Contribution from the Istituto di Chimica Generale, Università degli Studi, and the Laboratorio Chimica e Tecnologia dei Radioelementi, Padua, Italy

Chemistry of the Uranyl Group. III. Preparation, Properties, and Crystal Structure of the Isomorphous Pair $UO_2((C_2H_5)_2NCS_2)_2(C_6H_5)_3AsO$ and $UO_2((C_2H_5)_2NCS_2)_2(C_6H_5)_3PO$

BY R. GRAZIANI,^{1a} B. ZARLI,^{1a} A. CASSOL,^{1a} G. BOMBIERI,^{1b} E. FORSELLINI,^{1b} AND E. TONDELLO^{1b}

Received August 1, 1969

Two monomeric complexes of formula $UO_2((C_2H_5)_2NCS_2)_2 \cdot L$ with $L = (C_6H_5)_8AsO$ and $(C_6H_5)_3PO$ were synthesized from $K\{UO_2((C_2H_5)_2NCS)_8\} \cdot H_2O$ and triphenylarsine and triphenylphosphine oxides, respectively. Infrared and electronic spectra are reported. The crystals are isomorphous and monoclinic and belong to space group $P2_1/n$, with Z = 4. Cell dimensions are $a = 18.28 \pm 0.01$, $b = 9.128 \pm 0.005$, $c = 20.95 \pm 0.01$ Å, and $\beta = 111^{\circ} 18' \pm 10'$ for $UO_2((C_2H_5)_2NCS_2)_2(C_6H_5)_3$ -AsO and $a = 18.32 \pm 0.01$, $b = 9.16 \pm 0.01$, $c = 20.97 \pm 0.01$ Å, and $\beta = 111^{\circ} 39' \pm 10'$ for $UO_2((C_2H_5)_2NCS_2)_2(C_6H_5)_3$ -PO. The structures have been solved by the heavy-atom method using three-dimensional film data and refined by least squares to final *R* values of 9.4 and 9.3% for the arsine and the phosphine analogs. The uranium atom is in a seven-coordinate, pentagonal-bipyramidal environment. The linear uranyl group is perpendicular to the plane which contains four sulfur atoms of two carbamate groups and the oxygen atom of the ligand at the corners of an irregular pentagon.

Introduction

The actinyl ions, as UO22+, are typical Chatt-Ahrland A group ions and therefore have a weak tendency to form complexes with ligands of low electronegativity by addition to their equatorial plane. In contrast uranyl complexes with oxygen-containing ligands are very common, ligands as acetate or nitrate ions generally acting as bidentate chelating groups. Previous investigations² on mixed complexes of these ions with triphenylphosphine oxide or triphenylarsine oxide showed that monomeric or dimeric species are easy to obtain, and the oxygen-donor ionic ligands are bidentate. Proceeding in a planned program, we have turned our attention to a sulfur-containing ligand, less electronegative than the acetate, but with a similar skeleton. The diethyldithiocarbamate (DTC) ion is known to form stable complexes with UO_2^{2+3-5} and appears to be a good substrate for study of the effect of the introduced phosphine or arsine oxide and also to investigate the possible existence of dimeric entities. Therefore compounds of formula $UO_2(DTC)_2 \cdot (C_6H_5)_3PO$ and $UO_2(DTC)_2 \cdot (C_6H_5)_3$ AsO have been prepared and characterized by ir and uv spectroscopy and X-ray structural analysis.

Experimental Section

In order to prepare $UO_2(DTC)_2$ as starting material, the method of Jones, *et al.*,⁶ was employed. However only the known³ product $K[UO_2(DTC)_3] \cdot H_2O$ was obtained, analogous to those reported by Zil'berman and Peshchevitskii.⁴ Recrystallizing $K[UO_2(DTC)_3] \cdot H_2O$ from hot ethyl alcohol yielded brilliant dark red crystals⁶ but no evidence of solvated ethanol molecules arose from ir spectral measurements. Therefore the uranyl diethyldithiocarbamate complexes with triphenylphosphine or triphenylars ine oxide (L) were prepared according to the reaction

$K[UO_2(DTC)_3] \cdot H_2O + L \longrightarrow UO_2(DTC)_2 \cdot L + KDTC + H_2O$

Preparation of Potassium Tris(diethyldithiocarbamate)dioxouranium(VI) Monohydrate (A).—To a mixture of 1.8 ml (0.03 mol) of carbon disulfide and 8 ml of water containing 1.68 g (0.03 mol) of potassium hydroxide was added dropwise with stirring 3.1 ml (0.03 mol) of diethylamine in an ice bath. After 30 min a clear yellow solution of potassium diethyldithiocarbamate was obtained and added slowly to a solution of 4.24 g (0.01 mol) of uranyl acetate dihydrate in 150 ml of water. The color became dark red immediately and then $K[UO_2(DTC)_3]$. H_2O precipitated as a dark red powder. The compound was collected and washed with water and ether successively. Dried over CaCl₂ under vacuum, the complex decomposed at about 230°.

The ir spectrum showed that this product contains at least one water molecule of crystallization, with broad absorption at 3600-3400 and 1600-1550 cm⁻¹, respectively.

Anal. Caled for C₁₅H₃₂KN₈O₈S₆U: C, 23.4; H, 4.1; N, 5.5; S, 24.9. Found: C, 23.9; H, 4.1; N, 5.7; S, 23.8.

Bis(diethyldithiocarbamate)dioxo(triphenylphosphine oxide)uranium(VI) (B).—A solution of 385 mg of potassium tris(diethyldithiocarbamate)dioxouranium(VI) monohydrate (0.5 mM) and 140 mg of triphenylphosphine oxide (0.5 mM) in 15 ml of acetone was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. On addition of 200 ml of water a yellow suspension was observed and the mixture was allowed to stand overnight. A red precipitate of B had formed, which was filtered by suction and dried over CaCl₂ under vacuum. The complex recrystallized from hot acetone as brilliant red crystals, mp 243-244° dec.

