

The Crystal Structure of Mercury(I) *o*-Phthalate*

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Mercury(I) *o*-phthalate, $C_6H_4(COOHg)_2$, crystallizes in the monoclinic system (space group $C2/c$) with $a = 26.33$ Å, $b = 6.255$ Å, $c = 12.896$ Å, and $\beta = 116.94^\circ$. The structure has been studied from complete three-dimensional X-ray intensity data within the $CuK\alpha$ range. The positions of all atoms, except the hydrogen atoms, have been determined. The molecule is approximately planar, with exception for one oxygen atom in each carboxylic group. An almost linear array of atoms $O-Hg-Hg-O$ was found with a $Hg-Hg$ distance of 2.519 ± 0.004 Å. Every molecule of $C_6H_4(COOHg)_2$ is joined to two other molecules by this short $Hg-Hg$ bond, thus forming infinite chains running parallel to the monoclinic axis.

The only known crystal structures of mercury(I) compounds are those of the halogenides¹⁻³ Hg_2X_2 ($X = F-I$), the nitrate⁴ $Hg_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, the perchlorate⁵ $Hg_2(ClO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, and the bromate⁶ $Hg_2(BrO_3)_2$. In all these structures there exists a linear arrangement $X-Hg-Hg-X$, where X stands for a halogen or an oxygen atom. The $Hg-Hg$ distance seems to increase with decreasing electronegativity of the X atom. The main aim of the present investigation was to determine the length of the $Hg-Hg$ bond, and also to see, if a linear arrangement $O-Hg-Hg-O$ exists in the structure. It was also of interest to find out if the compound is a chelate.

Preparation and analysis. Crystals of mercury(I) *o*-phthalate were synthesized by adding a slightly acid solution of mercury(I) nitrate to a phthalic acid solution. The precipitate consisted of colourless, needleshaped crystals. The compound is insoluble in water, benzene, alcohol, and ether. The pure sample was analysed for mercury and water and was found to be anhydrous. The mercury contents were determined electrolytically and the water contents according to Penfield.⁷ The results are in good agreement with the values calculated for the composition $C_6H_4(COOHg)_2$; Hg found 70.68 %, calc. 70.97 %.

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

Cell dimensions and density. Powder photographs were taken in a Guinier focusing camera of 80 mm diameter using monochromatic $CuK\alpha_1$ radiation and potassium chloride as an internal standard. The powder pattern is given

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elsewhere.⁸ It could be interpreted by means of a monoclinic cell. A least-squares program⁹ for refining the unit cell dimensions was used, giving the following cell dimensions and standard deviations:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 26.33 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA} \\ b &= 6.254 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA} \\ c &= 12.90 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA} \\ \beta &= 116.94 \pm 0.03^\circ \end{aligned}$$

The density of the sample, 4.03 g/cm³, was determined from its loss of weight in benzene. The unit cell contains eight formula units, which gives a calculated density of 3.96 g/cm³.

Single-crystal work. The crystals were mostly twinned but some single crystals could be picked out. One of them was cut to suitable size (0.02 × 0.17 × 0.04 mm³) and Weissenberg photographs (*h0l*—*h3l*, *hk0*—*hk6*) were taken with CuK α radiation, using the multiple film (three films) technique. In total 852 independent reflections were obtained. In the photographs the following spectra are systematically absent:

$$\begin{aligned} hkl \text{ with } h + k &= 2n + 1 \\ h0l \text{ with } l &= 2n + 1 \end{aligned}$$

which is characteristic of the space groups *C2/c* (No. 15) and *Cc* (No. 9).

