



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2019, 9, 32085

## Molecular dynamics simulations of Y(III) coordination and hydration properties

Xiaolin Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Fei Niu,<sup>a</sup> Donghui Liu,<sup>a</sup> Shimin Yang,<sup>a</sup> Youming Yang<sup>\*ab</sup> and Zhifang Tong<sup>a</sup>

Y mainly exists in ionic rare-earth resources. During rare-earth carbonate precipitation, rare-earth ion loss in the precipitated rare-earth mother liquor often occurs due to  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  coordination and Y(III) hydration. Microscopic information on the coordination and hydration of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to Y(III) has not yet been elucidated. Therefore, in this study, the macroscopic dissolution of Y(III) in different aqueous solutions of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  was studied. The radial distribution function and coordination number of Y(III) by  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were systematically analyzed using molecular dynamics (MD) simulations to obtain the complex ion form of Y(III) in carbonate solutions. Density functional theory (DFT) was used to geometrically optimize and calculate the UV spectrum of Y(III) complex ions. This spectrum was then analyzed and compared with experimentally determined ultraviolet-visible spectra to verify the reliability of the MD simulation results. Results showed that Y(III) in aqueous solution exists in the form of  $[\text{Y}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]^{3+}$  and that  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  is present in the bidentate coordination form. In  $0\text{--}0.8\text{ mol L}^{-1}\text{ CO}_3^{2-}$  solutions, Y(III) was mainly present as the 5-coordinated complex  $[\text{YCO}_3\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$ . When the concentration of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  was increased to  $1.2\text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ,  $[\text{YCO}_3\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  was converted into a 6-coordinated complex  $[\text{Y}(\text{CO}_3)_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]^-$ . Further increases in  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  concentration promoted Y(III) dissolution in solution in the form of complex ions. These findings can be used to explain the problem of incomplete precipitation of rare earths in carbonate solutions.

Received 12th July 2019  
 Accepted 1st October 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c9ra05320d

[rsc.li/rsc-advances](http://rsc.li/rsc-advances)

## 1. Introduction

The demand for elemental Y has increased yearly due to its excellent optical applications. Rare-earth carbonates are important inorganic salts used in the extraction and application of rare-earth elements.<sup>1</sup> Y mainly exists in ionic rare-earth resources and xenotime, and the solubility of Y and Ln carbonates in water is merely  $10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-7}\text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ; therefore, carbonate is used in the industry to precipitate rare-earth ions.<sup>2-4</sup> However, rare-earth ions in the mother liquor are considerably lost due to the coordination and hydration in the carbonate solution. The microscopic information of the coordination and hydration by  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  on rare-earth ions has not been elucidated.<sup>5,6</sup>

From the 1970s to the 1990s, many scholars have researched the solubility and complex ion morphology of Ln elements in carbonate solution. The amount of Ln dissolved in  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution and the ion morphology are mainly related to the concentration of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ . Taketatsu<sup>7,8</sup> studied the solubility of rare-earth elements in different concentrations of  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution and showed that the dissolved amount of rare-earth

elements in  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution increases with the carbonate concentration and the atomic number (except for Ce, Y, and Sc). Tran<sup>9</sup> investigated the geological migration of Ce in fractured carbonate rock formations and found that in a groundwater environment with pH 7–9, the main rare-earth carbonate complex ions are  $\text{RECO}_3^+$  and  $\text{RE}(\text{CO}_3)_2^-$ ; complex ions, such as  $\text{REHCO}_3^{2+}$  and  $\text{REOH}^{2+}$ , are nearly negligible. In a study on low concentration  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  natural groundwater, Noack *et al.*<sup>10</sup> found that heavy rare-earth elements (HREEs) are more easily coordinated with  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  than light rare-earth elements (LREEs) and produce  $\text{RE}(\text{CO}_3)_2^-$ . Johannesson<sup>11,12</sup> researched the geochemical behavior of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  and  $\text{RE}^{3+}$  in Mono Lake water; the forms of rare-earth carbonate complex ions are  $\text{RE}(\text{CO}_3)_2^-$  at  $0.27\text{ M CO}_3^{2-}$  in lake water and  $\text{RECO}_3^+$  in lower-concentration  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  groundwater. Philippini<sup>13,14</sup> found that  $\text{RE}(\text{CO}_3)_2^-$ ,  $\text{RE}(\text{CO}_3)_3^{3-}$ , and other complex ions exist in aqueous solutions with different  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  concentration gradients ( $0.1\text{--}1.5\text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ). In summary, the complexation mode and morphology of rare-earth ions change with the concentration of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ .

Reiller *et al.*<sup>15,16</sup> performed inductive analysis of the existing migration law of Am and associated it with rare-earth elements; they concluded that when the pH of the solution is less than 7, between 7 and 8.5, and above 8.5, the main complex ions are  $\text{RE}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{RECO}_3^+$  and  $\text{RE}(\text{CO}_3)_2^-$ , and possibly  $\text{RE}(\text{CO}_3)_3^{3-}$  or higher-valence-state complex ions, respectively. Given

<sup>a</sup>School of Metallurgy and Chemical Engineering, Jiangxi University of Science and Technology, Ganzhou 341000, China. E-mail: yanguming@126.com

<sup>b</sup>National Engineering Research Center for Ionic Rare Earth, Ganzhou 341000, China



similarities in the physicochemical properties of Am and rare-earth elements, Maloubier *et al.*<sup>17</sup> investigated the results of Am migration studies and concluded that the main forms of rare-earth carbonate ions in a water environment with pH 7–9 are  $\text{RECO}_3^+$  and  $\text{RE}(\text{CO}_3)_2^-$ . This work thus indicated that the morphology of rare-earth complex ions is also related to the pH of the solution.

Using available crystallographic and spectral data, including ultraviolet-visible [UV-vis], near-infrared, and infrared spectra, Jeanvoine<sup>18</sup> stated that all Ln(III) ions form tetra-carbonate ions in aqueous solution when carbonate ions are not restricted. Philippini *et al.*<sup>13,14</sup> used electrophoretic mobility shift and time-resolved laser-induced fluorescence spectroscopy (TRLFS) to study several Ln(III)–carbonate complexes and concluded that light rare-earth Ln(III) ions can coordinate 4 carbonate ligands, whereas heavy rare-earth Ln(III) can only coordinate with 3. Modern research methods have enabled significant advances in the analysis of the forms of ions in rare-earth carbonate solutions,<sup>19</sup> but nearly all available studies involved are extrapolated analyses of different rare-earth carbonates.<sup>20</sup> The structures of rare-earth complex ions in carbonate aqueous solutions are complex and diverse, and their specific forms remain unclear; thus, difficulties have been encountered when directly using UV-vis, near-infrared, infrared, X-ray, and TRLFS to clarify the structure of rare earth-complex ions.<sup>21,22</sup>

Martelli *et al.*<sup>23</sup> achieved remarkable results through polarization MD simulation studies and examined the structure and kinetics of tri- and tetra-carbonate complexes. Jeanvoine *et al.*<sup>18</sup> used the density functional theory (DFT) method to study the bonding theory of Ln(III) tri- and tetra-carbonate ions and provided the following conclusions: (1) in the gas phase, the most stable structures are full bidentate and monodentate for tri-carbonate and tetra-carbonate complexes, respectively; (2) in the aqueous phase, when the interaction of water molecules is not explicitly considered in the continuous model, the full bidentate complexes are the most stable structures; and (3) Ln(III)–carbonate interactions mainly occur through ionic bonds.

After decades of development in the field of rare-earth metals, many scholars have studied the macroscopic dissolution of aqueous solutions in rare-earth elements in carbonates. However, studies on the microstructure and coordination behavior with  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in carbonate solution are scarce. Therefore, the coordination and hydration microscopic information of Ln(III) ions must be further examined.

Y and Ln do not belong to the same period in the periodic table of elements, and their atomic and ionic electronic layer structures considerably differ. However, the properties of Y are substantially similar to those of heavy rare-earth elements, and this similarity requires deep understanding. Therefore, the dissolution law of Y and the microscopic information of its coordination and hydration should be investigated. Motivated by previous studies on the dissolution of Ln elements and complex ion morphology, in the present work, we studied the microscopic interaction of Y with  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in aqueous carbonate solutions. We performed a dissolution experiment and considered the effect of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  coordination and hydration

in a real solution using MD simulation. Then, we performed DFT quantum chemistry calculations, UV-vis spectral analysis, inversion, and in-depth analysis  $[\text{Y}(\text{CO}_3)_m \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}]^{3-2m}$  of the morphology and ionic structure of Y to clarify its evolution mechanism in carbonate solution. The results of this work could explain the problem of rare-earth yield in ionic rare-earth precipitation.

