

## Crystallographic Parameters in $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub> and U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> by Multiphase Refinement of High-Resolution Neutron Powder Data

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The crystal structures of  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub> and U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> were refined with high-resolution neutron powder diffraction data from an  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub>/U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> mixture. Refinement was achieved by a multiphase Rietveld profile refinement technique. The results are compared with previous X-ray and neutron powder studies.

### Introduction

Zachariassen (1, 2) deduced atomic positions in  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub> and U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> from X-ray powder diffraction data and a consideration of packing possibilities. Laveissière (3) confirmed the U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> structure in a powder neutron study. Eller *et al.* (4) refined both structures with X-ray single-crystal data. They found a 0.2-Å correction to the  $x$ (F(2)) parameter in  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub> but their value of

0.2216(5) for  $x$ (F(1)) in U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> differed significantly from the Laveissière value of 0.2276(10). As our laboratory now has a high-resolution neutron powder diffractometer (HRD), with half-widths of  $\sim 0.25^\circ$  in the range  $0 < 2\theta < 160^\circ$ , it seemed worthwhile to reexamine these structures with this instrument in order to check the 0.2-Å shift in  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub> and the  $x$ (F(1)) parameter in U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub>. Data were obtained from  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub> and U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> in a mixture, which was not difficult to pre-

TABLE I  
MULTIPHASE PROFILE REFINEMENT OF HRD NEUTRON DATA FROM  
 $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub>/U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> MIXTURE

$R$ (weighted profile)	$= (\sum w(y_0 - y_c)^2 / \sum w y_0^2)^{1/2}$	= 0.157
$R$ (expected)	$= ((NO - NV) / \sum w y_0^2)^{1/2}$	= 0.100
Bragg $R$	$= \sum  I_0 - I_c  / \sum I_0$	$\approx 0.052$ ( $\alpha$ -UF <sub>5</sub> ) $\approx 0.030$ (U <sub>2</sub> F <sub>9</sub> )
Goodness of fit	$= \sum w(y_0 - y_c)^2 / (NO - NV)$	= 2.44
Preferred orientation for $\alpha$ -UF <sub>5</sub> (110 vector) $G$		= 0.099(10)
Asymmetry parameter	= 0.17(1)	
Half-width parameters $U = 0.086(7)$ , $V = -0.105(17)$ , $W = 0.151(8)$		
	where $H^2 = U \tan^2 \theta + V \tan \theta + W$	

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pare. To analyze this data, the multiphase profile refinement method was employed.

### Experimental and Refinement

An  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub>/U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> mixture was prepared by heating a  $\beta$ -UF<sub>5</sub> sample from a previous study (5) at 180°C until there was no further change (in 24 hr) in the diffraction pattern. Neutron powder data to  $2\theta = 160^\circ$  were collected on the HRD, the sample being held in a quartz tube. The value of  $\lambda$  was fixed at 1.8928 Å, which gave  $a = 8.4716$  Å for U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub>. Refinement was achieved with the two-phase program of Wiles and Young (6), with corrections and an improved asymmetry function (7). The scattering lengths were taken as  $b(\text{U}) = 8.61$  fm and  $b(\text{F}) = 5.66$  fm. A preferred orientation correction was necessary for  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub> but not for U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub>. Gaussian peaks were assumed. The presence of impurity was largely accounted for by excluding six  $2\theta$  regions of width 0.5 to 1.5°  $2\theta$ . The impurity could not be identified from published patterns, but it may have been UOF<sub>2</sub> (4).

The results of the multiphase refinement are given in Table I and Fig. 1.

### Discussion

(a)  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub>. Our value for the  $x(\text{F}(2))$  parameter in  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub>, 0.2885(9) (Table II), is in agreement with the X-ray value of 0.285(1) of Eller *et al.* (4); thus the shift of 0.2 Å from the Zachariasen value (0.315) is confirmed. Our  $y(\text{F}(2))$  parameter is also in agreement with the X-ray value of Eller *et al.* (4), confirming the validity of their discussion of the  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub> structure in terms of bond length–bond strength correlations.

