Acta Crystallographica Section E
Structure Reports Online
ISSN 1600-5368

Poly[(μ_2-nitrato-κ^2O:O')(μ_2-pyrimidinium-2-carboxylato-κ^2O:O')lithium(I)]

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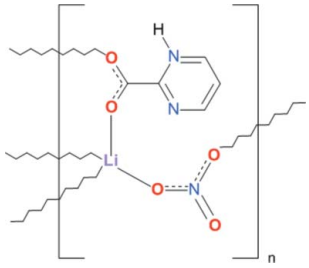
Received 11 April 2011; accepted 23 May 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 293 K; mean σ(C–C) = 0.002 Å; R factor = 0.050; wR factor = 0.153; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.6.

In the structure of the title compound, $[Li(C_5H_4N_2O_2)(NO_3)]_n$, the Li^I ion is coordinated by two carboxylate O atoms donated by two ligands and two nitrate O atoms in a distorted tetrahedral geometry. Li^I ions, bridged by carboxylate O atoms, form molecular ribbons composed of dimeric units. Two nitrate O atoms link the ribbons into molecular layers parallel to (001). Hydrogen bonds are active between protonated heterocyclic N atoms as donors and carboxylate O atoms as acceptors. The layers are held together by van der Waals interactions.

Related literature

For the polymeric structures of some metal complexes with a pyrimidine-2-carboxylate ligand, see: Rodríguez-Diéguez *et al.* (2007, 2008); Zhao & Liu (2010); Zhang *et al.* (2008*a*). For structures built of monomeric molecules, see: Kokunov & Gorbunova (2007); Antolić *et al.* (2000); Zhang *et al.* (2008*b*); Suares-Varela *et al.* (2008).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[Li(C_5H_4N_2O_2)(NO_3)]$
M_r = 193.05
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*
a = 12.403 (3) Å
b = 9.3290 (19) Å
c = 12.810 (3) Å
V = 1482.2 (5) Å^3
Z = 8
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
μ = 0.15 mm^{-1}
T = 293 K
0.49 × 0.48 × 0.14 mm

Data collection

Kuma KM-4 four-circle diffractometer
Absorption correction: analytical (*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford Diffraction,2008)
T_{min} = 0.782, T_{max} = 0.939
4248 measured reflections
2179 independent reflections
1504 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R_{int} = 0.158
3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
intensity decay: 3.8%

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.050
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.153
S = 0.97
2179 reflections
131 parameters
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 0.43 e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ = −0.32 e Å^{-3}

Table 1
Selected bond lengths (Å).

O1—Li1	1.978 (3)	Li1—O12^{i}	2.001 (4)
O11—Li1	1.967 (3)	Li1—O2^{ii}	2.019 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$; (ii) $-x+\frac{3}{2}, y+\frac{1}{2}, z$.

Table 2
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
N2—H2···O1^{iii}	0.90 (3)	1.68 (3)	2.5762 (17)	174 (3)

Symmetry code: (iii) $-x+\frac{3}{2}, y-\frac{1}{2}, z$.

Data collection: *KM-4 Software* (Kuma, 1996); cell refinement: *KM-4 Software*; data reduction: *DATAPROC* (Kuma, 2001); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: KP2322).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E**67**, m818 [**doi:10.1107/S1600536811019520**]

Poly[(μ_2-nitrato-κ^2O:O')(μ_2-pyrimidinium-2-carboxylato-κ^2O:O')lithium(I)\]

