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Acta Cryst. (1992). **C48**, 1657–1658

Structure of Triphenyltin Glyoxalate *O*-Methyloxime

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(Received 9 September 1991; accepted 20 January 1992)

Abstract. *catena*-Poly[(triphenyltin)- μ -(methoxyiminoacetato-*O*:*O'*)], [Sn(C₃H₄NO₃)(C₆H₅)₃]_n, $M_r = 452.08$, orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$, $a = 9.7484$ (7), $b = 10.3086$ (6), $c = 19.2656$ (8) Å, $V = 1936.0$ (2) Å³, $Z = 4$, $D_x = 1.551$ g cm⁻³, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.71073$ Å, $\mu = 13.41$ cm⁻¹, $F(000) = 904$, $T = 298$ K, $R = 0.032$ for 2239 reflections [$I \geq 3\sigma(I)$]. The compound exists as a five-coordinate, *trans*-C₃SnO₂ trigonal bipyramidal carboxylate-bridged polymer.

Experimental. A stoichiometric amount of glyoxalic acid monohydrate was added to an ethanol solution of methoxyamine, prepared from equimolar amounts of sodium metal and methoxyamine hydrochloride in absolute ethanol. To this was added triphenyltin hydroxide, and the solution heated briefly. The solvent was then removed, and the solid obtained was purified by recrystallization from ethanol; m.p. 440–441 K. Analysis found: C 55.79, H 4.19, N 3.03%; calculated for C₂₁H₁₉NO₃Sn: C 55.79, H 4.23, N 3.09%.

A crystal measuring approximately 0.20 × 0.25 × 0.30 mm was mounted on an Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer. The cell dimensions were fixed from 25 reflections in the 17 ≤ θ ≤ 19° thin shell. For data collection (ω -2 θ -scan mode), the 2 θ_{max} value was set at 54°, with the *hkl* ranges being h 0–12, k 0–13, l 0–24; 2404 reflections were measured, of which 2239

obeyed $I \geq 3\sigma(I)$. Three standard reflections (377, 6,0,12, 4,4,13) monitored hourly showed negligible intensity variation. Direct phase determination yielded the heavy atom and only one phenyl ring; the remaining non-H atoms were derived from successive difference Fourier syntheses. The non-H atoms were refined anisotropically; H atoms were generated (C–H = 0.95 Å, $B = 5$ Å²) and included in the structure-factor calculations. The refinement was based on F . Scattering factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1974, Vol. IV, Tables 2.2B and 2.3.1). Computations were performed by using the *MoLEN* structure determination system (Fair, 1990) on a DEC MicroVAX minicomputer. The final least-squares cycle was calculated with 235 variables; unit weights were used. The residuals were: $R = 0.032$ ($R = 0.038$ for all reflections) and $S = 1.96$; $\Delta/\sigma = 0.03$; $(\Delta\rho)_{\text{max}} = 0.715$ e Å⁻³ about 1 Å from the Sn atom. Fractional coordinates are given in Table 1* and bond dimensions in Table 2. Fig. 1 shows the asymmetric unit.

* Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters, calculated H-atom positional parameters, and complete bond lengths and angles have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 55060 (22 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: AS0552]

Table 1. Positional parameters and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)

$$B_{eq} = (4/3)[a^2B_{11} + b^2B_{22} + c^2B_{33} + ab(\cos\gamma)B_{12} + ac(\cos\beta)B_{13} + bc(\cos\alpha)B_{23}]$$

	x	y	z	B _{eq}
Sn	0.51399 (5)	0.06664 (5)	0.78956 (3)	2.261 (7)
O1	0.5984 (6)	-0.0926 (5)	0.8511 (3)	3.1 (1)
O2	0.5522 (5)	-0.2481 (5)	0.7748 (3)	3.0 (1)
O3	0.8697 (7)	-0.3398 (7)	0.9403 (4)	4.7 (2)
N	0.7781 (8)	-0.2506 (7)	0.9151 (4)	3.4 (1)
C1	0.3028 (8)	0.0222 (8)	0.8118 (4)	2.6 (1)
C2	0.2139 (9)	0.1313 (9)	0.8185 (5)	3.4 (2)
C3	0.0765 (9)	0.107 (1)	0.8415 (5)	3.9 (2)
C4	0.0340 (9)	-0.020 (1)	0.8569 (5)	4.2 (2)
C5	0.124 (1)	-0.123 (1)	0.8488 (6)	4.8 (2)
C6	0.2592 (9)	-0.1012 (8)	0.8252 (5)	3.5 (2)
C7	0.5926 (8)	0.1979 (8)	0.8654 (4)	2.6 (1)
C8	0.7090 (9)	0.2747 (9)	0.8539 (5)	3.5 (2)
C9	0.755 (1)	0.357 (1)	0.9071 (6)	4.5 (2)
C10	0.687 (1)	0.364 (1)	0.9700 (5)	4.6 (2)
C11	0.570 (1)	0.288 (1)	0.9813 (5)	5.0 (3)
C12	0.526 (1)	0.2035 (9)	0.9295 (4)	3.8 (2)
C13	0.6480 (8)	0.0255 (7)	0.7045 (5)	2.7 (1)
C14	0.608 (1)	0.0080 (9)	0.6378 (5)	3.9 (2)
C15	0.706 (1)	-0.015 (1)	0.5850 (5)	5.1 (2)
C16	0.846 (1)	-0.024 (1)	0.6045 (6)	4.9 (2)
C17	0.885 (1)	-0.005 (1)	0.6701 (6)	5.0 (2)
C18	0.7883 (9)	0.019 (1)	0.7205 (5)	4.1 (2)
C19	0.6145 (8)	-0.2068 (7)	0.8274 (4)	2.4 (1)
C20	0.7186 (9)	-0.2909 (8)	0.8611 (5)	3.2 (2)
C21	0.936 (1)	-0.294 (1)	1.0024 (6)	6.3 (3)

