

Tetraammonium diaquadiperoxidooctamolybdate(VI) tetrahydrate

Antony J. Ward,^a Gregory J. Arrow,^a Thomas Maschmeyer,^a Anthony F. Masters,^{a*} Peter Turner^b and Jack K. Clegg^b

^aLaboratory of Advanced Catalysis for Sustainability, School of Chemistry, F11, The University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia, and ^bCrystal Structure Analysis Facility, School of Chemistry, F11, The University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia

Correspondence e-mail: a.masters@chem.usyd.edu.au

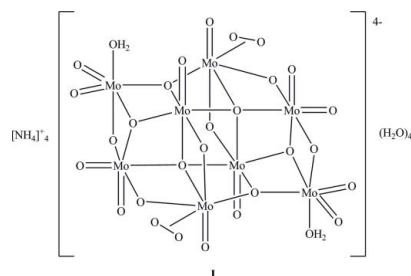
Received 11 May 2009; accepted 18 June 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 150$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{O}-\text{O}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.019; wR factor = 0.043; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.2.

The title compound $(\text{NH}_4)_4[\text{Mo}_8\text{O}_{24}(\text{O}_2)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, consists of an octamolybdate cluster with a crystallographic centre of symmetry. The clusters pack in a cubic close packing arrangement defining channels containing water molecules and ammonium cations, which exhibit hydrogen bonding with neighbouring clusters. Hydrogen bonding also exists between the coordinated water molecules of one cluster with one of the O atoms of the peroxido fragment in a neighbouring cluster.

Related literature

For work on polyoxidomolybdates, see: Pope (1983); Pope & Müller (2001); Hill (1998). Baerwald (1885) probably reported the first peroxidomolybdate. Stomberg *et al.* have prepared a range of peroxidomolybdates and obtained crystal structures of these species, see: Larking & Stomberg (1970, 1972); Olson & Stomberg (1996, 1997*a,b*); Persdotter *et al.* (1986*a,b,c*); Stomberg (1968, 1969, 1970, 1988*a,b*, 1992, 1995); Stomberg & Trysberg (1969); Stomberg & Olson (1996); Trysberg & Stomberg (1968, 1981). The versatile MoO_6 octahedron building block [see: Pope & Müller (1991); Chen & Zubieta (1992)] results in an exceptionally large family of polyoxidomolybdates, see: Michailovski & Patzke (2006). For a review of the structural chemistry of peroxidomolybdates, see: Dickman & Pope (1994); Sergienko (2008). The tetraammonium salt of the centrosymmetric $[\text{Mo}_8\text{O}_{24}(\text{O}_2)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{4-}$ anion has been characterized with moderate precision, see: Trysberg & Stomberg (1981); Olson & Stomberg (1997*a*). For bonds lengths in polyoxidomolybdates, see: Feng & Mao (2004); Long *et al.* (2003); Shi *et al.* (2006).



Experimental

Crystal data

$(\text{NH}_4)_4[\text{Mo}_8\text{O}_{24}(\text{O}_2)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $V = 1468.3$ (6) Å³
 $M_r = 1395.78$ $Z = 2$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$ $\text{Mo } K\alpha$ radiation
 $a = 10.405$ (3) Å $\mu = 3.43$ mm⁻¹
 $b = 7.8706$ (19) Å $T = 150$ K
 $c = 18.063$ (4) Å $0.32 \times 0.19 \times 0.08$ mm
 $\beta = 96.991$ (4)°

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD 14005 measured reflections
 diffractometer 3542 independent reflections
 Absorption correction: gaussian 3434 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 (*XPREP*; Bruker, 1995; Coppens $R_{\text{int}} = 0.032$
et al., 1965)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.398$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.773$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$ 14 restraints
 $wR(F^2) = 0.043$ Only H-atom coordinates refined
 $S = 1.16$ $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.02$ e Å⁻³
 3542 reflections $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.70$ e Å⁻³
 250 parameters

