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The Crystal Structure of Zinc Nitrate-2-Mercury(II) Cyanide-7-Water, $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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Zinc nitrate-2-mercury(II) cyanide-7-water, $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is monoclinic with $a = 17.598$ (13), $b = 6.639$ (2), $c = 16.112$ (9) Å, $\beta = 94.99$ (7)°; $Z = 4$, and space group C_{2h}^2-C2/c . The measured and calculated densities are 2.89 (1) and 2.907 (3) g/cm³, respectively. The structure was determined with 954 intensities above background, collected by counter methods and refined by least squares to an R factor of 6.0%. Zn is octahedrally coordinated by four H₂O groups and two nearly linear Hg(CN)₂ groups. This compound should be formulated $[\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2)_2](\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Hydrogen bonds hold together the various groups in the structure. The bond lengths along Zn-N-C-Hg-C-N are 2.13 (2), 1.14 (4), 2.06 (3), 1.97 (3), and 1.18 (4) Å, respectively; bond angles are 173.5 (26), 175.9 (26), 174.1 (12), and 177.9 (28)°, respectively. Note is made of an unsuccessful attempt to solve the structure of $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Introduction

A compound $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was reported in 1859 by Nylander.^{1,2} The structure of this compound was investigated as part of a study of cyanide bridging between metals of groups Ib and IIB.³ It was thought originally that this structure might have a skeleton of zinc atoms on tetrahedral sites with four linear, bridging Hg(CN)₂ ligands, forming an infinite network.

Experimental Section

Prismatic crystals of the compound formed upon partial evaporation of an aqueous solution made up with 5 g of Hg(CN)₂ and 30 g of $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($x = 3-6$). The large excess of the more soluble zinc nitrate was necessary to obtain the pure double salt rather than Hg(CN)₂ or a mixture. The mother liquor was filtered off and the product was washed with acetone. An infrared spectrum had weak cyanide bands at 2190 and 2230 cm⁻¹, as well as bands due to H₂O and NO₃⁻.

Precession photographs were taken with Mo K α radiation (λ 0.7107 Å). The crystal was mounted with the c axis along the spindle axis. The photographs indicated that the crystals are monoclinic, and the systematic extinctions, $h + k = 2n + 1$ for hkl reflections and $l = 2n + 1$ for $h0l$ reflections, indicated the space group C_6^4-Cc or C_{2h}^2-C2/c . The spoon test for pyroelectricity⁴ was negative, therefore, inconclusive. The eventual solution fit the centric space group, $C2/c$.

Unit cell dimensions were determined by least-squares refinement using the θ angle values for 18 Mo K α peaks scanned with a diffractometer. All of the data were collected at room tem-

perature. The unit cell dimensions are $a = 17.598$ (13), $b = 6.639$ (2), $c = 16.112$ (9) Å, and $\beta = 94.99$ (7)°. The measured density is 2.89 (1) g/cm³ from flotation in thallous formate-thallose malonate solution and is 2.87 (1) g/cm³ from flotation in a CH₂I₂-CCl₄ mixture. This is in accord with the calculated density, 2.907 (3) g/cm³, with $Z = 4$ formula units per cell.

The crystal used for collection of intensity data was ground to a sphere in a compressed-air abrasion chamber.⁵ The crystal radius was about 0.084 mm. The crystal was glued onto a thin glass rod and sealed into a capillary containing a larger crystal to maintain the vapor pressure, preventing dehydration. Intensity data covering half the sphere of reflection were collected on a four-circle Hilger & Watts automatic diffractometer out to $\theta = 26^\circ$. The takeoff angle was 3.0°. The crystal was 28 cm from the source and 20 cm from a 6.0-mm circular aperture. The incident beam was Zr-filtered Mo K α radiation. Each peak was scanned at 0.3°/min in 90 2-sec steps of 0.01° in both θ and ω from -0.45 to +0.45° from the calculated setting. The background was counted for 90 sec at each limit of the scan while crystal and counter were stationary.

The intensities of all reflections for which $l \geq 0$ were collected. After equivalents were combined, there were 1849 nonequivalent reflections, although only 954 had intensities above background, i.e., with $|F|^2/\sigma_{|F|^2} \geq 2.4$. Two standard reflection intensities were checked at intervals of 50 sequential reflections. The data were collected intermittently over 1 month. The 20 different scale factors derived from a graph of standard intensities vs. time had a spread of 11.5%.

