

Synthesis and Crystal Structure of Potassium Thorium Triphosphate, $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$

ŽIVA RUŽIĆ–TOROŠ, BISERKA KOJIĆ–PRODIĆ, R. LIMINGA* and S. POPOVIĆ

Institute "Rudjer Bošković", Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and Institute of Chemistry,

**University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden*

Received May 30, 1973

Potassium thorium triphosphate has been prepared by thermal synthesis at 900°C. The crystal structure has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray film data (638 independent reflexions). The crystals are monoclinic (pseudoorthorhombic) with $a = 8.234(2)$, $b = 10.187(5)$, $c = 10.015(2)$ Å, $\beta = 90^\circ$, but the structure was solved and refined in space group $P2_12_12_1$. The positional and thermal parameters are refined by the least-squares method to $R = 0.087$. The thorium atom is coordinated by eight oxygen atoms, from six triphosphate chains, in the shape of a dodecahedron. Thorium–oxygen distances range from 2.37(4) Å to 2.58(4) Å. The P–O distances with terminal oxygen atoms are comparable with those in the orthophosphates. The bond lengths of phosphorus to bridging oxygen atoms are 1.65(4) Å, 1.55(3) Å, 1.58(4) Å and 1.57(5) Å.

Introduction

A detailed investigation of phosphate compounds with the common formula $M^I M_2^{IV}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ ($M^I = \text{Li, Na, K, Rb and Cs}$; $M^{IV} = \text{Th, U, Zr and Hf}$) have been undertaken in the X-ray laboratory, Institute "Rudjer Bošković". It has included thermal syntheses^{1,2} and crystal structure determinations.^{3,4,5} A few compounds in this series possess ferroelectric properties.^{6,7} The research in this field has been extended to polyphosphates and the main effort has been concentrated on the syntheses of thorium triphosphates and studies of their crystal structures. The geometry of the triphosphate chain and also the polymerisation of phosphates are of special interest. The only origin of information so far has been the crystal structure of $\text{Na}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$.⁸

Experimental

Synthesis

Potassium thorium triphosphate, $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$, was obtained by thermal synthesis from 2.2:1:0.5 molar mixture of KH_2PO_4 , ThO_2 and HPO_3 (as a flux) in platinum crucible at 900°C for 24 hours. Down to 500°C the furnace was cooled slowly (50° per day) in

order to obtain single crystals convenient for X-ray work. The crystals were separated from the matrix, by dissolving the soluble substances in boiling water and then washing with HNO_3 (1:1). The crystals appear in the form of thin [010] prismatic rods with dominant {101} forms. The formula was determined on the basis of the analytical data.

Anal. Calcd. for $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$:

7.32% K, 45.32% Th, 17.40% P

Found:

7.30% K, 45.32% Th, 17.35% P

Crystallographic Data

The colourless crystals of $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$ are of pseudoorthorhombic symmetry with $a = 8.234(2)$, $b = 10.187(5)$, $c = 10.015(2)$ Å*, $\beta = 90^\circ$, $D_m = 4.175 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $D_x = 4.178 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $Z = 4$, $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation, $\mu = 718.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The crystal structure is described in space group $P2_12_12_1$.

There has been some doubt about the true symmetry of the crystals. By detailed inspection of Weissenberg photographs around [100], [010] and [001] directions, differences in intensities between some hkl and the corresponding $h\bar{k}l$ reflexions were observed. The systematic absences of the reflexions $0k0$ with $k = 2n + 1$ were without any ambiguity. Three very weak $h00$ and $00l$ reflexions with $h = 2n + 1$ and $l = 2n + 1$ occurred (they were checked for the Renninger effect). Concerning all these facts and the solution of the Patterson synthesis the real crystal symmetry should have been monoclinic, with space group $P2_1$ and $Z = 2 \times 2$. On the other hand no separation between the corresponding hkl and $h\bar{k}l$ reflexions at high angles was observed, indicating that the monoclinic angle β is exactly 90° . The optical properties of $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$ were in agreement with orthorhombic symmetry. The interatomic distances calculated in the orthorhombic system were much nearer to the expected values, known from literature. For these reasons the structure description and all numerical data in the paper are based on the space group $P2_12_12_1$.

