

Multicomponent Polyanions

VII. The Molecular and Crystal Structure of $\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{14}$, a Compound Containing Sodium-coordinated Heptamolybdate Anions

KERSTIN SJÖBOM and BRITT HEDMAN

Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Umeå, S-901 87 Umeå, Sweden

The crystal structure of $\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{14}$ has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data collected with a Philips PAILRED diffractometer, using $\text{MoK}\alpha$ -radiation. $\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{14}$ crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group $P2_1ab$ with unit cell dimensions $a = 15.626(1)$ Å, $b = 21.130(1)$ Å, and $c = 10.377(1)$ Å. There are four formula units in the cell. The structure has been refined by full-matrix least squares methods, with isotropic temperature factors using 2372 independent reflexions, and the final R -value is 0.056.

The structure consists of $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -anions embedded in a sodium-water oxygen double-chain arrangement along the y -axis, with the sodium ions directly coordinated to the anions. The configuration of the $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -anion is the same as in $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}^{1-3}$ and $\text{K}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$,⁴ *i.e.* seven MoO_6 -octahedra are joined together by common edges. Each sodium ion is octahedrally surrounded by six water and group oxygen atoms. These octahedra form chains by sharing edges and corners.

The short Mo-Mo distances are in the range 3.19–3.45 Å, and the Mo-O distances fall in three ranges, 1.67–1.76 Å, 1.88–2.01 Å, and 2.11–2.33 Å, depending on coordination number.

The first determination of a heptamolybdate structure was made by Lindqvist¹ in 1950. He investigated the paramolybdate salt $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and concluded from a determination of the molybdenum atom positions that the compound was built up of isolated $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -groups, consisting of shared MoO_6 -octahedra as shown in Fig. 1. Through recent complete structure determinations of this compound, Lindqvist's structure proposal has been fully confirmed (Shimao,² Evans³). The corresponding potassium compound, $\text{K}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, investigated by Gatehouse,⁴ has also been found to contain isolated heptamolybdate ions. An interesting question in connection with these structures is whether the cations are coordinated to the polyanions or not. From the data hitherto published no answer to the question can be given

since in the short communications presented by Evans and Gatehouse no cation positions have been listed.

In recent polyanion structure determinations it has been found that the cations are often directly coordinated to the polyanion group, thus forming a sort of cation-coordinated polyanion complex. This seems to be the case particularly when small cations like Na^+ or Li^+ are used. In the structures of $\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_5\text{P}_2\text{O}_{23}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{13}$ ⁵ and $\text{Na}_4\text{H}_2\text{Mo}_5\text{P}_2\text{O}_{23}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{10}$ ⁶ it has been found that all Na^+ -ions are directly bonded to the polyanions present in the structure ($\text{Mo}_5\text{P}_2\text{O}_{23}^{6-}$ and $\text{H}_2\text{Mo}_5\text{P}_2\text{O}_{23}^{4-}$, respectively). In order to see whether heptamolybdate anions may be directly coordinated by Na^+ -ions in a similar way, we have undertaken some crystal structure investigations particularly of sodium salts crystallized from aqueous solutions.

So far the crystalline phases $\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_x$ with $x \approx 21-23$ and $\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{14}$ have been prepared. The space group of the former compound is $P2/c$ or Pc , and the unit cell dimensions are $a = 12.91 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 10.07 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 20.14 \text{ \AA}$ and $\beta = 126.8^\circ$ with $Z = 2$ and $D_m \approx 2.52 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$. Data collection for this compound is in progress. In the present paper the crystal structure of $\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{14}$ will be described and discussed.

An additional aim of these crystal structure determinations is to obtain accurate model data for use in the large angle X-ray scattering studies of aqueous sodium heptamolybdate solutions being performed with Doc. Georg Johansson, KTH, Stockholm.⁷ Preliminary results seem to indicate that the structure of heptamolybdates in solution is very similar to that of a heptamolybdate in a crystal.

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal preparation and analyses. In a typical preparation solutions of the composition $[\text{MoO}_4^{2-}]_{\text{tot}} = 2.04 \text{ M}$ and $[\text{HClO}_4]_{\text{tot}} = 2.33 \text{ M}$ were placed for slow evaporation at room temperature and two colourless crystalline phases were obtained within a few days. The orthorhombic crystals showed a long prismatic habit while the monoclinic crystals were short prismatic. Both of them were unstable in air, and during the X-ray exposures the crystal was sealed, together with part of the mother liquid, in a glass capillary.

The content of Mo and Na was determined by elemental analyses (Department of Analytical Chemistry, University of Umeå). (Found: Mo 45.3; Na 9.6. Calc.: Mo 46.5; Na 9.5.) The content of crystal water was found to be 17.3 % (calc 17.4 %) by thermobalance analysis.

Crystal data and space group. From rotation photographs around $[100]$ and $[001]$, and from the corresponding Weissenberg photographs (zero, first, and second layer lines) taken with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ -radiation, the crystals were determined to be orthorhombic.

The cell dimensions were refined with a Hägg-Guinier camera with Si as internal standard (25°C). The parameters and their corresponding standard deviations are $a = 15.626 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 21.130 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 10.377 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA}$ and $V = 3426.3 \text{ \AA}^3$.

Systematic extinctions $hk0$, $k = 2n + 1$ and $h0l$, $h = 2n + 1$ gave two possible space groups $P2_1ab$ and $Pmab$ of which $P2_1ab$ was shown later to be the correct one (No. 29, Ref. 8). The observed density, 2.75 g cm^{-3} , was determined by flotation in a bromoform-carbon tetrachloride solution. With $Z = 4$ the calculated density is 2.80 g cm^{-3} .