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Comment

The structure of the title compound contains Li^I ions, each coordinated by two ligand carboxylato and two nitrato O atoms at the apieces of a distorded trigonal pyramid. Its base is composed of coplanar carboxylato O1, nitrato O11 and $O12^{II}$ atoms (Fig. 1). The Li^I ion is shifted by 0.0548 (2)Å above this plane. The carboxylato $O2^{III}$ atom is at the apex of the pyramid. The Li—O bond distances fall in the range from 1.967 (3) to 2.019 (3) Å, commonly observed in the structures of Li complexes with carboxylate ligands (Table 1). The Li1—N1 bond distance of 2.467 (3)Å as too long was not allowed for in coordination of the Li ion The pyrimidine ring is planar with r.m.s. of 0.0074 (2) Å]. A hydrogen atom attached to the hetero-ring N2 atom, clearly visible on the Fourier map, maintains the charge balance. It links the N2 atom with the carboxylato O^I atom *via* a hydrogen bond of 2.5762 (17) Å. Bond distances and bond angles within the pyrimidine ring do not differ from those reported earlier in the structures of other metal complexes with the title ligand. The carboxylate group C7/O1/O2 makes with the ring a dihedral angle of 14.81 (2)°. Two Li^I ions, one coordinated by the carboxylato O1 atom, the other by the second carboxylato O2 atom of the same ligand form molecular ribbons composed of dimeric units (Fig. 2). The latter bridged by nitrato O11 and $O12^{II}$ atoms give rise to molecular layers. While the nitrato O11 atom coordinates a Li^I ion in one ribbon plane, the O12 atom is bonded along the crystal *c* axis to a Li^I ion in an adjacent ribbon; the O11—N11—O12 bond angle is 120.44 (17)°. The third nitrato O13 atomis not involved in the coordination. The NO_3 group is planar with r.m.s. of 0.0023 (0) Å. It makes a dihedral angle of 28.8 (2)° with the ribbon plane. Since the bridging nitrate O12 atom is in a terminal position and it is bonded to the Li^I ion in the middle of an adjacent ribbon, a layer is formed. A sequence of open channels which propagate along crystal *a* direction form a layer parallel to the *ab* plane. The layers stacked along the crystal *c* direction are held together by van der Waals type interactions. A variety of polymeric molecular patterns have been recently observed in the structures of a number of divalent metal complexes with the title ligand, for example: Mn(II) (Rodríguez-Diéguez *et al.*, 2008; Zhang *et al.*, 2008*a*); Fe(II) and Co(II) (Rodríguez-Diéguez *et al.*, 2007; Zhao & Liu, 2010); Ca(II) Zhang *et al.*, 2008*a*), complexes. Structures built of monmeric molecules have been also reported: in a Ag(I) complex by Kokunov & Gorbunova, (2007); in a Cu(II) complex by Suares-Varela *et al.*, (2008) and Zhang *et al.*, (2008*a*). The structures of two Co(II) complexes have been determined by Antolić *et al.*, (2000) and Zhang *et al.*, (2008*b*).

Experimental

50 mL of an aqueous solution containing 1 mmol of pyrimidine-2-carbonitrile (Aldrich) and 1 mmol of lithium nitrate hydrate were boiled with constant stirring under reflux for 6 h. After cooling to room temperature 1 N HNO_3 was added dropwise until the pH reached 6. Then the solution was stirred for 3 h. After evaporation to dryness the residue was repeatedly dissolved in water and evaporated at room temperature until colourless single crystals of the title compound were deposited. The crystals were washed with cold methanol and dried in the air.

Refinement

H atoms attached to pyridimiine-ring C atoms were placed at calculated positions with C—H=0.93 Å and treated as riding on the parent atoms with U_{iso}(H)=1.2U_{eq}(C). The H atom attached to pyrimidine ring N2 atom has been found from the Fourier map and refined isotropically.

Figures

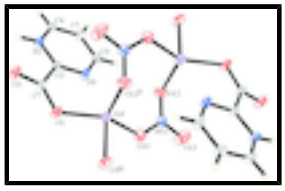

Fig. 1. A fragment of the structure with the atom labeling scheme. Non-hydrogen atoms are shown as 50% elipsoids. Symmetry code: (I) -*x* + 3/2, *y* - 1/2, *z*; (II) -*x* + 1, -*y* + 1, -*z* + 1; (III) -*x* + 3/2, *y* + 1/2, *z*.

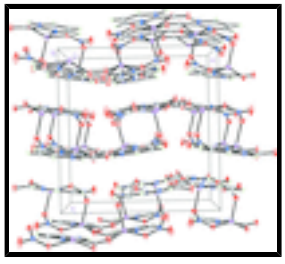

Fig. 2. Packing of molecular layers viewed along the *a* axis.

Poly[(μ$_2$-nitrato-κ^2*O*:*O*')(μ$_2$-pyrimidinium-2-carboxylato- κ^2*O*:*O*')lithium(I)]

Crystal data

[Li($C_5H_4N_2O_2$)(NO_3)]	F(000) = 784
M_r = 193.05	D_x = 1.730 Mg m^{-3}
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*	Mo *K*α radiation, λ = 0.71073 Å
Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab	Cell parameters from 25 reflections
a = 12.403 (3) Å	θ = 6–15°
b = 9.3290 (19) Å	μ = 0.15 mm^{-1}
c = 12.810 (3) Å	*T* = 293 K
V = 1482.2 (5) Å^3	Plates, colorless
Z = 8	0.49 × 0.48 × 0.14 mm

