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Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, angles within the polyanion and probable hydrogen-bond distances have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: AB1113). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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## Tetrapotassium Tetrahydrogen- $\beta$ -hexamolybdoplatinate(IV) Dihydrate, $K_4[H_4\beta\text{-PtMo}_6\text{O}_{24}].2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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### Abstract

The potassium salt containing the  $[H_4\beta\text{-PtMo}_6\text{O}_{24}]^{4-}$  polyanion, which has approximate  $2mm$  symmetry (bent structure), has been isolated and its structure determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. This polyanion is an isomeric form of the  $\bar{3}m$  (flat-structure) species.

### Comment

The hexamolybdocheteropolyanion (the so-called Anderson-structure heteropolyanion) has possible flat and bent isomeric forms. This isomerism was investigated initially by the structure determinations of  $(\text{NH}_4)_4.5[\text{H}_{3.5}\alpha\text{-PtMo}_6\text{O}_{24}].3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $(\text{NH}_4)_4[H_4\beta\text{-PtMo}_6\text{O}_{24}].1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Lee & Sasaki, 1984), and  $K_{3.5}[\text{H}_{4.5}\alpha\text{-PtMo}_6\text{O}_{24}].1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(Lee, 1988; Lee & Sasaki, 1994). Surprisingly, the isomerism occurs because of a change of only 0.5 in the number of non-acidic H atoms attached to the polyanion. It seems that the gradual protonation of the polyanion plays an important role in the isomerism; the characterization of the  $[H_4\beta\text{-PtMo}_6\text{O}_{24}]^{4-}$  polyanion is therefore very important. Problems encountered in the structure determination of  $(\text{NH}_4)_4[H_4\beta\text{-PtMo}_6\text{O}_{24}].1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  made detailed discussion difficult. These included disordered  $\text{NH}_4^+$  ions and water molecules, distinction between the  $\text{N}(\text{NH}_4^+)$  and  $\text{O}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$  atoms, and determining which O atoms in the polyanion were protonated. These problems are solved by the structure determination of the title compound.

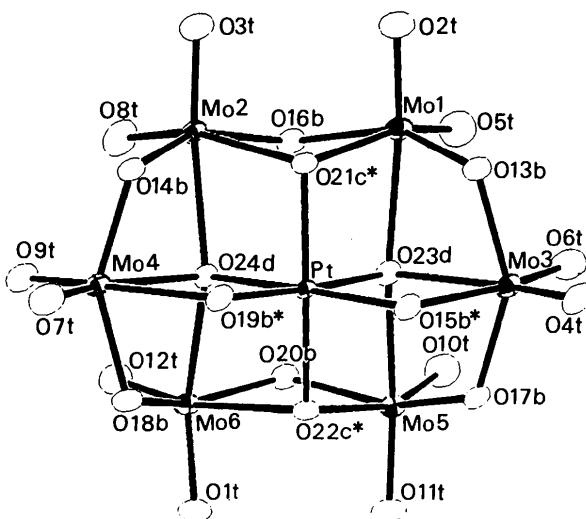


Fig. 1. The structure of the  $[H_4\beta\text{-PtMo}_6\text{O}_{24}]^{4-}$  polyanion (H atoms not shown; starred O atoms are protonated).

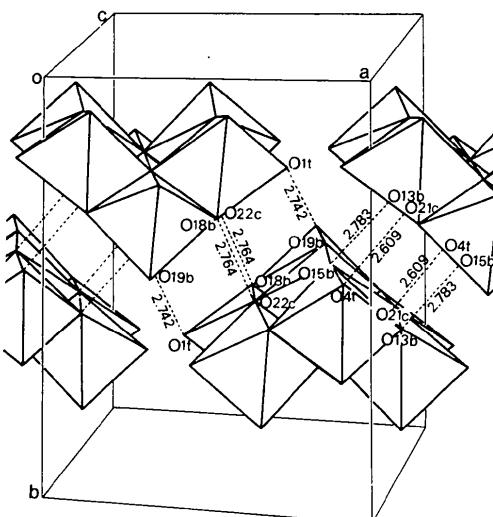


Fig. 2. The crystal packing of the  $[H_4\beta\text{-PtMo}_6\text{O}_{24}]^{4-}$  polyanion in the unit cell shown as a polyhedral model with interanion hydrogen bonds.

