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The interaction of Eu(III) with organoborates – a further approach to understand the complexation in the An/Ln(III)–borate system†

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The formation equilibria of salicylatoborate, lactatoborate and 3-hydroxybutyratoborate were studied by means of ¹¹B NMR spectroscopy. The smaller the pK_a of the respective organic acid, the higher is the formation constant of the organoborate. The complexation of Eu(III) with salicylatoborate and lactatoborate was investigated by means of TRLFS (time-resolved laser-induced fluorescence spectroscopy) and ¹¹B NMR spectroscopy, yielding complexation constants lg β₁₁⁰ = 2.6–3.2. A Eu(III)–3-hydroxybutyrate complex was characterized by TRLFS and ¹H NMR spectroscopy (lg β₁₁⁰ = 2.89). DFT calculations of the investigated Eu(III)–organoborates and inorganic Eu(III)–(poly)borates provided information about the Eu(III) coordination (most likely chelate). They support the hypothesis that the complexation of Eu(III) with organic as well as inorganic borate structures containing the binding site "B(OR)₄[–]" (R = H, threefold coordinated boron center(s), organic moiety) is comparable.

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Introduction

Great efforts have been made worldwide to find suitable environments for the safe storage of high-level radioactive wastes. In many countries it is agreed that these wastes should be stored in deep geological formations (salt, argillaceous rock, crystalline rock). Safety and risk assessment of a nuclear waste repository has to consider the case of water ingress, which would initiate corrosion and dissolution processes of the stored inventory (container material, radioactive waste), the backfill and host rock components. Trivalent actinides such as americium, curium and, under reducing conditions, plutonium, will significantly contribute to the long-term radio-toxicity of the spent nuclear fuel.¹ Any reliable estimation of their migration behavior in the near and far field of such a repository requires both process understanding and data to parameterize the respective reactive transport models. In the last few decades large amounts of data concerning the chemistry of trivalent actinides, like complexation with organic and

inorganic ligands as well as solubility, have been generated. Several thermodynamic databases are summarizing them.^{2–5} However, only recently the actinide–borate system has attracted more attention^{6–10} though borates are ubiquitous. In the context of nuclear waste repositories they are obtained – naturally as well as technologically – from different sources, *e.g.*, salt deposits and brines, and corroded glass coquilles in which the high-level radioactive waste is fused.^{6,9,11} So far, knowledge about the complexation of (poly)borates with trivalent actinides has been insufficient in order to estimate a possible mobilization of actinides by (poly)borates in a nuclear waste repository.

Borkowski *et al.* investigated in their pioneering work the complexation of Nd(III) (as an analog for trivalent actinides) in borate solutions considering conditions typical for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad, New Mexico, USA.⁶ From solubility experiments they determined a Nd(III) borate complexation constant lg β₁₁⁰ = 4.55.⁶ This complex was considered to be a predominant actinide(III) species under the WIPP brine conditions (up to 160 mM borate, pH_c = 8–9), also influencing the actinide–carbonate complexation.^{6,12} In a previous work, we demonstrated that the complexation constant of the trivalent europium (as another chemical analog for trivalent actinides) with (poly)borates is smaller (lg β₁₁⁰ ~ 2.6) than expected.⁹ Several difficulties (precipitation of the metal borates, metal hydroxide complexation and precipitation at higher pH) made the investigation of this system very challenging. Therefore, approximations had to be made in order to

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obtain a complexation constant for the An/Ln(III)–(poly)borate system (An = actinide, Ln = lanthanide).⁹

In the present work, a completely different approach was drafted to support the $\lg \beta_{11}^{(0)}$ values obtained previously for Eu(III)–(poly)borate complexes⁹ using organoborates as structural representatives for borate compounds.

The simplest form of a borate species is the monoborate anion. Due to the high dissociation constant of boric acid ($pK_a = 9.13$, our data by potentiometric titration, see below) the monoborate anion exists in considerable amounts only in the high alkaline pH range. There, unfortunately, complexation studies with trivalent actinides or lanthanides are next to impossible, due to the formation of strong metal hydroxide complexes, which could even precipitate. Therefore, an alternative experimental approach under acidic conditions was devised. The binding site to the metal ion is the structural unit $B(OR)_4^-$ containing a fourfold coordinated boron center with a negative charge. Our hypothesis is that all borates (inorganic, organic) containing this $B(OR)_4^-$ unit ($R = H$, other threefold coordinated boron center(s), organic moieties, thereby including also the simple monoborate anion and inorganic polyborates with one binding site) exhibit a comparable complexation behavior concerning trivalent lanthanides or actinides.

Organoborates form a group of compounds containing such a $B(OR)_4^-$ unit. The literature describes the formation of these organoborates by reactions of either boric acid with hydroxycarboxylates or the monoborate anion with polyols (Fig. 1).^{13,14} In contrast to the polyol based organoborates the ones based on hydroxycarboxylates are formed (and are stable) in the acidic pH range. Here, metal complexation studies can be carried out with good prospects. Hence, hydroxycarboxylate based organoborates were used to study the complexation with Eu(III).

Primarily, the objective of this work was to confirm our hypothesis experimentally investigating the complexation of Eu(III) with different organoborates. Namely, we wanted to know to what extent the ring size (five- and six-membered) of the respective organoborate and the nature of the organic moiety bound to the $B(OR)_4^-$ unit influence the Eu(III) complexation. Consequently, for the first time different Eu(III)–

organoborate complexes are described with specific thermodynamic values.

Salicylatoborate, lactatoborate and 3-hydroxybutyratoborate were chosen as complexing organic borate ligands (Fig. S1†). Because the complexation reactions of Eu(III) with the (pure) carboxylates have to be considered in the calculation of the Eu(III)–organoborate complex formation constants, it is of advantage that these reactions with the chosen carboxylates are well characterized.

By TRLFS (time-resolved laser-induced fluorescence spectroscopy) and ^{11}B NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) spectroscopy we were able to study the Eu(III)–organoborate complexation from two opposite perspectives: TRLFS probes the metal site, where changes in the Eu(III) speciation can be observed with high sensitivity and selectivity at low metal concentrations ($\sim 10^{-5}$ M), whereas NMR provides a view of the ligand (organoborate) and its speciation changes in the presence of Eu(III). Due to the paramagnetism of Eu^{3+} , the signals of molecules interacting with the europium ion are shifted considerably with only low signal broadening.^{15–17} The Eu(III) concentration dependent paramagnetic induced shift¹⁸ was used here to determine the complexation constant of the Eu(III)–salicylatoborate and Eu(III)–lactatoborate.

Density functional theory (DFT) calculations are useful to test the hypothesis that borates with the structural unit $B(OR)_4^-$ have comparable complexation properties to An/Ln(III). Therefore, in this work different borate structures (inorganic (poly)borates, organoborates) and the respective Eu(III) complex structures were calculated. This also provided further insights into the coordination of Eu(III) with the borate structures.

One prerequisite for the Eu(III) organoborate complexation studies is the pK_a values of the organic compounds used (salicylic, lactic and 3-hydroxybutyric acid) and boric acid. They were determined by potentiometric titration. Furthermore, the formation constants of the organoborates were obtained from ^{11}B NMR experiments. The Eu(III)–salicylate and Eu(III)–lactate complexation constants were determined by TRLFS or obtained from the literature. A complexation constant for the 1 : 1 Eu(III)–3-hydroxybutyrate complex was determined from TRLFS and 1H NMR spectroscopic data.

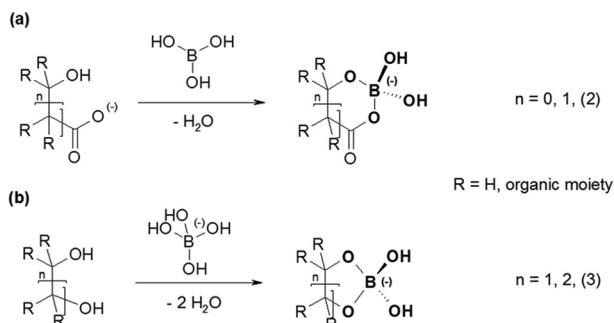


Fig. 1 General structures of organoborates resulting from the reaction of (a) boric acid with hydroxycarboxylates and (b) the monoborate anion with polyols.

Experimental section

Chemicals and materials

Solutions were prepared from chemicals of analytical grade and deionized water. Sodium salicylate (Sigma Aldrich), sodium L-lactate (Sigma Aldrich), sodium D/L-3-hydroxybutyrate (Fluka) and boric acid (Merck) were used without further purification. The total boron concentration ($c_{B, \text{total}}$) was adjusted with boric acid. A Eu(III) stock solution (30 mM) was prepared by dissolving Eu_2O_3 (Aldrich) in 0.1 M $HClO_4$. Its concentration was verified by ICP-MS (Elan 9000, Perkin Elmer). Solid $EuCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ (Aldrich) was used to adjust higher Eu(III) concentrations (up to 50 mM). All samples for potentiometric titration



and TRLFS experiments were prepared at 0.1 M ionic strength (NaClO_4 (Merck)). The pH measurements (adjustment, potentiometric titration) were carried out with glass electrodes (SCHOTT) calibrated with buffer solutions (NIST/PTB standard buffers). The pH of the solutions was adjusted with NaOH or HClO_4 (Merck).

