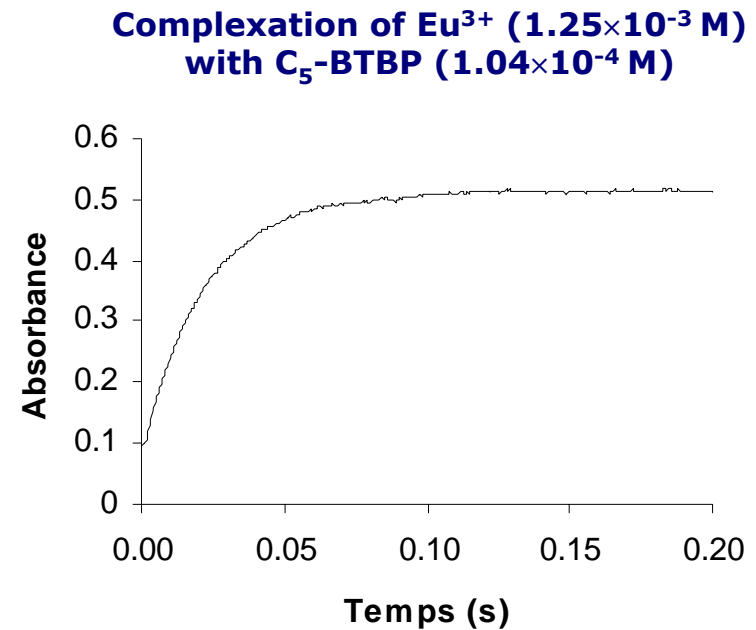
Distribution of all the species present in the system $\text{Yb}^{3+}/n\text{-Pr-BTP}$ in methanol at 25°C ($C_L = 10^{-5} \text{ M}$)



Kinetics studies

Stopped-flow spectrophotometric studies

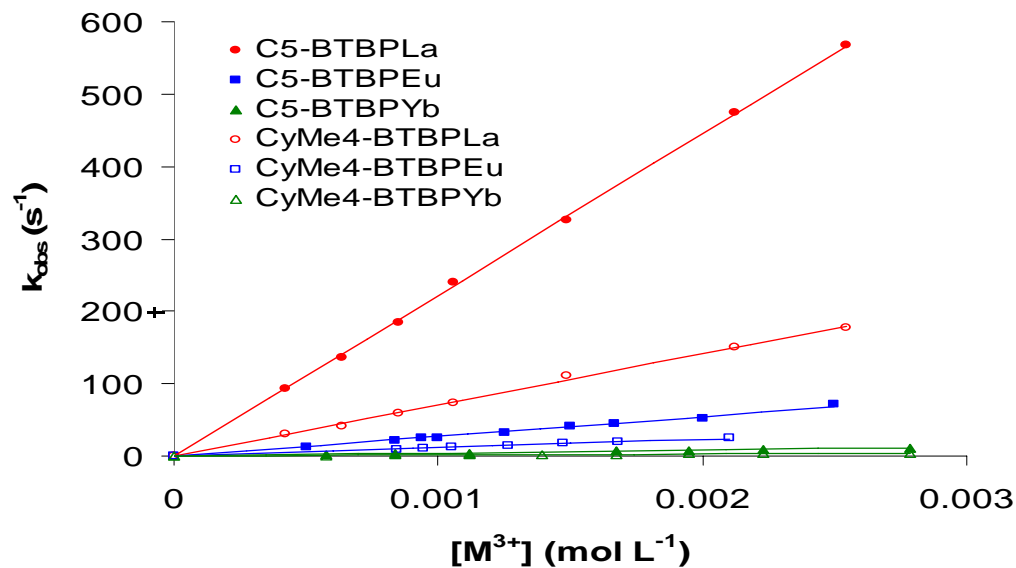
- Solvent: methanol
- T = 25°C
- La³⁺, Eu³⁺, Yb³⁺ nitrates
- Background electrolyte: Et₄NNO₃ (I = 10⁻² M)
- Selected wavelength: 345 nm
- Metal ion in excess: pseudo first order



k_{obs}



Fitted by one exponential

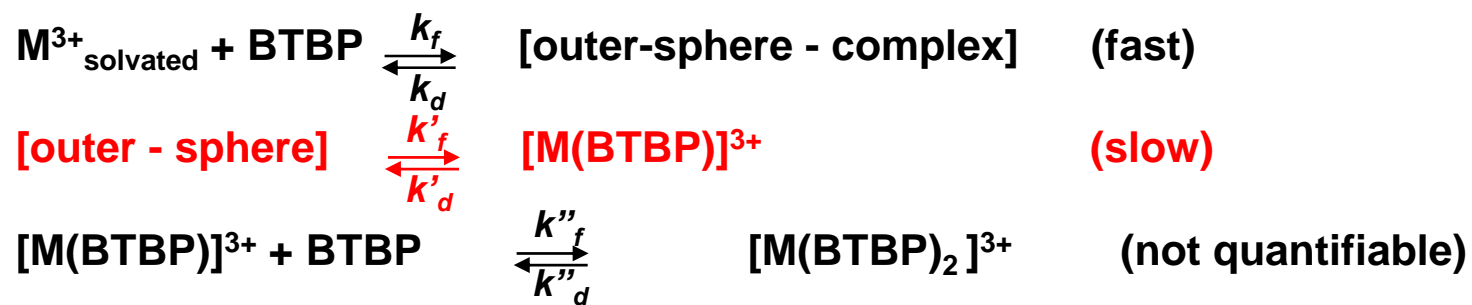


Rate constants of formation k_f ($\text{L mol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$) with BTBP

