Acta Cryst. (1966). 20, 836 Crystal Structure of Thorium Nitrate Pentahydrate by X-ray Diffraction*

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Crystals of Th(NO₃)₄. 5H₂O are orthorhombic, space group Fdd2, $a = 11 \cdot 182$, $b = 22 \cdot 873$, $c = 10 \cdot 573$ Å, Z = 8. Thorium has three water molecules and eight oxygen atoms from four nitrate ions as neighbors in a highly polar arrangement. All hydrogen atoms are in hydrogen bonds 2.71 to 2.96 Å in length. Average bond distances are: Th-O (water) 2.46 Å, Th-O (nitrate) 2.57 Å, N-O (next to Th) 1.27 Å, N-O (terminal) 1.22 Å. An error of about 0.05 Å is made in the position of the thorium atom if anomalous dispersion (df'' = 9) is neglected.

Thorium nitrate crystallizes readily from aqueous nitric acid solutions as the pentahydrate, $Th(NO_3)_4 \cdot 5H_2O$. The earlier literature is confused and contradictory concerning its composition, and it is often found in chemical store rooms labeled as $Th(NO_3)_4 \cdot 4H_2O$. Ferraro, Katzin & Gibson (1954) made a definitive study of the phase diagram and showed that the tetrahydrate crystallizes only when the nitric acid concentration is very high.

An earlier X-ray study of the pentahydrate, then referred to as the hexahydrate, revealed the unit cell, space group, and thorium atom positions (Templeton & Dauben, 1950). No attempt was made at that time to determine the rest of the structure. With the advantage of electronic computers and better methods for X-ray intensity measurement, we recently solved the structure as reported in the present paper. An independent analysis by neutron diffraction, with results in good agreement with ours, is described in the adjacent paper (Taylor, Mueller & Hitterman, 1966). These studies confirm the composition, show an interesting coordination geometry for the thorium ions, and reveal an intricate structure of hydrogen bonds.

Experimental

A bottle from Allied Chemical, General Chemical Division, New York, and labeled Th(NO₃)₄. 4H₂O contained large clear colorless crystals and white powder. Our X-ray diffraction data were obtained from a fragment with dimensions $0.22 \times 0.08 \times 0.08$ mm which was cut from one of the clear crystals. It was sealed in a silica-glass capillary (wall thickness 0.01 mm) to prevent deliquescence. Cell dimensions and intensities were measured with the General Electric XRD-5 goniostat with scintillation counter and pulse-height discriminator, using molybdenum radiation. Cell dimensions are based on $\lambda(K\alpha_1)=0.70926$ Å. Intensities of 1036 independent reflections (121 recorded as zero) were measured with the stationary-crystal technique and a counting time of 10 sec. A search for violations of the rules of space group Fdd2 failed to detect any. The thorium atoms in the special positions 8(a) cause intensities to be weak if h+k+l=4n+2, especially at large diffraction angles. For fear that many weak or zero data would be undesirable in the least-squares calculations, we assigned zero weight to the 156 reflections with 2θ greater than 40° and with counting rates of 2 counts/sec or less. No correction was made for absorption or extinction. We estimate the absorption parameter μR as 1.3 for the smaller dimensions of the crystal, and this effect is the dominant source of error in the thermal parameters.

Calculations were made with an IBM 7044 computer using an unpublished full-matrix least-squares program which minimizes $\Sigma w (|F_o|-|F_c|)^2 / \Sigma w |F_o|^2$. The weights w were taken as unity or zero. Atomic scattering factors for Th⁴⁺ were obtained by extrapolation from the values for Yb⁴⁺ and Hg⁴⁺ (Thomas & Umeda, 1957) with corrections $\Delta f' = -6$ and $\Delta f'' = 9$ for anomalous dispersion. For nitrogen and oxygen we used form factors for neutral atoms as listed by Ibers (1962).

Unit cell and space group

Th(NO₃)₄. 5H₂O crystals are orthorhombic, space group Fdd2, with 8 formula units in the cell:

$a = 11.182 \pm 0.003$ Å	. (11·191 ± 0·007 /	Å),
$b = 22.873 \pm 0.005$	(22.889 ± 0.015)),
c = 10.573 + 0.003	(10.579 ± 0.007)).

The dimensions found by Taylor, Mueller & Hitterman (1966) are given in parentheses. The discrepancy of 6 to 8 parts in 10,000 is only slightly more than one

Т	ิวไ	hl	e 1		Ann	roxim	nte	hvd	rnopn	coordinates	
-	u		v ,	•	γPP	10,1111	unc	nyu	10gen	coorainares	

Atom	x	У	Z
H(1)	0.02	0.04	0.25
H(2)	0.17	0.14	0.34
H(3)	0.31	0.13	0.31
H(4)	-0.05	0.11	0.41
H(5)	0.10	0.07	0.49

^{*} Work done under the auspices of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Table 2. Structure factor magnitudes, observed (FOB) and calculated (FCA)An asterisk indicates zero weight.

