Crystals of \(N\)-3-pyridinyl-methanesulfonamide, PMSA (monoclinic, \(P2_1/c\), \(a = 5.6436(7)\) Å, \(b = 33.875(4)\) Å, \(c = 8.3356(10)\) Å, \(\beta = 96.885(2)^\circ\)) contain two non-equivalent molecules differing considerably in their conformations. The structure is stabilized by a network of hydrogen bonds, the strongest one being between the pyridine N atom and the sulfonamide H atom. Crystals of \(\text{trans-}[\text{Pt}(\text{PMSA})_2\text{I}_2]\) (monoclinic, \(C2/c\), \(a = 22.912(2)\) Å, \(b = 5.2397(5)\) Å, \(c = 17.3376(17)\) Å, \(\beta = 92.631(2)^\circ\)) contain centrosymmetric complex molecules in which PMSA is coordinated via the pyridine N atom, and Pt has a planar coordination. A system of hydrogen bonds of the types N–H···O and C–H···O links the complex molecules.

Key words: \(N\)-3-Pyridinyl-methanesulfonamide, Platinum(II), Crystal Structure