Acta Crystallographica Section E
Structure Reports Online
ISSN 1600-5368

catena-Poly[[bis(pyridine-3-carboxylic acid-κ*N*)mercury(II)]-di-μ-chlorido]

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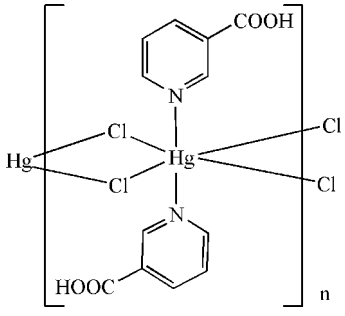
Received 19 March 2012; accepted 24 March 2012

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 298 K; mean σ(C–C) = 0.007 Å; R factor = 0.032; wR factor = 0.082; data-to-parameter ratio = 19.6.

In the title compound, $[HgCl_2(C_6H_5NO_2)_2]_n$, the Hg^{II} cation is located on an inversion center and is six-coordinated in a distorted octahedral geometry by two N atoms from two pyridine-3-carboxylic acid molecules and four bridging Cl^- anions. The bridging function of the Cl^- anions leads to polymeric chains running along the *a* axis. One Hg—Cl bond is much longer than the other. In the crystal, O—H···O and weak C—H···Cl hydrogen bonds are observed.

Related literature

For related structures, see: Lu & Kohler (2002); Liang & Li (2005); Zhang *et al.* (1996); Ghazzali *et al.* (2007); Lin *et al.* (1998); Cotton *et al.* (1991).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[HgCl_2(C_6H_5NO_2)_2]$
M_r = 517.71
Triclinic, $P\overline{1}$
a = 3.8298 (5) Å
b = 6.5626 (9) Å
c = 14.5831 (18) Å
α = 98.001 (10)°
β = 95.315 (11)°
γ = 92.963 (11)°
V = 360.62 (8) Å^3
Z = 1
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
μ = 11.06 mm^{-1}
T = 298 K
0.20 × 0.10 × 0.05 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2001)
T_{min} = 0.293, T_{max} = 0.523
4417 measured reflections
1917 independent reflections
1913 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R_{int} = 0.078

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.032
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.082
S = 0.83
1917 reflections
98 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 1.02 e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ = −1.22 e Å^{-3}

Table 1
Selected bond lengths (Å).

Hg1—Cl1	2.4608 (13)	Hg1—N1^{ii}	2.519 (4)
Hg1—Cl1^{i}	2.8790 (13)		

Symmetry codes: (i) $x-1, y, z$; (ii) $-x+1, -y+2, -z+1$.

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

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
O2—H2A···O1^{iii}	0.82	1.80	2.618 (7)	171
C1—H1···Cl1^{iv}	0.93	2.79	3.582 (6)	144
C6—H6···Cl1^{ii}	0.93	2.78	3.454 (5)	130

Symmetry codes: (ii) $-x+1, -y+2, -z+1$; (iii) $-x, -y+2, -z$; (iv) $-x+2, -y+1, -z+1$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

We are grateful to the Islamic Azad University, Omidieh Branch for financial support.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: XU5491).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2012). E**68**, m516 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812012986]

catena-Poly[[bis(pyridine-3-carboxylic acid-κN)mercury(II)]-di-μ-chlorido]

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Comment

3-Pyridine carboxylic acid (pyc), is a good ligand, and a few complexes with pyc have been prepared, such as that of cadmium (Lu & Kohler, 2002; Liang & Li, 2005; Zhang *et al.*, 1996) and zinc (Ghazzali *et al.*, 2007; Lin *et al.*, 1998; Cotton *et al.*, 1991). Here, we report the synthesis and structure of the title compound.

The asymmetric unit of the title compound, (Fig. 1), contains one half -molecule. The Hg^{II} atom is six-coordinated in a distorted octahedral configuration by two N atoms from two 3-pyridine carboxylic acid and four bridging Cl. The bridging function of the chloro atoms leads to a one-dimensional chain structure. The Hg—Cl and Hg—N bond lengths and angles are collected in Table 1.

In the crystal structure, intermolecular O—H···O and C—H···Cl hydrogen bonds (Table 2, Fig. 2) may stabilize the structure.

Experimental

A solution of pyridine-3-carboxylic acid (0.25 g, 2.0 mmol) in methanol (20 ml) was added to a solution of $HgCl_2$ (0.27 g, 1.0 mmol) in methanol (20 ml) and the resulting colorless solution was stirred for 15 min at room temperature. This solution was left to evaporate slowly at room temperature. After one week, colorless needle crystals of the title compound were isolated (yield 0.41 g, 79.2%).

Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically, with C—H = 0.93 Å and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$.

Computing details

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2007); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

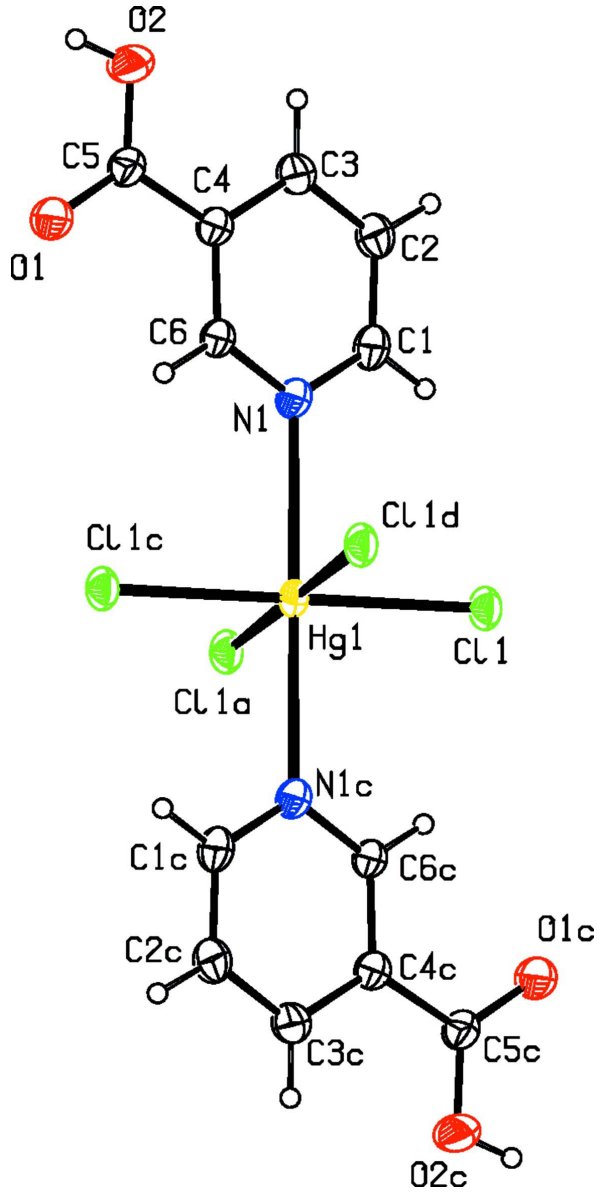

Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title molecule, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. [Symmetry codes: (*a*) -1 + *x*,*y*,*z*; (*c*) 1 - *x*,2 - *y*,1 - *z*; (*d*) 2 - *x*,2 - *y*,1 - *z*].

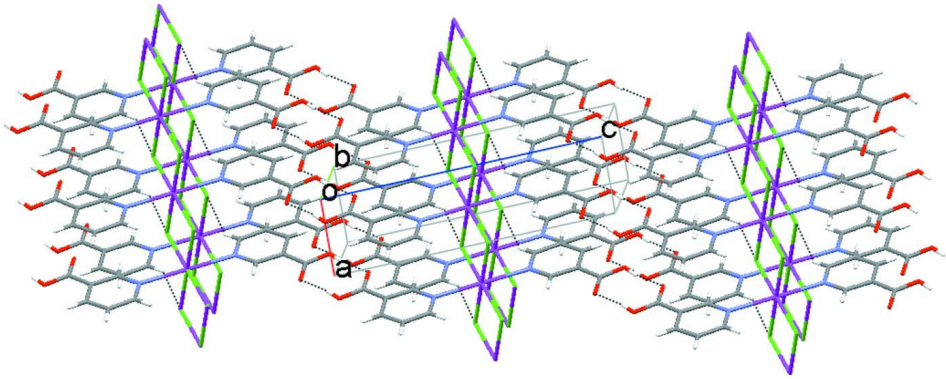

Figure 2

A packing diagram of the title complex. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

