

The defect scheelite-type lanthanum(III) ortho-oxidomolybdate(VI) $\text{La}_{0.667}[\text{MoO}_4]$

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Received 17 December 2012; accepted 8 January 2013

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{Mo}-\text{O}) = 0.001$ Å; disorder in main residue; R factor = 0.016; wR factor = 0.032; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.2.

In scheelite-type $\text{La}_{0.667}[\text{MoO}_4]$, one crystallographically unique position with site symmetry $\bar{4}$.. and an occupancy of $2/3$ is found for the La^{3+} cation. The cation is surrounded by eight O atoms in the shape of a trigonal dodecahedron. The structure also contains one $[\text{MoO}_4]^{2-}$ anion (site symmetry $\bar{4}$..), which is surrounded by eight vertex-attached La^{3+} cations. The polyhedra around the La^{3+} cations are interconnected *via* common edges, building up a three-dimensional network, in the tetrahedral voids of which the Mo^{6+} cations reside.

Related literature

For isotypic $\text{Ln}_{0.667}[\text{MoO}_4]$ structures with $\text{Ln} = \text{Ce}, \text{Pr}, \text{Nd}$ and Sm , see: Schustereit *et al.* (2011). For synthetic details, see: Liu *et al.* (2012).

Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{La}_{0.667}[\text{MoO}_4]$	$Z = 4$
$M_r = 252.59$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Tetragonal, $I4_1/a$	$\mu = 11.74$ mm ⁻¹
$a = 5.3599$ (3) Å	$T = 293$ K
$c = 11.9425$ (7) Å	$0.11 \times 0.08 \times 0.06$ mm
$V = 343.09$ (3) Å ³	

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	2577 measured reflections
Absorption correction: numerical (<i>X-SHAPE</i> ; Stoe & Cie, 1995)	260 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.291, T_{\max} = 0.480$	174 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.046$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.016$	16 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.032$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.41$ e Å ⁻³
$S = 0.98$	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.37$ e Å ⁻³
260 reflections	

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

La—O ⁱ	2.5728 (14)	Mo—O	1.7606 (14)
La—O ⁱⁱ	2.5766 (14)		

 Symmetry codes: (i) $y + \frac{1}{4}, -x + \frac{1}{4}, z + \frac{1}{4}$; (ii) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, -y, z + \frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *SCALEPACK* and *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

This work was supported by the State of Baden-Württemberg (Stuttgart) and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, Frankfurt/Main) within the funding program Open Access Publishing.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: WM2715).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2013). E69, i7 [doi:10.1107/S1600536813000731]

The defect scheelite-type lanthanum(III) *ortho*-oxidomolybdate(VI)

La_{0.667}[MoO₄]

Tanja Schustereit, Thomas Schleid and Ingo Hartenbach

S1. Comment

The title compound crystallizes isotypically with the already known defect scheelite-type lanthanide *ortho*-oxidomolybdates(VI) with general formula $Ln_{0.667}[MoO_4]$ ($Ln = Ce, Pr, Nd, \text{ and } Sm$; Schustereit *et al.*, 2011). The crystallographically unique La³⁺ cation at Wyckoff position *4b* is surrounded by eight oxide anions in the shape of a trigonal dodecahedron (Fig. 1). Besides the lanthanum cation, the structure also contains an isolated and bisphenoidally distorted tetrahedral *ortho*-oxidomolybdate(VI) unit [MoO₄]²⁻. Its central Mo⁶⁺ cation at Wyckoff position *4a* exhibits the same site symmetry ($\bar{4}..$) as the La³⁺ cation. Hence, in order to maintain electroneutrality, the latter shows a statistically under-occupation of 2/3 on its atomic position. The [MoO₄]²⁻ tetrahedra share common vertices with eight [LaO₈]¹³⁻ dodecahedra to build up the scheelite-type crystal structure (Fig. 2). The cations at the sites *4a* (La³⁺) and *4b* (Mo⁶⁺) are thereby arranged in two interpenetrating diamond-like lattices (Schustereit *et al.*, 2011).