Collection and reduction of intensity data. Three-dimensional intensity data were collected with a PAILRED diffractometer (equi-inclination geometry). $\text{MoK}\alpha$ -radiation monochromated with a LiF-crystal was used ($\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$, 25°C). A crystal of approximate dimensions $0.21 \times 0.15 \times 0.13 \text{ mm}$ was mounted and rotated along the a -axis (parallel to the 0.21 mm -edge). Intensities for $0kl - 9kl$ were measured with half-scan intervals $0.6 - 1.2^\circ$ and at a scan-speed of $0.5^\circ \text{ min}^{-1}$. In all 3399 reflexions of the type hkl were

scanned up to a limit of $\sin \theta \approx 0.54$. Reflexions with a relative statistical error $\Delta I_o/I_o$ greater than 0.5 were omitted which reduced the number of unique observed reflexions to 2372. The intensities were corrected for background as described in an earlier paper,⁹ and for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects ($\mu = 26.38 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

Computer programs used. The computer programs for Lorentz, polarization and absorption corrections were originally written by P. Coppens, L. Leiserowitz and D. Rabino-vich. In direct methods the program GAASA¹⁰ was used. Fourier summations and calculations of distances and angles were performed with programs originally written by A. Zalkin. Modified versions of LALS, written by Gantzel, Sparks and Trueblood, and LINUS, written by Hamilton and Ibers were used in the least squares refinements of the structural parameters (full-matrix) and for block-diagonal refinements the program BLOCK, written by Ove Lindgren, University of Gothenburg, was used. The stereoscopic figures were produced by the program ORTEP.¹¹ The computations were carried out with a CDC 3200/3300 computer in Umeå and an IBM 360/65 computer in Gothenburg.

Crystal data:

$\text{Na}_4\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{14}$	F.W. = 1445.7
Orthorhombic $P2_1ab$	
$a = 15.626(1) \text{ \AA}$	$Z = 4$
$b = 21.130(1) \text{ \AA}$	$D_x = 2.80 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
$c = 10.377(1) \text{ \AA}$	$D_m = 2.75 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
$V = 3426.3 \text{ \AA}^3$	$\mu = 26.38 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION AND REFINEMENT

The determination of the Mo atom positions was carried out with both Patterson synthesis and direct methods. The three-dimensional Patterson synthesis showed extremely strong overlapping of symmetry and cross vectors, and attempts to solve it failed at first. Direct methods were then applied, and these gave useful information of the arrangement of adjacent Mo atoms, but no discrete anions appeared. By applying the information from the direct methods to the Patterson synthesis, seven four-fold positions could be obtained. All high peaks were explained in this way. A least squares refinement at this stage gave a conventional R -value of 0.256. With standard Fourier and least squares techniques, the group oxygen, sodium and water oxygen atoms could be located. The positions of the water oxygen atoms were also confirmed in a series of difference Fourier computations.

To save computer time the refinements of the structural parameters were performed with block-diagonal least squares methods in an intermediate stage. In the final cycles, full-matrix refinements were made and a weighting scheme $w = (a + |F_o| + c|F_o|^2 + d|F_o|^3)^{-1}$ with $a = 250$, $c = -0.11$, and $d = 0.00002$ was applied. In these refinements an isotropic secondary extinction parameter was also included, as described by Coppens and Hamilton.¹² In the final cycle the resulting R -value, $R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$, was 0.056, and the last shifts were less than 10 % of the estimated standard deviations for all parameters except for five isotropic temperature factors. No refinements with anisotropic thermal parameters were made, since it would have meant only five reflexions per parameter refined and extreme computer times. The atomic scattering factors used were for Mo^{3+} those given by Cromer and Waber¹³ and for Na^+ , O^- , and O the values in Ref. 8. Account was taken of the real part of the dispersion correction.¹⁴ To obtain electroneutrality $f(\text{O})$ was used

