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## Chemistry of $\text{UO}_2^{2+}$ Group. I. Molecular Structure of Dioxo-Dinitratobis (Triphenylarsineoxide)Uranium(VI)

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Received March 1, 1968

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  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation. The structure was solved by three-dimensional Fourier syntheses and refined by 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  $\text{UO}_2^{2+}$  group is still an open problem. The coordination of oxygen-containing ligands permits hexacoordination and sometimes pentacoordination<sup>1,2</sup> 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  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{X}_2$ , in which  $\text{X}$  represents an oxide of triphenylphosphine or triphenylarsine has been intensively studied.<sup>3,4,5,6,7</sup> It should be noted that the identical complexes were obtained when the starting materials were triphenylphosphine or triphenylarsine.<sup>8,9</sup>

The possibility of bidentate nitrate groups in these oxide complexes was suggested by Bullock.<sup>6</sup> 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  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{Ph}_3\text{PO}$ ; 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  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{Ph}_3\text{AsO}$  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  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{Ph}_3\text{PO}$  and  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{Ph}_3\text{AsO}$  were in very good agreement with literature values.

Anal. Calcd. % for  $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{P}_2\text{U}$  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  $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{As}_2\text{U}$  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  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{AsO}$  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,  $\beta = 128^\circ 10' \pm 10'$ ,  $U = 1829$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $F(000) = 996$ ,  $FW = 1038.5$ ,  $D_m = 1.90$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>,  $D_x = 1.87$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>,  $Z = 2$ , Space group  $P2_1/c$ . Absent spectra  $h0l$   $l=2n+1$ ,  $0k0$   $k=2n+1$ ;  $\mu = 183$  cm<sup>-1</sup> for  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation.

