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# Influence of denticity and combined soft–hard strategy on the interaction of picolinic-type ligands with $\text{NpO}_2^{+\dagger}$

Hongcai Ling,<sup>ab</sup> Miaoren Xia,<sup>b</sup> Wenkai Chen,<sup>\*ac</sup> Zhifang Chai<sup>bd</sup> and Dongqi Wang<sup>\*b</sup>

The interaction of neptunyl ions ( $\text{NpO}_2^+$ ) with three picolinic type ligands (L), including the deprotonated picolinic acid anion ( $\text{PA}^-$ ), the deprotonated dipicolinic acid anion ( $\text{DPA}^{2-}$ ) and the 1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-dicarboxylic acid anion ( $\text{PADA}^{2-}$ ), was investigated by using a density functional theory method with various stoichiometric ratios of  $\text{Np} : \text{L} = 1 : 1$ ,  $1 : 2$ , and  $1 : 3$ . The coordination modes, the influence of the denticity of the ligands, and the stoichiometry of the complexes were evaluated in terms of geometry, electronic structure, and thermodynamics. The calculations show that the coordination of  $\text{NpO}_2^+$  to tetradentate ligands is more stable than that to tridentate and bidentate ones, and the coordination ability of the three deprotonated ligands follows the order:  $\text{PADA}^{2-} > \text{DPA}^{2-} > \text{PA}^-$ . Quantum theory of atoms-in-molecules (QTAIM) analysis, charge decomposition analysis (CDA) and natural atomic orbital (NAO) analysis were used to understand the bonding nature and electronic properties of the complexes, and the metal–ligand dative bond was identified to be mainly ionic. In view of the favorable coordination modes and the distinct ability of the ligands in binding to neptunyl, we conclude that the denticity of the ligands and the combined hard–soft donor strategy work cooperatively in the coordination of  $\text{NpO}_2^+$  with ligands. This work is expected to contribute to the rational design of new types of ligand with enhanced ability to extract neptunyl.

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## Introduction

As one of the minor actinides (neptunium, americium, and curium) in spent nuclear fuel (SNF),<sup>1–3</sup> neptunium (Np) is considered to be one of the major issues in nuclear waste management owing to its high radioactivity and long half-life. Np has an electronic configuration of  $[\text{Rn}]5f^37s^2$  (or  $[\text{Rn}]5f^46d^17s^2$ ) with multiple known oxidation states, *i.e.* III, IV, V, VI and VII, among which the most stable one in aqueous solutions is the penta-valent state,<sup>4,5</sup> and predominantly exists as neptunyl cations ( $\text{NpO}_2^+$ ). The  $\text{NpO}_2^+$  ion does not form strong complexes with the commonly used ligands and is hard to extract during spent fuel reprocessing. In the development of advanced SNF reprocessing protocols, the efficient separation of Np remains a challenge, and calls for extensive study, from

both the experimental and theoretical sides, to shed light on the chemical behavior of Np in the condensed phase.<sup>6–11</sup>

In spent nuclear fuel reprocessing using extraction techniques, extractants containing heterocyclic N donors are attractive owing to their compositions of only C, H, O and N, thus being completely incinerable to avoid secondary waste in nuclear waste treatment. The N donor ligands developed in recent years, such as bis(triazinyl)pyridines (BTPs),<sup>12,13</sup> bis(triazinyl) bipyridines (BTBPs),<sup>14–16</sup> bis(triazinyl)-1,10-phenanthrolines (BTPhens),<sup>9,17–19</sup> have been considered as promising extractants for minor actinides. These earlier studies mainly focused on the efficient separation of trivalent lanthanides and actinides, and neptunyl was rarely considered due to its weak extractability by organic ligands.

In recent years, Rao *et al.*<sup>20–26</sup> and other groups<sup>27,28</sup> conducted a series of experimental studies to evaluate the performance of ligands containing O and N in their binding with neptunyl. These cover the determination of the thermodynamic parameters (stability constants, enthalpy, and entropy) by spectrophotometry and microcalorimetry, and X-ray crystallographic studies of neptunyl complexes with dicarboxylic acids as well as the diamide derivatives, such as oxydiacetic acid (ODA), *N,N*-dimethyl-3-oxa-glutaramic acid (DMOGA) and *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyl-3-oxa-glutaramide (TMOGA), and 1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-dicarboxylic acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{PADA}$ ). In their recent work of  $\text{H}_2\text{PADA}$ , Rao *et al.* compared<sup>25</sup> it with picolinic acid (HPA)<sup>29</sup> and dipicolinic acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{DPA}$ ),<sup>23</sup> and found

<sup>a</sup>College of Chemistry, Fuzhou University, Fuzhou 350116, P. R. China. E-mail: qc2008@fzu.edu.cn

<sup>b</sup>Multidisciplinary Initiative Center, Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P. R. China. E-mail: dwang@ihep.ac.cn

<sup>c</sup>Key Laboratory of Applied Nuclear Techniques in Geosciences Sichuan, Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu 610059, P. R. China

<sup>d</sup>School of Radiation Medicine and Interdisciplinary Sciences (RAD-X), Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, P. R. China

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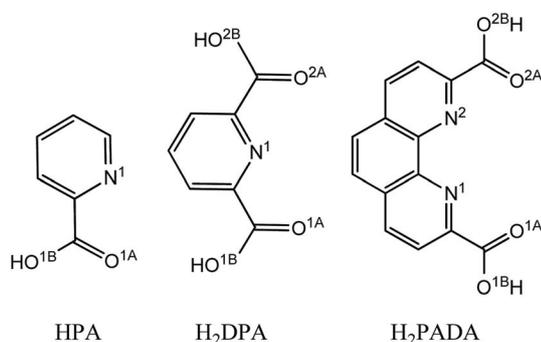


that the complexation of neptunyl ions with the tetradentate H<sub>2</sub>PADA ligand is much stronger than with other ligands (HPA and H<sub>2</sub>DPA), and proposed that it could be an excellent extractant in the separation of neptunyl ions. Note that, both H<sub>2</sub>DPA and H<sub>2</sub>PADA, comparing to some other  $\kappa^3$  and  $\kappa^4$  chelating ligands, have preorganized planar structures with their donor atoms, *i.e.* O and N, aligned on the same side to prepare for the coordination with neptunyl in the equatorial plane, thus save the energy cost that may be needed for the ligands with backbone dihedral freedoms.<sup>30</sup>

In earlier work, we have reported B3LYP studies on the coordination chemistry and thermodynamics of neptunyl with the ligands of *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyl-3-oxa-glutaramide (TMOGA), *N,N*-dimethyl-3-oxa-glutaramic acid (DMOGA), deprotonated oxydiacetic analog (ODA), and BTPs, BTBPs, BTPHens.<sup>9,31</sup> which show that the denticity of the chelating ligands is key to their interaction with neptunyl. In this work, we extend our study and aim to understand the influence of denticity of ligands and the importance to consider the combined soft-hard donor strategy in developing new types of ligands to extract actinides. For this purpose, we investigated the complexation behavior of NpO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> with H<sub>2</sub>PADA and its two picolinic derivatives by using density functional theory method. The geometries of the complexes have been optimized, and the free energy change of ligand exchange processes have been calculated and analyzed to find the most probable coordination modes of each ligands. To understand the coordination modes and bonding nature of NpO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> with these ligands, the quantum theory of atoms-in-molecules (QTAIM) topological analysis, charge decomposition analysis (CDA), and natural atomic orbital (NAO) analysis were carried to reveal the feature of the metal-ligand dative bonds. The results were compared to the experimental data to show that the computational work may complement experimental studies by providing molecular level of details.

