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Exploring Electronic Effects on the Partitioning of Actinides(III) from Lanthanides(III) using Functionalised Bis-triazinyl Phenanthroline Ligands

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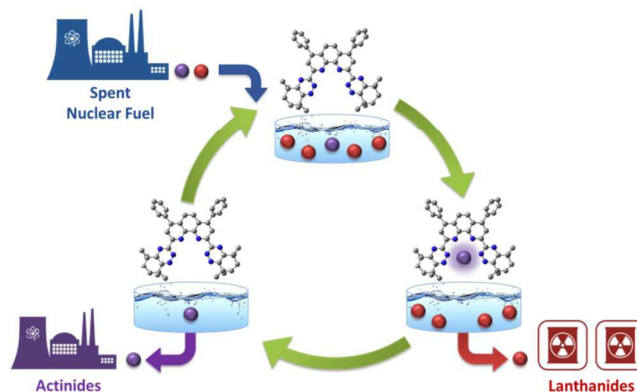
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ABSTRACT: The first examples of 4,7-disubstituted 2,9-bis(5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,2,4-benzo-triazin-3-yl)-1,10-phenanthroline (CyMe₄-BTPPhen) ligands are reported herein. Evaluating the kinetics, selectivity and stoichiometry of actinide(III) and lanthanide(III) radiotracer extractions has provided a mechanistic insight into the extraction process. For the first time, it has been demonstrated that metal ion extraction kinetics can be modulated by backbone functionalisation and a promising new CHON compliant candidate ligand with enhanced metal ion extraction kinetics has been identified. The effects of 4,7-functionalisation on the equilibrium metal ion distribution ratios are far more pronounced than those of 5,6-functionalisation. The complexation of Cm(III) with two of the functionalised ligands was investigated by TRLFS and, at equilibrium, species of 1:2 [M:L] stoichiometry were observed exclusively. A direct correlation between the $E_{\text{LUMO}}-E_{\text{HOMO}}$ energy gap and metal ion extraction potential is reported, with DFT studies reaffirming experimental findings.



INTRODUCTION

Energy generation by nuclear fission is one of the likely key components in an energy mix that will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while still providing sufficient energy for the world's population at a reasonable cost.^{1–3} Next generation nuclear fission reactors are being developed with aims to be more energy intensive and accident tolerant while maximizing the fuel resources available.^{4,5} Examples include the deployment of fast breeder reactors.^{2,5} In order to support such activity, full actinide recycle strategies are needed where the minor actinides (MA: Np, Am and Cm) are partitioned from spent nuclear fuel and made available for use as fuel in these advanced reactors.^{2,3} Despite only accounting for approximately 1 wt % of spent fuel, Pu and the minor actinides are the main contributors to the long-term radiotoxicity and thermal power in spent nuclear fuel from most current nuclear reactors. The removal and burning of the minor actinides can significantly reduce the volume and long-term thermal and radioactive load of the highly active waste intended for disposal in a deep

geological repository.^{2,6,7} Consequently, substantial research has been devoted to developing the non-trivial separation of the minor actinides, Am and Cm, from the chemically similar lanthanides found as fission products in spent nuclear fuel by solvent extraction methods.^{8–10} Despite this extensive body of work which has identified extractants that can partition minor actinides from the lanthanides with separation factors between 20–2000, little is known with regards to the essential electronic and steric requirements of the molecular extractants that result in this selectivity.^{8–11}

It has been postulated that one of the major contributors to this selectivity is the more radially extended nature of the 5f-actinide orbitals versus the 4f-lanthanide orbitals.^{12,13} It is believed that this subtle difference is exploited by the soft donor ligands, leading to increased ligand-actinide bond covalency and thus selectivity for the actinides.¹⁵ NMR spectroscopic studies utilising a ¹⁵N labelled bis-triazinyl pyridine (BTP 1: Figure 1) analogue, a N-donor extractant that exhibits selectivity for minor actinides over lanthanides, have provided some

of the first direct evidence for this increased degree of covalency.¹⁴ Computational studies have identified possible discrepancies with regards to the nature of covalency in actinide-ligand bonding which shows the complexity of interpreting interactions that involve the *f*-orbitals.¹⁵ Consequently, an improved understanding on how systematic changes to an extractant molecular framework impacts on minor actinide/lanthanide separations performance is needed to understand further the role of *f*-orbital covalency, if any, in such partitioning processes.

The set of extractants stemming from the initial bis-triazinyl pyridine (BTP) molecules (**1**, Figure 1) reported by Kolarik *et al.* showed considerable promise for minor actinide/lanthanides separations.^{16,17} Subsequently, the tetradentate BTBP (**2**) and BTPhen (**3**) ligand systems, bearing the radio- and hydrolytic tolerant CyMe₄ moiety have demonstrated very promising partitioning capabilities, and have become benchmark extraction reagents for the European SANEX (Selective Actinide EXtraction) process.^{8–10,16–19} To explore the influence of electronic requirements on minor actinide/lanthanide separations we have investigated alternatives to the cis-locked 1,10-phenanthroline derived, CyMe₄-BTPhen (**3**, Figure 1), which has relatively fast complexation kinetics and profound selectivity for the minor actinides ($SF_{Am/Eu} = 68\text{--}400$).^{11,12,20}

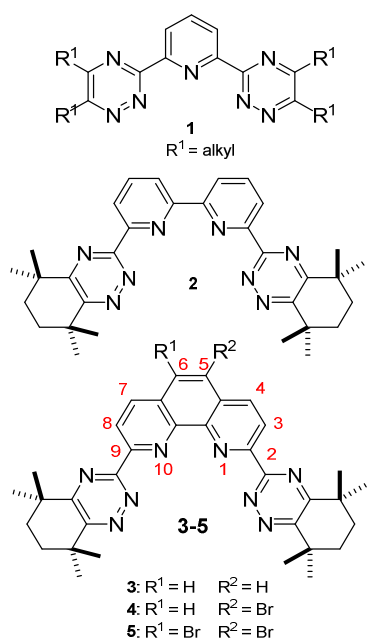


Figure 1. Molecular Structures of CyMe₄-BTP **1**, CyMe₄-BTBP **2** and CyMe₄-BTPhen analogues **3-5**.