## 2. Experimental materials and research methods

### 2.1 Experimental materials and equipment

The raw materials used in this experiment were obtained from a high-purity  $\text{YCl}_3$  solution produced by a rare-earth separation plant in Longnan county, Ganzhou. The main component of the  $\text{YCl}_3$  solution was prepared by oxalic acid precipitation, burning, HCl dissolution, and determined by ICP-MS and are shown in Table 1. Other chemical reagents used, such as  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , were of analytical purity. The experimental equipment or instruments used in this work are shown in Table 2.

### 2.2 Research method

**2.2.1 Instantaneous saturated dissolution of Y(III).** The calibrated  $\text{YCl}_3$  solution was added dropwise to a series of 50 mL solutions containing 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, or 2.0 mol  $\text{L}^{-1}$   $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  keeping in a conical flask at 35 °C under water-bath conditions. The conical flask was then removed from the water bath and shaken. After drop-wise addition of the  $\text{YCl}_3$  solution to the carbonate solutions, a white precipitate was produced. As the conical flask oscillated, the white precipitate dissolved. Addition of the rare-earth liquid was continued until dissolution of the white precipitate could no longer be completed. Next, the solution was centrifuged for 10 min at  $35 \pm 1$  °C and 9000 rpm. The supernatant was titrated with EDTA to determine the molar concentration of Y(III), which was defined as the instantaneous saturated dissolution amount of Y(III). The instantaneous saturated molar concentrations of Y(III) in different concentrations of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution was calculated at  $35 \pm 1$  °C.

**2.2.2 Molecular dynamics calculations.** Molecular Dynamics (MD) is a method of analyzing the movement of ions or molecules in a system from the microscopic level; here, theoretical simulation of various characteristics of the system is achieved through correlation calculation of statistical mechanics.

For the microscopic behavior of Y element in carbonate solution system, according to the instantaneous saturated solution of Y(III) in different concentrations of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution, the SPC/E water model<sup>24</sup> was used to calculate the MD of its real solution system. The radial distribution function (RDF) and coordination number of each ion pair in the carbonate solution system were calculated and analyzed, and the Y(III) coordination form considering  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  was determined.

Geometric and energy optimization of  $\text{Y}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  contained in the solution system were achieved by using the Forcite module in the calculation platform Materials Studio 8.0.<sup>25,26</sup> The initial simulation model was a cube system



Table 1 Contents of each element and REE distribution in high purity  $\text{YCl}_3$ 

$\text{Y}^{3+}$ , mol $\text{L}^{-1}$	$\text{H}^+$ , mol $\text{L}^{-1}$	Density, g $\text{mL}^{-1}$	Rare earth impurities/REO ( $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ )						
0.3419	<0.10	1.0568	$\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{CeO}_2$	$\text{Pr}_6\text{O}_{11}$	$\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$
			<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
			$\text{Tb}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Dy}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Ho}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Er}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Tm}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Yb}_2\text{O}_3$	$\text{Lu}_2\text{O}_3$
			<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

established by the Amorphous cell module in Materials Studio 8.0. The water molecules and ions were randomly distributed in the system. The universal force field was used,<sup>27</sup> and the system was geometrically optimized by the Smart method. The parameters were preset in the operation, the calculation step was 1 fs, the total calculation time was 500 ps, the temperature control setting mode was set to Andersen,<sup>28</sup> the system temperature was based on 308 K, and the NVT ensemble was selected. The accuracy of the simulation calculations was set to fine. Calculation results were deemed credible when the temperature was stable within  $308 \text{ K} \pm 10\%$  and no large temperature disturbance could be observed.<sup>29,30</sup> The  $\text{YCl}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  solution system was simulated, and the parameters of each particle are listed under model a in Table 3.  $\text{YCl}_3\text{-Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution systems with  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  concentrations of 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, and 2.0 mol  $\text{L}^{-1}$  were simulated. The parameters of the corresponding solution particle components are shown in models b, c, d, e, and f in Table 3.

**2.2.3 UV-vis full wavelength scanning analysis.** The coordination form of  $\text{Y(III)}$  in carbonate solution was quickly and economically analyzed<sup>31</sup> by performing UV-vis full-wavelength scanning on different carbonate concentration solution systems. Differences in the absorption spectrum of each solution system after addition of  $\text{Y(III)}$  to the different carbonate concentration solutions were analyzed. Using a burette, 1 mL of  $\text{YCl}_3$  was added to 25 mL of 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, or 2.0 mol  $\text{L}^{-1}$   $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution by using a burette. The mixtures were shaken well at room temperature (30–35 °C) and then centrifuged for 10 min at 9000 rpm. Then, the supernatant was subjected to UV-vis full-wavelength scanning. The wavelength range was set to 190–1100 nm, deionized water was used as the reference sample, and the optical path was a 1 cm quartz glass cuvette. Given the free  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  in solution, 1 mL of pure water was added dropwise to 25 mL of 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, or 2.0 mol  $\text{L}^{-1}$   $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution for experimental comparison. The solution with pure water was utilized as the blank control, and all UV-vis absorption spectra were measured by the same test method.

**2.2.4 DFT geometry optimization.** Based on the chemical composition of the  $\text{Y(III)}$  complex ions obtained in the MD simulations, geometric optimization of the  $\text{Y(III)}$  complex ion structure and calculation of the characteristic UV absorption spectrum were performed by DFT.<sup>32</sup> The DMol3 module in Materials Studio 8.0 was used for DFT computation.<sup>33</sup> The GGA/PBE method was selected,<sup>34</sup> and the base was set to DND 4.4. TD-DFT calculation was conducted using the COSMO solvation model. The integration precision, SCF tolerance, and track cutoff were set to fine. During MD simulations, the possible ion structures were obtained, geometric optimization and total energy calculation of the system were conducted, and excited-state UV spectra were calculated using the same basis set and method.

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1 Instantaneous saturated dissolution of $\text{Y(III)}$

The instantaneous saturated molar concentrations of  $\text{Y(III)}$  in 50 mL of 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, and 2.0 mol  $\text{L}^{-1}$   $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution at 35 °C are shown in Fig. 1.

The experiments confirm that the dissolution process of  $\text{Y}$  occurs in the  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution. A precipitate form when  $\text{YCl}_3$  is added to the  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution, but this solid is dissolved as the reaction proceeds, thus leaving a clear solution. At this time,  $\text{Y(III)}$  in the solution does not precipitate as a rare-earth carbonate but is dissolved in the  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution. However, when the added amount of  $\text{Y(III)}$  exceeds the instantaneous saturated dissolved amount, the solution no longer clears; instead, it assumes the form of a suspension. In this case, part of  $\text{Y(III)}$  in the solution is precipitated; the amount of dissolved rare-earth ions when the flocculent turbidity is produced is considered the instantaneous saturated dissolved amount. Fig. 1 shows that the instantaneous saturated dissolved amounts of  $\text{Y}$  in 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, and 2.0 mol  $\text{L}^{-1}$   $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solutions are 0.0041, 0.0163, 0.0377, 0.0693, and 0.0909 mol  $\text{L}^{-1}$ , respectively. The relationship between the

Table 2 Experimental equipment specific information table

Equipment	Type specification	Manufactures
High-speed centrifuge	TGL16MS	Yancheng Anxin Experimental Instrument Co., Ltd.
Computer server	IBM System X3850 X5	International Business Machines Corporation
UV-visible spectrophotometer (UV-vis)	UV-5500PC	Shanghai yoke instrument Co., Ltd.
Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES)	ULTIMA2	HORIBA Jobin Yvon
pH meter	KL-009	Xuzhou Yaming Instrument Co., Ltd.