Anal. Caled for $C_{25}H_{35}N_2O_3PS_4U$: C, 39.8; H, 4.1; N, 3.3; S, 15.1; U, 28.2. Found: C, 39.6; H, 4.3; N, 3.4; S, 15.3; U, 28.4.

Bis(diethyldithiocarbamate)dioxo(triphenylarsine oxide)uranium(VI) (C).—The preparative method was similar to that described above for B, using 160 mg of triphenylarsine oxide (0.5 mM). Compound C recrystallized from hot acetone as brilliant orange-red crystals, mp 231-232° dec.

Anal. Caled for $C_{28}H_{35}AsN_2O_3S_4U$: C, 37.8; H, 3.9; N, 3.1; S, 14.4; U, 26.8. Found: 38.9; H, 3.8; N, 3.1; S, 14.6; U, 26.5.

From the ir spectra B and C appeared to be anhydrous complexes.

Compound C can be obtained also by addition of triphenylarsine oxide to a solution of B in *sym*-dichloroethane. This reaction appeared to be immediate from spectral measurements.

 ⁽a) Università degli Studi.
 (b) Laboratorio Chimica e Tecnologia dei Radioelementi.

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Some Physical Data of the Examined Compounds										
Compound	Λ^{a}	$\nu_{as}(\mathrm{UO}_2)^b$	ν (X-O) (X = P, As) ^h	Band maxima ^c						
$K[UO_2(S_2CN(C_2H_5)_2)_3] \cdot H_2O$	55	888, 860		21.0 (1800), 26.3 (4000)						
$UO_2(S_2CN(C_2H_5)_2)_2(C_6H_5)_3PO$	4	910, 905	1130, 1117 (P–O)	24.4 (2700), 30.5 (3400)						
$\mathrm{UO}_2(S_2\mathrm{CN}(\mathrm{C}_2\mathrm{H}_5)_2)_2(\mathrm{C}_6\mathrm{H}_5)_3\mathrm{AsO}$	6	901	880 sh, (As–O)	25.0 (2700), 31.2 sh (3900)						

TABLE I

^a Molar conductivity (cm² ohm⁻¹ mol⁻¹) of 10^{-3} M solutions in nitromethane at 25°. ^b Infrared frequencies in cm⁻¹. ^c Position of bands in electronic spectrum in kK (=1000 cm⁻¹); molar extinction coefficients are given in parentheses.

				Table	II				
			ATOMIC PARA	METERS OF U	$O_2(DTC)_2($	$C_6H_5)_3AsO^a$			
Atom	x	v	z	β_{11}	\$ 22	β 83	β_{12}	β13	β_{22}
U	-397(1)	1665(2)	1888(1)	22(1)	88(2)	24(1)	4(1)	9(1)	5(1)
As	1168(2)	3036(5)	3582(2)	26(1)	100(8)	23(1)	1(3)	9(1)	3(2)
S (1)	-1300(5)	506(12)	2626(5)	29(4)	143(19)	22(3)	-5(6)	10(2)	3(6)
S(2)	-1864(6)	318(15)	1118(5)	27(4)	216(24)	28(3)	-30(8)	9(3)	-3(7)
S (3)	-575(6)	1926(14)	483(5)	36(4)	163(21)	24(3)	-12(8)	8(3)	9(6)
S(4)	790(6)	3139(16)	1591(5)	32(4)	221(25)	30(3)	-19(9)	8(3)	9(8)
O(1)	431(14)	2266(27)	2977(11)	11(10)	156(45)	17(7)	-24(17)	-5(8)	-18(13)
Atom	x	У	z	<i>B</i> , Å ²	Atom	x	У	z	B, Å ²
O (2)	76(18)	28(36)	1948(14)	5.5(6)	C(13)	2895(35)	1657(75)	2834(27)	7.9(13)
O(3)	-871(18)	3298(38)	1839(14)	5.2(6)	C(14)	3415(34)	2843(63)	3065(28)	7.4(13)
N(1)	-2772(19)	-65(39)	1853(15)	4.8(7)	C(15)	3338(34)	3859(64)	3449(28)	7.6(13)
N(2)	643(25)	3223(51)	304(20)	7.5(9)	C(16)	2667(32)	3979(60)	3632(26)	6.3(12)
C(1)	-2033(24)	258(48)	1879(20)	4.6(8)	C(17)	1394(35)	2282(66)	4473(29)	3.4(13)
C(2)	332(24)	2825(45)	746(20)	5.0(9)	C(18)	2090(27)	1836(60)	4885(22)	5.1(10)
C(3)	-2967(32)	-209(62)	2484(26)	7.2(12)	C(19)	2218(35)	1043(66)	5441(29)	7.6(13)
C(4)	-3486(41)	13(83)	1215(33)	10.8(17)	C (20)	1596(33)	696(62)	5694(27)	7.0(12)
C(5)	354(42)	2619(79)	-410(35)	11.6(17)	C(21)	857(36)	1097(66)	5249(29)	8.7(14)
C(6)	1374(30)	4176(57)	525(24)	6.3(11)	C(22)	703(30)	1860(63)	4590(24)	5.5(11)
C(7)	-3155(32)	1233(61)	2736(26)	7.0(13)	C(23)	940(25)	5024(52)	3638(20)	4.3(8)
C(8)	-3485(40)	-1424(83)	970(33)	12.5(17)	C(24)	1247(28)	5882(56)	4249(24)	4.9(10)
C(9)	557(40)	3471(81)	-947(32)	12.0(16)	C(25)	1038(32)	7411(62)	4223(27)	5.2(11)
C(10)	2121(33)	3106(67)	727(27)	9.8(13)	C(26)	549(32)	8025(61)	3671(27)	7.2(12)
C(11)	2074(26)	2932(50)	3350(21)	4.1(9)	C(27)	236(32)	7264(57)	3050(26)	5.3(11)
C(12)	2219(30)	1828(66)	3009(24)	6.6(10)	C(28)	468(31)	5765(62)	3013(26)	4.9(12)

^a Coordinates \times 10⁴. Standard deviations from the least-squares refinement in parentheses. Anisotropic thermal parameters are defined by $T = \exp\{-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)\}$, and each β_{ij} is multiplied by 10⁴.