## Methods

The ligands in experimental studies,<sup>25</sup> HPA, H<sub>2</sub>DPA, and H<sub>2</sub>PADA, as shown in Scheme 1, were used as the prototype models to investigate the complexation of neptunyl ion (NpO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>) with the deprotonated picolinic acid anion (PA<sup>-</sup>), the



Scheme 1 Schematic elucidation of the three ligands discussed in this paper.

deprotonated dipicolinic acid anion (DPA<sup>2-</sup>), and the 1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-dicarboxylic acid anion (PADA<sup>2-</sup>).

All geometry optimization and frequency calculations were carried out by using the B3LYP functional<sup>32-34</sup> as implemented in the Gaussian 09 program.<sup>35</sup> Frequency analysis was done for all of the optimized stationary points to identify their nature as minima, and to obtain the thermodynamic parameters (enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ), Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta G$ ), and entropy ( $\Delta S$ )), which were used to evaluate the thermodynamic feasibility of the binding process<sup>36,37</sup> of hydrated neptunyl with the picolinic-type ligands. Two combined basis sets have been used differing in the treatment of C, H, O and N, one with the 6-31+G\* (ref. 38) basis set (BS1), which was used for geometry optimization and frequency calculations, and another one with the larger basis set 6-311++G(d,p) (BS2) to refine energies.<sup>39-41</sup> In both basis sets, the Np atom was treated by a small-core quasi-relativistic effective core potentials (5f-in-valence RECPs) for the 60 core electrons, and the corresponding valence basis set adopted a contraction scheme of (14s13p10d8f6g)/[10s9p5d4f3g] (ECP60MWB basis)<sup>42-44</sup> to describe the valence shells.

The solvent effect of water was taken into account with the polarizable continuum model (PCM).<sup>45,46</sup> GaussView 5.0 program<sup>47</sup> was used for visualization of structures and molecular orbitals. The Multiwfn 3.2 program<sup>48</sup> was used to carry out the quantum theory of atoms-in-molecules (QTAIM)<sup>49-52</sup> topological analysis to understand the coordination modes and bonding nature of complexes<sup>53</sup> described by five parameters at the (3, -1) bond critical point (BCP), *i.e.* the electron density at BCP ( $\rho_b$ ), the Laplacian of electron density at BCP ( $\nabla^2\rho_b$ ), the total energy density at BCP ( $H_b$ ), the delocalization index ( $\delta(A,B)$ ), and the bond ellipticity ( $\epsilon$ ). Charge decomposition analysis (CDA) and natural atomic orbital (NAO) analysis were also done to evaluate the ionic interaction in complex formation and the covalency of the metal-ligand dative bond.

## Results and discussion

### A. Geometries and relative energies

As shown in Scheme 1, the three ligands differ in their denticities when coordinating to metal ions, which are 2, 3, and 4 for PA<sup>-</sup>, DPA<sup>2-</sup> and PADA<sup>2-</sup>, respectively. As all of the three ligands may interact with neptunyl with their carboxyl groups, it is also possible for them to coordinate with neptunyl in a  $\eta^1$  (with one of the two O<sup>carb</sup> atoms) or  $\kappa^2$  (with both O<sup>carb</sup> atoms) manner. Thus, in this work, we have done an exhaustive search of coordination modes that the neptunyl-ligand complexes may take. In these complexes, a coordination number (C.N.) of neptunyl in its equatorial plane as 5 or 6 is retained, and the excess coordination sites may be occupied by additional same ligand, either in the identical or distinct coordination modes, or water molecules. This results in 17, 10, and 4 possible complexes for PA<sup>-</sup>, DPA<sup>2-</sup> and PADA<sup>2-</sup>, respectively. The representative stationary points with the lowest energy in each set of stoichiometric ratio from the calculations in the aqueous phase are shown in Fig. 1, and the rest complexes are collected in the ESI.†



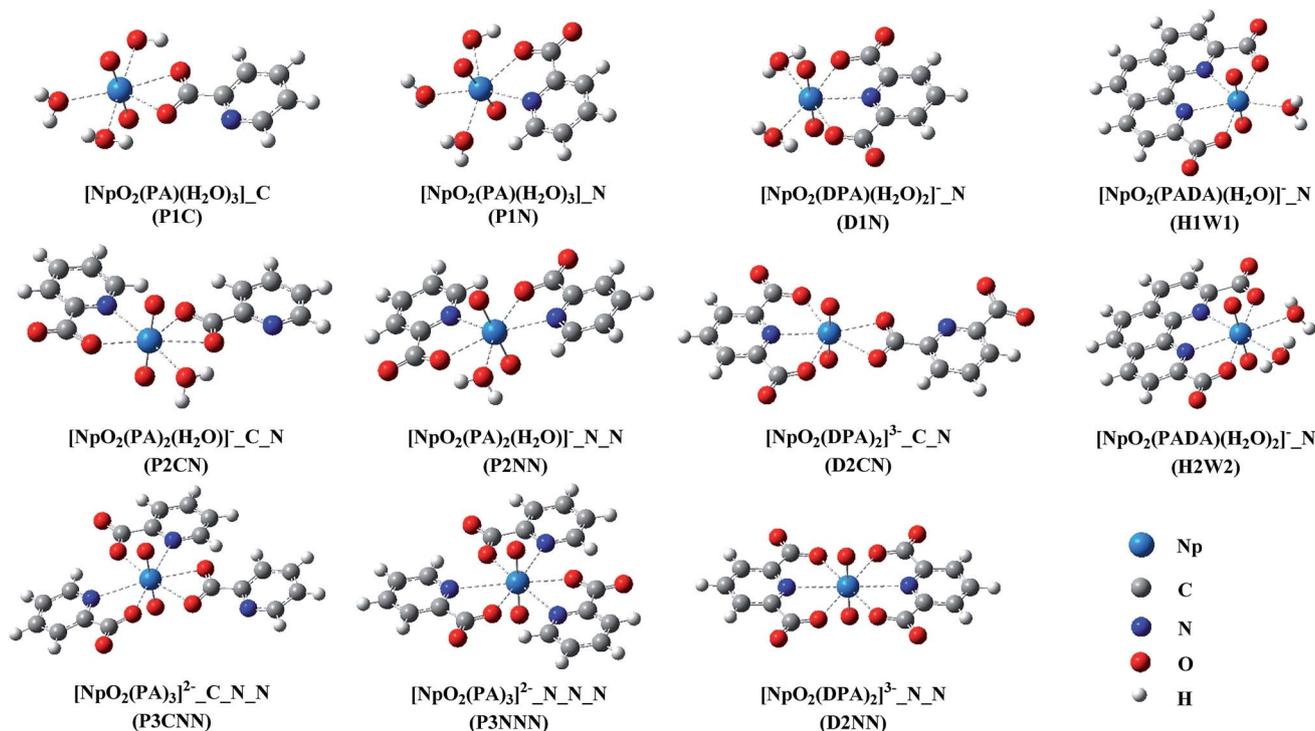


Fig. 1 Representative conformations of the complexes obtained at the B3LYP level in the aqueous phase. (P1C:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\text{PA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]_{\text{C}}$ , P1N:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\text{PA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]_{\text{N}}$ , P2CN:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\text{PA})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_{\text{C}_\text{N}}$ , P2NN:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\text{PA})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_{\text{N}_\text{N}}$ , P3CNN:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\text{PA})_3]_{\text{C}_\text{N}_\text{N}}^{2-}$ , P3NNN:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\text{PA})_3]_{\text{N}_\text{N}_\text{N}}^{2-}$ , D1N:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\kappa^3\text{-DPA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]_{\text{N}}$ , D2CN:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\kappa^3\text{-DPA})(\kappa^2\text{-DPA})]_{\text{C}_\text{N}}^{3-}$ , D2NN:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\kappa^3\text{-DPA})_2]_{\text{N}_\text{N}}^{3-}$ , H1W1:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\kappa^4\text{-PADA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_{\text{N}}$ , H2W2:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\kappa^4\text{-PADA})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]_{\text{N}}$ ).