The structural characteristics of the  $K_4[H_4\beta\text{-PtMo}_6\text{O}_{24}]\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  polyanion are the same as those of  $[\text{H}_2\text{SbMo}_6\text{O}_{24}]^{5-}$  (Ogawa, Yamamoto, Lee, Ichida & Sasaki, 1988). All the atoms of the polyanion are at general positions and the potassium ions and water molecules do not show any disorder. The O atoms in the polyanion are classified as  $O_t$ ,  $O_b$ ,  $O_c$  and  $O_d$  according to their coordination.

The identities of the O atoms were determined from the strong interanion hydrogen bonds (Fig. 2) and unusually long Mo1—O21c, Mo2—O21c, Mo5—O22c, Mo6—O22c, Mo3—O15b and Mo4—O19b bonds. All protonated O atoms in the polyanion (O21c, O22c, O15b and O19b) contribute to the formation of interanion hydrogen bonds (Fig. 2).

## Experimental

The title compound was prepared by mixing hot aqueous solutions (total volume 50 ml) of  $K_2\text{Pt}(\text{OH})_6$  and  $K_2\text{MoO}_4$  in the molar ratio 1:6 ( $4 \times 10^{-4}$ : $2.4 \times 10^{-3}$  M). The pH was adjusted to  $\sim 5.4$  by adding dilute  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The solution was concentrated to about 20 ml by heating on a water bath. Crystals were isolated at room temperature.

### Crystal data


 $M_r = 1351.47$ 

Triclinic

 $P\bar{1}$ 
 $a = 10.636$  (2) Å

 $b = 12.041$  (2) Å

 $c = 10.567$  (1) Å

 $\alpha = 113.68$  (1)°

 $\beta = 110.54$  (1)°

 $\gamma = 81.97$  (1)°

 $V = 1160.6$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup>
 $Z = 2$ 
 $D_x = 3.87$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

### Data collection

Rigaku AFC-5S diffractometer

 $\omega$ -2θ scans

Absorption correction:  
by integration from crystal  
shape

 $T_{\min} = 0.213$ ,  $T_{\max} =$   
0.647

10231 measured reflections

9170 independent reflections

9126 observed reflections

 $[I > 3.0\sigma(I)]$ 

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F$ 
 $R = 0.044$ 
 $wR = 0.058$ 
 $S = 3.84$ 

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

 $\lambda = 0.71069$  Å

Cell parameters from 25  
reflections

 $\theta = 19.895\text{--}19.98^\circ$ 
 $\mu = 9.76$  mm<sup>-1</sup>
 $T = 298$  K

Hexagonal prism

 $0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.1$  mm

Lemon yellow

9170 reflections

335 parameters

H atoms not located

$w = 1/[σ^2(F_o)] + |0.02F_o|^2$

Atomic scattering factors  
from *International Tables*  
for *X-ray Crystallography*  
(1974, Vol. IV)