S2. Experimental

Colourless, irregular-shaped single crystals of scheelite-type La_{0.667}[MoO₄] were obtained as a by-product in an unsuccessful attempt to synthesize LaF[MoO₄] according to the Pecchini method (Liu *et al.*, 2012). Aqueous solutions with stoichiometric amounts of La(NO₃)₃ and (NH₄)₆Mo₇O₂₄ (molar ratio 7 : 1) were prepared for each compound and HF was added to the latter (molar ratio HF : (NH₄)₆Mo₇O₂₄ = 7 : 1). As chelating agent, citric acid (CA) was dissolved in both solutions with a molar ratio of CA : La³⁺ = 1 : 1 and CA : Mo⁶⁺ = 2 : 1. The pH value of the La³⁺-containing solution was adjusted to 3 – 4 with an aqueous ammonia solution as well as the pH value of the CA/HF/(NH₄)₆Mo₇O₂₄ mixture, in this case to a value of 7 – 8. The two solutions were combined, stirred, and heated for about 30 minutes to obtain a transparent solution, which was then dried at 473 K for 5 hours. The residual product was thermally treated in air at 1123 K for 12 hours.

S3. Refinement

The site occupation factor of the La³⁺ site was refined freely to a value of 0.6676 (10).

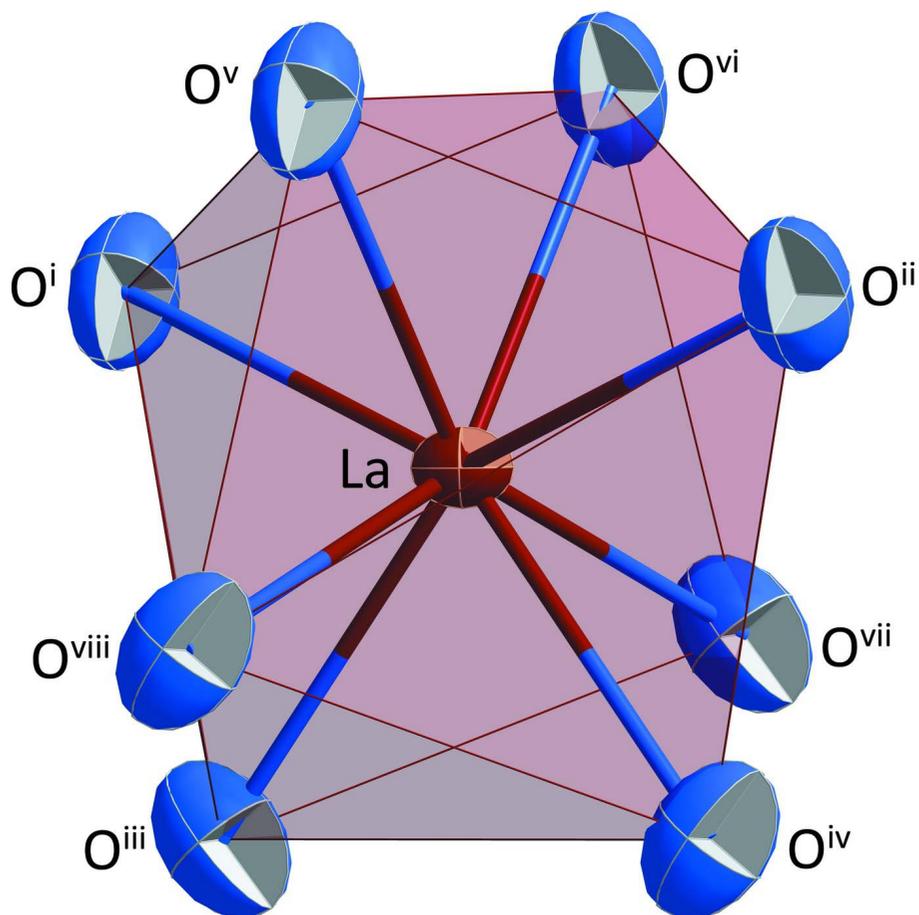


Figure 1

Trigonal dodecahedral oxygen environment of the La^{3+} cation in defect scheelite-type $\text{La}_{0.667}[\text{MoO}_4]$; ellipsoids are drawn at the 80 % probability level. [Symmetry codes: (i) x, y, z ; (ii) $-x+1/2, -y, z+1/2$; (iii) $-y+3/4, x+1/4, z+1/4$; (iv) $y+3/4, -x+3/4, z+3/4$; (v) $-x, -y, -z$; (vi) $x+1/2, y, -z+1/2$; (vii) $y+1/4, -x+3/4, -z+3/4$; (viii) $-y+1/4, x+1/4, -z+1/4$].

