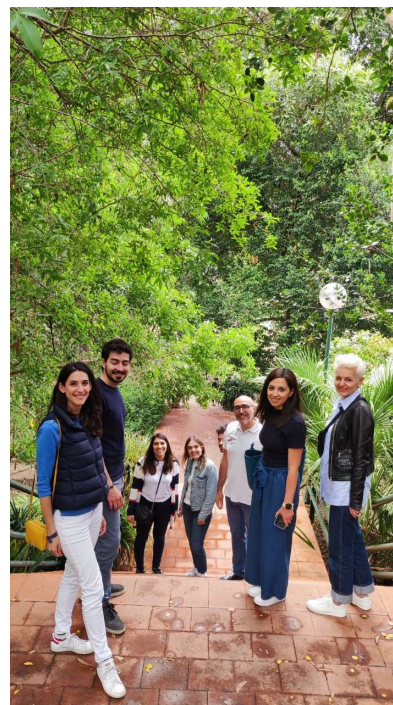




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WG-5 SUMMARY

NECTAR for the future: new trends and
exploitation of results



**4th European NECTAR Conference
and Final Action Meeting**
Milazzo, February 26th – 27th, 2024



THE AIM

- ▶ Transfer of the network's activities and results to NECTAR members and to society
- ▶ Promotion on social media
- ▶ Management of the website
- ▶ Communication between WGs and members

SOCIAL MEDIA PROMOTION

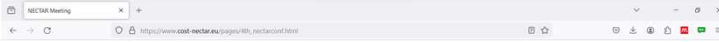
- ▶ Papers
- ▶ Short Term Scientific Missions
- ▶ Training schools
- ▶ Meetings




 @CostNectar
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 @nectar18202
 COST-NECTAR
 NECTAR COST Action

CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, SEMINARS...

- ▶ Communication by email
- ▶ Publication on website
- ▶ Promotion on social media




4TH EUROPEAN NECTAR CONFERENCE AND FINAL ACTION MEETING
MILAZZO, FEBRUARY 26TH AND 27TH 2024



Nectar COST Action 18202 si trova presso Chişinău, Moldavia.
28 Agosto 2023

The academic year starts early for COST NECTAR. Tomorrow and Wednesday, the annual meeting of WG 3 will take place in Chişinău, Moldova.



NECTAR conference
**NECTAR WG3 Meeting,
Chişinău**

Study of chemical equilibria represents the core of many important branches of Chemistry.
Based on chemical equilibrium data is commonly used as a predictive tool for the behaviour of compounds in different environments, and thus, improves performance; discloses the mobility of pollutants and toxicants in the environment; optimizes industrial processes and explains the mode of action of stains. Furthermore, advanced thermodynamic studies yield deeper insights into the mechanisms of these interactions.
One of the large community of specialists working in this field is combined, creating a network based on the stimulating collaboration between them, promoting

NECTAR Training School on Communication in Science (NECTAR-SciComm)

- ▶ **About:** Don't you want to get your colleagues and the public excited about science –about your science–; about COST NECTAR science? If your answer is yes, this training is for you!
- ▶ **Date:** May 29th, 2023.
- ▶ **Place:** Botanic garden of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy.



1st NECTAR Training School
on
Communication in Science
(NECTAR-SciComm)