Determination of pK_a of boric, salicylic, lactic and 3-hydroxybutyric acid

Potentiometric titration series were carried out with solutions containing varying concentrations of boric acid, salicylate, lactate or 3-hydroxybutyrate prepared at $\sim\text{pH}$ 2 under ambient conditions ($T = 22^\circ\text{C}$, $p_{\text{CO}_2} = 10^{-3.5}$ bar). 20 mL of each solution were automatically titrated (736 GP Titrino/TiNet 2.50, Metrohm) up to pH 12 under a N_2 -atmosphere in a temperature adjustable titration vessel at 22°C by adding 0.1 M NaOH (carbonate-free). The dynamic titration procedure was used. 60 seconds after adding NaOH the pH measurements were initiated.

Formation of organoborates

Solutions with varying total organic (salicylate/lactate/3-hydroxybutyrate) and total boron concentrations were prepared at pH 5 under ambient conditions one day prior to the ^{11}B NMR measurements. The total boron concentration was used in large excess so that the 1 : 1 organoborate compound is formed exclusively. Any polyborate formation is negligible under these pH conditions in both the salicylatoborate and lactatoborate systems.⁹

Eu(III) complexation by salicylate and 3-hydroxybutyrate (3-HB)

For the TRLFS studies solutions with varying total salicylate/3-HB concentrations were prepared at pH 5.5 under ambient conditions. 2 mL of each solution were transferred into a quartz cuvette. 2 μL of the 30 mM Eu(III) stock solution were added to this volume to set total Eu(III) concentration as 3×10^{-5} M. The samples were titrated from pH 5.5 down to around pH 2 by adding appropriate amounts of HClO_4 . After each titration step a stationary europium TRLFS spectrum was recorded.

For the ^1H NMR measurements solutions with a constant 5 mM total 3-HB concentration were prepared at pH 5.17 under ambient conditions before adding appropriate amounts of $\text{EuCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to adjust up to 50 mM total Eu(III) concentration.

Eu(III) -organoborate complexation studies

For the TRLFS studies solutions with varying total organic (salicylate/lactate) and total boron concentrations were prepared at pH 4.4 under ambient conditions. The total boron concentration was adjusted up to 0.4 M to provide high-level conversion of the organic compound into the respective organoborate. The formation of polyborates can be excluded under such experimental conditions.⁹ One day after the solution preparation, 2 mL of a solution with adjusted total organic and boron concentrations was transferred into a

quartz cuvette. 2 μL of the 30 mM Eu(III) stock solution was added to this volume to adjust the total Eu(III) concentration to 3×10^{-5} M. The samples were titrated from pH 4.4 down to around pH 2 by adding appropriate amounts of HClO_4 . After each titration step the stationary and, in some cases, also the time-resolved europium luminescence spectra were recorded.

For the ^{11}B NMR measurements solutions with a constant total organic concentration (5 mM or 10 mM salicylate; 5 mM lactate) and a total boron concentration (200 mM) were prepared at pH 5 under ambient conditions one day prior to the addition of appropriate amounts of $\text{EuCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to adjust up to 50 mM total Eu(III) concentration.

Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy

The NMR spectra of the 10 mM salicylate solution series were recorded on a Varian Unity Inova 400 spectrometer with a field strength of 9.4 T, corresponding to a ^{11}B resonance frequency of 128.4 MHz, using a 5 mm direct detection broadband probe. The spectra of the 5 mM salicylate, lactate, and 3-hydroxybutyrate series were recorded on an Agilent DD2-600 MHz NMR system, operating at 14.1 T with the corresponding ^1H and ^{11}B resonance frequencies of 599.8 and 192.4 MHz, respectively, using a 5 mm broadband (OneNMRTM) probe and a quarter-wave switch for ^{11}B . As an experimental setup the 5 mm NMR tube (quartz) containing the aqueous (H_2O) solution was equipped with a D_2O filled coaxial quartz insert for a deuterium lock. As the investigations were performed in H_2O , suppression of the ^1H water signal was mandatory, and achieved by a presaturation pulse sequence, applying a 2 s presaturation pulse with an offset on resonance of the water signal frequency (varying with the Eu(III) concentration) prior to the detection pulse. For ^1H and ^{11}B experiments the measurements were quantitatively obtained by application of $\pi/6$ and $\pi/2$ pulses, respectively, and relaxation delays $\geq 5 \times T_1$, the latter being shortened with increasing Eu(III) concentration. ^1H and ^{11}B chemical shifts (δ) are referenced externally with respect to TMS (tetramethylsilane) in CDCl_3 and BF_3 etherate in CDCl_3 , respectively.

Time-resolved laser-induced fluorescence spectroscopy (TRLFS)

A Nd:YAG-OPO laser system (Continuum) was used for the TRLFS measurements of the europium containing solutions. The solutions were stirred and stationary as well as time-resolved europium spectra were recorded with an excitation wavelength of 394 nm, a constant time window of 1 ms, a pulse energy of 2–3 mJ and an optical multichannel analyzer (spectrograph (Oriel MS 257) and ICCD camera (Andor iStar)). Stationary spectra were recorded under the following conditions: wavelength detection range 565–650 nm, 1200 lines per mm grating (0.2 nm resolution), and 3000 accumulations. Time-resolved spectra were recorded under the following conditions: wavelength detection range 440–780 nm, 300 lines per mm grating (0.7 nm resolution), 100 accumulations, and delay time steps 15–40 μs .

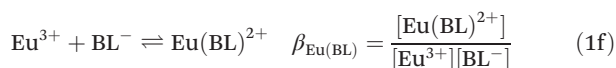
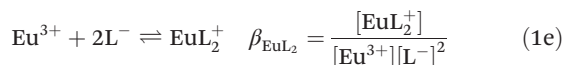
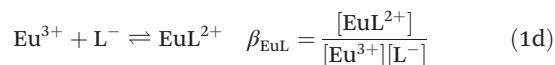
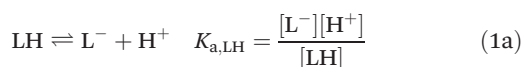


Density functional theory (DFT) calculations

DFT calculations of organic and inorganic borate structures and respective Eu(III) complexes were performed using the Gaussian 09¹⁹ program. Geometries were optimized in the aqueous phase at the B3LYP level using the CPCM solvation model with UAHF radii.²⁰ Two additional DFT functionals, namely TPSSH and PBE0, were tested for organic and inorganic borate complexes without europium. ¹¹B NMR spectra were calculated using the optimized geometry. The large core effective core potential (LC-ECP) as well as the corresponding basis set suggested by Dolg *et al.*²¹ was used for europium. For O, C, B, and H, all-electron valence triple- ζ basis set plus polarization and diffuse functions²² have been used. More details of the DFT calculations are described in our previous publication.²³

Data analysis

The following chemical reactions were considered for the subsequent analysis procedures, eqn (1a)–(f):



where LH = organic acid (salicylic, lactic or 3-hydroxybutyric acid), L^- = deprotonated organic acid (salicylate (Sal), lactate (Lac), 3-hydroxybutyrate (3-HB)), BH = boric acid, B^- = deprotonated boric acid (monoborate), BL^- = organoborate (salicylato-borate (BSal), lactatoborate (BLac), 3-hydroxybutyrato-borate (B-3-HB)), $\text{EuL}^{2+} = 1:1$ Eu(III)–organic complex (Eu(III)–salicylate (Eu–Sal), Eu(III)–lactate (Eu–Lac), Eu(III)–3-hydroxybutyrate (Eu–3-HB)), $\text{EuL}_2^+ = 1:2$ Eu(III)–organic complex, $\text{Eu}(\text{BL})^{2+} = 1:1$ Eu(III)–organoborate complex (Eu(III)–salicylato-borate (Eu–BSal), Eu(III)–lactatoborate (Eu–BLac)), K_{a} = acid dissociation constant, K_{BL} = formation constant of organoborate, β = complexation constant.

The $\text{p}K_{\text{a}}$ values of the organic acids and boric acid were calculated from the potentiometric titration data by means of the software Hyperquad2008.²⁴ Applications of this software are demonstrated elsewhere.^{25–27}

The organoborate formation constants K_{BL} were calculated from ¹¹B NMR data by means of the software HySS, version 4.0.31.²⁸ K_{BL} were iteratively determined by varying the K_{BL} value until the calculated free boric acid and organoborate concentrations were equal to those determined by ¹¹B NMR

spectroscopy (integrating the concentration proportional ¹¹B signal areas).

The complexation constants of the Eu(III)–organoborate complexes $\beta_{\text{Eu}(\text{BL})}$ were calculated from ¹¹B NMR spectroscopic data by analyzing the Eu(III) concentration dependent chemical shift, δ_{obs} , of the organoborate (Fig. 2, and S2†).