The intensities of the reflections in the photographs were estimated visually by comparison with a calibrated scale and corrected in the usual way for Lorentz and polarization effects. All intensities were corrected for absorption.¹⁰ The linear absorption coefficient $\mu = 626.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ was derived from the atomic absorption coefficients given in the *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*.¹¹

Positions of the mercury atoms. To derive preliminary positions of the mercury atoms the projections *P(upw)* and *P(uvp)* of the Patterson function were calculated and also the generalized projection *P₁(uw)*. The projections could be interpreted by assuming an arrangement in space group *C2/c* of

$$\begin{aligned} &8 \text{ Hg}(1) \text{ and } 8 \text{ Hg}(2) \text{ in } 8(f): \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0\right) + \\ &x, y, z; \bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}; \bar{x}, y, \frac{1}{2} - z; x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2} + z. \end{aligned}$$

This metal atom arrangement explained the positions and heights of all the major maxima of the Patterson function. When the parameter values of the mercury atoms had thus been obtained, the electron density sections $\rho(xpz)$ and $\rho(xyp)$ were calculated and more exact values for the coordinates were determined. These were then refined, using all observed 852 structure factors by means of the method of least squares.¹² In the calculation of the structure factors, the scattering factors given by Cromer and Waber¹³ were used for the mercury atoms. These factors also included corrections for the anomalous dispersion. For the oxygen and carbon atoms the scattering factors were taken from Hanson *et al.*¹⁴ The value of the discrepancy factor $R = \frac{\sum ||F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}||}{\sum |F_{\text{obs}}|}$ was then 0.21. The resulting positions of the mercury atoms and their temperature factors were

$$\begin{aligned} &8 \text{ Hg}(1) \text{ in } 8(f): x = 0.0866, y = 0.9268, z = 0.2989, B = 4.19 \\ &8 \text{ Hg}(2) \text{ in } 8(f): x = 0.0153, y = 0.7796, z = 0.1049, B = 4.24. \end{aligned}$$

Positions of the oxygen and carbon atoms. It was not possible to identify any maxima of the electron density projections as due to oxygen or carbon atoms. This was obviously due to the predominant contribution of the mercury atoms. In order to increase the resolution of the picture and to remove the influence of the heavy metal atoms, sections in the three-dimensional electron density function were calculated after subtracting the mercury contributions from the observed structure factors. This evidently implied an assumption of the light nonhydrogen atoms also possessing the centrosymmetric symmetry. Several electron density sections were systematically made at different values of y at intervals $\Delta y \approx 0.3 \text{ \AA}$. On combining the various sections preliminary positions of the oxygen and carbon atoms could be deduced. The oxygen atoms as well as the carbon atoms were found to occupy the point position 8(*f*) of space group $C2/c$. After having identified peaks as due to oxygen and carbon atoms, a number of peaks, probably caused by diffraction effects, remained in the difference sections. A couple of these were of the same height as the carbon peaks and the rest of them smaller. They could under no conditions be due to oxygen or carbon atoms, as they were located at coordinates, giving impossible bond lengths between the atoms in the phthalate groups. The resulting positional parameters gave an R -value of 0.18.

Refinement of the structure. A refinement by the method of least-squares applying isotropic temperature factors reduced the R -value to 0.17. The electron density difference synthesis described above showed, however, that anisotropic temperature factors should be used for the mercury atoms. Thus, in the final refinement using the program LALS¹⁵ the isotropic temperature factors for the mercury atoms were converted into anisotropic ones. All together 72 parameters were refined: 42 positional parameters, 12 anisotropic and 12 isotropic temperature factors and 6 interlayer scale factors. The function $\sum w(|F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}|)^2$ was minimized and the weighting factor, w , recommended by Cruickshank was used. Reflections too weak to be measured were given zero weight in the calculations and are omitted when calculating the R -value. The refinement was considered to be complete when the shifts in the coordinates of all atoms were below 1 % of their standard deviations. The R -value was then 0.145. The largest changes of the positional coordinates from the values found from the Fourier maps were $\Delta x = 0.01$, $\Delta y = 0.04$, and $\Delta z = 0.02$ for a carbon atom. The other shifts were all smaller. In Table 1 are given the final fractional positional parameters and their corresponding standard deviations and also the temperature factors and their standard deviations. Isotropic thermal parameters B of the form $\exp[-B \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2]$ are given in \AA^2 . The anisotropic thermal parameters β (dimensionless) are based on the expression

$$\exp \{-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + hk\beta_{12} + hl\beta_{13} + kl\beta_{23})\}$$

The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 2.

