

catena-Poly[[[(nitrato- κ^2 O, O')silver(I)]- μ_3 -4-pyridone- κ^3 O:O:O]

Xian-Ge Wu,* Jun-Xia Xiao and Liang Qin

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Zhao Qing University, Zhaoqing 526061, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: xgwu69@yahoo.com.cn

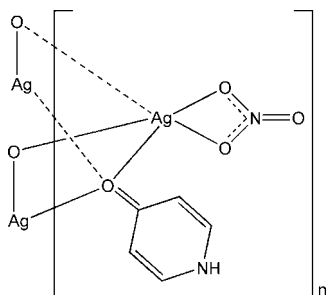
Received 8 May 2009; accepted 20 May 2009

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.020; wR factor = 0.054; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.0.

In the title complex, $[\text{Ag}(\text{NO}_3)(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{NO})]_n$, the Ag^{I} atom is coordinated by two O atoms from two different 4-pyridone ligands and two O atoms from one nitrate anion, displaying a nearly planar coordination geometry. The O atoms of two 4-pyridone ligands bridge two symmetrically related AgNO_3 units, forming a dimer, with an $\text{Ag}\cdots\text{Ag}$ separation of 3.680 (2) Å. Neighbouring dimers are linked into an infinite chain through weak $\text{Ag}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions [2.765 (2) Å], $\text{Ag}\cdots\text{Ag}$ interactions [3.1511 (4) Å] and π - π stacking interactions [centroid-centroid distance = 3.623 (4) Å]. $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds assemble these chains into a three-dimensional network.

Related literature

For general background to hydroxypyridines, see: Deng *et al.* (2005); Holis & Lippard (1983); John & Urland (2006); Klausmeyer & Beckles (2007). For related structures, see: Deisenhofer & Michel (1998); Gao *et al.* (2004); Leng & Ng (2007); Li, Yan *et al.* (2005); Li, Yin *et al.* (2005); Pan & Xu (2004); Wu *et al.* (2003).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $[\text{Ag}(\text{NO}_3)(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{NO})]$
 $M_r = 264.98$

 Monoclinic, $C2/c$
 $a = 19.3509$ (7) Å

 $b = 3.6232$ (1) Å
 $c = 21.2600$ (8) Å
 $\beta = 102.174$ (2)°
 $V = 1457.06$ (9) Å³
 $Z = 8$

 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 2.74$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 296$ K
 $0.26 \times 0.23 \times 0.21$ mm

Data collection

 Bruker APEXII CCD
 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.508$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.575$

 11458 measured reflections
 1678 independent reflections
 1557 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.020$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.054$
 $S = 1.07$
 1678 reflections
 112 parameters
 1 restraint

 H atoms treated by a mixture of
 independent and constrained
 refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.50$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.52$ e Å⁻³
Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

Ag1—O1 ⁱ	2.3259 (15)	Ag1—O2	2.4132 (19)
Ag1—O1	2.3493 (16)	Ag1—O3	2.5437 (18)
Ag1—O1 ⁱⁱ	2.7652 (18)	Ag1—Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.1511 (4)

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

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{iv}}$	0.93	2.46	3.343 (3)	160
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O4}^{\text{v}}$	0.89 (3)	2.21 (2)	2.965 (3)	143 (3)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O4}^{\text{iv}}$	0.89 (3)	2.45 (2)	3.121 (3)	133 (3)

 Symmetry codes: (iv) $x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{3}{2}, z$; (v) $-x, y + 1, -z + \frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: APEX2 (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: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

The authors acknowledge the Guangdong Natural Science Foundation (SN. 8452606101000739) for supporting this work.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HY2199).