The raw data were scaled, equivalent reflections were combined, and average intensities (I) and their errors (σ_I) were calculated from the peak intensities (p) and combined right and left backgrounds (B) according to the equations⁶

$$I = \left(\sum_1^n p - \sum_1^n B \right) / n$$

$$\sigma_I = \sqrt{\sum_1^n p + \sum_1^n B + 0.002 \left(\sum_1^n p - \sum_1^n B \right)^2} / n$$

The absorption coefficient, μ , is 179.5 cm⁻¹ for Mo K α radiation. For the spherical crystal used in data collection, $\mu R = 1.50$. Values for the absorption factor were interpolated from Bond's table.⁷ The usual Lorentz and polarization corrections were also made.

Structure Determination and Refinement

The zinc and mercury atoms were located with a three-dimensional Patterson map.⁸ Following three

(5) W. L. Bond, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, **344** (1951).(6) R. J. Doedens and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 204 (1967).

(7) W. L. Bond, "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. II, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1952, Table 5.3.6B, p 302.

(8) Three local programs were used to solve and refine the structure: UMPREL for statistics and Patterson map; UMLSTG for full-matrix, least-squares refinement; and BADTEA for bond distances, angles, and errors. All data processing was done with the Control Data 6600 computer at the University of Minnesota Computer Center.

(1) C. W. G. Nylander, *Oefvers. Akad. Stockholm*, **16**, 281 (1859); *J. Prakt. Chem.*, **79**, 379 (1860).(2) In the same articles Nylander also reported preparing $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ from a solution of $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in excess, and $\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2$. Repeated attempts were made to prepare this compound, but the only double salt found was $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Some of the efflorescent acicular crystals were mounted and sealed in capillary tubes. The cell dimensions of four different crystals, as measured from Weissenberg, oscillation, and precession photographs, varied considerably: $a = 28.3$ (1)-29.7 (1), $b = 25.9$ (1)-26.7 (1), $c = 6.64$ (2)-6.83 (2) Å. All belonged to space group C_{2h}^2-Fdd2 ($Z = 16$). Densities of the crystals from flotation varied, but most were 2.70-2.75 g/cm³. It appears that the hydration number of this compound can vary within limits without a fundamental change in structure. An attempt was made to solve the structure with 1219 independent observed reflections. (Layers $hk0-hk7$ were collected by multiple-film Weissenberg technique using Mo K α radiation and correlated with oscillation data.) Hg and Cd positions were located from a Patterson map and refined by least squares. Not all of the light atoms could be located from Fourier maps. The structure has a single Hg-Cd distance of about 5.41 Å, suggestive of Hg-CN-Cd. Efforts to find a cyanide group along the Hg-Cd line failed. The structure appears to have independent Hg(CN)₂ molecules and Cd atoms surrounded by a distorted array of oxygen atoms. No further work on this structure is planned.(3) C. Mahon, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Minnesota, 1970; C. Mahon and D. Britton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **10**, 586 (1971).

(4) C. W. Bunn, "Chemical Crystallography," 2nd ed, Oxford University Press, 1961, p 321.

TABLE III
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ($\times 10^4$)^a

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Hg	22.1 (3)	114.0 (21)	28.0 (4)	-13.6 (14)	4.1 (3)	4.3 (16)
Zn	18.2 (15)	98.4 (104)	21.7 (19)	0.1 (33)	4.5 (14)	5.3 (37)
H ₂ O(1)	46 (13)	182 (91)	28 (13)	0	10 (11)	0
H ₂ O(2)	22 (6)	189 (55)	21 (7)	4 (18)	1 (5)	3 (20)
H ₂ O(3)	39 (8)	131 (53)	23 (7)	10 (18)	13 (6)	-2 (18)
H ₂ O(4)	31 (8)	227 (64)	36 (11)	-13 (18)	-4 (8)	-27 (21)
O(1)	33 (8)	222 (61)	30 (10)	28 (20)	-18 (8)	-16 (21)
O(2)	52 (11)	206 (79)	48 (12)	28 (23)	-5 (9)	23 (24)
O(3)	76 (13)	156 (70)	18 (9)	-29 (23)	-3 (8)	-8 (19)
N(3)	27 (10)	162 (71)	36 (14)	14 (24)	18 (10)	-34 (27)
N(1)	40 (11)	82 (59)	27 (12)	-14 (22)	14 (9)	-7 (23)
C(1)	29 (10)	103 (60)	21 (11)	33 (19)	7 (13)	33 (36)
N(2)	30 (11)	292 (95)	65 (19)	33 (29)	3 (13)	-14 (36)
C(2)	28 (11)	87 (65)	63 (18)	-25 (33)	7 (12)	14 (42)

^a The form of the anisotropic temperature factor is $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \dots + 2\beta_{12}hk + \dots)]$.

one peak of height $1.8 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ close to the Hg and O(3) positions and no others higher than $1.2 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$.

