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The Crystal Structure of Ammonium Heptafluorothorate, Ammonium Catena-di- μ -fluoro-pentafluorothorate(IV)*

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Anhydrous $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{ThF}_7$ is formed from $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{ThF}_8$ upon equilibration with concentrated aqueous NH_4F solution (~36 wt. %). Its crystal structure was determined from counter measurements of 1053 reflections. Cell dimensions are $a=13.944$ (4), $b=7.928$ (2) and $c=7.041$ (4) Å, space group *Pnma*, $Z=4$, $D_x=3.57$, $D_m=3.6$ g.cm⁻³. The structure was refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to an unweighted crystallographic *R* value of 0.042, with all atoms except hydrogen having anisotropic thermal parameters. The structure consists of chains parallel to the *b* axis in which thorium is nine-coordinated by fluorine atoms in a tricapped trigonal prism arrangement. Th-F distances span the range of 2.25 Å (unshared F) to 2.59 Å (shared F) with a mean value of 2.40 Å. The minimum F-F distance is 2.50 Å between bridging fluorine atoms; for unshared fluorine atoms the minimum F-F distance is 2.72 Å. Hydrogen positions were not found, but the N-F distances are normal for hydrogen bonding.

Introduction

Thorium is the largest of the tetravalent actinides and, indeed, is the largest of the M^{4+} ions. It is nine-coordinated in $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{ThF}_8$ which is the highest complex known between NH_4F and ThF_4 ; in that compound one fluoride in the lattice is not bound to thorium (Ryan, Penneman & Rosenzweig, 1969). This is in contrast to the eight-coordination found in the isostochiometric complexes $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{MF}_8$ containing the next five smaller actinides, Pa^{4+} through Am^{4+} , whose structures contain isolated anions in the form of antiprisms (Rosenzweig & Cromer, 1970). Since in $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{ThF}_8$ there is one fluoride coordinated only by ammonium ions, it was reasoned that loss of this NH_4F could yield the previously unknown compound $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{ThF}_7$, which should be nine-coordinated with four fluorides shared between adjacent polyhedra.

Thus, a search was made for it in the $\text{ThF}_4\text{-NH}_4\text{F-H}_2\text{O}$ system. The comparable compound $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{UF}_7$ is unknown in the analogous uranium system, even though specific attempts were made to prepare it (Penneman, Kruse, George & Coleman, 1964).

Experimental

In the search for $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{ThF}_7$, samples of the 2:1 complex $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{ThF}_6$ and the 4:1 complex $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{ThF}_8$, were equilibrated separately with aqueous NH_4F of 20–40 wt. % concentrations. At room temperature, the higher complex (4:1) converts after several hours into small crystals of the desired 3:1 complex at 36 wt. % NH_4F , but the very insoluble 2:1 complex does not convert completely even after three weeks in this medium. Larger crystals of the 3:1 compound of a size appropriate for a single-crystal study were obtained when a hot (80°C) solution of 36% NH_4F was saturated with $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{ThF}_8$ (~1%), filtered through a plastic frit, and allowed to cool slowly, yielding plates charac-

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teristic of $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{ThF}_7$. Analysis: (theory) NH_4F , 26.5%; Th, 55.4%; F, 31.7%; found: NH_4F , 26.1%; Th, 55.3%; F, 32.4%.

The flat plates of $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{ThF}_7$ have $\{100\}$ prominent and are commonly terminated by $\{011\}$ and $\{120\}$. They show a low birefringence [$\alpha=1.492$, $\gamma=1.498$ with a very small $2V(-)$], in which separation of the isogyres is just perceptible (40 power, N.A.=0.85 objective). Optic orientation is $Bxa=b$. Molar refractivity is 34.2 cm^3 , within 3% of the value estimated from $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{ThF}_7$ using the refractivities of $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{ThF}_8$ and ThF_4 , and 6.8 cm^3 as the empirical refractivity of NH_4F in fluoride complexes (Penneman, 1969).