Table 1. The fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters. The estimated standard deviations in parentheses refer to the last decimal place given. For the oxygen atoms O(*ij*..) the index means that the atom is bonded to the molybdenum atoms *i*, *j*,.... Aq(*ij*) is a water oxygen atom bonded to the sodium ions *i* and *j*.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
Mo1	0.1281 (3)	0.47122(7)	0.9476 (1)	1.043(28)
Mo2	0.1315 (3)	0.62569(8)	0.9712 (2)	1.181(29)
Mo3	0.3199 (3)	0.48018(8)	0.6701 (2)	1.146(31)
Mo4	0.3194 (3)	0.63503(8)	0.6859 (2)	1.114(30)
Mo5	0.1500 ^a	0.39637(8)	0.6803 (2)	1.214(30)
Mo6	0.1276 (3)	0.55849(7)	0.6708 (1)	0.890(28)
Mo7	0.1493 (3)	0.71738(8)	0.7256 (2)	1.202(29)
O1(1)	0.1959(15)	0.4174 (7)	0.0156(14)	1.10(25)
O2(1)	0.0365(16)	0.4722 (8)	0.0450(16)	1.64(29)
O(12)	0.1849(15)	0.5468 (7)	0.0090(14)	1.19(27)
O(15)	0.0714(16)	0.4168 (8)	0.8169(15)	1.61(28)
O(126)	0.0713(14)	0.5521 (6)	0.8304(13)	0.77(23)
O(1356)	0.2024(15)	0.4800 (7)	0.7700(13)	0.97(24)
O1(2)	0.2003(18)	0.6742 (8)	0.0499(17)	2.05(32)
O2(2)	0.0411(16)	0.6216 (8)	0.0695(16)	1.75(31)
O(27)	0.0742(15)	0.6882 (7)	0.8573(15)	1.46(28)
O(2467)	0.2009(15)	0.6286 (7)	0.7894(14)	1.19(26)
O1(3)	0.3684(15)	0.4274 (8)	0.7656(16)	1.66(30)
O2(3)	0.3884(15)	0.4870 (7)	0.5390(14)	1.19(26)
O(34)	0.3512(15)	0.5546 (8)	0.7625(16)	1.84(32)
O(35)	0.2406(14)	0.4236 (7)	0.5710(14)	0.87(24)
O(346)	0.2364(16)	0.5611 (8)	0.5890(15)	1.45(28)
O1(4)	0.3621(14)	0.6836 (7)	0.8028(15)	1.26(28)
O2(4)	0.3893(18)	0.6361 (9)	0.5604(18)	2.39(36)
O(47)	0.2410(15)	0.6953 (7)	0.6092(15)	1.51(29)
O1(5)	0.2006(17)	0.3312 (8)	0.7500(16)	1.80(31)
O2(5)	0.0797(16)	0.3650 (7)	0.5699(15)	1.59(29)
O(56)	0.0816(15)	0.4943 (7)	0.5885(14)	1.16(26)
O(67)	0.0784(16)	0.6242 (8)	0.6007(15)	1.50(29)
O1(7)	0.2003(18)	0.7746 (9)	0.8084(19)	2.82(40)
O2(7)	0.0771(16)	0.7558 (7)	0.6288(13)	1.06(24)
Na1	0.4852(12)	0.3876 (6)	0.5880(12)	3.41(25)
Na2	0.5105(10)	0.5590 (5)	0.5767(10)	2.19(18)
Na3	0.4773(10)	0.7214 (5)	0.4488 (9)	2.09(18)
Na4	0.2960 (9)	0.3569 (4)	0.1322 (9)	1.75(16)
Na5	0.2946 (9)	0.5180 (4)	0.1636 (9)	1.73(16)
Na6	0.3681(10)	0.6963 (5)	0.0429(10)	2.25(19)
Aq(12)	0.5535(17)	0.4692 (9)	0.6983(17)	2.11(33)
Aq1(13)	0.5437(19)	0.2973 (9)	0.6959(18)	2.61(38)
Aq2(13)	0.3824(18)	0.3185 (9)	0.5001(20)	2.71(39)
Aq(2)	0.5673(19)	0.6151(10)	0.7406(20)	3.12(43)
Aq(36)	0.3888(19)	0.6788 (9)	0.2768(19)	2.79(40)
Aq(4)	0.4072(16)	0.3080 (9)	0.2437(17)	2.04(34)
Aq1(45)	0.3909(17)	0.4381 (9)	0.0685(17)	2.23(34)
Aq2(45)	0.2417(19)	0.4291(10)	0.2960(21)	3.27(45)
Aq(46)	0.3435(20)	0.8066(10)	0.0747(21)	3.36(46)
Aq1(5)	0.4132(19)	0.5437(10)	0.2963(22)	3.27(46)
Aq2(5)	0.2207(16)	0.5788 (8)	0.3218(19)	2.23(34)
Aq(56)	0.3767(15)	0.5854 (7)	0.0242(14)	1.14(26)
Aq(6)	0.5219(26)	0.7097(15)	0.0384(30)	6.01(74)
Aq	0.2232(17)	0.7159 (9)	0.3529(18)	2.26(35)

^a Arbitrarily fixed.

Table 2. Continued.

2	129	128	1.48	11	80	78	0.58	24	51	36	-2.58	3	53	56	-2.05	15	107	100	0.93
3	36	27	1.28	10	43	53	1.68	26	50	39	1.98	4	101	108	-1.59	14	104	107	0.01
4	120	126	-3.08	9	69	69	2.91	27	72	80	-1.68	5	133	131	-2.78	13	46	48	-1.09
6	89	85	-2.56	7	73	65	-2.70					6	350	360	0.20	12	58	60	-0.97
7	97	98	-2.83	6	193	193	0.45		9 K 3			7	239	236	-3.08	11	79	74	-1.22
8	107	105	-2.50	5	92	89	-2.57	27	51	51	0.53	8	75	78	0.09	10	36	27	0.12
9	63	58	1.14	4	66	70	-1.21	25	58	34	3.09	9	101	108	2.10	9	95	99	-1.79
10	41	33	0.20	3	39	41	-1.68	24	59	54	1.96	10	47	46	1.63	8	137	138	0.00
11	61	55	0.05	2	117	116	-2.53	22	46	42	1.53	11	75	74	0.37	7	278	282	0.57
12	89	85	-1.46	1	83	82	3.13	21	51	50	-1.15	12	43	42	1.02	6	323	331	-0.18
13	69	71	-0.61					20	105	100	3.13	13	54	34	-1.90	5	75	73	1.24
14	68	71	-1.51		9 K 4			19	114	115	-0.04	14	117	119	0.45	4	46	50	-0.62
15	48	49	-2.20	1	267	263	2.13	18	109	112	3.11	15	74	70	-1.90	3	83	86	1.12
16	53	46	-2.44	2	86	92	-2.84	17	67	55	-0.90	17	97	91	-0.27				
18	89	85	-2.90	3	74	72	1.63	16	73	76	-2.19	18	49	57	2.42		9 K 0		
19	124	127	0.00	4	91	96	0.19	14	154	152	-1.13	19	172	162	0.23	4	135	139	0.34
24	61	60	0.72	5	80	80	0.64	13	52	54	0.03	20	106	95	0.66	6	310	313	-2.05
26	50	42	-2.23	6	80	85	-0.90	12	118	123	-1.19	21	49	58	-0.36	8	128	130	-0.71
				7	159	159	0.77	9	79	77	0.60	22	48	37	-1.71	10	96	89	-1.94
				8	134	137	0.49	8	70	74	-1.68	26	79	78	2.86	12	185	184	-0.71
				9	56	72	-1.94	7	167	172	-2.64	27	55	59	1.23	14	179	171	-1.28
				10	68	67	3.06	6	195	196	-2.28					16	86	80	-2.27
				11	136	135	-1.02	5	62	64	0.52		9 K 1			18	92	92	2.93
				12	60	62	1.74	4	52	51	2.36	28	48	38	2.52	20	115	114	-3.03
				13	84	86	-0.75	3	46	44	2.79	27	105	100	-2.11	22	78	68	1.41
				14	38	33	-0.37	2	130	126	1.60	26	53	71	2.70	24	80	87	2.54
				15	103	105	0.91	1	66	69	2.66	25	54	54	-0.59	26	72	73	2.83
				16	61	60	-3.02					23	56	52	-1.06	28	58	61	-2.52
				17	71	75	-0.24					19	187	175	-2.47				
				18	51	62	1.65		9 K 2			18	43	47	2.33				
				19	149	147	-2.26	1	56	56	3.12	17	62	56	-3.12				
				22	76	73	0.15	2	109	111	-2.33								

for water oxygen atoms and $f(O^-)$ for the remainder. A difference Fourier synthesis based on the listed parameters showed no abnormalities. No attempts to locate hydrogen atoms were made.

