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THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF THORIUM NITRATE

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November 20, 1950

ABSTRACT

Thorium nitrate, $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is orthorhombic with

$$\underline{a} = 11.2 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\underline{b} = 22.8$$

$$\underline{c} = 10.6$$

The space group is Fdd -- C_{2v}^{19} and there are eight molecules in the unit cell.
Only the unit cell and thorium positions have been determined.

THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF THORIUM NITRATE

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Studies were made of single crystals of thorium nitrate hydrate which we had available in this laboratory and from these we were able to determine the unit cell and find the thorium positions. These crystals contain on the order of six water molecules per thorium atom, but the exact composition is in some doubt.

As the crystals were very deliquescent, they were sealed in pyrex capillaries. They were rotated about the $[100]$ axis and rotation and Weissenberg patterns were obtained with Cu K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$). These showed that the crystals were orthorhombic. The following lattice parameters were obtained from powder patterns taken with Cr K α radiation ($\lambda = 2.2909 \text{ \AA}$).

$$\underline{a} = 11.2 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\underline{b} = 22.8$$

$$\underline{c} = 10.6$$

These could not be determined to an accuracy greater than 1% because of the complexity of the pattern at high angles.

Determination of Space Group

The following selection rules were observed to hold:

$$hkl \text{ only with } h + k = 2n, k + l = 2n, \text{ and } h + l = 2n,$$

$$h0l \text{ only with } h = 2n, l = 2n, \text{ and } h + l = 4n,$$

$$0kl \text{ only with } k = 2n, l = 2n, \text{ and } k + l = 4n,$$

$$hk0 \text{ only with } h = 2n, \text{ and } k = 2n$$

which indicates uniquely that the space group is $Fdd \rightarrow C_{2v}^{19}$. A rough determination of the specific gravity gave 2.7 which leads to 7.7 ~8 molecules per unit cell. The density calculated for eight molecules is 2.8. The metals must then occupy the positions

$$8 (a) (0,0,z; 1/4, 1/4, 1/4 + z,) + F.C.$$

this set of positions alone has the higher symmetry $Fddd \rightarrow D_{2h}^{24}$ which includes a center of symmetry. These crystals exhibit the pyroelectric effect so we know they are not centrosymmetric. In addition this space group would have another selection rule:

$$hk0 \text{ only with } h = 2n, k = 2n, \text{ and } h + k = 4n.$$

Weak spots were observed which violated this rule. For the special position 8 (a) an additional selection rule:

$$hkl \text{ only with } h + k + l = 2n \pm 1 \text{ or } 4n$$

is required, and this rule was also observed to be violated. So some of the atoms must occupy the general positions

$$16 (b) (x,y,z; \bar{x},\bar{y},z; 1/4 - x, 1/4 + y, 1/4 + z; 1/4 + x, 1/4 - y, 1/4 + z;) + F.C.$$

No attempt was made to determine the positions of any but the metal atoms as intensity measurements were not considered feasible in view of the large amount of absorption and the size of the crystal.

Table I gives the observed and calculated values for $\sin \theta$ for the first 14 lines, and the observed and calculated intensities calculated for the thorium atoms alone. Beyond this point on the powder pattern the indexing of the lines became quite ambiguous and thus is not reported here.

Table I

hkl	$\sin^2\theta^*$		Intensity	
	obs.	calc.	obs.	calc.
111	0.0250	0.0246	s	67
040	0.0404	0.0404	m	33
131	0.0449	0.0450	s	65
220	0.0520	0.0522	m	64
022	0.0572	0.0572	m	63
151	0.0855	0.0853	m-	61
202	0.0889	0.0892	w	61
311	0.1090	0.1091	m	59
113	0.1190	0.1189	w	58
331	0.1290	0.1293	m+	58
242		0.1296		115
062	0.1376	0.1380	s	57
133		0.1391		57
171	0.1451	0.1460	w+	56
080	0.1600	0.1616	w	28
400	0.1677	0.1685	m	28
351		0.1697		55

*Cr K α radiation $\lambda = 2.2909 \text{ \AA}$

This work was performed under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

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