As a bidentate ligand,  $\text{PA}^-$  may coordinate with neptunyl either in the manner of end-on with its carboxyl group (denoted as  $_{\text{C}}$ ) or side-on with its N and one  $\text{O}^{\text{A}}$  of the carboxyl group (denoted as  $_{\text{N}}$ ). In Fig. 1, six complexes of neptunyl- $\text{PA}^-$  are shown, differing in the coordination mode and the stoichiometric ratio, which is up to  $\text{Np} : \text{PA}^- = 1 : 3$  with Np atom remaining penta- or hexacoordinated in its equatorial plane. In addition, in Fig. 1, three complexes of  $\text{DPA}^{2-}$ , with one, two and two  $\text{DPA}^{2-}$  in the complex, respectively, and two of  $\text{PADA}^{2-}$  are also shown. In the complexes with  $\text{Np} : \text{DPA}^{2-} = 1 : 2$ , one  $\text{DPA}^{2-}$  appears as a tridentate ligand, and another one may coordinate with Np either in  $\kappa^2$  (D2CN) or  $\kappa^3$  (D2NN) manner. In the case of  $\text{PADA}^{2-}$ , as the ligand binds with Np in  $\kappa^4$  manner, and constitutes substantial steric hindrance to prevent the co-appearance of additional  $\text{PADA}^{2-}$ , here we only considered the stoichiometric ratio of  $\text{Np} : \text{DAPA}^{2-} = 1 : 1$  (H1W1 and

H2W2, differing in the presence of one or two water molecules respectively).

The averaged bond lengths  $d$  (Å) of  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{yl}}$ ,  $\text{Np}-\text{N}^{\text{py}}$ ,  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{carb}}$ , and  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{wat}}$  bonds were summarized in Table 1 and ESI.† In bare neptunyl, the  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{yl}}$  bond distance is calculated to be 1.737 and 1.781 Å in gas phase and in aqueous phase, respectively. This value increase to 1.780 and 1.794 Å in its pentahydrated form (N1 in Table 1), which suggests that the coordination of water ligands to neptunyl in its equatorial plane weakens the  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{yl}}$  bonds. Upon its coordination to the three negatively charged organic ligands, the  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{yl}}$  bond is perturbed and elongated to 1.81–1.83 Å, suggesting a stronger perturbation brought by these ligands than by water.

We also note that for the dative bonds in the complexes, in general the bond length of  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{carb}}$  is about 0.1–0.2 Å shorter than that of  $\text{Np}-\text{N}^{\text{py}}$  and  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{wat}}$  bonds. This may be

Table 1 The averaged bond lengths (Å) of  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{yl}}$ ,  $\text{Np}-\text{N}^{\text{py}}$ ,  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{carb}}$ , and  $\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{water}}$  in the complexes calculated in the aqueous phase

	$\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{yl}}$	$\text{Np}-\text{N}^{\text{py}}$	$\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{carb}}$	$\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{wat}}$		$\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{yl}}$	$\text{Np}-\text{N}^{\text{py}}$	$\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{carb}}$	$\text{Np}-\text{O}^{\text{wat}}$
N1 <sup>a</sup>	1.794	—	—	2.555	P1C	1.802	—	2.555	2.597
D1N	1.812	2.593	2.487	2.658	P1N	1.804	2.644	2.444	2.574
D2CN	1.823	2.594	2.524	—	P2CN	1.821	2.662	2.542	2.686
D2NN	1.824	2.786	2.581	—	P2NN	1.814	2.667	2.458	2.686
H1W1	1.823	2.621	2.480	2.603	P3CNN	1.827	2.917	2.578	—
H1W2	1.812	2.690	2.524	2.714	P3NNN	1.821	3.006	2.454	—

<sup>a</sup> N1:  $[\text{NpO}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5]^+$ .



determined by the stronger electrostatic interaction between Np and O<sup>carb</sup> than between Np and the other two types of coordinating atoms.

In aqueous phase, neptunyl exists in its hydrated form with five water molecules bound in the first coordination shell. Starting from [NpO<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>5</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, the thermodynamics of the formation of the above-mentioned complexes was evaluated *via* ligand exchange process to replace the water ligands by corresponding organic ligands. The data are collected in Table 2.<sup>23,25,29</sup>

In Table 2, the eqn (1) to (6) were used to calculate the thermodynamics for the formation of the neptunyl-PA<sup>-</sup> complexes with the stoichiometric ratio of Np : L varies from 1 : 1 to 1 : 2 to 1 : 3. It can be seen that the NpL<sub>2</sub> (**P2CN** and **P2NN**) complexes is thermodynamically more stable than NpL (**P1C** and **P1N**) and comparable with NpL<sub>3</sub> (**P3CNN** and **P3NNN**) both in the gas phase (data in ESI<sup>†</sup>) and in water, suggesting that neptunyl has stronger affinity to PA<sup>-</sup> than to water ligand, but with an optimal stoichiometric ratio of 1 : 2. Regarding to the coordination mode, with one PA<sup>-</sup> bound, neptunyl favors the <sub>N</sub> mode to benefit from both the excess negative charge of the carboxyl group (**P1C**: C-O<sup>1A</sup> = 1.269 Å, C-O<sup>1B</sup> = 1.273 Å vs. **P1N**: C-O<sup>1A</sup> = 1.286 Å, C-O<sup>1B</sup> = 1.242 Å) and pyridine N atom which is relatively “softer” than the carbonyl O<sup>1B</sup> atom according to Pierson's Hard-Soft-Acid-Base (HSAB) principle.<sup>54,55</sup> This rule holds with one or two more PA<sup>-</sup> bound, and neptunyl does not favor to bind with all of the PA<sup>-</sup> ligands in the <sub>N</sub> mode, but rather with one PA<sup>-</sup> in the <sub>C</sub> mode and the rest in the <sub>N</sub> mode.

The DPA<sup>2-</sup> ligand behaves similarly to PA<sup>-</sup>, and in the 1 : 1 complex, it binds with neptunyl in the κ<sup>3</sup> (<sub>N</sub>) mode rather than the κ<sup>2</sup> (<sub>C</sub>) mode. The presence of one more DPA<sup>2-</sup> ligand brings additional stabilization energy to the complexes, with the κ<sup>3</sup> mode (-53.32 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>) moderately more favorable than the κ<sup>2</sup> mode (-51.41 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>).

The PADA<sup>2-</sup> ligand displays exceptional binding affinity to neptunyl and the substitution of four water ligands by one PADA<sup>2-</sup> is calculated to be exothermic by 55.10 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>. This suggests that at the same stoichiometric ratio, PADA<sup>2-</sup> is superior over the other two ligands toward to the coordination with neptunyl. This trend is consistent with the experimental observations<sup>23,25,29</sup> as shown in Table 2.

In summary, the thermodynamic stability of the complexes of NpO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> with the three pyridine-based carboxylate ligands follow the order: PADA<sup>2-</sup> (-55.1 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>) > DPA<sup>2-</sup> (-53.32 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>) > PA<sup>-</sup> (-41.24 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>) in the aqueous phase, suggesting that the phenanthroline-based tetradentate ligand (PADA<sup>2-</sup>) has the best binding affinity with neptunyl than the other two ligands. The calculations also show that the binding mode with combined “hard-soft” donors brings more stabilization energy to the complexes than that with only “hard” donors. The former binding mode gains enthalpy without the loss of entropic contribution. This is reasonable concerning that the carboxylate group builds stronger hydrogen bonding with water solvent than the N<sup>py</sup> does, thus the <sub>C</sub> binding mode requires more energy to reorganize solvent environment than the <sub>N</sub> mode does.

