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The Crystal Structure of Sodium Hexamolybdochromate(III) Octahydrate, $Na_3(CrMo_6O_{24}H_6) \cdot 8H_2O^{1,2}$

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The detailed structure of the heteropoly salt Na₆(CrMo₆O₂₄H₆)·8H₂O has been determined using three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The crystals are triclinic, space group $P\overline{I}$, with cell dimensions a = 10.9080 (4) Å, b = 10.9807 (4) Å, c = 6.4679 (2) Å, $\alpha = 107.594$ (2)°, $\beta = 84.438$ (2)°, and $\gamma = 112.465$ (3)° at 25°. There is one formula unit per unit cell. Final refinement by least-squares analysis with anisotropic temperature factors resulted in an *R* value of 3.3%. The anion has the same structure as the TeMo₆O₂₄⁶ – anion with excellent agreement of comparable bond distances. Charge balance and hydrogen-bonding arguments suggest that the hydrogen atoms of the anion are bonded to the oxygen atoms which are coordinated to the Cr atom. The anions are linked together through sodium octahedra and hydrogen bonding. No hydrogen atoms could be located directly, but a reasonable hydrogen-bonding scheme was inferred from short oxygen oxygen distances.

Introduction

Prior work³⁻⁷ has established the existence and probable isomorphism for the heteropoly 6-molybdo anions of the following central trivalent ions: Cr, Al, Fe, Co, Rh, and Ga. Recent work has shown that these anions have a -3 charge in solution^{4,8} and that the central ion is octahedrally coordinated.^{6.9,10} The observation that some of these salts could be completely dehydrated at moderate temperatures (200° or less) without, apparently, destroying the anion was originally interpreted⁴ as evidence that all of the water in these salts was merely water of crystallization. This conclusion led to the postulation of an erroneous dimeric structure.4 However, later work by some of the same workers⁸ and others¹¹ definitely established the monomeric nature of the anion in solution. In 1960, Agarwala¹² investigated the 6-tungstonickelate(II) anion and concluded that this complex definitely contained constitutional water and had the formula $NiW_6O_{24}H_6^{4-}$. The heavy-atom arrangement was found to be consistent with the structure originally proposed by Anderson¹³ and later found by Evans¹⁴ in the TeMo₆O₂₄⁶⁻ anion. The similarity of the 6-tungsto and 6-molybdo anions, plus the evidence already cited concerning the

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(2) Paper presented in part at the American Crystallographic Association Meeting, Atlanta, Ga., Jan 1967.

(3) H. Struve, J. Prakt. Chem., 61, 449 (1854); J. G. Gentele, *ibid.*, 81, 413 (1860); E. Marckwald, Dissertation, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland, 1895; R. D. Hall, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 29, 692 (1907); G. A. Barbieri, Atti Accad. Naz. Lincei, Cl. Sci. Fis., Mat. Natur., Rend., [1] 23, 338 (1914); A. Rosenheim and H. Schwer, Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem., 89, 224 (1914).

(4) L. C. W. Baker, G. Foster, W. Tan, F. Scholnick, and T. P. McCutcheon, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 77, 2136 (1955).

(5) C. W. Wolfe, M. Block, and L. C. W. Baker, ibid., 77, 2200 (1955).

(6) G. A. Tsigdinos, Doctoral Dissertation, Boston University, 1961.

(7) O. W. Rollins and J. E. Earley, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 81, 5571 (1959).
(8) G. A. Tsigdinos, M. T. Pope, and L. C. W. Baker, Abstracts, 135th

(8) G. A. Isigninos, M. I. Pope, and L. C. W. Baker, Abstracts, 155th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Boston, Mass., April 1959, p 48M.

(9) P. Rây, A. Bhaduri, and B. Sarma, J. Indian Chem. Soc., 25, 51 (1948).

(10) V. Shimura, H. Ito, and R. Tsuchida, Nippon Kagaku Zasshi, 75, 560 (1954).

(11) E. Matijevic and M. Kerker, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 81, 5560 (1959).

(12) U. C. Agarwala, Doctoral Dissertation, Boston University, 1960.

(13) J. S. Anderson, Nature (London), 140, 850 (1937).

(14) H. T. Evans, Jr., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 70, 1291 (1948).

anion charge and monomeric nature, led Tsigdinos⁶ to conclude that the 6-molybdochromate anion and its isomorphs most probably had the Anderson–Evans structure or one very closely related to it, and his explanation of exchange mechanisms for these anions was based on the assumption of such a structure.

In view of the considerations of the confusing dehydration results and the importance of the work on the 6-molybdoheteropoly anions which depend on structural assumptions, it was felt that a complete X-ray structure determination of a member of this class of heteropoly compounds would be of value. The sodium salt of the hexamolybdochromate(II) anion, which has been described by Tsigdinos⁶ as Na₃(CrO₆Mo₆O_{15+n}-H_{2n}) \cdot (11 - n)H₂O, was chosen as a representative compound.

Experimental Section

Crystal Preparation .--- Large, well-formed single crystals of $Na_{3}(CrO_{6}MO_{6}O_{15+n}H_{2n}) \cdot (11 - n)H_{2}O$ were obtained using a slight modification of the procedure described by Tsigdinos.⁶ The pH of a solution containing 145 g of Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O in 300 ml of water was adjusted to 4.5 with concentrated HNO₃. A second solution was made by dissolving 40.0 g of Cr(NO₃)₃.9H₂O in 40 ml of water. Half of each solution was mixed together, and the mixture was boiled for 1 min and filtered while hot as recommended by Tsigdinos. The filtrate was set aside in a 1500-ml beaker covered with a ribbed watch glass. Cystallization started in 1 hr. The solution was allowed to stand for 2 weeks before the precipitate was filtered off and washed several times with cold water. Apparently too much evaporation had taken place because, along with the desired reddish purple crystals, some colorless crystals and some green crystals had, also, precipitated. However, there was no intergrowth of the three precipitates and the desired crystals were easily picked out and stored in sealed bottles.

The remaining halves of the original solutions were mixed together without heating and stored in a sealed bottle. Within 1 day reddish purple crystals were formed, and after 3 weeks a sizable crop had precipitated that was free of the unwanted products of the previous procedure. This crop was filtered off, washed with cold water, and stored in sealed bottles.

X-Ray powder patterns and single-crystal procession films showed the reddish purple products of the two procedures to be identical, and all further work was done using the uncontaminated crop.

An attempt was made to recrystallize some of the material

from water in an effort to get smaller, well-shaped crystals. The recrystallized product looked very much the same in color and general morphology, but X-ray examination showed it to be a new phase different from both the original compound and its dehydration products. This new phase is being investigated.

The original crystals readily lose water when exposed to the atmosphere and decompose to a pink powder. For the X-ray powder patterns the crystals were ground in Vaseline. For the single-crystal film work the crystals were coated with Canada balsam or shellac. This was found to be adequate protection for a few days but not for a long enough time to permit a complete set of intensity data to be obtained from one crystal. A small single crystal sealed in a thin-walled Pyrex capillary with some saturated mother liquor was protected indefinitely. This technique was used with the crystal from which the final X-ray intensity data were obtained.

Dehydration Results.—Weight loss was measured on ground samples exposed to the atmosphere at room temperature and on large crystals heated on a recording balance. The results confirm the presence of a total of 11 water molecules (weight loss: calcd, 16.1%; obsd, 16.0%) per empirical formula unit and indicate the existence of a stable, lower hydrate containing five molecules of water per empirical formula unit. The sample dried at room temperature attained constant weight after a weight loss approximating six molecules of water (weight loss: calcd, 8.8%; obsd, 8.4%). A recording balance trace (Figure 1) re-



Figure 1.—Weight loss (solid line) and temperature (dashed line) vs. time curves. The first break in the weight loss curve corresponds to the loss of six H₂O molecules and the second to the loss of five more H₂O molecules. One unit on the ordinate axis corresponds to a weight loss of 1 mg (weight loss curve) or 1-mV potential change across the Pt—Pt-10% Rh thermocouple (temperature curve). The abscissa is time increasing to the right. The heating rate was 6°/min. The center of the intermediate plateau is observed at 200° and the cessation of weight loss occurs at approximately 330°.

veals that the water is lost in two stages, with six water molecules being readily lost at temperatures of about 200° and five additional water molecules being lost at more elevated temperatures (about 300°). There appears to be no distinction between the loss of water of hydration and constitutional water in the second stage. X-Ray powder patterns show the lower hydrate to be a distinct crystalline phase.

Crystal Data

Morphology.—The rapidly grown crystals varied widely in morphology. Crystals which grew slowly or

had the opportunity to perfect themselves generally showed a tabular habit with a tendency to elongate in one direction. Referred to the unit cell used in this paper, the dominant form is $\{010\}$ and the secondary forms are $\{100\}$ and $\{001\}$. The direction of elongation is the *c* axis. The crystals have perfect (010) cleavage.

Unit Cell and Space Group.—The cell data are given in Table I. The crystals are triclinic. The unit cell directions indicated by the morphology were found to provide a convenient unit cell and this was adopted. The Laue symmetry and approximate unit cell dimensions were obtained from precession films. Final cell dimensions were determined from a least-squares refinement at 19 high-angle reflections $(2\theta > 150^\circ)$ measured at 25° on the goniostat using Ni-filtered Cu K α_1 radiation (λ 1.54051 Å). A 1° takeoff angle was used for these measurements.

