

## The Crystal Structure of Phenylmercury(II) Acetate

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Phenylmercury(II) acetate crystallizes in the monoclinic system, the space group  $P2_1/c$ , with four molecules per unit cell. The unit cell dimensions are:  $a = 5.24 \pm 0.01$  Å,  $b = 24.20 \pm 0.04$  Å,  $c = 7.50 \pm 0.02$  Å,  $\beta = 114.0 \pm 0.4^\circ$ , the measured and calculated densities are 2.54 and 2.57 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, respectively. The structure has been solved using 551 independent reflections collected about  $c$ -axis on integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs and refined by least-squares method to  $R = 0.111$ . The structure is built up of the discrete  $C_6H_5HgOCOCH_3$  molecules. The mercury atom is covalently bound to the phenyl ring on one side and to one acetate-oxygen atom on the other to give the characteristic digonal co-ordination. The Hg-C and Hg-O bond lengths are  $1.92 \pm 0.06$  and  $2.11 \pm 0.04$  Å, respectively. The C-Hg-O bond angle amounts to  $170 \pm 2^\circ$ .

### Introduction

No crystal structure of any mercury acetate has been reported so far. Even the crystal structure of mercury(II) acetate is still unknown because the compound is sensitive to light and the crystals decompose under the X-ray radiation.<sup>1</sup> The crystal structure determination of phenylmercury(II) acetate has been undertaken to explain the way in which the acetate is bound to mercury. In molecules with the general formula  $RHgX$ , the mercury atom is bound in two different ways: covalently to the carbon atom, of the organic part of molecule, and with more or less ionic bond to the ion  $X^-$ .

It is well known that mercury does not show any tendency to form chelate structures, and such a structure was not expected also in the case of phenylmercury(II) acetate. The results of this investigation as well as the structures of tolylmercury(II) acetate, which is now in progress,<sup>2</sup> confirm this generally accepted consideration.

### Experimental Section

The crystals of phenylmercury(II) acetate were prepared in the form of thin needles from benzene solution with commercially available chemicals. The crystals obtained were all twins with the basal pina-

loid  $\{001\}$  as the twinning plane. It was impossible to separate the individual single crystal.

The lattice parameters were determined from oscillation and Weissenberg photographs at the room temperature and the standard deviations were estimated from several film measurements. The systematic absence of the reflections  $h0l$  for  $l$  odd and  $0k0$  for  $k$  odd uniquely determined the space group as  $P2_1/c$ . Crystal data are shown in Table I. Three-dimensional intensity data ( $hk0 \rightarrow hk6$ ) were recorded on Nonius-Delft integrated multiple films equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs with  $CuK_\alpha$  radiation and determined photometrically. A total of 551 independent reflections were strong enough to be observed. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors but absorption and anomalous dispersion corrections were not applied. The brittle crystals could not be ground into spherical or cylindrical forms. The size of the crystal used was  $0.16 \times 0.11 \times 0.05$  mm.

Table I. Crystallographic data for  $C_6H_5HgOCOCH_3$ .

M. W. =	333.74
Crystallographic system:	monoclinic
Space group:	$P2_1/c - C_{2h}^{2h}$
Unit cell parameters:	$a = 5.24 \pm 0.01$ Å $b = 24.20 \pm 0.04$ Å $c = 7.50 \pm 0.02$ Å $\beta = 114.0 \pm 0.4^\circ$ $V = 868.8$ Å <sup>3</sup> $Z = 4$
$d_{calc}$	$= 2.57$ g cm <sup>-3</sup>
$d_{obs}$	$= 2.54$ g cm <sup>-3</sup> (picnometrically)
$\mu_{CuK_\alpha}$	$= 348$ cm <sup>-1</sup>

The mercury atom was located from Patterson projections obtained by means of the von Eller photo-sommateur. A three-dimensional Fourier map was then calculated on the basis of the contribution of mercury atom which gave the  $R$  factor of 0.21. Although some spurious peaks were present on the Fourier map, particularly around the mercury atom, the locations of all light atoms were determined by computation of two successive Fourier and difference syntheses. The structure was then refined by several cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement with isotropic thermal parameters for all except hydrogen atoms. At this stage of refinement the reliability index was  $R = 0.177$ . Six cycles of the refinement

(1) H. Puff, G. Lorbacher, and R. Skrabs, *Acta Cryst.*, 19, 870 (1965).

(2) D. Grdenić, B. Kamemar, and M. Gjogić-Nöthig, to be published.