Table 3 Modeling parameters of solution components

Model	Solution system	Projects	Composition of each particle of the model				
a	YCl <sub>3</sub> -H <sub>2</sub> O solution	Component	Y <sup>3+</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O
		Number	5	15	—	—	4444
	$\rho$ : 1.009 g mL <sup>-1</sup>	Weight%	0.5	0.7	—	—	98.8
b	YCl <sub>3</sub> -Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> solution	Component	Y <sup>3+</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O
	0.4 mol L <sup>-1</sup> Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Number	1	3	24	48	4388
	$\rho$ : 1.075 g mL <sup>-1</sup>	Weight%	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.3	96.7
c	YCl <sub>3</sub> -Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> solution	Component	Y <sup>3+</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O
	0.8 mol L <sup>-1</sup> Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Number	2	6	48	96	4312
	$\rho$ : 1.095 g mL <sup>-1</sup>	Weight%	0.2	0.3	3.5	2.7	93.3
d	YCl <sub>3</sub> -Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> solution	Component	Y <sup>3+</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O
	1.2 mol L <sup>-1</sup> Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Number	3	9	72	144	4236
	$\rho$ : 1.115 g mL <sup>-1</sup>	Weight%	0.3	0.4	5.2	4.0	90.1
e	YCl <sub>3</sub> -Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> solution	Component	Y <sup>3+</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O
	1.6 mol L <sup>-1</sup> Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Number	4	12	96	192	4160
	$\rho$ : 1.136 g mL <sup>-1</sup>	Weight%	0.4	0.5	6.8	5.2	87.1
f	YCl <sub>3</sub> -Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> solution	Component	Y <sup>3+</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O
	2.0 mol L <sup>-1</sup> Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Number	5	15	120	240	4084
	$\rho$ : 1.156 g mL <sup>-1</sup>	Weight%	0.5	0.6	8.4	6.4	84.1

instantaneous saturated dissolved amount of Y and the concentration of CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> in the base solution was analyzed, and Fig. 1 shows that the Y(III) instantaneous saturated dissolved amount has a linear relation with the concentration of CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>. The equation describing this relationship is  $y = 0.0416x + 0.0074$ , and the  $R^2$  is 0.985. This result provides a basis for designing a model of a real solution with different concentrations of CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>.

### 3.2 MD

**3.2.1 Radial distribution and coordination number.** Radial distribution function (RDF) analysis is conducted on the MD calculation results, and the RDF between the components in the system is associated with the coordination number. Eqn (2)<sup>35</sup> is used to calculate the average coordination number between components. The definitions of  $g(r)$  and Cn are shown in Fig. 2.

The calculation formulas are as follows:

$$g(r) = \frac{V n(r, \Delta r)}{N 4\pi r^2 \Delta r} \quad (1)$$

$$Cn(r) = 4\pi\rho \int_0^r g(r)r^2 dr \quad (2)$$

where  $V$  is the total volume of the system;  $N$  is the total number of particles in the system;  $n(r, \Delta r)$  is the number of particles from  $r$  to  $r + \Delta r$ ;  $\rho$  is the bulk density (ratio of the number of particles to the bulk volume);  $Cn(r)$  is the number of coordination atoms (molecules) in the range of  $0-r$  spherical shell around the target atom;  $\rho$  is the number density of the coordination atom (or molecular), that is, the ratio of the number of atoms (molecule) to the volume of space;  $g(r)$  is the value of the radial distribution function, indicating the probability of occurrence of a coordinating atom (or molecular) within a certain distance;  $r$  is the intercept radius.

Before the results are described and discussed, a representation the RDF for the studied simulation system should be

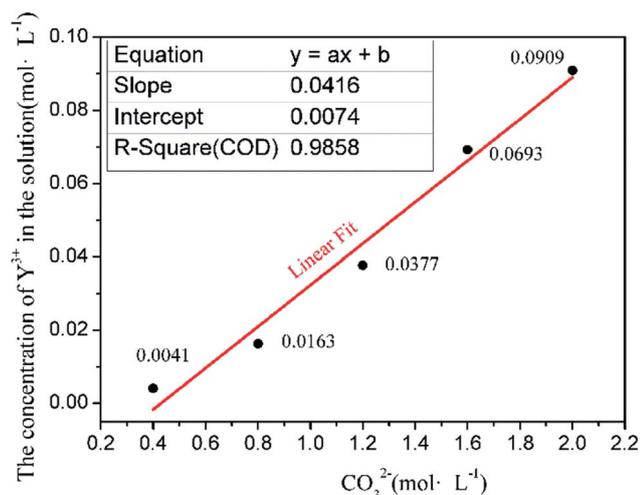


Fig. 1 Concentration relationship between instantaneous saturation solubility of Y element with CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>.

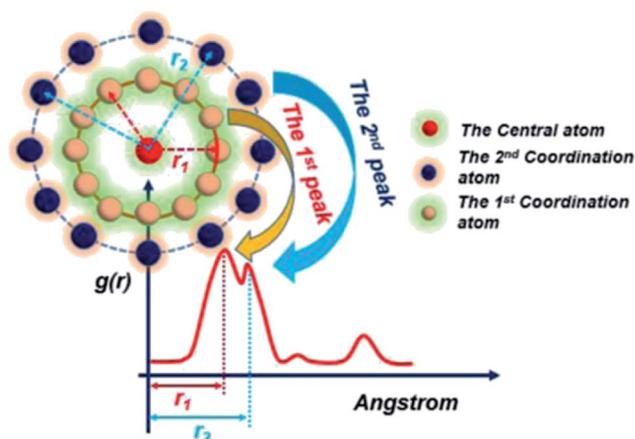


Fig. 2 RDF schematic.



defined.  $O_{C(n)}$  is an oxygen atom of carbonates in the first coordination shell of  $Y(III)$ , and  $O_{C(f)}$  is an oxygen atom farther away from  $Y(III)$  in the carbonates. In order to directly investigate the distribution of  $H_2O$  around  $Y(III)$ ,  $H_2O$  is considered a whole particle to analyze the RDF of  $H_2O$  for  $Y(III)$  and calculate the coordination number. After each solution simulation is performed and the MD simulations are converged, the RDF and coordination number of  $Y^{3+}-O$ ,  $Y^{3+}-H_2O$ , and  $Y^{3+}-Cl^-$  are calculated separately. The simulation results are shown in Fig. 3–5.

Fig. 3–5 show the RDFs of  $Y^{3+}$  and  $O_{C(n)}$ ,  $O_{C(f)}$ ,  $H_2O$ , and  $Cl^-$ ; the RDF directly reflects the microscopic information of the ions in the rare-earth carbonate solution system. According to the figures (a, b2, c2, d2, e2, and f2), the average coordination of  $Y^{3+}$  and  $Cl^-$  has zero RDF intensity, and  $Y^{3+}$  and  $Cl^-$  coordination does not occur. These results indicate that the interaction of  $Y^{3+}$  with  $Cl^-$  in the solution may be negligible. The  $Y(III)$  short-range has two hydrated shells in the  $YCl_3-H_2O$  solution and the  $YCl_3-Na_2CO_3$  solution system; in the central ion close-range ordered layer, RDF counts all ordered short-range particles.<sup>36</sup> In existing research and literature, we can conclude that the hydration number of Ln elements decreases with the increase of atomic number, their effective hydration number decreases with the ionic radius reduced. Especially in the diluted  $LaCl_3$  and  $CeCl_3$  aqueous solution, the hydration number of La and Ce can reach 8–9. While Y element is one cycle shorter than the Ln elements, and its ionic radius is almost smaller than that of the Ln elements. In this paper, in the pure  $YCl_3$  aqueous solution in simulation a, the number of water molecules in the first shell of  $H_2O$  to  $Y(III)$  is 3.0, when the  $g(r)$  was integrated to the second RDF peak valley, and the short-range  $H_2O$  molecule number is 9.1, but we consider that only 3.0  $H_2O$  molecules in the first shell coordinate with  $Y(III)$ , and the  $H_2O$  molecules in the second shell are considered to be under the action of electrostatic attraction. With increasing  $CO_3^{2-}$  concentration in the  $YCl_3-Na_2CO_3$  solution system, eqn (2) is integrated to the second peak valley of the  $Y(III)$  short-range order,<sup>37,38</sup> that is, in the short-range order, the total  $H_2O$  molecular number

decreases from 9.1 to 7.0 while the coordination number of  $H_2O$  for  $Y(III)$  decreases from 3.0 to 2.2 within  $r < 2.6 \text{ \AA}$ . Interestingly, research results reported by Migliorati *et al.*<sup>39</sup> shows, analysis of the simulation results has shown that both Lennard-Jones and Buckingham potentials are able to properly describe the radial distribution of water molecules around the  $Ln^{3+}$  ions, the smooth decrease of the hydration number along the lanthanoid series. In model a, within the first shell layer of  $Y(III)$ , there are only 3 hydration numbers. In fact, the ionic radius of  $Y(III)$  is almost smaller than the ionic radius of the lanthanide, resulting in less coordination number of  $H_2O$  in first shell layer than that of lanthanides. This does not violate Migliorati's conclusion.