TABLE I CRYSTAL DATA^a

 $\begin{array}{ll} a &= 10.9080 \ (4) \ \text{\AA} & \text{Space group } \mathrm{P}\overline{1} \\ b &= 10.9807 \ (4) \ \text{\AA} & \\ c &= 6.4679 \ (2) \ \text{\AA} & Z = 1 \\ \alpha &= 107.594 \ (2)^{\circ} & \text{Density (obsd)} = 2.950 \ \text{g/cm}^{\$} \\ \beta &= 84.438 \ (2)^{\circ} & \text{Density (calcd)} = 2.995 \ \text{g/cm}^{\$} \\ \gamma &= 112.465 \ (3)^{\circ} \end{array}$

^a Values in parentheses are the standard deviation as computed by the least-squares program and refer to the last decimal place.

The crystals were tested for a piezoelectric effect with negative results, suggesting that the probable space group is $P\overline{1}$ rather than P1. The space group was assumed to be $P\overline{1}$ and the successful structure determination proved this assumption to be correct.

Density measurements (Table I), made on a Berman microbalance using toluene as the immersion liquid, established that there is one formula unit per unit cell.

Collection and Reduction of Intensity Data

Single-crystal intensity data were obtained using the stationary-crystal, stationary-counter method. The crystal used was a fragment roughly approximating a rectangular prism with dimensions of $0.203 \times 0.224 \times$ 0.294 mm. It was sealed in a thin-walled Pyrex capillary (0.03-mm wall thickness) with the long direction approximately parallel to the capillary axis. Complete three-dimensional data to $2\theta = 60^{\circ}$ were measured with a General Electric counter diffractometer using molybdenum radiation (λ 0.71069 Å) and a β filter of 0.025-mm thick niobium. A 4° takeoff angle was used. The detector was a scintillation counter equipped with a pulse-height analyzer set to pass the central 90% of the Mo K α peak. Attenuation filters of niobium were used on all reflections for which the unattenuated peak intensity exceeded 20,000 counts/sec so that all measurements were within the linear response range of the equipment.

Angular settings were computed¹⁵ from the refined

⁽¹⁵⁾ The angular settings and data reduction to F values were done using programs written by F. A. Mauer of the National Bureau of Standards. All other computations were done with the appropriate programs of the X-Ray 63 system, Technical Report TR-64-6, Computer Science Center, University of Maryland, 1964.

