

Crystallographic report

Chlorodi(*o*-chlorobenzyl)tin
N-methylpiperazinyldithiocarbamate

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The tin atom in $(2\text{-Cl-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Sn}(\text{Cl})\text{S}_2\text{CN}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NCH}_3$ is in a trigonal bipyramid geometry defined by a C_2ClS_2 donor set with the chlorine and weakly bound sulfur atoms in axial positions.
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KEYWORDS: crystal structure; organotin; dithiocarbamate

COMMENT

A trigonal bipyramidal geometry about the tin atom (Fig. 1) was found in $(2\text{-Cl-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Sn}(\text{Cl})\text{S}_2\text{CN}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NCH}_3$ that was investigated during the study of the structural diversity in these and analogous organotin dithiocarbamates.^{1–5} The structure is similar, for example, to those reported for $(\text{PhCH}_2)_2\text{SnCl}(\text{S}_2\text{CNC}_5\text{H}_{10})^3$ and $(\text{PhCH}_2)_2\text{SnCl}(\text{S}_2\text{CNC}_4\text{H}_8\text{O})^4$.

EXPERIMENTAL

The Na[N-methylpiperazinyldithiocarbamate] (1.0 mmol) was added to a CH_2Cl_2 solution (30 ml) of di(*o*-chlorobenzyl)tin dichloride (1.0 mmol) and stirred for 8 h at 30 °C. The precipitated NaCl was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to about 5 ml under reduced pressure. Hexane (5 ml) was added to this solution and immediately a precipitate was formed. The product was recrystallized from CH_2Cl_2 –hexane to give colorless crystals; m.p. 114–115 °C. IR (KBr), ν : 1481, 1134, 1001, 557, 462 cm^{-1} . Intensity data were collected at 273 K on a Bruker Smart 1000 CCD for a block $0.35 \times 0.43 \times 0.49 \text{ mm}^3$. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2\text{S}_2\text{Sn}$, $M = 580.56$, monoclinic, $P2_1/n$, $a = 15.944(7)$, $b = 8.188(4)$, $c = 18.888(8) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 95.728(6)^\circ$, $V = 2453.6(18) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 4$, 4325 unique data ($\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$), $R = 0.028$ (3281 data with $I \geq 2\sigma(I)$), $wR = 0.086$ (all data). Programs used: SHELXL and ORTEP. CCDC deposition number: 240374.

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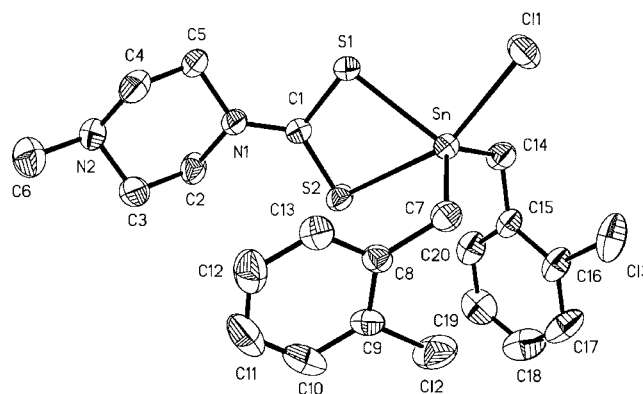


Figure 1. The molecular structure of $(2\text{-Cl-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Sn}(\text{Cl})\text{S}_2\text{CN}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NCH}_3$; hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity. Key geometric parameters: Sn–Cl1 2.4706(14), Sn–S1 2.4668(14), Sn–S2 2.6981(14), Sn–C7 2.149(4), Sn–C14 2.163(4) Å; Cl1–Sn–S1 88.74(4), Cl1–Sn–S2 156.66(4), Cl1–Sn–C7 96.97(10), Cl1–Sn–C14 94.98(12), S1–Sn–S2 69.54(3), S1–Sn–C7 106.76(11), S1–Sn–C14 123.18(11), S2–Sn–C7 97.41(10), S2–Sn–C14 92.22(12), C7–Sn–C14 128.75(15)°.

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