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O12—H12A···O2 ⁱ	0.947 (10)	1.802 (15)	2.715 (3)	161 (3)
O12—H12A···O1 ⁱ	0.947 (10)	2.391 (16)	3.299 (3)	161 (3)
O12—H12B···O17 ⁱⁱ	0.949 (10)	1.658 (12)	2.599 (3)	171 (4)
O16—H16B···O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.94 (3)	2.01 (3)	2.939 (3)	170 (3)
O16—H16A···O7	0.943 (10)	2.00 (2)	2.803 (3)	142 (3)
O17—H17A···O1	0.94 (3)	1.883 (16)	2.776 (3)	159 (3)
O17—H17B···O7 ^{iv}	0.939 (10)	1.983 (12)	2.909 (3)	169 (3)
N1—H1B···O10 ^v	0.948 (10)	2.09 (3)	2.795 (3)	130 (3)
N1—H1B···O10 ⁱⁱ	0.948 (10)	2.24 (3)	2.929 (3)	129 (3)
N1—H1A···O9 ⁱⁱ	0.94 (3)	2.16 (2)	2.992 (3)	146 (3)
N1—H1A···O14	0.94 (3)	2.40 (3)	2.985 (3)	120 (3)
N1—H1C···O16 ⁱⁱ	0.948 (10)	1.96 (2)	2.811 (3)	148 (3)
N1—H1C···O6 ^v	0.948 (10)	2.36 (3)	3.038 (3)	128 (3)
N1—H1D···O17	0.95 (3)	2.17 (3)	2.859 (3)	129 (3)
N1—H1D···O8 ^v	0.95 (3)	2.47 (3)	3.097 (3)	124 (3)
N1—H1D···O5	0.95 (3)	2.60 (3)	3.203 (3)	122 (3)
N2—H2A···O16	0.946 (10)	2.001 (14)	2.923 (3)	164 (3)
N2—H2B···O4	0.945 (10)	1.927 (14)	2.852 (3)	165 (3)
N2—H2C···O11 ^{vi}	0.946 (10)	1.999 (15)	2.912 (3)	162 (3)
N2—H2C···O7 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.946 (10)	2.65 (3)	3.169 (3)	115 (3)
N2—H2D···O3 ^{vii}	0.94 (3)	2.36 (3)	3.089 (3)	134 (3)
N2—H2D···O14 ⁱⁱ	0.94 (3)	2.29 (3)	2.961 (3)	128 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (iii) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (iv) $x + 1, y, z$; (v) $-x + 1, -y, -z + 1$; (vi) $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$; (vii) $x, y + 1, z$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1995); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 1995); data reduction: *SAINTE* and *XPREP* (Bruker, 1995);

Coppens *et al.*, 1965); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR97* (Altomare *et al.*, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *TEXSAN for Windows* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1998), *Xtal3.7* (Hall *et al.*, 2000), *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976) and *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *enCIFer* (Allen *et al.*, 2004).

The authors acknowledge funding from the Australian Research Council.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BR2108).

References

- Allen, F. H., Johnson, O., Shields, G. P., Smith, B. R. & Towler, M. (2004). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **37**, 335–338.
- Altomare, A., Burla, M. C., Camalli, M., Cascarano, G. L., Giacovazzo, C., Guagliardi, A., Moliterni, A. G. G., Polidori, G. & Spagna, R. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 115–119.
- Baerwald, C. (1885). Thesis, University of Berlin, Germany.
- Bruker, (1995). *SMART, SAINT and XPREP*. Bruker Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Chen, Q. & Zubieta, J. (1992). *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **114**, 107–167.
- Coppens, P., Leiserowitz, L. & Rabinovich, D. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **18**, 1035–1038.
- Dickman, M. H. & Pope, M. T. (1994). *Chem. Rev.* **94**, 569–584.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.
- Feng, M.-L. & Mao, J.-G. (2004). *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* pp. 3712–3717.
- Hall, S. R., du Boulay, D. J. & Olthof-Hazekamp, R. (2000). Editors. *Xtal3.7 System*. University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia.
- Hill, C. L. (1998). *Chem. Rev.* **98**, 1–387.
- Johnson, C. K. (1976). *ORTEPII*. Report ORNL-5138. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
- Larking, I. & Stomberg, R. (1970). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **24**, 2043–2054.
- Larking, I. & Stomberg, R. (1972). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **26**, 3708–3722.
- Long, D.-L., Kogerler, P., Farrugia, L. J. & Cronin, L. (2003). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **42**, 4180–4183.
- Michailovski, A. & Patzke, G. R. (2006). *Chem. Eur. J.* **12**, 9122–9134.
- Molecular Structure Corporation (1998). *TEXSAN for Windows*. MSC, The Woodlands, Texas, USA.
- Olson, S. & Stomberg, R. (1996). *Z. Kristallogr.* **211**, 895–899.
- Olson, S. & Stomberg, R. (1997a). *Z. Kristallogr.* **212**, 699–703.
- Olson, S. & Stomberg, R. (1997b). *Z. Kristallogr. New Cryst. Struct.* **212**, 311–312.
- Persdotter, I., Trysberg, L. & Stomberg, R. (1986a). *Acta Chem. Scand. Ser. A*, **40**, 335–343.
- Persdotter, I., Trysberg, L. & Stomberg, R. (1986b). *Acta Chem. Scand. Ser. A*, **40**, 83–90.
- Persdotter, I., Trysberg, L. & Stomberg, R. (1986c). *Acta Chem. Scand. Ser. A*, **40**, 1–7.
- Pope, M. T. (1983). In *Heteropoly and Isopoly Oxometallates*. Berlin: Springer.
- Pope, M. T. & Müller, A. (1991). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **30**, 34–48.
- Pope, M. T. & Müller, A. (2001). In *Polyoxometalate Chemistry From Topology via Self Assembly to Applications*. Berlin: Springer-Verlag.
- Sergienko, V. S. C. R. (2008). *Crystallogr. Rep.* **53**, 18–46.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Shi, Y., Yang, W., Xue, G., Hu, H. & Wang, J. (2006). *J. Mol. Struct.*, **784**, 244–248.
- Stomberg, R. (1968). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **22**, 1076–1090.
- Stomberg, R. (1969). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **23**, 2755–2763.
- Stomberg, R. (1970). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **24**, 2024–2036.
- Stomberg, R. (1988a). *J. Less-Common Met.* **144**, 109–116.
- Stomberg, R. (1988b). *J. Crystallogr. Spectrosc. Res.* **18**, 659–669.
- Stomberg, R. (1992). *J. Alloys Compd.* **186**, 271–278.
- Stomberg, R. (1995). *J. Alloys Compd.* **229**, 227–232.
- Stomberg, R. & Olson, S. (1996). *J. Alloys Compd.* **237**, 39–44.
- Stomberg, R. & Trysberg, L. (1969). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **23**, 314–317.
- Trysberg, L. & Stomberg, R. (1968). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **22**, 2027–2028.
- Trysberg, L. & Stomberg, R. (1981). *Acta Chem. Scand. Ser. A*, **35**, 823–825.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, i53-i54 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809023460]

