

## The Crystal Structure of LiUF<sub>5</sub>\*

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The compound LiUF<sub>5</sub> crystallizes in space group  $I4_1/a$  with unit cell parameters  $a_0 = 14.884$ ,  $c_0 = 6.547$  Å. The X-ray density is  $6.23 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  and  $Z = 16$ . The U<sup>4+</sup>, Li<sup>+</sup>, and 5F<sup>-</sup> ions occur in positions  $16(f)$ . Twenty-one positional parameters, six anisotropic uranium temperature factors, and six isotropic temperature factors were determined from 739 independent reflections measured by the  $2\theta$ -scan technique with a scintillometer. The parameters were refined by least squares to an  $R$  value of 0.072. Absorption corrections were made for an oblate spheroid with a short  $55.8\mu$  axis,  $[\bar{1}10]$ , and a  $74.4\mu$  diameter for the circular section containing  $[110]$  and  $[001]$ . The absorption factor  $\mu R$  was 4.16 in the direction of maximum absorption.

The U<sup>4+</sup> ion has 9F<sup>-</sup> nearest neighbors with bond distances of 2.26 to 2.59 Å. The F<sup>-</sup> ions are at the corners of a 14-faced polyhedron which has the form of a triangular prism with pyramids on each of the three prism faces. The Li<sup>+</sup> ion has 6F<sup>-</sup> nearest neighbors with bond distances of 1.84 to 2.31 Å. These F<sup>-</sup> ions are at the corners of an irregular octahedron.

### Introduction

The intermediate compound LiUF<sub>5</sub>, which was originally described as Li<sub>7</sub>U<sub>6</sub>F<sub>31</sub> in the molten salt system LiF-UF<sub>4</sub> (Harris, 1958; Barton, Friedman, Grimes, Insley, Moore & Thoma, 1958; Harris, White & Thoma, 1959; Weaver, Thoma, Insley & Friedman, 1960), melts incongruently and a pure single-phase solid has never been obtained from melts having the composition LiUF<sub>5</sub> or Li<sub>7</sub>U<sub>6</sub>F<sub>31</sub> (Thoma, 1965). The latter composition was inferred from the fact that sodium and potassium form congruently melting Na<sub>7</sub>U<sub>6</sub>F<sub>31</sub> and K<sub>7</sub>U<sub>6</sub>F<sub>31</sub> in the systems NaF-UF<sub>4</sub> and KF-UF<sub>4</sub> respectively (Barton *et al.*, 1958; Thoma, Insley, Landau, Friedman & Grimes, 1958) and because the LiF-UF<sub>4</sub> phase was found to be uniaxial negative as were the 7AF.6MF<sub>4</sub> phases. The stoichiometry of Na<sub>7</sub>U<sub>6</sub>F<sub>31</sub> and K<sub>7</sub>U<sub>6</sub>F<sub>31</sub> can be demonstrated easily by equilibrating mixtures of the end members at these compositions. Several other compounds of alkali fluorides and tetravalent metal fluorides have this formula (Thoma, 1962). Their X-ray powder patterns indicate that they all may be isomorphous and that all are rhombohedral. The structure of one of them, Na<sub>7</sub>Zr<sub>6</sub>F<sub>31</sub>, has been determined by Burns, Ellison & Levy (1966).

The stoichiometry of Li<sub>7</sub>U<sub>6</sub>F<sub>31</sub> was questioned for two reasons: (1) the density calculated from the unit-cell parameters and two formula weights per cell (Harris, White & Thoma, 1959) was much lower than the density calculated from the indices of refraction and the measured density ( $4.73$  vs  $5.8 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ ), and (2) the crystal system and space group (tetragonal,  $I4_1/a$ ) were different from those of the other 7:6 compounds.

The value of  $5.8 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  was obtained from pycnometric density measurements on impure crystals. The optical density was estimated from the formula  $(n-1)/d = K$  where  $K = (k_1 P_1)/100 + (k_2 P_2)/100 + \text{etc}$ ,  $n$  is the average index of refraction,  $k_i$  and  $P_i$  are respectively the specific refractive energies and weight percentages of the components of the compound, and  $d$  is the density (Larsen & Berman, 1934). Both of these densities are estimates but were assumed to give at least the lower limit for the true density of LiUF<sub>5</sub>. The  $P_i$  for the calculation were for Li<sub>7</sub>U<sub>6</sub>F<sub>31</sub>. The refractive indices are:  $n_0 = 1.554$  and  $n_E = 1.550 \pm 0.002$ .