**Table 2** The thermodynamics (kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>) of selected ligand exchange reactions towards the formation of the NpO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> complexes with the three ligands at 298.15 K in the aqueous phase

Complexation reactions	Aqueous			Exp.		
	ΔG	ΔH	TΔS	ΔG	ΔH	TΔS
(1) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + PA <sup>-</sup> → <b>P1C</b> + 2H <sub>2</sub> O	-16.09	-7.54	8.55	—	—	—
(2) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + PA <sup>-</sup> → <b>P1N</b> + 2H <sub>2</sub> O	-20.75	-11.64	9.12	-4.90 <sup>a</sup>	-0.72 <sup>a</sup>	4.18 <sup>a</sup>
(3) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + 2PA <sup>-</sup> → <b>P2CN</b> + 4H <sub>2</sub> O	-41.24	-25.24	16.00	-8.91 <sup>a</sup>	—	—
(4) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + 2PA <sup>-</sup> → <b>P2NN</b> + 4H <sub>2</sub> O	-36.78	-21.58	15.20	—	—	—
(5) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + 3PA <sup>-</sup> → <b>P3CNN</b> + 5H <sub>2</sub> O	-41.03	-23.97	17.07	—	—	—
(6) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + 3PA <sup>-</sup> → <b>P3NNN</b> + 5H <sub>2</sub> O	-30.91	-17.12	13.79	—	—	—
(7) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + DPA <sup>2-</sup> → <b>D1N</b> + 3H <sub>2</sub> O	-40.71	-24.37	16.33	-11.85 <sup>b</sup>	-6.02 <sup>b</sup>	5.83 <sup>b</sup>
(8) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + 2DPA <sup>2-</sup> → <b>D2NN</b> + 5H <sub>2</sub> O	-53.32	-27.55	25.78	-16.75 <sup>b</sup>	-10.99 <sup>b</sup>	5.76 <sup>b</sup>
(9) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + 2DPA <sup>2-</sup> → <b>D2CN</b> + 5H <sub>2</sub> O	-51.41	-24.11	27.30	—	—	—
(10) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + PADA <sup>2-</sup> → <b>H1W1</b> + 4H <sub>2</sub> O	-55.10	-32.11	23.00	-15.99 <sup>c</sup>	-6.86 <sup>c</sup>	9.13 <sup>c</sup>
(11) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + PADA <sup>2-</sup> → <b>H1W2</b> + 3H <sub>2</sub> O	-39.27	-27.46	11.80	—	—	—
(12) [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> + H <sub>2</sub> O → [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>+</sup>	4.47	-4.48	-8.95	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Data from ref. 29. <sup>b</sup> Data from ref. 23. <sup>c</sup> Data from ref. 25.



## B. QTAIM topological analysis

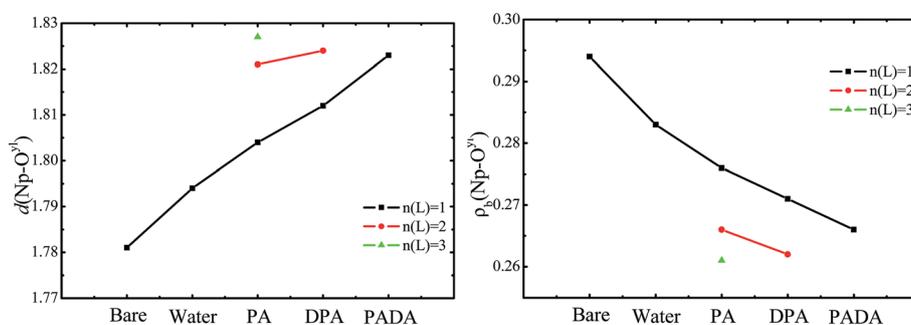
The quantum theory of atoms-in-molecules (QTAIM) topological analysis of Bader<sup>49,52</sup> and Matta and Boyd<sup>56</sup> *et al.* were used to understand the bonding nature and electronic properties of the complexes. Five descriptors in the framework of AIM, *i.e.* the density  $\rho_b$  at the (3, -1) bond critical point (BCP), the Laplacian of electron density at BCP ( $\nabla^2\rho_b$ ), the total energy density at BCP

( $H_b$ ), the delocalization index ( $\delta(A,B)$ ), and the bond ellipticity ( $\varepsilon$ ), were used to characterize the interactions between Np and ligands. The values of these descriptors are tabulated in Table 3 and ESI.†

In a bare neptunyl ion (N0), for the Np–O<sup>VI</sup> bond, the electron density  $\rho_b$ , the Laplacian of electron density ( $\nabla^2\rho_b$ ), and the total energy density ( $H_b$ ) at the (3, -1) bond critical point (BCP) were

**Table 3** Electron density  $\rho_b$  (e bohr<sup>-3</sup>) and its Laplacian  $\nabla^2\rho_b$  (e bohr<sup>-5</sup>), the energy density  $H_b$  (a.u.) at the bond critical point, and the averaged delocalization indices  $\bar{\delta}$  (a.u.) and averaged bond ellipticity  $\bar{\varepsilon}$  (a.u.) of the Np–O<sup>VI</sup>, Np–N<sup>PY</sup>, Np–O<sup>carb</sup>, and Np–O<sup>water</sup> bonds of the complexes obtained from QTAIM analysis (N0: NpO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, N1: [NpO<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>5</sub>]<sup>+</sup>)

	$\rho_b$	$\nabla^2\rho_b$	$H_b$	$\bar{\delta}$	$\bar{\varepsilon}$		$\rho_b$	$\nabla^2\rho_b$	$H_b$	$\bar{\delta}$	$\bar{\varepsilon}$
<b>Np–O<sup>VI</sup></b>						<b>Np–N<sup>PY</sup></b>					
N0	0.294	0.179	-0.269	2.860	0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—
N1	0.283	0.215	-0.249	2.823	0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—
P1C	0.278	0.223	-0.239	2.810	0.001	—	—	—	—	—	—
P1N	0.276	0.229	-0.236	2.808	0.002	0.042	0.131	-0.001	0.869	0.392	—
P2CN	0.266	0.247	-0.218	2.792	0.004	0.040	0.126	-0.001	0.851	0.390	—
P2NN	0.270	0.242	-0.225	2.794	0.004	0.039	0.126	-0.001	0.846	0.392	—
P3CNN	0.261	0.256	-0.209	2.782	0.001	0.023	0.070	0.000	0.683	0.265	—
P3NNN	0.264	0.249	-0.215	2.784	0.000	0.019	0.058	0.001	0.624	0.192	—
D1N	0.271	0.237	-0.227	2.795	0.002	0.046	0.149	-0.001	0.891	0.375	—
D2CN	0.265	0.273	-0.215	2.777	0.005	0.045	0.158	-0.001	0.875	0.132	—
D2NN	0.262	0.253	-0.212	2.779	0.001	0.030	0.096	0.001	0.747	0.299	—
H1W1	0.266	0.264	-0.216	2.789	0.004	0.043	0.145	-0.001	0.867	0.226	—
H1W2	0.270	0.239	-0.226	2.796	0.002	0.037	0.120	0.000	0.822	0.361	—
<b>Np–O<sup>carb</sup></b>						<b>Np–O<sup>water</sup></b>					
N0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N1	—	—	—	—	—	0.041	0.164	0.001	0.864	0.220	—
P1C	0.044	0.158	0.001	0.918	0.357	0.037	0.146	0.001	0.827	0.305	—
P1N	0.054	0.214	-0.001	1.073	0.363	0.039	0.157	0.001	0.848	0.249	—
P2CN	0.046	0.168	0.001	0.973	0.332	0.031	0.115	0.001	0.741	0.327	—
P2NN	0.053	0.208	-0.001	1.070	0.345	0.032	0.115	0.000	0.732	0.337	—
P3CNN	0.041	0.155	0.001, -0.001	0.952	0.304	—	—	—	—	—	—
P3NNN	0.051	0.209	0.001	1.084	0.292	—	—	—	—	—	—
D1N	0.049	0.192	-0.000	1.019	0.343	0.034	0.123	0.001	0.751	0.345	—
D2CN	0.047	0.180	-0.001	1.003	0.069	—	—	—	—	—	—
D2NN	0.039	0.148	0.001	0.952	0.331	—	—	—	—	—	—
H1W1	0.050	0.199	-0.000	1.078	0.289	0.037	0.147	0.001	0.839	0.151	—
H1W2	0.045	0.175	0.000	0.977	0.334	0.030	0.106	-0.000	0.690	0.355	—