Physical Measurements.—Conductivities were determined on an LKB Model 3216-B conductivity bridge. Molecular weights were determined on a Mechrolab, Inc., Model 302 vapor pressure osmometer (25°). The ir spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Model 621 infrared spectrophotometer, using Nujol mulls between KBr plates. Spectra were recorded at room temperature using a Beckman Model DK2A spectrophotometer using quartz cells of 1-cm thickness. The results are summarized in Table I.

Crystal Structure of $UO_2(DTC)_2(C_6H_5)_3AsO$

Crystal Data.—Regular orange-red b-prismatic crystals of $UO_2(DTC)_2(C_6H_5)_8AsO$ were grown from acetone solutions. The density was measured by flotation in a mixture of sym-tetrabromoethane and sym-dichloroethane. Cell dimensions and space group were determined from precession photographs taken with Cu K α radiation (λ 1.5418 Å). Systematic absences 0k0 with k = 2n + 1 and h0l with h + l = 2n + lserved to indicate the probable space group. Crystal data obtained are as follows: formula weight 888.85; monoclinic, space group P2₁/n; $a = 18.28 \pm 0.01$, b = $9.128 \pm 0.005, c = 20.95 \pm 0.01 \text{ Å}; \beta = 111^{\circ} 18' \pm$ 10'; $V = 3256 \text{ Å}^3$; $D_m = 1.807$, $D_x = 1.812 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$; μ (Cu K α) = 211.6 cm⁻¹; Z = 4; F(000) = 1720. (The errors reported for the parameters of this compound, as well as for those of the following compound,

are the standard deviations calculated from a series of measurements, the actual errors being probably larger.)

Intensity Data.—A single crystal of dimensions $0.1 \times$ 0.55×0.2 mm elongated in the *b* direction was chosen for the X-ray work. The specimen was mounted about the long axis and a series of photographs was taken with a Buerger precession camera. From these the unit cell dimensions and the space group were derived (λ) $K\alpha$) 1.5418 Å). The crystal was then aligned on a Weissenberg camera. With $Cu K\alpha$ radiation a series of photographs of the layers k = 0-7 was taken by the multifilm equiinclination Weissenberg technique. A total of 2802 intensities were measured with the use of a Joyce and Loebl Flying Spot microdensitometer, the very weak being neglected. They were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors and initially connected to a single scale by comparison with the hk0 and 0klreflections, but separate scale factors for each layer were adjusted during the least-squares calculations.

Because of the appreciable linear absorption coefficient for Cu K α radiation, absorption correction was applied as for a cylindrical specimen⁷ assuming $\mu R = 1.48$.

Accordingly the observed structure factors were (7) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. II, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962.

TABLE 111

Observed and Calculated Structure Factors $(\,{\times}\,10)$ of ${\rm UO}_2({\rm DTC})_2({\rm C}_6{\rm H}_5)_3{\rm AsO}$

TABLE	III (Cont	inued)
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multiplied by the square root of the extrapolated absorption factors $\sqrt{A^*}$. Using a mean crystal radius value of 0.0075 cm, $\sqrt{A^*}$ (max) and $\sqrt{A^*}$ (min) were 3.23 and 2.28. The corresponding calculated corrections should be 2.51 and 1.91 for R = 0.005 cm and, respectively, 4.27 and 2.67 for R = 0.01 cm.

Atomic form factors were taken from ref 8, and correction for the real part of anomalous dispersion was applied for the uranium and arsenic atoms.⁸ The calculations were performed with an Olivetti Elea 6001 3k computer except the full-matrix least-squares refinement which was carried out on the IBM 7040-7094 system using the version of ORFLs included in X-ray 63.⁹ The reliability index is defined as $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_o||/\Sigma|F_o|$ where the summation is over the observed unique reflections only.

Solution and Refinement.—Inspection of the peaks which appeared on the Harker line 1/2, v, 1/2 and on the section u, 1/2, w of the Patterson function permitted the location of the uranium and arsenic atoms. After a least-squares cycle of refinement the approximate coordinates of the remaining nonhydrogen atoms were found from two successive difference Fourier syntheses. The standard R factor was 21%.

A first refinement of the structure was performed with Cruickschank's weighting scheme¹⁰ using the blockdiagonal approximation and individual isotropic thermal parameters. After two cycles R dropped to 14%.

(8) Reference 7, Vol. III.

Further refinement, in which the layer scale factors were first refined separately, and later the positional parameters and the isotropic temperature factors, was made with full-matrix least squares. The R value dropped to 10.9%. A difference synthesis was now calculated which showed characteristic dumbbell-formed peaks, indicating thermal anisotropy. Anisotropic refinement of the heavy atoms reduced R to the final value of 9.4%. The final weighting scheme used is

$$v = 1/(15.1 - 0.085|F_{\rm o}| + 0.0004|F_{\rm o}|^2)$$

derived following Mills and Rollett.¹¹ Atomic parameters with their standard deviations are given in Table II. In Table III the observed and the calculated structure factors are compared. Bond lengths, bond angles, and the best mean planes are given in Tables IV-VI. The molecular geometry is illustrated in Figure 1 together with the numbering scheme used.