н,к= 0, 0	H,K= 0,30	7 134 142	12 185 179	0 193 190	5 224 229	L FOB FCA	8 173 163	3 254 244
L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	9 153 156	14 0 3*	2 0 28*	7 188 182	0 116 112	H.K= 4.26	5 217 207
8 263 256	2 115 118	11 110 109	н,к= 2, 8	6 0 17*	11 109 116,	4 107 107	L FOB FCA	9 152 144
12 191 193	H,K= U,32	H,K= 1,19	L FOB FCA	8 156 144	W K = 3 17	6 397 412	0 0 12*	11 106 100
H.K= 0, 2	L FUB FLA 0 148 153	1 269 264	2 576 572	H,K= 2,28	L FOB FCA	10 215 215	4 0 15*	H,K= 5,17
L FOB FCA		3 212 210	4 67 63	L FOB FCA	1 264 254	12 0 4*	6 174 174	L FDB FCA
10 241 249	H,K= 1, 1 L FOB FCA	7 161 176	8 46 52	2 168 164	5 228 221	14 117 112	H,K= 4,28	3 193 200
	1 471 461	9 128 122	10 234 233	4 0 4 *	7 179 182	H,K= 4, 8 1 EOB ECA	L FO8 FCA	5 159 159 7 120 130
H,K= 0, 4 1 fOB fl4	5 427 441	11 101 99	14 127 122	0 140 141	11 86 95	0 533 549	2 35 25*	9 116 123
0 699 712	7 242 252	H,K= 1,21	H.K- 2.10	H,K= 2,30	H.K= 3-19	2 90 84 4 390 402	4 196 183 6 0 13*	11 81 92
8 318 331	11 135 139	1 201 201	L FOB FCA	0 182 175	L FOB FCA	6 42 50		H,K= 5,19
12 167 107	117 120 ئا	3 216 206	0 719 705	2 0 25*	1 255 249	8 254 259	H,K= 4,30 1 FOB FCA	L FOB FCA 1 228 231
H,K= 0, 6	H,K= 1, 3	7 135 135	4 389 393	4 141 140	5 191 199	12 148 157	0 0 25*	3 183 176
L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	9 124 116	6 34 33 8 300 300	H,K= 3, 1 1 EDB ECA	7 136 132 9 111 116	H.K= 4.10	2 179 170	5 163 168
6 374 391	> 340 356	11 /0 /2	10 0 17*	1 418 424	11 81 90	L FOB FCA	H,K= 5, 1	9 109 117
10 198 206	5 338 343	H,K= 1,23	12 200 183 14 0 7≠	3 442 443 5 351 348	H.K= 3.21	0 29 18 2 405 400	L FUB FCA 1 539 539	11 /4 88
	9 234 233	1 200 190		7 162 161	L FOB FCA	4 33 37	3 394 394	H,K= 5,21
H,K= 0, 8 I EGB ECA	11 174 171 12 102 111	3 186 185 5 141 145	H,K= 2,12 L FOB FCA	11 127 121	3 187 181	8 0 30	7 209 207	1 219 225
0 522 510		7 133 136	0 20 26	13 109 102	5 159 153	10 179 177	9 193 190	3 204 211
4 504 523 8 260 263	H,K= 1, 5 1 FOB FCA	9 113 110	2 438 421 4 79 73	н,к= 3, 3	9 104 111	12 0 4*	13 100 106	7 121 117
12 140 146	1 415 403	H,K= 1,25	6 313 304	L FOB FCA	U.V- 2.22	H,K= 4,12	H.K- 5. 3	9 101 112
H.K= 0.10	3 353 341 5 346 355	1 171 162	8 40 28 10 245 239	3 336 341	L FCB FCA	0 458 463	L FOB FCA	H,K= 5,23
L FOB FCA	7 307 314	3 149 141	12 34 4*	5 326 333	1 159 162	2 32 28	1 373 372	L FDB FCA
2 566 581 6 317 527	9 198 201 11 1 59 155	7 135 125	H,K= 2,14	9 187 181	5 167 174	6 46 41	5 325 318	3 146 144
10 178 176	15 103 100	9 111 106	L FCB FCA	11 102 104	7 140 139	8 253 243	7 223 225	5 141 145 7 110 122
14 98 103	H•K= 1. 7	H,K= 1,27	2 60 47	13 90 91	3 33 31	12 132 135	11 157 153	9 117 114
H,K= 0,12	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	4 412 417	H,K= 3, 5	25, 5 H,K= 2,25	H.K= 4.14	13 100 104	H.K= 5.25
0 539 535	3 435 436	3 164 167	8 300 300	1 412 421	1 135 132	L FOB FCA	H,K= 5, 5	L FOB FCA
4 415 416	5 199 213	5 115 110	10 0 21*	3 310 316	3 134 135 5 143 138	0 115 120	L FOB FCA 1 403 407	1 174 172 3 142 138
12 128 122	5 220 225	1 07 104	12 141 190	7 267 270	7 100 110	4 72 57	3 301 316	5 138 134
H K - 0 14	11 139 140	H,K= 1,29	H,K= 2,16 1 FOB FCA	9.203 200	H•K= 3•27	6 283 279 8 0 14*	5 246 243	1 120 117