**Fig. 2** The bond length  $d$  (Å), and the electron density  $\rho_b$  (e<sup>-</sup> bohr<sup>-3</sup>) at BCP of Np–O<sup>VI</sup> bond in complexes from calculations in the aqueous phase. The values of NpO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> in its hydrated and bare forms are also shown for comparison (bare: NpO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, water: [NpO<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>5</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, PA[n(L) = 1]: P1N, PA[n(L) = 2]: P2CN, PA[n(L) = 3]: P3CNN, DPA[n(L) = 1]: D1N, DPA[n(L) = 2]: D2NN, PADA[n(L) = 1]: H1W1).



[0.335, 0.120, -0.347] and [0.294, 0.179, -0.269] respectively in the gas phase and in the aqueous phase,  $\rho_b > 0.20$ ,  $\nabla^2\rho_b > 0$ ,  $H_b < 0$ . According to Matta and Boyd,<sup>56</sup> a  $\rho_b$  greater than 0.20 e bohr<sup>-3</sup>, a positive  $\nabla^2\rho_b$ , and a negative  $H_b$  are the feature of

a shared bond. This means that the interactions between Np and  $O^{VI}$  has strong covalent feature.

In contrast, the interaction between Np and the coordinating atoms, both for the  $O^{carb}$  and  $N^{py}$ , displays predominant ionic

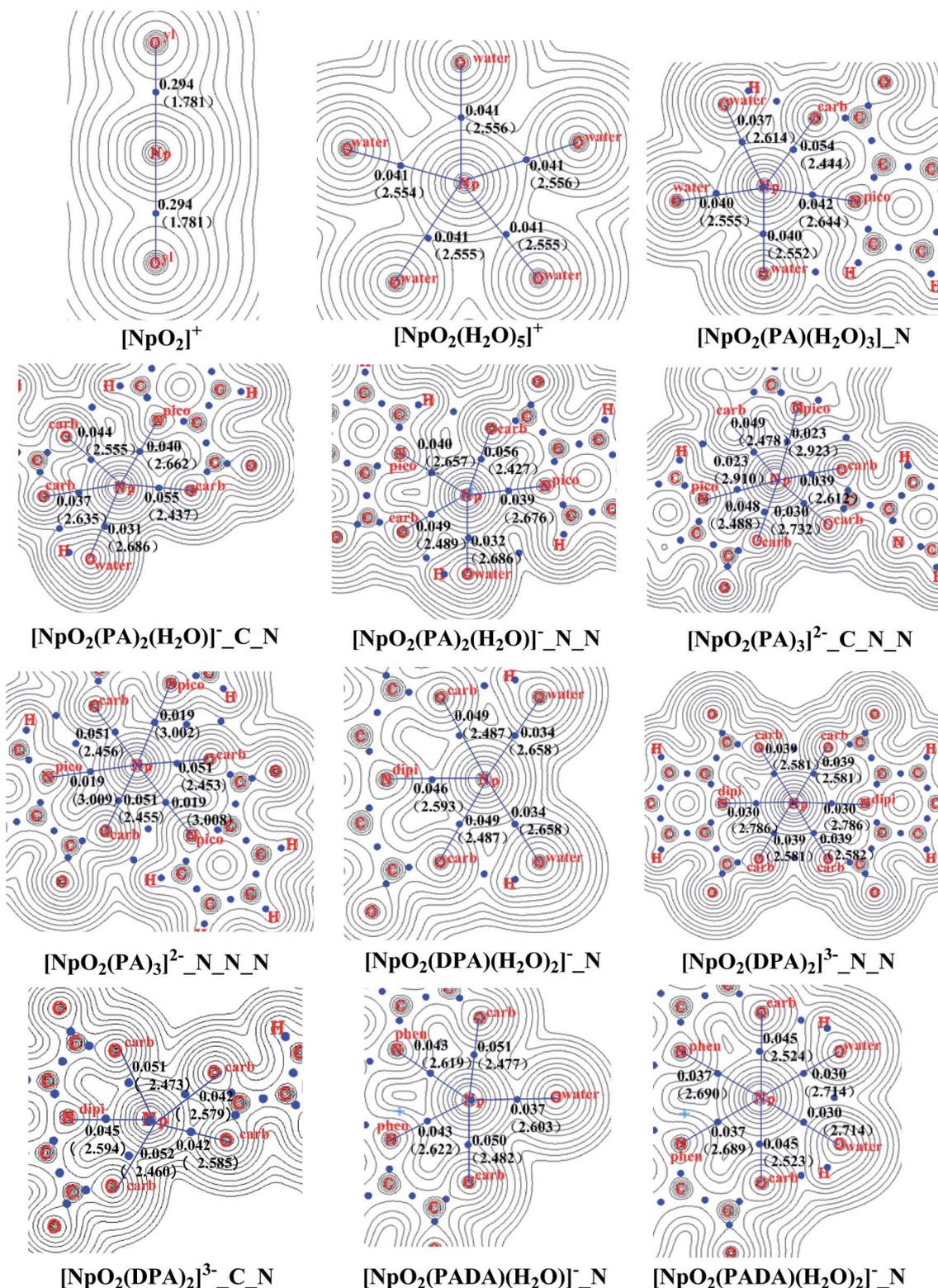


Fig. 3 Electron density  $\rho_b$  (e<sup>-</sup> bohr<sup>-3</sup>) and bond length  $d$  (Å, in parenthesis) of  $NpO_2^+$  complexes from calculations in aqueous phase.



feature. For these dative bonds, the electronic density  $\rho_b$  is close to 0,  $\nabla^2\rho_b$  is positive, and  $H_b \approx 0$ , indicating a depleted nature.

The  $\delta(A,B)$  and  $\epsilon$  provides consistent results for the nature of the Np–O<sup>VI</sup> and the coordination bonds. In the bare neptunyl ion, the delocalization index ( $\delta(A,B)$ ) and the bond ellipticity ( $\epsilon$ ) were calculated to be 2.970 and 0.002 in the gas phase and 2.860 and 0.000 in the aqueous phase, respectively, which suggests a triple bond feature for the Np–O<sup>VI</sup> bond and is consistent with previous work.<sup>31</sup> The explicit consideration of water ligands in the first coordination shell of neptunyl ( $[\text{NpO}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5]^+$ , **N1**) caused a marginal decrease of  $\delta(A,B)$  of Np–O<sup>VI</sup> bonds of about 0.04, suggesting a weakening of the Np–O<sup>VI</sup>, while this does not change its triple bond feature.

Upon its coordination with the organic ligands studied here, the  $\delta(\text{Np}, \text{O}^{\text{VI}})$  decreases further by 0.01–0.04 with a slight increase of the bond ellipticity ( $\epsilon$ ), indicating a stronger perturbation of the organic ligands to the bond nature of Np–O<sup>VI</sup> than the water ligands.