Lanthanides	$\text{C}_5\text{-BTBP}$	$\text{CyMe}_4\text{-BTBP}$
La^{3+}	223×10^3	70.5×10^3
Eu^{3+}	27.0×10^3	11.5×10^3
Yb^{3+}	4.07×10^3	1.4×10^3

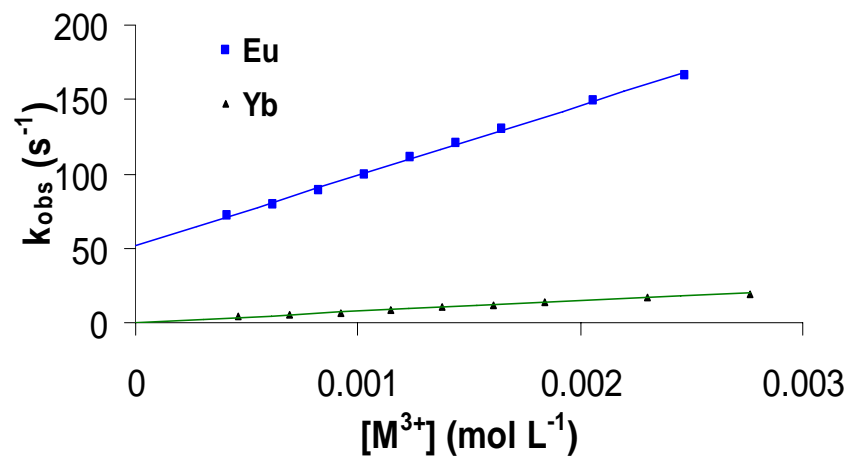
- Decrease of the rate constants in the series
- lower rate constants with $\text{CyMe}_4\text{-BTBP}$

Proposed mechanism with BTBP's

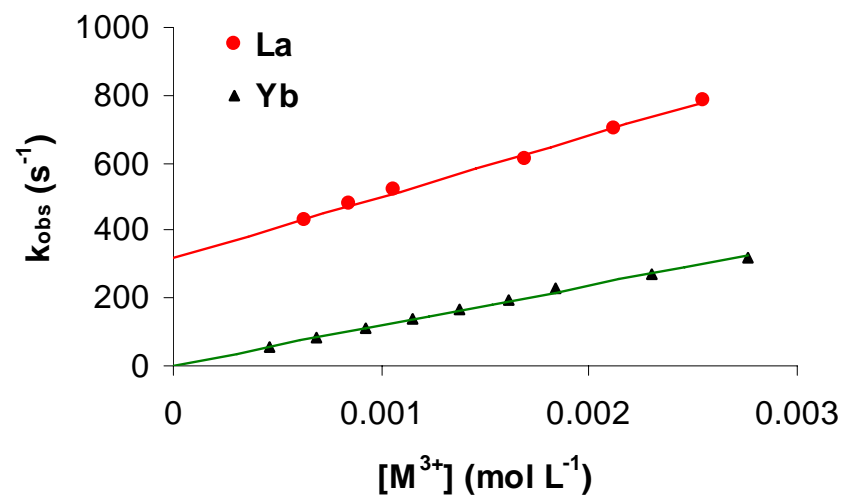




*C*₅-hemi-BTP



n-Pr-BTP



$$k_{\text{obs}} = k_f \times [M^{3+}] + k_d$$

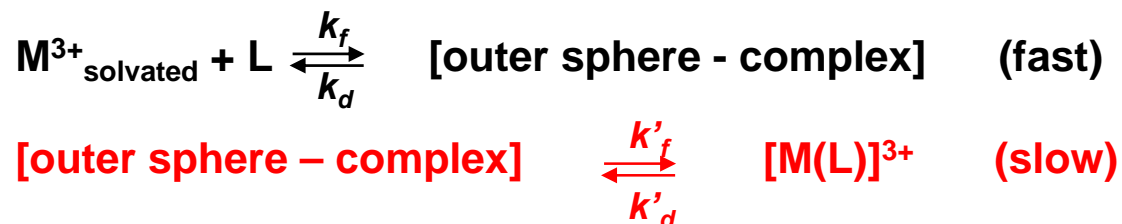
Formation (k_f) and dissociation (k_d) rate constants