By introducing anisotropic thermal parameters the number of refinement parameters increased. Thus a drop in the R -value could be expected. The statistical method¹⁷ which tests the significance of this drop could not be used in this case, as this requires a specially calculated weighted R -value, which was not yielded by the least-squares program used. However, the ob-

Table 1. Final fractional positional parameters and temperature factors and their corresponding standard deviations.

	x $\sigma(x)$	y $\sigma(y)$	z $\sigma(z)$	B $\sigma(B)$
Hg(1)	0.0866 0.0001	0.9275 0.0006	0.2989 0.0003	— —
Hg(2)	0.0154 0.0001	0.7804 0.0006	0.1054 0.0003	— —
O(1)	0.146 0.002	0.100 0.009	0.450 0.004	5.2 1.1
O(2)	0.071 0.002	0.160 0.010	0.454 0.005	5.9 1.2
O(3)	0.047 0.002	0.645 0.010	0.547 0.004	5.6 1.1
O(4)	0.105 0.003	0.633 0.012	0.460 0.006	7.6 1.5
C(1)	0.120 0.002	0.178 0.012	0.499 0.005	3.2 1.1
C(2)	0.148 0.003	0.263 0.013	0.613 0.006	4.5 1.4
C(3)	0.194 0.004	0.121 0.016	0.715 0.008	6.2 1.9
C(4)	0.214 0.003	0.214 0.015	0.825 0.007	5.3 1.6
C(5)	0.196 0.003	0.413 0.012	0.842 0.006	4.3 1.4
C(6)	0.156 0.003	0.543 0.014	0.746 0.007	5.3 1.6
C(7)	0.135 0.003	0.472 0.014	0.647 0.006	4.7 1.5
C(8)	0.094 0.003	0.610 0.011	0.540 0.005	3.6 1.2

	β_{11} $\sigma(\beta_{11})$	β_{22} $\sigma(\beta_{22})$	β_{33} $\sigma(\beta_{33})$	β_{12} $\sigma(\beta_{12})$	β_{13} $\sigma(\beta_{13})$	β_{23} $\sigma(\beta_{23})$
Hg(1)	0.0024 0.0001	0.025 0.004	0.0080 0.0003	-0.0029 0.0005	0.0049 0.0002	-0.0081 0.0009
Hg(2)	0.0021 0.0001	0.029 0.004	0.0082 0.0003	-0.0023 0.0005	0.0045 0.0002	-0.0091 0.0010

tained β_{ij} values were transformed to U_{ij} values, and the principal axes of the vibration ellipsoids were computed.¹⁸ The root mean square amplitudes showed that the ellipsoids just slightly deviate from spheres. The difference between the smallest and the greatest amplitudes is of the order of 3σ . The ellipsoids are, within the standard deviations, the same for the mercury atoms in different positions. It is, however, not possible to conclude from the present data whether the thermal vibrations of the mercury atoms are significantly anisotropic.

DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION OF THE STRUCTURE]

The metal-metal distances of the mercury atom doublets, which are present in all the known structures of mercury(I) compounds, vary within rather wide limits (*cf.* Table 3). In mercury(I) *o*-phthalate the Hg—Hg distance in the pair is 2.519 ± 0.004 Å, which fits in the series of the halogenides just before the mercury(I) chloride. This corresponds well with a tendency of increasing bond distance with decreasing electronegativity.

Each mercury atom of the *o*-phthalate has an oxygen atom as its nearest neighbour (at 2.16 ± 0.05 Å and 2.08 ± 0.05 Å, respectively) in such a

Table 3. Interatomic distances in some mercury(I) compounds.

Compound	Shortest Hg—Hg distance	Shortest Hg—O distance	Ref.
Hg ₂ F ₂	2.43 ± 0.04 Å		3
Hg ₂ Cl ₂	2.53 Å		1
Hg ₂ Br ₂	2.58 Å		1
Hg ₂ I ₂	2.72 Å		2
Hg ₂ (NO ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	2.54 ± 0.01 Å	2.15 ± 0.10 Å	4
Hg ₂ (ClO ₄) ₂ ·4H ₂ O	2.50 ± 0.01 Å	2.14 ± 0.10 Å	5
Hg ₂ (BrO ₃) ₂	2.507 ± 0.006 Å	2.16 ± 0.04 Å	6

Table 4. Interatomic distances (Å units), bond angles and their corresponding standard deviations in mercury(I) *o*-phthalate.