TABLE II

Observed and Calculated Structure $\operatorname{Factors}^a$

$\begin{array}{c} 1+3+0\\ 1-5+4=718\\ 2-406=-380\\ 3-1331-1452\\ 4-705=796\\ 5-677=645\\ 5-677=645\\ 5-675=249\\ 7-1276=1324\\ 8-868=815\\ 9-81=105\\ 16-455=464\\ 11-867=864\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 683 584 6 157 -162 7 111 -130 8 524 612 9 388 385 10 171 -155 11 359 359 12 583 572 13 140 127 +-13.1 -2 164 -155		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 237 -236 4 19H 214 5 645 642 6 256 2:5 7 108 -102 8 460 471 9 693 709 10 57 70 11 36 -13 12 605 651 h/-11/-2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 246 234 6 142 -133 7 288 -276 8 111 104 9 488 475 10 62 -66 11 89 -96 12 362 346 13 229 233 H+-12+3 -4 384 34
12 94 -96 13 129 -117 14 505 559 4+1+0 7 501 482 8 6c -21 9 493 -461 10 9c 87 11 72 75 12 311 -303	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5^{-} -70^{-} -9^{-} 457^{-} 457^{-} -128^{-} -7^{-} 209^{-} -211^{-} -7^{-} 209^{-} -211^{-} -5^{-} 216^{-} 242^{-} -1261^{-} -5^{-} 517^{-} 517^{-} -1261^{-} -5^{-} 517^{-} 517^{-} -316^{-} -264^{-} -271^{-} 1027^{-} -2^{-} 768^{-} 750^{-} -336^{-} -14^{-} 28^{-} 2^{-} -311^{-} -6^{-} 682^{-} -690^{-} -1231^{-} 1^{-} 10^{-} 92^{-}	-1 37 -275 1 267 -259 2 222 -212 3 276 -280 4 ,180 -176 5 105 102 6 49 -29 7 159 -154 6 35• 22 9 201 -207	-0 134 -135 -9 178 478 -8 797 796 -7 32* 29 -6 416 -407 -5 766 768 -4 638 639 -3 213 -222 -2 531 513 -1 1442 1559 0 512 497	0 410 409 1 516 520 2 262 -274 3 55 60 4 569 590 5 34* 15 6 331 -322 7 220 219 8 391 389 9 81 -81 10 119 -113	-6 51 52 -5 175 156 -4 335 -336 -3 401 -407 -2 422 403 -1 235 -237 0 317 -329 1 446 -421 2 267 243 3 511 -505 4 449 -455	12 764 770 13 135 122 14 79 -71 14 79 -71 -4 275 -203 -3 312 -308 -2 130 -137 -1 159 -156 0 310 -309 1 66 50	$\begin{array}{c} +++4+-2\\ -11&187&-162\\ -9&219&220\\ -8&150&151\\ -7&389&-384\\ -5&51&-25\\ -5&415&404\\ -4&344&-329\\ -3&344&-328\\ \end{array}$	-3 258 -262 -2 194 -205 -1 185 -177 2 289 -296 1 35 5 2 148 148 3 34* -49 4 105 -106 5 70 87 6 222 -225 7 293 -298	-8 b34 h43 -7 257 +249 -5 341 340 -5 1186 1203 -4 120 -114 -3 280 -274 -2 827 857 -1 913 902 C 224 -244 1 127 -115 2 1222 1225	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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-7 191 -165 -6 215 -219 -5 821 623 -4 603 611 -3 636 -651 -2 146 141 -1 1105 1160 0 162 -217 1 766 -765 2 926 957	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 236 -248 6 390 377 7 1442 1588 8 111 113 9 328 -328 10 536 540 11 933 938 12 344 3 13 163 143 14 647 665	A 351 - 351 9 30 - 33 10 289 - 285 11 60 - 64 12 87 - 78 13 100 - 99 14 149 - 157 H:-8:-1 -8 65 - 60 -7 37 - 50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11 25J -230 12 392 385 13 822 827 14 143 145 15 140 -141 HJ-672 -9 240 -246 -8 74 -53 -7 165 -149	6 289 -298 9 216 -227 10 32* -14 11 213 -218 12 236 -233 13 67 -35 h/1*-2 7 200 -194 8 290 297	6 1151 1145 7 150 -140 8 194 -195 9 650 663 10 773 795 11 75 8t 12 35* 51 13 686 751 14 289 354	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11 121 43 12 112 -110 13 505 433 14 196 195 H, -8, 3 -8 304 -302 -7 96 -90 -6 181 181 -5 231 -234	13 143 -147 H+1+-3 7 753 743 8 879 893 9 51 42 10 33+ -12 11 609 625 12 451 474 13 223 -224
4 155 -196 5 121 -132 5 896 909 7 418 -424 8 454 -480 9 29* -6 10 321 327 11 371 -370 12 280 -277 13 219 215	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \end{array}, -2, -1 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ -13 & 135 \end{array} \\ 153 & -224 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ -12 & 253 & -224 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ -11 & 53 & 48 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ -10 & 199 & -210 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ -9 & 398 & -389 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ -9 & 398 & -389 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ -8 & 111 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ -7 & 28 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ -7 & 28 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ -6 & 507 \end{array} \\ -5 & 625 \end{array} $	+6 833 854 +5 337 332 +335 -321 -3 450 447 -2 664 684 -1 29* -3 0 365 -313 1 624 835 2 725 730 3 424 -425	-8 1209 1247 -7 376 365 -6 100 -117 -5 1105 1091 -4 1536 1624 -3 103 -94 -2 243 -217 -1 1250 1324 C 1451 1465 1 589 -566	-5 33* 55 -4 100 1168 -3 304 -312 -2 541 -543 -1 205 -202 0 346 -282 1 489 -487 2 304 261 3 204 155 4 433 -424	10 361 -335 11 129 126 12 335 343 13 169 -102 -7 972 973 -5 449 -430 -5 625 593 -4 1614 1500	-8 193 -199 -7 132 -113 -6 166 -159 -5 146 -159 -5 146 -141 -4 61 -34 -3 313 -303 -2 304 -228 -1 246 -252 0 229 -232 1 400 -416	-12 77 98 -11 732 741 -10 129 124 -9 223 -222 -6 742 708 -7 827 819 -6 271 -257 -5 254 238 -4 1465 1555 -3 361 359	-3 30: -21 -2 176 -166 -1 459 -457 C 281 -277 1 169 -157 2 362 -357 3 125 -137 4 365 -374 5 129 -138 6 492 -482	H+-13 -7 29* -22 -6 386 -391 -5 556 558 -4 379 387 -3 393 -392 -2 370 -388 -1 438 417 0 89 -96 1 300 *317
14 37* -50 15 284 -310 +	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-4 295 244 -3 262 232 -2 40010 -1 241 -230 9 562 562 1 62 74 2 963 -1001 3 18* 27 4 834 865 5 35 -20	4 28* -12 5 811 814 6 53 -17 7 370 -370 8 468 479 9 374 376 10 186 -182 11 160 -159 12 297 316 13 70 69 14 10 -34 14 10 -34 15 10 -34 15 10 -34 16 10 -159 16 10 -159 17 316 18 10 -159 18 20 -159 19 20 -159 18 20 -159 19 20 -159 19 20 -159 19 20 -159 19 20 -159 19 20 -159 10 20 -150 10 20 -1	2 395 379 3 1622 1762 4 324 288 5 720 -724 6 1103 1142 7 560 573 8 275 -280 9 29* 14 10 816 821 11 33* 17 13 23* 17	5 157 -163 6 512 486 7 427 -428 6 223 -222 9 143 136 10 194 174 11 383 -378 12 153 -153 13 310 299 14 124 115	-3 194 154 -2 192 130 +1 283 343 0 1311 1566 1 522 -514 2 207 -186 3 1565 1776 4 1194 1185 5 515 -501 6 805 794 7 794	2 149 131 3 370 366 4 331 -327 5 261 -272 6 215 209 7 236 -246 8 363 -371 9 32* -23 10 329 346 11 86 -75 12 15 -100	-2 364 -374 -1 661 674 0 1081 3124 1 116 55 2 199 181 3 2282 2564 4 1080 1082 5 217 -213 6 542 532 7 1235 1272 2 258	7 546 -535 8 197 -185 9 191 -191 10 261 -237 11 32* -56 12 165 -165 13 112 -117 14 155 -147 4,-93 233 323	2 A7 -Au 3 953 935 4 5A9 -5A1 5 632 -621 6 112 116 7 46 -50 P 524 -523 9 232 -523 9 232 -23h 10 113 126 11 216 -22b
-5 754 707 -4 1271 1528 -3 501 -501 -2 851 634 -1 2157 2522 0 496 515 1 229 -244 2 1493 1553 3 964 1063	7 1/0 109 9 203 10 128 -135 10 93 11 231 -235 11 7 12 36 -6 12 275 13 378 -22 13 522 14 143 -137 14 461 -14 143 -137 14 461 -5 140 122 143 -5 140 122 -3 20 73 -12 145 -3 20 73 -12 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B 452 -445 7 671 698 8 176 162 9 653 -624 10 284 291 11 546 558 12 33* 16 13 35* 2 14 394 407	HI-9	13 312 321 14 298 286 H,-3,2 -12 150 154 -11 520 523 -10 225 -219 -9 493 -483 -8 597 590 -7 70 705	15 156 -123 7 159 -265 -7 159 104 -5 227 226 -5 264 -255 -4 269 -254 -3 163 147 -2 110 99 -1 505 -548	7 505 521 8 574 -561 9 123 -153 10 667 704 11 279 209 12 164 -172 13 114 118 14 420 399 h:2:-2 13 83 -27	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 207 -2.3 9 97 -62 10 891 897 11 703 752 12 355 -40 13 250 226 14 512 606 		13 38 7 H-2+-3 -12 467 480 -11 668 658 -10 78 -79 -9 213 -200 -8 776 775 -7 622 619 -6 318 -304
5 113 97 6 1373 1437 7 1181 1218 8 302 -320 9 433 446 10 1113 1161 11 85 -97 12 147 ~151 13 565 567 14 469 475	-2 72 54 -10 286 0 333 325 -8 49 255 1 342 -346 -9 255 0 333 325 -8 49 1 360 399 -7 355 2 247 -249 -6 623 4 574 578 -4 97 5 93 70 -3 73 5 456 -346 -3 73 5 456 -346 -2 335 7 76 ni = 1477	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-12 130 131 -11 141 -125 -13 311 -299 -9 84 67 -7 366 -373 -6 256 -248 -5 523 495 -4 764 -758 -3 366 -374	5459 601 2 865 675 3 66 658 5 1)25 1158 6 474 450 7 51 -508 9 913 959 10 79 22	-6 422 -431 -5 896 858 -4 1443 1519 -3 109 96 -2 304 -294 -1 45 81 C 691 776 1 317 -324 2 287 248 3 1976 2238	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	H1-2/-2 -12 364 5 -11 513 517 -10 142 137 -9 470 4459 -8 450 444 -7 747 737 -6 327 -318 -5 266 250	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-10 89 -90 -9 457 -451 -8 127 -130 -7 98 91 -6 527 -512 -5 53 -48 -4 299 284 -3 244 20 -2 637 -550 -1 354 -321	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-5 1025 1027 -4 1609 1717 -3 300 298 -2 171 -183 -1 1076 1131 0 038 967 1 448 -474 2 174 198 3 1613 1663 4 603 567
15 199 -199 -11 399 25 -10 129 -132 -9 81 -60 -8 344 344 -7 74 -82 -6 487 -464 -5 211 -214 -9 34 -214	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-2 238 -250 -1 495 -469 0 691 -581 1 372 -379 2 60 9 3 75 -110 4 785 -792 5 533 -528 5 472 -351 7 371 -373	11 95 -83 12 543 579 13 399 445 14 203 -236 H/-10,-1 -5 75 -40 -4 141 -134 -2 42 -231 -2 122 117 -2 122 117	4 1129 1149 5 367 -398 6 1099 1131 7 1211 1273 8 233 -215 9 85 72 10 1000 1017 11 516 501 12 217 -211 13 255 241 14 756	10 365 -345 11 256 -249 12 87 -64 13 257 -258 14 135 -125 H,-10,2 -7 162 174 -6 725 728 -5 169 169 -1 167 -156	-4 1336 1400 -3 646 636 -2 407 -429 -1 552 542 0 420 409 1 19* -3 2 184 -167 3 1651 1724 4 1866 1914 5 465 -971 5 755 775	9 187 - 142 10 307 - 315 11 114 - 120 12 35* 0 13 124 - 131 - (+9)+2 - 6 680 684 - 5 266 276 - 4 137 - 141 - 3 45 457	C 170 185 1 140 -157 2 704 -705 3 574 637 4 1248 1239 5 568 -677 5 26* -48 7 577 570 8 354 -333 9 390 -343 10 334 -340	14 297 -291 ++-13+3 -5 297 273 -5 297 273 -4 223 -220 -3 379 377 -2 A00 A05 -1 171 164 0 176 -175 1 932 935	5 292 -280 6 785 780 7 1041 1038 8 345 -345 9 155 147 10 700 712 11 282 296 12 310 -325 13 284 286 Fr=3t=3
-3 402 +301 +2 273 +273 -1 1442 1513 0 750 741 1 549 +592 2 139 128 3 127 156 4 175 +156 5 542 -545 6 695 726	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 278 1 919 925 5 -520 2 139 127 5 -520 2 139 127 5 -55 4 654 650 9 27 5 796 811 6 161 -154 655 4673 6 161 765 4673 857 9 -150 4 673 857 9 -70 9 212 209 9 -10 10 291 -260	9 217 -222 10 208 -200 11 32* -29 12 237 -228 13 107 -117 14 113 -113 	-1	H-4+2 -12 111 -103 -11 91 -80 -10 89 -78 -9 403 -403 -8 186 -190 -7 239 -241 -6 300 -289 -5 311 -321	-3 789 795 -2 666 576 -1 241 -231 0 251 253 1 879 885 2 214 214 3 265 -256 4 759 755 5 744 734 5 97 -64	7 1256 1301 8 56 -42 9 353 -374 10 807 857 11 645 697 12 348 9 13 126 135 14 604 641 14 604 641	-2 864 876 -1 85 -14 0 60 -18 1 861 896 2 390 490 3 362 -370 4 282 279 5 777 783 6 324 35 7 181 -172	11 538 534 12 78 -80 13 58 56 14 447 437 H:-4:3 -11 159 -146 -12 194 -198 -9 161 172 -8 75 -77	2 703 686 3 180 -172 4 283 266 5 1169 1175 6 317 300 7 30* 19 8 749 741 9 737 725 10 89 -76 11 74 52	-11: 335 343 -10 128 -107 -9 354 -361 -R 315 302 -7 305 302 -7 305 302 -7 4 925 930 -3 255 247 -2 405 +417
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-9 563 559 -8 872 849 -7 245 -234 -6 299 -39 -5 1105 1128 -4 644 634 -3 697 -680 -2 812 603 +1 1339 1456 0 311 -316	16 188 191 11 141 -133 12 240 249 13 339 372 	-4 49 39 -5 427 -426 -2 610 -609 -1 290 -283 0 173 -138 1 144 -177 2 604 -592 3 399 365 4 363 317 5 1031 -1073	7 170 -169 8 713 708 9 262 278 10 321 -300 11 195 186 12 521 511 13 36+ 2 14 188 -176	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 575 585 9 472 485 10 212 -208 11 50 -70 12 454 474 13 384 35 -10:-22 -4 209 -222 -3 55 67	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 734 725 13 332 331 14 223 -226 H,-11/3 -5 65 65 -4 288 -245 -3 300 -297 -2 166 152 -1 111 +115	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
-10 60 -36 -9 3730 -8 314 -311 -7 111 -126	4 326 324 2 481 5 409 416 3 84 6 175 7184 4 854 7 36* 79 5 465 8 430 419 6 293	1 -474 0 34* -10 2 67 1 532 525 4 -837 2 305 304 9 -464 3 252 -249 3 -291 4 375 375	1 206 +232 2 631 646 3 888 844 4 813 -809 5 395 372	0 60 -47 1 111 -123 2 301 -296 3 168 -173 4 324 -42	6 147 -59 7 497 486 8 116 -121 9 377 -374 10 346 338	-5 190 195 -4 237 -241 -3 274 287 -2 575 674 -1 165 -162	-2 315 -315 +1 530 -547 0 395 353 1 245 -274 2 574 -665	-2 550 564 -1 123 116 0 205 -203 1 669 573 2 723 723	3 297 -305 4 645 -647 5 202 -206 6 481 -471 7 251 -264	0 246 -249 1 222 202 2 350 332 3 332 -330 4 31* -59	9 72 -86 10 761 837 11 552 563 12 297 -308