The rough estimates of unit cell dimensions were done from oscillation photographs with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation.

* Numbers in parentheses here and throughout this paper are the estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits.

The precise values were then deduced from zero-layer rotation patterns of single crystals taken in asymmetric (Straumanis) position and indexed by means of corresponding Weissenberg photographs, as well as from the pairs of reflexions at high angles chosen from single crystal diffraction patterns taken by a counter diffractometer.⁹ The density was measured at 25°C pycnometrically with decalin as the liquid.

Equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs were taken using filtered $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation and the multiple film technique (four films). 638 independent reflexions were recorded. Out of these, 608 had observable intensities, which were measured with a microdensitometer. A crystal shaped into a sphere with radius $r = 0.0113$ cm was used to collect layer-lines h0l–h5l. The corrections for absorption (spherical crystal), Lorentz and polarization factors were made in the usual way. The factors for transforming the observed structure amplitudes on an absolute scale were found for reflexions of each layer line separately. These scale factors were improved in the course of the structure determination.

Structure Determination and Refinement

The crystal structure of $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$ was solved in the monoclinic $P2_1$ symmetry (including hkl and hkl reflexions) and also in the orthorhombic $P2_12_12_1$ symmetry. In both symmetries all atoms are in general positions

(30 atoms being symmetrically independent in the monoclinic and 15 atoms in the pseudoorthorhombic case). The coordinates of the thorium atom were deduced from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. The potassium and phosphorus atoms were located from electron density maps based on the thorium atom. The difference Fourier technique ($F_o - F_{c_{\text{Th}}}$) was used to determine the positions of all oxygen atoms.

The structure was refined by minimizing the function $\sum W(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ using full matrix least-squares programs. All observations were given unit weights. The refinement was based on 608 observed reflexions. The atomic scattering factors for Th, K, P and O were those calculated by Hanson, Herman, Lea and Skillman.¹⁰ The scattering factors of Th and K were corrected for anomalous dispersion according to Cromer.¹¹ An isotropic refinement was carried out in both symmetries without any significant differences in R values. An attempt to introduce anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms except the oxygens was not successful, when the structure was described in terms of $P2_1$ (the potassium and the two phosphorus atoms got negative values of the β_{22} parameters). At this point the agreement factor R was 0.076. The refinement in the orthorhombic $P2_12_12_1$ symmetry with 45 positional parameters, 13 isotropic temperature factors and 12 anisotropic thermal parameters for thorium and potassium resulted in a

TABLE I. Final coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and temperature factors.

	x	y	z	B(Å ²)
Th	1381(2)	-1517(3)	2467(2)	
K	4056(12)	1831(21)	2682(16)	
P(1)	0496(16)	1233(27)	0192(12)	0.6(2)
P(2)	7738(15)	0106(24)	1282(13)	0.6(2)
P(3)	0204(18)	1149(28)	5009(14)	1.1(3)
O(1)	1530(58)	0565(74)	1190(44)	2.4(9)
O(2)	0097(40)	2569(58)	0656(33)	0.5(6)
O(3)	6206(49)	3729(71)	1199(37)	1.3(8)
O(4)	3772(40)	4579(61)	-0027(32)	0.7(6)
O(5)	1607(45)	3939(60)	3162(36)	1.3(8)
O(6)	7601(49)	1294(65)	2145(38)	2.0(9)
O(7)	4022(47)	4853(65)	4299(39)	1.5(8)
O(8)	6235(50)	3528(75)	3859(36)	1.4(8)
O(9)	1043(50)	0385(68)	3940(39)	1.7(8)
O(10)	4296(48)	2734(62)	5511(37)	1.2(8)