**Table III.** Atomic and thermal parameters<sup>a</sup> with their estimated standard deviations (in parentheses).

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	B(Å <sup>2</sup> )
Hg	0.1347(6)	0.0410(1)	0.2559(5)	—
C(1)	0.280(13)	0.115(3)	0.303(11)	1.76(1.6)
C(2)	0.581(16)	0.122(3)	0.460(13)	4.01(1.5)
C(3)	0.708(23)	0.171(5)	0.470(18)	7.70(1.9)
C(4)	0.560(22)	0.223(4)	0.424(17)	6.58(2.0)
C(5)	0.270(19)	0.217(4)	0.303(16)	5.76(2.4)
C(6)	0.164(18)	0.167(3)	0.262(16)	4.60(2.1)
C(7)	-0.438(18)	-0.097(4)	0.132(16)	5.45(2.0)
C(8)	-0.257(13)	-0.044(3)	0.207(11)	2.60(1.5)
O(1)	-0.053(7)	-0.037(2)	0.156(6)	1.27(0.75)
O(2)	-0.326(10)	-0.008(2)	0.308(8)	3.75(1.14)

Hg	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
	0.0185(10)	0.0018(5)	0.0114(7)	0.0002(3)	0.0075(7)	-0.0003(3)

<sup>a</sup> The anisotropic temperature factors for the Hg atom are in the form:  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$ .

**Table IV.** Intramolecular and intermolecular distances (in Å) and angles<sup>a</sup> (in deg.) with their estimated standard deviations<sup>a</sup> in parentheses.

Hg-O(1)	2.11(4)	O(1)-Hg-C(1)	170(2)
Hg-C(1)	1.92(6)	O(1)-Hg-O(2)	52(2)
C(1)-C(2)	1.55(11)	O(1)-Hg-O(2) <sup>iii</sup>	89(2)
C(2)-C(3)	1.35(14)	C(1)-Hg-O(2) <sup>iii</sup>	93(2)
C(3)-C(4)	1.44(15)	C(1)-Hg-O(2)	131(2)
C(4)-C(5)	1.43(15)	C(6)-C(1)-C(2)	107(6)
C(5)-C(6)	1.33(13)	C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	118(8)
C(6)-C(1)	1.37(11)	C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	123(7)
C(7)-C(8)	1.54(12)	C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	114(9)
C(8)-O(1)	1.29(8)	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	119(8)
C(8)-O(2)	1.31(9)	C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	133(8)
Hg-O(2)	2.85(5)	C(7)-C(8)-O(1)	118(6)
Hg-O(2) <sup>i</sup>	3.11(5)	C(7)-C(8)-O(2)	120(6)
Hg-O(1) <sup>ii</sup>	2.95(4)	O(1)-C(8)-O(2)	122(6)
Hg-O(2) <sup>iii</sup>	2.94(5)		
C(3)-C(6) <sup>iii</sup>	3.35(15)		
C(2)-C(7) <sup>i</sup>	3.50(15)		
C(1) <sup>iv</sup> -C(7) <sup>i</sup>	3.71(14)		
C(4)-C(4) <sup>v</sup>	3.97(14)		

<sup>a</sup> The positions are denoted as follows: no label x, y, z; (i) -x, -y, 1-z; (ii) -x, -y, -z; (iii) 1+x, y, z; (iv) x, y, 1+z; (v) x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z.

process were then computed using anisotropic thermal parameters for the mercury atom only. The weighting scheme adopted was  $w=1$  for all reflections whose intensities were determined with an optical densitometer, and  $w=0.25$  for reflections which were estimated visually (slightly above film background). The final reliability index  $R$  for the observed reflections was 0.111. Table II lists the observed structure amplitudes and calculated structure factors based on the final atomic parameters given in Table III. Atomic scattering factors used were taken from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography.<sup>3</sup>

Structure factors and Fourier synthesis were calculated on the Science Research Council Atlas computer at Didcot, England, while the difference syntheses<sup>4</sup> and least-squares refinement<sup>5,6</sup> were carried

(3) «International Tables for X-ray Crystallography», Vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, 1962, p. 220.

(4) B. Zelenko, (1968). Private communication.

(5) S. Polić, (1968). A local version of the program by W.R. Busing, K.O. Martin, and H.A. Levy, ORFFE, A Fortran Crystallographic Function nad Error Program, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Report ORHL-TM-305 (1962).

out on the University Institute of Mathematics CAE 90.40 computer in Zagreb.

## Results and discussion

The structure is shown in Figure 1 and the intramolecular and intermolecular distances and interbond angles are given in Table IV.