TABLE II (Continued;

10 10<	-100 1 2 557 - 552		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 $	140 12399 1239 1239	-5 304 -000 -3 314 -000 -4 -0 327 -000 -4 -0 327 -000 -1 2 235 -000 -1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			-1 0 1 25 08 - 7 8 9 1 12 3 1 14 7 15 7 24 14 25 08 1 25 7 14 1 15 7 24 14 25 08 1 25 7 15 7 15 15 7 15 7 15 7 15 7 15 7	4 300 304 5 300 304 6 307 725 7 107 700 100 100 700 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-119 1 692 701 -27 2 31 -35 505 783 787 505 1 783 787 505 - 1783 787 6 95 -84 -1 7 16 607 166 8 718 723 -128 9 364 43 -128 9 364	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	248 234 -2 344 248 234 -2 347 118 247 0 276	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 093 681 3 050 576 4 74 38 5 130 -143 6 bbu 007 7 350 357 8 269 -273 10 472 492 11 71 -61 415 -9 117 -109 9 166 611 -7 167 176	6 159 -152 7 149 156 8 513 500 9 79 77 10 202 -208 H:-12:5 -1 175 -159 0 97 94 1 577 542 2 210 206 3 127 -117 4 63 459 5 550 589 5 580 -43	1 122 119 37 - 25 3 236 - 240 5 77 77 6 269 - 266 7 307 - 307 2 213 - 215 3 146 - 147 7 381 389 5 186 195 5 371 - 377 7 211 207 6 269 282	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	H=-6-9 1 126 -132 2 320 334 3 332 338

^a The columns are, respectively, h, $10sF_0$, and $10F_0$, where s = 0.51007. An asterisk designated an unobservable reflection which has been assigned the estimated minimum observable F_0 .

cell dimensions and a wavelength of 0.710688 Å. Background readings were taken at $2\theta - \frac{1}{2}\Delta 2\theta$ and at $2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\Delta 2\theta$ where $\Delta 2\theta = 1.80 + 1.0 \tan \theta$ is the scan range recommended by Alexander and Smith.¹⁶ The counting time was 10 sec for a peak and each background. Two standard reflections were measured every 4 hr. The constancy of the standard reflection intensity indicated no deterioration of the crystal during the period of data collection. The scatter of the standards was within $\pm 1\%$ for a 13,000-cps peak and $\pm 2\%$ for a 3000-cps peak from their mean values.

To convert the observed peak intensities (I_p) to integrated intensities (I_i) , 21 strong reflections spanning the 2θ range were measured by the 2θ scan method. A curve of I_i/I_p vs. 2θ was prepared and utilized to obtain the conversion for each reflection.

A total of 3976 independent lattice points were measured resulting in a final set of data consisting of 3683 observed reflections $(I_{\rm p} > 2\sigma(I))$ and 293 unobserved reflections. The unobserved reflections were assigned intensities equal to $2\sigma(I)$ where $\sigma(I) = [P + (B_{\rm L} + B_{\rm H})/4]^{1/2}$. *P*, $B_{\rm L}$, and $B_{\rm H}$ are the counts at the peak, low-background, and high-background positions, respectively.

The intensity data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors but not for absorption. Based on a calculated linear absorption coefficient of 32.13 cm⁻¹ the maximum error due to absorption for the crystal size and shape used would be about 4% of the intensities, which was considered negligible.

Structure Determination and Refinement

The structure was readily solved by conventional Patterson and heavy-atom techniques. The assumption of PI symmetry and the limitation of one unit of $Na_3(CrMo_6O_{24}H_6) \cdot 8H_2O$ per unit cell require that the Cr atom and at least one Na atom must lie on centers of symmetry. Therefore, the Cr atom was placed at the origin. Approximate coordinates of the Mo atoms were readily derived from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. A structure factor calculation based on the Cr and Mo atoms supplied enough correct phases to compute a three dimensional electron density map which revealed all of the Na and O atoms. The structure was then refined by full-matrix least-squares techniques. The initial refinement using individual isotropic temperature factors converged to a conventional R value of 0.060 (computed for observed data only). A difference synthesis at this point gave no indication of misplaced atoms, but there were suggestions of appreciable anisotropic motion for some of the atoms. Consequently, the refinement was continued using individual anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms to a final R value of 0.033 (observed) data only).

The least-squares program minimized the quantity $\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)$.² Throughout the refinement the observed reflections were weighted as $w = 25.5/F_o$ for $F_o > 25.5$ and w = 1.0 for $F_o \le 25.5$ where F_o is the

scaled F_{o} obtainable from Table II. The values quoted in Table II are 10 times the scaled F_{o} . The unobserved reflections were weighted as w = 1.0 if $F_{o} > F(\min)$ and w = 0.0 if $F_{o} \leq F(\min)$ where $F(\min)$ is the structure factor derived from the assigned threshold intensity. All parameter shifts in the final cycle were less than the standard error. The atomic scattering factors used were O⁻, Na⁺, neutral Cr, and neutral Mo.¹⁷

An electron density difference map was computed based on the final anistropic parameters. It was essentially zero everywhere except for small areas of negative electron density $(-2 \text{ electrons}/\text{Å}^3)$ at the Cr and Mo positions which could indicate that these atoms should have been chosen to have some positive charge.

An examination of the final list of structure factors reveals that the very strong reflections all tend to have F_o lower than F_o which could indicate extinction effects. However, since these reflections received very small weights in the refinement, the application of an extinction correction would have negligible effects on the parameters. Therefore, the refinement was terminated at this point.

Results and Discussion

The final parameters resulting from the anisotropic least-squares refinement are listed in Table III (positional) and Table IV (thermal). The oxygen atoms have been numbered so that chemically similar atoms are grouped together. Anion oxygen atoms are O(1)



Figure 2.—View of the anion as projected onto the leastsquares best plane fitted to the Cr and Mo atoms. Large circles are oxygen atoms, small open circles are molybdenum atoms, and the small solid circle is the chromium atom. The oxygen atoms of the upper layer have been numbered to conform to the designations used in the present work.

through O(12) and the water molecules are O(13) through O(16). The anion oxygens are grouped so that O(1)-O(3) are each coordinated to one Cr and two Mo atoms, O(4)-O(6) are each coordinated to two Mo atoms, and O(7)-O(12) are each coordinated to

^{(17) &}quot;International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, pp 202, 210, 211.

TABLE III POSITIONAL PARAMETERS^a

Atom	x	У	Z
Cr	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mo(1)	0.27552(3)	-0.06622(3)	-0.00253(5)
Mo(2)	0.28333(3)	0.18775(3)	-0.18424(5)
Mo(3)	0.00896(3)	0.25164(3)	-0.18745(5)
Na(1)	0.5	0.0	0.5
Na(2)	0.4368(2)	-0.4761(2)	0.2798(3)
O(1)	0.1032(2)	-0.0218(3)	0.2137(4)
O(2)	0.1378(2)	-0.0316(3)	-0.2052(4)
O(3)	0.1096(2)	0.1956(2)	0.0359(4)
O(4)	0.1257(3)	-0.2381(3)	-0.0254(4)
O(5)	0.3346(3)	0.1285(3)	0.0352(4)
O(6)	0.1442(3)	0.1840(3)	-0.3545(4)
O(7)	0.0745(3)	-0.2336(3)	0.4139(5)
O(8)	0.3595(3)	-0.0690(3)	0.2036(6)
O(9)	0.3535(3)	-0.1189(3)	-0.2347(5)
O(10)	0.3737(3)	0.1349(4)	-0.3964(5)
O(11)	0.3685(3)	0.3616(3)	-0.0824(5)
O(12)	0.1016(3)	0.4217(3)	-0.0920(5)
O(13)	0.2303(3)	0.3739(3)	0.3982(5)
O(14)	0.1422(7)	-0.4243(5)	-0.4236(7)
O(15)	0.3199(5)	-0.3612(5)	0.1805(14)
O(16)	0.4737(4)	-0.3616(4)	-0.3354(6)

^a The standard error in parentheses after each parameter is for the last decimal place given and is derived from the fullmatrix refinement.

one Mo atom. A view of the anion projected onto the least-squares best plane fitted to the Cr and Mo atoms is shown in Figure 2. The anion has the Anderson-Evans^{13,14} configuration. The value of n in the formula as previously written⁶ is established as 3. Arguments presented below indicate the most likely sites for the anion hydrogen atoms are on the oxygens coordinated to the central Cr atom. On this basis the formula of the anion should be written Cr(OH)6M06O183-, although, for the present

work, it is written $CrMo_6O_{24}H_6^{3-}$ to retain the analogy with the prototype anion $TeMo_6O_{24}^{6-}$.