Data collection

Kuma KM-4 four-circle diffractometer	1504 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	R_{int} = 0.158
graphite	θ_{max} = 30.1°, θ_{min} = 3.2°
profile data from ω/2θ scans	*h* = 0→17
Absorption correction: analytical (*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford Diffraction,2008)	*k* = 0→13
T_{min} = 0.782, T_{max} = 0.939	*l* = −18→18

4248 measured reflections	3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
2179 independent reflections	intensity decay: 3.8%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.050$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.153$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$S = 0.97$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0702P)^2 + 0.2975P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2179 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
131 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.43$ e Å^{-3}
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.32$ e Å^{-3}

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s 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 $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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 (Å^2)

	x	*y*	*z*	U_{iso}*/U_{eq}
N2	0.61057 (10)	0.04538 (11)	0.35126 (12)	0.0250 (3)
O1	0.71796 (9)	0.39321 (10)	0.32671 (12)	0.0323 (3)
O11	0.47373 (9)	0.63026 (13)	0.36709 (13)	0.0400 (4)
N1	0.52999 (10)	0.27071 (12)	0.37133 (13)	0.0294 (3)
C2	0.61507 (11)	0.18883 (13)	0.35586 (13)	0.0236 (3)
N11	0.38359 (10)	0.62115 (13)	0.40961 (13)	0.0300 (3)
C4	0.51530 (13)	−0.02147 (14)	0.35905 (15)	0.0290 (4)
H4	0.5115	−0.1208	0.3538	0.035*
O2	0.80624 (9)	0.18762 (11)	0.35001 (13)	0.0378 (4)
C7	0.72441 (11)	0.26027 (14)	0.34338 (14)	0.0258 (3)
C5	0.42357 (12)	0.05728 (16)	0.37473 (16)	0.0332 (4)
H5	0.3565	0.0135	0.3806	0.040*
C6	0.43471 (12)	0.20546 (16)	0.38159 (17)	0.0350 (4)
H6	0.3737	0.2610	0.3937	0.042*
O12	0.35866 (13)	0.51255 (13)	0.45999 (13)	0.0464 (4)

O13	0.32128 (12)	0.72177 (17)	0.4017 (2)	0.0755 (7)
Li1	0.6045 (2)	0.5149 (3)	0.3893 (3)	0.0362 (7)
H2	0.671 (2)	−0.005 (3)	0.339 (2)	0.044 (6)*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N2	0.0196 (5)	0.0171 (5)	0.0382 (8)	−0.0002 (4)	−0.0020 (5)	−0.0003 (5)
O1	0.0227 (5)	0.0175 (4)	0.0567 (8)	−0.0023 (3)	0.0012 (5)	0.0000 (4)
O11	0.0233 (6)	0.0398 (6)	0.0568 (10)	0.0039 (4)	0.0078 (5)	0.0067 (6)
N1	0.0190 (6)	0.0212 (5)	0.0479 (9)	0.0021 (4)	−0.0008 (5)	−0.0048 (5)
C2	0.0200 (6)	0.0184 (5)	0.0323 (8)	−0.0005 (4)	−0.0018 (6)	−0.0018 (5)
N11	0.0230 (6)	0.0287 (6)	0.0384 (8)	−0.0003 (4)	−0.0009 (6)	0.0007 (5)
C4	0.0260 (7)	0.0200 (5)	0.0410 (10)	−0.0042 (5)	−0.0013 (7)	0.0014 (5)
O2	0.0183 (5)	0.0241 (5)	0.0710 (10)	0.0023 (4)	0.0002 (6)	0.0032 (5)
C7	0.0199 (6)	0.0186 (5)	0.0388 (8)	−0.0011 (4)	−0.0017 (6)	−0.0029 (5)
C5	0.0193 (6)	0.0304 (6)	0.0499 (11)	−0.0065 (5)	−0.0018 (7)	0.0000 (7)
C6	0.0191 (6)	0.0308 (7)	0.0551 (12)	0.0021 (5)	0.0020 (7)	−0.0064 (7)
O12	0.0557 (8)	0.0362 (6)	0.0474 (9)	−0.0142 (6)	0.0041 (8)	0.0043 (6)
O13	0.0321 (7)	0.0554 (8)	0.139 (2)	0.0210 (6)	0.0136 (10)	0.0267 (11)
Li1	0.0294 (13)	0.0305 (11)	0.0486 (19)	0.0042 (10)	0.0029 (13)	0.0051 (12)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

