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The Crystal Structure of Sodium Hexamolybdochromate(III) Octahydrate, $\text{Na}_3(\text{CrMo}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_6) \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}^{1,2}$

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The detailed structure of the heteropoly salt $\text{Na}_3(\text{CrMo}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_6) \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has been determined using three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The crystals are triclinic, space group $\text{P}\bar{1}$, 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 $\text{TeMo}_6\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ 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 $\text{NiW}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_6^{4-}$. The heavy-atom arrangement was found to be consistent with the structure originally proposed by Anderson¹³ and later found by Evans¹⁴ in the $\text{TeMo}_6\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ anion. The similarity of the 6-tungsto and 6-molybdo anions, plus the evidence already cited concerning the

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 $\text{Na}_3(\text{CrO}_6\text{Mo}_6\text{O}_{15+n}\text{H}_{2n}) \cdot (11 - n)\text{H}_2\text{O}$, was chosen as a representative compound.

Experimental Section

Crystal Preparation.—Large, well-formed single crystals of $\text{Na}_3(\text{CrO}_6\text{Mo}_6\text{O}_{15+n}\text{H}_{2n}) \cdot (11 - n)\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were obtained using a slight modification of the procedure described by Tsigdinos.⁶ The pH of a solution containing 145 g of $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 300 ml of water was adjusted to 4.5 with concentrated HNO_3 . A second solution was made by dissolving 40.0 g of $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 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. Crystallization 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 precession 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

(1) Abstracted from the Ph.D. thesis of A. Perloff, Georgetown University, June 1966.

(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 National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Boston, Mass., April 1959, p 48M.

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(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).

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-

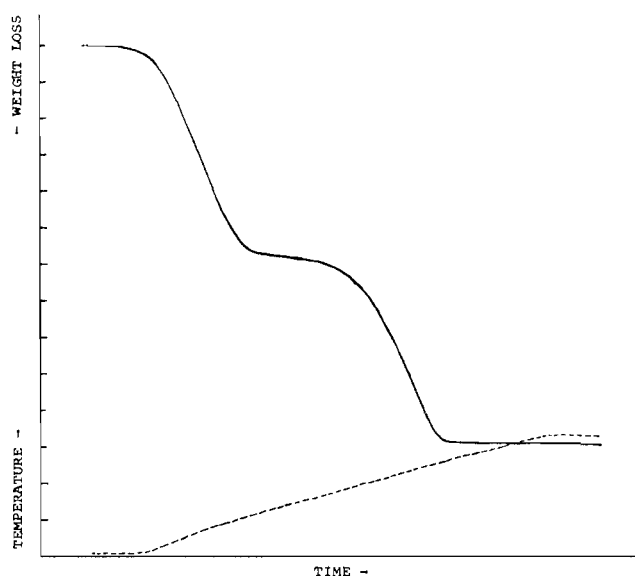


Figure 1.—Weight loss (solid line) and temperature (dashed line) vs. time curves. The first break in the weight loss curve corresponds to the loss of six H_2O molecules and the second to the loss of five more H_2O molecules. One unit on the ordinate axis corresponds to a weight loss of 1 mg (weight loss 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 $6^\circ/\text{min}$. 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 $\text{Cu K}\alpha_1$ radiation ($\lambda 1.54051 \text{ \AA}$). A 1° takeoff angle was used for these measurements.

TABLE I
CRYSTAL DATA^a

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

^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 $\text{P}\bar{1}$ rather than $\text{P}1$. The space group was assumed to be $\text{P}\bar{1}$ 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 $0.203 \times 0.224 \times 0.294 \text{ mm}$. 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 ($\lambda 0.71069 \text{ \AA}$) 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 $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ 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. Maurer 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 FACTORS*

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors. The table is organized into rows, each representing a different crystallographic reflection (hkl). Each row contains observed structure factors (FO) and calculated structure factors (FC) for various atoms, often with their respective scattering factors (f) and signs (+/-). The columns are labeled with atom types and coordinates (x, y, z). The data is presented in a grid-like format, with some rows containing multiple columns of data for different atoms.

