

Chemistry of UO_2^{2+} Group. I. Molecular Structure of Dioxo-Dinitratobis (Triphenylarsineoxide)Uranium(VI)

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Some uranyl complexes with triphenylphosphine and triphenylarsine oxides as ligands have been reinvestigated. The crystal structure of Dioxo-dinitratobis(triphenylarsineoxide)uranium(VI) has been determined by X-ray diffraction. The crystals are monoclinic with $a = 11.09 \pm 0.04$, $b = 19.28 \pm 0.06$, $c = 10.88 \pm 0.04$ Å, $\beta = 128^\circ 10' \pm 10'$, $Z = 2$, space group $P2_1/c$. Intensities of 921 independent reflections were obtained photographically with CuK_α radiation. The structure was solved by three-dimensional Fourier syntheses and refined by was full-matrix least squares. The final R index 8.6%. The uranium atom is octacoordinated with two bidentate nitrate ions and two oxygens from ligands coordinated in the plane perpendicular to the uranyl group.

Introduction

The nature of the bonding in complexes containing the UO_2^{2+} group is still an open problem. The coordination of oxygen-containing ligands permits hexacoordination and sometimes pentacoordination^{1,2} in an equatorial plane. The bonds and the angles in this plane may be strongly influenced by the chemical nature of the ligands.

The series of compounds $UO_2(NO_3)_2X_2$, in which X represents an oxide of triphenylphosphine or triphenylarsine has been intensively studied.^{3,4,5,6,7} It should be noted that the identical complexes were obtained when the starting materials were triphenylphosphine or triphenylarsine.^{8,9}

The possibility of bidentate nitrate groups in these oxide complexes was suggested by Bullock.⁶ The present communication describes the crystal structure of the complex Dioxo-dinitratobis(triphenylarsineoxide)uranium(VI).

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(8) Some attempt was made to prepare the complex with triphenylamine also, but no product was obtained. However in alcohols as solvents the unaltered starting materials were recovered while in dioxane or ethyl ether some decomposition occurred.

(9) It is not clear whether atmospheric oxygen or the peroxides as impurities or the uranyl nitrate are responsible for the ligand oxidation.

Experimental Section

Reactions of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate with triphenylphosphine. (a) In ethyl ether: a solution (20 ml) of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate (500 mg) and triphenylphosphine (655 mg) immediately deposited at room temperature 304 mg of $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2Ph_3PO$; yield 32%. (b) In dioxane: a solution (10 ml) of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate (500 mg) and triphenylphosphine (524 mg) was stirred under reflux for 20-30 minutes. 850 mg of complex were collected from the cold solution by adding 100 ml of ethyl ether; yield 90%. (c) In ethanol: a solution (50 ml) of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate (500 mg) and triphenylphosphine (655 mg) was boiled for 30 minutes and then the solvent was evaporated to dryness. Only 47 mg of complex were isolated with a yield of 5%. This yield was increased by a longer reaction time.

Reactions of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate with triphenylarsine. (d) In ethyl ether: uranyl nitrate hexahydrate (500 mg) and triphenylarsine (765 mg) were dissolved in 20 ml of ethyl ether. The resulting solution was stirred for 20 minutes at room temperature; the yellow crystals of $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2Ph_3AsO$ slowly appeared; yield 30%. (e) In dioxane: using the procedure under (b) uranyl nitrate hexahydrate (500 mg) and triphenylarsine (612 mg) reacted giving 970 mg of complex; yield 97%. (f) In ethanol: using the procedure under (c) triphenylarsine was found to be inert towards uranyl nitrate. In n-butanol the yield was less than 0.2% and in cyclohexanol was 10%.

Analyses and physical properties of the pure compounds $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2Ph_3PO$ and $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2Ph_3AsO$ were in very good agreement with literature values.

Anal. Calcd. % for $C_{36}H_{30}O_{10}N_2P_2U$ C, 45.5; H, 3.2; N, 2.9; U, 25.0. Found % C, 45.9; H, 3.3; N, 3.1; U, 24.8.