Final atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters and corresponding standard deviations are given in Table 1, and a comparison of observed and calculated structure factors is made in Table 2.

DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION OF THE STRUCTURE

The structure is built up from $Mo_7O_{24}^{6-}$ -ions, Na^+ -ions and H_2O molecules. The $Mo_7O_{24}^{6-}$ -ion consists of seven MoO_6 -octahedra joined together by sharing edges as shown in Fig. 1.

A characteristic feature of the structure is that all Na^+ -ions are directly coordinated to $Mo_7O_{24}^{6-}$ -groups, and most of them act as links in $O-Na-O$

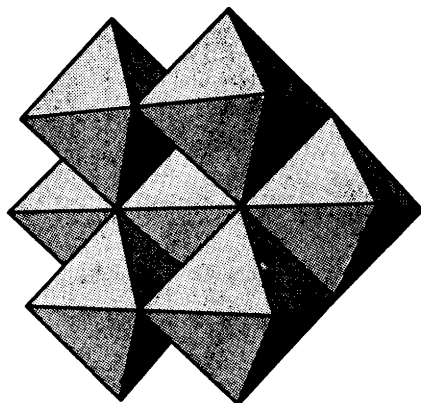


Fig. 1. The $Mo_7O_{24}^{6-}$ -anion schematically drawn as a regular polyhedron.

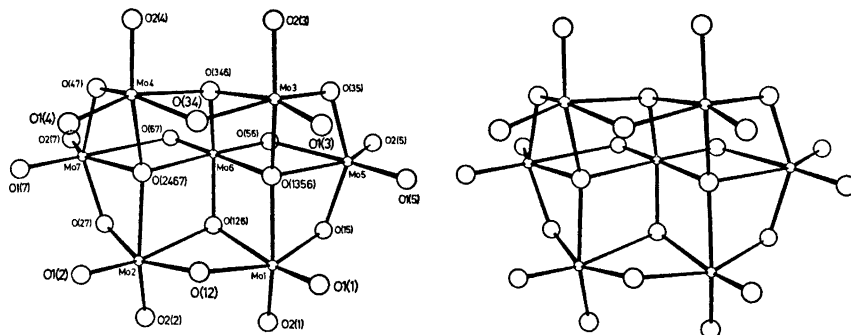


Fig. 2. A stereoscopic view of the $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ anion.

bridges in the x -, y -, and z -directions. In Fig. 3 these connections are illustrated schematically.

Each Na^+ -ion is octahedrally surrounded by oxygen atoms donated by both H_2O molecules and $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -groups. The octahedra are all coupled together through common edges and corners forming a double-chain arrangement in which the $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -groups are embedded. The double-chains are approximately parallel with the yz -plane and stretch along the y -axis. The arrangement is shown in Fig. 4.

In the structure there are also $\text{O}-\text{Na}-\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{Na}-\text{O}$ linkages as well as numerous hydrogen bonds indicated by short $\text{Aq}-\text{O}$ and $\text{Aq}-\text{Aq}$ distances.

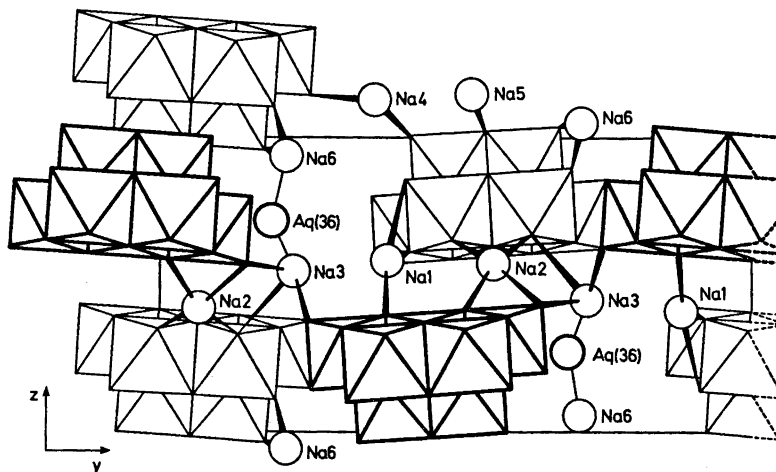


Fig. 3. A schematic drawing of all the $\text{O}-\text{Na}-\text{O}$ connections between $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ anions in the structure. The $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ anions are idealized and anions on $x \approx 0.7$ are drawn with thick lines, anions on $x \approx 0.2$ with thin lines.

