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## Journal of Coordination Chemistry

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

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### Synthesis and crystal structure of *bis*[*N*-(phenyl)-3,5-dinitrothiobenzamidato]mercury(II) and *bis*[*N*-(phenyl)-4-nitrothiobenzamidato]mercury(II)

Mohammad Hossein Habibi<sup>a</sup>; Abdollah Fallah-Shojaiea<sup>b</sup>; Kazem Barati<sup>a</sup>; William Clegg<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran <sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran <sup>c</sup> School of Natural Science (Chemistry), Newcastle University, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, UK

First published on: 10 December 2009

**To cite this Article** Habibi, Mohammad Hossein, Fallah-Shojaiea, Abdollah, Barati, Kazem and Clegg, William (2009) 'Synthesis and crystal structure of *bis*[*N*-(phenyl)-3,5-dinitrothiobenzamidato]mercury(II) and *bis*[*N*-(phenyl)-4-nitrothiobenzamidato]mercury(II)', *Journal of Coordination Chemistry*, 62: 22, 3712 – 3718, First published on: 10 December 2009 (iFirst)

**To link to this Article:** DOI: 10.1080/00958970802695805

**URL:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00958970802695805>

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## Synthesis and crystal structure of *bis*[*N*-(phenyl)-3,5-dinitrothiobenzamidato]mercury(II) and *bis*[*N*-(phenyl)-4-nitrothiobenzamidato]mercury(II)

MOHAMMAD HOSSEIN HABIBI<sup>†</sup>, ABDOLLAH FALLAH-SHOJAIEA<sup>‡</sup>,  
KAZEM BARATI\*<sup>†</sup> and WILLIAM CLEGG<sup>§</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, 81746-73441, Iran

<sup>‡</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran

<sup>§</sup>School of Natural Science (Chemistry), Newcastle University, Newcastle Upon Tyne,  
NE1 7RU, UK

(Received 19 September 2008; in final form 1 October 2008)

The crystal structures of *bis*[*N*-(phenyl)-3,5-dinitrothiobenzamidato]mercury(II) (**1**) and *bis*[*N*-(phenyl)-4-nitrothiobenzamidato]mercury(II) (**2**) have been determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. Compound **1** is in the monoclinic space group  $P2_1/n$  with  $a = 11.770(2)$ ,  $b = 7.0589(12)$ ,  $c = 17.031(2)$  Å,  $\beta = 110.216(4)^\circ$ ,  $V = 1327.8(4)$  Å<sup>3</sup> and  $Z = 2$ . Compound **2** is in the monoclinic space group  $P2_1$  with  $a = 9.5232(3)$ ,  $b = 6.6685(6)$ ,  $c = 19.3902(14)$  Å,  $\beta = 99.412(5)^\circ$ ,  $V = 1214.81(5)$  Å<sup>3</sup> and  $Z = 1$ . The S–Hg–S is linear with angle of  $180^\circ$ . In the crystal packing, the molecules are linked via weak intra- and intermolecular C–H $\cdots$ O, N, and S hydrogen bonds.

**Keywords:** Thiobenzamide; Mercury(II); Crystal structure

### Introduction

Coordination chemistry of mercury complexes with sulfur ligands is important for mercury–cysteine thionato interactions in the toxicological behavior of this metal [1], in detoxification of mercury by metallothionenes [2], in a DNA-binding protein [3], and in mercury reductase and related proteins [4]. Sustained interest in coordination chemistry of mercury and sulfur-containing ligands is related to environmental consequences of the high toxicity of mercury to living systems [5]. Mercury(II) interacts with many biological molecules through deprotonated thiol, imidazole, disulfide, thioether, amino, or carboxylate groups and its interactions in model molecules and proteins are well known [6]. We report here the crystal structures of the Hg(II) complexes with *N*-(phenyl)-3,5-dinitrothiobenzamide and *N*-(phenyl)-4-nitrothiobenzamide.

\*Corresponding author. Email: barati111@yahoo.com

Table 1. Data collection and structure refinement parameters for **1** and **2**.