The anisotropic thermal parameters ($\times 10^4$) refer to the expression:

$$\exp -(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)$$

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Th	0025(2)	0017(5)	0014(1)	0000(2)	0001(2)	-0000(3)
K	0096(19)	0013(39)	0083(16)	-0019(19)	-0007(16)	-0020(20)

$$R_1 = \sum_{\text{hkl}} \frac{|F_o| - |F_c|}{\sum_{\text{hkl}} |F_o|} = 0.087 \text{ (omitting unobserved refl.)}$$

$$R_2 = \sum_{\text{hkl}} \frac{|F_o| - |F_c|}{\sum_{\text{hkl}} |F_o|} = 0.088 \text{ (including unobserved refl.)}$$

final R value of 0.087 (omitting unobserved reflexions). The inter-layer scale factors were fixed at the values obtained in the isotropic refinement.

The atomic positional and thermal parameters obtained from the final refinement in P2₁2₁2₁ are listed in Table I, and observed and calculated structure factors in Table II.

TABLE II. Observed, |F_o|, and calculated, F_c, structure factors.

Table with 20 columns (h, k, l, 10FC, 10PC, 10FC, 10PC, h, k, l, 10FO, 10FC, 10FO, 10PC, h, k, l, 10FO, 10FC, h, k, l, 10FO, 10FC) containing numerical data for structure factors.

Rather high σ values of the coordinates and interatomic distances (Tables I and III) and some large ΔF values (Table II) might be explained by the pseudosymmetry.

TABLE III. Interatomic distances and angles in $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$.

A	B	C	Distances (Å)		Angles (degrees) A–B–C
			A–B	A–C	
Within dodecahedron					
O(1)	Th	O(3)	2.48(6)	3.72(7)	99(2) ^o
O(2)	Th	O(3)	2.43(4)	3.46(5)	91(1)
O(3)	Th	O(6)	2.41(4)	2.89(8)	74(2)
O(5)	Th	O(6)	2.58(4)	4.38(7)	123(2)
O(6)	Th	O(8)	2.41(6)	3.06(8)	70(2)
O(8)	Th	O(1)	2.37(4)	2.77(9)	70(2)
O(9)	Th	O(1)	2.45(6)	2.79(5)	67(1)
O(10)	Th	O(1)	2.38(4)	3.49(9)	92(2)
O(1)	Th	O(5)		3.14(7)	77(2)
O(2)	Th	O(5)		3.13(6)	77(1)
O(2)	Th	O(6)		2.85(6)	72(1)
O(2)	Th	O(9)		3.05(8)	77(2)
O(3)	Th	O(8)		2.67(4)	68(1)
O(3)	Th	O(9)		2.83(7)	71(2)
O(5)	Th	O(9)		3.37(6)	84(1)
O(5)	Th	O(10)		2.88(6)	71(1)
O(6)	Th	O(10)		2.91(6)	75(2)
O(8)	Th	O(10)		2.90(6)	75(1)
Within the triphosphate chain					
O(1)	P(1)	O(2)	1.48(5)	2.42(8)	110(3)
O(2)	P(1)	O(3)	1.48(5)	2.46(6)	111(3)
O(3)	P(1)	O(4)	1.51(4)	2.50(6)	105(2)
O(4)	P(1)	O(1)	1.65(4)	2.56(5)	109(3)
O(1)	P(1)	O(3)		2.51(5)	114(3)
O(2)	P(1)	O(4)		2.52(7)	107(2)
O(4)	P(2)	O(5)	1.55(3)	2.38(6)	106(2)
O(5)	P(2)	O(6)	1.42(5)	2.51(9)	119(2)
O(6)	P(2)	O(7)	1.49(6)	2.46(7)	106(3)
O(7)	P(2)	O(5)	1.58(4)	2.47(6)	111(3)
O(4)	P(2)	O(6)		2.49(5)	110(3)
O(4)	P(2)	O(7)		2.46(5)	104(2)
O(7)	P(3)	O(8)	1.57(5)	2.31(7)	100(3)
O(8)	P(3)		1.45(4)	2.47(7)	114(2)
O(9)	P(3)		1.49(5)	2.46(8)	113(3)
O(10)	P(3)		1.46(6)	2.49(8)	110(2)
O(7)	P(3)			2.44(5)	105(3)
O(8)	P(3)			2.44(6)	114(4)
P(1)	O(4)	P(2)			120(2)
O(4)	P(2)	O(7)			103(2)
P(2)	O(7)	P(3)			146(3)
Potassium–oxygen distances ≤ 3.24 Å					
O(1)	K		2.87(5)		
O(3)	K		3.01(6)		
O(5)	K		2.98(5)		
O(6)	K		3.02(4)		
O(7)	K		3.24(5)		
O(8)	K		2.76(6)		
O(9)	K		3.15(5)		
O(10)	K		2.98(4)		