Structure Description .--- Views of the structure as projected down the c and a axes are depicted in Figures 3 and 4, respectively. The structure can be considered as consisting of columns of disk-like CrMo₆O₂₄H₆³⁻ groups stacked along the c axis. The plane of each disk is tilted so that it is very nearly parallel to the (2,8,11) plane. These stacks are held together primarily through the linkage provided by the bonding of anion oxygens to Na(1). The Na(1) coordination, also, links neighboring stacks along the a direction. Additional direct bonding in the c direction is provided by hydrogen bonding utilizing two-thirds of the hydrogen atoms associated with each anion. A chain of Na(2) octahedra, formed by sharing edges, runs parallel to the c axis through the center of the abface of the unit cell as shown in Figure 3. One of the shared edges of the chain consists of two anion oxygens, each from a different anion group, so that a linkage between stacks of anions is provided in the [110] direction. The Na(2) coordination is completed by water molecules. Further bonding along the anion stacks and between these stacks is provided by hydrogen bonding involving water molecules. One water molecule, O(14), is not coordinated to any cation and is held in the structure only through hydrogen bonds.

The resulting structure is consistent with the observed perfect cleavage parallel to (010). To cleave along this plane at y = 1/2 only one Na–O bond and four hydrogen bonds need to be broken for each unit cell. To cleave along any other plane a minimum of three Na-O bonds and more than four hydrogen bonds must be broken for each unit cell.

The structure is, also, consistent with the easy loss

	TABLE IV								
			THERMAL PARA	METERS ^a					
Atom	b 11	b_{22}	b 23	b_{12}	b 13	b 23			
Cr	0.00162(6)	0.00208(7)	0.00470(16)	0.00040(5)	-0.0006(8)	0.00088(8)			
Mo(1)	0.00226(3)	0.00313(3)	0.00887(8)	0.00095(2)	-0.00042(3)	0.00101(4)			
Mo(2)	0.00222(3)	0.00295(3)	0.00738(8)	0.00048(2)	0.00068(3)	0.00124(3)			
Mo(3)	0.00297(3)	0.00274(3)	0.00657(8)	0.00084(2)	-0.00021(3)	0.00139(3)			
Na(1)	0.0090(3)	0.0215(6)	0.0102(6)	0.0118(4)	0.0019(4)	0.0053(5)			
Na(2)	0.0056(2)	0.0060(2)	0.0145(5)	0.0006(1)	0.0001(2)	0.0038(2)			
O(1)	0.0023(2)	0.0028(2)	0.0042(5)	0.0010(2)	-0.0006(3)	0.0008(3)			
O(2)	0.0018(2)	0.0024(2)	0.0036(5)	0.0008(2)	0.0008(2)	0.0001(3)			
O(3)	0.0021(2)	0.0018(2)	0.0040(5)	0.0004(2)	-0.0002(2)	0.0005(3)			
O(4)	0.0024(2)	0.0024(2)	0.0070(6)	0,0007(2)	0.0008(3)	0.0008(3)			
O(5)	0.0022(2)	0.0024(2)	0.0091(6)	0.0001(2)	-0.0019(3)	0.0007(3)			
O(6)	0.0022(2)	0.0036(2)	0.0052(5)	0.0008(2)	0.0005(3)	0.0015(3)			
O(7)	0.0056(3)	0.0044(3)	0.0088(7)	0.0021(2)	-0.0020(4)	0.0015(3)			
O(8)	0.0043(3)	0.0053(3)	0.00156(8)	0.0011(2)	-0.0042(4)	0.0021(4)			
O(9)	0.0036(3)	0.0057(3)	0.0124(7)	0.0025(2)	0.0027(3)	0.0017(4)			
O(10)	0.0050(3)	0.0066(3)	0.0120(8)	0.0031(3)	0.0043(4)	0.0019(4)			
O(11)	0.0029(2)	0.0026(2)	0.0113(7)	-0.0002(2)	0,0002(3)	0.0015(3)			
O(12)	0.0044(3)	0.0027(2)	0.0117(7)	0.0005(2)	-0.0000(3)	0.0017(3)			
O(13)	0.0046(3)	0.0042(3)	0.0083(6)	0.0005(2)	0.0005(3)	0.0013(3)			
O(14)	0.0258(10)	0.0083(5)	0.0155(10)	0.0110(6)	0.0060(8)	0.0032(6)			
O(15)	0.0084(5)	0.0086(5)	0.0882(35)	0.0014(4)	-0.0098(11)	0.0144(11)			
O(16)	0.0056(3)	0.0058(3)	0.0177(9)	0.0012(3)	-0.0014(4)	-0.0005(5)			

^a Anisotropic thermal parameters as defined by: $\exp(-b_{11}h^2 - b_{22}k^2 - b_{33}l^2 - 2b_{13}hl - 2b_{13}hl - 2b_{23}kl)$. The standard errors as derived from the full-matrix refinement are given in parentheses and refer to the last decimal place given.



Figure 3.—View of the structure as projected down the *c* axis onto a plane normal to that axis. Open circles are water molecules and solid circles are Na atoms. Anion oxygens are at the octahedral corners or indicated by dots for hidden corners. Bonds to Na atoms are shown as solid lines. Postulated hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines with arrows to indicate the probable hydrogen donor (*i.e.*, $O - H \cdots O$ shown as $O \rightarrow --O$). Bond lines ending in arcs are to the indicated atom in the cell below. Bonding is indicated for unit cell contents between z = -0.5 and z = 0.5. Only atoms involved in indicated bonding have been numbered.

of water from the crystals. The first water molecules lost would probably be the O(14) molecules. These molecules are held in the crystal only by hydrogen bonds and lie in channels which are open to the (001)face. It is reasonable to expect that once the O(14)waters are gone, some rearrangement of Na coordination and hydrogen bonding takes place which permits other water molecules to escape.

Anion Details.—The complete list of metal-oxygen, oxygen-oxygen, and metal-metal distances and all angles with a metal vertex in the anion is given in Table V. Atoms with no superscript have parameters as given in Table III. Superscripted atoms have had their original positions transformed by the operation given in Table VI.

The Mo atoms closely approximate a regular planar hexagonal configuration with the Cr located in its center. The least-squares plane fitted to these atoms, expressed in fractional unit cell coordinates, is described by the equation 0.87445x + 3.6287y + 4.9772z = 0 The maximum deviation from this plane is

0.012 Å. The range of nearest neighbor Mo–Mo distances is 3.309-3.351 Å and the Cr–Mo distances vary from 3.303 to 3.349 Å. Each metal atom is coordinated by a distorted octahedron of oxygen atoms. The Mo atoms are all displaced from the centers of their octahedra toward the outer oxygens of the anion so that all metal-metal distances are increased over the values they would have in an undistorted configuration. The observed distortions from ideal octahedra are in accord with generally accepted structural principals¹⁸ and have been observed in several similar compounds.^{19–22}

The observed metal-oxygen distances are in good agreement with other reported values. The Cr–O distances vary from 1.968 to 1.986 Å which may be compared with the typical octahedral Cr^{3+} –O distance

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SODIUM HEXAMOLYBDOCHROMATE(III) OCTAHYDRATE



Figure 4.—View of the structure as projected down the a axis onto a plane normal to that axis. Atoms and bond conventions are the same as for Figure 3. The left side of the picture has been used to indicate probable hydrogen bonding and the Na atoms have not been shown. The right side has been used to indicate the Na coordination and O(14), which is not coordinated to an Na atom, has been omitted.

of 1.98 ± 0.08 Å.²³ The Mo-O distances fall into three ranges which depend on the oxygen coordination. The longest distances (2.243–2.347 Å, average 2.292 Å) are to oxygens coordinated to the Cr and two Mo atoms [O(1), O(2), O(3)]. Intermediate Mo-O distances (1.907–1.985 Å, average 1.939 Å) are to oxygens coordinated to two Mo atoms [O(4), O(5), O(6)]. The shortest distances (1.695–1.720 Å, average 1.707 Å) are to oxygens coordinated to only one Mo atom [O(7)-O(12)]. This same trend has been found in $TeMo_6O_{24}^{6-}$ ion where the comparable average Mo-O distances were found to be 2.299, 1.943, and 1.714 Å²¹ and in the $CeMo_{12}O_{42}^{8-}$ ion where average values of 2.28, 1.98, and 1.68 Å have been reported.²² Similar ranges have been reported for other molybdate structures containing octahedral MoO₆ groups joined by edge sharing, e.g., 1.67-2.56 Å in molybdenum bronzes^{24,25} and 1.67-2.33 Å in MoO₃.²⁶

The oxygen-metal-oxygen angles in the anion deviate widely from the 90° angle expected for an ideal octahedron, but this is simply a consequence of the distortions resulting from the outward displacements of the Mo atoms and the shortening of oxygen-oxygen distances of shared edges.

Sodium Coordination.—Both types of sodium atoms may be considered to be in distorted octahedral surroundings. The pertinent distances and angles are listed in Table VII.

The sodium on a center of symmetry, Na(1), is coordinated to anion oxygens exclusively and its octahedron is isolated from all other sodium polyhedra. Oxygens from four anions are coordinated by a single Na(1) ion.