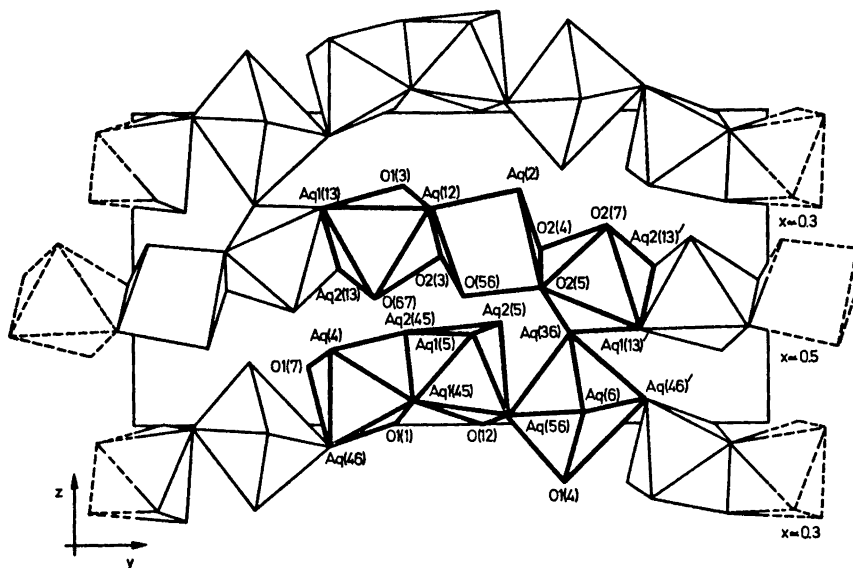


Fig. 4. A schematic drawing of the double-chain arrangement of $\text{NaO}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{6-x}$ -octahedra, with repetition units in both strings marked with thick lines.

Table 3. Least squares planes through the $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -group, the distances (\AA) for plane-defining atoms and for some selected atoms to the planes. The selected atoms show pairs with the smallest and largest differences in distance from both planes, and an intermediate pair. The angle between the planes is 89.96° .

$$\text{Plane I: } 0.7062x + 0.0501y - 0.7062z - 2.9091 = 0$$

Defined by				Samples			
Mo5	0.002	O(56)	0.021	O(126)	-1.805	O(1)	-1.930
Mo6	-0.008	O(67)	0.034	O(346)	-1.795	O(3)	-1.816
Mo7	-0.002	O(15)	-0.023	O(27)	-1.824	O(2)	-1.861
O(1356)	0.007	O(17)	0.015	O(47)	1.840	O(4)	1.746
O(2467)	0.007	O(25)	-0.001	O(2)	-3.818		
		O(7)	-0.048	O(4)	3.772		

$$\text{Plane II: } -0.0004x - 0.9975y - 0.0701z - 12.2533 = 0$$

Defined by				Samples			
Mo6	-0.007	O(12)	0.006	O(1356)	1.574	O(56)	1.406
O(126)	0.012	O(34)	0.012	O(2467)	-1.572	O(67)	-1.342
O(346)	-0.003			O(15)	2.874	O(2)	1.540
				O(27)	-2.877	O(2)	-1.627
				O(2)	1.594		
				O(4)	-1.564		

Table 4. Distances (Å) and angles (degrees) within the $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -group. The designation of the atoms is explained in Table 1. The estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses and refer to the last decimal place given.

Mo1—Mo2	3.274(2)	Mo1—Mo6—Mo2	57.20 (5)			
Mo3—Mo4	3.276(2)	Mo1—Mo6—Mo3	74.90 (9)			
Mo1—Mo5	3.211(2)	Mo1—Mo6—Mo4	102.46(11)			
Mo2—Mo7	3.214(2)	Mo1—Mo6—Mo5	55.84 (5)			
Mo3—Mo5	3.193(4)	Mo1—Mo6—Mo7	112.96 (6)			
Mo4—Mo7	3.204(6)	Mo2—Mo6—Mo3	100.75(11)			
Mo1—Mo3	4.161(5)	Mo2—Mo6—Mo4	75.29 (9)			
Mo2—Mo4	4.175(5)	Mo2—Mo6—Mo5	112.61 (6)			
Mo6—Mo1	3.413(2)	Mo2—Mo6—Mo7	55.97 (5)			
Mo6—Mo2	3.426(2)	Mo3—Mo6—Mo4	57.23 (9)			
Mo6—Mo3	3.431(5)	Mo3—Mo6—Mo5	55.35 (6)			
Mo6—Mo4	3.409(6)	Mo3—Mo6—Mo7	112.76(14)			
Mo6—Mo5	3.445(2)	Mo4—Mo6—Mo5	112.40(11)			
Mo6—Mo7	3.422(2)	Mo4—Mo6—Mo7	55.94(10)			
		Mo5—Mo6—Mo7	163.91(12)			
	O1(1)	O2(1)	O(12)	O(15)	O(126)	O(1356)
Mo1	1.71(2)	1.75(2)	1.94(2)	1.99(2)	2.28(2)	2.19(2)
O1(1)		2.76(3)	2.74(2)	2.84(3)		2.87(2)
O(126)		2.85(2)	2.57(3)	2.86(2)		2.63(3)
O2(1)			2.83(3)	2.70(2)		
O(1356)			2.87(2)	2.49(3)		
O1(1) — Mo1 —		106.0 (9)	97.4 (8)	100.0 (8)		94.3 (8)
O(126) — Mo1 —		88.9 (8)	74.7 (7)	84.1 (6)		72.1 (6)
O2(1) — Mo1 —			100.1 (8)	92.1 (9)		
O(1356) — Mo1 —			87.9 (7)	73.2 (8)		
	O1(2)	O2(2)	O(12)	O(27)	O(126)	O(2467)
Mo2	1.70(2)	1.75(2)	1.91(2)	1.99(2)	2.33(2)	2.18(2)
O1(2)		2.73(4)	2.74(2)	2.82(3)		2.87(2)
O(126)		2.92(2)	2.57(3)	2.89(2)		2.63(3)
O2(2)			2.82(3)	2.66(2)		
O(2467)			2.87(2)	2.45(3)		
O1(2) — Mo2 —		105.2(10)	98.8 (9)	99.8 (8)		94.9 (9)
O(126) — Mo2 —		90.4 (8)	73.9 (7)	83.6 (6)		71.1 (6)
O2(2) — Mo2 —			101.0 (8)	90.9 (9)		
O(2467) — Mo2 —			89.1 (7)	72.0 (8)		
	O1(3)	O2(3)	O(34)	O(35)	O(346)	O(1356)
Mo3	1.67(2)	1.74(2)	1.91(2)	2.01(2)	2.31(2)	2.11(2)
O1(3)		2.69(2)	2.70(2)	2.84(3)		2.82(3)
O(346)		2.89(3)	2.55(3)	2.91(2)		2.60(2)
O2(3)			2.79(2)	2.69(3)		
O(1356)			2.81(3)	2.46(2)		
O1(3) — Mo3 —		103.9(10)	97.8 (8)	100.7 (8)		95.9 (9)
O(346) — Mo3 —		90.1 (8)	73.6 (8)	84.5 (7)		71.8 (7)
O2(3) — Mo3 —			99.7 (8)	91.7 (8)		
O(1356) — Mo3 —			88.7 (8)	73.3 (7)		

Table 4. Continued.