The observed ¹¹B chemical shift of the organoborate signal, δ_{obs} , is an average of the chemical shifts of the free and Eu(III) bound organoborate weighed by their respective molar fractions (fast exchange approximation). In addition, a contribution of the bulk susceptibility ($\Delta\delta_{\text{susc}}$) increasingly enhanced due to the rising Eu(III) concentration has to be considered, eqn (2a).

$$\delta_{\text{obs}} = \sum_i x_i \delta_i + \Delta\delta_{\text{susc}} \quad (2\text{a})$$

It is assumed that the bulk susceptibility affects all components – organoborates, free boric acid and solvent – equally and isotropically. After subtraction of the bulk susceptibility contribution term, $\Delta\delta_{\text{susc}}$, the effective signal position, δ_{obs}^* , of the organoborate was obtained, eqn (2b.1) and (2b.2). $\Delta\delta_{\text{susc}}$ can be estimated from chemical shift changes of signals of molecules that virtually do not interact with Eu(III), such as $\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$ and bulk H_2O . These changes are due to the difference in the ¹¹B and ¹H chemical shifts of the $\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$ and H_2O signals, respectively, in the respective Eu(III) containing systems ($\delta_{\text{B}(\text{OH})_3}$ or $\delta_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$) and the Eu(III) free system ($\delta_{\text{B}(\text{OH})_3}^\#$ or $\delta_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^\#$).

$$\delta_{\text{obs}}^* = \delta_{\text{obs}} - (\delta_{\text{B}(\text{OH})_3} - \delta_{\text{B}(\text{OH})_3}^\#) \quad \text{for } ^{11}\text{B NMR} \quad (2\text{b.1})$$

or

$$\delta_{\text{obs}}^* = \delta_{\text{obs}} - (\delta_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - \delta_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^\#) \quad \text{for } ^1\text{H NMR} \quad (2\text{b.2})$$

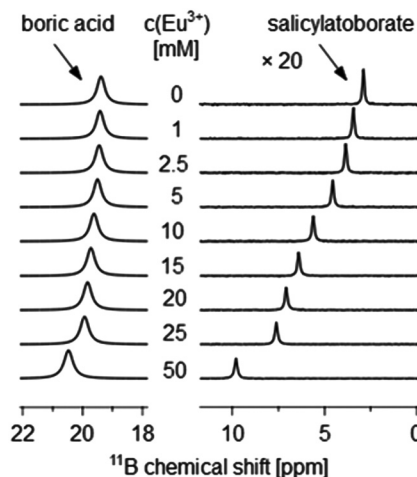


Fig. 2 ¹¹B NMR spectra of aqueous solutions at pH 5 containing 5 mM salicylate, 200 mM total boron and varying Eu(III) concentrations as indicated; salicylato-borate signals enhanced by a factor of 20.



In conclusion δ_{obs}^* is expressed as follows (eqn (2c)) according to eqn (2a):

$$\delta_{\text{obs}}^* = x_{\text{free}}\delta_{\text{free}} + x_{\text{complex}}\delta_{\text{complex}}^* = x_{\text{free}}\delta_{\text{free}} + (1 - x_{\text{free}})\delta_{\text{complex}}^* \quad (2c)$$

The ^{11}B chemical shift of the organoborate, δ_{free} , was obtained from the ^{11}B NMR spectrum of the Eu(III) free organoborate solution. The ^{11}B chemical shift of the completely Eu(III) bound organoborate, $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$, was determined by fitting the corrected data points δ_{obs}^* by an asymptotic function of the Eu(III) concentration (Fig. 3 and S3†). The limit of this function at infinite Eu(III) concentrations represents $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$. An example for the determination of $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$ via the asymptotic fit is shown in Fig. 3. The values of δ_{free} and $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$ for BSal and BLac are summarized in Table 1. From the ^{11}B NMR signal positions of the organoborate, δ_{obs}^* , the mole fraction x of free and Eu(III) bound organoborates was deduced, eqn (2d) and (2e).

$$x_{\text{free}} = \frac{\delta_{\text{obs}}^* - \delta_{\text{complex}}^*}{\delta_{\text{free}} - \delta_{\text{complex}}^*} \quad (2d)$$

$$x_{\text{complex}} = 1 - x_{\text{free}} \quad (2e)$$

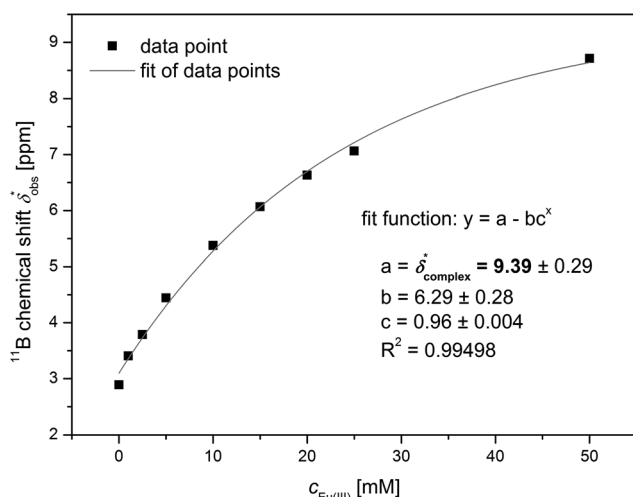


Fig. 3 Determination of $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$ of the Eu(III) salicylatoborate complex from ^{11}B NMR spectroscopic data (5 mM salicylate, 200 mM total boron, varying Eu(III) concentrations).

Table 1 Values for δ_{free} and $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$ of the investigated organoborates

Organoborate	$c_{\text{organic, total}}$ [mM]	$c_{\text{B, total}}$ [mM]	δ_{free} [ppm]	$\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$ [ppm]
BSal	5	200	2.9	9.4 (± 0.3)
BSal	10	200	2.9	9.2 (± 0.4)
BLac	5	200	6.3	26.3 (± 4.8)

With the information of the fractions of free (x_{free}) and Eu(III) bound organoborates (x_{complex}) complexation constants were determined by the described iterative procedure using the speciation program HySS.²⁸ The complexation constant of the Eu(III)–organoborate in the speciation model was varied until the calculated free and Eu(III) bound organoborate concentrations are equal to those determined by ^{11}B NMR spectroscopy.

In a similar way $\beta_{\text{Eu(3-HB)}}$ was determined from ^1H NMR spectroscopic data (Fig. S4 and S5†). The ^1H chemical shifts of 3-HB, δ_{free} ($\text{CH-OH/CH}_2/\text{CH}_3$), were obtained from the Eu(III) free 3-HB solution (Fig. S4†). The ^1H chemical shifts of the completely Eu(III) bound 3-HB, $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$ ($\text{CH-OH/CH}_2/\text{CH}_3$), were determined by plotting δ_{obs}^* ($\text{CH-OH/CH}_2/\text{CH}_3$) vs. the Eu(III) concentration (Fig. S5†). δ_{obs}^* ($\text{CH-OH/CH}_2/\text{CH}_3$) was obtained by correcting δ_{obs} ($\text{CH-OH/CH}_2/\text{CH}_3$) with $\Delta\delta_{\text{susc}}$ of bulk water (eqn (2b.2)). The corrected data points were fitted by an asymptotic function (Fig. S5†). The values of δ_{free} ($\text{CH-OH/CH}_2/\text{CH}_3$) and $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$ ($\text{CH-OH/CH}_2/\text{CH}_3$) for 3-HB are summarized in Table S1.† With the information of the fractions of free (x_{free} ($\text{CH-OH/CH}_2/\text{CH}_3$)) and Eu(III) bound 3-HB (x_{complex} ($\text{CH-OH/CH}_2/\text{CH}_3$)), Table S1,† a complexation constant for the 1 : 1 Eu(III)–3-hydroxybutyrate complex was determined by the described iterative procedure (see above) using the program HySS.²⁸

Usually, europium luminescence spectra are analyzed in terms of $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_0$ (at ~ 578 nm; forbidden for the europium aqua ion ($\text{Eu(III)}_{\text{aq}}$)), $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_1$ (at ~ 592 nm) and $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_2$ (at ~ 616 nm) transition bands. The analysis of the TRLFS spectra was carried out using the software Origin™ (version 7.5G, OriginLab Corporation). Stationary and time-resolved raw spectra were baseline corrected. In addition, the stationary spectra were normalized to the $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_1$ transition, because the luminescence intensity caused by this transition is independent of the chemical environment of europium.²⁹ The time-resolved luminescence spectra of the Eu(III)–organoborate complexation systems were analyzed by parallel factor analysis (PARAFAC),³⁰ successfully applied before in a broad variety of research fields,^{31–34} and in the inorganic Eu(III)–(poly)borate complexation system.⁹ From PARAFAC the luminescence lifetimes of pure Eu(III) species and Eu(III) species distributions were obtained. The Eu(III) speciation serves as a basis to calculate the complexation constant for the Eu(III)–organoborate complexes. The complexation constant was determined by the described iterative procedure (see above) using the program HySS.²⁸ The stationary TRLFS data from the pH titration series to determine the complexation constants of the Eu–Sal complex β_{EuSal} and Eu–3-HB complex $\beta_{\text{Eu(3-HB)}}$ as well as the complexation constants of the Eu–BSal complex $\beta_{\text{Eu(BSal)}}$ were analyzed using the software HypSpec.³⁵ Applications of this software can be found in various studies.^{36–39}

Our determined values of pK_a , $\lg K_{\text{BL}}$ and $\lg \beta$ were extrapolated to infinite dilution, following the extended Debye–Hückel approach as published by Davies, 1962.⁴⁰

Throughout the paper all given uncertainties correspond to 2σ , i.e., the 95% confidence level.