A Na(2) octahedron includes a pair of anion oxygens, each from a different anion, and four water molecules. The Na(2) octahedra are linked by edge sharing, of centrosymmetrically related O(11) atoms and O(16) atoms, to form a chain parallel to the c axis.

The range of Na–O distances (2.307–2.536 Å) found in this structure is well within the range 2.25–2.78 Å found in other compounds²⁷ containing sodium coordinated to six oxygens.

Hydrogen Sites on the Anion.—The structure determination has established that the anion contains 24 oxygen atoms. From the known valence states of the various atoms in the anion and the net charge of the anion it is clear that six hydrogen atoms must be included in the anion. As expected, the hydrogen positions could not be observed even in the electron density difference map. However, the following considerations of possible hydrogen bonds and local charge distributions strongly support the conclusion that the anion hydrogen atoms are bonded to the oxygens which are coordinated to the Cr atom.

There is no evidence to suggest that the hydrogen atoms violate the symmetry of the crystal, so it can reasonably be assumed that there are only three anion hydrogen atoms in the asymmetric unit. It would appear reasonable, also, to expect the hydrogen atoms to be bonded to oxygen atoms that would be chemically equivalent in the isolated anion. There are three such sets. In the asymmetric unit O(1), O(2), O(3) form

⁽²³⁾ See ref 17, p 266.

⁽²⁴⁾ J. Graham and A. D. Wadsley, Acta Crystallogr., 20, 93 (1966).

⁽²⁵⁾ N. C. Stephenson and A. D. Wadsley, ibid., 18, 241 (1965).

⁽²⁶⁾ L. Kihlborg, Ark. Kemi, 21, 357 (1963).

⁽²⁷⁾ See ref 17, p 258.

	TABLE V:	ANION COORDINATION ^a	
Dista	nces	Angles	
		Around Cr	
Cr-O(1)	1.986(3)	O(1) - Cr - O(2)	85.12 (11
Cr = O(2)	1.968 (3)	$O(1) - Cr - O(2)^{1}$	94.88 (11
O(1)=O(3)	1.972(2) 2.674(4)	O(1) = Cr = O(3)	95,25 (11
$O(1) = O(2)^{1}$	2.913(4)	O(2) = Cr = O(3)	83 58 (10
O(1) - O(3)	2.924(5)	$O(2) \sim Cr - O(3)!$	96.42 (10
O(1)-O(3)1	2,667 (3)		
O(2) - O(3)	2.626(4)		
$O(2) - O(3)^{1}$	2,937 (3)		
	А	round Mo(1)	
Mo(1)-O(1)	2.347 (3)	O(1)-Mo(1)-O(2)	70,46 (10)
Mo(1)-O(2)	2.289 (3)	O(1)-Mo(1)-O(4)	70.53 (10)
Mo(1) = O(4) Mo(1) = O(5)	1.943(2) 1.096(2)	O(1) - Mo(1) - O(5)	81.20 (11)
$M_0(1) = O(3)$ $M_0(1) = O(8)$	1.920(3) 1.703(4)	O(2) = MO(1) = O(8)	90.20 (14) 82 45 (19)
Mo(1) = O(0) Mo(1) = O(9)	1.708(3)	O(2) - MO(1) - O(4)	72.03(11)
O(1)-O(2)	2.674(4)	O(2) - Mo(1) - O(9)	89.01 (15)
O(1)-O(4)	2,499(4)	O(4)-Mo(1)-O(8)	98.00 (14)
O(1) - O(5)	2.799(4)	O(4)-Mo(1)-O(9)	98.34(12)
O(1)-O(8)	3.024(5)	O(5) - Mo(1) - O(8)	101.34 (14)
O(2) - O(4)	2.801(5)	O(5) - Mo(1) - O(9)	101.74(14)
O(2) = O(3) O(2) = O(9)	2,490(3) 2,832(5)	O(8)~MO(1)~O(9)	105.67 (18)
O(4) - O(8)	2.757(4)		
O(4)-O(9)	2.767(4)		
O(5)-O(8)	2.811(6)		
O(5)-O(9)	2.822 (4)		
O(8)-O(9)	2.722 (5)		
	A	round Mo(2)	
Mo(2)- $O(2)$	2.294(2)	O(2)~Mo(2)~O(3)	70.23 (9)
Mo(2) - O(3)	2,270(3)	O(2) - Mo(2) - O(5)	71.77 (10)
Mo(2) - O(5) Mo(2) - O(6)	1,934(4) 1.941(2)	O(2) - Mo(2) - O(6) O(2) - Mo(2) - O(10)	81.96 (11)
Mo(2) = O(0) Mo(2) = O(10)	1.699(4)	O(3) - MO(2) - O(10)	83 79 (12)
Mo(2)-O(11)	1.716 (3)	O(3)-Mo(2)-O(6)	71.95 (11)
O(2)-O(3)	2.626 (4)	O(3)-Mo(2)-O(11)	92.03 (11)
O(2) - O(5)	2.496 (3)	O(5)-Mo(2)-O(10)	100.69 (17)
O(2) - O(6)	2.790 (5)	O(5)-Mo(2)-O(11)	98.47 (14)
O(2) = O(10) O(2) = O(5)	2,941 (4)	O(6) - Mo(2) - O(10) O(6) - Mo(2) - O(11)	96.91 (16)
O(3) = O(3)	2,819(3) 2,488(4)	O(0) = MO(2) = O(11) O(10) = Mo(2) = O(11)	101.20(13) 105.18(14)
O(3) - O(11)	2.894(4)		
O(5)-O(10)	2.801(5)		
O(5) - O(11)	2,768 (5)		
O(6) - O(10)	2,729(5)		
O(6) = O(11) O(10) = O(11)	2,829(4) 2,712(4)		
0(10) 0(11)	2,112 (1)	136-(9)	
$M_{0}(2) = O(1)^{1}$	A 206 (2)	round $Mo(3)$	71 80 (0)
$M_0(3) = O(1)^4$	2,243(3)	$O(1)^{1}-MO(3)-O(3)$ $O(1)^{1}-MO(3)-O(3)$	72,05(10)
Mo(3)-O(4)1	1,907 (3)	$O(1)^{1}-Mo(3)-O(6)$	82.83 (10)
Mo(3) - O(6)	1,985 (3)	O(1)1-Mo(3)-O(7)1	90.67 (13)
Mo(3)-O(7)1	1.720 (4)	$O(3)-Mo(3)-O(4)^{1}$	84.00 (12)
Mo(3) - O(12)	1.695 (3)	O(3) - Mo(3) - O(6)	71.82(11)
$O(1)^{1} - O(3)$	2,667 (3)	O(3) - MO(3) - O(12)	92.84 (14)
$O(1)^{1} - O(6)$	2.848(3)	$O(4)^{1-MO(3)-O(1)}$	99.05 (13)
$O(1)^{1}-O(7)^{1}$	2,893 (5)	$O(6) - Mo(3) - O(7)^{1}$	94.50 (14)
O(3)-O(4) ¹	2.788(4)	O(6)-Mo(3)-O(12)	100.27 (13)
O(3)-O(6)	2.488 (4)	$O(7)^{1}-Mo(3)-O(12)$	105.96 (17)
O(3)-O(12)	2.877 (5)		
$O(4)^{1} - O(7)^{1}$	2.831(4)		
O(4) = O(12) $O(6) = O(7)^{1}$	2,726 (5)		
O(6) - O(12)	2.830 (4)		
O(7)1-O(12)	2.727 (4)		
	ז	Metal-Metal	
Cr-Mo(1)	3.3488 (4)	Mo(1)-Cr-Mo(2)	59.34(1)
Cr-Mo(2)	3.3352 (3)	Mo(2)-Cr- $Mo(3)$	60.17(1)
Cr-Mo(3)	3,3031 (4)	Mo(3)-Cr-Mo(1)1	60,49 (1)
Mo(1) - Mo(2)	3,3085 (5)	•	
Mo(2) = Mo(3) $Mo(3) = Mo(1)^{1}$	3.3279 (b) 3.3510 (4)		

^c Distances (Å) and angles (deg) within the anion. The standard deviations are given in parentheses and were computed using only the diagonal terms of the error matrix. The values refer to the last significant figure quoted. Some oxygen-oxygen distances have been repeated in order to group the complete environment around each cation. The superscripts on the atom designations refer to the operations as given in Table VI. Atoms without superscripts have the parameters listed in Table III.

TABLE VI Parameter Transformations^a

Su

Distances

perscript		Transformation	
1	-x	- y	z
2	x	У	1 + z
3	1 - x	- y	-z
4	x	1 + y	z
5	1 - x	1 - y	-z
6	x	1 + y	1 + z
7	1 - x	-y	1 - z
8	x	У	-1 + z
9	-x	-1 - y	-1 - z
10	-x	1 - y	- z

 a Transformations used in obtaining distances and angles. The x, y, z values are those listed in Table III.