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Chemical formula	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>16</sub> HgN <sub>6</sub> O <sub>8</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>18</sub> HgN <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S <sub>2</sub>
Formula weight	805.16	715.15
Crystal color	Yellow	Yellow
Temperature (K)	150(2)	150(2)
$\lambda$ (Å)	0.71073	0.71073
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Crystal size (mm <sup>3</sup> )	0.17 × 0.16 × 0.12	0.58 × 0.21 × 0.10
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>n</i>	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>c</i>
Unit cell dimensions (Å, °)		
<i>a</i>	11.770(2)	9.5232(3)
<i>b</i>	7.0589(12)	6.6685(6)
<i>c</i>	17.031(2)	19.3902(14)
$\alpha$	90	90
$\beta$	110.216(10)	99.412(5)
$\gamma$	90	90
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	1327.8(4)	1214.81(5)
<i>Z</i>	2	2
<i>D</i> <sub>Calcd</sub> (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	2.014	1.755
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	6.017	6.370
<i>F</i> (000)	780	692
Number of reflections collected	23668	8398
Number of independent reflections ( <i>R</i> <sub>int</sub> )	3018 (0.0452)	2766 (0.301)
Number of reflections used [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> > 2 $\sigma$ ]	2307	2164
Final <i>R</i> indices [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> > 2 $\sigma$ ]	<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.0181, <i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> = 0.0327	<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.0218, <i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> = 0.0419
Final <i>R</i> indices (all data)	<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.0362, <i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> = 0.0367	<i>R</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.0368, <i>wR</i> <sub>2</sub> = 0.0454

Table 2. Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °) for **1**.

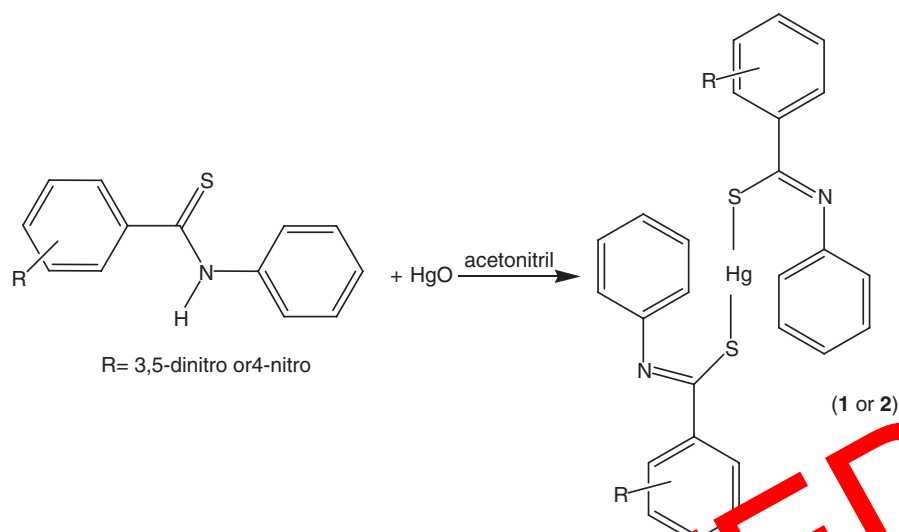
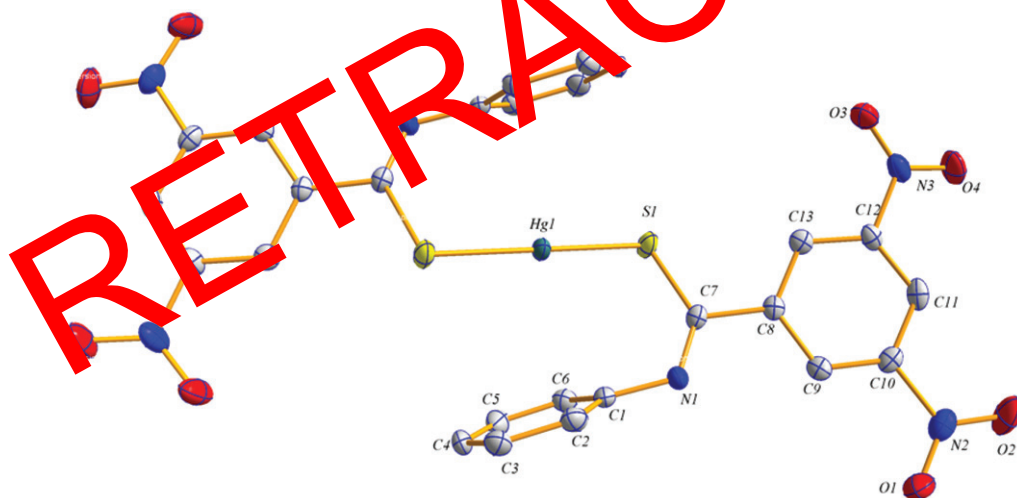
D...A	D—H	H...A	D...A	D—H...A
C9—H9...O1	0.95	2.426	2.716	97.37
C11—H11...O2	0.95	2.404	2.688	96.83
C13—H13...O3	0.95	2.436	2.721	96.99
C11—H11...O4	0.95	2.453	2.721	95.97
C9—H9...N1	0.95	2.459	2.761	98.24
C13—H13...S1	0.95	2.587	3.001	106.70
C3—H3...O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.95	2.643	3.443	142.31
C6—H6...O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.95	2.556	3.313	136.85
C11—H11...O3 <sup>iii</sup>	0.95	2.640	3.425	140.30
C2—H2...O4 <sup>iv</sup>	0.95	2.651	3.459	143.08

