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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 KMean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.031 \text{ Å}$ R factor = 0.068 wR factor = 0.181 Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.4

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.

$[(C_2H_5)_4N]_4[Mo_8O_{26}]$: a redetermination and correction

The title compound, tetraethylammonium hexa- μ_3 -oxo-hexa- μ_2 -oxo-tetradecaoxooctamolybdate, contains discrete centrosymmetric α -[Mo₈O₂₆]⁴⁻ anions and, for charge compensation, four tetraethylammonium cations per anion. The compound reported by Lu, Haung, Huang & Haung [(1989). *Jiegou Huaxue*, **8**, 23–26] is evidently isostructural with the title compound, although Lu *et al.* formulated their phase as having a composition of {[(C₂H₅)₄N]⁺}₂·2H⁺·[Mo₈O₂₆]⁴⁻. Received 17 August 2005 Accepted 24 August 2005 Online 31 August 2005

Comment

Single crystals of the title compound, (I), were formed inadvertently in one of our exploratory hydrothermal syntheses aimed at new oxides in the quaternary (C₂H₅)₄N/Mo/Sb/O system. Compound (I) contains discrete centrosymmetric α - $[Mo_8O_{26}]^{4-}$ anions (Fig. 1) and, contrary to the previous incorrect formulation (Lu et al., 1989), four tetraethylammonium (TEA) cations for charge compensation. The structure reported by Lu et al. (1989) is evidently the same as they formulated its composition (I), but as $\{[(C_2H_5)_4N]^+\}_2 \cdot 2H^+ \cdot [Mo_8O_{26}]^{4-}$, *i.e.* containing two only TEA cations and two protons, the latter occurring in unspecified locations.



The α form of the $[Mo_8O_{26}]^{4-}$ anion is one of no fewer than eight structural modifications of this species (Allis *et al.*, 2004). The α form consists of a ring of six edge-shared MoO₆ octahedra, bicapped by two MoO₄ tetrahedra. The values of the molybdenum/oxygen bond lengths and angles in (I) agree with those reported for other α - $[Mo_8O_{26}]^{4-}$ anions in the literature (Fuchs & Hartl, 1976; Day *et al.*, 1977; Hsieh *et al.*, 1987; Burkholder & Zubieta, 2005).

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Experimental

A mixture of $(C_2H_5)_4$ NOH (Fluka, 0.43 ml, 2.92 mmol), MoO₃ [Paxmy (India), 0.4236 g, 2.94 mmol], Sb₂O₃ [E-Merck (India), 0.1429 g, 0.490 mmol] and water (4.2 ml) was heated at 498 K in a 23 ml Teflon-lined acid digestion bomb for 3 d and the oven was then switched off. Colourless needle-shaped cyrstals of (I) were recovered from the bomb along with a yellow powder of unidentified composition. The initial and final pH values were 10 and 6, respectively. No attempts were made to synthesize (I) as a single phase.

Crystal data

 $\begin{array}{l} (C_8H_{20}N)_4[Mo_8O_{26}]\\ M_r = 1704.52\\ Monoclinic, P2_1/n\\ a = 11.836 (6) Å\\ b = 20.032 (7) Å\\ c = 12.089 (12) Å\\ \beta = 105.04 (7)^\circ\\ V = 2768 (3) Å^3\\ Z = 2 \end{array}$

Data collection

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Enraf–Nonius CAD-4
diffractometer
\omega–2\theta scans
Absorption correction: \psi scan
(North et al., 1968)
T_{min} = 0.550, T_{max} = 0.693
5097 measured reflections
4851 independent reflections
3807 reflections with I > 2\sigma(I)
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Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.068$ $wR(F^2) = 0.181$ S = 1.184851 reflections 316 parameters H-atom parameters constrained $D_x = 2.045 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K α radiation Cell parameters from 25 reflections $\theta = 10-15^{\circ}$ $\mu = 1.83 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 293 (2) K Block cut from needle, colourless $0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$

 $\begin{aligned} R_{\rm int} &= 0.020\\ \theta_{\rm max} &= 25.0^\circ\\ h &= 0 \rightarrow 14\\ k &= 0 \rightarrow 23\\ l &= -14 \rightarrow 13\\ 2 \mbox{ standard reflections}\\ frequency: 60\mbox{ min}\\ intensity decay: none \end{aligned}$

 $w = 1/[\sigma^{2}(F_{o}^{2}) + (0.0376P)^{2} + 76.2716P]$ where $P = (F_{o}^{2} + 2F_{c}^{2})/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{max} = 2.70 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ $\Delta\rho_{min} = -1.07 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

H atoms were placed in calculated positions $[C-H = 0.96 (CH_3)$ and 0.97Å (CH₂)] and assigned $U_{iso}(H)$ values of 1.2 and 1.5 times $U_{eq}(C)$ for CH₂ and CH₃ groups, respectively. The highest peak and deepest hole in the final difference map are located 0.99 Å from Mo2 and 1.64 Å from O7, respectively.

Data collection: CAD-4 Software (Enraf-Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: CAD-4 Software; data reduction: XCAD4 (WinGX;



Figure 1

View of the α -[Mo₈O₂₆]⁴⁻ anion in (I), showing 50% displacement ellipsoids. [Symmetry code: (i) 1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z.]

Farrugia, 1999); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS86* (Sheldrick, 1985); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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