Unfortunately the number of the corresponding hkl and $\bar{h}\bar{k}l$ reflexions with differences in intensities recorded by the film method has been too small to determine the symmetry uniquely.

The calculations were done on a CAE 90–40¹² computer in Zagreb and an IBM 370/155¹³ computer in Uppsala.

Description and Discussion of the Structure

The thorium atom is coordinated by eight oxygen atoms from six chains; O(1) and O(5) from one chain, O(2) and O(6) from another one, and the remaining four oxygen atoms O(3), O(8), O(9) and O(10) from four different chains (Figure 1). The coordination polyhedron around thorium is a dodecahedron. The crystal structure consists of thorium polyhedra connected by triphosphate chains. The structure is very close-packed. The only existing cavities are occupied by potassium atoms.

Coordination around Thorium

The thorium–oxygen distances in the dodecahedron range from 2.37(4) Å to 2.58(4) Å (Table III and Figure 2). Their mean value of 2.44 Å is near to the sum of the ionic radii (2.42 Å). The Th–O distances in this structure are in agreement with those in literature: e.g. for compounds with coordination number eight these values range from 2.40 Å to 2.68 Å as in $\text{Th}(\text{OH})_2\text{CrO}_4$,¹⁴ $\text{Th}(\text{OH})_2\text{SO}_4$,¹⁵ and $\text{Th}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_4$.¹⁶ In $\text{KTh}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ with coordination number nine the Th–O distances of 2.26 Å to 2.66 Å could also be compared with those in $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$ (with exception of one very short distance of 2.26 Å).

The oxygen–oxygen distances, the edges of dodecahedron, vary over a wide range from 2.67(4) to 4.38(7) Å. Considering the influence of the ligand geometry on the regularity of the coordination polyhedron this structure could be compared with chelate complexes.¹⁷

Triphosphate Chain

The triphosphate chain is composed of three PO_4 tetrahedra with common corners (Figure 3). Bridging oxygen atoms O(4) and O(7) form longer P–O bonds than the others; their values are 1.65 Å, 1.55 Å, 1.58 Å and 1.57 Å (Table III). The remaining P–O bond lengths in the triphosphate chain do not deviate significantly from the values in orthophosphates. They range from 1.42(5) Å to 1.51(4) Å. The only known triphosphate structure of $\text{Na}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$ ⁸ is rather different in its nature from the $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$ structure; the triphosphate chain is not coordinated to any metal atom and besides it is traversed by a two-fold axis. Thus the regularity of the triphosphate chain is quite preserved. In the $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$ structure all oxygen atoms in the chain (except the two bridging) are coordinated to thorium atoms