TABLE II (Continued)

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data and labels such as H-11-3, H-11-4, H-11-5, H-11-6, H-11-7, H-11-8, H-11-9, H-11-10, H-11-11, H-11-12, H-11-13, H-11-14, H-11-15, H-11-16, H-11-17, H-11-18, H-11-19, H-11-20, H-11-21, H-11-22, H-11-23, H-11-24, H-11-25, H-11-26, H-11-27, H-11-28, H-11-29, H-11-30, H-11-31, H-11-32, H-11-33, H-11-34, H-11-35, H-11-36, H-11-37, H-11-38, H-11-39, H-11-40, H-11-41, H-11-42, H-11-43, H-11-44, H-11-45, H-11-46, H-11-47, H-11-48, H-11-49, H-11-50, H-11-51, H-11-52, H-11-53, H-11-54, H-11-55, H-11-56, H-11-57, H-11-58, H-11-59, H-11-60, H-11-61, H-11-62, H-11-63, H-11-64, H-11-65, H-11-66, H-11-67, H-11-68, H-11-69, H-11-70, H-11-71, H-11-72, H-11-73, H-11-74, H-11-75, H-11-76, H-11-77, H-11-78, H-11-79, H-11-80, H-11-81, H-11-82, H-11-83, H-11-84, H-11-85, H-11-86, H-11-87, H-11-88, H-11-89, H-11-90, H-11-91, H-11-92, H-11-93, H-11-94, H-11-95, H-11-96, H-11-97, H-11-98, H-11-99, H-11-100. Each entry consists of a label followed by a series of numbers.

The columns are, respectively, h, 10F₀, and 10F_h, where s = 0.51007. An asterisk designated an unobservable reflection which has been assigned the estimated minimum observable F₀.

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 ($I_p > 2\sigma(I)$) and 293 unobserved reflections. The unobserved reflections were assigned intensities equal to $2\sigma(I)$ where $\sigma(I) = [P + (B_L + B_H)/4]^{1/2}$. P , B_L , and B_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 $P\bar{1}$ symmetry and the limitation of one unit of $\text{Na}_3(\text{CrMo}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_8) \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 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 $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. Throughout the refinement the observed reflections were weighted as $w = 25.5/F_o$ for $F_o > 25.5$ and $w = 1.0$ for $F_o \leq 25.5$ 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 $F_c > F(\text{min})$ and $w = 0.0$ if $F_o \leq F(\text{min})$ where $F(\text{min})$ 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 anisotropic parameters. It was essentially zero everywhere except for small areas of negative electron density (-2 electrons/Å³) 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_c 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)

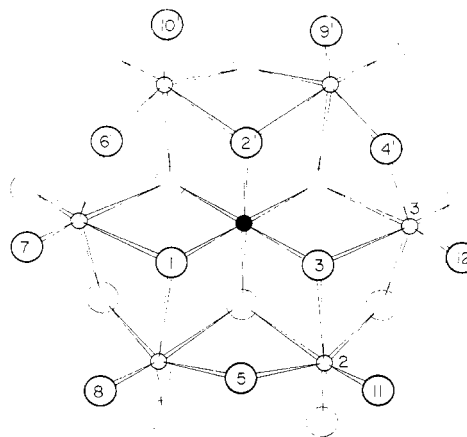


Figure 2.—View of the anion as projected onto the least-squares best plane fitted to the Cr and Mo atoms. Large circles are oxygen atoms, small open circles are molybdenum atoms, and the small solid circle is the chromium atom. The oxygen atoms of the upper layer have been numbered to conform to the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

(16) L. E. Alexander and G. S. Smith, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **15**, 983 (1962).

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

TABLE III
POSITIONAL PARAMETERS^a

Atom	x	y	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 full-matrix 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 $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_6\text{Mo}_6\text{O}_{18}^{3-}$, although, for the present

work, it is written $\text{CrMo}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_6^{3-}$ to retain the analogy with the prototype anion $\text{TeMo}_6\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$.