Results and discussion

Determination of pK_a of organic acids and boric acid

The determined pK_a values of salicylic, lactic, 3-hydroxybutyric and boric acid are summarized in Table 2, showing good agreement with the literature data (Table 2). The pK_a values are required for the calculation of β_{EuL} , K_{BL} and $\beta_{Eu(BL)}$ as described in the subsequent sections.

Formation of organoborates

For the theoretical considerations the solution structures of BSaI and BLac were optimized at the B3LYP level and are presented in Fig. 4a and b. For comparison of the $B(OR)_4^-$ unit in different borate compounds (inorganic, organic), and discussion of the hypothesis later on, the solution structures of triborate ($B_3O_3(OH)_4^-$), pentaborate ($B_5O_6(OH)_4^-$) and monoborate ($B(OH)_4^-$) were also calculated and are shown in Fig. 4c–e.

Table 2 pK_a values of organic acids and boric acid, determined within this work ($T = 22^\circ\text{C}$, bold text) in comparison with the literature ($T = 25^\circ\text{C}$); deviation: 2σ

LH	pK_a ($I = 0.1\text{ M}$)	pK_a^0 ($I = 0$) ^a
Salicylic acid	2.83 ± 0.04 2.77, ⁴¹ 2.81, ⁴² 2.82 ⁴³	3.04 ± 0.04
Lactic acid	3.73 ± 0.01 3.62 ⁴⁴ , 3.69 ⁴⁵ , 3.77 ⁴⁶	3.94 ± 0.01
3-Hydroxybutyric acid	4.39 ± 0.02 4.34 ⁴⁷	4.60 ± 0.02
Boric acid	9.13 ± 0.04 8.98 ⁴⁸ , 9.05 ⁴⁹	9.34 ± 0.04

^a Extrapolation to infinite dilution according to the Davies approach.⁴⁰

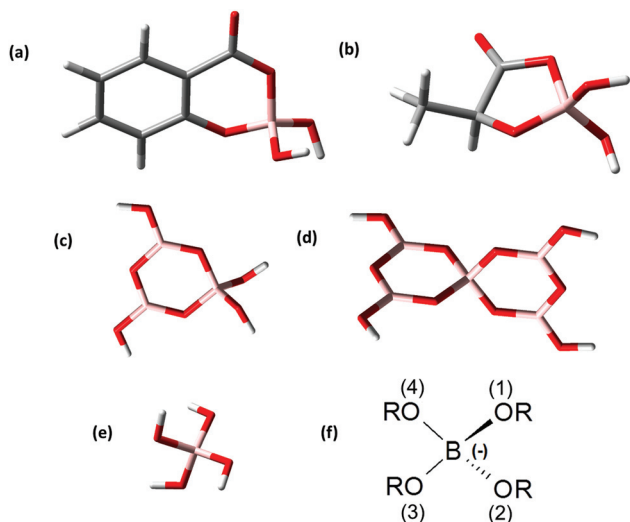


Fig. 4 Optimized structures of (a) salicylatoborate, (b) lactatoborate, (c) triborate $B_3O_3(OH)_4^-$, (d) pentaborate $B_5O_6(OH)_4^-$, and (e) monoborate $B(OH)_4^-$; pink: boron, red: oxygen, white: hydrogen, grey: carbon; (f) general $B(OR)_4^-$ unit ($R = H$, other threefold coordinated boron center (s), organic moieties).

The general borate structure ($B(OR)_4^-$ unit) occurring in all the considered borates is shown in Fig. 4f. For the attribution of the structural parameters from DFT calculations (bond lengths, angles) the atoms are numbered in the general $B(OR)_4^-$ unit (Fig. 4f).

The $B(OR)_4^-$ units in all calculated borate structures exhibit only slight deviations concerning the determined B–O bond lengths and O–B–O angles (Table 3). In the BLac structure the O(3)–B–O(4) angle is smaller than in other borate structures due to the formation of a five-membered ring. The structural parameters of BLac are in good agreement with the calculated glycolatoborate structure (five-membered ring).⁵⁰ Furthermore, in the organoborate structures the B–O(4) bond is somewhat longer (on average $\sim 0.07\text{ \AA}$) than the B–O(1/2/3) bond. This is not the case in the inorganic borate structures. The bond B–O(4) is longer in the organoborates, because the electrons of O(4) are involved in the mesomerism of the ester group. Nevertheless, in all calculated borate structures the structural parameters of the $B(OR)_4^-$ unit are almost identical, thus, allowing the conclusion that these borate structures should have a comparable complexation behavior to $An/Ln(III)$, as expected in our hypothesis (see the Introduction section).

The formation of BSaI, BLac and B-3-HB was studied by means of ^{11}B NMR spectroscopy.

The existence of organoborates can be clearly verified by specific ^{11}B NMR signals. In the ^{11}B NMR spectrum of the organic–boron system two characteristic signals were found. A signal at 19.3 ppm appears in every ^{11}B NMR spectrum. It can be assigned to boric acid.^{9,51} According to DFT calculations at the B3LYP level, the ^{11}B chemical shift of boric acid appears at 19.8 ppm (relative to BF_3 etherate), Table S2,† which is in agreement with the NMR experiments. Furthermore ^{11}B chemical shifts at 2.9, 6.3, and 1.1 ppm for the salicylate–boron, lactate–boron and 3-hydroxybutyrate–boron systems, respectively, were observed (Fig. S6†). The former two chemical shifts are assigned to BSaI and BLac, respectively, being in very good agreement with the DFT calculated ^{11}B chemical shifts of 2.5 ppm and 6.1 ppm (Table S2†). The ^{11}B chemical shift of BSaI is also in good agreement with the literature.⁵²

To evaluate the reliability of the B3LYP functional for the borate system, we additionally tested the TPSSH and PBE0 functionals for several organic and inorganic borate complexes. Structural parameters as well as NMR chemical shifts from these calculations are shown in Table S2.† The deviation of B–O bond distances among different theories never exceeds 0.01 \AA and the structural agreement is excellent. The accuracy of the ^{11}B NMR chemical shift using these three different functionals is at a comparable level. For the sake of consistency with our previous studies on Eu complexes,²³ we decided to use the B3LYP functional in this study.

Difficulties arose in the 3-HB–boron system. DFT calculations at the B3LYP level predicted ^{11}B chemical shifts for B-3-HB at 2.2 ppm and 2.5 ppm for L- and D-isomers, respectively (Table S2†). However, no chemical shift at 2.2 ppm ($\pm 0.5\text{ ppm}$) was observed in the NMR spectrum, and only an unexpected signal at 1.1 ppm occurred. The DFT calculations



Table 3 Overview about the structural parameters (bond lengths in [Å], angles in [°]) of different optimized organoborates and inorganic (poly)borates; numbering according to Fig. 4f

	BSal	BLac	Glycolatoborate ^b	B(OH) ₄ [−]	B ₃ O ₃ (OH) ₄ [−]	B ₅ O ₆ (OH) ₄ [−]
B–O(1)	1.455	1.447	1.39	1.495	1.466	1.477
B–O(2)	1.443	1.462		1.474	1.466	1.477
B–O(3)	1.494	1.471	1.50	1.484	1.493	1.480
B–O(4)	1.520 ^a	1.552 ^a	1.58 ^a	1.482	1.497	1.477
O(1)–B–O(2)	115	113	112	113	113	111
O(2)–B–O(3)	111	115		110	106	109
O(3)–B–O(4)	109	102	102	113	110	111
O(1)–B–O(4)	111	112		111	106	109

^a Oxygen atom bound to the carbonyl-carbon atom. ^b Ref. 50.

for all but this organoborate compound predicted the positions of the NMR signals very precisely. Thus, the missing 2.2 ppm signal means that there is no or only a very weak formation of B–3-HB (at least below the detection limit of the NMR spectrometer).

The signal at 1.1 ppm has most likely to be assigned to another borate species. Two possible explanations of this signal exist. A first explanation can be derived from the literature. Miyazaki *et al.* described a ¹¹B NMR signal at 1.8 ppm in the ethane-1,2-diol/propane-1,3-diol-borate system assigned to an organoborate ester, where the fourfold coordinated boron center is maintained but no ring structure is formed.⁵³ Therefore, the ¹¹B NMR signal of this non-chelate monodentate organoborate ester is comparable to the free monoborate anion (1.7 ppm⁵⁴). The formation of such an organoborate structure could also be the case in the 3-HB–boron system. The DFT calculated chemical shift of this organoborate species would be 2.1 ppm. The second explanation is derived from the experimental conditions. The total boron concentration used in this system was 0.6 M and 0.7 M (at pH 5), *i.e.*, higher than in the other two investigated organic–boron systems. Thus, the signal could be attributed to the pentaborate anion (1.2 ppm). At concentrations above 0.5 M *c*_{B,total} and pH 5 a slight polyborate formation was observed by ¹¹B NMR spectroscopy in a previous work.⁹ Because of the high signal position similarity the occurrence of pentaborate is the most likely explanation for the discrepancy between the calculated and measured signal position of the supposed B–3-HB. As a result the formation of this species is very weak and is not measureable by NMR.