Tetraammonium diaquadiperoxidooctamolybdate(VI) tetrahydrate

A. J. Ward, G. J. Arrow, T. Maschmeyer, A. F. Masters, P. Turner and J. K. Clegg

Comment

Polyoxometalates, which constitute an enormous class of metal-oxygen cluster compounds, have become very widely utilized inorganic components due to the extreme variability of their composition, molecular characteristics and properties - see Pope (1983), Pope & Muller (2001), Hill (1998).

The aqueous chemistry of molybdenum is dominated by the formation of polyoxoanions, the key structural motif being the MoO₆ octahedron - see Pope & Muller (1991), Chen & Zubieta (1992). This motif is a versatile building block that gives rise to an exceptionally large family of polyoxomolybdates which range from 3 to 368 metal ions in a single molecule - see Michailovski & Patzke (2006). Baerwald (1885) probably reported the first peroxomolybdate, the species resulting from the dissolution of ammonium paramolybdate in excess H₂O₂, which was formulated as 14NH₃.18MoO₃.3H₂O₂.18H₂O, .

The structure of the title complex consists of an octamolybdate unit possessing an inversion centre (Figure 1). In the complex there is a peroxide ligand coordinated to Mo1, one water molecule bound to Mo3, two triply coordinated oxygen atoms, O9, O13, and one quadruply coordinated oxygen atom, O15. The Mo—O bond lengths with the polyvalent O atoms range from 2.0125 (18) to 2.3338 (19) Å. The bridging Mo—O bonds range in length from 1.8753 (19) to 1.9753 (19) Å. The bond lengths for the terminal Mo=O bonds range from 1.686 (2) to 1.722 (2) Å. These bond lengths are in good agreement with previously published polyoxomolybdate structures - see Long *et al.* (2003), Feng & Mao (2004), Shi *et al.* (2006). However, there are two bond lengths that show significant deviation from the expected: the Mo1—O5 bond length of 2.2836 (19) Å is extremely long for a bridging Mo—O bond while the Mo4—O9 bond length of 1.86089 (19) Å is considerably shorter than expected for a bond involving a triply bridging oxygen.

The packing of the title complex (Figure 2) shows the individual units to be stacked in a cubic close packing arrangement with water and ammonium ions distributed in the channels formed. Hydrogen bonding interactions exist between ammonium ions and the molybdenum cluster: H2B with O4, H1B with O10. In addition there exist hydrogen bonding interactions between the ammonium ions and the O atoms of neighbouring clusters: H2C with O11, H2D with O3, H1A with O9, and H1B with O10. The water molecules also hydrogen bond with the ammonium ions: O16 with H2A, O16 with H1C, and O17 with H1D. There is H-bonding between the H atoms of the water molecules with oxygen atoms of the molybdenum cluster: the strongest being that between O1 and H17A while O7 and H16A has a slightly longer hydrogen bond length. There also exists hydrogen bonding with the protons of the coordinated water molecules (H12A) of one cluster with the O2 atom in a neighbouring cluster while the other proton (H12B) has a strong hydrogen bond to O17. The water molecules also exhibit weak interactions with neighbouring clusters whereby H16A and H16B interact with O3 and H17A and H17B interact with O10.