**Table I.** Calculated and observed structure factors

0,0,L	-7 1100	113N	-3 35N	3N5	-3 1550	1a23	4	1369	1374	1 1067	1079	-5 6x1	-5 505	-7 802	633						
2 2804	2918	-9 618	705	-4 906	279	5 895	886	-4 2525	2314	-1 1083	1109	-6 857	816	9,7,L	800						
6 1209	1C27	-4 1,L	-5 115	-5 115	-5 115	1517	-5 739	639	-6 903	819	2 830	-8 589	693	1 735	715						
8 1057	1014	0 511	-570	-5 736	-621	-6 155	427	-6 828	767	-2 291	292	-8 556	639	-1 578	558						
1,0,L	1 994	919	6 661	654	7 978	839	4,4,L	3 564	676	3 641	676	5,6,L	-5 1231	1083	-7 107,L	1315					
0 1092	1295	-1 1823	1890	-6 859	949	-7 833	955	0 1542	1311	-3 1083	1052	0 668	661	-7 1844	1315						
2 1621	1368	3 563	498	-8 526	532	-9 1004	982	-1 517	514	-8 336	433	1 702	-6 646	107,L	-7 107,L	1315					
-2 2111	2013	-3 904	1118	4,2,L	121	3,5,L	354	2 176	1808	-5 701	693	2 164	-7 1225	-1 731	-7 107,L	1315					
-4 1111	1162	4 808	409	0 1155	1018	0 152	786	-2 189	1867	-2 189	1867	0 639	640	0 1186	1558	-5 793	666				
-6 2610	27,9	-8 862	706	-1 701	-682	-1 794	834	-4 1504	1353	-7 1190	1200	-2 1150	1131	-3 633	681	-7 732	647				
-6 1547	1579	5 832	830	-1 610	-743	-1 1316	1406	-6 1932	1919	-9 881	969	4 1005	1003	-9 1003	970	4 1005	1003				
2,0,L	-5 801	701	2 968	1007	-2 417	388	-8 904	1019	6,5,L	676	-5 1413	1439	-4 1613	1639	11,7,L	-7 107,L	1315				
0 1780	1521	-7 861	513	-2 983	1144	3 1349	1349	5,5,L	676	0 680	781	-6 1619	1242	-3 872	823	-7 107,L	1315				
2 1785	1830	-9 928	970	3 567	499	-3 1889	2219	0 1587	1691	1 511	712	-7 817	-5 452	-5 805	776	-7 107,L	1315				
-2 1291	1095	-11 621	568	-3 1295	1371	5 1318	1289	-2 189	1867	-2 189	1867	0 639	640	0 1186	1558	-5 793	666				
-4 1699	1569	5,1,L	-5 115	115	4 866	117	-5 170	1867	-3 655	59	-1 515	628	-1 515	628	-7 107,L	1315					
-6 2413	2262	-1 908	967	-5 674	718	-7 609	373	-5 127	377	-7 609	373	-3 647	1510	-2 825	911	-7 897	883				
-6 1864	1567	-2 856	731	-6 1083	1211	4,3,L	354	-5 170	-405	-4 911	924	-2 987	883	-7 694	620	-7 897	883				
0 2386	2224	3 903	851	-7 379	-405	0 699	-473	-6 969	911	-5 1375	1335	-8 872	866	-9 797	763	-5 1449	506				
2 1627	1815	-3 1351	1403	-8 806	965	1 2096	1961	-8 1852	1883	-6 572	577	-5 1413	1439	0 868	868	0 2003	1760	-7 107,L	1315		
-2 552	564	-4 848	-408	5,2,L	-5 195	993	-1 975	993	6,4,L	676	-7 895	928	-6 1830	1421	1 458	-3 394	-2 865	776			
-4 1186	907	5 639	659	1 769	704	3 1287	1287	0 676	586	-9 540	550	-8 1036	1118	1 518	-3 394	-2 865	776				
-6 1709	1880	-5 1730	1767	2 707	676	-3 170	794	-2 1635	1299	-10 584	-371	7,5,L	676	0 691	1020	4 608	595	-5 1449	506		
-8 1523	1517	-5 115	597	-2 109	1144	4,1,L	354	-5 170	377	-7 609	373	-1 515	628	-1 515	628	-7 107,L	1315				
-4 1158	1089	1 1041	1186	-4 906	953	-5 1952	2062	-6 1120	880	-1 680	620	-3 837	738	6 755	723	-2 1246	1500	-5 1449	506		
2 425	367	-1 811	808	-6 935	1039	-7 1111	1498	-10 903	905	-2 438	370	-4 1061	1118	8 770	616	-5 1449	506	-6 1830	1421		
-4 1189	835	-3 567	488	-8 781	779	1 1258	1326	2 791	906	-3 1042	963	-6 570	610	0 750	697	-1 492	-3 335	-2 866	633		
-6 1223	1129	-5 539	-507	-10 618	567	-1 1019	1826	-3 531	-663	-4 884	-782	-8 1043	1042	-1 492	-3 335	-2 866	633				
-6 779	732	-5 966	849	0 739	871	-3 1127	1217	-4 1407	1240	-5 1046	1045	-2 1211	1211	-5 1449	506	-7 107,L	1315				
-8 903	894	-6 585	-582	-1 740	745	-5 163	115	-6 1637	1471	-7 1050	1078	-2 1211	1211	-5 1449	506	-5 1449	506				
5,0,L	-7 124	1223	-9 1016	992	2 756	676	-7 949	915	8,4,L	676	-9 619	710	-6 987	945	-8 610	797	-4 1316	1304	-6 1830	1421	
0 843	723	-1 816	808	-11 1016	1016	-10 558	706	-5 1692	1891	-2 1515	1260	-3 572	628	-8 1049	1049	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500		
-2 1130	907	7,1,L	-2 1008	1101	-9 1139	1250	-9 912	1062	8,5,L	676	-9 676	770	-8 899	981	-2 1576	1560	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500	
