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The Crystal Structure of Copper Mercury Oxynitrate Trihydrate, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{HgO} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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The crystal structure of copper(II) mercury(II) oxynitrate trihydrate has been determined by single-crystal three-dimensional X-ray analysis. There are two formula units in the monoclinic unit cell of dimensions $a=7.33$, $b=8.87$, $c=6.75$ Å, $\beta=112^\circ 32'$ and space group $P2_1/c$. The copper ion is coordinated by two oxygen atoms from two nitrate ions at 2.14 Å, two oxygen atoms from two hydroxide ions at 2.15 Å and two oxygen atoms from two water molecules at 2.02 Å in an octahedron. Both hydroxide ions and both water molecules belong simultaneously to the mercury ion, at 2.30 and 2.54 Å respectively, whose octahedral coordination is completed with nitrate-oxygen atoms at 2.78 Å. The octahedra about copper and mercury are linked alternately by sharing two opposite edges along the c axis as well as two opposite corners along the b axis. The solution of the structure shows that the best definition of the chemical formula of this compound is $\text{HgCu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Introduction

Among various basic salts there is a large group of those with the general formula $m\text{MX}_2 \cdot n\text{HgO} \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ where $\text{M}=\text{Ca}$, Sr , Ba , Mn , Co , Ni , Cu , Zn , Cd , Hg , and $\text{X}=\text{Cl}^-$, Br^- , NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , SeO_4^{2-} , ClO_3^- , BrO_3^- . (André, 1887; Maihle, 1902; Finzi, 1913; Denk & Dewald, 1951; Denk, Leschhorn & Rosmer, 1962; Denk & Leschhorn, 1966). With the exception of mercury oxihalides, basic mercuric sulphates, chlorate and bromate where $\text{M}=\text{Hg}$, the structures of other salts are still unknown (Grdenić, 1965).

We have undertaken the crystal-structure investigation of the basic nitrate $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{HgO} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in order to establish to which structural type it belongs (Basset, 1947). It was particularly interesting to find out the coordination about mercury in the presence of another metal. At the same time, in spite of many solved structures, the stereochemistry of copper still attracts attention. Not of less interest have been also the ligand properties of the nitrate ion, particularly since Wallwork & Addison (1965) proposed its bidentate character in the structure of anhydrous α -copper(II) nitrate.

Experimental

$(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{Hg} \cdot \text{CuO} \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is reported to have been obtained by dissolving mercuric oxide in an aqueous so-

lution of cupric nitrate (Maihle, 1902). By the same method $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{HgO} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was prepared in the form of pale blue needle-shaped crystals (Finzi, 1913). All our attempts to prepare both compounds have always resulted in the trihydrate.

The crystal data are as follows:

$a=7.33 \pm 0.02$ Å	Formula weight 458.2
$b=8.87 \pm 0.02$	$V=405.3$ Å ³
$c=6.75 \pm 0.02$	$\rho_m=3.74$ g.cm ⁻³
$\beta=112^\circ 32' \pm 15'$	$\rho_x=3.75$ g.cm ⁻³
Space group $P2_1/c$	$Z=2$

The cell parameters were measured from oscillation and Weissenberg photographs. Density was determined pycnometrically. The systematic absence of reflexions $h0l$ for l odd and $0k0$ for k odd uniquely determined the space group as $P2_1/c$. Except for some weak reflexions, all hkl reflexions fulfil the condition $k+l=2n$ required by the special positions of the heavy atoms. Three-dimensional intensity data ($h0l \dots h6l$, $hk0 \dots hk6$) were recorded on integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs with multiple films with $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation and determined photometrically. Within the limiting sphere 526 independent reflexions were strong enough to be observed. After correction for Lorentz and polarization factors, the intensities were placed on the same

ecule is present together with the oxide oxygen in the form of the hydroxide ions. The hydroxide ion, and water molecules are distinguished in the structure according to the possible directions of hydrogen bonds, as well as by considering the distances and angles of hydrogen-bonded oxygen atoms. Consequently, the compound is appropriately defined by the formula $\text{HgCu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