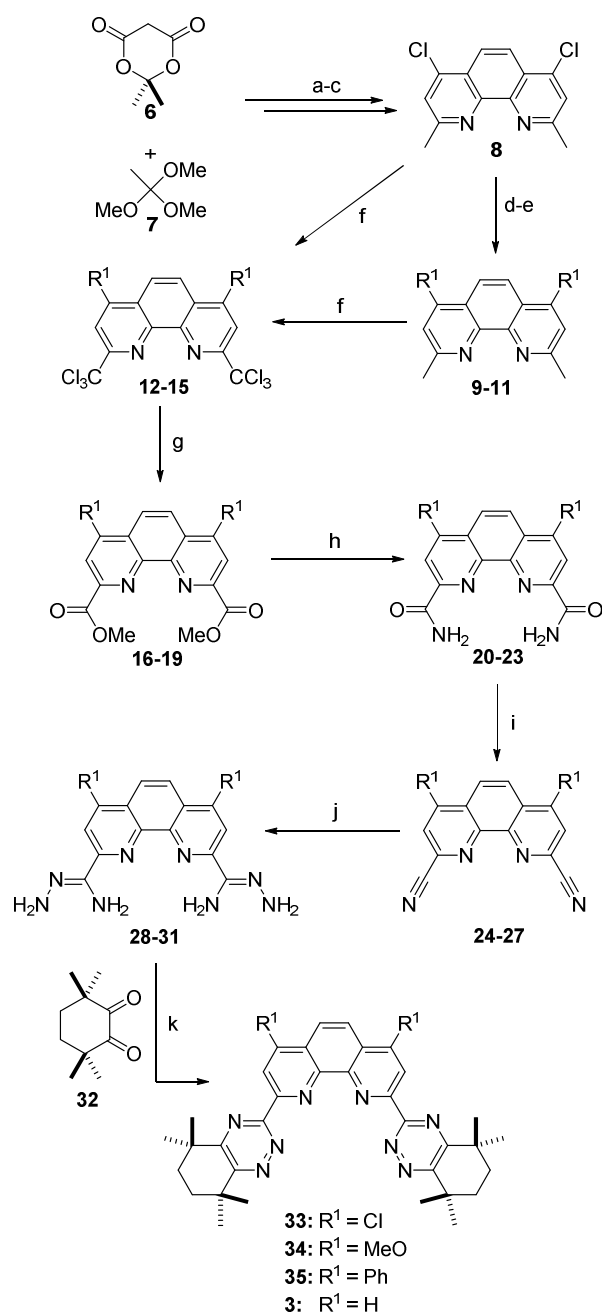
Screening of the 5 and 5,6-bromo-functionalised CyMe₄-BTPhen ligands **4** and **5** (Figure 1) revealed the substantial impact that subtle electronic changes can have on the pre-equilibrium partitioning behaviour, providing $SF_{Am/Eu} = 250^\dagger$ and $800^\dagger$ respectively.²¹ Based on these previous findings, it was postulated that substitution at the 4,7-positions of the 1,10-phenanthroline core would provide enhanced electronic modulation due to the *para*-positioning of the substituents to the phenanthroline *N*-atoms. Herein, we report the synthesis and

solvent extraction behavior of three, 4,7-disubstituted CyMe₄-BTPhen analogues and how electronic modulation of this extractant template impacts on minor actinide/lanthanide partitioning performance.

RESULTS

Synthesis of 4,7-disubstituted CyMe₄-BTPhen analogues. To introduce the desired functionality into the 1,10-phenanthroline core, the versatile intermediate 4,7-dichloro-2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline **8** was prepared using the synthetic protocol described by Ulven *et al.* (Scheme 1).²² Batches of intermediate **8** were functionalised with electron donating methoxy-moieties via the *in situ* generation of sodium methoxide (**9**). The introduction of a phenyl substituent was achieved using a Pd-catalysed Suzuki-Miyaura cross coupling with phenylboronic acid (**10**). The 4,7-diphenyl substituted compound was designed to be an intermediate between the stronger electronically modifying effects of the chloro- and methoxy-substituents. It was reasoned that this modification would also enhance solubility in hydrocarbon based solvents by reducing molecular polarity and planarity.²³

To date, all reported syntheses of CyMe₄-BTPhen (**3**) and its analogues (**4-5**) have involved the benzylic oxidation of commercially available neocuproine using excess SeO₂.^{20,21,24,25} In the hands of Ulven and colleagues, application of this oxidation procedure to substrate **8** provided an unsymmetrical oxy-chloro compound.²² These findings combined with the highly toxic nature of SeO₂ and the reaction residues, rendered this particular route unsuitable for the synthesis of 4,7-Cl-CyMe₄-BTPhen (**33**) and a new synthetic protocol was developed (Scheme 2). This alternative route was then applied to the parent CyMe₄-BTPhen (**3**), 4,7-MeO-CyMe₄-BTPhen (**34**) and 4,7-phenyl-CyMe₄-BTPhen (**35**). This alternative approach to benzylic functionalisation commenced with the per-chlorination of the two methyl groups of substrates **8-11** using excess NCS, with benzoyl peroxide (BPO) as initiator. Given that the oxidation level of the symmetrical tetra-chlorinated intermediate is equivalent to that of the bis-aldehyde, attempts were made to stop the sequence at this stage to streamline the synthetic route. Unfortunately, the symmetrical tetra-chlorinated intermediate could not be isolated and numerous different chlorinated species were obtained when the process was not allowed to reach completion. The subsequent methanolysis of intermediates **12-15** using concentrated H₂SO₄ and MeOH afforded bis-esters **16-19**. The synthesis of bis-amides **20-23** was carried out by stirring compounds **16-19** in concentrated NH₄OH at ambient temperature for 3 days.

Scheme 1: Synthesis of 4,7-disubstituted CyMe₄-BTPPh analogues.

*Compound numbers follow relative trend shown for **33**.
3. Reagents and conditions: (a) (i) 109 °C, 15 mins; (ii) *o*-phenylenediamine, 109 °C, 2 h; (iii) 25 °C, 16h, 65 %; (b) Ph₂O, 260 °C, 30 mins, 95 %; (c) POCl₃, 90 °C, 3.5 h, 98 %; (d) Na metal, MeOH, 65 °C, 72 h, 96 %; (e) K₂CO₃, Pd(PPh₃)₄, Ph-B(OH)₂, 66 °C, 24 h, 98 %. Synthesis of 4,7-Cl-CyMe₄-BTPPh (**33**). Reagents and conditions: (f) (PhCOO)₂, NCS, CHCl₃, 62 °C, 16 h, 93 %; (g) (i) H₂SO₄, 95 °C, 1 h; (ii) MeOH, 65 °C, 2 h, 66 %; (h) NH₄OH (29 %), NH₄Cl, 25 °C, 72 h, 85 %; (i) (i) (COCl)₂, DMF, 0 °C, 6 h; (ii) pyridine, 25 °C, 1 h, 72 %; (j) N₂H₄·H₂O, EtOH, 25 °C, 72 h, 84 %; (k) **32** (2.2 eqvs), EtOH, 78 °C, 3 h, 11 %. Synthesis of 4,7-MeO-CyMe₄-BTPPh (**34**). Reagents and conditions: (f) (PhCOO)₂, NCS, CHCl₃, 62 °C, 48 h, 95 %; (g) (i) H₂SO₄, 110 °C, 48