L FOB FCA	15 72 77	1 130 142	0 71 65	13 98 98	L FOB FCA	10 171 181	9 186 184	H,K= 5,27
2 309 309	⊢,K= 1, 9 L 209 ECA	3 106 109	2 314 312	H.K= 3. 7	$1 130 133 \\3 113 111$	12 0 12*	11 125 124 13 94 102	L FUB FCA 1 158 157
10 165 169	1 344 334	,	6 309 317	L FOB FCA	5 117 109	H,K= 4,16		3 140 138
H.K= 0.16	3 415 408 5 2 7 4 278	H,K= 1,31 1 FOB FCA	8 43 44* 10 201 205	1 481 484 3 395 402	7 90 96	0 315 305	L FOB FCA	5 120 135
L FOB FCA	7 214 218	1 103 114	12 O 7 ≠	5 268 266	H,K= 3,29	2 26 9	1 264 276	H,K= 5,29
0 447 430 4 385 387	11 126 120	3 111 111	H,K= 2,18	9 166 167	1 153 153	6 57 66	5 308 304	1 108 108
8 182 193	13 99 106	H,K≈ 2, 0	L FOB FCA	14 138 137	3 113 114	8 217 209	7 256 256	3 116 107
12 113 117	H•K= 1•11	L FUB FUA 2 281 274	2 37 22	13 93 90	5 97 112	12 110 116	11 108 112	H,K= 6, 0
H,K= 0,18	L FOB FCA	6 373 375	4 327 325	H,K= 3, 9	H,K= 3,31	H.K= 4.18	13 72 87	L FUB FCA 2 500 501
2 355 543	3 371 375	14 119 118	8 196 197	1 517 510	1 104 104	L FOB FCA	H,K= 5, 9	6 285 283
6 285 285	5 256 267	H.K= 2, 2	10 0 3¢	3 322 326 5 275 279	H.K= 4. 0	0 38 26 2 345 340	L FUB FCA 1 304 319	10 201 201
10 159 147	9 156 163	L FOB FCA	12 133 130	7 219 212	L FOB FCA	4 28 21	3 282 288	H,K= 6, 2
H,K= 0,20	11 107 110	0 604 593 2 91 88	H,K= 2,20 1 FOB FCA	9 147 147 11 101 114	4 533 536	8 46 22*	7 180 177	0 448 456
0 418 424		4 480 492	0 38 30	13 87 107	8 337 321	10 144 148	9 147 149	2 42 43
4 261 259 8-171 160	H,K= 1,13 L FOB FCA	6 30 34 8 317 318	2 303 293	H,K= 3,11	12 155 159	H,K= 4,20	13 89 87	6 79 72
	1 260 264	10 0 22	6 250 246	L FDB FCA	H,K= 4, 2 1 FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	H.K= 5.11	8 295 286 10 31 35*
H,K= U,22 L FOB FCA	5 314 317	$12 100 100 11^{\pm}$	10 149 152	3 358 352	0 127 118	2 64 63	L FOB FCA	12 161 163
2 317 327	7 176 179	H.K= 2. 4	H.K= 2.22	5 301 307 7 211 213	2 540 558 4 144 133	4 260 263 6 31 21*	3 212 216	H,K= 6, 4
10 145 143	11 114 121	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	9 175 177	6 340 339	8 174 174	5 214 218	L FOB FCA
H.K= ().24	13 73 91	0 165 147 2 361 387	0 227 229 2 29 11*	11 131 134 13 63 98	8 64 62 10 252 240	10 0 17*	9 119 115	2 335 333
L FOB FCA	H,K= 1,15	4 109 115	4 226 225		12 0 11*	H,K= 4,22	11 101 107	4 73 65 6 345 354
0 275 271	L FOB FCA 1 264 255	6 410 414 8 0 25	6 55 34 8 201 200	L FOB FCA	14 116 122	0 30 36*	13 05 07	8 0 29
8 192 195	3 189 189	10 246 246	10 0 2*	1 365 355	H,K= 4, 4	2 274 258 4 44 37±	H,K= 5,13 L FOB FCA	10 232 228 12 0 6*
H,K= 0,26	7 217 222	12 C 20∓ 14 125 130	H,K= 2,24	5 289 277	0 460 480	6 196 193	1 161 161	
L FOB FCA	9 160 152	ы к - У 4	L FOB FCA	7 161 161 9 164 162	2 60 50 4 494 504	8 0 10* 10 134 133	3 204 205 5 241 235	H,K= 6, 6 1 FOB FCA
2 228 240 6 151 165	13 74 82	L FUB FCA	2 205 191	11 125 120	6 52 56		7 224 216	0 445 445
U. V = -1 20	H.K. 1.17	0 240 243	4 0 21* 6 176 178	13 90 92	8 322 317 10 0 20*	H,K= 4,24 1 FOB FCA	9 161 152 11 60 86	4 389 384
L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	4 488 497	8 0 15#	H,K= 3,15	12 166 162	0 268 258	W.K. 6 15	6 118 105
0 213 233	1 288 285	6 45 45 8 344 343	H.K= 2.26	L FUB FCA 1 332 327	14 0 9*	2 U 15 * 4 221 216	L FOB FCA	10 0 17*
+ 212 212	5 216 209	10 0 19*	L FOB FCA	3 209 208	н,к= 4, 6	6 0 14*	1 213 207	12 15 6 15 5