Bond	Dist.	s.d.	Angle	(°)	s.d.
Hg(1)—Hg(2)	2.519	0.004	Hg(2)—Hg(1)—O(1)	171	2
			Hg(1)—Hg(2)—O(3)	175	2
Hg(1)—O(1)	2.16	0.05			
Hg(2)—O(3)	2.08	0.05	Hg(1)—O(1)—C(1)	108	4
			Hg(2)—O(3)—C(8)	111	4
C(1)—O(1)	1.22	0.08			
C(8)—O(3)	1.30	0.08	O(1)—C(1)—O(2)	118	6
C(1)—O(2)	1.17	0.08	O(1)—C(1)—C(2)	122	6
C(8)—O(4)	1.21	0.09	O(2)—C(1)—C(2)	119	6
C(1)—C(2)	1.42	0.10	C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	119	7
C(8)—C(7)	1.57	0.10	C(1)—C(2)—C(7)	124	7
C(2)—C(3)	1.60	0.12	C(3)—C(2)—C(7)	116	6
C(3)—C(4)	1.40	0.12	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	114	8
C(4)—C(5)	1.39	0.12	C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	122	8
C(5)—C(6)	1.46	0.11	C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	122	7
C(6)—C(7)	1.22	0.11	C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	120	8
C(7)—C(2)	1.46	0.12	C(2)—C(7)—C(6)	125	8
			C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	121	8
			C(2)—C(7)—C(8)	113	6
			C(7)—C(8)—O(3)	110	5
			C(7)—C(8)—O(4)	118	6
			O(3)—C(8)—O(4)	130	6

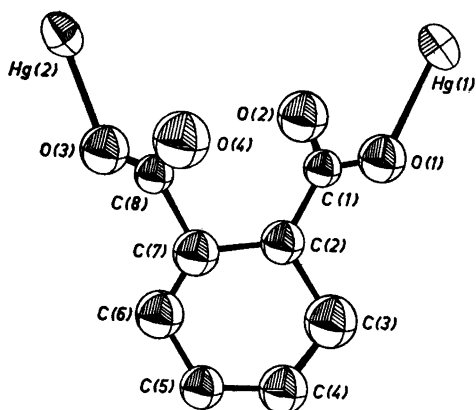


Fig. 1. One formula unit $C_6H_4(COOHg)_2$.

way that an almost linear O—Hg—Hg—O group is formed. The angles are $172 \pm 2^\circ$ and $174 \pm 2^\circ$. This arrangement is evidently in concordance with the structural principle displayed in all the compounds listed in Table 3.

The bond lengths and bond angles present in the structure are listed in Table 4. They were calculated by the program DISTAN.¹⁹ The accuracy of the positional parameters of the non-metal atoms is not very high due to systematic errors in the intensity data, such as the difficulties associated with the absorption correction. However, within the standard deviations thus obtained, the interatomic distances and angles are in fair agreement with corresponding data previously reported in the literature.

In particular, the appearance of the *o*-phthalate group may be compared with the structure of *o*-phthalic acid reported by Nowacki and Jaggi.²⁰ The *o*-phthalic acid is approximately planar except for one oxygen atom in

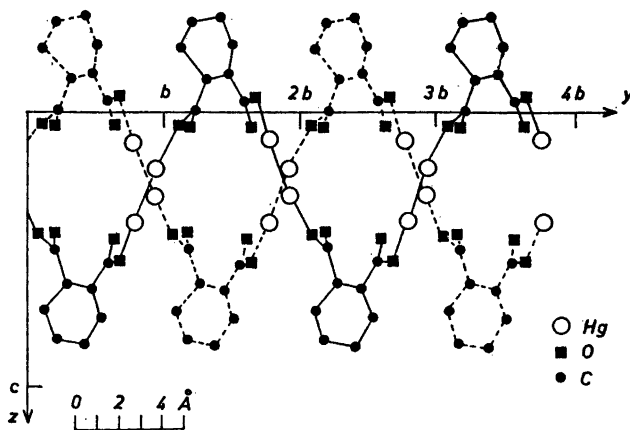


Fig. 2. Parts of two infinite helical chains —*o*-phthalate—Hg—Hg—*o*-phthalate—.