h; (ii) MeOH, 65 °C, 2 h, 74 %; (h) NH₄OH (29 %), NH₄Cl, 25 °C, 72 h, 81 %; (i) (i) (COCl)₂, DMF, 0 °C, 6 h; (ii) pyridine, 25 °C, 1 h, 50 %; (j) N₂H₄·H₂O, EtOH, 25 °C, 72 h, 54 %; (k) **31** (2.2 eqvs), EtOH, 78 °C, 3 h, 34 %. Synthesis of 4,7-phenyl-CyMe₄-BTPPh (**35**). Reagents and conditions: (f) (PhCOO)₂, NCS, CHCl₃, 62 °C, 24 h, 80 %; (g) (i) H₂SO₄, 95 °C, 2 h; (ii) MeOH, 65 °C, 1 h, 76 %; (h) NH₄OH (29 %), NH₄Cl, 25 °C, 72 h, 67 %; (i) (i) (COCl)₂, DMF, 0 °C, 6 h; (ii) pyridine, 25 °C, 1 h, 69 %; (j) N₂H₄·H₂O, EtOH, 25 °C, 72 h, 77 %; (k) **31** (2.2 eqvs), EtOH, 78 °C, 3 h, 38 %. Synthesis of CyMe₄-BTPPh (**3**). Reagents and conditions: (f) Neocuproine, (PhCOO)₂, NCS, CHCl₃, 62 °C, 72 h, 99 %; (g) (i) H₂SO₄, 95 °C, 4 h; (ii) MeOH, 65 °C, 1.5 h, 98 %; (h) NH₄OH (29 %), NH₄Cl, 25 °C, 72 h, 67 %; (i) (i) (COCl)₂, DMF, 0 °C, 6 h; (ii) pyridine, 25 °C, 0.5 h, 54 %; (j) N₂H₄·H₂O, EtOH, 25 °C, 72 h, 78 %; (k) **32** (2.2 eqvs), EtOH, 78 °C, 72 h, 63 %.

The extended reaction periods of these transformations is attributed to the insoluble nature of the substrates in concentrated aqueous NH₄OH. Use of elevated temperatures in sealed tubes, and increased loadings of NH₄Cl, failed to enhance the reaction rate. Dehydration of compounds **20-23** using the Vilsmeier-Haack reagent afforded bis-nitrile compounds **24-27** in respectable yields (>50 %). The penultimate step was carried out in accordance with the procedure reported by Case et al.^{18,26,27} This procedure involved stirring compounds **24-27** in N₂H₄·H₂O and EtOH for 3 days at ambient temperature, providing bis-aminohydrazide compounds **28-31**. The final step required the coupling of **28-31** with di-ketone **32** (purchased from Technochem Ltd).²⁸ This step proved particularly problematic with compound **28**, presumably due to the electron-withdrawing nature of the chloro-substituents. When the literature procedure, involving refluxing in THF and Et₃N, was applied to substrate **28**, it provided <1 % of target **33**.^{18,20,27} Extensive optimization efforts found that heating to reflux in EtOH for 3 hours provided a slightly improved conversion to **33** (11 %).

X-Ray Crystallography. Crystals suitable for the crystallographic analysis of ligand **33** were obtained by slow evaporation of a dichloromethane solution. As can be seen from the resulting crystal structure (Figure 2), a water molecule is present in the cavity of the ligand. This observation is consistent with the first reported X-ray crystal structure of a CyMe₄-BTPPh ligand system.²⁰ One major difference between the two structures is that ligand **33** was found to be in the *c-c* conformation whereas **3** was observed in the *t-t* conformation (with regards to the two triazine rings).²⁹ A second major difference between the structures is that the cavity of ligand **33** also contains a dichloromethane molecule, which was found to form non-conventional hydrogen bonds to nitrogen atoms (**19**) and (**33**). Analysis of the structure, also highlighted the non-planar geometry of ligand **32**, with the N(1)-C-C-(N12) and N(10)-C-C-N(26) torsion angles being measured as -154.7(6)° and -165.5(6)° respectively, facilitating the hydrogen bonding.

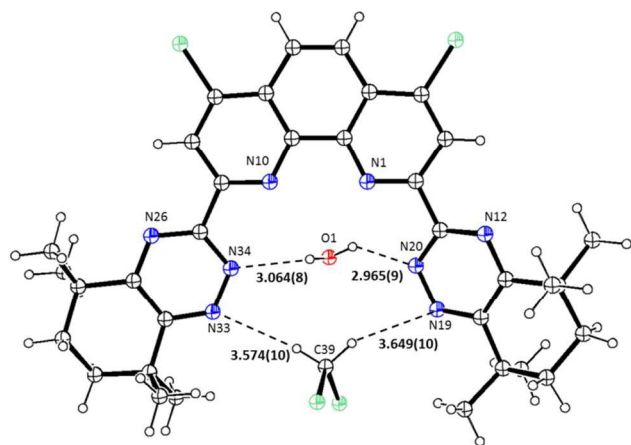


Figure 2. X-ray crystallographic structure of 4,7-Cl-CyMe4-BTPhen (**33**) (c-c conformer). Thermal ellipsoids are shown at 30 % probability. Additional solvent molecules are omitted for clarity. Proposed hydrogen bonds are represented by dotted lines and bond distances are quoted in Å.

pKa Measurements. The pKa values of ligands **3**, **33** and **34** were determined by exploring the acid dependence of the ^1H NMR spectra in methanol. All three compounds exhibited very limited solubilities in a range of water containing binary and ternary solvent mixtures, e.g. D_2O : MeOD (v:v) therefore, definitive pKa values could not be determined. The compounds were however, sufficiently soluble in methanol to allow “methanolic” pKa values to be determined using a modified procedure to that reported by Harwood *et al.* for parent **3**.²⁰ Unfortunately, the solubility of ligand **35** in methanol was too low to yield the necessary spectroscopic data. The chemical shift dependence of the aromatic reporter protons in compounds **3**, **33** and **34** (0.2 mM) on pD were recorded following potentiometric titration (full experimental details can be found in the Supporting Information). The resulting data sets were analysed using two different approaches, the results of which are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. pKa values of compounds **3** and **33-34** in d_4 -methanol at 298 K.