It seems that the ring size of the formed organoborate has a stronger influence on the ¹¹B chemical shift than the nature of the organic moiety (*e.g.*, inductive effect) bound to the B(OR)₄[−] unit. The ¹¹B chemical shift of BLac (6.3 ppm), possessing a five-membered ring, is remarkably more downfield shifted than that of BSa (2.9 ppm) or B–3-HB (chemical shift not observed, but calculated to be ~2.2 ppm), where six-membered rings are formed. The ring size effect on the ¹¹B chemical shift of organoborates and, therefore, the differentiation of five-membered and six-membered organoborates is also known from the literature.^{53,55,56} The ¹¹B chemical shifts from our DFT calculations based on the optimized organoborate struc-

ture for BLac (6.1 ppm) and BSa (2.5 ppm) support the formation of such rings.

The nature of the organic moiety in the B(OR)₄[−] unit has only a slight influence on the ¹¹B chemical shift of the organoborate compared to the impact of the ring size. Regardless of the ring size, the carbonyl group typically induces downfield shifts of about 1–2 ppm:

BLac (five-membered ring, carbonyl group): $\delta_{\text{obs}} = 6.3$ ppm, ethane-1,2-diol borate (five-membered ring, no carbonyl group): $\delta_{\text{obs}} = 5.6$ ppm,⁵³

BSa (six-membered ring, carbonyl group): $\delta_{\text{obs}} = 2.9$ ppm, propane-1,3-diol borate (six-membered ring, no carbonyl group): $\delta_{\text{obs}} = 1.0$ ppm.⁵³

Regarding the initial hypothesis, from theoretical calculations and NMR studies of organoborates it can be stated that the Eu(III) complexation with organoborates should be not significantly influenced by the nature of the organic moieties at the B(OR)₄[−] unit. The possible effect of organoborate ring size on the reactivity of the B(OR)₄[−] unit concerning Eu(III) is not assessable and remains to be seen in the following described complexation studies.

The formation constants *K*_{BL}, according to eqn (1c), of BSa and BLac were determined from ¹¹B NMR spectroscopic data. A detailed listing of the lg *K*_{BL} values of the investigated organoborates for different composed solutions is shown in Table S3,† and the average values are summarized in Table 4. For BSa and BLac the averaged formation constants, lg *K*_{BL} = 1.10 ± 0.14 and 0.57 ± 0.22, respectively, were obtained. These values are comparable to literature data.^{42,44,50,52,57–62} As discussed above, the formation of B–3-HB is not detectable by ¹¹B NMR spectroscopy. A *K*_{BL} for this species cannot be obtained from NMR experiments. No literature data are available for lg *K*_{BL} of B–3-HB.

Taking into account the very weak formation of B–3-HB, it can be stated that the formation constant of the organoborate increases with decreasing p*K*_a of its corresponding organic acid.

It is noteworthy that the reaction according to eqn (1c) is isocoulombic, *i.e.*, the extrapolation to infinite dilution by following the Davies approach⁴⁰ does not change the value of lg *K*_{BL} determined at *I* = 0.1 M.

An example for a speciation calculation for the investigated organic–boron systems is shown in Fig. 5 (calculated using



Table 4 Organoborate formation constants K_{BL} (according to eqn (1c)) and Eu(III) complexation constants β_{EuL} and β_{EuL_2} (according to eqn (1d) and (e)) determined in this work (bold text) in comparison with the literature; $T = 22\text{--}25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; deviation: 2σ

L	$\lg K_{BL}$		$\lg \beta_{EuL}$		$\lg \beta_{EuL_2}$
	$I = 0.1\text{ M}$	$I = 0\text{ M}^a$	$I = 0.1\text{ M}$	$I = 0\text{ M}^a$	$I = 0.1\text{ M}$
Salicylate	1.10 ± 0.14^b 1.04, ^{42 d} 1.05, ^{52 b} 1.03, ^{57 d} 1.23, ^{59 e} 1.28 ^{60 d}	1.10 ± 0.14^b	2.10 ± 0.26^c 1.84 ^{25 c} 2.02 ^{63 e}	2.74 ± 0.26^c	3.56 ^{25 c} 3.84 ^{63 e}
Lactate	0.57 ± 0.22^b 0.60, ^{44 e} 0.96, ^{61 e} 0.52 ^{64 b}	0.57 ± 0.22^b	2.51 ^{65 c} 3.09 ^{66 e,g}		4.45 ^{65 c} 5.38 ^{66 e,g}
3-Hydroxybutyrate			2.24 ± 0.16^c 2.26 ± 0.10^b	2.89 ± 0.17^f	

^a Extrapolation to infinite dilution according to the Davies approach.⁴⁰ ^b NMR spectroscopy. ^c TRLFS. ^d Photometry. ^e Potentiometry. ^f Average of both methods. ^g Dy(III) instead of Eu(III).

HySS²⁸). In all systems the amount of the respective organoborate reaches its maximum at pH 5–6. At pH > 8 the content of organoborate distinctly decreases, because the concentration of available boric acid decreases (eqn (1b)). Thus, the optimum pH for the existence of organoborates is in the range $pK_a(\text{organic acid}) < \text{pH} < pK_a(\text{boric acid})$ (also found by Van Duin *et al.*⁶⁷).

The very weak formation of B–3-HB made valid complexation experiments with Eu(III) impossible. Nevertheless, a Eu–3-HB complex ($\beta_{Eu(3-HB)}$) was determined from TRLFS and ¹H NMR spectroscopic investigations (see the next subsection).

Eu(III) complexation with 3-hydroxybutyrate (3-HB), salicylate (Sal) and lactate (Lac)

The Eu–3-HB complexation constant $\beta_{Eu(3-HB)}$ (Table 4) was determined from TRLFS and ¹H NMR spectroscopic data (Fig. S4, S5, and Table S1†) processed as described in the

section “Data analysis”. Both spectroscopic methods delivered very similar complexation constants, yielding an average $\lg \beta_{Eu(3-HB)} = 2.25 \pm 0.17$ ($\lg \beta_{Eu(3-HB)}^0 = 2.89 \pm 0.17$). This value is comparable to the complexation constant for the Pr–3-HB complex ($\lg \beta_{Pr(3-HB)} = 2.08^{47}$ (potentiometry), the only comparable system found in the literature).

The complexation constant β_{EuSal} (Table 4) was determined from TRLFS data. The analysis yielded an average $\lg \beta_{EuSal} = 2.10 \pm 0.26$ ($\lg \beta_{EuSal}^0 = 2.74 \pm 0.26$). This value, together with the obtained (pure) stationary luminescence spectrum of the 1 : 1 Eu–Sal complex was used to derive the complexation constant $\beta_{Eu(BSal)}$ from TRLFS data (see below).

Table 4 summarizes $\lg \beta_{EuL}$ for L = Sal/Lac/3-HB and $\lg \beta_{EuL_2}$ for L = Sal/Lac both from this work and the literature. These Eu(III)–organic complexation constants are involved in the determination of $\beta_{Eu(BL)}$. In particular for the lactate system, the 1 : 2 Eu(III) complex is required.

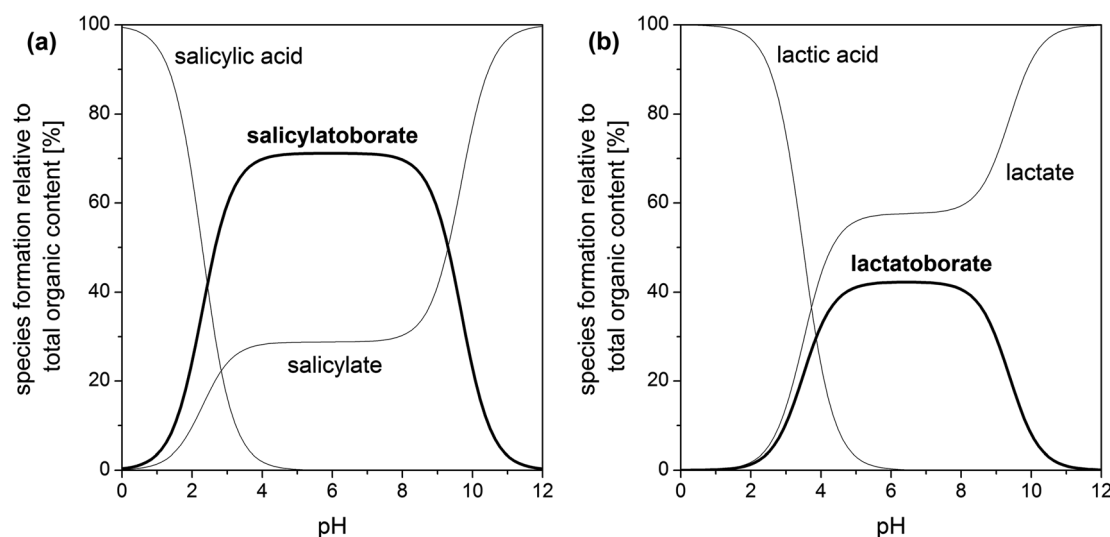


Fig. 5 Speciation of different organic–boron systems for solutions with 5 mM total organic and 200 mM total boron concentration, $I = 0.1\text{ M}$, $T = 22\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (our data for pK_a and K_{BL} taken from Tables 2 and 4): (a) salicylate–boron system and (b) lactate–boron system.