NECTAR-SciComm

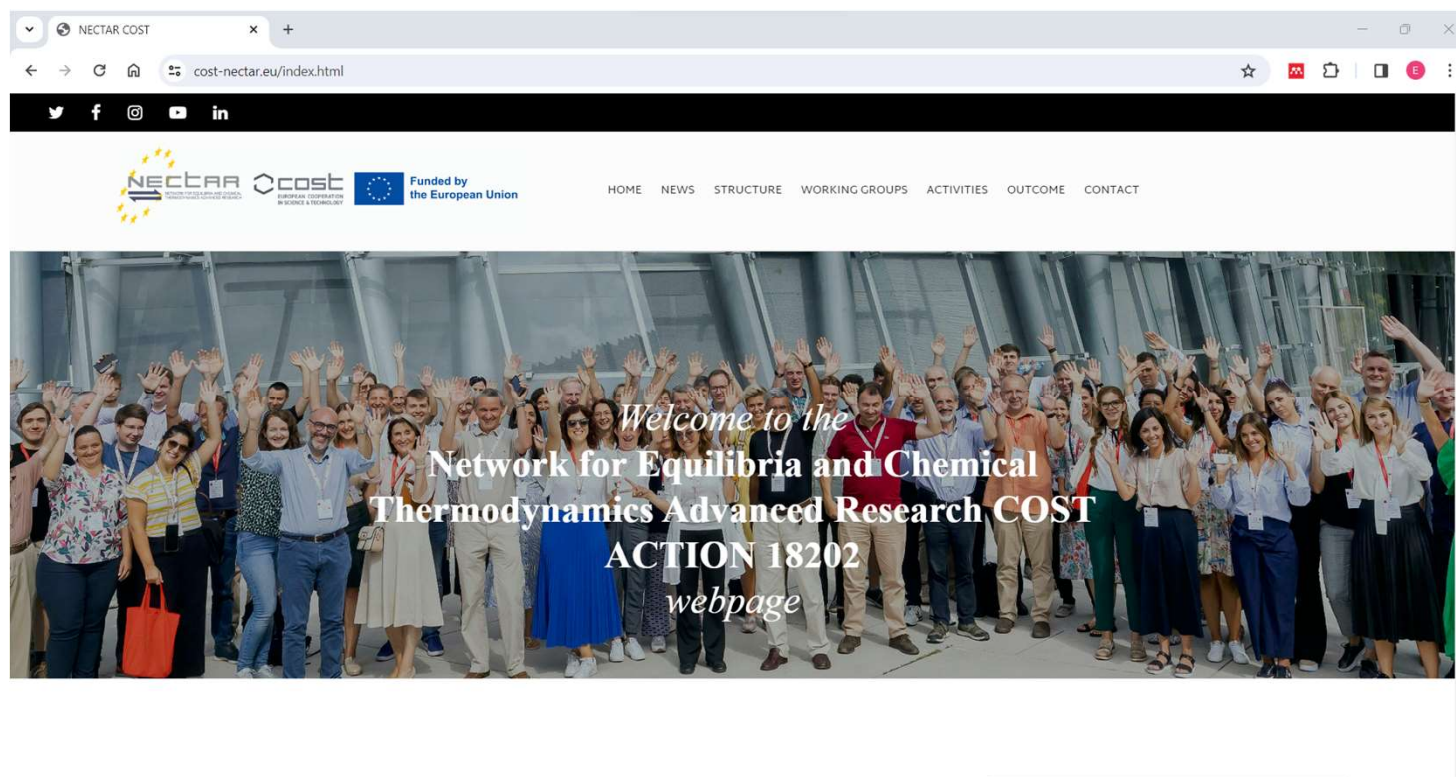
Science communication – from the theory to the practice

5 invited speakers and 16 participants



- ▶ **Science Communication within and outside NECTAR** (Elzbieta GUMIENNA-KONTECKA (SCM) University of Wroclaw, Poland)
- ▶ **Introduction to Science Communication** (Empar VENGUT CLIMENT University of València, Spain)
- ▶ **From theory to practice: can an efficient communication contribute to the prevention, monitoring and management of invasive alien species?** (Michela MARIGNANI University of Cagliari, Italy)
- ▶ **Video editing tools accessible to everyone** (Emanuele ZANDA University Paris-Saclay, France)
- ▶ **Unravelling your jargon: How to better communicate science to the media.** (Adriano CERQUEIRA NOVA University of Lisbon, Portugal)

WEBSITE



NEWS



NECTAR conference
4th European NECTAR Conference and Final Action Meeting, Milazzo

The 4th European NECTAR Conference will take place in Milazzo on 26-27th February



NECTAR STSMs
10th NECTAR CA18202 Call for Short Term Scientific Missions (STSM) Applications

The application period for the STSM is open until 5th Nov. Read here the details.



NECTAR conference
NECTAR WG3 Meeting, Chişinău

The NECTAR WG3 meeting will take place in Chişinău, from August 29th to 30th 2023



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ACTION MEETINGS

STSM

TRAINING SCHOOL

ITC CONFERENCE GRANTS



UPCOMING MEETINGS

DOCUMENTATION OF OTHER MEETINGS

FIRST (KICK-OFF) MC MEETING ▾

FIRST CG/WG AND SECOND MC MEETING ▾

SECOND CG MEETING ▾

THIRD (ONLINE) MC MEETING ▾

SECOND WG MEETING ▾

Here the important downloadable documentation relative to the second WG meeting can be found. In particular, the Agenda, Minutes, Book of abstracts and Meeting programme.

THIRD WG MEETING ▾

Here the important downloadable documentation relative to the third WG meeting. In particular, the COST-NECTAR 2nd meeting circular, Program, Book of abstracts, Agenda and Minutes.