Calcd. % for $C_{36}H_{30}O_{10}N_2As_2U$ C, 41.6; H, 2.9; N, 2.7; U, 22.9. Found % C, 41.2; H, 2.8; N, 2.7; U, 23.3.

Crystal data. From oscillation, Weissenberg and precession photographs the crystal data for $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2(C_6H_5)_3AsO$ are as follows: Monoclinic, $a = 11.09 \pm 0.04$ Å, $b = 19.28 \pm 0.06$ Å, $c = 10.88 \pm 0.04$ Å, $\beta = 128^\circ 10' \pm 10'$, $U = 1829$ Å³, $F(000) = 996$, $FW = 1038.5$, $D_m = 1.90$ g.cm⁻³, $D_x = 1.87$ g.cm⁻³, $Z = 2$, Space group $P2_1/c$. Absent spectra $h0l$ $l = 2n + 1$, $0k0$ $k = 2n + 1$; $\mu = 183$ cm⁻¹ for CuK_α radiation.

The density was measured by the flotation method in a mixture of sym-tetrabromethane and sym-dichloroethane.

Intensity data. A regular prismatic *b* crystal about 0.05 mm. in diameter was selected for the X-ray work. Intensities were recorded for the layer $k=0$ to 11 using the multi-film and equi-inclination Weissenberg technique with nickel-filtered copper radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$). The $hk0$ and $0kl$ reflections were collected by the precession method. The intensities of the recorded 921 reflections were measured with a Joyce-Loebl Flying Spot microdensitometer. The intensities of the several layers were reduced to a common scale by comparison with common $hk0$ and $0kl$ (Precession) after applying the Lorentz and polarization factors. No correction was made for absorption ($\mu_R = 0.46$) or extinction. The absolute scale and the approximate isotropic temperature factor were determined by a Wilson plot from the three-dimensional data and were adjusted when the structure became known.

Determination of structure. Considering that two molecules are to be placed in the unit cell, the two

uranium atoms must lie on inversion centers and the 2a equipoint was chosen. The coordinates of the arsenic atom were readily obtained from P(uv) and P(uw). The three-dimensional electron density maps computed with the contributions of the heavy atoms yielded the positions of the remaining atoms.

The set of structure factors evaluated using the positional parameters of the trial structure and an overall temperature factor B of 2 \AA^2 gave an R_{hkl} index of 16%.

Refinement. The Fourier coordinates were initially refined on an Olivetti Elea 6001 s by block-diagonal least-squares¹⁰ with isotropic temperature factors using the Cruickshank weighting scheme. Atomic form factors for U, As, O, N, C, were taken from the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). The resulting R was 11.5%. The refinement was then continued on an IBM 7040-7094 system with the X-ray 63 program¹¹ using full-matrix least-squares¹² with isotropic temperature factors. The final refinement was made with two cycles, using anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms except N and those of the phenyl

Table II. Coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and their e.s.d.'s (in parentheses)

	x/a	y/b	z/c		x/a	y/b	z/c
U	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	C(6)	4917 (63)	1075 (36)	4483 (66)
As	3132 (4)	1385 (3)	1221 (5)	C(7)	4055 (44)	1185 (26)	316 (48)
O(5)	1017 (33)	-685 (20)	60 (34)	C(8)	5664 (60)	983 (31)	1371 (65)
O(4)	1422 (52)	-548 (27)	4477 (48)	C(9)	6300 (44)	706 (27)	682 (48)
O(3)	-80 (35)	-676 (22)	2019 (35)	C(10)	5549 (46)	710 (28)	-923 (49)
O(2)	1732 (42)	81 (27)	2983 (39)	C(11)	4068 (59)	887 (32)	-1883 (62)
O(1)	2181 (35)	723 (19)	1202 (37)	C(12)	3241 (51)	1334 (28)	-1253 (55)
N	1040 (39)	-400 (28)	3250 (56)	C(13)	1966 (47)	2209 (29)	282 (50)
C(1)	4656 (43)	1562 (26)	3365 (46)	C(14)	783 (38)	2350 (24)	330 (42)
C(2)	5630 (63)	2159 (36)	3822 (65)	C(15)	-100 (52)	3000 (25)	-200 (52)
C(3)	6764 (62)	2317 (36)	5451 (67)	C(16)	233 (90)	3550 (50)	-776 (94)
C(4)	6876 (75)	1886 (42)	6410 (80)	C(17)	1334 (79)	3383 (41)	-950 (79)
C(5)	6023 (66)	1316 (38)	6062 (69)	C(18)	2200 (48)	2792 (48)	-383 (86)

