

Crystallographic report

The two-dimensional crystal structure of bis(trimethyltin)succinate, $[(\text{Me}_3\text{Sn})_2(\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2)]_\infty$

Ibrahima Cisse¹, Omar Gueye^{1*}, Bernard Mahieu^{2**}, Bernard Tinant² and Edward R. T. Tiekink^{3***}

¹Laboratoire de Chimie Minérale et Analytique (LACHIMIA), Département de Chimie, Faculté des Sciences et Techniques, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal

²Laboratoire de Chimie Structurale, Université Catholique de Louvain, Batiment Lavoisier, Place Pasteur, B-1348, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

³Department of Chemistry, National University of Singapore, Singapore 117543, Singapore

Received 6 June 2003; Revised 10 June 2003; Accepted 11 June 2003

A two-dimensional layer structure is found in the title compound comprising interconnected 22-membered rings and *trans*-C₃O₂ trigonal bipyramidal coordination geometries for tin. Copyright © 2003 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

KEYWORDS: crystal structure; organotin; carboxylate; succinate; layer structure

COMMENT

The structural chemistry of the triorganotin carboxylates is rich and diverse.^{1,2} For example, the structures of triorganotin dicarboxylates range from isolated dimeric,³ to linear polymeric³ to three-dimensional network structures.^{4–6} In the title compound (Fig. 1), a new motif is found that features interconnected 22-membered rings. Each carboxylate ligand (disposed about a centre of inversion) is tetradentate and the tin atom geometry is *trans*-C₃O₂ trigonal bipyramidal.

*Correspondence to: Omar Gueye, Laboratoire de Chimie Minérale et Analytique (LACHIMIA), Département de Chimie, Faculté des Sciences et Techniques, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal. E-mail: omarlgueye@hotmail.com

**Correspondence to: Bernard Mahieu, Laboratoire de Chimie Structurale, Université Catholique de Louvain, Batiment Lavoisier, Place Pasteur, B-1348, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium. E-mail: mahieu@chim.ucl.ac.be

***Correspondence to: Edward R. T. Tiekink, Department of Chemistry, National University of Singapore, Singapore 117543, Singapore. E-mail: chmertert@nus.edu.sg

Contract/grant sponsor: National University of Singapore.

Contract/grant sponsor: Université Cheikh Anta Diop.

Contract/grant sponsor: Université Catholique de Louvain.

Contract/grant sponsor: Academic Research Fund; Contract/grant number: NUS, R-143-000-186-112.

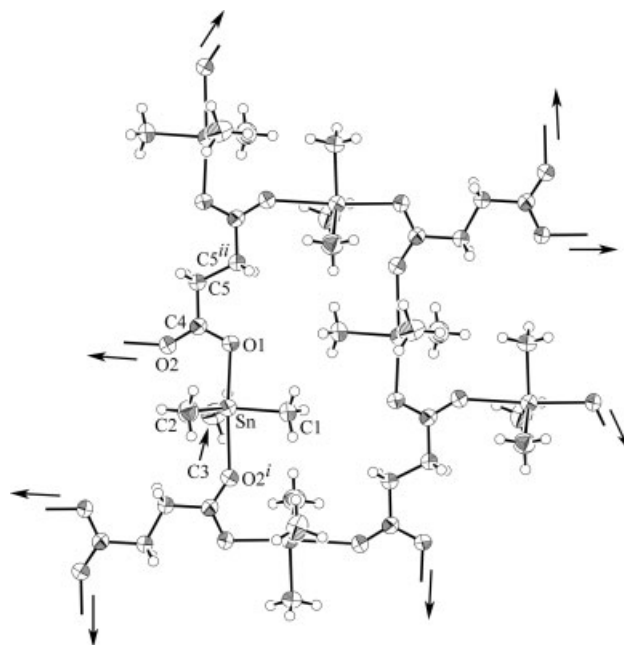


Figure 1. Two-dimensional structure of $[(\text{Me}_3\text{Sn})_2(\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2)]_\infty$. Key geometric parameters: Sn–O1 2.203(2), Sn–O2ⁱⁱ 2.396(2), C4–O1 1.272(4), C4–O2 1.250(4), C5–C5ⁱ 1.518(6) Å; O1–Sn–O2 175.99(8)°. Symmetry operations, *i*: 1/2–*x*, 1/2 + *y*, 1/2 – *z*; *ii*: –*x*, 2 – *y*, –*z*.

EXPERIMENTAL

The compound was prepared in 65% yield by adding a solution containing $(\text{HO}_2\text{CCH}_2)_2$ and two molar equivalents of Me_4NOH to an ethanol solution of Me_3SnCl (*warning: Me_3SnCl is highly toxic and must be used with due care*); m.p. 105–107 °C. Anal. (calc.) for $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{Sn}$: C, 26.46 (27.07); H, 4.85 (5.00); Sn, 52.65 (53.51). IR (cm^{-1}): 1584(s), 1427(m), 1409(m) $\nu(\text{COO})$, 820(m) $\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$, 779(s) $\delta(\text{COO})$, 677(m) $\rho(\text{COO})$, 553(m) $\omega(\text{COO})$, 552(sh) $\nu_{\text{as}}(\text{SnC}_3)$, 287(sh) $\nu(\text{Sn}-\text{O})$. ^1H NMR, δ (ppm): 3.1 (s, 18H, CH_3), 4.35 (m, 4H, CH_2). ^{119}Sn NMR, δ (ppm)—248. Mössbauer data (mm s^{-1}): IS = 1.31, QS = 3.63, Γ = 0.79. Intensity data were collected at 293 K on a MAR345 image plate for a colourless block $0.12 \times 0.20 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}^3$. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{Sn}$, M = 221.83, monoclinic, space group $\text{C}2/c$, a = 13.052(3), b = 9.460(4), c = 13.411(4) Å, β = 110.76(3)°, V = 1548.4(9) Å³, Z = 8, 13 181 unique data (θ_{max} 27.5°), 1617 data with $I \geq 2\sigma(I)$, R = 0.052 (obs. data), wR = 0.122 (all data). Programs used: teXsan, SHELXL-97 and ORTEP. CCDC deposition number: 181234.

Acknowledgements

Professor A. Schanck (Department of Chemistry, Catholic University of Louvain) is thanked for equipment support. A grant for organotin

chemistry supports ongoing work at the National University of Singapore (R-143-000-186-112).

REFERENCES

1. Tiekink ERT. *Appl. Organometal. Chem.* 1991; **5**: 1.
2. Tiekink ERT. *Trends Organometal. Chem.* 1994; **1**: 71.
3. Willem R, Verbruggen I, Gielen M, Biesemans M, Mahieu B, Basu Baul TS, Tiekink ERT. *Organometallics* 1998; **17**: 5758.
4. Samuel-Lewis A, Smith PJ, Aupers JH, Hampson D, Povey DC. *J. Organometal. Chem.* 1992; **437**: 131.
5. Schubert U. *J. Organometal. Chem.* 1978; **155**: 285.
6. Glowacki A, Huber F, Preut H. *Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* 1988; **107**: 278.