We consider the coordination of  $CO_3^{2-}$  with  $Y(III)$ . Fig. 3–5 show that in the first coordination shell, formula (2) is integrated to  $r < 2.6 \text{ \AA}$ ; that is, models b, c, d, f, and e, are integrated to the first peak valleys of the RDF of  $CO_3^{2-}$  for  $Y(III)$  coordination. While eqn (2) is integrated to  $r < 4.0 \text{ \AA}$ , the five models are integrated to the second peak valleys of the RDF; thus, all the atoms in the short-range order are statistically analyzed. The micro information of the MD simulation results of models a, b, c, d, e, and f is summarized in Table 4 for analysis and comparison.

Fig. 3–5 show that the O atom of the carbonate is short-range ordered. Moreover,  $O_{C(n)}$  is in the first shell, and  $O_{C(f)}$  is in the second shell. According to Table 4, when  $CO_3^{2-}$  is  $0.4-1.6 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ,  $r_{Y-O_{C(n)}}$  is  $2.15 \text{ \AA}$ , and only when  $CO_3^{2-}$  increases to  $2.0 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  does  $r_{Y-O_{C(n)}}$  increase to  $2.25 \text{ \AA}$ ; in addition,  $r_{Y-O_{C(f)}}$  of all MD results is  $3.75 \text{ \AA}$ . Therefore, in the  $YCl_3-Na_2CO_3$  solution system, the change in  $CO_3^{2-}$  concentration has nearly no effect on the peak position of the RDF; it affects the peak of  $g(r)$  only.

According to the specific simulation values in Table 4, we initially predict, the ionic composition of  $Y(III)$  in the  $YCl_3$  solution is  $[Y \cdot 3H_2O]^{3+}$ .  $Y(III)$  mainly exists in the form of a complex  $[YCO_3 \cdot 3H_2O]^+$  in  $0-0.8 \text{ mol L}^{-1} CO_3^{2-}$  solution and in the form of a complex  $[Y(CO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O]^-$  in  $1.2-2.0 \text{ mol L}^{-1} CO_3^{2-}$  solution. In the solution with high  $CO_3^{2-}$  concentration,  $H_2O$  in  $Y(III)$  short-range is crowded by the  $CO_3^{2-}$  space. In the first water molecule shell, the coordination number of  $H_2O$  for  $Y(III)$  is reduced to 2.2, consistent with the conclusion reported by Martelli.<sup>23</sup> In the high- $CO_3^{2-}$ -concentration solution, the hydration number of heavy rare-earth carbonate  $Ln(III)$  is 4–2. When  $CO_3^{2-} \leq 0.8 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ , one  $CO_3^{2-}$  passes through the second shell of the  $H_2O$  molecules from the outer layer and then enters the first shell to coordinate with  $Y(III)$ . At this point, the effect of  $H_2O$  molecule crowding is not noticeable. However, when  $CO_3^{2-}$  is further increased, the second  $CO_3^{2-}$  passes through the second  $H_2O$  ordered layer from the outer layer then enters the first shell to coordinate with  $Y(III)$ . Under this condition, short-range  $CO_3^{2-}$  space crowding results in a decrease of 1–2  $H_2O$  molecules around the  $Y(III)$  short-range. This result indicates that the interaction between  $CO_3^{2-}$  and  $Y(III)$ , is that  $CO_3^{2-}$  is originally due to electrostatic attraction at a distant location, passing through the second layer of  $H_2O$  molecules, and entering the inner shell. Then, a coordination bond with  $Y(III)$  occurs.

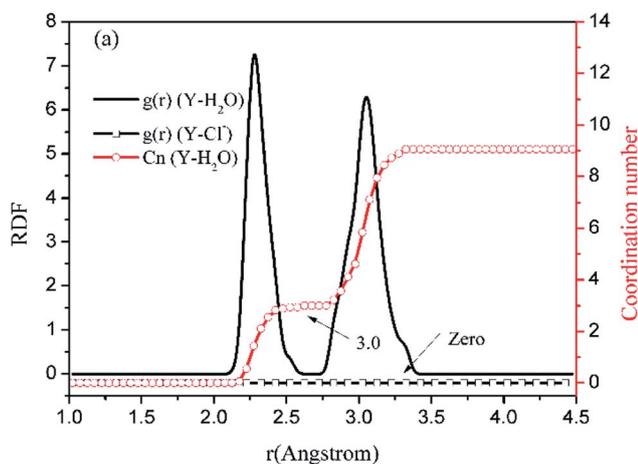


Fig. 3 RDF and coordination number of each ligand for  $Y(III)$  in  $YCl_3-H_2O$  solution system. (Model a.)



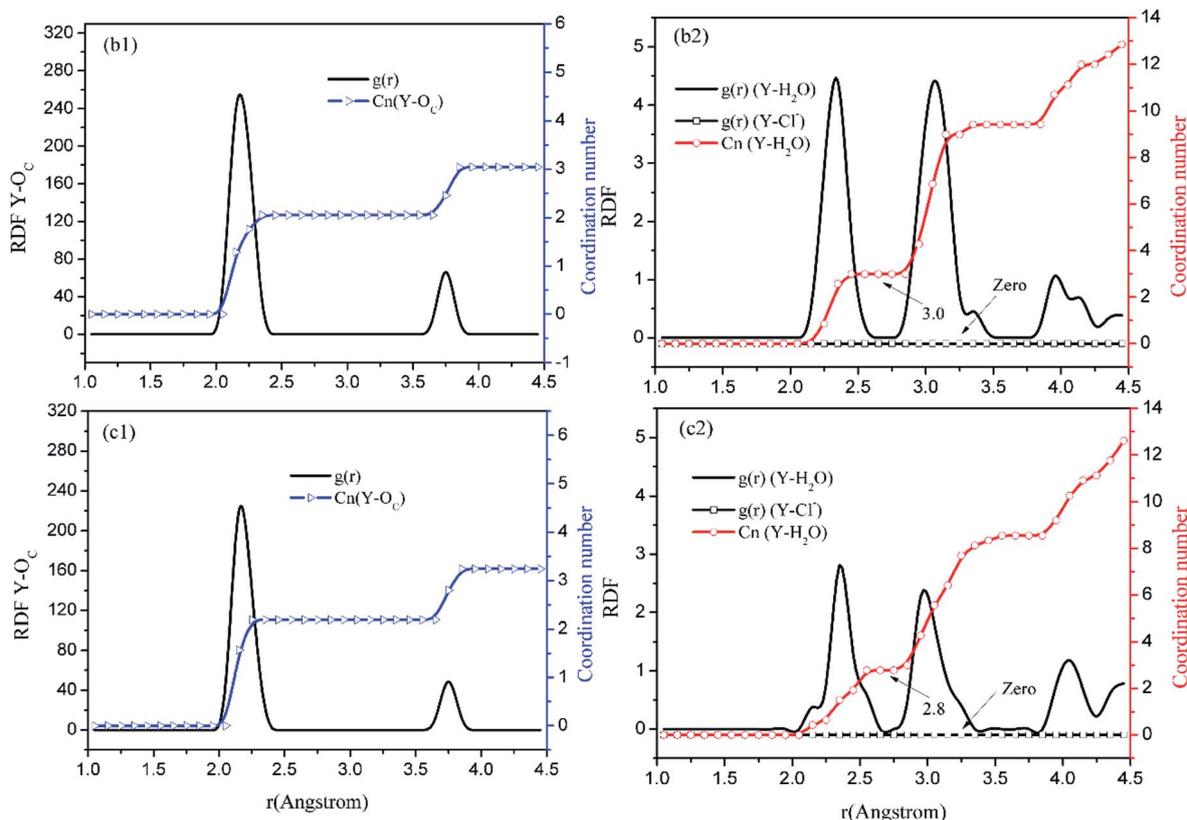


Fig. 4 RDF and coordination number of each ligand for Y(III) in YCl<sub>3</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O solution system. (Model b: b1 and b2; Model c: c1 and c2.)