Experimental

Ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate (10 g, 8.1 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of hydrogen peroxide (30%, 50 ml) acidified to pH 2 with nitric acid (70%, 5 ml). Slow evaporation of the yellow solution afforded crystals of the title compound

supplementary materials

(7.45 g, 93%). Crystals suitable for XRD studies were obtained from an aqueous solution of the complex that was kept at 288 K and 80% humidity in order to reduce the rate of evaporation.

Refinement

O-bound H atoms were located in the difference Fourier map and refined with bond length restraints of 0.95 (1) Å with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ 1.5 $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$.

Figures

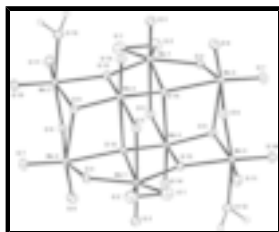


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title complex, with displacement ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level. Water solvent and ammonium ions omitted for clarity. Symmetry code used for generating equivalent atoms: 1 - x, -y, 1 - z.

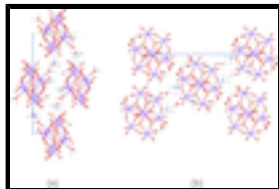
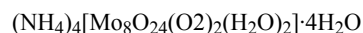


Fig. 2. View along (a) the *a* axis and (b) the *b* axis of the crystal lattice of the title complex.

Tetraammonium dihydroxydiperoxoctamolybdate(VI) tetrahydrate

Crystal data



$M_r = 1395.78$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol: -P 2yn

$a = 10.405$ (3) Å

$b = 7.8706$ (19) Å

$c = 18.063$ (4) Å

$\beta = 96.991$ (4)°

$V = 1468.3$ (6) Å³

$Z = 2$

$F_{000} = 1328$

$D_x = 3.157$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 1023 reflections

$\theta = 2.8$ – 28.3 °

$\mu = 3.43$ mm⁻¹

$T = 150$ K

Blade, yellow

$0.32 \times 0.19 \times 0.08$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD
diffractometer

Radiation source: sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 150$ K

ω scans

3542 independent reflections

3434 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.032$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.3$ °

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.2$ °

Absorption correction: Gaussian
(XPREP; Bruker, 1995; Coppens *et al.*, 1965) $h = -13 \rightarrow 13$
 $T_{\min} = 0.398$, $T_{\max} = 0.773$ $k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
 14005 measured reflections $l = -24 \rightarrow 24$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
 Least-squares matrix: full Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$ Only H-atom coordinates refined
 $wR(F^2) = 0.043$ $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.016P)^2 + 2.2853P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $S = 1.16$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 3542 reflections $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.02 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 250 parameters $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.70 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 14 restraints Extinction correction: none
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Special details

Experimental. attached with Exxon Paratone N, to a short length of fibre supported on a thin piece of copper wire inserted in a copper mounting pin. The crystal was quenched in a cold nitrogen gas stream from an Oxford Cryosystems Cryostream.

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R-factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R- factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Mo1	0.578257 (18)	0.03860 (2)	0.654717 (10)	0.00883 (5)
Mo2	0.267481 (18)	0.07806 (2)	0.612704 (10)	0.00964 (5)
Mo3	0.153081 (18)	0.16838 (2)	0.442190 (11)	0.00992 (5)
Mo4	0.473839 (18)	0.21902 (2)	0.486860 (10)	0.00802 (5)
O1	0.75337 (18)	0.1060 (2)	0.69344 (10)	0.0214 (4)
O2	0.65823 (18)	0.2109 (2)	0.72269 (10)	0.0216 (4)
O3	0.54977 (16)	-0.1215 (2)	0.71260 (9)	0.0146 (3)
O4	0.42192 (15)	0.1707 (2)	0.66940 (9)	0.0111 (3)
O5	0.59440 (16)	0.2362 (2)	0.56376 (9)	0.0117 (3)
O6	0.25417 (17)	-0.1077 (2)	0.65969 (9)	0.0153 (3)
O7	0.15724 (16)	0.2132 (2)	0.64528 (10)	0.0154 (3)