Precession photographs of several crystals of $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{ThF}_7$ using both a^* and c^* mounts, established orthorhombic symmetry. Reflections of the class OkI , $k+l=2n+1$, and $hk0$, $h=2n+1$ were systematically absent. Thus, the space group is either $Pnma$ or $Pn2_1a$. A flat with faces parallel to (100) , about 0.04 mm thick by 0.15×0.08 mm in length and width, respectively, was used for data collection (b axis mount). Unit-cell dimensions obtained by least-squares refinement, based on the angle settings of 12 high-order reflections as determined on an automated Picker four-circle diffractometer using $\text{Mo K}\alpha_1$ ($\lambda=0.70930 \text{ \AA}$) radiation (take-off angle 2°), are $a=13.944$ (4), $b=7.928$ (2) and $c=7.041$ (4) \AA . Zachariasen's (1948) volumes for NH_4^+ (26 \AA^3) and F^- (18 \AA^3) indicated four molecules per cell and gave an estimated density of 3.4. The density calculated from the cell constants is 3.57 for $Z=4$; pycnometric measurements using tetrabromoethane gave 3.6 g.cm^{-3} .

Intensity measurements were made on hkl and $h\bar{k}l$ planes for which $2\theta \leq 70^\circ$, using a Picker computer-controlled four-circle diffractometer similar to that described by Busing, Ellison, Levy, King & Roseberry (1967). There were 343 data points taken singly, and 1294 averaged over two data sets. Zr-filtered $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ radiation, a two-degree $\theta-2\theta$ scan, bisecting positions, and a take-off angle of 5° , were used to collect data. Of the 1637 reflections measured, 1053 were judged to be observed according to the criterion $(T-KB) \geq 3\sigma(I)$ where $\sigma(I) = (T+KB)^{1/2}$, T is the total count, and KB is the normalized background. The crystal was checked periodically for orientation and centering. Intensity of a standard reflection was sampled after every 30 reflections; it showed a 6.5% decrease over the period of data collection. Multiplicative correction factors for the data were derived by least-squares fitting the standard reflection measurements (as a function of time) with a fifth-order polynomial. The order of the polynomial was determined from significance tests based on the sum of the squares of the residuals (Hamilton, 1965). Standard corrections were made for Lorentz and polarization effects. An absorption correction was made by the Busing & Levy (1957) method using Burnham's program (1962), modified by Larson, Cromer & Roof (1964). The linear absorption coefficient for $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ radiation is 285.4 cm^{-1} , and the calculated transmis-

sion factors varied from 0.17 to 0.33. Eight planes were used to define the crystal whose volume was calculated as 0.00048 mm^3 .

Structure determination and refinement

The thorium-atom position was determined from the Patterson function and placed in 4(c) of space group $Pnma$ (No. 62) with parameters $x \approx 0.06$, $y = \frac{1}{4}$, $z \approx 0$. After some least-squares refinement, coordinates were $x=0.066$, $y = \frac{1}{4}$, $z=0.016$ and gave an unweighted $R=0.15$. A difference Fourier map, phased on the thorium atom, located reasonable positions for the nitrogen and fluorine atoms in the structure.

A full-matrix least-squares refinement of all non-hydrogen positions was carried out with Larson's (1970) programs using all observed reflections. This refinement included anisotropic temperature factors and an extinction parameter. The quantity minimized was $\sum w(F_o - F_c^*)^2$ where w is the weight based on counting statistics (Evans, 1961), and

$$F_c^* = KF_c / \left\{ 1 + g \text{Lp} \left[\frac{2(1 + \cos^4 2\theta)}{(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)^2} \right] F_c^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

in which K =scale constant, g =extinction correction (Zachariasen, 1963; Larson, 1967), Lp =Lorentz-polarization factor, and F_c =structure factor calculated in the usual way. Form factors used were those of Cromer & Waber (1965) for the thorium atoms; nitrogen and fluorine form factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962), and the dispersion terms for thorium ($\Delta f' = -8.127$; $\Delta f'' = 8.870$) were taken from Cromer's (1965) work.