Ligand	Reporter Protons ^a	Inflection Point	H-H ^b	Mean
33	5,6 and 3,8	1.7	1.7	1.7
3	5,6	2.4	2.5	2.5
34	5,6 and 3,8	3.9	3.9	3.9

^aNumbering scheme in Figure 1. ^bDetermined by Henderson-Hasselbalch analysis

The first of these approaches involved plotting the observed chemical shifts (δ) against the measured pD, yielding a sigmoidal plot that was subsequently treated to non-

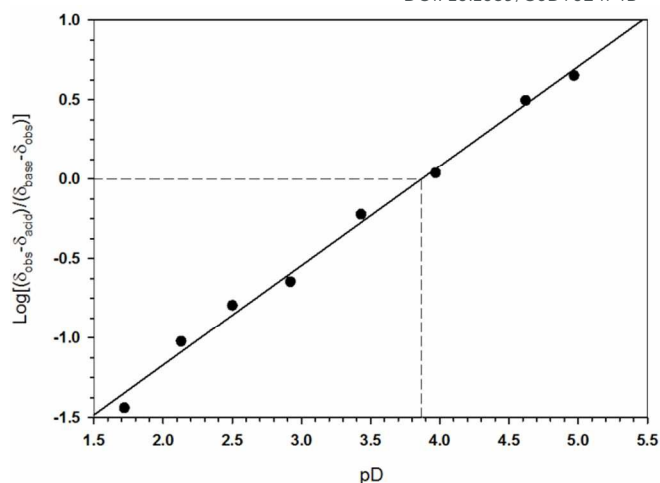


Figure 3. Application of equation 1 to the recorded chemical shifts of the 5,6 and 3,8 protons of **34** vs. pD. $r^2 = 0.9934$.

linear curve fitting. Determining the inflection point of the resulting sigmoidal curves provided the methanolic pKa values of the ligands.³⁰

The second approach involved logarithmic analysis using the Henderson-Hasselbalch approximation. The relationship between the pH and chemical shift (δ) expressed by this approximation is shown in equation 1.^{31–33} The x-axis intercept of the linear, double logarithmic plots was recorded as the first pKa values of the ligands. The resulting plot for compound **34** is shown in Figure 3, with the x-axis intercept providing a pKa value of ≈ 3.9 . The plots for ligands **3** and **33** are provided in the Supporting Information.³⁴

$$\text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log \frac{[\delta(\text{max}) - \delta(\text{obs})]}{[\delta(\text{obs}) - \delta(\text{min})]} \quad (1)$$

As anticipated during the design of these electronically modified systems, the 4,7-methoxy-substituents were found to increase basicity by ≈ 1.4 orders of magnitude versus **3**. Conversely, the 4,7-chloro-substituents reduced basicity by ≈ 0.8 orders of magnitude, showing that overall basicity within the series, increases in the order **33**<**3**<**34**. This trend is in good agreement with that reported for the 4-functionalised BTP series in ethanol by Trumm *et al.*³⁵

Both analytical methodologies provided very similar data sets with differences of ≤ 0.1 pKa units observed. Furthermore, reasonable agreement with the literature value of parent compound **3** (2.5 vs 3.1) was achieved, despite the literature methodology not accounting for the likely change in solution pD upon dissolution of the ligand.²⁰

Solvent Extraction Studies. Extraction capabilities were assessed by measuring the extraction kinetics and HNO_3 dependence of ligands **33-35** at equilibrium. To allow for direct comparison with existing literature, parent ligand **3** was also evaluated. All of the two phase extraction experiments were implemented using solutions of ligands **3** and **33-35** in 1-octanol (0.0045 - 0.01 M) and tracer quantities of ^{241}Am and ^{152}Eu , and each 5mg/L of all the lanthanides (La(III)-Lu(III) excluding

Pm(III)) and Y(III) in HNO_3 . Following contact on an orbital shaker (2500 min^{-1} , $T=20^\circ\text{C}$) and phase separation, the distribution ratios ($D_{\text{M(III)}} = [\text{M(III)}]_{\text{org}} / [\text{M(III)}]_{\text{aq}}$) and separation factors ($\text{SF}_{\text{Am/Eu}} = D_{\text{Am(III)}}/D_{\text{Eu(III)}}$) were calculated for each instance. Full experimental details are provided in the Supporting Information.

Kinetic Studies. The metal ion extraction kinetics of ligands **3** and **33–35** were investigated through a series of experiments using 0.5 mL of each phase with contact times of between 0.5–16 hours. Previous studies have reported ligand **3** to display enhanced metal ion extraction kinetics at increased HNO_3 concentrations.²⁰ In order to explore the impact of the various ligand substituents on extraction kinetics, an aqueous HNO_3 phase concentration of 0.1 M was selected. The D_{c} values calculated from γ -spectroscopy measurements are shown as a function of time in Figure 4. Each experiment was carried out in duplicate and the relevant ICP-MS data for all of the Ln(III) species can be found in the Supporting Information.

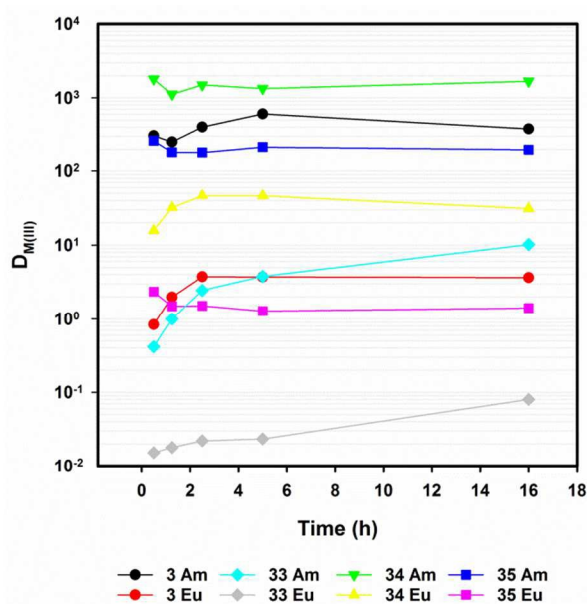


Figure 4. Distribution ratios from the extraction of Am(III) and Eu(III) from 0.1 M HNO_3 by ligands **3**, **33**, **34** (0.01 M) and **35** (0.0045 M) in 1-octanol as a function of contact time. Each experiment was shaken at 2500 min^{-1} at 20°C .

Analysis of the obtained distribution ratios (Figure 4) showed that diphenyl system (**35**) had attained equilibrium within 1 hour, whilst both the parent and 4,7-dimethoxy compounds (**3** and **34** respectively) took twice as long, requiring approximately 2.5 hours of contact time; whereas even after 16 hours, it was apparent that the 4,7-dichloro compound (**33**) had still not attained equilibrium. These results provide the first evidence that metal ion extraction kinetics of ligand **3** can be modulated by functionalisation of the 1,10-phenanthroline core, paving the way for future rationale design. Figure 4 also highlights the significant impact 4,7-functionalisation has on the equilibrium distribution ratios, with 3 orders of magnitude difference observed between **33** ($D_{\text{Am}} \approx 1.9$) and **34** ($D_{\text{Am}} \approx 1800$), with **33** showing very poor extraction properties and kinetics.

Acid Dependence Studies. In contrast to both the BTP (**1**) and BTBP ligand series (**2**), the extraction of Am(III) and Eu(III) by ligand **3** has been found to exhibit little dependence on HNO_3 concentration.^{8,20} To determine whether this counter-intuitive behavior was true for all $\text{CyMe}_4\text{-BTPPhen}$ analogues, several acid dependency experiments were implemented using ligands **33–35**. Once again, ligand **3** was studied as a 'standard'. The distribution ratios from the γ -spectroscopy and ICP-MS measurements are shown in Figures 5a–d.