	O1(4)	O2(4)	O(34)	O(47)	O(346)	O(2467)
Mo4	1.72(2)	1.70(2)	1.94(2)	1.94(2)	2.27(2)	2.15(2)
O1(4)		2.74(3)	2.76(2)	2.77(3)		2.78(3)
O(346)		2.88(3)	2.55(3)	2.85(2)		2.58(2)
O2(4)			2.78(3)	2.68(4)		
O(2467)			2.84(3)	2.43(2)		
O1(4) — Mo4 —		106.4(10)	97.7 (8)	98.2 (8)		91.1 (8)
O(346) — Mo4 —		92.1 (9)	74.0 (8)	84.8 (7)		71.6 (7)
O2(4) — Mo4 —			99.3 (9)	94.8(10)		
O(2467) — Mo4 —			87.7 (8)	72.6 (8)		
	O1(5)	O2(5)	O(15)	O(35)	O(56)	O(1356)
Mo5	1.75(2)	1.72(2)	1.93(2)	1.90(2)	2.52(2)	2.16(2)
O1(5)		2.75(3)	2.80(3)	2.77(2)		3.15(2)
O(56)		2.74(2)	2.89(2)	2.90(3)		2.68(3)
O2(5)			2.79(2)	2.80(3)		
O(1356)			2.49(3)	2.46(2)		
O1(5) — Mo5 —		105.1 (9)	99.3 (8)	98.6 (9)		107.2 (8)
O(56) — Mo5 —		78.1 (7)	79.8 (7)	80.9 (7)		69.6 (6)
O2(5) — Mo5 —			99.8(10)	101.2 (8)		
O(1356) — Mo5 —			75.0 (8)	74.2 (6)		
	O(56)	O(67)	O(126)	O(346)	O(1356)	O(2467)
Mo6	1.76(2)	1.75(2)	1.88(2)	1.90(2)	2.27(2)	2.24(2)
O(56)		2.75(2)	2.80(2)	2.80(3)	2.68(3)	
O(2467)		2.74(3)	2.63(3)	2.58(2)	3.15(2)	
O(67)			2.83(2)	2.81(3)		
O(1356)			2.63(3)	2.60(2)		
O(56) — Mo6 —		103.4 (9)	100.5 (8)	99.8 (9)	82.4 (7)	
O(2467) — Mo6 —		85.9 (8)	78.7 (7)	76.7 (8)	88.3 (6)	
O(67) — Mo6 —			102.6 (8)	100.6 (9)		
O(1356) — Mo6 —			77.8 (7)	76.3 (7)		
	O1(7)	O2(7)	O(27)	O(47)	O(67)	O(2467)
Mo7	1.69(2)	1.71(2)	1.90(2)	1.93(2)	2.60(2)	2.15(2)
O1(7)		2.71(3)	2.73(3)	2.74(3)		3.09(3)
O(67)		2.80(2)	2.99(2)	2.95(3)		2.74(3)
O2(7)			2.77(2)	2.87(3)		
O(2467)			2.45(3)	2.43(2)		
O1(7) — Mo7 —		105.7 (9)	99.1 (9)	98.1(11)		107.0 (9)
O(67) — Mo7 —		77.7 (7)	81.4 (7)	79.7 (7)		69.7 (6)
O2(7) — Mo7 —			99.7(10)	103.6 (8)		
O(2467) — Mo7 —			74.2 (8)	72.7 (7)		

Table 5. A comparison between corresponding distances (Å) in $\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{14}$ and in other structures containing $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -anions.

Defining atoms	$\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{14}$	$(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}^1$	$(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}^2$ (average distances)	$(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}^3$ (average distances)	$\text{K}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}^4$
Mo1-Mo2	3.274(2)	3.27	3.179	3.257	3.240
Mo3-Mo4	3.276(2)	3.28	3.250		3.253
Mo5-Mo1, Mo3	3.19-3.21	3.21-3.31	3.08-3.30	3.206	3.16-3.26
Mo7-Mo2, Mo4					
Mo6-all Mo atoms	3.41-3.45	3.29-3.48	3.18-3.50	3.405, 3.434	3.38-3.45
Mo1-Mo3	4.161(5)	4.30	4.176	-	4.272
Mo2-Mo4	4.175(5)	4.27	4.225		4.244
Mo-O	1.67-2.33 [2.52(2), 2.60(2)]	-	1.65-2.51	1.71-2.42	1.61-2.45 (1.51, 2.62)

There is also a "free" water molecule, since one of the fourteen water molecules is not coordinated to any Na^+ -ion (binds to other atoms through hydrogen bonds).

The $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -group. The group is shown as a polyhedron with idealized octahedra in Fig. 1, and in more detail with the designation of the atoms included, in Fig. 2.

The molybdenum atoms Mo1–4 are situated at the corners of an approximate rectangle, with Mo6 lying above the centre of the rectangle, and with an Mo5–Mo6–Mo7 angle of $163.91(12)^\circ$. The $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -group has no symmetry required by the crystal symmetry, but is very close to $2mm$ (C_{2v}). In Table 3 are given the equations of two least squares planes corresponding to approximate mm -symmetry, the atoms defining these planes, and the distances from the planes to these atoms and to some other atoms. It can be noted that the differences between corresponding distances are less than 0.12 \AA . The angle between the planes is 89.96° .

