

Chemical, Structural and Electrical Studies of Layered Alkali Uranyl Vanadates.

S. OBBADE, C. DION, M. SAADI AND F. ABRAHAM.

Laboratoire de Cristallogimie et Physicochimie du solide, UPRESA CNRS 8012, ENSCL-USTL
B. P. 108, 59652 Villeneuve d'Ascq Cedex, France

In recent works [1-4] we have studied different alkali uranyl vanadates and shown that the nature of the alkaline salt used for the synthesis is a determining factor for the crystal structure stability. Thus, the size of the anion associated with the alkaline element plays a significant role in this stability.

Reaction of various alkaline salts with the pentahydrated uranyl orthovanadate compound $(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{VO}_4)_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, recently characterized in our laboratory, leads to the synthesis of single crystals of different alkali uranyl vanadates, **Fig. a**. All these new compounds are characterized by layered structures, the layers are formed by the association of the uranyl and vanadate ions.

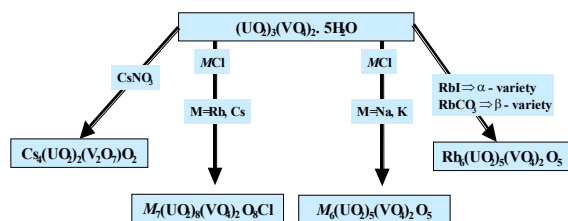


Fig. a : Synthesis of the uranyl vanadates single crystals

$\text{Cs}_4[(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{V}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}_2]$ crystallizes in the orthorhombic system with space group Pmmn and cell parameters : $a = 8.4828(15)\text{\AA}$, $b = 13.426(2)\text{\AA}$, $c = 7.1366(13)\text{\AA}$ and $Z = 2$. The crystal structure is characterized by $[(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{V}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}_2]^{4-}$ corrugated layers parallel to (001) and the cohesion of this structure is assured by interlayer Cs^+ ions, **Fig. b**. Uranyl tetragonal bipyramids $(\text{UO}_2)\text{O}_4$ are linked by corners to form infinite chains $(\text{UO}_5)_\infty$ parallel to the **a** axis. These chains are linked together by symmetrical divanadate units V_2O_7 sharing

two corners with each chain $(\text{UO}_5)_\infty$, to form $[(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{V}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}_2]^{4-}$ layers, **Fig. c**.

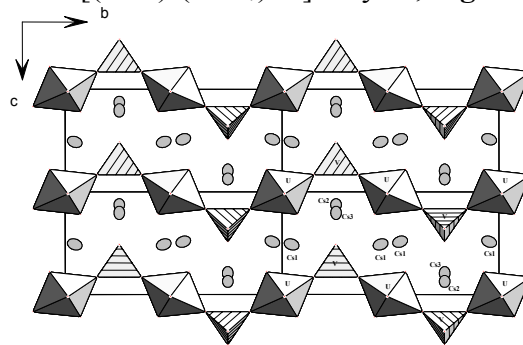


Fig. b : Structure of $\text{Cs}_4[(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{V}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}_2]$

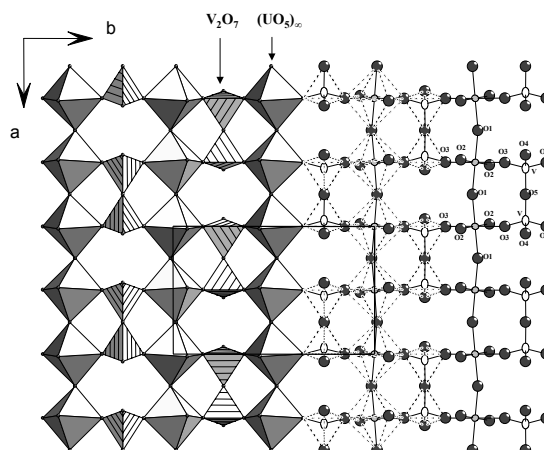


Fig. c : Vue of $[(\text{UO}_2)_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_7\text{O}_2]^{4-}$ layer

The oxychlorides $M_7[(\text{UO}_2)_8(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_8\text{Cl}]$ with $M=\text{Rb}$ and Cs , crystallize in the orthorhombic system with space groups Pmcn and Pmmn, respectively. The **a** and **b** unit cell parameters are almost identical in both compounds while the **c** parameter in the Rb compound is doubled : **Rb** : $a = 21.427(5)\text{\AA}$, $b = 11.814(3)\text{\AA}$, $c = 14.203(3)\text{\AA}$, $Z = 4$; and **Cs** : $a = 21.458(3)\text{\AA}$, $b = 11.773(2)\text{\AA}$, $c = 7.495(1)\text{\AA}$, $Z = 2$. Both structures are characterized by $[(\text{UO}_2)_8(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_8\text{Cl}]^{7-}$ layers parallel to the (001) plane. The layers are built up from VO_4 tetrahedra, UO_7 and UO_6Cl pentagonal bipyramids, and UO_6 tetragonal bipyramids, **Fig. d**. Uranyl tetragonal bipyramids $(\text{UO}_2)\text{O}_4$ are

linked by corners to form infinite chains $(\text{UO}_5)_\infty$ parallel to the **a** axis. These chains are linked together by symmetrical divanadate units V_2O_7 sharing two corners with each chain $(\text{UO}_5)_\infty$, to form $[(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{V}_2\text{O}_7)\text{O}_2]^{4-}$ layers, **Fig. c**.

