

## Dichlorido(2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline- $\kappa^2N,N'$ )mercury(II)

Ismail Warad,<sup>a</sup> Mousa Al-Noaimi,<sup>b\*</sup> Salim F. Haddad<sup>c</sup> and Rema Othman<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, AN-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestinian Territories, <sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Hashemite University, Zarqa 13115, Jordan, <sup>c</sup>Department of Chemistry, The University of Jordan, Amman 11942, Jordan, and <sup>d</sup>Language Centre, Hashemite University, Zarqa 13115, Jordan  
Correspondence e-mail: manoaimi@hu.edu.jo

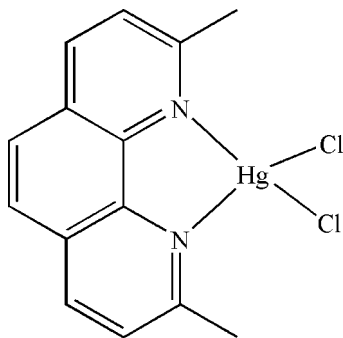
Received 2 January 2013; accepted 11 January 2013

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.016$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.051;  $wR$  factor = 0.128; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.7.

The title compound,  $[\text{HgCl}_2(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2)]$ , consists of one 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (dmphen) ligand chelating the  $\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}$  ion and two chloride ligands coordinating to the  $\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}$  ion, forming a distorted tetrahedral environment. The dmphen ligand is nearly planar (r.m.s. deviation = 0.0225 Å). The dihedral angle between the normal to the plane defined by the  $\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}$  atom and the two Cl atoms and the normal to the plane of the dmphen ring is 81.8 (1)°.

### Related literature

For related structures, see Alizadeh (2009); Alizadeh *et al.* (2009); Wang & Zhong (2009); Warad *et al.* (2011). For properties and application of mercury(II) complexes, see: Ramazani *et al.* (2005); Mahjoub *et al.* (2004); Canty & Maker (1976); Canty & Lee (1982).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$[\text{HgCl}_2(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2)]$	$V = 1462.8(4) \text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 479.75$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 7.5732(13) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 10.87 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 10.3733(16) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293 \text{ K}$
$c = 18.673(2) \text{ \AA}$	$0.22 \times 0.20 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 94.308(12)^\circ$	

#### Data collection

Agilent Xcalibur Eos diffractometer	5483 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan	2564 independent reflections
( <i>CrysAlis PRO</i> ; Agilent, 2011)	1758 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.106$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.140$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.061$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	174 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.128$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 0.99$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.81 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
2564 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -1.83 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2011); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP III* (Burnett & Johnson, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008).

The project was supported by King Saud University (KSA) and Hashemite University (Jordan). The X-ray structural work was done at Hamdi Mango Center for Scientific Research at The University of Jordan, Amman 11942, Jordan.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BR2220).

### References

- Agilent (2011). *CrysAlis PRO*. Agilent Technologies, Yarnton, England.  
 Alizadeh, R. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, m817–m818.  
 Alizadeh, R., Heidari, A., Ahmadi, R. & Amani, V. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, m483–m484.  
 Burnett, M. N. & Johnson, C. K. (1996). *ORTEP III*. Report ORNL-6895. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.  
 Canty, A. J. & Lee, C. V. (1982). *Organometallics*, **1**, 1063–1066.  
 Canty, A. J. & Maker, A. (1976). *Inorg. Chem.* **15**, 425–430.  
 Mahjoub, A., Morsali, A. & Nejad, R. (2004). *Z. Naturforsch. Teil B*, **59**, 1109–1113.  
 Ramazani, A., Morsali, A., Dolatyari, L. & Ganjeie, B. (2005). *Z. Naturforsch. Teil B*, **60**, 289–293.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.  
 Wang, B. S. & Zhong, H. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, m1156.  
 Warad, I., Boshala, A., Al-Resayes, S. I., Al-Deyab, S. S. & Rzaigui, M. (2011). *Acta Cryst.* **E67**, m1650.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2013). E69, m109 [doi:10.1107/S1600536813001086]