The results of the HNO_3 dependence study using parent ligand **3** (Figure 5a), are in good agreement with previous literature as no dependence of D_{Am} and D_{Eu} on acid concentration was observed. The measured $\text{SF}_{\text{Am/Eu}} \approx 120$ is also in good agreement with that of the literature.²⁰ Analysis of the Ln(III) distribution ratios show that the late-mid to early-heavy (Tb(III)–Ho(III)) species are preferentially extracted, with lower distribution ratios observed for the light and late-heavy species. Very good agreement between the γ -spectroscopy and ICP-MS distribution ratios for Eu(III) was also achieved. Conversely, for ligand **34** it can be seen that the presence of the electron donating methoxy-substituents at the 4,7-positions appears to induce an acid dependence (Figure 5b). In this instance, almost an order of magnitude decrease in the distribution ratios was observed for all metallic species as the HNO_3 concentration increased from 0.1 to 3.0 M. This observation may be attributed to the increased basicity of **34**, resulting in increased ligand protonation and decreased free ligand concentration. Similarly to ligand **3**, separation factors ($\text{SF}_{\text{Am/Eu}}$) of ≈ 120 were recorded. Comparable trends in the Ln(III) distributions to those of **3** were also observed.

Interestingly, it can be seen from Figure 5c that ligand **33** also has a dependence on HNO_3 concentration. In this instance, an order of magnitude increase in the distribution ratios was witnessed as the aqueous phase HNO_3 concentration was increased to 3 M. It is postulated that this may be a result of the 4,7-chloro substituents decreasing the basicity of the 1,10-phenanthroline core N-atoms, thus decreasing the extent of the competing protonation. Comparison of Figures 5a, 5b and 5c highlights the substantial impact the 4,7-substituents have on the magnitude of the distribution ratios, with **33** having significantly reduced affinity for all of the trivalent species. Very little change in the selectivity of **33** versus **3** was recorded with the Am(III)/Eu(III) separation for **33** ≈ 110 . The Ln(III) distribution ratios shown in Figure 5d vary slightly to those observed for ligands **3** and **33** as **35** appears to have increased relative affinity for the lighter Sm(III) and Eu(III) species.

The solubility of **35** in 1-octanol was found to be limited and so a 4.5 mM stock solution was prepared (versus 10 mM for **3**, **33** and **34**). Moreover, the addition of small quantities of kerosene ($\leq 20\%$) was found to increase the solubility of **35** substantially. The extraction behavior of ligand **35** was largely found to mirror that of parent compound **3**, exhibiting no overall HNO_3 dependence (Figure 5d).

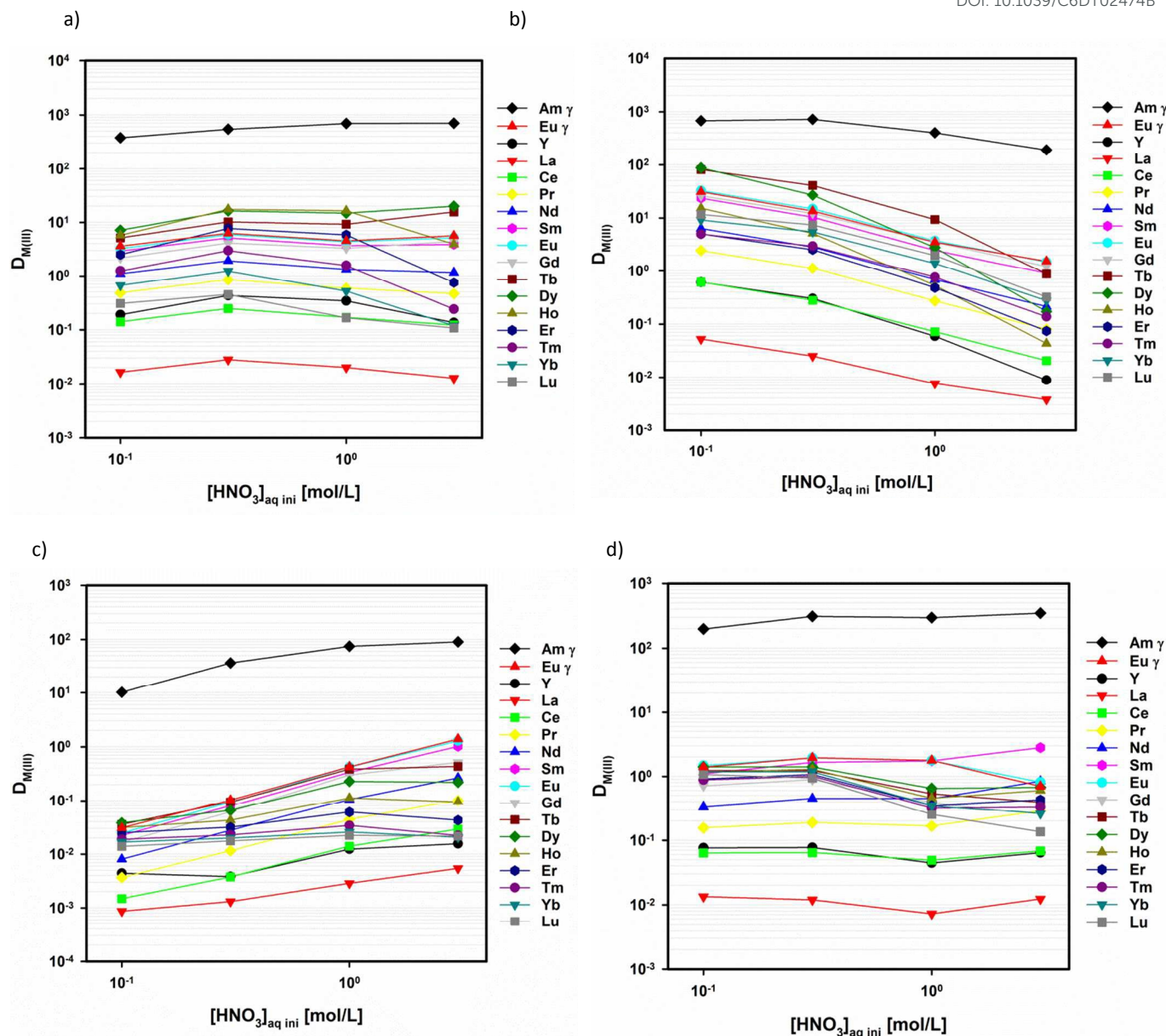


Figure 5. Distribution ratios from the extraction of Am(III), Eu(III), Y(III) and all of the lanthanides (La(III)-Lu(III)) excluding Pm(III) by **3** (0.01 M) (a), **34** (0.01 M) (b), **33** (0.01 M) (c) and **35** (0.0045 M) (d) in 1-octanol as a function of HNO_3 concentration. Shaken at 2500 min^{-1} for 20 hours at 20°C and duplicated.