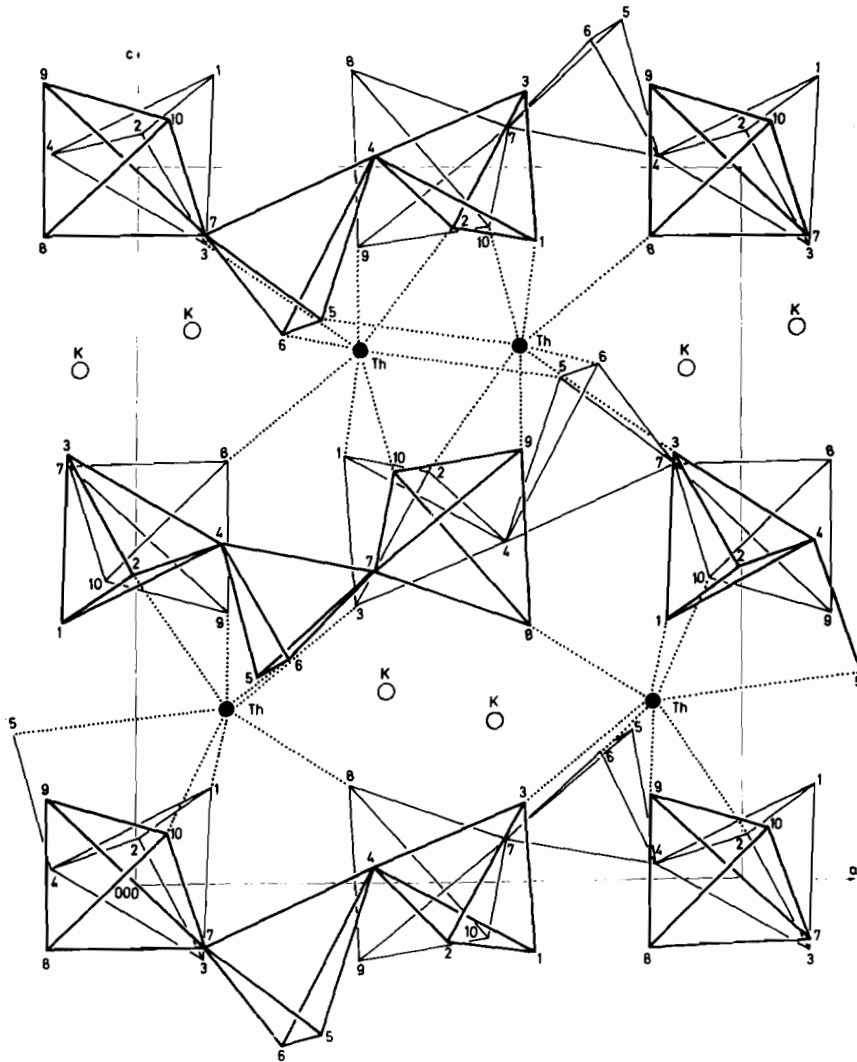


Figure 1. (010) projection of the structure $KThP_3O_{10}$.

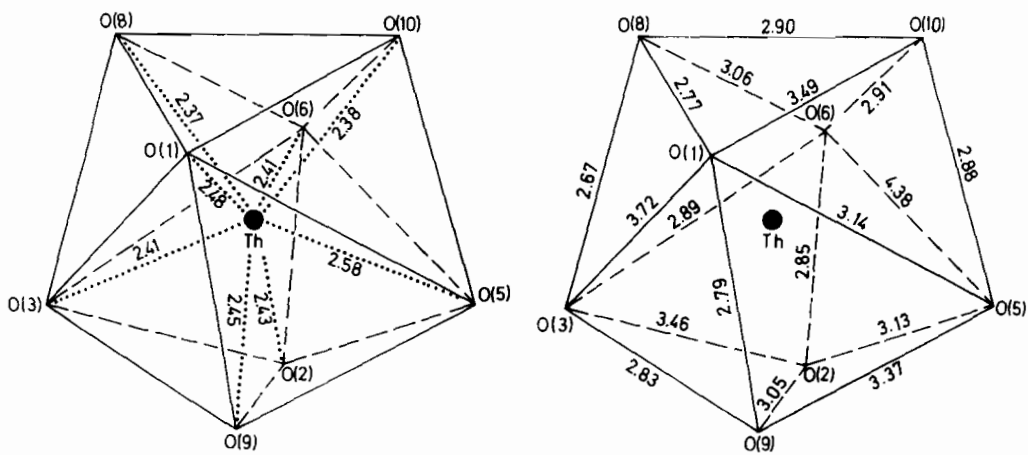


Figure 2. Th-O bond lengths and O-O distances in dodecahedron.