For the dative bonds of the complexes, *i.e.* Np–N<sup>PV</sup>, Np–O<sup>carb</sup>, and Np–O<sup>water</sup>, the delocalization indices ( $\delta(A,B)$ ) are in the range of 0.62–1.08, and the bond ellipticity ( $\epsilon$ ) values are in the range of 0.06–0.39. Among the dative bonds, the Np–O<sup>carb</sup> bonds appear with the largest  $\delta(A,B)$ , and for the same coordination mode, the more ligands coordinated to Np, the lower the  $\delta(A,B)$  value (**P1C** and **P1N** *vs.* **P2CN** and **P2NN** *vs.* **P3CNN** and **P3NNN**, **D1N** *vs.* **D2CN** and **D2NN**, **H1W1** *vs.* **H1W2**), indicating the saturation in the coordination of neptunyl and the competition of the ligands in interacting with neptunyl.

In Fig. 2, the distance and the  $\rho_b$  at BCP of Np–O<sup>VI</sup> bond as a function of the type of ligand are plotted. As seen in Fig. 2, the bond length  $d$  increase from 1.781 Å to 1.823 Å, and the electron density  $\rho_b$  decrease from 0.294 e bohr<sup>-3</sup> to 0.266 e bohr<sup>-3</sup> at BCP of Np–O<sup>VI</sup> bond in NpO<sub>2</sub>L<sub>n</sub> (L = H<sub>2</sub>O, PA<sup>-</sup>, DPA<sup>2-</sup>, PADA<sup>2-</sup>,  $n(L) = 0, 1$ ) complexes in the aqueous phase, which indicates enhanced perturbation on the strength of Np–O<sup>VI</sup> bond by the coordination of the organic ligands in the complexes with the same stoichiometric ratio M : L = 1 : 1, suggesting the binding affinity of neptunyl to the ligands decreases in the order: PADA<sup>2-</sup> > DPA<sup>2-</sup> > PA<sup>-</sup> > H<sub>2</sub>O. The higher presence of the ligands brings more perturbation to the Np–O<sup>VI</sup> bond.

In Fig. 3, the electron density in the equatorial plane transverse to the axis of neptunyl through Np is shown for the representative complexes complexes (NpO<sub>2</sub>L<sub>n</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>m</sub>)<sup>j</sup> (L = PA<sup>-</sup>, DPA<sup>2-</sup>, and PADA<sup>2-</sup>,  $n = 0-3$ ,  $m = 0-3, 5$ ,  $j = 1+, 0, 1-, 2-, 3-$ ), and the bond lengths of the dative bonds in the plane are also given. The data of Np–O<sup>VI</sup> for the bare neptunyl are also shown. In these complexes, the  $\rho_b$  of Np–N bond is always smaller than that of Np–O<sup>carb</sup>, suggesting a larger accumulation of electron density of the latter than the former. This is consistent with their delocalization indices collected in Table 3.

### C. Charge transfer in the complexes

The charge decomposition analysis (CDA) proposed by Dapprich and Frenking,<sup>57,58</sup> and the extended charge decomposition analysis (ECDA) by Gorelsky<sup>59,60</sup> are used to calculate charge transfer between neptunyl and the ligands upon the ligand

exchange. In CDA, the overall reorganization of electronic density is calculated which includes both the contributions of charge transfer (CT) and electronic polarization (PL). These are separated in ECDA, and the transferred charge can be directly obtained as  $\text{CT}(A \rightarrow B) - \text{CT}(B \rightarrow A) = [\text{PL}(A) + \text{CT}(A \rightarrow B)] - [\text{PL}(A) + \text{CT}(B \rightarrow A)]$ .

Here we consider the net charge transfer from the ligands to neptunyl in selected complexes by the CDA and ECDA methods at the B3LYP level, and the data are tabulated in Table 4. For Np : L = 1 : 1 type complexes, the net charge transfer from the ligands to neptunyl decreases in the order of PADA<sup>2-</sup> > DPA<sup>2-</sup> > PA<sup>-</sup> > H<sub>2</sub>O (in the range of 0.610–0.648, 0.594–0.615, 0.585–0.591, 0.573, and 0.900–0.999, 0.880–0.941, 0.871–0.878, 0.816, obtained by CDA and ECDA, respectively). This coincides the sequence of the relative stabilities, which suggests that the ligand-to-metal-charge-transfer (LMCT) plays an important role in the higher binding affinity of PADA<sup>2-</sup> and DPA<sup>2-</sup> than that of PA<sup>-</sup> and H<sub>2</sub>O.

We note that the charge transfer is also correlated to the coordination mode. According to ECDA results, for each pair of isomers, *e.g.* **P2CN** *vs.* **P2NN**, **P3CNN** *vs.* **P3NNN**, and **D2CN** *vs.* **D2NN**, the co-presence of the <sub>C</sub> and the <sub>N</sub> coordination modes causes more charge transfer from ligands to neptunyl. In the complexes with a single organic ligands, *i.e.* **P1C** *vs.* **P1N**, **D1C** *vs.* **D1N**, and **H1C** *vs.* **H1N**, the latter appears with more charge transfer than the former. These results suggest that the combined hard–soft strategy, *i.e.* the harder O<sup>carb</sup> and the softer N<sup>PV</sup>, favors to stabilize the complexes with stronger electrostatic interaction between neptunyl and the ligands compared to the other coordination modes. This offers theoretical supports on the combined hard–soft strategy to develop extractants with higher selectivity towards the actinides.<sup>19,61,62</sup>

### D. Molecular orbital (MO) and NAO analysis

The natural atomic orbital (NAO)<sup>63</sup> was analyzed to understand the bonding of NpO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> with ligands, and the representative  $\alpha$ -spin frontier orbitals of **P1C**, **P1N**, **D1N** and **H1W1** are shown

Table 4 Charge transfer (e<sup>-</sup>) in the complexes from the ligands to NpO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> by the CDA and ECDA methods calculated at the B3LYP level

Complexes	Charge transfer	CDA	ECDA
<b>(N1)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup>	5H <sub>2</sub> O → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.5734	0.8157
<b>(P1C)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (PA)(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>C</sub>	L + 3H <sub>2</sub> O → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.5908	0.8713
<b>(P1N)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (PA)(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>N</sub>	L + 3H <sub>2</sub> O → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.5852	0.8780
<b>(P2CN)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (PA) <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O)] <sub>C_N</sub>	2L + H <sub>2</sub> O → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.6542	0.9885
<b>(P2NN)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (PA) <sub>2</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O)] <sub>N_N</sub>	2L + H <sub>2</sub> O → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.6315	0.9681
<b>(P3CNN)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (PA) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>C_N_N</sub>	3L → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.7408	1.1201
<b>(P3NNN)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (PA) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>N_N_N</sub>	3L → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.6970	1.0751
<b>(D1C)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (DPA)(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>C</sub>	L + 3H <sub>2</sub> O → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.5942	0.8799
<b>(D1N)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (DPA)(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>N</sub>	L + 2H <sub>2</sub> O → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.6152	0.9411
<b>(D2CN)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (DPA) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>C_N</sub>	2L → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.7429	1.1310
<b>(D2NN)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (DPA) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>N_N</sub>	2L → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.7897	1.2131
<b>(H1C)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (PADA)(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>C</sub>	L + 3H <sub>2</sub> O → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.6097	0.8996
<b>(H1W1)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (PADA)(H <sub>2</sub> O)] <sub>N</sub>	L + H <sub>2</sub> O → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.6211	0.9770
<b>(H1W2)</b> [NpO <sub>2</sub> (PADA)(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>N</sub>	L + 2H <sub>2</sub> O → NpO <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.6483	0.9987