The structure refined in $Pnma$ to a weighted R' value of 0.015 where $R' = \sum w^{\frac{1}{2}} ||F_o| - |F_c^*|| / \sum w^{\frac{1}{2}} |F_o|$. Unweighted R was 0.042. The low R value for the centric structure and the physically reasonable anisotropic temperature factors were taken as proof that the model and choice of space group were correct. Hamilton's (1965) tests on the sum of the squares of the residuals reject the hypothesis that extinction is not present and also the hypothesis that only the heavy atoms vibrate anisotropically, at the 0.001 confidence level. Final coordinates and anisotropic temperature factors are listed in Tables 1 and 2. Table 3 lists calculated and observed structure factors.

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates

Numbers in parentheses are the least-squares standard error and refer to the least significant digits.

		x	y	z
N(1)	4(c)	0.2787 (9)	0.25	0.4550 (16)
N(2)	8(d)	0.3810 (5)	0.0444 (8)	0.9997 (13)
Th	4(c)	0.06580 (4)	0.25	0.01241 (7)
F(1)	4(c)	0.9488 (7)	0.25	0.7809 (10)
F(2)	4(c)	0.6593 (6)	0.25	0.7483 (12)
F(3)	4(c)	0.5596 (7)	0.25	0.1517 (9)
F(4)	8(d)	0.1885 (5)	0.0788 (7)	0.1172 (7)
F(5)	8(d)	0.9464 (5)	0.0505 (6)	0.1306 (6)

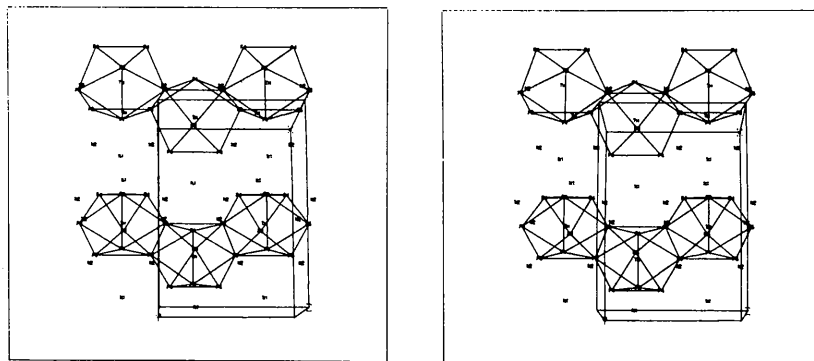
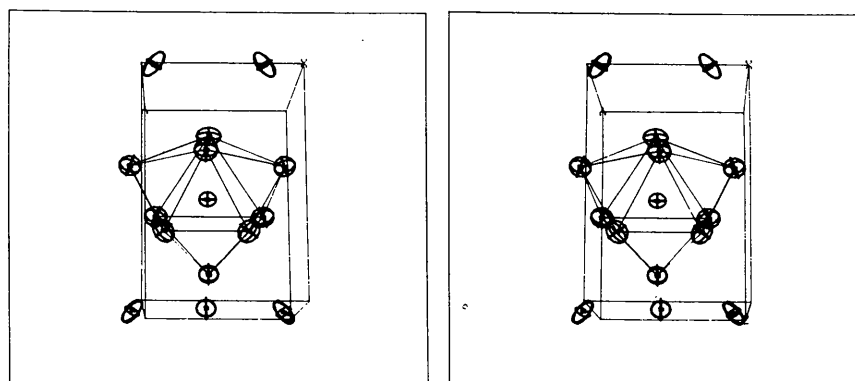
Fig. 1. Stereo view, inclined 10° to c axis.