The structure is built up of the octahedra about copper and mercury ions. An idealized general view of the structure is given in Fig. 1. The copper ion is centrosymmetrically coordinated by two oxygen atoms from two water molecules ($\text{Cu}-\text{OH}_2$, 2.02 Å), two oxygen atoms from two nitrate ions ($\text{Cu}-\text{ONO}_2$, 2.14 Å), and two hydroxide ions at a distance of 2.15 Å. The characteristic coordination of mercury is digonal (Grdenić, 1965) with two centrosymmetrically related hydroxo oxygen atoms at 2.30 Å, which is slightly less than the sum of the ionic radii. The effective coordination about mercury is completed by two centrosymmetrically related oxygen atoms from two nitrate ions ($\text{Hg}-\text{ONO}_2$, 2.78 Å) as well as by two water-oxygen atoms at 2.54 Å. The octahedra about copper and mercury are linked alternately by having common edges (the hydroxide and water-oxygen atoms) along the *c*-axis direction as well as common corners (the O(1) nitrate oxygen atoms) along the *b*-axis direction. The adjacent rows of octahedra are linked together by hydrogen bonds. The water oxygen is linked by one hydrogen bond ($\text{HO}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}(2)$, 2.88 Å) with the ad-

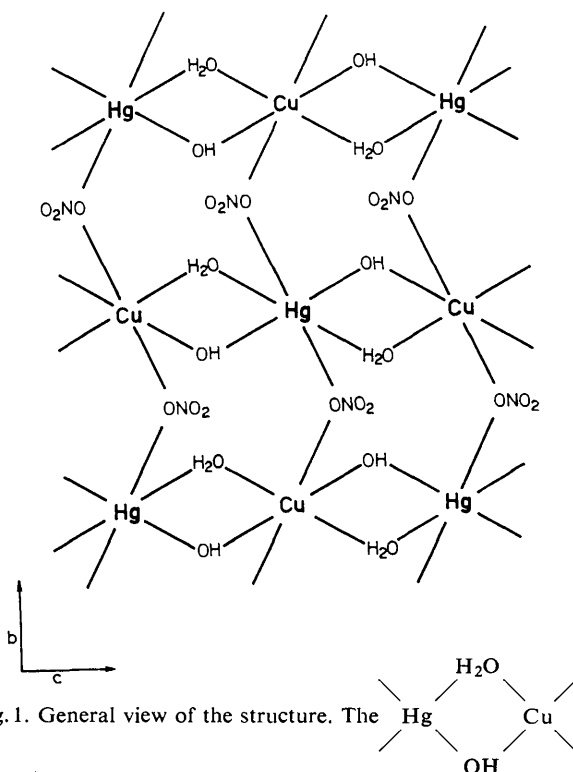


Fig. 1. General view of the structure. The infinite rows along the *c* axis are linked together along the *b* axis in a zigzag manner by means of nitrate-oxygen.

Table 2. Positional parameters in fractional coordinates and their estimated standard deviations

	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	σ_x	σ_y	σ_z
Hg	0.000	0.000	0.000	—	—	—
Cu	0.000	0.000	0.500	—	—	—
O(1)	0.154	0.290	0.044	0.006	0.005	0.011
O(2)	0.399	0.127	0.110	0.006	0.004	0.006
O(3)	0.430	0.364	0.097	0.007	0.006	0.009
O(OH)	-0.172	0.402	0.164	0.007	0.007	0.006
O(H ₂ O)	-0.180	0.101	0.228	0.008	0.006	0.006
N	0.337	0.263	0.095	0.007	0.007	0.007

Table 3. Thermal parameters and their estimated standard deviations

The temperature factor is of the form
 $\exp [-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{23}kl + b_{13}hl + b_{12}hk)]$.

