

## CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF $(C_6H_{11}NH_2)_2MoO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$

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**Abstract:** The structure of this salt consists of a 3D structure. The anion interacts with  $NH_2$  group of the cation and  $H_2O$  molecules respectively through  $N-H \cdots O$  and  $O-H \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds. The anion  $MoO_4^{2-}$  is almost perfectly tetrahedral. The four values of the lengths of Mo-O bonds are all equal to 1.7613 Å (12).

**Keywords:** *crystal structure, dicyclohexyl ammonium, hydrogen bonds, molybdate, 3D structure*

## INTRODUCTION

Targeting new coordination complexes and adducts using alkyl- or aryl ammonium salts which are generally soluble in organic solvents is one of our main axis of research since decades [1- 4]. In this dynamic we have initiated here the study of the interactions between  $\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}$  and  $\text{MoO}_3$  in water which has yielded the studied salt X-ray structure of which has been determined in this work.

## EXPERIMENTAL

### Synthesis

Mixing  $\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}$  with  $\text{MoO}_4\text{H}_2$  in water precipitation occurs. The precipitate was stirred around two hours and filtered off. The solution, submitted to a slow solvent evaporation affords crystals suitable for X-ray work.

### Crystal data and structure refinement

Empirical formula:  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{52}\text{MoN}_2\text{O}_6$ ; Formula weight: 560.62; Crystal system: Tetragonal; Space group:  $I_{42d}$ ;  $a$  (Å): 12.61070(10);  $b$  (Å): 12.61070(10);  $c$  (Å): 17.3035(3);  $\beta$  (°): 90;  $V$  (Å<sup>3</sup>): 2751.77(66);  $Z$ : 4;  $\rho_{\text{calc}}$  (mgm<sup>3</sup>): 1.353;  $\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha)$  (mm<sup>-1</sup>): 0.515;  $F(000)$ : 1200; Refl'ns collected: 22497; Independent refl'ns  $[R(\text{int})]$ : 1576  $[0.0408]$ ; Refl'ns observed ( $>2\sigma$ ): **6266**; Absorption correction: Semi-empirical from equivalents; Max., min. transmission: 0.9503, 0.9268; Refinement method: Full-matrix least-squares on  $F^2$ ; Goodness-of-fit: 1.117; Final R indices  $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$ : 0.0180, 0.0441; R indices (all data): 0.0202, 0.0449; Largest diff. peak and hole (eÅ<sup>3</sup>): 0.457, -0.506; program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97*, *ORTEP-3 for Windows*, *WinGX* [5-7] CCDC deposition number: 856380.

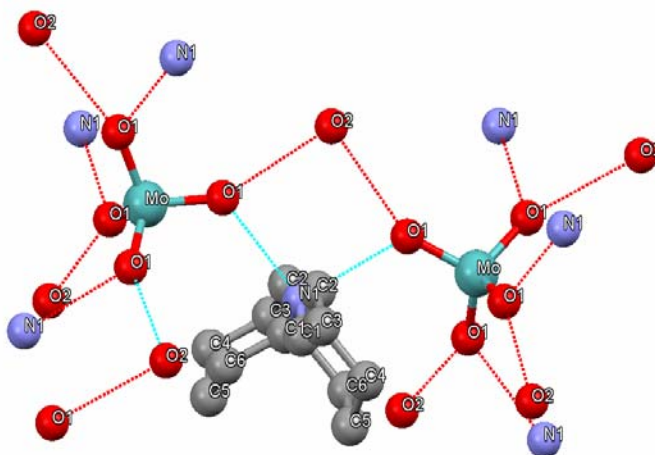
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Its structure consists of tetrahedral  $\text{MoO}_4^{2-}$  anion with equal Mo-O distances of 1.7613 Å (12). Each oxygen interacts with a water molecule through O-H---O hydrogen bonds and a  $\text{NH}_2$  group through N-H---O hydrogen bonds. When comparing the Mo-O bond distances in this work with Mo=O and Mo-O bonds distances in  $(\text{NBu}_4)_2[(\text{Ph}_2\text{Sn})_2(\mu\text{-OH})_2(\mu\text{-MoO}_4)_2] \cdot 4\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  [8], while distances half way between Mo=O and Mo-O distances were expected, the bonds in  $(\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}_2)_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  appear longer, indicating the strength of the NH---O (1.854 Å) and OH---O (2.054 Å) hydrogen bonds. This molybdate salt is isostructural with  $(\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}_2)_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  [9].

**Selected bonds:** Mo-O(1) 1.7613(12); Mo-O(1)#1 1.7613(12); Mo-O(1)#2 1.7613(12); Mo-O(1)#3 1.7613(12); N(1)-C(1) 1.5052(19); N(1)-C(1)#4 1.5052(19); N(1)-H(1) 0.91(2); C(1)-C(6) 1.525(2); C(1)-C(2) 1.531(2); C(1)-H(1A) 1.0000;

**Selected angles:** O(1)-Mo-O(1)#2 110.44(8); O(1)#1-Mo-O(1)#2 108.99(4); O(1)-Mo-O(1)#3 108.99(4); O(1)#1-Mo-O(1)#3 110.44(8); O(1)#2-Mo-O(1)#3 108.99(4); C(1)-N(1)-C(1)#4 118.10(18); C(1)-N(1)-H(1) 109.6(13); C(1)#4-N(1)-H(1) 107.2(13);

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:  $y, -x+1, -z+1$ ;  $-x+1, -y+1, z$ ;  $-y+1, x, -z+1$ ;  $x, -y+3/2, -z+5/4$ .



**Figure 1.** Crystal structure of  $(\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}_2)_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

## CONCLUSION

The x-ray structure of  $(\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}_2)_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  consists of a central molybdate surrounded by four cations and four water molecules. Two oxygen atoms belonging to two different molybdates are connected by one bridging cation and one bridging water molecule through  $\text{NH} \cdots \text{O}$  and  $\text{OH} \cdots \text{O}$  hydrogen bonds leading to a 3D structure.

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