Crystal Structure of UO₂(DTC)₂(C₆H₅)₃PO

Crystal Data.—Red *b*-prismatic crystals of UO₂-(DTC)₂(C₆H₅)₃PO were grown from acetone solution. The density was measured by flotation. Cell dimensions and space group were determined from precession photographs (λ (Cu K α) 1.5418 Å). The observed systematic absences are the same as in the arsine compound. Crystal data obtained are as follows: formula weight 844.90; monoclinic, space group P2₁/n; *a* = 18.32 ± 0.01, *b* = 9.16 ± 0.01, *c* = 20.97 ± 0.01 Å; β = 111° 39′ ± 10′; *V* = 3270 Å³; *D*_m = 1.72, *D*_x = 1.73 g cm⁻³; μ (Cu K α) = 203.3 cm⁻¹; *Z* = 4; F(000) = 1648.

(11) O. S. Mills and J. S. Rollett in "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-ray Crystal Analysis," Pergamon Press, London, 1961, p 107.

⁽⁹⁾ W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "Fortran Crystallographic Least Squares Program, ORNL-TM-305," Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1962.

⁽¹⁰⁾ D W. J. Cruickshank and D. E. Pilling in "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-ray Crystal Analysis," Pergamon Press, London, 1961, p 32.



Figure 1.—A perspective view of the molecule.

TABLE IV

Bond Lengths and Standard Deviations (Å) $UO_2(DTC)_2(C_6H_5)_3AsO$ $UO_2(DTC)_2(C_6H_5)_3PO$

Urany	l Group		Urany	l Group	
U-O(2)	1.71	0.03	U-O(2)	1.67	0.03
U-O(3)	1.71	0.03	U-O(3)	1.72	0.03
Equator	rial Plan	e	Equato	rial Plan	e
U-O(1)	2.30	0.02	U-O(1)	2.34	0.02
U-S(1)	2.84	0.01	U-S(1)	2.85	0.01
U-S(2)	2.86	0.01	U-S(2)	2.86	0.01
U-S(3)	2.83	0.01	U-S(3)	2.84	0.01
U-S(4)	2.80	0.01	U-S(4)	2.84	0.01
DTC	Groups		DTC	Groups	
S(1)-C(1)	1.66	0.04	S(1)-C(1)	1.71	0.04
S(2)-C(1)	1.73	0.04	S(2)-C(1)	1.72	0.04
C(1)-N(1)	1.36	0.06	C(1) - N(1)	1.34	0.05
N(1)-C(3)	1.49	0.08	N(1)-C(3)	1.47	0.06
N(1)-C(4)	1.49	0.06	N(1)-C(4)	1.50	0.07
C(3)-C(7)	1.50	0.08	C(3)-C(7)	1.59	0.07
C(4) - C(8)	1.41	0.09	C(4)-C(8)	1.51	0.10
S(3)-C(2)	1.75	0.04	S(3)-C(2)	1.73	0.04
S(4)-C(2)	1.69	0.04	S(4)-C(2)	1.68	0.04
C(2)-N(2)	1.30	0.06	C(2)-N(2)	1.36	0.06
N(2)-C(5)	1.50	0.08	N(2)-C(5)	1.56	0.07
N(2)-C(6)	1.52	0.07	N(2)-C(6)	1.51	0.07
C(5)-C(9)	1.52	0.10	C(5)-C(9)	1.52	0.09
C(6)-C(10)	1.61	0.08	C(6)-C(10)	1.50	0.08
Triphenylarsin	e Oxide	Group	Triphenylphosp	hine Oxi	de Group
As-O(1)	1.64	0.02	P-O(1)	1.49	0.03
As-C(11)	1.89	0.05	P-C(11)	1.87	0.04
As-C(17)	1.89	0.06	P-C(17)	1.80	0.05
As-C(23)	1.88	0.05	P-C(23)	1.79	0.05
Minimum and	Maxim	um Dist	tances in the Tv	vo sets c	of Phenyl
	G	roups ar	nd the Means ^a		

	0	ioups an	a che means		
C-C(min)	1.27		C-C(min)	1.27	
C-C(max)	1.48		C-C(max)	1.59	
C-C(mean)	1.395	0.01	C-C(mean)	1.396	0.02

^a The standard deviation of the mean is calculated from $(\Sigma_i \Delta_i^2/m(m-1))^{1/2}$. The esd's of the carbon-carbon distances are about 0.08 Å.

Intensity Data.—The specimen chosen for the X-ray work was $0.15 \times 0.60 \times 0.20$ mm in dimensions, with the largest value in the [010] direction. The crystal was rotated about the *b* axis and equiinclination Weis-