TABLE VII

SODIUM COORDINATION^a

Angles

	A	ound Na(1)	
Na(1) - O(8)	2.324 (4)	O(8)-Na(1)-O(9) ²	103.76(11)
Na(1)-O(9) ²	2,536 (3)	O(8)-Na(1)-O(10) ²	75.53 (12)
$Na(1) - O(10)^2$	2,307 (4)	O(8)-Na(1)-O(9)*	76.24 (11)
$O(8) - O(9)^{2}$	3.826 (5)	O(8)-Na(1)-O(10)*	104.47 (13)
$O(8) - O(10)^{2}$	2.836 (4)	O(9)2-Na(1)-O(10)2	82.17 (13)
O(8)-O(9) ³	3.005 (4)	O(9)2-Na(1)-O(10)2	97.83 (13)
$O(8) - O(10)^{3}$	3,661 (6)		
O(9) ² -O(10) ²	3.187 (6)		
$O(9)^{2}-O(10)^{3}$	3.653 (5)		
	An	ound Na(2)	
$Na(2)^{4}-O(11)$	2,453(3)	O(11) - Na(2) - O(13)	85.03 (10)
Na(2)4-O(13)	2,442(4)	$O(11) - Na(2)^4 - O(11)^5$	82.57 (11)
Na(2)4-O(11)5	2.475 (3)	O(11)-Na(2)4-O(15)4	84.22 (20)
Na(2)4-O(15)4	2,348 (9)	O(11)-Na(2)4-O(16)3	85,74 (14)
Na(2)4-O(16)6	2.419 (4)	O(13)-Na(2)4-O(15)4	89.78 (19)
Na(2)4-O(16)2	2.458(6)	O(13)-Na(2)4-O(16)4	83.55(15)
O(11) - O(13)	3,308 (4)	O(13)-Na(2)4-O(16)6	83.21(12)
O(11)-O(11) ⁵	3,252 (3)	O(11)5-Na(2)4-O(15)4	89.55 (20)
O(11)-O(15)4	3.220 (7)	O(11)5-Na(2)4-O(16)5	94.93 (15)
O(11)-O(16) ²	3.341 (6)	O(11) ⁵ -Na(2) ⁴ -O(16) ⁶	109.06 (12)
$O(13) - O(15)^4$	3.381 (9)	O(15)4-Na(2)4-O(16)6	101.62 (23)
O(13)-O(16) ³	3.265(6)	O(16) ³ -Na(2) ⁴ -O(16) ⁶	87.06 (17)
O(13)-O(16)6	3.228(4)		
O(11)2-O(15)4	3.398(7)		
O(11) ² -O(16) ²	3.635(6)		
O(11) -O(16)6	3.986 (5)		
O(15)4-O(16)6	3.694 (10)		
O(16) ² -O(16) ⁶	3.359 (6)		

^a Distances (Å) and angles (deg) of Na coordination. Standard deviations and superscript significance are the same as described for Table V.

one set, O(4), O(5), O(6) form a second set, and O(7)-O(12) form a third set. The last set can be eliminated because it contains too many atoms, so the problem reduces to a choice between sets 1 and 2. In Table VIII are listed all of the close oxygen-oxygen pairs which could reasonably be expected to be linked by hydrogen bonds. The pairs O(1)-O(6) and O(2)-O(7)are the only pairs not involving a water molecule. The first pair is inconclusive as it involves oxygens from both set 1 and set 2. The second pair involves oxygens from set 1 and set 3. If the original assumption discarding set 3 is valid and if these close contacts actually are hydrogen bonds, then O(2) must be the donor in the hydrogen bond to O(7). Therefore, if all the postulated assumptions are valid, it may be concluded that the anion hydrogen atoms are bonded to the oxygen atoms of set 1 which are the oxygen atoms coordinated to the Cr atom.

The same conclusion can be reached in a more

satisfactory manner by applying the principle of detailed neutralization of valence set forth by Pauling,²⁸ who applied it to silicate structures, and extensively used by Zachariasen²⁹ for borate structures. Let the index i denote a crystallographic species of atoms having a formal positive chemical valence v_i , while the index j designates a crystallographic species of negative valence $-v_i$. If v_{ij} ($=v_{ji}$) represents the valence strength assigned to a chemical bond of length r_{ij} formed between atoms i and j, then the principle states that the conditions

$$\sum_{j} v_{ij} \approx v_{i}, \qquad \sum_{i} v_{ij} \approx v_{j}$$

shall hold for all crystallographic species i and j.

To apply this principle to the present structure, estimates of the bond strengths for Cr³⁺-O²⁻ and $Mo^{6+}-O^{2-}$ are needed. The Cr-O bond lengths are essentially equal, within 0.02 Å, so that the Cr valence can be divided equally among its six neighboring oxygens to yield a Cr-O bond strength of 0.5. The Mo-O bond lengths vary over several tenths of 1 Å and it would be quite unrealistic to assign them equal bond strengths. However, a good estimate can be obtained by assuming a linear relationship between bond strength and bond length. One point was obtained by assuming the average of all the Mo-O distances (1.979 Å) in the present structure was equivalent to the average ideal octahedral bond strength of 1.000 required for Mo⁶⁺. The second point was derived in a similar fashion from the results of Ibers and Smith³⁰ for the compound $NaCo_{2,31}(MoO_4)_3$ in which all of the Mo is hexavalent and tetrahedrally coordinated. Here it was assumed that the average of all the Mo-O distances (1.770 Å) was equivalent to the average ideal tetrahedral bond strength of 1.500 required for Mo⁶⁺. From these two points a straight-line plot of bond strength vs. bond length for Mo-O bonds was obtained. The summations around each Mo atom using points from this curve

$$\sum_{\mathbf{j}} (Mo(i)-O_{\mathbf{j}}) = 5.91, 6.05, 6.06 \text{ for } i = 1, 2, 3$$

are sufficiently close to the ideal value (6.00) that the linear approximation may be accepted as a good estimate. Using the above estimates of bond strengths for Cr–O and Mo–O bonds the valence balance around the oxygens of interest (O(1)–O(6)) was computed with the following results for Σ (=2.00 ideally): O(1), 0.84; O(2), 1.01; O(3), 1.18; O(4), 2.27; O(5), 2.23; O(6), 2.07. Within the accuracy of the approximations made O(4), O(5), and O(6) can be considered as balanced, but O(1), O(2), and O(3) clearly need the additional bond strength (~1.0) supplied by coordination to a hydrogen atom.

Hydrogen Bonding—Since the hydrogen atoms could not be located directly in the present work, any proposed hydrogen-bonding scheme is necessarily speculative. A scheme based on short oxygen-oxygen distances is generally considered highly probable if all hydrogens can be utilized and if only one hydrogen can be assigned to each short distance.³¹ Short O-O distances which are part of a coordination polyhedron are excluded from consideration.

A list of all potential hydrogen-bonding distances under 3.1 Å is given in Table VIII. Using these distances and accepting the conclusion of the previous section that O(1), O(2), and O(3) are hydroxyl oxygens, a satisfactory scheme based on the above criterion can be devised for all hydroxyl oxygens and the O(13)and O(15) water oxygens. However, O(14), with five short distances, has too many close contacts, and O(16), with only one, has too few.

TABLE VIII

Possible Hydrogen Bonds"								
Atom pair	Distance, Å	Atom pair	Distance, Å					
$O(1) - O(6)^2$	2.960(3)	$O(7)^{8} - O(14)$	2.949(8)					
O(2)–O(7) ⁸	2.706(3)	O(8)-O(15)	3.027(8)					
O(3)-O(13)	2.629(3)	$O(12)-O(14)^4$	3.015(7)					
O(4)-O(14)	2.802(5)	$O(12)-O(15)^4$	2.897(6)					
$O(5)-O(16)^{3}$	2.896(4)	$O(13)-O(14)^{3}$	2.652(8)					
$O(6)^2 - O(13)$	2,832(5)	O(14)-O(14) ⁹	3.004(10)					

^a Short oxygen-oxygen distances (<3.1 Å) which suggest possible hydrogen bonds. Standard deviations and superscript significance are the same as described for Table V. No pair of oxygens coordinated to the same cation is included.

There are two possibilities for satisfying the O(14) molecules. The three shortest O–O distances could be chosen to yield a "normal" configuration, or bifurcated hydrogen bonds could be postulated to utilize all of the short O–O distances. Even though the existence of stable bifurcated hydrogen bonds has been unambiguously established by several high-precision X-ray and neutron diffraction studies,³¹ the first possibility was chosen on the basis of the extremely elongated thermal ellipsoid obtained for O(14). Use of the three shortest O–O distances around O(14) would give it a planar coordination which is essentially normal to the longest principal axis of its thermal ellipsoid.

The only possibility for O(16) is to assume that one of its hydrogen atoms is not utilized for hydrogen bond formation. This situation has been found to exist in $MgSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O.^{32}$

The postulated hydrogen-bonding scheme is illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. Briefly, the situation for each atom involved in the asymmetric unit is postulated as follows. Above and below are used in reference to the relative z parameter. O(1) donates its hydrogen to an O(6) in the anion above. O(2) donates its hydrogen to an O(7) in the anion below. O(3) contributes its hydrogen to the water molecule O(13). The O(13) water contributes its hydrogen atoms to an O(6) in the anion above and to an O(14) water molecule. O(14) donates one hydrogen to an

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⁽³⁰⁾ J. A. Ibers and G. W. Smith, *ibid.*, **17**, 190 (1964).

⁽³¹⁾ W. H. Baur, ibid., 19, 909 (1965).

⁽³²⁾ W. H. Baur, ibid., 17, 863 (1964).