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 $\text{CrMo}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_6^{3-}$ 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 ab face 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 PARAMETERS^a

Atom	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{13}	b_{23}
Cr	0.00162 (6)	0.00208 (7)	0.00470 (16)	0.00040 (5)	-0.00006 (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)	0.0156 (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: $\exp(-b_{11}h^2 - b_{22}k^2 - b_{33}l^2 - 2b_{12}hk - 2b_{13}hl - 2b_{23}kl)$. The standard errors as derived from the full-matrix refinement are given in parentheses and refer to the last decimal place given.

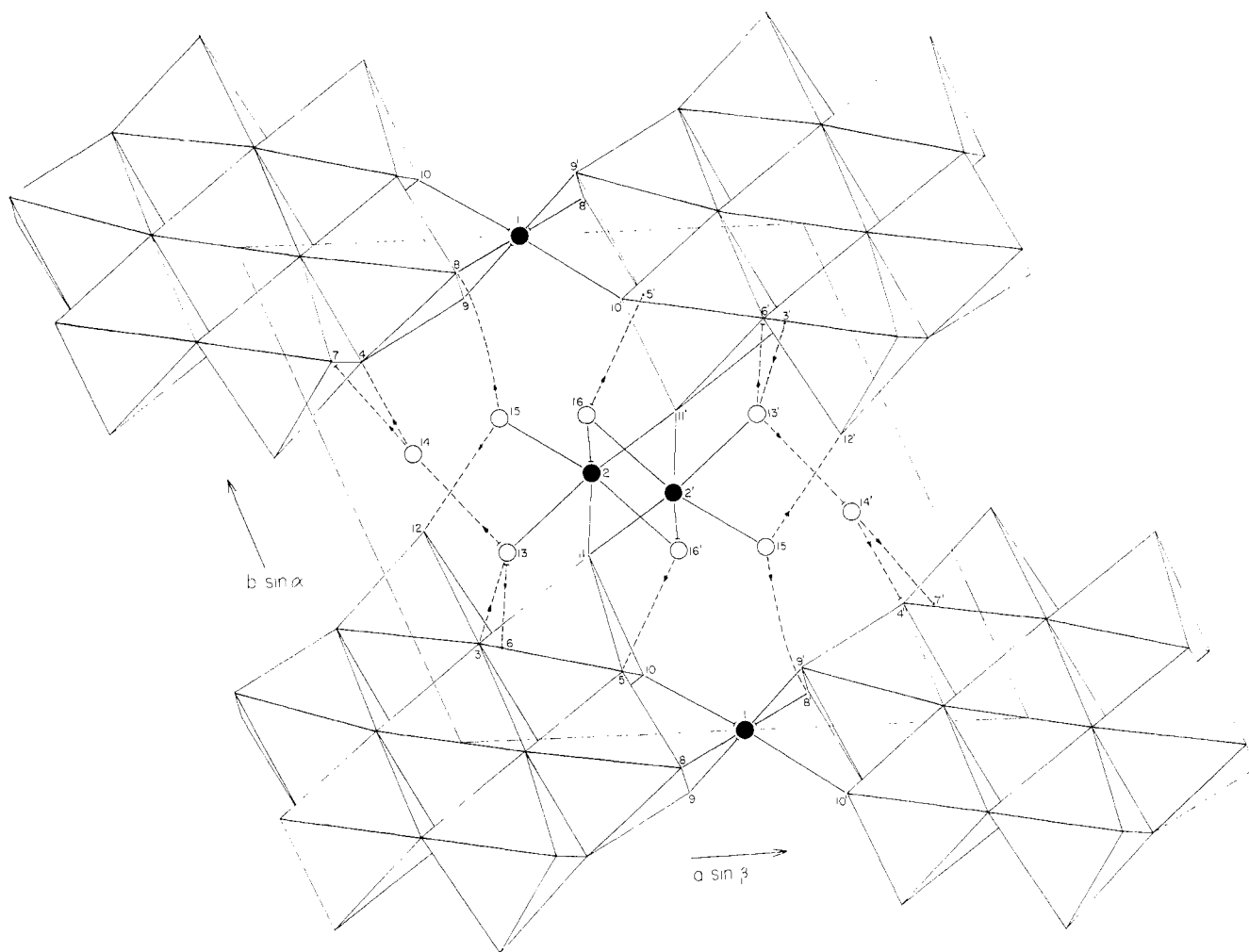


Figure 3.—View of the structure as projected down the c axis onto a plane normal to that axis. Open circles are water molecules and solid circles are Na atoms. Anion oxygens are at the octahedral corners or indicated by dots for hidden corners. Bonds to Na atoms are shown as solid lines. Postulated hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines with arrows to indicate the probable hydrogen donor (*i.e.*, $\text{O—H}\cdots\text{O}$ shown as $\text{O}\rightarrow\cdots\text{O}$). 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 \AA . The range of nearest neighbor Mo–Mo distances is $3.309\text{--}3.351 \text{ \AA}$ and the Cr–Mo distances vary from 3.303 to 3.349 \AA . 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 \AA which may be compared with the typical octahedral $\text{Cr}^{3+}\text{--O}$ distance

(18) A. F. Wells, "Structural Inorganic Chemistry," 2nd ed, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1950, p 93.

(19) J. F. Keggin, *Proc. Roy. Soc. Ser. A*, **144**, 75 (1934).

(20) N. F. Yannoni, Doctoral Dissertation, Boston University, 1961.

(21) H. T. Evans, Jr., *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 3275 (1968).

(22) D. D. Dexter and J. V. Silverton, *ibid.*, **90**, 3589 (1968).