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$B_{\text{eq}}$
Pt	0.26247 (3)	0.11887 (2)	0.09688 (3)	0.68 (1)
Mo1	0.50146 (7)	0.30571 (6)	0.16031 (7)	1.09 (2)
Mo2	0.41385 (7)	0.31209 (6)	0.43662 (7)	1.07 (2)
Mo3	0.34378 (7)	0.13561 (6)	-0.17308 (7)	1.05 (2)
Mo4	0.18213 (7)	0.13642 (6)	0.38760 (7)	1.05 (2)
Mo5	0.06664 (6)	0.25817 (6)	-0.11788 (7)	1.00 (2)
Mo6	-0.01211 (6)	0.25707 (6)	0.16591 (7)	1.02 (2)
O1 $t$	-0.1710 (6)	0.2139 (6)	0.0399 (8)	1.8 (2)
O2 $t$	0.6653 (7)	0.3025 (7)	0.2649 (8)	2.0 (2)
O3 $t$	0.5809 (7)	0.3100 (7)	0.5343 (8)	1.9 (2)
O4 $t$	0.3887 (7)	0.0060 (6)	-0.3000 (7)	1.7 (2)
O5 $t$	0.4899 (8)	0.4211 (6)	0.1000 (8)	2.0 (2)
O6 $t$	0.3671 (7)	0.2527 (7)	-0.2144 (8)	2.0 (2)
O7 $t$	0.1772 (8)	0.0093 (6)	0.4220 (8)	2.0 (2)
O8 $t$	0.3409 (8)	0.4259 (6)	0.5478 (8)	2.0 (2)
O9 $t$	0.1303 (7)	0.2525 (7)	0.5162 (7)	2.0 (2)
O10 $t$	0.1058 (7)	0.3874 (6)	-0.1279 (8)	1.8 (2)
O11 $t$	-0.0985 (7)	0.2301 (7)	-0.2236 (8)	2.0 (2)
O12 $t$	-0.0351 (7)	0.3802 (6)	0.3086 (8)	1.8 (2)
O13 $b$	0.5096 (6)	0.1643 (5)	-0.0080 (6)	1.3 (2)
O14 $b$	0.3704 (6)	0.1699 (5)	0.4602 (6)	1.3 (2)
O15 $b$	0.3090 (6)	0.0025 (5)	-0.0784 (6)	1.2 (2)
O16 $b$	0.4152 (6)	0.3854 (5)	0.3070 (6)	1.3 (2)
O17 $b$	0.1522 (6)	0.1299 (6)	-0.2441 (6)	1.4 (2)
O18 $b$	0.0105 (6)	0.1227 (5)	0.2292 (7)	1.3 (2)
O19 $b$	0.2485 (6)	0.0047 (5)	0.1875 (6)	1.3 (2)
O20 $b$	0.0479 (6)	0.3373 (5)	0.0731 (6)	1.2 (2)
O21 $c$	0.4514 (6)	0.1607 (5)	0.2308 (6)	1.0 (1)
O22 $c$	0.0689 (5)	0.1086 (5)	-0.0273 (6)	1.0 (1)
O23 $d$	0.2855 (6)	0.2401 (5)	0.0206 (6)	1.0 (1)
O24 $d$	0.2086 (6)	0.2401 (5)	0.2663 (6)	0.9 (1)
K1	0.2505 (3)	0.4673 (2)	0.7656 (3)	2.20 (6)
K2	0.2215 (3)	0.5335 (2)	0.2047 (3)	2.52 (7)
K3	0.3935 (3)	0.8662 (3)	0.3454 (3)	3.08 (8)
K4	0.1466 (4)	0.8616 (4)	0.5749 (5)	5.1 (2)
O1w	0.6601 (9)	0.3538 (10)	-0.0954 (12)	3.4 (4)
O2w	0.8622 (10)	0.3880 (11)	0.5557 (11)	3.7 (4)

Table 2. Selected geometric parameters (Å, °)

