

Preparation and Preliminary
Structure Investigation of β -
Tetrakis(acetylacetonato)-
neptunium(IV)

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Experimental. About 5 mg neptunium dioxide (Radiochemical Centre) was completely dissolved in hot perchloric acid. The radiochemical purity of the neptunium solution was checked, and the disintegration product content was found to be negligible. Sodium hydroxide was added

measurements in the range 350–2700 nm. By evaporation of the organic phase, light green needle shaped crystals were formed. The melting point was $175 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The neptunium content determined by α -counting was found to be $38.3 \pm 1.4\%$. (Theoretically for NpA_4 : 37.19%; A=acetylacetonate).

Preliminary structure investigation. Crystals were mounted in glass capillaries. Rotation around the c -axis with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation gave preliminary Weissenberg data. The crystals disintegrated after about 6 h of radiation. From Guinier photographs the lattice parameters were determined to be $a=22.055(5)$ Å, $b=8.380(1)$ Å, $c=14.416(1)$ Å, $\beta=116.23(1)^\circ$, $V=2390$ Å³ and $Z=4$. The space group was $C2/c$. These data indicate that the β -form of the acetylacetonate was obtained (cf. Table 1).

Table 1. Lattice parameters of hitherto examined acetylacetonates of tetravalent metals.

Complex	α -form ($P2_1/c$)				β -form ($C2/c$)			
	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	β ($^\circ$)	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	β ($^\circ$)
ZrA ₄					21.67	8.38	14.14	116.67 ³
HfA ₄								³
CeA ₄	11.70	12.64	16.93	112.25 ⁴	22.01	8.38	14.37	115.78 ⁵
ThA ₄	11.72	12.76	17.02	112.25 ⁴	21.90	8.52	14.56	115.77 ⁴
UA ₄	11.65	12.68	16.95	112.25 ⁴	22.02	8.39	14.49	115.72 ⁴
Np ₄					22.06	8.38	14.42	116.23

For the β -form of ZrA₄ and ThA₄ the original lattice parameter values given in the references noted are those relevant to a description of the structure as $I2/c$. The values given in the table have been recalculated from these in order to be consistent with a description of the structure as $C2/c$.

until an acid concentration of 2 M was reached. The neptunium in the solution was reduced to Np(III) with hydrogen (platinum black as catalyst) and oxidised in air to Np(IV). The reduction-oxidation reactions were investigated by absorbance measurements¹ in the wavelength range with acetylacetone purified in the manner 350–750 nm. The solution was saturated described by Rydberg.² By slow addition of 1 M sodium hydroxide the pH was increased to 4.5–5.0. The acetylacetonate was extracted with benzene, and the organic phase was examined by absorbance

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