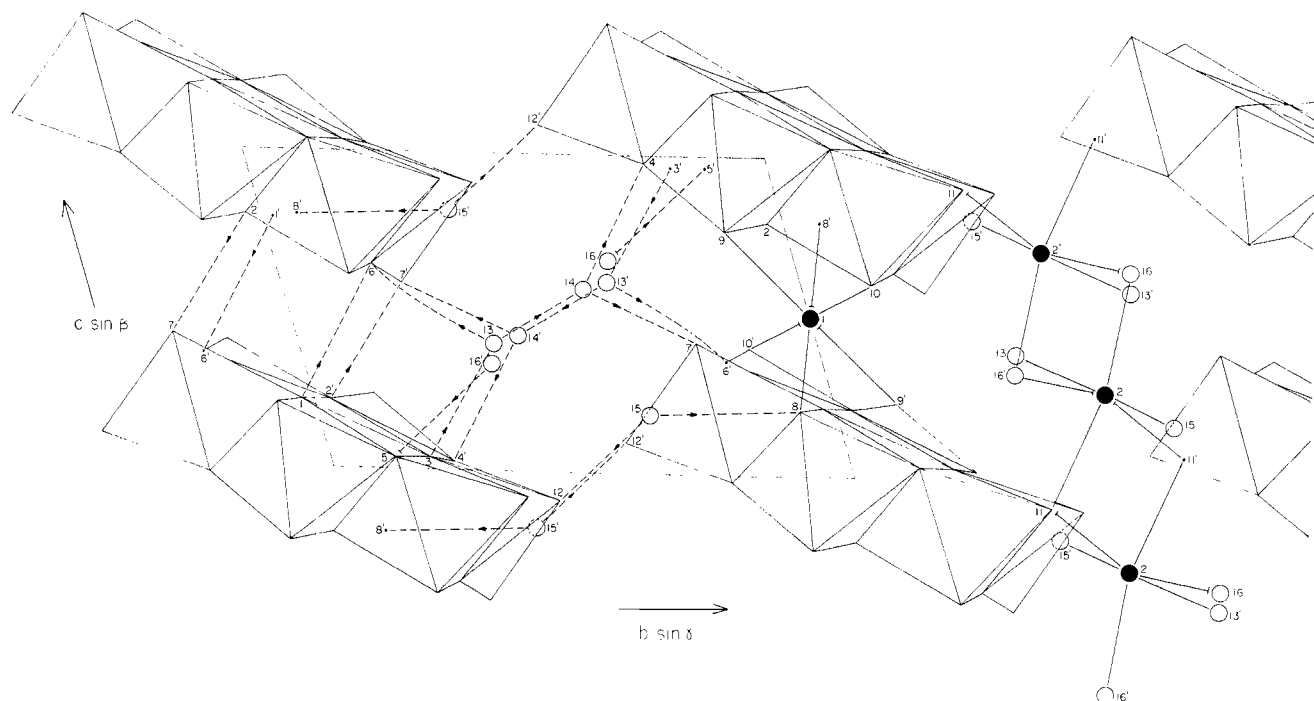


Figure 4.—View of the structure as projected down the a axis onto a plane normal to that axis. Atoms and bond conventions are the same as for Figure 3. The left side of the picture has been used to indicate probable hydrogen bonding and the Na atoms have not been shown. The right side has been used to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

of $1.98 \pm 0.08 \text{ \AA}$.²³ The Mo–O distances fall into three ranges which depend on the oxygen coordination. The longest distances (2.243–2.347 \AA , average 2.292 \AA) 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 \AA , average 1.939 \AA) are to oxygens coordinated to two Mo atoms [O(4), O(5), O(6)]. The shortest distances (1.695–1.720 \AA , average 1.707 \AA) are to oxygens coordinated to only one Mo atom [O(7)–O(12)]. This same trend has been found in $\text{TeMo}_6\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ ion where the comparable average Mo–O distances were found to be 2.299, 1.943, and 1.714 \AA ²¹ and in the $\text{CeMo}_{12}\text{O}_{42}^{8-}$ ion where average values of 2.28, 1.98, and 1.68 \AA have been reported.²² Similar ranges have been reported for other molybdate structures containing octahedral MoO_6 groups joined by edge sharing, e.g., 1.67–2.56 \AA in molybdenum bronzes^{24,25} and 1.67–2.33 \AA in MoO_3 .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 oc-

tahedron 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 \AA) found in this structure is well within the range 2.25–2.78 \AA 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. Kihlberg, *Ark. Kemi*, **21**, 357 (1963).

(27) See ref 17, p 258.