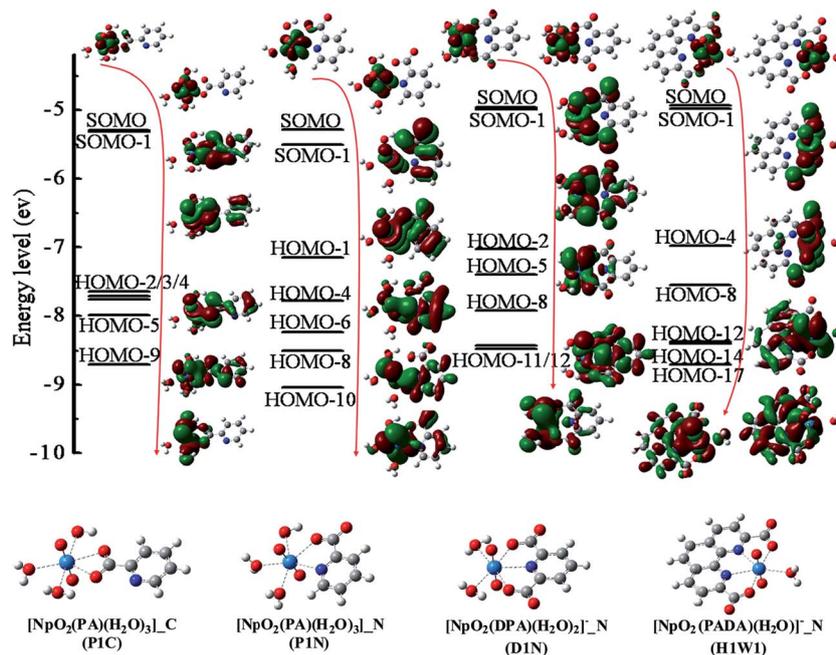


Fig. 4 Representative  $\alpha$ -spin frontier orbitals of  $\text{NpO}_2^+$  complexes. The isosurface value of MO is 0.02 a.u.

in Fig. 4 and their compositions are tabulated in Table 5. These MOs are mainly contributed by the 2p atomic orbital of the O/N atoms and 5f or 6d atomic orbital of neptunium.

As shown in Fig. 4, for all of the four complexes, the two singly occupied molecular orbitals (SOMO) are contributed by the Np and the  $\text{O}^{\text{VI}}$  atoms, which is consistent with the observations that the unpaired electrons are localized within the

Table 5 Representative orbitals ( $\alpha$ -spin MOs) with Np contributions (%) higher than 5% at the B3LYP level

P1C	HOMO-2	HOMO-3	HOMO-4	HOMO-5	HOMO-9
Np	4.1	30.2	23.0	9.2	9.3
5f/6d	$5f_{y(3x^2-y^2)}$ : 1.6	$5f_z$ : 24.4	$5f_z$ : 18.1, $5f_{xyz}$ : 1.3	$5f_{xz^2}$ : 3.9	$6d_{yz}$ : 8.8
$\text{O}^{1\text{A}}/\text{O}^{1\text{B}}$	$\text{O}^{1\text{B}}$ : 7.0 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 17.7 (2p <sub>y</sub> ) $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 30.1 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 25.8 (2p <sub>y</sub> )	$\text{O}^{1\text{B}}$ : 13.9 (2p <sub>z</sub> ) $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 19.7 (2p <sub>z</sub> )	$\text{O}^{1\text{B}}$ : 22.3 (2p <sub>z</sub> ) $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 25.7 (2p <sub>z</sub> )	$\text{O}^{1\text{B}}$ : 29.3 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 2.7 (2p <sub>y</sub> ) $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 11.9 (2p <sub>x</sub> )	$\text{O}^{1\text{B}}$ : 1.8 (2p <sub>z</sub> ) $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 1.9 (2p <sub>z</sub> )
P1N	HOMO-1	HOMO-4	HOMO-6	HOMO-8	HOMO-10
Np	6.5	39.9	11.0	21.4	13.9
5f/6d	$5f_z$ : 4.5	$5f_z$ : 32.8	$5f_z$ : 1.0, $5f_{xz^2}$ : 2.9, $5f_{yz^2}$ : 1.4	$5f_{xz^2}$ : 15.6, $5f_{yz^2}$ : 3.3	$6d_{xz}$ : 11.3, $6d_{yz}$ : 2.2
$\text{N}^1/\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$	$\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 32.2 (2p <sub>z</sub> )	$\text{N}^1$ : 2.4 (2p <sub>z</sub> ), $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 9.6 (2p <sub>z</sub> )	$\text{N}^1$ : 26.4 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 4.6 (2p <sub>z</sub> ), $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 1.4 (2p <sub>y</sub> )	$\text{N}^1$ : 1.6 (2s), 16.2 (2p <sub>x</sub> )	$\text{N}^1$ : 1.2 (2p <sub>z</sub> )
D1N	HOMO-2	HOMO-5	HOMO-8	HOMO-11	HOMO-12
Np	18.8	5.5	23.9	5.8	10.8
5f/6d	$5f_z$ : 14.6	$5f_{yz^2}$ : 1.3, $6d_{xy}$ : 1.4	$5f_{xz^2}$ : 21.2	$5f_{xz^2}$ : 1.4, $5f_{x(x^2-3y^2)}$ : 1.3, $6d_{x^2-y^2}$ : 1.6	$6d_{yz}$ : 9.8
$\text{N}^1/\text{O}^{2\text{A}}/\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$	$\text{O}^{2\text{A}}$ : 16.2 (2p <sub>z</sub> ), $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 16.2 (2p <sub>z</sub> )	$\text{O}^{2\text{A}}$ : 2.1 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 29.1 (2p <sub>y</sub> ), $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 2.1 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 29.1 (2p <sub>y</sub> )	$\text{N}^1$ : 1.2 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), $\text{O}^{2\text{A}}$ : 2.5 (2p <sub>y</sub> ), $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 2.5 (2p <sub>y</sub> )	$\text{N}^1$ : 3.5 (2s), 34.9 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), $\text{O}^{2\text{A}}$ : 2.2 (2p <sub>y</sub> ), $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 2.2 (2p <sub>y</sub> )	$\text{N}^1$ : 0.9 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), $\text{O}^{2\text{A}}$ : 1.8 (2p <sub>z</sub> ), $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 1.8 (2p <sub>z</sub> )
H1W1	HOMO-4	HOMO-8	HOMO-12	HOMO-14	HOMO-17
Np	19.4	36.2	6.9	6.55	6.3
5f/6d	$5f_z$ : 13.5, $5f_{z(x^2-y^2)}$ : 2.5	$5f_z$ : 29.8	$5f_{xz^2}$ : 1.6, $6d_{xz}$ : 2.7	$5f_{y(3x^2-y^2)}$ : 2.0, $6d_{xy}$ : 2.3	$6d_{z^2}$ : 1.0
$\text{N}^1/\text{N}^2/\text{O}^{2\text{A}}/\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$	$\text{O}^{2\text{A}}$ : 15.9 (2p <sub>z</sub> ), $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 17.3 (2p <sub>z</sub> )	$\text{O}^{2\text{A}}$ : 6.3 (2p <sub>z</sub> ), $\text{O}^{1\text{A}}$ : 6.5 (2p <sub>z</sub> )	$\text{N}^2$ : 5.7 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 4.8 (2p <sub>y</sub> ), $\text{N}^1$ : 4.4 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 2.5 (2p <sub>y</sub> )	$\text{N}^2$ : 13.3 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 6.1 (2p <sub>y</sub> ), 2.2 (2p <sub>z</sub> ), $\text{N}^1$ : 16.4 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 4.1 (2p <sub>y</sub> ), 2.7 (2p <sub>z</sub> )	$\text{N}^2$ : 4.8 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 4.4 (2p <sub>y</sub> ), $\text{N}^1$ : 6.0 (2p <sub>x</sub> ), 3.2 (2p <sub>y</sub> )



neptunyl moiety indicated by the spin density distribution. For the orbitals that constituted from both the neptunyl and the ligands, it is shown that from **P1C** to **P1N** to **D1N** and **H1W1**, there is increasing orbital overlap from these fragments, suggesting stronger ionic feature in **P1C** while more covalency in the other complexes. This indicates that the excess stabilization brought by  $\_N$  coordination mode (**P1N**, **D1N**, and **H1W1**), compared to the  $\_C$  mode (**P1C**), may be contributed by the enhanced covalent interaction between the neptunyl and the ligands.