-2 1389	1320	1 524	595	-5 1266	1332	0,5,L	354	-2 899	804	1 670	691	-2 1321	1310	-2 1246	1500	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500		
-4 1008	981	-1 1203	1281	-5 723	-672	-1 1311	1439	-6 930	758	-1 895	946	-2 1321	1310	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500	-5 1449	506		
-6 2552	2573	-3 1246	4176	-6 768	701	-1 1136	1157	-8 152	1528	-2 758	712	-4 991	900	-6 605	640	-5 1449	506	-6 1830	1421		
-6 1667	1666	-4 622	506	-10 558	606	-3 760	715	-9 945	1041	-5 1806	2096	-7 770	865	-1 1680	1731	-6 1080	1163	-7 107,L	1315		
0 9,0,L	-5 1034	984	-10 618	575	-8 656	652	-3 606	642	-6 686	-624	-9 530	642	-3 1178	997	-8 1127	1291	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500	
-2 1544	1529	-7 621	676	0 718	583	-5 1085	1111	-10 745	787	-9 670	770	-5 1598	1303	0 878	878	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500		
-8 994	1002	-9 819	906	0 718	583	-5 1085	1111	-10 745	787	-9 670	770	-5 1598	1303	0 878	878	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500		
-2 804	737	8,1,L	-5 832	814	-4 975	992	-5 1626	1709	1 343	178	-5 1598	1303	0 878	878	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500	-5 1449	506	
-4 772	661	-2 623	-452	-2 958	1013	-9 636	566	-4 925	987	-5 1626	1709	-6 676	770	-5 1598	1303	-3 582	536	-2 1246	1500		
-6 1533	1397	3 642	598	-4 1283	1394	-11 829	779	-6 1076	1063	-1 427	516	-6 922	998	-12,6,L	1303	-4 1385	1490	-6 1830	1421		
-8 1632	1517	-3 1288	1283	-6 1034	1131	-7 666	-707	1 1087	1010	-6 933	848	-5 876	903	-6 605	640	-5 1449	506	-7 107,L	1315		
7,0,L	-5 1804	1708	-10 618	575	-8 656	652	-3 606	642	-8 1119	1061	-8 421	-352	-8 1127	1291	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500			
0 1014	1138	-7 616	557	-8 656	652	-3 606	642	-8 1089	889	-10 889	889	-11 526	618	-1 1657	1657	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500		
-2 1650	1658	-9 568	521	8,2,L	521	-5 1692	1891	-10 558	606	-10,5,L	676	-10,5,L	676	5 355	398	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500		
-8 1110	832	9,1,L	-5 832	814	-4 975	992	-5 1626	1709	1 343	178	-5 1598	1303	0 878	878	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500	-5 1449	506	
-10 1164	1122	1 732	814	-4 975	992	-5 1626	1709	1 343	178	-5 1598	1303	0 878	878	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500	-5 1449	506		
-8 804	804	-1 675	701	-6 933	997	-7 1266	1164	2 390	420	-5 679	702	-1 1321	1310	-2 1246	1500	-5 1449	506	-2 1246	1500		
-8 1060	801	-3 551	446	-6 809	846	-11 809	806	-5 1626	1709	1 343	178	-5 1598	1303	0 878	878	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500	-5 1449	506
-6 1257	1068	-7 1246	1223	-9 1139	1131	-10 745	720	-5 1554	1147	-5 170	-405	-9 670	770	-8 175	1637	5,8,L	506	-7 107,L	1315		
-8 1127	1039	-7 992	804	-10 601	693	-7 676	-706	-5 1692	1891	-5 170	-405	-9 670	770	-8 175	1637	-1 515	628	-2 1246	1500		
-8 13,0,L	-7 538	609	-2 437	508	-7 1225	1076	-2 189	1867	-2 189	1867	-1 421	516	-1 421	516	-1 421	516	-1 421	516	-1 421	516	
-8 863	879	-9 727	752	-4 481	574	-9 869	807	-11 869	724	-2 876	840	-5 679	702	-8 700	509	-2,6,L	536	-2 1246	1500		
-8 0,2,L	-6 1246	1223	-10 633	685	-4 461	576	-11 869	724	-2 876	840	-5 679	702	-8 700	509	-2,6,L	536	-2 1246	1500			
-2 1511	1075	-7 799	622	-10 633	685	-3 605	526	-3 2753	2828	-6 728	551	-6 581	505	-1 1659	1731	-1 421	516	-2 1246	1500		
-6 840	840	-3 1220	1196	-4 461	576	-3 2753	2828	-6 728	551	-6 581	505	-1 1659	1731	-1 421	516	-2 1246	1500	-5 1449	506		
-7 1111	1064	-7 765	-5 1246	-9 1516	-7 765	-3 704	-613	-1 1221	900	-9 676	698	-1 790	-776	-1 790	-776	-1 790	-776	-1 790	-776		
-7 1039	966	-5 645	-535	-4 723	655	-8 1208	1180	-1 1203	1186	-5 631	547	-5 1246	1229	-1 421	516	-2 1246	1500	-5 1449	506		
-8 0,993	993	-5 646	-535	-4 723	655	-8 1208	1180	-1 1203	1186	-5 631	547	-5 1246	1229	-1 421	516	-2 1246	15				