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-1/2 + x, 1.5 - y, 1/2 + z$ ; (ii)  $-1 + x, -1 + y, z$ ; (iii)  $-1.5 + y, 1/2 - y, -1/2 + z$ ; (iv)  $-1 + x, y, z$ .

## 2. Experimental

### 2.1. Synthesis of bis[*N*-(phenyl)-3,5-dinitrothiobenzamidato]mercury(II) (**1**)

One millimolar of mercury(II) oxide (0.216 g) (excess) was added to a solution of *N*-(phenyl)-3,5-dinitrothiobenzamide (0.303 g, 1 mmol) at ambient temperature in acetonitrile (20 mL) for 80 min with stirring. The reaction was followed to completion

Scheme 1. Synthesis of **1** and **2**.Figure 1. Molecular structure of **1** showing displacement ellipsoids at 50% probability. All H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

by thin layer chromatography (TLC) with  $\text{CCl}_4/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  15:1 as eluent. The complex is insoluble in acetonitrile and the white precipitate formed was filtered off, dissolved in chloroform, filtered under vacuum, crystallized from chloroform at room temperature as fine pale yellow crystals and dried in vacuo. Yield: 87%. Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{16}\text{HgN}_6\text{O}_8\text{S}_2$  (%): C, 38.78; H, 2.00; N, 10.44. Found: C, 38.96; H, 2.08; N, 10.39. m.p. 175–178°C.

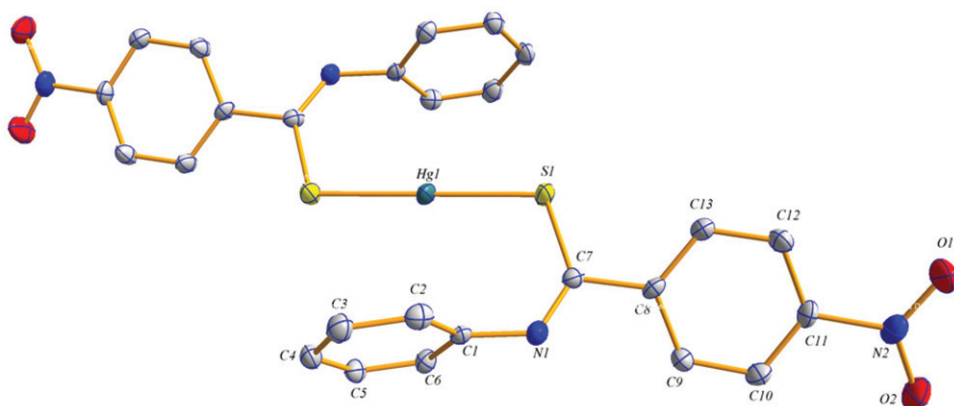


Figure 2. Molecular structure of **2** showing displacement ellipsoids at 50% probability. All H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

Table 3. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°).