GRANTEES OF THE CALLS

1ST GRANT PERIOD (1ST NOVEMBER 2019 TO 30TH APRIL 2020)

Grantee	Project	Home institution	Host institution
Lucija Knežević	Studying Vanadium-organic ligand complexation toward better understanding of Vanadium biogeochemical behaviour	U. Parma, IT	U. Aix-Marseille, FR
Tatjana Trtic-Petrovic	Thermodynamic study of the micellization process of functionalized surface-active ionic liquids for extraction of technologically critical elements	U.A. Barcelona, ES	U. Udine, IT
Nádia Ribeiro	Evaluation of the DNA affinity of metal complexes derived from 8-hydroxyquinoline ligands	U. V...	U. V...





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PUBLICATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT GUIDELINES



OTHER PAPERS OF PARTICIPANTS

2024

Papers with NECTAR Acknowledgements

[1] "Is methyl salicylate the perfect organic solvent for caffeine?"

M. Vraneš, T. Teodora Borović, J. Panić, M. Bešter-Rogač, N. Janković & S. Papović; *Sustainable Chemistry and Pharmacy* (2024), **37**, 101361. DOI: [10.1016/j.scp.2023.101361](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scp.2023.101361)
(collaboration: *University of Novi Sad and University of Kragujevac, Serbia + University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*)

2023

[1] "Fe(II), Mn(II), and Zn(II) Binding to the C-Terminal Region of FeoB Protein: An Insight into the Coordination Chemistry and Specificity of the Escherichia coli Fe(II) Transporter."

B. Orzel, A. Pelucelli, M. Ostrowska, S. Potocki, H. Kozłowski, M. Peana & E. Gumienna-Kontecka; *Inorganic Chemistry* (2023), **62**, 18607–18624. DOI: [10.1021/acs.inorgchem.3c02910](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.3c02910)
(collaboration: *University of Wrocław and University of Opole, Poland + University of Sassari, Italy*)

2022

[1] "Noncovalent Assembly and Catalytic Activity of Hybrid Materials Based on Pd Complexes Adsorbed on Multiwalled Carbon Nanotubes, Graphene, and Graphene Nanoplatelets."



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PUBLICATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT GUIDES

WG1 PERIODIC TABLE

WG3 PROPERTIES OF SOLVENTS

WG3 SYNTHESIS AND PURIFICATION OF IONIC LIQUIDS

WG4 TOOLS

WG5 COMMUN. GUIDE

WG1 - NECTAR for highly hydrolysis related to its task of providing rel

You can find the result of the wor T = 298 K gathered from the most

Various approaches can be used t The final selection criterion shoul

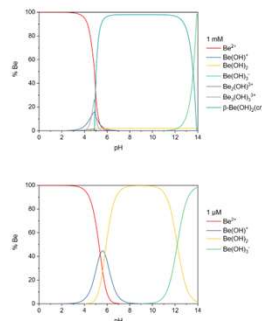
Equilibrium constants for hydrolysis and associated equilibria in critical compilations

Beryllium

Equilibrium reactions	lgK at infinite dilution and T = 298 K	
	Barn and Mesner, 1976	Brown and Elberg, 2016
$Be^{2+} + H_2O \rightleftharpoons BeOH^+ + H^+$	-5.40	-5.39 ± 0.14
$Be^{2+} + 2 H_2O \rightleftharpoons Be(OH)_2 + 2 H^+$	-13.05	-11.20 ± 0.27
$Be^{2+} + 3 H_2O \rightleftharpoons Be(OH)_3^- + 3 H^+$	-23.25	-23.39 ± 0.27
$Be^{2+} + 4 H_2O \rightleftharpoons Be(OH)_4^{2-} + 4 H^+$	-37.41	
$2 Be^{2+} + H_2O \rightleftharpoons Be_2OH^+ + H^+$	-3.97	-3.54 ± 0.04
$3 Be^{2+} + 3 H_2O \rightleftharpoons Be_3(OH)_4^{2+} + 3 H^+$	-6.92	-6.83 ± 0.09
$5 Be^{2+} + 6 H_2O \rightleftharpoons Be_5(OH)_6^{4+} + 6 H^+$		-19.1 ± 0.1
$6 Be^{2+} + 8 H_2O \rightleftharpoons Be_6(OH)_8^{6+} + 8 H^+$	-27.2	-26.3 ± 0.1
$\alpha Be(OH)_2(s) + 2 H^+ \rightleftharpoons Be^{2+} + 2 H_2O$	6.69	6.87 ± 0.10
$\beta Be(OH)_2(s) + 2 H^+ \rightleftharpoons Be^{2+} + 2 H_2O$		6.49 ± 0.10

Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Be concentrations (1 mM = 1x10⁻³ mol L⁻¹ and 1 μM = 1x10⁻⁶ mol L⁻¹) with the best equilibrium constants above (in green). Calculations assume I = 298 K for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (i.e., even neglecting plotted ions).