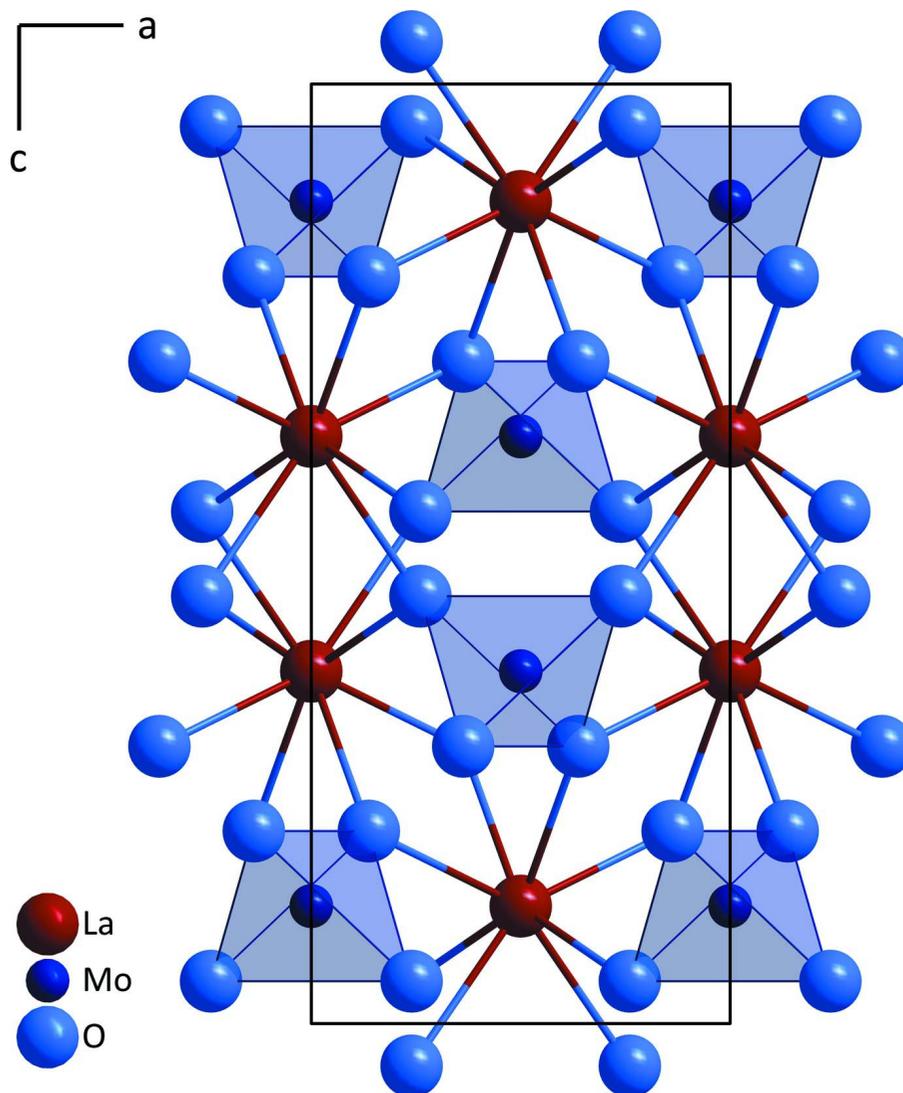


Figure 2

View of the crystal structure of defect scheelite-type $\text{La}_{0.667}[\text{MoO}_4]$ along $[010]$; the bisphenoidally distorted tetrahedral ortho-oxidomolybdate(VI) units $[\text{MoO}_4]^{2-}$ are given in the polyhedral representation.