supplementary materials

O8	0.17259 (16)	0.0052 (2)	0.51832 (9)	0.0123 (3)
O9	0.32211 (15)	0.2731 (2)	0.52672 (9)	0.0112 (3)
O10	0.06078 (16)	0.3204 (2)	0.47923 (10)	0.0154 (3)
O11	0.05378 (17)	0.0689 (2)	0.37343 (10)	0.0178 (4)
O12	0.20013 (18)	0.3722 (2)	0.36953 (10)	0.0165 (3)
O13	0.32947 (15)	0.0976 (2)	0.41274 (9)	0.0108 (3)
O14	0.50583 (16)	0.3819 (2)	0.42998 (9)	0.0133 (3)
O15	0.55751 (15)	0.02784 (19)	0.43622 (9)	0.0095 (3)
O16	0.1645 (2)	0.5543 (2)	0.69018 (11)	0.0235 (4)
O17	0.89009 (18)	0.3251 (2)	0.61140 (10)	0.0181 (4)
N1	0.7945 (2)	0.3830 (3)	0.45833 (12)	0.0163 (4)
N2	0.4450 (3)	0.5128 (3)	0.72139 (13)	0.0225 (5)
H12A	0.203 (3)	0.354 (5)	0.3179 (7)	0.034*
H12B	0.162 (3)	0.481 (2)	0.372 (2)	0.034*
H16B	0.128 (3)	0.597 (4)	0.7317 (13)	0.034*
H16A	0.135 (3)	0.441 (2)	0.691 (2)	0.034*
H17A	0.854 (3)	0.267 (4)	0.6492 (15)	0.034*
H17B	0.9770 (14)	0.290 (4)	0.615 (2)	0.034*
H1B	0.8775 (17)	0.434 (4)	0.465 (2)	0.034*
H1A	0.728 (2)	0.462 (4)	0.463 (2)	0.034*
H1C	0.797 (3)	0.361 (5)	0.4069 (7)	0.034*
H1D	0.797 (4)	0.303 (4)	0.4976 (14)	0.034*
H2A	0.3570 (14)	0.546 (5)	0.716 (2)	0.034*
H2B	0.447 (4)	0.405 (2)	0.6981 (19)	0.034*
H2C	0.468 (3)	0.505 (5)	0.7736 (7)	0.034*
H2D	0.494 (3)	0.589 (4)	0.6960 (18)	0.034*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Mo1	0.00872 (9)	0.00944 (9)	0.00819 (9)	0.00024 (6)	0.00051 (7)	-0.00073 (6)
Mo2	0.00888 (9)	0.01032 (9)	0.00991 (9)	-0.00013 (7)	0.00191 (7)	-0.00078 (7)
Mo3	0.00759 (9)	0.01116 (9)	0.01077 (9)	0.00088 (7)	0.00020 (7)	-0.00090 (7)
Mo4	0.00759 (9)	0.00779 (9)	0.00865 (9)	0.00016 (6)	0.00085 (7)	-0.00025 (6)
O1	0.0209 (9)	0.0228 (9)	0.0195 (9)	-0.0036 (8)	-0.0015 (7)	-0.0021 (7)
O2	0.0199 (9)	0.0253 (10)	0.0186 (9)	-0.0046 (8)	-0.0013 (7)	-0.0022 (7)
O3	0.0155 (8)	0.0143 (8)	0.0137 (8)	0.0014 (7)	0.0009 (6)	0.0009 (6)
O4	0.0108 (7)	0.0116 (7)	0.0111 (7)	0.0002 (6)	0.0016 (6)	-0.0033 (6)
O5	0.0115 (8)	0.0109 (7)	0.0126 (8)	-0.0006 (6)	0.0012 (6)	-0.0001 (6)
O6	0.0167 (8)	0.0146 (8)	0.0148 (8)	-0.0021 (7)	0.0030 (7)	-0.0002 (6)
O7	0.0119 (8)	0.0166 (8)	0.0183 (8)	0.0013 (6)	0.0045 (7)	-0.0031 (7)
O8	0.0120 (7)	0.0119 (7)	0.0129 (8)	-0.0017 (6)	0.0010 (6)	-0.0009 (6)
O9	0.0105 (7)	0.0099 (7)	0.0132 (8)	-0.0002 (6)	0.0010 (6)	-0.0007 (6)
O10	0.0108 (8)	0.0181 (8)	0.0177 (8)	0.0022 (7)	0.0029 (6)	-0.0019 (7)
O11	0.0145 (8)	0.0201 (9)	0.0177 (8)	0.0001 (7)	-0.0019 (7)	-0.0040 (7)
O12	0.0211 (9)	0.0143 (8)	0.0144 (8)	0.0035 (7)	0.0031 (7)	0.0034 (7)
O13	0.0093 (7)	0.0116 (7)	0.0113 (7)	-0.0001 (6)	0.0001 (6)	-0.0013 (6)
O14	0.0144 (8)	0.0123 (8)	0.0129 (8)	0.0003 (6)	0.0005 (6)	0.0008 (6)