### Experimental

Crystals of LiUF<sub>5</sub> were grown in a molten salt of the composition Na<sub>0.05</sub>Li<sub>0.43</sub>U<sub>0.26</sub>F<sub>1.6</sub> because LiUF<sub>5</sub> is easily crystallized as the primary phase at this composition (Thoma *et al.*, 1958). The solidified ingot consisted of acicular crystals ( $50$  to  $75\mu$  in diameter by several millimeters long) of LiUF<sub>5</sub> and a cryptocrystalline matrix. Crystals were separated from the matrix and ground to approximately spherical shape. An oblate spheroid  $55.8\mu$  by  $74.4\mu$  in diameter was mounted along  $[110]$  on a General Electric single-crystal orienter equipped with a scintillation-counter detector. All of the independent reflections  $hkl$  out to  $2\theta = 148.1^\circ$  were measured with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation by the  $2\theta$ -scan technique.

The parameters for the unit cell were refined by least-squares fitting of eighteen high angle Cu  $K\alpha_1$  ( $1.5405$  Å) reflections to obtain  $a_0 = 14.884 \pm 0.002$ ,  $c_0 = 6.547 \pm 0.001$  Å. The calculated density is  $6.23 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  with  $Z = 16$ .

The 739 reflection data were corrected for Lorentz-polarization factors and for absorption and were reduced to structure factors,  $|F_o|$ . A computer program

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written by Johnson (1965*a*) enables one to make absorption corrections for triaxial ellipsoids of known orientation. In this case the short axis was  $[\bar{1}10]$  and the two longer equidimensional axes were  $[110]$  and  $[001]$ .

**Structure determination**

Patterson projections ( $hk0$ ) and ( $0kl$ ) gave the position of the  $U^{4+}$  ion at general position  $16(f)$  with the origin at the center of symmetry: approximately  $x=1/16$ ,  $y=1/16$ ,  $z=1/4$ , and four of the five  $F^-$  ions were placed by the heavy atom technique. The position of the fifth  $F^-$  ion was determined by a three-dimensional difference synthesis. The  $Li^+$  ion position was determined by difference synthesis and inferences from three-dimensional stereoscopic views of the structure (Johnson, 1965*b*).

The imaginary component of anomalous dispersion of uranium for  $Cu K\alpha$  X-rays is large (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962), and its contribution was included in the structure factor calculations. The structure factor is given by

$$F_{hkl} = \sum_N (f_n + \Delta f' + i\Delta f'')_n (\cos \varphi_n + i \sin \varphi_n)$$

where  $f_n$ ,  $\Delta f'$ , and  $\Delta f''$  are the normal part, the real and imaginary anomalous parts of the scattering factor respectively;  $\varphi = 2\pi(hx_n + ky_n + lz_n)$  and the sum is taken over all  $n$  atoms of the unit cell. For computation,  $F_c = A + iB_A$  where  $A = \sum_N (f_0 + \Delta f')_n \cos \varphi_n$  and

$$B_A = \sum_N \Delta f'' \cos \varphi_n$$

for the centrosymmetric case. The

values of  $\Delta f' = -4$  and  $\Delta f'' = 16$  electrons were used for the anomalous dispersion of uranium (*International Tables*, 1962; Roof, 1961). The normal atomic scattering factors for  $F^-$  and  $Li^+$  were taken from the *International Tables* (1962) and for  $U^{4+}$  from Cromer & Waber (1965).

The atomic positions, anisotropic temperature factors for uranium and isotropic temperature factors for lithium and fluorine were adjusted by the method of least squares with the use of a CDC 1604 computer and the Busing, Martin & Levy (1962) program. The quantity  $\sum W(F_o - F_c)^2$  was minimized and the summation was taken over all of the independent reflections. The refinement was based on  $|F_o|$  and the corresponding weighting factor was the reciprocal of  $\sigma(F_o)$  where  $\sigma(F_o) = \frac{1}{2}\sigma(F_o^2)/F_o$ . The empirical equation

Table 1. Atomic parameters for  $LiUF_5$

Atom	$x(\pm 10^4\sigma)$	$y(\pm 10^4\sigma)$	$z(\pm 10^3\sigma)$	$B_{11}(\pm 10^4\sigma)$	$B_{22}(\pm 10^5\sigma)$	$B_{33}(\pm 10^4\sigma)$	$B_{12}(\pm 10^5\sigma)$	$B_{13}(\pm 10^5\sigma)$	$B_{23}(\pm 10^5\sigma)$
U	0.06176(0.4)	0.05649(0.4)	0.2462(0.1)	0.00026(0.3)	0.00015(3)	0.0027(2)	-0.00004(2)	-0.00017(6)	-0.00006(5)
F(1)	0.0361(9)	0.0523(9)	0.873(3)	0.0017(2)	} Isotropic temperature factors $B_{22} = B_{11}$ $B_{33} = (c^2/a^2)B_{11}$	0.0018(2)			
F(2)	0.2098(9)	0.1754(9)	0.760(3)	0.0018(2)					
F(3)	0.1085(9)	0.1831(9)	0.075(2)	0.0013(2)					
F(4)	0.2048(10)	0.0918(10)	0.358(3)	0.0020(3)					
F(5)	0.0484(9)	0.1677(10)	0.479(3)	0.0018(2)					
Li	0.068(30)	0.163(30)	0.773(8)	0.0015(8)					

