

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of an Isomer of Bis-(1,2-diethoxycarbonyl-ethyl)tin Dibromide

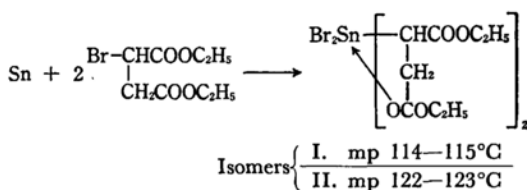
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Low mp isomer of bis-(1,2-diethoxycarbonyl-ethyl)tin dibromide (mp 114–115°C) crystallizes in a monoclinic form: $a=11.85$, $b=20.24$, $c=9.79$ Å, $\beta=101.3^\circ$; space group, $P2_1/a$; and four molecules are contained in a unit cell. Crystal structure was established by the heavy atom method. The coordination about the tin atom is nearly octahedral. Two bromine atoms attached to the tin atom are in *cis*-positions. Two ligands, 1,2-diethoxycarbonyl-ethyl groups, are both bound to the tin atom by carbon and oxygen, forming five-membered rings. These rings are rather puckered, and one is in *d*-form and another in *l*-form.

Present authors (S. M., S. K., and I. O.) obtained bis-(1,2-diethoxycarbonyl-ethyl)tin dibromide by the direct reaction between tin foil and diethyl bromosuccinate. From the reaction products they had two isomers isolated; their mp's being 114–115°C and 122–123°C respectively.¹⁾



This paper describes the three-dimensional structure analysis of the isomer crystal I.

Experimental

The crystals were obtained by recrystallization from ethanol as colorless needles developed along the *c* axis. For the determination of the lattice parameters, oscillation and Weissenberg photographs were taken around the *a*, *b*, and *c* axes. Debye lines of aluminum were superposed on the Weissenberg photographs for calibration.

Layers 0 through 5 around the *c* axis were recorded by multi-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs with nickel-filtered $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation. $0kl$ and $1kl$ reflections were also collected mainly for the use of the inter-layer scaling.

Intensities were estimated visually by using a calibrated standard scale. Lorentz and polarization corrections were carried out, but no absorption correction

was made. 2109 non-zero reflections were finally obtained.

Crystal Data

Compound: Low mp isomer of Bis-(1,2-diethoxycarbonyl-ethyl)tin dibromide,
 $\text{Br}_2\text{SnC}_{16}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_8$
mp = 114–115°C,
MW = 620.9

Unit Cell: ($\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.5418$ Å)
 $a = 11.85$ Å, $Z = 4$
 $b = 20.24$ Å, $U = 2302.5$ Å³
 $c = 9.79$ Å, $D_m = 1.80$ g·cm⁻³
 $\beta = 101.3^\circ$, $D_x = 1.79$ g·cm⁻³

Space Group: $P2_1/a$
(uniquely determined from the systematic absences of reflections)

Determination and Refinement of the Structure

Crystal structure was established by the heavy atom method. From a three-dimensional Patterson function approximate parameters of tin and two bromine atoms were obtained. Positions of all the light atoms except hydrogen were then found in the three-dimensional Fourier maps, with phases based on the heavy atoms. Successive block-diagonal least-squares refinement was carried out on a HITAC 5020E computer at the University of Tokyo. After three cycles of refinement for heavy atoms, Sn and Br's, the discrepancy factor $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ was reduced to 0.154. In this refinement unit weight for all the reflections was assigned. Refinement was then made for all of the non-hydrogen atoms and the following weighting scheme was applied in the least-squares refinements hereafter: 1.0 for $|F_o| > 0.1$ and 0.1 for $|F_o| \leq 0.1$.

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1) S. Matsuda, S. Kikkawa and I. Omae, *Kogyo Kagaku Zasshi (J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Ind. Chem. Sect.)*, **69**, 646 (1966).