TABLE V: ANION COORDINATION^a

Distances		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)
Cr-O(3)	1.972 (2)	O(1)-Cr-O(3)	95.25 (11)
O(1)-O(2)	2.674 (4)	O(1)-Cr-O(3) ¹	84.75 (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)-Cr-O(3) ¹	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)		
Around 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)	1.943 (2)	O(1)-Mo(1)-O(5)	81.20 (11)
Mo(1)-O(5)	1.926 (3)	O(1)-Mo(1)-O(8)	95.28 (14)
Mo(1)-O(8)	1.703 (4)	O(2)-Mo(1)-O(4)	82.45 (12)
Mo(1)-O(9)	1.708 (3)	O(2)-Mo(1)-O(5)	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(5)	2.496 (3)	O(8)-Mo(1)-O(9)	105.87 (18)
O(2)-O(9)	2.832 (5)		
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)		
Around 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)	1.934 (4)	O(2)-Mo(2)-O(6)	81.96 (11)
Mo(2)-O(6)	1.941 (3)	O(2)-Mo(2)-O(10)	93.69 (13)
Mo(2)-O(10)	1.690 (4)	O(3)-Mo(2)-O(5)	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)	2.941 (4)	O(6)-Mo(2)-O(10)	96.91 (16)
O(3)-O(5)	2.819 (5)	O(6)-Mo(2)-O(11)	101.20 (15)
O(3)-O(6)	2.488 (4)	O(10)-Mo(2)-O(11)	105.16 (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)	2.829 (4)		
O(10)-O(11)	2.712 (4)		
Around Mo(3)			
Mo(3)-O(1) ¹	2.306 (3)	O(1) ¹ -Mo(3)-O(3)	71.80 (9)
Mo(3)-O(3)	2.243 (3)	O(1) ¹ -Mo(3)-O(4) ¹	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(4) ¹	2.499 (4)	O(4) ¹ -Mo(3)-O(7) ¹	102.48 (14)
O(1) ¹ -O(6)	2.848 (3)	O(4) ¹ -Mo(3)-O(12)	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) ¹ -O(12)	2.744 (4)		
O(6)-O(7) ¹	2.726 (5)		
O(6)-O(12)	2.830 (4)		
O(7) ¹ -O(12)	2.727 (4)		
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)	3.3279 (5)		
Mo(3)-Mo(1) ¹	3.3510 (4)		