References

- Bruker (2007). APEX2 and SMART. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Deisenhofer, J. & Michel, H. (1998). *EMBO J.* **8**, 2149–2170.
- Deng, Z.-P., Gao, S., Huo, L.-H. & Zhao, H. (2005). *Acta Cryst.* **E61**, m2523–m2525.
- Gao, S., Lu, Z.-Z., Huo, L.-H. & Zhao, H. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **C60**, m651–m653.
- Holis, L. S. & Lippard, S. J. (1983). *Inorg. Chem.* **22**, 2708–2713.
- John, D. & Urland, W. (2006). *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* pp. 3503–3509.
- Klausmeyer, K. K. & Beckles, F. R. (2007). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **360**, 3241–3249.
- Leng, X. B. & Ng, D. K. P. (2007). *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* pp. 4615–4620.

Li, G. M., Yan, P. F., Sato, O. & Einaga, Y. (2005). *J. Solid State Chem.* **178**, 36–40.
Li, H., Yin, K.-L. & Xu, D.-J. (2005). *Acta Cryst.* **C61**, m19–m21.
Pan, T.-T. & Xu, D.-J. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **E60**, m56–m58.

Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). *SADABS*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
Wu, Z.-Y., Xue, Y.-H. & Xu, D.-J. (2003). *Acta Cryst.* **E59**, m809–m811.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, m685–m686 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809019138]

catena-Poly[[*(nitrate- κ^2 O,O')*silver(I)]- μ_3 -4-pyridone- κ^3 O:O:O]

Xian-Ge Wu, Jun-Xia Xiao and Liang Qin

S1. Comment

Hydroxypyridines (PyOH), such as 2-, 3- and 4-PyOH, have attracted great attention in the field of crystal engineering as good candidates for the construction of supramolecular systems because they are bifunctional ligands that are not only capable of coordinating to metal ions but can also form classical hydrogen bonds as both donors and acceptors (Holis & Lippard, 1983; Klausmeyer & Beckles, 2007). 4-PyOH has two tautomers, dominated by the presence of keto form in polar solvents (Deng *et al.*, 2005; John & Urland, 2006). Thus, the protonated N atom can act as hydrogen bond donor and the PyOH uses O atom to coordinate to metal. However, the coordination chemistry of 4-PyOH ligand is still underdeveloped and only a few complexes have been structurally characterized in recent years (Gao *et al.*, 2004; Leng & Ng, 2007; Li, Yan *et al.*, 2005). In order to gain further insight into the metal-binding modes of the 4-PyOH ligand, we introduced Ag^I ion into the coordination system of the 4-PyOH ligand. In the present paper, the Ag^I ion only coordinates *via* the unfavoured O atom of 4-pyridone ligand, producing the title one-dimensional coordination polymer, which exhibits a three-dimensional hydrogen-bonded architecture.

The coordination environment of Ag^I centre is shown in Fig. 1. Each Ag^I atom is coordinated by two O atoms from two different 4-pyridone ligands and two O atoms from one nitrate anion (Table 1), displaying a nearly planar coordination geometry. Two 1H-pyridin-4-one ligands use their O atoms to bridge two symmetrically related AgNO₃ units to form a dimer, with an Ag...Ag separation of 3.680 (2) Å. The adjacent dimers are linked through weak Ag...Ag interactions [3.1511 (4) Å] into a one-dimensional polymeric chain, which is also stabilized by weak Ag...O interactions [2.765 (2) Å] and intrachain π - π interactions (Fig. 2). The centroid-centroid and interplanar distances between adjacent pyridyl rings are 3.623 (4) and 3.301 (4) Å, respectively, thus indicating a weak π - π contact (Deisenhofer & Michel, 1998; Li, Yin *et al.*, 2005; Pan & Xu, 2004; Wu *et al.*, 2003). The polymeric chain shows a staircase-like array, with an Ag...Ag...Ag angle of 63.51 (4)° between three successive Ag atoms along the chain. Such an array in the chain may be explained to avoid steric hindrance. N—H...O hydrogen bonds between the ligand N atoms and the nitrate O atoms (Table 2) link adjacent chains to furnish a lamellar layer. The interlayer N—H...O and C—H...O hydrogen bonds (Table 2) further assemble the neighbouring layers, giving rise to a three-dimensional supramolecular network (Fig. 3).