Periodic table with Beryllium (Be) highlighted in a red circle and a yellow arrow pointing to it.

Definition of Donor Number (DN):

A donor number (DN) is a quantitative measure of Lewis basicity. Victor Gutmann [V. Gutmann, *Electrochim. Acta*, 1976, 21, 661-670, 21] defined DN (also referred to as "donicity"), as a quantitative measure for the tendency to donate electron pairs to acceptors. The DN-scale is determined by the value of the reaction enthalpy between the Lewis acid $SbCl_5$ and chemical compound dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane.

List of Solvents

Find the solvent...

Acetone
Acetonitrile
Benzene
1-Butanol
 γ -Butyrolactone
Carbon tetrachloride
Chloroform
Cyclohexane
Diethylene glycol
Diethyl carbonate
Dimethyl sulfoxide
1,4-Dioxane
Ethanol
Ethyl acetate
Formamide
Glycerol
Methanol
N-methyl formamide
1-Propanol
Propylene carbonate
Pyridine
Tetrahydrofuran
Toluene
Water

Ethanol

Melting point (1 atm) = **-114.15 °C**
Boiling point (1 atm) = **78.293 °C**
Dielectric constant (25 °C) = **24.35**
Dynamic viscosity (25 °C) = **1.087 mPa·s**
Density (25 °C) = **0.7850 kg·dm⁻³**
Dipole moment (in the gas phase) = **1.66 D**
Donor number (+info) = **(3.2) kcal·mol⁻¹**
Acceptor number (+info) = **37.9**
 $E_T(30)$ (+info) = **51.9 kcal·mol⁻¹**
 E_T^N (+info) = **0.65**

(Click to clear)

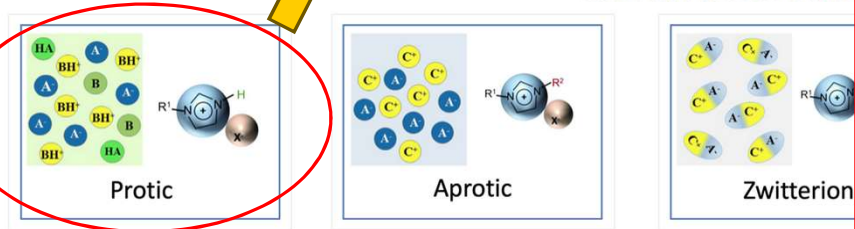
Protic Ionic Liquids (PILs)

Protic ionic liquid (PIL) is a subclass of ionic liquid that has a protonated cation and can be synthesized through a neutralization reaction which involves transferring a proton from a Brønsted acid to a Brønsted base.



- PILs are a good conductor of protons and ions.
 - Water may be used as a solvent or titration can be performed without any solvent. [Example](#)
- Complete proton transfer between the acid and base must occur for optimal production.
- The cation on which the proton resides determines the proton activity of the IL.
 - To achieve this, there must be a **high pKa difference** between the acid and base.
- In aqueous solutions, a **difference greater than 10** is sufficient for more than **99% proton transfer**.
- Various factors, such as the physical and chemical properties of the base and acid determine the extent of proton transfer and ionicity of the IL.
- A highly recommended procedure is to determine an acid-base [titration curve](#) for the two components dissolved in water.
- The equivalence point and pH at the end point confirm the purity of the IL after synthesis and any subsequent handling procedures.
- Diluting an IL sample in water to the standard concentration confirms the previously determined equivalence point pH.

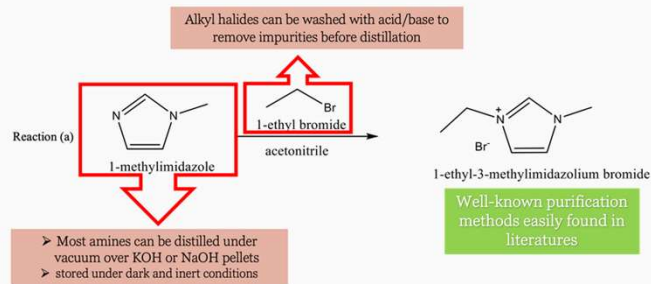
SYNTHESIS AND



Synthesis of Ionic Liquids

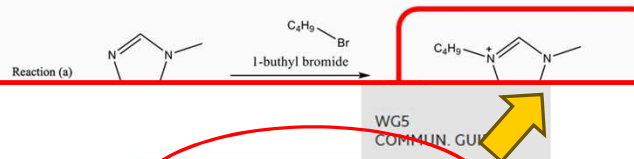
Purification

Starting compounds should be purified to prevent the formation of byproducts during the metathesis reaction.