As listed in Table 5, the compositions of the representative orbitals display localized feature, *i.e.* the major contribution comes from the Np and the ligand atoms coordinated to Np. For the complex **P1C**, some frontier MOs contains significant contributions from the two  $O^{\text{carb}}$  atoms of the same carboxylate group. It is conceivable that this perturbs the delocalization feature of electrons in the carboxylate group. In the other complexes, the N atoms and one  $O^{\text{carb}}$  atom of each carboxylate group have noticeable contributions. This avoids significant perturbation to the ligands and maintains the aromaticity of the hetero-rings and the local electronic feature of the carboxylate groups of the ligands.

### E. Comparison with the experimental work

In Rao *et al.*'s work,<sup>25</sup> the trends in the protonation constants of  $H_2PADA$  and related ligands and the thermodynamic data for

$Np^V$  complexes with three ligands were discussed. The first protonation constants of the ligands were observed to decrease in the order:  $HPA > H_2DPA > H_2PADA$ . This trend was explained by the intramolecular hydrogen bonding between the carboxylate group and the nitrogen atom which became weaker along the series. Though the preparation of the crystals of the  $Np^V/PADA^{2-}$  complex was not successful, the spectrophotometric and calorimetric data undoubtedly indicated that the 1 : 1 complex formed in solution and appeared to be much stronger than complexes formed by the other two ligands. This is reasonable concerning the increase in denticity from  $HPA$  to  $H_2DPA$  and  $H_2PADA$  that stabilizes the  $Np^V$  complexes:  $PA^- < DPA^{2-} < PADA^{2-}$ . Our calculations are consistent with the experimental observations on the variation of the stability constants of the complexes in view of the relative free energies of complexation, which are tabulated in Table 2.

The calculated entropic and enthalpic contributions are plotted in Fig. 5. For  $Np : L = 1 : 1$  type complexes, based on our calculations, their formation of relative Gibbs free energies decreased by the order:  $PADA^{2-} (-55.10 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}) > DPA^{2-} (-40.71 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}) > PA^- (-20.75 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1})$  in the aqueous phase. This trend is consistent with the experimental data which report the free energy changes of  $-15.99 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$  for  $PADA^{2-}$ ,  $-11.85 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$  for  $DPA^{2-}$ , and  $-4.90 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$  for  $PA^-$ . We note that there is substantial difference in the values between the calculated and the experimentally derived ones,

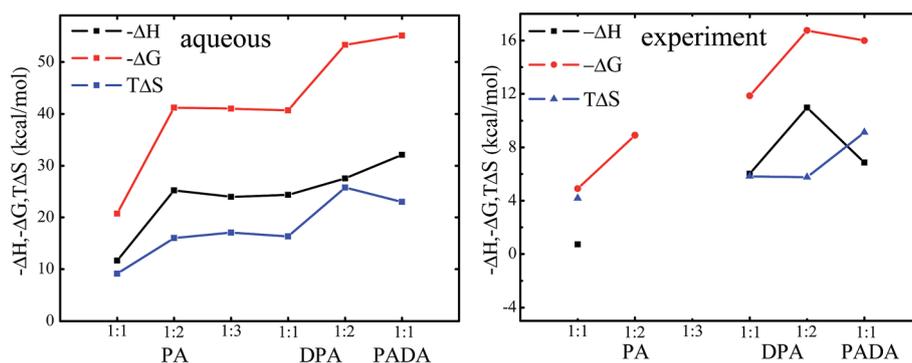


Fig. 5 Thermodynamic trends of  $NpO_2^+$  complexes from calculations in the aqueous phase (left) and from experiment (right).

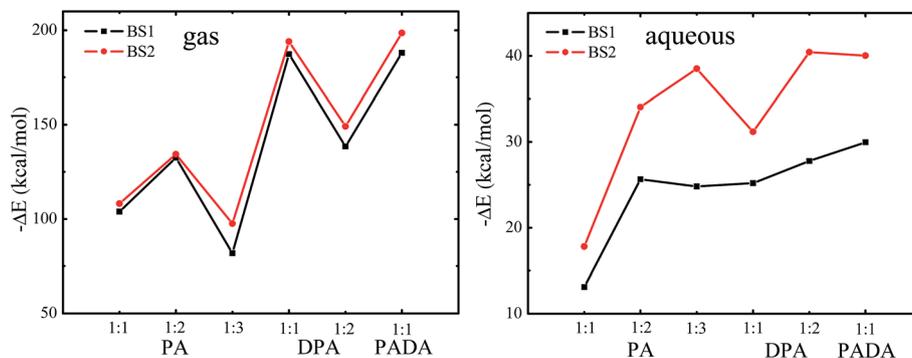


Fig. 6 The relative electronic energies of  $NpO_2^+$  complexes calculated using basis set BS1 and larger basis set BS2 in the gas phase and aqueous phase.



which may be due to the treatment of the model systems in this work, e.g. the insufficient sampling of the model systems, the implicit treatment of solvent effect, and the omitting of the counterion effect. This makes it hard to make a direct comparison between them, and molecular dynamic simulations at first-principle level are needed which is beyond the scope of this work.

The energies were refined by using more sophisticated treatment (BS2) of the atoms where a larger basis set 6-311++G(d,p) was used for the atoms except for Np, and the results were plotted in Fig. 6. The data show that for the three ligands, when they form complexes with neptunyl with the same stoichiometric ratio, higher denticity brings more stabilization energy, i.e. the stability of the complexes decrease in the order of  $\text{PADA}^{2-} > \text{DPA}^{2-} > \text{PA}^-$ . This trend is consistent with the data from the calculations at the B3LYP/BS1 level, and agrees with the reported experimental observations.

## Conclusions

In the present work, we report a DFT study of the interactions between neptunyl ion ( $\text{NpO}_2^+$ ) and the deprotonated 1,10-phenanthroline-2,9-dicarboxylic acid anion ( $\text{PADA}^{2-}$ ). Its analogs, the deprotonated picolinic acid anion ( $\text{PA}^-$ ) and dipicolinic acid anion ( $\text{DPA}^{2-}$ ), were also investigated and compared. The geometries, thermodynamics of the complexation reactions, and the electronic structures of the complexes were analyzed to evaluate the coordination modes and stoichiometry ratio of neptunyl ion with ligands. The calculations indicate that the coordination of  $\text{NpO}_2^+$  to tetradentate chelators is more favorable than that to tridentate and bidentate ones, and the coordination ability of three deprotonated ligands follows the order:  $\text{PADA}^{2-} > \text{DPA}^{2-} > \text{PA}^-$ .

The QTAIM analysis showed that the metal–ligand interactions have strong ionic feature. In addition to the QTAIM analysis, the charge decomposition analysis (CDA) and extended charge decomposition analysis (ECDA) were performed to quantify the charge donation and back-donation between the metal and ligand fragments in complexes. For  $\text{Np} : \text{L} = 1 : 1$  type complexes, the net charge transfer from the ligands to neptunyl decreases in the order of  $\text{PADA}^{2-} > \text{DPA}^{2-} > \text{PA}^- > \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , which is in good agreement with the relative thermodynamic stabilities of the corresponding complexes. The natural atomic orbital (NAO) analysis revealed that the 5f orbitals of Np participated in the metal–ligand dative bond and contribute to its covalency.

In summary, our calculations show that the denticity of ligand and the combined hard–soft donor strategy work cooperatively in the coordination of Np with ligands, which should be taken into account in the rational design of new type of extractants for the separation of Np.

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