N2—C4	1.3399 (19)	N11—O12	1.2404 (18)
N2—C2	1.3406 (16)	C4—C5	1.369 (2)
N2—H2	0.90 (3)	C4—H4	0.9300
O1—C7	1.2610 (16)	O2—C7	1.2234 (17)
O1—Li1	1.978 (3)	O2—Li1^{i}	2.019 (3)
O11—N11	1.2466 (18)	C5—C6	1.392 (2)
O11—Li1	1.967 (3)	C5—H5	0.9300
N1—C2	1.3178 (18)	C6—H6	0.9300
N1—C6	1.3357 (19)	O12—Li1^{ii}	2.001 (4)
N1—Li1	2.469 (3)	Li1—O12^{ii}	2.001 (4)
C2—C7	1.5194 (19)	Li1—O2^{iii}	2.019 (3)
N11—O13	1.2201 (18)		
C4—N2—C2	119.87 (13)	O2—C7—C2	119.35 (12)
C4—N2—H2	120.5 (15)	O1—C7—C2	113.12 (11)
C2—N2—H2	119.5 (15)	C4—C5—C6	117.36 (14)
C7—O1—Li1	122.76 (14)	C4—C5—H5	121.3
N11—O11—Li1	129.73 (15)	C6—C5—H5	121.3
C2—N1—C6	117.33 (11)	N1—C6—C5	122.29 (14)
C2—N1—Li1	104.42 (11)	N1—C6—H6	118.9
C6—N1—Li1	137.95 (11)	C5—C6—H6	118.9
N1—C2—N2	123.50 (13)	N11—O12—Li1^{ii}	123.35 (15)
N1—C2—C7	118.44 (11)	O11—Li1—O1	147.4 (2)
N2—C2—C7	118.06 (12)	O11—Li1—O12^{ii}	113.43 (18)

O13—N11—O12	120.90 (16)	O1—Li1—O12^{ii}	98.94 (15)
O13—N11—O11	118.66 (15)	O11—Li1—O2^{iii}	88.82 (12)
O12—N11—O11	120.44 (14)	O1—Li1—O2^{iii}	88.11 (14)
N2—C4—C5	119.61 (12)	O12^{ii}—Li1—O2^{iii}	102.57 (16)
N2—C4—H4	120.2	O11—Li1—N1	100.51 (13)
C5—C4—H4	120.2	O1—Li1—N1	72.49 (10)
C7—O2—Li1^{i}	156.13 (14)	O12^{ii}—Li1—N1	93.28 (13)
O2—C7—O1	127.53 (13)	O2^{iii}—Li1—N1	156.71 (19)

Symmetry codes: (i) −*x*+3/2, *y*−1/2, *z*; (ii) −*x*+1, −*y*+1, −*z*+1; (iii) −*x*+3/2, *y*+1/2, *z*.

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
N2—H2···O1^{i}	0.90 (3)	1.68 (3)	2.5762 (17)	174 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) −*x*+3/2, *y*−1/2, *z*.

Fig. 1

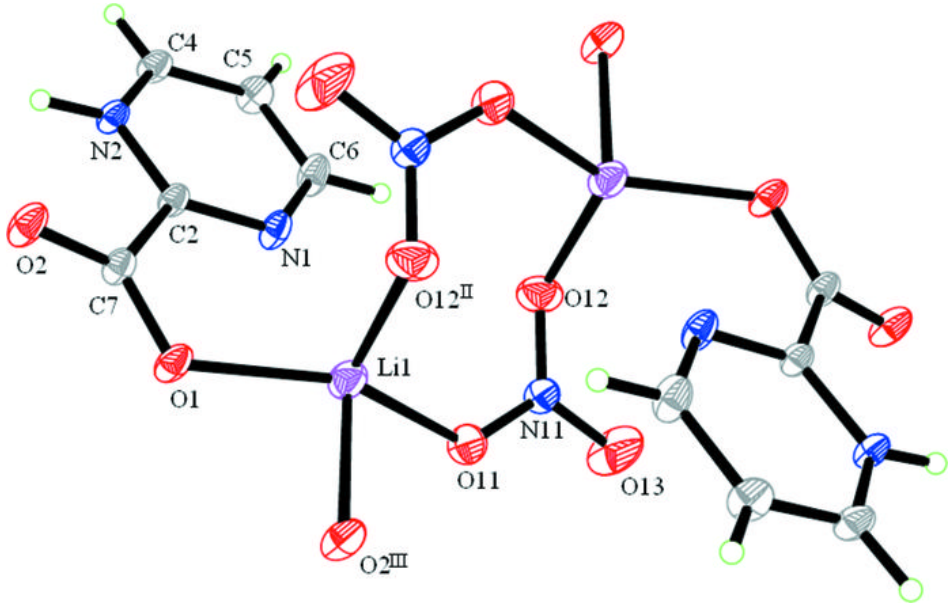

Fig. 2