Table III. Thermal parameters ($\times 10^2$) and their e.s.d.'s (in parentheses)

(a) Anisotropic thermal factors ($\exp[-1/4 \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 B_{ij} h_i h_j a_i^* a_j^*]$)

	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
U	200 (6)	164 (13)	287 (8)	-47 (14)	164 (6)	-13 (15)
As	182 (14)	312 (36)	211 (20)	-13 (21)	122 (16)	20 (23)
O(1)	307 (138)	357 (293)	331 (148)	-108 (151)	206 (126)	-66 (151)
O(2)	682 (193)	654 (345)	486 (180)	-87 (250)	459 (165)	-94 (243)
O(3)	398 (151)	758 (327)	295 (162)	-208 (180)	233 (140)	211 (183)
O(4)	954 (291)	1175 (370)	269 (189)	141 (262)	397 (203)	158 (213)
O(5)	286 (130)	431 (287)	301 (148)	-221 (154)	193 (122)	-145 (151)

(b) Isotropic thermal factors

	$B (\text{\AA}^2)$		$B (\text{\AA}^2)$		$B (\text{\AA}^2)$
N	380 (80)				
C(1)	199 (84)	C(7)	204 (87)	C(13)	128 (95)
C(2)	454 (132)	C(8)	412 (124)	C(14)	94 (70)
C(3)	434 (134)	C(9)	240 (92)	C(15)	200 (78)
C(4)	493 (158)	C(10)	231 (89)	C(16)	900 (212)
C(5)	437 (137)	C(11)	453 (128)	C(17)	684 (172)
C(6)	503 (145)	C(12)	283 (109)	C(18)	800 (192)

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groups. Various weighting functions were employed, at the different stages of the refinement. During the final cycles the weights w were set equal to 1 for

$F_o < 100$ and equal to $\frac{10^4}{F_o^2}$ for $F_o \geq 100$ following

a Hughes's modified scheme. The final R index was 8.6%. For the final cycle, the average ratio of the change in a parameter to its estimated standard deviation was 0.5 and the maximum ratio was 0.8. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table I.

A final $F_o - F_c$ synthesis showed some ridges of electron density near the uranium atom extending in the b direction, along which the layers were recorded, but no appreciable residues were found over the rest of the unit cell.

Accordingly no allowance was made for the hydrogen atoms. The positional and thermal parameters with their estimated standard deviations are shown in Tables II and III.

Discussion

The isolated compounds (I) and (II) have the general formula $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2L$ ($L = (C_6H_5)_3PO, (C_6H_5)_3AsO$).

The structure of (I) is the same as that of (II). This is shown by the similarity in composition, by the infrared spectra and by X-ray single crystal diffraction.¹³

The uranium atom is 8-coordinated. The uranyl group is surrounded equatorially by an irregular hexagon of six oxygen atoms with a configuration similar to that commonly observed in other uranyl complexes.¹⁵ Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the molecule. Figure 2 shows the crystal packing in the cell. In Table IV are listed the intermolecular contacts less than 3.6 Å.

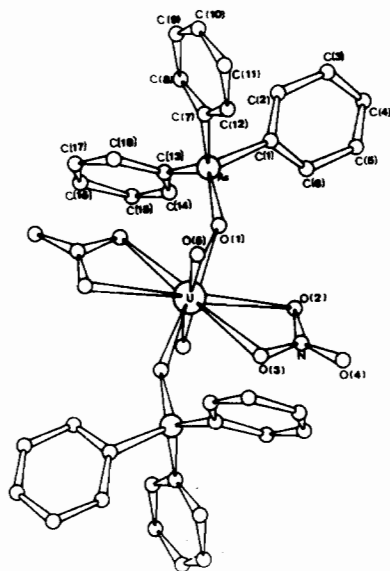


Figure 1. A perspective view of the molecule.

