

Área: FIS

Solvent and Relativistic Effects on Chemical Shifts in Uranyl Carboxylate Complexes: Insights from *Ab Initio* Molecular Dynamics and DFT calculations

Lucas B. Raimo (PG)^{1*}, **Lucas C. Ducati** (PQ)¹.

lucas.raimo@usp.br; **ducati.iq.usp.br**

¹Department of Fundamental Chemistry, IQ-USP

Palavras Chave: Molecular Dynamics, Relativistic effects, DFT, Uranium, Actinide, NMR.

Highlights

¹³C chemical shift calculations reveal spin-orbit effect. In addition, ¹⁷O chemical shift calculations also show sensitivity to solvation.

Resumo/Abstract

A combination of Born-Oppenheimer Molecular Dynamics (BOMD) and DFT calculations¹ was used to evaluate and understand the role of solvation and relativistic effects in ¹³C and ¹⁷O chemical shifts of Uranyl Carboxylate complexes: (UO₂)C₂H₃O₃, (UO₂)(C₂H₄O₃)₂, (UO₂)C₃H₅O₃, (UO₂)(C₃H₆O₃)₂ and (UO₂)(C₂H₃O₂)₂. This current state-of-the-art theoretical method based on AIMD sampling and relativistic DFT with hybrid functionals for NMR calculations was evaluated comparing the theoretical chemical shifts with its experimental values.² The ¹³C chemical shift calculations suggest spin-orbit effect should be considered even though this nucleus is not directly bonded to the uranyl center, accounting for an average of 27% of the calculated value. The ¹⁷O shielding tensor is closely related to the solvation model, where it goes from -831.11 ppm with implicit solvation model (COSMO) to -948.65 ppm when the explicit solvent molecules are considered in the NMR calculation for Uranyl Lactate.

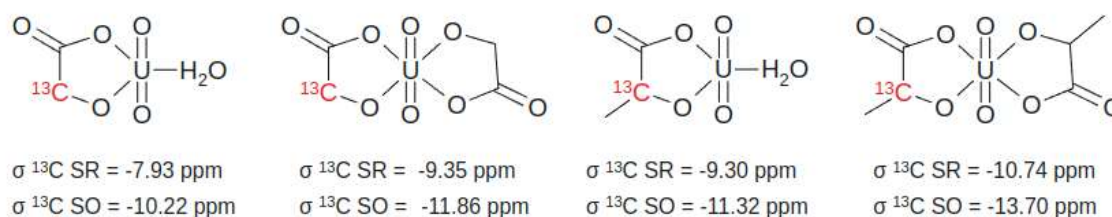


Figure 1. Shielding tensor of highlighted ¹³C, with and without spin-orbit correction.

¹ A. H. Mazurek, et al., International Journal of Molecular Sciences. 2021, 22, 4378.

² M. Kakihana, et al., The Journal of Physical Chemistry 1987, 91, 6128.

Agradecimentos/Acknowledgments

To University of São Paulo, CAPES, Laboratório Nacional de Computação Científica (LNCC) and Centro Nacional de Processamento de Alto Desempenho em São Paulo (CENAPAD-SP)