		Тан	ble V		
Bond And	GLES AN	d Stai	NDARD DEVIATIONS (DEG)	
$UO_2(DTC)_2(C$	6H5)3AS	0	$\mathrm{UO}_2(\mathrm{DTC})_2(\mathrm{C})_2$	₆ H ₅) ₃ PO	
O(2)-U-O(3)	179	1	O(2) - U - O(3)	177	2
O(2)-U-O(1)	90	1	O(2)-U-O(1)	90	1
O(2)-U-S(1)	91	1	O(2)-U-S(1)	91	î
O(2)-U-S(2)	91	1	O(2) - U - S(2)	93	1
O(2)-U-S(3)	91	1	O(2) - U - S(3)	87	î
O(2)-U-S(4)	91	1	O(2) - U - S(4)	88	1
O(3) - U - O(1)	89	1	O(3) - U - O(1)	89	1
O(3) - U - S(1)	89	ĩ	O(3) - U - S(1)	88	1
O(3) - U - S(2)	89	1	O(3) - U - S(2)	90	1
O(3) - U - S(3)	90	1	O(3) - U - S(3)	01	1
O(3)-U-S(4)	89	1	O(3) - U - S(4)	89	1
S(1) - U - S(2)	62.3	0.3	S(1) = U = S(2)	61 0	0.3
S(2) - U - S(3)	73.8	0.0	S(2) - U - S(3)	74 7	0.0
S(2) = U = S(4)	62 6	0.0	S(2) = U = S(3) S(3) = U = S(4)	69 6	0.3
S(4) = U = O(1)	70.9	0.4	S(3) = U = S(4) S(4) = U = O(1)	79.4	0.4
O(1) - U - O(1)	10.0 91 5	0.7	O(1) = U = O(1)	10.4 90 s	0.0
$U_{1}=0$	81.0	0.7	U(1)=0=S(1)	02.0	1
U=S(1)=C(1) U=S(2)=C(1)	88 97	2	U = S(1) = C(1)	90	1
U = S(2) = C(1) U = S(2) = C(2)	80	ے 1	U = S(2) = C(1)	09	2
U = S(3) = C(2) U = S(4) = C(2)	09	1 0	U = S(3) = C(2)	00	2
U=S(4)=C(2) U=O(1)=Ac	150	2	U = O(4) = O(2) U = O(1) = P	160	2
$C^{(1)} = C^{(1)} = S^{(2)}$	109	0	C(1) = C(1) = C(2)	102	2
S(1) = C(1) = S(2) S(1) = C(1) = N(1)	121	4	S(1) - C(1) - S(2) S(1) - C(1) - S(1)	119	ა ი
S(1) - C(1) - N(1)	121	2	S(1) - C(1) - N(1)	109	2
S(2) = C(1) = N(1) C(1) = N(1) = C(2)	100	4	S(2) = C(1) = N(1)	120	4
C(1) = N(1) = C(3)	122	4	C(1) = N(1) = C(3)	124	3 4
C(1) - N(1) - C(4)	124	4	C(1) = N(1) = C(4)	117	4
C(3) = N(1) = C(4) N(1) = C(2) = C(7)	110	4	C(3) = N(1) = C(4) N(1) = C(2)	100	4 0
N(1) - C(3) - C(7) N(1) - C(4) - C(8)	00	4	N(1) = C(3) = C(7) N(1) = C(4) = C(8)	109	о 4
R(1) - C(4) - C(6)	117	0 0	N(1) - C(4) - C(6)	100	4 0
S(3) = C(2) = S(4) S(3) = C(3) = N(3)	100	2	S(3) - C(2) - S(4)	120	2
S(3) = C(2) = N(2) S(4) = C(2) = N(2)	122	ა ი	S(3) = C(2) = N(2)	100	3
S(4) = C(2) = N(2)	121	3	S(4) - C(2) - N(2)	120	3
C(2) = N(2) = C(3)	121	0	C(2) = N(2) = C(3)	118	4
C(2) = N(2) = C(0)	120	4	C(2) = N(2) = C(0)	119	4
C(3) = N(2) = C(0)	118	4 5	C(5) = N(2) = C(6)	121	4
N(2) = C(3) = C(3) N(2) = C(6) = C(10)	109	0 A	N(2) = C(3) = C(9) N(2) = C(6) = C(10)	112	4
N(2) = C(0) = C(10)	100	4 0	N(2) = C(0) = C(10)	110	4 0
O(1)-As- $C(17)$	116	2	O(1) = F = C(11) O(1) = P = C(17)	110	2
O(1) - As - C(17)	100	2	O(1) = P = O(17) O(1) = P = O(22)	117	2
O(1) = As = O(23)	110	2	O(1) - r - C(23) $O(11) = P_{1} O(17)$	102	2
C(11) - As - C(17)	107	0 0	C(11) - P - C(17)	100	2
C(11)-As- $C(23)$	107	2	C(11) - P - C(23)	104	2
C(17)-As- $C(23)$	100	2	C(17) - r - C(23) $P_{1}C(11) - C(12)$	104	2 9
As = C(11) = C(12)	123	4	P = C(11) = C(12) P = C(11) = C(12)	112	3
As - C(11) - C(16)	105	3	P = C(11) = C(16)	124	4
As = C(17) = C(18)	120	4 9	P = C(17) = C(18)	120	0 0
As = C(17) = C(22)	112	0	P = C(17) = C(22) P = C(22)	112	0
As = C(23) = C(24)	124	ა ი	r = C(23) = C(24)	120	J D
As - C(23) - C(28)	118	J	P = C(23) = C(28)	111	ð
	Phe	enyl G	roups ^a		
Max angle	126		Max angle	129	
Min angle	112		Min angle	113	

^a The standard deviation of the mean is calculated from $(\Sigma_i \Delta_i^2/m(m-1))^{1/2}$. The esd's for the angles in the phenyl groups are about 4° .

Mean

120

1

119.8 1

Mean

senberg photographs of h0l to h6l layers were taken with the use of Cu K α radiation and the multifilm technique. A total of 2801 intensities above background were observed and were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects and for absorption using the cyclindrical approximation. The assumed R for the crystal was the average value 0.0087 cm. Correction for the real part of anomalous dispersions was applied to the form factors of the uranium atom. The calculations were TABLE VI

Selected Least-Squares Planes of $\mathrm{UO}_2(\mathrm{DTC})_2(\mathrm{C}_6\mathrm{H}_5)_3\mathrm{AsO}$ and $\mathrm{UO}_2(\mathrm{DTC})_2(\mathrm{C}_6\mathrm{H}_5)_3\mathrm{PO}^a$

