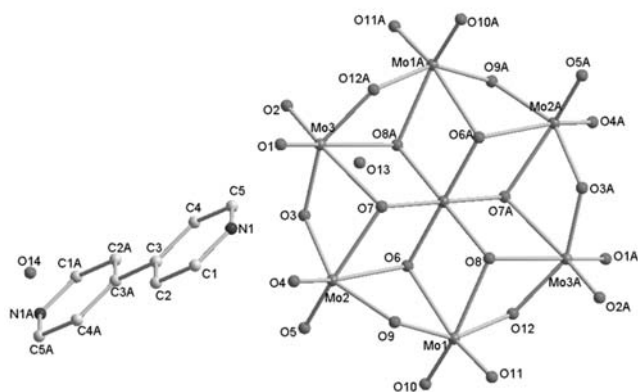


Crystal structure of oxonium 4,4'-bipyridinium chromium-molybdate(VI) trihydrate, $[\text{H}_3\text{O}][\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2][\text{CrMo}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_{24}] \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Li-Zhou Wu*

Ankang University, Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Ankang 725000, P. R. China

Received January 14, 2011; accepted and available on-line February 8, 2011; CCDC no. 1267/3366



Abstract

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{CrMo}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_{28}$, triclinic, $P\bar{1}$ (no. 2), $a = 7.9590(3)$ Å, $b = 8.6394(3)$ Å, $c = 11.6502(5)$ Å, $\alpha = 91.559(1)^\circ$, $\beta = 103.539(1)^\circ$, $\gamma = 95.664(1)^\circ$, $V = 774.0$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.029$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.080$, $T = 273$ K.

Source of material

A mixture of $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1.86 mmol), $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.3 mmol), $\text{CrCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.75 mmol), 1,10-phenanthroline (0.2 mmol), 4,4'-bipyridine (0.2 mmol), and H_2O (10 mL) was stirred for 30 minutes at 75°C . After the pH value of the solution was adjusted to 3.54 with diluted NaOH solution it was transferred to a 23 mL Teflon-lined stainless steel reactor. The solution was heated under autogenous pressure at 165°C for 120 h. After slow cooling to room temperature at a rate of 10°C/h , pink platelet crystals were filtered off, washed with distilled water and dried in air.

Discussion

Polyoxometalates (POMs) have become a subject of general interest which not only originates from their intriguing variety of architectures and geometric topologies [1,2], but also from their promising potential applications in catalysis, medicine, ion exchange, molecular materials, photochemical, electrochemistry, and magnetism [3–6].

The title crystal structure is composed of $[\text{CrMo}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_{24}]^{3-}$ Anderson-type polyoxoanions, 4,4'-bipyridinium cations and waters molecules. The $[\text{CrMo}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_{24}]^{3-}$ anionic cluster has a B-type Anderson structure consisting of seven edge-shared octahedra, six of which are $[\text{MoO}_6]$ octahedra arranged around the central Cr^{3+} octahedron. According to the coordination mode, the oxygen atoms within $[\text{CrMo}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_{24}]^{3-}$ clusters can be divided into three different groups: the terminal oxygen atoms O_t , the oxygen atoms O_b coordinated to two Mo atoms, the oxygen atoms O_c coordinated to a Cr atom and two Mo atoms. Thus, the Mo—O distances can be divided into three groups: $d(\text{Mo—O}_t) = 1.687(3) - 1.722(2)$ Å, $d(\text{Mo—O}_b) = 1.905(2) - 1.997(2)$ Å and $d(\text{Mo—O}_c) = 2.270(2) - 2.332(2)$ Å. The central distances $d(\text{Cr—O}_c)$ range from 1.956(2) to 1.980(2) Å. The bond angles $\angle\text{O—Cr—O}_{\text{cis}}$ vary from $83.31(9)^\circ$ to $96.3(1)^\circ$, and $\angle\text{O—Cr—O}_{\text{trans}}$ is 180.0° . The cations interact with the $[\text{CrMo}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_{24}]^{3-}$ anion to give rise to a three-dimensional hydrogen-bonded network.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	pink platelet, size $0.12 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$ mm
Wavelength:	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	27.97 cm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Rigaku R-Axis RAPID IP, ω
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	56.6°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	5658, 3692
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 3438
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	214
Programs:	SHELXS-97, SHELXL-97 [7]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(01A)	2i	0.3411	0.7541	0.3382	0.055
H(2)	2i	0.0457	0.7602	0.5589	0.051
H(1)	2i	0.2241	0.6320	0.4675	0.056
H(4)	2i	0.1219	1.1290	0.3716	0.098
H(5)	2i	0.2999	0.9953	0.2861	0.106

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
O(14)	2i	0.2184(8)	0.8003(7)	0.7960(4)	0.178(5)	0.148(5)	0.053(2)	0.141(5)	0.017(3)	0.005(2)
Cr(1)	1e	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0.0154(3)	0.0170(3)	0.0238(3)	0.0032(2)	0.0057(2)	−0.0011(2)
Mo(1)	2i	0.14248(3)	0.24786(3)	−0.04168(3)	0.0174(1)	0.0185(1)	0.0399(2)	0.00236(9)	0.0081(1)	−0.0018(1)

* e-mail: akxywlz@163.com

Table 3. Continued.