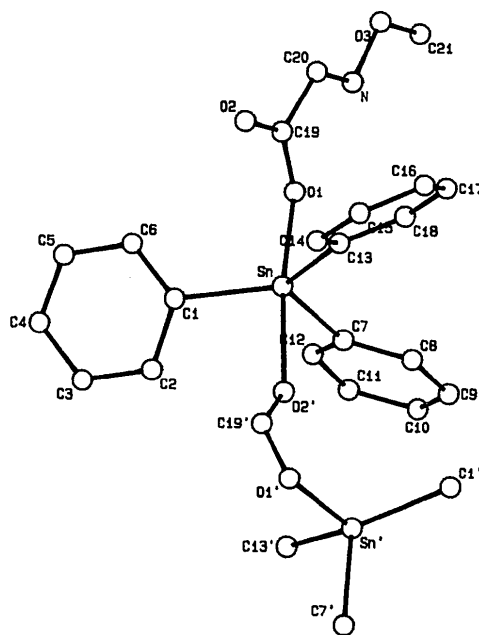


Fig. 1. Structure of the asymmetric unit of the polymer.

Table 2. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°)

Sn—O1	2.185 (5)	Sn—O2'	2.367 (5)
Sn—Cl	2.152 (7)	Sn—C7	2.134 (7)
Sn—C13	2.139 (7)	O1—C19	1.273 (8)
C19—O2	1.254 (8)	C19—C20	1.48 (1)
C20—N	1.26 (1)	N—O3	1.371 (8)
O3—C21	1.44 (1)		
O1—Sn—O2'	173.2 (2)	O1—Sn—C1	95.3 (2)
O1—Sn—C7	88.2 (2)	O1—Sn—C13	92.1 (2)
O2'—Sn—C1	90.9 (2)	O2'—Sn—C7	86.9 (2)
O2'—Sn—C13	85.7 (2)	C1—Sn—C7	110.0 (3)
C1—Sn—C13	134.0 (3)	C7—Sn—C13	115.6 (3)
Sn—O1—C19	123.1 (4)	Sn—O2'—C19'	146.0 (5)
O1—C19—O2	123.0 (7)	O1—C19—C20	117.8 (6)
O2—C19—C20	119.1 (6)	N—C20—C19	118.9 (7)
O3—N—C20	111.8 (7)	N—O3—C21	111.6 (7)

Symmetry code: (') 1 - x, ½ - y, ½ - z.

Related literature. Tiekink (1991) has reviewed the structures of triorganotin carboxylates.

We thank the University of Malaya (PJP 152/91) and the National Science Council for R&D (grant No. 2-07-04-06) for supporting this work.

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Acta Cryst. (1992). **C48**, 1658–1660

Structure of [IrCl₂(CO)(PEt₃)₂(SOCl)]

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(Received 20 November 1991; accepted 27 January 1992)

Abstract. Carbonyldichloro(sulfur monoxide chloride)bis(triethylphosphine)iridium(III), [IrCl₂(CO)-(C₆H₅P)₂(SOCl)], *M_r* = 610.96, monoclinic, *P*2₁/*c*, *a* = 14.5752 (17), *b* = 9.7304 (8), *c* = 15.163 (5) Å,

β = 97.454 (15)°, *V* = 2132 Å³, *Z* = 4, *D_x* = 1.903 Mg m⁻³, λ(Mo *Kα*) = 0.71073 Å, *μ* = 7.09 mm⁻¹, *F*(000) = 1192, *T* = 183 K, *R* = 0.0448 for 2803 unique observed reflections. The coordinated SOCl group has Ir—S 2.304 (3), S—Cl 2.168 (5), S—O 1.462 (10) Å and Ir—S—Cl 102.22 (17), Ir—S—O 113.9 (4), Cl—S—O 106.5 (4)°.

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