It is worth mentioning, carbonate not only complexes rare-earth ions but also precipitates with rare-earth ions in carbonate solutions. In the high concentration CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> solution system of this paper, due to the higher CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> ion strength, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> will be squeezed into the short-range. It has been reported that with the increase of CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> concentration, in short-range of H<sub>2</sub>O will replace 1-2, a CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> replaces a H<sub>2</sub>O molecule, resulting in increase the coordination number 1 because there is two O elements of CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> coordinated with Y(III). In a certain sense, high concentration of CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> seem to have interactions like counterions on CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> coordination, related theory of counterions on the hydration structure of lanthanide ions can be used to study this problem.<sup>40</sup>

**3.2.2 Coordination mode of CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> for Y(III).** The MD simulation results show the change trend of the average coordination number of H<sub>2</sub>O and CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> for Y(III), and the approximate evolution process of Y(III) complex ions is obtained. According to the simulation results of b, c, d, e, and f, two O atoms in the carbonate are arranged in the first shell, and the one remaining O atom is ordered in the second shell far away from Y(III), and their relative distance is stable. Considering the interaction distance of the coordination bond in the range of the overall chemical bond ( $r < 2.6 \text{ \AA}$ ),<sup>41</sup> we believe that two O<sub>C(n)</sub> atoms in the carbonate solution are combined with Y(III) in a coordinated manner. However, far away from Y(III), the O<sub>C(f)</sub> atom is combined with the C atom, the relative distance between  $r_{Y-O_{C(n)}}$  and  $r_{Y-O_{C(f)}}$  is also stable, and the characteristic

peak positions of O<sub>C(n)</sub> and O<sub>C(f)</sub> are at a consistent ratio. According to the actual geometry of CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, in the solution, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> takes the O<sub>C(n)</sub> atoms to the Y atom and combines with Y(III) *via* bidentate coordination.

In order to demonstrate CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> for the Y(III) coordination mode, we assume that the coordination mode of each CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> to Y atom is bidentate form,  $r_{Y-O_{C(n)}}$  is the distance between the Y(III) short-range Y atom and the CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> first-coordination-layer O atom, and  $r_{Y-O_{C(f)}}$  is the distance between Y(III) and O<sub>C(n)</sub>. The distance between the other atoms is defined as shown in Fig. 6. In these MD simulation studies, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> is a rigid particle, where  $r_{C-O}$  and  $r_{C=O}$  are 1.269 Å,  $\angle OCO = 120^\circ$  according to the principle of minimum energy, and  $\angle YCO = 60^\circ$ .

On the basis of these known conditions, we infer the relationship between  $r_{Y-O_{C(n)}}$  and  $r_{Y-O_{C(f)}}$  *via* the following reasoning:

$$x_1 = \sin 60^\circ r_{C-O} \quad (3)$$

$$x_2 = \cos 60^\circ r_{C-O} \quad (4)$$

$$x_3 = \sqrt{r_{Y-O_{C(n)}}^2 - x_1^2} \quad (5)$$

$$r_{Y-C} = x_2 + x_3 \quad (6)$$

$$r_{Y-O_{C(f)}} = x_2 + x_3 + r_{C=O} \quad (7)$$

$$r_{Y-O_{C(f)}} = \cos 60^\circ r_{C-O} + \sqrt{r_{Y-O_{C(n)}}^2 - (\sin 60^\circ r_{C-O})^2} + r_{C=O} \quad (8)$$



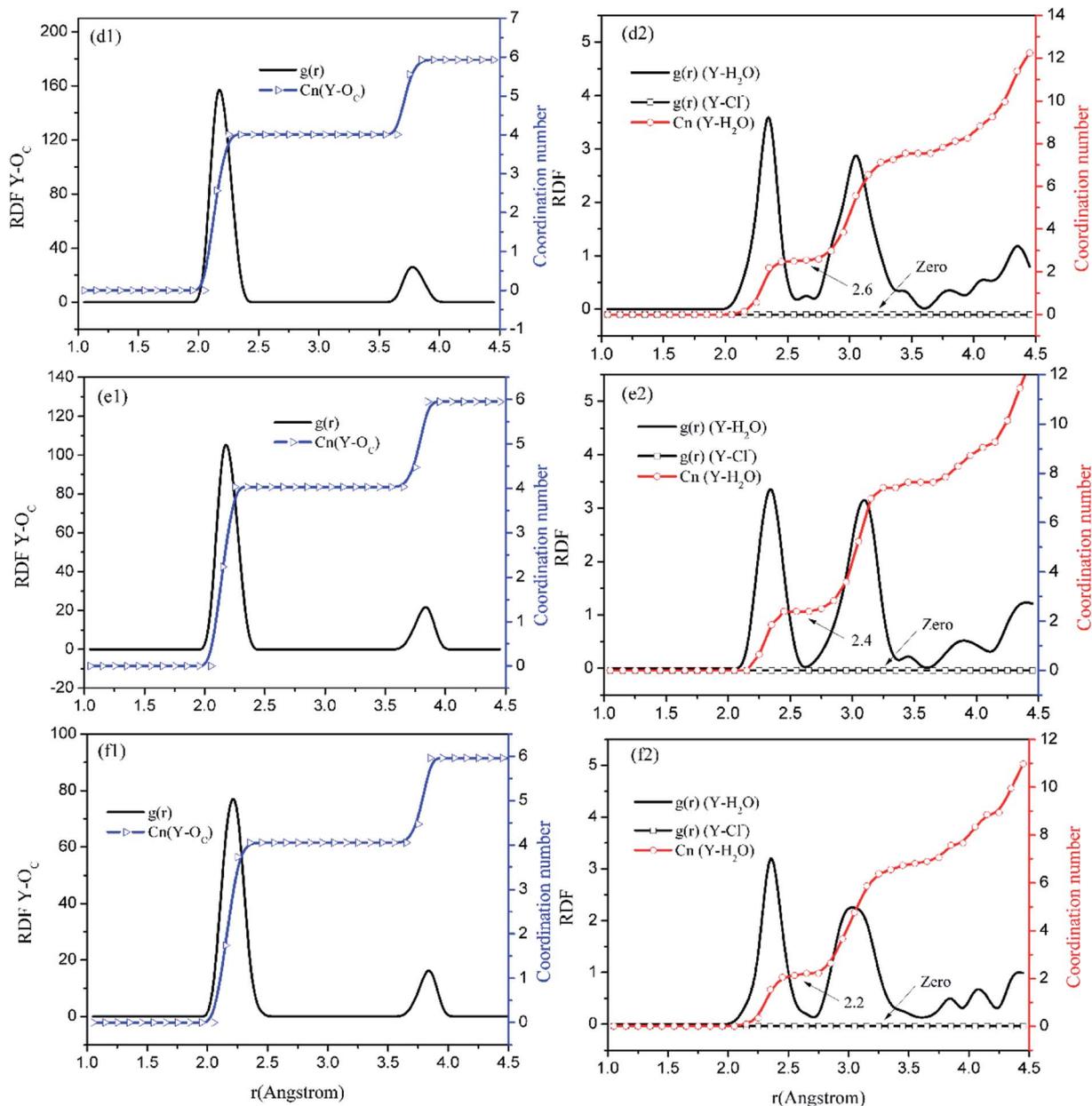


Fig. 5 RDF and coordination number of each ligand for Y(III) in  $\text{YCl}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  solution system. (Model d: d1 and d2; Model e: e1 and e2; Model f: f1 and f2).