Lanthanum(III) *ortho*-tetraoxidomolybdate(VI)

Crystal data

$\text{La}_{0.667}[\text{MoO}_4]$

$M_r = 252.59$

Tetragonal, $I4_1/a$

Hall symbol: $-I\ 4ad$

$a = 5.3599\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 11.9425\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$

$V = 343.09\ (3)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 448$

$D_x = 4.890\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 1769 reflections

$\theta = 0.4\text{--}30.5^\circ$

$\mu = 11.74\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293\ \text{K}$

Irregular, colourless

$0.11 \times 0.08 \times 0.06\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	2577 measured reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	260 independent reflections
Graphite monochromator	174 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
ω and φ scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.046$
Absorption correction: numerical (<i>X-SHAPE</i> ; Stoe & Cie, 1995)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 30.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 4.2^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.291$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.480$	$h = -7 \rightarrow 7$
	$k = -7 \rightarrow 7$
	$l = -16 \rightarrow 16$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0079P)^2]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.016$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.032$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 0.98$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.41 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
260 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.37 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
16 parameters	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i> (Sheldrick, 2008), $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001x\text{Fc}^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
0 restraints	Extinction coefficient: 0.0082 (5)
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	

Special details

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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
La	0.0000	0.2500	0.6250	0.01492 (18)	0.6676 (10)
Mo	0.0000	0.2500	0.1250	0.01706 (15)	
O	0.1374 (3)	0.0106 (2)	0.20490 (13)	0.0313 (5)	

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
La	0.0171 (2)	0.0171 (2)	0.0107 (2)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mo	0.01534 (18)	0.01534 (18)	0.0205 (2)	0.000	0.000	0.000
O	0.0209 (8)	0.0329 (9)	0.0403 (9)	0.0048 (6)	0.0031 (9)	0.0105 (7)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

La—O ⁱ	2.5728 (14)	La—La ^x	4.0120 (2)
La—O ⁱⁱ	2.5728 (14)	La—La ^{xi}	4.0120 (2)
La—O ⁱⁱⁱ	2.5728 (14)	La—La ^{iv}	4.0120 (2)
La—O ^{iv}	2.5728 (14)	Mo—O ^{xii}	1.7605 (14)