			2	IZE AND O	RIENTATION	OF THERMAL E	LLIPSOIL	\mathbf{s}^{a}			
Atom	1	\bar{u}_i	$\theta(X)$	$\theta(Y)$	$\theta(Z)$	Atom	i	ū i	$\theta(X)$	$\theta(Y)$	$\theta(Z)$
Cr	1	0.0888	42	48	87	O(6)	1	0.0940	115	95	26
	2	0.0953	85	92	174		2	0.1112	143	115	115
	3	0.1080	132	42	95		3	0.1346	115	26	96
Mo(1)	1	0.1056	21	72	81	O(7)	1	0.1116	59	92	31
	2	0.1223	70	153	107		2	0.1415	78	164	100
	3	0.1362	93	109	19		3	0,1790	34	74	119
Mo(2)	1	0.0993	43	60	118	O(8)	1	0.1064	38	73	57
	2	0.1181	88	135	135		2	0.1633	80	161	74
	3	0.1371	133	60	122		3	0.2025	53	97	143
Mo(3)	1	0.1094	78	104	19	O(9)	1	0,1014	35	100	123
	2	0.1139	107	160	101		2	0.1654	107	161	98
	3	0.1287	21	103	105		3	0.1774	119	74	146
Na(1)	1	0.1178	17	100	77	O(10)	1	0.0950	46	103	133
	2	0.1357	79	102	163		2	0.1808	98	167	80
	3	0.3319	77	16	99		3	0.1955	45	88	45
Na(2)	1	0.1457	65	45	125	O(11)	1	0.0944	62	30	99
	2	0.1669	113	115	144		2	0.1445	119	66	39
	3	0.2021	35	125	96		3	0.1566	42	107	52
O(1)	1	0.0836	64	77	30	O(12)	1	0.1112	79	14	99
	2	0.1127	153	78	66		2	0.1509	85	100	169
	3	0.1183	85	18	107		3	0.1650	12	100	83
O(2)	1	0.0702	60	108	144	O(13)	1	0.1258	99	77	16
	2	0,1008	134	134	100		2	0.1324	116	152	82
	3	0.1225	120	50	125		3	0.1797	28	114	76
O(3)	1	0.0846	77	42	51	O(14)	1	0.1350	113	34	67
	2	0.0947	107	125	40		2	0.1781	84	112	23
	3	0.1130	22	111	85		3	0.3680	24	66	87
O(4)	1	0.1028	44	78	132	O(15)	1	0.1742	128	45	110
	2	0,1066	91	162	108		2	0.1909	138	132	92
	3	0.1361	46	103	47		3	0,4232	105	76	20
O(5)	1	0.0830	50	46	72	O(16)	1	0.1434	69	33	67
	2	0.1248	57	135	63		2	0.1829	154	78	67
	3	0.1465	57	97	146		3	0.2161	104	60	146

Table IX Orientation of Thermal Ellipsoid

^{*a*} Principal axes of anisotropic temperature factors, referred to orthogonal axes X, Y, Z. X is along the crystallographic *a* axis, Y is normal to the (010) plane (*i.e.*, along b^*), and Z is normal to X and Y in a direction to form a right-handed coordinate system. The root-mean-square displacements (\bar{u}_i) along the principal axes are in angströms and the direction angles θ are in degrees. No errors were computed for these quantities.

O(7) in an anion below and the second to an O(4) in an anion above. O(15) donates one hydrogen to an O(8) of one anion and the other to an O(12) of a second anion. O(16) donates one hydrogen to an O(5) and apparently leaves the other hydrogen unshared.

Thermal Motion.—In Table IX are listed, for each atom, the root-mean-square displacements along the principal axes of the thermal ellipsoid derived from the anisotropic temperature factors and the orientation of each ellipsoid relative to an orthogonal coordinate system X, Y, Z. X is taken along the a axis, Y is taken normal to the (010) plane (*i.e.*, along b^*), and Z is oriented so as to form a right-handed orthogonal system. Errors for these quantities were not obtained. However, based on other X-ray structures of comparable precision, it is estimated that the errors in the displacements are in the third decimal place and the errors in the orientation angles would be of the order of several degrees.

There is always some doubt as to the reliance to be placed on the magnitudes of the temperature factors and the quantities derived from them, because errors in quantities such as the form factors and absorption, which are approximately an exponential function of $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$, can be compensated by adjustment of the temperature factors. The relative magnitudes of the thermal motion can usually be accepted as a good qualitative indication in deciding whether one atom moves more or less than another.

In the present case there are no data on strictly equivalent compounds with which a comparison can be made. However, comparison with some, not closely, related compounds provides support for the physical reasonableness of the values obtained in this study.

Anisotropic displacements for Mo in tetrahedral surroundings range from 0.087 to 0.116 Å in the compound NaCo_{2.31}(MoO₄)₃.³⁰ This may be compared to the range 0.099–0.137 Å found for Mo in the present work. The order of magnitude of the displacements is the same for the two compounds. It is reasonable that an atom in octahedral surroundings should have slightly greater freedom of motion than the same atom in tetrahedral coordination.

The anion oxygen displacements vary from a minimum value of 0.084 Å to a maximum value of 0.202 Å. No equivalent comparison data are available, but the values observed for sulfate oxygens in MgSO₄·7H₂O,³⁸ 0.110-0.233 Å, could be considered representative val-

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ues for hydrated inorganic salts. More significant is the observation that the trend of the displacement magnitudes is in agreement with what would be expected from the structure. The oxygens with the most ligands (O(1)–O(3)) have the smallest displacements, O(4)–O(6) are intermediate, and O(7)–O(12), with the fewest ligands, have the largest amplitudes of motion.

No thermal motion data could be found for a salt which loses water of hydration as readily as Na_3 - $(CrMo_6O_{24}H_6)\cdot 8H_2O$. It is reasonable to expect the water molecules to have equal or greater freedom of motion than any anion oxygen. This is observed to be the case. In view of the generally good agreement with other structures of the magnitudes of thermal motion of the other atoms in the salt it must be concluded that the values for the displacements of the water molecules are of comparable accuracy.

The anisotropy of the computed thermal ellipsoids appears to be real. In all cases the maximum principal axis is orientated in a direction which could be predicted from the observed structure. For example, the anion oxygens which are bonded to only one Mo atom (O(7)-O(12)) would be predicted to have the maximum displacement approximately normal to the Mo-O bond and this is found to be true for all of them. On the basis of the proposed hydrogen-bonding scheme O(15) is coordinated to three atoms. This situation would predict a marked anisotropy with the maximum principal axis approximately normal to the plane defined by the three coordinating atoms and this is what is found. The O(14) atom provides the same situation, but its coordination was chosen to yield agreement. The distorted octahedron around Na(1) has one centrosymmetrically related pair of faces which are appreciably larger than the other octahedral faces. The direction defined by the centers of these large opposing faces would be predicted to be a direction of large thermal displacement. It is observed that Na(1) has a very elongated thermal ellipsoid with the maximum principal axis in the predicted direction. This consistent agreement appears to justify considerable confidence in the accuracy of the present structure determination.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Acenaphthylenediiron Pentacarbonyl, $C_{12}H_8Fe_2(CO)_5$

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Acenaphthylenediiron pentacarbonyl, $C_{12}H_8Fe_2(CO)_5$, crystallizes in the centrosymmetric monoclinic space group $P2_1/n$ (C_{2b}^5 ; no. 14) with $a = 10.056 \pm 0.007$ Å, $b = 16.089 \pm 0.010$ Å, $c = 9.376 \pm 0.006$ Å, $\beta = 91.53 \pm 0.09^\circ$, $\rho_{obsd} = 1.74 \pm 0.03$ g cm⁻³, and $\rho_{calcd} = 1.769$ g cm⁻³ for Z = 4. A single-crystal X-ray diffraction study of this complex has been completed, using counter data to sin $\theta = 0.40$ (Mo K α radiation). All atoms, including hydrogens, have been located, the final discrepancy index being $R_F = 6.71\%$ for 1791 independent nonzero reflections. The crystal consists of distinct molecular units of $C_{12}H_8Fe_2(CO)_5$ separated by normal van der Waals distances. The molecule consists of a modified acenaphthylene ligand in which the carbon atoms of the five-membered ring form a π -cyclopentadienyl system which is bonded to an Fe-(CO)₂ group, while the three atoms C(5), C(10), and C(6) participate in a π -allyl linkage to an Fe(CO)₃ group. The two iron atoms are mutually linked *via* a bond 2.769 Å in length.

Introduction

Recent structural studies on the azulene-metalcarbonyl complexes $C_{10}H_8Fe_2(CO)_{5,2}C_{10}H_8Mo_2(CO)_{6,3}=5$ $[(i-C_3H_7)(CH_3)_2C_{10}H_5]Mo_2(CO)_{6,3,6}$ $[C_{10}H_8Mo(CO)_{3,2}]$

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 $\rm CH_3]_{2,7}$ $\rm C_{10}H_8Mn_2(\rm CO)_{6,8}$ $\rm (C_{10}H_8)_2Fe_4(\rm CO)_{10,9}$ and $\rm [(CH_3)_3C_{10}H_5]Ru_4(\rm CO)_{9}^{10}$ have indicated that a dominant feature of azulene-to-metal bonding is the use of

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