By substituting the values of  $r_{\text{C-O}}$  and  $r_{\text{C=O}}$  to eqn (8), we calculate  $r_{\text{Y-O}_{\text{C(f)}}$ .

$$r_{\text{Y-O}_{\text{C(f)}}} = 1.9035 + \sqrt{r_{\text{Y-O}_{\text{C(n)}}}^2 - 1.2078} \quad (9)$$

According to the definition of Fig. 6, the following relationship can also be determined:  $N_{\text{O}_{\text{C(n)}}} : N_{\text{O}_{\text{C(f)}}} = 2 : 1$ .

$$N_{\text{O}_{\text{C(f)}}} = \text{Cn}_{\text{Y-O}}(r < 4.0 \text{ \AA}) - \text{Cn}_{\text{Y-O}}(r < 2.6 \text{ \AA}) \quad (10)$$

Table 4 MD simulation calculation results

Model	$r_{\text{Y-O}_{\text{C(n)}}}$ (Å)	$\text{Cn}_{\text{Y-O}}(r < 2.6 \text{ \AA})$	$r_{\text{Y-O}_{\text{C(f)}}}$ (Å)	$\text{Cn}_{\text{Y-O}}(r < 4.0 \text{ \AA})$	$N_{\text{O}_{\text{C(n)}}}$	$N_{\text{O}_{\text{C(f)}}}$	$N_{\text{O}_{\text{C(n)}}}/N_{\text{O}_{\text{C(f)}}}$	$r_{\text{Y-H}_2\text{O}}$ (Å)	$\text{Cn}_{\text{Y-H}_2\text{O}}(r < 2.6 \text{ \AA})$
a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.27	3.0
b	2.15	2.0	3.75	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.35	3.0
c	2.15	2.1	3.75	3.1	2.1	1.0	2.1	2.35	2.8
d	2.15	4.0	3.75	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.37	2.6
e	2.15	4.0	3.75	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.40	2.4
f	2.25	4.1	3.75	6.1	4.1	2.0	2.0	2.40	2.2





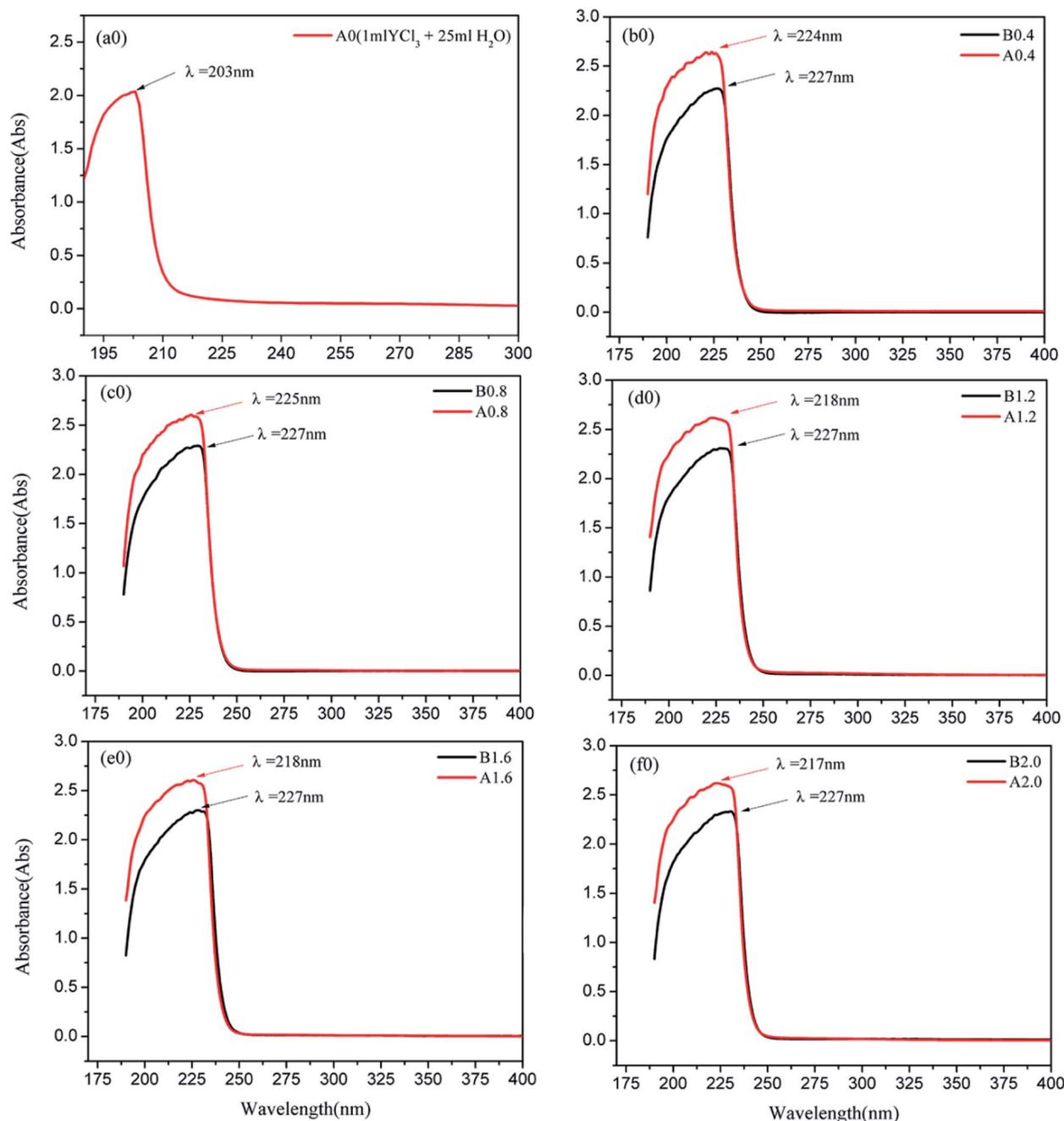


Fig. 7 UV-vis spectrum of  $\text{YCl}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  solution system (a0) and  $\text{YCl}_3\text{-Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution system (b0, c0, d0, e0, f0). (A0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, and A2.0 are determined by adding 1 mL of  $\text{YCl}_3$  to 25 mL solutions of 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, and 2.0 mol  $\text{L}^{-1}$   $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , respectively. After mixing, the mixture is centrifuged, and the supernatant is subjected to UV-vis full-wavelength scanning to obtain the corresponding UV-vis absorbance curves. B0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, and 2.0 are determined by adding 1 mL of pure water to 25 mL solutions of 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, 1.6, and 2.0 mol  $\text{L}^{-1}$   $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ .)

However, comparison between the UV test results of Fig. 7(b0 and c0) and the calculated spectra of Fig. 8(S2) shows that the absorption band of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution considerably influences the absorption intensity and absorption peak wavelength of A0.4 and A0.8. That is, in the  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution with low  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  concentration, the UV absorption band of the solvent itself greatly affects the peak position and absorption intensity of the UV absorption curve of  $[\text{YCO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$ . It can be seen from

Fig. 8(S2) and Fig. 7(b0, c0), the characteristic absorption peak wavelength of  $[\text{YCO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  is  $\lambda = 203.7$  nm, which is not seen in the experimental analysis of the low- $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ -concentration  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solutions (in absorbance curve of A0.4 and A0.8), because the characteristic peak of the Y-O<sub>w</sub> bond at  $\lambda = 203.7$  nm is not revealed in such solutions. The absorption bands B0.4 and B0.8 of the  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution itself are at a low absorption level of  $\lambda = 203.7$  nm. Therefore, the UV spectrum