Table 2 (cont.)

H,K= 6, 8	C 0 33≠ 2 166 168	9 72 93	H,K= 8,14 L FOB FCA	3 186 185 5 211 209	6 31 21 * 8 213 215	7 125 115 9 112 105	H,K=12, 8 L FOB FCA	5 104 110
0 94 98	4 0 21×	L FCB FCA	2 333 331 4 0 7*	9 144 137 11 110 105	10 0 5*	H,K=11, 7	0 284 289 2 32 22*	H,K=13,15 L FOB FCA
4 42 43 6 296 290	L FD5 FCA 1 277 281	3 116 110 5 160 154	6 246 244 8 0 13*	H.K= 9.11	L FOB FCA	1 214 204	4 224 210 6 0 9 * 8 145 152	3 96 105
8 29 48≠ 10 208 201	3 251 246 5 256 245	7 116 113 9 58 97	10 143 142	L FOB FCA 1 182 176	2 231 223 4 30 24#	5 219 214	0 140 102 H.K=12.10	H,K=13,17
12 0 8*	7 217 200 9 142 136	H,K= 7,23	H,K= 8,16 L FOB FCA	3 173 165 5 160 158	6 229 228 8 0 17#	9 102 97	L FOB FCA	1 97 108
H,K= 6,10 L FOB FCA	11 121 118 13 82 83	L FOB FCA 1 144 147	0 311 311 2 0 15¢	7 158 156 9 124 127	10 149 152	H,K=11, 9 1 ED8 EC4	2 231 225	H-K=14- 0
0 396 388 2 41 36	H,K= 7, 3	3 134 141 5 125 126	4 243 231 6 46 27≎	11 91 94	H,K=10,10 L FOB FCA	1 224 218 3 179 176	6 185 192 8 0 10*	L FOB FCA 2 201 209
4 379 373 6 0 15	L FOB FCA 1 264 200	7 109 107	8 191 185 10 0 10≭	H,K= 9,13 L FD3 FCA	0 264 259 2 0 14 *	5 162 162 7 123 121	H.K=12.12	6 172 183
B 251 244 10 0 13≠	3 205 210 5 205 209	H,K= 7,25 L FCB FCA	H,K= 8,18	1 190 185 3 163 153	4 264 264 6 0 17*	9 89 95	L FOB FCA 0 229 222	H,K=14, 2 1 FDB FCA
12 129 133	7 211 214 9 146 136	1 97 103 3 105 119	L FDB FCA 0 0 2≄	5 139 130 7 136 138	8 160 160 10 0 3≉	H,K=11,11 L FOB FCA	2 0 13 * 4 191 200	0 209 226 2 35 2#
H,K= 6,12 L FCB FCA	11 106 96 13 82 88	5 120 123	2 263 264 4 45 10*	9 111 120	H,K=10,12	1 2 3 5 229 3 177 167	6 0 9 *	4 187 191 6 0 12*
2 328 313	H,K= 7, 5	H,K= 7,27 L FOB FCA	6 185 185 8 C 13≭	H,K= 9,15 L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA 0 67 71	5 155 149 7 98 110	H,K=12,14 1 FOB FCA	H,K=14, 4
4 31 44 6 282 284	L FUE FCA 1 187 185	1 102 114 3 97 100	H,K= 8,20	1 124 125	2 229 223 4 0 30*	9 90 87	0 34 1* 2 205 213	L FOB FCA 0 34 23*
10 189 195	5 284 275	H,K= S, 0	0 270 268	5 147 139 7 151 145	6 227 224 8 0 24*	H,K=11,13 L FOB FCA	4 0 10 * 6 178 174	2 181 190 4 50 21*
HaK= 6-14	9 200 186	0 374 381	4 226 231	9 108 115	10 123 127	1 172 166	H,K=12,16	6 156 160
L FOB FCA	13 83 80	8 210 207	8 136 135	L FOB FCA	H,R=10,14 1 FOB FCA	5 162 153 7 128 139	L FOB FCA 0 194 190	H,K=14, 6 L FOB FCA
2 90 82 4 306 304	H,K= 7, 7 L EDB ECA	H.K= 8. 2	H,K≈ 8,22	3 127 127	2 31 11*	H,K=11,15	4 168 177	2 0 7¢
6 29 24# 8 229 231	1 292 292	L FD8 FCA	0 47 23#	7 130 124	o 0 19≉ 8 171 169	1 161 157	0 0 20+	6 0 7 *
10 0 6* 12 128 134	5 259 254 7 166 162	2 414 417 4 0 5	4 0 15≑ o 1ó4 173	H.K= 9.19	H.K=10.16	5 143 138	L FOB FCA	H,K=14, 8
н,К= 6,16	9 165 155 11 119 120	6 313 301 8 0 33≭	H,K= 8,24	L FOB FCA 1 79 160	L FDB FCA 0 32 5*	H•K=11•17	2 173 177	0 35 15*
L FOB FCA 0 60 59	H+K= 7+ 9	10 147 140 12 0 4≑	L FOB FCA 0 169 182	3 74 144 5 76 117	2 214 215 4 0 29*	L FOB FCA 1 155 161	H.K=12.20	4 0 9¢
2 288 285 4 28 40	L FOB FCA 1 334 328	н,⊀= ∂, 4	2 0 o≭ 4 178 177	7 62 108	6 176 170 3 0 9*	3 158 160 5 123 122	L FOB FCA 0 173 169	H,K=14,10 L FOB FCA