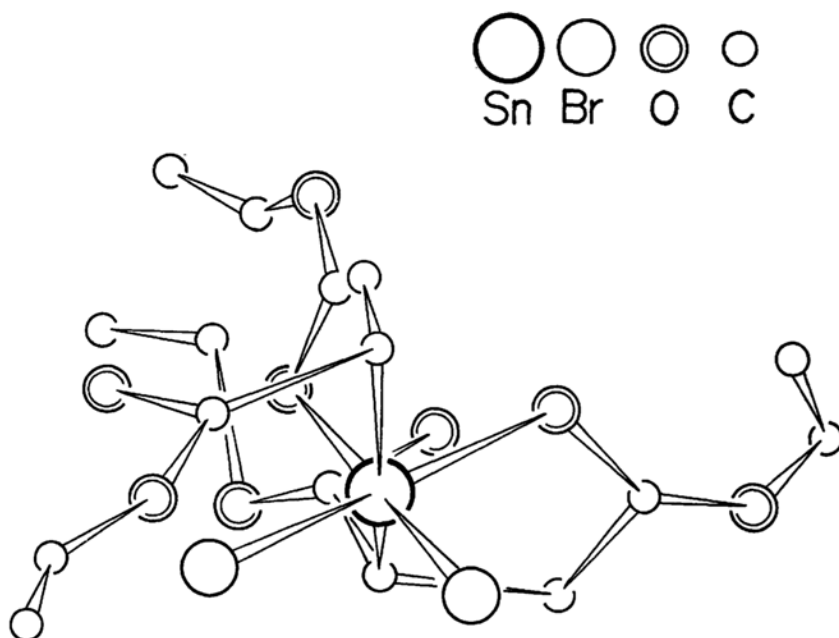


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of bis-(1,2-diethoxycarbonyl-ethyl)tin dibromide.

TABLE 1. ATOMIC POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS FROM THE FINAL LEAST-SQUARES REFINEMENT

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Sn	0.1671	0.1295	0.4832	42	11	55	0	29	2
Br(1)	-0.0264	0.1516	0.5434	58	20	144	1	82	-13
Br(2)	0.2862	0.1143	0.7326	79	24	96	-4	-6	6
O(1)	0.332	0.096	0.381	2.8					
O(2)	0.415	0.007	0.314	4.3					
O(3)	0.125	-0.003	0.193	5.5					
O(4)	-0.032	0.027	0.283	3.3					
C(1)	0.339	0.041	0.381	3.8					
C(2)	0.274	-0.007	0.453	4.0					
C(3)	0.147	0.021	0.430	2.4					
C(4)	0.487	0.049	0.244	4.4					
C(5)	0.415	0.065	0.101	5.4					
C(6)	0.077	0.014	0.300	4.0					
C(7)	-0.108	0.024	0.128	5.5					
C(8)	-0.208	0.066	0.164	5.6					
O(10)	0.100	0.153	0.237	4.9					
O(20)	0.138	0.214	0.063	5.9					
O(30)	0.077	0.304	0.391	5.3					
O(40)	0.168	0.291	0.616	3.4					
C(10)	0.158	0.196	0.191	4.8					
C(20)	0.244	0.234	0.279	4.7					
C(30)	0.235	0.229	0.437	2.5					
C(40)	0.056	0.169	-0.043	5.0					
C(50)	-0.049	0.212	-0.048	7.8					
C(60)	0.150	0.279	0.489	3.0					
C(70)	0.077	0.331	0.668	4.6					
C(80)	0.129	0.352	0.810	5.1					

The values of anisotropic thermal parameters for heavy atoms are $\times 10^4$, and those for the light atoms are isotropic B in \AA^2 . The estimated standard deviation $\sigma(r)$ for Sn is 0.0025 \AA and for Br about 0.004 \AA .

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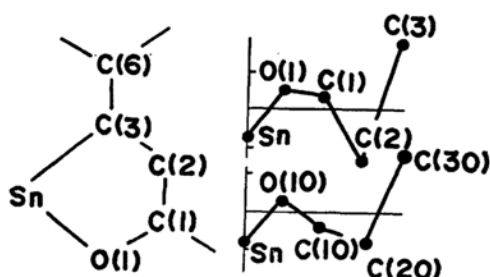


Fig. 2. Deviations of atoms from the least-squares planes in Sn-O(1)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3) and Sn-O(10)-C(10)-C(20)-C(30) rings.

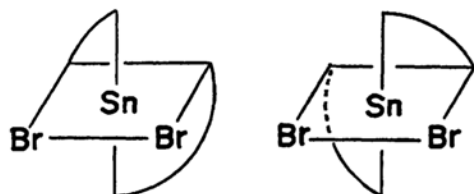


Fig. 3. Two optically active antipodes.

85°, 88°, and 91° each other. Some atoms in these planes show deviations more than 0.2 Å. The coordination configuration is the distorted octahedron as mentioned before. The bond lengths and angles in the ligands are shown in Table 4. The estimated standard deviations for these values are too big to discuss the dimensions of ligand groups in detail.

TABLE 4. THE AVERAGE BOND LENGTHS AND ANGLES IN TWO LIGAND GROUPS OF MOLECULE

Sn-O(1)	2.45 Å	O(1)-Sn-C(3)	72°
Sn-C(3)	2.26	Sn-O(1)-C(1)	112
C(1)-O(1)	1.18	O(1)-C(1)-O(2)	123
C(1)-O(2)	1.34	O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	125
C(1)-C(2)	1.46	O(2)-C(1)-C(2)	113
C(4)-O(2)	1.52	C(1)-O(2)-C(4)	116
C(4)-C(5)	1.52	O(2)-C(4)-C(5)	103
C(3)-C(2)	1.57	C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	109
C(3)-C(6)	1.48	Sn-C(3)-C(2)	108
C(6)-O(3)	1.29	Sn-C(3)-C(6)	107
C(6)-O(4)	1.27	C(2)-C(3)-C(6)	117
C(7)-O(4)	1.56	C(3)-C(6)-O(3)	116
C(7)-C(8)	1.51	C(3)-C(6)-O(4)	118
		O(3)-C(6)-O(4)	126
		C(6)-O(4)-C(7)	117
		O(4)-C(7)-C(8)	100

The standard deviations for the bonds between light atoms are estimated to be 0.04–0.06 Å, and for angles about 4°.