As can be seen from Table 4 the Mo–Mo distances between atoms in edgesharing octahedra can be divided into three significantly different intervals, $3.19\text{--}3.21 \text{ \AA}$ (Mo5–Mo1 and Mo3, Mo7–Mo2 and Mo4), $3.27\text{--}3.28 \text{ \AA}$ (Mo1–Mo2, Mo3–Mo4) and $3.41\text{--}3.45 \text{ \AA}$ (Mo6–all other Mo atoms). When sharing corners the distances are $4.161(5)$ and $4.175(5) \text{ \AA}$. In Table 5 a comparison of distances between atoms in this structure and in other heptamolybdate structures is made, and the values are in agreement with those found in $\text{K}_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ⁴ and $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ according to Evans.³ With regard to the distances given by Shimao,² there seems to be some discrepancy between values given and values computed from the parameters listed, thus making a relevant comparison difficult.

The MoO_6 -octahedra are somewhat distorted from an ideal octahedron with Mo–O distances in three ranges depending on coordination number: $1.67\text{--}1.76 \text{ \AA}$, $1.88\text{--}2.01 \text{ \AA}$, and $2.11\text{--}2.33 \text{ \AA}$ for oxygen atoms coordinated to one, to two, and to three or four Mo atoms, respectively. In each octahedron there are two short, two intermediate, and two long Mo–O distances. Such regularities have been found previously in the structure determinations of the ammonium³ and potassium⁴ analogues, as well as in MoO_3 ¹⁵ and $\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_5\text{P}_2\text{O}_{23}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{13}$.⁵ The $\text{MoO}_6(6)$ octahedron is an exception in that the three kinds of distances fall in the ranges mentioned, but the coordination is to two, three, and four Mo-atoms, respectively. The Mo–O distances Mo5–O(56) and Mo7–O(67) [$2.52(2)$ and $2.60(2) \text{ \AA}$] fall outside the ranges mentioned, and these oxygen atoms seem to be more strongly bonded to Mo6 than to Mo5 and Mo7 [distances to Mo6 $1.76(2)$ and $1.75(2) \text{ \AA}$]. Distances and angles in the $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -group are collected in Table 4.

The sodium arrangement around and between the $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -groups. The $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -group has twelve unshared oxygen atoms. Na^+ -ions are coordinated to nine of these and to three of the shared ones. A stereoscopic view of this coordination is shown in Fig. 5. The total number of Na^+ -ions in the figure is eleven, since of the six crystallographically different Na^+ -ions in the structure, Na3 is coordinated to three groups at the same time, Na1, Na2, and Na4 to two groups, and Na5 and Na6 to one group only. In this way the Na^+ -ions act as links in O–Na–O bridges, connecting $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -groups in the

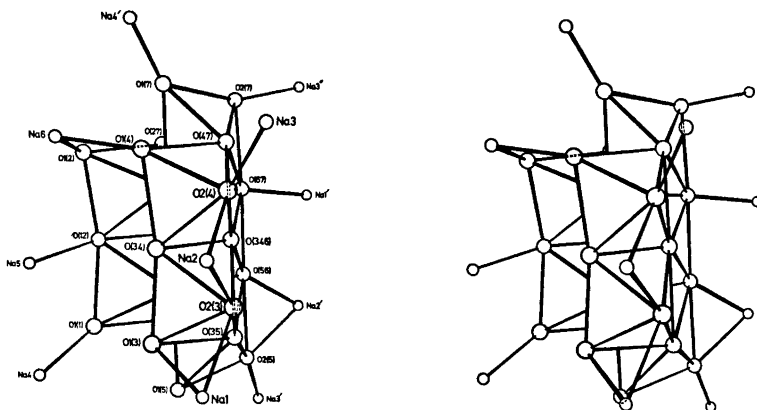


Fig. 5. A stereoscopic view of the Na^+ -coordination around an $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -anion. The anion is visualized as a polyhedron with spheres representing oxygen atoms.

x -, y -, and z -directions and forming a three-dimensional network. They also take part in $\text{O}-\text{Na}-\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{Na}-\text{O}$ linkages. In Fig. 3 a schematic drawing of all the $\text{O}-\text{Na}-\text{O}$ bridges between $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -groups is shown.

The sodium-oxygen arrangement. Each Na^+ -ion is octahedrally surrounded by water and group oxygen atoms. The types of octahedra thus obtained may be written $\text{NaO}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{6-x}$, and there are four kinds of such arrangements in the structure, one with $x=1$, two with $x=2$, two with $x=3$, and one with $x=4$. The sodium-oxygen octahedra are all coupled together to form a double-chain arrangement by sharing edges and corners. This double-chain lies along the y -axis in Fig. 4.

The repetition units in the two strings of the double-chain have the compositions $\text{Na}_3\text{O}_7(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{4.5}$ and $\text{Na}_3\text{O}_5(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{8.5}$. In Fig. 4 these repetition units are marked with thick lines. As can be seen from the figure, all three octahedra in the first unit are coupled together by sharing edges, and the connection between units is also achieved in this way. The octahedra in this unit are of the types $x=3$, 4, and 3 and with the sodium ions denoted Na1, Na2, and Na3, respectively.

In the second unit two octahedra are coupled together by sharing an edge, and the third one is connected through a shared corner. Coupling between the units is achieved by shared corners. The sodium ions in this unit are denoted Na4, Na5, and Na6, with octahedra of types $x=2$, 1, and 2, respectively.

Above and below the double-chain shown in Fig. 4 there are symmetry related chains on half a unit cell distance in x , and with hydrogen bonds as the only contacts. Between two different repetition units a shared water oxygen atom [Aq (36)] forms the only connection, apart from hydrogen bonds.