Table 2. Interatomic distances in  $LiUF_5$

Bond	$d$	$\sigma(d)$	Bond	$d$	$\sigma(d)$
U-F(2)	2.26 Å	0.02 Å	Li-F(1)	1.84 Å	0.05 Å
U-F(5)	2.26	0.02	Li-F(5)	1.95	0.06
U-F(4)	2.27	0.02	Li-F(5)	2.02	0.05
U-F(3)	2.30	0.01	Li-F(3)	2.09	0.06
U-F(4)	2.31	0.02	Li-F(2)	2.12	0.05
U-F(1)	2.31	0.02	Li-F(5)	2.31	0.05
U-F(3)	2.34	0.01			
U-F(1)	2.47	0.02			
U-F(2)	2.59	0.02			
Nonbonded contacts			Nonbonded contacts		
F(1)-F(1)	2.51	0.03	F(2)-F(4)	2.93	0.02
F(1)-F(3)	2.59	0.02	F(2)-F(5)	3.03	0.02
F(1)-F(4)	2.78	0.02	F(2)-F(5)	3.13	0.02
F(1)-F(2)	2.81	0.02	F(3)-F(5)	2.65	0.02
F(1)-F(3)	2.83	0.02	F(3)-F(4)	2.71	0.02
F(1)-F(4)	2.90	0.02	F(3)-F(3)	2.76	0.02
F(1)-F(5)	2.91	0.02	F(3)-F(3)	2.76	0.02
F(1)-F(3)	2.94	0.02	F(3)-F(5)	2.80	0.02
F(1)-F(2)	3.01	0.02	F(4)-F(4)	2.71	0.02
F(1)-F(5)	3.11	0.02	F(4)-F(4)	2.71	0.02
F(1)-F(2)	3.25	0.02	F(4)-F(5)	2.71	0.02
F(2)-F(2)	2.53	0.03	F(5)-F(5)	2.78	0.03
F(2)-F(3)	2.56	0.02	F(5)-F(5)	2.78	0.03
F(2)-F(5)	2.64	0.02	F(5)-F(5)	2.84	0.03
F(2)-F(4)	2.92	0.02			



The atomic parameters and temperature factors for  $\text{LiUF}_5$  are listed in Table 1, the interatomic distances in Table 2, and the observed and calculated structure factors in Table 3. The discrepancy index  $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$  is 0.072 for all reflections and 0.060 for 651 measured reflections greater than  $\sigma$ . The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight,  $[\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2 / (n_o - n_v)]^{1/2}$  is 2.13 where  $n_o$  is the number of reflections and  $n_v$  the number of variables.

### Discussion

Fig. 1 is a stereoscopic pair of drawings showing the contents of a unit cell. The lines are drawn between the fluoride ions forming the corners of polyhedra surrounding the uranium and lithium ions. The  $9\text{F}^-$  ions surrounding each  $\text{U}^{4+}$  form the corners of a 14-faced polyhedron which is approximately a triangular prism with a pyramid on each of the three prism faces. This polyhedron is different from the two 8-cornered polyhedra found in  $\text{UF}_4$  by Burbank (1951) and by Larson, Roof & Cromer (1964), but similar to those described for  $\text{U}_2\text{F}_9$  by Zachariasen (1949).

The six  $\text{F}^-$  ions surrounding  $\text{Li}^+$  form the corners of an irregular octahedron. There are sixteen crystallographically equivalent  $\text{U}^{4+}$  and  $\text{Li}^+$  polyhedra. Each  $\text{U}^{4+}$  polyhedron shares edges with two other  $\text{U}^{4+}$  polyhedra and an  $\text{Li}^+$  octahedron; corners with four  $\text{U}^{4+}$  polyhedra and two  $\text{Li}^+$  octahedra and a face with an  $\text{Li}^+$  octahedron. Each  $\text{Li}^+$  octahedron shares edges with three  $\text{Li}^+$  octahedra and a  $\text{U}^{4+}$  polyhedron; corners with two  $\text{U}^{4+}$  polyhedra and a face with a  $\text{U}^{4+}$  polyhedron. Fig. 2 is an illustration of two centrosymmetrically related asymmetric units of  $\text{LiUF}_5$ .

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