	<i>b</i> ₁₁	<i>b</i> ₂₂	<i>b</i> ₃₃	<i>b</i> ₂₃	<i>b</i> ₁₃	<i>b</i> ₁₂
Hg	0.0157 (0.0005)	0.0078 (0.0003)	0.0164 (0.0006)	0.0021 (0.0022)	0.0119 (0.0009)	-0.0107 (0.0020)
Cu	0.0189 (0.0022)	0.0103 (0.0013)	0.0193 (0.0023)	-0.0110 (0.0054)	0.0064 (0.0036)	0.0265 (0.0049)
O(1)	0.0056 (0.0081)	0.0044 (0.0050)	0.0929 (0.0300)	0.0151 (0.0209)	0.0141 (0.0251)	0.0043 (0.0110)
O(2)	0.0237 (0.0110)	0.0033 (0.0044)	0.0176 (0.0104)	0.0027 (0.0117)	-0.0248 (0.0172)	0.0009 (0.0122)
O(3)	0.0195 (0.0115)	0.0134 (0.0074)	0.0525 (0.0207)	-0.0047 (0.0221)	0.0339 (0.0259)	0.0108 (0.0166)
O(OH)	0.0295 (0.0137)	0.0275 (0.0110)	0.0076 (0.0090)	-0.0061 (0.0172)	0.0049 (0.0181)	0.0311 (0.0212)
O(OH ₂)	0.0383 (0.0158)	0.0165 (0.0082)	0.0123 (0.0100)	-0.0008 (0.0155)	0.0019 (0.0208)	-0.0402 (0.0201)
N	0.0143 (0.0114)	0.0234 (0.0111)	0.0140 (0.0122)	0.0205 (0.0201)	-0.0325 (0.0187)	-0.0330 (0.0198)

adjacent nitrate ion and by another (HO-H...OH, 2.71 Å) with the hydroxide oxygen. The hydroxide oxygen is hydrogen-bonded (O-H...O(3), 2.80 Å) to the oxygen atom from the same adjacent nitrate ion. The arrangements of the octahedra are shown in Figs. 2 and 3 projected down the *c* and *a* axes respectively. Some interatomic distances and angles together with

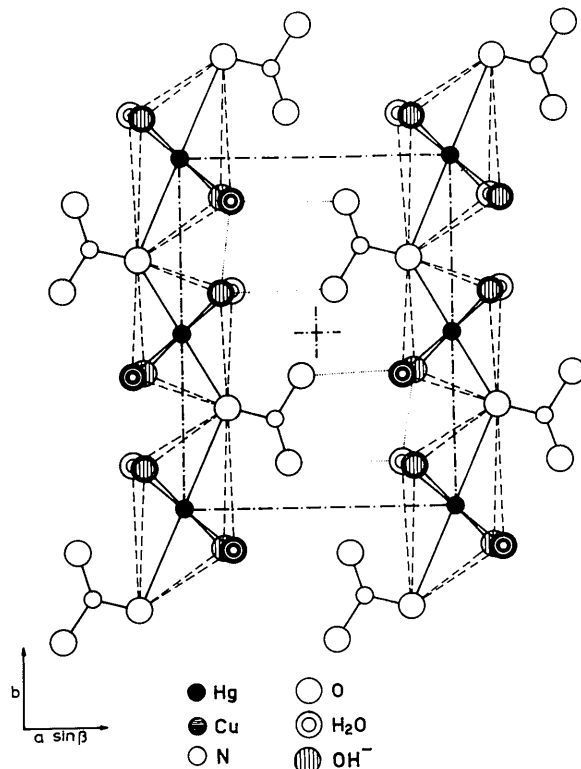


Fig. 2. The arrangements of the octahedra about mercury and copper ions projected along the *c* axis. The hydrogen bonds are shown by dotted lines.

standard deviations (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1959) are listed in Table 4.

The nitrogen–oxygen bonds within the nitrate ion are not of the same length. The N–O(1) bond with the oxygen coordinated to metal ions has a length of 1.27 Å, the N–O(2) bond with the oxygen near mercury (Hg...O(2), 2.95 Å), which is at the same time hydrogen-bonded to the water molecule, is 1.28 Å, while the N–O(3) bond with no coordinated oxygen is 1.12 Å.

The commonest stereochemical coordination of copper in cupric compounds is [4+2] with four short and two long bonds (Orgel & Dunitz, 1957; Dunitz & Orgel, 1960). The coordinations [2+4], [4+1+1], [2+2+2] occur rarely (Nowacki & Scheidegger, 1952; Zemmann, 1961; Mani & Ramaseshan, 1961; Wallwork & Addison, 1965). In the present structure the coordination is [2+4] but it is interesting that six copper–oxygen distances do not differ to the usual extent. The pale bluish-green colour of the crystals is also well interpreted by the relatively regular coordination about copper (Zemmann, 1961).