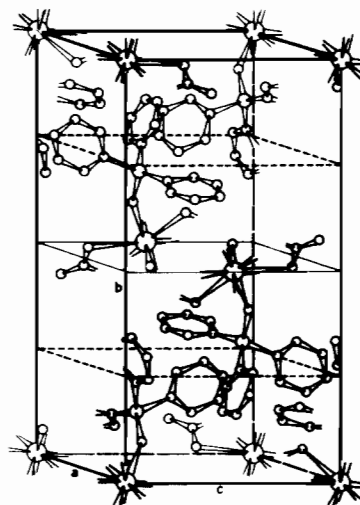


Figure 2. Molecular packing in the unit cell.

Table IV. Intermolecular contacts.

Atom 1	Atom 2	sym.	Dist.	Symmetry operation used in generating Atom 2
O(2)	C(17)	1	3.31 Å	
C(5)	O(2)	2	3.37	$1 = x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$
C(5)	O(4)	2	3.55	
C(5)	O(5)	2	3.59	$2 = 1-x, \bar{y}, 1-z$
C(4)	N	2	3.55	
C(5)	N	2	3.36	$3 = 1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
C(9)	O(5)	3	3.53	
C(10)	O(5)	3	3.31	$4 = \bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
C(15)	O(4)	4	3.47	
C(16)	O(4)	4	3.40	
C(10)	C(8)	3	3.45	
C(9)	C(8)	3	3.56	
C(10)	C(9)	3	3.52	
C(11)	C(9)	3	3.46	
C(12)	C(9)	3	3.58	

Although the deviations of the oxygens from the L.S. equatorial mean plane are of the same order as the e.s.d.'s, their regularly alternating disposition suggests a slightly puckered structure.

The two nitrate ions, which are crystallographically equivalent, are coordinated as bidentate groups and are tilted with respect to the equatorial plane.

Bond lengths and angles are reported in Tables V and VI.

The orientation of the phenyl rings in the triphenylarsine oxide moiety is described in Table VII.

The U—O bond length of the uranyl group, which is symmetrical and linear, is 1.71 Å, somewhat shorter than has been generally found in uranyl complexes but comparable with the reported distance 1.67 Å in uranyl carbonate.¹⁴ The two U—O_(nitrate) distances, 2.56 and 2.60 Å, are slightly longer than in uranyl nitrate hexahydrate¹⁵ probably because of the different ligands.

The U—O_(ligand) bond is 2.36 Å. This value is comparable with 2.39 and 2.38 Å for the U—O_(water) distance in uranyl nitrate hexahydrate¹⁵ and with a mean value of 2.36 Å of five U—O bonds in μ -trans-diacetato-bis(dioxo-triphenylphosphineoxide-acetato)-diuranium(VI), $(UO_2(OAc)_2 \cdot Ph_3PO)_2$. This seems to

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Table V. Intramolecular bond angles (°) and their e.s.d.'s ($\times 10$)

O(1)—U—O(2)	63.4 (16)	U—O(2)—N	98.7 (23)	O(1)—As—C(1)	103.5 (20)
O(2)—U—O(3)	49.5 (17)	U—O(3)—N	99.3 (26)	O(1)—As—C(7)	113.1 (22)
O(1)—U—O(5)	90.5 (15)	O(2)—N—O(3)	112.6 (29)	O(1)—As—C(13)	115.0 (23)
O(2)—U—O(5)	92.1 (16)	O(2)—N—O(4)	124.5 (31)	C(1)—As—C(7)	109.2 (23)
O(3)—U—O(5)	86.9 (15)	O(3)—N—O(4)	122.8 (30)	C(1)—As—C(13)	107.8 (23)
		U—O(1)—As	153.0 (15)	C(7)—As—C(13)	107.7 (23)
As—C(1)—C(2)	118.7 (38)	As—C(7)—C(8)	116.6 (36)	As—C(13)—C(14)	119.6 (32)
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	119.6 (50)	C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	117.0 (45)	C(13)—C(14)—C(15)	125.0 (44)
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	116.0 (63)	C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	123.6 (48)	C(14)—C(15)—C(16)	121.8 (58)
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	123.0 (70)	C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	118.3 (47)	C(15)—C(16)—C(17)	113.7 (66)
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	122.0 (65)	C(10)—C(11)—C(12)	121.0 (48)	C(16)—C(17)—C(18)	124.4 (78)
C(5)—C(6)—C(1)	113.6 (51)	C(11)—C(12)—C(7)	118.2 (46)	C(17)—C(18)—C(13)	125.5 (66)
C(6)—C(1)—C(2)	120.9 (52)	C(12)—C(7)—C(8)	120.8 (59)	C(18)—C(13)—C(14)	112.0 (52)