O15	0.0090 (7)	0.0100 (7)	0.0093 (7)	0.0008 (6)	0.0008 (6)	-0.0012 (6)
O16	0.0344 (11)	0.0182 (9)	0.0186 (9)	-0.0031 (8)	0.0056 (8)	-0.0005 (7)
O17	0.0171 (9)	0.0166 (8)	0.0207 (9)	0.0037 (7)	0.0023 (7)	0.0026 (7)
N1	0.0146 (10)	0.0173 (10)	0.0166 (10)	-0.0010 (8)	-0.0004 (8)	-0.0002 (8)
N2	0.0322 (13)	0.0187 (11)	0.0159 (10)	-0.0009 (10)	0.0001 (9)	0.0021 (9)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Mo1—O3	1.6864 (17)	Mo4—O15	2.0131 (16)
Mo1—O1	1.9443 (19)	Mo4—O13	2.1148 (16)
Mo1—O2	1.9468 (19)	Mo4—O15 ⁱ	2.4335 (16)
Mo1—O13 ⁱ	1.9599 (16)	O1—O2	1.438 (3)
Mo1—O4	1.9755 (16)	O12—H12A	0.947 (10)
Mo1—O15 ⁱ	2.0983 (16)	O12—H12B	0.949 (10)
Mo1—O5	2.2836 (17)	O13—Mo1 ⁱ	1.9599 (16)
Mo2—O6	1.7045 (18)	O15—Mo1 ⁱ	2.0983 (16)
Mo2—O7	1.7200 (17)	O15—Mo2 ⁱ	2.2768 (16)
Mo2—O4	1.9397 (16)	O15—Mo4 ⁱ	2.4335 (16)
Mo2—O8	1.9496 (16)	O16—H16B	0.94 (3)
Mo2—O15 ⁱ	2.2768 (16)	O16—H16A	0.943 (10)
Mo2—O9	2.3037 (17)	O17—H17A	0.94 (3)
Mo3—O11	1.7062 (18)	O17—H17B	0.939 (10)
Mo3—O10	1.7198 (17)	N1—H1B	0.948 (10)
Mo3—O8	1.8744 (17)	N1—H1A	0.94 (3)
Mo3—O13	2.0493 (17)	N1—H1C	0.948 (10)
Mo3—O12	2.1663 (18)	N1—H1D	0.95 (3)
Mo3—O9	2.3348 (16)	N2—H2A	0.946 (10)
Mo4—O14	1.7007 (17)	N2—H2B	0.945 (10)
Mo4—O5	1.7600 (16)	N2—H2C	0.946 (10)
Mo4—O9	1.8626 (17)	N2—H2D	0.94 (3)
O3—Mo1—O1	102.03 (8)	O12—Mo3—O9	85.81 (6)
O3—Mo1—O2	102.90 (8)	O14—Mo4—O5	104.22 (8)
O1—Mo1—O2	43.38 (8)	O14—Mo4—O9	107.38 (8)
O3—Mo1—O13 ⁱ	96.49 (8)	O5—Mo4—O9	103.51 (8)
O1—Mo1—O13 ⁱ	82.20 (8)	O14—Mo4—O15	99.30 (7)
O2—Mo1—O13 ⁱ	124.68 (8)	O5—Mo4—O15	96.32 (7)
O3—Mo1—O4	95.75 (8)	O9—Mo4—O15	141.30 (7)
O1—Mo1—O4	123.99 (8)	O14—Mo4—O13	97.71 (7)
O2—Mo1—O4	81.05 (8)	O5—Mo4—O13	156.59 (7)
O13 ⁱ —Mo1—O4	147.69 (7)	O9—Mo4—O13	77.16 (7)
O3—Mo1—O15 ⁱ	98.44 (7)	O15—Mo4—O13	71.81 (6)
O1—Mo1—O15 ⁱ	149.52 (7)	O14—Mo4—O15 ⁱ	175.07 (7)
O2—Mo1—O15 ⁱ	149.62 (7)	O5—Mo4—O15 ⁱ	75.11 (7)
O13 ⁱ —Mo1—O15 ⁱ	73.21 (7)	O9—Mo4—O15 ⁱ	77.47 (6)
O4—Mo1—O15 ⁱ	75.48 (6)	O15—Mo4—O15 ⁱ	76.00 (7)