6 260 253 8 0 21*	3 242 226 5 231 229	L FÚS FCA 0 469 466	6 0 15÷	H+K= 9,21 L FOB FCA	н,к=10,18	7 105 100	2 0 9*	0 178 173 2 0 6*
10 164 158	7 140 148 9 159 153	2 49 51 4 354 340	H,K= 8,26 L FOB FCA	1 151 151 3 128 120	L FOB FCA 0 204 221	H,K=11,19 L FOB FCA	H,K=13, 1 L FOB FCA	4 151 161
H,K= 6,18 L FDB FCA	11 115 110	6 0 20 8 219 215	0 0 17¥ 2 154 163	5 137 140 7 104 98	2 0 14* 4 187 190	1 131 145 3 147 152	1 163 160 3 169 161	H,K≈14,12 L FOB FCA
2 41 25	L FOE FCA	10 0 2≠ 12 120 127	4 0 5÷	H,K= 9,23	6 0 21≠	5 103 118	5 119 124 7 119 116	0 0 2* 2 164 166
4 209 250 6 31 17¢	3 273 271	H,K= ô, o	H,K= 9, 1 L FOB FCA	L FUB FCA 1 121 126	H,K=10,20 L FOB FCA	H,K≈11,21 L FOB FCA	н,к=13, 3	4 0 4 ‡
10 0 6≠	7 181 186	C 43 37	3 241 230	5 110 105	U O 8≉ 2189190	1 135 143 3 116 120	L FOB FCA 1 150 145	H,K=14,14 L FOB FCA
H,K= 6,20	9 145 151 11 112 112	2 343 343 4 53 40	5 181 180 7 208 194	H,K= 9,25	4 35 6≑ 6 137 130	H,K=11,23	3 124 134 5 158 155	0 139 143 2 0 13*
0 0 22* 2 259 230	H,K= 7,13	8 31 8¢	$\begin{array}{c} 9 & 142 & 143 \\ 11 & 118 & 114 \end{array}$	L FOB FCA 1 107 111	H,K=10,22	L FOB FCA 1 124 116	7 125 122	H,K=15, 1
4 31 49≄ 6 190 187	1 276 264	12 0 5*	H,K= 9, 3 L EDH ECA	3 93 102	L FOB FCA 0 191 198	H,K=12, 0	H,K=13, 5 L FO8 FCA	L FOB FCA 1 140 149
8 0 8* 10 139 140	5 204 200 7 162 159	H,K= 8, 8 L ED3 EC4	1 252 237	L FDB FCA	2 0 27≢ 4 167 176	0 176 177	1 136 142 3 138 147	3 110 111
H,K= 6,22	9 152 148 11 108 108	0 472 473 2 51 42	5 221 213 7 196 190	6 230 232 10 169 164	H,K=10,24	8 142 146	5 143 141 7 120 115	H,K≈15, 3 1. FOB FCA
L FNB FCA 0 248 254	H,K= 7,15	4 381 378 6 41 42≄	9 154 152 11 133 122	H,K=10, 2	0 0 5≠ ∠ 143 150	H,K=12, 2	H,K=13, 7	3 104 121
2 45 61¢ 4 211 218	L FOB FCA 1 198 198	8 214 201 10 34 10≉	н,к= 9, 5	L FO3 FCA 0 300 301	H,K=11, 1	$0 31 11 \neq$ 2 237 232	1 149 151	H,K=15, 5
6 34 16≠ 8 156 154	3 223 224 5 171 168	12 122 113	L FD8 FCA 1 152 145	2 39 57 4 300 289	L FOB FCA 1 256 250	4 32 17* 6 193 187	5 131 142	1 115 119
H,K= 6,24	7 185 184 9 14C 138	H,K= 8,10 L FOJ FCA	3 217 214 5 253 247	6 · 0 11* 8 224 218	3 236 229 5 139 140	8 0 9≉	H.K=13. 9	H-K=15. 7
0 0 14*	11 82 88	0 26 10 2 423 417	7 178 173 9 175 109	10 0 12*	7 144 133 9 111 108	H,K=12, 4 1 FOB FCA	L FOB FCA 1 159 162	L FOB FCA
4 0 5*	L FOB FCA	6 200 204	11 108 99	H•K=10• 4 L FDB FCA	H,K=11, 3	0 219 217 2 31 9≠	3 138 146 5 118 110	3 118 119
8 0 7*	1 223 227 3 193 183	8 0 2¢ 10 165 162	H,K= 9, 7 L FOB FCA	0 39 14 2 280 273	L FOB FCA 1 212 217	4 223 211 6 34 13*	7 98 105	H,K=15, 9 1 FOB FCA
H,K= 6,26	5 209 204 7 150 155	H,K= 8,12	1 221 223 3 182 175	4 29 33≠ 6 255 249	3 209 198 5 162 161	8 182 180	H,K=13,11 L FOB FCA	1 98 106
0 182 186	7 III IIU	L FUB FCA	5 200 200 7 164 153	8 0 12¢ 10 170 174	7 140 132 9 122 110	H,K=12, 6 L FOB FCA	1 150 158 3 126 124	
4 177 168	L FD8 FCA	2 39 21 4 310 308	9 138 133 11 109 103	H,K=10, 6	H,K=11, 5	0 44 35* 2 197 195	5 114 119	
H.K= 6-28	3 179 189	8 178 183	H,K= 9, 9	L FOB FCA 0 345 347	L FOB FCA 1 208 208	4 0 9* 6 195 186	H,K=13,13 1 FOB FCA	
L FOB FCA	7 107 124	10 0 64	1 217 214	2 57 53 4 271 268	3 215 214 5 169 173	8 0 12*	1 131 135 3 138 128	