Obviously, the β_{EuLac} and β_{EuLac_2} determined by different experimental methods deviate significantly from each other.⁶⁸ Therefore, the upper and lower limits for β_{EuLac} and β_{EuLac_2} were used to determine the upper and lower limits of $\beta_{\text{Eu(BLac)}}$.

Eu(III)-organoborate complexation studies

The complexation of Eu(III) with BSaI and BLac was studied by means of TRLFS and ¹¹B NMR spectroscopy as well as by DFT calculations.

At first the results of TRLFS studies are presented.

The presence of boric acid as the boron source influences the Eu(III)-organic speciation. This can be shown by comparing the europium luminescence spectra (Fig. 6). The spectra for the Eu(III)-salicylate (Fig. 6, Ia) and Eu(III)-lactate systems (Fig. 6, Ib) clearly differ from the spectra in the presence of boric acid under the same conditions (Fig. 6, IIa and IIb, respectively). There are two explanations for the observed intensity decrease of the ⁵D₀ → ⁷F₀ transition at ~578 nm and ⁵D₀ → ⁷F₂ transition at ~616 nm: (1) removal of free salicylate/lactate (complexing the europium) due to the formation of the respective organoborate, and, (2) different luminescence properties of the Eu(III)-organoborate complex in comparison with the Eu(III)-salicylate/lactate complexes.

The time-resolved luminescence spectra of a series of solutions containing varying concentrations of total boron and constant concentrations of Eu(III) (3×10^{-5} M) and of the organic compound (10 mM) were analyzed by PARAFAC. This provided the Eu(III) speciation for the respective system as shown in Fig. 7. In the Eu(III)-salicylate-boron system as well as in the Eu(III)-lactate-boron system the amount of the Eu(III)-organoborate complex increases with increasing total boron concentration due to the increasing formation of the respective organoborate. Parallel to that a decrease in the formation of the Eu(III)-organic complex(es) can be observed.

This is explainable with the decrease of free available organic content for the Eu(III) complexation due to the increasing formation of the organoborate.

From PARAFAC the luminescence lifetimes of Eu(III) species were extracted (summarized in Fig. 7). The luminescence lifetimes for the Eu-BSaI complex and Eu-BLac complex were determined to be 319 μs and 132 μs, respectively. The luminescence lifetime of the Eu-BLac is comparable to that of the Eu(III)-polyborate complex exhibiting a lifetime of ~150 μs.⁹ This is a first support of our hypothesis that borates with the general B(OR)₄⁻ unit show a comparable complexation behavior concerning trivalent lanthanides (and actinides). The luminescence lifetime of the Eu-BSaI complex calculated with PARAFAC is strongly increased in comparison with the Eu-BLac and -polyborate complex. However, we expect a similar Eu(III) complexation with BSaI as with the other described borate ligands (see the hypothesis).

The BSaI system was the most suitable system to study the Eu(III) complexation at a low metal concentration (3×10^{-5} M) by TRLFS, because of the high formation yield of BSaI and the well characterized Eu(III)-salicylate complexation as the secondary reaction system. Unfortunately, the Eu-BLac TRLFS titration series were very difficult to analyse. Due to the stronger Eu(III)-lactate complexation and more pronounced formation of the 1:2 complex already at low lactate concentrations (in comparison with the salicylate system; see Eu(III) organic speciations in Fig. S7†) a separation of the Eu-BLac complex from the stationary TRLFS titration data was not possible. Only the analysis of the Eu(III) speciation in the Eu(III)-lactate-boron system (Fig. 7b) determined by PARAFAC of the time-resolved spectra gave a hint of the Eu-BLac complexation (see below).

The Eu-BSaI complexation constant was determined from TRLFS pH titration series of solutions containing Eu(III) and

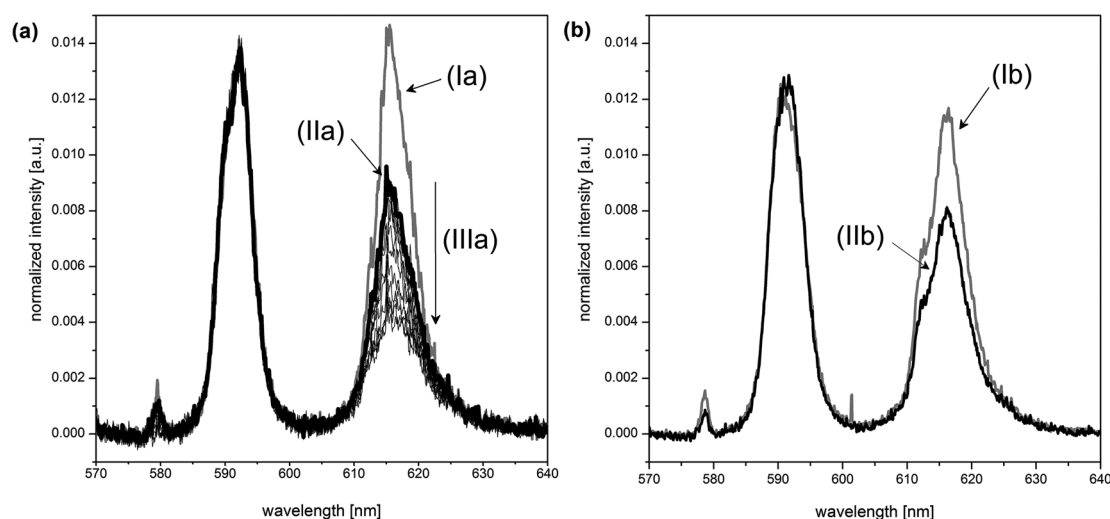


Fig. 6 Influence of boric acid on the spectra in the (a) Eu(III)-salicylate and (b) Eu(III)-lactate system at pH ~4.4 and 3×10^{-5} M Eu(III). Eu luminescence spectra in the presence of (Ia) 10 mM salicylate, (IIa) 10 mM salicylate and 200 mM total boron, (Ib) 2 mM lactate, (IIb) 2 mM lactate and 400 mM total boron, (IIIa) pH titration of a solution containing 3×10^{-5} M Eu(III), 10 mM salicylate and 200 mM total boron down to pH ~2.



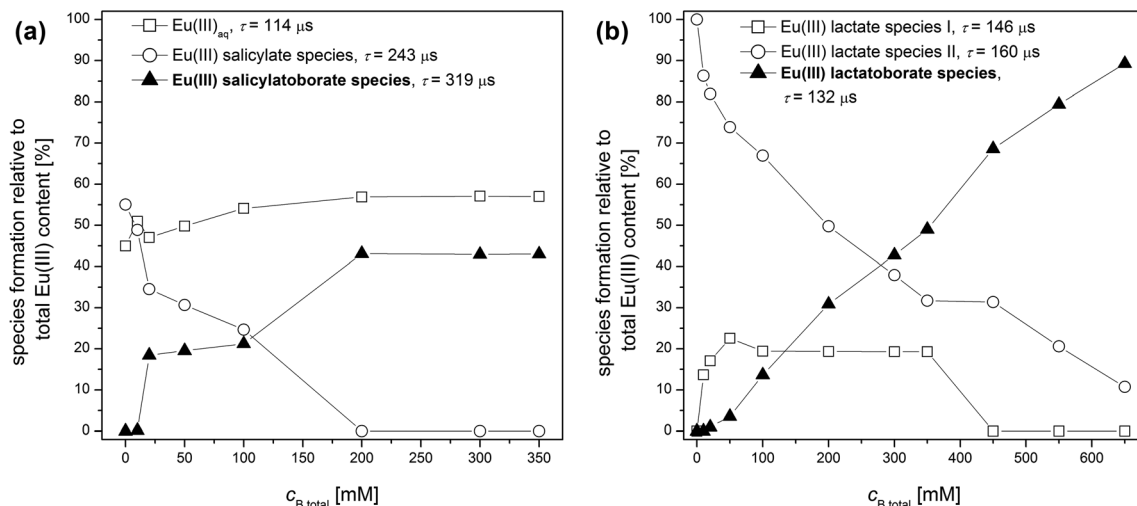


Fig. 7 Europium(III) speciation in solutions containing 3×10^{-5} M Eu(III), 10 mM total organic and varying total boron concentration at pH 5, (a) Eu(III)–salicylate–boron system and (b) Eu(III)–lactate–boron system.

varying total concentrations of both salicylate and boron (e.g., Fig. 6, IIIa). In Table 5 the resulting $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BSal)}}$ (average) according to eqn (1f) is shown. Several values of $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BSal)}}$ are shown

in Table S4.† For the Eu–BSal complex an average of $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BSal)}} = 1.93 \pm 0.48$ was determined.

A complexation constant $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BSal)}} = 2.11 \pm 0.32$ was deduced (Table 5) from PARAFAC of time-resolved luminescence spectra and analysis of the obtained Eu(III) speciation (Fig. 7a). For the Eu(III)–lactate–boron system a complexation constant with a high uncertainty ($\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BLaC)}} = 2.68 \pm 0.92$, Table 5) was determined similarly. However, the Eu(III) complexation with BLac seems to be somewhat stronger (around half order of magnitude) than that with BSal.