The magnitudes of the distribution ratios were also comparable to **3**. Given its CHON compliant composition and faster extraction kinetics (Figure 4), **35** is a promising new candidate for an Am(III)/Eu(III) partitioning process.

Time Resolved Laser-Induced Fluorescence Spectroscopy (TRLFS) Studies. The first X-ray crystal structure of a $\text{CyMe}_4\text{-BTPPh}$ complex was reported to be of $[\text{Eu}(\mathbf{3})_2\text{NO}_3]^{2+}$ stoichiometry, with the presence of a nitrate ion in the inner coordination sphere of the metal centre.²⁰ This finding was later reaffirmed in 2013 by Bremer *et al.* using Time Resolved Laser Fluorescence Spectroscopy (TRLFS).³⁶ To probe the complexation kinetics and solution phase stoichiometry of the di-substituted $\text{CyMe}_4\text{-BTPPh}$ analogues, a series of mono-phasic experiments using Cm(III) and ligands **33** and **34** in EtOH was

studied using TRLFS. The fluorescence spectra presented in Figure 6 are a result of the ${}^6\text{D}'_{7/2} \rightarrow {}^8\text{S}'_{7/2}$ transition over time.

For comparative purposes, all spectra are normalised to the same peak area. Full experimental TRLFS details can be found in the Supporting Information. Figure 6a shows the normalised Cm(III) emission spectra from $\text{Cm}(\text{ClO}_4)_3$ ($1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M}$) after the addition of 3.3 equivalents of **33** as a function of time. Initially three emission bands are observed.

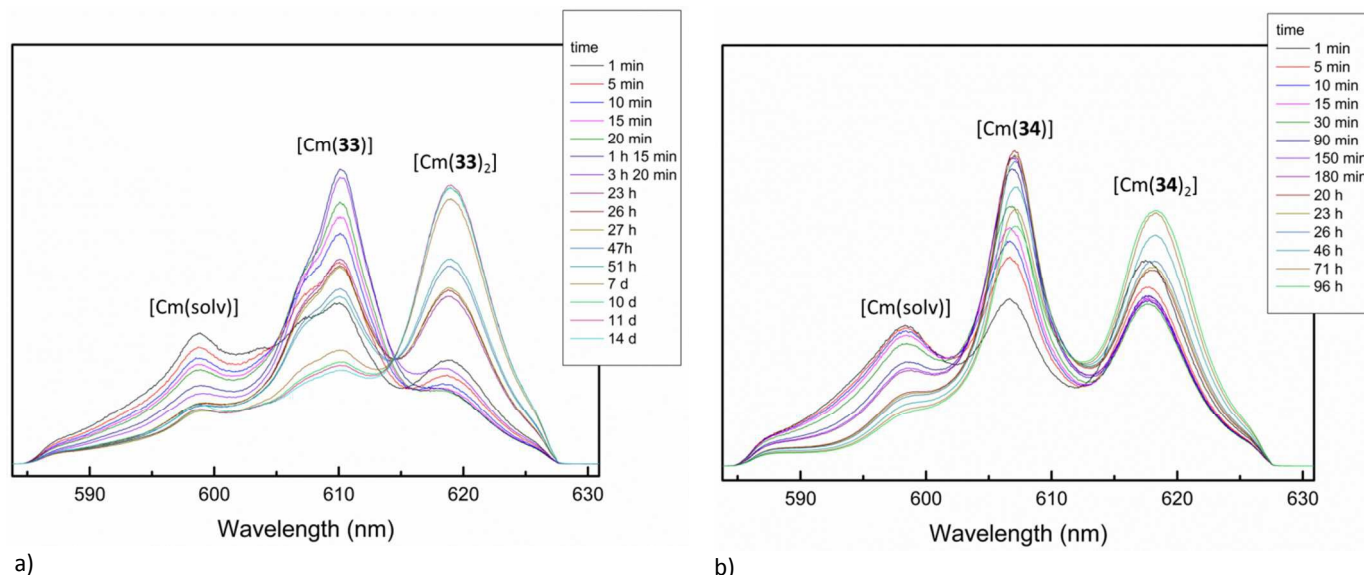


Figure 6: Evolution of the normalised fluorescence spectra of the Cm(III)-**33** (a) and Cm(III)-**34** (b) complexes over time. Spectra were obtained in EtOH containing 2 mol% ultrapure H₂O (Millipore, Billerica, USA; 18.2 MΩcm), (*c*(Cm(III)) = 1.0×10^{-7} M) and (*c*(**33**) = 3.3×10^{-7} M) or (*c*(**34**) = 2.0×10^{-7} M).

The emission band with a maximum at 599.0 nm can be attributed to the solvated Cm(III) species. The red shift of the emission bands to 609.9 nm and 619.2 nm result from a large ligand field splitting due to the complexation of Cm(III) with **33** and are characteristic for 1:1 and 1:2 [M:L] complex species of Cm(III) with BTPhen type ligands, respectively.^{36–38} Only 1 min after addition of **33** the emission bands of the solvent species and the 1:1 [M:L] complex show similar intensities with a less prominent emission band corresponding to the 1:2 [M:L] complex. For the first 3 hours, the relative intensities of both the [Cm(solv)] and [Cm(**33**)₂] emissions decreased whilst the [Cm(**33**)] peak increased. After this period, a substantial increase in the intensity of the [Cm(**33**)₂] emission was observed over a period of 11 days. Comparison of the spectra after 11 and 14 days suggested that the system had finally reached equilibrium. This 11 day equilibration period is extremely slow, with **3** reported to have reached equilibrium after approximately 24 hours.³⁶

Similar observations to those obtained with **34** were noted for **33**, with initially high concentrations of [Cm(**34**)] (606.8 nm) decreasing to form [Cm(**34**)₂] (618.2 nm) complex Figure 6b. In this instance, the system took approximately 3 days to reach equilibrium; which is significantly faster than analogue **33** but slower than **3**.