Table VI. Intramolecular bond lengths (Å) and their e.s.d.'s in parentheses ($\times 10^2$)

U—O(1)	2.36 (3)	As—O(1)	1.65 (4)	N—O(2)	1.34 (7)
U—O(2)	2.56 (4)	As—C(1)	1.88 (5)	N—O(3)	1.25 (7)
U—O(3)	2.60 (4)	As—C(7)	1.85 (5)	N—O(4)	1.16 (7)
U—O(5)	1.71 (3)	As—C(13)	1.89 (5)		
I Phenyl ring		II Phenyl ring		III Phenyl ring	
C(1)—C(2)	1.44 (8)	C(7)—C(8)	1.45 (8)	C(13)—C(14)	1.37 (7)
C(2)—C(3)	1.43 (10)	C(8)—C(9)	1.41 (8)	C(14)—C(15)	1.47 (7)
C(3)—C(4)	1.28 (10)	C(9)—C(10)	1.39 (7)	C(15)—C(16)	1.39 (11)
C(4)—C(5)	1.34 (11)	C(10)—C(11)	1.34 (8)	C(16)—C(17)	1.38 (13)
C(5)—C(6)	1.43 (10)	C(11)—C(12)	1.50 (9)	C(17)—C(18)	1.37 (12)
C(6)—C(1)	1.41 (9)	C(12)—C(7)	1.35 (7)	C(18)—C(13)	1.44 (10)

Mean value in the 18 C—C bonds = 1.40.

Table VII. Least-squares Planes

	(a) Coefficients in $AX+BY+CZ = D$ referred to the crystallographic axes				(b) Angles between the planes (°)					
	A	B	C	D	α	γ	ϵ			
Coordination plane (α) O(1), O(2), O(3), O'(1), O'(2), O'(3)	-7.3753	14.381	4.1539	0.000	β	4				
Nitrate group (β) O(2), O(3), O(4), N	-0.7837	13.559	4.0828	-0.0298	δ		79.3			
I Phenyl ring (γ) C(1)—C(6)	-9.4664	10.041	5.6684	-0.9787	ϵ		84.9			
II Phenyl ring (δ) C(7)—C(12)	3.9335	18.026	-2.3785	3.6441						
III Phenyl ring (ϵ) C(13)—C(18)	1.3888	7.5342	6.9587	2.1220						
(c) Deviations of the atoms from the planes ($\text{Å} \times 10^3$)										
	α		β		γ		δ		ϵ	
*As	188				*As	-96	*As	205	*As	-206
O(1)	69				C(1)	-47	C(7)	-12	C(13)	-11
O(2)	-78	O(2)	0		C(2)	16	C(8)	-29	C(14)	13
O(3)	74	O(3)	0		C(3)	7	C(9)	54	C(15)	14
O'(1)	-69	O(4)	0		C(4)	2	C(10)	-38	C(16)	-44
O'(2)	78	N	1		C(5)	-33	C(11)	-2	C(17)	48
O'(3)	74				C(6)	55	C(12)	27	C(18)	-20

* The arsenic atom is not included in the least-squares calculations.

indicate that the normal covalent U—O bond lies between 2.35 and 2.40 Å. Therefore within the limits of the e.s.d.'s in the bonds and angles the chromophore UO_3 has D_{2h} symmetry.