<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	
Hg1–S1	2.3382(7)	Hg1–S1	2.3432(8)
S1–C7	1.770(3)	N1–C1	1.404(4)
C7–N1	1.274(3)	S1–C7	1.768(3)
C10–N2	1.476(3)	C7–C8	1.500(4)
N1–C1	1.418(3)	C7–N1	1.267(4)
C7–C8	1.507(3)	C1–N2	1.231(3)
S1–Hg1–S1A	180.0(3)	S1–Hg1–S1A	180.0
C8–C7–N1	116.5(3)	C8–C7–N1	116.5(3)
C1–N1–C7	123.0(2)	Hg1–S1–C7	107.09(10)
O1–N2–O2	124.4(2)	C1–N1–C7	125.9(3)
Hg1–S1–C7	174.47(8)	S1–C7–N1	130.5(2)
S1–C7–N1	130.3(2)	O1–N2–O2	123.4(3)
S1–C7–C8	113.20(18)	S1–C7–C8	112.97(19)
O1–N2–C11	117.8(2)	O1–N2–C11	118.4(3)
Hg1–S1–C7–C8	−156.75(15)	Hg1–S1–C7–C8	−177.58(18)
Hg1–S1–C7–N1	23.4(3)	Hg1–S1–C7–N1	2.0(3)

## 2.2. Synthesis of bis[*N*-(phenyl)-4-nitrothiobenzamidato]mercury(II) (**2**)

The same method of preparation but using *N*-(phenyl)-4-nitrothiobenzamide (0.258 g, 1 mmol) in chloroform (20 mL for 80 min) was followed; the complex was recrystallized from chloroform as pale yellow crystals. Yield: 95%. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>18</sub>HgN<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (%): C, 43.67; H, 2.54; N, 7.83. Found: C, 43.73; H, 2.60; N, 7.44. m.p. 193–195°C.

## 2.3. Crystal structure determination

Crystals of **1** and **2** were mounted on a Nonius Kappa CCD diffractometer (Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). Crystal data, collection procedures and refinement results are summarized in table 1. Bond distances and angles are shown in table 2. The unit cell

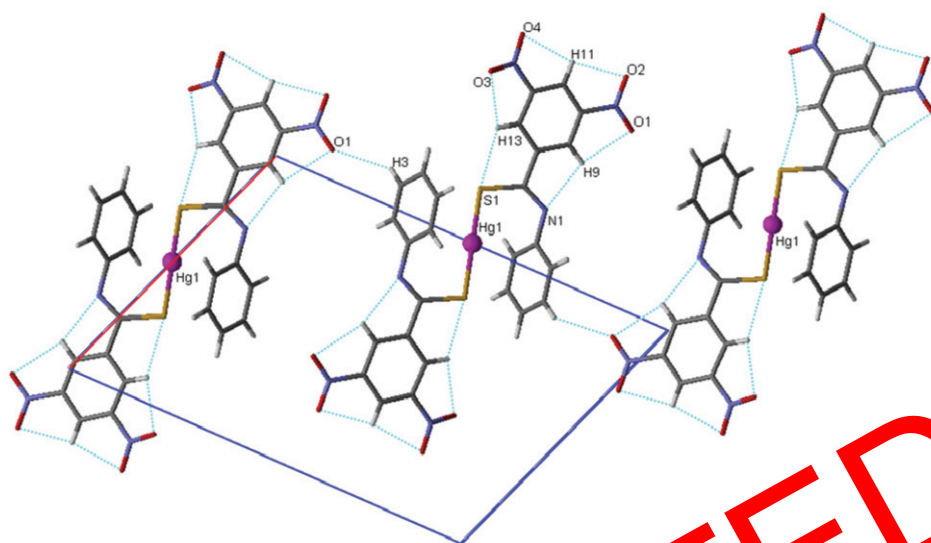


Figure 3. Packing diagram of **1** viewed down the *b*-axis via weak C–H...O, S, and N hydrogen bonds.