The density was measured by the flotation method in a mixture of sym-tetrabromomethane 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 2*a* 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  $2 \text{ \AA}^2$  gave an  $R_{hkl}$  index of 16%.

**Refinement.** The Fourier coordinates were initially refined on an Olivetti Elea 6001 s by block-diagonal least-squares<sup>10</sup> 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 program<sup>11</sup> using full-matrix least-squares<sup>12</sup> 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 <sub>11</sub>	B <sub>22</sub>	B <sub>33</sub>	B <sub>12</sub>	B <sub>13</sub>	
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.<sup>13</sup>

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.<sup>15</sup> 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.

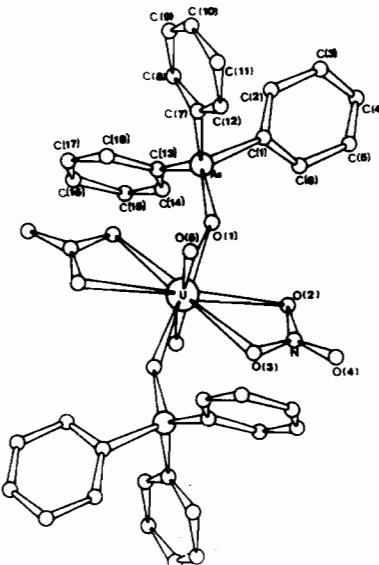


Figure 1. A perspective view of the molecule.

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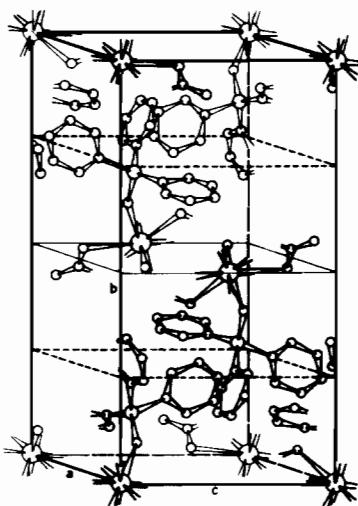


Figure 2. Molecular packing in the unit cell.

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	$2 = 1-x, \bar{y}, 1-z$
C(5)	O(5)	2	3.59	$3 = 1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
C(4)	N	2	3.55	$4 = \bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
C(5)	N	2	3.36	
C(9)	O(5)	3	3.53	
C(10)	O(5)	3	3.31	
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.<sup>14</sup> The two U—O<sub>(nitrate)</sub> distances, 2.56 and 2.60 Å, are slightly longer than in uranyl nitrate hexahydrate<sup>15</sup> probably because of the different ligands.

