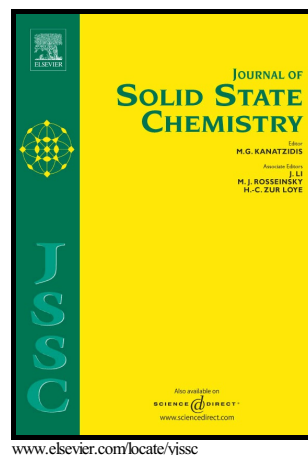


Nonstoichiometry in the Systems $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4\text{--}M\text{MoO}_4$ ($M = \text{Co}, \text{Cd}$), Crystal Structures of $\text{Na}_{3.36}\text{Co}_{1.32}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$, $\text{Na}_{3.13}\text{Mn}_{1.43}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ and $\text{Na}_{3.72}\text{Cd}_{1.14}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$, Crystal Chemistry, Compositions and Ionic Conductivity of Alluaudite-type Double Molybdates and Tungstates



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Nonstoichiometry in the Systems $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4\text{--}M\text{MoO}_4$ ($M = \text{Co}, \text{Cd}$), Crystal Structures of $\text{Na}_{3.36}\text{Co}_{1.32}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$, $\text{Na}_{3.13}\text{Mn}_{1.43}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ and $\text{Na}_{3.72}\text{Cd}_{1.14}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$, Crystal Chemistry, Compositions and Ionic Conductivity of Alluaudite-type Double Molybdates and Tungstates

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Abstract

As results of a powder XRD study of sintered samples of the systems $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4\text{--}M\text{MoO}_4$ ($M = \text{Co}, \text{Cd}$) quenched in air from 873 K, the literature data on the phase formation and homogeneity ranges of nonstoichiometric double molybdates in these systems were corrected. The compounds are monoclinic alluaudite-type $\text{Na}_{4-2x}\text{Co}_{1+x}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ ($0.05 \leq x \leq 0.30$) and $\text{Na}_{4-2x}\text{Cd}_{1+x}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ ($0.10 \leq x \leq 0.40$), orthorhombic lyonsite-type $\text{Na}_{2-2y}\text{Co}_{2+y}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ ($0.05 \leq y \leq 0.25$), and triclinic $\text{Na}_{2-2z}\text{Co}_{2+z}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ ($0.10 \leq z \leq 0.40$) of the $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}_5(\text{MoO}_4)_6$ type. The temperature of the orthorhombic-to-triclinic phase transition was found to be 943 ± 10 K. Crystal structures of the alluaudite-type double molybdates (space group $C2/c$, $Z = 4$) with cobalt, manganese, and cadmium were determined. According to the atomic position occupations, the compositions for the crystals were found as $\text{Na}_{3.36}\text{Co}_{1.32}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ ($a = 12.6381(3)$, $b = 13.4888(4)$, $c = 7.1244(2)$ Å, $\beta = 112.127(1)^\circ$, $R = 0.0207$), $\text{Na}_{3.13}\text{Mn}_{1.43}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ ($a = 12.7387(3)$, $b = 13.6716(4)$, $c = 7.1904(2)$ Å, $\beta = 112.404(1)^\circ$, $R = 0.0166$), and $\text{Na}_{3.72}\text{Cd}_{1.14}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ ($a = 12.804(3)$, $b = 13.913(3)$, $c = 7.326(2)$ Å, $\beta = 112.63(1)^\circ$, $R = 0.0158$). The crystal chemistry and compositions of the alluaudite-type molybdates and tungstates were considered and mainly one-dimensional character of the sodium-ion transport was shown for them. The measured values of the ionic conductivity of sintered samples of $\text{Na}_{3.6}M_{1.2}(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ ($M = \text{Mg}, \text{Ni}, \text{Zn}, \text{Cd}$) and $\text{Na}_{3.6}\text{Mg}_{1.2}(\text{WO}_4)_3$ exceeds $10^{-3} \text{ S cm}^{-1}$ at 673 K.

Graphical abstract

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