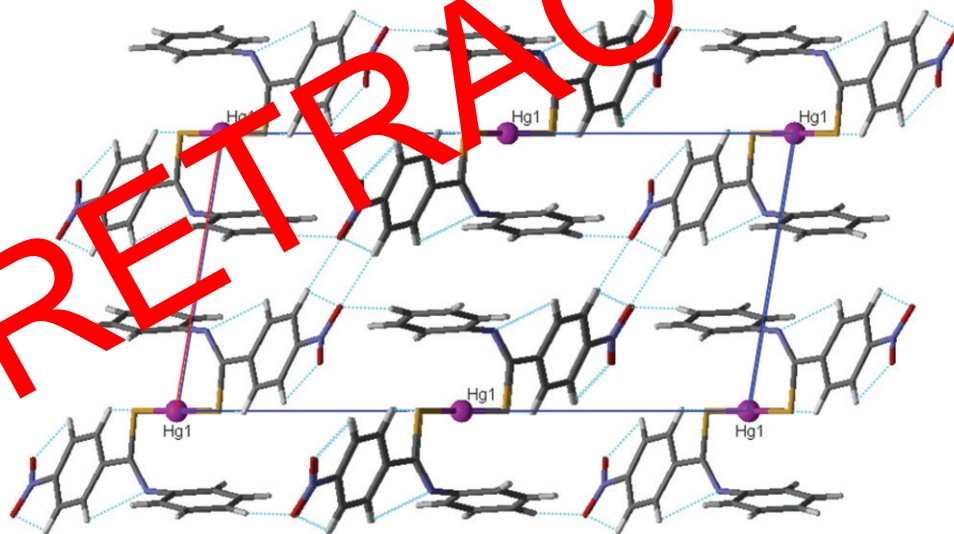


Figure 4. Packing diagram of **2** viewed down the *b*-axis with weak C–H...O, S, and N hydrogen bonds.

parameters were determined using SMART [7] and refined based on the positions of all strong reflections using SAINT [7]. Absorption correction was done by SADABS [8] based on symmetry-equivalent and repeated reflections. The structure was solved by direct methods using SIR97 [9] and refined by full-matrix least-squares on  $F^2$  using SHELXTL [10]. Molecular graphics were produced using DIAMOND-3 [11] and Mercury 1.4 [12]. Nonhydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically; hydrogen atoms were first located in a difference map and then refined.

Table 4. Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °) for **2**.

D–H...A	D–H	H...A	D...A	D–H...A
C12–H12...O1	0.95	2.441	2.724	96.95
C10–H10...O2	0.99	2.436	2.720	96.97
C9–H9...N1	0.95	2.523	2.791	96.31
C13–H13...S1	0.95	2.672	3.057	104.89
C4–H4...O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.95	2.542	3.483	170.47
C10–H10...O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.95	2.480	3.290	143.21

Symmetry codes: (i)  $1+x, 1.5-y, 1/2+z$ ; (ii)  $1-x, 1/2+y, 1/2-z$ .

### 3. Results and discussion

Complexes **1** and **2** were readily prepared in good yield by addition of equimolar quantities of HgO to the ligands in acetonitrile (scheme 1). The molecular structures with the atom numbering scheme are depicted in figures 1 and 2. The mercury of both complexes lies on an inversion center and the S–Hg–S is linear with angle of 180°. The Hg1–S1, S1–C7, and C7–N1 bond lengths are 2.3382(7), 1.770(3), and 1.274(3) Å, respectively (table 3). Hg–S bond distances are similar in the [Hg(bztcS)<sub>2</sub>] complex [2.348(3) and 2.344(3) Å] [13]. The Hg–S(1)–C(7) and C(7)–N(1)–C(1) angles are 104.47(2) and 123.02(3) in **1**, slightly smaller than reported for [Hg(Nnptb)<sub>2</sub>] [14]. The dihedral angle between C1–C6 and C6–C13 planes is 77.82°. The torsion angles Hg1–S1–C7–C8 and Hg1–S1–C7–N1 are 156.75(15) and 23.4(3)°, respectively. The N(1)–C(7)–S(1), N(1)–C(7)–C(8), and S(1)–C(7)–C(8) angles in **1** are 130.30(6), 116.50(4), and 115.2(2)°, respectively. The crystal packing of **1** and **2** are viewed along the b-axis in figures 3 and 4. Dashed lines indicate intra- and intermolecular C–H...O, S, and N hydrogen bonds with H(13)...S(1) 2.587, H(9)...N(1) 2.459, H(13)...O(2) 2.404, and H(3)...O(1)<sup>i</sup> 2.672 Å [Symmetry code: (i)  $-1/2+x, 1.5-y, 1/2+z$ ] (tables 2 and 4).

#### Supplementary material

Crystallographic data, tables of atomic coordinates and thermal parameters, and full lists of bond lengths and angles have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, CCDC Nos. 663092 for **1** and 663091 for **2**. Copies of this information may be obtained free of charge from The Director, CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK (Fax: +44-1223-336-033; E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk or www: http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

#### Acknowledgments

The authors thank the EPSRC, UK, and Isfahan University Center of Excellence (Catalysts and Fuel Cells) for financial support.

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