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Crystal data

$[HgCl_2(C_6H_5NO_2)_2]$
$M_r = 517.71$
Triclinic, $P\overline{1}$
Hall symbol: -P 1
$a = 3.8298\ (5)$ Å
$b = 6.5626\ (9)$ Å
$c = 14.5831\ (18)$ Å
$\alpha = 98.001\ (10)°$
$\beta = 95.315\ (11)°$
$\gamma = 92.963\ (11)°$
$V = 360.62\ (8)$ Å^3
$Z = 1$
$F(000) = 242$
$D_x = 2.384$ Mg m^{-3}
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
Cell parameters from 1010 reflections
$\theta = 2.8–29.2°$
$\mu = 11.06$ mm^{-1}
$T = 298$ K
Needle, colorless
0.20 × 0.10 × 0.05 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-detector diffractometer
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
Graphite monochromator
φ and ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2001)′
$T_{min} = 0.293$, $T_{max} = 0.523$
4417 measured reflections
1917 independent reflections
1913 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$R_{int} = 0.078$
$\theta_{max} = 29.2°$, $\theta_{min} = 2.8°$
$h = -4\rightarrow5$
$k = -8\rightarrow8$
$l = -19\rightarrow19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
Least-squares matrix: full
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$
$wR(F^2) = 0.082$
$S = 0.83$
1917 reflections
98 parameters
0 restraints
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
H-atom parameters constrained
$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0827P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.015$
$\Delta\rho_{max} = 1.02$ e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min} = -1.22$ 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 (Å²)

	x	*y*	*z*	U_{iso}*/U_{eq}
C1	0.5737 (16)	0.5901 (8)	0.3289 (4)	0.0441 (10)
H1	0.6553	0.5307	0.3805	0.053*
C2	0.5746 (17)	0.4781 (8)	0.2408 (4)	0.0471 (11)
H2	0.6561	0.3463	0.2338	0.057*
C3	0.4531 (16)	0.5643 (8)	0.1635 (4)	0.0444 (10)
H3	0.4528	0.4926	0.1038	0.053*
C4	0.3308 (14)	0.7624 (7)	0.1775 (3)	0.0376 (8)
C5	0.1917 (15)	0.8656 (8)	0.0996 (3)	0.0419 (9)
C6	0.3410 (14)	0.8644 (7)	0.2680 (3)	0.0385 (8)
H6	0.2618	0.9966	0.2770	0.046*
N1	0.4590 (13)	0.7817 (7)	0.3425 (3)	0.0410 (8)
O1	0.0639 (17)	1.0378 (8)	0.1165 (3)	0.0595 (12)
O2	0.2082 (19)	0.7727 (9)	0.0170 (3)	0.0648 (14)
H2A	0.1115	0.8387	−0.0208	0.097*
Cl1	0.9257 (3)	0.77277 (19)	0.56211 (9)	0.0418 (2)
Hg1	0.5000	1.0000	0.5000	0.03700 (10)

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.047 (3)	0.041 (2)	0.047 (2)	0.0095 (19)	−0.0002 (19)	0.0179 (18)
C2	0.055 (3)	0.035 (2)	0.053 (3)	0.0128 (19)	0.002 (2)	0.0103 (18)
C3	0.051 (3)	0.039 (2)	0.044 (2)	0.0099 (19)	0.0038 (19)	0.0065 (16)
C4	0.040 (2)	0.0376 (19)	0.0365 (19)	0.0052 (16)	0.0025 (15)	0.0083 (15)
C5	0.048 (3)	0.042 (2)	0.037 (2)	0.0091 (19)	−0.0016 (17)	0.0081 (16)
C6	0.046 (2)	0.0380 (19)	0.0340 (19)	0.0129 (17)	0.0010 (16)	0.0103 (15)
N1	0.047 (2)	0.0413 (19)	0.0361 (17)	0.0116 (17)	−0.0005 (15)	0.0119 (14)
O1	0.085 (4)	0.054 (2)	0.0421 (19)	0.032 (2)	0.000 (2)	0.0115 (16)
O2	0.098 (4)	0.064 (3)	0.0336 (18)	0.033 (3)	−0.001 (2)	0.0055 (16)
Cl1	0.0408 (5)	0.0432 (5)	0.0452 (5)	0.0145 (4)	0.0031 (4)	0.0164 (4)
Hg1	0.03475 (14)	0.04550 (15)	0.03275 (13)	0.01720 (9)	0.00034 (8)	0.00937 (8)

Geometric parameters (Å, º)

C1—N1	1.348 (7)	C5—O1	1.257 (7)
C1—C2	1.390 (8)	C5—O2	1.281 (7)
C1—H1	0.9300	C6—N1	1.334 (6)

C2—C3	1.384 (8)	C6—H6	0.9300
C2—H2	0.9300	N1—Hg1	2.519 (4)
C3—C4	1.399 (7)	O2—H2A	0.8200
C3—H3	0.9300	Hg1—Cl1	2.4608 (13)
C4—C6	1.390 (6)	Hg1—Cl1^{i}	2.8790 (13)
C4—C5	1.474 (7)	Hg1—N1^{ii}	2.519 (4)