The kinetic experiments were performed at very low ligand concentrations ($\approx 10^{-7}$ M) in order to observe changes in the species distribution. Analogous TRLFS experiments using ligand concentrations likely to be used in extraction processes ($\approx 10^{-2}$ M) resulted in the 1:2 [M:L] complex being observed exclusively. Therefore, mono-phasic TRLFS experiments highlight that both ligands **33** and **34** preferentially form complexes of 1:2 [M:L] stoichiometry with Cm(III). To verify this observed stoichiometric preference, a series of extraction experiments utilising varying concentrations of **3** and **33–35** was implemented. Determining the slopes of resulting double logarithmic plots

validated that complexes of 1:2 [M:L] stoichiometry are formed preferentially (see Supporting Information). Both of these data sets are in agreement with the findings of Bremer *et al.* for parent compound **3**.³⁶

Computational studies of free ligands. The conformational preferences of parent **3** have been intensively studied at the DFT level of theory, with the *c-c* conformer being reported as the most favorable (by ≈ 4.1 kcal mol⁻¹).³⁹ This conformational preference is consistent with that observed in the crystallographic structure of **33** (Figure 2). In order to explore the theoretical effects of 4,7-functionalisation on the electronic structure and potential for metal binding, the lowest energy, *c-c* conformers of ligands **3** and **32–35** were optimised using DFT using the B3LYP exchange-correlation functional and the 6-31G(d) basis set. Proton affinities (PA), natural atomic charges and orbital energies (E_{HOMO} and E_{LUMO}) were computed for these structures at the higher B3LYP/6-311G(2d,p) level.

Proton Affinities. Proton affinities (E_{Prot}) in the gas phase are commonly used to quantify ligand basicity in preference to pK_a values where solvation effects are influential.^{40–43} In this instance, the E_{Prot} values of **3** and **33–35** were calculated from the relative differences in energies of the protonated and unprotonated species in the *c-c* conformations. In accord with the obtained experimental data (see pK_a measurements), the E_{Prot} of compound **34** was found to be the most favorable of the series (-276.1 kcal mol⁻¹), followed by **35** and parent **3** (-273.2 and -267.9 kcal mol⁻¹) respectively. The 4,7-chloro compound **33** was found to be the least favorable with $E_{\text{Prot}} = -263.3$ kcal mol⁻¹. These values are also in good agreement with those reported by Benay *et al.* for CyMe₄-BTPhen (**3**) and 4-*t*-Bu-CyMe₄-BTPhen (-271.3 and -275.4 kcal mol⁻¹ respectively).⁴¹

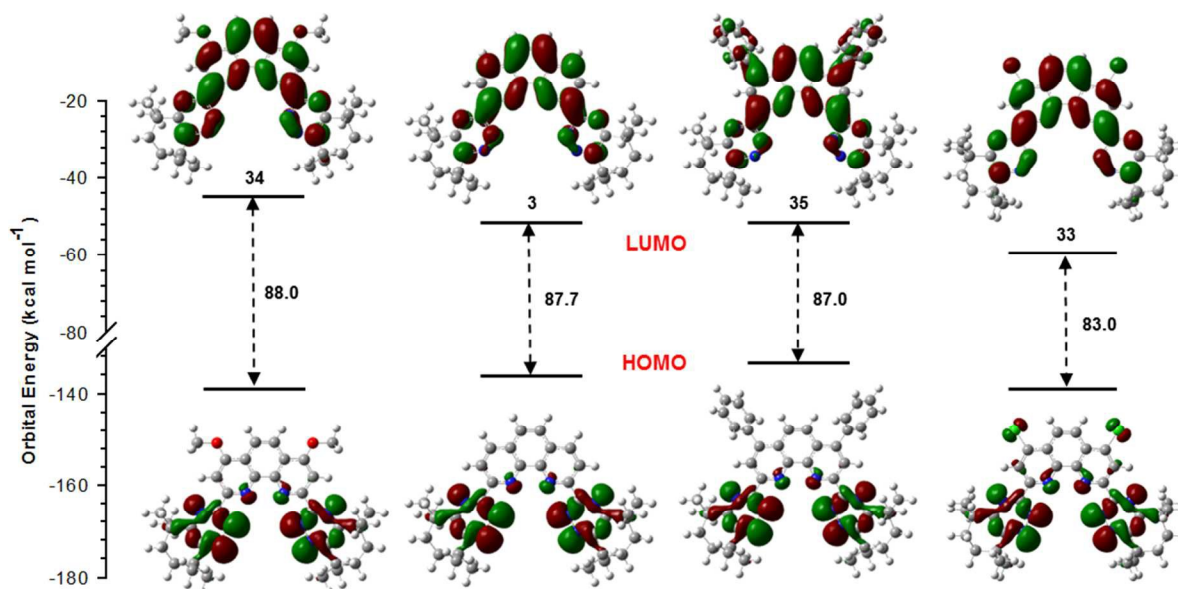


Figure 7: Walsh diagram for ligands **3** and **33-35** in the *c-c* conformations, showing the frontier orbitals and their relative energies.

It is well established that ionisation equilibrium is largely dependent on the polarity and ion-solvating ability of the surrounding solvent.^{41,44,45} To assess the influence (if any) of such effects on the proton affinities of **3** and **33-35**, the DFT calculations were re-executed using the polarisable continuum solvation model (PCM) to include the effects of the aqueous environment ($E_{\text{Prot-Water}}$). It was rationalized that any effects would be most significant in highly polar media such as water and less so for moderately-polar media such as 1-octanol; thus calculations in water were selected to provide the full extent of such effects. In the case of ligands **3** and **33-35**, only changes in the absolute $E_{\text{Prot-Water}}$ values *c.f.* E_{Prot} were observed, with the relative trend in the $E_{\text{Prot-Water}}$ values remaining unchanged: **33**<**3**<**35**<**34**.

Frontier Orbital Analysis. The frontier orbital energies of ligands **3** and **33-35** in the *c-c* conformation were calculated. Analysis of the resulting orbital depictions (Figure 7) revealed that 4,7-functionalisation has only a very subtle effect on the occupation of the HOMO and LUMO orbitals. In each case, the HOMO is largely occupied by the lone pair electrons of the triazine *N*-atoms, with a small contribution from the lone pair of the phenanthroline *N*-atoms. Conversely, the LUMO in each was found to be evenly contributed to, by both the 1,10-phenanthroline core and adjacent triazine rings. These observations are in excellent agreement with those reported by Lewis *et al.* and reinforce that the triazine *N*-atoms play a dominant role in the donation of electrons to M^{3+} ions.³⁹

Evaluating the HOMO-LUMO energy gaps, $\Delta E = E_{\text{LUMO}} - E_{\text{HOMO}}$, of ligands **3** and **33-35** (Figure 7), directly reveals the impact 4,7-functionalisation has on the chemical hardness of the ligand.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁹ Despite the calculated changes between parent **3** and **34-35** being relatively modest (≈ 0.9 kcal mol⁻¹), considerable differences were observed between the softest ligand **33** and the hardest ligand **34** (5 kcal mol⁻¹). The magnitude of this difference is analogous to that reported for the Me₂(t-bipy) and Me₂(t-phen) compounds by Mohapatra *et al.*⁴²

These energy gaps can be compared with the metal ion distribution ratio (D_c) values at low acid concentration, in order to correlate the hardness with the metal binding potential of the ligand. We used the $\ln(D_c)$ values, recognizing the exponential relationship between equilibrium and energy difference, at the lowest experimental HNO₃ concentration of 0.1 mol L⁻¹, thus minimising the dependence due to the ligand-acid equilibrium (Figure 8).

