

# Tris(ethylenediammonium) bis[(2-aminoethyl)ammonium] bis[bis( $\mu_5$ -hydrogen phosphato)penta- $\mu_2$ -oxido-decaoxido-pentamolybdenum(VI)] decahydrate

Jing Lu,\* Hao Song, Da-Qi Wang and Mei-Ju Niu

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng 252059, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: lujing@lcu.edu.cn

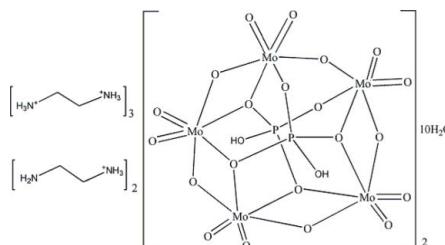
Received 13 April 2010; accepted 27 April 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 298$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C-C}) = 0.012$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.041;  $wR$  factor = 0.114; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.3.

The title compound,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2)_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_9\text{N}_2)_2[\text{Mo}_5(\text{HPO}_4)_2\text{O}_{15}] \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , was prepared under hydrothermal conditions at pH 5.0. The structure contains mono- and diprotonated ethylenediamine cations,  $[\text{Mo}_5\text{O}_{15}(\text{HPO}_4)_2]^{4-}$  anions and uncoordinated water molecules. The  $[\text{Mo}_5\text{O}_{15}(\text{HPO}_4)_2]^{4-}$  heteropolyoxometallate anion is made up of five  $\text{MoO}_6$  octahedra sharing an edge and forming a ring, which is closed by common corners of the terminal  $\text{MoO}_6$  octahedron. The ring is topped on both sides by two slightly distorted  $\text{PO}_4$  tetrahedra, sharing three corners with three  $\text{MoO}_6$  octahedra. The terminal oxygen atoms of the  $\text{PO}_4$  units are protonated. Together with the anions, the water molecules and the ethylenediammonium cations are involved in  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonding, forming a three-dimensional supramolecular network.

## Related literature

For background to polyoxometalates, see: Coronado & Gomez-Garcia (1998); Niu *et al.* (2009); Ruether *et al.* (2003). For the structure of  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2)_2[\text{Mo}_5\text{O}_{15}(\text{HPO}_4)_2]$ , see: Sun *et al.* (2003). For structures containing the  $[\text{Mo}_5\text{O}_{15}(\text{PO}_4)_2]^{6-}$  anion, see: Gong *et al.* (2006); Skibsted *et al.* (2000). For the bond-valence method, see: Brown (2002).



## Experimental

### Crystal data

$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2)_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_9\text{N}_2)_2 \cdot [\text{Mo}_5(\text{HPO}_4)_2\text{O}_{15}] \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\beta = 73.119 (1)^\circ$
$M_r = 2312.06$	$\gamma = 77.978 (1)^\circ$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$V = 1516.2 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$
$a = 10.0045 (11) \text{ \AA}$	$Z = 1$
$b = 10.6625 (12) \text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$c = 15.1884 (19) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 2.23 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 87.405 (2)^\circ$	$T = 298 \text{ K}$
	$0.38 \times 0.34 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}$

### Data collection

Siemens SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	7582 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan ( <i>SADABS</i> ; Sheldrick, 1996)	5253 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.485$ , $T_{\max} = 0.554$	4015 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$

### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$	5 restraints
$wR(F^2) = 0.114$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.04$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.28 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
5253 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.07 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
396 parameters	

