$K_{0.5}Mo_{2.5}(O_{0.83}[OH]_{0.17})_3(O_{0.83}[H_2O]_{0.17})_6$	*hP*26	(176) $P6_3/m$ – h^4b

$KMo_5O_{15}OH{\cdot}2H_2O$ [1], HMB (hexagonal molybdenum bronze); $Mo_3O_9{\cdot}NH_3$ [2]
Structural features: Double infinite chains of edge-linked $Mo[(O,OH_2)_2(O,OH)_3]$ octahedra (partial vacancies ignored) share vertices to form a 3D-framework; K in channels parallel to [001].

Krebs B., Paulat Boschen I. (1976) [1]
$H_{2.51}K_{0.46}Mo_{2.42}O_9$
a = 1.055, c = 0.3727 nm, c/a = 0.353, V = 0.3592 nm^3, Z = 2

site	Wyck.	sym.	*x*	*y*	*z*	occ.	atomic environment
M1	6*h*	*m*..	0.0102	0.2738	$^1/_4$		single atom Mo
Mo2	6*h*	*m*..	0.10447	0.45998	$^1/_4$	0.808	octahedron O_6
M3	6*h*	*m*..	0.2811	0.4981	$^1/_4$		single atom Mo
M4	6*h*	*m*..	0.5805	0.0797	$^1/_4$		non-coplanar triangle Mo_3
K5	2*b*	-3..	0	0	0	0.462	

M1 = 0.833O + 0.167OH_2; M3 = 0.833O + 0.167OH_2; M4 = 0.833O + 0.167OH
Experimental: single crystal, diffractometer, X-rays, wR = 0.031

Remarks: Short interatomic distances for partly occupied site(s). Hydrogen atoms are not taken into consideration for Pearson symbol, Wyckoff sequence and atomic environments.

References: [1] Krebs B., Paulat Boschen I. (1976), Acta Crystallogr. B 32, 1697-1704. [2] Garin J.L., Blanc J.M. (1985), J. Solid State Chem. 58, 98-102.