		U	$\rm JO_2(DTC)_2$	$(C_6H_5)_3A$	AsO						UO ₂ (DTC	$)_{2}(C_{6}H_{5})_{2}$	3PO		
Plane	1	P	Q		R		S	Plan	ie	Р	Q		R		S
α	8	. 816	-7.97	6	-2.444		2.169	α	8	8.930	-7.9	34	-2.229	-	-2.150
β	-3	573	8,93	2	0.220		0.980	β		4.454	8.8	50	0.242		1.122
γ	-8	. 360	8.06	4	1.484		2.108	γ	:	8.689	-7.93	88	-1.333	-	-2.076
δ	11.	298	-7.17	6	-4.630	-	-2.517	δ	1	1.538	-7.0	96	-4.844	-	-2.570
e	2	.888	-4.86	2	15.028		4.256	e	:	2.840	-4.4	42	15.574		4.538
5	-1	. 634	7.86	3	10.437		6.190	5		0.865	8.0	37	9.662		5.927
η	17	. 146	2.41	7	-11.503	-	-1.322	η	1	7.456	2.3	00	-10.706		-1.112
					Dista	nces (À	Å) of At	toms fro	m the Pla	nes					
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<b></b>	<u></u>	- <i>β</i>		- <i>γ</i>		δ	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	-α		-β		- γ		-δ
Atom	Δ 0.020	Atom	Δ	Atom		Atom	Δ 0.000	Atom	Δ	Atom	Δ	Atom		Atom	Δ 0.000
U	-0.030	S(1)	0.006	S(3)	0.001		0.000		-0.026	S(1)	-0.008	S(3)	0.001		0.000
S(1)	0.022	S(2)	0.005	$\mathfrak{S}(4)$	0.001	0(1)	0.000	S(1) S(0)	0.024	S(2)	-0.008	$\mathfrak{S}(4)$	0.001	D(1)	0.000
S(2)	0.001	$\Gamma(1)$	0.007	IN (2) C (の)	0.001	AS	0.000	S(2)	0.007	$\Gamma(1)$	0.011	N(2)	0.001	r	0.000
S(8) - S(4)	0.000	C(1)	-0.018	C(2)	-0.000			S(3) S(4)	-0.020	$C(3)^{b}$	0.028	C(5)	-0.002		
O(1) =	-0.014	$C(4)^{b}$	-0.002	$C(6)^{\flat}$	-0.188			O(1)	0.026	$C(4)^{b}$	-0.315	$C(6)^{\flat}$	0.020		
N(1)	0.676	<b>C</b> (4)	0.001	$\mathbf{C}(0)$	9,100			N(1)	0.599	C(1)	0.010	<b>C</b> (0)	0.025		
$N(2)^{b} -$	-0.091							N(2)	-0.071						
C(1)	0.288							C(1)	0.212						
$C(2)^{b} -$	-0.026							$C(2)^b$	-0.023						
e			-5		η				-e		-5		-ŋ		
Atom	Δ	Atom	Δ	Atom	Δ			Atom	Δ	Atom	Δ	Atom	Δ		
C(11)	0.049	C(17)	-0.045	C(23)	0.036			C(11)	0.049	C(17)	0.049	C(23)	0.011		
C(12) -	-0.016	C(18)	-0.010	C(24)	0.006			C(12)	-0.009	C(18)	-0.005	C(24)	-0.023		
C(13) -	-0.032	C(19)	0.054	C(25)	-0.035			C(13)	-0.037	C(19)	0.051	C(25)	0.013		
C(14)	0.048	C(20)	-0.039	C(26)	0.020			C(14)	0.047	C(20)	-0.043	C(26)	0.009		
C(15) -	-0.013	C(21)	-0.011	C(27)	0.026			C(15)	-0.010	C(21)	-0.012	C(27)	-0.022		
C(16) -	-0.036	C(22)	0.052	C(28)	-0.052			C(16)	-0.041	C(22)	0.057	C(28)	0.012		
					· A	Ingles 1	between	the Pla	anes, Deg						
Z	αβ	1	7.6	Ze	5	86	.7		ζαβ		15.1	Z	eζ	88	3.7
Z	αγ		2.7	∠ ډ	η	79	.7		ζαγ		2.4	Z	е <u>п</u>	83	3.0
Z	αδ		9.9	Z٢	η	88	. 1		Ζαδ		10.9	Z	<b>5</b> 7	84	.6

^a Equations of the least-squares planes are in the form PX + QY + RZ = S, and X, Y, Z refer to crystallographic coordinates. ^b Atoms not included in the least-squares calculation.