**Dichlorido(2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline- $\kappa^2N,N'$ )mercury(II)**

Ismail Warad, Mousa Al-Noaimi, Salim F. Haddad and Rema Othman

**S1. Comment**

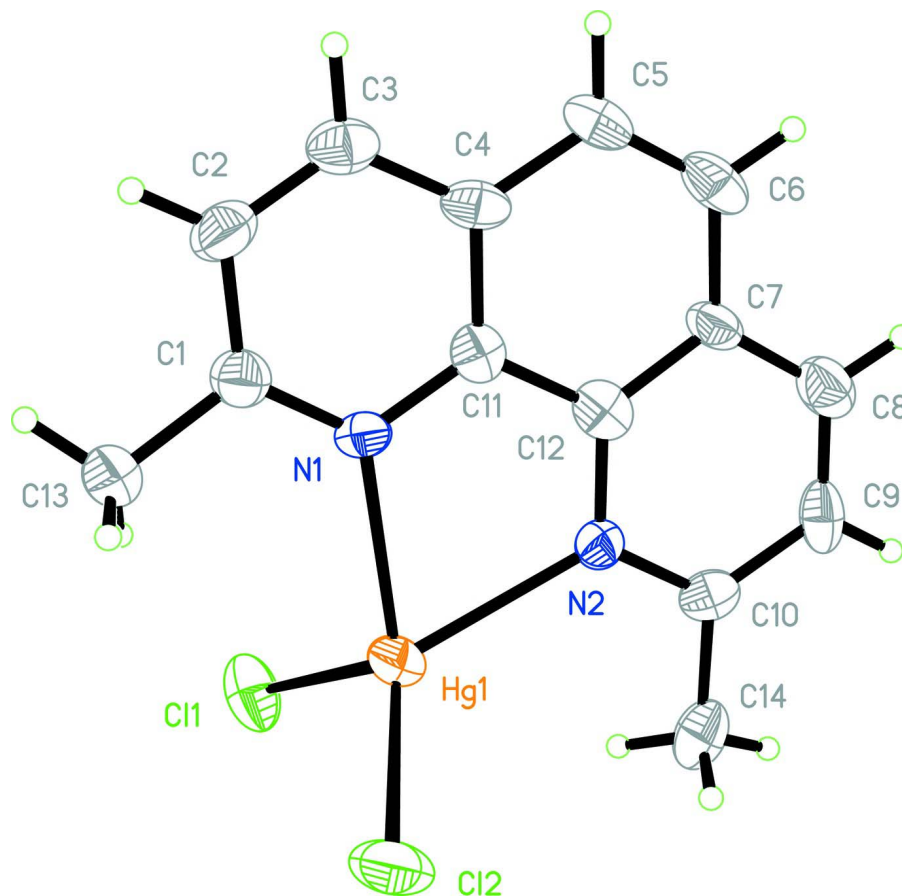
The coordination chemistry of mercury(II) with N-donor ligands is of interest due to applications as solid-state materials (Ramazani *et al.*, 2005; Mahjoub *et al.*, 2004). Hg(II) complexes with bidentate ligands have been obtained in which Hg(II) adopts higher coordination numbers such as complexes of 1,10-phenanthroline (Canty & Maker, 1976) and N-substituted pyrazole (Canty & Lee, 1982). The molecular structure of [HgCl<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>)], along with the numbering scheme is shown in Fig. 1. HgCl<sub>2</sub> is chelated by the bidentate phenanthroline molecule and that the coordination of the nitrogen and chlorine atoms about the Hg atom is essentially a distorted tetrahedral environment (Fig. 1).

**S2. Experimental**

The desired complex was prepared by mixing of mercury chloride (HgCl<sub>2</sub>, 39.7 mg, 0.14 mmol) in methanol (10 ml) with dmphen (32.0 mg, 0.15 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 ml) is stirred for one hour at room temperature. The obtained solution was concentrated to about 2 ml under reduced pressure and mixed to 30 ml of diethyl ether. The white precipitate was filtered and dried. Suitable colourless crystals were obtained by slow diffusion of diethyl ether into a solution of the complex in dichloromethane.

**S3. Refinement**

All nonhydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. H atoms were positioned geometrically, with C-H = 0.93 and 0.96 Å for aromatic and methyl H, respectively, and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ . Highest difference peak and hole are 1.81 and -1.83 e/Å<sup>3</sup> close to the Hg atom.

**Figure 1**

An ORTEP (Burnett & Johnson, 1996) view of  $\text{Hg}(\text{Cl})_2(\text{dmphen})$ . Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

### Dichlorido(2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline- $\kappa^2N,N'$ )mercury(II)

#### Crystal data

$[\text{HgCl}_2(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2)]$

$M_r = 479.75$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2_1/c$

$a = 7.5732(13)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 10.3733(16)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 18.673(2)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 94.308(12)^\circ$

$V = 1462.8(4)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 896$

$D_x = 2.178\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 1534 reflections

$\theta = 2.9\text{--}29.0^\circ$

$\mu = 10.87\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293\ \text{K}$

Block, colourless

$0.22 \times 0.20 \times 0.18\ \text{mm}$

#### Data collection

Agilent Xcalibur Eos  
diffractometer

Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray Source

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution:  $16.0534\ \text{pixels mm}^{-1}$