would expect from the estimated standard deviations. The density calculated from our data, $2\cdot800 \pm 0\cdot002$ g.cm⁻³, is between the density measured by flotation in this laboratory, 2.84, and that reported by Staritzky (1956), 2.787. Our measurements were made at about 21°C.

Crystal data for the isomorphous cerium and plutonium compounds are given by Staritzky (1956). These crystals are expected to have very nearly the same atomic arrangement.

Determination of the structure

The thorium atoms are in the special position set 8(a): $(0,0,z; \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}+z)+F$, and for this first atomic set z can be taken as zero. Refinement of the two parameters (scale factor and isotropic thermal parameter) reduced $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$ to 0.147. This partial structure has symmetry Fddd, and therefore a Fourier calculation phased by the thorium atom shows duplicate images of the rest of the structure. Furthermore, no phase information is obtained for reflections with h+k+l=4n+2, which constitute about one-fourth of the data. The structure was solved by selecting various peaks in the Fourier functions as trial atoms and testing the behavior of their thermal parameters in least-squares calculations. At the third round of this, the nitrate groups were recognized. After several more trials, R was reduced to 0.077 (isotropic thermal parameters) or 0.062 (thorium atom anisotropic) with one water molecule not correctly placed. The correct structure gave R = 0.043, with only the thorium atom anisotropic. Further refinement with anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms (hydrogen excluded) reduced R to 0.034.

We had proceeded with the assumption that the water content was in doubt. To check for additional water molecules, we calculated a Fourier synthesis of (F_o-F_c) , deleting reflections with zero intensity. The largest peaks in this function were about 0.28 e.Å⁻³, in the neighborhood of the thorium atom. No evidence was found of further water molecules. With the help of an assignment of hydrogen bonds five peaks about onethird to one-half as high as the largest were selected as hydrogen atoms (Table 1). No attempt was made to include hydrogen in any of the structure factor calculations, or to refine these positions.