(b) U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub>. The present HRD value of 0.2262(13) for  $x(\text{F}(1))$  (Table III) agrees well with the Laveissière (3) value, whereas the Eller *et al.* (4) value is about  $3\sigma$  lower. As the neutron data are more sensitive to the fluorine contribution, suggested parameters

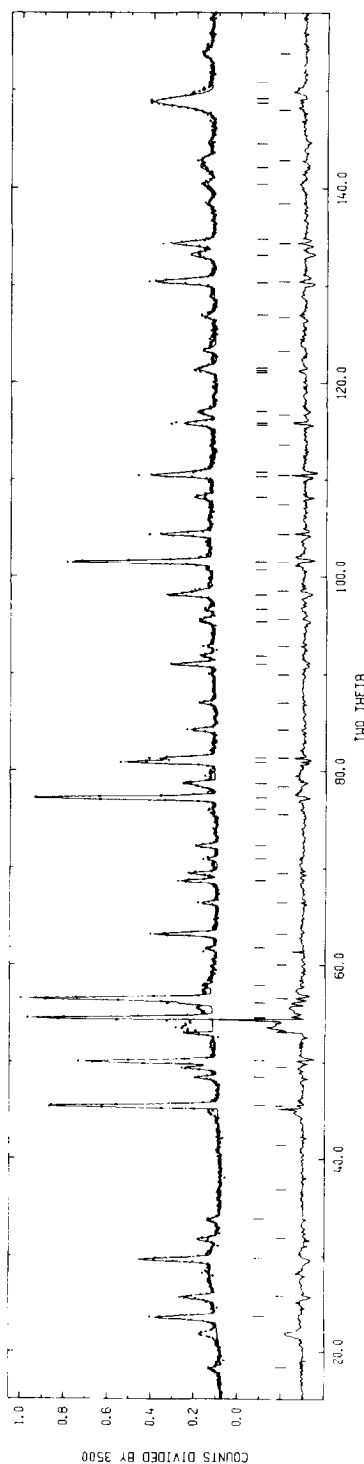


Fig. 1. Profile refinement for the  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub>/U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> mixtures. The observed data are indicated by crosses, and the calculated results by a solid line. Markers directly beneath the pattern indicate the positions of  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub> reflections, and those below these are the positions of U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> reflections. A difference curve appears at the bottom—peaks in this curve are attributed to an impurity, possibly UOF<sub>2</sub>.

TABLE II  
PARAMETERS FOR  $\alpha$ -UF<sub>5</sub>

Study	x(F(2))	y(F(2))	a (Å)	c (Å)	B <sub>U</sub>	B <sub>F</sub>
Zachariasen X-ray	0.315	0.113	6.525	4.472	—	—
Eller <i>et al.</i> X-ray	0.285(1)	0.113(1)	6.518(4)	4.470(1)	—	—
Present study neutron	0.2885(9)	0.1123(8)	6.5259(3)	4.4717(2)	1.68(11)	2.39(8)

TABLE III  
PARAMETERS FOR U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub>

Study	x(U)	x(F(1))	x(F(2))	z(F(2))	B <sub>U</sub>	B <sub>F</sub>
Zachariasen X-ray	0.187	0.225	0.20	0.46	—	—
Laveissière neutron	0.1888(4)	0.2276(10)	0.2059(9)	0.4419(7)	—	—
Eller <i>et al.</i> X-ray	0.1877(2)	0.2216(5)	0.2087(18)	0.447(29)	—	—
Present study neutron	0.1884(6)	0.2262(13)	0.2078(5)	0.4425(8)	0.28(14)	1.30(13)

for U<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> are the average of the present and Laveissière (3) studies.

This study illustrates the effectiveness of the multiphase profile refinement method when used in conjunction with high-resolution neutron powder data.

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