The N—O bonds of the nitrate groups are not equivalent; those involving coordinated oxygen atoms are slightly longer (1.34, 1.25 Å) than the others (1.16 Å). In addition the angle O(2)—N—O(3) (111°) is consider-

ably smaller than 120° . Therefore, the symmetry of the nitrate groups is lower than D_{3h} . The distortion occurs with a decrease in the angle O(2)—N—O(3) and a lengthening of the bonds N—O(2), N—O(3) and U—O(2), U—O(3). Distortion in the nitrate groups was also reported on the basis of the infrared spectra in the uranyl nitrate complexes⁶ and was subsequently confirmed by X-ray and neutron diffraction studies.¹⁵ It

is interesting to note that the mean value of the $U-O-N$ angles is 99° which is very close to that observed in most oxygen compounds, such as water (104°). This suggests that the hybridization state of the oxygen atom is the same in these compounds. The previously noted distortions could arise from the tendency of the oxygen to retain a bond angle close to 100° . In fact, assuming the D_{3h} symmetry for the nitrate group and the covalent value for the $U-O$ bond length, the angle $U-O-N$ would be $\sim 90^\circ$, and there would not be any participation of the $2sA.O.$'s of the oxygen.

A discussion of the hybridization state of the uranium on the basis of the bond angles cannot be carried out unequivocally owing to the many $A.O.$'s ($5f$, $6d$, etc.) with almost equal energies.

However, because of the hexacoordination in a nearly equatorial plane commonly observed in the actinide coordination compounds, an important role may be played by the two $A.O.$'s $5f_{x(x^2-3y^2)}$ ($= \frac{1}{2}(f_{+3} + f_{-3})$) and $5f_{y(3x^2-y^2)}$ ($= -\frac{i}{2}(f_{+3} - f_{-3})$) having exactly six lobes in the plane. Moreover because of the nature of the ligands there is some distortion from D_{6h} symmetry which to a first approximation (neglecting the $AsPh_3$ groups) is reduced to D_{2h} . The $5f_{x(x^2-3y^2)}$ $A.O.$ combines with $\sigma_2-\sigma_3$ of each nitrate group (where σ denotes the oxygen hybrid orbitals pointed towards uranium) and the $5f_{y(3x^2-y^2)}$ combines with $\sigma_2 + \sigma_3$ (for the axis orientation and the nomenclature see Figure 3).

The overlap for the $5f_{x(x^2-3y^2)}$ $A.O.$ is at a maximum for a chelate angle of 60° . The overlap for the $5f_{y(3x^2-y^2)}$

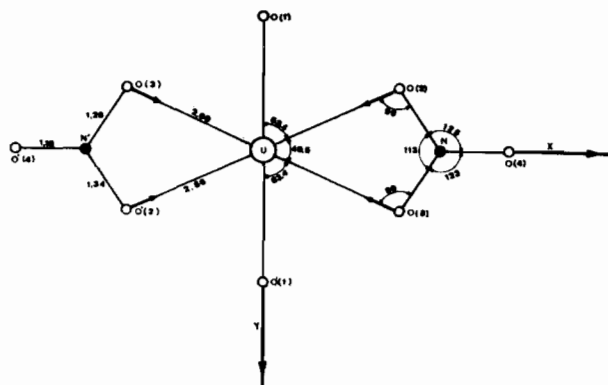


Figure 3. The equatorial plane.

is largest for a chelate angle of 0° . One would therefore expect the experimental value to be between these limits. In fact this value was 50° .

The $As-O$ length, 1.65 \AA , is similar to the distance 1.69 \AA found in $HgCl_2 \cdot 2Ph_3AsO$ ¹⁶ and to 1.66 \AA in the dimer of the same compound.¹⁷ A value of 1.70 \AA also was found in $Co(Ph_2CH_3AsO)_4(ClO_4)_2$.¹⁸ This very short $As-O$ distance can be ascribed to the strong π character of this bond. Similar bond shortening has been found in some $P-O$ distances.¹⁹

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