supplementary materials

O3—Mo1—O5	171.45 (7)	O13—Mo4—O15 ⁱ	82.33 (6)
O1—Mo1—O5	85.71 (7)	O2—O1—Mo1	68.40 (11)
O2—Mo1—O5	85.18 (7)	O1—O2—Mo1	68.21 (11)
O13 ⁱ —Mo1—O5	80.85 (7)	Mo2—O4—Mo1	111.97 (8)
O4—Mo1—O5	82.64 (6)	Mo4—O5—Mo1	114.05 (8)
O15 ⁱ —Mo1—O5	73.02 (6)	Mo3—O8—Mo2	115.98 (8)
O6—Mo2—O7	105.20 (9)	Mo4—O9—Mo2	113.49 (7)
O6—Mo2—O4	99.89 (8)	Mo4—O9—Mo3	105.84 (7)
O7—Mo2—O4	97.53 (8)	Mo2—O9—Mo3	88.71 (6)
O6—Mo2—O8	96.89 (8)	Mo3—O12—H12A	121 (2)
O7—Mo2—O8	101.14 (8)	Mo3—O12—H12B	121 (2)
O4—Mo2—O8	150.60 (7)	H12A—O12—H12B	104 (3)
O6—Mo2—O15 ⁱ	89.80 (7)	Mo1 ⁱ —O13—Mo3	146.31 (9)
O7—Mo2—O15 ⁱ	163.24 (7)	Mo1 ⁱ —O13—Mo4	106.07 (7)
O4—Mo2—O15 ⁱ	72.07 (6)	Mo3—O13—Mo4	107.61 (7)
O8—Mo2—O15 ⁱ	84.07 (6)	Mo4—O15—Mo1 ⁱ	104.76 (7)
O6—Mo2—O9	161.61 (7)	Mo4—O15—Mo2 ⁱ	149.38 (8)
O7—Mo2—O9	92.75 (7)	Mo1 ⁱ —O15—Mo2 ⁱ	95.68 (6)
O4—Mo2—O9	81.31 (6)	Mo4—O15—Mo4 ⁱ	104.00 (7)
O8—Mo2—O9	75.33 (6)	Mo1 ⁱ —O15—Mo4 ⁱ	97.11 (6)
O15 ⁱ —Mo2—O9	73.00 (6)	Mo2 ⁱ —O15—Mo4 ⁱ	95.65 (6)
O11—Mo3—O10	106.56 (9)	H16B—O16—H16A	99 (3)
O11—Mo3—O8	102.80 (8)	H17A—O17—H17B	105 (3)
O10—Mo3—O8	101.94 (8)	H1B—N1—H1A	112 (3)
O11—Mo3—O13	99.70 (8)	H1B—N1—H1C	94 (3)
O10—Mo3—O13	148.24 (7)	H1A—N1—H1C	108 (3)
O8—Mo3—O13	89.08 (7)	H1B—N1—H1D	104 (3)
O11—Mo3—O12	93.46 (8)	H1A—N1—H1D	110 (3)
O10—Mo3—O12	84.18 (8)	H1C—N1—H1D	128 (3)
O8—Mo3—O12	159.99 (7)	H2A—N2—H2B	106 (3)
O13—Mo3—O12	76.61 (7)	H2A—N2—H2C	104 (3)
O11—Mo3—O9	168.36 (7)	H2B—N2—H2C	112 (3)
O10—Mo3—O9	84.95 (7)	H2A—N2—H2D	111 (3)
O8—Mo3—O9	75.90 (6)	H2B—N2—H2D	108 (3)
O13—Mo3—O9	68.81 (6)	H2C—N2—H2D	116 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1, -y, -z+1$.

Hydrogen-bond geometry ($\text{\AA}, ^\circ$)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O12—H12A \cdots O2 ⁱⁱ	0.947 (10)	1.802 (15)	2.715 (3)	161 (3)
O12—H12A \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.947 (10)	2.391 (16)	3.299 (3)	161 (3)
O12—H12B \cdots O17 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.949 (10)	1.658 (12)	2.599 (3)	171 (4)
O16—H16B \cdots O4 ^{iv}	0.94 (3)	2.01 (3)	2.939 (3)	170 (3)
O16—H16A \cdots O7	0.943 (10)	2.00 (2)	2.803 (3)	142 (3)
O17—H17A \cdots O1	0.94 (3)	1.883 (16)	2.776 (3)	159 (3)