The final observed and calculated structure factors with absolute scaling are listed in Table I. The final atomic coordinates and thermal parameters are listed in Tables II and III. The scattering factors and heavy-atom anomalous scattering coefficients were taken from ref 11.

Nothing about the anisotropic thermal parameters or the agreement factors suggested that the space group might be the acentric Cc rather than $C2/c$.

Results and Discussion

The interatomic distances and angles are given in Tables IV and V. Each table is divided into a list for

TABLE IV
PRINCIPAL INTERATOMIC DISTANCES

Direct interaction		Possible H-bonded interaction	
Distance	Value, \AA	Distance	Value, \AA
Hg-C(1)	2.06 (3)	O(2)-H-OH(1)	2.81 (3)
Hg-C(2)	1.97 (3)	O(1)-H-OH(2)	2.74 (3)
Hg-O(3)	2.71 (2)	H ₂ O(4)-H-OH(2)	2.71 (3)
Hg-H ₂ O(2)	3.03 (2)	H ₂ O(1)-H-OH(3)	2.73 (2)
Hg-H ₂ O(3)	2.91 (2)	O(1)-H-OH(3)	2.70 (3)
Hg-H ₂ O(4)	2.88 (2)	N(2)-H-OH(4)	2.86 (4)
Zn-N(1)	2.13 (2)	O(3)-H-OH(4)	3.08 (3)
Zn-H ₂ O(2)	2.12 (2)		
Zn-H ₂ O(3)	2.11 (2)		
N(3)-O(1)	1.23 (3)		
N(3)-O(2)	1.26 (3)		
N(3)-O(3)	1.29 (3)		
C(1)-N(1)	1.11 (4)		
C(2)-N(2)	1.18 (4)		

atoms interacting directly and a list for atoms presumably linked by hydrogen bonds. The errors given were calculated with correlation effects included. The structure is shown in Figure 1.

Table VI lists parameters for ellipsoids of vibration. The ellipsoids show that the mercury atom and cyanide groups are more constrained in the bonding direction, but the zinc atom is nearly isotropic.

The structure contains the tetraaquobis(dicyano-mercury(II))zinc(II) cation and should be formulated as $[Zn(H_2O)_4(Hg(CN)_2)_2](NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$. The zinc atom, located on a center of symmetry, has sp^3d^2 orbital hybridization and a nearly regular octahedral

TABLE V
PRINCIPAL INTERATOMIC ANGLES

Direct interaction		Possible H-bonded interaction	
Angle	Value, deg	Angle	Value, deg
Hg-C(2)-N(2)	177.9 (28)	HO-H(3)-H ₂ O(1)-H-OH(3)	109.5 (12)
C(1)-Hg-C(2)	174.1 (12)	O(2)-H ₂ O(1)-H-OH(3)	110.4 (6)
Hg-C(1)-N(1)	175.9 (26)	O(2)-H ₂ O(1)-H-OH(3)	110.9 (6)
Zn-N(1)-C(1)	173.5 (26)	O(2)-H-O-H(1)-O(2)	104.7 (13)
N(1)-Zn-H ₂ O(2)	88.9 (8)	O(1)-H-O-H(2)-H ₂ O(4)	110.9 (8)
N(1)-Zn-H ₂ O(3)	88.9 (8)	O(1)-H-O-H(3)-H ₂ O(1)	108.3 (8)
H ₂ O(2)-Zn-H ₂ O(3)	89.7 (7)	O(3)-H-O-H(4)-N(2)	73.1 (8)
O(1)-N(3)-O(2)	121.0 (26)		
O(1)-N(3)-O(3)	118.2 (23)		
O(2)-N(3)-O(3)	120.7 (23)		