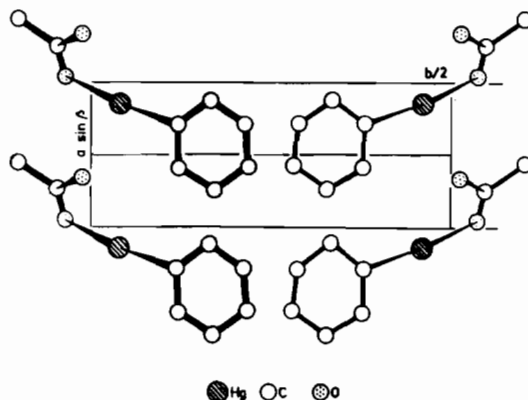


Figure 1. The structure of phenylmercury(II) acetate projected down the  $c$ -axis.

The crystal structure is built up from isolated phenylmercury(II) acetate molecules. The mercury atom, which is in general position in the unit cell, is on one side covalently bound to the phenyl ring and on the other side to one oxygen atom from the acetate ion so that the mercury has the characteristic digonal co-ordination with two almost collinear bonds. The phenyl-carbon to mercury bond length of 1.92 Å is relatively short but similar to that of 1.97 Å found in mercury(II) oxycyanide.<sup>7</sup> The mercury-oxygen (from the acetate ion) bond length 2.11 Å, is very close to the values found in mercury(II) sulphate monohydrate<sup>8</sup> as well as in basic mercury(II)

(6) «International Tables for X-ray Crystallography», Vol. II, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, 1959, p. 331

(7) (a) S. Ščavničar, *Acta Cryst.*, 13, A57 (1960); (b) S. Ščavničar, *Z. Krist.*, 118, 248 (1963).

(8) A. Bonefačić, *Acta Cryst.*, 14, 116 (1961).

suphate dihydrate<sup>9</sup> (2.10 and 2.12 Å respectively). The second oxygen atom of the same acetate ion is 2.85 Å from mercury showing clearly that the phenylmercury(II) acetate does not have a chelate structure. This oxygen is approximately half way between two mercury atoms related by translation along the *a*-axis direction: the mercury-to-oxygen contact from the next nearest acetate along *a*-axis is 2.94 Å. The oxygen of the acetates of the upper and lower neighbouring molecules are 3.11 and 2.95 Å from mercury (Figure 2). All these values are the same or close to the sum of the van der Waals radii of mercury and

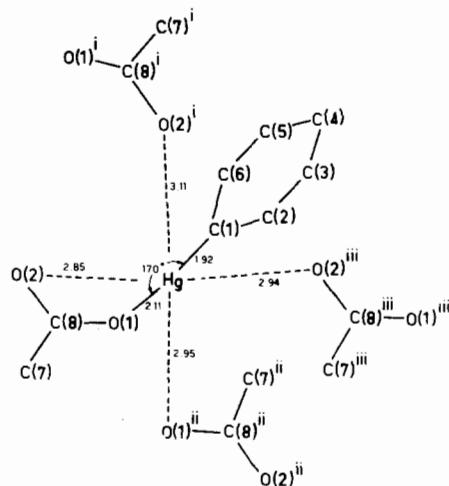


Figure 2. The arrangement of the acetate around mercury with atom designations.

(9) (a) A. Bonefačić, *Acta Cryst.*, 16, A30 (1963); (b) A. Bonefacic, Thesis, University of Zagreb, 1963.

oxygen (1.50+1.40).<sup>10</sup> The O-Hg-C bond angle deviates 10° from linearity what is very known in the stereochemistry of mercury.<sup>10</sup>

The rather high standard deviations of the positional parameters of light atoms are explained by the presence of heavy mercury atom and the absence of an absorption correction. Nevertheless, the bond distances and angles within acetate ion and phenyl ring are consistent with the expected values.

The contacts between molecules are those expected for van der Waals interactions. The molecules are arranged in such a way that the planes of the phenyl rings are approximately parallel to the (110) plane of the crystal. The methyl groups of acetate ions are located between these phenyl rings planes so that there are two methyl-to-phenyl contacts (C(2)...C(7)<sup>i</sup> and C(1)<sup>iv</sup>...C(7)<sup>v</sup>) of 3.50 and 3.71 Å respectively. Along the *b*-axis direction the nearest intermolecular contact (C(4)...C(4)<sup>v</sup>) of 3.97 Å is between two phenyl rings symmetrically related by the glide plane. Two phenyl rings symmetrically related by translation along the *a*-axis come close together making the distance between C(3)...C(6)<sup>iii</sup> atoms relatively short, 3.35 Å.

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(10) D. Grdenić, *Quart. Rev. Chem. Soc., Lond.*, 19, 303 (1965).