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
N5—H5E···O20 <sup>i</sup>	0.90	2.66	3.075 (8)	109
N5—H5E···O28 <sup>ii</sup>	0.90	2.01	2.796 (9)	144
N5—H5D···O10	0.89	2.45	3.069 (8)	127
N5—H5D···O6	0.89	2.01	2.846 (8)	156
N5—H5C···O21 <sup>i</sup>	0.89	2.17	3.046 (8)	170
N4—H4E···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.89	1.93	2.806 (8)	167
N4—H4D···O12 <sup>iii</sup>	0.89	2.65	3.357 (8)	137
N4—H4D···O22 <sup>iii</sup>	0.89	2.60	3.099 (8)	116
N4—H4D···O4 <sup>iv</sup>	0.89	2.08	2.907 (8)	155
N4—H4C···O25	0.89	1.92	2.803 (8)	171
N3—H3D···O17 <sup>i</sup>	0.87	2.25	3.117 (8)	176
N3—H3C···O15 <sup>iv</sup>	0.89	1.87	2.732 (7)	162
N2—H2E···O23 <sup>iii</sup>	0.90	2.56	3.030 (8)	113
N2—H2E···O5 <sup>v</sup>	0.90	1.84	2.699 (8)	159
N2—H2D···O20 <sup>v</sup>	0.89	2.14	2.924 (8)	146
N2—H2C···O6 <sup>iii</sup>	0.90	2.49	3.310 (8)	151
N2—H2C···O12 <sup>iii</sup>	0.90	2.35	3.084 (8)	139
N1—H1C···O7 <sup>iv</sup>	0.90	2.46	3.259 (8)	149
N1—H1C···O16 <sup>iv</sup>	0.90	2.28	3.011 (8)	138
N1—H1B···O28 <sup>vi</sup>	0.89	1.93	2.819 (8)	173
N1—H1A···O5 <sup>v</sup>	0.90	1.92	2.772 (8)	159
O28—H28B···O23 <sup>vii</sup>	0.86	2.39	3.157 (8)	149
O28—H28A···O27	0.84	2.31	2.740 (10)	112
O27—H27B···O17 <sup>i</sup>	0.87	2.46	2.912 (10)	113
O27—H27B···O22 <sup>vii</sup>	0.87	2.11	2.916 (10)	155
O27—H27A···O10 <sup>viii</sup>	0.87	2.03	2.875 (9)	163
O26—H26B···O19 <sup>i</sup>	0.84	2.40	3.064 (8)	136
O26—H26B···O17 <sup>i</sup>	0.84	2.36	2.874 (8)	120
O26—H26A···O14	0.84	2.11	2.858 (8)	148
O25—H25B···O21 <sup>i</sup>	0.84	1.97	2.808 (7)	170
O25—H25B···O4 <sup>i</sup>	0.84	2.57	3.083 (7)	120
O25—H25A···O11	0.85	1.93	2.745 (7)	163
O24—H24B···O25 <sup>viii</sup>	0.86	2.08	2.868 (9)	151
O24—H24A···O1 <sup>iv</sup>	0.86	1.97	2.795 (8)	159
O5—H5F···O28 <sup>ii</sup>	0.84	2.02	2.845 (8)	168
O1—H1F···N3 <sup>ix</sup>	0.85	2.18	2.766 (8)	126

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x - 1, y, z$ ; (ii)  $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$ ; (iii)  $-x + 1, -y + 2, -z + 1$ ; (iv)  $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$ ; (v)  $x - 1, y, z + 1$ ; (vi)  $x, y, z + 1$ ; (vii)  $x - 1, y - 1, z$ ; (viii)  $x, y - 1, z$ ; (ix)  $x + 1, y, z$ .

Data collection: *SMART* (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve

# metal-organic compounds

structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

This work was supported by the Doctoral Foundation of Liaocheng University (No. 31805).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: WM2326).

## References

- Brown, I. D. (2002). *The Chemical Bond in Inorganic Chemistry – The Bond Valence Model*. IUCr monographs on Crystallography, No. 12. Oxford University Press.
- Coronado, E. & Gomez-Garcia, C. J. (1998). *Chem. Rev.* **98**, 273–296.
- Gong, Y., Hu, C., Li, H., Tang, W., Huang, K. & Hou, W. (2006). *J. Mol. Struct.* **784**, 228–238.
- Niu, J., Wang, K., Chen, H., Zhao, J., Ma, P., Wang, J., Li, M., Bai, Y. & Dang, D. (2009). *Cryst. Growth Des.* **9**, 4362–4372.
- Ruether, T., Hultgren, V. M., Timko, B. P., Bond, A. M., Jackson, W. R. & Wedd, A. G. (2003). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **125**, 10133–10143.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). *SADABS*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.
- Siemens (1996). *SMART* and *SAINT*. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Skibsted, J., Brorson, M., Villadsen, J. & Jakobsen, H. J. (2000). *Inorg. Chem.* **39**, 4130–4136.
- Sun, Q., Zhang, H., Huang, C., Sun, Q., Sun, R. & Wang, Y. (2003). *Acta Cryst. E* **59**, m729–m730.