Lanthanides		C_5 -hemi-BTP	n -Pr-BTP
La^{3+}	k_f (L mol ⁻¹ s ⁻¹) k_d (s ⁻¹)	* *	182×10^3 318
Eu^{3+}	k_f (L mol ⁻¹ s ⁻¹) k_d (s ⁻¹)	46.9×10^3 51.9	* *
Yb^{3+}	k_f (L mol ⁻¹ s ⁻¹) k_d (s ⁻¹)	7.0×10^3 0.5	118.7×10^3

* *Kinetic traces could not be interpreted*

- Highest values of k_f and k_d corresponding to one single step with La^{3+}/n -Pr-BTP and Eu^{3+}/C_5 -hemi-BTP

Proposed mechanism for C₅-hemi-BTP with Eu³⁺ and Yb³⁺ and for *n*-Pr-BTP with La³⁺



C₅-hemi-BTP

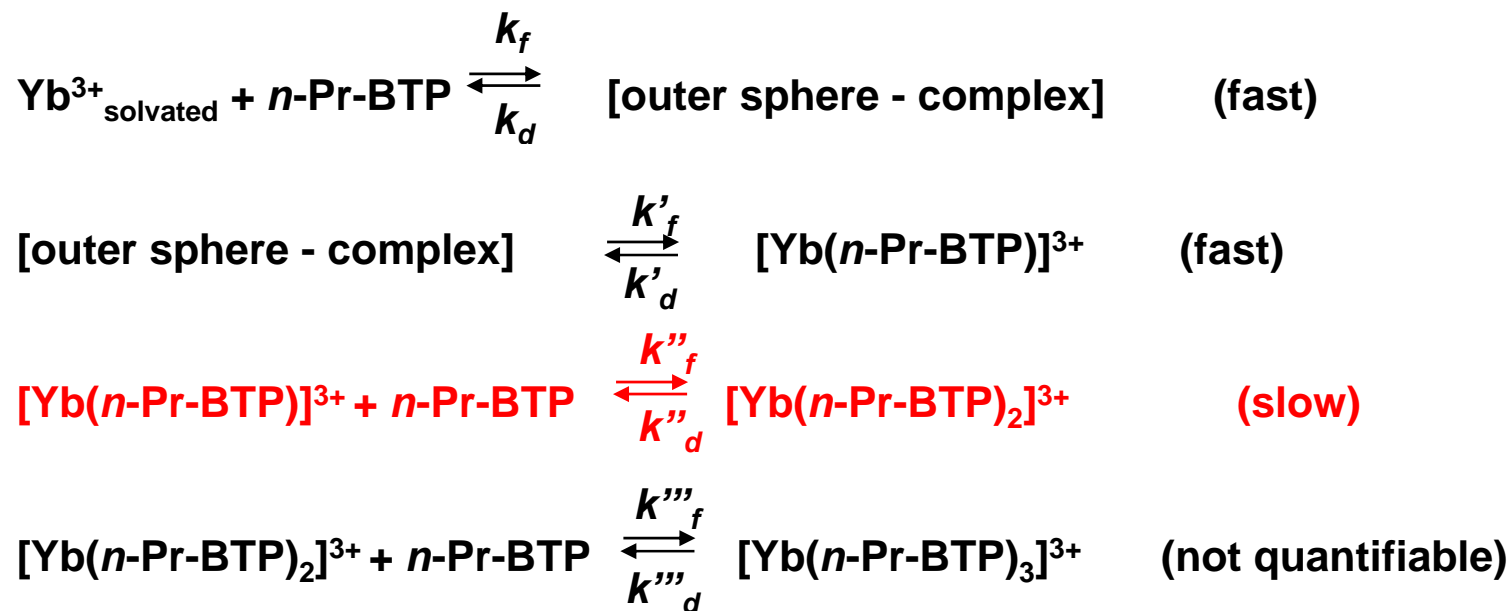
$$\beta = k'_f/k'_d$$

➤ **Good agreement with spectrophotometric data**

$$\text{Eu}^{3+}: \log \beta = 3.0 \text{ (3.6)}^s$$

$$\text{Yb}^{3+}: \log \beta = 4.15 \text{ (4.19)}^s$$

Proposed mechanism for n -Pr-BTP with Yb^{3+}





Conclusions

➤ Thermodynamic studies

Absorption spectrophotometry and microcalorimetry

- * **BTBP**: ML and/or ML₂ with Ln(III); ML with Th⁴⁺ and UO₂²⁺.
- * **C₅-hemi-BTP**: ML with Ln(III).
- * **n-Pr-BTP**: ML with La³⁺; ML₂ + ML₃ with Eu³⁺ et Yb³⁺.

- * Increase of stability in the series (lanthanidic contraction)

➤ Kinetic studies

Absorption spectrophotometry: stopped flow

- * Different mechanisms (2 to 4 steps) according to the ligand and the cation
- * Rate constants determined for only one step
- * Rate constants of formation and of dissociation determined for C₅-hemi-BTP and n-Pr-BTP



Acknowledgements

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