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Table 4. *Interatomic distances and angles*

The positions are denoted as follows:

No label	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	(v)	$-x, 1-y, -z,$
(i)	$-x,$	$-\frac{1}{2}+y,$	$\frac{1}{2}-z,$	(vi)	$1-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}+z,$
(ii)	$1+x,$	<i>y,</i>	<i>z,</i>	(vii)	$-x, -y, -z,$
(iii)	<i>x,</i>	$\frac{1}{2}-y,$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z,$	(viii)	$1-x, 1-y, -z,$
(iv)	$-x,$	$\frac{1}{2}+y,$	$\frac{1}{2}-z,$		

(a) The coordination about the mercury atom.

		σ		σ
Hg–O(1)	2.78 Å	0.04 Å	O(1)–Hg–OH ¹	101.3°
Hg–OH ¹	2.30	0.04	O(1)–Hg–OH ₂	83.9
Hg–OH ₂	2.54	0.04	OH ¹ –Hg–OH ₂	75.6

(b) The coordination about the copper atom.

		σ		σ
Cu–O(1 ¹)	2.14 Å	0.04 Å	O(1 ¹)–Cu–OH ¹	87.6°
Cu–OH ¹	2.15	0.04	OH ¹ –Cu–OH ₂	91.1
Cu–OH ₂	2.02	0.04	O(1 ¹)–Cu–OH ₂	97.6

Table 4 (cont.)

(c) Bond lengths within the nitrate ion.

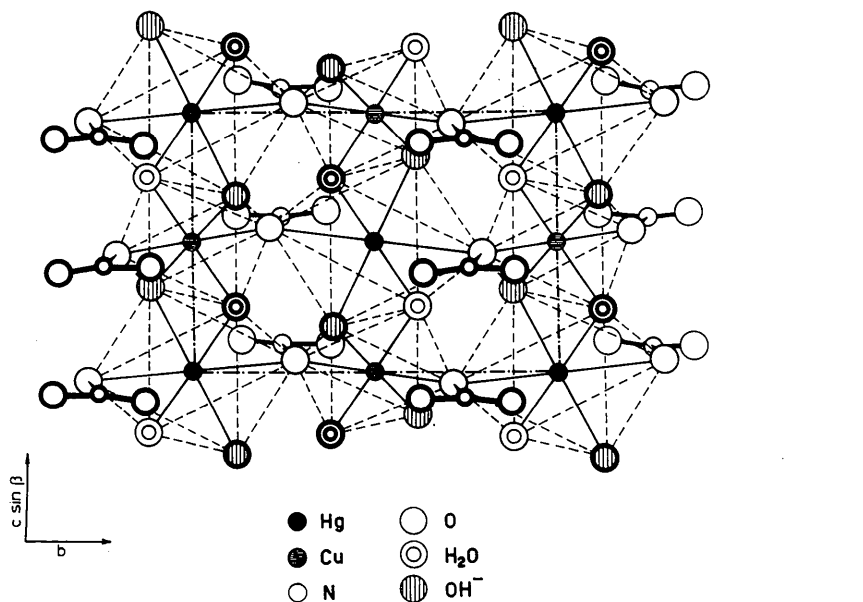
σ			σ		
N-O(1)	1.27 Å	0.07 Å	O(1)-N-O(2)	120.5°	1.4°
N-O(2)	1.28	0.07	O(1)-N-O(3)	115.3	1.4
N-O(3)	1.12	0.07	O(2)-N-O(3)	123.5	1.4

(d) Hydrogen-bonded atoms.

σ			σ		
O(2)···OH ₂ ⁱⁱ	2.88 Å	0.08 Å	O(2)···OH ₂ ⁱⁱ ·OH ⁱⁱ	87.8°	0.4°
OH···OH ₂	2.71	0.08			
O(3)···OH ⁱⁱ	2.80	0.07			

(e) Distances of approximately 3 Å.

σ			σ		
Hg···O(2)	2.95 Å	0.05 Å	O(2)···OH ₂ ^{vii}	3.01 Å	0.07 Å
O(1)···OH ₂ ⁱⁱⁱ	2.74	0.08	O(3)···O(3) ^{viii}	3.11	0.08
O(1)···OH ₂ ^{iv}	3.13	0.07	O(3)···OH ^v	2.91	0.07
O(1)···OH	2.97	0.07	O(4)···OH ₂ ⁱⁱⁱ	2.92	0.06
O(1)···OH ^v	3.10	0.08	O(4)···OH ₂ ^{iv}	2.98	0.08
O(1)···OH ^{vi}	3.00	0.07			

Fig. 3. The structure of $\text{HgCu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ projected along the a axis.

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