It is recommended to carry out the quaternization step right after purifying the starting compounds, as prolonged exposure to light or moisture can generate new impurities. Alternatively, starting compounds like amines can be stored under dark and inert conditions until needed.

Dry solvents and inert conditions must also be used during the generation of the quaternized salt. Precautions may vary depending on the alkyl halide used. For example, the synthesis of [C₂mim]⁺I⁻ requires the reaction to be carried out in the dark to avoid photo-oxidation of the iodide, compared to [C₂mim]⁺Br⁻ synthesis. In general, it is recommended to purify the quaternized salt before using it in the metathesis reaction.



Purification and Challenges

- PUBLICATIONS
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENT GUIDELINES
- WG1 PERIODIC TABLE
- WG3 PROPERTIES OF SOLVENTS
- WG3 SYNTHESIS AND PURIFICATION OF IONIC LIQUIDS
- WG4 TOOLS
- WG5 COMMUN. GUIDE

+ WG2 outcomes:

- **Protocols for potentiometric titrations**
- **Protocols for DNA titrations**





https://www.cost-nectar.eu/pages/wg4_tools.html



GEMS - The General Microspeciation Solver

A program aimed at solving acid-base microspeciation equilibria from NMR and spectroscopic data. It is maintained by Dr. Salvador Blasco (University of Valencia, Spain).

The source code and executables can be downloaded free of charge: [Click here to go to the download page](#)

Publication: [Click here to go to the article](#)

SpectrApp, a one-stop solution for small to mid-sized soft modeling problems.

It provides tools for loading, cleaning and manipulating datasets coming from different sources. It is available both as a web application, hosted on a UniTO server accessible free of charge, and as an installable application that can be run locally on the user's machine.

It was developed by Dr. Eugenio Alladio and Dr. Lorenzo Castellino (University of Turin, Italy).

[Click here to launch the spectra application](#)

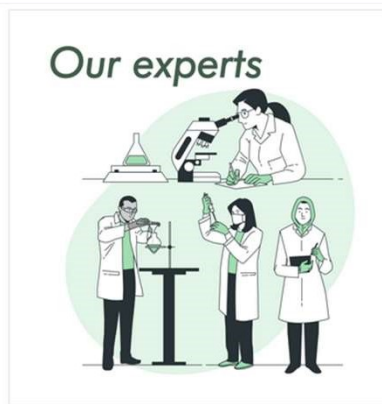
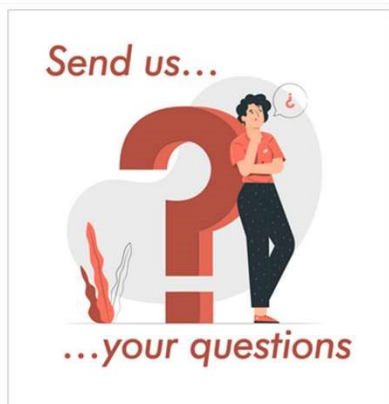
OTHER USEFUL TOOLS FOR THE NECTAR COMMUNITY

Stability Constant Explorer, a search program for NIST SRD 46 "Critically Selected Stability Constants of Metal Complexes" database for Microsoft Windows 7 or later (64 bit)

[Click here to go to the Stability Constant Explorer page](#)

Author: Naoyuki Hatada, Ph.D. Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Kyoto University.

The accompanying database file (NIST_SRD_46_ported.db) is based on the following dataset which is distributed at the NIST website: Donald R. Burgess (2004), NIST SRD 46. Critically Selected Stability Constants of Metal Complexes: Version 8.0 for Windows, National Institute of Standards and Technology



How may I correctly prepare a titration to improve my skills on absorbance/fluorescence titrations? ▾

Where can I find reliable stability constants? ▾

The stability constants can be found in the scientific literature or in databases. The databases can be compiled with or without a critical evaluation of the stability constants collected values. Below you can find some links to databases:

- IUPAC Chemical Data Series
- NEA - Electronic database of the TDB Project
- NIST Critically Selected Stability Constants of Metal Complexes
- Stability Constant Explorer - Database of Stability Constants of Metal Complexes
- JESS Thermodynamic database of chemical reactions

Before using a stability constant to draw a species distribution diagram, it is essential to verify the chemical equilibrium to which it refers and ensure that it is compatible with the equilibrium formulation used by the software employed to calculate the concentration of the species.

How can I draw a species distribution diagram for a water solution? ▾

Why should a PhD student participate to the NECTAR COST ACTION? ▾

Why use a multi-technique approach to the speciation study of metal-ligand system in solution? ▾



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