The calculations to this point had neglected the out-of-phase component $\Delta f''$ of thorium. Because of the polar nature of the space group Fdd2, two orientations of the structure must be considered, one of which is the reflection of the other in (001). Further calculations with $\Delta f''$ included and the correct orientation reduced R to 0.033 (or 0.045 including reflections of zero weight). With the reverse structure R could not be reduced below 0.035, and the weighted sum of squares was 15% larger. In the final cycle of the correct structure, no coordinate shifted more than 0.00008 and no thermal parameter more than 0.001. Observed

and calculated structure factor magnitudes are listed in Table 2. The final coordinates are given in Table 3. The anisotropic thermal parameters (Table 4) are listed

Table 3. Atomic coordinatesand estimated standard deviationsAll values have been multiplied by 104.AtomxyzTh000

Th	0	0	0
O(1)	0	0	2277(17)
O(2)	2458(11)	1459(4)	3156(11)
O(3)	0457(11)	0892(5)	3934(12)
N(1)	2651(10)	0046(6)	0508(12)
O(11)	2094(9)	-0381(4)	0025(15)
O(12)	1970(10)	0453(5)	0915(13)
O(13)	3733(8)	0093(5)	0538(13)
N(2)	0471(12)	0772(5)	7741(17)
O(21)	1318(9)	0551(5)	8381(12)
O(22)	-0579(9)	0631(4)	8076(12)
O(23)	0677(12)	1066(6)	6787(12)

Table 4. Anisotropic thermal parameters

T.F. = exp $(-\beta_{11}h^2 - 2\beta_{12}hk - ...); 4\beta_{12} = B_{12}a^*b^*$, etc. Standard deviations estimated by least squares are less than 0.05 for Th and from 0.3 to 0.8 for the other atoms. Comparison with the neutron-diffraction results indicates standard deviations to be 1.4 for B_{33} and about 0.5 for other parameters.

Atom	<i>B</i> ₁₁	B ₂₂	B ₃₃	B_{12}	B_{13}	B ₂₃
Th	1.2	1.4	2.1	0.0	_	
O(1)	4.5	2.0	3.7	0.9	_	
O(2)	2.1	2.0	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.5
O(3)	2.4	2.6	3.3	0.1	0.6	0.2
N(1)	1.5	2.0	2.9	0.2	-0.5	-0.5
O(11)	2.2	1.4	3.8	0.8	-0.6	-0.7
O(12)	2.3	2.5	3.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.5
O(13)	1.0	2.8	5.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
N(2)	2.1	2.0	4.4	-0.9	0.3	0.2
O(21)	1.3	2.9	3.9	0.2	-0.3	0.9
O(22)	1.7	1.7	3.8	-0.5	-0.4	0.1
O(23)	3.5	3.6	3.0	-0.2	1.1	1.5

in the units of the isotropic Debye *B* (Zalkin, Forrester & Templeton, 1964; Cruickshank, 1965).

Effect of anomalous dispersion

Inclusion of the thorium phase shift in the calculations gives enough change in some of the structure factor magnitudes to establish the polarity of the structure, but the change in R is hardly dramatic. However, it causes a significant change in the structure. With the origin defined by the thorium atom, all other atoms shifted about 0.05 Å in the positive z direction when the correction was included. A similar shift of the reverse structure causes the two structures, after refinement, to differ by about 0.10 Å. This behavior is explained by the fact that all the calculations were made with reflections with positive values of *l*. The effect of the phase (which is an *advance* of phase) is to make the thorium atom appear to be closer to the X-ray source and detector than it really is, unless the $\Delta f''$ term is included in the structure factor calculations. The symmetry of the space group gives a cancellation

of the effect on x and y coordinates, but there is a systematic biasing of the z components of interatomic vectors between thorium and the rest of the structure.

Our data include all reflections which are in a central sphere in reciprocal space and which are not related by operations of the Laue group. Such a set is commonly described as 'complete three-dimensional data,' but it is incomplete in the sense of the crystallographic point group with the negative-*l* reflections missing. This kind of shift will be a general feature of polar structures which are refined with such incomplete data and with neglect of the imaginary part of the dispersion correction.

The two structures of opposite polarity are not different in the sense of right and left handedness, but only with respect to their orientation in a specimen. We have not made a correlation of the polarity with respect to morphology or other physical property.

Comparison with neutron diffraction results

The neutron diffraction study by Taylor, Mueller & Hitterman (1966) gives us a chance to check the accuracy of the X-ray method in a case where the heavy atom dominates the data. The agreement of the coordinates is excellent, and it confirms that the estimated standard deviations are of the correct magnitude. Of 31 independent coordinates, 15 are within one standard deviations from the corresponding neutron result. The atomic positions in the two structures differ by 0.026 Å on the average and by 0.045 Å in the most extreme case.

The agreement is poorer before correction for the thorium phase shift. The algebraic average Δz between neutron and X-ray coordinates is 0.0057 before and 0.0006 after this correction. We estimate that it would have been reduced to zero if $\Delta f''$ had been taken as 10 rather than 9 electrons.

The neutron results show that the hydrogen locations (Table 1) are in error by from 0.2 to 0.5 Å.