S2. Experimental

A mixture of silver nitrate (0.17 g, 1 mmol), 4-hydroxypyridine (0.095 g, 1 mmol), NaOH (0.02 g, 0.5 mmol) and H₂O (12 ml) was placed in a 23 ml Teflon-lined reactor, which was heated to 433 K for 3 d and then cooled to room temperature at a rate of 10 K h⁻¹. The crystals obtained were washed with water and dried in air (yield 0.18 g, 69.2%).

S3. Refinement

C-bound H atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding atoms, with C—H = 0.93 Å, and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. H atom on N atom was located on difference Fourier map and refined with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$.

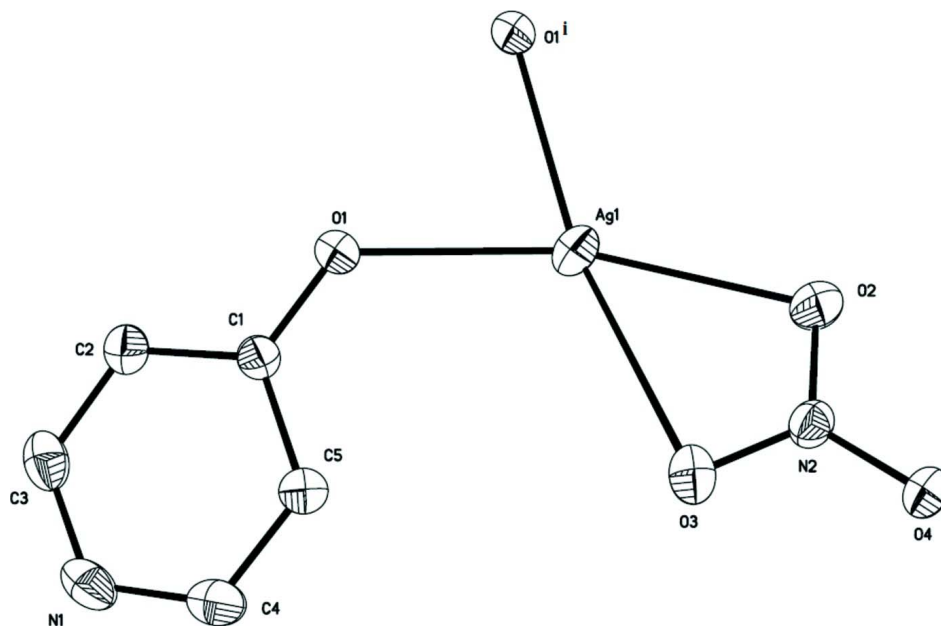
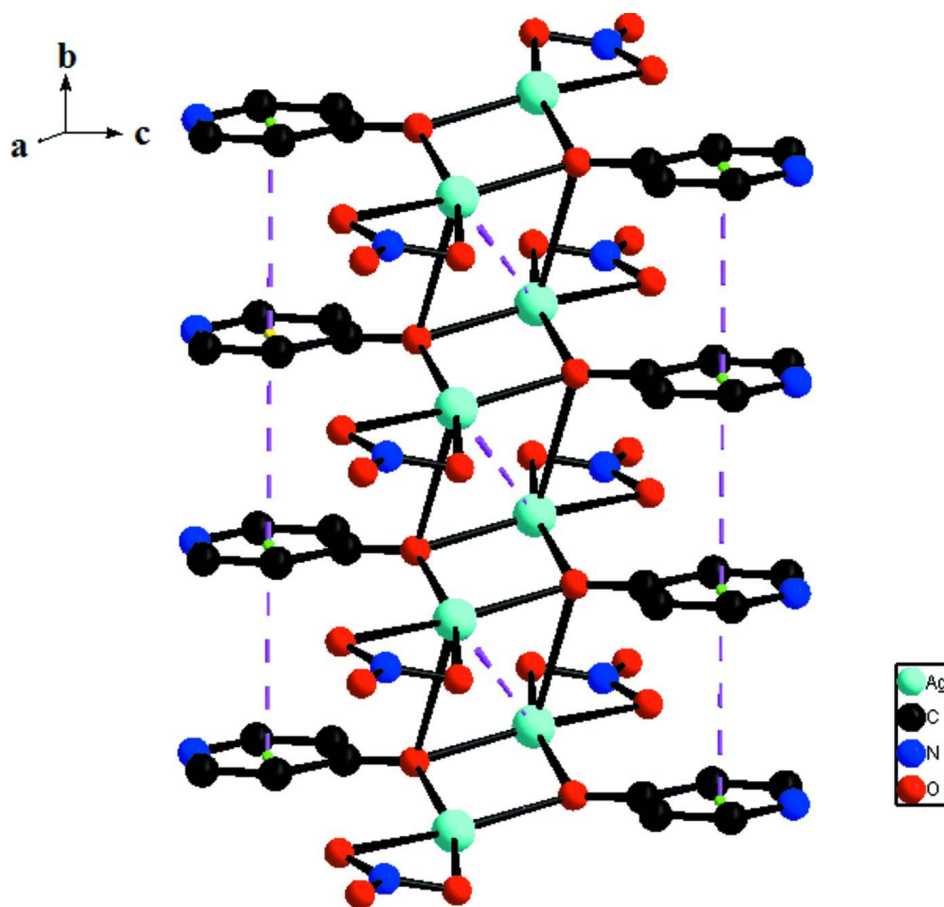
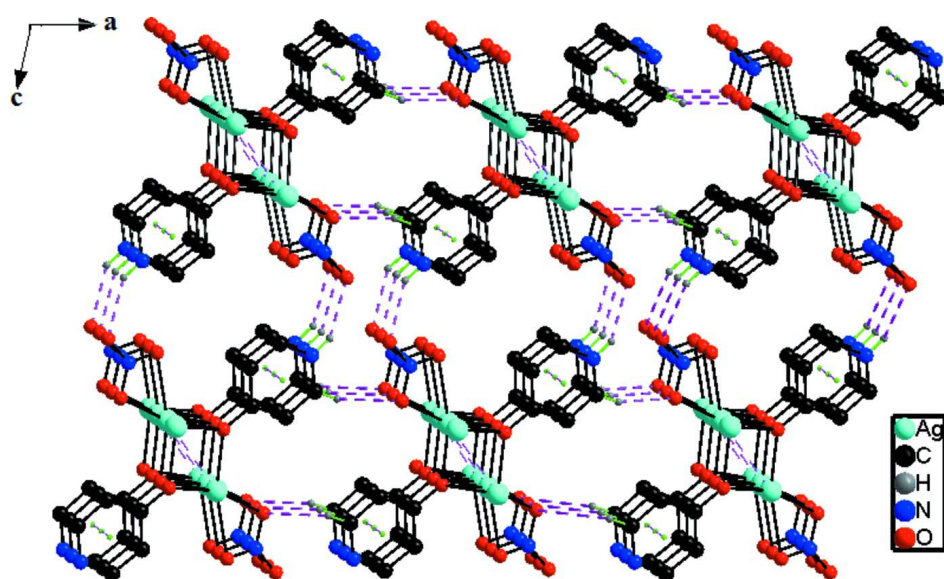


Figure 1

The asymmetric unit of the title compound. H atoms have been omitted for clarity. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. [Symmetry code: (i) $-x, 1-y, 1-z$.]

**Figure 2**

View of one-dimensional infinite chain. Dashed lines denote Ag...Ag and π - π interactions.