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
Mo(2)	2i	0.33770(4)	0.38927(4)	0.23009(3)	0.0238(1)	0.0346(2)	0.0300(2)	0.0029(1)	0.0104(1)	0.0038(1)
Mo(3)	2i	0.68953(3)	0.64402(3)	0.27380(2)	0.0231(1)	0.0315(2)	0.0265(2)	0.0043(1)	0.0029(1)	−0.0054(1)
O(7)	2i	0.4191(3)	0.5789(3)	−0.1588(2)	0.021(1)	0.023(1)	0.028(1)	0.0059(8)	0.0056(8)	0.0022(8)
O(6)	2i	0.2725(3)	0.4859(2)	0.0416(2)	0.0171(9)	0.021(1)	0.030(1)	0.0046(7)	0.0075(8)	−0.0007(8)
O(8)	2i	0.4081(3)	0.2951(2)	−0.0816(2)	0.021(1)	0.018(1)	0.031(1)	0.0031(8)	0.0064(8)	−0.0040(8)
O(3)	2i	0.4468(3)	0.6005(3)	0.2746(2)	0.026(1)	0.035(1)	0.033(1)	0.0051(9)	0.0112(9)	−0.008(1)
O(5)	2i	0.1375(4)	0.4184(4)	0.2525(3)	0.032(1)	0.069(2)	0.054(2)	−0.005(1)	0.023(1)	−0.010(2)
O(1)	2i	0.7902(4)	0.5493(4)	0.3908(2)	0.040(2)	0.063(2)	0.034(1)	0.006(1)	0.000(1)	0.010(1)
O(2)	2i	0.7127(4)	0.8347(3)	0.3186(3)	0.042(2)	0.040(1)	0.046(2)	0.000(1)	0.007(1)	−0.018(1)
O(4)	2i	0.4367(4)	0.2908(4)	0.3454(3)	0.050(2)	0.055(2)	0.037(2)	−0.002(1)	0.004(1)	0.017(1)
C(3)	2i	0.0598(4)	0.9583(4)	0.4731(3)	0.028(2)	0.033(2)	0.032(2)	0.001(1)	0.013(1)	−0.008(1)
N(1)	2i	0.2742(5)	0.8031(4)	0.3710(3)	0.041(2)	0.048(2)	0.054(2)	0.012(1)	0.023(2)	−0.012(2)
C(2)	2i	0.0948(6)	0.8094(5)	0.5026(3)	0.052(2)	0.049(2)	0.035(2)	0.021(2)	0.022(2)	0.007(2)
C(1)	2i	0.2025(6)	0.7332(5)	0.4487(4)	0.056(2)	0.050(2)	0.043(2)	0.028(2)	0.020(2)	0.007(2)
C(4)	2i	0.1403(9)	1.0276(6)	0.3919(6)	0.120(5)	0.034(2)	0.133(5)	0.024(3)	0.105(5)	0.021(3)
C(5)	2i	0.2467(9)	0.9484(6)	0.3412(7)	0.122(5)	0.053(3)	0.135(6)	0.020(3)	0.112(5)	0.018(3)
O(10)	2i	−0.0560(3)	0.2864(3)	−0.0193(2)	0.020(1)	0.029(1)	0.051(2)	0.0042(9)	0.012(1)	0.002(1)
O(11)	2i	0.1139(3)	0.0615(3)	−0.0983(3)	0.033(1)	0.023(1)	0.053(2)	0.0009(9)	0.008(1)	−0.004(1)
O(9)	2i	0.2725(3)	0.2138(3)	0.1131(2)	0.027(1)	0.023(1)	0.038(1)	0.0019(8)	0.0070(9)	0.0055(9)
O(12)	2i	0.1180(3)	0.3589(3)	−0.1906(2)	0.021(1)	0.032(1)	0.036(1)	0.0047(9)	0.0043(9)	0.001(1)
O(13)	2i	0.3768(5)	0.9103(4)	0.0935(4)	0.053(2)	0.046(2)	0.093(3)	0.023(2)	0.012(2)	−0.001(2)

Acknowledgment. This study was supported by the Vital foundation of Ankang University (project no. AYQDZR200930).

References

1. Pope, M. T.: Heteropoly and Isopoly Oxometalate. Springer Verlag, Berlin, 1983.
2. Pope, M. T.; Muller, A.: Polyoxometalate Chemistry: An Old Field with New Dimensions in Several Disciplines. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **30** (1991) 34–48.
3. Hill, C. L.: Introduction: Polyoxometalates Multicomponent Molecular Vehicles To Probe Fundamental Issues and Practical Problems. *Chem. Rev.* **98** (1998) 1–2.
4. Baker, L. C. W.; Glick, D. C.: Present General Status of Understanding of Heteropoly Electrolytes and a Tracing of Some Major Highlights in the History of Their Elucidation. *Chem. Rev.* **98** (1998) 3–50.
5. Muller, A.; Peters, F.; Pope, M. T.; Gatteschi, D.: Polyoxometalates: Very Large Clusters Nanoscale Magnets. *Chem. Rev.* **98** (1998) 239–272.
6. Clemente-Juan, J. M.; Coronado, E.: Magnetic clusters from polyoxometalate complexes. *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **193** (1999) 361–394.
7. Sheldrick, G. M.: A short history of SHELX. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A64** (2008) 112–122.