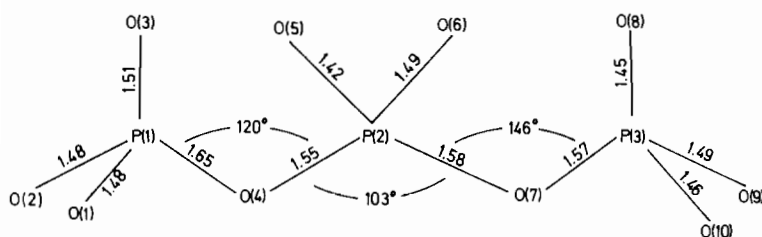


Figure 3. Triphosphate chain in $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$.

and it is reasonable to expect some deformation of the triphosphate chain. In spite of that the obtained values of P–O bond lengths in $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$ are in good agreement with the values of 1.65 Å for bridging oxygen atom and 1.50 Å for the others in $\text{Na}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$ ⁸ structure. As to the angles, the value of 120° for P(1)–O(4)–P(2) angle is nearly equal to the value (119°) in $\text{Na}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$; on the contrary, the P(2)–O(7)–P(3) angle, 146°, is much larger. The asymmetric shape of the triphosphate chain in $\text{KThP}_3\text{O}_{10}$ is due to different contributions of the oxygen atoms in the formation of coordination polyhedra. Terminal oxygen atoms from the neighbouring P(1) and P(2) tetrahedra are engaged in pairs [O(1) and O(5); O(2) and O(6)] to two thorium polyhedra, while the remaining atom O(3) to the third (Figure 1). The oxygen atoms from P(2) and P(3) tetrahedra are coordinated to five different dodecahedra.

Potassium environment

The potassium atom is surrounded by eight oxygen atoms disposed at the corners of irregular polyhedron. Potassium–oxygen contacts with the values from 2.76 Å to 3.24 Å indicate their electrostatic character.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank Prof. S. Šćavničar, Institute “Rudjer Bošković” for the helpful discussion of this paper.

References

- 1 M. Šljukić, B. Matković, B. Prodić and S. Šćavničar, *Croat. Chem. Acta*, **39**, 145 (1967).
- 2 B. Matković, B. Prodić and M. Šljukić, *Bull. Soc. Chim. France*, 1777 (1968).
- 3 B. Matković, B. Prodić, M. Šljukić and S.W. Peterson, *Croat. Chem. Acta*, **40**, 147 (1968).
- 4 M. Šljukić, B. Matković, B. Prodić and D. Anderson, *Z.f. Kristallographie*, **130**, 148 (1969).
- 5 B. Matković, B. Kojić–Prodić, M. Šljukić, M. Topić, R.D. Willett and F. Pullen, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **4**, 571 (1970).
- 6 M. Topić, B. Prodić and M. Šljukić, *Czech. J. Phys., B* **19**, 1295 (1969).
- 7 M. Topić and B. Prodić, *J. Appl. Cryst.*, **2**, 230 (1969).
- 8 D.R. Davies and D.E.C. Corbridge, *Acta Cryst.*, **11**, 315 (1958).
- 9 S. Popović, *J. Appl. Cryst.*, **4**, 240 (1971); *J. Appl. Cryst.*, **6**, 122 (1973).
- 10 H.P. Hanson, F. Herman, J.D. Lea and S. Skillman, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 1040 (1964).
- 11 D.T. Cromer, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 17 (1965).
- 12 S. Polić and D. Trupčević, a local version of the W.R. Busing, K.O. Martin and H.A. Levy, ORLFS, a Fortran crystallographic least-squares program, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Report ORNL–TM–305 (1962).
- 13 P.G. Jönsson and R. Liminga, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, **25**, 1729 (1971).
- 14 G. Lundgren and L.G. Sillen, *Ark. kemi*, **1**, 277 (1949).
- 15 G. Lundgren, *Ark. kemi*, **2**, 535 (1950).
- 16 D. Grdenić and B. Matković, *Nature*, **182**, 465 (1958).
- 17 D.L. Kepert, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4736 (1965).