^a 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

Superscript	Transformation		
	$-x$	$-y$	$-z$
1	$-x$	$-y$	$-z$
2	x	y	$1+z$
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	y	$-1+z$
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

Distances		Angles	
Around 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) ³	76.24 (11)
O(8)-O(9) ²	3.826 (5)	O(8)-Na(1)-O(10) ³	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) ³	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)		
Around Na(2)			
Na(2) ⁴ -O(11)	2.453 (3)	O(11)-Na(2) ⁴ -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) ⁴	85.74 (14)
Na(2) ⁴ -O(16) ⁴	2.419 (4)	O(13)-Na(2) ⁴ -O(15) ⁴	89.78 (19)
Na(2) ⁴ -O(16) ⁵	2.458 (6)	O(13)-Na(2) ⁴ -O(16) ⁵	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) ²	3.265 (6)	O(16) ⁵ -Na(2) ⁴ -O(16) ⁶	87.06 (17)
O(13)-O(16) ⁴	3.228 (4)		
O(11) ⁵ -O(15) ⁴	3.398 (7)		
O(11) ⁵ -O(16) ²	3.635 (6)		
O(11) ⁵ -O(16) ⁴	3.986 (5)		
O(15) ⁴ -O(16) ²	3.694 (10)		
O(16) ⁵ -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 Zachariassen²⁹ 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 $-v_j$. 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

$$\sum_j v_{ij} \approx v_i, \quad \sum_i v_{ij} \approx v_j$$

shall hold for all crystallographic species *i* and *j*.

To apply this principle to the present structure, estimates of the bond strengths for $\text{Cr}^{3+}-\text{O}^{2-}$ and $\text{Mo}^{6+}-\text{O}^{2-}$ 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 Mo^{6+} . The second point was derived in a similar fashion from the results of Ibers and Smith³⁰ for the compound $\text{NaCo}_2.31(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ 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 Mo^{6+} . 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

$$\sum_j (\text{Mo}(i)-\text{O}_j) = 5.91, 6.05, 6.06 \text{ for } i = 1, 2, 3$$

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^a

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) ¹	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 $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.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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(29) W. H. Zachariassen, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **16**, 385 (1963).

(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).

TABLE IX
 SIZE AND ORIENTATION OF THERMAL ELLIPSOIDS^a

Atom	<i>i</i>	\bar{u}_i	$\theta(X)$	$\theta(Y)$	$\theta(Z)$	Atom	<i>i</i>	\bar{u}_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

^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 ångströms 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

($\sin \theta$)/ λ , 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,³³ 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 $\text{Na}_3(\text{CrMo}_6\text{O}_{24}\text{H}_6) \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. 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, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_5$

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Acenaphthylenediiron pentacarbonyl, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_5$, crystallizes in the centrosymmetric monoclinic space group $\text{P}2_1/\text{n}$ (C_{2h}^5 ; no. 14) with $a = 10.056 \pm 0.007 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 16.089 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 9.376 \pm 0.006 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 91.53 \pm 0.09^\circ$, $\rho_{\text{obsd}} = 1.74 \pm 0.03 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, and $\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 1.769 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ 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 $\text{K}\alpha$ 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 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_5$ 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 $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2$ group, while the three atoms C(5), C(10), and C(6) participate in a π -allyl linkage to an $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ group. The two iron atoms are mutually linked *via* a bond 2.769 \AA in length.

Introduction

Recent structural studies on the azulene–metal–carbonyl complexes $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_5$,² $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6$,^{3–5} $[(i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7)(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6$,^{3,6} $[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3$ –

$\text{CH}_3]_2$,⁷ $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_6$,⁸ $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8)_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$,⁹ and $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5]\text{Ru}_4(\text{CO})_9$ ¹⁰ have indicated that a dominant feature of azulene-to-metal bonding is the use of

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