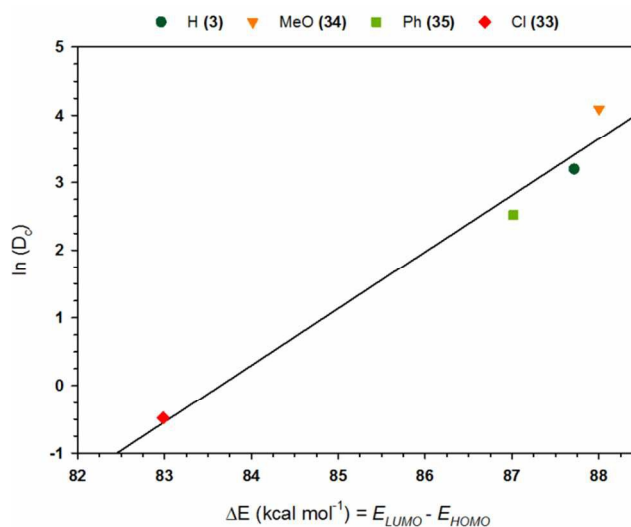


Figure 8: Plot of the averaged D_c values of ²⁴¹Am, ¹⁵²Eu and all of the lanthanides (La(III)-Lu(III) excluding Pm(III)) and Y(III) vs. frontier orbital energy gap for ligands **3** and **33-35**. $r^2 = 0.9713$. (dark green circle = **3**, orange triangle = **34**, green square = **35** and red diamond = **33**).

Natural Atomic Charge Analysis. To examine the electronic impact of 4,7-functionalisation on the BTPhen framework further, natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis was performed. The natural atomic charges (Table 2) resulting from this analysis confirmed that functionalisation of the 1,10-phenanthroline

core largely impacts the electron density of the metal-coordinating phenanthroline *N*-atoms, with only small changes in the triazine rings recorded. The results also correlate with the experimentally measured D_c values, with ligand **34** having the largest total electron density (-2.664) and D_c values ($D_{Am} \approx 700$) whilst **33** was found to have the lowest theoretical electron density (-2.602) and D_c values ($D_{Am} \approx 10$).

Table 2. Natural atomic charges of the *N*-atoms in ligands **3** and **33–25**.

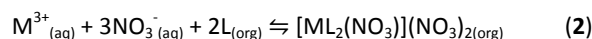
Donor Atoms ^a	H(3)	Cl(33)	MeO(34)	Ph(35)
N 1, N 10	-0.397	-0.395	-0.418	-0.398
N 12, N 26	-0.488	-0.489	-0.492	-0.487
N 20, N 34	-0.212	-0.207	-0.210	-0.214
N 19, N 33	-0.211	-0.210	-0.212	-0.212
Σ	-2.616	-2.602	-2.664	-2.622

^aNumbering scheme in Figure 2.

The NBO data also highlights the fundamental role the 1,2,4-triazine moieties play in creating the soft and thus highly selective molecular cavity of the ligands.¹⁹ The presence of neighboring (α) triazine *N*-atoms can be seen to reduce the point charge of both binding *N*-atoms significantly (-0.212 vs -0.488 for **3**). This observation is reaffirmed by Rao *et al.* who reported the 1,3-diazine containing analogue of BTPPhen (BQPhen) to have significantly diminished selectivity for the trivalent actinides ($SF_{Am/Eu} = 10$ vs. 110 for **3**).⁴³

DISCUSSION

It is now well established that CyMe₄-BTPPhen (**3**) and its analogues, extract trivalent metal ions from nitrate solutions according to equation 2:



However, if this were the only equilibrium process taking place, all systems including ligand **3** would exhibit distribution ratios strongly increasing with the NO_3^- and thus HNO_3 concentration. Clearly this is not the case as analysis of Figures 5a–5c implies that a second, competing process must also be taking place. It was also clear that this second equilibrium is substantially affected by variation of the 4,7-substituents, suggesting that the competing process is most likely a result of the varying pK_a values of **3** and **33–35** and thus their relative protonation states (equation 3).³⁵



Analysis of the extraction data presented in Figures 5a–5c, along with both the pK_a measurements and stoichiometric preferences of ligands **3** and **33–35** (equations 2 and 3) allows the extraction behavior to be qualitatively rationalised. During extractions utilising parent **3**, the effects of increased NO_3^- concentration are predominantly cancelled out by the decrease in free ligand concentration due to increased protonation (pK_a

= 2.5). This behavior is also true for compound **35**, whose predicted pK_a is expected to vary only slightly from that of **3**. For ligand **34**, the observed decrease in distribution ratios with increasing HNO_3 concentration suggests that the effects of the increased basicity of the ligand ($pK_a = 3.9$) supersedes the effects of the increased NO_3^- concentration, leading to an inverse dependence. Conversely, for ligand **33** the observed increase in distribution ratios with increased HNO_3 concentration is most likely due to the decreased ligand basicity ($pK_a = 1.7$), thus decreased protonation combined with increased NO_3^- concentration. This behavior supports the supposition that it is the un-protonated species that ultimately undergoes metal complexation, and is therefore the extractant form that undertakes the transfer of the metal ions into the organic phase.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, we have developed a modified synthetic route for the large scale preparation of BTPPhen based ligand systems which avoids the use of hazardous SeO_2 . Significantly, we have also demonstrated that CyMe₄-BTPPhen (**3**) and three novel analogues, exhibit predictable extraction behavior in equilibrated systems. This predictability substantially enhances their suitability for future industrial scale partitioning processes such as the SANEX. Order of magnitude differences in the distribution ratios of the four ligands were observed, yet all were found to have comparable selectivity for Am(III) over Eu(III) ($SF_{Am/Eu} \approx 110$) at equilibrium. This behavior is in contrast to that of a series of substituted BTP's (**1**) for which both distribution ratios and selectivity for Am(III) over Eu(III) increased as a function of ligand basicity.³⁴ Furthermore, a less pronounced influence of substitution on extraction properties was found for BTPPhens substituted at the 5- or 5,6-positions.²⁰ For the first time, we have shown that complexation kinetics are substantially affected by backbone functionalisation. This paves the way for the design of future ligand systems that provide enhanced extraction kinetics. Evaluating the basicity, preferred stoichiometry and HNO_3 dependence behavior of the ligands has provided a preliminary insight into the potential extraction mechanisms taking place, allowing the previously unexplained HNO_3 independence of parent ligand **3** to be qualitatively rationalised. 4,7-phenyl-CyMe₄-BTPPhen (**35**) is a CHON compliant ligand which demonstrates extremely promising properties, including enhanced metal ion extraction kinetics, and provides a promising alternative to lead compound **3**.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information available: Full experimental details, key NMR spectra, solvent extraction procedures, TRLFS setup and procedures and X-ray crystallographic data are provided. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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Notes

*Pre-equilibrium values.

*The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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