La—O ^v	2.5766 (14)	Mo—O ^{xiii}	1.7605 (14)
La—O ^{vi}	2.5766 (14)	Mo—O ^{xiv}	1.7605 (14)
La—O ^{vii}	2.5766 (14)	Mo—O	1.7606 (14)
La—O ^{viii}	2.5766 (14)	O—La ^{iv}	2.5728 (14)
La—La ^{ix}	4.0120 (2)	O—La ^{xv}	2.5766 (14)
O ⁱ —La—O ⁱⁱ	128.57 (4)	O ⁱⁱⁱ —La—La ^x	161.84 (3)
O ⁱ —La—O ⁱⁱⁱ	75.70 (7)	O ^{iv} —La—La ^x	66.64 (3)
O ⁱⁱ —La—O ⁱⁱⁱ	128.57 (4)	O ^v —La—La ^x	103.20 (4)
O ⁱ —La—O ^{iv}	128.57 (4)	O ^{vi} —La—La ^x	38.79 (3)
O ⁱⁱ —La—O ^{iv}	75.70 (7)	O ^{vii} —La—La ^x	129.62 (3)
O ⁱⁱⁱ —La—O ^{iv}	128.57 (4)	O ^{viii} —La—La ^x	85.04 (3)
O ⁱ —La—O ^v	148.98 (6)	La ^{ix} —La—La ^x	123.628 (3)
O ⁱⁱ —La—O ^v	68.24 (3)	O ⁱ —La—La ^{xi}	161.84 (3)
O ⁱⁱⁱ —La—O ^v	74.21 (2)	O ⁱⁱ —La—La ^{xi}	66.64 (3)
O ^{iv} —La—O ^v	77.64 (5)	O ⁱⁱⁱ —La—La ^{xi}	103.00 (3)
O ⁱ —La—O ^{vi}	74.21 (2)	O ^{iv} —La—La ^{xi}	38.85 (3)
O ⁱⁱ —La—O ^{vi}	77.64 (5)	O ^v —La—La ^{xi}	38.79 (3)
O ⁱⁱⁱ —La—O ^{vi}	148.98 (6)	O ^{vi} —La—La ^{xi}	103.20 (4)
O ^{iv} —La—O ^{vi}	68.24 (3)	O ^{vii} —La—La ^{xi}	85.04 (3)
O ^v —La—O ^{vi}	136.53 (7)	O ^{viii} —La—La ^{xi}	129.62 (3)
O ⁱ —La—O ^{vii}	77.64 (5)	La ^{ix} —La—La ^{xi}	123.628 (3)
O ⁱⁱ —La—O ^{vii}	148.98 (6)	La ^x —La—La ^{xi}	83.823 (4)
O ⁱⁱⁱ —La—O ^{vii}	68.24 (3)	O ⁱ —La—La ^{iv}	38.85 (3)
O ^{iv} —La—O ^{vii}	74.20 (2)	O ⁱⁱ —La—La ^{iv}	161.84 (3)
O ^v —La—O ^{vii}	97.88 (2)	O ⁱⁱⁱ —La—La ^{iv}	66.64 (3)
O ^{vi} —La—O ^{vii}	97.88 (2)	O ^{iv} —La—La ^{iv}	103.00 (3)
O ⁱ —La—O ^{viii}	68.24 (3)	O ^v —La—La ^{iv}	129.62 (3)
O ⁱⁱ —La—O ^{viii}	74.20 (2)	O ^{vi} —La—La ^{iv}	85.04 (3)
O ⁱⁱⁱ —La—O ^{viii}	77.64 (5)	O ^{vii} —La—La ^{iv}	38.79 (3)
O ^{iv} —La—O ^{viii}	148.98 (6)	O ^{viii} —La—La ^{iv}	103.20 (4)
O ^v —La—O ^{viii}	97.88 (2)	La ^{ix} —La—La ^{iv}	83.823 (4)
O ^{vi} —La—O ^{viii}	97.88 (2)	La ^x —La—La ^{iv}	123.628 (3)
O ^{vii} —La—O ^{viii}	136.53 (7)	La ^{xi} —La—La ^{iv}	123.628 (3)
O ⁱ —La—La ^{ix}	66.64 (3)	O ^{xii} —Mo—O ^{xiii}	107.08 (5)
O ⁱⁱ —La—La ^{ix}	103.00 (3)	O ^{xii} —Mo—O ^{xiv}	114.36 (10)
O ⁱⁱⁱ —La—La ^{ix}	38.85 (3)	O ^{xiii} —Mo—O ^{xiv}	107.08 (5)
O ^{iv} —La—La ^{ix}	161.84 (3)	O ^{xii} —Mo—O	107.08 (5)
O ^v —La—La ^{ix}	85.04 (3)	O ^{xiii} —Mo—O	114.36 (10)
O ^{vi} —La—La ^{ix}	129.62 (3)	O ^{xiv} —Mo—O	107.08 (5)
O ^{vii} —La—La ^{ix}	103.20 (4)	Mo—O—La ^{iv}	134.75 (7)
O ^{viii} —La—La ^{ix}	38.79 (3)	Mo—O—La ^{xv}	120.66 (7)
O ⁱ —La—La ^x	103.00 (3)	La ^{iv} —O—La ^{xv}	102.36 (5)
O ⁱⁱ —La—La ^x	38.85 (3)		

Symmetry codes: (i) $y+1/4, -x+1/4, z+1/4$; (ii) $x, y+1/2, -z+1$; (iii) $-y-1/4, x+1/4, z+1/4$; (iv) $-x, -y, -z+1$; (v) $x-1/2, y+1/2, z+1/2$; (vi) $-x+1/2, -y, z+1/2$; (vii) $-y-1/4, x-1/4, -z+3/4$; (viii) $y+1/4, -x+3/4, -z+3/4$; (ix) $-x, -y+1, -z+1$; (x) $-x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z+3/2$; (xi) $-x-1/2, -y+1/2, -z+3/2$; (xii) $y-1/4, -x+1/4, -z+1/4$; (xiii) $-x, -y+1/2, z$; (xiv) $-y+1/4, x+1/4, -z+1/4$; (xv) $x+1/2, y-1/2, z-1/2$.