O17—H17B···O7 ^v	0.939 (10)	1.983 (12)	2.909 (3)	169 (3)
N1—H1B···O10 ^v	0.948 (10)	2.09 (3)	2.795 (3)	130 (3)
N1—H1B···O10 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.948 (10)	2.24 (3)	2.929 (3)	129 (3)
N1—H1A···O9 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.94 (3)	2.16 (2)	2.992 (3)	146 (3)
N1—H1A···O14	0.94 (3)	2.40 (3)	2.985 (3)	120 (3)
N1—H1C···O16 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.948 (10)	1.96 (2)	2.811 (3)	148 (3)
N1—H1C···O6 ⁱ	0.948 (10)	2.36 (3)	3.038 (3)	128 (3)
N1—H1D···O17	0.95 (3)	2.17 (3)	2.859 (3)	129 (3)
N1—H1D···O8 ⁱ	0.95 (3)	2.47 (3)	3.097 (3)	124 (3)
N1—H1D···O5	0.95 (3)	2.60 (3)	3.203 (3)	122 (3)
N2—H2A···O16	0.946 (10)	2.001 (14)	2.923 (3)	164 (3)
N2—H2B···O4	0.945 (10)	1.927 (14)	2.852 (3)	165 (3)
N2—H2C···O11 ^{vi}	0.946 (10)	1.999 (15)	2.912 (3)	162 (3)
N2—H2C···O7 ^{iv}	0.946 (10)	2.65 (3)	3.169 (3)	115 (3)
N2—H2D···O3 ^{vii}	0.94 (3)	2.36 (3)	3.089 (3)	134 (3)
N2—H2D···O14 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.94 (3)	2.29 (3)	2.961 (3)	128 (3)

Symmetry codes: (ii) $x-1/2, -y+1/2, z-1/2$; (iii) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$; (iv) $-x+1/2, y+1/2, -z+3/2$; (v) $x+1, y, z$; (i) $-x+1, -y, -z+1$; (vi) $x+1/2, -y+1/2, z+1/2$; (vii) $x, y+1, z$.

Fig. 1

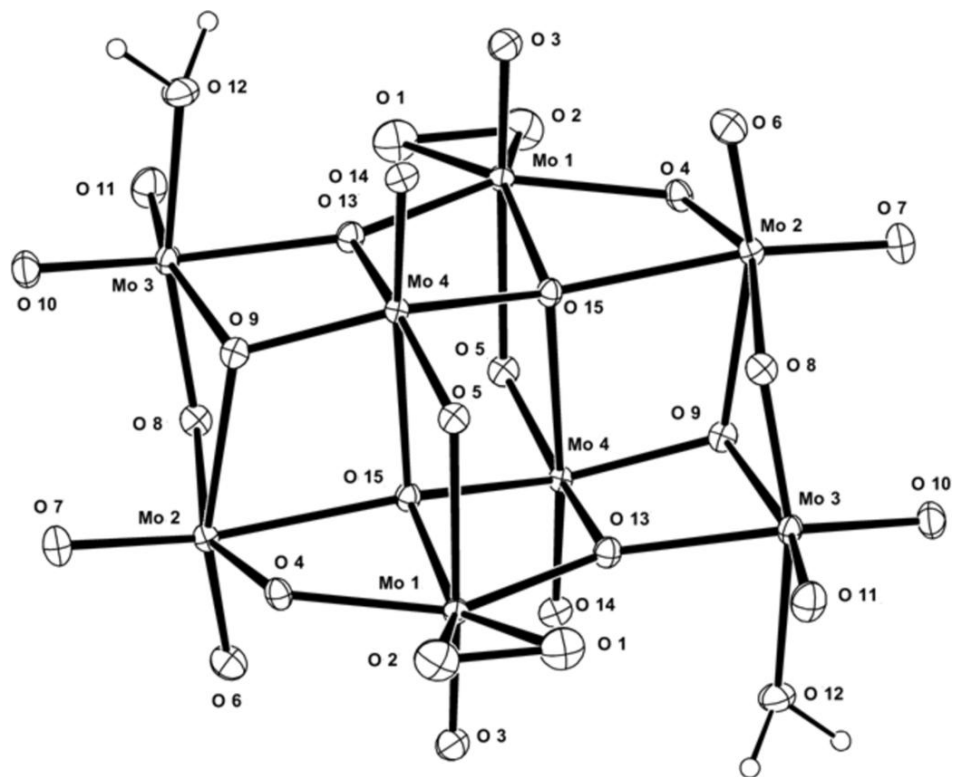


Fig. 2