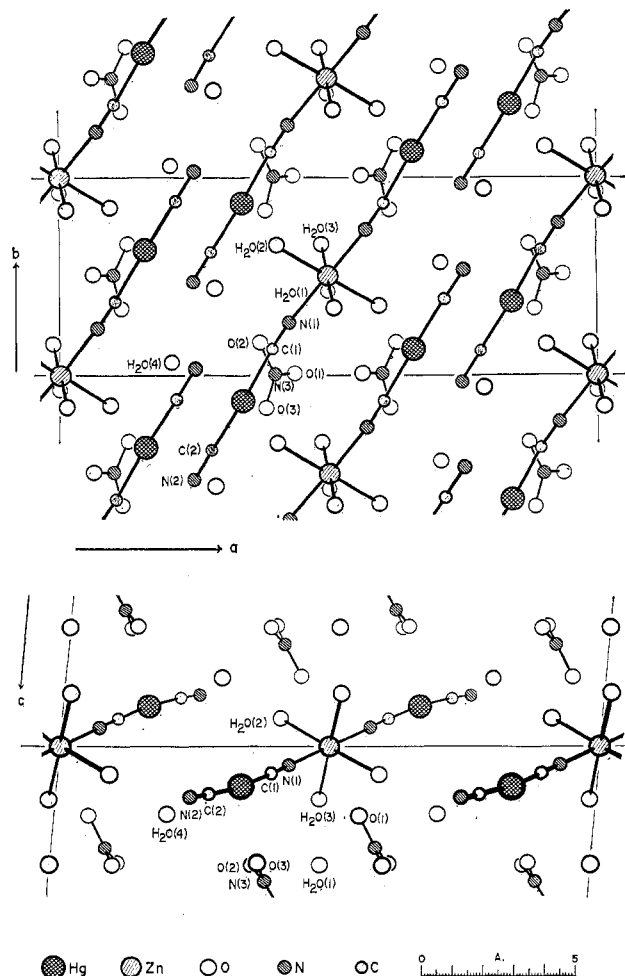


Figure 1.—The crystal structure of $Zn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2Hg(CN)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$: top, view along $c \sin \beta$, half unit cell in depth from -2.3 to $+5.7 \text{ \AA}$; bottom, view along b .

(11) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, Table 3.3.1A, p 202; Table 3.3.2C, p 215.

TABLE VI
 PARAMETERS FOR ELLIPSOIDS OF VIBRATION

Atom	Rms amplitude, Å	—Angles with crystallographic axes, deg—		
		a	b	c
Hg	0.140 (3)	59 (2)	34 (2)	104 (2)
	0.192 (2)	106 (10)	68 (5)	25 (9)
	0.199 (2)	36 (5)	114 (5)	70 (11)
Zn	0.143 (9)	75 (19)	31 (22)	118 (16)
	0.159 (9)	137 (16)	61 (23)	57 (17)
	0.180 (7)	51 (13)	79 (11)	46 (12)
	0.18 (5)	107 (22)	90	12 (22)
H ₂ O(1)	0.20 (5)	90	180	90
	0.27 (4)	17 (22)	90	78 (22)
	0.16 (3)	86 (53)	97 (41)	11 (56)
H ₂ O(2)	0.19 (3)	165 (68)	77 (67)	80 (56)
	0.21 (3)	104 (68)	165 (62)	94 (39)
	0.15 (4)	65 (13)	116 (57)	146 (48)
	0.17 (4)	86 (26)	28 (56)	118 (55)
H ₂ O(3)	0.26 (2)	25 (12)	82 (16)	71 (12)
	0.17 (4)	63 (21)	55 (17)	50 (19)
	0.24 (3)	29 (37)	115 (74)	108 (68)
O(1)	0.25 (3)	99 (83)	135 (55)	45 (41)
	0.13 (5)	51 (11)	97 (20)	44 (14)
	0.20 (4)	74 (18)	153 (14)	113 (19)
O(2)	0.30 (3)	137 (10)	116 (14)	55 (8)
	0.18 (5)	69 (13)	144 (20)	64 (19)
	0.26 (3)	99 (30)	123 (23)	144 (28)
O(3)	0.30 (3)	157 (17)	103 (21)	66 (29)
	0.14 (4)	83 (10)	64 (40)	29 (40)
	0.19 (4)	82 (11)	28 (37)	118 (41)
N(3)	0.35 (3)	169 (9)	79 (9)	82 (7)
	0.09 (10)	125 (18)	55 (19)	51 (13)
	0.22 (4)	49 (32)	41 (29)	98 (30)
N(1)	0.26 (3)	61 (30)	109 (32)	40 (15)
	0.13 (5)	80 (38)	10 (26)	89 (70)
	0.16 (5)	64 (23)	93 (75)	158 (17)
C(1)	0.27 (3)	28 (17)	100 (12)	68 (17)
	0.07 (14)	75 (34)	143 (20)	58 (37)
	0.16 (6)	49 (30)	106 (32)	139 (43)
N(2)	0.25 (3)	44 (19)	58 (13)	68 (20)
	0.18 (5)	34 (21)	123 (20)	97 (21)
	0.27 (5)	62 (33)	48 (44)	59 (64)
C(2)	0.30 (4)	107 (35)	119 (51)	32 (63)
	0.10 (9)	64 (23)	27 (22)	99 (17)
	0.22 (5)	154 (23)	64 (23)	87 (31)
	0.29 (4)	88 (27)	84 (23)	9 (17)