In the following section the results of ^{11}B NMR spectroscopic studies are presented and discussed.

It has already been shown above (in the section Eu(III) complexation with 3-hydroxybutyrate (3-HB), salicylate (Sal) and lactate (Lac)) that complexation constants can be derived from NMR spectroscopic data. The Eu(III) induced ^{11}B NMR signal shift of the organoborates (Fig. S2, S3, and Table S5†) was used to determine the complexation constants $\beta_{\text{Eu(BSal)}}$ and $\beta_{\text{Eu(BLaC)}}$ according to eqn (1f). The procedure is described in the “Experimental section”. The resulting $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BL)}}$ (averages) are summarized in Table 5.

The complexation constant for the Eu–BSal complex from TRIFS and ^{11}B NMR spectroscopic data agree very well (Table 5) and $\beta_{\text{Eu(BSal)}}$ can be reproduced by both methods. Eventually, this gave $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BSal)}} = 2.05 \pm 0.17$ (averaged over all $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BSal)}}$ values (TRIFS, NMR and PARAFAC) of Table 5). Extrapolation to infinite dilution yielded $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BSal)}}^0 = 2.69 \pm 0.17$.

Unfortunately, the literature values of both $\lg \beta_{\text{EuLac}}$ and $\lg \beta_{\text{EuLac}_2}$ differ considerably (see Table 4). Furthermore, the uncertainty of $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$ of BLac is much higher than that of BSal (see Table 1). This large uncertainty stems from the overlapping of the ^{11}B NMR signals of BLac and B(OH)_3 with increasing Eu(III) concentration (Fig. S2b†). Even our attempt to replace Eu(III) by Pr(III) or Dy(III) did not succeed. The

Table 5 Eu(III)–organoborate complexation constants $\beta_{\text{Eu(BL)}}$ (according to eqn (1f)) determined within this work; $T = 22^\circ\text{C}$; deviation: 2σ ; see the last column for used method and parameters for data analysis

$\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BL)}}$		Method and parameters for data analysis
$I = 0.1 \text{ M}$	$I = 0 \text{ M}^a$	
<i>Eu(III)–salicylatoborate</i>		
1.93 ± 0.48	2.57 ± 0.48	TRLFS ^b
1.95 ± 0.32	2.59 ± 0.32	¹¹ B NMR (5 mM salicylate, 200 mM total boron), $\delta_{\text{free}} = 2.9 \text{ ppm}$, $\delta_{\text{complex}}^* = 9.4 \text{ ppm}^b$
2.12 ± 0.28	2.76 ± 0.28	¹¹ B NMR (10 mM salicylate, 200 mM total boron), $\delta_{\text{free}} = 2.9 \text{ ppm}$, $\delta_{\text{complex}}^* = 9.2 \text{ ppm}^b$
2.11 ± 0.32	2.75 ± 0.32	PARAFAC (10 mM salicylate, varying total boron) ^b
<i>Eu(III)–lactatoborate</i>		
1.94 ± 0.22 to 2.18 ± 0.26	2.58 ± 0.22 to 2.82 ± 0.26	¹¹ B NMR (5 mM lactate, 200 mM boron) $\delta_{\text{free}} = 6.3 \text{ ppm}$, $\delta_{\text{complex}}^* = 21.5$ (lower limit) to 31.2 ppm (upper limit) ^c
2.37 ± 0.26 to 2.61 ± 0.15	3.01 ± 0.26 to 3.25 ± 0.15	¹¹ B NMR (5 mM lactate, 200 mM boron) $\delta_{\text{free}} = 6.3 \text{ ppm}$, $\delta_{\text{complex}}^* = 21.5$ (lower limit) to 31.2 ppm (upper limit) ^d
2.68 ± 0.92	3.32 ± 0.92	PARAFAC (10 mM lactate, varying total boron) ^c

^a Extrapolation to infinite dilution according to the Davies approach.⁴⁰

^b Fixed parameters for data analysis: $\text{p}K_{\text{a,Sal}} = 2.83$, $\lg K_{\text{BSal}} = 1.10$, $\lg \beta_{\text{EuSal}} = 2.10$. ^c Fixed parameters for data analysis: $\text{p}K_{\text{a,Lac}} = 3.73$, $\lg K_{\text{BLac}} = 0.57$, $\lg \beta_{\text{EuLac}} = 2.51^{65}$, $\lg \beta_{\text{EuLac}_2} = 4.45^{65}$. ^d Fixed parameters for data analysis: $\text{p}K_{\text{a,Lac}} = 3.73$, $\lg K_{\text{BLac}} = 0.57$, $\lg \beta_{\text{DyLac}} = 3.09^{66}$, $\lg \beta_{\text{DyLac}_2} = 5.38^{66}$.



expected upfield shift of the organoborate ^{11}B NMR signal as in the case of ^1H NMR signals¹⁶ did not occur. The separation of BLac and $\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$ ^{11}B chemical shifts is possible only up to 15 mM Eu(III), see Fig. S2b.† Here, only around one half of BLac binds to the Eu(III). Therefore, a higher uncertainty in the asymptotic fit to determine $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$ is unavoidable.

In the frame of both these uncertainties (deviation in literature data for β_{EuLac} and β_{EuLac_2} , upper and lower limits of $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$) a more extended data analysis was carried out to determine $\beta_{\text{Eu(BLac)}}$. All possible variations of the upper and lower limits of the input data β_{EuLac} , β_{EuLac_2} , and $\delta_{\text{complex}}^*$ of BLac were used (Tables 5, and S6†) to calculate the upper and lower limits of $\beta_{\text{Eu(BLac)}}$.

Assuming that the lower limits of the Eu(III)–lactate complex constants are valid ($\lg \beta_{\text{EuLac}} = 2.51$ and $\lg \beta_{\text{EuLac}_2} = 4.45$)⁶⁵ we obtained the following range of the complexation constant for the Eu–BLac complex: $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BLac)}} = 1.94 \pm 0.22$ to 2.18 ± 0.26 . If, in contrast, the upper limits of the Eu(III)–lactate complex constants are taken to be ($\lg \beta_{\text{DyLac}} = 3.09$ and $\lg \beta_{\text{DyLac}_2} = 5.38$; Dy(III) as an Eu(III) analog)⁶⁶ $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BLac)}}$ ranges from 2.37 ± 0.26 to 2.61 ± 0.15 . These results are summarized in Table 5. Extrapolation to infinite dilution for the lower limit of $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BLac)}}$ yielded $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BLac)}}^0 = 2.58 \pm 0.22$ to 2.82 ± 0.26 and for the upper limit of $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BLac)}}$ $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BLac)}}^0 = 3.01 \pm 0.26$ to 3.25 ± 0.15 .

Taking into account the uncertainties, the complexation constants of both BSaI and BLac are in the range $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BL)}}$ 2.0–2.6 ($\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BL)}}^0$ 2.6–3.2) and, hence, are comparable and quite weak. The differences result from the high complexity of the equilibrium systems combined with the uncertainties of all involved constants. Though differences in the ^{11}B NMR signals of both organoborate ligands indicate differences in the electronic structure of the boron atom, both the ring size

of the organoborate and the electronic nature of the organic moieties bound to the $\text{B}(\text{OR})_4^-$ unit seems to have only a small influence on $\lg \beta_{\text{Eu(BL)}}$.

Furthermore, the complexation constants of the Eu(III)–organoborate complexes are well comparable to the complexation constant ($\lg \beta_{11}^0 = 2.66 \pm 0.16$)⁹ of Eu(III)–polyborates (*i.e.*, tri- and pentaborate) with one binding site. This is an important corroboration of the initial hypothesis that borates with the general structural unit $\text{B}(\text{OR})_4^-$ – regardless if R is organic or inorganic – show a comparable complexation behavior concerning trivalent lanthanides (and actinides).

Finally, the structures of the Eu–BSaI and Eu–BLac complex were calculated by DFT. For the sake of comparison and to test the hypothesis that all borate structures show a comparable complexation behavior concerning An/Ln(III), Eu(III) inorganic borate structures were also studied. In order to understand the general tendency of possible binding/coordination modes between Eu(III) and borates (inorganic as well as organic) an example is shown in Fig. 8, presenting the most likely Eu(III)–pentaborate complexes (structures and relative Gibbs energies).