			Atomic Param	METERS OF UC	$D_2(DTC)_2(C$	$C_6H_5)_3PO^a$			
Atom	x	У	ź	$\beta_{11}$	<b>\$22</b>	<b>\$</b> 83	$\beta_{12}$	<b>\$</b> 13	<b>\$</b> 28
U	-381(1)	1709(2)	1892(1)	23(1)	102(2)	21(1)	5(1)	8(1)	6(1)
Р	1148(5)	3069(12)	3556(4)	31 (3)	74(18)	26(3)	3 (6)	8 (2)	-3(5)
S(1)	-1270(5)	565(12)	2645(4)	31 (3)	166(21)	20(2)	-5(6)	8(2)	-4(5)
S(2)	-1849(5)	315(13)	1143(5)	34(4)	166(22)	24(3)	-20(7)	10(3)	3 (6)
S(3)	-561(6)	1908~(15)	488(5)	39(4)	179(24)	30 (3)	-25(8)	11(3)	-5(7)
S(4)	806(6)	3212(15)	1584(5)	40(4)	193(23)	31(3)	-25(9)	15(3)	12(8)
O(1)	487(13)	2375(29)	2992(10)	43 (9)	154~(46)	12(6)	31(16)	8 (6)	8 (13)
Atom	x	y	z	<i>B</i> , Å ²	Atom	x	y	z	<i>B</i> , Å ²
O(2)	128(16)	173(35)	1931(13)	6.7(6)	C(13)	2831(22)	1678(53)	2900(18)	5.9(7)
O(3)	-862(16)	3339 (35)	1847(13)	6.4(6)	C(14)	3354(28)	2827(55)	3078(24)	7.5(10)
N(1)	-2733(18)	-148(38)	1910(15)	5.7(7)	C(15)	3288(30)	3998(57)	3461(25)	6.1(12)
N(2)	629(20)	3238(44)	276~(16)	6.6(7)	C(16)	2612(31)	4072(60)	3625(25)	7.2(12)
C(1)	-2024(21)	165(45)	1895(18)	4.7(8)	C(17)	1397(28)	2298(54)	4398(23)	4.1(11)
C(2)	326(24)	2825(46)	752(20)	6.0(9)	C(18)	2070(23)	1847(52)	4788(19)	5.9(8)
C(3)	-2891(26)	-299(53)	2546(22)	6.9(10)	C(19)	2220(29)	1035(54)	5419(24)	6.7(11)
C(4)	-3415(35)	-130(79)	1241(29)	14.1(15)	C(20)	1544(31)	861(60)	5601(26)	7.6(12)
C(5)	234(36)	2650(68)	-472(31)	9.0(15)	C(21)	826(35)	1276(66)	5159(29)	7.2(14)
C(6)	1396 (31)	4070(60)	503(26)	8.1(13)	C(22)	696(26)	1920(54)	4540(22)	5.5(9)
C(7)	-3169(29)	1236(57)	2735(24)	8,1(12)	C(23)	957(23)	4945(51)	3672(19)	4.8(8)
C(8)	-3546(35)	-1675(77)	964(29)	13.3(15)	C(24)	1236(27)	5701(56)	4257(24)	6.8(10)
C(9)	575(35)	3336(73)	-964(29)	12.8(14)	C(25)	986(31)	7369(59)	4242(26)	8.1(12)
C(10)	2146(34)	3209(70)	763 (28)	10.6(14)	C(26)	550(26)	7956(52)	3653(22)	7.4(10)
C(11)	2081(21)	3109 (45)	3389(17)	4.0(7)	C(27)	295(29)	7183(54)	3042(24)	7.4(11)
C(12)	2184(24)	1793(56)	<b>3</b> 033 (20)	5.9(9)	C(28)	475(28)	5616(56)	3031(24)	5.6 (11)

TABLE VII ATOMIC PARAMETERS OF UO₂(DTC)₂(C₂H₄)₂PO

• Coordinates  $\times$  10⁴. Standard deviations from the least-squares refinement are in parentheses. Anisotropic thermal parameters are defined by  $T = \exp\{-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)\}$ , and each  $\beta_{ij}$  is multiplied by 10⁴.

## TABLE VIII

# Observed and Calculated Structure Factors $(\times 10)$ of ${\rm UO}_2(DTC)_2(C_6H_5)_3PO$

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

TABLE VIII (Continued)

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	-7 1136 -1257 16 315 176 8 451 422 -16 77 445 -8 (505 -1657 -17 367 445 -9 (505 -1657 -17 367 445 -9 (505 -1657 -17 367 445 -9 (505 -1657 -17 367 445 -10 (564 -1665 0 1232 1687 1866 -13 (564 -1665 0 1232 1687 1866 -13 (564 -1665 0 1232 1687 1866 -14 (564 -1665 -12 111 -671 1866 -13 (564 -1665 -2 1687 1866 -14 (564 -1665 -2 1687 1866 -15 (568 -177 -3 617 -6 1167 -177 1131 -16 (568 -177 -113 -6 1167 -177 1131 -17 (563 -127 -1107 1131 -18 (564 -163 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -177 -1131 -18 (564 -163 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 168 -16 1366 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 136 -2 16 16 -2 16 136	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	-14 667 474 -77 443 -443 -443 -443 -443 -443 -	4         470         -146           -4         4870         -146           -3         4800         355           -4         4870         355           -3         5800         3110           -3         5800         3100           -4         355         3100           -3         5800         3100           -13         5800         5000           -13         5800         5000           -13         5800         5000           -13         5800         5000           -13         5800         5000           -13         5800         5000           -13         5800         5000           -13         5800         5000           -13         5800         5000           -13         5800         5000           -2         6800         -1000           -3         1000         61000           -4         1000         61000           -5         1000         61000           -10         61000         -10000           -11         10000         -100000           -11	-5 136% -1391 947 -7 1037 947 -7 1037 -1155 -8 937 -917 -7 1037 -1155 -8 937 -917 -1 155 -1 155	
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performed on the IBM 7040-7094 system using the programs included in X-ray 63.

Solution and Refinement.-The structure of UO2- $(DTC)_2(C_6H_5)_3AsO$  was used for a starting model. The structure factor calculation with the coordinates taken from the results of the arsine analog yielded an Rof 16%. Refinement proceeded by full-matrix least squares in which the same weighting scheme was used as for the refinement of the isomorphous compound. Two final cycles in which anisotropy was introduced for some atoms as revealed by a difference synthesis dropped the R index to the final value of 9.3% for the observed reflections. Final atomic parameters are given in Table VII. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table VIII. Bond lengths, bond angles, and the best mean planes are given in Tables IV-VI. The molecular geometry and the numbering scheme used are the same as for UO2(DTC)2- $(C_6H_5)_3AsO.$ 

## **Results and Discussion**

Molecular weight determination showed the B and C to be monomeric species (B: found, 794; calcd, 844. C: found, 880; calcd, 888), and the molar conductance in nitromethane showed A to be a uni-univalent electrolyte according to its salt-type formulation.

Some physical data of the examined compounds are reported in Table I. Spectral behavior similar to that of the acetato complexes^{2b} in regard to the asymmetric stretching of the U-O (uranyl) bond and of the As-O and P-O vibration modes can be seen from the ir absorption bands. The P-O stretching absorption shifts largely toward the lower frequencies while the corresponding As-O bond vibration appears not to be significantly influenced by the complex formation. On the other hand in these compounds as well as in the previously reported acetato complexes^{2b} the lowering of the U–O asymmetric stretching frequency is larger in the arsine than in the phosphine oxide complexes. This systematic feature could be explained¹² assuming a larger donation effect of the arsine oxide with respect to the phosphine oxide.