environment. Zinc favors octahedral coordination with the less polarizable ligands, such as H₂O.¹² As mentioned in footnote 2, cadmium nitrate does not form a double salt isomorphous with [Zn(H₂O)₄(Hg(CN)₂)₂](NO₃)₂·3H₂O. Cadmium seems to favor a distorted tetrahedral coordination with water ligands.¹³ It has only slightly less affinity for cyanide ligands than zinc,¹⁴ but the difference may be greater in affinity for the nitrogen end of the cyanide group.

In [Zn(H₂O)₄(Hg(CN)₂)₂](NO₃)₂·3H₂O the Zn–N distance, 2.13 (2) Å, is comparable to 2.10 (1) Å in Zn(C₆H₄O₂N)₂·4H₂O¹⁵ and in Zn(C₉H₆ON)₂·2H₂O,¹⁶ although in these two cases, N is sp², not sp, hybridized. The Zn–OH₂ distances, 2.12 (2) and 2.11 (2) Å, can be compared with the reported values (most given without error estimates): 2.03 Å in Zn(NO₃)₂·2H₂O;¹⁷ 2.05, 2.08, and 2.14 Å in Zn(CH₃C₆H₄SO₃)₂·6H₂O;¹⁸

2.12 Å in Zn(BrO₃)₂·6H₂O,¹⁹ 2.14 Å in Zn(CH₃COO)₂·2H₂O;²⁰ 2.18 (1) Å in Zn(C₆H₄O₂N)₂·4H₂O;¹⁵ and 2.26 Å in Zn(C₉H₆ON)₂·2H₂O.¹⁶

The Hg–C distances, 2.06 (3) and 1.97 (3) Å, may be compared with 2.015 (3) Å in Hg(CN)₂ from a neutron diffraction study,²¹ 1.97 (4) and 2.02 (4) Å in (HgCN)₂O,²² and distances averaging 2.04 (8) Å in Hg(CN)₂·AgNO₃·2H₂O.³ The Hg(CN)₂ ligands are nearly linear, but the C–Hg–C angle, 174.1 (12°), is slightly bent, apparently due to the weak Hg–O(3) interaction.

A bridging cyanide group is known to have a slightly higher vibrational stretching frequency than a non-bridging cyanide.²³ This fact has been used to conclude from the infrared spectra that Hg(CN)₂ serves as a bridging and a nonbridging ligand in some double salts of Hg(CN)₂ with tetrahalides of tin and titanium.²⁴ The infrared spectrum of [Zn(H₂O)₄(Hg(CN)₂)₂](NO₃)₂·3H₂O has cyanide bands at 2190 and 2230 cm⁻¹, which can be assigned to the nonbridging and bridging cyanide groups, respectively.

The mercury atom would be expected to bond to the carbon end of the cyanide group. Better agreement factors and more reasonable temperature factors were obtained when the cyanide carbon atoms were placed adjacent to the mercury atom than when the ordering was reversed. The bond distances 1.11 Å for C(1)–N(1) and 1.18 (4) Å for C(2)–N(2) are within the limits of error of the typical distance 1.15–1.16 Å for C–N.²⁵

The nitrate group is regular within the limits of error. The N–O bond lengths average 1.26 (3) Å, and the angles are all 120° within limits of error. Normal N–O bond lengths in NO₃⁻ range from 1.21 to 1.27 Å.¹⁷

All groups in the structure are linked by a network of hydrogen bonds. The bond angles and distances for possible hydrogen-bonded interaction listed in Tables IV and V show that probably all hydrogen atoms, except for one on H₂O(4), participate. The hydrogen-bonding distances 2.70 (3)–2.86 (4) Å are typical,²⁶ and the angles about H₂O(1), H₂O(2), and H₂O(3) are close to an H–O–H bond angle. The O(3)–H₂O(4) distance, 3.08 (3) Å, could represent a weak hydrogen-bonded interaction, but the angle 73.1 (8)° about H₂O(4) makes it unlikely to be a hydrogen bond.

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