Discussion of the structure

Some interatomic distances are listed in Table 5. The thorium atom has its 11 oxygen neighbors arranged in a highly unsymmetrical way with respect to the polar direction (Fig. 1). These oxygen atoms are two each from four nitrate groups and three from water molecules, with all the water on one side. This polar arrangement is probably related to the large pyroelectric effect which is observed when the crystals are dipped in liquid nitrogen. One expects about eight oxygen neighbors for thorium if the oxygen atoms are not bonded to each other. Two oxygen atoms in nitrate are closer than normal for atoms from separate molecules, and thus the coordination can be as high as 12 if the atoms are from six nitrate groups as in $MgTh(NO_3)_6$. $8H_2O$ (Šćavničar & Prodić, 1965). Thus to have eleven neighbors is reasonable if eight of them are from nitrate ions.

In each nitrate ion the non-coordinated oxygen atom is closer to nitrogen than are the other two. A similar effect is observed in several other nitrate crystals as listed by Taylor, Mueller & Hitterman (1966), as well



Fig. 1. Neighbors of the thorium atom in Th(NO₃). $5H_2O$, viewed down [010], with [001] vertical. W(1) and W(2) indicate water molecules called O(1) and O(2) in the text.

Table 5. Bond lengths (Å), uncorrected for thermal motion

Values found by Tay	vlor, Mueller & Hitte parentheses.	erman are given ir	ı
	Th-O (nitrate)		
Th-O(11)	2.50 ± 0.01	(2.528)	
Th-O(12)	2.62 ± 0.01	(2.618)	
Th - O(21)	2.59 + 0.01	(2.573)	
Th-O(22)	2.58 ± 0.01	(2.554)	
	Th-O (water)		
Th-O(1)	2.41 ± 0.02	(2.438)	
Th–O(2)	2.48 ± 0.01	(2.473)	
	Nitrate groups		
N(1) - O(11)	1.27 ± 0.02	(1.270)	
N(1) - O(12)	1.28 ± 0.02	(1.250)	
N(1) - O(13)	1.21 + 0.01	(1.202)	
N(2) - O(21)	1.27 ± 0.02	(1.264)	
N(2) - O(22)	1.27 ± 0.02	(1.275)	
N(2)–O(23)	1.24 ± 0.02	(1.206)	
	Hydrogen bonds		
O(1) - O(3)	2.74 ± 0.02	(2.698)	
O(2) - O(3)	2.71 ± 0.02	(2.697)	
O(2) - O(22)	2.90 ± 0.02	(2.953)	
O(3) - O(23)	2.86 ± 0.02	(2.901)	
O(3) - O(13)	2.96 ± 0.02	(2.946)	

as in $Ce(NO_3)_3$. $6H_2O$ and $Ce(NH_4)_2(NO_3)_6$ (Ueki, Zalkin & Templeton, unpublished). The terminal oxygen atom, in each case which we have studied, has higher thermal parameters than the other two. Thus a correction of bond distance for thermal motion removes some of the difference, but this correction seems to be inadequate to explain as much as half of the effect. In the present case, the thermal effect is estimated to account for about 0.01 Å of the difference.

We recognize five hydrogen bonds (Table 5) which are completely confirmed by the neutron diffraction results. Their distances and angles (Table 6) are normal. The hydrogen bonds to O(1), because of the twofold axis, are exactly coplanar with the Th-O(1) bond and at equal angles to it. The hydrogen bonds to O(2) are very nearly coplanar with the Th-O(2) bond. This ar-

Table 6. Bond angles

Th $O(1)-O(3)$ O(3)- $-O(1)-O(3)$ Th $O(2)-O(3)$	$\frac{129.8 \pm 0.4^{\circ}}{100.4 \pm 0.8^{*}}$ $\frac{124.0 \pm 0.5}{124.0 \pm 0.5}$
Th $O(2)$ - $O(22)$ O(3)O(2)-O(22) O(1)O(2)-O(22)	$127 \cdot 2 \pm 0 \cdot 5$ $108 \cdot 7 \pm 0 \cdot 5^*$ $108 \cdot 4 \pm 0 \cdot 5^*$
O(1) = O(3) = O(2) O(1) = O(3) = O(13) O(1) = O(3) = O(23)	$ \begin{array}{r} 108.4 \pm 0.5 \\ 81.7 \pm 0.5 \\ 103.9 \pm 0.5 \end{array} $
O(2)O(3)-O(13) O(2)O(3)O(23) O(13)-O(3)-O(23)	$ \begin{array}{r} 106.5 \pm 0.5 \\ 124.6 \pm 0.6 \\ 121.9 \pm 0.5* \end{array} $

* $O \cdots H - O - H \cdots O$ angles.

rangement, with the water dipoles pointed almost directly away from the cation, is not surprising for such a highly charged ion. The water molecules in $Zr(SO_4)_2$. $4H_2O$ are similarly oriented (Templeton, 1960). The water molecules designated as O(3) are bonded to the rest of the structure by four hydrogen bonds in directions corresponding to a rather distorted tetrahedron.

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