Pt—Mo1	3.341 (1)	Mo1—Mo2	3.333 (1)
Pt—Mo2	3.343 (1)	Mo1—Mo3	3.231 (1)
Pt—Mo3	3.342 (1)	Mo2—Mo4	3.240 (1)
Pt—Mo4	3.389 (1)	Mo3—Mo5	3.241 (1)
Pt—Mo5	3.327 (1)	Mo4—Mo6	3.220 (1)
Pt—Mo6	3.316 (1)	Mo5—Mo6	3.390 (1)
Pt—O15b†	2.001 (6)	Mo1—O23d	2.296 (5)
Pt—O19b†	2.010 (8)	Mo2—O24d	2.297 (5)
Pt—O21c†	2.003 (5)	Mo3—O23d	2.182 (6)
Pt—O22c†	2.006 (5)	Mo4—O24d	2.218 (7)
Pt—O23d	2.006 (7)	Mo5—O23d	2.309 (5)
Pt—O24d	2.013 (6)	Mo6—O24d	2.230 (5)
Mo1—O21c†	2.339 (8)	Mo2—O21c†	2.332 (6)
Mo5—O22c†	2.350 (7)	Mo6—O22c†	2.445 (6)
Mo1—O13b	1.924 (5)	Mo1—O2†	1.710 (7)
Mo1—O16b	1.929 (7)	Mo1—O5†	1.721 (9)
Mo2—O14b	1.963 (8)	Mo2—O3†	1.716 (7)
Mo2—O16b	1.909 (8)	Mo2—O8†	1.706 (8)
Mo3—O13b	1.950 (5)	Mo3—O4†	1.738 (6)
Mo3—O15b†	2.328 (8)	Mo3—O6†	1.71 (1)
Mo3—O17b	1.910 (6)	Mo4—O7†	1.721 (9)
Mo4—O14b	1.913 (6)	Mo4—O9†	1.700 (7)
Mo4—O18b	1.969 (6)	Mo5—O10†	1.717 (9)
Mo4—O19b†	2.351 (6)	Mo5—O11†	1.713 (6)
Mo5—O17b	1.949 (6)	Mo6—O1†	1.735 (6)

Mo5—O20b	1.925 (7)	Mo6—O12 <i>t</i>	1.701 (6)
Mo6—O18 <i>b</i>	1.942 (8)	Mo6—O20 <i>b</i>	1.917 (8)
O22 <i>c</i> · · · O18 <i>b</i> <sup>†</sup>	2.764 (7)	O21 <i>c</i> · · · O4 <sup>i</sup> <sup>ii</sup> <sup>‡</sup>	2.609 (9)
O15 <i>b</i> · · · O13 <i>b</i> <sup>ii</sup> <sup>‡</sup>	2.783 (9)	O19 <i>b</i> · · · O1 <i>t</i> <sup>‡</sup>	2.742 (8)
Mo1—Pt—Mo2	59.82 (2)	Mo1—Pt—Mo4	117.36 (2)
Mo1—Pt—Mo5	84.78 (2)	Mo2—Pt—Mo6	82.75 (2)
Mo3—Pt—Mo4	173.55 (2)	Mo5—Pt—Mo6	61.38 (2)
Mo2—Mo1—Mo5	89.06 (2)	Mo1—Mo2—Mo6	91.67 (2)
Mo1—Mo5—Mo6	89.31 (2)	Mo2—Mo6—Mo5	89.92 (2)
O15 <i>b</i> —Pt—O23 <i>d</i>	82.1 (3)	O15 <i>b</i> —Pt—O24 <i>d</i>	177.0 (2)
O21 <i>c</i> —Pt—O22 <i>c</i>	170.0 (2)	O19 <i>b</i> —Pt—O23 <i>d</i>	175.9 (2)
O23 <i>d</i> —Pt—O24 <i>d</i>	95.9 (3)	O19 <i>b</i> —Pt—O24 <i>d</i>	81.7 (3)
O23 <i>d</i> —Mo3—O15 <i>b</i>	71.3 (2)	O24 <i>d</i> —Mo4—O19 <i>b</i>	70.3 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, -y, -z$ ; (ii)  $1 - x, -y, -z$ .

<sup>†</sup> Indicates protonated O atom.

<sup>‡</sup> Interpolyanion hydrogen-bond distance.

The structure was solved by the heavy-atom method with UNICSIII (Sakurai & Kobayashi, 1979) and refined by block-diagonal least-squares methods. Figures were produced using ORTEP (Johnson, 1965). All computations were performed on a HITAC M-680H computer at the Computer Centre of the University of Tokyo.

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Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: DU1074). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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