The U—O<sub>(ligand)</sub> bond is 2.36 Å. This value is comparable with 2.39 and 2.38 Å for the U—O<sub>(water)</sub> distance in uranyl nitrate hexahydrate<sup>15</sup> and with a mean value of 2.36 Å of five U—O bonds in  $\mu$ -trans-diacetato-bis (dioxo-triphenylphosphineoxide-acetato)-diuranium(VI),  $(UO_2(OAc)_2 \cdot Ph_3PO)_2$ . This seems to

**Table V.** Intramolecular bond angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) 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 ( $\text{\AA}$ ) 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 ( $^{\circ}$ )		
	A	B	C	D	$\alpha$	$\gamma$	$\epsilon$
Coordination plane ( $\alpha$ ) O(1), O(2), O(3), O'(1), O'(2), O'(3)	-7.3753	14.381	4.1539	0.000	$\beta$	4	
Nitrate group ( $\beta$ ) O(2), O(3), O(4), N	-0.7837	13.559	4.0828	-0.0298	$\delta$		79.3
I Phenyl ring ( $\gamma$ ) C(1)–C(6)	-9.4664	10.041	5.6684	-0.9787	$\epsilon$		84.9
II Phenyl ring ( $\delta$ ) C(7)–C(12)	3.9335	18.026	-2.3785	3.6441			
III Phenyl ring ( $\epsilon$ ) C(13)–C(18)	1.3888	7.5342	6.9587	2.1220			
(c) Deviations of the atoms from the planes ( $\text{\AA} \times 10^3$ )							
$\alpha$		$\beta$		$\gamma$		$\delta$	
*As	188			*As	-96		
O(1)	69			C(1)	-47	*As	205
O(2)	-78	O(2)	0	C(2)	16	C(7)	-12
O(3)	74	O(3)	0	C(3)	7	C(8)	-29
O'(1)	-69	O(4)	0	C(4)	2	C(9)	54
O'(2)	78	N	1	C(5)	-33	C(10)	-38
O'(3)	74			C(6)	55	C(11)	-2
						C(12)	27
						*As	-206
						C(13)	-11
						C(14)	13
						C(15)	14
						C(16)	-44
						C(17)	48
						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  $\text{\AA}$ . Therefore within the limits of the e.s.d.'s in the bonds and angles the chromophore  $\text{UO}_8$  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  $\text{\AA}$ ) than the others (1.16  $\text{\AA}$ ). 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 complexes<sup>6</sup> and was subsequently confirmed by X-ray and neutron diffraction studies.<sup>15</sup> It

is interesting to note that the mean value of the U—O—N angles is  $99^\circ$  which is very close to that observed in most oxygen compounds, such as water ( $104^\circ$ ). 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  $100^\circ$ . 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  $5f_{y(3x^2-y^2)}$  ( $=-\frac{1}{2}(f_{+3}-f_{-3})$ ) 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<sub>3</sub> 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  $\sigma$  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  $60^\circ$ . The overlap for the  $5f_{y(3x^2-y^2)}$

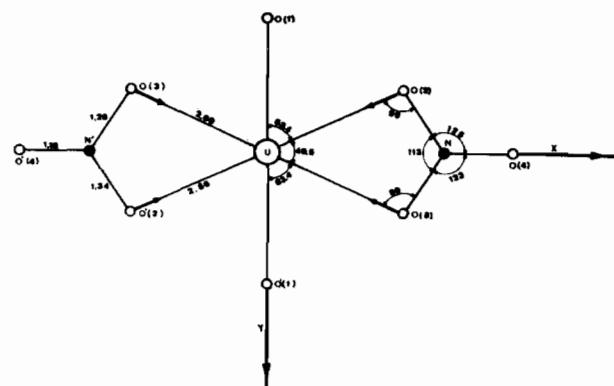


Figure 3. The equatorial plane.

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

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

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