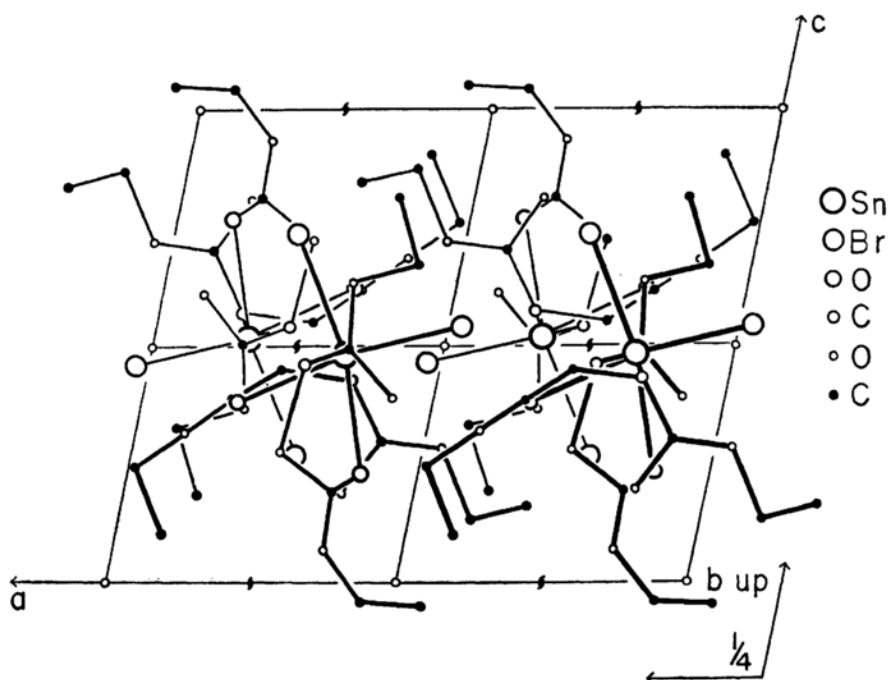


Fig. 4. Crystal structure of bis-(1,2-diethoxycarbonyl-ethyl)tin dibromide.

Both ligands in a molecule contain an asymmetric carbon atom, C(3) and C(30) respectively, of which one is in *d*-form and another in *l*-form, and the optical activity due to the asymmetric carbon atom does not exist. However, the whole molecule is still asymmetric and the molecule must possess the optical activity due to such molecular asymmetry. Since there are glide planes in the unit cell of this crystal

(space group: $P2_1/a$) and since a unit cell contains four molecules, there are equal numbers of molecules of two optically active antipodes (Fig. 3) in the crystal. Therefore, the crystal, as a whole, exhibits no optical activity.

The crystal structure is shown in Fig. 4. There are not so many close intermolecular atomic distances. The shortest intermolecular contacts are O(3)–C(7ⁱⁱ), 3.15 Å, and C(4)–O(30ⁱ), 3.38 Å, and other contacts less than 4.0 Å are all listed in Table 5.

The three-dimensional structure analysis of another isomer crystal, II (mp 122–123°C), is now being carried out.

The authors are very much indebted to Miss Nobuko Kanehisa who joined them at the final stage of the refinement. Through this study, two computer programs in the UNICS,³⁾ HBLS IV and DAPH (both written by Professor T. Ashida) were used, for which the authors are very grateful. The present study was supported partly by a Scientific Research Grant from the Ministry of Education.

3) Tosio Sakurai Ed., UNICS, Japan Crystallographic Association (1967).

TABLE 5. SOME CLOSE INTERMOLECULAR ATOMIC CONTACTS IN THE CRYSTAL
(those less than 4.0 Å are listed)

Br(2)–C(70 ⁱ)	3.79 Å	O(3)–C(7 ⁱⁱ)	3.15 Å
O(1)–C(70 ⁱ)	3.91	C(4)–C(8 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3.86
C(4)–O(30 ⁱ)	3.38	Br(1)–C(40 ^{iv})	3.99
C(30)–Br(1 ⁱ)	3.71	Br(2)–C(5 ^{iv})	3.77
O(1)–O(30 ⁱ)	3.52	Br(2)–C(40 ^{iv})	3.99
C(20)–O(30 ⁱ)	3.95	C(80)–C(50 ^{iv})	3.94
		C(80)–O(20 ^{iv})	3.72

Code for superscript

i $1/2+x, 1/2-y, z$

ii $-x, -y, -z$

iii $1+x, y, z$

iv $x, y, 1+z$