**Figure 3**

A packing view of the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

catena-Poly[[nitrate- κ^2 O,O']silver(I)]- μ_3 -4-pyridone- κ^3 O:O:O]

Crystal data

[Ag(NO₃)(C₅H₅NO)]
 $M_r = 264.98$
 Monoclinic, $C2/c$
 Hall symbol: $-C\ 2yc$
 $a = 19.3509\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$
 $b = 3.6232\ (1)\ \text{\AA}$
 $c = 21.2600\ (8)\ \text{\AA}$
 $\beta = 102.174\ (2)^\circ$
 $V = 1457.06\ (9)\ \text{\AA}^3$
 $Z = 8$

$F(000) = 1024$
 $D_x = 2.416\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$
 Cell parameters from 3600 reflections
 $\theta = 1.4\text{--}28^\circ$
 $\mu = 2.74\ \text{mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 296\ \text{K}$
 Block, colorless
 $0.26 \times 0.23 \times 0.21\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 Graphite monochromator
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.508$, $T_{\max} = 0.575$

11458 measured reflections
 1678 independent reflections
 1557 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.2^\circ$
 $h = -24 \rightarrow 24$
 $k = -4 \rightarrow 4$
 $l = -26 \rightarrow 27$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.020$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.054$
 $S = 1.07$
 1678 reflections
 112 parameters
 1 restraint
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
 map
 Hydrogen site location: inferred from
 neighbouring sites
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
 and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0276P)^2 + 1.8757P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.50\ \text{e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.52\ \text{e \AA}^{-3}$

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Ag1	-0.054927 (10)	0.18113 (6)	0.443081 (9)	0.04893 (9)
C1	0.08175 (11)	0.6362 (6)	0.41324 (10)	0.0342 (4)
C2	0.15034 (12)	0.7888 (6)	0.43328 (12)	0.0411 (5)
H2	0.1661	0.8620	0.4758	0.049*
C3	0.19321 (13)	0.8286 (7)	0.39055 (14)	0.0471 (6)
H3	0.2380	0.9306	0.4040	0.057*
C4	0.10736 (14)	0.5710 (7)	0.30792 (11)	0.0469 (5)
H4	0.0939	0.4967	0.2652	0.056*
C5	0.06220 (12)	0.5262 (7)	0.34795 (10)	0.0394 (4)
H5	0.0179	0.4222	0.3325	0.047*
H1	0.1981 (15)	0.767 (8)	0.3009 (12)	0.059*
N1	0.17149 (12)	0.7221 (6)	0.32924 (11)	0.0486 (5)

N2	-0.15451 (10)	-0.1759 (5)	0.34244 (9)	0.0362 (4)
O1	0.03930 (9)	0.6001 (5)	0.45201 (7)	0.0445 (4)
O2	-0.15517 (10)	-0.2094 (6)	0.40146 (8)	0.0543 (5)
O3	-0.10437 (9)	-0.0108 (6)	0.32724 (9)	0.0542 (4)
O4	-0.20310 (8)	-0.3092 (5)	0.30118 (8)	0.0480 (4)