N1—C1—C2	122.4 (5)	C6—N1—Hg1	118.5 (3)
N1—C1—H1	118.8	C1—N1—Hg1	123.2 (3)
C2—C1—H1	118.8	C5—O2—H2A	109.5
C3—C2—C1	119.4 (5)	Hg1—Cl1—Hg1^{iii}	91.31 (4)
C3—C2—H2	120.3	Cl1—Hg1—Cl1^{ii}	180.000 (1)
C1—C2—H2	120.3	Cl1—Hg1—N1^{ii}	89.75 (11)
C2—C3—C4	118.2 (5)	Cl1^{ii}—Hg1—N1^{ii}	90.25 (11)
C2—C3—H3	120.9	Cl1—Hg1—N1	90.25 (11)
C4—C3—H3	120.9	Cl1^{ii}—Hg1—N1	89.75 (11)
C3—C4—C6	118.7 (5)	N1^{ii}—Hg1—N1	180.000 (1)
C3—C4—C5	122.1 (4)	Cl1—Hg1—Cl1^{i}	91.31 (4)
C6—C4—C5	119.2 (5)	Cl1^{ii}—Hg1—Cl1^{i}	88.69 (4)
O1—C5—O2	123.2 (5)	N1^{ii}—Hg1—Cl1^{i}	85.85 (11)
O1—C5—C4	119.4 (5)	N1—Hg1—Cl1^{i}	94.15 (11)
O2—C5—C4	117.4 (5)	Cl1—Hg1—Cl1^{iv}	88.69 (4)
N1—C6—C4	123.1 (5)	Cl1^{ii}—Hg1—Cl1^{iv}	91.31 (4)
N1—C6—H6	118.4	N1^{ii}—Hg1—Cl1^{iv}	94.15 (11)
C4—C6—H6	118.5	N1—Hg1—Cl1^{iv}	85.85 (11)
C6—N1—C1	118.1 (5)	Cl1^{i}—Hg1—Cl1^{iv}	180.0

N1—C1—C2—C3	−0.2 (9)	Hg1^{iii}—Cl1—Hg1—N1^{ii}	−94.16 (11)
C1—C2—C3—C4	−0.5 (9)	Hg1^{iii}—Cl1—Hg1—N1	85.84 (11)
C2—C3—C4—C6	0.8 (8)	Hg1^{iii}—Cl1—Hg1—Cl1^{i}	180.0
C2—C3—C4—C5	−179.1 (5)	Hg1^{iii}—Cl1—Hg1—Cl1^{iv}	0.0
C3—C4—C5—O1	175.3 (6)	C6—N1—Hg1—Cl1	−159.3 (4)
C6—C4—C5—O1	−4.6 (8)	C1—N1—Hg1—Cl1	15.9 (4)
C3—C4—C5—O2	−4.6 (8)	C6—N1—Hg1—Cl1^{ii}	20.7 (4)
C6—C4—C5—O2	175.4 (6)	C1—N1—Hg1—Cl1^{ii}	−164.1 (4)
C3—C4—C6—N1	−0.7 (8)	C6—N1—Hg1—N1^{ii}	−6 (100)
C5—C4—C6—N1	179.3 (5)	C1—N1—Hg1—N1^{ii}	169 (100)
C4—C6—N1—C1	0.1 (8)	C6—N1—Hg1—Cl1^{i}	109.4 (4)
C4—C6—N1—Hg1	175.5 (4)	C1—N1—Hg1—Cl1^{i}	−75.4 (4)
C2—C1—N1—C6	0.4 (8)	C6—N1—Hg1—Cl1^{iv}	−70.6 (4)
C2—C1—N1—Hg1	−174.8 (4)	C1—N1—Hg1—Cl1^{iv}	104.6 (4)
Hg1^{iii}—Cl1—Hg1—Cl1^{ii}	73 (100)		

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

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, º)

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
O2—H2*A*···O1^{v}	0.82	1.80	2.618 (7)	171

C1—H1···Cl1^{vi}	0.93	2.79	3.582 (6)	144
C6—H6···Cl1^{ii}	0.93	2.78	3.454 (5)	130

Symmetry codes: (ii) −*x*+1, −*y*+2, −*z*+1; (v) −*x*, −*y*+2, −*z*; (vi) −*x*+2, −*y*+1, −*z*+1.