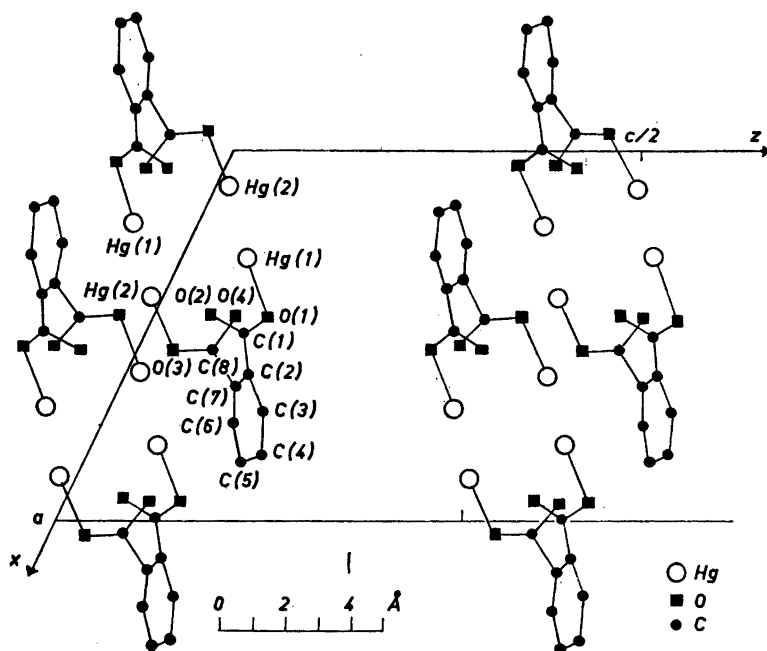


Fig. 3. Projection of the structure on the xz -plane.

each carboxylic group. These two oxygen atoms deviate 0.67 Å from the plane. All atoms in the mercury(I) *o*-phthalate, except for the two carboxylic oxygen atoms, O(2) and O(4), fit a plane (Fig. 1). The equation for this plane, defined by the eight carbon atoms and two of the oxygen atoms, is the following $0.676x + 0.566y - 0.479z = 0.409$. The carboxylic oxygen atoms deviate from the plane by 1.1 Å and 1.2 Å, respectively. All the other atoms are at distances from the plane, which are within the calculated standard errors.

The Hg—Hg doublets link different *o*-phthalate groups, which means that the compound is not a chelate. On the contrary, this mechanism of linking leads to the formation of endless zigzag chains —*o*-phthalate—Hg—Hg—*o*-phthalate—. In each unit cell there are eight crystallographically equivalent chains, combined in pairs. One of these four pairs is shown in Fig. 2, which also shows that these pairs of zigzag chains run parallel to the y -axis, thus being extended in the longest direction of the needleformed crystal. The chains are combined in pairs, having the same y -coordinate but being rotated 180° around an axis parallel to the y -axis. In Fig. 3, which is a projection of the structure along the monoclinic axis, can be seen how the chains are spread out in the xz -plane. Thus, the chains run perpendicular to this projection and the phthalate groups are inclined in relation to the xz -plane.

The author wishes to thank Professor A. Magnéli for his very kind interest and valuable comments on this work. The author is also indebted to Dr. K. Aurivillius for much good advice. Thanks are due to the *Swedish Natural Science Research Council* for financial support and to the *Computer Division of the National Swedish Rationalization Agency* for the use of the computers Facit EDB, BESK, and CD 3600.

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Received June 22, 1967.