Fig. 2. Thermal ellipsoids (3 r.m.s. amplitudes) of fluorine and nitrogen atoms associated with one polyhedron.

of the trigonal prism. These triangles lie nearly in yz planes. Fig. 2 shows the thermal ellipsoids of the nine fluorine atoms associated with one polyhedron, together with those of nitrogen. Considering three adjacent polyhedra, the center one is situated so that two of its triangular-base fluorine atoms constitute face atoms of the two adjoining polyhedra. This arrangement opens the angle in the base to 65.43° and gives an F-F distance of 3.16 \AA . In the opposite triangular face which contains three unshared fluorine atoms the corresponding angle is 55.04° with an F-F distance of 2.71 \AA . In every polyhedron there are unshared fluorine atoms and four bridging fluorine atoms. Thus, the chains of $[\text{ThF}_7]_n^{3n-}$ are named catena-di- μ -fluoropentafluorothorate(IV). The four shared fluorine atoms are two corner atoms of a triangular prism base and two face atoms. Adjacent polyhedra are related by a center of symmetry between the shared fluorine atoms. Th-F distances span the range of 2.25 \AA (closest unshared F) to 2.59 \AA (shared F) with the mean = 2.40 \AA . The minimum F-F distance at 2.50 \AA occurs in a face-to-corner bridge; the only other F-F distances approaching contact distance are the unshared triangular base atoms at 2.71 \AA . Table 4 summarizes some of the distances with the atoms numbered as in Fig. 3.

To date, the compound $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{ThF}_7$ is apparently the only representative of the class of fluoride complexes between actinide tetrafluorides and NH_4F having this stoichiometry (3:1 $\text{NH}_4\text{F}/\text{MF}_4$). The comparable compound $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{UF}_7$ was not found in the $\text{UF}_4\text{-NH}_4\text{F-H}_2\text{O}$ system, although both $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{UF}_8$ and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{UF}_6$ were easily prepared (Penneman *et al.*, 1964). For the slightly smaller lanthanide, Ce^{4+} , only the unstable hydrate $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{CeF}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ is found which disproportionates into the eight-coordinated com-

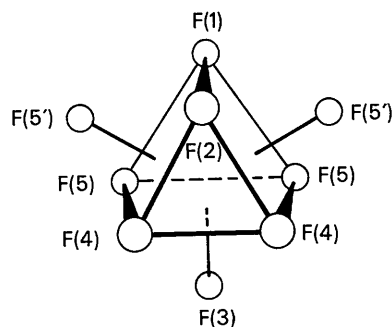
Fig. 3. Fluorine coordination polyhedron; atoms N(1), F(1), F(2), and F(3) lie on the mirror, $y = \frac{1}{4}$.

Table 4. *Interatomic distances* (Å)

Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Within tricapped prism (see Fig. 3)			N-F distances (≤ 3.0 Å)		
Th—F(1)		2.306 (9)	F(5')—F(5)	(2)	2.502 (10)
Th—F(2)		2.251 (8)	F(5')—F(1)	(2)	2.863 (7)
Th—F(3)		2.367 (6)	F(5')—F(2)	(2)	2.921 (7)
Th—F(4)	(2)	2.305 (6)	F(5')—F(4)	(2)	2.762 (9)
Th—F(5)	(2)	2.443 (6)			
Th—F(5')	(2)	2.592 (5)	F(3)—F(5)	(2)	2.710 (8)
			F(3)—F(4)	(2)	2.779 (9)
F(2)—F(4)	(2)	2.938 (9)	N(1)—F(2)		2.671 (14)
F(4)—F(4)		2.715 (11)	N(1)—F(4)	(2)	2.882 (7)
			N(1)—F(5)	(2)	2.886 (11)
F(1)—F(2)		2.942 (13)			
F(4)—F(5)	(2)	3.385 (7)	N(2)—F(1)		2.730 (10)
			N(2)—F(2)		2.986 (9)
F(1)—F(5)	(2)	2.927 (8)	N(2)—F(3)		2.697 (8)
F(5)—F(5)		3.164 (10)	N(2)—F(4)		2.821 (10)
			N(2)—F(5)		2.759 (10)

pounds $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CeF}_6$ and $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{CeF}_8$ on dehydration (Penneman & Rosenzweig, 1969; Ryan, Larson & Kruse, 1969). The occurrence and stability of the nine-coordinated $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{ThF}_7$ compound are attributed primarily to the larger size of Th^{4+} . The nearest-neighbor N—F distances are appropriate for hydrogen bonding, but hydrogen atoms were not included in the refinement.

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