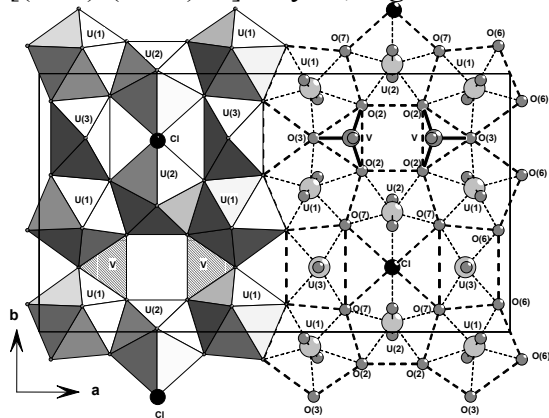


Fig. d : *Vue of the $[(\text{UO}_2)_8(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_8\text{Cl}]^{7-}$ layer*

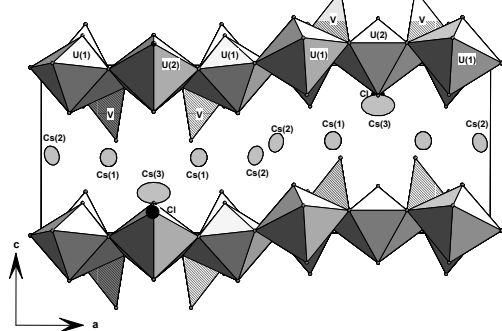


Fig. e : *Structure of $\text{Cs}_7[(\text{UO}_2)_8(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_8\text{Cl}]$*

$\text{M}_6(\text{UO}_2)_5(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_5$ adopt two types of structures. Both structures are characterized by parallel $[(\text{UO}_2)_5(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_5]^{6-}$ layers which are flat in α -Rb variety, **Fig. f**, and corrugated in the Na, K and β -Rb compounds, **Fig. g**. The layers are built up from VO_4 tetrahedra and UO_7 pentagonal bipyramids. The UO_7 pentagonal bipyramids are associated by sharing opposite equatorial edges to form zig-zag infinite chains $(\text{UO}_5)_\infty$. These chains are linked together on one side by VO_4 tetrahedra and on other side by UO_7 pentagonal bipyramids sharing corner and opposite edges in α variety, and in the three other structures by UO_6 tetragonal bipyramids. In the α variety, the layers are flat according to the rows of VO_4 tetrahedra parallel to the **b** axis whose apical oxygen atoms are alternatively pointing on the both sides in each row

whereas in the other compounds, they are all pointing in the same side in a row and in opposite side in the next row, yielding to corrugated layers.

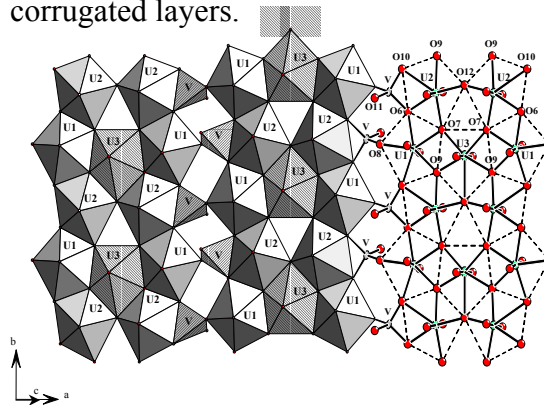


Fig. f : *Vue of the $\alpha\text{-}[(\text{UO}_2)_5(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_5]^{6-}$ layer*

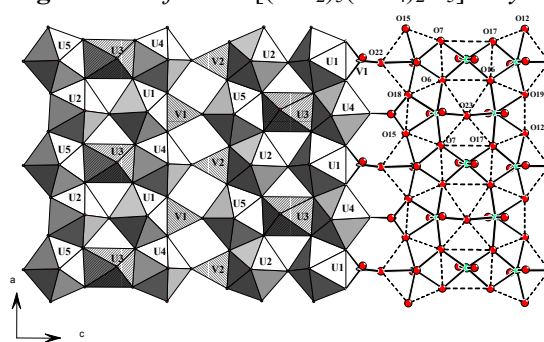


Fig. g : *Vue of the $\beta\text{-}[(\text{UO}_2)_5(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_5]^{6-}$ layer*

For all materials, the conductivity measurements, $\log \sigma$ vs $10^3/T$, between 200 and 800 °C, shown an Arrhenius law evolution.

References

- [1]-Synthesis, Crystal Structure, and Comparison of Two New Uranyl Vanadate Layered Compounds : $\text{M}_6(\text{UO}_2)_5(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{O}_5$ with $\text{M} = \text{Na}, \text{K}, \text{C}$. Dion, S. Obbade, E. Raekelboom, F. Abraham, and M. Saadi, *J. Solid State Chem.* 155, 342 (2000).
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