The sodium-oxygen octahedra are quite distorted in an irregular way, with the most distorted one, that around Na2, being close to trigonal prism. This occurs since four of its oxygen atoms are donated by two $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -groups, which dominate the coordination figure. The $\text{Na}-\text{O}$ distances are in

Table 6. Distances (Å) within the sodium-oxygen octahedra. The designation of the atoms is explained in Table 1. The estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses and refer to the last decimal place given.

	O1(3)	O2(3)	O(67)	Aq(12)	Aq1(13)	Aq2(13)
Na1	2.73(3)	2.64(2)	2.45(2)	2.33(3)	2.39(3)	2.35(3)
O1(3)		2.69(2)		3.10(3)	3.95(3)	3.60(3)
O(67)		4.05(3)		3.70(2)	3.54(3)	3.46(4)
O2(3)				3.09(3)		3.58(2)
Aq1(13)				3.64(3)		3.27(4)
	O2(3)	O2(4)	O2(5)	O(56)	Aq(12)	Aq(2)
Na2	2.47(3)	2.50(3)	2.46(2)	2.33(2)	2.38(2)	2.26(3)
O2(3)		3.16(2)		3.32(3)	3.09(3)	
O2(4)			3.27(4)			3.38(4)
O2(5)				2.74(2)		3.26(3)
Aq(12)				3.11(2)		3.12(3)
	O2(4)	O2(5)	O2(7)	Aq1(13)	Aq2(13)	Aq(36)
Na3	2.55(3)	2.44(2)	2.48(2)	2.43(2)	2.59(3)	2.43(3)
O2(4)		3.27(4)	3.79(3)		3.91(3)	3.08(3)
Aq1(13)		3.71(3)	3.59(2)		3.27(4)	3.49(4)
O2(5)			3.10(2)			3.51(4)
Aq2(13)			3.68(4)			3.75(3)
	O1(1)	O1(7)	Aq(4)	Aq1(45)	Aq2(45)	Aq(46)
Na4	2.35(2)	2.38(3)	2.33(3)	2.36(2)	2.44(2)	2.51(3)
O1(1)		3.53(3)		3.13(3)	3.01(2)	3.42(3)
Aq(4)		3.35(4)		3.31(3)	3.68(3)	3.45(3)
O1(7)					3.50(3)	3.62(4)
Aq1(45)					3.32(3)	3.24(3)
	O(12)	Aq1(5)	Aq2(5)	Aq1(45)	Aq2(45)	Aq(56)
Na5	2.43(2)	2.37(3)	2.38(2)	2.47(2)	2.47(2)	2.40(2)
O(12)			3.36(3)	4.00(3)	3.98(2)	3.11(3)
Aq1(5)			3.11(4)	3.27(3)	3.61(4)	3.01(3)
Aq2(5)					3.19(3)	3.94(3)
Aq1(45)					3.32(3)	3.16(2)
	O1(2)	O1(4)	Aq(36)	Aq(46)	Aq(56)	Aq(6)
Na6	2.67(3)	2.51(2)	2.48(2)	2.39(3)	2.35(2)	2.42(4)
O1(2)		3.61(3)	3.77(4)	3.59(3)	3.35(3)	
Aq(6)		3.54(4)	3.30(4)	3.48(5)	3.47(4)	
O1(4)				3.85(3)	3.10(2)	
Aq(36)				3.49(3)	3.29(3)	

the range 2.29–2.71 Å and there is no significant difference in distances from Na to water oxygen or group oxygen atoms. These distances are comparable to the distances found in $\text{Na}_6\text{Mo}_5\text{P}_2\text{O}_{23}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{13}$ ⁵ and $\text{Na}_4\text{H}_2\text{Mo}_5\text{P}_2\text{O}_{23}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{10}$ ⁶. Distances within the sodium-oxygen octahedra are listed in Table 6.

The "free" water molecule. The structure also includes a water molecule which is not coordinated to any Na^+ -ion, but which is probably bonded by hydrogen bonds. It is situated at about the same distance from three $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ -groups and has five nearest neighbour oxygen atoms at distances of 2.68–2.91 Å. Of these, three are water oxygen atoms [Aq1(13), Aq(36) and Aq2(5)] and two group oxygen atoms [O(47) and O1(5)]. The distances to other atoms are longer than 3.29 Å.

Acknowledgements. We thank Professor Nils Ingri for much valuable advice, for his great interest, and for all the facilities placed at our disposal. Thanks are also due to Dr. Ove Lindgren, Gothenburg, for computational help during the refinements. We also express our gratitude to Drs Lage Pettersson and Rolf Strandberg for much valuable help. The English text has been revised by Dr. Michael Sharp. The work forms part of a program supported by the *Swedish Natural Science Research Council*.

REFERENCES

1. Lindqvist, I. *Arkiv Kemi* **2** (1950) 325.
2. Shimao, E. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan* **40** (1967) 1609.
3. Evans, H. T., Jr. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **90** (1968) 3275.
4. Gatehouse, B. M. and Leverett, P. *Chem. Commun.* **15** (1968) 901.
5. Strandberg, R. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **27** (1973) 1004.
6. Hedman, B. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **27** (1973) 3335.
7. Johansson, G., Pettersson, L. and Ingri, N. *To be published*.
8. *International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography*, Kynoch Press, Birmingham 1965, Vol. I.
9. Ivarsson, G., Lundberg, B. K. S. and Ingri, N. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **26** (1972) 3005.
10. Lindgren, O., Lindqvist, O. and Nyborg, J. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **24** (1970) 732.
11. Johnson, C. K. ORTEP. Report ORNL-3794, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
12. Coppens, P. and Hamilton, W. C. *Acta Cryst. A* **26** (1970) 71.
13. Cromer, D. T. and Waber, J. T. *Acta Cryst.* **18** (1965) 104.
14. *International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography*, Kynoch Press, Birmingham 1962, Vol. III.
15. Kihlberg, L. *Arkiv Kemi* **21** (1963) 357.

Received June 21, 1973.