$\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2011)

$T_{\min} = 0.106$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.140$

5483 measured reflections

2564 independent reflections

1758 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.061$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.9^\circ$   
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 7$

$k = -12 \rightarrow 12$   
 $l = -16 \rightarrow 22$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.128$   
 $S = 0.99$   
 2564 reflections  
 174 parameters  
 0 restraints  
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
 map  
 Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
 neighbouring sites  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0521P)^2]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.81 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -1.83 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

*Special details*

**Geometry.** All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted  $R$ -factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional  $R$ -factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement.  $R$ -factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

*Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Hg1	0.21008 (6)	0.28289 (4)	0.39470 (2)	0.0597 (2)
Cl1	-0.0404 (4)	0.3290 (4)	0.31096 (16)	0.0818 (10)
Cl2	0.4266 (5)	0.4523 (3)	0.39503 (19)	0.0871 (11)
C5	0.3385 (16)	-0.2144 (11)	0.4986 (7)	0.063 (3)
H5A	0.3736	-0.3002	0.4975	0.076*
N1	0.2952 (11)	0.0704 (7)	0.3787 (4)	0.047 (2)
C1	0.3465 (14)	0.0196 (11)	0.3185 (6)	0.057 (3)
C10	0.1290 (15)	0.2260 (10)	0.5625 (7)	0.055 (3)
C11	0.2939 (12)	-0.0049 (11)	0.4375 (5)	0.048 (2)
C3	0.3905 (15)	-0.1866 (12)	0.3704 (7)	0.060 (3)
H3A	0.4210	-0.2731	0.3670	0.072*
C8	0.1676 (15)	0.0244 (12)	0.6240 (6)	0.067 (3)
H8A	0.1636	-0.0247	0.6655	0.080*
C12	0.2350 (11)	0.0470 (11)	0.5026 (5)	0.048 (3)
N2	0.1849 (11)	0.1747 (8)	0.5019 (4)	0.045 (2)
C7	0.2276 (13)	-0.0328 (10)	0.5619 (6)	0.052 (3)
C14	0.0775 (16)	0.3651 (12)	0.5595 (6)	0.073 (4)
H14A	0.1822	0.4176	0.5615	0.110*
H14B	0.0100	0.3853	0.5995	0.110*
H14C	0.0073	0.3819	0.5155	0.110*
C4	0.3430 (13)	-0.1380 (10)	0.4363 (6)	0.052 (3)
C2	0.3929 (15)	-0.1104 (11)	0.3118 (7)	0.066 (3)

H2A	0.4245	-0.1434	0.2683	0.080*
C6	0.2834 (14)	-0.1637 (11)	0.5598 (7)	0.062 (3)
H6A	0.2820	-0.2147	0.6007	0.074*
C9	0.1155 (14)	0.1497 (14)	0.6246 (5)	0.061 (3)
H9A	0.0715	0.1850	0.6654	0.074*
C13	0.3475 (18)	0.1076 (12)	0.2547 (6)	0.083 (4)
H13A	0.3449	0.0572	0.2116	0.124*
H13B	0.4528	0.1594	0.2587	0.124*
H13C	0.2453	0.1626	0.2532	0.124*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Hg1	0.0813 (4)	0.0419 (4)	0.0565 (3)	0.0057 (2)	0.0083 (3)	0.00836 (19)
Cl1	0.075 (2)	0.111 (3)	0.0590 (19)	0.016 (2)	0.0022 (15)	0.0250 (18)
Cl2	0.106 (3)	0.0474 (18)	0.107 (3)	-0.0145 (19)	0.003 (2)	0.0152 (18)
C5	0.070 (8)	0.046 (8)	0.075 (9)	-0.002 (6)	0.009 (6)	0.023 (7)
N1	0.056 (5)	0.033 (5)	0.051 (5)	-0.001 (4)	0.002 (4)	-0.003 (4)
C1	0.061 (7)	0.052 (7)	0.059 (7)	0.003 (6)	0.014 (5)	0.003 (6)
C10	0.053 (7)	0.047 (7)	0.065 (8)	0.003 (5)	0.007 (5)	-0.008 (6)
C11	0.037 (6)	0.056 (7)	0.049 (6)	-0.003 (5)	-0.001 (4)	0.003 (6)
C3	0.050 (7)	0.049 (7)	0.080 (9)	0.007 (5)	-0.004 (6)	-0.003 (7)
C8	0.071 (8)	0.066 (8)	0.062 (8)	-0.016 (7)	-0.002 (6)	0.017 (7)
C12	0.020 (5)	0.060 (7)	0.062 (7)	-0.006 (5)	-0.007 (4)	0.008 (6)
N2	0.051 (5)	0.043 (5)	0.041 (5)	-0.006 (4)	0.004 (4)	-0.002 (4)
C7	0.062 (7)	0.038 (6)	0.055 (7)	-0.007 (5)	0.001 (5)	0.015 (5)
C14	0.078 (9)	0.088 (10)	0.055 (7)	0.002 (8)	0.015 (6)	-0.021 (7)
C4	0.042 (6)	0.036 (6)	0.077 (8)	-0.007 (5)	0.000 (5)	0.005 (6)
C2	0.076 (9)	0.057 (8)	0.065 (8)	0.015 (7)	-0.001 (6)	-0.016 (7)
C6	0.048 (7)	0.060 (8)	0.075 (9)	-0.014 (6)	-0.006 (6)	0.030 (7)
C9	0.051 (7)	0.099 (10)	0.035 (6)	-0.009 (7)	0.007 (4)	0.005 (7)
C13	0.133 (13)	0.059 (8)	0.061 (8)	0.001 (8)	0.031 (8)	0.006 (7)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Hg1—N2	2.314 (8)	C3—C4	1.401 (15)
Hg1—N1	2.322 (8)	C3—H3A	0.9300
Hg1—Cl2	2.403 (3)	C8—C9	1.359 (16)
Hg1—Cl1	2.414 (3)	C8—C7	1.408 (15)
C5—C6	1.352 (16)	C8—H8A	0.9300
C5—C4	1.410 (15)	C12—N2	1.378 (13)
C5—H5A	0.9300	C12—C7	1.386 (13)
N1—C1	1.326 (12)	C7—C6	1.424 (15)
N1—C11	1.348 (12)	C14—H14A	0.9600
C1—C2	1.402 (15)	C14—H14B	0.9600
C1—C13	1.501 (15)	C14—H14C	0.9600
C10—N2	1.348 (13)	C2—H2A	0.9300
C10—C9	1.414 (15)	C6—H6A	0.9300