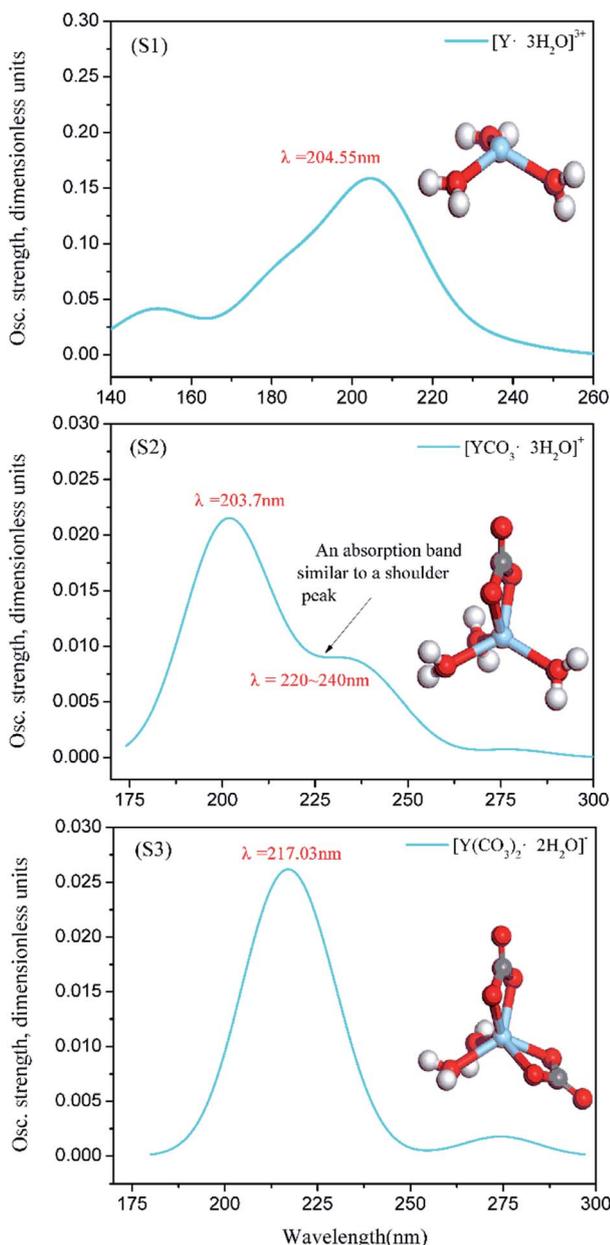


Fig. 8  $[Y\cdot 3H_2O]^{3+}$ ,  $[YCO_3\cdot 3H_2O]^+$  and  $[Y(CO_3)_2\cdot 2H_2O]^-$  calculated UV spectrum and structure (S1, S2, S3).

obtained by the experimental test (A0.4 and A0.8) is the result of superimposing the UV absorption band of  $[YCO_3\cdot 3H_2O]^+$  as the solute in the solution and the absorption band of the  $Na_2CO_3$  solution.<sup>42</sup> This process results in the theoretical UV absorption peak of  $\lambda = 203.7$  nm, which is not reflected in the experimental analysis of the UV spectrum. In Fig. 8(S2), the characteristic absorption band of  $[YCO_3\cdot 3H_2O]^+$  at  $\lambda = 220\text{--}240$  nm, which resembles a shoulder peak, is enhanced in the experimental UV spectrum.<sup>43</sup> Thereby, the absorption band of  $[YCO_3\cdot 3H_2O]^+$  calculated UV spectrum (Fig. 8(S2)) at  $\lambda = 220\text{--}240$  nm, is exhibited in Fig. 7(b0, c0) at  $\lambda = 224\text{--}225$  nm.

We analyze the bond length information of Y(III) complex ions by DFT geometry optimization. The structural results of

carbonate complex ion S1, S2, S3 complexes obtained from DFT calculation are shown in Table 5. Here,  $Y-O_{C(n)}$  represents the distance between the Y atom and the nearer O atom in the carbonate, and  $Y-O_W$  represents the distance between the Y atom and the O atom in the water molecule.

In the RDF analysis of the MD simulation, the first shell of the O atoms interacting with Y(III) and the first shell of  $H_2O$  are analyzed, that is, Y(III) and each ligand the distance between them. Comparison of the values in Tables 4 and 5 shows that in model a,  $r_{Y-H_2O}$  is close to the value of  $Y-O_W$ ; in models b and c,  $r_{Y-O_{C(n)}}$  and the values of  $Y-O_{C(n)}$  are consistent, and  $r_{Y-H_2O}$  is close to the value of  $Y-O_{C(n)}$ ; in models d, e, and f,  $r_{Y-H_2O}$  is close to the value of  $Y-O_{C(n)}$ , and the values of  $r_{Y-H_2O}$  and  $Y-O_W$  are close. The comparison also shows that the coordination around Y(III) is  $CO_3^{2-}$ . When the coordination number of  $CO_3^{2-}$  is increased from 1 to 2, the length of  $Y-O_W$  in the first shell of the  $H_2O$  molecule increases. Therefore, the distance between Y(III) and  $O_{C(n)}$  obtained by MD simulation is consistent with the bond length  $Y-O_{C(n)}$  calculated by DFT. The distance  $r_{Y-H_2O}$  of the first shell of the  $H_2O$  molecule is also consistent with the bond length of  $Y-O_W$  calculated by DFT. In summary, the DFT calculation results and the experimental UV-vis analysis are well-validated by the MD simulation results.

According to the results of the MD simulation, dissolve experiment and UV-vis full-wavelength scanning experiment, three complex ions of Y(III) can be gradually transformed into each other increases with the concentration of  $CO_3^{2-}$  increasing, the process of which is shown in Fig. 9.

With increasing of the  $CO_3^{2-}$  concentration, the following dynamic balance exists in the  $YCl_3\text{--}Na_2CO_3$  solution system:

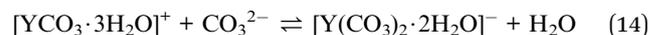
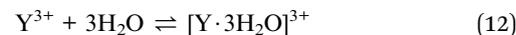


Fig. 9 illustrates that for  $[Y\cdot 3H_2O]^{3+}$  has one coordination point, with the concentration of  $CO_3^{2-}$  increasing, preferentially combines one  $CO_3^{2-}$  at the coordination point of  $[Y\cdot 3H_2O]^{3+}$ , and converts to  $[YCO_3\cdot 3H_2O]^+$  complex ions, while the concentration of  $CO_3^{2-}$  further increase, there will be a second  $CO_3^{2-}$  to replace one of the  $H_2O$  molecules in the first shell, as in the reaction of (14) process,  $[YCO_3\cdot 3H_2O]^+$  transforms to  $[Y(CO_3)_2\cdot 2H_2O]^-$ . Under different  $CO_3^{2-}$  concentration

Table 5 Structural results for S1, S2, S3 complexes in bulk water obtained from DFT calculations

Structure	Complex ion composition	$Y-O_{C(n)}$ (Å)	$Y-O_W$ (Å)
S1	$[Y\cdot 3H_2O]^{3+}$	—	2.24
S2	$[YCO_3\cdot 3H_2O]^+$	2.17	2.32
S3	$[Y(CO_3)_2\cdot 2H_2O]^-$	2.25	2.43





Fig. 9 Schematic diagram of morphological transformation of S1, S2 and S3 complex ions in  $\text{YCl}_3\text{-Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution system.

of the  $\text{YCl}_3\text{-Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution system, the complex ion morphology of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  is consistent with the conclusion reported by Jeanvoine.<sup>18</sup> This result is also in line with Philippini's<sup>13</sup> conclusion that  $\text{Ln}(\text{III})$  coordinates with additional  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  ions with increasing concentration of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ .

In our analysis of the instantaneous saturated dissolution of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  in  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution, we believe that, given the coordination effect of a high concentration of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  ions on  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  along with the  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  concentration increase, reaction eqn (13) and (14) are promoted in the positive direction, thereby increasing the instantaneous saturated solubility of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$ . Therefore, according to the  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  dissolution experiment results, MD simulation studies of different concentrations of the  $\text{YCl}_3\text{-Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  real solution system are performed. By combining the DFT calculation results and experimental UV-vis analysis, we can accurately resolve the microstructure and behavior of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  coordination and hydration for  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$ . We reveal that the large mother liquor ion loss in rare-earth carbonate precipitation is caused by  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  coordination and hydration; consequently, REE is dissolved in the carbonate solution in the form of complex ions, resulting in incomplete precipitation of rare-earth.<sup>44</sup>

## 4. Conclusions

In this study, a  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  dissolution experiment in  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution was used to determine the instantaneous saturated solubility of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  in  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution, and the macroscopic dissolution law of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  with  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  concentration was obtained. The RDF and coordination number of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  by  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were systematically analyzed using MD simulations to obtain the complex ion form of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  in carbonate solution. DFT was adopted to geometrically optimize and calculate the UV spectrum of the  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  complex ions. Findings are then compared with the experimentally determined UV-vis spectra and analyzed to further verify the reliability of the MD simulation results. The main conclusions are as follows.

(1)  $\text{YCl}_3$  is added to  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution with instantaneous saturated dissolution, and a coordination effect on  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  is observed. The higher the  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  concentration, the easier the conversion to  $[\text{Y}(\text{CO}_3)_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]^-$  and the higher the instantaneous saturation dissolution of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$ . When the initial concentration of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  is 2 M, the instantaneous saturated dissolution of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  in the carbonate reaches  $0.0909 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ .

(2) In the aqueous solution of  $\text{YCl}_3$ ,  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  exists in the form of  $[\text{Y}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]^{3+}$ . Each  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  with O atoms is close to the Y atom and

combines *via* bidentate coordination. In  $0\text{-}0.8 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ CO}_3^{2-}$  aqueous solutions,  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  is mainly 5-coordinated  $[\text{YCO}_3\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$ ; with increasing  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  concentration,  $[\text{YCO}_3\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  is converted into 6-coordinated  $[\text{Y}(\text{CO}_3)_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}]^-$ .

(3) When  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  is added to aqueous solutions, hydrated  $[\text{Y}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]^{3+}$  ions are preferentially formed, and  $[\text{Y}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}]^{3+}$  exists as a coordination point. When  $\text{CO}_3^{2-} \leq 0.8 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ , one  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  passes through the second shell of the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  molecules from the outer layer and enters the first shell to coordinate with  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$ . In this case, the effect of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  molecule crowding is not noticeable. As  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  is further increased, the second  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  passes through the second shell and enters the first shell of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$ , thereby replacing one of three hydrated  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  molecules in the form of a substitution reaction and initiating a bidentate coordination bond with  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$ . In this case, short-range  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  space crowding causes the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  molecule number around the short range of  $\text{Y}(\text{III})$  to be reduced by 1–2.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) (No. 51774155 and 51564017), and thanks to the outstanding doctoral training program of Jiangxi University of Science and Technology (No. 3105500030).

## References

- M. K. Jha, A. Kumari, R. Panda, J. R. Kumar, K. Yoo and J. Y. Lee, *Hydrometallurgy*, 2016, **165**, 2–26.
- Y. Xiong, W. Kuang, J. Zhao and H. Z. Liu, *Sep. Purif. Technol.*, 2017, **179**, 349.
- M. Vogit, J. D. Rodriguez, B. Vallina, L. G. Benning and E. H. Oelkers, *Chem. Geol.*, 2016, **43**, 70.
- R. Safarjali, M. R. Yafian and A. Zamani, *J. Rare Earths*, 2016, **34**, 91–98.
- X. L. Shen, M. M. Xing, Y. Tian, Y. Fu, Y. Peng and X. X. Luo, *J. Rare Earths*, 2016, **34**(5), 458.
- Y. Xiao, Z. Long, X. Huang, Z. Feng, D. Cui and L. Wang, *J. Rare Earths*, 2013, **31**(5), 512.
- T. Taketatsu, *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 1965, **32**, 40.
- T. Taketatsu, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 1963, **36**(5), 549.
- E. L. Tran, O. Klein-Bendavid, N. Teutsch and N. Weisbrod, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2015, **49**(22), 13275–13282.
- C. W. Noack, D. A. Dzombak and A. K. Karamalidis, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 2014, **48**(8), 4317.
- K. H. Johannesson and W. B. Lyons, *Limnol. Oceanogr.*, 1994, **39**(5), 1141–1154.
- M. E. Vasconcellos, S. M. R. Rocha, W. R. Pedreira, C. A. Queiroz and A. Abrao, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2008, **451**(1), 426–428.
- V. Philippini, T. Vercouter, J. Aupiais, S. Topin, C. Ambard, A. Chausse and P. Vitorge, *Electrophoresis*, 2008, **29**(10), 2041–2050.



- 14 V. Philippini, T. Vercouter and P. Vitorge, *J. Solution Chem.*, 2010, **39**(6), 747–769.
- 15 P. E. Reiller, T. Vercouter, L. Duro and C. Ekberg, *Appl. Geochem.*, 2012, **27**(2), 414–426.
- 16 T. Vercouter, P. Vitorge, N. Trigoulet, E. Giffaut and C. Moulin, *New J. Chem.*, 2005, **29**(4), 544.
- 17 M. Maloubier, H. Michel, P. L. Solari, P. Moisy, M. A. Tribalat, F. R. Oberhaensli, M. Y. D. Bottein, O. P. Thomas, M. Monfort, C. Moulin and C. D. Auwer, *Dalton Trans.*, 2015, **44**(47), 20584–20596.
- 18 Y. Jeanvoine, P. Miro, F. Martelli, C. J. Cramer and R. Spezia, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2012, **14**, 14822–14831.
- 19 L. Rao, D. Rai, A. R. Felmy and C. F. Novak, *Actinide Speciation in High Ionic Strength Media*, 1999, pp. 153–169.
- 20 P. Thakur, Y. Xiong and M. Borkowski, *Chem. Geol.*, 2015, **413**, 7.
- 21 I. Perssin, E. D. Risberg, P. D'Angelo, S. De Panfilis, M. Sandström and A. Abbasi, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2007, **46**, 7742–7748.
- 22 O. Seo, J. Kim, A. Tayal, C. Song and L. S. R. Kumara, *RSC Adv.*, 2019, **9**, 21311–21317.
- 23 F. Martelli, Y. Jeanvoine, T. Vercouter, C. Beuchat, R. Vuilleumier and R. Spezia, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2014, **16**, 3693–3705.
- 24 Z. F. Tong, Y. B. Xie and Y. H. Zhang, *J. Mol. Liq.*, 2018, **259**, 65–75.
- 25 J. Tang and K. H. Johannesson, *Chem. Geol.*, 2010, **279**(3), 120.
- 26 Y. Cheng, Z. Yang, J. Liao, J. Qiu, Z. Song and Y. Yang, *J. Rare Earths*, 2015, **33**, 599–603.
- 27 Y. M. Yang, X. L. Zhang, L. Li, T. M. Wei and K. Z. Li, *ACS Omega*, 2019, **4**, 9160–9168.
- 28 M. T. Alhaffar, S. A. Umoren, I. B. Obot and S. A. Ali, *RSC Adv.*, 2018, **8**, 1764.
- 29 P. Liang, C. Du, G. Li, X. Chen and Z. Liang, *Int. J. Miner. Metall. Mater.*, 2009, **16**(4), 407–413.
- 30 A. Saxena and D. Sept, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.*, 2013, **9**, 3538.
- 31 G. Hu, Y. Sun, Y. Xie, S. Wu, X. Zhang, J. Zhuang, C. Hu, B. Lei and Y. Liu, *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, 2019, **11**, 6634–6643.
- 32 E. E. El-katori and A. S. Abousdem, *RSC Adv.*, 2019, **9**, 20760–20777.
- 33 M. Zhou, T. Jiang, S. T. Yang and X. X. Xue, *Int. J. Miner. Metall. Mater.*, 2015, **22**(9), 917.
- 34 H. Tomono, H. Nada, F. Zhu, T. Sakamoto, T. Nishimura and T. Kato, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2013, **117**, 14849.
- 35 D. Liu, J. Zhang, X. Xue, G. Wang, K. Jiang and Z. Liu, *Int. J. Miner. Metall. Mater.*, 2016, **23**(6), 618.
- 36 R. Hayes, G. G. Warr and R. Atlin, *Chem. Rev.*, 2015, **115**(13), 6657.
- 37 H. Zhang, Y. Jiang, H. Yan, C. Yin, T. Tan and D. V. Spoel, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2017, **8**, 2705–2712.
- 38 A. Bankura, V. Carnevale and M. L. Klein, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 2013, **138**, 014501.
- 39 V. Migliorati, A. Serva, F. M. Terenzio and P. D'Angelo, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2017, **56**, 6214–6224.
- 40 V. Migliorati, A. Serva, F. Sessa, A. Lapi and P. D'Angelo, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2018, **122**, 2779–2791.
- 41 I. C. Yeh and G. Hummer, *J. Phys. Chem. B*, 2004, **108**(40), 15873.
- 42 S. C. Hess, F. A. Permatasari, H. Fukazawa, E. M. Schneider, R. Balgis, T. Ogi, K. Okuyama and W. J. Stark, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2017, **5**, 5187–5194.
- 43 S. Soumya, V. N. Sheemol, P. Amba, A. P. Mohamed and A. Solaiappan, *Sol. Energy Mater. Sol. Cells*, 2018, **174**, 554–564.
- 44 F. Lai, G. Gao, L. Huang, Y. Xiao, R. Yang and K. Li, *Hydrometallurgy*, 2018, **179**, 25–35.