Three different binding modes were calculated for the Eu(III)–pentaborate complex including one monodentate coordination mode ($-\text{B}-\text{O}(\text{H})-\text{Eu}$) where a threefold coordinated boron atom is involved (Fig. 8a), and two complexes with a chelate coordination mode (Fig. 8b and c). In one of these chelate complexes a threefold and fourfold coordinated boron unit is involved ($\text{Eu}-\text{O}(\text{H})-\text{B}-\text{O}-(\text{Eu})$), Fig. 8b, and in the other chelate the fourfold coordinated boron unit of the pentaborate is involved ($\text{Eu}-\text{O}-\text{B}-\text{O}-(\text{Eu})$), Fig. 8c. The calculated relative Gibbs energies of these complexes are very similar. The energy difference between the most and least stable structures is only 12 kJ mol^{-1} . From this, one cannot decide,

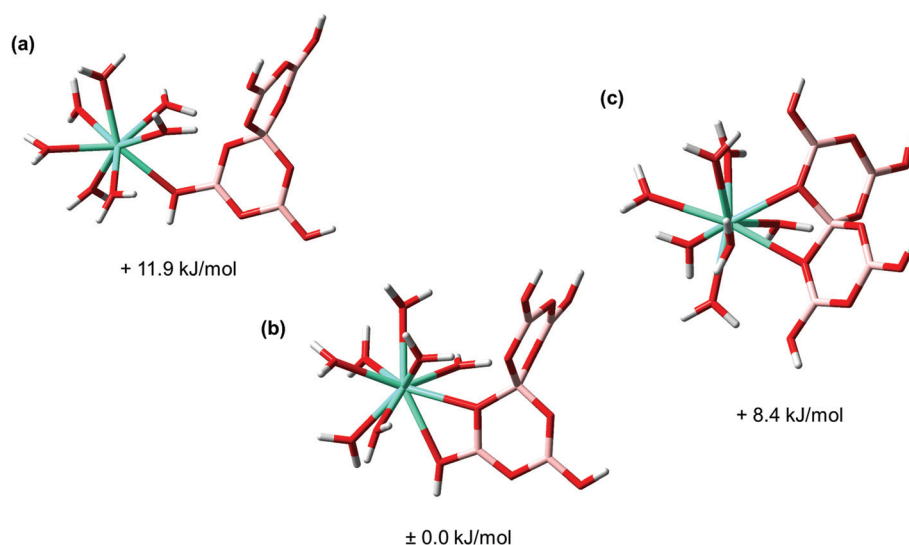


Fig. 8 Possible Eu(III) coordination modes in the Eu(III) pentaborate complex. (a) Monodentate Eu(III) coordination, (b) chelate Eu(III) coordination via threefold and fourfold coordinated boron units, (c) chelate Eu(III) coordination via a fourfold coordinated boron unit; cyan: europium, pink: boron, red: oxygen, white: hydrogen.



whether there is a preferred structure in reality. However, we know from TRLFS studies that an interaction between Eu(III) and boron compounds with a threefold coordinated boron unit, *e.g.*, boric acid, does not occur. This is a hint regarding the preference of the chelate of the Eu(III)–pentaborate complex shown in Fig. 8c. Moreover, in the crystal structures of Ln(III)– and An(III)–polyborates, reported in the literature,^{69,70} 4-membered chelate rings are found, supporting the chelate motif as shown in Fig. 8c rather than as in Fig. 8b.

In the case of Eu–BSal, Eu–BLac, Eu(III)–monoborate, and Eu(III)–triborate complexes, chelate and monodentate Eu(III) coordination modes by the fourfold coordinated boron unit were calculated as well. Both coordination modes are also energetically very similar and, thus, not distinguishable. However, in analogy with Eu(III) coordination to pentaborate, the chelate Eu(III) coordination in these complexes is more likely. It is also conceivable that the monodentate and chelate complexes are in equilibrium.

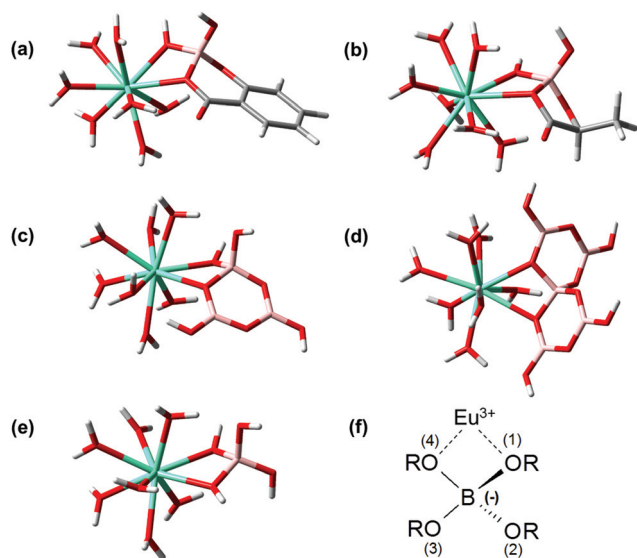


Fig. 9 Calculated chelate Eu(III) complexes of (a) salicylatoborate, (b) lactatoborate, (c) triborate $B_3O_3(OH)_4^-$, (d) pentaborate $B_5O_6(OH)_4^-$ and (e) monoborate $B(OH)_4^-$; cyan: europium, pink: boron, red: oxygen, white: hydrogen, grey: carbon; (f) general $Eu(B(OR)_4)_2^{2+}$ complex ($R = H$, other threefold coordinated boron center(s), organic moieties).

As a summary of the DFT section the structures (in chelate coordination mode, assuming coordination number 9) of Eu–BSal, Eu–BLac, Eu(III)–monoborate, Eu(III)–triborate and Eu(III)–pentaborate optimized at the B3LYP level are presented in Fig. 9.

The structural parameters of the optimized organic and inorganic Eu(III)–borate complexes are shown in Fig. S8–S12, and Tables S7–S11.†

For comparison the structural parameters of the Eu(III)– $B(OR)_4^-$ unit in the complexes are summarized in Table 6 (referring to Fig. 9f). It turns out that the structural parameters of the considered Eu(III)–borate complexes (Table 6) are comparable. The Eu–O(1) and Eu–B distances in the considered Eu(III)–borate complexes, Table 6, have a maximum deviation of 0.1 Å. The deviation in the Eu–O(4) bond distance is somewhat higher (maximum 0.2 Å). Because the difference in the Eu–O(4) bond lengths is independent of the nature of the borate ligand (organic or inorganic) this higher deviation in the case of the Eu–O(4) bonding could be a consequence of the steric flexibility of the borate structures (BLac and pentaborate might be less flexible than the other borate structures). The bond angles in the $EuB(OR)_4^{2+}$ complex are also comparable. In particular the (B)–O–Eu–O–(B) bond angle only deviates within 1.1° . Due to the Eu(III) binding the O(1)–B–O(4) angles become smaller in comparison with the free borate structures (comparing O(1)–B–O(4) in Tables 3 and 6).

The listed structural similarities indicate the comparable bonding of Eu(III) to the $B(OR)_4^-$ unit in the considered borates. This supports the experimental data (TRLFS, ^{11}B NMR) of all investigated inorganic (poly)borates as well as different organoborates in which the same order of magnitude ($\lg \beta^0 = 2.6$ – 3.2) for the complexation was determined. The observed differences in a few structural parameters (due to the ring size of the organoborates, moieties at the $B(OR)_4^-$ unit or flexibility of borate molecules) have only a small effect on the Eu(III)– $B(OR)_4^-$ complexation. The complexation in the Eu(III)– $B(OR)_4^-$ system is comparable within the obtained uncertainty limits.

Conclusion

This work was started with the hypothesis that borate structures with one general $B(OR)_4^-$ unit show comparable com-

Table 6 Overview about the structural parameters (bond lengths in [Å], angles in [$^\circ$]) of different optimized Eu(III) organoborates and Eu(III) inorganic (poly)borates; numbering according to Fig. 9f

	Eu–BSal	Eu–BLac	$Eu(B(OH)_4)_2^{2+}$	$Eu(B_3O_3(OH)_4)_2^{2+}$	$Eu(B_5O_6(OH)_4)_2^{2+}$
Eu–O(1)	2.438	2.405	2.392	2.448	2.498
Eu–O(4)	2.536	2.698	2.465	2.533	2.641
Eu–B	3.186	3.249	3.113	3.129	3.193
O(1)–B–O(4)	98.4	98.8	96.0	99.2	103.2
O(3)–B–O(4)	106.0	100.4	117.1	111.6	112.7
Eu–O(1)–B	106.6	111.2	103.3	102.6	103.0
Eu–O(4)–B	99.4	95.1	100.4	97.8	97.5
O(1)–Eu–O(4)	54.9	54.0	55.1	54.8	54.2



plexation behavior concerning trivalent lanthanides and actinides. This hypothesis was confirmed both by experimental Eu(III)–borate complexation studies using the complementary methods TRLFS and ^{11}B NMR, and theoretical DFT calculations. Borates (organic or inorganic) with the structural unit $\text{B}(\text{OR})_4^-$ show a weak complexation with Eu(III) as a 1:1 complex with $\lg \beta^0 = 2.6\text{--}3.2$ ($\lg \beta = 2.0\text{--}2.6$, $I = 0.1\text{ M}$). The influence of the moiety R on the $\text{B}(\text{OR})_4^-$ unit binding Eu(III) is secondary.

The application of different experimental approaches (Eu(III) complexation with inorganic and organic borates) and complementary spectroscopic methods provide a well secured range for the Eu(III)–borate complexation.

Thus, our approach to use polyborates (Schott *et al.*⁹) and organoborates (this work) to determine Eu(III) complexation data allows for the conclusion that the Eu(III)–monoborate also, which is not accessible for investigation directly, has a comparable complexation constant of $\lg \beta^0 = 2.6\text{--}3.2$.

In the context of deep geological disposal of radioactive wastes, the presence of dissolved borate compounds in a future nuclear waste repository should only slightly enhance the mobility of trivalent actinides and lanthanides in comparison with the much stronger complexing agents like hydroxide and carbonate.

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