The probable assignments of the most interesting absorption bands of the diethyldithiocarbamate group were made on the basis of the published spectral studies.¹³ The absorption around 1000 cm⁻¹ (A, 1005 cm⁻¹; B, 995 cm⁻¹; C, 992 cm⁻¹) is related to the C-S group vibration and the strong absorption band at 1480 cm⁻¹ (A, 1485 cm⁻¹; B, 1480 cm⁻¹; C, 1479 cm⁻¹) determined in chloroform solution is assigned to the C-N bond.

The electronic spectra of such complexes, called "anisotropic" because of the large equatorial bond distances in comparison with the short uranyl bond lengths, are characterized in the semiempirical approach of optical electronegativity¹⁴ by two different electronegativity values  $(\chi)$  for the uranium atom, dealing with the uranyl or with the uranium-equatorial ligand system.¹⁵ Thus for K[UO₂(DTC)₃]  $\chi_{DTC}$ - = 2.5 and  $\chi_{U(VI)}$  = 1.8. The electronic absorption spectra of these compounds are characterized by two intense bands deriving from electronic transitions localized in the uranyl system, corresponding to charge-transfer (12) S. M. Sinitsyna and N. M. Sinitsyn, *Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.*, **10**, 499 (1965).

⁽¹³⁾ M. L. Shankaranarayana and C. C. Patel, Spectrochim. Acta, 21, 95 (1965).

⁽¹⁴⁾ C. K. Jørgensen in "Orbitals in Atoms and Molecules," Academic Press, London, 1962.

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transitions from the equatorial ligands to the uranium atom, which cover the extremely weak band centered around 24 kK. The red uranyl dithiocarbamate phosphine or arsine oxides show two band maxima (or shoulders), whose energy difference is about 6 kK. A similar energy increment was found in the electronic spectrum of  $UO_2^{2+}$ , by Bell and Biggers,¹⁶ with bands at 31, 37, and so on up to 60 kK. According to these authors this energy difference is too large to be associated to perturbing molecular vibrations and is assumed to represent a regular energy increment between the nonbonding orbitals of uranium.

In our case a comparison with some transition metal atom complexes as such Ni(DTC)₂ or Co(DTC)₃,¹⁷ whose charge-transfer electronic transitions differ in energy by about 6 kK, induces us to believe that the two electronic transitions arise from two molecular orbitals mainly localized on the sulfur atoms to the same empty molecular orbital of uranium, thus corresponding to  $\pi(\text{ligand}) \rightarrow f(\text{uranium})$  transitions.

The crystal structures of the isomorphous pair are composed of discrete molecules. In each complex molecule two dithiocarbamate ligands are planarly chelated to the uranium atom through the sulfur atoms. In the same plane the ligand L (L =  $(C_{\theta}H_{\delta})_{3}$ -AsO or  $(C_6H_5)_3PO$  is coordinated through the oxygen atom. The uranyl group is normal to the equatorial plane. The geometry of the coordination polyhedron is thus a slightly irregular pentagonal bipyramid, the uranium atom having coordination number 7. The uranyl groups are linear. The U-O bond lengths of  $1.71 \pm 0.03$  Å for the arsine and of  $1.67 \pm 0.03$  and  $1.72 \pm 0.03$  Å for the phosphine compound are normal and within error limits equal to the values of 1.72  $\pm$ 0.04 and 1.69  $\pm$  0.05 Å found in [(CH₃)₄N]⁺[UO₂- $(DTC)_3]^{-,5}$  the first DTC uranyl complex for which structural information is available. The U-S distances, averaging  $2.84 \pm 0.02$  Å, are equal in the two molecules. However they are larger by about 0.04 Å than the mean value of  $2.80 \pm 0.01$  Å reported for the U–S distances

in the above-mentioned ionic complex in which six sulfur atoms are equatorially linked to uranium. The S-C distances are in general close to those found in several DTC complexes and their average value S-C = $1.71 \pm 0.07$  Å in both the structures seems to be normal. The N-C bond lengths confirm their high double-bond character. The angles S-U-S agree very well in both of the structures with a mean value of  $62.2 \pm 0.04^{\circ}$ . A review¹⁸ of the available structures of DTC complexes suggests that some connection exists between the values of the S-M-S angles (M = metal) and the M-S bond lengths, the tendency being that the angles decrease as the distances increase. This is especially evident in the structures here reported in which the mean M-S distance of 2.84 Å, being the longest of the series, corresponds to S-M-S angles of about 62°, the smallest. This fact appears to be consistent with the rigid structure of the chelating group. (The M-S-C angles are all in the range 83-88°, irrespective of the nature of the metal M, and the S-C distances are constant.) The fact that in  $[(CH_3)_4N]^+[UO_2(DTC)_3]^$ a large U–S distance  $(2.80 \pm 0.01 \text{ Å})$  coincides with S-U-S angles of  $73.5 \pm 0.05^\circ$ , which are about  $10^\circ$ larger than we would expect on the basis of the observed tendency, seems to be due reasonably to the different coordination geometry. In fact the presence of six sulfur atoms equatorially coordinated implies very short contacts between sulfur atoms of adjacent carbamate groups. The resulting steric repulsion appears to be responsible both for the staggered structure and for a decrease in the S–C–S angle (110°), the increase of the S–U–S angle being a consequence of the former feature. The U–O (ligand) distances of  $2.30 \pm 0.02$  and  $2.34 \pm$ 0.02 Å as well as the As–O and P–O distances of 1.64  $\pm$ 0.02 and 1.49  $\pm$  0.03 Å agree with the corresponding values found in the nitrate^{2R} and in the acetate^{2b} complexes, confirming the strong  $\pi$  contribution to the As–O and P–O bonds.

Acknowledgment.—We acknowledge Mrs. M. Magnabosco and Mr. F. Benetollo for helpful assistance in data reduction.

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