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Ag1	0.04508 (12)	0.05614 (14)	0.04269 (12)	-0.01218 (8)	0.00275 (8)	-0.01404 (8)
C1	0.0356 (10)	0.0325 (10)	0.0360 (10)	-0.0024 (8)	0.0111 (8)	-0.0017 (8)
C2	0.0382 (11)	0.0412 (11)	0.0439 (12)	-0.0048 (9)	0.0085 (9)	-0.0019 (9)
C3	0.0353 (11)	0.0423 (13)	0.0658 (16)	-0.0008 (9)	0.0156 (11)	0.0055 (11)
C4	0.0583 (14)	0.0479 (13)	0.0378 (11)	0.0046 (11)	0.0173 (10)	0.0005 (10)
C5	0.0424 (11)	0.0417 (12)	0.0351 (10)	-0.0032 (9)	0.0101 (8)	-0.0029 (9)
N1	0.0523 (12)	0.0485 (11)	0.0532 (12)	0.0062 (9)	0.0299 (10)	0.0065 (9)
N2	0.0312 (8)	0.0395 (10)	0.0358 (9)	0.0001 (7)	0.0022 (7)	-0.0047 (7)
O1	0.0443 (8)	0.0547 (10)	0.0382 (8)	-0.0146 (7)	0.0175 (7)	-0.0098 (7)
O2	0.0548 (10)	0.0734 (12)	0.0336 (8)	-0.0131 (9)	0.0069 (8)	-0.0082 (8)
O3	0.0461 (9)	0.0610 (12)	0.0567 (10)	-0.0179 (9)	0.0132 (8)	-0.0042 (9)
O4	0.0377 (9)	0.0678 (11)	0.0360 (9)	-0.0126 (8)	0.0022 (7)	-0.0091 (8)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Ag1—O1 ⁱ	2.3259 (15)	C3—N1	1.339 (4)
Ag1—O1	2.3493 (16)	C3—H3	0.9300
Ag1—O1 ⁱⁱ	2.7652 (18)	C4—N1	1.344 (4)
Ag1—O2	2.4132 (19)	C4—C5	1.352 (3)
Ag1—O3	2.5437 (18)	C4—H4	0.9300
Ag1—Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.1511 (4)	C5—H5	0.9300
C1—O1	1.287 (2)	N1—H1	0.89 (3)
C1—C5	1.417 (3)	N2—O3	1.239 (2)
C1—C2	1.418 (3)	N2—O4	1.240 (2)
C2—C3	1.361 (3)	N2—O2	1.263 (3)
C2—H2	0.9300	O1—Ag1 ⁱ	2.3259 (15)
O1 ⁱ —Ag1—O1	76.15 (6)	C2—C3—H3	119.7
O1 ⁱ —Ag1—O2	118.90 (6)	N1—C4—C5	120.7 (2)
O1—Ag1—O2	163.46 (6)	N1—C4—H4	119.7
O1 ⁱ —Ag1—O3	165.44 (6)	C5—C4—H4	119.7
O1—Ag1—O3	112.45 (5)	C4—C5—C1	120.6 (2)
O2—Ag1—O3	51.36 (5)	C4—C5—H5	119.7
O1 ⁱ —Ag1—Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ	58.35 (5)	C1—C5—H5	119.7
O1—Ag1—Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ	79.67 (4)	C3—N1—C4	121.6 (2)
O2—Ag1—Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ	113.41 (5)	C3—N1—H1	120 (2)
O3—Ag1—Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ	133.22 (5)	C4—N1—H1	118 (2)
O1—C1—C5	121.62 (19)	O3—N2—O4	121.46 (19)
O1—C1—C2	122.0 (2)	O3—N2—O2	118.54 (19)

C5—C1—C2	116.34 (19)	O4—N2—O2	120.00 (19)
C3—C2—C1	120.3 (2)	C1—O1—Ag1 ⁱ	127.44 (14)
C3—C2—H2	119.9	C1—O1—Ag1	127.10 (13)
C1—C2—H2	119.9	Ag1 ⁱ —O1—Ag1	103.85 (6)
N1—C3—C2	120.6 (2)	N2—O2—Ag1	97.60 (13)
N1—C3—H3	119.7	N2—O3—Ag1	91.99 (13)

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

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D—H...A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H...A</i>	<i>D...A</i>	<i>D—H...A</i>
C3—H3...O2 ^{iv}	0.93	2.46	3.343 (3)	160
N1—H1...O4 ^v	0.89 (3)	2.21 (2)	2.965 (3)	143 (3)
N1—H1...O4 ^{iv}	0.89 (3)	2.45 (2)	3.121 (3)	133 (3)

Symmetry codes: (iv) $x+1/2, y+3/2, z$; (v) $-x, y+1, -z+1/2$.