

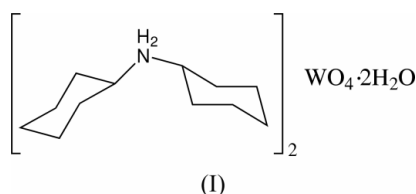
Bis(dicyclohexylammonium) tungstate dihydrate,  $[\text{NH}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11})_2]_2[\text{WO}_4] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Wenhua Bi, Daofeng Sun,  
Rong Cao,\* Jiutong Chen and  
Maochun HongState Key Laboratory of Structural Chemistry,  
Fujian Institute of Research on the Structure of  
Matter, Fuzhou, Fujian 350002, People's  
Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: whbi@ms.fjirsm.ac.cn

The crystal structure of the title complex is built of dicyclohexylammonium cations,  $[\text{NH}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11})_2]^+$ , orthotungstate dianions,  $[\text{WO}_4]^{2-}$ , and lattice water molecules. The cations and coordinated water molecules occupy special positions on twofold axes; the tetrahedral orthotungstate dianion is located on a  $\bar{4}$  axis. Hydrogen bonds involving all N- and O-bound H atoms link the cations, anions and water molecules into an infinite three-dimensional aggregate. The crystal is isostructural with its molybdenum analog [Thiele & Fuchs (1979). *Z. Naturforsch. Teil B*, **34**, 145–154].

Received 26 June 2002  
Accepted 30 September 2002  
Online 5 October 2002

## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293 \text{ K}$   
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.008 \text{ \AA}$   
H-atom completeness 93%  
 $R$  factor = 0.020  
 $wR$  factor = 0.046  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.1For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

## Experimental

$\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.099 g, 0.3 mmol) was dissolved in a 20 ml mixture of ethanol and water (1:1) and the solution was placed in the bottom of a tube. Then a solution of dicyclohexylamine (0.1 ml, 0.5 mmol) in 10 ml methanol was carefully layered on top and the tube was kept in the dark. After about 10 d, colorless crystals were obtained in 66% yield.

## Crystal data

$(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{24}\text{N})_2[\text{WO}_4] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $M_r = 648.54$   
Tetragonal,  $I\bar{4}2d$   
 $a = 12.7053 (8) \text{ \AA}$   
 $c = 17.6737 (15) \text{ \AA}$   
 $V = 2853.0 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 4$   
 $D_x = 1.500 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
Cell parameters from 109  
reflections  
 $\theta = 2.0\text{--}25.0^\circ$   
 $\mu = 4.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$   
Prism, colorless  
 $0.45 \times 0.15 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

## Data collection

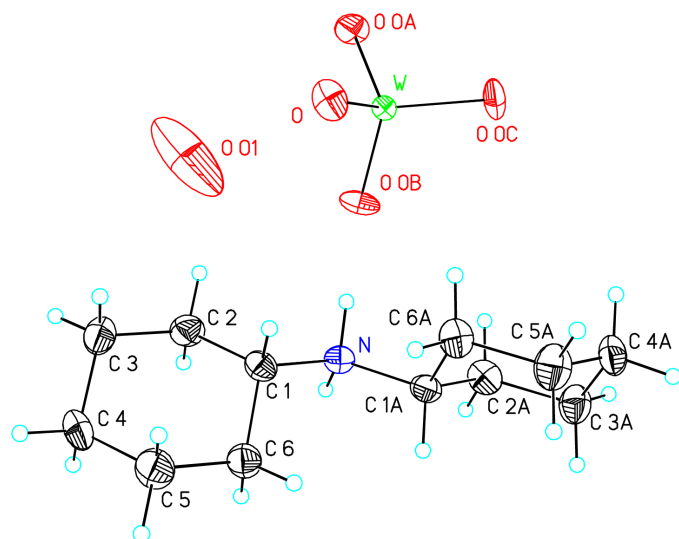
Siemens SMART CCD  
diffractometer  
 $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.756$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.000$   
3260 measured reflections

1243 independent reflections  
1106 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$   
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 15$   
 $k = -14 \rightarrow 9$   
 $l = -19 \rightarrow 20$

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.020$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.046$   
 $S = 1.05$   
1243 reflections  
77 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0129P)^2 + 8.2983P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.78 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.50 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
Extinction correction: *SHELXTL*  
Extinction coefficient: 0.00374 (15)  
Absolute structure: Flack (1983),  
535 Friedel pairs  
Flack parameter = 0.020 (19)



**Figure 1**  
The cation, anion and water molecule of the title complex, shown with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

All H atoms (with the exception of water H atoms) were generated geometrically and allowed to ride on their parent atoms. The unique water H atom was not located.

Data collection: *SMART* (Siemens, 1994); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Siemens, 1994); data reduction: *SAINTE* (Siemens, 1994); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Siemens, 1996); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

This work was supported by the Natural Science Foundation of China and the Natural Science Foundation of Fujian Province.

## References

- Flack, H. D. (1983). *Acta Cryst.* **A39**, 876–881.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). *SADABS*. University of Göttingen, Germany.  
 Siemens (1994). *SMART* and *SAINTE*. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
 Siemens (1996). *SHELXTL*. Version 5.03. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
 Thiele, A. & Fuchs, J. (1979). *Z. Naturforsch. Teil B*, **34**, 145–154.