---

C10—C14	1.494 (15)	C9—H9A	0.9300
C11—C4	1.430 (14)	C13—H13A	0.9600
C11—C12	1.432 (13)	C13—H13B	0.9600
C3—C2	1.350 (16)	C13—H13C	0.9600
N2—Hg1—N1	72.1 (3)	C10—N2—C12	118.3 (9)
N2—Hg1—C12	116.9 (2)	C10—N2—Hg1	125.9 (7)
N1—Hg1—C12	119.9 (2)	C12—N2—Hg1	115.8 (6)
N2—Hg1—C11	123.0 (2)	C12—C7—C8	116.1 (10)
N1—Hg1—C11	108.5 (2)	C12—C7—C6	121.2 (11)
C12—Hg1—C11	111.07 (13)	C8—C7—C6	122.6 (10)
C6—C5—C4	120.5 (11)	C10—C14—H14A	109.5
C6—C5—H5A	119.8	C10—C14—H14B	109.5
C4—C5—H5A	119.8	H14A—C14—H14B	109.5
C1—N1—C11	118.8 (9)	C10—C14—H14C	109.5
C1—N1—Hg1	126.0 (7)	H14A—C14—H14C	109.5
C11—N1—Hg1	115.2 (7)	H14B—C14—H14C	109.5
N1—C1—C2	123.3 (10)	C3—C4—C5	123.1 (10)
N1—C1—C13	116.8 (10)	C3—C4—C11	116.5 (10)
C2—C1—C13	119.9 (10)	C5—C4—C11	120.4 (10)
N2—C10—C9	120.9 (10)	C3—C2—C1	118.2 (11)
N2—C10—C14	116.5 (10)	C3—C2—H2A	120.9
C9—C10—C14	122.5 (10)	C1—C2—H2A	120.9
N1—C11—C4	121.9 (9)	C5—C6—C7	120.3 (11)
N1—C11—C12	119.7 (10)	C5—C6—H6A	119.8
C4—C11—C12	118.4 (10)	C7—C6—H6A	119.8
C2—C3—C4	121.4 (11)	C8—C9—C10	119.3 (11)
C2—C3—H3A	119.3	C8—C9—H9A	120.3
C4—C3—H3A	119.3	C10—C9—H9A	120.3
C9—C8—C7	121.5 (11)	C1—C13—H13A	109.5
C9—C8—H8A	119.3	C1—C13—H13B	109.5
C7—C8—H8A	119.3	H13A—C13—H13B	109.5
N2—C12—C7	123.7 (10)	C1—C13—H13C	109.5
N2—C12—C11	117.1 (9)	H13A—C13—H13C	109.5
C7—C12—C11	119.1 (10)	H13B—C13—H13C	109.5

---